32-bit Connectivity MCU with Integrated Security

PIC32CZ CA8x/CA9x Family

Product Page Links

Up to 8 MB Flash, 1 MB SRAM, Hardware Security Module, Secure Boot, Floating Point Unit (FPU), Advanced Analog, Gigabit Ethernet, HS USB, CAN FD, and Peripheral Touch Controller (PTC)

Operating Conditions

- VDDREG -1.75V – 1.85V, -40°C to +85°C, DC to 300 MHz
- VDDREG -1.75V – 1.85V, -40°C to +105°C, DC to 300 MHz
- VDDIO/AVDD -1.75V – 3.63V, -40°C to +85°C, DC to 300 MHz
- VDDIO/AVDD -1.75V – 3.63V, -40°C to +105°C, DC to 300 MHz

Communication Interfaces

- Up to 10 Serial Communication Interfaces (SERCOM), USART, I²C, SPI :
  - 16 byte transmit receive buffers
  - Baud Rate generator (BRG)
  - Can be used with DMA
  - UART
  - Supports LIN 2.1 and IrDA® protocols
  - ISO-7816 UART
  - RS485
  - USART with full-duplex and single-wire half-duplex configuration
- Up to 2 SPI/I²S/I⁸S modules:
  - 3-wire SPI (supports all 4 SPI modes)
  - 4-wire Framed SPI modes
  - Audio Codec Protocols (I²S, Left/Right Justified and PCM/DSP, I⁸S, Am824)
  - 4x32-bit, 8x16-bit or 16x8-bit FIFO
  - 2 modules support 50 MHz SCK
  - Modulation for MEMS microphone
- Up to 2 SQI (Serial Quad Interface)
  - Up to 40 Mbps/80 MHz Operation
  - 1 data lane Full Duplex (also known as SPI)
  - 2 or 4 data lane Half Duplex
  - Dedicated descriptor based DMA
  - Up to 2-chip selects
- Up to six CAN ports with dedicated DMA channel supporting CAN 2.0 A/B and ISO CAN-FD
- One Ethernet MAC (GMAC/ETH) 10/100/1000 Mbps in GMII, MII, and RMII with dedicated DMA. IEEE®1588 PTP frames and 802.3 az Energy-efficiency support. Ethernet AVB support with IEEE 802.1AS Timestamping and IEEE 802.1Qav credit-based traffic-shaping hardware support
- Up to two High-Speed, Full-Speed, Low-Speed USB 2.0 port with 8 dedicated DMA channels
- One Media Local Bus Controller
  - 3-wire mode
  - Up to 1024 x Fs speed,
- EBI 16-bit External Bus Interface - Static Memory Controller

Hardware Security Module (HSM):

- Overview:
  - Dedicated Secure Subsystem that supports the following cryptography: AES, TDES, ChaCha20, SHA-2, SHA-1, Poly1305, RSA and ECC.
  - Secure boot support for main/host CPU: Validation of host code image and host code signature validation.
  - Secure update support for host code: Secure encryption key storage and image decryption.
- Hardware Acceleration:
  - AES-128, AES-192, and AES-256: Fully compliant with NIST FIPS 197
  - ECB, CBC, CFB, OFB, CTR, GCM, CCM, XTS, CMAC modes
  - Triple DES support with up to 168-bit Key Length
  - HASH/MAC
  - MD-5, SHA-1, SHA-256, SHA-224, SHA-384, SHA-512, and SHA3 Capability
  - ChaCha20-Poly1305 Authenticated Encryption
  - Key Derivation Function (HKDF, KDF2...)
  - Public Key Cryptography: RSA, DSA, and ECC
  - RSA with/without Chinese Remainder Theorem (CRT). Up to 4096-bit Key Length
  - ECC with ECC-GF(p), ECC-GF(2m), and ECDSA Support
  - Prime Field P-192, P-224, P-256, P-384, P-521
  - Binary Field K-163, K-233, K-283, K-409, K-571
  - Binary Field B-163, B-233, B-283, B-409, B-571
  - P-224, P-256, P-384, and P-521 Elliptic Curve – ECDSA Sign/Verify
  - DSA support up to 2048-bit Key Length
  - True Random Number Generator (TRNG.)
  - Dedicated RTC for the Hardware Security Module (HSM) with User Selectable Tamper Inputs
  - Backup Registers
  - TrustRAM - Up to 8 KB Backup SRAM with ECC

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300 MHz Arm® Cortex®-M7

- Superscaler pipeline: 6 stages with branch prediction
- L1 Cache - 16 KB each of ECC protected instruction and data cache
- Up to 256 Kb of Tightly Coupled Memory (TCM): 128 KB each of ECC protected Instruction and Data TCM
- Memory Protection Unit (MPU) - 8 regions
- Floating Point Unit (FPU) - Double and Single Precision (32 bit and 64 bit)
- Multiply Accumulate Unit (MAC) - Single Cycle throughput
- DSP Thumb®-2 compliant instruction set

Clock Management

- 32.768 kHz ultra-low power internal oscillator
- Clock failure detection event routed to normal interrupt or to the Non-Maskable Interrupt (NMI) controller:
  - CPU Frequency Monitor
  - Main Crystal Oscillator Failure Detection
  - 32.768 kHz Crystal Oscillator Frequency Monitor
- Independent Watchdog Timer (WDT)
- Precision 48 MHz trimmed internal RC oscillator
- Up to two PLL for system clock, and one PLL for USB high-speed operations
- FREQM - Frequency meter

I/O

- High-Current Sink/Source Pins Available
- Configurable Open-Drain Output on Digital I/O pins
- Configurable internal pull-up/pull-down resistors
- 5V Tolerant Input Pins (digital pins only)

Power Management

- Power-on Reset (POR) and Brown-out Reset (BOR)
- Multiple power management modes: Idle, Stand-by, Hibernate, Backup, and Off modes
- Ultra low-power Real Time Clock (RTC) and Real-time Timer (RTT)
  - RTC with Gregorian calendar and UTC mode, waveform generation in low-power modes
  - RTC counter trim calibration circuitry to compensate for 32.768 kHz crystal frequency variations

Memories

- 8 MB, 4 MB, 2 MB in-system self-programmable Flash with:
  - Error Correction Code (ECC = Flash, SRAM, TrustRAM, Cache, and TCM)
  - Dual bank with Read-While-Write (RWW) support (Live Update)
  - Up to 4 KB of Emulated User OTP Memory.
- Additional 2x80 KB of Boot Flash Memory (2x24 pages)
- 1 MB and 512k SRAM Main Memory with ECC
- Up to 256 KB of Tightly Coupled Memory (TCM) with ECC
- Up to 8 KB additional SRAM
  - Can be retained in Backup mode
- Eight 32-bit backup registers

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High-Performance Peripherals

- 16-Channel hardware DMA controller with Automatic Data Size Detection
  - Linked list scatter/gather operation
  - Up to 64 Kb transfers per descriptor
  - 32-bit CRC
- Up to 10 Timer/Counter Capture (TCC)/output compares
  - 10 Input Capture modules
  - 10 Output Compare/PWM modules
- Up to 2 SD (HC) Memory Card Interfaces (SDHC)
  - Up to 50 MHz operation
  - 4-bit or 1-bit Interface
  - Compatibility with SD and SDHC Memory Card Specification Version 3.01
  - Compatibility with SDIO specification version 3.0
  - Compliant with JDEC specification, MMC memory cards V4.51
- 16-bit External Bus I/F - Static Memory Controller (EBI-SMC)
  - Support for SRAM, PSRAM, LCD module, Flash

Debugger Development Support

- Embedded Trace Module with instruction trace stream
- Instruction Debug Trace Port Interface Unit
- 2-wire Serial Wire Debug Interface
- 4-wire JTAG Scan/Debug Interface

Software and Tools Support: Develop Prototypes Quickly with Our Powerful, Easy-to-Use Ecosystem

- Get code off to a head start with MPLAB® Code Configurator
- Graphically configure peripherals, software libraries, and supported RTOS with MPLAB Harmony
- Download MPLAB XC Compiler
- Take advantage of MPLAB X IDE's support for 32-bit MCUs
- Select the best debugger for the project: MPLAB ICE, MPLAB ICD, or PICkit™

Analog Peripherals

- Four 12-bit SAR ADC Modules with Dedicated S&H Circuits
  - 16 external analog inputs and 3 dedicated internal analog inputs
  - Up to 4.6875 Msps conversion rate in 12- bit mode
  - Up to 15 Msps conversion rate using multi-core interleaving
  - Can operate during Standby and Idle modes
  - ADC digital comparator
    - Flexible trigging modes
- Two analog comparators
  - Differential inputs
  - Rail-to-rail operation
  - Four selectable hysteresis: 10, 20, 40, and 60 mv
  - Programmable 7-bit DAC reference voltage
- Peripheral Capacitive Touch Controller (PTC)
  - Up to 32 Self Capacitance Channels/Sensors
  - Up to 16 Mutual Capacitance Channels/Sensors
- Integrated Temperature sensor

Qualifications and Hardware Safety Feature

- Normal or Non-Maskable Interrupt Power failure detection events
  - I/O Voltage Programmable Supply Monitor
  - Core Voltage Programmable Supply Monitor
- Write protection registers on selected peripherals
- ECC w/Fault Injection
- Global mBIST
- Clock Fail Detection with fail safe internal RC Oscillator

Table 1. Packages

Type	TQFP EP		TFBGA		
Pin Count	100	144	144	176	208
Lead Pitch (mm)	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.8
Dimensions (mm)	14x14	20x20	12x12	14x14	15x15

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1. Configuration Summary

Table 1-1. PIC32CZ CA9x with Hardware Security Module Family Features

Part Number	Pin Count	FLASH	SRAM	HSM RAM	4.8msps ADC Modules	ADC Channels	Analog Comparators	TCC	SERCOM	MLB (Media Local Bus)	SDIO / SDHC / MMC	SPI / I2S / I8S	SQI	ISO CAN_FD	Ethernet - 1588	GMII Ethernet	HS USB 2.0	EBI / SMC	RTC	PTC	DMA Channels	WDT	Hardware Security Module	TRNG	FREQM	JTAG/ SWD /Trace	I/O Pins
PIC32CZ8110CA90208	208	8MB	1MB	128 KB	4	34	2	10	10	Y	2	2	2	6	Y	Y	2	Y	Y	Y	16	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	157
PIC32CZ4010CA90208		4MB																									
PIC32CZ2051CA90208		2MB	512KB																								
PIC32CZ8110CA90176	176	8MB	1MB	128 KB	4	28	2	10	8	Y	2	2	2	6	Y	Y	2	Y	Y	Y	16	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	127
PIC32CZ4010CA90176		4MB																									
PIC32CZ2051CA90176		2MB	512KB																								
PIC32CZ8110CA90144	144	8MB	1MB	128 KB	4	27	2	10	6	Y	1	1	1	4	Y	Y	1	N	Y	Y	16	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	108
PIC32CZ4010CA90144		4MB																									
PIC32CZ2051CA90144		2MB	512KB																								
PIC32CZ8110CA90100	100	8MB	1MB	128 KB	4	18	2	10	4	Y	1	1	1	2	Y	N	1	N	Y	Y	16	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	72
PIC32CZ4010CA90100		4MB																									
PIC32CZ2051CA90100		2MB	512KB																								
PIC32CZ4010CA91208	208	4 MB	1 MB	256 KB	4	34	2	10	10	Y	2	2	2	6	Y	Y	2	Y	Y	Y	16	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	157
PIC32CZ4010CA91176	176	4MB	1 MB	256KB	4	28	2	10	8	Y	2	2	2	6	Y	Y	2	Y	Y	Y	16	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	127
PIC32CZ4010CA91144	144	4MB	1 MB	256KB	4	27	2	10	6	Y	1	1	1	4	Y	Y	1	N	Y	Y	16	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	108
PIC32CZ4010CA91100	100	4MB	1 MB	256KB	4	18	2	10	4	Y	1	1	1	2	Y	N	1	N	Y	Y	16	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	72
PIC32CZ2051CA91176	176	2MB	512KB	256KB	4	28	2	10	8	Y	2	2	2	6	Y	Y	2	Y	Y	Y	16	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	127
PIC32CZ2051CA91144	144	2MB	512KB	256KB	4	27	2	10	6	Y	1	1	1	4	Y	Y	1	N	Y	Y	16	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	108
PIC32CZ2051CA91100	100	2MB	512KB	256KB	4	18	2	10	4	Y	1	1	1	2	Y	N	1	N	Y	Y	16	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	72
PIC32CZ1051CA92144	144	1MB	512KB	256KB	4	27	2	10	6	N	1	1	1	2	Y	N	1	N	Y	Y	8	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	108
PIC32CZ1051CA92100	100	1MB	512KB	256KB	4	18	2	10	4	N	1	1	1	2	Y	N	1	N	Y	Y	8	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	72

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Table 1-2. PIC32CZ CA8x Non Security Family Features

Part Number	Pin Count	FLASH	SRAM	4.8msps ADC Modules	ADC Channels	Analog Comparators	TCC	SERCOM	MLB (Media Local Bus)	SDIO / SDHC / MMC	SPI / I2S / I8S	SQI	ISO CAN_FD	Ethernet - 1588	GMII Ethernet	HS USB 2.0	EBI / SMC	RTC	PTC	DMA Channels	WDT	TRNG	FREQM	JTAG /SWD /Trace	I/O Pins
PIC32CZ8110CA80208	208	8MB	1MB	4	34	2	10	10	Y	2	2	2	6	Y	Y	2	Y	Y	Y	16	Y	Y	Y	Y	157
PIC32CZ4010CA80208		4MB																							
PIC32CZ2051CA80208		2MB	512KB																						
PIC32CZ8110CA80176	176	8MB	1MB	4	24	2	10	8	Y	2	2	2	6	Y	Y	2	Y	Y	Y	16	Y	Y	Y	Y	127
PIC32CZ4010CA80176		4MB																							
PIC32CZ2051CA80176		2MB	512KB																						
PIC32CZ8110CA80144	144	8MB	1MB	4	16	2	10	6	Y	1	1	1	4	Y	Y	1	N	Y	Y	16	Y	Y	Y	Y	108
PIC32CZ4010CA80144		4MB																							
PIC32CZ2051CA80144		2MB	512KB																						
PIC32CZ8110CA80100	100	8MB	1MB	4	12	2	10	4	Y	1	1	1	2	Y	Y	1	N	Y	Y	16	Y	Y	Y	Y	72
PIC32CZ4010CA80100		4MB																							
PIC32CZ2051CA80100		2MB	512KB																						
PIC32CZ1051CA82144	144	1MB	512KB	4	27	2	10	6	N	1	1	1	2	Y	N	1	N	Y	Y	8	Y	Y	N	Y	108
PIC32CZ1051CA82100	100	1MB	512KB	4	18	2	10	6	N	1	1	1	2	Y	N	1	N	Y	Y	8	Y	Y	N	Y	72

'

Note: These products are subject to availability. Contact your local Microchip sales office for additional information.

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2. Guidelines for Getting Started

2.1. Basic Connection Requirements

Getting started with the PIC32CZ CA8x/CA9x Family of 32-bit Microcontrollers (MCUs) requires attention to a minimal set of device pin connections before proceeding with development. The following is a list of pin names, which must be connected always:

- All VDDIO and VSS pins (see Decoupling Capacitors)
- All AVDD and AVSS pins, even if the ADC module is not used (see Decoupling Capacitors)
- $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ pin (see External $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ Pin)
- SWDIO, SWO, SWCLK pins, used for In-Circuit Programming and debugging purposes (see Debug/Programming Pins)
- XIN and XOUT pins, when external oscillator source is used (see External Oscillator Pins)

The following pins may be required:

- ADC_VREFH pin, used when external voltage reference for the ADC module is implemented
- USBRBIAS0 and USBRBIA1 when corresponding USBx is used
- TDI, TMS,TDO and TCK if JTAG is used

2.2. Decoupling Capacitors

The use of decoupling capacitors on power supply pins, such as VREG, VDD, VSS, AVDD and AVSS is required, see the Schematic Checklist chapter.

Consider the following criteria when using decoupling capacitors:

- **Bulk capacitors:** Must be utilized on all power pins as indicated in the Schematic Checklist chapter.
- **Value and type of capacitor:** A value of 0.1 µF (100 nF), 10-20V is recommended. The capacitor should be a low Equivalent Series Resistance (low-ESR) capacitor and have resonance frequency in the range of 20 MHz and higher. It is further recommended that ceramic capacitors be used.
- **Placement on the printed circuit board:** The decoupling capacitors should be placed as close to the pins as possible. It is recommended that the capacitors be placed on the same side of the board as the device. If space is constricted, the capacitor can be placed on another layer on the PCB using a via; however, ensure that the trace length from the pin to the capacitor is within one-quarter inch (6 mm) in length.
- **Handling high frequency noise:** If the board is experiencing high frequency noise, upward of tens of MHz, add a second ceramic-type capacitor in parallel to the above described decoupling capacitor. The value of the second capacitor can be in the range of 0.01 µF to 0.001 µF. Place this second capacitor next to the primary decoupling capacitor. In high-speed circuit designs, consider implementing a decade pair of capacitances as close to the power and ground pins as possible. For example, 0.1 µF in parallel with 0.001 µF.
- **Maximizing performance:** On the board layout from the power supply circuit, run the power and return traces to the decoupling capacitors first, and then to the device pins. This ensures that the decoupling capacitors are first in the power chain. Equally important is to keep the trace length between the capacitor and the power pins to a minimum thereby reducing PCB track inductance.

2.2.1. Bulk Capacitors

The use of a bulk capacitor is recommended to improve power supply stability. Typical values range from 4.7 µF to 22 µF ceramic or tantalum capacitors with low ESR. This capacitor should be located as close to the device as possible, refer to the Schematic Checklist chapter.

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2.3. External Reset ($\overline{\text{RESET}}$) Pin

Pulling the $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ pin low generates a device Reset.

For example, as illustrated in the Schematic Checklist chapter, it is recommended that the capacitor C, be isolated from the $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ pin. Place the components illustrated within one-half inch (12 mm) from the $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ pin.

2.4. Power and Temperature Considerations

Calculating the power dissipation is essential for evaluating the energy efficiency of a microcontroller board.

In battery-powered devices or those with power constraints, minimizing the power dissipation is critical to extending the battery life and optimizing energy usage.

When designing a circuit or system, knowing the maximum power dissipation helps in selecting the appropriate components and designing the layout to manage heat effectively.

This section describes the steps and conditions necessary to ensure safe and reliable operation in a user application. The data can be used to calculate the power dissipation under different operation scenarios.

2.4.1. Definition of Terms Used

The following terms with their calculations are used in this section:

Definitions:

- **Ambient Temperature (T_A):** Application maximum operating environment temperature in ºC
- **Junction Temperature (T_J) maximum:** 125ºC
- **θ_{JA}:** Package Thermal Resistance
- **$P_{I/O}$:** CPU I/O Power Dissipation in Watts
- **$P_{INTERNAL}$:** Internal CPU Power Dissipation in Watts
- **PD_{MAX}:** Package Maximum Power Dissipation in Watts
- **VDDx:** Includes AV_{DD} and VDD_{IO} voltage supplies:
  - **AV_{DD}** Analog voltage supply
  - **VDD_{IO}** Voltage supply for CPU I/O
- **IDDREG:** VDDREG maximum supply current of CPU + SRAM + PLL at 300 MHz with all peripherals disabled
- **VDDREG:** Power supply pin for all CPU internal regulators
- **VREGSWn:** Core IDD Regulator current (max) = 341 mA
- **PLLn:** Digital Phase Lock Loops (n = 0,1)
- **SRAM:** Static Random Access Memory

2.4.2. Maximum Power Dissipation Formula Calculations and Requirements

Important: Before getting started, these two critical CPU parameters must be calculated to determine the safe reliable operation.

1. **Package Maximum Power Dissipation in Watts (PD_{max}):**
   $PD_{max} = (T_J - T_A) / \theta_{JA}$ package.
   This calculates maximum power dissipation based on the difference between the junction's temperature T_J and the ambient temperature T_A, divided by thermal resistance from the junction to ambient θ_{JA} for the package.

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It's crucial to ensure that the actual power dissipation in the device does not exceed PD_{max} to prevent overheating while ensuring reliable operation.

2. **Internal Power Dissipation in a Microcontroller ($P_{INTERNAL}$):**
   $P_{INTERNAL} = P_{I/O} + P_{peripheral} + P_{core}$
   The formula calculates $P_{INTERNAL}$ based on encompassing the power dissipation in the I/O circuitry PI/O, the power dissipation in the VDDx power supplies, and the power dissipation in the 1.8V power supply for the core and CPU.
   Terms:
   - **$P_{I/O}$:** Power dissipation in the I/O (Input/Output)
   - **$P_{peripheral}$**: Peripheral Power
     - **$P_{peripheral}$ = VDDx * (Total VDDX_IDD)**
     - **VDDx:** Supply voltage (3.3V)
     - **Total VDDX_IDD:** Sum of all active peripheral currents associated with the VDDX power domain (refer to the Calculation Form)
   - **P_{core}**= Power dissipation associated with core and CPU
     - **P_{core} = 1.8v * Internal regulator current (SUM Total)**
     - **Internal regulator current = Total VREGSWn (Core_IDD) + CPU_IDDREG**
     - **Total VREGSWn (Core_IDD):** Sum of all active peripheral currents associated with the core power domain (refer to the Calculation Form)
     - 1.8v is the supply voltage for the core and CPU
     - CPU_IDDREG = Sum of current in SRAM + PLL + USB

   a. Power dissipation in the I/O circuitry of a microcontroller (PI/O):
      $P_{I/O} = \Sigma (\{VDD_{IOx} - V_{OH}\} \times I_{OH}) + \Sigma (V_{OL} \times I_{OL})) + (3.3V * VUSB3V3_0\ IDD) + (3.3V * VUSB3V3_1\ IDD)$
      Terms:
      - **V_{OH}:** High-level output voltage (voltage level when the output is in a high state)
      - **I_{OH}:** High-level output current
      - **V_{OL}:** Low-level output voltage (voltage level when the output is in a low state)
      - **I_{OL}:** Low-level output current

      The formula calculates the power dissipation in the I/O circuitry by summing up the contributions from both high-level and low-level output currents for each I/O pin and adds the power dissipation associated with the power supply currents for the USBs.

Safe Power Operating Condition Requirements

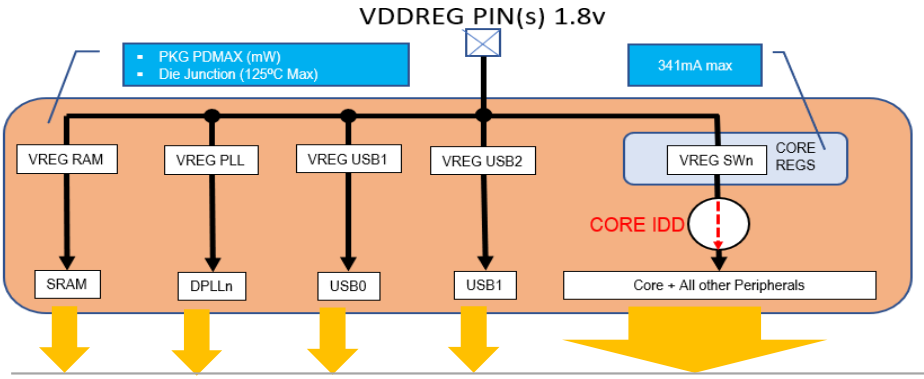
To achieve the application within the safe power conditions, the following requirements must be met:

1. $P_{INTERNAL} \leq PD_{max}$.
2. Total VREG_SWn (CORE IDD) ≤ 341 mA, (Refer to the *MCU Active Power, Parameter APWR_9*).

The following figure shows the internal regulator block diagram, which provides the tentative values for all active peripheral currents and power supply current values.

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Figure 2-1. Internal Regulator Block Diagram



SRAM	Elect Param	DPLLn	Elect Param	USB0	Elect Param	USB1	Elect Param	Peripheral	CORE IDD Current / each	Elect Param	-	VDDx IDD	Elect Param
44 mA	(*)	15 mA	(*)	38 mA	(*)	38 mA	(*)	CPU IDDREG	*(1) 255 mA	APWR_9	-	0 mA	(*)
								ADC Module	0.6 mA	(*)	-	0.5 mA	(*)
				VDDX_IDD = 0.5 mA	(*)	VDDX_IDD = 0.5 mA	(*)	Analog Comparator	0.5 mA	(*)	-	0.3 mA	(*)
								TCC	2.1 mA	(*)	-	0.5 mA	(*)
				VUSB3V3_0 IDD = 3.1 mA	(*)	VUSB3V3_1 IDD = 3.1 mA	(*)	SERCOM	6.0 mA	(*)	-	0 mA	(*)
								MLB	20.0 mA	(*)	-	0.7 mA	(*)
								SDHC	1.4 mA	(*)	-	6.3 mA	(*)
								I2S	2.4 mA	(*)	-	0.8 mA	(*)
								SQI	4.6 mA	(*)	-	0 mA	(*)
								CAN_FD	2.3 mA	(*)	-	0 mA	(*)
								Ethernet 10/100	11.1 mA	(*)	-	0 mA	(*)
								Ethernet GMII	12.2 mA	(*)	-	10.2 mA	(*)
								EBI / SMC	15.5 mA	(*)	-	7.6 mA	(*)
								RTC	0.03 mA	(*)	-	0 mA	(*)
								PTC	1.2 mA	(*)	-	0.9 mA	(*)
								DMA	16ma Base + 2 mA/Channel	(*)	-	0.15 mA	(*)
								WDT	0.02 mA	(*)	-	0 mA	(*)
								CRYPTO (HSM)	23 mA	(*)	-	0 mA	(*)
								TRNG	0.05 mA	(*)	-	0 mA	(*)
								FREQM	1.4 mA	(*)	-	0.5 mA	(*)
								JTAG	0.01 mA	(*)	-	0 mA	(*)
								SWD	0.01 mA	(*)	-	0 mA	(*)
								Trace	0.01 mA	(*)		0 mA	(*)

Note:

1. The sum of CPU + SRAM + PLL maximum currents.

2.4.3. Hypothetical Application Example

- VDDX = (VDDIO, AVDD, VUSB3V3) = 3.3V
- VDDREG = 1.8V
- Package = 208-Ball Fine-Pitch Ball Grid Array Package (8MX) - 15x15x1.19 mm Body [TFBGA]
- 208-Ball Fine-Pitch Ball Grid Array Thermal Resistance θJA = 23.7 °C/W

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Figure 2-2. Hypothetical Example of CPU and Active Peripherals Application

Application Active Peripheral	QTY	Peripheral Base VDDREG_IDD	Total VREG SWn CORE_IDD	Peripheral Base VDDX_IDD	Total VDDX_IDD	Total VUSB3V3 IDD	Total IOH / IOL
CPU IVDDREG	1	255 mA	*(2) 196 mA	0 mA	0 mA	----	----
ADC Module	2	0.6 mA	1.2 mA	0.5 mA	1.0 mA	----	----
TCC	4	2.1 mA	8.4 mA	0.5 mA	2.0 mA	----	----
SERCOM	2	6.0 mA	12 mA	0 mA	0 mA	----	----
CAN_FD	2	2.3 mA	4.6 mA	0 mA	0 mA	----	----
Ethernet GMII	1	12.2 mA	12.2 mA	10.2 mA	10.2 mA	----	----
RTC	1	0.03 mA	0.03 mA	0 mA	0 mA	----	----
DMA Channels	4	16 mA + 2mA / Channel	16mA + 8mA	0.15 mA	0.6 mA	----	----
WDT	1	0.02 mA	0.02 mA	0 mA	0 mA	----	----
CRYPTO (HSM)	1	23 mA	23 mA	0 mA	0 mA	----	----
TRNG	1	0.05 mA	0.05 mA	0 mA	0 mA	----	----
I/O pins *(1)		---	---	---	---	---	IOL = 16 mA IOH = 8 mA
USB	1	38 mA	----	0.5 mA	0.5 mA	3.1 mA	----
SRAM	1	44 mA	----	----	----	----	----
PLL	1	15 mA	----	----	----	----	----
SUB TOTAL	---	---	281.5 mA	---	14.3 mA	3.1 mA	----
SUM TOTAL	---	378.5 mA		---	14.3 mA	3.1 mA	---

Notes:

1. This needs only to be an estimate of application Total IOL sinking current & IOH sourcing current. Determining an exact value for every I/O pins load would be unreasonable.
2. This value represents only VREG_SWn, (i.e., CORE_IDD) however the CPU IVDDREG spec, (i.e., 255 mA), in the data sheet represents CPU @ 300MHz +SRAM+PLL enabled. For purposes of ensuring VREG_SWn, (i.e., CORE_IDD) load does not exceed 341 mA, therefore: VALUE = (CPU IVDDREG – (SRAM + PLL)) = (255mA - (44 mA+15 mA)) = 196 mA.

2.4.4. Safe Power Operating Condition Check of the Previous Example

Calculations:

- PI/O = Σ (({VDDIOx – VOH} x IOH) + Σ (VOL x IOL)) + (3.3V * VUSB3V3_0 IDD) + (3.3V * VUSB3V3_1 IDD)
  = ((3.3V – 2.4V) * 8 mA) + (0.4V * 16 mA) + (3.3V * 3.1 mA)
  = 23.83 mW (I/O Power, PI/O)
- PINTERNAL = PI/O + (VDDx * (Σ sum of all active VDDx_IDD peripheral currents)) + (1.8v x ((Σ Sum of all active CORE_IDD peripheral currents) + CPU_IDDREG))
  = 23.83 mW + (3.3V * 14.3 mA) + (1.8 * 378.5 mA)
  = 23.83 mW + 47.19 mW + 681.3 mW
  = 752.32 mW (CPU PD)
- PDMAX = (TJ – TA) / θJA package
- PDMAX = (TJ – TA) / θJA package
  = (125°C -85°C) / 23.7 °C/W
  = 1.69 Watts (Package PDMax)

Rule Cross Check:

- PINTERNAL ≤ PDMAX
  1.243W ≤ 1.69 W(max) = **Application within Safe Power conditions. Success.**

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- Total VREG_SWn CORE_IDD = 281.5 mA.
  281.5mA ≤ 341mA(max) = **Application within Safe Power conditions. Success.**

2.4.5. Maximum Power Dissipation Calculation Tool

This section provides automated tool to help with Maximum Power Dissipation calculation, to insure that the application meets the safe power operating limits. To use this tool, select the features used in the application.

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Figure 2-3. Calculation Form

Application Active Peripheral	QTY	Peripheral Base VDDREG_IDD	Total VREG SWn CORE_IDD	Peripheral Base VDDX_IDD	Total VDDX_IDD	Total VUSB3V3 IDD	Total IOH / IOL
CPU IDD	1	270 *mA*	211 *mA*(2)	---	---	---	---
ADC Module	0	0.6 *mA*	0.0 *mA*	0.5 *mA*	0.0 *mA*	---	---
Analog Comparator	0	0.5 *mA*	0.0 *mA*	0.3 *mA*	0.0 *mA*	---	---
CAN_FD	0	2.3 *mA*	0.0 *mA*	---	---	---	---
CRYPTO (HSM)	0	23 *mA*	0 *mA*	---	---	---	---
DMA	0	16 *mA* + 2 *mA* / Channel	0 *mA*	0.15 *mA*	0.00 *mA*	---	---
EBI / SMC	0	15.5 *mA*	0.0 *mA*	7.6 *mA*	0.0 *mA*	---	---
Ethernet 10/100	0	11.1 *mA*	0.0 *mA*	---	---	---	---
Ethernet GMII	0	12.2 *mA*	0.0 *mA*	10.2 *mA*	0.0 *mA*	---	---
FREQM	0	1.4 *mA*	0.0 *mA*	0.5 *mA*	0.0 *mA*	---	---
I2S	0	2.4 *mA*	0.0 *mA*	0.8 *mA*	0.0 *mA*	---	---
JTAG	0	0.01 *mA*	0.00 *mA*	---	---	---	---
MLB	0	20 *mA*	0 *mA*	0.7 *mA*	0.0 *mA*	---	---
PTC	0	1.2 *mA*	0.0 *mA*	0.9 *mA*	0.0 *mA*	---	---
RTC	0	0.03 *mA*	0.00 *mA*	---	---	---	---
SERCOM	0	6 *mA*	0 *mA*	---	---	---	---
SDHC	0	1.4 *mA*	0.0 *mA*	6.3 *mA*	0.0 *mA*	---	---
SQI	0	4.6 *mA*	0.0 *mA*	---	---	---	---
SWD	0	0.01 *mA*	0.00 *mA*	---	---	---	---
TCC	0	2.1 *mA*	0.0 *mA*	0.5 *mA*	0.0 *mA*	---	---
Trace	0	0.01 *mA*	0.00 *mA*	---	---	---	---
TRNG	0	0.05 *mA*	0.00 *mA*	---	---	---	---
WDT	0	0.02 *mA*	0.00 *mA*	---	---	---	---
I/O pins(1)	---	---	---	---	---	---	IOL = 0.0 *mA* IOH = 0.0 *mA*
USB	0	0	---	0.5 *mA*	0.0 *mA*	*mA*	---
PLL	1	15	---	---	---	---	---
SRAM	1	44	---	---	---	---	---
SUB TOTAL	---	---		---		*mA*	---
SUM TOTAL	---	0.0		---			---

NOTES:

1. This needs only to be an estimate of application total IOL sinking current & IOH sourcing current.
2. This value represents only VREG_SWn, (i.e., CORE_IDD) however the CPU IDDREG spec, (i.e., 270 mA), in the datasheet represents CPU @ 300MHz +SRAM+PLL enabled. For purposes of ensuring VREG_SWn, (i.e., CORE_IDD) load does not exceed 341 mA therefore: VALUE = (CPU IDDREG – (SRAM + PLL)) = (270mA - (44 mA+15 mA)) = 211 mA
3. VDDX = (VDDIO, AVDD, VUSB3V3) = 3.3 v, VDDREG = 1.8 v
4. Package is 208-Pin TFBGA ,(θ_{JA} = 23.7 °C/W), PD_{MAX} = 1.69 W
5. Rating: Industrial (-40°C ≤ Ta ≤ 85°C) Application max operating environment temperature: 85 °C

$P_{INTERNAL}$ = 0.0 ***mW*** *Requirement Satisfied (<1.69W)*

VREG_SWn CORE_IDD = *mA* *Requirement Satisfied (<341mA)*

Application within Safe Power Conditions

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2.5. Debugging or Programming Pins

The SWDIO, SWO, SWCLK pins are used for In-Circuit programming and debugging purposes. It is recommended to keep the trace length between the debug external connector and the debug pins on the device as short as possible to minimize ESD/EMI vulnerabilities. If the debug external connector is expected to experience an ESD event, a series resistor is recommended, with the value in the range of a few tens of Ohms, not to exceed 100 Ohms with protection using Transient Voltage Suppressors (TVS), at the user's discretion. Refer to the Schematic Checklist chapter.

2.6. JTAG

The TMS, TDO, TDI and TCK pins are used for testing and debugging according to the Joint Test Action Group (JTAG) standard. It is recommended to keep the trace length between the JTAG connector and the JTAG pins on the device as short as possible. If the JTAG connector is expected to experience an ESD event, a series resistor is recommended, with the value in the range of a few tens of Ohms, not to exceed 100 Ohms with protection using Transient Voltage Suppressors (TVS), at the user's discretion. Refer to the Schematic Checklist chapter.

2.7. Trace

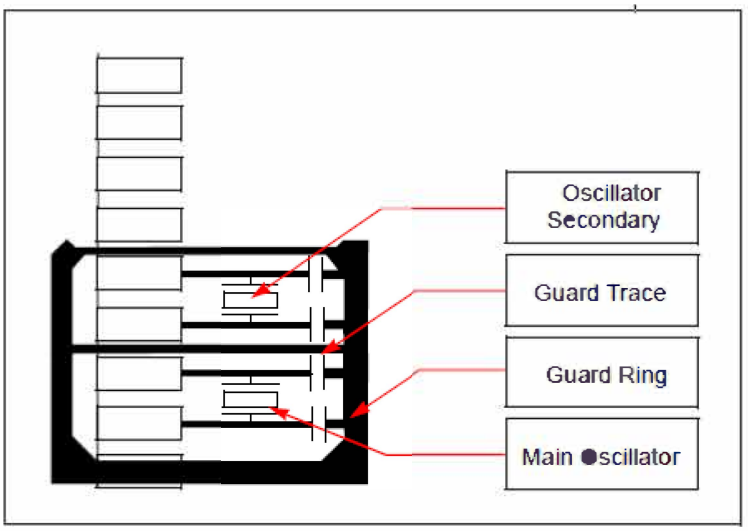
When present on select pin counts, the trace pins can be connected to a hardware trace-enabled programmer/debugger to provide a compressed real-time instruction trace. When used for trace, the TRACE_DATA0, TRACE_DATA1, TRACE_DATA2, TRACE_DATA3 and TRACECLK pins should be dedicated for this use. The trace hardware requires a 22 Ohm series resistor between the trace pins and the external trace connector.

2.8. External Oscillator Pins

Many MCUs have options for at least two oscillators: a high-frequency primary oscillator and a low-frequency secondary oscillator.

The oscillator circuit should be placed on the same side of the board as the device. Also, place the oscillator circuit close to the respective oscillator pins, not exceeding one-half inch (12 mm) distance between them. The load capacitors should be placed next to the oscillator itself, on the same side of the board. Use a grounded copper pour around the oscillator circuit to isolate them from surrounding circuits. The grounded copper pour should be routed directly to the MCU ground. Do not run any signal traces or power traces inside the ground pour. Also, if using a two-sided board, avoid any traces on the other side of the board where the crystal is placed. A suggested layout is illustrated in the following figure.

Figure 2-4. Suggested Oscillator Circuit Placement



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2.8.1. Crystal Oscillator Design Consideration

The following hypothetical example assumptions are used to calculate the Primary Oscillator loading capacitor values:

- CIN = XIN Pin Capacitance = 4 pF
- COUT = XOUT Pin Capacitance = 4 pF
- PCB stray capacitance (i.e., 12 mm length) = 2.5 pF
- C1 and C2 = the loading capacitors to use on your crystal circuit design to guarantee that the effective capacitance as seen by the crystal in circuit meets the crystal manufacturer specification MFG Crystal Data Sheet CLOAD spec:

CLOAD = {([CIN + C1] * [COUT + C2]) / [CIN + C1 + C2 + COUT] } + oscillator PCB stray capacitance

Hypothetical Example Crystal Load Capacitor Calculation

Crystal manufacturer data sheet spec example: *CLOAD* = 15 *pF*

Therefore:

MFG CLOAD = {([*CIN* + *C1*] * [*COUT* + *C2*]) / [*CIN* + *C1* + *C2* + *COUT*] } + *estimated oscillator PCB stray capacitance.*

Assuming *C1* = *C2* and PIC32C *Cin* = *Cout*, the formula can be further simplified and restated to solve for *C1* and *C2* by: *C1 = C2 = ((2 * MFG CLoad spec) - Cin - (2 * PCB capacitance)) = ((2 * 15) - 4 - (2 * 2.5 pF)) = (30 - 4 - 5) = 21 pF*

Therefore: *C1 = C2 = 21 pF* is the correct loading capacitors to use on your crystal circuit design to guarantee that the effective capacitance as seen by the crystal in circuit in this example is 15 pF to meet the crystal manufacturer specification.

Note: Do not add excessive gain such that the oscillator signal is clipped, flat on top of the sine wave. If so, you need to reduce the gain accordingly using the . Failure to do so can stress and age the crystal, which can result in an early failure. When measuring the oscillator signal you must use an FET active-powered scope probe with 1 pF or the scope probe itself will unduly change the gain and peak-to-peak levels.

2.9. Unused I/Os

Unused I/O pins should not be allowed to float as inputs. It is recommended that unused inputs be ganged together and connecting via a 1k resistor to digital ground or individually or in multiple groups through 1k as the PCB layout permits. This minimizes the chip vulnerability to ESD and radiated EMI due to a high voltage discharge event.

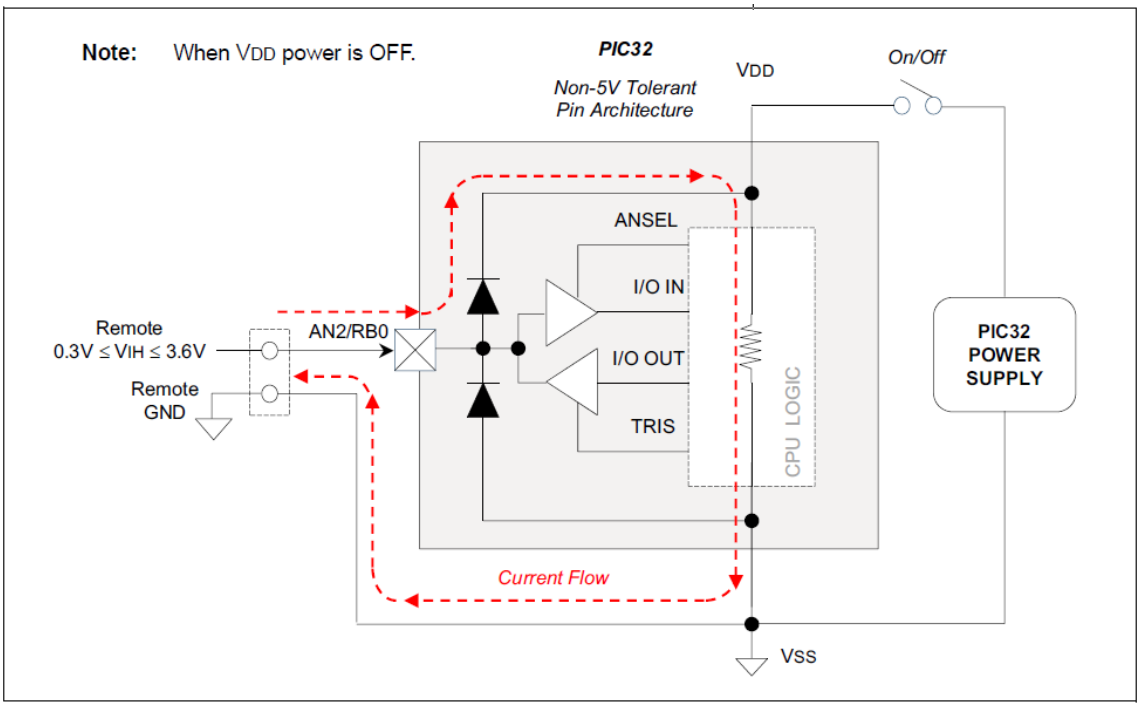
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2.10. Considerations When Interfacing to Remotely Powered Circuits

2.10.1. Non-5V Tolerant Input Pins

A quick review of the absolute maximum rating in the Electrical Characteristics will indicate that the voltage on any non-5v tolerant pin may not exceed VDD + 0.3V unless the input current is limited to meet the respective injection current specifications defined by electrical spec parameters DI_19, DI_21, and DI_23 in I/O Pin Electrical Specifications. The following figure shows an example of a remote circuit using an independent power source, which is powered while connected to a PIC32C non-5V tolerant circuit that is not powered.

Figure 2-5. PIC32C Non-5V Tolerant I/O Pin Circuit Example



Without proper signal isolation, on non-5V tolerant pins, the remote signal can power the PIC32C device through the high side ESD protection diodes. Besides violating the absolute maximum rating specification when VDD of the PIC32C device is restored and ramping up or ramping down, it can also negatively affect the internal Power-on Reset (POR) and Brown-out Reset (BOR) circuits, which can lead to improper initialization of internal PIC32C logic circuits. In these cases, it is recommended to implement digital or analog signal isolation as depicted in the following figure, as appropriate or use series I/O pin resistors when possible to limit the injection current to less than 5mA/pin and/or 20mA total for the whole MCU. This is indicative of all industry microcontrollers and not just Microchip products.

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Figure 2-6. Example Digital/Analog Signal Isolation Circuits

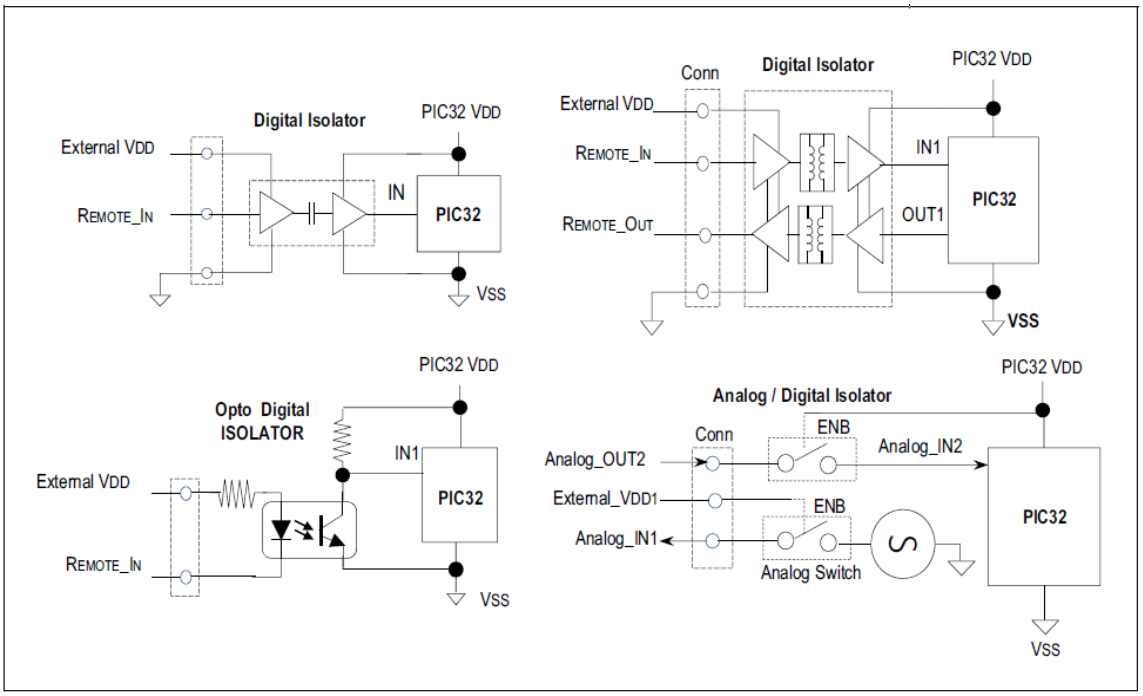


Table 2-1. Examples of Digital/Analog Isolators with Optional Level Translation

Example Digital/ Analog Signal Isolation Circuits	Inductive Coupling	Capacitive Coupling	Opto Coupling	Analog/Digital Switch
ADuM7241 / 40 ARZ (1 Mbps)	X	—	—	—
ADuM7241 / 40 CRZ (25 Mbps)	X	—	—	—
ISO721	—	X	—	—
LTV-829S (2 Channel)	—	—	X	—
LTV-849S (4 Channel)	—	—	X	—
FSA266 / NC7WB66	—	—	—	X

2.11. Designing for High-Speed Peripherals

The PIC32C Family of devices have peripherals that operate at frequencies much higher than typical for an embedded environment. The following list shows the peripherals that produce high-speed signals on their external pins:

- USB
- SDIO
- SPI (Sercom)
- EBI (External Bus Interface)

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- QSPI (Quad SPI)
- Ethernet GMAC (ETH)
- MLB (Media Local Bus)

Due to these high-speed peripheral signals, it is important to consider several factors when designing a product that uses these peripherals, as well as the PCB on which these components will be placed. Adhering to these recommendations will help achieve the following goals:

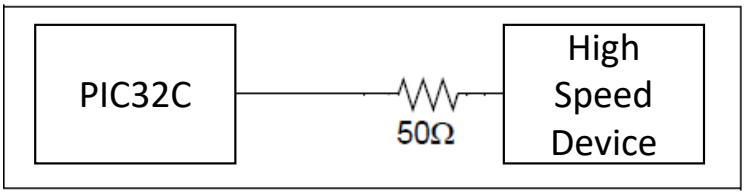
- Minimize the effects of electromagnetic interference for the proper operation of the product
- Run all PCB high-speed signals first on component side of PCB
- Ensure signals arrive at their intended destination at the same time by matching critical trace lengths on the PCB
- Minimize crosstalk. Insure continuous ground under all high-speed signals
- Maintain signal integrity by the use of termination resistors in the 30-50 Ω range
- Reduce system noise by using bulk and high frequency decoupling caps and inductors on power rails
- Minimize ground bounce and power sag. Use a dedicated ground plane if possible or at a minimum a star ground configuration. Do not daisy chain ground and power traces to components.

2.11.1. System Design

2.11.1.1. Impedance Matching

When selecting parts to place on high-speed signal bus, if the remote I/O pin impedance of the peripheral device does not match the impedance of the pins on the PIC32C device to which it is connected, signal reflections could result, thereby degrading the quality of the signal. If it is not possible to select a product that matches impedance, place a series resistor at the load to create the matching impedance. See the following figure for an example.

Figure 2-7. Series Resistor



2.11.1.2. PCB Layout Recommendations

The following recommendations will help ensure the PCB layout will promote the goals previously listed.

- **Component Placement:**
  - Place bypass capacitors as close to their component power and ground pins as possible, and place them on the same side of the PCB.
  - Devices on the same bus that have larger setup times must be placed closer to the PIC32MK GPK/MCM with CAN FD family of devices.
- **Power and Ground:**
  - Multi-layer PCBs will allow separate power and ground planes
  - Each ground pin should be connected to the ground plane individually
  - Place bypass capacitor vias as close to the pad as possible (preferably inside the pad)

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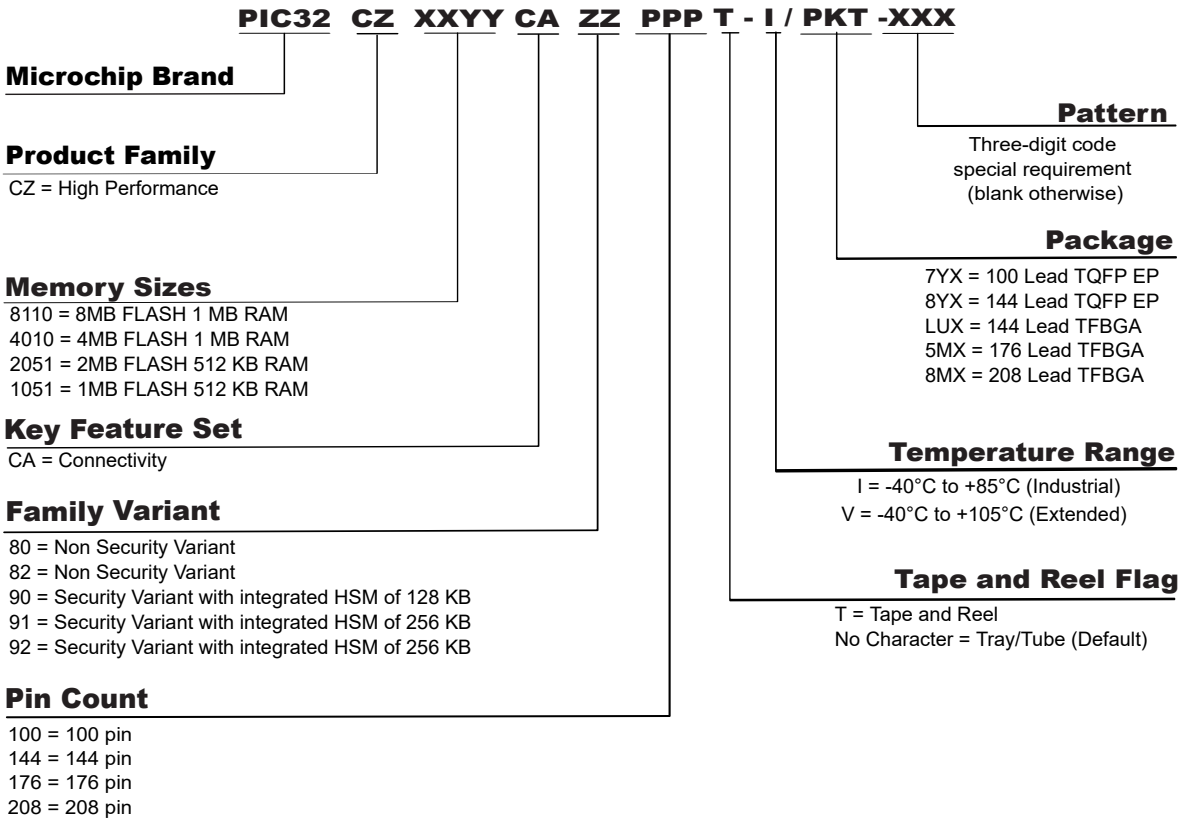
  - If power and ground planes are not used, maximize width for power and ground traces
  - Use low-ESR, surface-mount bypass capacitors
- **Clocks and Oscillators:**
  - Place crystals as close as possible to the PIC32C Family device XIN/XOUT pins
  - Do not route high-speed signals near the clock or oscillator
  - Avoid via usage and branches in high speed clock lines
  - Place termination resistors at the end of clock lines
- **Traces:**
  - Higher-priority signals must have the shortest traces
  - Avoid long run lengths on parallel traces to reduce coupling
  - Make the clock traces as straight as possible
  - Use rounded turns rather than right-angle turns
  - Have traces on different layers intersect on right angles to minimize crosstalk
  - Maximize the distance between traces, preferably no less than three times the trace width
  - Power traces should be as short and as wide as possible
  - High-speed traces must have a continuous ground beneath them

2.11.1.3. EMI/EMC/EFT (IEC 61000-4-4 and IEC 61000-4-2) Supression Considerations

The use of LDO regulators is preferred to reduce overall system noise and provide a cleaner power source. However, when utilizing switching Buck/Boost regulators as the local power source for PIC32C devices, as well as in electrically noisy environments or test conditions required for IEC 61000-4-4 and IEC 61000-4-2, users should evaluate the use of Pi-Filters (i.e., L-C) on the power pins, as shown in the Schematic Checklist chapter. In addition to a less noisy power source, use of this type of T-Filter can greatly reduce susceptibility to EMI sources and events. Use Transient Voltage Suppressors (TVS) on power buses as well as on all external PCB signal connections. If design requirements mandate the use of a buck or boost regulator be sure inductor used is shielded type.

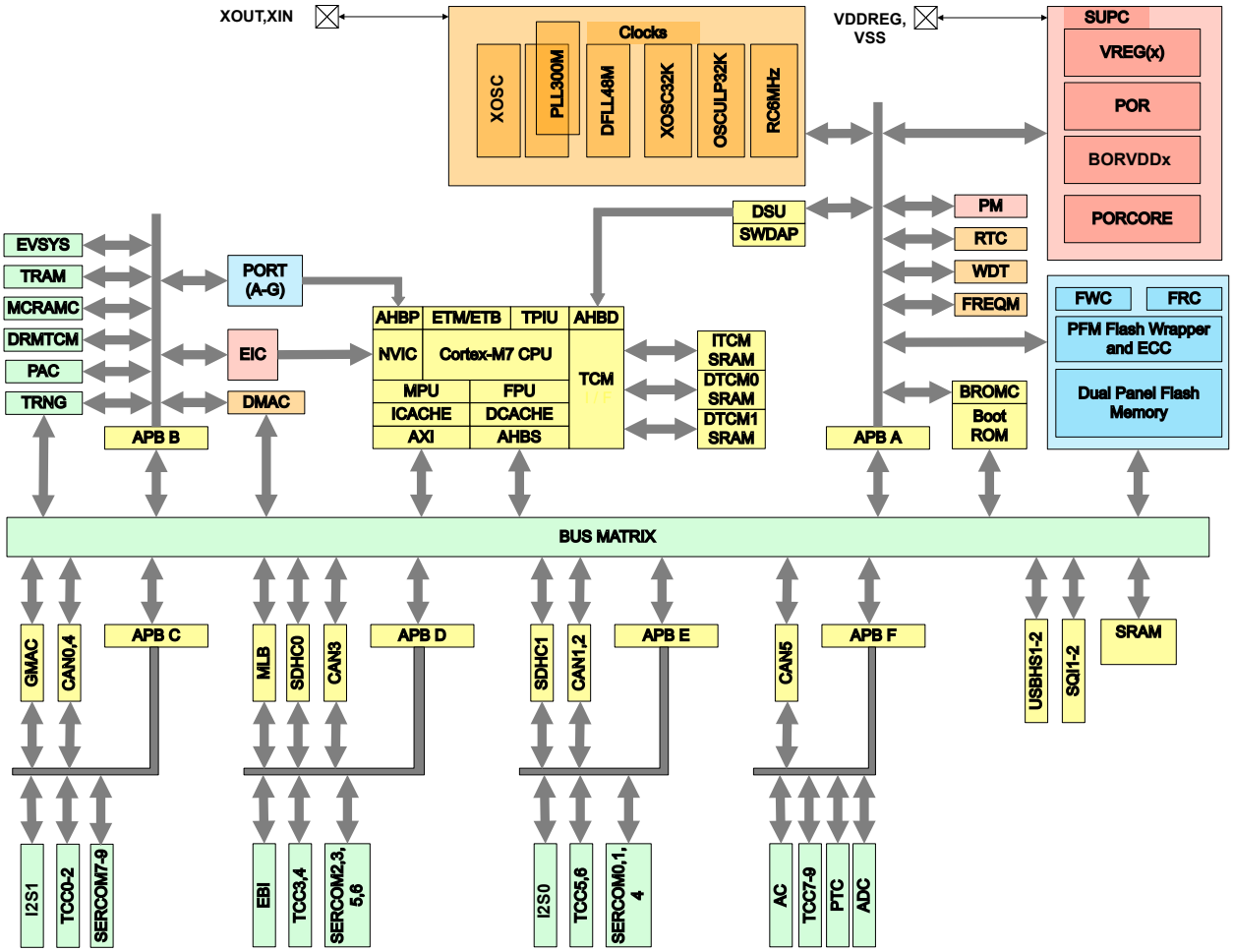
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3. Ordering Information



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4. Block Diagram



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5. Pinout

5.1. 100-Pin TQFP EP Thin Plastic Quad Flatpack

PIC32CZ8110CA80100
PIC32CZ8110CA90100
PIC32CZ4010CA80100
PIC32CZ4010CA90100
PIC32CZ2051CA80100
PIC32CZ2051CA90100
PIC32CZ1051CA82100
PIC32CZ1051CA92100
PIC32CZ4010CA91100
PIC32CZ2051CA91100

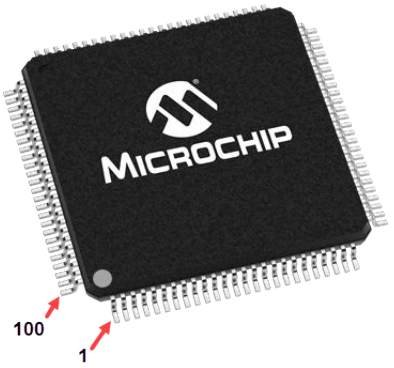


Table 5-1. 100-pin TQFP EP Thin Plastic Quad Flatpack

Pin	Priority Function	MUXEN=0	MUXEN =1											
			PMUX Values											
			00	01	03	05	06	07	08	09	0A	0B	0D	0F
	RTC security tamper input loop(s)		EIC / EIC_EXTINT(n)	ADC / CMP	SERCOM(n)	TCC WO(n)	MLB	CAN(n) / SQI(n)	SDMMC	SPI_IXS / SWCLK, SWDIO, SWO, TRACE_CLK, TRACE_DATA[3:0]	ETH	Only 2 alternate ETH signals	GCLK	PTC
1	-	PA0	EIC_EXTINT0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GTX1	-	-	-
2	-	PA1	EIC_EXTINT1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GTX0	-	-	-
3	-	PA2	EIC_EXTINT2	-	-	TCC2_WO5	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GTXEN	-	-	-
4	-	PA3	EIC_EXTINT3	-	SERCOM2_PAD3	TCC2_WO4	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GMDC	-	-	-
5	-	PA4	EIC_EXTINT4	-	SERCOM2_PAD2	TCC2_WO3	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GMDIO	-	-	-
6	-	VSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	VDDIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	PA5	EIC_EXTINT4	-	-	TCC3_WO0	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GRXDV/ GMAC_GCRS_DV	-	-	-
9	-	PA6	EIC_EXTINT6	-	-	TCC3_WO1	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GRXER	-	-	-
10	-	PA7	EIC_EXTINT7	ADC3_AIN3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	-	PA8	EIC_EXTINT8	ADC3_AIN2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	-	PA9	EIC_EXTINT9	ADC3_AIN1	-	-	MB_TCK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	PA10	EIC_EXTINT10	ADC3_AIN0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	-	PA11	EIC_EXTINT11	ADC2_AIN3	-	-	MB_TMS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-	PA12	EIC_EXTINT12	ADC2_AIN2	-	-	MB_TDI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	-	PA13	EIC_EXTINT13	ADC2_AIN1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-	PA14	EIC_EXTINT14	ADC2_AIN0	-	-	MB_TDO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-	PA15	EIC_EXTINT15	ADC1_AIN3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-	VSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-	VDDIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	-	PA16	EIC_EXTINT0	ADC1_AIN2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	-	PA17	EIC_EXTINT1	ADC1_AIN1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	-	PA18	EIC_EXTINT2	ADC1_AIN0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	-	PA19	EIC_EXTINT3	ADC0_AIN5/ AC_AIN3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	-	PA20	EIC_EXTINT4	ADC0_AIN4/ AC_AIN2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	RTC_OUT1	PB0	EIC_EXTINT0	ADC0_AIN3/ AC_AIN1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	RTC_IN4	PB1	EIC_EXTINT1	ADC0_AIN2/ AC_AIN0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	RTC_OUT2	PB2	EIC_EXTINT2	ADC_VREFH/ ADC0_AIN1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	RTC_OUT3	PB3	EIC_EXTINT3	ADC0_AIN0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	-	AVSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	-	AVDD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Table 5-1. 100-pin TQFP EP Thin Plastic Quad Flatpack (continued)

Pin	Priority Function	MUXEN=0	MUXEN =1											
			PMUX Values											
			00	01	03	05	06	07	08	09	0A	0B	0D	0F
	RTC security tamper input loop(s)		EIC / EIC_EXTINT(n)	ADC / CMP	SERCOM(n)	TCC WO(n)	MLB	CAN(n) / SQI(n)	SDMMC	SPI_IXS / SWCLK, SWDIO, SWO, TRACE_CLK, TRACE_DATA[3:0]	ETH	Only 2 alternate ETH signals	GCLK	PTC
32	-	PB4	EIC_EXTINT4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XOUT32	-
33	-	PB5	EIC_EXTINT5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XIN32	-
34	-	VDDIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	-	VSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	-	PB6	EIC_EXTINT6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTCXY11
37	RTC_OUT0	PB7 / SUPC_OUT0	EIC_EXTINT7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTCXY10
38	RTC_IN1	PB8 / SUPC_OUT1	EIC_EXTINT8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTCXY9
39	RTC_IN0	PB9	EIC_EXTINT9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTCXY8
40	RTC_IN2	PB10	EIC_EXTINT10	-	-	TCC1_WO0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTCXY7
41	RTC_IN3	PB11	EIC_EXTINT11	-	-	TCC1_WO1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTCXY6
42	-	PB12	EIC_EXTINT12	-	-	TCC1_WO2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTCXY5
43	-	VDDREG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44	-	VSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	-	VDDIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46	-	PB13	EIC_EXTINT13	-	-	TCC1_WO3	-	-	-	TRACE_CLK	-	-	-	PTCXY4
47	-	PB14	EIC_EXTINT14	-	-	TCC1_WO4	-	-	-	TRACE_DATA3	-	-	-	PTCXY3
48	-	PB15	EIC_EXTINT15	-	-	TCC1_WO5	-	-	-	TRACE_DATA2	-	-	-	PTCXY2
49	-	PB16	EIC_EXTINT0	-	-	TCC1_WO6	-	-	-	TRACE_DATA1	-	-	-	PTCXY1
50	-	PB17	-	-	-	TCC1_WO7	-	-	-	TRACE_DATA0	-	-	-	PTCXY0
51	-	PC0	EIC_EXTINT0	-	SERCOM0_PAD0	TCC0_WO0	-	-	-	SPI_IXS0_FSYNC	-	-	GCLK_IO4	-
52	-	PC1	EIC_EXTINT1	-	SERCOM0_PAD1	TCC0_WO1	-	-	-	SPI_IXS0_SCK	-	-	GCLK_IO5	-
53	-	PC2	EIC_EXTINT1	-	SERCOM0_PAD2	TCC0_WO2	-	-	-	SPI_IXS0_SDI	-	-	GCLK_IO6	PTC_EIC0
54	-	PC3	EIC_EXTINT3	-	SERCOM0_PAD3	TCC0_WO3	-	-	-	SPI_IXS0_SDO	-	-	GCLK_IO7	PTC_EIC1
55	-	PC4	EIC_EXTINT4	-	SERCOM1_PAD0	TCC0_WO4	-	CAN0_RX	-	SPI_IXS0_MCLK	-	-	-	-
56	-	VDDIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
57	-	VSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
58	-	PC5	EIC_EXTINT5	-	SERCOM1_PAD1	TCC0_WO5	-	CAN0_TX	-	-	GMAC_TSUCOMP	-	-	-
59	-	PC6	EIC_EXTINT6	AC_CMP1	SERCOM1_PAD2	TCC0_WO6	-	CAN1_RX	-	-	-	-	-	-
60	-	PC7	EIC_EXTINT7	AC_CMP0	SERCOM1_PAD3	TCC0_WO7	-	CAN1_TX	-	-	-	-	-	-
61	-	PC8	EIC_EXTINT8	-	SERCOM2_PAD0	TCC5_WO0	-	SQI0_CLK	SDHC0_SDCK	-	-	-	-	-
62	-	PC9	EIC_EXTINT9	-	SERCOM2_PAD1	TCC5_WO1	-	SQI0_D0	SDHC0_SDDAT0	-	-	-	-	-
63	-	PC10	EIC_EXTINT10	-	SERCOM2_PAD2	TCC6_WO0	-	SQI0_D1	SDHC0_SDDAT1	-	-	-	-	-
64	-	PC11	EIC_EXTINT11	-	SERCOM2_PAD3	TCC6_WO1	-	SQI0_D2	SDHC0_SDDAT2	-	-	-	-	-
65	-	PC12	EIC_EXTINT12	-	SERCOM3_PAD0	TCC4_WO0	-	SQI0_D3	SDHC0_SDDAT3	-	-	-	-	-
66	-	PC13	EIC_EXTINT13	-	SERCOM3_ PAD1	TCC4_WO1	-	SQI0_CS0	SDHC0_SDCMD	-	-	-	-	-
67	-	PC14	EIC_EXTINT14	-	SERCOM3_PAD2	TCC8_WO0	-	-	SDHC0_SDWP	-	-	-	-	-
68	-	PC15	EIC_EXTINT15	-	SERCOM3_PAD3	TCC8_WO1	-	SQI0_CS1	SDHC0_SDCD	-	-	-	-	-
69	-	VDDIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
70	-	VSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
71	-	$\overline{\text{RESET}}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	$\overline{\text{RESET}}$	-	-	-	-
72	-	PC17	EIC_EXTINT1	-	SERCOM1_PAD3	-	-	-	-	TDI	GMAC_TSUCOMP	-	-	-
73	**-**	**PC18**	**EIC_EXTINT2**	**-**	**SERCOM1_PAD2**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**TMS/SWDIO**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
74	**-**	**PC19**	**EIC_EXTINT3**	**-**	**SERCOM1_PAD1**	**-**	**-**	**CAN0_RX**	**-**	**TDO/SWO**	**-**	**-**	**GCLK_IO1**	**-**
75	**-**	**PC20**	**EIC_NMI**	**-**	**SERCOM1_PAD0**	**TCC9_WO5**	**-**	**CAN0_TX**	**-**	**TCK/SWCLK**	**-**	**-**	**GCLK_IO0**	**-**
76	-	D0-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
77	-	D0+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
78	**-**	**USBID0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
79	-	VUSB3V3_0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
80	-	VSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
81	**-**	**VBUS0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
82	-	USBRBIAS0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
83	-	VSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
84	-	VDDREG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
85	-	PD0	EIC_EXTINT0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XOUT / GCLK_IO2	-

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Table 5-1. 100-pin TQFP EP Thin Plastic Quad Flatpack (continued)

Pin	Priority Function	MUXEN=0	MUXEN =1											
			PMUX Values											
			00	01	03	05	06	07	08	09	0A	0B	0D	0F
	RTC security tamper input loop(s)		EIC / EIC_EXTINT(n)	ADC / CMP	SERCOM(n)	TCC WO(n)	MLB	CAN(n) / SQI(n)	SDMMC	SPI_IXS / SWCLK, SWDIO, SWO, TRACE_CLK, TRACE_DATA[3:0]	ETH	Only 2 alternate ETH signals	GCLK	PTC
86	-	PD1	EIC_EXTINT1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XIN / GCLK_IO3	-
87	-	PD2	EIC_EXTINT2	-	-	TCC9_WO4	-	-	-	SPI_IXS0_FSYNC	-	-	GMAC_GTXER	-
88	-	PD3	EIC_EXTINT3	-	SERCOM3_PAD0	TCC9_WO3	-	-	-	SPI_IXS0_SDI	GMAC_GTX3	-	-	-
89	-	PD4	EIC_EXTINT4	-	SERCOM3_ PAD1	TCC9_WO0	-	-	-	SPI_IXS0_SCK	GMAC_GTX2	-	-	-
90	-	PD5	EIC_EXTINT5	-	SERCOM3_PAD2	TCC9_WO1	-	-	-	SPI_IXS0_SDO	GMAC_TXCK	-	-	-
91	-	PD6	EIC_EXTINT6	-	SERCOM3_PAD3	TCC9_WO2	-	-	-	SPI_IXS0_MCLK	GMAC_GRX3	-	-	-
92	-	PD7	EIC_EXTINT7	-	-	TCC7_WO1	MLBCLK	-	-	-	GMAC_GRX2	-	-	-
93	-	VDDREG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
94	-	VSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
95	-	VDDIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
96	-	PD8	EIC_EXTINT8	-	-	TCC7_WO0	MLBSIG	CAN1_RX	-	-	GMAC_GCOL	-	-	-
97	-	PD9	EIC_EXTINT9	-	-	-	MLBDAT	CAN1_TX	-	-	GMAC_GCRS	-	-	-
98	-	PD10	EIC_EXTINT10	-	-	TCC2_WO0	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GRX1	-	-	-
99	-	PD11	EIC_EXTINT11	-	SERCOM2_PAD0	TCC2_WO1	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GRX0	-	-	-
100	-	PD12	EIC_EXTINT12	-	SERCOM2_PAD1	TCC2_WO2	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GREFCK	GMAC_GRXCK	-	-

Note: Items highlighted in **bold** are 5.5V tolerant pins.

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5.2. 144-Pin TQFP EP Thin Plastic Quad Flatpack

PIC32CZ8110CA80144
PIC32CZ8110CA90144
PIC32CZ4010CA80144
PIC32CZ4010CA90144
PIC32CZ2051CA80144
PIC32CZ2051CA90144
PIC32CZ1051CA82144
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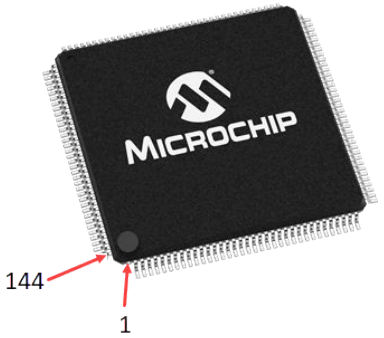


Table 5-2. 144-pin TQFP EP Thin Plastic Quad Flatpack

PIN	Priority Function	MUXEN=0	MUXEN =1											
			PMUX Values											
			00	01	03	05	06	07	08	09	0A	0B	0D	0F
	RTC security tamper input loop(s)	Port	EIC / EIC_EXTINT(n)	ADC / CMP	SERCOM(n)	TCC WO(n)	MLB	CAN(n) / SQI(n)	SDMMC	SPI_IXS / SWCLK, SWDIO, SWO, TRACE_CLK, TRACE_DATA[3:0]	ETH	Only 2 alternate ETH signals	GCLK	PTC
1	-	PA0	EIC_EXTINT0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GTX1	-	-	-
2	-	PA1	EIC_EXTINT1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GTX0	-	-	-
3	-	PA2	EIC_EXTINT2	-	-	TCC2_WO5	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GTXEN	-	-	-
4	-	PA3	EIC_EXTINT3	-	SERCOM2_PAD3	TCC2_WO4	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GMDC	-	-	-
5	-	PA4	EIC_EXTINT4	-	SERCOM2_PAD2	TCC2_WO3	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GMDIO	-	-	-
6	-	VSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	VDDIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	PA5	EIC_EXTINT4	-	-	TCC3_WO0	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GRXDV / GMAC_GCRS_DV	-	-	-
9	-	PA6	EIC_EXTINT6	-	-	TCC3_WO1	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GRXER	-	-	-
10	-	PA21	EIC_EXTINT5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	GMAC_TXCK	-	-	-
11	-	PA22	EIC_EXTINT6	-	-	TCC7_WO0	-	-	-	-	GMAC_TSUCOMP	-	-	-
12	-	PA23	EIC_EXTINT7	-	-	TCC7_WO1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	PA7	EIC_EXTINT7	ADC3_AIN3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	-	PA8	EIC_EXTINT8	ADC3_AIN2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-	PA9	EIC_EXTINT9	ADC3_AIN1	-	-	MB_TCK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	-	PA24	EIC_EXTINT8	ADC3_AIN5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-	PA25	EIC_EXTINT9	ADC3_AIN4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-	VSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-	VDDIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-	PA10	EIC_EXTINT10	ADC3_AIN0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	-	PA11	EIC_EXTINT11	ADC2_AIN3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	-	PA26	EIC_EXTINT10	ADC2_AIN5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	-	PA27	EIC_EXTINT11	ADC2_AIN4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	-	PA12	EIC_EXTINT12	ADC2_AIN2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	-	PA13	EIC_EXTINT13	ADC2_AIN1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	-	PA14	EIC_EXTINT14	ADC2_AIN0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	-	PA28	EIC_EXTINT12	ADC1_AIN5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	-	PA29	EIC_EXTINT13	ADC1_AIN4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	-	PA15	EIC_EXTINT15	ADC1_AIN3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	-	VSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	-	VDDIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	-	PA16	EIC_EXTINT0	ADC1_AIN2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	-	PA17	EIC_EXTINT1	ADC1_AIN1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	-	PA18	EIC_EXTINT2	ADC1_AIN0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	-	PA19	EIC_EXTINT3	ADC0_AIN5 / AC_AIN3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	-	PA20	EIC_EXTINT4	ADC0_AIN4 / AC_AIN2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	RTC_OUT1	PB0	EIC_EXTINT0	ADC0_AIN3 / AC_AIN1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Table 5-2. 144-pin TQFP EP Thin Plastic Quad Flatpack (continued)

PIN	Priority Function	MUXEN=0	MUXEN =1											
			PMUX Values											
			00	01	03	05	06	07	08	09	0A	0B	0D	0F
	RTC security tamper input loop(s)	Port	EIC / EIC_EXTINT(n)	ADC / CMP	SERCOM(n)	TCC WO(n)	MLB	CAN(n) / SQI(n)	SDMMC	SPI_IXS / SWCLK, SWDIO, SWO, TRACE_CLK, TRACE_DATA[3:0]	ETH	Only 2 alternate ETH signals	GCLK	PTC
38	RTC_IN4	PB1	EIC_EXTINT1	ADC0_AIN2 / AC_AIN0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39	RTC_OUT2	PB2	EIC_EXTINT2	ADC_VREFH / ADC0_AIN1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40	RTC_OUT3	PB3	EIC_EXTINT3	ADC0_AIN0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41	RTC_OUT5	PB18	EIC_EXTINT2	ADC0_AIN6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42	RTC_IN5	PB19	EIC_EXTINT3	ADC0_AIN7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
43	-	PB20	EIC_EXTINT4	ADC0_AIN8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44		AVSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45		AVDD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46	-	PB4	EIC_EXTINT4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XOUT32	-
47	-	PB5	EIC_EXTINT5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XIN32	-
48	-	VDDIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
49	-	VSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50	RTC_OUT6	PB21	EIC_EXTINT5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTCXY17
51	-	PB6	EIC_EXTINT6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTCXY11
52	RTC_IN6	PB22	EIC_EXTINT6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTCXY16
53	RTC_OUT7	PB23	EIC_EXTINT7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTCXY15
54	RTC_OUT0	PB7 / SUPC_OUT0	EIC_EXTINT7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTCXY10
55	RTC_IN1	PB8 / SUPC_OUT1	EIC_EXTINT8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTCXY9
56	-	VDDIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
57	-	VSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
58	RTC_IN0	PB9	EIC_EXTINT9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTCXY8
59	RTC_IN2	PB10	EIC_EXTINT10	-	-	TCC1_WO0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTCXY7
60	RTC_IN3	PB11	EIC_EXTINT11	-	-	TCC1_WO1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTCXY6
61	RTC_IN7	PB24	EIC_EXTINT8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTCXY14
62	-	PB25	EIC_EXTINT9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTCXY13
63	RTC_OUT4	PB26	EIC_EXTINT10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTCXY12
64	-	PB12	EIC_EXTINT12	-	-	TCC1_WO2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTCXY5
65	-	VDDREG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
66	-	VSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
67	-	VDDIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
68	-	PB13	EIC_EXTINT13	-	-	TCC1_WO3	-	-	-	TRACE_CLK	-	-	-	PTCXY4
69	-	PB14	EIC_EXTINT14	-	-	TCC1_WO4	-	-	-	TRACE_DATA3	-	-	-	PTCXY3
70	-	PB15	EIC_EXTINT15	-	-	TCC1_WO5	-	-	-	TRACE_DATA2	-	-	-	PTCXY2
71	-	PB16	EIC_EXTINT0	-	-	TCC1_WO6	-	-	-	TRACE_DATA1	-	-	-	PTCXY1
72	-	PB17	EIC_EXTINT1	-	-	TCC1_WO7	-	-	-	TRACE_DATA0	-	-	-	PTCXY0
73	-	PC0	EIC_EXTINT0	-	SERCOM0_PAD0	TCC0_WO0	-	-	-	SPI_IXS_FSYNC	-	-	GCLK_IO4	-
74	-	PC1	EIC_EXTINT1	-	SERCOM0_PAD1	TCC0_WO1	-	-	-	SPI_IXS0_SCK	-	-	GCLK_IO5	-
75	-	PC2	EIC_EXTINT1	-	SERCOM0_PAD2	TCC0_WO2	-	-	-	SPI_IXS0_SDI	-	-	GCLK_IO6	PTC_EIC0
76	-	PC3	EIC_EXTINT3	-	SERCOM0_PAD3	TCC0_WO3	-	-	-	SPI_IXS0_SDO	-	-	GCLK_IO7	PTC_EIC1
77	-	PC4	EIC_EXTINT4	-	SERCOM1_PAD0	TCC0_WO4	-	CAN0_RX	-	SPI_IXS0_MCLK	-	-	-	-
78	-	VDDIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
79	-	VSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
80	-	PC5	EIC_EXTINT5	-	SERCOM1_PAD1	TCC0_WO5	-	CAN0_TX	-	-	GMAC_TSUCOMP	-	-	-
81	-	PC6	EIC_EXTINT6	AC_CMP1	SERCOM1_PAD2	TCC0_WO6	-	CAN1_RX	-	-	-	-	-	-
82	-	PC21	EIC_EXTINT5	-	SERCOM4_PAD0	TCC6_WO0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
83	-	PC22	EIC_EXTINT6	-	SERCOM4_PAD1	TCC6_WO1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
84	-	PC7	EIC_EXTINT7	AC_CMP0	SERCOM1_PAD3	TCC0_WO7	-	CAN1_TX	-	-	-	-	-	-
85	-	PC8	EIC_EXTINT8	-	SERCOM2_PAD0	TCC5_WO0	-	SQI0_CLK	SDHC0_SDCK	-	-	-	-	-
86	-	PC23	EIC_EXTINT7	-	SERCOM4_PAD2	TCC5_WO0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
87	-	PC24	EIC_EXTINT8	-	SERCOM4_PAD3	TCC5_WO1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
88	-	PC9	EIC_EXTINT9	-	SERCOM2_PAD1	TCC5_WO1	-	SQI0_D0	SDHC0_SDDAT0	-	-	-	-	-
89	-	PC25	EIC_EXTINT9	-	SERCOM5_PAD0	-	-	CAN2_RX	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Table 5-2. 144-pin TQFP EP Thin Plastic Quad Flatpack (continued)

PIN	Priority Function	MUXEN=0	MUXEN =1											
			PMUX Values											
			00	01	03	05	06	07	08	09	0A	0B	0D	0F
	RTC security tamper input loop(s)	Port	EIC / EIC_EXTINT(n)	ADC / CMP	SERCOM(n)	TCC WO(n)	MLB	CAN(n) / SQI(n)	SDMMC	SPI_IXS / SWCLK, SWDIO, SWO, TRACE_CLK, TRACE_DATA[3:0]	ETH	Only 2 alternate ETH signals	GCLK	PTC
90	-	VDDIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
91	-	VSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
92	-	PC26	EIC_EXTINT10	-	SERCOM5_PAD1	-	-	CAN2_TX	-	-	-	-	-	-
93	-	PC10	EIC_EXTINT10	-	SERCOM2_PAD2	TCC6_WO0	-	SQI0_D1	SDHC0_SDDAT1	-	-	-	-	-
94	-	PC11	EIC_EXTINT11	-	SERCOM2_PAD3	TCC6_WO1	-	SQI0_D2	SDHC0_SDDAT2	-	-	-	-	-
95	-	PC27	EIC_EXTINT11	-	SERCOM5_PAD2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
96	-	PC28	EIC_EXTINT12	-	SERCOM5_PAD3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
97	-	PC12	EIC_EXTINT12	-	SERCOM3_PAD0	TCC4_WO0	-	SQI0_D3	SDHC0_SDDAT3	-	-	-	-	-
98	-	PC13	EIC_EXTINT13	-	SERCOM3_PAD1	TCC4_WO1	-	SQI0_CS0	SDHC0_SDCMD	-	-	-	-	-
99	-	PC29	EIC_EXTINT13	-	-	TCC4_WO0	-	CAN3_RX	-	-	-	-	-	-
100	-	PC14	EIC_EXTINT14	-	SERCOM3_PAD2	TCC8_WO0	-	-	SDHC0_SDWP	-	-	-	-	-
101	-	PC15	EIC_EXTINT15	-	SERCOM3_PAD3	TCC8_WO1	-	SQI0_CS1	SDHC0_SDCD	-	-	-	-	-
102	-	VDDIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
103	-	VSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
104	-	$\overline{\text{RESET}}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	$\overline{\text{RESET}}$	-	-	-	-
105	-	PC17	EIC_EXTINT1	-	SERCOM1_PAD3	-	-	-	-	TDI	GMAC_TSUCOMP	-	-	-
106	**-**	**PD18**	**EIC_EXTINT2**	**-**	**SERCOM1_PAD2**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**TMS/SWDIO**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
107	**-**	**PC19**	**EIC_EXTINT3**	**-**	**SERCOM1_PAD1**	**-**	**-**	**CAN0_RX-**	**-**	**TDO/SWO**	**-**	**-**	**GCLK_IO1**	**-**
108	**-**	**PC20**	**EIC_NMI**	**-**	**SERCOM1_PAD0**	**TCC9_WO5**	**-**	**CAN0_TX**	**-**	**TCK/SWCLK**	**-**	**-**	**GCLK_IO0**	**-**
109	-	D0-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
110	-	D0+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
111	**-**	**USBID0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
112	-	VUSB3V3_0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
113	-	VSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
114	**-**	**VBUS0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
115	-	USBRBIAS0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
116	-	VSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
117	-	VDDREG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
118	-	PD0	EIC_EXTINT0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XOUT / GCLK_IO2	-
119	-	PD1	EIC_EXTINT1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XIN / GCLK_IO3	-
120	-	PD13	EIC_EXTINT14	-	-	TCC4_WO1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
121	-	PD14	EIC_EXTINT15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GTX7	-	-	-
122	-	PD2	EIC_EXTINT2	-	-	TCC9_WO4	-	-	-	SPI_IXS0_FSYNC	GMAC_GTXER	-	-	-
123	-	PD3	EIC_EXTINT3	-	SERCOM3_PAD0	TCC9_WO3	-	-	-	SPI_IXS0_SDI	GMAC_GTX3	-	-	-
124	-	VSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
125	-	VDDIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
126	-	PD15	EIC_EXTINT0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GTX6	-	-	-

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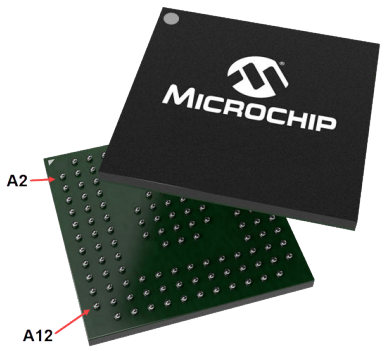
Table 5-2. 144-pin TQFP EP Thin Plastic Quad Flatpack (continued)

PIN	Priority Function	MUXEN=0	MUXEN =1											
			PMUX Values											
			00	01	03	05	06	07	08	09	0A	0B	0D	0F
	RTC security tamper input loop(s)	Port	EIC / EIC_EXTINT(n)	ADC / CMP	SERCOM(n)	TCC WO(n)	MLB	CAN(n) / SQI(n)	SDMMC	SPI_IXS / SWCLK, SWDIO, SWO, TRACE_CLK, TRACE_DATA[3:0]	ETH	Only 2 alternate ETH signals	GCLK	PTC
127	-	PD16	EIC_EXTINT1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GTX5	-	-	-
128	-	PD17	EIC_EXTINT2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GTX4	-	-	-
129	-	PD4	EIC_EXTINT4	-	SERCOM3_PAD1	TCC9_WO0	-	-	-	SPI_IXS0_SCK	GMAC_GTX2	-	-	-
130	-	PD18	EIC_EXTINT3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GRX7	-	GCLK_IO4	-
131	-	PD19	EIC_EXTINT4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GRX6	-	GCLK_IO5	-
132	-	PD5	EIC_EXTINT5	-	SERCOM3_PAD2	TCC9_WO1	-	-	-	SPI_IXS0_SDO	GMAC_TXCK	GMAC_GTXCK	-	-
133	-	PD6	EIC_EXTINT6	-	SERCOM3_PAD3	TCC9_WO2	-	-	-	SPI_IXS0_MCLK	GMAC_GRX3	-	-	-
134	-	PD20	EIC_EXTINT5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GRX4	-	GCLK_IO6	-
135	-	PD21	EIC_EXTINT6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GRX5	-	GCLK_IO7	-
136	-	PD7	EIC_EXTINT7	-	-	TCC7_WO1	MLBCLK	-	-	-	GMAC_GRX2	-	-	-
137	-	VDDREG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
138	-	VSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
139	-	VDDIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
140	-	PD8	EIC_EXTINT8	-	-	TCC7_WO0	MLBSIG	CAN1_RX	-	-	GMAC_GCOL	-	-	-
141	-	PD9	EIC_EXTINT9	-	-	-	MLBDAT	CAN1_TX	-	-	GMAC_GCRS	-	-	-
142	-	PD10	EIC_EXTINT10	-	-	TCC2_WO0	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GRX1	-	-	-
143	-	PD11	EIC_EXTINT11	-	SERCOM2_PAD0	TCC2_WO1	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GRX0	-	-	-
144	-	PD12	EIC_EXTINT12	-	SERCOM2_PAD1	TCC2_WO2	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GREFCK	GMAC_GRXCK	-	-

Note: Items highlighted in **bold** are 5.5V tolerant pins.

5.3. 144-Pin TFBGA Thin Fine Pitch Ball Grid Array

PIC32CZ8110CA80144
PIC32CZ8110CA90144
PIC32CZ4010CA80144
PIC32CZ4010CA90144
PIC32CZ2051CA80144
PIC32CZ2051CA90144
PIC32CZ1051CA82144
PIC32CZ1051CA92144
PIC32CZ4010CA91144
PIC32CZ2051CA91144



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Table 5-3. 144-pin TFBGA Thin Fine Pitch Ball Grid Array

PIN	Priority Function	MUXEN=0	MUXEN =1												
			PMUX Values												
			00	01	03	05	06	07	08	09	0A	0B	0D	0F	
	RTC security tamper input loop(s)	Port	EIC / EIC_EXTINT(n)	ADC / CMP	SERCOM(n)	TCC WO(n)	MLB	CAN(n) / SQI(n)	SDMMC	SPI_IXS / SWCLK, SWDIO, SWO, TRACE_CLK, TRACE_DATA[3:0]	ETH / GMAC	Only 2 alternate ETH signals	GCLK	PTC	
A2	-	PD11	EIC_EXTINT11	-	SERCOM2_PAD0	TCC2_WO1	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GRX0	-	-	-	
A3	-	PD10	EIC_EXTINT10	-	-	TCC2_WO0	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GRX1	-	-	-	
A4	-	PD7	EIC_EXTINT7	-	-	TCC7_WO1	MLBCLK	-	-	-	GMAC_GRX2	-	-	-	
A5	-	PD21	EIC_EXTINT6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GRX5	-	GCLK_IO7	-	
A6	-	PD4	EIC_EXTINT4	-	SERCOM3_PAD1	TCC9_WO0	-	-	-	SPI_IXS0_SCK	GMAC_GTX2	-	-	-	
A7	-	PD15	EIC_EXTINT0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GTX6	-	-	-	
A8	-	PD2	EIC_EXTINT2	-	-	TCC9_WO4	-	-	-	SPI_IXS0_FSYNC	GMAC_GTXER	-	-	-	
A9	-	PD1	EIC_EXTINT1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XIN / GCLK_IO3	-	
A10	-	PD0	EIC_EXTINT0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XOUT / GCLK_IO2	-	
A11	**-**	**USBID0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	
A12	-	VUSB3V3_0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
A13	**-**	**VBUS0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	
B1	-	PA1	EIC_EXTINT1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GTX0	-	-	-	
B2	-	PD12	EIC_EXTINT12	-	SERCOM2_PAD1	TCC2_WO2	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GREFCK	GMAC_GRXCK	-	-	
B3	-	PD9	EIC_EXTINT9	-	-	-	MLBDAT	CAN1_TX	-	-	GMAC_GCRS	-	-	-	
B4	-	PD8	EIC_EXTINT8	-	-	TCC7_WO0	MLBSIG	CAN1_RX	-	-	GMAC_GCOL	-	-	-	
B5	-	VDDREG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
B6	-	PD17	EIC_EXTINT2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GTX4	-	-	-	
B7	-	PD16	EIC_EXTINT1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GTX5	-	-	-	
B8	-	PC17	EIC_EXTINT1	-	SERCOM1_PAD3	-	-	-	-	TDI	GMAC_TSUCOMP	-	-	-	
B9	-	PD13	EIC_EXTINT14	-	-	TCC4_WO1	-	CAN3_TX	-	-	-	-	-	-	
B10	-	$\overline{\text{RESET}}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	$\overline{\text{RESET}}$	-	-	-	-	
B11	-	USBRBIAS0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
B12	-	Vss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
B13	-	D0-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
B14	-	D0+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
C1	-	PA2	EIC_EXTINT2	-	-	TCC2_WO5	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GTXEN	-	-	-	
C2	-	PA0	EIC_EXTINT0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GTX1	-	-	-	
C13	-	PC14	EIC_EXTINT14	-	SERCOM3_PAD2	TCC8_WO0	-	-	SDHC0_SDWP	-	-	-	-	-	
C14	-	PC29	EIC_EXTINT13	-	-	TCC4_WO0	-	CAN3_RX	-	-	-	-	-	-	
D1	-	PA3	EIC_EXTINT3	-	SERCOM2_PAD3	TCC2_WO4	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GMDC	-	-	-	
D2	-	PA4	EIC_EXTINT4	-	SERCOM2_PAD2	TCC2_WO3	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GMDIO	-	-	-	
D5	-	PD6	EIC_EXTINT6	-	SERCOM3_PAD3	TCC9_WO2	-	-	-	SPI_IXS0_MCLK	GMAC_GRX3	-	-	-	
D6	-	PD19	EIC_EXTINT4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GRX6	-	GCLK_IO5	-	
D9	-	PD3	EIC_EXTINT3	-	SERCOM3_PAD0	TCC9_WO3	-	-	-	SPI_IXS0_SDI	GMAC_GTX3	-	-	-	
D10	-	PD14	EIC_EXTINT15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GTX7	-	-	-	
D13	-	VSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
D14	-	VDDIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
E1	-	PA5	EIC_EXTINT4	-	-	TCC3_WO0	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GRXDV / GMAC_GCRS_DV	-	-	-	
E2	-	PA6	EIC_EXTINT6	-	-	TCC3_WO1	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GRXER	-	-	-	
E4	-	PA22	EIC_EXTINT6	-	-	TCC7_WO0	-	-	-	-	GMAC_TSUCOMP	-	-	-	
E5	-	PD20	EIC_EXTINT5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GRX4	-	GCLK_IO6	-	
E6	-	PD5	EIC_EXTINT5	-	SERCOM3_PAD2	TCC9_WO1	-	-	-	SPI_IXS0_SDO	GMAC_TXCK	GMAC_GTXCK	-	-	
E7	-	VDDIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
E8	-	PD18	EIC_EXTINT3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GRX7	-	GCLK_IO4	-	
E9	**-**	**PC18**	**EIC_EXTINT2**	**-**	**SERCOM1_PAD2**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**TMS / SWDIO**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	
E10	-	VDDREG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
E11	-	PC15	EIC_EXTINT15	-	SERCOM3_PAD3	TCC8_WO1	-	SQI0_CS1	SDHC0_SDCD	-	-	-	-	-	
E13	**-**	**PC20**	**EIC_NMI**	**-**	**SERCOM1_PAD0**	**TCC9_WO5**	**-**	**CAN0_TX**	**-**	**TCK / SWCLK**	**-**	**-**	**GCLK_IO0**	**-**	
E14	**-**	**PC19**	**EIC_EXTINT3**	**-**	**SERCOM1_PAD1**	**-**	**-**	**CAN0_RX**	**-**	**TDO / SWO**	**-**	**-**	**GCLK_IO1**	**-**	
F1	-	PA8	EIC_EXTINT8	ADC3_AIN2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
F2	-	PA7	EIC_EXTINT7	ADC3_AIN3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
F4	-	PA23	EIC_EXTINT7	-	-	TCC7_WO1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
F5	-	PA21	EIC_EXTINT5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	GMAC_TXCK	-	-	-	

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Table 5-3. 144-pin TFBGA Thin Fine Pitch Ball Grid Array (continued)

PIN	Priority Function	MUXEN=0	MUXEN =1											
			PMUX Values											
			00	01	03	05	06	07	08	09	0A	0B	0D	0F
	RTC security tamper input loop(s)	Port	EIC / EIC_EXTINT(n)	ADC / CMP	SERCOM(n)	TCC WO(n)	MLB	CAN(n) / SQI(n)	SDMMC	SPI_IXS / SWCLK, SWDIO, SWO, TRACE_CLK, TRACE_DATA[3:0]	ETH / GMAC	Only 2 alternate ETH signals	GCLK	PTC
F6	-	VDDIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F7	-	VSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F8	-	VDDIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F9	-	VSSREG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F10	-	PC13	EIC_EXTINT13	-	SERCOM3_PAD1	TCC4_WO1	-	SQI0_CS0	SDHC0_SDCMD	-	-	-	-	-
F11	-	PC12	EIC_EXTINT12	-	SERCOM3_PAD0	-	-	SQI0_D3	SDHC0_SDDAT3	-	-	-	-	-
F13	-	PC27	EIC_EXTINT11	-	SERCOM5_PAD2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F14	-	PC28	EIC_EXTINT12	-	SERCOM5_PAD3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G1	-	PA25	EIC_EXTINT9	ADC3_AIN4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G2	-	PA24	EIC_EXTINT8	ADC3_AIN5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G5	-	VDDIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G6	-	VSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G7	-	VSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G8	-	VSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G9	-	VDDIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G10	-	PC26	EIC_EXTINT10	-	SERCOM5_PAD1	-	-	CAN2_TX	-	-	-	-	-	-
G13	-	PC10	EIC_EXTINT10	-	SERCOM2_PAD2	TCC6_WO0	-	SQI0_D1	SDHC0_SDDAT1	-	-	-	-	-
G14	-	PC11	EIC_EXTINT11	-	SERCOM2_PAD3	TCC6_WO1	-	SQI0_D2	SDHC0_SDDAT2	-	-	-	-	-
H1	-	PA10	EIC_EXTINT10	ADC3_AIN0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H2	-	PA9	EIC_EXTINT9	ADC3_AIN1	-	-	MB_TCK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H5	RTC_OUT3	PB3	EIC_EXTINT3	ADC0_AIN0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H6	-	VDDIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H7	-	VSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H8	-	VSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H9	-	VSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H10	-	VDDIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H13	-	PC25	EIC_EXTINT9	-	SERCOM5_PAD0	-	-	CAN2_RX	-	-	-	-	-	-
H14	-	PC9	EIC_EXTINT9	-	SERCOM2_PAD1	TCC5_WO1	-	SQI0_D0	SDHC0_SDDAT0	-	-	-	-	-
J1	-	PA27	EIC_EXTINT11	ADC2_AIN4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J2	-	PA26	EIC_EXTINT10	ADC2_AIN5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J4	RTC_IN4	PB1	EIC_EXTINT1	ADC0_AIN2 / AC_AIN0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J5	RTC_OUT5	PB18	EIC_EXTINT2	ADC0_AIN6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J6	-	VSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J7	-	VDDIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J8	-	VSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J9	-	VDDIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J10	-	PC24	EIC_EXTINT8	-	SERCOM4_PAD3	TCC5_WO1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J11	-	PC23	EIC_EXTINT7	-	SERCOM4_PAD2	TCC5_WO0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J13	-	PC7	EIC_EXTINT7	AC_CMP0	SERCOM1_PAD3	TCC0_WO7	-	CAN1_TX	-	-	-	-	-	-
J14	-	PC6	EIC_EXTINT6	AC_CMP1	SERCOM1_PAD2	TCC0_WO6	-	CAN1_RX	-	-	-	-	-	-
K1	-	PA11	EIC_EXTINT11	ADC2_AIN3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
K2	-	PA12	EIC_EXTINT12	ADC2_AIN2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
K4	RTC_OUT2	PB2	EIC_EXTINT2	ADC_VREFH / ADC0_AIN1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
K5	RTC_IN5	PB19	EIC_EXTINT3	ADC0_AIN7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
K6	-	PB6	EIC_EXTINT6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTC XY11
K7	-	VSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
K8	-	VDDIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
K9	RTC_IN0	PB9	EIC_EXTINT9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTC XY8
K10	-	PC8	EIC_EXTINT8	-	SERCOM2_PAD0	TCC5_WO0	-	SQI0_CLK	SDHC0_SDCK	-	-	-	-	-
K11	-	PC22	EIC_EXTINT6	-	SERCOM4_PAD1	TCC6_WO1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
K13	-	PC21	EIC_EXTINT5	-	SERCOM4_PAD0	TCC6_WO0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
K14	-	PC5	EIC_EXTINT5	-	SERCOM1_PAD1	TCC0_WO5	-	CAN0_TX	-	-	GMAC_TSUCOMP	-	-	-

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Table 5-3. 144-pin TFBGA Thin Fine Pitch Ball Grid Array (continued)

PIN	Priority Function	MUXEN=0	MUXEN =1											
			PMUX Values											
			00	01	03	05	06	07	08	09	0A	0B	0D	0F
	RTC security tamper input loop(s)	Port	EIC / EIC_EXTINT(n)	ADC / CMP	SERCOM(n)	TCC WO(n)	MLB	CAN(n) / SQI(n)	SDMMC	SPI_IXS / SWCLK, SWDIO, SWO, TRACE_CLK, TRACE_DATA[3:0]	ETH / GMAC	Only 2 alternate ETH signals	GCLK	PTC
L1	-	PA13	EIC_EXTINT13	ADC2_AIN1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L2	-	PA14	EIC_EXTINT14	ADC2_AIN0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L5	-	PB20	EIC_EXTINT4	ADC0_AIN8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L6	RTC_OUT6	PB21	EIC_EXTINT5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTCXY17
L9	RTC_IN2	PB10	EIC_EXTINT10	-	-	TCC1_WO0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTCXY7
L10	RTC_IN3	PB11	EIC_EXTINT11	-	-	TCC1_WO1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTCXY6
L13	-	PC4	EIC_EXTINT4	-	SERCOM1_PAD0	TCC0_WO4	-	CAN0_RX	-	SPI_IXS0_MCLK	-	-	-	-
L14	-	PC2	EIC_EXTINT1	-	SERCOM0_PAD2	TCC0_WO2	-	-	-	SPI_IXS0_SDI	-	-	GCLK_IO6	PTC_EIC0
M1	-	PA28	EIC_EXTINT12	ADC1_AIN5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M2	-	PA29	EIC_EXTINT13	ADC1_AIN4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M13	-	PC3	EIC_EXTINT3	-	SERCOM0_PAD3	TCC0_WO3	-	-	-	SPI_IXS0_SDO	-	-	GCLK_IO7	PTC_EIC1
M14	-	PC1	EIC_EXTINT1	-	SERCOM0_PAD1	TCC0_WO1	-	-	-	SPI_IXS0_SCK	-	-	GCLK_IO5	-
N1	-	PA17	EIC_EXTINT1	ADC1_AIN1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N2	-	PA18	EIC_EXTINT2	ADC1_AIN0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N3	-	PA16	EIC_EXTINT0	ADC1_AIN2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N4	RTC_OUT1	PB0	EIC_EXTINT0	ADC0_AIN3 / AC_AIN1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N5	-	AVDD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N6	-	PB5	EIC_EXTINT5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XIN32	-
N7	RTC_OUT7	PB23	EIC_EXTINT7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTCXY15
N8	RTC_IN1	PB8	EIC_EXTINT8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTCXY9
N9	-	VDDREG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N10	RTC_OUT4	PB26	EIC_EXTINT10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTCXY12
N11	-	PB13	EIC_EXTINT13	-	-	TCC1_WO3	-	-	-	TRACE_CLK	-	-	-	PTCXY4
N12	-	PB15	EIC_EXTINT15	-	-	TCC1_WO5	-	-	-	TRACE_DATA2	-	-	-	PTCXY2
N13	-	PB17	EIC_EXTINT1	-	-	TCC1_WO7	-	-	-	TRACE_DATA0	-	-	-	PTCCP / PTCXY0
N14	-	PC0	EIC_EXTINT0	-	SERCOM0_PAD0	TCC0_WO0	-	-	-	SPI_IXS0_FSYNC	-	-	GCLK_IO4	-
P2	-	PA20	EIC_EXTINT4	ADC0_AIN4 / AC_AIN2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P3	-	PA15	EIC_EXTINT15	ADC1_AIN3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P4	-	PA19	EIC_EXTINT3	ADC0_AIN5 / AC_AIN3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P5	-	AVSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P6	-	PB4	EIC_EXTINT4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XOUT32	-
P7	RTC_IN6	PB22	EIC_EXTINT6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTCXY16
P8	RTC_OUT0	PB7	EIC_EXTINT7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTCXY10
P9	RTC_IN7	PB24	EIC_EXTINT8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTCXY14
P10	-	PB25	EIC_EXTINT9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTCXY13

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Table 5-3. 144-pin TFBGA Thin Fine Pitch Ball Grid Array (continued)

PIN	Priority Function	MUXEN=0	MUXEN =1											
			PMUX Values											
			00	01	03	05	06	07	08	09	0A	0B	0D	0F
	RTC security tamper input loop(s)	Port	EIC / EIC_EXTINT(n)	ADC / CMP	SERCOM(n)	TCC WO(n)	MLB	CAN(n) / SQI(n)	SDMMC	SPI_IXS / SWCLK, SWDIO, SWO, TRACE_CLK, TRACE_DATA[3:0]	ETH / GMAC	Only 2 alternate ETH signals	GCLK	PTC
P11	-	PB12	EIC_EXTINT12	-	-	TCC1_WO2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTC XY5
P12	-	PB14	EIC_EXTINT14	-	-	TCC1_WO4	-	-	-	TRACE_DATA3	-	-	-	PTC XY3
P13	-	PB16	EIC_EXTINT0	-	-	TCC1_WO6	-	-	-	TRACE_DATA1	-	-	-	PTC CM / PTC XY1

Note: Items highlighted in **bold** are 5.5V tolerant pins.

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5.4. 176-Pin TFBGA Thin Fine Pitch Ball Grid Array

PIC32CZ8110CA80176
PIC32CZ8110CA90176
PIC32CZ4010CA80176
PIC32CZ4010CA90176
PIC32CZ2051CA80176
PIC32CZ2051CA90176
PIC32CZ4010CA91176
PIC32CZ2051CA91176

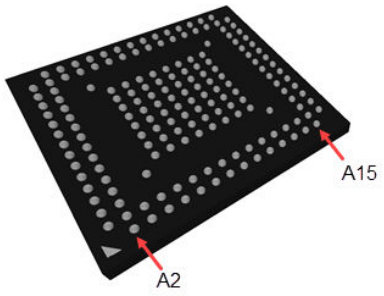


Table 5-4. 176-pin TFBGA Thin Fine Pitch Ball Grid Array

PIN	Priority Function	MUXEN=0	MUXEN =1												
			PMUX Values												
			00	01	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	0A	0B	0D	0F
	RTC security tamper input loop(s)	Port	EIC / EIC_EXTINT(n)	ADC / CMP	SERCOM(n)	EBI	TCC WO(n)	MLB	CAN(n) / SQI(n)	SDMMC	SPI_IXS / SWCLK, SWDIO, SWO, TRACE_CLK, TRACE_DATA[3:0]	ETH / GMAC	Only 2 alternate ETH signals	GCLK	PTC
A2	-	PD10	EIC_EXTINT10	-	-	-	TCC2_WO0	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GRX1	-	-	-
A3	-	PD9	EIC_EXTINT9	-	-	-	-	MLBDAT	CAN1_TX	-	-	GMAC_GCRS	-	-	-
E6	-	PD21	EIC_EXTINT6	-	-	EBI_D14	-	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GRX5	-	GCLK_IO7	-
B5	-	PD20	EIC_EXTINT5	-	-	EBI_D13	-	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GRX4	-	GCLK_IO6	-
A5	-	PD5	EIC_EXTINT5	-	SERCOM3_PAD2	EBI_D11	TCC9_WO1	-	-	-	SPI_IXS0_SDO	GMAC_TXCK	GMAC_GTXCK	-	-
A6	-	PD19	EIC_EXTINT4	-	-	EBI_D10	-	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GRX6	-	GCLK_IO5	-
F7	-	PD15	EIC_EXTINT0	-	SERCOM7_PAD1	EBI_D4	-	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GTX6	-	-	-
B10	-	PD23	EIC_EXTINT7	-	-	EBI_D1	TCC8_WO1	-	CAN5_RX	-	-	-	-	-	-
A10	-	PD1	EIC_EXTINT1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XIN / GCLK_IO3	-
A11	-	PD0	EIC_EXTINT0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XOUT / GCLK_IO2	-
A12	**-**	**USBID1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
A13	-	D1-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A14	**-**	**VBUS0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
A15	**-**	**USBID0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
B1	-	PA1	EIC_EXTINT1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GTX0	-	-	-
B2	-	PD12	EIC_EXTINT12	-	SERCOM2_PAD1	-	TCC2_WO2	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GREFCK	GMAC_GRXCK	-	-
B3	-	PD11	EIC_EXTINT11	-	SERCOM2_PAD0	-	TCC2_WO1	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GRX0	-	-	-
B4	-	PD8	EIC_EXTINT8	-	-	EBI_NWAIT	TCC7_WO0	MLBSIG	CAN1_RX	-	-	GMAC_GCOL	-	-	-
F6	-	PD7	EIC_EXTINT7	-	-	EBI_D15	TCC7_WO1	MLBCLK	-	-	-	GMAC_GRX2	-	-	-
B6	-	VDDREG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A8	-	PD17	EIC_EXTINT2	-	SERCOM7_PAD3	EBI_D7	-	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GTX4	-	-	-
B8	-	PD3	EIC_EXTINT3	-	SERCOM3_PAD0	EBI_D5	TCC9_WO3	-	-	-	SPI_IXS0_SDI	GMAC_GTX3	-	-	-
B9	-	PD2	EIC_EXTINT2	-	-	EBI_D3	TCC9_WO4	-	-	-	SPI_IXS0_FSYNC	GMAC_GTXER	-	-	-
E8	-	PD13	EIC_EXTINT14	-	-	EBI_D0	TCC4_WO1	-	CAN3_TX	-	-	-	-	-	-
B11	-	VSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B12	-	VDDREG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B13	-	D1+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B14	-	VSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B15	-	D0+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B16	-	D0-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C1	-	PA3	EIC_EXTINT3	-	SERCOM2_PAD3	-	TCC2_WO4	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GMDC	-	-	-
C2	-	PA2	EIC_EXTINT2	-	-	-	TCC2_WO5	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GTXEN	-	-	-
C15	**-**	**PC20**	**EIC_NMI**	**-**	**SERCOM1_PAD0**	**EBI_A1**	**TCC9_WO5**	**-**	**CAN0_TX**	**-**	**TCK / SWCLK**	**-**	**-**	**GCLK_IO0**	**-**
C16	**-**	**PC19**	**EIC_EXTINT3**	**-**	**SERCOM1_PAD1**	**EBI_A2**	**-**	**-**	**CAN0_RX**	**-**	**TDO / SWO**	**-**	**-**	**GCLK_IO1**	**-**
D1	-	PA4	EIC_EXTINT4	-	SERCOM2_PAD2	-	TCC2_WO3	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GMDIO	-	-	-
E5	-	PA5	EIC_EXTINT4	-	-	-	TCC3_WO0	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GRXDV / GMAC_GCRS_DV	-	-	-
D4	-	PA0	EIC_EXTINT0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GTX1	-	-	-
D13	-	VUSB3V3_0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D15	**-**	**PC18**	**EIC_EXTINT2**	**-**	**SERCOM1_PAD2**	**EBI_A3**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**TMS / SWDIO**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

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Table 5-4. 176-pin TFBGA Thin Fine Pitch Ball Grid Array (continued)

PIN	Priority Function	MUXEN=0	MUXEN =1												
			PMUX Values												
			00	01	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	0A	0B	0D	0F
	RTC security tamper input loop(s)	Port	EIC / EIC_EXTINT(n)	ADC / CMP	SERCOM(n)	EBI	TCC WO(n)	MLB	CAN(n) / SQI(n)	SDMMC	SPI_IXS / SWCLK, SWDIO, SWO, TRACE_CLK, TRACE_DATA[3:0]	ETH / GMAC	Only 2 alternate ETH signals	GCLK	PTC
D16	-	PC17	EIC_EXTINT1	-	SERCOM1_PAD3	EBI_A4	-	-	-	-	TDI	GMAC_TSUCOMP	-	-	-
D2	-	PA21	EIC_EXTINT5	-	-	-	TCC8_WO0	-	CAN5_TX	-	-	GMAC_TXCK	-	-	-
E2	-	PA6	EIC_EXTINT6	-	-	-	TCC3_WO1	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GRXER	-	-	-
E1	-	PA30	EIC_EXTINT14	-	-	-	-	-	CAN4_RX	-	SPI_IXS1_FSYNC	-	-	-	-
A7	-	PD18	EIC_EXTINT3	-	-	EBI_D9	-	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GRX7	-	GCLK_IO4	-
E7	-	PD16	EIC_EXTINT1	-	SERCOM7_PAD2	EBI_D6	-	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GTX5	-	-	-
A9	-	PD14	EIC_EXTINT15	-	SERCOM7_PAD0	EBI_D2	-	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GTX7	-	-	-
E9	-	USBRBIAS1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E10	**-**	**VBUS1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
E11	-	VUSB3V3_1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E12	-	USBRBIAS0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E15	-	VSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E16	-	VDDIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F2	-	PA22	EIC_EXTINT6	-	-	-	TCC7_WO0	-	-	-	-	GMAC_TSUCOMP	-	-	-
G1	-	PA23	EIC_EXTINT7	-	-	-	TCC7_WO1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F1	-	PA31	EIC_EXTINT15	-	-	-	-	-	CAN4_TX	-	SPI_IXS1_MCLK	-	-	-	-
A4	-	PD6	EIC_EXTINT6	-	SERCOM3_PAD3	EBI_D12	TCC9_WO2	-	-	-	SPI_IXS0_MCLK	GMAC_GRX3	-	-	-
B7	-	PD4	EIC_EXTINT4	-	SERCOM3_PAD1	EBI_D8	TCC9_WO0	-	-	-	SPI_IXS0_SCK	GMAC_GTX2	-	-	-
F8	-	VSSREG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F9	-	VDDIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F10	-	VSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F16	-	$\overline{\text{RESET}}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	$\overline{\text{RESET}}$	-	-	-	-
F11	-	PC14	EIC_EXTINT14	-	SERCOM3_PAD2	EBI_A6	TCC8_WO0	-	-	SDHC0_SDWP	-	-	-	-	-
F12	-	PC15	EIC_EXTINT15	-	SERCOM3_PAD3	EBI_A5	TCC8_WO1	-	SQI0_CS1	SDHC0_SDCD	-	-	-	-	-
F5	-	PE1	EIC_EXTINT1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SPI_IXS1_SCK	-	-	-	-
G6	-	PE2	EIC_EXTINT2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SPI_IXS1_SDI	-	-	-	-
G5	-	PE3	EIC_EXTINT3	ADC0_AIN9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G2	-	PE0	EIC_EXTINT0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SPI_IXS1_SDO	-	-	-	-
G7	-	VSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G8	-	VDDIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G9	-	VSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G10	-	VDDIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F15	-	PC29	EIC_EXTINT13	-	-	EBI_A7	TCC4_WO0	-	CAN3_RX	-	-	-	-	-	-
H16	-	PC28	EIC_EXTINT12	-	SERCOM5_PAD3	EBI_A10	-	-	SQI1_CS1	SDHC1_SDCD	-	-	-	-	-
G15	-	PC12	EIC_EXTINT12	-	SERCOM3_PAD0	EBI_A9	TCC4_WO0	-	SQI0_D3	SDHC0_SDDAT3	-	-	-	-	-
G16	-	PC13	EIC_EXTINT13	-	SERCOM3_PAD1	EBI_A8	TCC4_WO1	-	SQI0_CS0	SDHC0_SDCMD	-	-	-	-	-
H1	-	PA7	EIC_EXTINT7	ADC3_AIN3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H2	-	PA8	EIC_EXTINT8	ADC3_AIN2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H5	RTC_IN4	PB1	EIC_EXTINT1	ADC0_AIN2 / AC_AIN0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H6	-	VDDIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H7	-	VSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H8	-	VDDIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H9	-	VSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H10	-	VDDIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H11	-	VSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
K16	-	PG2	EIC_EXTINT2	-	-	EBI_A15	-	-	SQI1_D3	SDHC1_SDDAT3	-	-	-	-	-
R7	-	PC27	EIC_EXTINT11	-	SERCOM5_PAD2	EBI_A12	-	-	-	SDHC1_SDWP	-	-	-	-	-
H15	-	PG3	EIC_EXTINT3	-	-	EBI_A11	-	-	SQI1_CS0	SDHC1_SDCMD	-	-	-	-	-
J1	-	PA9	EIC_EXTINT9	ADC3_AIN1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J2	-	PA10	EIC_EXTINT10	ADC3_AIN0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J5	RTC_OUT2	PB2	EIC_EXTINT2	ADC_VREFH / ADC0_AIN1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J6	RTC_OUT7	PB23	EIC_EXTINT7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTC XY15
J7	-	VDDIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J8	-	VSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Table 5-4. 176-pin TFBGA Thin Fine Pitch Ball Grid Array (continued)

PIN	Priority Function	MUXEN=0	MUXEN =1												
			PMUX Values												
			00	01	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	0A	0B	0D	0F
	RTC security tamper input loop(s)	Port	EIC / EIC_EXTINT(n)	ADC / CMP	SERCOM(n)	EBI	TCC WO(n)	MLB	CAN(n) / SQI(n)	SDMMC	SPI_IXS / SWCLK, SWDIO, SWO, TRACE_CLK, TRACE_DATA[3:0]	ETH / GMAC	Only 2 alternate ETH signals	GCLK	PTC
J9	-	VDDIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J10	-	VSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J11	-	VDDIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
K15	-	PG1	EIC_EXTINT1	-	SERCOM6_PAD3	EBI_A16	-	-	SQI1_D2	SDHC1_SDDAT2	-	-	-	-	-
J15	-	PC10	EIC_EXTINT10	-	SERCOM2_PAD2	EBI_A14	TCC6_WO0	-	SQI0_D1	SDHC0_SDDAT1	-	-	-	-	-
J16	-	PC11	EIC_EXTINT11	-	SERCOM2_PAD3	EBI_A13	TCC6_WO1	-	SQI0_D2	SDHC0_SDDAT2	-	-	-	-	-
K0	-	No Connect	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
K1	-	PA24	EIC_EXTINT8	ADC3_AIN5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
K2	-	PA25	EIC_EXTINT9	ADC3_AIN4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
K5	RTC_OUT3	PB3	EIC_EXTINT3	ADC0_AIN0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
K6	RTC_IN6	PB22	EIC_EXTINT6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTCXY16
K7	-	VDDIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
K8	-	VSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
K9	-	VDDIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
K10	-	VSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
K11	-	VDDIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H12	-	PG0	EIC_EXTINT0	-	SERCOM6_PAD2	EBI_A17	-	-	SQI1_D1	SDHC1_SDDAT1	-	-	-	-	-
L16	-	PC25	EIC_EXTINT9	-	SERCOM5_PAD0	EBI_A21	-	-	CAN2_RX	-	-	-	-	-	-
K12	-	PC31	EIC_EXTINT15	-	SERCOM6_PAD1	EBI_A19	-	-	SQI1_D0	SDHC1_SDDAT0	-	-	-	-	-
L1	-	PA26	EIC_EXTINT10	ADC2_AIN5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L2	-	PA27	EIC_EXTINT11	ADC2_AIN4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L5	RTC_OUT5	PB18	EIC_EXTINT2	ADC0_AIN6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L6	-	PB6	EIC_EXTINT6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTCXY11
L7	-	VSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L8	-	VDDIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G11	-	VSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L9	-	VSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L10	-	PB31	EIC_EXTINT15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTCXY18
L11	-	PB14	EIC_EXTINT14	-	-	-	TCC1_WO4	-	-	-	TRACE_DATA3	-	-	-	PTCXY3
J12	-	PC26	EIC_EXTINT10	-	SERCOM5_PAD1	EBI_A18	-	-	CAN2_TX	-	-	-	-	-	-
M16	-	PC9	EIC_EXTINT9	-	SERCOM2_PAD1	EBI_A22	TCC5_WO1	-	SQI0_D0	SDHC0_SDDAT0	-	-	-	-	-
L12	-	PC30	EIC_EXTINT14	-	SERCOM6_PAD0	EBI_A20	-	-	SQI1_CLK	SDHC1_SDCK	-	-	-	-	-
M1	-	PA11	EIC_EXTINT11	ADC2_AIN3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M2	-	PA12	EIC_EXTINT12	ADC2_AIN2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M5	RTC_IN5	PB19	EIC_EXTINT3	ADC0_AIN7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M6	RTC_OUT6	PB21	EIC_EXTINT5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTCXY17
M7	RTC_OUT0	PB7 / SUPC_OUT0	EIC_EXTINT7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTCXY10
T7	-	PB28	EIC_EXTINT12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTCXY22
M9	-	PB30	EIC_EXTINT14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTCXY19
M10	RTC_IN7	PB24	EIC_EXTINT8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTCXY14
M11	-	PB13	EIC_EXTINT13	-	-	-	TCC1_WO3	-	-	-	TRACE_CLK	-	-	-	PTCXY4
M12	-	PC1	EIC_EXTINT1	-	SERCOM0_PAD1	-	TCC0_WO1	-	-	-	SPI_IXS0_SCK	-	-	GCLK_IO5	-

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Table 5-4. 176-pin TFBGA Thin Fine Pitch Ball Grid Array (continued)

PIN	Priority Function	MUXEN=0	MUXEN =1												
			PMUX Values												
			00	01	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	0A	0B	0D	0F
	RTC security tamper input loop(s)	Port	EIC / EIC_EXTINT(n)	ADC / CMP	SERCOM(n)	EBI	TCC WO(n)	MLB	CAN(n) / SQI(n)	SDMMC	SPI_IXS / SWCLK, SWDIO, SWO, TRACE_CLK, TRACE_DATA[3:0]	ETH / GMAC	Only 2 alternate ETH signals	GCLK	PTC
M15	-	PC23	EIC_EXTINT7	-	SERCOM4_PAD2	EBI_NBS0 / EBI_A0	TCC5_WO0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L15	-	PC24	EIC_EXTINT8	-	SERCOM4_PAD3	EBI_A23	TCC5_WO1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N1	-	PA13	EIC_EXTINT13	ADC2_AIN1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N2	-	PA14	EIC_EXTINT14	ADC2_AIN0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T2	-	PA19	EIC_EXTINT3	ADC0_AIN5 / AC_AIN3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N13	-	PC0	EIC_EXTINT0	-	SERCOM0_PAD0	-	TCC0_WO0	-	-	-	SPI_IXS0_FSYNC	-	-	GCLK_IO4	-
N15	-	PC22	EIC_EXTINT6	-	SERCOM4_PAD1	EBI_NCS2	TCC6_WO1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M8	-	PC8	EIC_EXTINT8	-	SERCOM2_PAD0	EBI_NCS0	TCC5_WO0	-	SQI0_CLK	SDHC0_SDCK	-	-	-	-	-
P1	-	PA28	EIC_EXTINT12	ADC1_AIN5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P2	-	PA29	EIC_EXTINT13	ADC1_AIN4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P15	-	PC6	EIC_EXTINT6	AC_CMP1	SERCOM1_PAD2	EBI_NBS1 / EBI_NWR1	TCC0_WO6	-	CAN1_RX	-	-	-	-	-	-
P16	-	PC7	EIC_EXTINT7	AC_CMP0	SERCOM1_PAD3	EBI_NCS1	TCC0_WO7	-	CAN1_TX	-	-	-	-	-	-
R1	-	PA15	EIC_EXTINT15	ADC1_AIN3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R2	-	PA16	EIC_EXTINT0	ADC1_AIN2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R3	-	PA18	EIC_EXTINT2	ADC1_AIN0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R4	-	PA20	EIC_EXTINT4	ADC0_AIN4 / AC_AIN2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R5	-	AVSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R6	-	AVDD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R7	RTC_IN1	PB8 / SUPC_OUT1	EIC_EXTINT8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTCXY9
R8	-	PF5	EIC_EXTINT5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTCXY21
R9	RTC_IN3	PB11	EIC_EXTINT11	-	-	-	TCC1_WO1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTCXY6
R10	-	VDDREG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T12	RTC_OUT4	PB26	EIC_EXTINT10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTCXY12
R12	-	PB15	EIC_EXTINT15	-	-	-	TCC1_WO5	-	-	-	TRACE_DATA2	-	-	-	PTCXY2
R13	-	PB17	EIC_EXTINT1	-	-	-	TCC1_WO7	-	-	-	TRACE_DATA0	-	-	-	PTCXY0
T14	-	PC3	EIC_EXTINT3	-	SERCOM0_PAD3	-	TCC0_WO3	-	-	-	SPI_IXS0_SDO	-	-	GCLK_IO7	PTC_EIC1
R15	-	PC5	EIC_EXTINT5	-	SERCOM1_PAD1	EBI_NRD	TCC0_WO5	-	CAN0_TX	-	-	GMAC_TSUCOMP	-	-	-
R16	-	PC21	EIC_EXTINT5	-	SERCOM4_PAD0	EBI_NCS3	TCC6_WO0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N4	RTC_OUT1	PB0	EIC_EXTINT0	ADC0_AIN3 / AC_AIN1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T3	-	PA17	EIC_EXTINT1	ADC1_AIN1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T4	-	PB20	EIC_EXTINT4	ADC0_AIN8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T5	-	PB4	EIC_EXTINT4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XOUT32	-
T6	-	PB5	EIC_EXTINT5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XIN32	-
T7	-	PB27	EIC_EXTINT11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTCXY23
T8	RTC_IN0	PB9	EIC_EXTINT9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTCXY8
T9	RTC_IN2	PB10	EIC_EXTINT10	-	-	-	TCC1_WO0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTCXY7
T10	-	PB29	EIC_EXTINT13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTCXY20
T11	-	PB25	EIC_EXTINT9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTCXY13
R11	-	PB12	EIC_EXTINT12	-	-	-	TCC1_WO2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTCXY5

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Table 5-4. 176-pin TFBGA Thin Fine Pitch Ball Grid Array (continued)

PIN	Priority Function	MUXEN=0	MUXEN =1												
			PMUX Values												
			00	01	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	0A	0B	0D	0F
	RTC security tamper input loop(s)	Port	EIC / EIC_EXTINT(n)	ADC / CMP	SERCOM(n)	EBI	TCC WO(n)	MLB	CAN(n) / SQI(n)	SDMMC	SPI_IXS / SWCLK, SWDIO, SWO, TRACE_CLK, TRACE_DATA[3:0]	ETH / GMAC	Only 2 alternate ETH signals	GCLK	PTC
T13	-	PB16	EIC_EXTINT0	-	-	-	TCC1_WO6	-	-	-	TRACE_DATA1	-	-	-	PTC XY1
R14	-	PC2	EIC_EXTINT1	-	SERCOM0_PAD2	-	TCC0_WO2	-	-	-	SPI_IXS0_SDI	-	-	GCLK_IO6	PTC _EI C0
T15	-	PC4	EIC_EXTINT4	-	SERCOM1_PAD0	EBI_NWE / EBI_NWR0	TCC0_WO4	-	CAN0_RX	-	SPI_IXS0_MCLK	-	-	-	-

Note: Items highlighted in **bold** are 5.5V tolerant pins.

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5.5. 208-Pin TFBGA Thin Fine Pitch Ball Grid Array

PIC32CZ8110CA80208
PIC32CZ8110CA90208
PIC32CZ4010CA80208
PIC32CZ4010CA90208
PIC32CZ2051CA80208
PIC32CZ2051CA90208
PIC32CZ4010CA91208

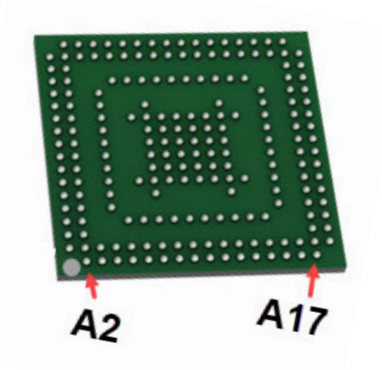


Table 5-5. 208-pin TFBGA Thin Fine Pitch Ball Grid Array

PIN	Priority Function	MUXEN=0	MUXEN =1												
			PMUX Values												
			00	01	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	0A	0B	0C	0F
	RTC security tamper input loop(s)	Port	EIC / EIC_EXTINT(n)	ADC / CMP	SERCOM(n)	EBI	TCC WO(n)	MLB	CAN(n) / SQI(n)	SDMMC	SPI_IXS / SWCLK, SWDIO, SWO, TRACE_CLK, TRACE_DATA[3:0]	ETH / GMAC	Only 2 alternate ETH signals	GCLK	PTC
A2	-	PD10	EIC_EXTINT10	-	-	-	TCC2_WO0	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GRX1	-	-	-
A3	-	PD8	EIC_EXTINT8	-	-	EBI_NWAIT	TCC7_WO0	MLBSIG	CAN1_RX	-	-	GMAC_GCOL	-	-	-
A4	-	PD6	EIC_EXTINT6	-	SERCOM3_PAD3	EBI_D12	TCC9_WO2	-	-	-	SPI_IXS0_MCLK	GMAC_GRX3	-	-	-
A5	-	PD19	EIC_EXTINT4	-	-	EBI_D10	-	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GRX6	-	GCLK_IO5	-
A6	-	PD4	EIC_EXTINT4	-	SERCOM3_PAD1	EBI_D8	TCC9_WO0	-	-	-	SPI_IXS0_SCK	GMAC_GTX2	-	-	-
A7	-	PD16	EIC_EXTINT1	-	SERCOM7_PAD2	EBI_D6	-	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GTX5	-	-	-
A8	-	PD27	EIC_EXTINT11	-	SERCOM8_PAD3	-	TCC2_WO1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A9	-	PD3	EIC_EXTINT3	-	SERCOM3_PAD0	EBI_D5	TCC9_WO3	-	-	-	SPI_IXS0_SDI	GMAC_GTX3	-	-	-
A10	-	PD14	EIC_EXTINT15	-	SERCOM7_PAD0	EBI_D2	-	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GTX7	-	-	-
A11	-	PD1	EIC_EXTINT1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XIN / GCLK_IO3	-
A12	-	PD0	EIC_EXTINT0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XOUT / GCLK_IO2	-
A13	-	VSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A14	-	D1+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A15	-	USBRBIAS0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A16	-	VSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A17	**-**	**USBID0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
B1	-	PD12	EIC_EXTINT12	-	SERCOM2_PAD1	-	TCC2_WO2	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GREFCK	GMAC_GRXCK	-	-
B2	-	PD11	EIC_EXTINT11	-	SERCOM2_PAD0	-	TCC2_WO1	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GRX0	-	-	-
B3	-	PD9	EIC_EXTINT9	-	-	-	-	MLBDAT	CAN1_TX	-	-	GMAC_GCRS	-	-	-
B4	-	PD20	EIC_EXTINT5	-	-	EBI_D13	-	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GRX4	-	GCLK_IO6	-
B5	-	PD5	EIC_EXTINT5	-	SERCOM3_PAD2	EBI_D11	TCC9_WO1	-	-	-	SPI_IXS0_SDO	GMAC_TXCK	GMAC_GTXCK	-	-
B6	-	PD18	EIC_EXTINT3	-	-	EBI_D9	-	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GRX7	-	GCLK_IO4	-
B7	-	PD17	EIC_EXTINT2	-	SERCOM7_PAD3	EBI_D7	-	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GTX4	-	-	-
B8	-	PD28	EIC_EXTINT12	-	SERCOM9_PAD0	-	TCC2_WO2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B9	-	PD26	EIC_EXTINT10	-	SERCOM8_PAD2	-	TCC2_WO0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B10	-	PD2	EIC_EXTINT2	-	-	EBI_D3	TCC9_WO4	-	-	-	SPI_IXS0_FSYNC	GMAC_GTXER	-	-	-
B11	-	PD13	EIC_EXTINT14	-	-	EBI_D0	TCC4_WO1	-	CAN3_TX	-	-	-	-	-	-
B12	-	USBRBIAS1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B13	-	VUSB3V3_1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B14	-	D1-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B15	**-**	**VBUS0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
B16	-	VUSB3V3_0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B17	-	D0+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B18	-	D0-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C1	-	PA2	EIC_EXTINT2	-	-	-	TCC2_WO5	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GTXEN	-	-	-
C2	-	PA1	EIC_EXTINT1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GTX0	-	-	-
C17	**-**	**PC19**	**EIC_EXTINT3**	**-**	**SERCOM1_PAD1**	**EBI_A2**	**-**	**-**	**CAN0_RX**	**-**	**SWO/TDO**	**-**	**-**	**GCLK_IO1**	**-**

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Table 5-5. 208-pin TFBGA Thin Fine Pitch Ball Grid Array (continued)

PIN	Priority Function	MUXEN=0	MUXEN =1												
			PMUX Values												
			00	01	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	0A	0B	0C	0F
	RTC security tamper input loop(s)	Port	EIC / EIC_EXTINT(n)	ADC / CMP	SERCOM(n)	EBI	TCC WO(n)	MLB	CAN(n) / SQI(n)	SDMMC	SPI_IXS / SWCLK, SWDIO, SWO, TRACE_CLK, TRACE_DATA[3:0]	ETH / GMAC	Only 2 alternate ETH signals	GCLK	PTC
C18	**-**	**PC18**	**EIC_EXTINT2**	**-**	**SERCOM1_PAD2**	**EBI_A3**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**SWDIO/TMS**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
D1	-	PA4	EIC_EXTINT4	-	SERCOM2_PAD2	-	TCC2_WO3	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GMDIO	-	-	-
D2	-	PA3	EIC_EXTINT3	-	SERCOM2_PAD3	-	TCC2_WO4	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GMDC	-	-	-
D5	-	PD25	EIC_EXTINT9	-	SERCOM8_PAD1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D6	-	PD21	EIC_EXTINT6	-	-	EBI_D14	-	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GRX5	-	GCLK_IO7	-
D7	-	VDDREG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D8	-	PD15	EIC_EXTINT0	-	SERCOM7_PAD1	EBI_D4	-	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GTX6	-	-	-
D9	-	PD29	EIC_EXTINT13	-	SERCOM9_PAD1	-	TCC2_WO3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D10	-	PD23	EIC_EXTINT7	-	-	EBI_D1	TCC8_WO1	-	CAN5_RX	-	-	-	-	-	-
D11	-	PD24	EIC_EXTINT8	-	SERCOM8_PAD0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D12	**-**	**USBID1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
D13	-	VDDREG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D14	**-**	**PC20**	**EIC_NMI**	**-**	**SERCOM1_PAD0**	**EBI_A1**	**TCC9_WO5**	**-**	**CAN0_TX**	**-**	**TCK / SWCLK**	**-**	**-**	**GCLK_IO0**	**-**
D17	-	PC17	EIC_EXTINT1	-	SERCOM1_PAD3	EBI_A4	-	-	-	-	TDI	GMAC_TSUCOMP	-	-	-
D18	-	$\overline{\text{RESET}}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	$\overline{\text{RESET}}$	-	-	-	-
E1	-	PA6	EIC_EXTINT6	-	-	-	TCC3_WO1	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GRXER	-	-	-
E2	-	PA5	EIC_EXTINT4	-	-	-	TCC3_WO0	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GRXDV / GMAC_GCRS_DV	-	-	-
E4	-	PA0	EIC_EXTINT0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	GMAC_GTX1	-	-	-
E15	-	VSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E17	-	PC14	EIC_EXTINT14	-	SERCOM3_PAD2	EBI_A6	TCC8_WO0	-	-	SDHC0_SDWP	-	-	-	-	-
E18	-	PC29	EIC_EXTINT13	-	-	EBI_A7	TCC4_WO0	-	CAN3_RX	-	-	-	-	-	-
F1	-	PA21	EIC_EXTINT5	-	-	-	TCC8_WO0	-	CAN5_TX /	-	-	GMAC_TXCK	-	-	-
F2	-	PA30	EIC_EXTINT14	-	-	-	-	-	CAN4_RX	-	SPI_IXS1_FSYNC	-	-	-	-
F4	-	PE4	EIC_EXTINT4	-	SERCOM9_PAD2	-	TCC2_WO4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F7	-	PD7	EIC_EXTINT7	-	-	EBI_D15	TCC7_WO1	MLBCLK	-	-	-	GMAC_GRX2	-	-	-
F12	**-**	**VBUS1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
F15	-	VDDIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F17	-	PC13	EIC_EXTINT13	-	SERCOM3_PAD1	EBI_A8	TCC4_WO1	-	SQI0_CS0	SDHC0_SDCMD	-	-	-	-	-
F18	-	PC12	EIC_EXTINT12	-	SERCOM3_PAD0	EBI_A9	TCC4_WO0	-	SQI0_D3	SDHC0_SDDAT3	-	-	-	-	-
G1	-	PA23	EIC_EXTINT7	-	-	-	TCC7_WO1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G2	-	PA31	EIC_EXTINT15	-	-	-	-	-	CAN4_TX	-	SPI_IXS1_MCLK	-	-	-	-
G4	-	PA22	EIC_EXTINT6	-	-	-	TCC7_WO0	-	-	-	-	GMAC_TSUCOMP	-	-	-
G6	-	PE5	EIC_EXTINT5	-	SERCOM9_PAD3	-	TCC2_WO5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G7	-	VDDIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G8	-	VSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G9	-	VDDIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G10	-	VDDIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G11	-	PG11	EIC_EXTINT11	-	-	-	TCC9_WO5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G12	-	PC15	EIC_EXTINT15	-	SERCOM3_PAD3	EBI_A5	TCC8_WO1	-	SQI0_CS1	SDHC0_SDCD	-	-	-	-	-
G13	-	PG10	EIC_EXTINT10	-	-	-	TCC9_WO4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G15	-	PC27	EIC_EXTINT11	-	SERCOM5_PAD2	EBI_A12	-	-	-	SDHC1_SDWP	-	-	-	-	-
G17	-	PG3	EIC_EXTINT3	-	-	EBI_A11	-	-	SQI1_CS0	SDHC1_SDCMD	-	-	-	-	-
G18	-	PC28	EIC_EXTINT12	-	SERCOM5_PAD3	EBI_A10	-	-	SQI1_CS1	SDHC1_SDCD	-	-	-	-	-
H1	-	PE0	EIC_EXTINT0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SPI_IXS1_SDO	-	-	-	-
H2	-	PE1	EIC_EXTINT1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SPI_IXS1_SCK	-	-	-	-
H4	-	PE6	EIC_EXTINT6	ADC0_AIN10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H7	-	VDDIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H8	-	VSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H9	-	VDDIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H10	-	VSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H11	-	VDDIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H12	-	VSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H15	-	PC11	EIC_EXTINT11	-	SERCOM2_PAD3	EBI_A13	TCC6_WO1	-	SQI0_D2	SDHC0_SDDAT2	-	-	-	-	-
H17	-	PC10	EIC_EXTINT10	-	SERCOM2_PAD2	EBI_A14	TCC6_WO0	-	SQI0_D1	SDHC0_SDDAT1	-	-	-	-	-

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Table 5-5. 208-pin TFBGA Thin Fine Pitch Ball Grid Array (continued)

PIN	Priority Function	MUXEN=0	MUXEN =1												
			PMUX Values												
			00	01	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	0A	0B	0C	0F
	RTC security tamper input loop(s)	Port	EIC / EIC_EXTINT(n)	ADC / CMP	SERCOM(n)	EBI	TCC WO(n)	MLB	CAN(n) / SQI(n)	SDMMC	SPI_IXS / SWCLK, SWDIO, SWO, TRACE_CLK, TRACE_DATA[3:0]	ETH / GMAC	Only 2 alternate ETH signals	GCLK	PTC
H18	-	PG2	EIC_EXTINT2	-	-	EBI_A15	-	-	SQI1_D3	SDHC1_SDDAT3	-	-	-	-	-
J1	-	PE2	EIC_EXTINT2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SPI_IXS1_SDI	-	-	-	-
J2	-	PE7	EIC_EXTINT7	ADC0_AIN11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J4	-	PE8	EIC_EXTINT8	ADC0_AIN12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J7	-	VSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J8	-	VSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J9	-	VDDIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J10	-	VSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J11	-	VDDIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J12	-	VSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J15	-	PG1	EIC_EXTINT1	-	SERCOM6_PAD3	EBI_A16	-	-	SQI1_D2	SDHC1_SDDAT2	-	-	-	-	-
J17	-	PG5	EIC_EXTINT5	-	-	-	TCC9_WO0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J18	-	PG0	EIC_EXTINT0	-	SERCOM6_PAD2	EBI_A17	-	-	SQI1_D1	SDHC1_SDDAT1	-	-	-	-	-
K1	-	PA7	EIC_EXTINT7	ADC3_AIN3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
K2	-	PA8	EIC_EXTINT8	ADC3_AIN2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
K4	-	PE9	EIC_EXTINT9	ADC0_AIN13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
K7	-	VDDIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
K8	-	VSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
K9	-	VSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
K10	-	VDDIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
K11	-	VSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
K12	-	PG9	EIC_EXTINT9	-	-	-	TCC9_WO3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
K15	-	PC30	EIC_EXTINT14	-	SERCOM6_PAD0	EBI_A20	-	-	SQI1_CLK	SDHC1_SDCK	-	-	-	-	-
K17	-	PC25	EIC_EXTINT9	-	SERCOM5_PAD0	EBI_A21	-	-	CAN2_RX	-	-	-	-	-	-
K18	-	PC26	EIC_EXTINT10	-	SERCOM5_PAD1	EBI_A18	-	-	CAN2_TX	-	-	-	-	-	-
L1	-	PA9	EIC_EXTINT9	ADC3_AIN1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L2	-	PA10	EIC_EXTINT10	ADC3_AIN0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L4	-	PE10	EIC_EXTINT10	ADC0_AIN14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L7	-	VDDIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L8	-	VSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L9	-	VSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L10	-	VDDIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L11	-	VSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L12	-	PG7	EIC_EXTINT7	-	-	-	TCC9_WO2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L15	-	PG6	EIC_EXTINT6	-	-	-	TCC9_WO1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L17	-	PG8	EIC_EXTINT8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L18	-	PC31	EIC_EXTINT15	-	SERCOM6_PAD1	EBI_A19	-	-	SQI1_D0	SDHC1_SDDAT0	-	-	-	-	-
M1	-	PA24	EIC_EXTINT8	ADC3_AIN5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M2	-	PA25	EIC_EXTINT9	ADC3_AIN4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M4	-	PE3	EIC_EXTINT3	ADC0_AIN9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M6	-	PE11	EIC_EXTINT11	ADC0_AIN15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M7	RTC_OUT 1	PB0	EIC_EXTINT0	ADC0_AIN3 / AC_AIN1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M8	-	VDDIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M9	-	VSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M10	-	VDDIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M11	-	PF7	EIC_EXTINT7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTCXY25
M12	-	PF8	EIC_EXTINT8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTCXY24
M13	-	PC8	EIC_EXTINT8	-	SERCOM2_PAD0	EBI_NCS0	TCC5_WO0	-	SQI0_CLK	SDHC0_SDCK	-	-	-	-	-
M15	-	PC23	EIC_EXTINT7	-	SERCOM4_PAD2	EBI_NBS0 / EBI_A0	TCC5_WO0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Table 5-5. 208-pin TFBGA Thin Fine Pitch Ball Grid Array (continued)

PIN	Priority Function	MUXEN=0	MUXEN =1												
			PMUX Values												
			00	01	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	0A	0B	0C	0F
	RTC security tamper input loop(s)	Port	EIC / EIC_EXTINT(n)	ADC / CMP	SERCOM(n)	EBI	TCC WO(n)	MLB	CAN(n) / SQI(n)	SDMMC	SPI_IXS / SWCLK, SWDIO, SWO, TRACE_CLK, TRACE_DATA[3:0]	ETH / GMAC	Only 2 alternate ETH signals	GCLK	PTC
M17	-	PC24	EIC_EXTINT8	-	SERCOM4_PAD3	EBI_A23	TCC5_WO1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M18	-	PC9	EIC_EXTINT9	-	SERCOM2_PAD1	EBI_A22	TCC5_WO1	-	SQI0_D0	SDHC0_SDDAT0	-	-	-	-	-
N1	-	PA26	EIC_EXTINT10	ADC2_AIN5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N2	-	PA27	EIC_EXTINT11	ADC2_AIN4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N4	-	PA19	EIC_EXTINT3	ADC0_AIN5 / AC_AIN3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N7	RTC_IN4	PB1	EIC_EXTINT1	ADC0_AIN2 / AC_AIN0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N12	-	PB17	EIC_EXTINT1	-	-	-	TCC1_WO7	-	-	-	TRACE_DATA0	-	-	-	PTCXY0
N15	-	PC5	EIC_EXTINT5	-	SERCOM1_PAD1	EBI_NRD	TCC0_WO5	-	CAN0_TX	-	-	GMAC_TSUCOMP	-	-	-
N17	-	PC6	EIC_EXTINT6	AC_CMP1	SERCOM1_PAD2	EBI_NBS1 / EBI_NWR1	TCC0_WO6	-	CAN1_RX	-	-	-	-	-	-
N18	-	PC7	EIC_EXTINT7	AC_CMP0	SERCOM1_PAD3	EBI_NCS1	TCC0_WO7	-	CAN1_TX	-	-	-	-	-	-
P1	-	PA11	EIC_EXTINT11	ADC2_AIN3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P2	-	PA12	EIC_EXTINT12	ADC2_AIN2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P4	-	PA20	EIC_EXTINT4	ADC0_AIN4 / AC_AIN2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P15	-	PC0	EIC_EXTINT0	-	SERCOM0_PAD0	-	TCC0_WO0	-	-	-	SPI_IXS0_FSYNC	-	-	GCLK_IO4	-
P17	-	PC21	EIC_EXTINT5	-	SERCOM4_PAD0	EBI_NCS3	TCC6_WO0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P18	-	PC22	EIC_EXTINT6	-	SERCOM4_PAD1	EBI_NCS2	TCC6_WO1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R1	-	PA13	EIC_EXTINT13	ADC2_AIN1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R2	-	PA14	EIC_EXTINT14	ADC2_AIN0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R5	RTC_OUT2	PB2	EIC_EXTINT2	ADC_VREFH / ADC0_AIN1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R6	-	AVSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R7	-	AVDD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R8	-	PF1	EIC_EXTINT1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTCXY31
R9	-	PF2	EIC_EXTINT2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTCXY29
R10	-	PF6	EIC_EXTINT6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTCXY26
R11	RTC_OUT4	PB26	EIC_EXTINT10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTCXY12
R12	-	VDDREG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R13	-	PB12	EIC_EXTINT12	-	-	-	TCC1_WO2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTCXY5
R14	-	PG4	EIC_EXTINT4	-	-	EBI_NWE / EBI_NWR0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R17	-	PC3	EIC_EXTINT3	-	SERCOM0_PAD3	-	TCC0_WO3	-	-	-	SPI_IXS0_SDO	-	-	GCLK_IO7	PTC_EIC1
R18	-	PC4	EIC_EXTINT4	-	SERCOM1_PAD0	EBI_NWE / EBI_NWR0	TCC0_WO4	-	CAN0_RX	-	SPI_IXS0_MCLK	-	-	-	-
T1	-	PA28	EIC_EXTINT12	ADC1_AIN5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T2	-	PA29	EIC_EXTINT13	ADC1_AIN4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T17	-	PC1	EIC_EXTINT1	-	SERCOM0_PAD1	-	TCC0_WO1	-	-	-	SPI_IXS0_SCK	-	-	GCLK_IO5	-
T18	-	PC2	EIC_EXTINT1	-	SERCOM0_PAD2	-	TCC0_WO2	-	-	-	SPI_IXS0_SDI	-	-	GCLK_IO6	PTC_EIC0
U1	-	PA15	EIC_EXTINT15	ADC1_AIN3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U2	-	PA16	EIC_EXTINT0	ADC1_AIN2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U3	-	PA18	EIC_EXTINT2	ADC1_AIN0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U4	RTC_OUT3	PB3	EIC_EXTINT3	ADC0_AIN0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Table 5-5. 208-pin TFBGA Thin Fine Pitch Ball Grid Array (continued)

PIN	Priority Function	MUXEN=0	MUXEN =1												
			PMUX Values												
			00	01	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	0A	0B	0C	0F
	RTC security tamper input loop(s)	Port	EIC / EIC_EXTINT(n)	ADC / CMP	SERCOM(n)	EBI	TCC WO(n)	MLB	CAN(n) / SQI(n)	SDMMC	SPI_IXS / SWCLK, SWDIO, SWO, TRACE_CLK, TRACE_DATA[3:0]	ETH / GMAC	Only 2 alternate ETH signals	GCLK	PTC
U5	RTC_IN5	PB19	EIC_EXTINT3	ADC0_AIN7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U6	-	PB4	EIC_EXTINT4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XOUT32	-
U7	-	PF0	EIC_EXTINT1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTC XY30
U8	RTC_OUT 7	PB23	EIC_EXTINT7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTC XY15
U9	RTC_IN1	PB8 / SUPC_OUT 1	EIC_EXTINT8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTC XY9
U10	-	PF4	EIC_EXTINT4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTC XY27
U11	-	PB28	EIC_EXTINT12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTC XY22
U12	RTC_IN0	PB9	EIC_EXTINT9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTC XY8
U13	-	PB29	EIC_EXTINT13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTC XY20
U14	-	PB30	EIC_EXTINT14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTC XY19
U15	RTC_IN7	PB24	EIC_EXTINT8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTC XY14
U16	-	PB13	EIC_EXTINT13	-	-	-	TCC1_WO3	-	-	-	TRACE_CLK	-	-	-	PTC XY4
U17	-	PB15	EIC_EXTINT15	-	-	-	TCC1_WO5	-	-	-	TRACE_DATA2	-	-	-	PTC XY2
U18	-	PB16	EIC_EXTINT0	-	-	-	TCC1_WO6	-	-	-	TRACE_DATA1	-	-	-	PTC XY1
V2	RTC_OUT 5	PB18	EIC_EXTINT2	ADC0_AIN6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
V3	-	PA17	EIC_EXTINT1	ADC1_AIN1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
V4	-	PB20	EIC_EXTINT4	ADC0_AIN8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
V5	-	PB5	EIC_EXTINT5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XIN32	-
V6	RTC_OUT 6	PB21	EIC_EXTINT5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTC XY17
V7	-	PB6	EIC_EXTINT6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTC XY11
V8	RTC_IN6	PB22	EIC_EXTINT6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTC XY16
V9	RTC_OUT 0	PB7 / SUPC_OUT 0	EIC_EXTINT7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTC XY10
V10	-	PB27	EIC_EXTINT11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTC XY23
V11	-	PF3	EIC_EXTINT3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTC XY28
V12	-	PF5	EIC_EXTINT5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTC XY21
V13	RTC_IN2	PB10	EIC_EXTINT10	-	-	-	TCC1_WO0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTC XY7
V14	RTC_IN3	PB11	EIC_EXTINT11	-	-	-	TCC1_WO1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTC XY6
V15	-	PB31	EIC_EXTINT15	-	-	-	PTCXY18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
V16	-	PB25	EIC_EXTINT9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PTC XY13
V17	-	PB14	EIC_EXTINT14	-	-	-	TCC1_WO4	-	-	-	TRACE_DATA3	-	-	-	PTC XY3

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Note: Items highlighted in **bold** are 5.5V tolerant pins.

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6. Signal Description

Table 6-1. ADC Pinout I/O Descriptions (Peripheral Function B)

PIN NAME	PIN NUMBER					PIN TYPE	FUNCTION TYPE	DESCRIPTION
	100 pin TQFP EP	144 pin TQFP EP	144 pin TFBGA	176 pin TFBGA	208 pin TFBGA			
ADC0_AIN0	29	40	H5	K5	U4	I	Analog	ADC Module 0 analog inputs
ADC0_AIN1	28	39	K4	J5	R5	I	Analog	
ADC0_AIN2	27	38	J4	H5	N7	I	Analog	
ADC0_AIN3	26	37	N4	T2	M7	I	Analog	
ADC0_AIN4	25	36	P2	R4	P4	I	Analog	
ADC0_AIN5	24	35	P4	N4	N4	I	Analog	
ADC0_AIN6	—	41	J5	L5	V2	I	Analog	
ADC0_AIN7	—	42	K5	M5	U5	I	Analog	
ADC0_AIN8	—	43	L5	T4	V4	I	Analog	
ADC0_AIN9	—	—	—	G5	M4	I	Analog	
ADC0_AIN10	—	—	—	—	H4	I	Analog	
ADC0_AIN11	—	—	—	—	J2	I	Analog	
ADC0_AIN12	—	—	—	—	J4	I	Analog	
ADC0_AIN13	—	—	—	—	K4	I	Analog	
ADC0_AIN14	—	—	—	—	L4	I	Analog	
ADC0_AIN15	—	—	—	—	M6	I	Analog	
ADC1_AIN0	23	34	N2	R3	U3	I	Analog	ADC Module 1 analog inputs
ADC1_AIN1	22	33	N1	T3	V3	I	Analog	
ADC1_AIN2	21	32	N3	R2	U2	I	Analog	
ADC1_AIN3	18	29	P3	R1	U1	I	Analog	
ADC1_AIN4	—	28	M2	P2	T2	I	Analog	
ADC1_AIN5	—	27	M1	P1	T1	I	Analog	
ADC2_AIN0	17	26	L2	N2	R2	I	Analog	ADC Module 2 analog inputs
ADC2_AIN1	16	25	L1	N1	R1	I	Analog	
ADC2_AIN2	15	24	K2	M2	P2	I	Analog	
ADC2_AIN3	14	21	K1	M1	P1	I	Analog	
ADC2_AIN4	—	23	J1	L2	N2	I	Analog	
ADC2_AIN5	—	22	J2	L1	N1	I	Analog	
ADC3_AIN0	13	20	H1	J2	L2	I	Analog	ADC Module 3 analog inputs
ADC3_AIN1	12	15	H2	J1	L1	I	Analog	
ADC3_AIN2	11	14	F1	H2	K2	I	Analog	
ADC3_AIN3	10	13	F2	H1	K1	I	Analog	
ADC3_AIN4	—	17	G1	K2	M2	I	Analog	
ADC3_AIN5	—	16	G2	K1	M1	I	Analog	

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Table 6-2. Analog Comparator Pinout Descriptions (Peripheral Function B)

PIN NAME	PIN NUMBER					PIN TYPE	FUNCTION TYPE	DESCRIPTION
	100 pin TQFP EP	144 pin TQFP EP	144 pin TFBGA	176 pin TFBGA	208 pin TFBGA			
AC_AIN0	27	38	J4	H5	N7	I	Analog	Comparator 0 & 1 external analog inputs
AC_AIN1	26	37	N4	T2	M7	I	Analog	
AC_AIN2	25	36	P2	R4	P4	I	Analog	
AC_AIN3	24	35	P4	N4	N4	I	Analog	
AC_CMP0	60	84	J13	P16	N18	O	CMOS	Comparator 0 Output
AC_CMP1	59	81	J14	P15	N17	O	CMOS	Comparator 1 Output

Table 6-3. Generic Clock Pinout I/O Descriptions (Peripheral Function M)

PIN NAME	PIN NUMBER					PIN TYPE	FUNCTION TYPE	DESCRIPTION
	100 pin TQFP EP	144 pin TQFP EP	144 pin TFBGA	176 pin TFBGA	208 pin TFBGA			
XIN	86	119	A9	A10	A11	I	Analog	Primary ocillator input
XOUT	85	118	A10	A11	A12	O	Analog	Primary ocillator output
XIN32	33	47	N6	T6	V5	I	Analog	32.768Khz ocillator input
XOUT32	32	46	P6	T5	U6	O	Analog	32.768Khz ocillator output
GCLK_IO2	85	118	A10	A11	A12	I	ST	Ext GCLK[7:2] I/O pin Input clock source
GCLK_IO3	86	119	A9	A10	A11	I	ST	
GCLK_IO4	51	73 / 130	N14 / E8	N13 / E6	P15 / B6	I	ST	
GCLK_IO5	52	74 / 131	M14 / D6	M12 / A7	T17 / A5	I	ST	
GCLK_IO6	53	75 / 134	L14 / E5	T14 / A5	T18 / B4	I	ST	
GCLK_IO7	54	76 / 135	M13 / A5	R14 / A4	R17 / D6	I	ST	

Table 6-4. External Interrupts Pinout I/O Descriptions (Peripheral Function A)

PIN NAME	PIN NUMBER					PIN TYPE	FUNCTION TYPE	DESCRIPTION
	100 pin TQFP EP	144 pin TQFP EP	144 pin TFBGA	176 pin TFBGA	208 pin TFBGA			
EIC_EXTINT0	1 / 21 / 26 / 49 / 51 / 85	1 / 32 / 37 / 71 / 73 / 118 / 126	C2 / N3 / N4 / P13 / N14 / A10 / A7	D4 / G6 / R2 / T2 / T13 / N13 / K12 / A11 / A8 / G6 / R2 / T2 / T13 / N13 / K12 / A11 / A8	E4 / H1 / U2 / M7 / U18 / P15 / J18 / A12 / D8	I	ST	External Interrupt 0 input
EIC_EXTINT1	2 / 22 / 27 / 50 / 52 / 53 / 86	2 / 33 / 38 / 72 / 74 / 75 / 119 / 127	B1 / N1 / J4 / N13 / M14 / L14 / A9 / B7	B1 / G1 / T3 / H5 / R13 / M12 / T14 / J12 / A10 / E7	C2 / H2 / V3 / N7 / U7 / R8 / N12 / T17 / T18 / J15 / A11 / A7	I	ST	External Interrupt 1 input
EIC_EXTINT2	3 / 23 / 28 / 87	3 / 34 / 39 / 41 / 122 / 128	C1 / N2 / K4 / J5 / A8 / B6	C2 / G2 / R3 / J5 / L5 / H12 / B9 / B7 / C1	C1 / J1 / U3 / R5 / V2 / R9 / H18 / B10 / B7	I	ST	External Interrupt 2 input
EIC_EXTINT3	4 / 24 / 29 / 54 / 88	4 / 35 / 40 / 42 / 76 / 123 / 130	D1 / P4 / H5 / K5 / M13 / D9 / E8	G5 / N4 / K5 / M5 / R14 / H16 / B8 / E6	D2 / M4 / N4 / U4 / U5 / V11 / R17 / G17 / A9 / B6	I	ST	External Interrupt 3 input
EIC_EXTINT4	5 / 8 / 25 / 32 / 55 / 89	5 / 8 / 36 / 43 / 46 / 77 / 129 / 131	D2 / E1 / P2 / L5 / P6 / L13 / A6 / D6	D1 / D2 / R4 / T4 / T5 / T15 / F7 / A7	D1 / F4 / E2 / P4 / V4 / U6 / U10 / R14 / R18 / A6 / A5	I	ST	External Interrupt 4 input
EIC_EXTINT5	33 / 58 / 90	10 / 47 / 50 / 80 / 82 / 132 / 134	F5 / N6 / L6 / K14 / K13 / E6 / E5	— / E1 / T6 / M6 / R8 / R15 / R16 / A6 / A5	F1 / G6 / V5 / V6 / V12 / N15 / P17 / J17 / B5 / B4	I	ST	External Interrupt 5 input

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Table 6-4. External Interrupts Pinout I/O Descriptions (Peripheral Function A) (continued)

PIN NAME	PIN NUMBER					PIN TYPE	FUNCTION TYPE	DESCRIPTION
	100 pin TQFP EP	144 pin TQFP EP	144 pin TFBGA	176 pin TFBGA	208 pin TFBGA			
EIC_EXTINT6	9 / 36 / 59 / 91	9 / 11 / 51 / 52 / 81 / 83 / 133 / 135	E2 / E4 / K6 / P7 / J14 / K11 / D5 / A5	E2 / F1 / L6 / K6 / P15 / N15 / F6 / A4	E1 / G4 / H4 / V7 / V8 / R10 / N17 / P18 / L15 / A4 / D6	I	ST	External Interrupt 6 input
EIC_EXTINT7	10 / 37 / 60 / 92	12 / 13 / 53 / 54 / 84 / 86 / 136	F4 / F2 / N7 / P8 / J13 / J11 / A4	F2 / H1 / J6 / M7 / P16 / M15 / A9 / B5	G1 / J2 / K1 / U8 / V9 / M11 / N18 / M15 / L12 / D10 / F7	I	ST	External Interrupt 7 input
EIC_EXTINT8	11 / 38 / 61 / 96	14 / 16 / 55 / 61 / 85 / 87 / 140	F1 / G2 / N8 / P9 / K10 / J10 / B4	H2 / K1 / R7 / M10 / N16 / M16 / B4	K2 / J4 / M1 / U9 / M12 / U15 / M13 / M17 / L17 / D11 / A3	I	ST	External Interrupt 8 input
EIC_EXTINT9	12 / 39 / 62 / 97	15 / 17 / 58 / 62 / 88 / 89 / 141	H2 / G1 / K9 / P10 / H14 / H13 / B3	J1 / K2 / T8 / T11 / L15 / K15 / A3	L1 / K4 / M2 / U12 / V16 / M18 / K17 / K12 / D5 / B3	I	ST	External Interrupt 9 input
EIC_EXTINT10	13 / 40 / 63 / 98	20 / 22 / 59 / 63 / 92 / 93 / 142	H1 / J2 / L9 / N10 / G10 / G13 / A3	J2 / L1 / T9 / R11 / L12 / J15 / A2	L4 / L2 / N1 / V13 / R11 / K18 / H17 / G13 / B9 / A2 / M6 / P1 / N2	I	ST	External Interrupt 10 input
EIC_EXTINT11	14 / 41 / 64 / 99	21 / 23 / 60 / 94 / 95 / 143	K1 / J1 / L10 / G14 / F13 / A2	M1 / L2 / T7 / R9 / J16 / H15 / B3	M6 / P1 / N2 / V10 / V14 / H15 / G11 / G15 / A8 / B2	I	ST	External Interrupt 11 input
EIC_EXTINT12	15 / 42 / 65 / 100	24 / 27 / 64 / 96 / 97 / 144	K2 / M1 / P11 / F14 / F11 / B2	M2 / P1 / M8 / T12 / G12 / G15 / B2	P2 / T1 / U11 / R13 / G18 / F18 / B8 / B1	I	ST	External Interrupt 12 input
EIC_EXTINT13	16 / 46 / 66	25 / 28 / 68 / 98 / 99	L1 / M2 / N11 / F10 / C14	N1 / P2 / T10 / M11 / G16 / G11	R1 / T2 / U13 / U16 / F17 / E18 / D9	I	ST	External Interrupt 13 input
EIC_EXTINT14	17 / 47 / 67	26 / 69 / 100 / 120	L2 / P12 / C13 / B9	E5 / N2 / M9 / L11 / L16 / F15 / B10	F2 / R2 / U14 / V17 / K15 / E17 / B11	I	ST	External Interrupt 14 input
EIC_EXTINT15	18 / 48 / 68	29 / 70 / 101 / 121	P3 / N12 / E11 / D10	F5 / R1 / L10 / R12 / K16 / F16 / E8	G2 / U1 / V15 / U17 / L18 / G12 / A10	I	ST	External Interrupt 15 input

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Table 6-5. PORTA Through PORTG Pinout I/O Descriptions

PIN NAME	PIN NUMBER					PIN TYPE	FUNCTION TYPE	DESCRIPTION
	100 pin TQFP EP	144 pin TQFP EP	144 pin TFBGA	176 pin TFBGA	208 pin TFBGA			
PA0	1	1	C2	D4	E4	I/O	ST / CMOS	I/O PORT A pins
PA1	2	2	B1	B1	C2	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PA2	3	3	C1	C2	C1	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PA3	4	4	D1	C1	D2	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PA4	5	5	D2	D1	D1	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PA5	8	8	E1	D2	E2	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PA6	9	9	E2	E2	E1	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PA7	10	13	F2	H1	K1	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PA8	11	14	F1	H2	K2	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PA9	12	15	H2	J1	L1	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PA10	13	20	H1	J2	L2	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PA11	14	21	K1	M1	P1	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PA12	15	24	K2	M2	P2	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PA13	16	25	L1	N1	R1	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PA14	17	26	L2	N2	R2	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PA15	18	29	P3	R1	U1	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PA16	21	32	N3	R2	U2	I/O	ST / CMOS	I/O PORT A pins
PA17	22	33	N1	T3	V3	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PA18	23	34	N2	R3	U3	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PA19	24	35	P4	N4	N4	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PA20	25	36	P2	R4	P4	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PA21	—	10	F5	E1	F1	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PA22	—	11	E4	F1	G4	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PA23	—	12	F4	F2	G1	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PA24	—	16	G2	K1	M1	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PA25	—	17	G1	K2	M2	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PA26	—	22	J2	L1	N1	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PA27	—	23	J1	L2	N2	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PA28	—	27	M1	P1	T1	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PA29	—	28	M2	P2	T2	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PA30	—	—	—	E5	F2	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PA31	—	—	—	F5	G2	I/O	ST / CMOS	

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Table 6-5. PORTA Through PORTG Pinout I/O Descriptions (continued)

PIN NAME	PIN NUMBER					PIN TYPE	FUNCTION TYPE	DESCRIPTION
	100 pin TQFP EP	144 pin TQFP EP	144 pin TFBGA	176 pin TFBGA	208 pin TFBGA			
PB0	26	37	N4	T2	M7	I/O	ST / CMOS	I/O PORT B pins
PB1	27	38	J4	H5	N7	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PB2	28	39	K4	J5	R5	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PB3	29	40	H5	K5	U4	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PB4	32	46	P6	T5	U6	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PB5	33	47	N6	T6	V5	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PB6	36	51	K6	L6	V7	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PB7	37	54	P8	M7	V9	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PB8	38	55	N8	R7	U9	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PB9	39	58	K9	T8	U12	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PB10	40	59	L9	T9	V13	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PB11	41	60	L10	R9	V14	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PB12	42	64	P11	T12	R13	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PB13	46	68	N11	M11	U16	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PB14	47	69	P12	L11	V17	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PB15	48	70	N12	R12	U17	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PB16	49	71	P13	T13	U18	I/O	ST / CMOS	I/O PORT B pins
PB17	50	72	N13	R13	N12	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PB18	—	41	J5	L5	V2	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PB19	—	42	K5	M5	U5	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PB20	—	43	L5	T4	V4	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PB21	—	50	L6	M6	V6	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PB22	—	52	P7	K6	V8	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PB23	—	53	N7	J6	U8	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PB24	—	61	P9	M10	U15	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PB25	—	62	P10	T11	V16	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PB26	—	63	N10	R11	R11	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PB27	—	—	—	T7	V10	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PB28	—	—	—	M8	U11	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PB29	—	—	—	T10	U13	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PB30	—	—	—	M9	U14	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PB31	—	—	—	L10	V15	I/O	ST / CMOS	

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Table 6-5. PORTA Through PORTG Pinout I/O Descriptions (continued)

PIN NAME	PIN NUMBER					PIN TYPE	FUNCTION TYPE	DESCRIPTION
	100 pin TQFP EP	144 pin TQFP EP	144 pin TFBGA	176 pin TFBGA	208 pin TFBGA			
PC0	51	73	N14	N13	P15	I/O	ST / CMOS	I/O PORT C pins
PC1	52	74	M14	M12	T17	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PC2	53	75	L14	T14	T18	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PC3	54	76	M13	R14	R17	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PC4	55	77	L13	T15	R18	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PC5	58	80	K14	R15	N15	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PC6	59	81	J14	P15	N17	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PC7	60	84	J13	P16	N18	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PC8	61	85	K10	N16	M13	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PC9	62	88	H14	L15	M18	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PC10	63	93	G13	J15	H17	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PC11	64	94	G14	J16	H15	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PC12	65	97	F11	G15	F18	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PC13	66	98	F10	G16	F17	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PC14	67	100	C13	F15	E17	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PC15	68	101	E11	F16	G12	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PC21	—	82	K13	R16	P17	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PC22	—	83	K11	N15	P18	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PC23	—	86	J11	M15	M15	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PC24	—	87	J10	M16	M17	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PC25	—	89	H13	K15	K17	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PC26	—	92	G10	L12	K18	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PC27	—	95	F13	H15	G15	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PC28	—	96	F14	G12	G18	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PC29	—	99	C14	G11	E18	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PC30	—	—	—	L16	K15	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PC31	—	—	—	K16	L18	I/O	ST / CMOS	

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Table 6-5. PORTA Through PORTG Pinout I/O Descriptions (continued)

PIN NAME	PIN NUMBER					PIN TYPE	FUNCTION TYPE	DESCRIPTION
	100 pin TQFP EP	144 pin TQFP EP	144 pin TFBGA	176 pin TFBGA	208 pin TFBGA			
PD0	85	118	A10	A11	A12	I/O	ST / CMOS	I/O PORT D pins
PD1	86	119	A9	A10	A11	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PD2	87	122	A8	B9	B10	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PD3	88	123	D9	B8	A9	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PD4	89	129	A6	F7	A6	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PD5	90	132	E6	A6	B5	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PD6	91	133	D5	F6	A4	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PD7	92	136	A4	B5	F7	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PD8	96	140	B4	B4	A3	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PD9	97	141	B3	A3	B3	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PD10	98	142	A3	A2	A2	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PD11	99	143	A2	B3	B2	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PD12	100	144	B2	B2	B1	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PD13	—	120	B9	B10	B11	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PD14	—	121	D10	E8	A10	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PD15	—	126	A7	A8	D8	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PD16	—	127	B7	E7	A7	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PD17	—	128	B6	B7	B7	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PD18	—	130	E8	E6	B6	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PD19	—	131	D6	A7	A5	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PD20	—	134	E5	A5	B4	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PD21	—	135	A5	A4	D6	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PD23	—	—	—	A9	D10	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PD24	—	—	—	—	D11	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PD25	—	—	—	—	D5	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PD26	—	—	—	—	B9	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PD27	—	—	—	—	A8	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PD28	—	—	—	—	B8	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PD29	—	—	—	—	D9	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PE0	—	—	—	G6	H1	I/O	ST / CMOS	I/O PORT E pins
PE1	—	—	—	G1	H2	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PE2	—	—	—	G2	J1	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PE3	—	—	—	G5	M4	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PE4	—	—	—	—	F4	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PE5	—	—	—	—	G6	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PE6	—	—	—	—	H4	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PE7	—	—	—	—	J2	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PE8	—	—	—	—	J4	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PE9	—	—	—	—	K4	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PE10	—	—	—	—	L4	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PE11	—	—	—	—	M6	I/O	ST / CMOS	

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Table 6-5. PORTA Through PORTG Pinout I/O Descriptions (continued)

PIN NAME	PIN NUMBER					PIN TYPE	FUNCTION TYPE	DESCRIPTION
	100 pin TQFP EP	144 pin TQFP EP	144 pin TFBGA	176 pin TFBGA	208 pin TFBGA			
PF0	—	—	—	—	U7	I/O	ST / CMOS	I/O PORT F pins
PF1	—	—	—	—	R8	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PF2	—	—	—	—	R9	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PF3	—	—	—	—	V11	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PF4	—	—	—	—	U10	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PF5	—	—	—	R8	V12	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PF6	—	—	—	—	R10	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PF7	—	—	—	—	M11	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PF8	—	—	—	—	M12	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PG0	—	—	—	K12	J18	I/O	ST / CMOS	I/O PORT G pins
PG1	—	—	—	J12	J15	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PG2	—	—	—	H12	H18	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PG3	—	—	—	H16	G17	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PG4	—	—	—	—	R14	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PG5	—	—	—	—	J17	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PG6	—	—	—	—	L15	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PG7	—	—	—	—	L12	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PG8	—	—	—	—	L17	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PG9	—	—	—	—	K12	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PG10	—	—	—	—	G13	I/O	ST / CMOS	
PG11	—	—	—	—	G11	I/O	ST / CMOS	

Table 6-6. TCC0 Through TCC9 Pinout I/O Descriptions (Peripheral Functions C and F)

PIN NAME	PIN NUMBER					PIN TYPE	FUNCTION TYPE	DESCRIPTION
	100 pin TQFP EP	144 pin TQFP EP	144 pin TFBGA	176 pin TFBGA	208 pin TFBGA			
TCC0_WO0	51	73	N14	N13	P15	I/O	ST / CMOS	TCC0 Waveform Outputs / Input Counter/Capture
TCC0_WO1	52	74	M14	M12	T17	I/O	ST / CMOS	
TCC0_WO2	53	75	L14	T14	T18	I/O	ST / CMOS	
TCC0_WO3	54	76	M13	R14	R17	I/O	ST / CMOS	
TCC0_WO4	55	77	L13	T15	R18	I/O	ST / CMOS	
TCC0_WO5	58	80	K14	R15	N15	I/O	ST / CMOS	
TCC0_WO6	59	81	J14	P15	N17	I/O	ST / CMOS	
TCC0_WO7	60	84	J13	P16	N18	I/O	ST / CMOS	
TCC1_WO0	40	59	L9	T9	V13	I/O	ST / CMOS	TCC1 Waveform Outputs / Input Counter/Capture
TCC1_WO1	41	60	L10	R9	V14	I/O	ST / CMOS	
TCC1_WO2	42	64	P11	T12	R13	I/O	ST / CMOS	
TCC1_WO3	46	68	N11	M11	U16	I/O	ST / CMOS	
TCC1_WO4	47	69	P12	L11	V17	I/O	ST / CMOS	
TCC1_WO5	48	70	N12	R12	U17	I/O	ST / CMOS	
TCC1_WO6	49	71	P13	T13	U18	I/O	ST / CMOS	
TCC1_WO7	50	72	N13	R13	N12	I/O	ST / CMOS	

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Table 6-6. TCC0 Through TCC9 Pinout I/O Descriptions (Peripheral Functions C and F) (continued)

PIN NAME	PIN NUMBER					PIN TYPE	FUNCTION TYPE	DESCRIPTION
	100 pin TQFP EP	144 pin TQFP EP	144 pin TFBGA	176 pin TFBGA	208 pin TFBGA			
TCC2_WO0	98	142	A3	A2	B9 / A2	I/O	ST / CMOS	TCC2 Waveform Outputs / Input Counter/Capture **Note:** TCC2 can be assigned to either peripheral function "C" or "F" but only TCC2 can be assigned to peripheral function "C".
TCC2_WO1	99	143	A2	B3	A8 / B2	I/O	ST / CMOS	
TCC2_WO2	100	144	B2	B2	B8 / B1	I/O	ST / CMOS	
TCC2_WO3	5	5	D2	D1	D1 / D9	I/O	ST / CMOS	
TCC2_WO4	4	4	D1	C1	D2 / F4	I/O	ST / CMOS	
TCC2_WO5	3	3	C1	C2	C1 / G6	I/O	ST / CMOS	
TCC3_WO0	8	8	E1	D2	E2	I/O	ST / CMOS	TCC3 Waveform Outputs / Input Counter/Capture
TCC3_WO1	9	9	E2	E2	E1	I/O	ST / CMOS	
TCC4_WO0	65	97 / 99	C14	G15 / G11	F18 / E18	I/O	ST / CMOS	TCC4 Waveform Outputs / Input Counter/Capture
TCC4_WO1	66	98 / 120	B9	G16 / B10	F17 / B11	I/O	ST / CMOS	
TCC5_WO0	61	85 / 86	J11	N16 / M15	M13 / M15	I/O	ST / CMOS	TCC5 Waveform Outputs / Input Counter/Capture
TCC5_WO1	62	87 / 88	J10	M16 / L15	M17 / M18	I/O	ST / CMOS	
TCC6_WO0	63	82 / 93	K13	R16 / J15	P17 / H17	I/O	ST / CMOS	TCC6 Waveform Outputs / Input Counter/Capture
TCC6_WO1	64	83 / 94	K11	N15 / J16	P18 / H15	I/O	ST / CMOS	
TCC7_WO0	96	11 / 140	E4	F1 / B4	G4 / A3	I/O	ST / CMOS	TCC7 Waveform Outputs / Input Counter/Capture
TCC7_WO1	92	12 / 136	F4	F2 / B5	G1 / F7	I/O	ST / CMOS	
TCC8_WO0	67	100	C13	E1 / F15	F1 / E17	I/O	ST / CMOS	TCC8 Waveform Outputs / Input Counter/Capture
TCC8_WO1	68	101	E11	F16 / A9	G12 / D10	I/O	ST / CMOS	
TCC9_WO0	89	129	A6	F7	J17 / A6	I/O	ST / CMOS	TCC9 Waveform Outputs / Input Counter/Capture
TCC9_WO1	90	132	E6	A6	L15 / B5	I/O	ST / CMOS	
TCC9_WO2	91	133	D5	F6	L12 / A4	I/O	ST / CMOS	
TCC9_WO3	88	123	D9	B8	K12 / A9	I/O	ST / CMOS	
TCC9_WO4	87	122	A8	B9	G13 / B10	I/O	ST / CMOS	
TCC9_WO5	—	—	—	—	G11	I/O	ST / CMOS	

Table 6-7. SERCOM0 Through SERCOM9 Pinout I/O Descriptions (Peripheral Function D)

PIN NAME	PIN NUMBER					PIN TYPE	FUNCTION TYPE	DESCRIPTION
	100 pin TQFP EP	144 pin TQFP EP	144 pin TFBGA	176 pin TFBGA	208 pin TFBGA			
SERCOM0_PAD0	51	73	N14	N13	P15	I/O	ST/CMOS	UART0_RxD, TxD / SPI0_DI,DO / I2C0_SDA
SERCOM0_PAD1	52	74	M14	M12	T17	I/O	ST/CMOS	UART0_RxD / SPI0_DI, SCLK / I2C0_SCL
SERCOM0_PAD2	53	75	L14	T14	T18	I/O	ST/CMOS	UART0_RxD, RTS, TE / SPI0_DI, $\overline{SS}$
SERCOM0_PAD3	54	76	M13	R14	R17	I/O	ST/CMOS	UART0_RxD, CTS / SPI0_DI,DO
SERCOM1_PAD0	55	77	L13	T15	R18	I/O	ST/CMOS	UART1_RxD, TxD / SPI1_DI,DO / I2C1_SDA
SERCOM1_PAD1	58	80	K14	R15	N15	I/O	ST/CMOS	UART1_RxD / SPI1_DI, SCLK / I2C1_SCL
SERCOM1_PAD2	59	81	J14	P15	N17	I/O	ST/CMOS	UART1_RxD, RTS,TE / SPI1_DI, $\overline{SS}$
SERCOM1_PAD3	60	84	J13	P16	N18	I/O	ST/CMOS	UART1_RxD, CTS / SPI1_DI,DO
SERCOM2_PAD0	61 / 99	85 / 143	K10 / A2	N16 / B3	M13 / B2	I/O	ST/CMOS	UART2_RxD, TxD / SPI2_DI,DO / I2C2_SDA

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Table 6-7. SERCOM0 Through SERCOM9 Pinout I/O Descriptions (Peripheral Function D) (continued)

PIN NAME	PIN NUMBER					PIN TYPE	FUNCTION TYPE	DESCRIPTION
	100 pin TQFP EP	144 pin TQFP EP	144 pin TFBGA	176 pin TFBGA	208 pin TFBGA			
SERCOM2_PAD1	62 / 100	88 / 144	H14 / B2	L15 / B2	M18 / B1	I/O	ST/CMOS	UART2_RxD / SPI2_DI, SCLK / I2C2_SCL
SERCOM2_PAD2	5 / 63	5 / 93	D2 / G13	D1 / J15	D1 / H17	I/O	ST/CMOS	UART2_RxD, RTS, TE / SPI2_DI, $\overline{SS}$
SERCOM2_PAD3	4 / 64	4 / 94	D1 / G14	C1 / J16	D2 / H15	I/O	ST/CMOS	UART2_RxD, CTS / SPI2_DI,DO
SERCOM3_PAD0	65 / 88	97 / 123	F11 / D9	G15 / B8	F18 / A9	I/O	ST/CMOS	UART3_RxD, TxD / SPI3_DI,DO / I2C3_SDA
SERCOM3_PAD1	66 / 89	98 / 129	F10 / A6	G16 / F7	F17 / A6	I/O	ST/CMOS	UART3_RxD / SPI3_DI, SCLK / I2C3_SCL
SERCOM3_PAD2	67 / 90	100 / 132	C13 / E6	F15 / A6	E17 / B5	I/O	ST/CMOS	UART3_RxD, RTS,TE / SPI3_DI, $\overline{SS}$
SERCOM3_PAD3	68 / 91	101 / 133	E11 / D5	F16 / F6	G12 / A4	I/O	ST/CMOS	UART3_RxD, CTS / SPI3_DI,DO
SERCOM4_PAD0	—	82	K13	R16	P17	I/O	ST/CMOS	UART4_RxD, TxD / SPI4_DI,DO / I2C4_SDA
SERCOM4_PAD1	—	83	K11	N15	P18	I/O	ST/CMOS	UART4_RxD / SPI4_DI, SCLK / I2C4_SCL
SERCOM4_PAD2	—	86	J11	M15	M15	I/O	ST/CMOS	UART4_RxD, RTS,TE / SPI4_DI, $\overline{SS}$
SERCOM4_PAD3	—	87	J10	M16	M17	I/O	ST/CMOS	UART4_RxD, CTS / SPI4_DI,DO
SERCOM5_PAD0	—	89	H13	K15	K17	I/O	ST/CMOS	UART5_RxD, TxD / SPI5_DI,DO / I2C5_SDA
SERCOM5_PAD1	—	92	G10	L12	K18	I/O	ST/CMOS	UART5_RxD / SPI5_DI, SCLK / I2C5_SCL
SERCOM5_PAD2	—	95	F13	H15	G15	I/O	ST/CMOS	UART5_RxD, RTS,TE / SPI5_DI, $\overline{SS}$
SERCOM5_PAD3	—	96	F14	G12	G18	I/O	ST/CMOS	UART5_RxD, CTS / SPI5_DI,DO
SERCOM6_PAD0	—	—	—	L16	K15	I/O	ST/CMOS	UART6_RxD, TxD / SPI6_DI,DO / I2C6_SDA
SERCOM6_PAD1	—	—	—	K16	L18	I/O	ST/CMOS	UART6_RxD / SPI6_DI, SCLK / I2C6_SCL
SERCOM6_PAD2	—	—	—	K12	J18	I/O	ST/CMOS	UART6_RxD, RTS,TE / SPI6_DI, $\overline{SS}$
SERCOM6_PAD3	—	—	—	J12	J15	I/O	ST/CMOS	UART6_RxD, CTS / SPI6_DI,DO
SERCOM7_PAD0	—	—	—	E8	A10	I/O	ST/CMOS	UART7_RxD, TxD / SPI7_DI,DO / I2C7_SDA
SERCOM7_PAD1	—	—	—	A8	D8	I/O	ST/CMOS	UART7_RxD / SPI7_DI, SCLK / I2C7_SCL
SERCOM7_PAD2	—	—	—	E7	A7	I/O	ST/CMOS	UART7_RxD, RTS,TE / SPI7_DI, $\overline{SS}$
SERCOM7_PAD3	—	—	—	B7	B7	I/O	ST/CMOS	UART7_RxD, CTS / SPI7_DI,DO
SERCOM8_PAD0	—	—	—	—	D11	I/O	ST/CMOS	UART8_RxD, TxD / SPI8_DI,DO / I2C8_SDA
SERCOM8_PAD1	—	—	—	—	D5	I/O	ST/CMOS	UART8_RxD / DI, SCLK / I2C8_SCL

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Table 6-7. SERCOM0 Through SERCOM9 Pinout I/O Descriptions (Peripheral Function D) (continued)

PIN NAME	PIN NUMBER					PIN TYPE	FUNCTION TYPE	DESCRIPTION
	100 pin TQFP EP	144 pin TQFP EP	144 pin TFBGA	176 pin TFBGA	208 pin TFBGA			
SERCOM8_PAD2	—	—	—	—	B9	I/O	ST/CMOS	UART8_RxD, RTS,TE / SPI8_DI, $\overline{SS}$
SERCOM8_PAD3	—	—	—	—	A8	I/O	ST/CMOS	UART8_RxD, CTS / SPI8_DI,DO
SERCOM9_PAD0	—	—	—	—	B8	I/O	ST/CMOS	UART9_RxD, TxD / SPI9_DI,DO / I2C9_SDA
SERCOM9_PAD1	—	—	—	—	D9	I/O	ST/CMOS	UART9_RxD / SPI9_DI, SCLK / I2C9_SCL
SERCOM9_PAD2	—	—	—	—	F4	I/O	ST/CMOS	UART9_RxD, RTS,TE / SPI9_DI, $\overline{SS}$
SERCOM9_PAD3	—	—	—	—	G6	I/O	ST/CMOS	UART9_RxD, CTS / SPI9_DI,DO

Table 6-8. EBI Pinout I/O descriptions (Peripheral Function E)

PIN NAME	PIN NUMBER					PIN TYPE	FUNCTION TYPE	DESCRIPTION
	100 pin TQFP EP	144 pin TQFP EP	144 pin TFBGA	176 pin TFBGA	208 pin TFBGA			
EBI_NBS0 / EBI_A0	—	—	—	M15	M15	O	CMOS	EBI Address A0 or Byte Select 0
EBI_A5	—	—	—	F16	G12	O	CMOS	EBI Address A[23:1} (Ext BUS interface)
EBI_A6	—	—	—	F15	E17	O	CMOS	
EBI_A7	—	—	—	G11	E18	O	CMOS	
EBI_A8	—	—	—	G16	F17	O	CMOS	
EBI_A9	—	—	—	G15	F18	O	CMOS	
EBI_A10	—	—	—	G12	G18	O	CMOS	
EBI_A11	—	—	—	H16	G17	O	CMOS	
EBI_A12	—	—	—	H15	G15	O	CMOS	
EBI_A13	—	—	—	J16	H15	O	CMOS	EBI Address A[23:1} (Ext BUS interface)
EBI_A14	—	—	—	J15	H17	O	CMOS	
EBI_A15	—	—	—	H12	H18	O	CMOS	
EBI_A16	—	—	—	J12	J15	O	CMOS	
EBI_A17	—	—	—	K12	J18	O	CMOS	
EBI_A18	—	—	—	L12	K18	O	CMOS	
EBI_A19	—	—	—	K16	L18	O	CMOS	
EBI_A20	—	—	—	L16	K15	O	CMOS	
EBI_A21	—	—	—	K15	K17	O	CMOS	
EBI_A22	—	—	—	L15	M18	O	CMOS	
EBI_A23	—	—	—	M16	M17	O	CMOS	

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Table 6-8. EBI Pinout I/O descriptions (Peripheral Function E) (continued)

PIN NAME	PIN NUMBER					PIN TYPE	FUNCTION TYPE	DESCRIPTION
	100 pin TQFP EP	144 pin TQFP EP	144 pin TFBGA	176 pin TFBGA	208 pin TFBGA			
EBI_D0	—	—	—	B10	B11	I/O	ST / CMOS	EBI Data Bus [D15:0] (Ext BUS interface)
EBI_D1	—	—	—	A9	D10	I/O	ST / CMOS	
EBI_D2	—	—	—	E8	A10	I/O	ST / CMOS	
EBI_D3	—	—	—	B9	B10	I/O	ST / CMOS	
EBI_D4	—	—	—	A8	D8	I/O	ST / CMOS	
EBI_D5	—	—	—	B8	A9	I/O	ST / CMOS	
EBI_D6	—	—	—	E7	A7	I/O	ST / CMOS	
EBI_D7	—	—	—	B7	B7	I/O	ST / CMOS	
EBI_D8	—	—	—	F7	A6	I/O	ST / CMOS	
EBI_D9	—	—	—	E6	B6	I/O	ST / CMOS	
EBI_D10	—	—	—	A7	A5	I/O	ST / CMOS	
EBI_D11	—	—	—	A6	B5	I/O	ST / CMOS	
EBI_D12	—	—	—	F6	A4	I/O	ST / CMOS	
EBI_D13	—	—	—	A5	B4	I/O	ST / CMOS	
EBI_D14	—	—	—	A4	D6	I/O	ST / CMOS	
EBI_D15	—	—	—	B5	F7	I/O	ST / CMOS	
EBI_NBS1 / EBI_NWR1	—	—	—	P15	N17	O	CMOS	EBI Byte Select1 or Byte Write1 (Active Low)
EBI_NCS0	—	—	—	N16	M13	O	CMOS	EBI Chip Select 0 (Active Low)
EBI_NCS1	—	—	—	P16	N18	O	CMOS	EBI Chip Select 1 (Active Low)
EBI_NCS2	—	—	—	N15	P18	O	CMOS	EBI Chip Select 2 (Active Low)
EBI_NCS3	—	—	—	R16	P17	O	CMOS	EBI Chip Select 3 (Active Low)
EBI_NRD	—	—	—	R15	N15	O	CMOS	EBI Read (Active Low)
EBI_NWAIT	—	—	—	B4	A3	O	CMOS	EBI WAIT output (Active Low)
EBI_NWE / EBI_NWR0	—	—	—	T15	R14 / R18	O	CMOS	EBI Write Enb or Write0 (Active Low)

Table 6-9. USB Pinout I/O Descriptions

PIN NAME	PIN NUMBER					PIN TYPE	FUNCTION TYPE	DESCRIPTION
	100 pin TQFP EP	144 pin TQFP EP	144 pin TFBGA	176 pin TFBGA	208 pin TFBGA			
D0-	76	109	B13	B15	B17	I/O	Analog	USB1 D+ differential data line
D0+	77	110	B14	B16	B18	I/O	Analog	USB1 D- differential data line
USBID0	78	111	A11	A15	A17	O	CMOS	USB0 ID Detect
VUSB3V3_0	79	112	A12	D13	B16	PWR	Power	USB 3.3v internal transceiver supply. This pin must be connected to VDDIO even if USB is not required so alternate functions on USBID pin are powered.
VBUS0	81	114	A13	A14	B15	I	Analog	USB0 Bus Power Monitor
USBRBIAS0	82	115	B11	E12	A15	I	Analog	270Ω ±1% resistor to AGND
D1+	—	—	—	B13	A14	I/O	Analog	USB1 D+ differential data line
D1-	—	—	—	A13	B14	I/O	Analog	USB1 D- differential data line
USBID1	—	—	—	A12	D12	O	CMOS	USB0 ID Detect

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Table 6-9. USB Pinout I/O Descriptions (continued)

PIN NAME	PIN NUMBER					PIN TYPE	FUNCTION TYPE	DESCRIPTION
	100 pin TQFP EP	144 pin TQFP EP	144 pin TFBGA	176 pin TFBGA	208 pin TFBGA			
VUSB3V3_1	—	—	—	E11	B13	PWR	Power	USB 3.3v internal transceiver supply. This pin must be connected to VDDIO even if USB is not required so alternate functions on USBID pin are powered.
VBUS1	—	—	—	E10	F12	I	Analog	USB0 Bus Power Monitor
USBRBIAS1	—	—	—	E9	B12	I	Analog	270Ω ±1% resistor to AGND

Table 6-10. CAN0 Through CAN5 Pinout I/O Descriptions (Peripheral Function H)

PIN NAME	PIN NUMBER					PIN TYPE	FUNCTION TYPE	DESCRIPTION
	100 pin TQFP EP	144 pin TQFP EP	144 pin TFBGA	176 pin TFBGA	208 pin TFBGA			
CAN0_RX	55	70	L13	T15	R18	I	ST	CAN0_FD Receive
CAN0_TX	58	80	K14	R15	N15	O	CMOS	CAN0_FD Transmit
CAN1_RX	59 / 96	81 / 140	J14 / B4	P15 / B4	N17 / A3	I	ST	CAN1_FD Receive
CAN1_TX	60 / 97	84 / 141	J13 / B3	P16 / A3	N18 / B3	O	CMOS	CAN1_FD Transmit
CAN2_RX	—	89	H13	K15	K17	I	ST	CAN2_FD Receive
CAN2_TX	—	92	G10	L12	K18	O	CMOS	CAN2_FD Transmit
CAN3_RX	—	99	C14	G11	E18	I	ST	CAN3_FD Receive
CAN3_TX	—	120	B9	B10	B11	O	CMOS	CAN3_FD Transmit
CAN4_RX	—	—	—	E5	F2	I	ST	CAN4_FD Receive
CAN4_TX	—	—	—	F5	G2	O	CMOS	CAN4_FD Transmit
CAN5_RX	—	—	—	A9	D10	I	ST	CAN5_FD Receive
CAN5_TX	—	—	—	E1	F1	O	CMOS	CAN5_FD Transmit

Table 6-11. Gigabit Media Access Controller GMII I/O Descriptions (Peripheral Function K and L)

PIN NAME	PIN NUMBER					PIN TYPE	FUNCTION TYPE	DESCRIPTION
	100 pin TQFP EP	144 pin TQFP EP	144 pin TFBGA	176 pin TFBGA	208 pin TFBGA			
GMAC_GCOL	96	140	B4	B4	A3	I	ST	Receiver Collision Detect
GMAC_GCRS	97	141	B3	A3	B3	I	ST	GMII/MII Receiver Carrier Sense
GMAC_GMDC	4	4	D1	C1	D2	O	CMOS	Management data clock
GMAC_GMDIO	5	5	D2	D1	D1	I/O	ST / CMOS	Management Data
GMAC_GRX0	99	143	A2	B3	B2	I	ST	Gigabit Media Access Controller Receive data Rx[7:0]
GMAC_GRX1	98	142	A3	A2	A2	I	ST	
GMAC_GRX2	92	136	A4	B5	F7	I	ST	
GMAC_GRX3	91	133	D5	F6	A4	I	ST	
GMAC_GRX4	—	134	E5	A5	B4	I	ST	
GMAC_GRX5	—	135	A5	A4	D6	I	ST	
GMAC_GRX6	—	131	D6	A7	A5	I	ST	
GMAC_GRX7	—	130	E8	E6	B6	I	ST	
GMAC_GRXCK / GMAC_GREFCK	100	144	B2	B2	B1	I	ST	GMII/MII Receive Clock / RMII Reference Clock

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Table 6-11. Gigabit Media Access Controller GMII I/O Descriptions (Peripheral Function K and L) (continued)

PIN NAME	PIN NUMBER					PIN TYPE	FUNCTION TYPE	DESCRIPTION
	100 pin TQFP EP	144 pin TQFP EP	144 pin TFBGA	176 pin TFBGA	208 pin TFBGA			
GMAC_GRXDV / GMAC_GCRS_DV	8	8	E1	D2	E2	I	ST	GMII/MII Receive Data Valid / RMII Carrier Sense and Data Valid
GMAC_GRXER	9	9	E2	E2	E1	I	ST	Receive Error
GMAC_GTX0	2	2	B1	B1	C2	O	CMOS	Gigabit Media Access Controller Transmit data Rx[7:0]
GMAC_GTX1	1	1	C2	D4	E4	O	CMOS	
GMAC_GTX2	89	129	A6	F7	A6	O	CMOS	
GMAC_GTX3	88	123	D9	B8	A9	O	CMOS	
GMAC_GTX4	—	128	B6	B7	B7	O	CMOS	
GMAC_GTX5	—	127	B7	E7	A7	O	CMOS	
GMAC_GTX6	—	126	A7	A8	D8	O	CMOS	
GMAC_GTX7	—	121	D10	E8	A10	O	CMOS	
GMAC_GTXEN	3	3	C1	C2	C1	O	CMOS	Transmit Enable
GMAC_GTXER	87	122	A8	B9	B10	O	CMOS	Transmit Error
GMAC_TSUCOMP	58 / 72	11 / 80 / 105	E4 / K14 / B8	F1 / R15 / D16	G4 / N15 / D17	O	CMOS	Time Stamp Unit Compensation
GMAC_TXCK	90	10 / 132	F5	E1 / A6	F1 / B5	I	ST	MII Transmit Clock
GMAC_GTXCK	—	132	E6	A6	B5	i	ST	Gigabit Transmit Clock

Table 6-12. SQI1 and SQI2 Pinout I/O Descriptions (Peripheral Function H)

PIN NAME	PIN NUMBER					PIN TYPE	FUNCTION TYPE	DESCRIPTION
	100 pin TQFP EP	144 pin TQFP EP	144 pin TFBGA	176 pin TFBGA	208 pin TFBGA			
SQI0_CLK	61	85	K10	N16	M13	O	CMOS	Quad SPI 0 Clock
SQI0_CS0n	66	98	F10	G16	F17	O	CMOS	Quad SPI 0 Chip Select 0
SQI0_CS1n	68	101	E11	F16	G12	O	CMOS	Quad SPI 0 Chip Select 1
SQI0_D0	62	88	H14	L15	M18	I/O	ST/CMOS	QUAD SPI 0 Data0 I/O
SQI0_D1	63	93	G13	J15	H17	I/O	ST/CMOS	QUAD SPI 0 Data1 I/O
SQI0_D2	64	94	G14	J16	H15	I/O	ST/CMOS	QUAD SPI 0 Data2 I/O
SQI0_D3	65	97	F11	G15	F18	I/O	ST/CMOS	QUAD SPI 0 Data3 I/O
SQI1_CLK	—	—	—	L16	K15	O	CMOS	Quad SPI 1 Clock
SQI1_CS0	—	—	—	H16	G17	O	CMOS	Quad SPI 1 Chip Select 0
SQI1_CS1	—	—	—	G12	G18	O	CMOS	Quad SPI 1 Chip Select 1
SQI1_D0	—	—	—	K16	L18	I/O	ST/CMOS	QUAD SPI 1 Data0 I/O
SQI1_D1	—	—	—	K12	J18	I/O	ST/CMOS	QUAD SPI 1 Data1 I/O
SQI1_D2	—	—	—	J12	J15	I/O	ST/CMOS	QUAD SPI 1 Data2 I/O
SQI1_D3	—	—	—	H12	H18	I/O	ST/CMOS	QUAD SPI 1 Data3 I/O

Table 6-13. SPI_IXS Pinout I/O Descriptions (Peripheral Function J)

PIN NAME	PIN NUMBER					PIN TYPE	FUNCTION TYPE	DESCRIPTION
	100 pin TQFP EP	144 pin TQFP EP	144 pin TFBGA	176 pin TFBGA	208 pin TFBGA			
SPI_IXS0_FSYNC	51 / 87	73 / 122	N14 / A8	N13 / B9	P15 / B10	I/O	ST / CMOS	SPI_IXS0 Frame Sync (LRCK: Left/Right channel clock)
SPI_IXS0_MCLK	55 / 91	77 / 133	L13 / D5	T15 / F6	R18 / A4	I/O	ST / CMOS	SPI_IXS0 Master Clock

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Table 6-13. SPI_IXS Pinout I/O Descriptions (Peripheral Function J) (continued)

PIN NAME	PIN NUMBER					PIN TYPE	FUNCTION TYPE	DESCRIPTION
	100 pin TQFP EP	144 pin TQFP EP	144 pin TFBGA	176 pin TFBGA	208 pin TFBGA			
SPI_IXS0_SCK	52 / 89	74 / 129	M14 / A6	M12 / F7	T17 / A6	I/O	ST / CMOS	SPI_IXS0 audio data bit clock
SPI_IXS0_SDI	53 / 88	75 / 123	L14 / D9	T14 / B8	T18 / A9	I	ST	SPI_IXS0 audio data in
SPI_IXS0_SDO	54 / 90	76 / 132	M13 / E6	R14 / A6	R17 / B5	O	CMOS	SPI_IXS0 audio data out
SPI_IXS1_FSYNC	—	—	—	E5	F2	I/O	ST / CMOS	SPI_IXS1 Frame Sync (LRCK: Left/Right channel clock)
SPI_IXS1_MCLK	—	—	—	F5	G2	I/O	ST / CMOS	SPI_IXS1 Master Clock
SPI_IXS1_SCK	—	—	—	G1	H2	I/O	ST / CMOS	SPI_IXS1 audio data bit clock
SPI_IXS1_SDI	—	—	—	G2	J1	I	ST	SPI_IXS1 audio data in
SPI_IXS1_SDO	—	—	—	G6	H1	O	CMOS	SPI_IXS1 audio data out

Table 6-14. Power, Ground, and Voltage Reference Pinout I/O Descriptions

PIN NAME	PIN NUMBER					PIN TYPE	FUNCTION TYPE	DESCRIPTION
	100 pin TQFP EP	144 pin TQFP EP	144 pin TFBGA	176 pin TFBGA	208 pin TFBGA			
AVDD	31	45	N5	R6	R7	PWR	Power	Positive supply for analog modules.
AVSS	30	44	P5	R5	R6	PWR	Power	Ground for analog modules.
SUPC_OUT0	37	54	P8	M7	V9	O	CMOS	
SUPC_OUT1	38	55	N8	R7	U9	O	CMOS	
VDDIO	56, 69, 7, 20, 34, 45, 95	78, 102, 7, 19, 31, 48, 56, 67, 90, 125, 139	H10 / D14 / F6 / G5 / H6 / J7 / K8 / J9 / G9 / F8 / E7	E16 / G8 / H8 / J7 / K7 / L8 / K9 / J9 / H10 / G10 / F9	M10 / M8 / L10 / L7 / K10 / K7 / J11 / J9 / H11 / H9 / H7 / G10 / G9 / G7 / F15	PWR	Power	Positive supply for I/O logic
VDDREG	43, 84, 93	65, 117, 137	N9 / E10 / B5	R10 / B12 / B6	R12 / D13 / D7	PWR	Power	Positive supply for CORE logic
VSS	6, 19, 35, 44, 80, 83, 94, 57, 70	6, 18, 30, 49, 57, 66, 91, 113, 116, 124, 138, 79, 103	G7 / G6 / H7 / J6 / K7 / H8 / G8 / H9 / D13 / F9 / J8 / F7	G7 / H7 / J8 / K8 / L7 /L9 / H9 / G9 / E15 / F8 / J10	M9 / L11 / L9 / L8 / K11 / K9 / K8 / J12 / J10 / J8 / J7 / H12 / H10 / H8 / G8 / E15	PWR	Power	Ground for CORE, peripherals and I/O
ADC_VREFH	28	39	K4	J5	R5	I	Analog	External Analog ADC Reference

Table 6-15. SW-2 wire, JTAG, Trace, and Programming/Debugging Pinout I/O Descriptions

PIN NAME	PIN NUMBER					PIN TYPE	FUNCTION TYPE	DESCRIPTION
	100 pin TQFP EP	144 pin TQFP EP	144 pin TFBGA	176 pin TFBGA	208 pin TFBGA			
TDI	72	105	B8	D16	D17	I	ST	Debug/Scan JTAG Data Input
TMS	73	106	E9	D15	C18	I	ST	Debug/Scan JTAG Mode Select
TDO	74	107	E14	C16	C17	O	CMOS	Debug/Scan JTAG Data Out
TCK	75	108	E13	C15	D14	I	ST	Debug/Scan JTAG Clock

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Table 6-15. SW-2 wire, JTAG, Trace, and Programming/Debugging Pinout I/O Descriptions (continued)

PIN NAME	PIN NUMBER					PIN TYPE	FUNCTION TYPE	DESCRIPTION
	100 pin TQFP EP	144 pin TQFP EP	144 pin TFBGA	176 pin TFBGA	208 pin TFBGA			
SWCLK	75	108	E13	C15	D14	I	ST	Debug Serial Wire Input Clock
SWDIO	73	106	E9	D15	C18	I/O	ST/CMOS	Debug Serial Wire Data In/Out
SWO	74	107	E14	C16	C17	O	CMOS	Debug Serial Wire Output Data
TRACECLK	46	68	N11	M11	U16	I	ST	Debug Trace Clock
TRACE_DATA0	50	72	N13	R13	N12	I/O	ST/CMOS	Debug Instruction Trace Data 0
TRACE_DATA1	49	71	P13	T13	U18	I/O	ST/CMOS	Debug Instruction Trace Data 1
TRACE_DATA2	48	70	N12	R12	U17	I/O	ST/CMOS	Debug Instruction Trace Data 2
TRACE_DATA3	47	69	P12	L11	V17	I/O	ST/CMOS	Debug Instruction Trace Data 3
$\overline{\text{RESET}}$	71	104	B10	F12	D18	I	ST	MCU Reset input (Active Low)

Table 6-16. Media Local Bus (MediaLB) Pinout I/O Descriptions (Peripheral Function G)

PIN NAME	PIN NUMBER					PIN TYPE	FUNCTION TYPE	DESCRIPTION
	100 pin TQFP EP	144 pin TQFP EP	144 pin TFBGA	176 pin TFBGA	208 pin TFBGA			
MLBCLK	92	136	A4	B5	F7	I	ST	Media Local Bus "DEVICE" Clock
MLBDAT	97	141	B3	A3	B3	I/O	ST / CMOS	Data Line of Media Local Bus
MLBSIG	96	140	B4	B4	A3	I/O	ST / CMOS	Signal Line of Media Local Bus

Table 6-17. Peripheral Touch Control PTC Pinout I/O Descriptions (Peripheral Function P)

PIN NAME	PIN NUMBER					PIN TYPE	FUNCTION TYPE	DESCRIPTION
	100 pin TQFP EP	144 pin TQFP EP	144 pin TFBGA	176 pin TFBGA	208 pin TFBGA			
PTC_EIC0	53	75	—	T14	T18	O	Analog	External Capacitor 0 connection
PTC_EIC1	54	76	—	R14	R17	O	Analog	External Capacitor 1 connection

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Table 6-17. Peripheral Touch Control PTC Pinout I/O Descriptions (Peripheral Function P) (continued)

PIN NAME	PIN NUMBER					PIN TYPE	FUNCTION TYPE	DESCRIPTION
	100 pin TQFP EP	144 pin TQFP EP	144 pin TFBGA	176 pin TFBGA	208 pin TFBGA			
PTCXY0	50	72	N13	R13	N12	I/O	CMOS / Analog	Y[m:0] Y-line (Analog Input/Output) X[n:0] X-line (DigitalOutput) In PTC Mutual-Capacitance Mode: * PTCXYz = "X" or "Y" PTC type, user selectable. In PTC Self-Capacitance mode: * PTCXYz = All "Y" type inputs in PTC Self-Capacitance mode
PTCXY1	49	71	P13	T13	U18	I/O	CMOS / Analog	
PTCXY2	48	70	N12	R12	U17	I/O	CMOS / Analog	
PTCXY3	47	69	P12	L11	V17	I/O	CMOS / Analog	
PTCXY4	46	68	N11	M11	U16	I/O	CMOS / Analog	
PTCXY5	42	64	P11	T12	R13	I/O	CMOS / Analog	
PTCXY6	41	60	L10	R9	V14	I/O	CMOS / Analog	
PTCXY7	40	59	L9	T9	V13	I/O	CMOS / Analog	
PTCXY8	39	58	K9	T8	U12	I/O	CMOS / Analog	
PTCXY9	38	55	N8	R7	U9	I/O	CMOS / Analog	
PTCXY10	37	54	P8	M7	V9	I/O	CMOS / Analog	
PTCXY11	36	51	K6	L6	V7	I/O	CMOS / Analog	
PTCXY12	—	63	N10	R11	R11	I/O	CMOS / Analog	
PTCXY13	—	62	P10	T11	V16	I/O	CMOS / Analog	
PTCXY14	—	61	P9	M10	U15	I/O	CMOS / Analog	
PTCXY15	—	53	N7	J6	U8	I/O	CMOS / Analog	
PTCXY16	—	52	P7	K6	V8	I/O	CMOS / Analog	Y[m:0] Y-line (Analog Input/Output) X[n:0] X-line (DigitalOutput) In PTC Mutual-Capacitance Mode: * PTCXYz = "X" or "Y" PTC type, user selectable. In PTC Self-Capacitance mode: * PTCXYz = All "Y" type inputs in PTC Self-Capacitance mode
PTCXY17	—	50	L6	M6	V6	I/O	CMOS / Analog	
PTCXY18	—	—	—	L10	V15	I/O	CMOS / Analog	
PTCXY19	—	—	—	M9	U14	I/O	CMOS / Analog	
PTCXY20	—	—	—	T10	U13	I/O	CMOS / Analog	
PTCXY21	—	—	—	R8	V12	I/O	CMOS / Analog	
PTCXY22	—	—	—	M8	U11	I/O	CMOS / Analog	
PTCXY23	—	—	—	T7	V10	I/O	CMOS / Analog	
PTCXY24	—	—	—	—	M12	I/O	CMOS / Analog	
PTCXY25	—	—	—	—	M11	I/O	CMOS / Analog	
PTCXY26	—	—	—	—	R10	I/O	CMOS / Analog	
PTCXY27	—	—	—	—	U10	I/O	CMOS / Analog	
PTCXY28	—	—	—	—	V11	I/O	CMOS / Analog	
PTCXY29	—	—	—	—	R9	I/O	CMOS / Analog	
PTCXY30	—	—	—	—	U7	I/O	CMOS / Analog	
PTCXY31	—	—	—	—	R8	I/O	CMOS / Analog	

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Table 6-18. Real Time Clock (RTC) Pinout I/O (Peripheral Function)

PIN NAME	PIN NUMBER					PIN TYPE	FUNCTION TYPE	DESCRIPTION
	100 pin TQFP EP	144 pin TQFP EP	144 pin TFBGA	176 pin TFBGA	208 pin TFBGA			
RTC_IN0	39	58	P8	T8	U12	I	ST	RTC security tamper input loop(s)
RTC_IN1	38	55	K6	R7	U9	I	ST	
RTC_IN2	40	59	P7	T9	V13	I	ST	
RTC_IN3	41	60	L6	R9	V14	I	ST	
RTC_IN4	42	38	N7	H5	N7	I	ST	
RTC_IN5	—	42	—	M5	U5	I	ST	
RTC_IN6	—	52	—	K6	V8	I	ST	
RTC_IN7	—	61	—	M10	U15	I	ST	
RTC_OUT0	37	54	N8	M7	V9	O	CMOS	RTC security tamper outputs loop(s)
RTC_OUT1	26	37	K9	T2	M7	O	CMOS	
RTC_OUT2	28	39	P9	J5	R5	O	CMOS	
RTC_OUT3	29	40	P10	K5	U4	O	CMOS	
RTC_OUT4	—	63	N10	R11	R11	O	CMOS	
RTC_OUT5	—	41	—	L5	V2	O	CMOS	
RTC_OUT6	—	50	—	M6	V6	O	CMOS	
RTC_OUT7	—	53	—	J6	U8	O	CMOS	

Table 6-19. SDHC0 and SDHC1 Pinout I/O Descriptions (Peripheral Function I)

PIN NAME	PIN NUMBER					PIN TYPE	FUNCTION TYPE	DESCRIPTION
	100 pin TQFP EP	144 pin TQFP EP	144 pin TFBGA	176 pin TFBGA	208 pin TFBGA			
SDHC0_SDCD	68	101	E11	F16	G12	I	ST	SD Host Controller 0 Card Detect (10K-100K Pull-up required)
SDHC0_SDCK	61	85	K10	N16	M13	O	CMOS	SD Host Controller 0 Clock
SDHC0_SDCMD	66	98	F10	G16	F17	I/O	ST/CMOS	SD Host Controller 0 Command (10K-100K Pull-up required)
SDHC0_SDDAT0	62	88	H14	L15	M18	I/O	ST/CMOS	SD Host Controller 0 DATA0 (10K-100K Pull-up required)
SDHC0_SDDAT1	63	93	G13	J15	H17	I/O	ST/CMOS	SD Host Controller 0 DATA1 (10K-100K Pull-up required)
SDHC0_SDDAT2	64	94	G14	J16	H15	I/O	ST/CMOS	SD Host Controller 0 DATA2 (10K-100K Pull-up required)
SDHC0_SDDAT3	65	97	F11	G15	F18	I/O	ST/CMOS	SD Host Controller 0 DATA3 (10K-100K Pull-up required)
SDHC0_SDWP	67	100	C13	F15	E17	I	ST	SD Host Controller 0 Write Protect (10K-100K Pull-up required)
SDHC1_SDCD	—	—	—	G12	G18	I	ST	SD Host Controller 1 Card Detect (10K-100K Pull-up required)
SDHC1_SDCK	—	—	—	L16	K15	O	CMOS	SD Host Controller 1 Clock
SDHC1_SDCMD	—	—	—	H16	G17	I/O	ST/CMOS	SD Host Controller 1 Command (10K-100K Pull-up required)
SDHC1_SDDAT0	—	—	—	K16	L18	I/O	ST/CMOS	SD Host Controller 1 DATA0 (10K-100K Pull-up required)
SDHC1_SDDAT1	—	—	—	K12	J18	I/O	ST/CMOS	SD Host Controller 1 DATA1 (10K-100K Pull-up required)
SDHC1_SDDAT2	—	—	—	J12	J15	I/O	ST/CMOS	SD Host Controller 1 DATA2 (10K-100K Pull-up required)

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Table 6-19. SDHC0 and SDHC1 Pinout I/O Descriptions (Peripheral Function I) (continued)

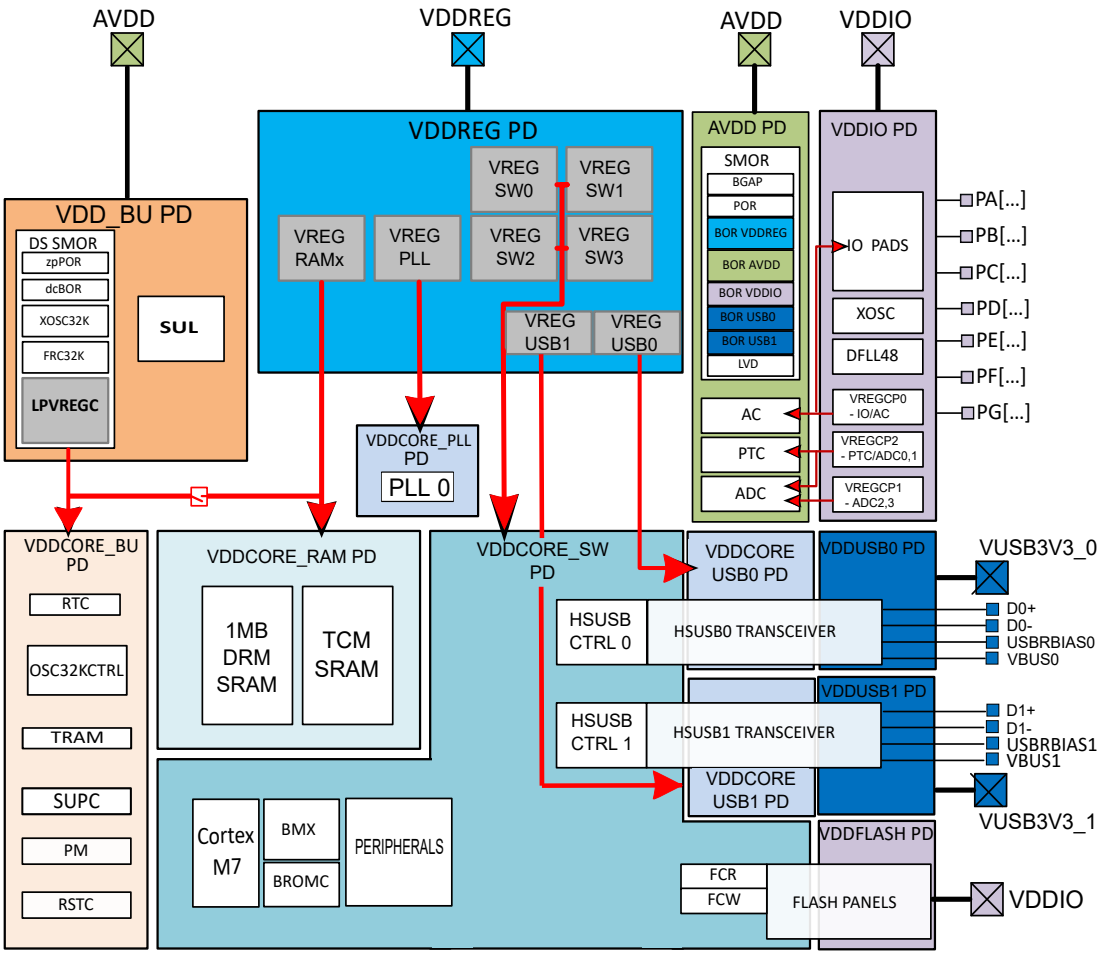
PIN NAME	PIN NUMBER					PIN TYPE	FUNCTION TYPE	DESCRIPTION
	100 pin TQFP EP	144 pin TQFP EP	144 pin TFBGA	176 pin TFBGA	208 pin TFBGA			
SDHC1_SDDAT3	—	—	—	H12	H18	I/O	ST/CMOS	SD Host Controller 1 DATA3 (10K-100K Pull-up required)
SDHC1_SDWP	—	—	—	H15	G15	I	ST	SD Host Controller 1 Write Protect (10K-100K Pull-up required)

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7. Power Supplies and Startup Considerations

7.1. Power Domain Overview

Figure 7-1. Power Domain Block Diagram



7.2. Power Domain Constraints

The PIC32CZ CA8x/CA9x power domains are not independent of each other:

- VDDCORE, VDDIO and VDDREG share GND, whereas AVDD has its own ground, AVSS.
- AVDD and VDDIO must share the main supply, VDD.
- VDD_BU, VDDREG, VDDCORE_PLL, VDDCORE_BU, VDDCORE_RAM, VDDCORE_SW, AVDD, VDDIO, VDDCORE_USB0, VDDCORE_USB1, VDDUSB0, VDDUSB1, and VDDFLASH are internal power domains.

The maximum rise rates of the different power supplies must not exceed the values described in the Power Supply Characteristics section of the Electrical Characteristics chapter.

7.2.1. Power Supplies

The PIC32CZ CA has the following power supply pins:

- AVDD powers the Backup power domain as well as the ADCs, Analog Comparator (AC), and the Peripheral Touch Controller (PTC).

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- VDDREG powers the internal regulators for the VDDCORE_SW, VDDCORE_RAM, and VDDCORE_PLL power domains.
- VDDIO powers I/O lines, an External Crystal Oscillator (XOSC), the 48 MHz Digital Frequency Locked Loop (DFLL48), and three charge pumps which support the Analog Comparator (AC) and the ADCs on the device (ADC0-3 and PTC ADC). Most VDDIO pins also power the device's Flash panel through double bonding.
- VDDUSB3V_0 and VDDUSB3V_1 power the USB ports on the device.

For decoupling recommendations for the different power supplies, refer to the schematic checklist.

7.2.2. Power-On Reset and Brown-Out Detectors

The PIC32CZ CA embed three features to monitor, warn and reset the device:

- A Power-on Reset (POR) on V_{DD} (AVDD and VDDIO):
  - Monitoring is always activated, including during device startup or during any sleep modes
  - Having V_{DD} below a fixed threshold voltage will reset the whole device

  Note: Refer to the Electrical Characteristics for the rising and falling threshold voltages.
- A Brown-out Detector (VDDBOD) on V_{DD} (AVDD and VDDIO):
  - The VDDBOD monitors VDD continuously
  - dcBOR in (continuous mode) or periodically (sampled mode) with a programmable sample frequency in backup mode
  - A programmable threshold loaded from the NVM User Row is used to trigger an interrupt and/or reset the whole device
- PORCORE a Brown-out Detector on VDDCORE
  Note: PORCORE is calibrated in production and its calibration parameters are stored in the NVM User Row. These data must not be changed to ensure correct device behavior.

7.2.3. Voltage Regulator

The PIC32CZ CA internal Main Voltage Regulators have three different modes, controlled by the Power Manager (PM).

- **Enabled mode:** This is the default mode when CPU and peripherals are running.
- **Low-Power mode:** This is the mode when CPU and peripherals are in standby.
- **Disabled mode:** When the chip is in backup mode, the internal regulator is off, the VDDCORE_SW core power domain is OFF. The VDDCORE_BU backup domain is powered by the backup regulator (LPVREGC).

7.2.4. Internal Power Domains

There are a variety of internal regulated power domains (nominal 1.2v) as shown:

- **VDDCORE_BU**: Powers the backup domain
- **VDDCORE_SW**: This is the main voltage domain for the CPU, bus and most peripherals
- **VDDCORE_PLL**: This domain is for the high speed clock PLL
- **VDDCORE_USBn**: This domain powers the USB PHYs
- **VDDCORE_RAM**: This domain is used to retain the System SRAM

7.2.5. Power Up Sequence

7.2.5.1. Supply Order

The VDDIO and AVDD must have the same supply sequence. Ideally, they must be connected together outside of this device.

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Note: The VDDIO supplies the XOSC, therefore the VDDIO must be present before the application uses the XOSC feature. This is also applicable to all digital features present on pins supplied by VDDIO.

7.2.5.2. Minimum Rise Rate

The integrated Power-on Reset (POR) circuits monitoring AVDD requires a minimum rise rate.

7.2.5.3. Maximum Rise Rate

The rise rate of the power supplies must not exceed the values described in the “Electrical Characteristics” chapter.

7.3. Power Up

This section summarizes the power-up sequence of the PIC32CZ CA. The behavior after power-up is controlled by the Power Manager (RPMU /PM).

7.3.1. Starting of Internal Regulator

After power-up of the VDDREG, VDDIO and AVDD supplies (VDDx > POR voltage), the device is set to its initial state and kept in Reset, until the band-gap and internal regulator power has stabilized throughout the device.

The internal regulator provides the internal VDDCORE_SW once the external voltage VDDIO/AVDD and the internal VDDCORE_xx domains reach a stable value, the internal System Reset is released.

7.3.2. Starting of Clocks

Once the power has stabilized and the internal Reset is released, the device will use a 48 MHz clock by default. The clock source for this clock signal is DFLL48M, which is enabled after a reset by default. This is also the default time base for Generic Clock Generator 0. In turn, Generator 0 provides the main clock GCLK_MAIN which is used by the Main Clock module (MCLK).

Some synchronous system clocks are active after Start-Up, allowing software execution. Refer to the *Clock Mask Registers* section in the *Main Clock (MCLK)* document for the list of clocks that are running by default. Synchronous system clocks that are running receive the 48 MHz clock from Generic Clock Generator 0. Other generic clocks are disabled.

7.3.3. I/O Pins

After power-up, the I/O pins are tri-stated except $\overline{\text{RESET}}$, which is pull-up enabled and configured as an input.

7.3.4. Fetching of Initial Instructions

After Reset has been released, the CPU starts fetching PC and SP values from the Reset address, 0x00000000. This points to the first executable address in the internal Flash memory. The code read from the internal Flash can be used to configure the clock system and clock sources. See the related peripheral documentation for details. Refer to the Arm “Architecture Reference Manual” for more information on CPU startup (www.arm.com).

7.4. Power-On Reset and Brown-Out Reset

The PIC32CZ CA embeds the following features to monitor, warn, and reset the device:

- **POR**: Power-on Reset on the main supply VDD (AVDD)
- **dcBOR**: Duty cycled Brown-out Reset on AVDD/VDDIO
- **VDDBODxx**: Brown-out Reset on VDDIO/AVDD
- Brown-out Detector internal to the VDDCORE_SW power domain. The PORCORE is calibrated in production and its calibration parameters are stored in the NVM User Row. This data should not be changed if the User Row is written to assure correct behavior.
  Note: Currently the VDDUSB pins are not monitored. The output of the USB PHY regulators is monitored by the SUPC.

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7.4.1. Power-On Reset on the Main Supply VDD (AVDD/VDDIO)

The main supply VDD (AVDD/VDDIO) is monitored by POR. Monitoring is always activated, including start up and all sleep modes. If VDD goes below the threshold voltage, all I/Os supplied by VDDIO are reset.

7.4.2. Brown Out Detector on VDDCORE

Once the device has started up, PORCORE monitors the internal VDDCORE_* power domains.

7.5. Analog Peripherals Considerations

This chapter provides a global view of the analog system, which is composed of the following analog peripherals: AC and ADC.

The analog peripherals can be connected to each other as illustrated in the block diagrams for the individual analog modules.

Important:
When an analog peripheral is enabled, each analog output of the peripheral will be prevented from using the alternative functions of the output pads. This is also true even when the peripheral is used for internal purposes.

Analog inputs do not interfere with alternate pad functions.

7.6. Device Startup

This section summarizes the PIC32CZ CA device startup sequence which starts after device power-up.

After power-up, the device is kept in reset until the power has stabilized throughout the device.

Once VDDIO/AVDD and VDDCORE voltages reach a stable value, the internal reset is released.

7.6.1. Clocks Startup

The device selects the OSC16M oscillator which is enabled by default after reset and configured at 4 MHz.

This 4 MHz clock is also the default time base for the Generic Clock Generator 0 which provides the main clock (CLK_MAIN) to the system through the GLCK_MAIN clock.
Note: Other generic clocks are disabled to optimize power consumption.

Some synchronous clocks require also to be active after startup.

Note: These active synchronous clocks also receive the 4 MHz clock from Generic Clock Generator 0.

Refer to the *Clock Mask Register* section in the *Main Clock (MCLK)* chapter to obtain the list of clocks that are running by default.

7.6.2. Initial Instructions Fetching

After reset is released, the CPU starts fetching from the Boot ROM.

Unless a debugger is connected and places the Boot ROM in a specific mode called Boot Interactive mode, the CPU will jump to the base address of BFM, loading the Program Counter (PC) and Stack Pointer (SP) values and subsequently vectoring to the application entry point address. During start-up, the Boot ROM initializes a portion of DTCM to facilitate function and optionally initializes the entire compliment of SRAM based on the setting of the RAM_INIT_ENB configuration fuse bit. The Clocks remain unchanged.

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Note: The PIC32CZ CA8x/CA9x Boot Interactive mode allows a debugger to perform several actions on the device, such as NVM areas integrity check, chip erase, and so on. Refer to the “Boot ROM” section for more information.

In addition, the PIC32CZ CA8x/CA9x Boot ROM has extra security features, such as device integrity checks, memories and peripherals security attributions, and secure boot that can be executed before jumping to the Flash in Secure state.

7.6.3. I/O Pins

After reset, the I/O pins are tri-stated except PA30 pin (configured as an input with pull-up enabled) which is by default assigned to the SWCLK peripheral function to allow debugger probe detection.

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8. Product Mapping

8.1. Code Address Space

Table 8-1. Code Address Space

Start Address	End Address	Size	Device Configuration:			
CODE ADDRESS SPACE			8 MB Flash, 1 MB RAM	4 MB Flash, 1 MB RAM	2 MB Flash, 0.5 MB RAM	1MB FLASH, 0.5 MB RAM
0x0002_0000	0x03FF_FFFF	RSVD	RSVD			
0x0400_0000	0x0400_7FFF	32 KB	ROM			
0x0400_8000	0x07FF_FFFF	RSVD	RSVD			
0x0800_0000	0x0800_FFFF	64 K	BFM - Lower Boot (PFM1 or PFM2)			
0x0801_0000	0x0801_FFFF	64 K	BFM - Upper Boot (PFM1 or PFM2)			
0x0802_0000	0x09FF_FFFF	RSVD	RSVD			
0x0A00_0000	0x0A00_FFFF	64 KB	CFM Fuses			
0x0A01_0000	0x0BFF_FFFF	RSVD	RSVD			
0x0C00_0000	0x0C0F_FFFF	1 MB	PFM1	PFM1	PFM1	PFM1
0x0C10_0000	0x0C1F_FFFF	1 MB			PFM2	RSVD
0x0C20_0000	0x0C2F_FFFF	1 MB		PFM2	RSVD	RSVD
0x0C30_0000	0x0C3F_FFFF	1 MB				
0x0C40_0000	0x0C4F_FFFF	1 MB	PFM2	RSVD	RSVD	RSVD
0x0C50_0000	0x0C5F_FFFF	1 MB				
0x0C60_0000	0x0C6F_FFFF	1 MB				
0x0C70_0000	0x0C7F_FFFF	1 MB				
0x0C80 0000	0x1FFF_FFFF	RSVD	RSVD			

8.2. SRAM Address Space

Table 8-2. SRAM Address Space

Start Address	End Address	Size	Device Configuration:			
SRAM ADDRESS SPACE			8 MB Flash, 1 MB RAM	4 MB Flash, 1 MB RAM	2 MB Flash, 0.5 MB RAM	1MB FLASH, 0.5 MB RAM
0x0000_0000	0x0001_FFFF	128 KB	ITCM			
0x2000_0000	0x2001 FFFF	128 KB	DTCM			
0x2002_0000	0x2005_FFFF	256 KB	DRM	DRM	DRM	DRM
0x2006_0000	0x2009_FFFF	256 KB				
0x200A_0000	0x2011_FFFF	512 KB			RSVD	RSVD
0x2012_0000	0x2019_FFFF	RSVD	RSVD			
0x201A_0000	0x2021 FFFF	RSVD	RSVD			
0x2022_0000	0x3FFF FFFF	RSVD	RSVD			

8.3. Peripheral Address Space

Table 8-3. Peripheral Address Space

Start Address	End Address	Size	Device Configuration:			
Peripheral Address Space			8 MB Flash, 1 MB RAM	4 MB Flash, 1 MB RAM	2 MB Flash, 0.5 MB RAM	1MB FLASH, 0.5 MB RAM
0x4000_8000	0x40FF_FFFF	48 MB	PORT (IO Bus) Core-AHBP Access only			

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Table 8-3. Peripheral Address Space (continued)

Start Address	End Address	Size	Device Configuration:			
Peripheral Address Space			8 MB Flash, 1 MB RAM	4 MB Flash, 1 MB RAM	2 MB Flash, 0.5 MB RAM	1MB FLASH, 0.5 MB RAM
0x4100_0000	0x43FF_FFFF	8 MB	RSVD			
0x4400_0000	0x447F_FFFF	8 MB	APB A			
0x4480_0000	0x44FF_FFFF	8 MB	APB B			
0x4500_0000	0x457F_FFFF	8 MB	APB C			
0x4580_0000	0x45FF_FFFF	8 MB	APB D			
0x4600_0000	0x467F_FFFF	8 MB	APB E			
0x4680_0000	0x46FF_FFFF	8 MB	APB F			
0x4700_0000	0x4EFF_FFFF	RSVD	RSVD			
0x4F00_0000	0x4FFF_FFFF	16 MB	Independent Peripherals			
0x5000_0000	0x5FFF_FFFF	RSVD	RSVD			

8.4. External RAM Address Space

Table 8-4. External RAM Address Space

Start Address	End Address	Size	Device Configuration:			
External RAM Address Space			8 MB Flash, 1 MB RAM	4 MB Flash, 1 MB RAM	2 MB Flash, 0.5 MB RAM	1MB FLASH, 0.5 MB RAM
0x6000_0000	0x60FF_FFFF	16 MB	EBI (CS0)			
0x6100_0000	0x61FF_FFFF	16 MB	EBI (CS1)			
0x6200_0000	0x62FF_FFFF	16 MB	EBI (CS2)			
0x6300_0000	0x63FF_FFFF	16 MB	EBI (CS3)			
0x6400_0000	0x7FFF_EFFF	RSVD	RSVD			
0x8000_0000	0x8FFF_FFFF	256 MB	SQI0 Memory			
0x9000_0000	0x9FFF_FFFF	256 MB	SQI1 Memory			

8.5. Peripheral Bus A Address Map

Table 8-5. Peripheral Bus A Address Map

Peripheral Bus A Address Map		
Peripheral on APB	Start Address	End Address
DSU	0x4400_0000	0x4400_1FFF
FCW	0x4400_2000	0x4400_3FFF
FCR	0x4400_4000	0x4400_5FFF
RSVD	0x4400_6000	0x4400_FFFF
PM	0x4401_0000	0x4401_1FFF
RSVD	0x4401_2000	0x4401_FFFF
SUPC	0x4402_0000	0x4402_1FFF
RSVD	0x4402_2000	0x4402_FFFF
RSTC	0x4403_0000	0x4403_1FFF
RSVD	0x4403_2000	0x4403_FFFF
OSCCTRL	0x4404_0000	0x4404_1FFF
OSC32KCTRL	0x4404_2000	0x4404_3FFF
RSVD	0x4404_4000	0x4404_FFFF
GCLK	0x4405_0000	0x4405_1FFF
MCLK	0x4405_2000	0x4405_3FFF

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Table 8-5. Peripheral Bus A Address Map (continued)

Peripheral Bus A Address Map		
Peripheral on APB	Start Address	End Address
RSVD	0x4405_4000	0x4405_FFFF
FREQM	0x4406_0000	0x4406_1FFF
RSVD	0x4406_2000	0x4406_FFFF
WDT	0x4407_0000	0x4407_1FFF
RTC	0x4407_2000	0x4407_3FFF
RSVD	0x4407_4000	0x4407_FFFF
BROMC	0x4408_0000	0x4408_1FFF

8.6. Peripheral Bus B Address Map

Table 8-6. Peripheral Bus B Address Map

Peripheral Bus B Address Map		
Peripheral on APB	Start Address	End Address
EIC	0x4480_0000	0x4480_1FFF
RSVD	0x4480_2000	0x4480_FFFF
PAC	0x4481_0000	0x4481_1FFF
RSVD	0x4481_2000	0x4481_FFFF
DRMTCM	0x4482_0000	0x4482_1FFF
MCRAMC	0x4482_2000	0x4482_3FFF
TRAM	0x4482_4000	0x4482_7FFF
RSVD	0x4482_8000	0x4483_FFFF
PORT	0x4484_0000	0x4484_1FFF
RSVD	0x4484_2000	0x4484_FFFF
DMA	0x4485_0000	0x4485_1FFF
RSVD	0x4485_2000	0x4485_FFFF
EVSYS	0x4486_0000	0x4486_1FFF
RSVD	0x4486_2000	0x4486_FFFF
TRNG	0x4487_0000	0x4487_1FFF
RSVD	0x4487_2000	0x448E_FFFF

8.7. Peripheral Bus C Address Map

Table 8-7. Peripheral Bus C Address Map

Peripheral Bus C Address Map		
Peripheral on APB	Start Address	End Address
SERCOM 7	0x4500_0000	0x4500_1FFF
SERCOM 8	0x4500_2000	0x4500_3FFF
SERCOM 9	0x4500_4000	0x4500_5FFF
RSVD	0x4500_6000	0x4500_FFFF
TCC 0	0x4501_0000	0x4501_1FFF
TCC 1	0x4501_2000	0x4501_3FFF
TCC 2	0x4501_4000	0x4501_5FFF
RSVD	0x4501_6000	0x4501_FFFF
RSVD	0x4502_0000	0x4502_FFFF
I2S 1	0x4503_0000	0x4503_1FFF

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Table 8-7. Peripheral Bus C Address Map (continued)

Peripheral Bus C Address Map		
Peripheral on APB	Start Address	End Address
RSVD	0x4503_2000	0x4505_FFFF
CAN 0	0x4506_0000	0x4506_1FFF
CAN 4	0x4506_2000	0x4506_3FFF
RSVD	0x4506_4000	0x4506_FFFF
GMAC	0x4507_0000	0x4507_1FFF
RSVD	0x4507_2000	0x450F_FFFF

8.8. Peripheral Bus D Address Map

Table 8-8. Peripheral Bus D Address Map

Peripheral Bus D Address Map		
Peripheral on APB	Start Address	End Address
SERCOM 2	0x4580_0000	0x4580_1FFF
SERCOM 3	0x4580_2000	0x4580_3FFF
SERCOM 5	0x4580_4000	0x4580_5FFF
SERCOM 6	0x4580_6000	0x4580_7FFF
RSVD	0x4580_8000	0x4580_FFFF
TCC 3	0x4581_0000	0x4581_1FFF
TCC 4	0x4581_2000	0x4581_3FFF
RSVD	0x4581_4000	0x4585_FFFF
CAN 3	0x4586_0000	0x4586_1FFF
RSVD	0x4586_2000	0x4589_FFFF
SDHC 0	0x458A_0000	0x458A_1FFF
RSVD	0x458A_2000	0x458A_FFFF
EBI	0x458B_0000	0x458B_1FFF
RSVD	0x458B_2000	0x458B_FFFF
MLB	0x458C_0000	0x458C_1FFF

8.9. Peripheral Bus E Address Map

Table 8-9. Peripheral Bus E Address Map

Peripheral Bus E Address Map		
Peripheral on APB	Start Address	End Address
SERCOM 0	0x4600_0000	0x4600_1FFF
SERCOM 1	0x4600_2000	0x4600_3FFF
SERCOM 4	0x4600_4000	0x4600_5FFF
RSVD	0x4600_6000	0x4600_FFFF
TCC 5	0x4601_0000	0x4601_1FFF
TCC 6	0x4601_2000	0x4601_3FFF
RSVD	0x4601_4000	0x4602_FFFF
I2S 0	0x4603_0000	0x4603_1FFF
RSVD	0x4603_2000	0x4605_FFFF
CAN 1	0x4606_0000	0x4606_1FFF
CAN 2	0x4606_2000	0x4606_3FFF
RSVD	0x460A_0000	0x4609_FFFF

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Table 8-9. Peripheral Bus E Address Map (continued)

Peripheral Bus E Address Map		
Peripheral on APB	Start Address	End Address
SDHC 1	0x460A_2000	0x460A_1FFF

8.10. Peripheral Bus F Address Map

Table 8-10. Peripheral Bus F Address Map

Peripheral Bus F Address Map		
Peripheral on APB	Start Address	End Address
RSVD	0x4680_0000	0x4680_FFFF
TCC 7	0x4681_0000	0x4681_1FFF
TCC 8	0x4681_2000	0x4681_3FFF
TCC 9	0x4681_4000	0x4681_5FFF
RSVD	0x4681_6000	0x4681_FFFF
ADC	0x4682_0000	0x4682_1FFF
AC	0x4682_2000	0x4682_3FFF
RSVD	0x4682_4000	0x4682_7FFF
PTC	0x4682_8000	0x4682_9FFF
RSVD	0x4682_A000	0x4685_FFFF
CAN 5	0x4686_0000	0x4686_1FFF

8.11. Peripheral Bus AHB Address Map

Table 8-11. Peripheral Bus AHB Address Map

Peripheral Bus AHB Address Map		
Peripheral on AHB	Start Address	End Address
RSVD	0x4F00_0000	0x4F00_7FFF
SQI0	0x4F00_8000	0x4F00_8FFF
SQI1	0x4F00_9000	0x4F00_9FFF
HSUSB 0	0x4F01_0000	0x4F01_1FFF
HSUSB 1	0x4F01_2000	0x4F01_3FFF

8.12. Flash CFM Configuration Address Map

Table 8-12. Flash CFM Configuration Address Map

FLASH CFM CONFIGURATION ADDRESS MAP				
Start Address	End Address	Size	Panel	Contents
0x0A00_0000	0x0A00_0FFF	4 KB	1	User CFG-1
0x0A00_1000	0x0A00_1FFF	4 KB	1	User NVMOTP-1
0x0A00_2000	0x0A00_2FFF	4 KB	1	BOOT CFG-1
0x0A00_3000	0x0A00_3FFF	4 KB	1	RSVD
0x0A00_4000	0x0A00_4FFF	4 KB	1	DAL CFG
0x0A00_5000	0x0A00_5FFF	4 KB	1	RSVD
0x0A00_6000	0x0A00_6FFF	4 KB	1	CAL-Backup
0x0A00_7000	0x0A00_7FFF	4 KB	1	CAL-OTP, CAL, Variant, FFF, F2RR, F1RR
0x0A00_8000	0x0A00_8FFF	4 KB	2	User CFG-2
0x0A00_9000	0x0A00_9FFF	4 KB	2	User NVMOTP-2
0x0A00_A000	0x0A00_AFFF	4 KB	2	BOOT CFG-2

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Table 8-12. Flash CFM Configuration Address Map (continued)

FLASH CFM CONFIGURATION ADDRESS MAP				
Start Address	End Address	Size	Panel	Contents
0x0A00_B000	0x0A00_BFFF	4 KB	2	RSVD
0x0A00_C000	0x0A00_CFFF	4 KB	2	RSVD
0x0A00_D000	0x0A00_DFFF	4 KB	2	RSVD
0x0A00_E000	0x0A00_EFFF	4 KB	2	RSVD
0x0A00_F000	0x0A00_FFFF	4 KB	2	RSVD

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9. Peripherals

9.1. Register Description

9.1.1. Registers Properties

Registers can be 8, 16, or 32 bits wide. Atomic 8-bit, 16-bit 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.

PAC Write-Protection Register Property:

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

Read-Synchronized, Write-Synchronized Register Property:

Some registers (or bit fields within a register) require synchronization when read and/or written. Synchronization is denoted by the "Read-Synchronized" (bits) and "Write-Synchronized" (bits) property in each individual register description. For more details, refer to *Register Synchronization.*

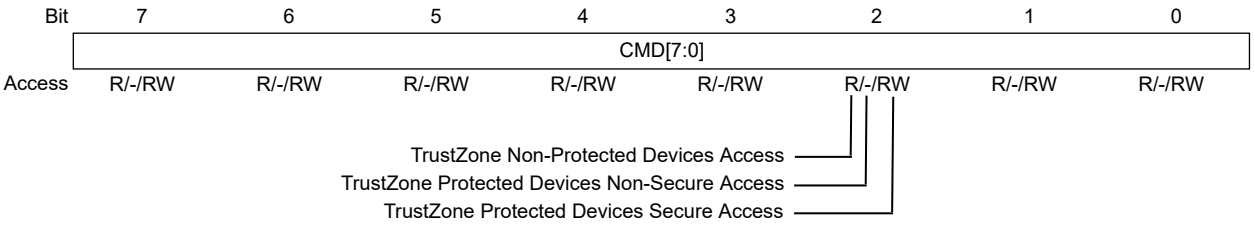
Enable-Protected Register Property:

Some registers (or bit fields within a register) can only be written when the peripheral is disabled. Such protection is denoted by the "Enable-Protected" (bits) property in each individual register description.

Mix-Secure Peripherals Register Property:

A Mix-Secure Peripheral has different types of registers (Non-Secure, Secure, Write-Secure, Mix-Secure, and Write-Mix-Secure) with different access permissions for each bit field.

In the following register descriptions, the access permissions are specified.



For more details, refer to *Peripherals Security Attribution*.

Bitfield Access Properties:

The access properties of bit fields within a register are defined as follows:

Table 9-1. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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9.1.2. Registers Access Permissions

Each Peripheral has different register access permissions depending on the following:

- Its PAC Security Attribution (Secure or Non-Secure)
- If it is a Mix-Secure Peripheral: PAC, NVMCTRL, PORT, EIC, EVSYS
- If it is an Always Secure Peripheral: IDAU
- If it is an Always Non-Secure Peripheral: DSU

Peripherals excluding Mix-Secure Peripherals case:

- 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

Always Secure Peripheral case (IDAU) :

- Secure access is granted
- Non-Secure access is discarded (Write is ignored, read 0x0) and a PAC error is triggered

Always Non-Secure Peripheral case (DSU):

- Secure access and Non-Secure access are granted

Mix-Secure Peripherals case (PAC, NVMCTRL, PORT, EIC, EVSYS):

- 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:
  - The peripheral behaves like a Mix-Secure peripheral

For more details, refer to *Peripherals Security Attribution*.

9.1.3. Register Synchronization

9.1.3.1. Overview

Most of the peripherals are composed of one digital bus interface connected to the APB or AHB bus and running from a corresponding clock in the Main Clock domain, and one peripheral core running from the peripheral Generic Clock (GCLK).

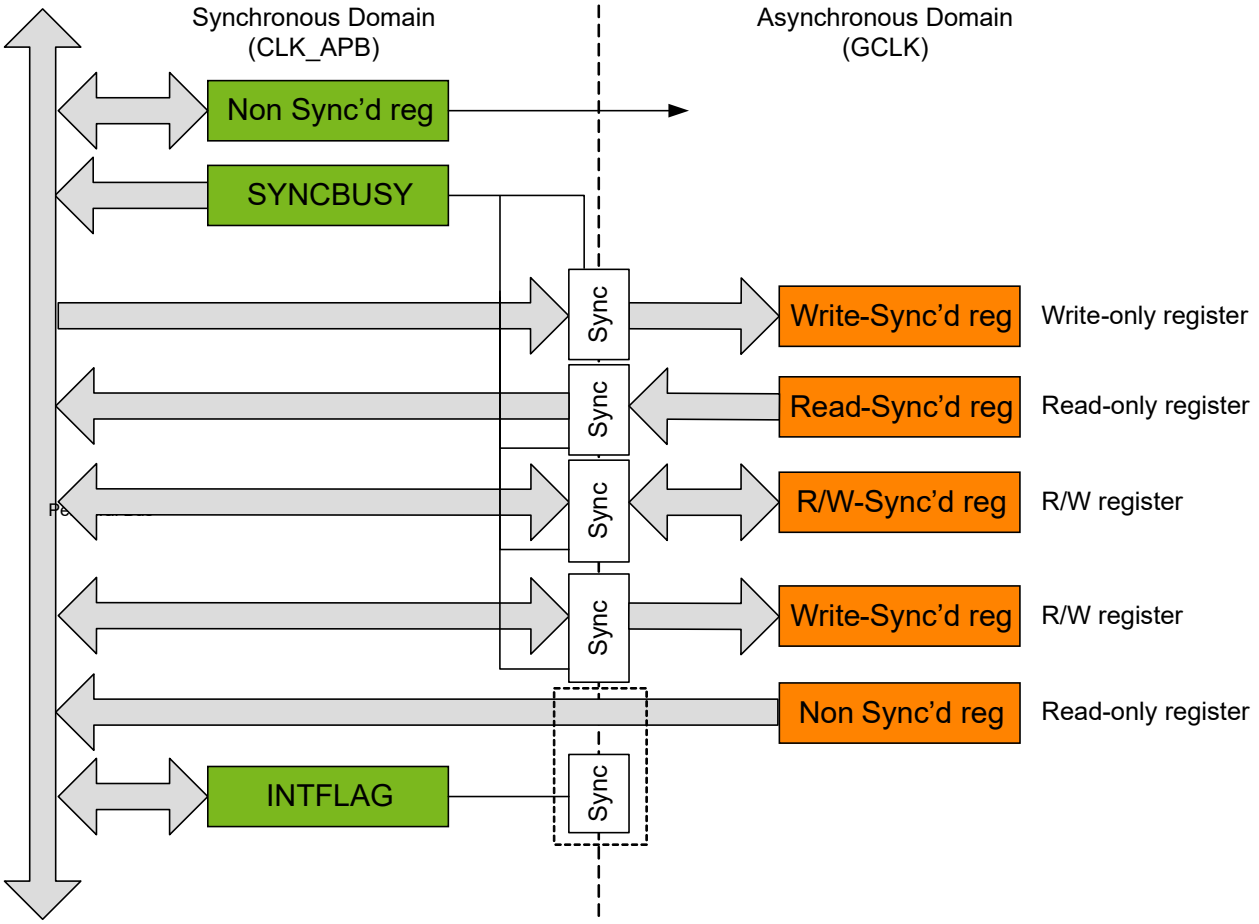
Communication between these clock domains must be synchronized. This mechanism is implemented in hardware, so the synchronization process takes place even if the peripheral generic clock is running from the same clock source and on the same frequency as the bus interface.

As shown in the following figure, each register that requires synchronization has its individual synchronizer and its individual synchronization status bit in the Synchronization Busy register (SYNCBUSY).
Note: For registers requiring read-synchronization and write-synchronization, the corresponding bit in the SYNCBUSY register is shared.

Synchronization is denoted by the "Read-Synchronized" (bits) and "Write-Synchronized" (bits) property in each individual register description.

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Figure 9-1. Register Synchronization Overview



9.1.3.2. General Write Synchronization

Write-Synchronization is triggered by writing to a register in the peripheral clock domain (GCLK). The respective bit in the Synchronization Busy register (SYNCBUSY) will be set when the write-synchronization starts and cleared when the write-synchronization is complete. Refer also to *Synchronization Delay*.

When write-synchronization is ongoing for a register, any subsequent write attempts to this register will be discarded, and an error will be reported though the *Peripheral Access Controller (PAC)*.

For example, the REGA, REGB are 8-bit core registers, and the REGC is a 16-bit core register.

Offset	Register
0x00	REGA
0x01	REGB
0x02	REGC
0x03	

Synchronization is per register, hence multiple registers can be synchronized in parallel. Consequently, after the REGA (8-bit access) was written, the REGB (8-bit access) can be written immediately without error.

The REGC (16-bit access) can be written without affecting the REGA or REGB registers. If the REGC register is written to in two consecutive 8-bit accesses without waiting for synchronization, the second write attempt will be discarded and an error is generated through the PAC.

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A 32-bit access to offset 0x00 will write all three registers. The REGA, REGB, and REGC registers can be updated at different times because of independent write synchronization.

9.1.3.3. General Read Synchronization

Read-synchronized registers are synchronized each time the register value is updated but the corresponding SYNCBUSY bits are not set. Reading a read-synchronized register does not start a new synchronization, it returns the last synchronized value.

Note: The corresponding bits in SYNCBUSY will automatically be set when the device wakes up from sleep because read-synchronized registers need to be synchronized. Therefore reading a read-synchronized register before its corresponding SYNCBUSY bit is cleared will return the last synchronized value before sleep mode.
Moreover, if a register is also write-synchronized, any write access while the SYNCBUSY bit is set will be discarded and generate an error.

9.1.3.4. Completion of Synchronization

In order to check if synchronization is complete, the user can either poll the relevant bits in SYNCBUSY or use the Synchronization Ready interrupt (if available). The Synchronization Ready interrupt flag will be set when all ongoing synchronizations are complete, i.e. when all bits in SYNCBUSY are '0'.

9.1.3.5. Synchronization Delay

The synchronization will delay read and writer accesses by a certain amount. This delay *D* is within the range of:

$5 \times P_{GCLK} + 2 \times P_{APB} < D < 6 \times P_{GCLK} + 3 \times P_{APB}$

Where,

P_{GCLK} is the period of the generic clock and P_{APB} is the period of the peripheral bus clock. A normal peripheral bus register access duration is $2 \times P_{APB}$.

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10. Processor and Architecture

10.1. Arm Cortex-M7

Refer to Arm reference documents *Cortex-M7 Processor User Guide* (ARM DUI 0644) and *Cortex-M7 Technical Reference Manual* (ARM DDI 0489), available for download at the following location: www.arm.com.

10.1.1. Overview

10.1.2. Arm Cortex-M7 Configuration

The following table provides the configuration for the Arm Cortex-M7 processor in the PIC32CZ CA devices.

Table 10-1. Arm Cortex-M7 Configuration

Features	Configuration
Debug	
Comparator set	Full comparator set: 4 DWT and 8 FPB comparators
ETM support	Instruction ETM interface
Internal Trace support (ITM)	ITM and DWT trace functionality implemented
CTI and WIC	Not embedded
TCM	
ITCM maximum size	128 KB
DTCM maximum size	128 KB
Cache	
Cache size	16 KB for instruction cache, 16 KB for data cache
Number of sets	256 for instruction cache, 128 for data cache
Number of ways	2 for instruction cache, 4 for data cache
Number of words per cache line	8 words (32 bytes)
ECC on Cache	Embedded
NVIC	
IRQ number	240
IRQ priority levels	8
MPU	
Number of regions	8
FPU	
FPU precision	Single and double precision
AHB Port	
AHBP addressing size	64 MB

10.2. Nested Vectored Interrupt Controller

10.2.1. Overview

The Nested Vectored Interrupt Controller (NVIC) provides the user interface to control the external and on-chip peripheral interrupts. The NVIC provides up to 240 interrupt sources (unused sources are reserved for future use) that can be programmed with eight different priority levels. The NVIC is included as part of the CPU. For more details, refer to the “Cortex-M7 Technical Reference Manual”, which is available for download at (www.arm.com).

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10.2.2. NVIC Interrupt Line Mapping

Each of the interrupt lines is connected to a single 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 (INTFLAG) register.

An interrupt flag is set when the interrupt condition occurs. Each interrupt in the peripheral can be individually enabled by writing a '1' to the corresponding bit in the peripheral's Interrupt Enable Set (INTENSET) register and disabled by writing '1' to the corresponding bit in the peripheral's Interrupt Enable Clear (INTEN- CLR) register.

An interrupt request is generated from the peripheral when the interrupt flag is set when the corresponding interrupt is enabled.

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 10-2. NVIC Interrupt Mapping

NVIC Interrupt Mapping	
Module	**Interrupt Index : Source**
EIC	NMI
FCW - PFM Memory WRITE Controller (FCW)	0 : FCW
FCR - PFM Memory READ Controller (FCR)	1 : ECERR 2 : FAULT or CRCERR
PM - Power Manager	3 : SLEEPRDY
SUPC - Supply Controller	4 : LVDDET, LVDRDY, BORVDDUSB[1:0], ADDVREGRDY[2:0]
OSCCTRL - Oscillators Control	5 : XOSCFAIL or CLKFAIL 6 : XOSCRDY 7 : DFLLRDY 8 : DFLLLOCK, DFLLLOCKR, DFLLLOVF, DFLLUNF, DFLLRCS, or DFLLFAIL 9 : PLLLOCKR0 or PLLLOCKR1
OSC32KCTRL - 32 kHz Oscillators Control	10 : XOSC32KFAIL 11 : XOSC32KRDY
MCLK - Main Clock	12 : CKRDY
FREQM - Frequency Meter	13 : DONE or WINMON
WDT - Watchdog Timer	14 : Early Warning Interrupt (EW_A)
RTC - Real-Time Counter	15 : TAMPER 16 : Overflow (OVF) 17 : Period x (PERx), x=0,1,...7 18: Compare/Alarm (CMPx), x = 0,1,2,3
EIC - External Interrupt Controller	19-34: External Interrupt x (EXTINTx), x = 0,1,...15
PAC - Peripheral Access Controller	35 : Peripheral Access Error (ERR)
DRMTCM - TCM RAM ECC	36 : All interrupts shown in TCMECC.INTFLAG
MCRAMC	37 : INT
TRAM	38 : ERR or DRP
DMAC - Direct Memory Access Controller	39 : Priority 3 40 : Priority 2 41 : Priority 1 42 : Priority 0

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Table 10-2. NVIC Interrupt Mapping (continued)

NVIC Interrupt Mapping	
Module	**Interrupt Index : Source**
EVSYS - Event System Interface	43-54: Event Detected (EVD*n*) or Overrun (OVD*n*) for Channel *n*, *n* = 0,1...11
SERCOM0 - Serial Communication Interface 0	55 : ERROR 56 : RXBRK 57 : DRE/PREC 58 : TXC/AMATCH 59 : RXC/DRDY 60 : RXS/SSL/TXFE 61 : CTSIC/RXFF
SERCOM1 - Serial Communication Interface 1	62 : ERROR 63 : RXBRK 64 : DRE/PREC 65 : TXC/AMATCH 66 : RXC/DRDY 67 : RXS/SSL/TXFE 68 : CTSIC/RXFF
SERCOM2 - Serial Communication Interface 2	69 : ERROR 70 : RXBRK 71 : DRE/PREC 72 : TXC/AMATCH 73 : RXC/DRDY 74 : RXS/SSL/TXFE 75 : CTSIC/RXFF
SERCOM3 - Serial Communication Interface 3	76 : ERROR 77 : RXBRK 78 : DRE/PREC 79 : TXC/AMATCH 80 : RXC/DRDY 81 : RXS/SSL/TXFE 82 : CTSIC/RXFF
SERCOM4 - Serial Communication Interface 4	83 : ERROR 84 : RXBRK 85 : DRE/PREC 86 : TXC/AMATCH 87 : RXC/DRDY 88 : RXS/SSL/TXFE 89 : CTSIC/RXFF
SERCOM5 - Serial Communication Interface 5	90 : ERROR 91 : RXBRK 92 : DRE/PREC 93 : TXC/AMATCH 94 : RXC/DRDY 95 : RXS/SSL/TXFE 96 : CTSIC/RXFF

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Table 10-2. NVIC Interrupt Mapping (continued)

NVIC Interrupt Mapping	
Module	**Interrupt Index : Source**
SERCOM6 - Serial Communication Interface 6	97 : ERROR 98 : RXBRK 99 : DRE/PREC 100 : TXC/AMATCH 101 : RXC/DRDY 102 : RXS/SSL/TXFE 103 : CTSIC/RXFF
SERCOM7 - Serial Communication Interface 7	104 : ERROR 105 : RXBRK 106 : DRE/PREC 107 : TXC/AMATCH 108 : RXC/DRDY 109 : RXS/SSL/TXFE 110 : CTSIC/RXFF
SERCOM8 - Serial Communication Interface 8	111 : ERROR 112 : RXBRK 113 : DRE/PREC 114 : TXC/AMATCH 115 : RXC/DRDY 116 : RXS/SSL/TXFE 117 : CTSIC/RXFF
SERCOM9 - Serial Communication Interface 9	118 : ERROR 119 : RXBRK 120 : DRE/PREC 121 : TXC/AMATCH 122 : RXC/DRDY 123 : RXS/SSL/TXFE 124 : CTSIC/RXFF
TCC0 - Timer Counter Control 0	125 : DFS, ERR, FAULTA, FAULTB, FAULT0, FAULT1, OVF, or UFS 126 : CNT or TRIG 127-134 : MCx, x=0,1,...7
TCC1 - Timer Counter Control 1	135 : DFS, ERR, FAULTA, FAULTB, FAULT0, FAULT1, OVF, or UFS 136 : CNT or TRIG 137-144 : MCx, x = 0,1,...7
TCC2 - Timer Counter Control 2	145 : DFS, ERR, FAULTA, FAULTB, FAULT0, FAULT1, OVF, or UFS 146 : CNT or TRIG 147-152 : MCx, x = 0,1,...5
TCC3 - Timer Counter Control 3	153 : DFS, ERR, FAULTA, FAULTB, FAULT0, FAULT1, OVF, or UFS 154 : CNT or TRIG 155 : MC0 156 : MC1
TCC4 - Timer Counter Control 4	157 : DFS, ERR, FAULTA, FAULTB, FAULT0, FAULT1, OVF, or UFS 158 : CNT or TRIG 159 : MC0 160 : MC1

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Table 10-2. NVIC Interrupt Mapping (continued)

NVIC Interrupt Mapping	
Module	**Interrupt Index : Source**
TCC5 - Timer Counter Control 5	161 : DFS, ERR, FAULTA, FAULTB, FAULT0, FAULT1, OVF, or UFS 162 : CNT or TRIG 163 : MC0 164 : MC1
TCC6 - Timer Counter Control 6	165 : DFS, ERR, FAULTA, FAULTB, FAULT0, FAULT1, OVF, or UFS 166 : CNT or TRIG 167 : MC0 168 : MC1
TCC7 - Timer Counter Control 7	169 : DFS, ERR, FAULTA, FAULTB, FAULT0, FAULT1, OVF, or UFS 170 : CNT or TRIG 171 : MC0 172 : MC1
TCC8 - Timer Counter Control 8	173 : DFS, ERR, FAULTA, FAULTB, FAULT0, FAULT1, OVF, or UFS 174 : CNT or TRIG 175 : MC0 176 : MC1
TCC9 - Timer Counter Control 9	177 : DFS, ERR, FAULTA, FAULTB, FAULT0, FAULT1, OVF, or UFS 178 : CNT or TRIG 179-184 : MCx, x=0,1,...5
ADC - Analog Digital Controller	185-189 : INTREQx, x= 0,1,2,3,4
AC - Analog Comparator	190 : COMP_0, COMP_1, or WIN
PTC - Peripheral Touch	191 : EOC, WCOMP, or ACRRDY
I2S0	192 : I2S
I2S1	193 : I2S
CAN*n* - Control Area Network *n*, *n* =0,1,...5	194 : CAN0: LINE0, LINE1, or ERROR 195 : CAN1: LINE0, LINE1, or ERROR 196 : CAN2: LINE0, LINE1, or ERROR 197 : CAN3: LINE0, LINE1, or ERROR 198 : CAN4: LINE0, LINE1, or ERROR 199 : CAN5: LINE0, LINE1, or ERROR
	200 : RSVD
	201 : RSVD
GMAC - Ethernet MAC	202 : ETH0 (Ethernet Interrupts, Queue 0) 203 : ETH1 (Queue 1) 204 : ETH2 (Queue 2) 205 : ETH3 (Queue 3) 206 : ETH4 (Queue 4) 207 : ETH5 (Queue 5)
SQI0 - Quad SPI interface 0	208 : SQI
SQI1 - Quad SPI interface 1	209 : SQI
TRNG - True Random Generator	210 : DATARDY
SDHC0 - SD/MMC Host Controller 0	211 : LINE or TIMER
SDHC1 - SD/MMC Host Controller 1	212 : LINE or TIMER
HSUSB0 - High Speed Universal Serial Bus 0	213 : INT

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Table 10-2. NVIC Interrupt Mapping (continued)

NVIC Interrupt Mapping	
Module	**Interrupt Index : Source**
HSUSB1 - High Speed Universal Serial Bus 1	214 : INT
	215 : RSVD
	216 : RSVD
	217 : RSVD
MLB - Media LB	218 : INTMLB 219 : INT0AHB or INT1AHB
RSVD	220-239

10.3. High-Speed Bus

10.3.1. Overview

The PIC32CZ CA80/CA9x family of devices is centered around a multi-layer switch fabric called the System Bus Structure Exchange (SSX). This is shown as the Bus Matrix in the Block Diagram. The SSX consists of three crossbars and six shared Advanced Peripheral Bus (APB) target bridges, providing data connections between Initiators and Targets. The SSX operates at half the CPU clock frequency.

10.3.2. Bus Matrix Connectivity

The following figure shows the connectivity between Initiators and Targets.

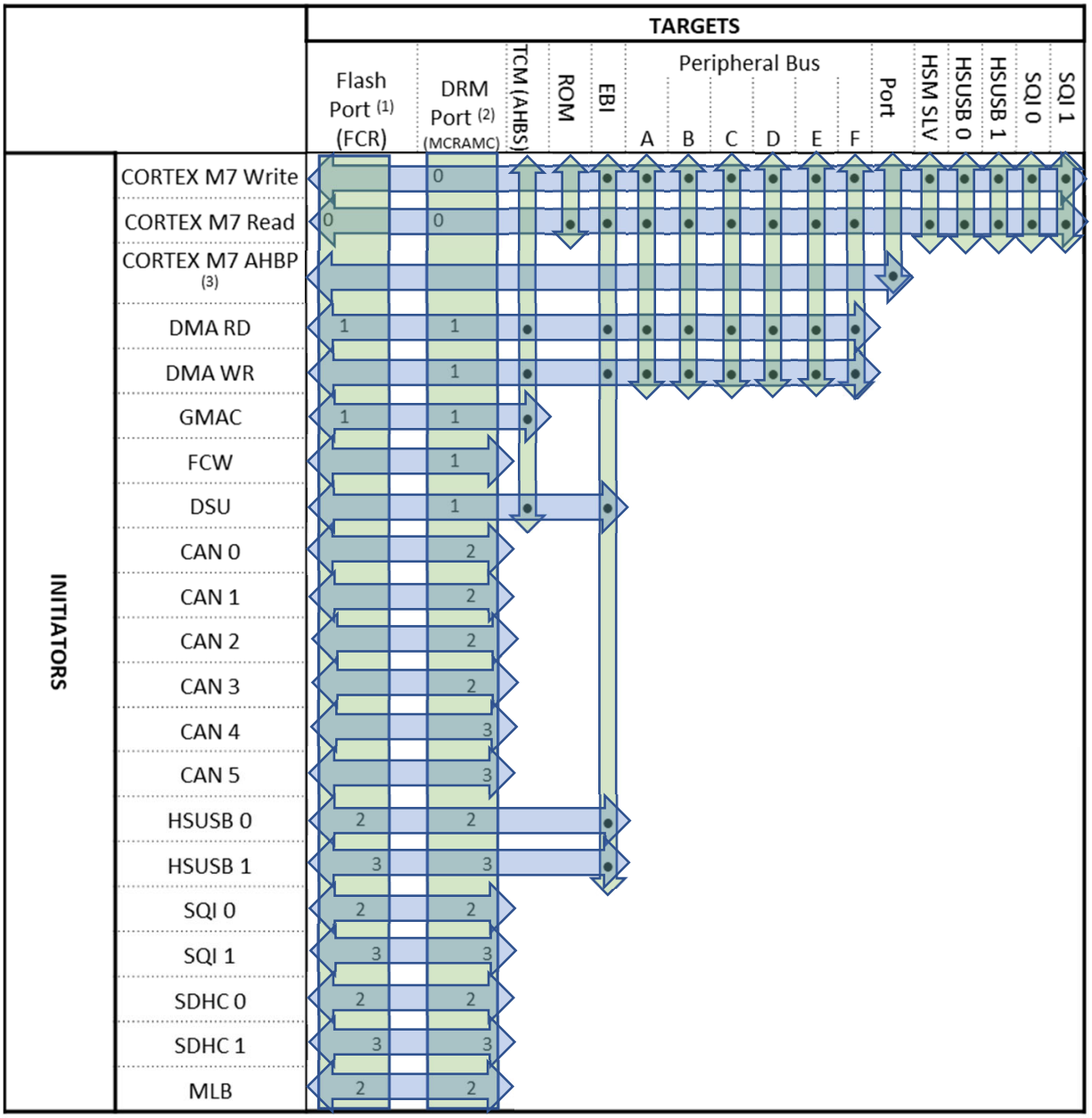
There are six APB shared buses (APB A-F) which provide access to all peripheral SFR registers. This is a shared connection as opposed to a dedicated connection provided by crossbars. Therefore, only one Host may communicate to one particular APB shared bus at a time. During this time, no other Host may communicate to an APB target on that particular APB shared bus. However, there are no restrictions for two initiators to communicate to two different APB shared buses at the same time.

The Flash Control, Read (FCR) part of the NVM Controller provides four AMBA High-Performance Bus (AHB) target ports, numbered 0-3. The number shown for each FCR Initiator shows which of the four ports is used.
Note: Only Port 0 has access to the configuration region of Flash memory (CFM).

Access to Data RAM Memory (DRM) is supported by four AHB target read/write ports (numbered 0-3) on the Multi-Channel RAM Controller (MCRAMC). The number shown for each MCRAMC initiator indicates which port is used.

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Figure 10-1. Bus Matrix Connectivity



Notes:

1. The FCR Controller supports four AHB target ports numbered 0-3. The number shown indicates which port is used. Port 0 has access to the CFM region of Flash. Ports 1-3 do not have access.
2. Data RAM (DRM) access occurs through the Multi-Channel RAM Controller (MCRAMC), which provides four AHB target ports numbered 0-3. The number shown indicates which port is used.
3. Cortex M7 AHBP connects directly to the PORT module which provides high-speed, low-latency access to the PORT I/O registers only. The CPU uses the PORT APB interface on APB B to access the PORT Control SFR. The DMA can only access the PORT SFR registers through the APB interface on APB B.
4. Although it is possible to initiate a write transaction with the FCR without generating an exception, this is not a valid transaction and should not be implemented.

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11. Memories

11.1. Embedded Memories

The following are key features of the embedded memories:

- 8 MB, 4 MB, 2 MB in-system self-programmable Flash with:
  - Error Correction Code (ECC = Flash, SRAM, TrustRAM, Cache,and TCM)
  - Dual bank with Read-While-Write (RWW) support (Live Update)
  - Up to 4 KB of Emulated User OTP Memory
- Additional 2 x 80 KB of Boot Flash Memory (2x24 pages)
- 1 MB and 512k SRAM Main Memory with ECC
- Up to 256 KB of Tightly Coupled Memory (TCM) with ECC
- Up to 8 KB additional SRAM
  - Can be retained in Backup mode
- Eight 32-bit backup registers

11.2. Physical Memory Map

The high-speed bus is implemented as a bus matrix. All high-speed bus addresses are fixed and are never remapped in any way, even during boot. The 32-bit physical address space is mapped as follows:

Table 11-1. Physical Memory Map

Memory	Start address	Size in KB		
		PIC32CZ8xyy	PIC32CZ4xyy	PIC32CZ2xyy
Embedded Flash	0x08000000	8192	4096	2048
Embedded SRAM	0x20000000	1024	1024	512
Peripheral Bridge A	0x44000000	8192	8192	8192
Peripheral Bridge B	0x44800000	8192	8192	8192
Peripheral Bridge C	0x45000000	8192	8192	8192
Peripheral Bridge D	0x45800000	8192	8192	8192
Peripheral Bridge E	0x46000000	8192	8192	8192
Peripheral Bridge F	0x46800000	8192	8192	8192
Independent Peripherals	0x4F000000	16384	16384	16384

11.2.1. Flash Memory Parameters

A single page contains 4K Bytes which is applicable to all the device part numbers listed in the “Configuration Summary”.

Number of pages available in a device part number will vary based on available maximum Flash memory size.

Equation 11-1.

$$NumberofPages = \frac{FlashSize(Bytes)}{4Kbytes}$$

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11.3. SRAM Memory Configuration

Retention

Depending on the application and power budget needs, system memory can be retained in Standby mode or Hibernate mode. The amount of the SRAM retained in this mode is software selectable, by writing the RAMCFG bits in the Power Manager Standby Configuration register and Hibernate Configuration register.

RAM Error Correction

For safety applications, the PIC32CZ CA family embeds error correction codes (ECC) to detect and correct single bit errors, or to enable dual error detection for the system memory. The ECC is software selectable through the RAM ECCDIS bit in the NVM User Configuration. For additional information, refer to *"NVM User Page Mapping - Dedicated Entries"*.

11.4. Configuration Flash Memory (CFM)

There are eight dedicated pages of CFM Flash used for various configuration control. There is a separate set of 8 pages in each Flash panel. The following table provides the CFM pages and their system usage.

Table 11-2. Configuration Flash Memory (CFM) Address Map

Start Address	End Address	Size	Flash Panel	Contents
0x0A00_0000	0x0A00_0FFF	4 KB	1	User CFG-1
0x0A00_1000	0x0A00_1FFF	4 KB	1	User OTP-1
0x0A00_2000	0x0A00_2FFF	4 KB	1	BOOT CFG-1
0x0A00_3000	0x0A00_3FFF	4 KB	1	RSVD
0x0A00_4000	0x0A00_4FFF	4 KB	1	DAL CFG
0x0A00_5000	0x0A00_5FFF	4 KB	1	RSVD
0x0A00_6000	0x0A00_6FFF	4 KB	1	CAL-Backup
0x0A00_7000	0x0A00_7FFF	4 KB	1	CAL-OTP (CAL, Variant, FFF, F2RR, F1RR)
0x0A00_8000	0x0A00_8FFF	4 KB	2	User CFG-2
0x0A00_9000	0x0A00_9FFF	4 KB	2	User OTP-2
0x0A00_A000	0x0A00_AFFF	4 KB	2	BOOT CFG-2
0x0A00_B000	0x0A00_BFFF	4 KB	2	RSVD
0x0A00_C000	0x0A00_CFFF	4 KB	2	RSVD
0x0A00_D000	0x0A00_DFFF	4 KB	2	RSVD
0x0A00_E000	0x0A00_EFFF	4 KB	2	RSVD
0x0A00_F000	0x0A00_FFFF	4 KB	2	RSVD

Note: CAL-OTP and CAL-Backup are locked at manufacturing and cannot be changed.

Flash Panel One contains the following configuration pages:

- USER CFG (UCFG1): User configuration. Contains user-specific configuration, such as Panel Sequence Number, WDT configuration, Clock configuration, and so on.
- USER OTP - (UOTP1): User OTP. One-time-programmable User OTP configuration. Contains user serial number, User defined keys, custom analog calibration values, and so on.
- BOOT CFG (BTCFG1): Boot configuration. Contains Chip Erase keys, Boot Options, Secure boot configuration, and so on.
- DAL CFG: Debug Access level.
- CAL-Backup: Redundant backup copy of the CAL_OTP page. This page is programmed and locked at manufacture and cannot be changed.

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- CAL-OTP (CCFG): Calibration mainly used by analog macros and device variant information. Calibration data written by Factory Test Program. Contains Oscillator/clock trim values, ADC configuration, RAM Margin values, DEVSEL variant information, Supply Monitor Overseer and Reference (SMOR) calibration, Redundancy Records, ME (module enables per variant) , Flash and RAM size , FMAC values for Ethernet, Product ID/DID, Unique Serial Number/Die Serialization, VREG calibration. This page is programmed and locked at manufacture and cannot be changed.
- RSVD: Reserved page for future use or features available under NDA.

Flash Panel Two contains the following configuration pages:

- USER CFG2 (UCFG2): Second user configuration. Format same as Panel 1 USER CFG.
- USER OTP2 (UOTP2): Second user OTP. Format same as Panel 1 USER OPT.
- BOOT CFG2 (BTCFG2): Second boot configuration. Format same as Panel 1 BOOT CFG.
- RSVD: Reserved page for future use or features available under NDA.

Note: The USER OTPn Flash rows are write protectable by user software through the FCW.UOWP register. The user OTP Flash cannot be erased using a page or chip erase. The user OTP Flash is intended for the storage of the user system calibration data that must survive any Flash erase.

11.4.1. Fuse Area Selection

The user configuration (UserCfg) and boot configuration (BootCfg) pages contain a sequence number (FSEQ and BSEQ).

Each sequence number stored into the Flash consists of a 'true' and 'complement' 16-bit (halfword) value held in a single 32-bit word. The 'true' portion is held in the LS-halfword and the complement portion is held in the MS-halfword.

- Sequence numbers of each page are read with ECC detection.
- If an ECC double error is detected or the true and complemented portions do not match, the sequence number is declared in error.
- If the sequence number of a given page is in error, the other page is selected.
- If the sequence numbers are equal or both sequence numbers are in error, first page is selected (that is, the page located in panel 0).
- In the other cases, where the sequence numbers are valid, the page with the highest sequence number is selected.

Following this selection step, a complete integrity check of the selected page is done:

- The useful data of the selected page is read with ECC detection and checked for double errors.
- If the check fails, the other page is selected, and the check is restarted on that page.

If the two pages have errors, STATUS_ERR_USERCFG or STATUS_ERR_BOOTCFG is reported and interactive mode is called.

- On a successful check:
  - Bootrom will update its pointer to the current valid page.

Note: In the page update process, both pages should be programmed with the current settings in order to prevent falling back to outdated values if the newest page is corrupted. It is also possible to discard the other page by erasing it.

11.4.2. User Configuration

The User Configuration values exist in the USER CFG page of CFM Flash Memory. Because this Flash memory uses ECC, the Sequence Number of the User Configuration must exist in separate Flash words. This is because they are often not written during the same programming sequence but

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ECC requires a 256-bit Flash word to be written once only. The user configuration register names correspond to Flash addresses are as follows:

Table 11-3. User Configuration Map

Address Offset	Name	User	Description
0x0000	FSEQ0	Boot ROM	Sequence Number
0x0004	FSEQ1	Boot ROM	RSVD -Sequence Num to determine boot Flash panel
0x0008	FSEQ2	Boot ROM	RSVD -Sequence Number to determine boot Flash panel
0x000C	FSEQ3	Boot ROM	RSVD -Sequence Number to determine boot Flash panel
0x0010	FSEQ4	Boot ROM	RSVD -Sequence Number to determine boot Flash panel
0x0014	FSEQ5	Boot ROM	RSVD -Sequence Number to determine boot Flash panel
0x0018	FSEQ6	Boot ROM	RSVD -Sequence Number to determine boot Flash panel
0x001C	FSEQ7	Boot ROM	RSVD -Sequence Number to determine boot Flash panel
0x0020	AFSEQ0	Boot ROM	Reserved for alternate sequence number
0x0024	AFSEQ1	Boot ROM	Reserved for a second sequence number
0x0028	AFSEQ2	Boot ROM	Reserved for a second sequence number
0x002C	AFSEQ3	Boot ROM	Reserved for a second sequence number
0x0030	AFSEQ4	Boot ROM	Reserved for a second sequence number
0x0034	AFSEQ5	Boot ROM	Reserved for a second sequence number
0x0038	AFSEQ6	Boot ROM	Reserved for a second sequence number
0x003C	AFSEQ7	Boot ROM	Reserved for a second sequence number
0x0040	FUCFG0	Boot ROM = WDT	WDT_CFG[31:0] (matches WDT SFR0-3)
0x0044	FUCFG1	Reserved	Reserved
0x0048	FUCFG2	Boot ROM = SUPC	DS Supply Monitor Overseer and Reference Configuration
0x004C	FUCFG3	Boot ROM = SUPC	Supply Monitor Overseer and Reference BOR Configuration
0x0050	FUCFG4	Boot ROM = SUPC	Supply Monitor Overseer and Reference CKT Configuration
0x0054	FUCFG5	Boot ROM = SUPC	Charge Pump Configurations
0x0058	FUCFG6 (FCR)	Boot ROM = FCR.ECCCTL	Note: Matches FCR SFR ECCCTL bit order.
0x005C	FUCFG7 (FCR)	Boot ROM = FCR.CTRLB	Note : Matches FCR SFR CTRLB bit order.
0x0060	FUCFG8 (FCW)	Boot ROM = FCW.CWP	Note: Matches FCW.CWP SFR bit order.
0x0064	FUCFG9	BOOTROM Control	RAM_INIT_ENB, BISR_RST_EN
0x0068 - 0x00BC	FUCFG10 - FUCFG31	RSVD	-
0x00FC	RSVD	RSVD	For Factory Undefined UCFG
0x0100	RSVD	User SW internal Use	Reserved for User Defined CFG
.....	RSVD	RSVD	Reserved for User Defined CFG
0x0FFC	RSVD	N/A	Reserved for User Defined CFG

11.4.2.1. FSEQ0

Name: FSEQ0

Offset: 0x0000

Factory Default:

- USERCFG1_FSEQ - 0xFFFE_0001
- USERCFG2_FSEQ - 0xFFFF_0000

Value after chip erase: 0xFFFF_0001

Bits 31:16 SEQBAR[15:0] – Ones complement of sequence number

Bits 15:0 SEQNUM[15:0] – Sequence number

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11.4.2.2. AFSEQ0

Name: AFSEQ0

Offset: 0x0020

- Factory Default: 0xFFFF_FFFF
- Value after chip erase: 0xFFFF_FFFF

Bits 31:16 ASEQBAR[15:0] – Ones complement of alternate sequence number

Bits 15:0 ASEQNUM[15:0] – Alternate sequence number

11.4.2.3. FUCFG0 - User Configuration Register 0 – WDT Configuration

Name: FUCFG0

Offset: 0x0040

- Factory Default: 0x0000_0000
- Value after chip erase: 0x00FF_FFFF

Bits 19-16EWOFFSET[3:0] Early Warning Interrupt Time Offset

These bits determine the number of GCLK_WDT clock cycles between the start of the watchdog time-out period and the generation of the Early Warning interrupt.

Value	Description
0x0	8 GCLK_WDT clock cycles
0x1	16 GCLK_WDT clock cycles
0x2	32 GCLK_WDT clock cycles
0x3	64 GCLK_WDT clock cycles
0x4	128 GCLK_WDT clock cycles
0x5	256 GCLK_WDT clock cycles
0x6	512 GCLK_WDT clock cycles
0x7	1024 GCLK_WDT clock cycles
0x8	2048 GCLK_WDT clock cycles
0x9	4096 GCLK_WDT clock cycles
0xA	8192 GCLK_WDT clock cycles
0xB	16384 GCLK_WDT clock cycles
0xC-0xF	Reserved

Bits 15-12WDT_WIN [3:0] Window Mode Time-Out Period

In window mode, these bits determine the watchdog closed window period as a number of cycles of the 1.024 kHz CLK_WDT_OSC clock.

Value	Description
0x0	8 1kHz clock cycles
0x1	16 1kHz clock cycles
0x2	32 1kHz clock cycles
0x3	64 1kHz clock cycles
0x4	128 1kHz clock cycles
0x5	256 1kHz clock cycles
0x6	512 1kHz clock cycles
0x7	1024 1kHz clock cycles
0x8	2048 1kHz clock cycles
0x9	4096 1kHz clock cycles

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FUCFG0 - User Configuration Register 0 – WDT Configuration (continued)	
Value	Description
0xA	8192 1kHz clock cycles
0xB	16384 1kHz clock cycles
0xC-0xF	Reserved

Bits 11-8 – PER[3:0] Time-Out Period

These bits determine the watchdog time-out period as a number of 1.024 kHz CLK_WDT_OSC clock cycles. In window mode operation, these bits define the open window period.

Value	Description
0x0	8 1kHz clock cycles
0x1	16 1kHz clock cycles
0x2	32 1kHz clock cycles
0x3	64 1kHz clock cycles
0x4	128 1kHz clock cycles
0x5	256 1kHz clock cycles
0x6	512 1kHz clock cycles
0x7	1024 1kHz clock cycles
0x8	2048 1kHz clock cycles
0x9	4096 1kHz clock cycles
0xA	8192 1kHz clock cycles
0xB	16384 1kHz clock cycles
0xC-0xF	Reserved

Bit 7 – ALWAYSON Always-On

This bit allows the WDT to run continuously.

Value	Description
0	The WDT is enabled and disabled through the ENABLE bit.
1	The WDT is enabled and can only be disabled by a Power-on Reset (POR).

Bit 6 – RUNSTDBY Run in Standby

This bit controls the behavior of the watchdog during Standby Sleep mode.

Value	Description
0	The WDT is disabled during Standby sleep
1	The WDT is enabled continues to operate during Standby sleep

Bit 2 – WEN Watchdog Timer Window Mode Enable

This bit enables window mode.

Value	Description
0	Window mode is disabled
1	Window mode is enabled

Bit 1 – ENABLE Enable

This bit enables or disables the WDT.

Value	Description
0	The WDT is disabled.

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FUCFG0 - User Configuration Register 0 – WDT Configuration (continued)	
Value	Description
1	The WDT is enabled.

11.4.2.4. FUCFG1 - Reserved

Name: FUCFG1

Offset: 0x0044

- Factory default: 0xFFFF_FFFF
- Value after chip erase: 0XFFFF_FFFF

11.4.2.5. FUCFG2 - User Configuration Register 2 – BOR Settings Configuration

Name: FUCFG2

Offset: 0x0048

- Factory default: 0x0000_0079
- Value after chip erase: 0x0000_0079

Bits 6-3 CKT[3:0] : Reserved

Bits 2:1 BOR_TRIP[1:0] : BOR Trip Value

Note: See DCBOR Electrical Specifications.

Bit 0 BOR_HYS : BOR Hysteresis

Note: See DCBOR Hysteresis Electrical Specifications.

11.4.2.6. FUCFG3 - User Configuration Register 3 – SUPC Supply Monitor Overseer and Reference (SMOR) BOR Configuration

Name: FUCFG3

Offset: 0x004C, value after chip erase: 0x00000449

Bit 10 - HYST_BOR_VDDREG VDDREG BOR, (Brown-out Reset), Hysteresis Select

Value	Description
0	20 mV
1	40 mV

Bit 8-7 : BOR_TRIP_AVDD AVDD BOR, (Brown-out Reset), Trip Point Select

Bit 6 - HYST_BOR_AVDD AVDD BOR, (Brown-out Reset), Hysteresis Select

BOR_TRIP_AVDD		HYST_BOR_AVDD	
Value	Description	Value	Description
0x00	1.67-1.71v	0	20.0 mV
		1	40.0 mV
0x01	2.19 – 2.22v	0	62.5 mV
		1	125 mV
0x02	2.63-2.67v	0	100 mV
		1	200 mV
0x03	2.96-2.96v	0	125 mV
		1	300 mV

Bit 2-1 : BOR_TRIP_VDDIO VDDIO BOR, (Brown-out Reset), Trip Point Select

Bit 0 - HYST_BOR_VDDIO VDDIO BOR, (Brown-out Reset), Hysteresis Select

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BOR_TRIP_VDDIO		HYST_BOR_VDDIO	
Value	Description	Value	Description
0x00	1.67-1.71v	0	20.0 mV
		1	40.0 mV
0x01	2.19 – 2.22v	0	62.5 mV
		1	125 mV
0x02	2.63-2.67v	0	100 mV
		1	200 mV
0x03	2.96-2.96v	0	125 mV
		1	300 mV

Note: Both VDDIO and AVDD BOR configurations should be the same.

11.4.2.7. FUCFG4 - User Configuration Register 4 (Reserved)

Name: FUCFG4

Offset: 0x0050, Value after chip erase: 0xFFFF_FFFF

Bits 7-0: Reserved

11.4.2.8. FUCFG5 - User Configuration Register 5 (Reserved)

Name: FUCFG5

Offset: 0x0054

- Factory default: FFFF_FFFF
- Value after chip erase: 0xFFFF_FFFF

Note: Users must always leave as 0xFFFFFFFF.

11.4.2.9. FUCFG6 - User Configuration Register 6 – FCR.ECCCTRL Configuration

Name: FUCFG6

Offset: 0x0058

- Factory Default: 0x0000_0070
- Value after chip erase: 0x0000_0070

Bits 15-8 SECCNT[7:0] : Single Error Control Configuration Bits

SECCNT is the start value of an internal counter that decrements (by 1 per panel reporting a “single error count”, (i.e., SEC) it’s count value each time an SEC event occurs (including ECC CTL[2:0] bit if in Dynamic ECC Mode). The internal counter stops decrementing at zero. If an SEC error occurs when the internal counter is zero, the SERR flag bit is set.

Note: This field counts all SEC errors and is not limited to SEC errors on unique addresses.

Bit 6 ECCUNLCK : NVM ECC Mode Control Unlock configuration bits

The ECC mode of the Flash can be locked for the duration of the program lifetime in Flash. When FECCUNLCK is 0, ECCUNLCK is also 0 and the selected ECC mode cannot be changed until Flash is updated. This option prevents undesired changing of the mode. When FECCUNLCK is 1 (the default erased state of the Flash), ECCUNLCK and ECCCTL can be modified.

The read value dictates the unlock state.

Value	Description
0	ECCUNLCK and ECCCTL[1:0] cannot be written. The selected ECC mode cannot be changed until Flash is updated.
1	ECCUNLCK and ECCCTL[1:0] can be written.

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Notes:

1. This field can only be modified when ECCUNLCK = 1.
2. If ECCUNLCK is 0, Debug mode cannot override the ECC or error reporting through DBGCTRL.

Bits 5-4 ECCCTRL[1:0]: NVM ECC Mode Control configuration bits

The field ECCCTL determines how the parity bits are used for Flash reads and writes. The four options, ECC, Dynamic, Dynamic w/o Bus Error and Bypass affect reads and writes differently.

For all ECC modes, writes to the Flash update the Flash ECC Control Bits, CTL[2:0], which store whether ECC or Simple Parity was calculated on the data. The Control Bits exists per Flash word (256-bit data). If the Flash Controller Writes, (FCW), performs a Single Write then the CTL is written with 0b111 (that is, not changed from the default erase value of the bits) for Parity. If the FCW performs a Quad Write then the CTL is written as 0b000 for ECC. CTL[2:0] must be 0b111 for Single Writes using Simple Parity since all Flash ECC Control Bits (CTL) are not updated with a Single Write. CTL[2:0] is updated for Quad Writes, therefore 0b000 works for selecting ECC.

Value	Description
0x00	ECC Writes with ECC Reads (NVMOP = Single Program Operation disabled)
0x01	Dynamic Writes with Dynamic Reads
0x10	Dynamic Writes with Single Error Correction Reads but no DED/Parity Bus Error
0x11	Bypass Mode, Dynamic Writes with No Error Check Reads

Note: See Table 32-7. ECC Control Bits.

11.4.2.10. FUCFG7 - User Configuration Register 7 – FCR.CTRLB Configuration

Name: FUCFG7

Offset: 0x005C

- Factory Default: 0x0000_0002
- Value after chip erase: 0x0000_0002

Bit 1 TEMP : NVM Operating Temperature Read Mode configuration bits

Value	Description
0	Flash is configured for Standard Temp, Low Latency reads (-40°C to +85°C)
1	Flash is configured for High Temperature, High Latency reads (-40°C to +85°C)

11.4.2.11. FUCFG8 - User Configuration Register 8 – FCW.CWP Configuration

Name: FUCFG8

Offset: 0x0060

- Factory Default: 0x0000_0000
- Value after chip erase: 0x0000_0000

Bit 24 UC2WPLOCK: User Configuration Page 2 Write Protect Lock Bit

Bit 16 UC1WPLOCK: User Configuration Page 1 Write Protect Lock Bit

Bit 8 UC2WP: User Configuration Page 2 Write Protect Bit

Bit 0 UC1WP: Boot Configuration Page 1 Write Protect Bit

11.4.2.12. FUCFG9 - User Configuration Register 9 – BootROM Control Configuration

Name: FUCFG9

Offset: 0x0064

- Factory default: 0xFFFF_FFFF

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Bit 9 BISR_RST_EN: RAM Built-In Self Repair Reset Control bit for BootROM

Value	Description
0	BootROM will not issue a reset if a BISR error is detected.
1	BootROM will issue a SWRST (software reset) if a BISR error is detected.

Bit 1 RAM_INIT_ENB: Enable RAM ECC Control bit for BootROM

Value	Description
0	BootROM will disable TCM ECC and MCRAMC ECC decoding. BootROM will NOT initialize SRAM for ECC.
1	BootROM will enable TCM ECC and MCRAMC ECC decoding. BootROM will also initialize ALL system memory with correct ECC.

11.4.2.13. FUCFG10-31 - User Configuration Registers 10-31 – Reserved

Name: FUCFG10-31

Offset: 0x0068-0x00BC

- Factory Default: 0xFFFF_FFFF

Reserved

Note: FUCFG16 and FUCFG24 contain HSM_PTRMETA0 and HSM_PTRMETA1 respectively, and are relevant only on variants with HSM enabled.

11.4.3. User OTPn, n = 1,2

Each page in Flash is reserved for the user specific information, providing 4 Kbytes of emulated the user OTP Memory. The four Flash rows of each page are write protectable by the user software through the FCW.UOWP.UOnWP[3:1] bits. The user OTP Flash cannot be erased using a page or chip erase. The user OTP Flash is intended for the storage of users system calibration data that must survive any Flash erase.

11.4.4. Boot Configuration

The Boot configuration page contains security information used by the Boot ROM. Information such as the Boot ROM CRC-32 value will be stored within this reserved space. Both BootCFG1 and BootCFG2 have the same mapping:

Table 11-4. BootCfg Mapping

Address	Register	Bit Field	Start Bit	Size (bits)	Value after chip erase	Description
0A002000	BLDRCFG	<See Below:>			0xC0000000	Bootloader configurations
		PFM_BCRP	0	1	0x0	Boot Config Page read protect bit
		PFM_BCWP	1	1	0x0	Boot Config Page write protect bit
		BROM_EN_BFMCHK	28	1	0x0	BFM CRC check enable
		BROM_EN_PLL	29	1	0x0	PLL config enable for BFM processings
		BROM_EN_DALUN	30	1	0x1	Allow BootRom to apply DALUN
		BROM_EN_ RWLOCKS	31	1	0x1	Allow BootRom to apply Read & Write locks
0A002004	BROM_BSEQ	<See Below:>			0xFFFE0001	Sequence # for BootCfg page
		SEQNUM	0	16	0x0001	Boot ROM Sequence Number
		SEQBAR	16	16	0xFFFE	1's Complement of Seq. #
0A002008	BFM_CHK_ TABLEPTR		0	32	0xFFFFFFFF	BFM CRC table pointer

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Table 11-4. BootCfg Mapping (continued)

Address	Register	Bit Field	Start Bit	Size (bits)	Value after chip erase	Description
0A002020 - 0A00207F	Reserved					
0A002080	KEYVAL_ TZ0_CE_ALL		0	128	0xFFFF...FF	Chip erase 3 (TZ0_ALL) access key
0A002090	CELOCK_ TZ0_CE_ALL		0	32	0xFFFFFFFF	Chip erase lock for TZ0_ALL
0A002094	Reserved		0	96		
0A0020A0	KEYVAL_ CRCCMD		0	128	0xFFFF...FF	CRC access key
0A0020B0	KEYCONFIG_ CRCCMD		0	128	0xFFFF...FF	Config for CRC access key
0A0020C0	KEYVAL_ HOSTDALELEV		0	128	0xFFFF...FF	Host-authenticated DAL elevation key
0A0020D0	KEYCONFIG_ HOSTDALELEV		0	128	0xFFFF...FF	Config for Host-authenticated DAL elevation key
0A0020E0	ROM_CTRLA		0	32	0xFFFFFFFF	ROM.CTRLA setting (if BROM_PLL_EN=1)
0A0020E4	FCR_CTRLA		0	32	0xFFFFFFFF	FCR.CTRLA setting (if BROM_PLL_EN=1)
0A0020E8	RPMU_ VREGCTRL		0	32	0xFFFFFFFF	RPMU.VREGCTRL setting (if BROM_PLL_EN=1)
0A0020EC	PLL0_CTRL		0	32	0xFFFFFFFF	PLL0.CTRL setting (if BROM_PLL_EN=1)
0A0020F0	PLL0_FBDIV		0	32	0xFFFFFFFF	PLL0.FBDIV setting (if BROM_PLL_EN=1)
0A0020F4	PLL0_REFDIV		0	32	0xFFFFFFFF	PLL0.REFDIV setting (if BROM_PLL_EN=1)
0A0020F8	PLL0_ POSTDIVA		0	32	0xFFFFFFFF	PLL0.POSTDIVA setting (if BROM_PLL_EN=1)
0A0020FC	MCLK_ CLKDIV1		0	32	0xFFFFFFFF	MCLK.CLKDIV1 setting (if BROM_PLL_EN=1)
0A002100	GCLK_ GENCTRL0		0	32	0xFFFFFFFF	GCLK.GENCTRL0 setting (if BROM_PLL_EN=1)
0A002104	Reserved		0	96		
0A002110	BROM_ BOOTCFGCRC		0	128	0xFFFFFFFF	CRC table for bootcfg page
0A002120	BROM_ PAGEEND		0	0	0xFFFFFFFF	Marker for end of verified data

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Notes:

- PFM BootCfg read & write protects are disabled (BCWP=0, BCRP=0)
- BROM_EN_BFMCHK = 0, BFM CRC check disabled
- BROM_EN_PLL = 0, PLL config disabled
- BROM_EN_DALUN is set (DAL setting will be applied at Boot ROM exit)
- BROM_EN_RWLOCKS is set (Locks will be applied at Boot ROM exit)

11.4.5. BFM Integrity Check

The Boot ROM can optionally perform an integrity check of the Boot Flash Memory (BFM). If BROM_EN_BFMCHK= 1, the Boot ROM calculates a CRC over the selected portion of the current BFM and compares the calculated value to the expected value in a CRC table (see section 2.2.2.1). If the CRC values do not match, the Boot ROM enters interactive mode. The BFM_CHK_TABLEPTR word specifies the location of the CRC table. Typically, the CRC table is stored in BFM. The default setting is BROM_EN_BFMCHK = 0.

When the CRC check fails for any reason (Incorrect CRC table, ECC error or CRC mismatch), the STATUS_ERR_BFMCRC is placed on the Boot communication channel for use by a debugger and interactive mode is called.

Table 11-5. CRC Table Format

Description	Header	Start Address(1)	Size in bytes(2)	Expected value(3)
Field	HDR	ADDR	SIZE	REFVAL
Offset	0x0	0x4	0x8	0xC
Value	0x43524349	0x00000000	0x100	0xAABBCCDD

Notes:

1. The start address must be a multiple of 4 (Only ADDR[31:2] are used).
2. The size must be a multiple of 4 (Only SIZE[31:2] are used).
3. The expected value is the computed CRC32 value of the memory target.

11.4.6. CAL-OTP Configuration

The following values are programmed at the factory and cannot be changed.

Table 11-6. Factory Programmed Values

Address Offset	Name	User / Location	Description
0x0000	F1RR1-0	FCR	Panel 1 Redundancy Record 1-0
0x0004	F1RR3-2	FCR	Panel 1 Redundancy Record 3-2
0x0008	F1RR5-4	FCR	Panel 1 Redundancy Record 5-4
0x000C	F1RR7-6	FCR	Panel 1 Redundancy Record 7-6
0x0020	F2RR1-0	FCR	Panel 2 Redundancy Record 1-0
0x0024	F2RR3-2	FCR	Panel 2 Redundancy Record 3-2
0x0028	F2RR5-4	FCR	Panel 2 Redundancy Record 5-4
0x002C	F2RR7-6	FCR	Panel 2 Redundancy Record 7-6
0x0060	OTPLOCK	FCR	OTPLOCK [31:0] -- Lock Value to disable program and erase of certain flash pages.
0x00C4	FCCFG17	OSCCTRL	[15:0] - CFG_XTAL[15:0] [31:16] - RSVD[15:0]
0x00E0	FCCFG24	SUPC	[15:0] -- CFG_CALVREGSW0[15:0] (99 ma) [31:16] -- CFG_CALVREGSW1[15:0] (99 ma)

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Table 11-6. Factory Programmed Values (continued)

Address Offset	Name	User / Location	Description
0x00E4	FCCFG25	SUPC	[15:0] -- CFG_CALVREGSW2[15:0] (99 ma) [31:16] -- CFG_CALVREGSW3[15:0] (99 ma)
0x00E8	FCCFG26	SUPC	[15:0] -- CFG_CALADDVREG0[15:0] (50 ma) [31:16] -- CFG_CALADDVREG1[15:0] (50 ma)
0x00EC	FCCFG27	SUPC	[15:0] -- CFG_CALADDVREG2[15:0] (50 ma) [31:16] -- CFG_CALVREGRAM[15:0] (50 ma)
0x00F0	FCCFG28	SUPC	[3:0] - CAL_CP[3:0] [7:4] – RSVD [15:8] - CALSUPC[7:0] [31:16] - RSVD
0x0180	FCCFG64	User SW => PTC Configuration	[15:0] - PTCFG0[15:0] [31:16] - RSVD[15:0]
0x0184	FCCFG65	User SW => ADC.CALCTRL*n*	ADCFG0[31:0] -> ADC.CALCTRL*n*, *n* = 0,1,2,3
0x0188	FCCFG66	User SW => Analog Comparator Config.	[3:0] - CFG_CMP[3:0] à AC.CTRLC.CONFIG[3:0] [31:4] - RSVD
0x018C	FCCFG67	User SW => USB HS Squelch	[3:0] - CFG_USB_PHY[3:0] CFG_USB_PHY[2:0] à USB.PHY04[7:5] (RxSQUELCH[2:0]) CFG_USB_PHY[3] à USB.PHY08[0] (RxSQUELCH[3]) (PHY0*n* is at offset 0x1500 + *n*´0x0001) [31:4] - RSVD
0x01A0	FCCFG72	User SW => GMAC	FMAC[31:0] (Location in GMAC SFR memory TBD.)
0x01A4	FCCFG73	User SW => GMAC	[15:0] - FMAC[47:32] (Location in GMAC SFR memory TBD.) [31:16] - RSVD[15:0]
0x01E0	UNIQIDW0	User SW	UID[31:0] - Unique ID
0x01E4	UNIQIDW1	User SW	UID[63:32] - Unique ID
0x01E8	UNIQIDW2	User SW	UID[95:64] - Unique ID
0x01EC	UNIQIDW3	User SW	UID[127:96] - Unique ID
0x01F0	UNIQIDW4	User SW	RSVD for UID[159:128] - Program to ‘b0 if not used
0x01F4	UNIQIDW5	User SW	RSVD for UID[191:160] - Program to ‘b0 if not used
0x01F8	UNIQIDW6	User SW	RSVD for UID[223:192] - Program to ‘b0 if not used
0x01FC	UNIQIDW7	User SW	RSVD for UID[255:224] - Program to ‘b0 if not used

11.5. Unique ID (UID)

The PIC32CA SG provides a 128 bit (UNIQIDW*n*, *n* = 0,1,2,3) which conforms to the version 4 UUID format. See the following table for the location in Flash memory. The unique ID is programmed onto the device at manufacture.

For more information on the standard, refer to the RFC4122 at tools.ietf.org/html/rfc4122.

The version 4 UUID is a 128-bit value which includes 122-bit random value + 2-bit variant code + 4-bit version code. The random value can be generated using the TRNG on the device or with external equipment during test. This form of UID is referred to as a statistically guaranteed unique value because the possibility of a collision is infinitesimally small. It has the advantage that UID values are unique across vendors without the need for a central authority to manage the number space.

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Table 11-7. Unique ID Map

Address Offset Base=CAL OTP	Name	User	Description
Base + 0x01E0	UNIQIDW0	User SW	UID[31:0] - Unique ID Word 0
Base + 0x01E4	UNIQIDW1	User SW	UID[63:32] - Unique ID Word 1
Base + 0x01E8	UNIQIDW2	User SW	UID[95:64] - Unique ID Word 2
Base + 0x01EC	UNIQIDW3	User SW	UID[127:96] - Unique ID Word 3

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12. Hardware Security Module (HSM)

12.1. Features

The following are key features of the HSM module:

- Standard firmware for turnkey operation
- High performance cryptographic accelerators
- AES, TDES, ChaCha20, SHA-2, SHA-1, MD5, Poly1305, RSA, ECC
- Secure non-volatile key storage
- Secure boot
- Secure debug
- True Random Number Generator(TRNG)
- Real Time Clock (RTC)
- Tamper response module
- Backup registers
- AXI or AHB DMA Interface
- AHB Host Interface

12.2. Performance

Table 12-1. HSM Performance (3)

Algorithm	Speed	Units
Authenticated Encryption with Associated Data Algorithms		
AES-GCM	140	Mbps
Digital Signature		
ECDSA P-256 Sign	2.9	ms
ECDSA P-256 Verify	3.1	ms
ECDSA P-384 Sign	7.2	ms
ECDSA P-384 Verify	8.5	ms
Hash Algorithms		
SHA1	830	Mbps
SHA2-224	1010	Mbps
SHA2-256	1010	Mbps
SHA2-384	1320	Mbps
SHA2-512	1320	Mbps
Key Agreement Scheme (KAS) Algorithms		
KAS SECP256R1	3.5	ms
KAS SECP384R1	7.9	ms
Random Number Generator (RNG) Algorithms		
TRNG (1)	320	Mbps
Symmetric Algorithms (2)		
AES 128	1070	Mbps
AES 192	960	Mbps
AES 256	870	Mbps

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Table 12-1. HSM Performance [3] (continued)

Algorithm	Speed	Units

Notes:

1. 1000 KB output.
2. ECB, CBC, and CTR modes.
3. Main clock is configured for maximum speed (300 MHz) and HSM clock is configured at 150 MHz.

12.3. For More Information

Contact a local Microchip Sales Office for more information on this module available under a non disclosure agreement (NDA).

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13. Multi-Channel RAM Controller (MCRAMC)

13.1. Overview

The MCRAMC features ECC with Single Error Correction and Double Error Detection (SECDED) for the data, with ECC fault injection for test purposes and ECC error status report.

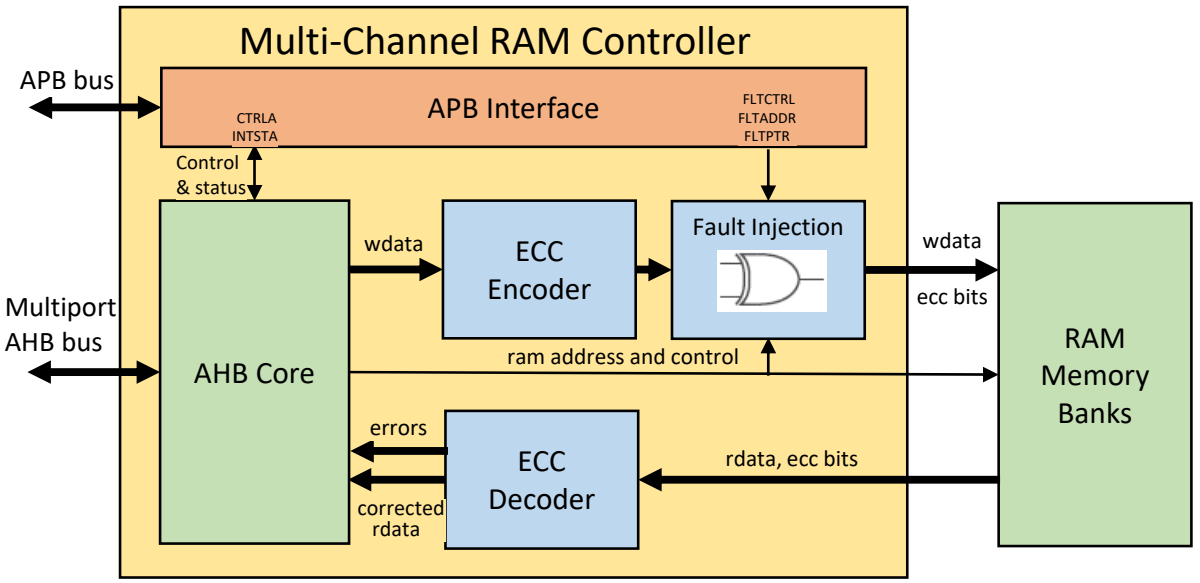
13.2. Features

Embedded Characteristics:

- ECC Single Error Correction on the fly
- ECC correction automatic write-back to RAM
- ECC synchronous abort exception for recoverable Double Error capability
- ECC test with fault injection
- ECC error status report and interrupt signaling

13.3. Block Diagram

Figure 13-1. MCRAMC Block Diagram



13.4. Peripheral Dependencies

Peripheral Name	Base Address	NVIC IRQ Index: Source	MCLK AXI/APB Clocks Index: MCLK.CLKMSK0[20]	PAC Peripheral Peripheral Identifier (PAC.WRCTRL)	Power Domain
MCRAMC - Multi-Channel RAM Controller	0x4482 2000 (APB B)	37 : INT	MCLK.CLKMSK0[20]	17	VDDREG

Note:

1. Register Field: MCLK.CLKMSK{index/32}.MASK[index mod 32].

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13.4.1. Power Management

The memory controller does not provide any power management features. If the memory controller clock is running during sleep then the memory controller is active.

13.4.2. Clocks

The MCRAMC operates synchronous to the system and uses the BMX clock (CLK_BMX). The MCRAMC does not generate clock requests.

13.4.3. Debug Operation

The debugger is allowed read and write access to the MCRAMC control registers regardless of the PAC write-access settings.

13.4.4. Register Access Protection

All registers with write-access can be write-protected optionally by the PAC. Optional write-protection by the PAC is denoted by the “PAC Write-Protection” property in each individual register description. PAC write-protection does not apply to accesses through an external debugger.

13.5. Functional Description

13.5.1. ECC SECDED - ECC Functionality

Each of the 64-bit RAM datum can be protected with 8 additional ECC bits providing single-bit error correction and double-bit error detection.

For the ECC to be used, prior to accessing the RAM from any system bus Host, the MCRAMC address space must be initialized with 64-bit writes only, from the CPU or from a DMA Host. The ECC decoding has to be enabled in the MCRAMC Control Enable A Register, after that the MCRAMC Sync Busy Register has to be read prior to the first read access to the RAM.

If ECC decoding is enabled, the ECC parity bits of the accessed RAM words are checked on every read.

Single-bit error read correction is performed on the fly with no penalty.

The MCRAMC writes back any corrected data into the RAM.

Simply reading the sensitive RAM content on a regular basis, for example from a DMA Host, prevents bit error accumulation. This is known as ECC memory scrubbing.

Double-bit error read detection triggers a bus error response from the MCRAMC, typically leading to a synchronous abort exception at the bus Host. This enables stopping of the bus Host access sequence precisely at the faulty address.

Upon a bus error response, the faulty address is registered in Error Capture Address Register.

13.5.2. ECC Testing

For ECC testing purpose, single-bit or double-bit faults can be injected during writes at a specific address. The address needs to be programmed in the MCRAMC Fault Injection Address Register (MCRAMC.FLTADDR), the bits to be flipped need to be programmed in the MCRAMC Fault Injection Pointer Register (MCRAMC.FLTPTR) and the fault injection needs to be enabled in the MCRAMC Fault Injection Control Register (MCRAMC.FLTCTRL).

Then the MCRAMC Sync Busy Register has to be read prior to the first write access to the RAM.

After fault injections, if ECC decoding is disabled in the MCRAMC Control Enable A Register, reading at a faulty address directly shows the faulty data bits, if any. Then ECC decoding can be enabled again and fault injection disabled, to read and check single error correction or double error detection. Then ECC decoding can be disabled again to read and check if a single error has been automatically corrected in the RAM array.

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When ECC decoding is enabled in the MCRAMC Control Enable A Register, single-bit and double-bit ECC errors can be flagged in the MCRAMC.

The INTSTA Interrupt Status register and can trigger an interrupt if enabled in the MCRAMC.INTENx Interrupt Enable register.

Note: This interrupt is an asynchronous CPU exception. It generally comes too late for system safe state recovery in case of a double-bit error.

The characteristics of a single-bit error are captured into the MCRAMC Error Capture registers and held stable until either the MCRAMC INTSTA.SER status bit is cleared by the software or a Double-bit error occurs.

The characteristics of a double-bit error are captured into the MCRAMC Error Capture registers and held stable until the MCRAMC INTSTA.DER status bit is cleared by the software.

The following constraints must be observed during the ECC testing process:

- After one or more writes to the MCRAMC user interface to change its configuration, a single read needs to be done from the MCRAMC Sync Busy Register, prior to performing any access to the RAM.
- When both ECC decoding and fault injection are enabled, no single-bit fault RAM word must be read at the RAM fault injection address, because memory correction write-back would inject a fault again.
- When both ECC decoding and fault injection are enabled, a double-bit fault RAM word at the RAM fault injection address must be overwritten only with a 64-bit wide access.
- When fault injection is enabled, the data bits to be flipped, as programmed in the MCRAMC Fault Injection Pointer Register, must always be part of the bytes modified by the write access to the RAM fault injection address. A simple way to ensure this is to restrict the write accesses to the RAM fault injection address to be 64-bit wide only.

Note: A double error condition will generate a hard fault which will supersede the double error interrupt. If identification and soft recovery is desired, this condition must be detected in the hard fault handler, allowing the function to exit and the ISR for the double error to be executed.

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13.6. Register Summary

For descriptions and definitions of both Register and bitfield properties, Refer to Register Properties.

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x00	CTRLA	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0							ENABLE	SWRST
0x04	SYNCBUSY	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0						ENABLE	FLTEN	
0x08	INTENCLR	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0							DERREN	SERREN
0x0C	INTENSET	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0							DERREN	SERREN
0x10	INTSTA	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0							DERR	SERR
0x14	FLTCTRL	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8			FLTMD[1:0]					
		7:0							FLTEN	
0x18	FLTPTR	31:24								
		23:16	FLT2PTR[7:0]							
		15:8								
		7:0	FLT1PTR[7:0]							
0x1C	FLTADR	31:24								
		23:16	FLTADR[23:16]							
		15:8	FLTADR[15:8]							
		7:0	FLTADR[7:0]							
0x20	ERRCADR	31:24								
		23:16	ERCADR[23:16]							
		15:8	ERCADR[15:8]							
		7:0	ERCADR[7:0]							
0x24	ERRCPAR	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0	ERCPAR[7:0]							
0x28	ERRCSYN	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	ERR2	ERR1						
		7:0	ERCSYN[7:0]							

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13.6.1. Control A

Name: CTRLA
Offset: 0x00
Reset: 0x00000002
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Note: When protected by PAC, any write attempt to this register will fail and return a bus error.

Note: The state of the ENABLE bit at startup depends on the setting of RAM_INIT_ENB.

Table 13-1. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
							ENABLE	SWRST
Access							R/W	R/W
Reset							x	0

Bit 1 – ENABLE ECC Decoder Enable

Value	Description
0	ECC decoding is disabled.
1	ECC decoding is enabled.

Bit 0 – SWRST Software Reset

Value	Description
0	No effect.
1	Reset the MCRAMC. A software-triggered hardware reset of the MCRAMC user interface is performed.

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13.6.2. Synchronization Busy Register

Name: SYNCBUSY
Offset: 0x04
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read-Only

Table 13-2. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
						ENABLE	FLTEN	
Access						R/HS/HC	R/HS/HC	
Reset						0	0	

Bit 2 – ENABLE ECC Decoder Enable Busy Bit

Bit 1 – FLTEN Fault Injection Enabled Busy Bit

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13.6.3. Interrupt Enable Clear Register

Name: INTENCLR
Offset: 0x08
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protected

Note: When protected by PAC, any write attempt to this register will fail and return a bus error.

Table 13-3. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
							DERREN	SERREN
Access							R/W	R/W
Reset							0	0

Bit 1 – DERREN Double Bit Error Interrupt Enable Clear
A read returns the Interrupt Enable bit DERREN for the Interrupt Status bit DERR.
Writing a '0' has no effect.
Writing a '1' clears the Interrupt Enable bit DERREN.

Bit 0 – SERREN Single Bit Error Interrupt Enable Clear
A read returns the Interrupt Enable bit SERREN for the Interrupt Status bit SERR.
Writing a '0' has no effect.
Writing a '1' clears the Interrupt Enable bit SERREN.

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13.6.4. Interrupt Enable Set Register

Name: INTENSET
Offset: 0x0C
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Note: When protected by PAC, any write attempt to this register will fail and return a bus error.

Table 13-4. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
							DERREN	SERREN
Access							R/W	R/W
Reset							0	0

Bit 1 – DERREN Double Bit Error Interrupt Enable Set
A read returns the Interrupt Enable bit DERREN for the Interrupt Status bit DERR.
Writing a '0' has no effect.
Writing a '1' sets the Interrupt Enable bit DERREN.

Bit 0 – SERREN Single Bit Error Interrupt Enable Set
A read returns the Interrupt Enable bit SERREN for the Interrupt Status bit SERR.
Writing a '0' has no effect.
Writing a '1' sets the Interrupt Enable bit SERREN.

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13.6.5. Interrupt Status Register

Name: INTSTA
Offset: 0x10
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Note: Subsequent to an interrupt flag being cleared, the flag must be read back to verify the clear before exiting the ISR. Failure to do this can result in duplicate interrupts.

Table 13-5. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
							DERR	SERR
Access							R/W	R/W
Reset							0	0

Bit 1 – DERR Double Bit Error
Reading a '0' means no double bit error has occurred since the last clearing of this bit.
Reading a '1' means at least one double bit error has occurred since the last clearing of this bit.
Writing a '0' has no effect.
Writing a '1' clears this Interrupt Status bit.

Bit 0 – SERR Single Bit Error
Reading a '0' means no single bit error has occurred since the last clearing of this bit.
Reading a '1' means at least one single bit error has occurred since the last clearing of this bit.
Writing a '0' has no effect.
Writing a '1' clears this Interrupt Status bit.

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13.6.6. Fault Injection Control Register

Name: FLTCTRL
Offset: 0x14
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read/Write

Note: When protected by PAC, any write attempt to this register will fail and return a bus error.

Table 13-6. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
			FLTMD[1:0]					
Access			R/W	R/W				
Reset			0	0				

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

Bits 13:12 – FLTMD[1:0] Fault Injection Mode

Note: When FLTEN has previously been written to 1, any write attempt to this field will fail and return a bus error.

Value	Name	Description
00	DISABLE	Fault Injection Disabled.
01	SINGLE	Single Fault Injection at bit selected by MCRAMC_FLTPTR.FLT1PTR.
10	DOUBLE	Double Fault Injection at bits MCRAMC_FLTPTR.FLT1PTR and MCRAMC_FLTPTR.FLT2PTR.
11	RESERVED	Reserved.

Bit 1 – FLTEN Fault Injection Enabled

Value	Description
0	Disables fault injection.
1	Enables fault injection at FLTADR address offset as selected by FLTMD and FLTxPTR.

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13.6.7. Fault Injection Pointer Register

Name: FLTPTR
Offset: 0x18
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read/Write

Note: When protected by PAC or when MCRAMC_FLTCTRL.FLTEN = 1, any write attempt to this register will fail and return a bus error.

Table 13-7. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Access								
Reset								

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	FLT2PTR[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

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Access								
Reset								

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	FLT1PTR[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 23:16 – FLT2PTR[7:0] Double Fault Injection Bit Pointer
Index of the data bit to be flipped during RAM write access at MCRAMC address offset FLTADR for double bit error. Valid values range from 0 to 3871.

Bits 7:0 – FLT1PTR[7:0] Single Fault Injection Bit Pointer
Index of the data bit to be flipped during RAM write access at MCRAMC address offset FLTADR for single and double bit error.
Valid values range from 0 to 3871.

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13.6.8. Fault Injection Address Register

Name: FLTADR
Offset: 0x1C
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read/Write

Note: When protected by PAC or when MCRAMC_FLTCTRL.FLTEN = 1, any write attempt to this register will fail and return a bus error.

Table 13-8. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Access								
Reset								

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	FLTADR[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
	FLTADR[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
	FLTADR[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 23:0 – FLTADR[23:0] Fault Address Offset
MCRAMC address offset of the RAM data word where the fault injection will occur when written at. Valid values range from 0 to 0x1FFFF8.
The MCRAMC system bus base address should be added to this offset to know the corresponding system bus address to be corrupted.

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13.6.9. Error Capture Address Register

Name: ERRCADR
Offset: 0x20
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read Only

Table 13-9. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Access								
Reset								

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

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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	ERCADR[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 23:0 – ERCADR[23:0] ECC SECDED Error Capture Address
MCRAMC address offset whose reading caused the ECC Error as reported in the Error Capture Syndrome register. The MCRAMC system bus base address should be added to this offset to know the corresponding system bus address.

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13.6.10. Error Capture Parity Register

Name: ERRCPAR
Offset: 0x24
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read Only

Table 13-10. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	ERCPAR[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 7:0 – ERCPAR[7:0] ECC SECDED Error Capture Parity
ECC decoder output Parity bits read at the ERCADR address offset from the MCRAMC system bus base address.

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13.6.11. Error Capture Syndrome Register

Name: ERRCSYN
Offset: 0x28
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read Only

Table 13-11. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	ERR2	ERR1						
Access	R	R						
Reset	0	0						

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	ERCSYN[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit 15 – ERR2 ECC Double Bit Error

Value	Description
0	Not a Double bit error.
1	Double bit error.

Bit 14 – ERR1 ECC Single Bit Error

Value	Description
0	Not a Single bit error.
1	Single bit error.

Bits 7:0 – ERCSYN[7:0] ECC SECDED Error Capture Syndrome
ECC SECDED Syndrome bits read at the ERCADR address offset from the MCRAMC system bus base address.

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14. Tightly Coupled Memory with ECC (TCM)

14.1. Overview

The Tightly Coupled Memory (TCM) module supports fault injection on the write and read paths. There is no direct trigger for interrupts by setting a test flag, but fault injection on the write/read paths can be used to validate interrupt triggers.

The PIC32CZ CA8x/CA9x devices embed TCM running at processor speed.

- ITCM is a single 64-bit interface, based at 0x0000 0000 (code region)
- DTCM is composed of dual 32-bit interfaces interleaved, based at 0x2000 0000 (data region)

The ITCM and DTCM are enabled or disabled in the ITCMR and DTCMR registers in the ARM SCB.

14.2. Features

The following are key features of the TCM module:

- Fault injection allowed on DATA and ECC bits
  - User selection bits to specify which bit to fault on
  - Separate Fault injection for ITCM and DTCM
- Error Logging with address, Host ID and syndrome for ITCM and DTCM
- Single Error Correction and Double Error Detection (SECDED) module embedded in this for the ITCM/DTCM RAM which generates ECC, compares, detects the error bits, and corrects if it is a single bit error
  - On Reads capable of correcting single bit errors and detecting multiple bit errors
  - A total of 8 Bits (7(SEC)+1(DED)) ECC check bits associated with each 64-bit wide data word in the Instruction TCM (ITCM)
  - A total of 7 Bits (6(SEC)+1(DED)) ECC check bits associated with each 32-bit wide data word in the Data TCM, (D*n*TCM, *n*=0,1)
  - ECC enabled by default, but enable can be cleared by user, re-enabled by reset only
  - ECC enable can be overridden (disabled) in debug and test modes
  - Generates the corresponding ECC check bits for the data during a write operation and stores them in the associated ECC memory location. During a memory read the ECC bits are read along with the data to detect or correct any error.
- The Data Tightly Coupled Memory (DTCM) is a dual 32-bit (2x32) interleaved interface allowing concurrent accesses (double word data width) to be optimized (for critical real-time data). The DTCM accesses are split so that lower words always access D0TCM and upper words always access D1TCM.
- The Instruction Tightly Coupled Memory (ITCM) is a 64-bit interface (1x64) allowing a fetch of two 32-bit instructions (double word data width) in a single access, allowing for a benefit from a dual-issue capability (for real-time routines)
- Pipelined ECC calculations to limit stalls on the TCM interface
- Access speeds up to 300 MHz, with pipelined read/write
- Hamming Code Based ECC Features
  - Up to 64-bit data path
  - Single Error Correction (up to 7-bit ECC)
  - Double Error Detection (+1-bit ECC)
  - Generates parity for write data

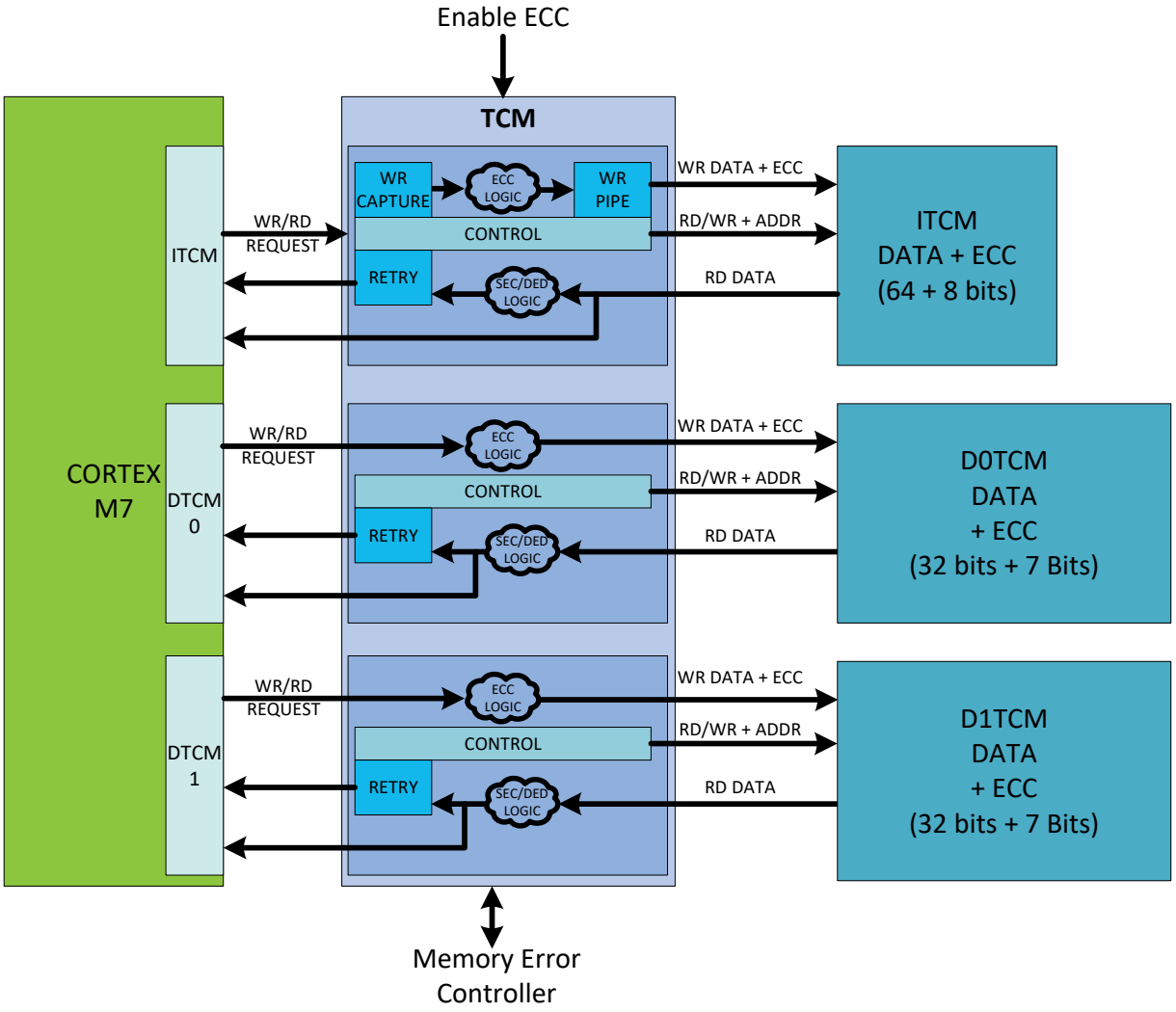
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- Calculates parity to correct read data
- Generates syndrome of error bit
- Correctable Error indication (read)
- Uncorrectable Error indication (read)

14.3. Block Diagram

As shown in the following figure, the module provides ECC support for Tightly Coupled Memory (TCM) partitions ITCM, D0TCM, and D1TCM. D0TCM and D1TCM represent 64 Kbyte halves of the 128 Kbyte Data TCM. D1TCM is stacked on top of D0TCM by address.

Figure 14-1. DRM-TCM ECC Block Diagram



14.4. Peripheral Dependencies

Peripheral Name	Base Address	NVIC IRQ Index: Source	MCLK AXI/APB Clocks Index:Name (1)	PAC Peripheral Peripheral Identifier (PAC.WRCTRL)	Power Domain
TCM	0x4482 0000 (APB B)	36 : All interrupts shown in TCMECC.INTFLAG	MCLK.CLKMSK0[19]	15	VDDREG

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Note:

1. Register Field: MCLK.CLKMSK{index/32}.MASK[index mod 32].

14.5. Functional Description

14.5.1. Memory Map

If Instruction TCM is enabled, it will start at system address 0x0000_0000. If Data TCM is enabled, D0TCM will start at system address 0x2000_0000. D1TCM is stacked on top of D0TCM and starts at 0x2001_0000.

14.5.2. Core Initialization

The Arm Cotex-M7 Core's TCM Control registers (ITCMCR, DTCMCR) must be programmed before initializing clocks and other peripherals.

The following bit assignments for the Cortex-M7 {I|D}TCMCR register must be set before using this module with a Cortex-M7 device:

- [6:3] SZ - TCM size must indicate the size of the TCM = [128KB (0b1000)]
  (D0TCM and D1TCM are stacked into one Data TCM 128 KB in size)
- [2] RETEN (retry phase enable) = 1
- [1] RMW must be enabled = 1
- [0] TCM enabled = 1

Then the TCM must be enabled by writing the SCB register (System Control Block register) on the Cortex-M7 processor (see Arm specification). When the device comes out of reset, the ECC memory will be in an unknown state.

14.5.3. ECC Initialization

With ECC enabled, a write access of less than 64 bits for ITCM or 32 bits for DTCM forces a read-modify-write operation to calculate the correct ECC bits for the corresponding 64-bit/32-bit data word. This read-modify-write will most likely result in a false double bit error.

The DRMTCM(ECC) module will automatically calculate ECC and store the data with ECC bits to the memory address location of the write when a full 64 bits (for ITCM) or 32 bits (for DTCM) is provided.

14.5.4. Single Error Correction (SEC) Error Logging

When an ECC single bit error occurs during a read from the ITCM or D*n*TCM (*n* = 0, 1) a capture address request will be performed and a retry sent to the CPU. If the address request was not spurious but intended for the TCM the address will match from previous address capture read, the corrected data will be furnished to the CPU, written back to the SRAM and single bit error interrupt (if enabled) issued.

The module on the retry Address Match will set the corresponding flags status bits in the INTFLAG register.

- For a ITCM SEC event, INTFLAG.ISERR will be set
- For a *DnTCM* SEC event, INTFLAG.D*n*SERR will be set

Note: When a SEC is detected, after capture of the error, the module allows writes to the TCM, allowing the application to write back to the same address the correct word with ECC calculated by the module to remove the SEC condition for subsequent reads.

14.5.5. Double Error Detection (DED) Error Logging

A DED error is recorded and interrupt issued if it occurs as a result of a retry read to a TCM. When the ECC error event occurs, a capture request is performed by the module. The module will log the address, the TCM Host ID that caused the error, and error's syndrome for ITCM or DnTCM.

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The module will set the corresponding flags status bits in the INTFLAG and IFLTSYN or DFLTSYN registers.

- For a ITCM DED event, INTFLAG.FTLCAP and INTFLAG.DERR will be set, and the module will capture the address (IFLTCAP register) at which the error occurred, the TCM Host ID that caused the error (IFLTCAP register), and the error's syndrome (IFLTSYN register).
- For a DnTCM DED event, INTFLAG.FTLCAP and INTFLAG.DnDERR will be set, and the module will capture the address (DFLTCAP register) at which the error occurred, the TCM Host ID (DFLTCAP register) that caused the error, and the error's syndrome (DFLTSYN register).
- The corresponding TCM error count will be incremented. If the count reaches the limit defined in the CTRLB.xERRCNT (x = I,D0,D1) then the interrupt flag INTFLAG.xECCECNT (x = I,D0,D1) will be set.

Once a double error status bit (IDERR or DxDERR) is set subsequent ECC SEC/DED errors will not be logged, but they will be detected, retried, and corrected if possible. If a SEC occurs and is logged and then a subsequent DED is logged the SEC information will be over written. The user must clear the flag bits in order to capture new ECC error events from that ECC source.

Note: When a DED is detected, after capture of the error, the module allows rewrites to the, allowing the application to write back to the same address the correct word with ECC calculated by the module to remove the DED condition.

14.5.6. Capture Registers

The retry buffer and the capture registers are separate set of registers. The first read which hits the retry buffer causes the capture registers to be loaded.

The capture register will be locked (will not be updated) on the setting a SEC/DED interrupt flag and remain locked until the interrupt flag caused by the SEC/DED is cleared.

- An SEC flag locks the registers for SECs until the flag is cleared but would accept a DED. In other words a subsequent double bit error will flush the captured single bit error and correction.
- An DED flag locks the registers until the flag is cleared.

14.5.7. ECC Error Injection for Testing

To check the ECC functionality, an error can be introduced by the application software at a specified location and the application can verify the correct response of the module.

When set FLTCTRL.FLTEN = 1, Write fault injection occurs at the ITCM address defined by IFLTADR.FLTADR and the Data TCM address defined by DFLTADR.D1D0EN and DFLTADR.FLTADR. The type of error (single or double) is defined by FLTCTRL.FLTMD.

The two fields in IFLTPTR or DFLTPTR, FLT1PTR[6:0] and FLT2PTR[6:0], indicate the bit or bits to invert. Single fault injection always uses FLT1PTR. Double bit faults require the use of both fields.

For writes, fault Injection always occurs between the ECC logic and the RAM, meaning that errors are injected after the ECC calculation but prior to the data write to RAM. To achieve this a write would need to be performed to the address to inject the error in the data which gets stored in RAM.

Read faults are checked by corrupting data in the RAM by a write fault injection into a RAM Specific address location by following these steps:

1. With ECC enabled, initialize the test location with the data to be used.
   This should then initialize the ECC fields. For ITCM, use 64 bit writes.
2. Disable ECC, write another data value, which should then break the ECC data previously written.
   To verify SEC, change just one bit. For DED, change two bits.
3. Read back of the same RAM address location with the read ECC logic disabled, allowing the user to verify fault injection of the corrupt data was successful.

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4. Reenable the ECC.
5. Read back of the same RAM address location. The read ECC logic corrects/detects the known error, verifying the Read ECC logic corrects/detects errors correctly.

14.5.8. Fault Bit Vector Pointer

The Fault bit inverts the selected bit in the ECC calculation Vector. For Single and Double Fault injection logic the module inverts bits FLT1PTR and FLT2PTR, as defined in the following tables. The table also shows the relationship mapping between the calculation vector and Data and the ECC bits.

Table 14-1. ITCM Vector Map

Vector bits	DATA BITS	ECC Parity BITS
71:64	---	7:0
63:0	63:0	--

Table 14-2. DnTCM Vector Map, n=0,1

Vector bits	DATA BITS	ECC Parity BITS
38:32	---	6:0
31:0	31:0	-

14.5.9. Interrupts

Each of the interrupt sources defined in the INTFLAG register are first AND'd with the corresponding enable bit in INTENSET and then these results are OR'd together to serve as a single interrupt vector in the NVIC module.

14.5.10. Power Management

The TCMECC module is powered when the CPU is powered. No user-controlled power down features are supported.

14.5.11. Debug Operation

When the CPU is in debug mode the TCMECC module continues in normal operation.

14.5.12. Register Access Protection

Write-protection is denoted by the Write-Protection property in the register description. When the CPU is halted in debug mode or the CPU reset is extended, all write-protection is automatically disabled. Write protection does not apply for accesses through an external debugger.

PAC write protection is ***not*** available for the INTFLAG register. Read-only registers do not need write protection and will generate a bus error if a write is attempted.

The following registers are Enable-Protected, meaning that they can only be written when the module is disabled (**CTRLA.ENABLE** = 0):

- **IFLTPTR:** ITCM Fault Injection Pointer Register
- **IFLTADR:** ITCM Fault Injection Address Register
- **DFLTPTR:** D*n*TCM Fault Injection Pointer Register
- **DFLTADR:** D*n*TCM Fault Injection Address Register

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14.6. Register Summary

For descriptions and definitions of both Register and bitfield properties, refer to Register Properties.

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x00	CTRLA	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0							ENABLE	SWRST
0x04	CTRLB	31:24		D1ERCNTDIS	D0ERCNTDIS	IERCNTDIS			DWAITSTEN	IWAITSTEN
		23:16	D1ERRCNT[7:0]							
		15:8	D0ERRCNT[7:0]							
		7:0	IERRCNT[7:0]							
0x08	SYNCBUSY	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0							FLTEN	SWRST
0x0C	INTENCLR	31:24								FLTCAPEN
		23:16						D1ECCECNTEN	D1DERREN	D1SERREN
		15:8						D0ECCECNTEN	D0DERREN	D0SERREN
		7:0						IECCECNTEN	IDERREN	ISERREN
0x10	INTENSET	31:24								FLTCAPEN
		23:16						D1ECCECNTEN	D1DERREN	D1SERREN
		15:8						D0ECCECNTEN	D0DERREN	D0SERREN
		7:0						IECCECNTEN	IDERREN	ISERREN
0x14	INTFLAG	31:24								FLTCAP
		23:16						D1ECCECNT	D1DERR	D1SERR
		15:8						D0ECCECNT	D0DERR	D0SERR
		7:0						IECCECNT	IDERR	ISERR
0x18	FLTCTRL	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8			FLTMD[1:0]					
		7:0							FLTEN	
0x1C	IFLTPTR	31:24								
		23:16		FLT2PTR[6:0]						
		15:8								
		7:0		FLT1PTR[6:0]						
0x20	IFLTADR	31:24								
		23:16								IFLTADR[16]
		15:8	IFLTADR[15:8]							
		7:0	IFLTADR[7:0]							
0x24	IFLTCAP	31:24		ITCMMASTER[3:0]						
		23:16								IFLTADR[16]
		15:8	IFLTADR[15:8]							
		7:0	IFLTADR[7:0]							
0x28	IFLTPAR	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								SECIN[8]
		7:0	SECIN[7:0]							
0x2C	IFLTSYN	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	ERR2	ERR1						SECSYN8
		7:0	SECSYN7	SECSYN6	SECSYN5	SECSYN4	SECSYN3	SECSYN2	SECSYN1	SECSYN0
0x30	DFLTPTR	31:24								
		23:16		FLT2PTR[6:0]						
		15:8								
		7:0		FLT1PTR[6:0]						

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Register Summary (continued)

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x34	DFLTADR	31:24	D1D0EN							
		23:16								FLTADR[16]
		15:8	FLTADR[15:8]							
		7:0	FLTADR[7:0]							
0x38	DFLTCAP0	31:24	DTCMMASTER[3:0]							
		23:16								FLTADR[16]
		15:8	FLTADR[15:8]							
		7:0	FLTADR[7:0]							
0x3C	DFLTPAR0	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								SECIN[8]
		7:0	SECIN[7:0]							
0x40	DFLTSYN0	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	ERR2	ERR1						SECSYN8
		7:0	SECSYN7	SECSYN6	SECSYN5	SECSYN4	SECSYN3	SECSYN2	SECSYN1	SECSYN0
0x44 ... 0x47	Reserved									
0x48	DFLTCAP1	31:24	DTCMMASTER[3:0]							
		23:16								FLTADR[16]
		15:8	FLTADR[15:8]							
		7:0	FLTADR[7:0]							
0x4C	DFLTPAR1	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								SECIN[8]
		7:0	SECIN[7:0]							
0x50	DFLTSYN1	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	ERR2	ERR1						SECSYN8
		7:0	SECSYN7	SECSYN6	SECSYN5	SECSYN4	SECSYN3	SECSYN2	SECSYN1	SECSYN0

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14.6.1. Control Enable Register A

Name: CTRLA
Offset: 0x0000
Reset: 0x2
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Note: Writes to this register while SYNCBUSY.SWRST is asserted will cause a bus error.

Note: The state of the ENABLE bit at startup depends on the setting of the fuse bit RAM_INIT_ENB.

Table 14-3. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
							ENABLE	SWRST
Access							R/W	R
Reset							x	0

Bit 1 – ENABLE Enable TCMECC (Tightly Coupled Memory Error Correction Codes)

Value	Description
0	Disable TCMECC - Turn off ECC error correction checking.
1	Enabled TCMECC - Turn on ECC error correction checking.

Bit 0 – SWRST TCMECC Software Reset (Tightly Coupled Memory Error Correction Codes)

Write one to this bit to start a software reset of the module. The module will be disabled (ENABLE = 0) after the reset. Writing a zero has no effect. Due to bus synchronization, there is a delay from setting SWRST until the reset is complete. CTRLA.SWRST and SYNCBUSY.SWRST will both be cleared when the reset is complete.

Note: When writing a one to SWRST, no other bits in the same register will be written, as SWRST will clear all the bits in the same register. Any register write access during the ongoing reset will be discarded and a bus error will be generated.

On Reading this bit:

Value	Description
0	There is no reset operation ongoing

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Value	Description
1	The reset operation is ongoing

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14.6.2. Control Enable Register B

Name: CTRLB
Offset: 0x0004
Reset: 0x00070707
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Notes:

1. Writes to this register while SYNCBUSY.SWRST is asserted will cause a bus error.
2. ECC error counters are reset to zero when the corresponding error counter is disabled.

Table 14-4. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
		D1ERCNTDIS	D0ERCNTDIS	IERCNTDIS			DWAITSTEN	IWAITSTEN
Access		R/W	R/W	R/W			R/W	R/W
Reset		0	0	0			0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	D1ERRCNT[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	1	1	1

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	D0ERRCNT[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	1	1	1

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	IERRCNT[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	1	1	1

Bit 30 – D1ERCNTDIS D1TCM Error Counter Disable

Value	Description
0	Enable, D1TCM ERROR COUNTER is enabled
1	Disable, D1TCM ERROR COUNTER is disabled, no D1ECCECNT interrupts will be generated

Bit 29 – D0ERCNTDIS D0TCM Error Counter Disable

Value	Description
0	Enable, D0TCM ERROR COUNTER is enabled
1	Disable, D0TCM ERROR COUNTER is disabled, no D0ECCECNT interrupts will be generated

Bit 28 – IERCNTDIS ITCM Error Counter Disable

Value	Description
0	Enable, ITCM ERROR COUNTER is enabled
1	Disable, ITCM ERROR COUNTER is disabled, no IECCECNT interrupts will be generated

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Bit 25 – DWAITSTEN D1TCM and D0TCM One Wait State Enable

Value	Description
0	D1TCM and D0TCM no wait states
1	D1TCM and D0TCM one wait state

Bit 24 – IWAITSTEN ITCM One Wait State Enable

Value	Description
0	ITCM no wait states
1	ITCM one wait state

Bits 23:16 – D1ERRCNT[7:0] D1TCM Error Maximum Count (default0x7)
Counts the number of ECC errors. When the count expires a flag/interrupt (D1ECCECNT) is set.
Bits [7:3] are user programmable, bits [2:0] are hard coded to 0x7.
Enabled/disabled by D1ERCNTDIS.

Bits 15:8 – D0ERRCNT[7:0] D0TCM Error Maximum Count (default0x7)
Counts the number of ECC errors. When the count expires a flag/interrupt (D0ECCECNT) is set.
Bits [7:3] are user programmable, bits [2:0] are hard coded to 0x7.
Enabled/disabled by D0ERCNTDIS.

Bits 7:0 – IERRCNT[7:0] ITCM Error Maximum Count (default0x7)
Counts the number of ECC errors. When the count expires a flag/interrupt (IECCECNT) is set.
Bits [7:3] are user programmable, bits [2:0] are hard coded to 0x7.
Enabled/disabled by IERCNTDIS.

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14.6.3. Synchronization Register

Name: SYNCBUSY
Offset: 0x0008
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: –

Notes:

1. Writes to this read-only register will cause a bus error.
2. Writes to any registers while SYNCBUSY.SWRST is asserted will produce a bus error.

Table 14-5. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
							FLTEN	SWRST
Access							R	R
Reset							0	0

Bit 1 – FLTEN Fault Injection Enabled Synchronization Busy
This flag is set by hardware during the bus synchronization of the FLTCTRL register. It is cleared when bus synchronization is complete. No writes are allowed to FLTCTRL when this flag is set.

Bit 0 – SWRST Software Reset Synchronization Busy
This flag is set by hardware during the bus synchronization of the CTRLA.SWRST. It is cleared when bus synchronization is complete. No writes are allowed to CTRLA when this flag is set.

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14.6.4. Interrupt Enable Clear Register

Name: INTENCLR
Offset: 0x000C
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Notes:

1. A read of this register shows whether interrupts are Enabled (1) or Disabled (0). Therefore, a write of a 1 to a bit then a read of the bit will return the interrupt is disabled (bit is zero).
2. Writing a one to any bit will disable the corresponding interrupt. Writing a zero will have no effect.
3. Writes to this register while SYNCBUSY.SWRST is asserted will cause a bus error.

Table 14-6. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
								FLTCAPEN
Access								R/W
Reset								0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
						D1ECCECNTEN	D1DERREN	D1SERREN
Access						R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset						0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
						D0ECCECNTEN	D0DERREN	D0SERREN
Access						R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset						0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
						IECCECNTEN	IDERREN	ISERREN
Access						R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset						0	0	0

Bit 24 – FLTCAPEN Fault Capture Interrupt Enable Bit Disable

Value	Description
0	Writing a zero to this bit has no effect
1	CLEAR the ENABLE bit (FLTCAPEN) for the interrupt FTLCAP.

Bit 18 – D1ECCECNTEN D1TCM ECC Error Count Interrupt Enable Bit Disable

Value	Description
0	Writing a zero to this bit has no effect.
1	CLEAR the ENABLE bit (D1ECCECNTEN) for the interrupt D1ECCECNT.

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Bit 17 – D1DERREN D1TCM Double Bit Error Detection Interrupt Enable Bit Disable

Value	Description
0	Writing a zero to this bit has no effect.
1	CLEAR the ENABLE bit (D1DERREN) for the interrupt D1DERR.

Bit 16 – D1SERREN D1TCM Single Bit Error Correction Interrupt Enable Bit Disable

Value	Description
0	Writing a zero to this bit has no effect.
1	CLEAR the ENABLE bit (D1SERREN) for the interrupt D1SERR.

Bit 10 – D0ECCECNTEN D0TCM ECC Error Count Interrupt Enable Bit Disable

Value	Description
0	Writing a zero to this bit has no effect.
1	CLEAR the ENABLE bit (D0ECCECNTEN) for the interrupt D0ECCECNT.

Bit 9 – D0DERREN D0TCM Double Bit Error Detection Interrupt Enable Bit Disable

Value	Description
0	Writing a zero to this bit has no effect.
1	CLEAR the ENABLE bit (D0DERREN) for the interrupt D0DERR.

Bit 8 – D0SERREN D0TCM Single Bit Error Correction Interrupt Enable Bit Disable

Value	Description
0	Writing a zero to this bit has no effect.
1	CLEAR the ENABLE bit (D0SERREN) for the interrupt D0SERR.

Bit 2 – IECCECNTEN ITCM ECC Error Count Interrupt Enable Bit Disable

Value	Description
0	Writing a zero to this bit has no effect.
1	CLEAR the ENABLE bit (IECCECNTEN) for the interrupt IECCECNT.

Bit 1 – IDERREN ITCM Double Bit Error Detection Interrupt Enable Bit Disable

Value	Description
0	Writing a zero to this bit has no effect.
1	CLEAR the ENABLE bit (IDERREN) for the interrupt IDERR.

Bit 0 – ISERREN ITCM Single Bit Error Correction Interrupt Enable Bit Disable

Value	Description
0	Writing a zero to this bit has no effect.
1	CLEAR the ENABLE bit (ISERREN) for the interrupt ISERR.

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14.6.5. Interrupt Enable Set

Name: INTENSET
Offset: 0x0010
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Notes:

1. A read of this register shows whether interrupts are Enabled '1' or Disabled '0'. Therefore, a write of a 1 to a bit then a read of the bit will return the interrupt is enabled (bit is one).
2. Writing a one to any bit will enable the corresponding interrupt. Writing a zero will have no effect.
3. Writes to this register while SYNCBUSY.SWRST is asserted will cause a bus error.

Table 14-7. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
								FLTCAPEN
Access								R/W
Reset								0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
						D1ECCECNTEN	D1DERREN	D1SERREN
Access						R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset						0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
						D0ECCECNTEN	D0DERREN	D0SERREN
Access						R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset						0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
						IECCECNTEN	IDERREN	ISERREN
Access						R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset						0	0	0

Bit 24 – FLTCAPEN Fault Capture Interrupt Enable

Value	Description
0	Writing a zero to this bit has no effect
1	SET the ENABLE bit (FLTCAPEN) for the interrupt FTLCAP.

Bit 18 – D1ECCECNTEN D1TCM ECC Error Count Interrupt Enable

Value	Description
0	Writing a zero to this bit has no effect.
1	SET the ENABLE bit (D1ECCECNTEN) for the interrupt D1ECCECNT.

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Bit 17 – D1DERREN D1TCM Double Bit Error Detection Interrupt Enable

Value	Description
0	Writing a zero to this bit has no effect.
1	SET the ENABLE bit (D1DERREN) for the interrupt D1DERR.

Bit 16 – D1SERREN D1TCM Single Bit Error Correction Interrupt Enable

Value	Description
0	Writing a zero to this bit has no effect.
1	SET the ENABLE bit (D1SERREN) for the interrupt D1SERR.

Bit 10 – D0ECCECNTEN D0TCM ECC Error Count Interrupt Enable

Value	Description
0	Writing a zero to this bit has no effect.
1	SET the ENABLE bit (D0ECCECNTEN) for the interrupt D0ECCECNT.

Bit 9 – D0DERREN D0TCM Double Bit Error Detection Interrupt Enable

Value	Description
0	Writing a zero to this bit has no effect.
1	SET the ENABLE bit (D0DERREN) for the interrupt D0DERR.

Bit 8 – D0SERREN D0TCM Single Bit Error Correction Interrupt Enable

Value	Description
0	Writing a zero to this bit has no effect.
1	SET the ENABLE bit (D0SERREN) for the interrupt D0SERR.

Bit 2 – IECCECNTEN ITCM ECC Error Count Interrupt Enable

Value	Description
0	Writing a zero to this bit has no effect.
1	SET the ENABLE bit (IECCECNTEN) for the interrupt IECCECNT.

Bit 1 – IDERREN ITCM Double Bit Error Detection Interrupt Enable

Value	Description
0	Writing a zero to this bit has no effect.
1	SET the ENABLE bit (IDERREN) for the interrupt IDERR.

Bit 0 – ISERREN ITCM Single Bit Error Correction Interrupt Enable

Value	Description
0	Writing a zero to this bit has no effect.
1	SET the ENABLE bit (ISERREN) for the interrupt ISERR.

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14.6.6. Interrupt Flag Status and Clear

Name: INTFLAG
Offset: 0x0014
Reset: 0x00000000

Notes:

1. Writing a one to any bit will clear the corresponding interrupt flag. Writing a zero has no effect.
2. Writes to this register while the SYNCBUSY.SWRST is asserted with cause a bus error.

Note: Subsequent to an interrupt flag being cleared, the flag must be read back to verify the clear before exiting the ISR. Failure to do this can result in duplicate interrupts.

Table 14-8. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
								FLTCAP
Access								R/W
Reset								0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
						D1ECCECNT	D1DERR	D1SERR
Access						R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset						0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
						D0ECCECNT	D0DERR	D0SERR
Access						R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset						0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
						IECCECNT	IDERR	ISERR
Access						R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset						0	0	0

Bit 24 – FLTCAP Fault Capture Interrupt Flag

Value	Description
0	No fault capture has occurred.
1	A fault capture has occurred from the previous address match.

Bit 18 – D1ECCECNT D1TCM ECC Error Count Interrupt Flag

Value	Description
0	The D1TCM error count has not expired.
1	The D1TCM error count defined in CTRLB.D1ERRCNT has expired.

Bit 17 – D1DERR D1TCM Double Bit Error Detection Interrupt Flag

Value	Description
0	A double error detection has not occurred.

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Value	Description
1	A double error detection has occurred from the previous address match for D1TCM.

Bit 16 – D1SERR D1TCM Single Bit Error Correction Interrupt Flag

Value	Description
0	A single bit correction has not occurred.
1	A single error correction has occurred from the previous address match for D1TCM.

Bit 10 – D0ECCECNT D0TCM ECC Error Count Interrupt Flag

Value	Description
0	The D0TCM error count has not expired.
1	The D0TCM error count defined in CTRLB.D0ERRCNT has expired.

Bit 9 – D0DERR D0TCM Double Bit Error Detection Interrupt Flag

Value	Description
0	A double error detection has not occurred.
1	A double error detection has occurred from the previous address match for D0TCM.

Bit 8 – D0SERR D0TCM Single Bit Error Correction Interrupt Flag

Value	Description
0	A single error correction has not occurred.
1	A single error correction has occurred from the previous address match for D0TCM.

Bit 2 – IECCECNT ITCM ECC Error Count Interrupt Flag

Value	Description
0	The ITCM error count has not expired.
1	The ITCM error count defined in CTRLB.IERRCNT has expired.

Bit 1 – IDERR ITCM Double Bit Error Detection Interrupt Flag

Value	Description
0	A double error detection has not occurred.
1	A double error detection has occurred from the previous address match for ITCM.

Bit 0 – ISERR ITCM Single Bit Error Correction Interrupt Flag

Value	Description
0	A single error correction has not occurred.
1	A single error correction has occurred from the previous address match for ITCM.

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14.6.7. Fault Injection Control Register

Name: FLTCTRL
Offset: 0x0018
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write Protection

Note:
1. Writes to any registers while SYNCBUSY.SWRST is asserted will produce a bus error.

Table 14-9. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
			FLTMD[1:0]					
Access			R/W	R/W				
Reset			0	0				

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

Bits 13:12 – FLTMD[1:0] Fault Mode Control
Note: The Fault Address is defined by the IFLTADR register for the ITCM and the DFLTADR register for DTCMs.

Value	Description
00	Fault Injection Disabled
01	Single Fault Injection (at bit selected by FLT1PTR) for Writes
10	Double Fault Injection (at bits selected by FLT1PTR and FLT2PTR) for Writes
11	Reserved

Bit 1 – FLTEN Fault Injection Enabled
Note: Faults will be injected for ITCM and DTCMs and the results captured in the corresponding registers.

Value	Description
0	Disables the fault injection.
1	Enables the fault injection selected by FLTMD.

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14.6.8. ITCM Fault Injection Pointer Register

Name: IFLTPTR
Offset: 0x001C
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write Protection, Enable-Protected

Note:

1. Writes to any registers while SYNCBUSY.SWRST is asserted will produce a bus error.

Table 14-10. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Access								
Reset								

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
		FLT2PTR[6:0]						
Access		R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset		0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Access								
Reset								

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
		FLT1PTR[6:0]						
Access		R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset		0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 22:16 – FLT2PTR[6:0] ECC Fault injection Bit position pointer (for double bit error)
0000000 = Fault injection (bit inversion) occurs on bit 0 of ECC bit order
0000001 = Fault injection (bit inversion) occurs on bit 1 of ECC bit order
*
*
1000111= Fault injection (bit inversion) occurs on bit 71 of ECC bit order
1001000 to 1111111 = No fault injection occurs for bit positions 72-127

Bits 6:0 – FLT1PTR[6:0] ECC Fault injection Bit position pointer (for single/double bit error)
0000000 = Fault injection (bit inversion) occurs on bit 0 of ECC bit order
0000001 = Fault injection (bit inversion) occurs on bit 1 of ECC bit order
*
*
1000111= Fault injection (bit inversion) occurs on bit 71 of ECC bit order
1001000 to 1111111 = No fault injection occurs for bit positions 72-127

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14.6.9. ITCM Fault Injection Address Register

Name: IFLTADR
Offset: 0x0020
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write Protection, Enable-Protected

Note:

1. Writes to any registers while SYNCBUSY.SWRST is asserted will produce a bus error.

Table 14-11. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Access								
Reset								

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
Access								R/W
Reset								0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	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
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 16:0 – IFLTADR[16:0] Instruction ITCM ECC Fault Injection,Address Match Compare
Note: IFLTADR[2:0] are read-only, with fixed value of zero so that the byte address represented by IFLTADR[16:0] is word aligned.

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14.6.10. ITCM Fault Error Capture Address Register

Name: IFLTCAP
Offset: 0x0024
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Note:
1. Writes to this read-only register cause a bus error.

Table 14-12. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	ITCMMASTER[3:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R				
Reset	0	0	0	0				

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
								IFLTADR[16]
Access								R
Reset								0

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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	IFLTADR[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 31:28 – ITCMMASTER[3:0] Host ID of the Requester of the Current Error Access

Value	Description
0b0000	Instruction fetch
0b0001	Data access
0b0010	Vector fetch on automated exception entry
0b0011	AHB client access
0b0100	Debugger access
0b0101	MBIST access
0b1001	Software data access from store queue
0b1011	AHB client access from store queue
0b1100	Debugger access from store queue

Bits 16:0 – IFLTADR[16:0] Instruction TCM ECC Fault Address which Caused the ECC Error.

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14.6.11. ITCM Fault Parity Register

Name: IFLTPAR
Offset: 0x0028
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Note:
1. Writes to this read-only register cause a bus error.

Table 14-13. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
								SECIN[8]
Access								R
Reset								0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	SECIN[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 8:0 – SECIN[8:0] Single Error Parity Bits from ITCM
For Writes SECIN is always zero.
For Reads SECIN is the Single Error Parity bits read from memory.

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14.6.12. ITCM Fault Syndrome Register

Name: IFLTSYN
Offset: 0x002C
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Note:
1. Writes to this read-only register cause a bus error.

Table 14-14. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	ERR2	ERR1						SECSYN8
Access	R	R						R
Reset	0	0						0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	SECSYN7	SECSYN6	SECSYN5	SECSYN4	SECSYN3	SECSYN2	SECSYN1	SECSYN0
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit 15 – ERR2 Double Bit Error

Value	Description
0	Not a Double bit error
1	A Double Bit error

Bit 14 – ERR1 Single Bit Error

Value	Description
0	Not a Single bit error
1	A Single Bit error

Bits 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 – SECSYNn ECC SECDED Error Capture Syndrome Bit n, n = 0..8
ECC SECDED Syndrome bits read at the address defined by IFLTADR.

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14.6.13. DTCM Fault Injection Pointer Register

Name: DFLTPTR
Offset: 0x0030
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write Protection, Enable-Protected

Note:

1. Writes to any registers while SYNCBUSY.SWRST is asserted will produce a bus error.

Table 14-15. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Access								
Reset								

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
		FLT2PTR[6:0]						
Access		R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset		0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Access								
Reset								

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
		FLT1PTR[6:0]						
Access		R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset		0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 22:16 – FLT2PTR[6:0] ECC Fault injection Bit position pointer (for double bit error)
0000000 = Fault injection (bit inversion) occurs on bit 0 of ECC bit order
0000001 = Fault injection (bit inversion) occurs on bit 1 of ECC bit order
*
*
1000111= Fault injection (bit inversion) occurs on bit 38 of ECC bit order
1001000 to 1111111 = No fault injection occurs for bit positions 39-63

Bits 6:0 – FLT1PTR[6:0] ECC Fault injection Bit position pointer (for single/double bit error)
0000000 = Fault injection (bit inversion) occurs on bit 0 of ECC bit order
0000001 = Fault injection (bit inversion) occurs on bit 1 of ECC bit order
*
*
1000111= Fault injection (bit inversion) occurs on bit 38 of ECC bit order
1001000 to 1111111 = No fault injection occurs for bit positions 39-63

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14.6.14. DTCM Fault Injection Address Register

Name: DFLTADR
Offset: 0x0034
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write Protection, Enable-Protected

Note:
1. Writes to any registers while SYNCBUSY.SWRST is asserted will produce a bus error.

Table 14-16. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	D1D0EN							
Access	R/W							
Reset	0							

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

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	FLTADR[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
	FLTADR[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

Bit 31 – D1D0EN Fault Injection D1 or D0 Address Enable

Value	Description
0	Enable Fault injection on D0, for the address
1	Enable Fault injection on D1, for the address

Bits 16:0 – FLTADR[16:0] Instruction ITCM ECC Fault Injection, Address Match Compare
Note: FLTADR[2:0] are read-only, with fixed value of zero so that the byte address represented by FLTADR[16:4] is word aligned.

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14.6.15. DnTCM Fault Error Capture Address Register, n = 0,1

Name: DFLTCAPn
Offset: 0x38 + n*0x10 [n=0..1]
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Note:
1. Writes to this read-only register will produce a bus error.

Table 14-17. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	DTCMMASTER[3:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R				
Reset	0	0	0	0				

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
								FLTADR[16]
Access								R
Reset								0

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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	FLTADR[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 31:28 – DTCMMASTER[3:0] Host ID of the Requester of the Current Error Access

Value	Description
0b0000	Instruction fetch
0b0001	Data access
0b0010	Vector fetch on automated exception entry
0b0011	AHB client access
0b0100	Debugger access
0b0101	MBIST access
0b1001	Software data access from store queue
0b1011	AHB client access from store queue
0b1100	Debugger access from store queue

Bits 16:0 – FLTADR[16:0] Data TCM ECC Fault Address which caused the ECC Error

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14.6.16. DnTCM Fault Parity Register, n = 0,1

Name: DFLTPARn
Offset: 0x3C + n*0x10 [n=0..1]
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Note:

1. Writes to this read-only register will produce a bus error.

Table 14-18. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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								R
Reset								0

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

Bits 8:0 – SECIN[8:0] Single Error Parity Bits from DnTCM, n = 0 or 1
For Writes SECIN is always zero.
For Reads SECIN is the Single Error Parity bits read from memory.

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14.6.17. DnTCM Fault Syndrome Register, n = 0,1

Name: DFLTSYNn
Offset: 0x40 + n*0x10 [n=0..1]
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Note:

1. Writes to this read-only register cause a bus error.

Table 14-19. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	ERR2	ERR1						SECSYN8
Access	R	R						R
Reset	0	0						0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	SECSYN7	SECSYN6	SECSYN5	SECSYN4	SECSYN3	SECSYN2	SECSYN1	SECSYN0
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit 15 – ERR2 Double Bit Error

Value	Description
0	Not a Double bit error
1	A Double Bit error

Bit 14 – ERR1 Single Bit Error

Value	Description
0	Not a Single bit error
1	A Single Bit error

Bits 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 – SECSYNn ECC SECDED Error Capture Syndrome Bit n, n = 0,..8
ECC SECDED Syndrome bits read at the address defined by FLTADR.

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15. Peripheral Access Controller (PAC)

15.1. Overview

The Peripheral Access Controller (PAC) provides an interface for the locking and unlocking of peripheral registers within the device. It reports all violations which occur due to an improper access of a peripheral: write protected access, illegal access, enable protected access, or access when clock synchronization or software reset is on-going. These errors are reported with a unique interrupt flag for each peripheral. The PAC module also reports errors occurring at the client bus level, when an access to a non-existing address is detected.

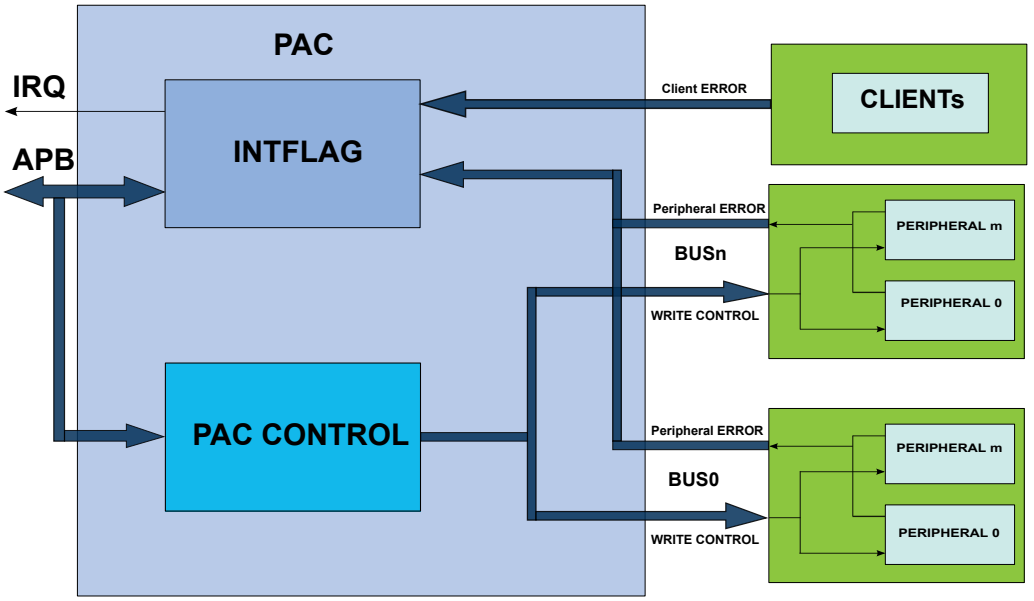
15.2. Features

The following are key features of the PAC module:

- Programmable write protect bit for each peripheral that supports it
- Interrupt generation on access errors to peripherals
  - Write protect error
  - Unused Address
  - Access when clock synchronization is active
  - Access when software reset is on-going
  - Access to reserved memory regions

15.3. Block Diagram

Figure 15-1. PAC Block Diagram



15.4. Peripheral Dependencies

Peripheral Name	Base Address	NVIC IRQ Index: Source	MCLK AXI/APB Clocks Index:Name (1)	PAC Peripheral Peripheral Identifier (PAC.WRCTRL)	Power Domain
PAC	0x4481 0000 (APB B)	35 : Peripheral Access Error (ERR)	AHB: MCLK.CLKMSK0[17] APB: MCLK.CLKMSK0[18]	14	VDDREG

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Note:

1. Register Field: MCLK.CLKMSK{index/32}.MASK[index mod 32].

15.4.1. Debug Operation

When the CPU is halted in Debug mode, write protection of all peripherals is disabled and the PAC continues normal operation.

15.4.2. Register Access Protection

All registers with write access can be write-protected optionally by the Peripheral Access Controller (PAC), except for the following registers:

- Write Control (WRCTRL) register
- AHB Client Bus Interrupt Flag Status and Clear (INTFLAGAHB) register
- Peripheral Interrupt Flag Status and Clear n (INTFLAG A/B/C...) registers

Optional write protection by the Peripheral Access Controller (PAC) is denoted by the "PAC Write Protection" property in each individual register description.

PAC write protection does not apply to accesses through an external debugger.

15.5. Functional Description

15.5.1. Basic Operation

15.5.1.1. Operations

The PAC module allows the user to set, clear, or lock the write protected status of any peripherals. If a peripheral access violation occurs, the Peripheral Interrupt Flag registers (INTFLAGx, x=A, B, or C) are updated to inform the user which peripherals have had access violations. The corresponding Peripheral Write Control Status n register (STATUSx) gives the state of the write protection for all peripherals.

The PAC module also reports any errors occurring at client bus level when an access to a reserved area is detected. AHB Client Bus Interrupt Flag register (INTFLAGAHB) informs the user on the status of the violation in the corresponding client. Refer to AHB Client Bus Errors for details.

15.5.1.2. Peripheral Access Errors

The following events will generate a Peripheral Access Error:

- Protected write: To avoid unexpected writes to a peripheral's registers, each peripheral can be write protected. Only the registers denoted as “PAC Write-Protection” in the module’s data sheet can be protected. If a peripheral is not write protected, write data accesses are performed normally. If a peripheral is write protected and if a write access is attempted, data will not be written and peripheral returns an access error. The corresponding interrupt flag bit in one of the INTFLAGx register will be set.
- Illegal access: Access to an unimplemented register within the module.
- Synchronized write error: For write-synchronized registers an error will be reported if the register is written while a synchronization is ongoing.

When any of the INTFLAGx registers bits are set, an interrupt will be requested if the PAC interrupt enable bit is set.

15.5.1.3. Write Access Protection Management

Peripheral access control can be enabled or disabled by writing to the WRCTRL register. The data written to the WRCTRL register is composed of two fields: WRCTRL.PERID and WRCTRL.KEY. The WRCTRL.PERID is a unique identifier corresponding to a peripheral. The WRCTRL.KEY is a key value that defines the operation to be done on the control access bit. These operations can be “clear protection”, “set protection” and “set and lock protection bit”.

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- The “clear protection” operation will remove the write access protection for the peripheral selected by WRCTRL.PERID. Write accesses are allowed for the registers in this peripheral.
- The “set protection” operation will set the write access protection for the peripheral selected by WRCTRL.PERID. Write accesses are not allowed for the registers with write protection property in this peripheral.
- The “set and lock protection” operation will set the write access protection for the peripheral selected by WRCTRL.PERID and locks the access rights of the selected peripheral registers. The write access protection will only be cleared by a hardware reset.

Any peripheral access control status can be read from a corresponding STATUSn register.

15.5.1.4. Write Access Protection Management Errors

Only word-wise (or register-wise) writes to the WRCTRL register will change the access protection. Other types of accesses will have no effect and will cause a PAC write access error. This error is reported in the INTFLAGA.PAC bit.

The PAC also generates an interrupt on double write clear or double write set operations.

- If a peripheral is write protected and a subsequent set protection or set and lock operation is detected then the PAC returns an error.
- If a peripheral is not protected and a subsequent clear protection operation is detected then the PAC returns an error.
- If a peripheral is write protected and locked and either a clear protection or set protection operation is detected, then the PAC returns an error.

This can be used to ensure that the application follows any write protect with an unprotect and any unprotect with a protect. In applications where the write protect state of a peripheral is manipulated in several contexts, care should be taken so that the contexts do not interfere with each other.

The errors generated while accessing the PAC module registers, for example key error, double protect error, will set the INTFLAGA.PAC flag.

15.5.1.5. AHB Client Bus Errors

The PAC module reports errors occurring at the AHB Client bus level. These errors are generated when an access is performed at an address where no client (bridge or peripheral) is mapped. These errors are reported in the corresponding bits of the INTFLAGAHB register.

15.5.1.6. Generating Events

The PAC module can also generate an event when any of the Interrupt Flag registers bit are set. To enable the PAC event generation, the control bit EVCTRL.ERREO must be set a '1'.

15.5.2. Interrupts

The PAC has the following interrupt source:

- Error (ERR): Indicates that a peripheral access violation occurred in one of the peripherals controlled by the PAC module, or a bridge error occurred in one of the bridges reported by the PAC.
  - This interrupt is a synchronous wake-up source.

The interrupt flag in the Interrupt Flag Status and Clear (INTFLAGAHB and INTFLAGx) registers is set when the interrupt condition occurs. Each interrupt can be individually enabled by writing a '1' to the corresponding bit in the Interrupt Enable Set (INTENSET) register, and disabled by writing a '1' to the corresponding bit in the Interrupt Enable Clear (INTENCLR) register. An interrupt request is generated when the interrupt flag is set and the corresponding interrupt is enabled. The interrupt request remains active until the interrupt flag is cleared, the interrupt is disabled, or the PAC is reset. All interrupt requests from the peripheral are ORed together on system level to generate one combined interrupt request to the NVIC. The user must read the INTFLAGAHB and INTFLAGx registers to determine which interrupt condition is present.

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15.5.3. Events

The PAC can generate the following output event:

- Error (ERR): Generated when one of the interrupt flag registers bits is set

Writing a '1' to an Event Output bit in the Event Control Register (EVCTRL.ERREO) enables the corresponding output event. Writing a '0' to this bit disables the corresponding output event.

15.5.4. Sleep Mode Operation

In Sleep mode, the PAC is kept enabled if an available bus host (CPU, DMA) is running. The PAC will continue to catch access errors from the module and generate interrupts or events.

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15.6. Register Summary

For descriptions and definitions of both Register and bitfield properties, refer to Register Properties.

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x00	WRCTRL	31:24								
		23:16	KEY[7:0]							
		15:8	PERID[15:8]							
		7:0	PERID[7:0]							
0x04	EVCTRL	7:0								ERREO
0x05 ... 0x07	Reserved									
0x08	INTENCLR	7:0								ERR
0x09	INTENSET	7:0								ERR
0x0A ... 0x0F	Reserved									
0x10	INTFLAGAHB	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8				HSUSB1	HSUSB0	SQI1	SQI0	BROMC
		7:0								
0x14	INTFLAGA	31:24	SERCOM8	SERCOM7	SERCOM6	SERCOM5	SERCOM4	SERCOM3	SERCOM2	SERCOM1
		23:16	SERCOM0	EVSYS	BROMC		DMAC	PORT	TRAM	MCRAMC-APB
		15:8	DRMTCM	PAC	EIC	RTC	WDT	FREQM	MCLK	GCLK
		7:0	OSC32KCTRL	OSCCTRL	RSTC	SUPC	PM	FCR-APB	FCW	DSU
0x18	INTFLAGB	31:24					TRNG	SQI1	SQI0	GMAC
		23:16			CAN5	CAN4	CAN3	CAN2	CAN1	CAN0
		15:8	SPI_IXS1	SPI_IXS0	PTC	AC	ADC	TCC9	TCC8	TCC7
		7:0	TCC6	TCC5	TCC4	TCC3	TCC2	TCC1	TCC0	SERCOM9
0x1C	INTFLAGC	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0						MLB		
0x20 ... 0x33	Reserved									
0x34	STATUSA	31:24	SERCOM8	SERCOM7	SERCOM6	SERCOM5	SERCOM4	SERCOM3	SERCOM2	SERCOM1
		23:16	SERCOM0	EVSYS	BROMC		DMAC	PORT	TRAM	MCRAMC-APB
		15:8	DRMTCM	PAC	EIC	RTC	WDT	FREQM	MCLK	GCLK
		7:0	OSC32KCTRL	OSCCTRL	RSTC	SUPC	PM	FCR-APB	FCW	DSU
0x38	STATUSB	31:24					TRNG	SQI1	SQI0	GMAC
		23:16			CAN5	CAN4	CAN3	CAN2	CAN1	CAN0
		15:8	SPI_IXS1	SPI_IXS0	PTC	AC	ADC	TCC9	TCC8	TCC7
		7:0	TCC6	TCC5	TCC4	TCC3	TCC2	TCC1	TCC0	SERCOM9
0x3C	STATUSC	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0						MLB		

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15.6.1. Write Control

Name: WRCTRL
Offset: 0x00
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: –

Table 15-1. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Access								
Reset								

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	KEY[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

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	PERID[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
	PERID[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 23:16 – KEY[7:0] Peripheral Access Control Key
These bits define the peripheral access control key:

Value	Name	Description
0x0	OFF	No action
0x1	CLEAR	Clear the peripheral write control
0x2	SET	Set the peripheral write control
0x3	LOCK	Set and lock the peripheral write control until the next hardware reset

Bits 15:0 – PERID[15:0] Peripheral Identifier
The PERID represents the peripheral whose control is changed using the WRCTRL.KEY.

Table 15-2. PERID Values

Peripheral	PERID	Status Bit	INTFLAG bit
DSU	0	STATUSA[0]	INTFLAGA[0]
FCW	1	STATUSA[1]	INTFLAGA[1]
FCR-APB	2	STATUSA[2]	INTFLAGA[2]
FCR-AHB0		N/A	INTFLAGAHB[0]
FCR-AHB1		N/A	INTFLAGAHB[1]
FCR-AHB2		N/A	INTFLAGAHB[2]
FCR-AHB3		N/A	INTFLAGAHB[3]

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Table 15-2. PERID Values (continued)

Peripheral	PERID	Status Bit	INTFLAG bit
PM	3	STATUSA[3]	INTFLAGA[3]
SUPC	4	STATUSA[4]	INTFLAGA[4]
RSTC	5	STATUSA[5]	INTFLAGA[5]
OSCCTRL	6	STATUSA[6]	INTFLAGA[6]
OSC32KCTRL	7	STATUSA[7]	INTFLAGA[7]
GCLK	8	STATUSA[8]	INTFLAGA[8]
MCLK	9	STATUSA[9]	INTFLAGA[9]
FREQM	10	STATUSA[10]	INTFLAGA[10]
WDT	11	STATUSA[11]	INTFLAGA[11]
RTC	12	STATUSA[12]	INTFLAGA[12]
EIC	13	STATUSA[13]	INTFLAGA[13]
PAC	14	STATUSA[14]	INTFLAGA[14]
DRMTCM	15	STATUSA[15]	INTFLAGA[15]
MCRAMC-APB	16	STATUSA[16]	INTFLAGA[16]
MCRAMC-AHB0		N/A	INTFLAGAHB[4]
MCRAMC-AHB1		N/A	INTFLAGAHB[5]
MCRAMC-AHB2		N/A	INTFLAGAHB[6]
MCRAMC-AHB3		N/A	INTFLAGAHB[7]
TRAM	17	STATUSA[17]	INTFLAGA[17]
PORT	18	STATUSA[18]	INTFLAGA[18]
DMAC	19	STATUSA[19]	INTFLAGA[19]
BROMC	21	STATUSA[21]	INTFLAGA[21], INTFLAGAHB[8]
EVSYS	22	STATUSA[22]	INTFLAGA[22]
SERCOM0	23	STATUSA[23]	INTFLAGA[23]
SERCOM1	24	STATUSA[24]	INTFLAGA[24]
SERCOM2	25	STATUSA[25]	INTFLAGA[25]
SERCOM3	26	STATUSA[26]	INTFLAGA[26]
SERCOM4	27	STATUSA[27]	INTFLAGA[27]
SERCOM5	28	STATUSA[28]	INTFLAGA[28]
SERCOM6	29	STATUSA[29]	INTFLAGA[29]
SERCOM7	30	STATUSA[30]	INTFLAGA[30]
SERCOM8	31	STATUSA[31]	INTFLAGA[31]
SERCOM9	32	STATUSB[0]	INTFLAGB[0]
TCC0	33	STATUSB[1]	INTFLAGB[1]
TCC1	34	STATUSB[2]	INTFLAGB[2]
TCC2	35	STATUSB[3]	INTFLAGB[3]
TCC3	36	STATUSB[4]	INTFLAGB[4]
TCC4	37	STATUSB[5]	INTFLAGB[5]
TCC5	38	STATUSB[6]	INTFLAGB[6]
TCC6	39	STATUSB[7]	INTFLAGB[7]
TCC7	40	STATUSB[8]	INTFLAGB[8]
TCC8	41	STATUSB[9]	INTFLAGB[9]
TCC9	42	STATUSB[10]	INTFLAGB[10]
ADC	43	STATUSB[11]	INTFLAGB[11]
AC	44	STATUSB[12]	INTFLAGB[12]
PTC	45	STATUSB[13]	INTFLAGB[13]
SPI_IXS0	46	STATUSB[14]	INTFLAGB[14]
SPI_IXS1	47	STATUSB[15]	INTFLAGB[15]
CAN0	48	STATUSB[16]	INTFLAGB[16]
CAN1	49	STATUSB[17]	INTFLAGB[17]
CAN2	50	STATUSB[18]	INTFLAGB[18]
CAN3	51	STATUSB[19]	INTFLAGB[19]

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Table 15-2. PERID Values (continued)

Peripheral	PERID	Status Bit	INTFLAG bit
CAN4	52	STATUSB[20]	INTFLAGB[20]
CAN5	53	STATUSB[21]	INTFLAGB[21]
RSVD -	54	STATUSB[22]	INTFLAGB[22]
RSVD	55	STATUSB[23]	INTFLAGB[23]
GMAC	56	STATUSB[24]	INTFLAGB[24]
SQI0	57	STATUSB[25]	INTFLAGAHB[9]
SQI1	58	STATUSB[26]	INTFLAGAHB[10]
TRNG	59	STATUSB[27]	INTFLAGB[27]
SDHC0	60	STATUSB[28]	INTFLAGB[28]
SDHC1	61	STATUSB[29]	INTFLAGB[29]
HSUSB0	62	N/A	INTFLAGAHB[11]
HSUSB1	63	N/A	INTFLAGAHB[12]
EBI	64	N/A	INTFLAGAHB[13]
RSVD	65	N/A	N/A
MLB	66	STATUSC[2]	INTFLAGC[2]
NVMWFT	68	STATUSC[4]	INTFLAGC[4]
MBIST	69	STATUSC[5]	INTFLAGC[5]
CM7-AHBS		N/A	INTFLAGAHB[15]

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15.6.2. Event Control

Name: EVCTRL
Offset: 0x04
Reset: 0x00
Property: -

Table 15-3. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

Bit 0 – ERREO Peripheral Access Error Event Output
This bit indicates if the Peripheral Access Error Event Output is enabled or disabled. When enabled, an event will be generated when one of the interrupt flag registers bits (INTFLAGAHB, INTFLAGn) is set:

Value	Description
0	Peripheral Access Error Event Output is disabled.
1	Peripheral Access Error Event Output is enabled.

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15.6.3. Interrupt Enable Clear

Name: INTENCLR
Offset: 0x08
Reset: 0x00
Property: PAC Write-Protection

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).

Table 15-4. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

Bit 0 – ERR Peripheral Access Error Interrupt Disable
This bit indicates that the Peripheral Access Error Interrupt is enabled and an interrupt request will be generated when one of the interrupt flag registers bits (INTFLAGAHB, INTFLAGn) is set:
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit will clear the Peripheral Access Error Interrupt Enable bit and disables the corresponding interrupt request.

Value	Description
0	Peripheral Access Error interrupt is disabled.
1	Peripheral Access Error interrupt is enabled.

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15.6.4. Interrupt Enable Set

Name: INTENSET
Offset: 0x09
Reset: 0x00
Property: PAC Write-Protection

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

Table 15-5. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

Bit 0 – ERR Peripheral Access Error Interrupt Enable
This bit indicates that the Peripheral Access Error Interrupt is enabled and an interrupt request will be generated when one of the interrupt flag registers bits (INTFLAGAHB, INTFLAGn) is set:
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit will set the Peripheral Access Error Interrupt Enable bit and enables the corresponding interrupt request.

Value	Description
0	Peripheral Access Error interrupt is disabled.
1	Peripheral Access Error interrupt is enabled.

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15.6.5. AHB Client Bus Interrupt Flag Status and Clear

Name: INTFLAGAHB
Offset: 0x10
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

This flag is set when an access error is detected by the CLIENT n, and will generate an interrupt request if INTENCLR/SET.ERR is '1'.

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

Writing a '1' to this bit will clear the corresponding INTFLAGAHB interrupt flag.

Table 15-6. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
				HSUSB1	HSUSB0	SQI1	SQI0	BROMC
Access				R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset				0	0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Access								
Reset								

Bits 11, 12 – HSUSB High-Speed Universal Bus
See Note 2 above.

Bits 9, 10 – SQI Serial Quad Interface
See Note 2 above.

Bit 8 – BROMC Boot ROM Controller

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15.6.6. Peripheral Interrupt Flag Status and Clear A

Name: INTFLAGA
Offset: 0x14
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Note: Subsequent to an interrupt flag being cleared, the flag must be read back to verify the clear before exiting the ISR. Failure to do this can result in duplicate interrupts.

This flag is set when a Peripheral Access Error occurs while accessing the peripheral associated with the respective INTFLAGA bit. An interrupt request is generated if INTENCLR/SET.ERR is one.

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

Writing a '1' to this bit will clear the corresponding INTFLAGA interrupt flag.

Table 15-7. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	SERCOM8	SERCOM7	SERCOM6	SERCOM5	SERCOM4	SERCOM3	SERCOM2	SERCOM1
Access	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	SERCOM0	EVSYS	BROMC		DMAC	PORT	TRAM	MCRAMC-APB
Access	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS		R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS
Reset	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	DRMTCM	PAC	EIC	RTC	WDT	FREQM	MCLK	GCLK
Access	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	OSC32KCTRL	OSCCTRL	RSTC	SUPC	PM	FCR-APB	FCW	DSU
Access	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 – SERCOMx Interrupt Flag for SERCOMx, x=0,1,...8
For SERCOM8 see Note 3.
For SERCOM6, see note 2.
For SERCOM5 and SERCOM4 see Note 1.

Bit 22 – EVSYS Event System

Bit 21 – BROMC Boot ROM Controller

Bit 19 – DMAC Direct Memory Access Controller

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Bit 18 – PORT PORT General Purpose Pin I/O Controller

Bit 17 – TRAM Trust RAM

Bit 16 – MCRAMC-APB System RAM

Bit 15 – DRMTCM Data Tightly Coupled Memory

Bit 14 – PAC Peripheral Access Controller

Bit 13 – EIC External Interrupt Controller

Bit 12 – RTC Real-Time Clock

Bit 11 – WDT Watch Dog Timer

Bit 10 – FREQM Frequency Meter

Bit 9 – MCLK Main Clock

Bit 8 – GCLK Generic Clock Controller

Bit 7 – OSC32KCTRL 32K Oscillator Controller

Bit 6 – OSCCTRL Oscillator Controller

Bit 5 – RSTC Reset Controller

Bit 4 – SUPC Startup Power Controller

Bit 3 – PM Interrupt Flag for the Power Manager

Bit 2 – FCR-APB Flash Addresses

Bit 1 – FCW Flash Write Controller

Bit 0 – DSU Device Service Unit

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15.6.7. Peripheral Interrupt Flag Status and Clear B

Name: INTFLAGB
Offset: 0x18
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Note: Subsequent to an interrupt flag being cleared, the flag must be read back to verify the clear before exiting the ISR. Failure to do this can result in duplicate interrupts.

This flag is set when a Peripheral Access Error occurs while accessing the peripheral associated with the respective INTFLAGB bit. An interrupt request is generated if INTENCLR/SET.ERR is '1'.

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

Writing a '1' to this bit will clear the corresponding INTFLAGB interrupt flag.

Table 15-8. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
					TRNG	SQI1	SQI0	GMAC
Access					R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS
Reset					0	0	0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
			CAN5	CAN4	CAN3	CAN2	CAN1	CAN0
Access			R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS
Reset			0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	SPI_IXS1	SPI_IXS0	PTC	AC	ADC	TCC9	TCC8	TCC7
Access	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	TCC6	TCC5	TCC4	TCC3	TCC2	TCC1	TCC0	SERCOM9
Access	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit 27 – TRNG True Random Number Generator

Bits 25, 26 – SQIx Serial Quad Interface x = 0,1
See Note 2.

Bit 24 – GMAC Gigabit Media Access Controller

Bits 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 – CANx Controller Area Network, x = 0,1,..5
For CAN4 and CAN5 see Note 2.
For CAN2 and CAN3 see Note 1.

Bits 14, 15 – SPI_IXS Serial Peripheral Interface

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Bit 13 – PTC Peripheral Touch Interface

Bit 12 – AC Analog Comparator

Bit 11 – ADC Analog-to-Digital Converter

Bits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 – TCCx Timer Counter Controller, x = 0,1,...9

Bit 0 – SERCOM9 Serial Communications
See Note 3.

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15.6.8. Peripheral Interrupt Flag Status and Clear C

Name: INTFLAGC
Offset: 0x1C
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Note: Subsequent to an interrupt flag being cleared, the flag must be read back to verify the clear before exiting the ISR. Failure to do this can result in duplicate interrupts.

This flag is set when a Peripheral Access Error occurs while accessing the peripheral associated with the respective INTFLAGC bit. An interrupt request is generated if INTENCLR/SET.ERR is '1'.

Writing a '0' to these bits has no effect.

Writing a '1' to these bits clears the corresponding INTFLAGC interrupt flag.

Table 15-9. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
						MLB		
Access						R/W		
Reset						0		

Bit 2 – MLB Media Local Bus

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15.6.9. Peripheral Write Protection Status A

Name: STATUSA
Offset: 0x34
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Reading the STATUSA register returns the peripheral write protection status of the indicated peripherals:

0 Peripheral is not write protected.

1 Peripheral is write protected.

Table 15-10. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	SERCOM8	SERCOM7	SERCOM6	SERCOM5	SERCOM4	SERCOM3	SERCOM2	SERCOM1
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
	SERCOM0	EVSYS	BROMC		DMAC	PORT	TRAM	MCRAMC-APB
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W		R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	DRMTCM	PAC	EIC	RTC	WDT	FREQM	MCLK	GCLK
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
	OSC32KCTRL	OSCCTRL	RSTC	SUPC	PM	FCR-APB	FCW	DSU
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 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 – SERCOMx x=0,1,...8
For SERCOM8 see Note 3.
For SERCOM6 see Note 2.
For SERCOM4 and SERCOM5 see Note 1.

Bit 22 – EVSYS Event System

Bit 21 – BROMC Boot ROM Controller

Bit 19 – DMAC Direct Memory Access Controller

Bit 18 – PORT Peripheral PORT Write Protection Status

Bit 17 – TRAM Trust RAM

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Bit 16 – MCRAMC-APB System RAM

Bit 15 – DRMTCM Data Tightly Coupled Memory

Bit 14 – PAC Peripheral PAC Write Protection Status

Bit 13 – EIC Peripheral EIC Write Protection Status

Bit 12 – RTC Peripheral RTC Write Protection Status

Bit 11 – WDT Peripheral WDT Write Protection Status

Bit 10 – FREQM Peripheral FREQM Write Protection Status

Bit 9 – MCLK Peripheral MCLK Write Protection Status

Bit 8 – GCLK Peripheral GCLK Write Protection Status

Bit 7 – OSC32KCTRL Peripheral OSC32KCTRL Write Protection Status

Bit 6 – OSCCTRL Peripheral OSCCTRL Write Protection Status

Bit 5 – RSTC Peripheral RSTC Write Protection Status

Bit 4 – SUPC Peripheral SUPC Write Protection Status

Bit 3 – PM Peripheral PM Write Protection Status

Bit 2 – FCR-APB Peripheral PAC Protection Status for the FCR-APB

Bit 1 – FCW Peripheral PAC Protection Status for the FCW

Bit 0 – DSU Peripheral PAC Protection Status for the DSU

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15.6.10. Peripheral Write Protection Status B

Name: STATUSB
Offset: 0x38
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Reading the STATUSB register returns the peripheral write protection status of the indicated peripherals:

0 Peripheral is not write protected.

1 Peripheral is write protected.

Table 15-11. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
					TRNG	SQI1	SQI0	GMAC
Access					R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset					0	0	0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
			CAN5	CAN4	CAN3	CAN2	CAN1	CAN0
Access			R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset			0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	SPI_IXS1	SPI_IXS0	PTC	AC	ADC	TCC9	TCC8	TCC7
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
	TCC6	TCC5	TCC4	TCC3	TCC2	TCC1	TCC0	SERCOM9
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 27 – TRNG Peripheral TRNG Write Protection Status

Bits 25, 26 – SQIx Peripheral SQIx Write Protection Status, x = 0,1
For SQI1 see Note 2.

Bit 24 – GMAC Peripheral GMAC Write Protection Status

Bits 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 – CANx Write Protection Status, x = 0,1,..5
For CAN4 and CAN5 see Note 2.
For CAN2 and CAN3 see Note 1.

Bits 14, 15 – SPI_IXS Peripheral SPI Write Protection Status

Bit 13 – PTC Peripheral PTC Write Protection Status

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Bit 12 – AC Peripheral AC Write Protection Status

Bit 11 – ADC Peripheral ADC Write Protection Status

Bits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 – TCCx Peripheral TCC Write Protection Status, x = 0,1,...9

Bit 0 – SERCOM9 Peripheral SERCOM Write Protection Status
See Note 3.

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15.6.11. Peripheral Write Protection Status C

Name: STATUSC
Offset: 0x3C
Reset: 0x000000
Property: -

Reading the STATUSC register returns the peripheral write protection status of the indicated peripherals:

0 Peripheral is not write protected.

1 Peripheral is write protected.

Table 15-12. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
						MLB		
Access						R/W		
Reset						0		

Bit 2 – MLB Interrupt Flag for MLB

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16. Device Service Unit (DSU)

16.1. Overview

The Device Service Unit (DSU) provides a means to detect debugger probes. This enables the Arm Debug Access Port (DAP) to have control over multiplexed debug pads and CPU reset. The DSU also provides system-level services to debug adapters in an Arm debug system. It implements a CoreSight Debug ROM that provides device identification as well as identification of other debug components within the system. Therefore, it complies with the Arm Peripheral Identification specification.

The DSU also provides system services to applications that need memory testing, as required for IEC60730 Class B compliance, for example. The DSU can be accessed simultaneously by a debugger and the CPU, as it is connected on the High-Speed Bus Matrix.

The DSU implements communication channels between the device and external tools which can be used at boot time to make use of Boot ROM services.

16.2. Features

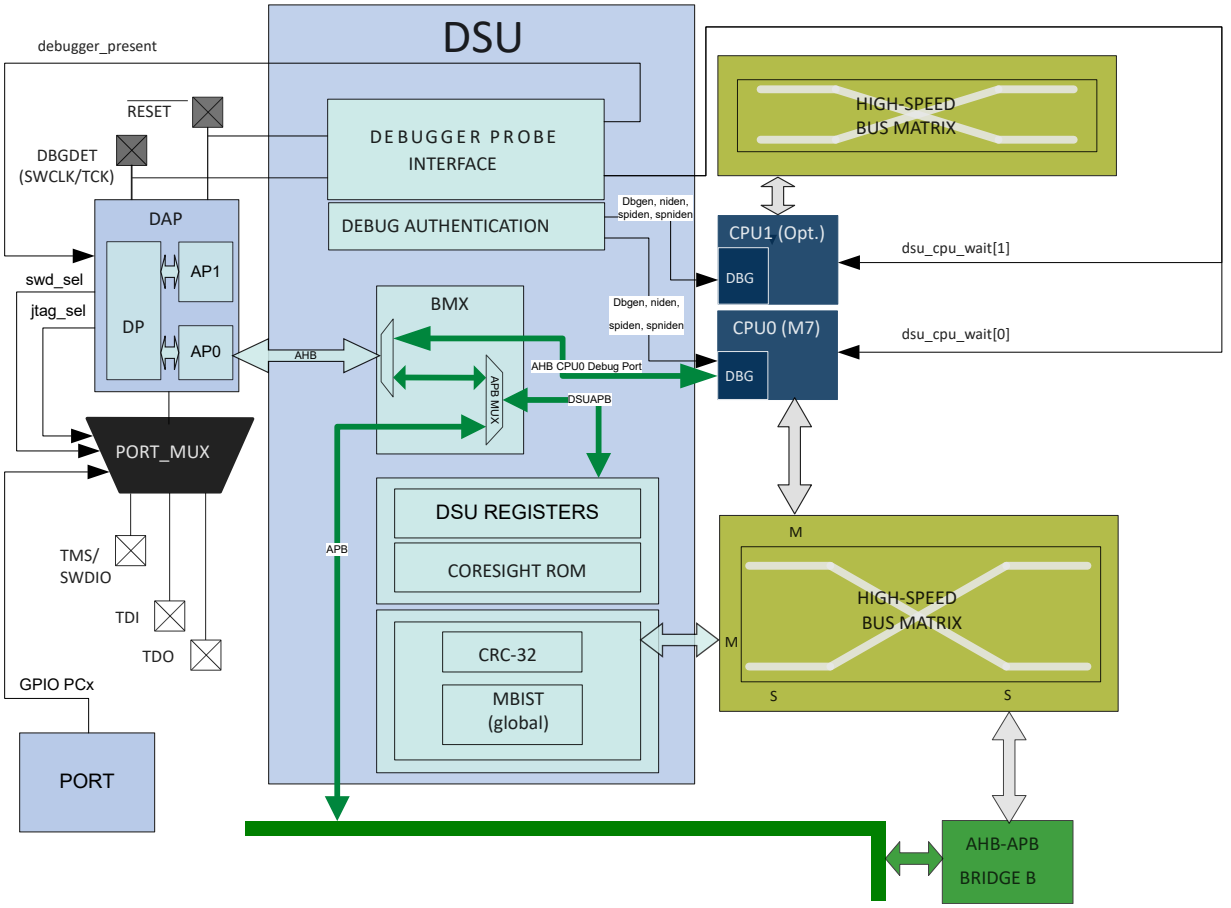
The following are key features of the DSU module:

- Arm® CoreSight™ compliant device identification
- Microchip device identification
- CPU reset extension
- Debugger probe detection (Cold-Plugging and Hot-Plugging)
- Two Debug Communication Channels (DCC[0,1] with DMA signaling)
- Two Boot Communication Channels (BCC[0,1])
- Supports Debug Authentication and non-secure debug
- Support for M7 CPU
- Onboard (global) memory built-in self-test (MBIST)
- 32-bit cyclic redundancy check (CRC32)

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16.3. Block Diagram

Figure 16-1. DSU Block Diagram



16.4. Signal Description

The DSU uses these signals to function.

Signal Name	Type	Description
$\overline{\text{RESET}}$	Digital Input	External Reset
SWCLK	Digital Input	Serial Wire Debug (SWD) clock
SWDIO	Digital I/O	Serial Wire Debug (SWD) bidirectional data pin
TCK	Digital Input	JTAG Test Clock
TMS	Digital Input	JTAG Test Mode Select
TDI	Digital Input	JTAG Test Data In
TDO	Digital Output	JTAG Test Data Out

Notes:

1. By default the Debug Port (DP) starts in JTAG mode after Power-on Reset, but it can switch to Single Wire Debug (SWD) mode using the Arm JTAG to SWD switching sequence.
2. Any I/O pins being used for SWD/JTAG functions should not be configured for Open Drain operation.

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16.5. Peripheral Dependencies

Peripheral Name	Base Address	NVIC IRQ Index:Source	MCLK AXI/APB Clocks Index:Name [1]	GCLK Peripheral Channel Index:Clock Name	PAC Peripheral Peripheral Identifier (PAC.WRCTRL)	DMA Trigger Index:Source (DMAC.CHCTRLBk)	Power Domain
DSU	0X4400 0000 (APB A)	NA	AHB: MCLK.CLKMSK0[0] APB: MCLK.CLKMSK0[1]	NA	0	2 : Debug Com Channel 0 (DCC0) 3 : Debug Com Channel 1 (DCC1)	VDDREG

Note:

1. Register Field: MCLK.CLKMSK{index/32}.MASK[index mod 32].

16.6. Indexing

The DSU can service up to two CPUs: CPU0 is the device's M7 core. CPU1 is for an optional coprocessor.

16.7. Debug Operation

16.7.1. Principle of Operation

The DSU monitors the presence of a debugger to control appropriately on-chip resources when a debugger is attached to the device. The following are two attachment methods with different properties discussed later:

- Cold-plugging: Attachment when external reset is asserted.
- Hot-plugging: Attachment when external reset is not asserted.

A debugger presence has several effects on the device:

- Assigns JTAG or SWD pads to the Debug Port (DP) by controlling the port mux
- Enables Access Ports
- Extends the device CPUs reset phases

The DSU also implements Boot Communication Channels to enable communication with the device's Boot ROM. For additional information on the Arm debug components, refer to the Arm "Debug Interface v5 Architecture Specification" document.

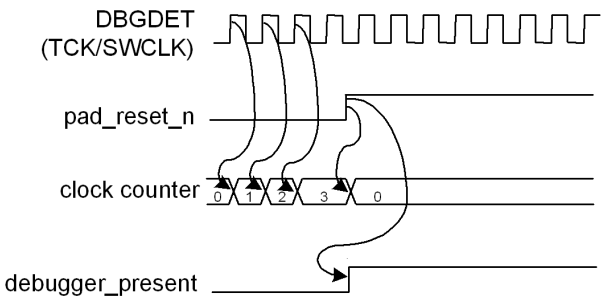
16.7.2. Debugger Probe Detection

16.7.2.1. Cold Plugging

Cold-Plugging is the detection of a debugger when the external reset is asserted ($\overline{\text{RESET}}$ pulled low). As shown in the following figure, a cold-plugging is detected when at least 3 TCK/SWCLK pin rising edges are detected while $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ is asserted. The detector state is updated upon a $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ pin rising edge. The Cold-Plugging detection is reset by a Power-on Reset or external reset. At startup, the TCK/SWCLK pin is internally pulled up to avoid false detection of a debugger when this pin is left unconnected on the application board. Cold-plugging detection is available once pads are correctly powered after a power-reset. If DAL.CPU0 equals 0 or 3, then Cold-Plugging is the only way to detect a debugger probe, hence the external reset timing must be longer than the power-reset timing. If external reset is de-asserted before power-reset release, the user must retry the cold-plugging procedure until it gets connected to the device.

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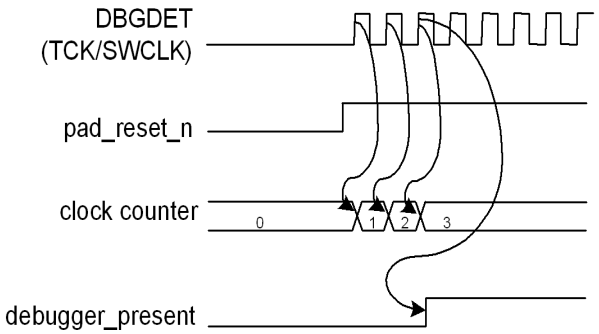
Figure 16-2. Cold-Plugging Timing Diagram



16.7.2.2. Hot Plugging

Hot-Plugging is the detection of a debugger probe when the external reset pin is not asserted. As shown in the following figure, Hot-Plugging is detected when at least 3 TCK/SWCLK pin rising edges are detected while $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ is not asserted. The hot-plugging detector is reset by a power-reset or a an external reset. The module assumes that the TCK/SWCLK function is controlled by the PORT and defaults to the Debug Port (DP) when any reset asserts. Any change to the PORT TCK/SWCLK pad configuration disables the hot-plugging detection immediately until a power-reset or external reset occurs. Therefore no debugger can connect after such configuration. Moreover, for security reasons, Hot-Plugging is not available when DAL.CPU0 equals to 0 or 3. Availability of the Hot-Plugging feature can be read from the Hot-Plugging Enable bit of the Status B register (STATUSB.HPE).

Figure 16-3. Hot-Plugging Detection Timing Diagram



16.7.2.3. Debugger Probe Detection Conditions and Effects

The presence of a debugger probe is detected when either Hot-Plugging or Cold-Plugging is detected when STATUS.APDIS = 0, that is, when access ports are not disabled. When STATUSB.APDIS = 1, that is, when access ports are disabled:

- STATUSB.DBGPRES, STATUSB.HPE always read as '0'
- If CPUx is present, STATUSA.CRSTEXTx and STATUSA.BREXTx always read as '0'

Effects of a debugger detection are:

- PORT MUX JTAG or SWD functions are selected depending on the Debug Port (DP) selected protocol. These functions have a higher priority than the GPIO function controlled by the PORT module. User code cannot reclaim the pads that are claimed by the DP from that point on by configuring the PORT. The number of pads claimed by the DP depends on the DP selected protocol (JTAG or SWD). The DP starts in JTAG mode after a power-reset (TCK, TMS, TDI, TDO are claimed in this case) but can switch to SWD mode using the Arm JTAG to SWD switching sequence (the SWCLK and SWDIO pads only are claimed by the DP in this case).
- Access ports are enabled. Trying to access an access port register from the DP when it is disabled returns a DP fault (sets the DP sticky error bit).

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- The Debugger Present bit of the Status B register (STATUSB.DBGPRES) reads one
- Extends the CPU reset (only with cold-plugging)

Note: Once in SWD mode it is possible to switch back to JTAG mode using the ARM SWD to JTAG switching sequence.

16.7.3. CPU Reset Extension

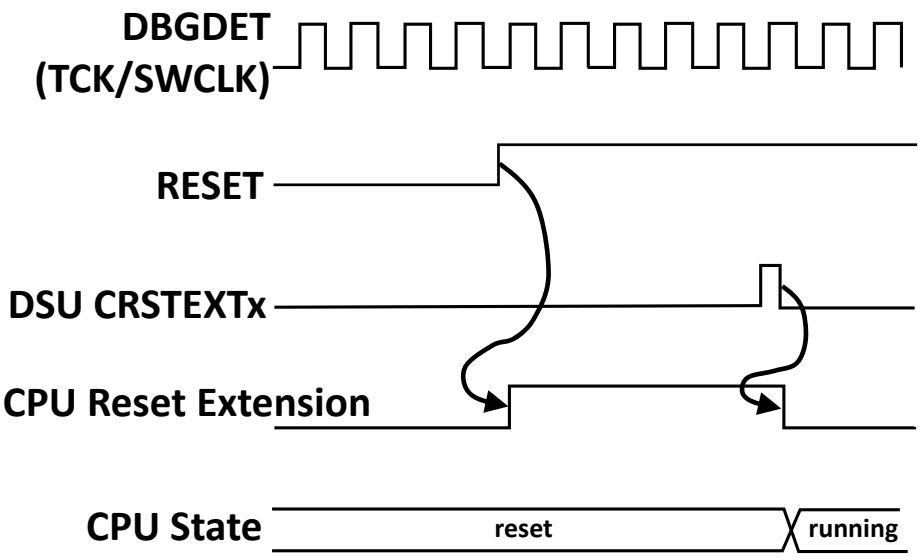
"CPU reset extension" refers to the extension of the reset phase of the device's CPU core(s) when a debugger connects with the cold-plugging procedure. This ensures that when a debugger connects:

- The CPU is not executing code at startup
- The device is in a safe and in a known state (reset)

For security reasons, the hot-plugging method is not allowed when CPU0.DAL=0. Cold-plugging must be used in this case.

For each CPU held in the reset extension phase, the CPU Reset Extension bits of the Status A register (STATUSA.CRSTEXTx) reads one. To release CPUx from reset, write a '1' in STATUSA.CRSTEXTx. STATUSA.CRSTEXTx will then be cleared. More than one CPU can be released at a time. (Writing a '0' to STATUSA.CRSTEXTx has no effect.) Releasing the "CPU reset extension" is possible for all DAL.CPUx levels. Each CPU then executes its Boot ROM. The host CPU (CPU 0) Boot ROM implements security checks at startup. It is not possible to access the bus system until the Boot ROM has performed these security checks.

Figure 16-4. Typical CPU Reset Extension Set and Clear Timing Diagram



16.7.4. Boot Communication Channels

Boot Communication Channels allow communication between a debug adapter and the Host CPU executing the Host Boot ROM at startup. The Host Boot ROM implements system level commands.

16.8. Multi-Processor Support

The DSU can support 2 CPU cores, referred to as CPU0, CPU1. Each CPU connects a different bus system. The DAP implements one MEMory Access Port (MEM-AP) per CPU and allows debug tools to access each CPU's bus system. Debug tools must select the correct MEM-AP at the debug port level depending on the targeted bus system.

- MEM-AP0 is disabled (by decreasing order of priority) when:

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  - STATUSB.APDIS is high
  - CPU0.DAL = 0 and no cold-plugging detected.

Once enabled, MEM-AP0 always has access to the DSU external space to enable communications between the device and external tools.

- MEM-AP1 is disabled when:
  - STATUSB.APDIS is high
  - When STATUSB.DBGPRES = 0
  - when their respective DAL.CPU1 level is not equal to 2.

16.9. Programming

For each bus system, programming the Flash or RAM memories is only possible when the debugger access level is sufficient to access the desired resource. If MEM-APx is selected by the DP and if DAL.CPUx is equal to:

- 0x2: debugger can access all areas in the CPU bus system.
- 0x0: If the debugger targets the MEM-AP0 then it can only access the DSU external address space making it possible to communicate with the Boot ROM after reset. If debugger targets the MEM-AP1 then all transactions results in a DAP fault.

A typical programming procedure, when DAL.CPUx=0x2, is presented below:

1. At power-up, $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ is driven low by a debugger. The on-chip regulator holds the system in a POR state until the input supply is above the POR threshold. The system continues to be held in this static state until all the internally regulated supplies have reached a safe operating state.
2. The Power Manager (PM) starts, clocks are switched to the slow clock (Core Clock, System Clock, Flash Clock and any Bus Clocks that do not have clock gate control). Internal resets are maintained due to the external reset.
3. The debugger generates at least 3 SWCLK clock cycles while $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ is asserted. $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ is then released, resulting in a debugger Cold-Plugging procedure.
4. The debugger generates a clock signal on the SWCLK pin, the Debug Access Port (DAP) receives a clock.
5. If x = 0 go to 6 otherwise go to 10.
6. CPU 0 executes its Boot ROM.
7. It is recommended to issue a chip-erase (supported by the Boot ROM) to ensure that the Flash is fully erased prior to programming.
8. If the operation issued above was accepted and has completed successfully then DAL.CPU0 equals 0x2 therefore programming is available through the MEM-AP 0.
9. After the operation is completed, the chip can be restarted either by asserting $\overline{\text{RESET}}$, toggling power, or sending a command to the Boot ROM to jump to the NVM code. Make sure that the SWCLK clock is stopped while asserting $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ to prevent entering again the cold-plugging procedure.
   End of procedure for CPU 0.
10. CPU1 executes its Boot ROM, DAL.CPU1 is updated during this process.
11. If DAL.CPU1 is locked, unlock it using Boot ROM1 challenge/response features.
12. If DAL.CPU1 equals 0x2 then programming is available through the MEM-AP 1.
13. After the operation is completed, the chip can be restarted either by asserting $\overline{\text{RESET}}$, toggling power, or sending a command to the Host Boot ROM to jump to the NVM code. Make sure that the SWCLK pin is high when releasing $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ to prevent entering again the cold-plugging procedure.

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End of procedure for CPU 1.

16.10. Security Enforcement

Security enforcement aims at protecting intellectual property, it consists of the following:

- Restricting access to access ports depending on the debugger access level and APDIS fuse configuration.
- Restricting access to internal memories from external tools depending on the debugger access level.

The security at the Debug Access Port x level is enforced by setting the Debugger Access Level x bits in the DAL register (DAL.CPUx) to a value lower than 0x2. The DAL.CPUx setting can be elevated using Boot ROM commands depending on the Boot ROM user configuration, refer to chip-erase and Challenge/Response features in the “Boot ROM” chapter. When DAL.CPU0 is equal to 0 or 3, read/write accesses using the MEM-AP0 are limited to the DSU external address range and DSU commands are restricted. When issuing a (Host) Boot ROM Chip-Erase, sensitive Host information is erased from volatile memory and Flash. For more information about the (Host) Boot ROM features, such as the chip-erase, refer to the Boot ROM chapter. When x>0 and DAL.CPUx is equal to 0 all accesses to the MEM-APx are disabled.

The DSU implements an internal bus matrix which routes all AHB-AP0 accesses directed to the DSU address space directly to the DSU APB interface. Other access are routed to the CPU0 debug port. (See the DSU Block Diagram.)

The DSU also implements a Debug Authentication module that controls each AP and CPU debug feature depending on the CPU’s DAL level. When STATUSB.APDIS=1 all MEM-AP instances are disabled (DP access to the MEM-AP registers are still permitted but a DAP fault is returned when a AHB transfer is attempted). When STATUSB.APDIS = 0 and DAL.CPUx=0, the CPUx AHB debug port doesn’t accept debug transactions, any MEM-APx transaction returns a bus error which translates to an ARM DP sticky error bit (refer to the Arm Debug Interface v5 Architecture Specification on www.arm.com).

The DSU APB interface address space is divided as follows:

- The first 0x100 bytes form the internal address range.
- The next 0x1F00 bytes form the external address range.

Transactions initiated by a debug adapter are denoted as external transactions. All transactions directed to the CPU0 bus system go through the DSU Bus Matrix (BMX) which:

- Allows access to the full address space when DAL>0.
- Restricts accesses to the DSU external space when DAL= 0.

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Figure 16-5. APB Memory Mapping

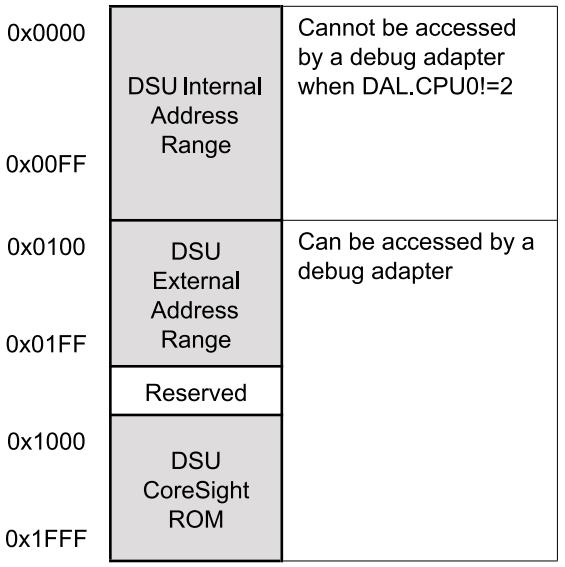


Table 16-1. MEM-AP0 Access Rights Depending on DAL.CPU0

Regions	DAL.CPU0 (STATUSB.APDIS=0)			
	0 (3)	1	2	3
PPB or IOBUS	N	Y(1)	Y	N
DSU internal address space	N	N(2)	Y	N
DSU external address space	Y	Y	Y	Y
Other	N	Y	Y	N

Notes:

1. Refer to Arm v8m debug documentation for detailed information on PPB and IOBUS access restrictions.
2. When DAL.CPU0 = 1 DAP transfers are always non-secure. The internal address space is accessible only by secure hosts. DAP transactions will propagate to the DSU APB interface but will be ignored and STATUSA.PERR will be set.
3. MEM-AP0 is disabled until cold-plugging occurs.

Some features not activated by APB transactions are not available when the device is protected:

Table 16-2. Feature Availability Under Protection

Features	DAL.CPU0			
	0	1	2	3
CPU Reset Extension	Y	Y	Y	Y
Clear CPU Reset Extension	Y	Y	Y	Y
Debugger Cold-Plugging	Y	Y	Y	Y
Debugger Hot-Plugging	N	Y	Y	N

16.11. Device Identification

Device identification relies on the ARM CoreSight component identification scheme, which allows the chip to be identified as a Microchip device implementing a DSU. The DSU contains identification registers to differentiate the device.

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16.11.1. CoreSight Identification

A system-level ArmCoreSight ROM table is present in the device to identify the vendor and the chip identification method. Its address is provided in the MEM-AP BASE register inside the Arm Debug Access Port. The CoreSight ROM implements a 64-bit conceptual ID composed as follows from the PID0 to PID7 CoreSight ROM Table registers:

Figure 16-6. Conceptual 64-bit Peripheral ID

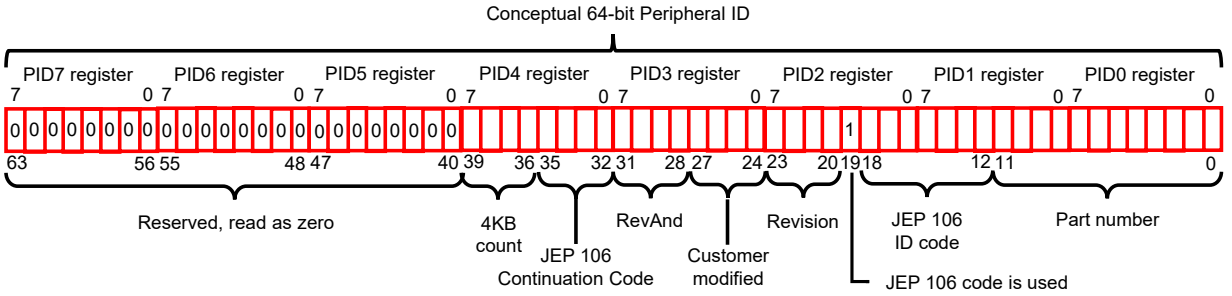


Table 16-3. Conceptual 64-Bit Peripheral ID Bit Descriptions

Field	Size	Description	Location
JEP-106 CC code	4	Microchip Continuation code: 0x0	PID4
JEP-106 ID code	7	Device ID: 0x29	PID1+PID2
4KB count	4	Indicates that the CoreSight component is a ROM: 0x0	PID4
Rev And	4	Not used; read as 0	PID3
CUSMOD	4	Not used; read as 0	PID3
PARTNUM	12	Contains 0xCD0 to indicate that DSU is present. this indicates that device identification can be completed by reading the Device Identification register (DID).	PID0+PID1
REVISION	4	DSU revision (starts at 0x0 and increments by 1 at both major and minor revisions). Identifies DSU identification method variants.	PID2

For more information, refer to the Arm Debug Interface Version 5 Architecture Specification.

16.11.2. Chip Identification Method

The DSU DID register identifies the device by implementing the following information:

- Processor identification
- Device select

16.12. Functional Description

16.12.1. Principle of Operation

The DSU provides memory services, such as CRC32 or MBIST that require almost the same interface. Therefore, the Address, Length and Data registers (ADDR, LENGTH, DATA) are shared. These shared registers must be configured first; then a command can be issued by writing the CTRL control register. When a command is ongoing, other commands are discarded until the current operation is completed. STATUSA.FAIL is set when commands are discarded. The recommended procedure to issue a command is given below:

1. Clear STATUSA.DONE (by writing a 1 into STATUSA.DONE).
2. Issue a command (by writing a valid command into CTRL.CMD).
3. Wait until STATUSA.DONE is set.

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16.12.2. Basic Operation

16.12.2.1. Initialization

The module is enabled by enabling its clocks. For more details, refer to the Peripheral Dependencies section and MCLK chapter. The DSU registers can be PAC write-protected.

For more information, see the PAC - Peripheral Access Controller.

16.12.2.2. Operation From a Debug Adapter

Debug adapters should access the DSU registers in the external address range [0x0100 – 0x1FFF].

If DAL.CPU0 is equal to 0 or 3, accessing the first 0x100 bytes causes the DSU bus matrix to return an error to the DAP. See the following table for information.

Table 16-4. DAP MEM AP0 Transaction Authorizations and Error Response Types

DBG Connection	DAL.CPU0	DAP transaction allowed?		
		DSU internal address space	DSU external address space	Other
Cold-p	0,3	N (BE)	Y	N (BE)
Hot-p	0,3	N (APD)		
any	2	Y		

BE: A Bus Error is sent back to the DAP setting its sticky bit error.

APD: Access port disabled. The transaction is discarded, the Debug Port (DP) sticky bit error is set.

Note: Refer to the *ARM Debug Interface Architecture Specification* for details.

16.12.3. 32-bit Cyclic Redundancy Check CRC32

The DSU unit provides support for calculating a cyclic redundancy check (CRC32) value for a memory region within AHB RAM. The algorithm employed is the industry standard CRC32 algorithm using the generator polynomial 0xEDB88320 (reversed representation).

16.12.3.1. Starting CRC32 Calculation

CRC32 calculation for a memory range is started after writing the start address into the Address register (ADDR) and the size of the memory range into the Length register (LENGTH). Both must be word-aligned. The minimum LENGTH register value is 0x4, if LENGTH is 0 the command completes immediately.

The initial value used for the CRC32 calculation must be written to the Data register (DATA). This value will usually be 0xFFFFFFFF, but can be, for example, the result of a previous CRC32 calculation if generating a common CRC32 of separate memory blocks.

The actual test is started by writing the 32-bit Cyclic Redundancy Code (CRC32) command into the Control register command bit field (CTRL.CMD). A running CRC32 operation can be canceled by resetting the module (writing '1' to CTRL.SWRST).

Once completed, the calculated CRC32 value can be read out of the DATA register. The read value must be complemented to match standard CRC32 implementations or kept non-inverted if used as starting point for subsequent CRC32 calculations.

16.12.3.2. Interpreting the Results

The user should monitor the STATUSA register. When the operation is completed, STATUSA.DONE is set. Then the Bus Error bit of the Status A register (STATUSA.BERR) must be read to ensure that no bus error occurred.

16.12.4. Debug Communication Channels

The Debug Communication Channels (DCC0 and DCC1) consist of a pair of registers with associated handshake logic, accessible by both CPU and debugger with no security restriction. These registers

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are used to exchange data between the device and a debugger. This enables the user to build a custom debug protocol using only these registers.

The DCC0 and DCC1 registers are always accessible from the external address space. They are used to communicate with the Boot ROM after a cold-plugging procedure. For more information, refer to the Host “Boot ROM”.

Two Debug Communication Channel status bits in the STATUSB register (STATUSB.DCCDx) indicate that a new value has been written into DCC0 or DCC1. These bits, DCC0D and DCC1D, are located in the STATUSB register. They are automatically set by hardware and cleared on read.

Note: The DCC0 and DCC1 registers are shared with the Boot Communication Channels (BCC0 and BCC1) registers, therefore mixing DCC and BCC communication is not recommended.

16.12.5. Boot Communication Channels

The Boot Communication Channels (BCC0 and BCC1) consist of a pair of registers with associated handshake logic, accessible by both CPU and debugger with no security restriction. These registers are intended to communicate with the CPU while executing the Boot ROM, which implements security and failure analysis commands, and therefore these registers must not be used for another purpose.

Two Boot Communication Channel status bits in the Status B registers (STATUSB.BCCDx) indicate whether a new value has been written in BCC0 or BCC1. These bits, BCC0D and BCC1D, are located in the STATUSB registers. They are automatically set on write and cleared on read.

Note: The DCC0 and DCC1 registers are shared with the BCC0 and BCC1 registers therefore using DCC is not recommended while the Boot ROM is being executed.

16.12.6. Testing of On-Board Memories MBIST (Global Memory BIST)

The DSU implements a feature for automatic testing of memory also known as Global MBIST (Global Memory Built-In Self Test). Only memory mapped memories (accessible from the DSU AHB host) can be tested.

The algorithm used for testing is a type of March algorithm called "March LR". This algorithm is able to detect a wide range of memory defects, while still keeping a linear run time.

16.12.6.1. Algorithm

The algorithm is presented in the following table.

Table 16-5. MBIST Algorithm

Mnemonic(STATUSC.STATE)	Phase	Iteration	Steps
MBIST_FILL	Write all bits to zero (32-bit AHB writes). No MBIST fault is detected in this phase.	For all words (ascending)	LENGTH
MBIST_SET1	32-bit read at address ADDR. Check that bit INDEX is ‘0’. 32-bit write at address ADDR writes previously read data with bit INDEX ‘1’.	For all words (descending)For all bits (descending)	LENGTH*32
MBIST_SET2	32-bit read at address ADDR. Check that bit INDEX is ‘1’. 32-bit write at address ADDR writes previously read data with bit INDEX ‘0’.	SET2, SET2B sequence: For all words (ascending) For all bits (ascending)	2*LENGTH*32
MBIST_SET2B	32-bit read at address ADDR. Check that bit INDEX is ‘0’. 32-bit write at address ADDR writes previously read data with bit INDEX ‘1’.		
MBIST_CLEAR1	32-bit read at address ADDR. Check that bit INDEX is ‘1’. 32-bit write at address ADDR writes previously read data with bit INDEX ‘0’.	For all words (ascending) For all bits (ascending)	LENGTH*32

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Table 16-5. MBIST Algorithm (continued)

Mnemonic(STATUSC.STATE)	Phase	Iteration	Steps
MBIST_CLEAR2	32-bit read at address ADDR. Check that bit INDEX is '0'. 32-bit write at address ADDR writes previously read data with bit INDEX '1'.	CLEAR2, CLEAR2B sequence: For all words (ascending) For all bits (ascending)	2*LENGTH*32
MBIST_CLEAR2B	32-bit read at address ADDR. Check that bit INDEX is '1'. 32-bit write at address ADDR writes previously read data with bit INDEX '0'.		
MBIST_READ	32-bit read Check that all bits read as zero. (INDEX is not relevant in this phase.)	For all words (ascending) (pipelined reads)	LENGTH

The specific implementation used has a run time that depends on the CPU clock frequency and the number of bytes tested in the RAM. The detected faults are:

- Address decoder faults
- Stuck-at faults
- Transition faults
- Coupling faults
- Linked Coupling faults

16.12.6.2. Starting MBIST

To test a memory, write the start address of the memory to the ADDR.ADDR bit field, and the size of the memory into the LENGTH register. When LENGTH=0 the algorithm ends immediately (STATUS.DONE=1 without any actual check).

For best test coverage, an entire physical memory block should be tested at once. It is possible to test only a subset of a memory, but the test coverage will then be somewhat lower.

The actual test is started by writing the MBIST command into CTRL.CMD. A running MBIST operation can be canceled by writing a '1' to CTRL.SWRST.

16.12.6.3. Interpreting the Results

When the operation is completed, STATUSA.DONE is set. STATUSA.BERR indicates whether a bus error occurred, in this case the state machine returns to IDLE state immediately (and sets STATUSA.DONE). STATUSA.FAIL indicates that a fault has been detected. There are three different modes:

Table 16-6. ADDR.AMOD Bit Description

ADDR.AMOD	Description
0x0	Exit on Error
0x1	Pause on Error
0x2	Reserved
0x3	Reserved

ADDR.AMOD=0: exit-on-error (default)

In this mode, the algorithm terminates either when a fault is detected (reported as STATUSA.FAIL) or when a bus error is detected (reported as STATUSA.BERR) or upon successful completion. STATUSA.DONE rises upon completion (with or without errors). STATUSC is copied to the DATA register upon error detection. User must read the DATA register to locate the fault.

ADDR.AMOD=1: pause-on-error

In this mode, the MBIST algorithm is paused when an error is detected and STATUSA.FAIL is asserted. User must ensure STATUSA.FAIL is 0 prior to start the algorithm. Once started and once a fault has been detected the state machine waits for User to clear STATUSA.FAIL by writing a '1' into STATUSA.FAIL to resume the algorithm. Prior to resuming, user can read the STATUSC and ADDR

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registers to locate the fault. Bus errors stop the MBIST algorithm at any time (STATUSA.DONE and STATUSA.BERR both asserted).

16.12.6.4. Locating Faults

If the test stops with STATUSA.FAIL high, one or more bits have failed the test. The fault location depends on the selected mode and the state of the state machine when the fault was detected.

All accesses on the bus system are pipelined. In states where a read is followed by a write, the state machine stops after the write is posted on the bus at the same address, so context does not change, error reporting is exact. On the other hand, the MBIST_READ state performs pipelined 32-bit reads. This means that the returned data from the bus is checked while a new read is requested on the bus. Therefore if a fault is detected, it is located on the previous word (at address ADDR-4).

Exit on error mode:

Table 16-7. Exit on Error Fault Location

DATA.STATE	Fault location
MBIST FILL	Not Applicable
MBIST SET1	address: ADDR bit: DATA.INDEX
MBIST SET2	
MBIST SET2B	
MBIST CLEAR1	
MBIST CLEAR2	
MBIST CLEAR2B	
MBIST READ	address: ADDR-4 bit: any of the 32 bits

Table 16-8. Pause on Error Fault Location

STATUSC.STATE	Fault location
MBIST_FILL	Not Applicable
MBIST_SET1	address: ADDR bit: STATUSC.INDEX
MBIST_SET2	
MBIST_SET2B	
MBIST_CLEAR1	
MBIST_CLEAR2	
MBIST_CLEAR2B	
MBIST_READ	address: ADDR-4 bit: any of the 32 bits

16.12.6.5. Fault Injection

This feature supports verifying that any 'stuck-at' fault can be caught by the MARCH-LR state machine and therefore is not supposed to be used very often. To minimize the gate-count of this feature, MBFI0 is an alias to the shared register used by DCC0 and BCC0, MBFI1 is an alias to the shared register used by DCC1 and BCC1. Therefore the fault injection mechanism should be used with extreme care if intended to operate along with data and boot communication channels. The MBFI0 and MBFI1 registers are write-protected when CFG.MBFI is 0. As these registers are not asynchronously reset it is recommended to clear them before attempting any MBIST operation with fault injection enabled.

Faults are injected in the data received by the MBIST state machine coming out from the DSU AHB host when CFG.MBFI is high and when there is an address match between the address configuration held in MBFI0 and MBFI1 and the address presented by the DSU AHB host.

There is an address match when:

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- MBFI0.AMMOD=1(ALWAYS) (all addresses match in this case)
- or when ((DSU AHB Host byte address[31:2]) & ~{6'h00,MBFI0.AMMSK} = MBFI1.ADDR & ~{6'h00,MBFI0.AMMSK})

Each ONE written at position x of AMMSK indicates that the byte address bit x+2 generated by the DSU AHB host during MBIST operation matches (MBFI0.AMMSK and MBFI1.ADDR are word addresses, not Byte addresses).

Only a single fault can be injected at a time. The type of fault is configured by the MBFI0.FTYPE which is either STUCKAT0 (0) or STUCKAT1 (1). MBFI0.BIDX indicates the bit position of the fault.

16.12.7. Memory Set

The Memory Set feature initializes a memory range by writing LENGTH 32-bit words starting at address ADDR. The 32-bit pattern used must be stored in the DATA register prior to issuing the MSET command. The MSET command is started by writing the MSET command into CTRL.CMD. The values of ADDR and LENGTH must be word-aligned. The minimum LENGTH register value is 0x4, if LENGTH is 0 the command completes immediately. Writes are pipelined, therefore the transaction lasts LENGTH+1 cycles if the client responds with 0 wait state.

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16.13. Register Summary

For descriptions and definitions of both Register and bitfield properties, refer to Register Properties.

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x00	CTRL	31:24	CMD[15:8]							
		23:16	CMD[7:0]							
		15:8								
		7:0								SWRST
0x04	ADDR	31:24	ADDR[29:22]							
		23:16	ADDR[21:14]							
		15:8	ADDR[13:6]							
		7:0	ADDR[5:0]						AMOD[1:0]	
0x08	LENGTH	31:24	LENGTH[29:22]							
		23:16	LENGTH[21:14]							
		15:8	LENGTH[13:6]							
		7:0	LENGTH[5:0]							
0x0C	DATA	31:24	DATA[31:24]							
		23:16	DATA[23:16]							
		15:8	DATA[15:8]							
		7:0	DATA[7:0]							
0x10	CFG	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0						MBFI	DCCDMALEVEL1	DCCDMALEVEL0
0x14	MBFI0	31:24	AMMSK[23:16]							
		23:16	AMMSK[15:8]							
		15:8	AMMSK[7:0]							
		7:0	FTYPE	AMMOD		BIDX[4:0]				
0x18	MBFI1	31:24	ADDR[29:22]							
		23:16	ADDR[21:14]							
		15:8	ADDR[13:6]							
		7:0	ADDR[5:0]							
0x1C ... 0xFF	Reserved									
0x0100	STATUSA	31:24								
		23:16							BREXT1	BREXT0
		15:8							CRSTEXT1	CRSTEXT0
		7:0					PERR	BERR	FAIL	DONE
0x0104	STATUSB	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8					APDIS	HPE		DBGPRES
		7:0					DCCD1	DCCD0	BCCD1	BCCD0
0x0108	STATUSC	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8				INDEX[4:0]				
		7:0				STATE[4:0]				
0x010C ... 0x010F	Reserved									
0x0110	BCC0	31:24	DATA[31:24]							
		23:16	DATA[23:16]							
		15:8	DATA[15:8]							
		7:0	DATA[7:0]							
0x0114	BCC1	31:24	DATA[31:24]							
		23:16	DATA[23:16]							
		15:8	DATA[15:8]							
		7:0	DATA[7:0]							

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Register Summary (continued)

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x0118	DCC0	31:24	DATA[31:24]							
		23:16	DATA[23:16]							
		15:8	DATA[15:8]							
		7:0	DATA[7:0]							
0x011C	DCC1	31:24	DATA[31:24]							
		23:16	DATA[23:16]							
		15:8	DATA[15:8]							
		7:0	DATA[7:0]							
0x0120	DID	31:24	REVISION[3:0]				PRODUCT[7:4]			
		23:16	PRODUCT[3:0]				DEVSEL[7:4]			
		15:8	DEVSEL[3:0]				MANID[10:7]			
		7:0	MANID[6:0]							MARKER
0x0124	DAL	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0					CPU1[1:0]		CPU0[1:0]	
0x0128 ... 0x0FFF	Reserved									
0x1000	ENTRY0	31:24	ADDOFF[19:12]							
		23:16	ADDOFF[11:4]							
		15:8	ADDOFF[3:0]							
		7:0							FMT	EPRES
0x1004	ENTRY1	31:24	ADDOFF[19:12]							
		23:16	ADDOFF[11:4]							
		15:8	ADDOFF[3:0]							
		7:0							FMT	EPRES
0x1008	ENTRY2	31:24	ADDOFF[19:12]							
		23:16	ADDOFF[11:4]							
		15:8	ADDOFF[3:0]							
		7:0							FMT	EPRES
0x100C	ENTRY3	31:24	ADDOFF[19:12]							
		23:16	ADDOFF[11:4]							
		15:8	ADDOFF[3:0]							
		7:0							FMT	EPRES
0x1010	ENTRY4	31:24	ADDOFF[19:12]							
		23:16	ADDOFF[11:4]							
		15:8	ADDOFF[3:0]							
		7:0							FMT	EPRES
0x1014	ENTRY5	31:24	ADDOFF[19:12]							
		23:16	ADDOFF[11:4]							
		15:8	ADDOFF[3:0]							
		7:0							FMT	EPRES
0x1018	ENTRY6	31:24	ADDOFF[19:12]							
		23:16	ADDOFF[11:4]							
		15:8	ADDOFF[3:0]							
		7:0							FMT	EPRES
0x101C	ENTRY7	31:24	ADDOFF[19:12]							
		23:16	ADDOFF[11:4]							
		15:8	ADDOFF[3:0]							
		7:0							FMT	EPRES
0x1020 ... 0x1FCB	Reserved									
0x1FCC	MEMTYPE	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0								SMEMP

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Register Summary (continued)

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x1FD0	PID4	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0	FKBC[3:0]				JEPCC[3:0]			
0x1FD4	PID5	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0								
0x1FD8	PID6	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0								
0x1FDC	PID7	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0								
0x1FE0	PID0	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0	PARTNBL[7:0]							
0x1FE4	PID1	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0	JEPIDCL[3:0]				PARTNBH[3:0]			
0x1FE8	PID2	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0	REVISION[3:0]				JEPU	JEPIDCH[2:0]		
0x1FEC	PID3	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0	REVAND[3:0]				CUSMOD[3:0]			
0x1FF0	CID0	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0	PREAMBLEB0[7:0]							
0x1FF4	CID1	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0	CCLASS[3:0]				PREAMBLE[3:0]			
0x1FF8	CID2	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0	PREAMBLEB2[7:0]							
0x1FFC	CID3	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0	PREAMBLEB3[7:0]							

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16.13.1. Control

Name: CTRL
Offset: 0x0000
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 16-9. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	CMD[15:8]							
Access	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	CMD[7:0]							
Access	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Access								
Reset								

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
								SWRST
Access								W
Reset								0

Bits 31:16 – CMD[15:0] Command Register
`0x0` =No operation (NOOP)
`0x1-0xA4FF` =Reserved
`0xA500` =32-bit Cyclic Redundancy Code (CRC32)
`0xA501` =Global Memory built-in self-test (MBIST)
`0xA502` =Memory Set (MSET)
`0xA503-0xFFFF` =Reserved
Note: Invalid commands are reported into STATUSA.PERR. Partial writes of the CMD bitfield are ignored and reported in STATUSA.PERR.

Bit 0 – SWRST Software Reset
Software reset has the highest priority. If this bit is set in a write all other bits are ignored.

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16.13.2. Address

Name: ADDR
Offset: 0x0004
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 16-10. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	ADDR[29:22]							
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
	ADDR[21:14]							
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
	ADDR[13:6]							
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
	ADDR[5:0]						AMOD[1:0]	
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 31:2 – ADDR[29:0] Address
Initial word start address needed for memory operations or next word address to test during MBIST operation.

Bits 1:0 – AMOD[1:0] Access Mode
These bits are only available in MBIST mode operation mode, they are reserved otherwise.
0x0 =STATUSA.FAIL rises upon first error and algorithm stops (STATUSA.DONE rises). (EXIT_ON_ERROR)
0x1 =STATUSA.FAIL rises when an error is detected and algorithm stops until STATUSA.FAIL is cleared. Once cleared, the algorithm is resumed going to next test step. (PAUSE_ON_ERROR).
0x2-0x3 = Reserved

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16.13.3. Length

Name: LENGTH
Offset: 0x0008
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write Protection

Table 16-11. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	LENGTH[29:22]							
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
	LENGTH[21:14]							
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
	LENGTH[13:6]							
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
	LENGTH[5:0]							
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W		
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0		

Bits 31:2 – LENGTH[29:0] Length
Length in words needed for memory operations.

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16.13.4. Data

Name: DATA
Offset: 0x000C
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write Protection

For register format see Section 16.14 DATA Register Summary, except when in MBIST mode. For the MBIST mode register format see Section 16.15 DATA Register Summary in MBIST Mode.

Table 16-12. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	DATA[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
	DATA[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
	DATA[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
	DATA[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 – DATA[31:0] Data
Memory operation initial value or result value.

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16.13.5. Configuration

Name: CFG
Offset: 0x0010
Reset: 0x0000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 16-13. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
						MBFI	DCCDMALEVEL1	DCCDMALEVEL0
Access						R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset						0	0	0

Bit 2 – MBFI Enable Memory BIST Fault Injection
0x0 = MBFI0 and MBFI1 registers are write-protected.
0x1 = MBFI0 and MBFI1 registers can be written. Fault injection is enabled during MBIST operation.

Bits 0, 1 – DCCDMALEVELx DMA Trigger x Level [x=1..0]

Value	Name	Description
0	EMPTY	Trigger x rises when DCC is read and falls when it is written.
1	FULL	Trigger x rises when DCC is written and falls when it is read.

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16.13.6. Memory BIST Fault Injection 0

Name: MBFI0
Offset: 0x0014
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write Protection

Notes:

1. MBFI0, BCC[0] and DCC[0] are aliases that use the same internal 32-bit register.
2. This register is write-protected when CFG.MBFI=0.
3. This register is not asynchronously reset, therefore it must be properly initialized before starting any MBIST operation.

Table 16-14. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	AMMSK[23:16]							
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	AMMSK[15:8]							
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	AMMSK[7:0]							
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	FTYPE	AMMOD		BIDX[4:0]				
Access	R/W	R/W		R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	x	x		x	x	x	x	x

Bits 31:8 – AMMSK[23:0] Address Matching Mask
Address matching address mask. Each '1' at position x indicates that the byte address bit x+2 generated by the DSU AHB host during MBIST operation is "Don't Care".

Bit 7 – FTYPE Fault Type
0x0 =Stuck At 0 (STUCKAT0)
0x1 =Stuck At 1 (STUCKAT1)

Bit 6 – AMMOD Address Matching Mode
0x0 =Address match, fault injected when the masked host address matches with the masked address (ADDR).
0x1 =Always matches, fault injected every AHB access (ALWAYS).

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Bits 4:0 – BIDX[4:0] Bit Index of Injected Fault
Indicates the bit position of the fault to be injected in the data read by DSU AHB host (0 to 31).

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16.13.7. Memory BIST Fault Injection 1

Name: MBFI1
Offset: 0x0018
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write Protection

Notes:

1. MBFI1, BCC[1] and DCC[1] are aliases that use the same internal 32-bit register.
2. This register is write-protected when CFG.MBFI=0.
3. This register is not asynchronously reset, therefore it must be properly initialized before any MBIST operation.

Table 16-15. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	ADDR[29:22]							
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	ADDR[21:14]							
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	ADDR[13:6]							
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

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

Bits 31:2 – ADDR[29:0] Word Address

A fault is injected during the AHB data phase when CFG.MBFI = 1, MBIST is operating, and one of these conditions is true:

1. MBFI0.AMMOD = 1 (ALWAYS),
   or
2. ((DSU AHB Host byte address[31:2]) & ~{6'h00,MBFI0.AMMSK} == MBFI1.ADDR & ~{6'h00,MBFI0.AMMSK}).

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16.13.8. Status A

Name: STATUSA
Offset: 0x0100
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 16-16. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Access								
Reset								

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
							BREXT1	BREXT0
Access							R/K	R/K
Reset							x	x

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
							CRSTEXT1	CRSTEXT0
Access							R/K	R/K
Reset							x	x

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
					PERR	BERR	FAIL	DONE
Access					R/K	R/K	R/K	R/K
Reset					0	0	0	0

Bits 16, 17 – BREXTx Boot ROMx Phase Extension for CPUx, x =0,1
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit clears the Boot ROM Phase Extension bit.
Writing a '1' to this bit clears the Boot ROM Phase Extension bit. This bit is set when a debug adapter Cold-Plugging is detected, which extends the Boot ROM phase. Refer to the Chapter “Boot ROM” for more details. When CPUx is not present it always reads as ‘1’ else if STATUSB.APDIS is high then it always reads as ‘0’.

Bits 8, 9 – CRSTEXTx CPUx Reset Phase Extension, x = 0,1
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit clears the CPUx Reset Phase Extension bit.
This bit is set when a debug adapter Cold-Plugging is detected, which extends the CPUx reset phase. When CPUx is not present it always reads as ‘1’ else if STATUSB.APDIS is high then it always reads as ‘0’.

Bit 3 – PERR Protection Error
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit clears the Protection Error bit.
This bit is set when any illegal access is detected (from a debug adapter or any host) such as an access to an unimplemented register.

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This bit is set when writing an invalid command into CTRL.CMD.

Bit 2 – BERR Bus Error
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit clears the Bus Error bit.
This bit is set when a bus error is detected.

Bit 1 – FAIL Failure
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit clears the Failure bit.
This bit is set when a DSU operation failure is detected.

Bit 0 – DONE Done
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit clears the Done bit.

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16.13.9. Status B

Name: STATUSB
Offset: 0x0104
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 16-17. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
					APDIS	HPE		DBGPRES
Access					R	R		R
Reset					x	0		x

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
					DCCD1	DCCD0	BCCD1	BCCD0
Access					R	R	R	R
Reset					0	0	x	x

Bit 11 – APDIS ARM Access Ports Disabled
Reading this bit provides the following information:
1: All ARM MEM-AP in the DAP are disabled. Access to the AHB-AP registers is still permitted but no AHB transfers are initiated. If a transfer is attempted from the DP then the DAP bus returns an error. Only the CPU can read this register.
0: ARM Access Ports not disabled.

Bit 10 – HPE Hot-Plugging Enable
This bit is set when Hot-Plugging is enabled.
This bit is cleared when Hot-Plugging is disabled. This is the case when the TCK/SWCLK function is changed. Only a power-reset or an external reset can set it again.

Bit 8 – DBGPRES Debugger Present
When BRCTRL.APDIS=1 this bit always reads 0, all access ports are consequently disabled.
This bit is set when a debugger probe is detected.
Only a POR or external reset can reset this bit.

Bits 2, 3 – DCCDx Debug Communication Channel x Dirty [x=1..0]
This bit is set when DCCx register is written.
This bit is cleared when DCCx register is read.

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Reset by APB reset.

Bits 0, 1 – BCCDx BOOT Communication Channel x Dirty [x=1..0]
This bit is set when BCCx register is written.
This bit is cleared when BCCx register is read.
Reset by APB reset and modified by the Boot ROM at boot time.

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16.13.10. Status C

Name: STATUSC
Offset: 0x0108
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 16-18. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
				INDEX[4:0]				
Access				R	R	R	R	R
Reset				0	0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
				STATE[4:0]				
Access				R	R	R	R	R
Reset				0	0	0	0	0

Bits 12:8 – INDEX[4:0] Shows MBIST bit Index

Bits 4:0 – STATE[4:0] Core State
0x0 = State Machine Ready (IDLE)
0x1 = CRC32 operation ongoing (CRC32)
0x2-0x3 = Reserved
0x4 = Memory Set (MSET)
0x5-0x7 = Reserved
0x8 = MBIST fill memory with zeroes (MBIST FILL)
0x9 = SET1 Phase: read 0'write'1'(MBIST SET1)'
0xA = SET2 Phase: read 1'write'0'(MBIST SET2)'
0xB = SET2B Phase: read 0'write'1'(MBIST SET2B)'
0xC = CLEAR1 Phase: read 1'write'0'(MBIST CLEAR1)'
0xD = CLEAR2 Phase: read 0'write'1'(MBIST CLEAR2)'
0xE = CLEAR2B Phase: read 1'write'0'(MBIST CLEAR2B)'
0xF = READ Phase: check memory is cleared (MBIST_READ)
0x10-0x1F = Reserved

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16.13.11. Boot ROM Communication Channel x

Name: BCCx
Offset: 0x0110 + x*0x04 [x=0..1]
Reset: N/A
Property: -

Table 16-19. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	DATA[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
	DATA[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
	DATA[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 – DATA[31:0] Data Register
Writing BCCx sets STATUSB.BCCx.
Reading BCCx clears STATUSB.BCCx.
Notes:

1. BCC[0] and DCC[0] are aliases that use the same internal 32-bit register.
2. BCC[1] and DCC[1] are aliases that use the same internal 32-bit register.

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16.13.12. Debug Communication Channel x

Name: DCCx
Offset: 0x0118 + x*0x04 [x=0..1]
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 16-20. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	DATA[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
	DATA[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
	DATA[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 – DATA[31:0] Data Register
Writing DCCx sets STATUSB.DCCx.
Reading DCCx clears STATUSB.DCCx.
Notes:

1. BCC[0] and DCC[0] are aliases that use the same internal 32-bit register.
2. BCC[1] and DCC[1] are aliases that use the same internal 32-bit register.

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16.13.13. Device Identification

Name: DID
Offset: 0x0120
Reset: Device dependent
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Note: Refer to the *PIC32CZ CA80/C9x Family Silicon Errata and Data Sheet Clarifications* (DS80001023) for a list of Revision and Device ID values.

Table 16-21. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	REVISION[3:0]				PRODUCT[7:4]			
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	PRODUCT[3:0]				DEVSEL[7:4]			
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	DEVSEL[3:0]				MANID[10:7]			
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	x	x	x	x	0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	MANID[6:0]							MARKER
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1

Bits 31:28 – REVISION[3:0] Revision Number

Bits 27:20 – PRODUCT[7:0] Product

Bits 19:12 – DEVSEL[7:0] Device Select

Bits 11:1 – MANID[10:0] Manufacturer ID

Bit 0 – MARKER Marker bit

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16.13.14. Debugger Access Level

Name: DAL
Offset: 0x0124
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 16-22. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
					CPU1[1:0]		CPU0[1:0]	
Access					R	R	R	R
Reset					x	x	x	x

Bits 0:1, 2:3 – CPUx CPUx Debugger Access Level [x=0..1]
Writing in this bitfield has no effect.
0x0 = Restricts debugger access to a part of the DSU registers.
0x1 = Reserved.
0x2 = Allows the debugger to access to the whole memory map.
0x3 = Reserved.

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16.13.15. Coresight ROM Table Entry x

Name: ENTRYx
Offset: 0x1000 + x*0x04 [x=0..7]
Reset: 0xXXXXX00X
Property: -

Table 16-23. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	ADDOFF[19:12]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	ADDOFF[11:4]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	ADDOFF[3:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R				
Reset	x	x	x	x				

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
							FMT	EPRES
Access							R	P/R
Reset							x	x

Bits 31:12 – ADDOFF[19:0] Address Offset
The base address of the component, relative to the base address of this ROM table.

Bit 1 – FMT Format
Always reads as '1' if ADDOFF is not 0, indicating a 32-bit ROM table.

Bit 0 – EPRES Entry Present
This bit indicates whether an entry is present at this location in the ROM table.
This bit is set at power-up when DAL.CPU0 equals 0 indicating that the entry is not present.
This bit is cleared at power-up if DAL.CPU0 is greater than 0 indicating that the entry is present.

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16.13.16. Coresight ROM Table Memory Type

Name: MEMTYPE
Offset: 0x1FCC
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 16-24. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
								SMEMP
Access								R
Reset								x

Bit 0 – SMEMP System Memory Present

This bit indicates whether system memory is present on the bus that connects to the ROM table.
This bit is set at power-up when DAL.CPU0 is greater than 0 indicating that the system memory is accessible from a debug adapter.
This bit is cleared at power-up when DAL.CPU0 is equal to 0 indicating that the system memory is not accessible from a debug adapter.

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16.13.17. Coresight ROM Table Peripheral Identification 4

Name: PID4
Offset: 0x1FD0
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 16-25. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	FKBC[3:0]				JEPCC[3:0]			
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 7:4 – FKBC[3:0] 4KB Count
These bits will always return zero when read, indicating that this debug component occupies one 4KB block.

Bits 3:0 – JEPCC[3:0] JEP-106 Continuation Code
These bits will always return zero when read, indicating a Microchip device.

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16.13.18. Coresight ROM Table Peripheral Identification 5

Name: PID5
Offset: 0x1FD4
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read-Only

The bits in this register are unimplemented and always read as '0'.

Table 16-26. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
Access								
Reset								

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16.13.19. Coresight ROM Table Peripheral Identification 6

Name: PID6
Offset: 0x1FD8
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read-Only

The bits in this register are unimplemented and always read as '0'.

Table 16-27. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
Access								
Reset								

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16.13.20. Coresight ROM Table Peripheral Identification 7

Name: PID7
Offset: 0x1FDC
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read-Only

The bits in this register are unimplemented and always read as '0'.

Table 16-28. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
Access								
Reset								

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16.13.21. Coresight ROM Table Peripheral Identification 0

Name: PID0
Offset: 0x1FE0
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 16-29. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	PARTNBL[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0

Bits 7:0 – PARTNBL[7:0] Part Number Low
These bits will always return 0xD0 when read, indicating that this device implements a DSU module instance.

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16.13.22. Coresight ROM Table Peripheral Identification 1

Name: PID1
Offset: 0x1FE4
Reset: 0x0000009C
Property: -

Table 16-30. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	JEPIDCL[3:0]				PARTNBH[3:0]			
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0

Bits 7:4 – JEPIDCL[3:0] Low Part of the JEP-106 Identity Code
These bits will always return 0x9 when read, indicating a Microchip device (Microchip JEP-106 identity code is 0x29).

Bits 3:0 – PARTNBH[3:0] Part Number High
These bits will always return 0xC when read, indicating that this device implements a DSU module instance.

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16.13.23. Coresight ROM Table Peripheral Identification 2

Name: PID2
Offset: 0x1FE8
Reset: 0x0000002A
Property: -

Table 16-31. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	REVISION[3:0]				JEPU	JEPIDCH[2:0]		
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0

Bits 7:4 – REVISION[3:0] Revision Number
Revision of the peripheral. Starts at 0x0 and increments by one at both major and minor revisions.

Bit 3 – JEPU JEP-106 Identity Code is used

Bits 2:0 – JEPIDCH[2:0] JEP-106 Identity Code High
These bits will always return 0x2 when read, indicating a Microchip device (Microchip JEP-106 identity code is 0x29).

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16.13.24. Coresight ROM Table Peripheral Identification 3

Name: PID3
Offset: 0x1FEC
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 16-32. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	REVAND[3:0]				CUSMOD[3:0]			
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 7:4 – REVAND[3:0] Revision Number
These bits will always return 0x0 when read.

Bits 3:0 – CUSMOD[3:0] ARM CUSMOD
These bits will always return 0x0 when read.

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16.13.25. Coresight ROM Table Component Identification 0

Name: CID0
Offset: 0x1FF0
Reset: 0x0000000D
Property: -

Table 16-33. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	PREAMBLEB0[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1

Bits 7:0 – PREAMBLEB0[7:0] Preamble Byte 0
These bits will always return 0xD when read.

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16.13.26. Coresight ROM Table Component Identification 1

Name: CID1
Offset: 0x1FF4
Reset: 0x00000010
Property: -

Table 16-34. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	CCLASS[3:0]				PREAMBLE[3:0]			
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

Bits 7:4 – CCLASS[3:0] Component Class
These bits will always return 0x1 when read indicating that this ARM CoreSight component is ROM table (refer to the ARM Debug Interface v5 Architecture Specification at www.arm.com).

Bits 3:0 – PREAMBLE[3:0] Preamble
These bits will always return 0x00 when read.

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16.13.27. Coresight ROM Table Component Identification 2

Name: CID2
Offset: 0x1FF8
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 16-35. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	PREAMBLEB2[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

Bits 7:0 – PREAMBLEB2[7:0] Preamble Byte 2
These bits will always return 0x5 when read.

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16.13.28. Coresight ROM Table Component Identification 3

Name: CID3
Offset: 0x1FFC
Reset: 0x000000B1
Property: -

Table 16-36. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	PREAMBLEB3[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1

Bits 7:0 – PREAMBLEB3[7:0] Preamble Byte 3
These bits will always return 0xB1 when read.

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16.14. DATA Register Summary in MBIST Mode

For descriptions and definitions of both Register and bitfield properties, refer to Register Properties.

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x00 ... 0x0B	Reserved									
0x0C	DATA	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8				INDEX[4:0]				
		7:0				STATE[4:0]				

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16.14.1. Data

Name: DATA
Offset: 0x000C
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write Protection

Table 16-37. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
				INDEX[4:0]				
Access				R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset				0	0	0	0	0

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

Bits 12:8 – INDEX[4:0] MBIST bit Index

Bits 4:0 – STATE[4:0] MBIST State
0x0 = IDLE:State Machine Ready
0x1-0x7 = Reserved
0x8 = MBIST_FILL: MBIST fill memory with zeroes
0x9 = SET1 Phase: read 0'write'1'(SET1)'
0xA = SET2 Phase: read 1'write'0'(SET2)'
0xB = SET2B Phase: read 0'write'1'(SET2B)'
0xC = CLEAR1 Phase: read 1'write'0'(CLEAR1)'
0xD = CLEAR2 Phase: read 0'write'1'(CLEAR2)'
0xE = CLEAR2B Phase: read 1'write'0'(CLEAR2B)'
0xF = READ Phase: check memory is cleared (READ)
0x10-0x1F = Reserved

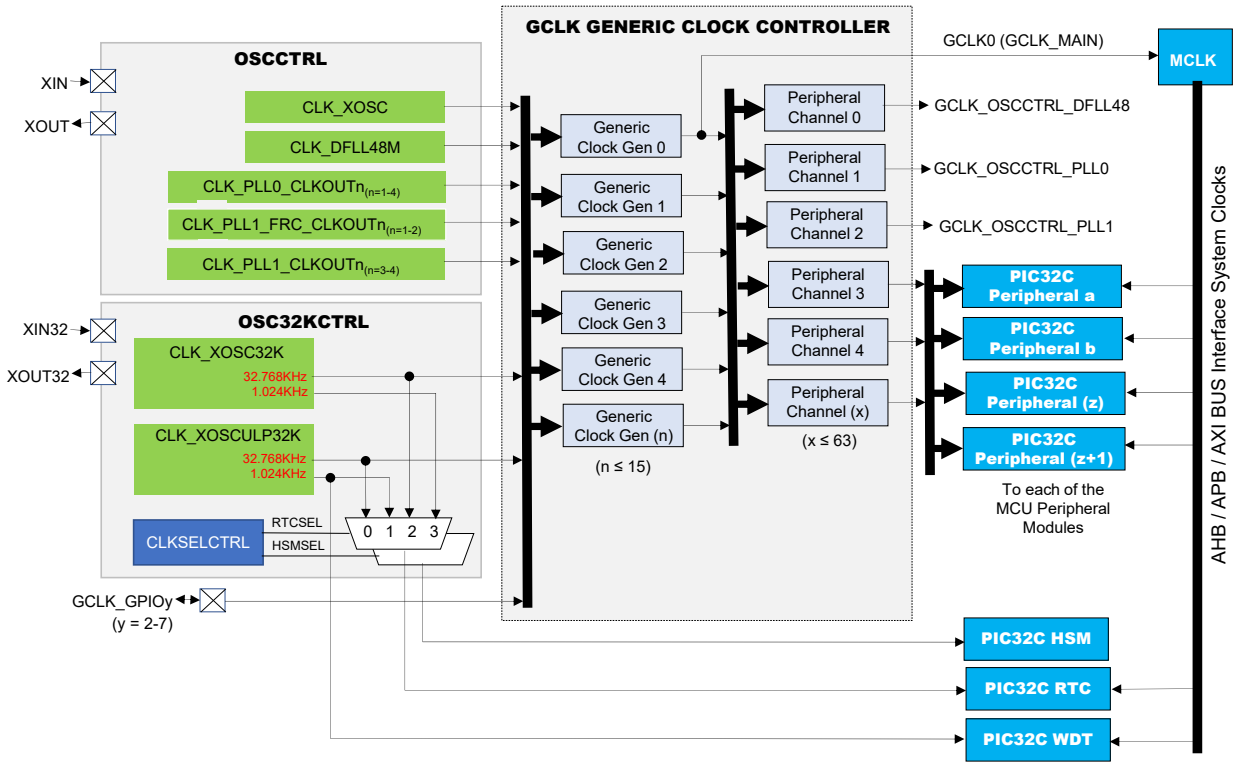
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17. Clock Distribution System

This chapter summarizes the clock distribution and terminology in the PIC32CZ CA family of devices. For further details refer to the peripheral chapters as well as the GCLK Generic Clock Controller documentation.

17.1. Clock Distribution

Figure 17-1. Clock Distribution Block Diagram



The following are PIC32CZ CA clock system features:

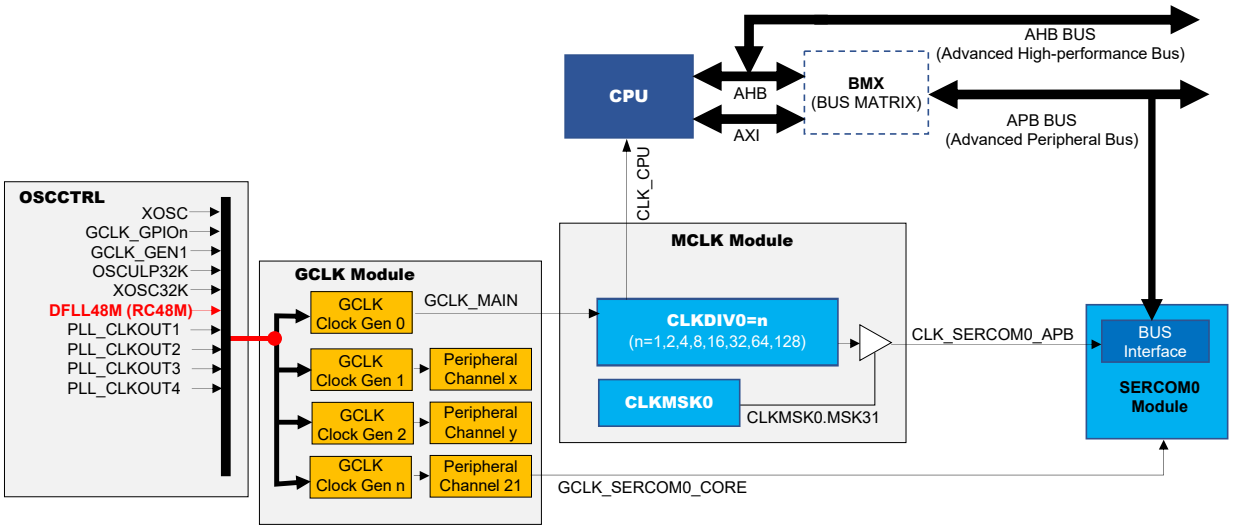
- Clock sources, that is oscillators controlled by OSCCTRL and OSC32KCTRL
  - A clock source provides a time base that is used by other components, such as Generic Clock Generators. Example clock sources are the internal 48 MHz DFLL48M, Ultra low-power 32 kHz RC oscillator, OSCULP32K, PLL[0,1] and external oscillators XOSC and XOSC32K.
- Generic Clock Controller (GCLK), which generate, controls and distributes asynchronous clocks consisting of these:
  - Generic Clock Generators: These have programmable prescalers that can use any of the system clock sources. The Generic Clock Generator 0 generates the clock signal GCLK_MAIN, which is used by the CPU and Data Ram Tightly Coupled Memory, which in turn generates synchronous clocks.
  - Generic Clocks: These are clock signals generated by Generic Clock Generators. They are the Peripheral Channels and serve as clocks for the peripherals of the system. Multiple instances of a peripheral will typically have a separate Generic Clock.
- Main Clock Controller (MCLK)

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– The MCLK generates and controls the synchronous clocks for the system. This includes the CPU, bus clocks (Advanced High-performance Bus (AHB), Advanced Peripheral Bus (APB), and Advanced eXtensible Interface (AXI)), and the Special Function Register interfaces of the peripherals. It contains clock masks that can turn on/off the user interface of a peripheral as well as prescalers for the CPU and bus clocks.

The following figure illustrates an example, where SERCOM0 is clocked by the DFLL48M (RC 48 MHz) in Open-Loop mode. The DFLL48M is enabled, the Generic Clock Generator n uses the DFLL48M as its clock source and feeds into Peripheral Channel 21. The Generic Clock, also called GCLK_SERCOM0_CORE, is connected to SERCOM0 that supplies the functional logic clocks. The SERCOM0 interface, clocked by CLK_SERCOM0_APB, has been unmasked in the MCLK APB SERCOM0 mask register, MCLK.CLKMSK0.MSK31.

Figure 17-2. Example of SERCOM_0 Clock



To customize the clock distribution, refer to these registers and bit fields:

- The source oscillator for a generic clock generator 'n' is selected by writing to the Source bit field in the Generator Control n, (n = 0-15), register (GCLK.GENCTRLn.SRC).
- A Peripheral Channel m can be configured to use a specific Generic Clock Generator by writing to the Generic Clock Generator bit field in the respective Peripheral Channel m register (GCLK.PCHCTRLm.GEN)
- The Peripheral Channel number, *m*, is fixed for a given peripheral. See the Mapping table in the description of GCLK.PCHCTRLm, (i.e. GCLK Chapter).
- The AHB/APB/AIX Peripheral BUS clocks are enabled and disabled by writing to the respective bit in the AHB/APB/AIX Mask register The AHB/APB/AIX clocks are enabled and disabled by writing to the respective bit in the AHB/APB/AIX Mask register (MCLK.CLKMSK[0,1,2].MSKn). They are enabled by default on reset.

17.2. Synchronous and Asynchronous Clocks

As the CPU and the peripherals can be in different clock domains, peripheral accesses by the CPU need to be synchronized. In this case the peripheral includes a Synchronization Busy (SYNCBUSY) register that can be used to check if a sync operation is complete.

In the data sheet, references to Synchronous Clocks are referring to the CPU and bus clocks (MCLK), while asynchronous clocks are generated by the Generic Clock Controller (GCLK).

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17.3. Register Synchronization

17.3.1. Overview

All peripherals are composed of one digital bus interface connected to the APB, AHB or AXI bus and running from a corresponding clock in the Main Clock domain, and one peripheral core running from the peripheral Generic Clock (GCLK).

Communication between these clock domains must be synchronized. This mechanism is implemented in hardware, so the synchronization process takes place even if the peripheral generic clock is running from the same clock source and on the same frequency as the bus interface.

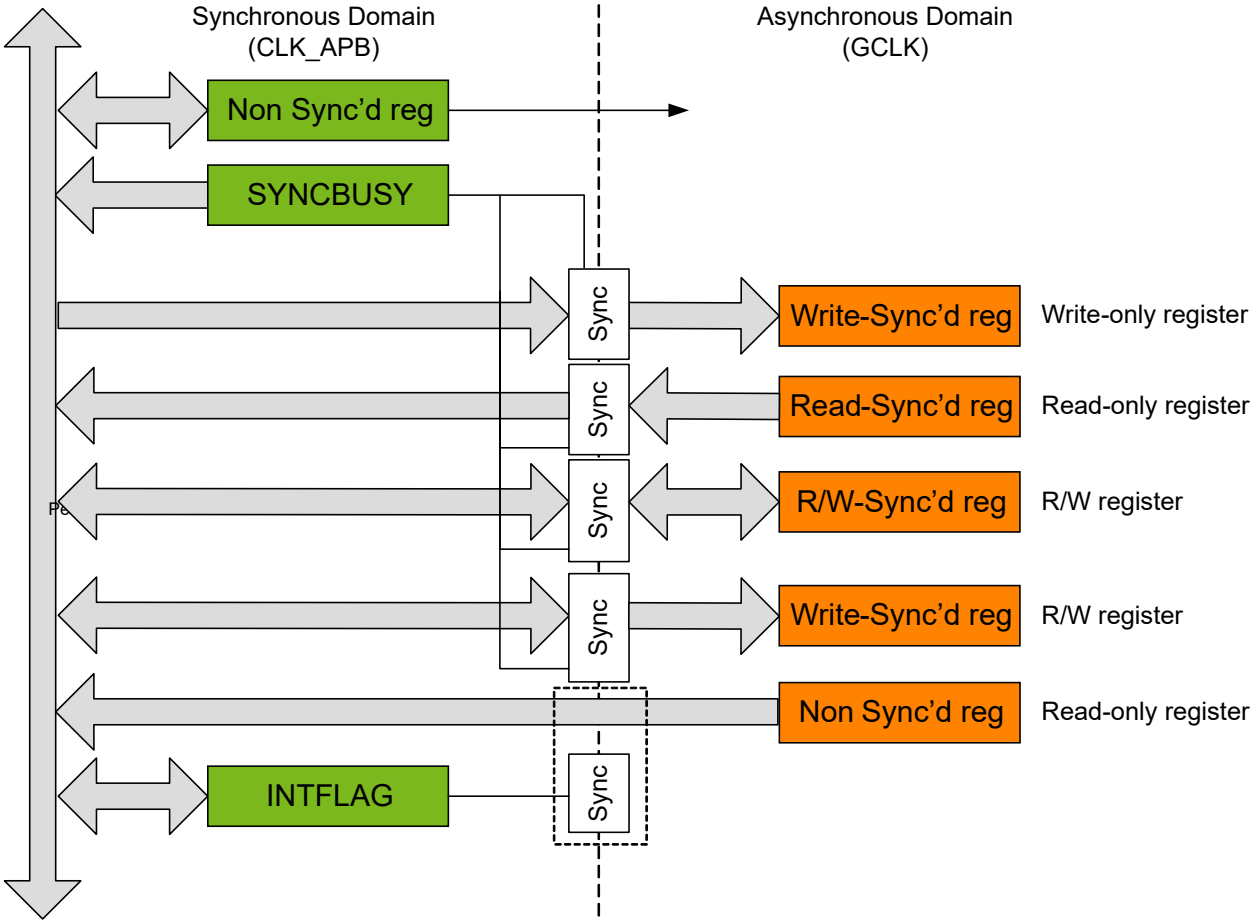
All registers in the bus interface are accessible without synchronization.

All registers in the peripheral core are synchronized when written. Some registers in the peripheral core are synchronized when read.

Each individual register description will have the properties "Read-Synchronized" and/or "Write-Synchronized" if a register is synchronized.

As shown in the figure below, each register that requires synchronization has its individual synchronizer and its individual synchronization status bit in the Synchronization Busy register (SYNCBUSY).
Note: For registers requiring both read- and write-synchronization, the corresponding bit in SYNCBUSY is shared.

Figure 17-3. Register Synchronization Overview



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17.3.2. General Write Synchronization

Write-Synchronization is triggered by writing to a register in the peripheral clock domain (GCLK). The respective bit in the Synchronization Busy register (SYNCBUSY) will be set when the write-synchronization starts and cleared when the write-synchronization is complete. Refer also toSynchronization Delay.

When write-synchronization is ongoing for a register, any subsequent write attempts to this register will be discarded, and an error will be reported though the Peripheral Access Controller (PAC).

Example:

REGA, REGB are 8-bit core registers. REGC is a 16-bit core register.

Offset	Register
0x00	REGA
0x01	REGB
0x02	REGC
0x03	

Synchronization is per register, so multiple registers can be synchronized in parallel. Consequently, after REGA (8-bit access) was written, REGB (8-bit access) can be written immediately without error.

REGC (16-bit access) can be written without affecting REGA or REGB. If REGC is written to in two consecutive 8-bit accesses without waiting for synchronization, the second write attempt will be discarded and an error is generated through the PAC.

A 32-bit access to offset 0x00 will write all three registers. Note that REGA, REGB and REGC can be updated at different times because of independent write synchronization.

17.3.3. General Read Synchronization

Read-synchronized registers are synchronized each time the register value is updated but the corresponding SYNCBUSY bits are not set. Reading a read-synchronized register does not start a new synchronization, it returns the last synchronized value.
Note: The corresponding bits in SYNCBUSY will automatically be set when the device wakes up from sleep because read-synchronized registers need to be synchronized. Therefore reading a read-synchronized register before its corresponding SYNCBUSY bit is cleared will return the last synchronized value before sleep mode.
Moreover, if a register is also write-synchronized, any write access while the SYNCBUSY bit is set will be discarded and generate an error.

17.3.4. Completion of Synchronization

In order to check if synchronization is complete, the user can either poll the relevant bits in SYNCBUSY or use the Synchronisation Ready interrupt (if available). The Synchronization Ready interrupt flag will be set when all ongoing synchronizations are complete, i.e. when all bits in SYNCBUSY are '0'.

17.3.5. Write Synchronization for CTRLA.ENABLE

Setting the Enable bit in a peripheral module's Control A register (CTRLA.ENABLE) will trigger write-synchronization and set SYNCBUSY.ENABLE.

CTRLA.ENABLE will read its new value immediately after being written.

SYNCBUSY.ENABLE will be cleared by hardware when the operation is complete.

The Synchronization Ready interrupt (if available) cannot be used to enable write-synchronization.

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17.3.6. Write-Synchronization for Software Reset Bit

Setting the Software Reset bit in CTRLA (CTRLA.SWRST=1) will trigger write-synchronization and set SYNCBUSY.SWRST. When writing a '1' to the CTRLA.SWRST bit it will immediately read as '1'.

CTRL.SWRST and SYNCBUSY.SWRST will be cleared by hardware when the peripheral has been reset.

Writing a '0' to the CTRL.SWRST bit has no effect.

The Ready interrupt (if available) cannot be used for Software Reset write-synchronization.

Note: Not all peripherals have the SWRST bit in the respective CTRLA register.

17.3.7. Synchronization Delay

The synchronization will delay write and read accesses by a certain amount. This delay *D* is within the range of:

$5 \times P_{GCLK} + 2 \times P_{APB} < D < 6 \times P_{GCLK} + 3 \times P_{APB}$

Where P_{GCLK} is the period of the generic clock and P_{APB} is the period of the peripheral bus clock. A normal peripheral bus register access duration is $2 \times P_{APB}$.

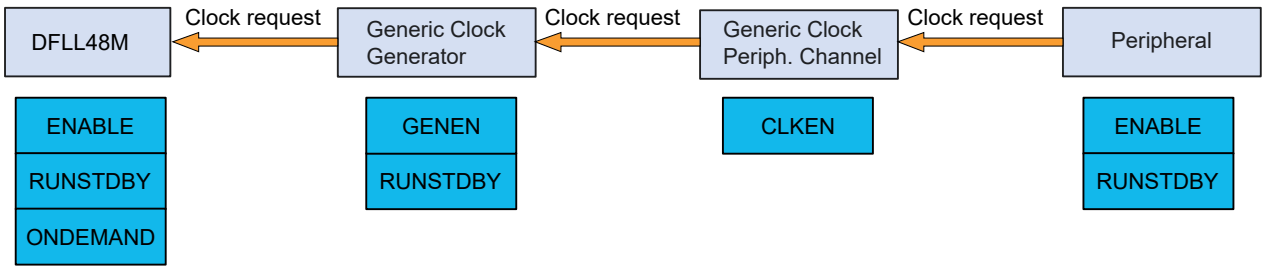
17.4. Enabling a Peripheral

In order to enable a peripheral that is clocked by a Generic Clock, the following parts of the system needs to be configured:

- A running Clock Source as selected in the OSCCTRL Module
- A clock from the Generic Clock Generator (GCLK.GENCTRLn.SRC), must be configured to use one of the running Clock Sources, and the Generator must be enabled.
- The Peripheral Channel that provides the Generic Clock signal to the designated peripheral "m", (i.e., PCHCTRLm), must be configured to use a running Generic Clock Generator (i.e., PCHCTRLm.GEN), and the Generic Clock must be enabled.
- The user system bus interface of the peripherals are enabled by default on reset, (i.e., MCLK.CLKMSK[0,1,2].MSKn=1), and doesn't need to be unmasked to enable it unless disabled at run time by the users software and the user needs to access the peripheral once again. In that case the user must re-enable, unmask, in the Main Clock Controller (MCLK.CLKMSK[0,1,2].MSKn=1). If this is not done the peripheral in question registers will read all '0's and any writing attempts to the peripheral will be discarded.

17.5. On Demand Clock Requests

Figure 17-4. Clock Request Routing



All clock sources in the system can be run in an on-demand mode: the clock source is in a stopped state unless a peripheral is requesting the clock source. Clock requests propagate from the peripheral, via the GCLK, to the clock source. If one or more peripheral is using a clock source, the clock source will be started/kept running. As soon as the clock source is no longer needed and no peripheral has an active request, the clock source will be stopped until requested again.

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The clock request can reach the clock source only if the peripheral, the generic clock and the clock from the Generic Clock Generator in-between are enabled. The time taken from a clock request being asserted to the clock source being ready is dependent on the clock source startup time, clock source frequency as well as the divider used in the Generic Clock Generator. The total startup time T_{start} from a clock request until the clock is available for the peripheral is between:

T_{start_max} = Clock source startup time + 2 × clock source periods + 2 × divided clock source periods

T_{start_min} = Clock source startup time + 1 × clock source period + 1 × divided clock source period

The time between the last active clock request stopped and the clock is shut down, T_{stop}, is between:

T_{stop_min} = 1 × divided clock source period + 1 × clock source period

T_{stop_max} = 2 × divided clock source periods + 2 × clock source periods

The On-Demand function can be disabled individually for each clock source by clearing the ONDEMAND bit located in each clock source controller. Consequently, the clock will always run whatever the clock request status is. This has the effect of removing the clock source startup time at the cost of power consumption.

The clock request mechanism can be configured to work in standby mode by setting the RUNSDTBY bits of the modules (see Figure 17-4).

17.6. Power Consumption Versus Speed

When targeting for either a low-power or a fast acting system, some considerations have to be taken into account due to the nature of the asynchronous clocking of the peripherals:

Clocking a peripheral with a very low clock, the active power consumption of the peripheral will be lower. At the same time the synchronization to the synchronous (CPU) clock domain is dependent on the peripheral clock speed, and will take longer with a slower peripheral clock. This will cause worse response times and longer synchronization delays.

17.7. Clocks after Reset

On any Reset the synchronous clocks start to their initial state:

- DFLL48M is enabled and configured to run at 48MHz Open Loop
- Generic Clock Generator 0 uses DFLL48M by default as a source and generates GCLK_MAIN and CLK_MAIN
- CPU and BUS clocks are undivided and enabled

On a Power-on Reset, the 32KHz clock sources are reset and the GCLK module starts to its initial state:

- All Generic Clock Generators are disabled except Generator 0
- All Peripheral Channels in GCLK are disabled

On a User Reset the GCLK module starts to its initial state, except for:

- Generic Clocks that are write-locked, i.e., the according WRTLOCK is set to 1 prior to Reset

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18. Oscillator Controller (OSCCTRL)

18.1. Overview

The Oscillators Controller (OSCCTRL) provides a user interface to the XOSC, RC DFLL48M, and two PLL 12.7 MHz to 300 MHz or up to 1.6 GHz for fractional divider module use. Through the interface registers, users can enable, disable, calibrate, and monitor the OSCCTRL sub-peripherals. All sub-peripheral statuses are collected in the Status register (STATUS). They can additionally trigger interrupts upon status changes through the INTENSET, INTENCLR, and INTFLAG registers.

18.2. Features

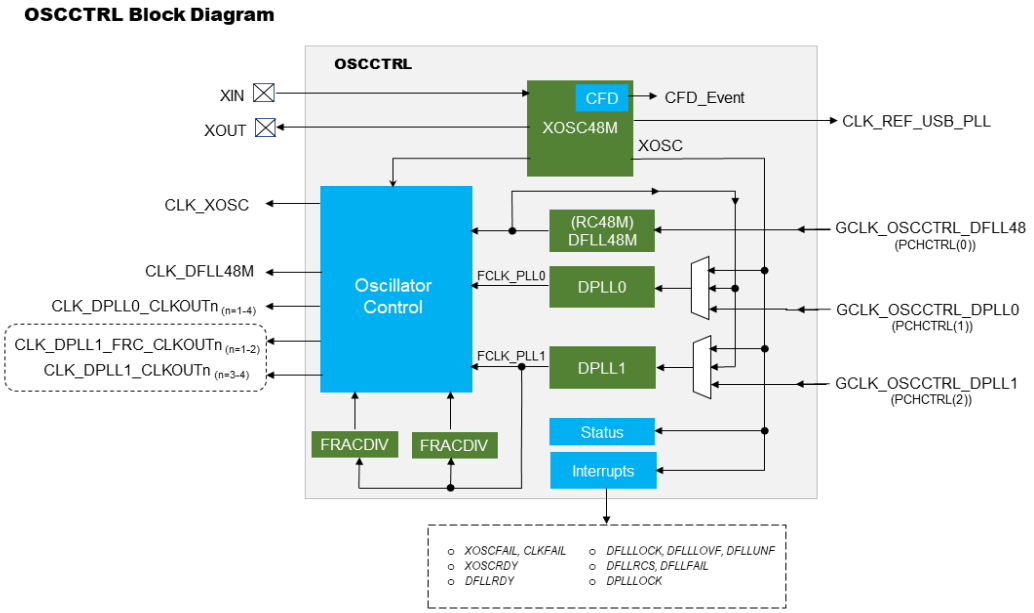
The following are key features of the OSCCTRL module:

- 48 MHz Crystal Oscillator (XOSC)
  - Supports 4 MHz to 48 MHz crystal oscillators
  - Supports ceramic resonators up to 10 MHz
  - AGC, Automatic gain control loop with manual override
  - User clock Ready Status
  - Clock-fail detection in AGC mode with safe clock switch
- DFLL48M
  - System clock output
  - 48.0 MHz (±2%) calibrated
  - 48.0 MHz (±0.25%) calibrated with DFLL
  - 8 MHz (±5%) in Low-Power mode
- Two PLL, Digital Phase-Locked Loop
  - 4 MHz to 48 MHz Reference Input Clock
  - Programmable Reference Input Clock divider
  - Single-ended output frequency: 12.7 MHz to 300 MHz or (1.6 GHz for fractional divider module input)
  - Four single-ended outputs per PLL with programmable output clock dividers
  - Programmable closed loop bandwidth
  - PLL1 with two fractional dividers with resolution up to 1/1.6 GHz or 625 picoseconds

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18.3. OSCCTRL Block Diagram

Figure 18-1. OSCCTRL Block Diagram



18.4. Signal Descriptions

Signal Name	Type	Description
X_{IN}	Analog Input	Primary Multipurpose Crystal Oscillator or external clock generator input
X_{OUT}	Analog Output	Primary Multipurpose Crystal Oscillator output

18.5. Peripheral Dependencies

Peripheral Name	Base Address	NVIC IRQ Index:Source	MCLK AXI/APB Clock Index	PAC Peripheral Identifier (PAC.WRCTRL)	Power Domain
OSCCTRL	0x4404_0000	5 : XOSCFAIL, CLKFAIL 6: XOSCRDY 7: DFLLRDY 8: DFLLLOCK, DFLLLOVF, DFLLUNF, DFLLRCS, DFLLFAIL 9: PLLLOCKR0, PLLLOCKR1,	MCLK.CLKMSK0[9]	6 : INTFLAGA[6] STATUSA[6]	VDDREG

18.5.1. I/O Lines

The XOSC I/O lines are automatically configured when XOSC is enabled. There is no need for user configuration.

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18.5.2. Power Management

The OSCCTRL can continue to operate in any sleep mode where the selected source clock is running. The OSCCTRL interrupts can be used to wake up the device from sleep modes. The events can trigger other operations in the system without exiting sleep modes.

For more information, refer to the Power Manager (PM).

18.5.3. Clocks

The OSCCTRL gathers controls for all device oscillators and provides clock sources to the Generic Clock Controller (GCLK). The available clock sources are: XOSC, DFLL48M, PLLn_CLKOUT (n = 0,1) and FRACDIV.

The DFLL48M requires a reference clock (GCLK_DFLL48M_REF) from the GCLK. The control logic uses the oscillator output, which is asynchronous to the user interface clock (CLK_OSCCTRL_APB). Due to this asynchronicity, writes to certain registers will require synchronization between the clock domains. For additional information, refer to the Synchronization.

The PLLn requires a reference clock (GCLK_PLL_REF) from the GCLK when the PLL reference selector PLLCTRL.REFSEL is set to GCLK.

The FRACDIV control logic uses the fractional divider output, which is asynchronous to the user interface clock (CLK_OSCCTRL_APB). Due to this asynchronicity, writes to certain registers will require synchronization between the clock domains. Refer to Synchronization for further details.

18.5.4. Interrupts

The interrupt request line is connected to the Interrupt Controller. Using the OSCCTRL interrupts requires the interrupt controller to be configured first.

For more information, refer to the Nested Vector Interrupt Controller.

18.5.5. Events

The events are connected to the Event System. Using the events requires the Event System to be configured first.

For more information, refer to the Event System (EVSYS).

18.5.6. Debug Operation

When the CPU is halted in Debug mode the OSCCTRL continues normal operation. If the OSCCTRL is configured in a way that requires it to be periodically serviced by the CPU through interrupts or similar, improper operation or data loss may result during debugging.

18.5.7. Register Access Protection

All registers with write-access can be write-protected optionally by the Peripheral Access Controller (PAC), except for the following register: Interrupt Flag Status and Clear register (INTFLAG).

Optional write-protection by the Peripheral Access Controller (PAC) is denoted by the "PAC Write-Protection" property in each individual register description. PAC write-protection does not apply to accesses through an external debugger.

18.5.8. Analog Connections

The 4-48 MHz crystal must be connected between the XIN and XOUT pins, along with any required load capacitors.

Note: Refer to the *Electrical Characteristics* for more information about load capacitors.

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18.6. Functional Description

18.6.1. Principles of Operation

XOSC, DFLL48M, and PLL 1.6G are configured through the OSCCTRL control registers. Through this interface, the oscillators are enabled, disabled, or have their calibration values updated. The Status register gathers different status signals coming from the oscillators controlled by the OSCCTRL. The status signals can be used to generate system interrupts, and in some cases wake up the system from Sleep mode, provided the corresponding interrupt is enabled.

18.6.2. External Multipurpose Crystal Oscillator (XOSC) Operation

The XOSC can operate in the following modes:

- External clock, with an external clock signal connected to the XIN pin
- Crystal oscillator, with an external 4-48 MHz crystal

The XOSC can be used as a clock source for generic clock generators. This is configured by the Generic Clock Controller.

At reset, the XOSC is disabled, and the XIN/XOUT pins can be used as General Purpose I/O (GPIO) pins or by other peripherals in the system. When XOSC is enabled, the operating mode determines the GPIO usage. When in crystal oscillator mode, the XIN and XOUT pins are controlled by the OSCCTRL, and GPIO functions are overridden on both pins. When in external clock mode, only the XIN pins will be overridden and controlled by the OSCCTRL, while the XOUT pin can still be used as a GPIO pin.

The XOSC is enabled by writing a '1' to the Enable bit in the External Multipurpose Crystal Oscillator Control register (XOSCCTRLA.ENABLE). To enable XOSC as an external crystal oscillator, the XTAL Enable bit (XOSCCTRLA.XTALEN) must be written to '1'. If XOSCCTRLA.XTALEN is zero, the external clock input on XIN will be enabled.

If the External Multi-purpose Crystal Oscillator Auto Gain Control (AGC), Loop (XOSCCTRLA.AGC) is '1', the oscillator gain will be automatically adjusted starting from lowest setting, and will increase the gain in sequential steps every XOSCCTRLB.GBW[1:0] delay for a maximum of 16 steps accordingly, until a valid stable oscillation is detected which will result in lowest power consumption for a stable crystal oscillation. In this mode, XOSCCTRLA.AGC = 1, the manual XOSC crystal gain settings XOSCCTRLB.GMAN[1:0] are ignored.

The AGC Gain control loop update rate can be controlled by the XOSCCTRLB.GBW[1:0] user configuration bits. This controls the AGC delays between each gain step increase. Some unique crystals may have slow start-up times, so to insure the lowest power gain setting it may be necessary to increase the AGC gain step delay update rate to allow enough time for a slow crystal start-up to be realized and detected before increasing the XOSC gain step again. This is rare and 95% of all 4-48 MHz crystals start-up with the default XOSCCTRLB.GBW[1:0] value.

Alternatively, if the External Multi-purpose Crystal Oscillator Auto Gain Control Loop (XOSCCTRLA.AGC) is '0', the user can manually select the crystal oscillator operating condition by setting the manual gain value in the XOSCCTRLB.GMAN[1:0] register. In this mode, XOSCCTRLA.AGC = 0, XOSCCTRLB.GBW[1:0] AGC update rate is ignored.

Start-Up time, XOSCCTRLA.STARTUP, selects the maximum start-up time for the oscillator XOSC before a clock fail is acknowledged. The OSCULP32K oscillator is used to clock the start-up counter for the XOSC. Start-Up Time.

The XOSC will behave differently in different sleep modes, based on the settings of XOSCCTRLA.ONDEMAND, and XOSCCTRLA.ENABLE. XOSCCTRLA.ONDEMAND must be written when XOSCCTRLA.ENABLE = 0. Otherwise, the write of this bit is ignored. If XOSCCTRLA.ENABLE = 0, the XOSC will be always stopped. For XOSCCTRLA.ENABLE = 1, this table is valid:

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Table 18-1. XOSC Sleep Behavior

CPU Mode	ON DEMAND	Sleep Behavior of XOSC and CFD
Active or Idle	0	Always run
Active or Idle	1	Run if requested by a peripheral
Standby	0	Always run
Standby	1	Run if requested by a peripheral
Backup	0	Always OFF
Backup	1	Always OFF

After a hard reset, or when waking up from a Sleep mode where the XOSC was disabled, the XOSC will need a certain amount of time to stabilize on the correct frequency. This start-up time can be configured by changing the Oscillator Start-Up Time bit group (XOSCCTRLA.STARTUP) in the External Multipurpose Crystal Oscillator Control register. During the start-up time, the oscillator output is masked to ensure that no unstable clock propagates to the digital logic. The External Multipurpose Crystal Oscillator Ready bit in the Status register (STATUS.XOSCRDY) is set when the external clock or crystal oscillator is stable and ready to be used as a clock source. The INTFLAG.XOSCRDY bit is set on a zero-to-one transition of STATUS.XOSCRDY and an interrupt is generated if the External Multipurpose Crystal Oscillator Ready bit in the Interrupt Enable Set register (INTENSET.XOSCRDY) is set. If the External Multipurpose Crystal Oscillator Auto Gain Control Loop (XOSCCTRLA.AGC) is set, and the XOSC fail to oscillate after attempting all gain settings, the External Multipurpose Crystal Oscillator Startup Fail bit in the Status register (STATUS.XOSCFAIL) is set. The INTFLAG.XOSCFAIL bit is set on a zero-to-one transition of STATUS.XOSCFAIL and an interrupt is generated if the XOSC Startup Failure bit in the Interrupt Enable Set register (INTENSET.XOSCFAIL) is set. After the the startup time has elapsed and the External Multipurpose Crystal Oscillator did not fail oscillating, the output clock can also be monitored for failure by using the Clock Fail Detector (CFD). Refer to the following section for CFD operations.

USBHS Reference Clock Division

The XOSC oscillator is the source of the USBHS PLL's reference clocks. Each USBHS PLL can request the XOSC as a reference clock. Upon request by a USBHS, the XOSC clock is prescaled by a clock divider and issued to the USBHS PLL. The clock division ratio and enable is configured by the XOSCCTRLA.USBHSDIV bitfield.

18.6.3. Clock Failure Detection Operation

The Clock Failure Detector (CFD) allows the user to monitor the external clock or crystal oscillator clock signal provided by the External Multipurpose Crystal Oscillator (XOSC). It detects failing operation of the XOSC clock and allows to switch to a safe clock in case of clock failure. The safe clock is derived from the DFLL48M with a configurable prescaler. The user can also switch from the safe clock to the XOSC clock in case of clock recovery. This allows to configure the safe clock to fulfill the operative conditions of the microcontroller. The CFD operation is automatically suspended when the XOSC clock is not requested in ONDEMAND mode or halted in Standby.

The user interface registers allow to enable, disable, and configure the CFD. The Status register gives status on failure and clock switch conditions. The Clock Failure Detector can optionally trigger an interrupt or an event when a failure is detected.

Clock Failure Detection

At reset, the CFD is disabled. The CFD does not monitor the XOSC clock when the oscillator is disabled (XOSCCTRLA.ENABLE = 0).

Before starting the CFD operation, the user must start and enable the safe clock source (DFLL48M). To start the CFD operation, the user must write a one to the CFD Enable bit in the External Oscillator Control register (XOSCCTRLA.CFDEN). After the start or restart of the XOSC, the CFD does not detect failure until the start-up time, as configured by the Oscillator Start-Up Time (XOSCCTRLA.STARTUP)

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in the External Multipurpose Crystal Oscillator Control register, is elapsed. Once the XOSC Start-Up Time is elapsed, the XOSC clock is constantly monitored.

During a period of 4 safe clocks, the CFD watches for a clock activity from the XOSC. There must be one rising and one falling XOSC clock edges during a 4 safe clock periods to meet a non-failure status. If no activity is detected, the failure status is asserted. The Clock Failure Status bit in the Status register (STATUS.CLKFAIL) is set. The Clock Failure Interrupt Flag bit in the Interrupt Flag register (INTFLAG.CLKFAIL) is set. If the CLKFAIL bit in the Interrupt Enable Set register (INTENSET.CLKFAIL) is set, an interrupt is generated . An output event is generated as well, if the Event Output enable bit in the Event Control register (EVCTRL.CFDEO) is set.

The XOSC clock continues to be monitored after a clock failure. The Clock Failure status bit in the Status register (STATUS.CLKFAIL) reflects the current XOSC clock activity.

Clock Switch Back

When a clock failure is detected, the XOSC clock is replaced by the safe clock in order to maintain an active clock during the XOSC clock failure. The safe clock source can be downscaled with a configurable prescaler to ensure that the safe clock frequency does not exceed the operating conditions selected by the application. When the XOSC clock is switched to the safe clock, the Clock Switch bit (STATUS.XOSCCKSW) in the Status register is set.

When the XOSC clock is switched to the safe clock, the External Multipurpose Crystal Oscillator Ready bit in the Status register (STATUS.XOSCRDY) is set when the safe clock is stable and ready to be used as a clock source.

When the CFD has switched to the safe clock, the XOSC is not disabled. The application must take the necessary actions to disable the oscillator. The application must also take the necessary actions to configure the system clocks to continue normal operations.

In the case the application can recover the XOSC, the Clock Failure status bit in the Status register (STATUS.CLKFAIL) is cleared. The application can switch back to the XOSC clock by writing a one to Switch Back bit (XOSCCTRLA.SWBEN) in the External Oscillator Control register. Once the XOSC clock is switched back, the Switch Back bit (XOSCCTRLA.SWBEN) is cleared by the hardware.

Prescaler:

The CFD has an internal configurable prescaler (XOSCCTRLA.CFDPRESC) to generate the safe clock from the DFLL48M clock. The prescaler size allows to scale down the DFLL48M clock such that the safe clock is not higher than the XOSC clock frequency monitored by the CFD. The frequency divider is 2^CFDPRESC where CFDPRESC range from 0 to 15.

Example: for an external crystal oscillator at 8 mHz and the DFLL48M internal oscillator configured to generate a 48 MHz clock, the prescaler should select a downscale value above 6 (48/8), eg. 8, thus CFDPRESC=3.

Event:

If the Event Output enable bit in the Event Control register (EVCTRL.CFDEO) is set, the CFD clock failure will be output on the Event Output. When the CFD is switched to the safe clock, the CFD clock failure will not be output on the Event Output.

Sleep Mode:

The CFD is halted depending on configuration of the XOSC and the peripheral clock request. For further details, refer to the Sleep Behavior table. The CFD interrupt can be used to wake up the device from sleep modes.

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Important: To facilitate the use of sleep modes, the following conditions must be met:

1. PLL0 must be dedicated to the CPU.
2. PLL0 must be stepped down in <= 75 MHz increments to <= 75 MHz output when entering sleep modes.
3. PLL0 must be stepped up to the operating frequency in <= 75 MHz increments after exiting sleep modes.
4. The step delay for both of these processes needs to be >= 1 us.

18.6.4. Digital Frequency Locked Loop (DFLL48M) Operation

The DFLL48M can operate in both open-loop mode and closed-loop mode. In closed-loop mode, a low-frequency clock with high accuracy should be used as the reference clock to get high accuracy on the output clock (CLK_DFLL48M). The DFLL48M can be used as a source for the generic clock generators.

18.6.4.1. Basic DFLL48M Operation

DFLL48M Operating modes

The DFLL48M will behave differently in different sleep modes, based on the settings of DFLLCTRLA.ONDEMAND, and DFLLCTRLA.ENABLE. DFLLCTRLA.ONDEMAND must be written when DFLLCTRLA.ENABLE = 0 and DFLLSYNC.ENABLE = 0. Otherwise, the write of this bit is ignored. If DFLLCTRLA.ENABLE = 0, the DFLL48M will be always stopped. For DFLLCTRLA.ENABLE = 1, this table is valid:

Table 18-2. DFLL48M Sleep Behavior

CPU Mode	ON DEMAND	Sleep Behavior of DFLL48M
Active or Idle	0	Always run
Active or Idle	1	Run if requested by a peripheral
Standby	0	Always run
Standby	1	Run if requested by a peripheral
Backup	0	Always OFF
Backup	1	Always OFF

The DFLL48M is used as a clock source for the generic clock generators, as described in the GCLK chapter. The DFLL48M is factory-calibrated for 48MHz. The frequency calibration is applied at reset.

DFLL48M Open-Loop Operation

After any reset, the open-loop mode is selected. When operating in open-loop mode, the output frequency of the DFLL48M will be determined by the values written to the DFLL TUNE register (DFLLTUNE.TUNE). It is possible to change the values of DFLLTUNE.TUNE and thereby the output frequency of the DFLL48M output clock, CLK_DFLL48M, while the DFLL48M is enabled and in use. CLK_DFLL48M is ready to be used when STATUS.DFLLRDY is set after enabling the DFLL48M.

DFLL48M Closed-Loop Operation

In closed-loop operation, the output frequency is continuously regulated against a reference clock. Once the multiplication factor is set, the oscillator tuning is automatically adjusted. The DFLL48M must be correctly configured before closed-loop operation can be enabled. After enabling the DFLL48M, it must be configured in the following way:

1. Enable and select a reference clock (CLK_DFLL48M_REF). CLK_DFLL48M_REF is Generic Clock Channel 0 (DFLL48M_Reference). Refer to GCLK for details.

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2. Select the maximum step size allowed in finding the TUNE values by writing the appropriate values to the DFLL maximum step bit group (DFLLMUL.STEP) in the DFLL STEP register. A small step size will ensure low overshoot on the output frequency but will typically result in longer lock times. A high value might give a large overshoot but will typically provide faster locking. DFLLMUL.STEP should not be higher than 50% of the maximum value of DFLLTUNE.TUNE.
3. Select the multiplication factor in the DFLL Multiply Factor bit group (DFLLMUL.MUL) in the DFLL Multiplier register. Care must be taken when choosing DFLLMUL.MUL so that the output frequency does not exceed the maximum frequency of the device. If the target frequency is below the minimum or above the maximum frequency of the DFLL48M, the output frequency will be equal to the DFLL minimum or maximum frequency. Write the DFLLMUL.MUL to restore the TUNE register (DFLLTUNE.TUNE) to its reset value.
4. Start the closed loop mode by writing a one to the DFLL Loop Enable bit (DFLLCTRLB.LOOPEN) in the DFLL Control register.

The frequency of CLK_DFLL48M (Fclkdfll48m) is given by:

Equation 18-1. FCLKDFLL48M

$$F_{CLKDFLL48M} = (DFLLMUL.MUL * F_{CLKDFLL48MREF})$$

Where $F_{CLKDFLL48MREF}$ is the frequency of the reference clock (CLK_DFLL48M_REF).

DFLLTUNE register is read-only in closed loop mode and is controlled by the frequency tuner to meet user specified frequency.

DFLL48M Frequency Locking

In the lock of the frequency search in closed-loop mode, the control logic tunes the value in DFLLTUNE.TUNE so that the output frequency is very close to the desired frequency. On lock, the DFLL Locked bit (STATUS.DFLLLOCK) in the status register will be set.

Interrupts are generated by the rising of STATUS.DFLLLOCK if INTENSET.DFLLOCK is written to '1'.

CLK_DFLL48M is ready to be used when the DFLL Ready bit (STATUS.DFLLRDY) in the Status register is set, but the accuracy of the output frequency will not be met until the Lock state is reached. For lock times, refer to the Electrical Characteristics.

DFLL48M Frequency Error Measurement

The ratio between CLK_DFLL48M_REF and CLK48M_DFLL is measured automatically when the DFLL48M is in closed loop mode. The difference between this ratio and the value in DFLLMUL.MUL is stored in the DFLL Multiplication Ratio Difference bit group (DFLLDIFF.DIFF) in the DFLL DIFF register. The relative error on CLK_DFLL48M compared to the target frequency is calculated as follows:

ERROR = (DIFF / MUL)

DFLL48M Drift Compensation

If the Stable DFLL Frequency bit (DFLLCTRLB.STABLE) in the DFLL Control register is zero, the frequency tuner will automatically compensate for drift in the CLK_DFLL48M without losing either of the locks. This means that DFLLTUNE.TUNE can change after every measurement of CLK_DFLL48M_REF. If the DFLLTUNE.TUNE value overflows or underflows due to large drift in temperature and/or voltage, the DFLL overflow or underflow bits (STATUS.DFLLOVF or STATUS.DFLLUNF) in the Status register will be set. After an overflow or underflow error condition, the user must rewrite DFLLMUL.MUL to ensure correct CLK_DFLL48M frequency. An interrupt is generated on a zero-to-one transition on STATUS.DFLLOVF or STATUS.DFLLUNF if the DFLL overflow or underflow bit (INTENSET.DFLLOVF or STATUS.DFLLUNF) in the Interrupt Enable Set register is set. If the Stable DFLL Frequency bit (DFLLCTRLB.STABLE) in the DFLL Control register is one, the DFLLTUNE.TUNE values will stay constant after the lock. The user can check for a possible drift by reading the frequency error in the DFLL Multiplication Ratio Difference bit group (DFLLDIFF.DIFF).

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DFLL48M Reference Clock Stop Detection

If CLK_DFLL48M_REF stops or is running at a very low frequency (slower than CLK_DFLL48M/(2^17)), the DFLL Reference Clock Stopped bit (STATUS.DFLLRCS) in the Status register will be set. Detecting a stopped reference clock can take a long time, on the order of 2^17 CLK_DFLL48M cycles. When the reference clock is stopped, the DFLL48M will operate as if in open-loop mode. Closed-loop mode operation will automatically resume if the CLK_DFLL48M_REF is restarted. An interrupt is generated on a zero-to-one transition on STATUS.DFLLRCS if the DFLL Reference Clock Stopped bit (INTENSET.DFLLRCS) in the Interrupt Enable Set register is set.

DFLL48M Low Frequency, Low Power mode

The DFLL48M oscillator can operate in both open-loop or closed loop at a reduced frequency of 8 MHz. To select the low frequency/low power set the Low Frequency bit LOWFREQ in DFLL48M register. This bit is enable protected and can be changed only when the DFLL48M is disabled. In closed-loop the user should adjust the multiplier value DFLLMUL.MUL depending on the frequency of the reference clock (CLK_DFLL48M_REF) in order to have an output clock frequency of 8 MHz.

18.6.4.2. Additional DFLL48M Features

Dealing with Delay in the DFLL48M in Closed-Loop Mode

The time from selecting a new CLK_DFLL48M frequency until this frequency is output by the DFLL48M can be up to several microseconds. If the value in DFLLMUL.MUL is small, this can lead to instability in the DFLL48M locking mechanism, which can prevent the DFLL48M from achieving lock. To avoid this, a chill cycle, during which the CLK_DFLL48M frequency is not measured, can be enabled. The chill cycle is enabled by default, but can be disabled by writing a one to the DFLL Chill Cycle Disable bit (DFLLCTRLB.CCDIS) in the DFLL Control register. Enabling chill cycles might double the lock time.

Another solution to this problem consists of using less strict lock requirements. This is called Quick Lock (QL), which is also enabled by default, but it can be disabled by writing a one to the Quick Lock Disable bit (DFLLCTRLB.QLDIS) in the DFLL Control register. The Quick Lock might lead to a larger spread in the output frequency than chill cycles, but the average output frequency is the same.

DFLL48M Lose Lock After Wake

DFLL48M can optionally reset its lock bit when it is disabled or stopped (not requested). This is configured by the Lose Lock After Wake bit (DFLLCTRLB.LLAW) in the DFLL Control register. If DFLLCTRLB.LLAW is zero, when the DFLL48M is re-enabled or requested again, it starts running with the same configuration as before being disabled, even if the reference clock is not available. The lock will not be lost. Thus it is important that the user checks that the DFLL48M has reached the lock stage before entering a sleep mode. When the reference clock has restarted, the TUNE tracking will quickly compensate for any frequency drift during sleep if DFLLCTRLB.STABLE is zero. If DFLLCTRLB.LLAW is one when disabling or stopping the DFLL48M, the DFLL48M will lose its lock and needs to regain it through the full lock sequence.

DFLL48M Wait for Lock

DFLL48M can optionally control the issued clock. This is configured by the Wait For Lock bit (DFLLCTRLB.WAITLOCK) in the DFLL Control register. If DFLLCTRLB.WAITLOCK is zero, the DFLL48M will issue a clock immediately after the ready bit (STATUS.DFLLRDY) has risen. If DFLLCTRLB.WAITLOCK is one, the DFLL48M will issue a clock immediately after the lock bit (STATUS.DFLLCK) has risen. Using the wait for lock feature allows a better accuracy of the issued DFLL48M clock, conversely it increases the startup time of the DFLL48M clock.

DFLL48M Accuracy

There are two main factors that determine the accuracy of DFLL48M. These can be tuned to obtain maximum accuracy when fine lock is achieved.

- resolution: The frequency step between two tune values

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- The accuracy of the reference clock

DFLL48M Backup oscillator

The DFLL48M has an alternate 6 MHz backup oscillator. At any DFLL48M oscillator power-up, the 6 MHz backup oscillator is started and watches for DFLL48M oscillations. If no oscillation is present after the longest DFLL48M startup time, the DFLL48M clock is switched to the 6 MHz backup oscillator.

The DFLL Startup Failure bit in the STATUS register (STATUS.DFLLFAIL) will be set. The INTFLAG.DFLLFAIL bit is set on a zero-to-one transition of STATUS.DFLLFAIL and an interrupt is generated if the DFLL Startup Failure bit in the Interrupt Enable Set register (INTENSET.DFLLFAIL) is set.

18.6.5. Phase Locked Loop (PLL) Operation

Important: Before attempting to initialize and enable either of the two PLL's, the user must first enable the internal PLL regulator, SUPC.VREGCTRL.AVREGEN, and then wait a minimum of 55µs for internal power to stabilize before reading or writing any of the PLL registers. The internal BOOT ROM code may already have enabled the PLL so user should first check if PLL regulator has already been enabled.

Important:
To achieve stable operation of the PLL as a primary clock source across temperature, the following procedure should be followed.

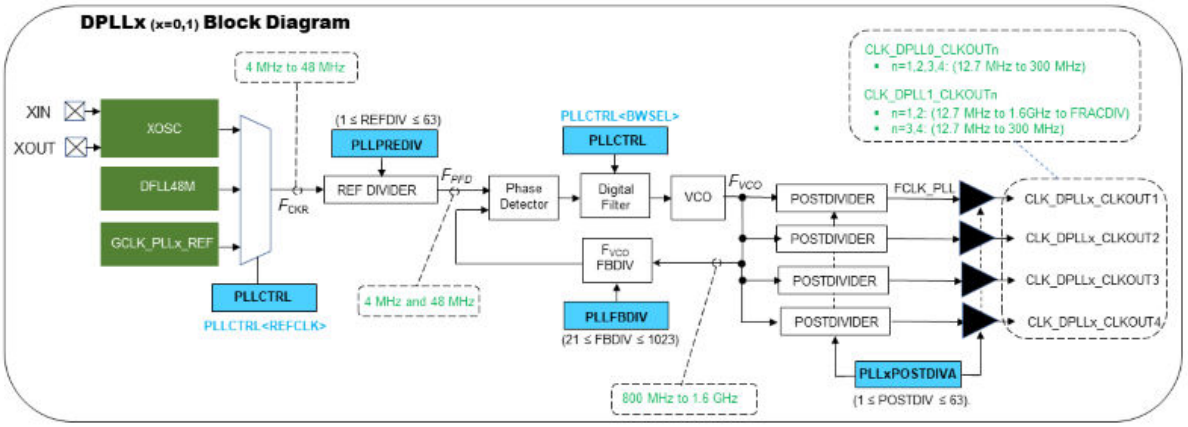
1. PLL0 must be dedicated to the CPU.
2. PLL0 must be stepped up to the operating frequency in <= 75 MHz increments.
3. The step delay needs to be >= 1 us.

The PLL provides a wide range of outputs from 12.7 MHz to 1600 MHz with, (i.e. FCLK_PLL max = 300Mhz), support for input reference clock ranges from 4 MHz to 48 MHz. The PLL maintains a locked phase between the VCO input (reference) signal FPDF and the respective VCO output frequency FVCO via phase comparison and frequency multiplication.

The clock(s) from the PLL output(s), (CLK_PLLx_300n) is a source for the Generic Clock module (GCLK).

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Figure 18-2. PLL Block Diagram



Important: The frequency generated by the PLL oscillator can be up to 1600 MHz but is limited to 300 MHz (max) for everything except inputs to FRACTIONAL DIVIDER. Depending on the operating conditions of the product using the PLL, the maximum allowed frequency can be as low as 12.7 MHz. Refer to the electrical characteristics of the product for a safe configuration of the PLL controller.

18.6.5.1. PLL Basic Operation

PLL Initialization, Enabling, and Disabling

The PLL is enabled by writing a one to the Enable bit in the Control register (PLLCTRL.ENABLE). The PLL is disabled by writing a zero to PLLCTRL.ENABLE.

Important: If the PLL is active, the user must ensure that at no time do they violate the minimum or maximum frequency ranges specified for F_{PFD}, F_{VCO} , and F_{CLK_PLL}. Failure to do destabilize the VCO and lead to unpredictable behavior. Therefore carefully select the order in which the user configures the various scaler values in the PLL based on the FCKR clock source frequencies used in the application.

PLL Reference selection

The PLL controller supports three independent sources of reference clock:

- **DFLL48M:** The reference clock is provided by the DFLL48M.
- **XOSC:** The reference clock is provided by the External Multipurpose Crystal Oscillator (XOSC).
- **GCLK_PLLn_REF:** The reference clock “GCLK_PLLn_REF” is provided by the Generic Clock Controller.

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The reference source can be selected by setting the REFSEL bits in the PLLCTRL register. The frequency of the reference must be comprised between 4 MHz and 48 MHz.

PLL settings

The frequency generated by the PLL is determined by the following control registers:

- **PLLREFDIV:** The PLL reference frequency divider, 1 ≤ REFDIV ≤ 63
- **PLLFBDIV:** The PLL Feed Back frequency divider, 21 ≤ FBDIV ≤ 1023
- **POSTDIV:** The PLL output frequency divider, 1 ≤ POSTDIV ≤ 63

When the controller is enabled, the relationship between the reference clock frequency and the output clock frequency is given in the equation below:

Equation 18-2. FCLK_PLL

$$F_{CLK_PLL} = \left(F_{CKR} * \left(FBDIV / \left(REFDIV * POSTDIV\right)\right)\right)$$

Where,

F_{CLK_PLL} is the frequency of the PLL output clock, F_{CKR} is the frequency of the selected reference clock, REFDIV is the reference prescaler value, FBDIV is the loop divider value, and POSTDIV is the output prescaler value.

Note: F_{CLK_PLL} must always remain between 12.7 MHz to 300 MHz while configuring the various stages of the PLL, hence the VCO does not become unstable and lead to unpredictable behavior.

Example:

The goal is to have F_{CLK_PLL} = 300 MHz:

Given:

- XOSC = 12 MHz = F_{CKR}
- If REFDIV = 2 then F_{PFD} = (F_{CKR} / 2) = 6 MHz
- If FBDIV = 150 then F_{VCO} = (F_{PDF} * FBDIV) = (6 MHz * 150) = 900 MHz
- Setting POSTDIV = 3 then gives F_{CLK_PLL} = (F_{VCO} / 3) = (900 MHz /3) = 300 MHz

The frequency after the reference divider (FPDF) is given by the formula:

- **F_{PFD}** = F_{CKR} / REFDIV (must be between 4 MHz to 48 MHz)

The frequency of the Voltage Controlled Oscillator (VCO) giving the PLL oscillation is given by the formula:

- **F_{VCO}** = F_{CKR} * (FBDIV / REFDIV) (must be between 800 MHz and 1600 MHz)

Note: F_{CKR} , REFDIV and FBDIV must be selected to satisfy these conditions.

Notes:

1. The PLLREFDIV and PLLFBDIV registers are not write-protected by the PAC. Alternatively, they can be write protected by setting the control bit (PLLCTRL.WRTLOCK). When the OSCCTRL is PAC write-protected, the user can still tune the PLL frequency when the PLLCTRL.WRTLOCK is cleared, or the user can also write-protect the PLLREFDIV and PLLFBDIV registers when the PLLCTRL.WRTLOCK is set.
2. Each PLL has up to four outputs. Each output has an individual PLL output frequency divider POSTDIVn and an individual output control enable OUTENn with n=0..3. Depending on the selected REFDIV and the reference frequency, the user must set the Band Width selection bits (BWSEL) in the PLLCTRL register. Refer to the PLLCTRL.BWSEL definition in the “Register Description” section.

PLL Lock and Clock Generation

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After the PLL oscillator is enabled, the PLL controller waits for the oscillator to issue a Lock status. The PLLLOCK bit in the status register (STATUS.PLLLOCK) will be set and the PLL controller issue the clock to the system (GCLK). The frequency of the PLL output clock CLK_PLL is stable when the STATUS.PLLLOCK bit is set. The PLL lock rising bit (PLLLOCKR) in the INTFLAG register is set when the STATUS.PLLLOCK rises.

Note: During each PLL start-up phase, the clock to the internal modules is not delivered as long as the first lock is not detected. When the lock is detected, the clock is released to the GCLK as long as requested. The PLL outputs whose OUTEN bit are set will start issuing a clock when the PLL LOCK status bit STATUS.PLLLOCK = 1 is set.

PLL Disabling

The PLL is disabled by writing a zero to PLLCTRL.ENABLE. Due to the synchronization of control and configuration registers, generation of internal timings to stop and power down properly the PLL, the PLL will be active for a few microseconds after CTRLA.ENABLE is cleared. The end of the PLL activity can be checked with the status lock bit STATUS.LOCK being ZERO. The PLL reference must not be stopped until the status lock bit STATUS.LOCK is read ZERO.

PLL Operation in Sleep Modes

The PLL will behave differently in different sleep modes, based on the settings of PLLCTRL.ONDEMAND and PLLCTRL.ENABLE. PLLCTRL.ONDEMAND must be written when PLLCTRL.ENABLE = 0. Otherwise, the write of this bit is ignored. If PLLCTRL.ENABLE = 0, the PLL will always be stopped. For PLLCTRL.ENABLE = 1, this table is valid:

Table 18-3. PLL Sleep Behavior

CPU Mode	ON DEMAND	Sleep Behavior of DFLL48M
Active or Idle	0	Always run
Active or Idle	1	Run if requested by a peripheral
Standby	0	Always run
Standby	1	Run if requested by a peripheral
Backup	0	Always OFF
Backup	1	Always OFF

PLL Reference Clock Switching

When a software operation requires reference clock switching, the normal operation is to disable the PLL, modify the PLLCTRL.REFCLK and PLLCTRL.BWSEL to select the desired reference source and activate the PLL again. The CLK_PLL output clock is ready when STATUS.PLLLOCK bit is set.

PLL Updates

It is important to note that when doing run time PLL updates that the user ALWAYS insures that for any PLL register update, the PLL does not exceed any of the electrical specs listed below to ensure continued stable PLL operation. Depending on the PLL input clock frequency selected therefore the user may have to choose a specific sequence, (i.e., order), of PLL register updates to maintain specification compliance throughout the PLL module logic.

- F_{CKR} = 4 MHz to 48 MHz
- F_{PFD} = 4 MHz and 48 MHz
- F_{VCO} = 800 MHz to 1.6 GHz
- F_{CLK_PLL} = 12.7 MHz to 300 MHz

18.6.5.2. Fractional Divider

The Fractional Frequency Divider divides the PLL0 VCO, FVCO0, clock output frequency by a ratio composed of an integer part and a reminder part. Only the PLL0 supplies the clocks to the fractional dividers. FRACDIV0 is fed by PLL0 output 0 (under control of PLL0POSTDIVA[0]) and FRACDIV1 is

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fed by PLL0 output 1 (under control of PLL0POSTDIVA[1]). The maximum fractional divider input frequency is 1.6 GHz. The divided frequency is given by the integer and reminder part of the divider, FRACDIV.INTDIV and FRACDIV.REMDIV. The resulting frequency FFRACDIV is calculated using the following equation:

Equation 18-3. Fractional Divider Frequency

$$F_{CLK_PLL0_FRC_CLKOUTn} = \left(F_{CLK_PLL} / \left(2 * \left(INTDIV + \left(REMDIV / 512\right)\right)\right)\right)$$

Notes: This is not a true fractional divider in the sense that the resulting frequency is actually an average over time that represents the fractional frequency except in the cases where $F_{CLK_PLL0_FRC_CLKOUTn}$ value corresponds to a whole integer value. For decimal fractional values, the fractional divider logic steals input F_{VCO} PLL clock cycles to produce and average output frequency equivalent to the desired frequency. As a result, the final $F_{CLK_PLL0_FRC_CLKOUTn}$ output frequency will have jitter equivalent to:

- If Reminder ≤ 0.5:
  - $F_{CLK_PLL0_FRC_CLKOUTn}$ Jitter = (Remainder / F_{VCO})
- If Reminder > 0.5:
  - $F_{CLK_PLL0_FRC_CLKOUTn}$ Jitter = ((1-Remainder) / F_{VCO}))

Fractional Divider Operating mode

The Fractional Divider must be configured and enabled as shown in the following section.

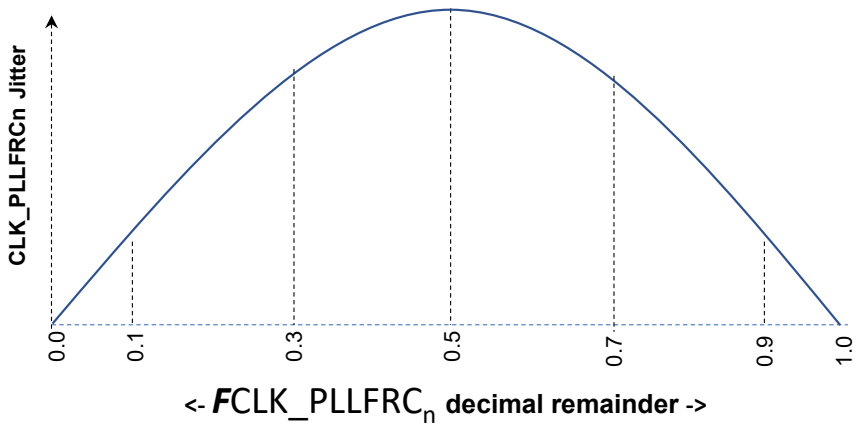
18.6.5.2.1. Configure and Enable the PLL Output

1. Configure the integer and reminder divider factors FRACDIV.INTDIV and FRACDIV.REMDIV. If the PLL is not locked, the FRACDIV register write is pending until the PLL deliver a clock after the lock. The pending status can be checked in the SYNCBUSY.FRACDIVn register bit. The FRACDIV register can still be modified if the source PLL enable bit is not set.
2. Enable the PLL output.
3. Check the PLL lock with the register bits STATUS.PLLnLOCKR or INTFLAG.PLLnLOCKR.
4. Check the SYNCBUSY.FRACDIVn register bit. When this bit is low, the FRACDIV is delivering the divided PLL clock. The Fractional Divider values FRACDIV.INTDIV and FRACDIV.REMDIV can be changed when the divider is operating. But before, the user must ensure that the previous Fractional Divider values change is completed by checking the bit SYNCBUSY.FRACDIVn is low.

Note: After a system reset the Fractional Divider starts in a frozen state. If the Fractional Divider is operating or synchronizing the divider factors, it is requesting a clock to the PLL source. The FRACDIV will stay frozen until the PLL source delivers a clock, which is indicated by the status LOCK bit (STATUS.PLLLOCK) being high. After the PLL source delivers a clock, the FRACDIV is unfrozen. If the fractional Divider stops its operation (no more GCLK request and no more on-going synchronization), it will go back to a frozen state and request the PLL source clock until it is actually frozen. After the freeze the status bit STATUS.PLLLOCK will go low, at the condition no other PLL output is requested. The freeze/unfreeze process ensures the FRACDIV divides on a locked PLL clock.

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Figure 18-3. Fractional Divider



Notes:

1. FCLK_PLLFRC0 = (F_{CLK_PLL0} / (2 x (INTDIV + (REMDIV / 512)))).
2. The maximum permitted fractional output frequency, FCLK_PLLFRC0, must always be limited to 200MHz by the user.
3. Setting both INTDIV and REMDIV = 0 will yield FCLK_PLLFRC0 = F_{CLK_PLL0} which effectively bypasses the fractional divider module in which case the user must limit the output of PLL0 to the fractional divider module to FPLL0 = F_{CLK_PLL0} = 200MHz max.

18.6.6. OSCCTRL Interrupts

The OSCCTRL has the following interrupt sources:

- **XOSCRDY - Multipurpose Crystal Oscillator Ready:** A “0-to-1” transition on the STATUS.XOSCRDY bit is detected
- **XOSCFAIL - Xosc Startup Failure:** A “0-to-1” transition on the STATUS.XOSCFAIL bit is detected
- **CLKFAIL - Xosc Clock Failure:** A “0-to-1” transition on the STATUS.CLKFAIL bit is detected
- **DFLLRDY - DFLL48m Ready:** A “0-to-1” transition on the STATUS.DFLLRDY bit is detected
- **DFLLLOCK - DFLL48m Lock:** A “0-to-1” transition on the STATUS.DFLLLOCK bit is detected
- **DFLLOVF - DFLL48m Overflow:** A “0-to-1” transition on the STATUS.DFLLOVF bit is detected
- **DFLLUNF - DFLL48m Underflow:** A “0-to-1” transition on the STATUS.DFLLUNF bit is detected
- **DFLLRCS - DFLL48m Reference Clock Stop:** A “0-to-1” transition on the STATUS.DFLLRCS bit is detected
- **DFLLFAIL - DFLL Startup Failure:** A “0-to-1” transition on the STATUS.DFLLFAIL bit is detected
- **PLLLOCK - PLL Lock Rise and Fall:** A “0-to-1” transition on the STATUS.PLLLOCK bit is detected

Each interrupt source has an interrupt flag associated with it. The interrupt flag in the Interrupt Flag Status and Clear register (INTFLAG) is set when the interrupt condition occurs. Each interrupt can be individually enabled by writing a one to the corresponding bit in the Interrupt Enable Set register (INTENSET) and disabled by writing a one to the corresponding bit in the Interrupt Enable Clear register (INTENCLR). An interrupt request is generated when the interrupt flag is set, and the corresponding interrupt is enabled. The interrupt request remains active until the interrupt flag is cleared, the interrupt is disabled or the OSCCTRL is reset. See the INTFLAG register for details on how to clear interrupt flags.

The OSCCTRL has fewer request lines than interrupt sources. The user must read the INTFLAG register to determine which interrupt condition is present.

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Note: Interrupts must be globally enabled for interrupt requests to be generated.

18.6.7. OSCCTRL Events

The CFD, “Clock Fail Detect”, can generate the following output event:

- Clock Failure (CLKFAIL): Generated when the XOSC Clock Failure status bit is set in the Status register (STATUS.CLKFAIL). The CFD event is not generated when the XOSC Clock Switch bit (STATUS.XOSCCKSW) in the Status register is set.

Writing a '1' to an Event Output bit in the Event Control register (EVCTRL.CFDEO) enables the CFD output event. Writing a '0' to this bit disables the CFD output event. Refer to the Event System chapter for details on configuring the event system.

18.6.8. OSCCTRL Synchronization

Due to the multiple clock domains, some registers in the DFLL48M must be synchronized when accessed. A register can require:

- Synchronization when written
- Synchronization when read
- No synchronization When executing an operation that requires synchronization, the relevant synchronization bit in the Synchronization Busy register (DFLLSYNC) will be set immediately and cleared when synchronization is complete

The following registers need synchronization:

- ENABLE bit in DFLLCTRLA register - write-synchronized
- DFLLCTRLB register - read-synchronized
- DFLLTUNE register - read- and write-synchronized
- DFLLMUL register - write-synchronized
- FRACDIV

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18.7. Register Summary

For descriptions and definitions of both Register and bitfield properties, refer to Register Properties.

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x00	EVCTRL	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0								CFDEO
0x04	INTENCLR	31:24						PLL1LOCKR		PLL0LOCKR
		23:16								
		15:8			DFLLFAIL	DFLLRCS	DFLLUNF	DFLLOVF	DFLLLOCK	DFLLRDY
		7:0						CLKFAIL	XOSCFAIL	XOSCRDY
0x08	INTENSET	31:24						PLL1LOCKR		PLL0LOCKR
		23:16								
		15:8			DFLLFAIL	DFLLRCS	DFLLUNF	DFLLOVF	DFLLLOCK	DFLLRDY
		7:0						CLKFAIL	XOSCFAIL	XOSCRDY
0x0C	INTFLAG	31:24						PLL1LOCKR		PLL0LOCKR
		23:16								
		15:8			DFLLFAIL	DFLLRCS	DFLLUNF	DFLLOVF	DFLLLOCK	DFLLRDY
		7:0						CLKFAIL	XOSCFAIL	XOSCRDY
0x10	STATUS	31:24							PLL1LOCK	PLL0LOCK
		23:16								
		15:8			DFLLFAIL	DFLLRCS	DFLLUNF	DFLLOVF	DFLLLOCK	DFLLRDY
		7:0					XOSCCKSW	CLKFAIL	XOSCFAIL	XOSCRDY
0x14	XOSCCTRLA	31:24	WRTLOCK						USBHSDIV[1:0]	
		23:16					CFDPRESC[3:0]			
		15:8					STARTUP[3:0]			
		7:0	ONDEMAND		SWBEN	CFDEN	XTALEN	AGC	ENABLE	
0x18	XOSCCTRLB	31:24	WRTLOCK							
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0				GBW[1:0]		GRES	GMAN[1:0]	
0x1C ... 0x2B	Reserved									
0x2C	DFLLCTRLA	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0	ONDEMAND				LOWFREQ	WRTLOCK	ENABLE	
0x30	DFLLCTRLB	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0	WAITLOCK		QLDIS	CCDIS		LLAW	STABLE	LOOPEN
0x34	DFLLTUNE	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0		TUNE[6:0]						
0x38	DFLLDIFF	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	DIFF[15:8]							
		7:0	DIFF[7:0]							
0x3C	DFLLMUL	31:24								
		23:16		STEP[6:0]						
		15:8	MUL[15:8]							
		7:0	MUL[7:0]							
0x40	PLL0CTRL	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8			BWSEL[2:0]			REFSEL[2:0]		
		7:0	ONDEMAND					WRTLOCK	ENABLE	

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Register Summary (continued)

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x44	PLL0FBDIV	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8							FBDIV[9:8]	
		7:0	FBDIV[7:0]							
0x48	PLL0REFDIV	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0			REFDIV[5:0]					
0x4C	PLL0POSTDIVA	31:24	OUTEN3		POSTDIV3[5:0]					
		23:16	OUTEN2		POSTDIV2[5:0]					
		15:8	OUTEN1		POSTDIV1[5:0]					
		7:0	OUTEN0		POSTDIV0[5:0]					
0x50 ... 0x53	Reserved									
0x54	PLL1CTRL	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8			BWSEL[2:0]			REFSEL[2:0]		
		7:0	ONDEMAND					WRTLOCK	ENABLE	
0x58	PLL1FBDIV	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8							FBDIV[9:8]	
		7:0	FBDIV[7:0]							
0x5C	PLL1REFDIV	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0			REFDIV[5:0]					
0x60	PLL1POSTDIVA	31:24	OUTEN3		POSTDIV3[5:0]					
		23:16	OUTEN2		POSTDIV2[5:0]					
		15:8	OUTEN1		POSTDIV1[5:0]					
		7:0	OUTEN0		POSTDIV0[5:0]					
0x64 ... 0x6B	Reserved									
0x6C	FRACDIV0	31:24		INTDIV[14:8]						
		23:16	INTDIV[7:0]							
		15:8	REMDIV[8:1]							
		7:0	REMDIV[0]							
0x70 ... 0x73	Reserved									
0x74	FRACDIV1	31:24		INTDIV[14:8]						
		23:16	INTDIV[7:0]							
		15:8	REMDIV[8:1]							
		7:0	REMDIV[0]							
0x78	SYNCBUSY	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0	FRACDIV1	FRACDIV0	DFLLMUL	DFLLDIFF	DFLLTUNE	DFLLCTRLB	DFLLENABLE	

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18.7.1. Event Control

Name: EVCTRL
Offset: 0x00
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 18-4. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
								CFDEO
Access								R/W
Reset								0

Bit 0 – CFDEO Clock Failure Detector Event Output Enable
This bit indicates whether the XOSC Clock Failure detector event output is enabled and an output event will be generated when the XOSC Clock Failure detector detects a clock failure.
Note: To prevent false event generation, the bit CFDEO must be set or cleared only when the XOSC is disabled (XOSCCTRLn.ENABLE=0).

Value	Description
0	Clock Failure detector event output is disabled and an event will not be generated on a clock fail.
1	Clock Failure detector event output is enabled and an event will be generated on a clock fail.

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18.7.2. Interrupt Enable Clear

Name: INTENCLR
Offset: 0x04
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

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).

Table 18-5. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
						PLL1LOCKR		PLL0LOCKR
Access						R/W		R/W
Reset						0		0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
Access								
Reset								

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
			DFLLFAIL	DFLLRCS	DFLLUNF	DFLLOVF	DFLLLOCK	DFLLRDY
Access			R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset			0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
						CLKFAIL	XOSCFAIL	XOSCRDY
Access						R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset						0	0	0

Bits 24, 26 – PLLnLOCKR PLL Lock Rise Interrupt Enable
Writing a zero to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit will clear the PLL Lock Rise Interrupt Enable bit, which disables the PLL Lock Rise interrupt.

Value	Description
0	The PLL Lock Rise interrupt is disabled.
1	The PLL Lock Rise interrupt is enabled, and an interrupt request will be generated when the PLL Lock Rise Interrupt flag is set.

Bit 13 – DFLLFAIL DFLL Startup Failure Interrupt Enable
Writing a zero to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit will clear the DFLL Startup Failure Interrupt Enable bit, which disables the DFLL Startup Failure interrupt.

Value	Description
0	The DFLL48M Startup Failure interrupt is disabled.
1	The DFLL48M Startup Failure interrupt is enabled, and an interrupt request will be generated when the DFLL Startup Failure Interrupt flag is set.

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Bit 12 – DFLLRCS DFLL Reference Clock Stopped Interrupt Enable
Writing a zero to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit will clear the DFLL Reference Clock Stopped Interrupt Enable bit, which disables the DFLL Reference Clock Stopped interrupt.

Value	Description
0	The DFLL48M Reference Clock Stopped interrupt is disabled.
1	The DFLL48M Reference Clock Stopped interrupt is enabled, and an interrupt request will be generated when the DFLL Reference Clock Stopped Interrupt flag is set.

Bit 11 – DFLLUNF DFLL Tuner Underflow Interrupt Enable
Writing a zero to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit will clear the DFLL Tuner Underflow Interrupt Enable bit, which disables the DFLL Tuner Underflow interrupt.

Value	Description
0	The DFLL Tuner Underflow interrupt is disabled.
1	The DFLL Tuner Underflow interrupt is enabled, and an interrupt request will be generated when the DFLL Tuner Underflow Interrupt flag is set.

Bit 10 – DFLLOVF DFLL Tuner Overflow Interrupt Enable
Writing a zero to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit will clear the DFLL Tuner Overflow Interrupt Enable bit, which disables the DFLL Tuner Overflow interrupt.

Value	Description
0	The DFLL Tuner Overflow interrupt is disabled.
1	The DFLL Tuner Overflow interrupt is enabled, and an interrupt request will be generated when the DFLL Tuner Overflow Interrupt flag is set.

Bit 9 – DFLLLOCK DFLL Lock Interrupt Enable
Writing a zero to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit will clear the DFLL Lock Interrupt Enable bit, which disables the DFLL Lock interrupt.

Value	Description
0	The DFLL Lock interrupt is disabled.
1	The DFLL Lock interrupt is enabled, and an interrupt request will be generated when the DFLL Lock Interrupt flag is set.

Bit 8 – DFLLRDY DFLL Ready Interrupt Enable
Writing a zero to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit will clear the DFLL Ready Interrupt Enable bit, which disables the DFLL Ready interrupt.

Value	Description
0	The DFLL Ready interrupt is disabled.
1	The DFLL Ready interrupt is enabled, and an interrupt request will be generated when the DFLL Ready Interrupt flag is set.

Bit 2 – CLKFAIL XOSC Clock Failure Interrupt Enable
Writing a ‘0’ to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit will clear the XOSC Clock Failure Interrupt Enable bit, which disables the XOSC Clock Failure interrupt.

Value	Description
0	The XOSC Clock Failure interrupt is disabled.

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Value	Description
1	The XOSC Clock Failure interrupt is enabled, and an interrupt request will be generated when the XOSC Clock Failure Interrupt flag is set.

Bit 1 – XOSCFAIL XOSC Startup Failure Interrupt Enable

Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit will clear the XOSC Startup Failure Interrupt Enable bit, which disables the XOSC Startup Failure interrupt.

Value	Description
0	The XOSC Startup Failure interrupt is disabled.
1	The XOSC Startup Failure interrupt is enabled, and an interrupt request will be generated when the XOSC Startup Failure Interrupt flag is set.

Bit 0 – XOSCRDY XOSC Ready Interrupt Enable

Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit will clear the XOSC Ready Interrupt Enable bit, which disables the XOSC Ready interrupt.

Value	Description
0	The XOSC Ready interrupt is disabled.
1	The XOSC Ready interrupt is enabled, and an interrupt request will be generated when the XOSC Ready Interrupt flag is set.

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18.7.3. Interrupt Enable Set

Name: INTENSET
Offset: 0x08
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

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

Table 18-6. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
						PLL1LOCKR		PLL0LOCKR
Access						R/W		R/W
Reset						0		0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
Access								
Reset								

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
			DFLLFAIL	DFLLRCS	DFLLUNF	DFLLOVF	DFLLLOCK	DFLLRDY
Access			R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset			0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
						CLKFAIL	XOSCFAIL	XOSCRDY
Access						R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset						0	0	0

Bits 24, 26 – PLLnLOCKR PLL Lock Rise Interrupt Enable
Writing a zero to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit will clear the PLL Lock Rise Interrupt Enable bit, which disables the PLL Lock Rise interrupt.

Value	Description
0	The PLL Lock Rise interrupt is disabled.
1	The PLL Lock Rise interrupt is enabled, and an interrupt request will be generated when the PLL Lock Rise Interrupt flag is set.

Bit 13 – DFLLFAIL DFLL Startup Failure Interrupt Enable
Writing a zero to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit will clear the DFLL Startup Failure Interrupt Enable bit, which disables the DFLL Startup Failure interrupt.

Value	Description
0	The DFLL48M Startup Failure interrupt is disabled.
1	The DFLL48M Startup Failure interrupt is enabled, and an interrupt request will be generated when the DFLL Startup Failure Interrupt flag is set.

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Bit 12 – DFLLRCS DFLL Reference Clock Stopped Interrupt Enable
Writing a zero to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit will clear the DFLL Reference Clock Stopped Interrupt Enable bit, which disables the DFLL Reference Clock Stopped interrupt.

Value	Description
0	The DFLL48M Reference Clock Stopped interrupt is disabled.
1	The DFLL48M Reference Clock Stopped interrupt is enabled, and an interrupt request will be generated when the DFLL Reference Clock Stopped Interrupt flag is set.

Bit 11 – DFLLUNF DFLL Tuner Underflow Interrupt Enable
Writing a zero to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit will clear the DFLL Tuner Underflow Interrupt Enable bit, which disables the DFLL Tuner Underflow interrupt.

Value	Description
0	The DFLL Tuner Underflow interrupt is disabled.
1	The DFLL Tuner Underflow interrupt is enabled, and an interrupt request will be generated when the DFLL Tuner Underflow Interrupt flag is set.

Bit 10 – DFLLOVF DFLL Tuner Overflow Interrupt Enable
Writing a zero to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit will clear the DFLL Tuner Overflow Interrupt Enable bit, which disables the DFLL Tuner Overflow interrupt.

Value	Description
0	The DFLL Tuner Overflow interrupt is disabled.
1	The DFLL Tuner Overflow interrupt is enabled, and an interrupt request will be generated when the DFLL Tuner Overflow Interrupt flag is set.

Bit 9 – DFLLLOCK DFLL Lock Interrupt Enable
Writing a zero to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit will clear the DFLL Lock Interrupt Enable bit, which disables the DFLL Lock interrupt.

Value	Description
0	The DFLL Lock interrupt is disabled.
1	The DFLL Lock interrupt is enabled, and an interrupt request will be generated when the DFLL Lock Interrupt flag is set.

Bit 8 – DFLLRDY DFLL Ready Interrupt Enable
Writing a zero to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit will clear the DFLL Ready Interrupt Enable bit, which disables the DFLL Ready interrupt.

Value	Description
0	The DFLL Ready interrupt is disabled.
1	The DFLL Ready interrupt is enabled, and an interrupt request will be generated when the DFLL Ready Interrupt flag is set.

Bit 2 – CLKFAIL XOSC Clock Failure Interrupt Enable
Writing a ‘0’ to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit will clear the XOSC Clock Failure Interrupt Enable bit, which disables the XOSC Clock Failure interrupt.

Value	Description
0	The XOSC Clock Failure interrupt is disabled.

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Value	Description
1	The XOSC Clock Failure interrupt is enabled, and an interrupt request will be generated when the XOSC Clock Failure Interrupt flag is set.

Bit 1 – XOSCFAIL XOSC Startup Failure Interrupt Enable

Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit will clear the XOSC Startup Failure Interrupt Enable bit, which disables the XOSC Startup Failure interrupt.

Value	Description
0	The XOSC Startup Failure interrupt is disabled.
1	The XOSC Startup Failure interrupt is enabled, and an interrupt request will be generated when the XOSC Startup Failure Interrupt flag is set.

Bit 0 – XOSCRDY XOSC Ready Interrupt Enable

Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit will clear the XOSC Ready Interrupt Enable bit, which disables the XOSC Ready interrupt.

Value	Description
0	The XOSC Ready interrupt is disabled.
1	The XOSC Ready interrupt is enabled, and an interrupt request will be generated when the XOSC Ready Interrupt flag is set.

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18.7.4. Interrupt Flag Status and Clear

Name: INTFLAG
Offset: 0x0C
Reset: 0x00000000

Note: Subsequent to an interrupt flag being cleared, the flag must be read back to verify the clear before exiting the ISR. Failure to do this can result in duplicate interrupts.

Table 18-7. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
						PLL1LOCKR		PLL0LOCKR
Access						HS/R/W		HS/R/W
Reset						0		0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
Access								
Reset								

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
			DFLLFAIL	DFLLRCS	DFLLUNF	DFLLOVF	DFLLLOCK	DFLLRDY
Access			HS/R/W	HS/R/W	HS/R/W	HS/R/W	HS/R/W	HS/R/W
Reset			0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
						CLKFAIL	XOSCFAIL	XOSCRDY
Access						HS/R/W	HS/R/W	HS/R/W
Reset						0	0	0

Bits 24, 26 – PLLnLOCKR PLL Lock Rise
This flag is cleared by writing a '1' to it.
This flag is set on a zero-to-one transition of the PLL Lock bit in the Status register (STATUS.PLLLOCK) and will generate an interrupt request if INTENSET.PLLLOCKR is '1'.
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit clears the PLL Lock Rise interrupt flag.

Bit 13 – DFLLFAIL DFLL Startup Failure
This flag is cleared by writing a '1' to it.
This flag is set on a zero-to-one transition of the DFLL Startup Failure bit in the Status register (STATUS.DFLLFAIL) and will generate an interrupt request if INTENSET.DFLLFAIL is '1'.
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit clears the DFLL Startup Failure interrupt flag.

Bit 12 – DFLLRCS DFLL Reference Clock Stopped
This flag is cleared by writing a '1' to it.
This flag is set on a zero-to-one transition of the DFLL Reference Clock Stopped bit in the Status register (STATUS. DFLLRCS) and will generate an interrupt request if INTENSET.DFLLRCS is '1'.
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.

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Writing a '1' to this bit clears the DFLL Reference Clock Stopped interrupt flag.

Bit 11 – DFLLUNF DFLL Tuner Underflow
This flag is cleared by writing a '1' to it.
This flag is set on a zero-to-one transition of the DFLL Tuner Underflow bit in the Status register (STATUS.DFLLUNF) and will generate an interrupt request if INTENSET.DFLLUNF is '1'.
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit clears the DFLL Tuner Underflow interrupt flag.

Bit 10 – DFLLOVF DFLL Tuner Overflow
This flag is cleared by writing a '1' to it.
This flag is set on a zero-to-one transition of the DFLL Tuner Overflow bit in the Status register (STATUS.DFLLOVF) and will generate an interrupt request if INTENSET.DFLLOVF is '1'.
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit clears the DFLL Tuner Overflow interrupt flag.

Bit 9 – DFLLLOCK DFLL Lock
This flag is cleared by writing a '1' to it.
This flag is set on a zero-to-one transition of the DFLL Lock bit in the Status register (STATUS.DFLLLOCK) and will generate an interrupt request if INTENSET.DFLLLOCK is '1'.
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit clears the DFLL Lock interrupt flag.

Bit 8 – DFLLRDY DFLL Ready
This flag is cleared by writing a '1' to it.
This flag is set on a zero-to-one transition of the DFLL Ready bit in the Status register (STATUS.DFLLRDY) and will generate an interrupt request if INTENSET.DFLLRDY is '1'.
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit clears the DFLL Ready interrupt flag.

Bit 2 – CLKFAIL XOSC Clock Failure
This flag is cleared by writing a '1' to it.
This flag is set on a zero-to-one transition of the XOSC Clock Failure bit in the Status register (STATUS.CLKFAIL) and will generate an interrupt request if INTENSET.CLKFAIL is '1'.
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit clears the XOSC Clock Failure interrupt flag.

Bit 1 – XOSCFAIL XOSC Startup Failure
This flag is cleared by writing a '1' to it.
This flag is set on a zero-to-one transition of the XOSC Startup Failure bit in the Status register (STATUS.XOSCFAIL) and will generate an interrupt request if INTENSET.XOSCFAIL is '1'.
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit clears the XOSC Startup Failure interrupt flag.

Bit 0 – XOSCRDY XOSC Ready
This flag is cleared by writing a '1' to it.
This flag is set on a zero-to-one transition of the XOSC Ready bit in the Status register (STATUS.XOSCRDY) and will generate an interrupt request if INTENSET.XOSCRDY is '1'.
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit clears the XOSC Ready interrupt flag.

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18.7.5. Status

Name: STATUS
Offset: 0x10
Reset: 0x00000000

Table 18-8. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
							PLL1LOCK	PLL0LOCK
Access							R	R
Reset							0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
Access								
Reset								

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
			DFLLFAIL	DFLLRCS	DFLLUNF	DFLLOVF	DFLLLOCK	DFLLRDY
Access			R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset			0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
					XOSCCKSW	CLKFAIL	XOSCFAIL	XOSCRDY
Access					R	R	R	R/W
Reset					0	0	0	0

Bits 24, 25 – PLLnLOCK PLL Lock

Value	Description
0	PLL Lock edge is not detected.
1	PLL Lock edge is detected.

Bit 13 – DFLLFAIL DFLL Startup Failure

Value	Description
0	DFLL Startup failure is not detected.
1	DFLL Startup failure is detected.

Bit 12 – DFLLRCS DFLL Reference Clock Stopped

Value	Description
0	DFLL reference clock is running.
1	DFLL reference clock has stopped.

Bit 11 – DFLLUNF DFLL Tuner Underflow

Value	Description
0	DFLL Tuner Underflow is not detected.
1	DFLL Tuner Underflow is detected.

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Bit 10 – DFLLOVF DFLL Tuner Overflow

Value	Description
0	DFLL Tuner Overflow is not detected.
1	DFLL Tuner Overflow is detected.

Bit 9 – DFLLLOCK DFLL Lock

Value	Description
0	DFLL lock is not detected.
1	DFLL lock is detected.

Bit 8 – DFLLRDY DFLL Ready

Value	Description
0	DFLL is not ready.
1	DFLL is stable and ready to be used as a clock source.

Bit 3 – XOSCCKSW XOSC Clock Switch

Value	Description
0	XOSC is not switched and provides the external clock or crystal oscillator clock.
1	XOSC is switched and provides the safe clock.

Bit 2 – CLKFAIL XOSC Clock Failure

Value	Description
0	XOSC Clock failure is not detected.
1	XOSC Clock failure is detected.

Bit 1 – XOSCFAIL XOSC Startup Failure

Value	Description
0	XOSC Startup failure is not detected.
1	XOSC Startup failure is detected.

Bit 0 – XOSCRDY XOSC Ready

Note: If the CFD is enabled and the XOSC clock is failing, the XOSCRDY status bit remains high, if already set.

Value	Description
0	XOSC is not ready.
1	XOSC is stable and ready to be used as a clock source.

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18.7.6. External Multipurpose Crystal Oscillator Control A

Name: XOSCCTRLA
Offset: 0x14
Reset: 0x00000D00
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 18-9. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	WRTLOCK						USBHSDIV[1:0]	
Access	R/W						R/W	R/W
Reset	0						0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
					CFDPRESC[3:0]			
Access					R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset					0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
					STARTUP[3:0]			
Access					R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset					0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	ONDEMAND		SWBEN	CFDEN	XTALEN	AGC	ENABLE	
Access	R/W		R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	
Reset	0		0	0	0	0	0	

Bit 31 – WRTLOCK Write Lock for CTRLA register
Note: Once the WRTLOCK bit is set, it can only be cleared by a reset.

Value	Description
0	The XOSCCTRLA register can be modified by a system write.
1	The XOSCCTRLA (except XOSCCTRLA.SWBEN) register is write protected.

Bits 25:24 – USBHSDIV[1:0] USBHS Reference Clock Division
These bits select the XOSC division factor for the USBHS PLL reference clock. These bits are XOSCCTRLA.ENABLE protected and cannot be updated if XOSCCTRLA.ENABLE=1.

Value	Name	Description
0x0	DIS	USBHSPLL reference XOSC clock is disabled
0x1	DIV1	USBHSPLL reference XOSC clock is divided by 1
0x2	DIV2	USBHSPLL reference XOSC clock is divided by 2
0x3	DIV4	USBHSPLL reference XOSC clock is divided by 4

Bits 19:16 – CFDPRESC[3:0] Clock Failure Detector Prescaler
These bits select the DFLL48oscillator post scaler for the clock fail detector. The CFD safe clock frequency is the DFLL48 frequency divided by 2^CFDPRESC. These bits are XOSCCTRLA.ENABLE protected and cannot be updated if XOSCCTRLA.ENABLE=1

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Bits 11:8 – STARTUP[3:0] Start-Up Time for External Multipurpose Crystal Oscillator

These bits select start-up time for the oscillator XOSC according to the table below before a clock fail is acknowledged. The OSCULP32K oscillator is used to clock the start-up counter. These bits are XOSCCTRLA.ENABLE protected and cannot be updated if XOSCCTRLA.ENABLE = 1.

STARTUP[3:0]	Number of OSCULP32KClock Cycles	Approximate Equivalent Time
0x0	1	31µs
0x1	2	61µs
0x2	4	122µs
0x3	8	244µs
0x4	16	488µs
0x5	32	977µs
0x6	64	1953µs
0x7	128	3906µs
0x8	256	7813µs
0x9	512	15625µs
0xA	1024	31250µs
0xB	2048	62500µs
0xC	4096	125000µs
0xD (Default)	8192	250000µs
0xE	16384	500000µs
0xF	32768	1000000µs

Notes:

1. It is critical when using AGC to allow ample startup time to avoid spurious CFD events.
2. When using AGC BW = 0x0, the minimum startup time is 6.25 ms.

Bit 7 – ONDEMAND On Demand Control

The ONDEMAND operation mode allows the XOSC to be enabled or disabled depending on peripheral clock requests.
Note: The XOSC is not running if no peripheral is requesting the clock source.
If ONDEMAND is set, the XOSC will only be running when requested by a peripheral and enabled (XOSCTRLA.ENABLE = 1). If there is no peripheral requesting the XOSC's clock source, the XOSC will be in a disabled state. If ONDEMAND is disabled, the XOSC will always be running when enabled (XOSCTRLA.ENABLE = 1). In Standby Sleep mode, the ONDEMAND operation is still active. This bit is XOSCCTRLA.ENABLE protected and cannot be updated if XOSCCTRLA.ENABLE = 1.

Value	Description
0	The XOSC is always on.
1	The XOSC is running when a peripheral is requesting the XOSC to be used as a clock source.

Bit 5 – SWBEN XOSC Clock Switch Back Enable

This bit controls the XOSC output clock switch back to the external clock or crystal oscillator in case of clock recovery.
Note: The SWBEN bit is also cleared when the Clock Failure Detector is disabled (CFDEN = 0).

Value	Description
0	The clock switch back is disabled.
1	The clock switch back is enabled. This bit is reset once the XOSC output clock is switched back to the external clock or crystal oscillator.

Bit 4 – CFDEN Clock Failure Detector Enable

This bit controls the XOSC clock failure detector and is enable protected
Note: After setting CFDEN to enable clock failure detection, STATUS.CLKFAIL will always be set. This first detection must be ignored. Subsequent setting of this bit will indicate actual clock failure events.

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Value	Description
0	Clock Failure Detector is disabled.
1	Clock Failure Detector is enabled.

Bit 3 – XTALEN Crystal Oscillator Enable

This bit controls the connections between the I/O pads and the external clock or crystal oscillator XOSC.

Notes:

1. If XOSCCTRLA.XTALEN = 0 then XOSCCTRLA.AGC = 1 is not permitted.
2. This bit is XOSCCTRLA.ENABLE protected and cannot be updated if XOSCCTRLA.ENABLE = 1.
3. If XOSCCTRLA.XTALEN = 0 then XOSCCTRLB.GMAN (User Manual Gain control) bits are ignored.

Value	Description
0	External clock oscillator connected on XIN. XOUT can be used as general-purpose I/O.
1	Crystal connected to XIN and XOUT.

Bit 2 – AGC Auto Gain Control Loop Enable

Notes:

- If XOSCCTRLA.XTALEN = 0 then XOSCCTRLA.AGC = 1 is not permitted.
- This bit is XOSCCTRLA.ENABLE protected and cannot be updated if XOSCCTRLA.ENABLE = 1.
- If AGC is enabled, XOSCCTRLB.GMAN (User Manual Gain control) bits are ignored.
- When the XOSCCTRLA.AGC = 1, the Primary Oscillator will automatically do a linear search to find the lowest power/gain setting to guarantee stable oscillation with the user's crystal.

Value	Description
0	The oscillator auto gain control loop is disabled.
1	The oscillator auto gain control loop is enabled.

Bit 1 – ENABLE Oscillator Enable

Value	Description
0	The oscillator XOSC is disabled.
1	The oscillator XOSC is enabled.

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18.7.7. External Multipurpose Crystal Oscillator Control B

Name: XOSCCTRLB
Offset: 0x18
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 18-10. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	WRTLOCK							
Access	R/W							
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
				GBW[1:0]		GRES	GMAN[1:0]	
Access				R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset				0	0	0	0	0

Bit 31 – WRTLOCK Write Lock for CTRLB register
Note: Once the WRTLOCK bit is set, it can only be cleared by a reset.

Value	Description
0	The XOSCCTRLB register can be modified by a system write.
1	The XOSCCTRLB register is write protected.

Bits 4:3 – GBW[1:0] AGC Gain Bandwidth (Gain Step Loop Delay)
Notes:

1. These bits are ignored if XOSCCTRLA.AGC=0, only used if XOSCCTRLA.AGC=1.
2. The default setting should meet the vast majority of user crystal requirements. Internally, there are a maximum of 16 and a minimum of one AGC linear gain search steps the logic may utilize before locking. A lock will occur when the crystal is oscillating and the amplitude of the crystal signal is between a max and min fixed internal threshold for a fixed number of valid oscillator cycles. The GBW is the time for each of the possible AGC search steps settling time to allow the crystal to startup and amplitude to stabilize before determining if a lock is true or to continue to search for the required gain. The GBW bits represent a balance between start-up time and crystal power optimization. The lower the GBW delay time the faster the crystal start-up time but potentially at a higher crystal power level. The higher the GBW delay time the slower the crystal start-up time but with a better crystal power optimization level (i.e., less power).

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3. Use of resonators with this product have not been confirmed - use at your own discretion. When using a resonator, due to their long start-up times, it may be necessary to use a longer AGC GBW step settling time.

Value	Description
11	Reserved
10	Reserved
01	Update loop every ~25ms
00	Update loop every ~6.25ms (Default)

Bit 2 – GRES Internal XOSC Gain Resistor

Important: If XOSCCTRLA.XTALEN = 0, clock oscillator instead of a crystal, then this bit is ignored. In all other configurations XOSCCTRLA.AGC="x" or GMAN =0bxx this bit SHOULD always be set, XOSCCTRLB. GRES=1, by the user except in the case where the user is utilizing an external gain resistor between the XOSC XIN and XOUT pins.

Value	Description
0	Disconnect internal XOSC shunt Gain resistor (Default)
1	Use internal XOSC shunt Gain resistor

Bits 1:0 – GMAN[1:0] Manual User Crystal Control Gain Setting (XOSCCTRLA.AGC=0)
Gm3 >Gm3 >Gm1>Gm0
Note: These bits are ignored if XOSCCTRLA.AGC=1.

Value	Description
11	Gain_3
10	Gain_2
01	Gain_1
00	Gain_0 (Default)

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18.7.8. DFLL48M Control A

Name: DFLLCTRLA
Offset: 0x2C
Reset: 0x00000082
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 18-11. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	ONDEMAND				LOWFREQ	WRTLOCK	ENABLE	
Access	R/W				R/W	R/W	R/W	
Reset	1				0	0	1	

Bit 7 – ONDEMAND On Demand Control

The ONDEMAND operation mode allows the DFLL to be enabled or disabled depending on peripheral clock requests.

Note: If ONDEMAND is set, the DFLL will only be running when requested by a peripheral and enabled (DFLLTRLA. ENABLE=1). If there is no peripheral requesting the DFLL's clock source, the DFLL will be in a disabled state. If ONDEMAND is disabled the DFLL will always be running when enabled (DFLLTRLA.ENABLE=1). In standby sleep mode, the ONDEMAND operation is still active This bit is DFLLCTRLA.ENABLE protected and cannot be updated if DFLLCTRLA.ENABLE=1.

Value	Description
0	The DFLL is always on.
1	The DFLL is running when a peripheral is requesting the DFLL to be used as a clock source. The DFLL is not running if no peripheral is requesting the clock source.

Bit 3 – LOWFREQ Low Frequency Mode

Note: This bit is DFLLCTRLA.ENABLE protected and cannot be updated if DFLLCTRLA.ENABLE=1.

Value	Description
0	The DFLL48M oscillator operates at high frequency.
1	The DFLL48M oscillator operates at low frequency.

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Bit 2 – WRTLOCK Write lock

Note: Once the WRTLOCK bit is set, it can only be cleared by a reset.

Value	Description
0	The DFLLCTRLA and DFLLCTRLB registers can be modified by a system write.
1	The DFLLCTRLA and DFLLCTRLB registers are write protected.

Bit 1 – ENABLE DFLL48M Enable

Note: This bit is write-synchronized: Due to synchronization, there is delay from updating the register until the peripheral is enabled/disabled. The value written to DFLLCTRLA.ENABLE will read back immediately after written.

Value	Description
0	The DFLL48M oscillator is disabled.
1	The DFLL48M oscillator is enabled.

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18.7.9. DFLL48M Control B

Name: DFLLCTRLB
Offset: 0x30
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protected, Write-Synchronized

Note: During a maximum 30 cycles of the reference clock period, between lock flag asserted and frequency stabilization, DFLL accuracy will be limited to +/-1.5%. After frequency stabilization has been achieved, the accuracy will be +/-0.25%. Disabling Quick Lock plus reducing STEP value at 4 (instead of the optimum 8) will eliminate this clock period of inaccuracy.

Table 18-12. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	WAITLOCK		QLDIS	CCDIS		LLAW	STABLE	LOOPEN
Access	R/W		R/W	R/W		R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0		0	0		0	0	0

Bit 7 – WAITLOCK Wait Lock
This bit controls the DFLL48M output clock, depending on lock status:

Value	Description
0	Output clock before the DFLL is locked.
1	Output clock when DFLL is locked.

Bit 5 – QLDIS Quick Lock Disable

Value	Description
0	Quick Lock is enabled.
1	Quick Lock is disabled.

Bit 4 – CCDIS Chill Cycle Disable

Value	Description
0	Chill Cycle is enabled.

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Value	Description
1	Chill Cycle is disabled.

Bit 2 – LLAW Lose Lock After Wake

Value	Description
0	Locks will not be lost after waking up from sleep modes if the DFLL clock has been stopped.
1	Locks will be lost after waking up from sleep modes if the DFLL clock has been stopped.

Bit 1 – STABLE Stable DFLL48M Frequency

Value	Description
0	Tune register tracks changes in output frequency.
1	Tune calibration register value will be fixed after a lock.

Bit 0 – LOOPEN Operating Mode Selection

Value	Description
0	The DFLL operates in open-loop operation.
1	The DFLL operates in closed-loop operation.

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18.7.10. DFLL Tune

Name: DFLLTUNE
Offset: 0x34
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PACWrite-Protection, Write-Synchronized, Read-Synchronized

Table 18-13. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
		TUNE[6:0]						
Access		R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset		0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 6:0 – TUNE[6:0] DFLL48M Tune Value
Sets the value of the Tune Calibration register.
Note: In closed-loop mode, this field is read-only.

Step	TUNE[6:0]	% Delta/step
+63	0b011 1111	+9.45%
•••	•••	•••
+1	0b000 0001	+0.15%
0	0b000 0000 / 0b111 1111	0%
-1	0b111 1110	-0.15%
•••	•••	•••
-63	0b100 0000	-9.45%

Note:

1. % Delta value is rounded to two decimal places.

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18.7.11. DFLL48M Diff

Name: DFLLDIFF
Offset: 0x38
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read-Synchronized

Table 18-14. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	DIFF[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
	DIFF[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 15:0 – DIFF[15:0] Multiplication Ratio Difference
In closed-loop mode (DFLLCTRLB.LOOPEN is written to one), this bit group indicates the difference between the ideal number of DFLL48M cycles and the counted number of cycles. This value is not updated in open loop mode and should be considered invalid in that case.

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18.7.12. DFLL48M Multiplier

Name: DFLLMUL
Offset: 0x3C
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Write-Synchronized

Table 18-15. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Access								
Reset								

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
		STEP[6:0]						
Access		R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset		0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	MUL[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
	MUL[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 22:16 – STEP[6:0] Tune Maximum Step

This bit group indicates the maximum step size allowed during tune adjustment in closed-loop mode. When adjusting to a new frequency, the expected output frequency overshoot depends on this step size.

Note: STEP[6:0] is nothing more than the first tuner adjustment value from where the tune search will start. Depending if the current DFLL frequency is slower of faster than the targeted frequency, the next tune register value is *tune+step* or *tune-step*. Each time the current frequency changes from slower to faster or faster to slower, step is divided by 2 until the minimum value of 1.

Example 1:
If STEP[6:0] = 64, dichotomic search will be:

- step1 = +/-64
- step2 = +/-32
- step3 = +/-16
- step4 = +/-8
- step5 = +/-4
- step6 = +/-2
- step7 = +/-1

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Example 2:
If STEP[6:0] = 15, dichotomic search will be:

- step1 = +/-15
- step2 = +/-7
- step3 = +/-3
- step4 = +/-1

Bits 15:0 – MUL[15:0] DFLL Multiply Factor
This field determines the ratio of the CLK_DFLL output frequency to the CLK_DFLL_REF input frequency. Writing to the MUL bits will cause the lock to be lost and the DFLLTUNE.TUNE register value to be reset to its midpoint, 0b000_0000.
Example: CLK_DFLL_REF = XTAL, 32.768 kHz, 100 ppm, DFLLMUL.MUL[15:0] = 1464 = 0x5B8, then DFLL48 = 47.97 MHz.

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18.7.13. PLL0 Control

Name: PLL0CTRL
Offset: 0x40
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 18-16. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
			BWSEL[2:0]			REFSEL[2:0]		
Access			R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset			0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	ONDEMAND					WRTLOCK	ENABLE	
Access	R/W					R/W	R/W	
Reset	0					0	0	

Bits 13:11 – BWSEL[2:0] Bandwidth Selection

These bits select the PLL closed loop filter bandwidth, depending on the frequency after the reference divider F_{PFD} as shown in the table below. Selecting the correct filter bandwidth is important to operate the PLL'VCO in its best range.

Table 18-17. PLL0 BWSEL Filter

F_{PFD}	BWSEL[2:0]
Reserved	0b000
4MHz ≤ F_{PFD} < 10MHz	0b001
10MHz ≤ F_{PFD} < 20MHz	0b010
20MHz ≤ F_{PFD} < 30MHz	0b011
30MHz ≤ F_{PFD} < 60MHz	0b100
Reserved	0b101 – 0b111

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Notes:

1. F_{PFD} is the frequency of the reference clock divided by the PLL0 reference divider PLLREFDIV.REFDIV. These bits are PLLCTRL0.ENABLE protected and cannot be updated if PLLCTRL0.ENABLE =1.
2. At elevated temperatures, the effective range of the Bandwidth setting will skew higher. Depending on the input frequency and operating temperature, it may be optimal to change the BWSEL setting to the next higher value.

Bits 10:8 – REFSEL[2:0] Reference Selection (1)

These bits select the PLL0 clock reference, as shown in the table below.

REFSEL[2:0]	Selectedsource	Description
0x0 (2,3)	GCLK	DedicatedGCLK_PLL0_REF clock reference
0x1	XOSC	XOSC clock reference
0x2	DFLL48M	DFLL48Mclock reference
0x3- 0x7	n/a	Reserved

Notes:

1. These bits are PLLCTRL0.ENABLE protected and cannot be updated if PLLCTRL0.ENABLE =1.
2. **IMPORTANT**: If GCLK source is PLL0 then you MUST NOT use GCLK_PLL0_REF as input clock source to PLL0. It would create a circular reference, an unstable clock and unexpected behavior.
3. The recommended clock sources for PLL0 are XOSC and the DFLL48M. Use of the GLCK as a source is not recommended.

Bit 7 – ONDEMAND On Demand Control

The ONDEMAND operation mode allows the PLL to be enabled or disabled depending on peripheral clock requests.

Note: If ONDEMAND is set, the PLL will only be running when requested by a peripheral and enabled (PLLCTRL. ENABLE=1). If there is no peripheral requesting the PLL's clock source, the PLL will be in a disabled state. If ONDEMAND is disabled the PLL will always be running when enabled (PLLCTRL.ENABLE=1). In standby sleep mode, the ONDEMAND operation is still active.

This bit is PLLCTRL0.ENABLE protected and cannot be updated if PLLCTRL0.ENABLE =1.

Value	Description
0	The PLL0 is always on.
1	The PLL0 is running when a peripheral is requesting the PLL to be used as a clock source. The PLL is not running if no peripheral is requesting the PLL clock source.

Bit 2 – WRTLOCK Write Lock

Note: Once the WRTLOCK bit is set, it can only be cleared by a reset.

Value	Description
0	The PLLCTRL, PLLFBDIV, PLLREFDIV and PLLPOSTDIVA/B registers can be modified by a system write.
1	The PLLCTRL, PLLFBDIV, PLLREFDIV and PLLPOSTDIVA/B registers are write protected, except for bits PLLPOSTDIVA.OUTENn.

Bit 1 – ENABLE PLL0 Enable

Value	Description
0	The PLL0 oscillator is disabled.
1	The PLL0 oscillator is enabled.

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18.7.14. PLL1 Control

Name: PLL1CTRL
Offset: 0x54
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 18-18. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
			BWSEL[2:0]			REFSEL[2:0]		
Access			R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset			0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	ONDEMAND					WRTLOCK	ENABLE	
Access	R/W					R/W	R/W	
Reset	0					0	0	

Bits 13:11 – BWSEL[2:0] Bandwidth Selection
These bits select the PLL1 closed loop filter bandwidth, depending on the frequency after the reference divider F_{PFD} as shown in the table below. Selecting the correct filter bandwidth is important to operate the PLL'VCO in its best range.

Table 18-19. PLL1 BWSEL Filter

F_{PFD}	BWSEL[2:0]
Reserved	0b000
4MHz ≤ F_{PFD} < 10MHz	0b001
10MHz ≤ F_{PFD} < 20MHz	0b010
20MHz ≤ F_{PFD} < 30MHz	0b011
30MHz ≤ F_{PFD} < 60MHz	0b100
Reserved	0b101 – 0b111

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Notes:

1. F_{PFD} is the frequency of the reference clock divided by the PLL0 reference divider PLLREFDIV.REFDIV. These bits are PLLCTRL0.ENABLE protected and cannot be updated if PLLCTRL0.ENABLE =1.
2. At elevated temperatures, the effective range of the Bandwidth setting will skew higher. Depending on the input frequency and operating temperature, it may be optimal to change the BWSEL setting to the next higher value.

Bits 10:8 – REFSEL[2:0] Reference Selection (1)

These bits select the PLL1 clock reference, as shown in the table below.

REFSEL[2:0]	Selected Source	Description
0x0 (2,3)	GCLK	Dedicated GCLK_PLL1_REF clock reference
0x1	XOSC	XOSC clock reference
0x2	DFLL48M	DFLL48Mclock reference
0x3- 0x7	n/a	Reserved

Notes:

1. These bits are PLLCTRL0.ENABLE protected and cannot be updated if PLLCTRL0.ENABLE =1.
2. **IMPORTANT**: If GCLK source is PLL1 then you MUST NOT use GCLK_PLL1_REF as input clock source to PLL1. It would create a circular reference, an unstable clock and unexpected behavior.
3. The recommended clock sources for the PLL0 are XOSC and the DFLL48M. Use of the GLCK as a source is not recommended.

Bit 7 – ONDEMAND On Demand Control

The ONDEMAND operation mode allows the PLL to be enabled or disabled depending on peripheral clock requests.

Note: If ONDEMAND is set, the PLL will only be running when requested by a peripheral and enabled (PLLCTRL. ENABLE=1). If there is no peripheral requesting the PLL's clock source, the PLL will be in a disabled state. If ONDEMAND is disabled the PLL will always be running when enabled (PLLCTRL.ENABLE=1). In standby sleep mode, the ONDEMAND operation is still active.

This bit is PLLCTRL1.ENABLE protected and cannot be updated if PLLCTRL1.ENABLE =1.

Value	Description
0	The PLL1 is always on.
1	The PLL1 is running when a peripheral is requesting the PLL to be used as a clock source. The PLL is not running if no peripheral is requesting the PLL clock source.

Bit 2 – WRTLOCK Write Lock

Note: Once the WRTLOCK bit is set, it can only be cleared by a reset.

Value	Description
0	The PLLCTRL, PLLFBDIV, PLLREFDIV and PLLPOSTDIVA/B registers can be modified by a system write.
1	The PLLCTRL, PLLFBDIV, PLLREFDIV and PLLPOSTDIVA/B registers are write protected, except for bits PLLPOSTDIVA.OUTENn.

Bit 1 – ENABLE PLL Enable

Value	Description
0	The PLL1 oscillator is disabled.
1	The PLL1 oscillator is enabled.

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18.7.15. PLL0 Feed-Back Divider

Name: PLL0FBDIV
Offset: 0x44
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 18-20. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
							FBDIV[9:8]	
Access							R/W	R/W
Reset							0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	FBDIV[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 9:0 – FBDIV[9:0] PLL0 Feed-Back Divider Factor
This field determines the ratio of the PLL's VCO output frequency to the PLL Reference input frequency. Writing to the FBDIV bits will cause lock to be lost.
The value of FBDIV, (i.e. PLLFBDIV) must be within the range 21 ≤ FBDIV ≤ 1023.
Note: Note: The frequency of the Voltage Controlled Oscillator (VCO) giving the PLL0 oscillation is given by the formula:
FVCO = FCKR * (FBDIV / REFDIV), (i.e., Must be between 800 MHz and 1600 MHz).

f_{CKR} , REFDIV and FBDIV must be selected to satisfy this condition.

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18.7.16. PLL1 Feed-Back Divider

Name: PLL1FBDIV
Offset: 0x58
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 18-21. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
							FBDIV[9:8]	
Access							R/W	R/W
Reset							0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	FBDIV[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 9:0 – FBDIV[9:0] PLL1 Feed-Back Divider Factor
This field determines the ratio of the PLL's VCO output frequency to the PLL Reference input frequency. Writing to the FBDIV bits will cause lock to be lost.
The value of FBDIV, (i.e. PLLFBDIV) must be within the range 21 ≤ FBDIV ≤ 1023.
Note: Note: The frequency of the Voltage Controlled Oscillator (VCO) giving the PLL0 oscillation is given by the formula:
FVCO = FCKR * (FBDIV / REFDIV), (i.e., Must be between 800 MHz and 1600 MHz).

f_{CKR} , REFDIV and FBDIV must be selected to satisfy this condition.

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18.7.17. PLL0 Reference Divider

Name: PLL0REFDIV
Offset: 0x48
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Enable-Protected

Table 18-22. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
			REFDIV[5:0]					
Access			R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset			0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 5:0 – REFDIV[5:0] PLL0 Reference Division Factor
This field determines the division factor of the PLL0 input reference frequency. Writing to the REFDIV bits will cause lock to be lost. REFDIV value must be in the range of 1 ≤ REFDIV ≤ 63.
The frequency after the reference divider (FPFD) is given by the formula:
$F_{PFD} = F_{CKR}$ / REFDIV (i.e., F_{PFD} must always be between 4 MHz to 48 MHz.

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18.7.18. PLL1 Reference Divider

Name: PLL1REFDIV
Offset: 0x5C
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Enable-Protected

Table 18-23. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
			REFDIV[5:0]					
Access			R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset			0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 5:0 – REFDIV[5:0] PLL1 Reference Division Factor
This field determines the division factor of the PLL1 input reference frequency. Writing to the REFDIV bits will cause lock to be lost. REFDIV value must be in the range of 1 ≤ REFDIV ≤ 63.
The frequency after the reference divider (F_{PFD}) is given by the formula:
$F_{PFD} = F_{CKR}$ / REFDIV (i.e., F_{PFD} must always be between 4 MHz to 48 MHz.

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18.7.19. PLL0 Post Output Clock Divider A

Name: PLL0POSTDIVA
Offset: 0x4C
Reset: 0x20202020
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Important: The PLL0 frequency cannot be changed on the fly while it's the active enabled clock to the system.

Notes: There are two PLL's ,PLL0 & PLL1 modules, and each has four selectable clock outputs. PLL0 cannot be routed through either of the two fractional divider modules which is reserved exclusively for only PLL1. (See PLL1POSTDIVA Register Description)
PLL0 Output Clocks:

1. CLK_PLL0_CLKOUTn where (n=0).
2. CLK_PLL0_CLKOUTn where (n=1).
3. CLK_PLL0_CLKOUTn where (n=2).
4. CLK_PLL0_CLKOUTn where (n=3).

Table 18-24. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	OUTEN3		POSTDIV3[5:0]					
Access	R/W		R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0		1	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	OUTEN2		POSTDIV2[5:0]					
Access	R/W		R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0		1	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	OUTEN1		POSTDIV1[5:0]					
Access	R/W		R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0		1	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	OUTEN0		POSTDIV0[5:0]					
Access	R/W		R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0		1	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 7, 15, 23, 31 – OUTENn CLK_PLL0_CLKOUTn Output Enable

Value	Description
0	CLK_PLL0_CLKOUTn Output Disabled
1	CLK_PLL0_CLKOUTn Output Enabled

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Bits 0:5, 8:13, 16:21, 24:29 – POSTDIVn PLL0 FVCO Output Clock Division Factor
This field determines the division factor of the PLL0 F_{VCO} output that creates FCLK_PLL0 and CLK_PLL0_CLKOUTn. POSTDIV value must be between 1 ≤ POSTDIV ≤ 63.
Notes:

1. (F_{VCO} / POSTDIV) > FCLK_PLL0 > CLK_PLL0_CLKOUTn.
2. PLL0 must be disabled before making changes to POSTDIVn values.
3. It is not recommended to set the POSTDIV registers while the PLL is active and stable.

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18.7.20. PLL1 Post Output Clock Divider A

Name: PLL1POSTDIVA
Offset: 0x60
Reset: 0x20202020
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Important: The PLL1 frequency cannot be changed on the fly while it's the active enabled clock to the system.

Notes: There are two PLL's, PLL0 & PLL1 modules, and each has four selectable clock outputs. Two of the four PLL1 output clocks are routed through both of the two fractional divider modules (See below).
PLL1 Output Clocks:

1. CLK_PLL1_FRC_CLKOUTnwhere (n=0).
2. CLK_PLL1_FRC_CLKOUTnwhere (n=1).
3. CLK_PLL1_CLKOUTn where (n=2).
4. CLK_PLL1_CLKOUTn where (n=3).

Table 18-25. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	OUTEN3		POSTDIV3[5:0]					
Access	R/W		R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0		1	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	OUTEN2		POSTDIV2[5:0]					
Access	R/W		R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0		1	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	OUTEN1		POSTDIV1[5:0]					
Access	R/W		R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0		1	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	OUTEN0		POSTDIV0[5:0]					
Access	R/W		R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0		1	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 7, 15, 23, 31 – OUTENn CLK_PLL1_CLKOUTn Output Enable

Value	Description
0	CLK_PLL1_CLKOUTn Output Disabled
1	CLK_PLL1_CLKOUTn Output Enabled

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Bits 0:5, 8:13, 16:21, 24:29 – POSTDIVn PLL1 FVCO Output Clock Division Factor
This field determines the division factor of the PLL1 F_{VCO} output that creates FCLK_PLL1 and CLK_PLL1_CLKOUTn. POSTDIV value must be between 1 ≤ POSTDIV ≤ 63.
Notes:

1. (F_{VCO} / POSTDIV) > FCLK_PLL1 > CLK_PLL1_CLKOUTn.
2. PLL1 must be disabled before making changes to POSTDIVn values.

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18.7.21. Fractional Divider 0

Name: FRACDIV0
Offset: 0x6C
Reset: 0x00200000
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Write-Synchronized

Notes:

1. FCLK_PLLFRC0 = (F_{CLK_PLL1} / (2 x (INTDIV + (REMDIV / 512)))).
2. The maximum permitted fractional output frequency, FCLK_PLLFRC0, must always be limited to 300MHz by the user.
3. Setting both INTDIV and REMDIV = 0 will yield FCLK_PLLFRC0 = F_{CLK_PLL1} which effectively bypasses the fractional divider module in which case the user must limit the output of PLL1 to the fractional divider module to FPLL1 = F_{CLK_PLL1} = 300MHz max.

Table 18-26. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
		INTDIV[14:8]						
Access		R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset		0	0	0	0	0	1	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	INTDIV[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

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	REMDIV[8:1]							
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
	REMDIV[0]							
Access	R/W							
Reset	0							

Bits 30:16 – INTDIV[14:0] Frequency Division Factor Integer Part
This field determines the integer part of the frequency divider and must be between 0 ≤ INTDIV ≤ 32767.
INTDIV (Default) = 0x20 = 32 decimal.

Bits 15:7 – REMDIV[8:0] Frequency Division Factor Remainder Part
This field determines the reminder part of the frequency divider and must be between 0 ≤ REMDIV ≤ 511.

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18.7.22. Fractional Divider 1

Name: FRACDIV1
Offset: 0x74
Reset: 0x00200000
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Write-Synchronized

Notes:

1. FCLK_PLLFRC1 = (FCLK_PLL1 / (2 x (INTDIV + (REMDIV / 512)))).
2. The maximum permitted fractional output frequency, FCLK_PLLFRC0, must be limited to 300MHz by the user.
3. Setting both INTDIV and REMDIV = 0 will yield FCLK_PLLFRC1 = FCLK_PLL1 which effectively bypasses the fractional divider module in which case the user must also limit the output of PLL1 to the fractional divider module to FPLL1 = FCLK_PLL1 = 300MHz max.

Table 18-27. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
		INTDIV[14:8]						
Access		R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset		0	0	0	0	0	1	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	INTDIV[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

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	REMDIV[8:1]							
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
	REMDIV[0]							
Access	R/W							
Reset	0							

Bits 30:16 – INTDIV[14:0] Frequency Division Factor Integer Part
This field determines the integer part of the frequency divider and must be between 0 ≤ INTDIV ≤ 32767.
INTDIV (Default) = 0x20 = 32 decimal.

Bits 15:7 – REMDIV[8:0] Frequency Division Factor Remainder Part
This field determines the reminder part of the frequency divider and must be between 0≤ REMDIV ≤ 511.

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18.7.23. PLL Synchronization Busy

Name: SYNCBUSY
Offset: 0x78
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 18-28. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	FRACDIV1	FRACDIV0	DFLLMUL	DFLLDIFF	DFLLTUNE	DFLLCTRLB	DFLLENABLE	
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Bits 6, 7 – FRACDIVn FRACDIVn Synchronization Busy (n = 0,1)
This bit is cleared when the synchronization of FRACDIVn register between the clock domains is complete. This bit is set when the synchronization of FRACDIVn register between clock domains is started.
Note: The FRACDIVn synchronization only applies for write operations.

Bit 5 – DFLLMUL DFLLMUL Synchronization Busy
This bit is cleared when the synchronization of DFLLMUL register between the clock domains is complete. This bit is set when the synchronization of DFLLMUL register between clock domains is started.
Note: The DFLLMUL synchronization only applies for write operations.

Bit 4 – DFLLDIFF DFLLDIFF Synchronization Busy
This bit is cleared when the synchronization of DFLLDIFF register between the clock domains is complete. This bit is set when the synchronization of DFLLDIFF register between clock domains is started.
Note: The DFLLDIFF synchronization only applies for read operations.

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Bit 3 – DFLLTUNE DFLLTUNE Synchronization Busy
This bit is cleared when the synchronization of DFLLTUNE register between the clock domains is complete. This bit is set when the synchronization of DFLLTUNE register between clock domains is started.
Note: The DFLLTUNE synchronization applies for read and write operations.

Bit 2 – DFLLCTRLB DFLLCTRLB Synchronization Busy
This bit is cleared when the synchronization of DFLLCTRLB register between the clock domains is complete. This bit is set when the synchronization of DFLLCTRLB register between clock domains is started.
Note: The DFLLCTRLB synchronization only applies for write operations.

Bit 1 – DFLLENABLE DFLL48M Enable Synchronization Busy
This bit is cleared when the synchronization of the DFLLCTRLA.ENABLE register bit between the clock domains is complete.
Note: This bit is set when the synchronization of the DFLLCTRLA.ENABLE register bit between clock domains is started.

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19. 32 KHz Oscillators Controller (OSC32KCTRL)

19.1. Overview

The 32 KHz Oscillators Controller (OSC32KCTRL) provides a user interface to the 32.768kHz oscillators:

- A 32.768 kHz crystal oscillator (XOSC32K)
- A 32.768 kHz ultra low-power internal RC oscillator (OSCULP32K)

The OSC32KCTRL sub-peripherals can be enabled, disabled, calibrated, and monitored through interface registers. All sub-peripheral statuses are collected in the Status register (STATUS). They can additionally trigger interrupts upon status changes through the INTENSET, INTENCLR, and INTFLAG registers. The OSC32KCTRL provides clock sources to the Generic Clock Controller (GCLK), Real-Time Counter (RTC), Watchdog Timer (WDT), Hardware Security Module (HSM), and Reset Power Management Unit (RPMU).

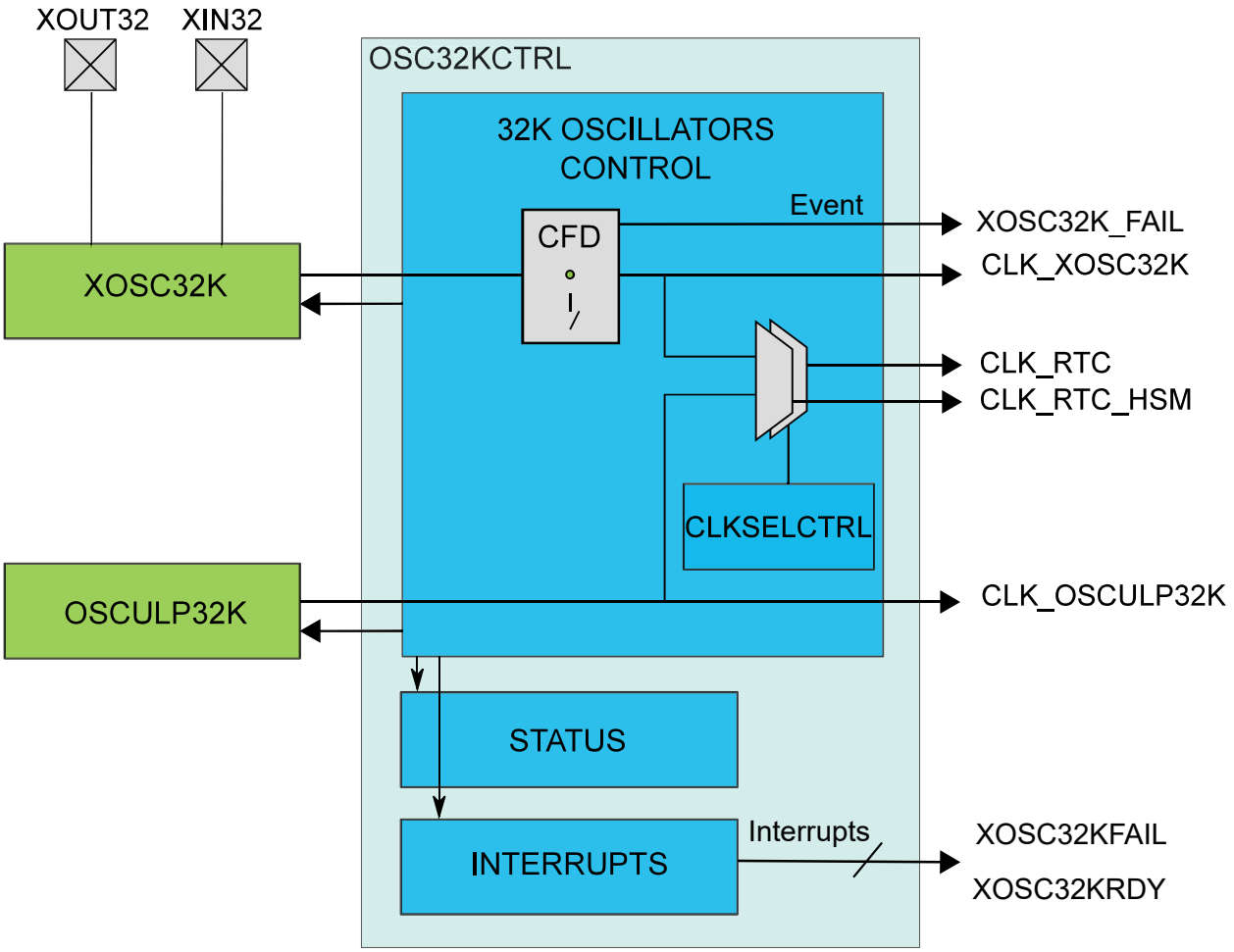
19.2. Features

- 32.768 kHz Crystal Oscillator (XOSC32K)
  - Programmable start-up time
  - Crystal or external input clock on XIN32 I/O
  - Clock failure detection with safe clock switch
  - Clock failure event output
- 32.768 kHz Ultra Low-Power Internal Oscillator (OSCULP32K)
  - Ultra low-power, always-on oscillator
  - Frequency fine tuning
- 1.024 kHz clock outputs available

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19.3. Block Diagram

Figure 19-1. OSC32KCTRL Block Diagram



19.4. Signal Description

Signal	Description	Type
XIN32	Analog Input	32.768 kHz Crystal Oscillator or external clock input
XOUT32	Analog Output	32.768 kHz Crystal Oscillator output

The I/O lines are automatically selected when XOSC32K is enabled and do not need to be configured by the user. The external 32.768 kHz crystal must be connected between the XIN32 and XOUT32 pins, along with any required load capacitors.

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19.5. Peripheral Dependencies

Table 19-1. OSC32KCTRL Configuration Summary

Peripheral name	Base address	NVIC IRQ Index	MCLK AHB/APB Clocks	GCLK Peripheral Channel Index (See GCLK PCHCTRLm Reg.)	PAC Peripheral Identifier Index (See PAC WRCTRL Reg.)	DMA Trigger Source Index (See DMAC CHCTRLBn Reg.)	EVSYS Users (See EVSYS USERn Reg.)	EVSYS Generators (See EVSYS CHANNELn Reg.)	Power Domain
OSC32KCTRL	0x44042000	10: XOSC32KFAIL 11: XOSC32KRDY	MCLK.CLKMSK0[10]	None	7: OSC32KCTRL	None	None	2: XOSC32K_FAIL	AVDD

19.6. Functional Description

19.6.1. Principle of Operation

The XOSC32K and OSCULP32K are configured through the OSC32KCTRL control registers. Through this interface, the sub-peripherals are enabled, disabled, or have their calibration values updated.

The STATUS register gathers different status signals coming from the sub-peripherals of OSC32KCTRL. The status signals can be used to generate system interrupts, and in some cases wake up the system from standby mode, provided the corresponding interrupt is enabled.

19.6.2. 32 kHz External Crystal Oscillator (XOSC32K) Operation

The XOSC32K can operate in two different modes:

- External clock, with an external clock signal connected to XIN32
- Crystal oscillator, with an external 32.768 kHz crystal connected between XIN32 and XOUT32

At reset, the XOSC32K is disabled, and the XIN32/XOUT32 pins can either be used as General Purpose I/O (GPIO) pins or by other peripherals in the system.

When XOSC32K is enabled, the operating mode determines the GPIO usage. When in crystal oscillator mode (XOSC32K.XTALEN = 1), the XIN32 and XOUT32 pins are controlled by XOSC32K.ENABLE, and the GPIO functions are overridden on both pins. When in external clock mode (XOSC32K.XTALEN = 0), only the XIN32 pin will be overridden and controlled by XOSC32K.ENABLE, while the XOUT32 pin can still be used as a GPIO pin.

Enabling, Disabling: The XOSC32K is enabled by writing a '1' to the Enable bit in the 32 kHz External Crystal Oscillator Control register (XOSC32K.ENABLE = 1). It is necessary to wait for STATUS.XOSC32KRDY bit to set, before disabling the XOSC32K. The XOSC32K is disabled by writing a '0' to the Enable bit in the 32 kHz External Crystal Oscillator Control register (XOSC32K.ENABLE = 0). It is necessary to wait for STATUS.XOSC32KRDY to clear before enabling the XOSC32K.

Mode Selection: To enable the XOSC32K in Crystal Oscillator mode, the XTALEN bit in the 32 kHz External Crystal Oscillator Control register must be written (XOSC32K.XTALEN = 1). If XOSC32K.XTALEN is '0', the External Clock Input mode will be enabled. This bit must be written when XOSC32K.ENABLE = 0. Otherwise, the write on this bit is ignored.

Gain Selection: When a crystal oscillator is selected, a user controllable gain is provided through the CGM control bits. The user must review the electrical specification. This bit must be written when XOSC32K.ENABLE = 0. Otherwise, the write on this bit is ignored.

Startup: XOSC32K.STARTUP[3:0] selects the startup time. It is configurable and applicable for crystal mode or external clock mode. These bits must be written when XOSC32K.ENABLE = 0. Otherwise, the write on these bits is ignored.

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The XOSC32K will behave differently in different sleep modes based on the settings of XOSC32K.ONDEMAND and XOSC32K.ENABLE bits. The XOSC32K.ONDEMAND bit must be written when XOSC32K.ENABLE = 0. Otherwise, the write on this bit is ignored. If XOSC32K.ENABLE = 0, the XOSC32K will be always stopped. For XOS32K.ENABLE = 1, following table is valid:

XOSC32K.ONDEMAND	Sleep Behavior
0	Always run
1	Run if requested by a peripheral

As a crystal oscillator usually requires a long start-up time, the 32 kHz External Crystal Oscillator will keep running across resets, except for Power-on Reset (POR). After a reset or when waking up from a Sleep mode where the XOSC32K was disabled, the XOSC32K will need a certain amount of time to stabilize on the correct frequency. This start-up time can be configured by changing the Oscillator Start-Up Time bit group (XOSC32K.STARTUP[3:]) in the 32 kHz External Crystal Oscillator Control register. During the start-up time, the oscillator output is masked to ensure that no unstable clock propagates to the digital logic.

Once the external clock or crystal oscillator is stable and ready to be used as a clock source, the XOSC32K Ready bit in the Status register is set (STATUS.XOSC32KRDY = 1). The transition of STATUS.XOSC32KRDY from '0' to '1' generates an interrupt if the XOSC32K Ready bit in the Interrupt Enable Set register is set (INTENSET.XOSC32KRDY = 1).

19.6.3. Clock Failure Detection Operation

The Clock Failure Detector (CFD) allows the user to monitor the external clock or crystal oscillator signal provided by the external oscillator (XOSC32K). The CFD detects failing operation of the XOSC32K clock with reduced latency and allows to switch to a safe clock source in case of clock failure. The user can also switch from the safe clock back to XOSC32K in case of recovery. The safe clock is derived from the OSCULP32K oscillator with a configurable pre-scaler. This allows to configure the safe clock in order to fulfill the operative conditions of the microcontroller.

In sleep modes, CFD operation is automatically disabled when the external oscillator is not requested to run by a peripheral.

The Oscillator's registers allow to enable, disable, and configure the CFD. The Status register provides status flags on failure and clock switch conditions. The CFD can be configured to trigger an interrupt or an event when a failure is detected.

Clock Failure Detection

The CFD is reset only at Power-on Reset (POR). The CFD does not monitor the XOSC32K clock when the oscillator is disabled (XOSC32K.ENABLE = 0).

Before starting CFD operation, the user must start and enable the safe clock source (OSCULP32K oscillator).CFD operation is started by writing a '1' to the CFD Enable bit in the External Oscillator Control register (CFDCTRL.CFDEN). After starting or restarting the XOSC32K, the CFD does not detect failure until the start-up time has elapsed. The start-up time is configured by the Oscillator Start-Up Time in the External Multipurpose Crystal Oscillator Control register (XOSC32K.STARTUP). Once the XOSC32K Start-Up Time is elapsed, the XOSC32K clock is constantly monitored.

During a period of 4 safe clocks (monitor period), the CFD watches for a clock activity from the XOSC32K. There must be at least one rising and one falling XOSC32K clock edge during 4 safe clock periods to meet non-failure conditions. If no or insufficient activity is detected, the failure status is asserted: The Clock Failure Detector status bit in the Status register (STATUS.XOSC32KFAIL) and the Clock Failure Detector interrupt flag bit in the Interrupt Flag register (INTFLAG.XOSC32KFAIL) are set. If the XOSC32KFAIL bit in the Interrupt Enable Set register (INTENSET.XOSC32KFAIL) is set, an interrupt is generated. If the Event Output enable bit in the Event Control register (EVCTRL.CFDEO) is set, an output event is generated.

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After a clock failure is issued, the CFD continuously monitors of the XOSC32K clock and the Clock Failure Detector status bit in the Status register (STATUS.XOSC32KFAIL) reflects the current XOSC32K activity.

Clock Switch

When a clock failure is detected, the XOSC32K clock is replaced by the safe clock in order to maintain an active clock during the XOSC32K clock failure. The safe clock source is the OSCULP32K oscillator clock. Both 32KHz and 1KHz outputs of the XOSC32K are replaced by the OSCULP32K, 32KHz and 1KHz outputs, respectively. The safe clock source can be scaled down by a configurable pre-scaler to ensure that the safe clock frequency does not exceed the operating conditions selected by the application. When the XOSC32K clock is switched to the safe clock, the Clock Switch bit in the Status register (STATUS.XOSC32KSW) is set.

When the CFD switches 32KHz clock from XOSC32K to the safe clock, the XOSC32K is still enabled. If required, the application must take the necessary actions to disable the oscillator. The application must also take the necessary actions to configure the system clocks to continue normal operations. In the case the application can recover the XOSC32K, the application can switch back to the XOSC32K clock by writing a '1' to Switch Back Enable bit in the Clock Failure Control register (CFDCTRL.SWBACK). Once the XOSC32K clock is switched back, the Switch Back bit (CFDCTRL.SWBACK) is cleared by hardware.

Prescaler

The CFD has an internal configurable prescaler to generate the safe clock from the OSCULP32K oscillator. The prescaler allows to scale down the OSCULP32K oscillator clock to half so the safe clock frequency is not higher than the XOSC32K clock frequency monitored by the CFD.

The prescaler is applied on both outputs (32 kHz and 1 kHz) of the safe clock.

Note: For an external crystal oscillator at 32 kHz and the OSCULP32K frequency is 32 kHz, the XOSC32K.CFDPRESC must be set to 0 for a safe clock of equal frequency.

Sleep Mode

The CFD is halted depending on configuration of the XOSC32K and the peripheral clock request. In sleep modes, CFD operation is automatically disabled when the external oscillator is not requested to run by a peripheral. For further details, refer to the XOSC32K Sleep mode Behavior table. The CFD interrupt can be used to wake up the device from sleep modes.

19.6.4. 32 kHz Ultra Low-Power Internal Oscillator (OSCULP32K) Operation

The OSCULP32K provides a tunable, low-speed, and ultra low-power clock source. The OSCULP32K is factory-calibrated oscillator under typical voltage and temperature conditions.

The OSCULP32K is enabled by default after a Power-on Reset (POR) and will always run except during POR.

The OSCULP32K can be used as a source for Generic Clock Generators (GCLK) or for the Real-Time Counter (RTC). To ensure proper operation, the GCLK or RTC modules must be disabled before the clock selection is changed.

19.6.5. Watchdog Timer Clock Selection

The Watchdog Timer (WDT) uses the internal 1.024 kHz OSCULP32K output clock. This clock is running all the time and internally enabled when requested by the WDT module.

19.6.6. RTC Clock Selection Control

Before enabling the system RTC module, the RTC clock must be selected first. All outputs from this oscillator source are valid RTC clock sources. The RTC Clock Selection is available in the Selection Control register (CLKSELCTRL.RTCSEL). To ensure proper operation, it is highly recommended to disable the RTC module before changing its clock source.

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19.6.7. Interrupts

The OSC32KCTRL has the following interrupt sources:

- **XOSC32KRDY - 32 kHz Crystal Oscillator Ready:** A 0-to-1 transition on the STATUS.XOSC32KRDY bit is detected and XOSC32K ready interrupt request or XOSC32K ready interrupt wake up request are set.
- **XOSC32KFAIL - Clock Failure Detector:** A 0-to-1 transition on the STATUS.XOSC32KFAIL bit is detected and XOSC32K clock fail detector interrupt request or XOSC32K clock fail detector interrupt wake up request are set.

Each interrupt source has an interrupt flag associated with it. The interrupt flag in the Interrupt Flag Status and Clear register (INTFLAG) is set when the interrupt condition occurs. Each interrupt can be enabled individually by setting the corresponding bit in the Interrupt Enable Set register (INTENSET) and disabled by setting the corresponding bit in the Interrupt Enable Clear register (INTENCLR). An interrupt request is generated when the interrupt flag is set, and the corresponding interrupt is enabled. The interrupt request remains active until the interrupt flag is cleared, the interrupt is disabled or the OSC32KCTRL is reset. See the INTFLAG register for details on how to clear interrupt flags.

The OSC32KCTRL has two interrupt request line each for XOSC32KRDY and XOSC32KFAIL interrupt sources.

Note: Interrupts must be globally enabled for interrupt requests to be generated.

19.6.8. Events

If the Event Output Enable bit in the Event Control register (EVCTRL.CFDEO) is set, the CFD clock failure will be output on the Event Output and event line will go high. When the CFD is switched to the safe clock, the CFD clock failure will not be output on the Event Output.

The CFD can generate the following output event:

- Clock Failure Detector (XOSC32KFAIL): Generated when the Clock Failure Detector status bit is set in the Status register (STATUS.XOSC32KFAIL). The CFD event is not generated when the Clock Switch bit (STATUS.XOSC32KSW) in the Status register is set.

Writing a '1' to an Event Output bit in the Event Control register (EVCTRL.CFDEO) enables the CFD output event. Writing a '0' to this bit disables the CFD output event. Refer to the Event System chapter for details on configuring the event system.

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19.7. Register Summary

For descriptions and definitions of both Register and bitfield properties, refer to Register Properties.

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x00	INTENCLR	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0						XOSC32KFAIL		XOSC32KRDY
0x04	INTENSET	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0						XOSC32KFAIL		XOSC32KRDY
0x08	INTFLAG	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0						XOSC32KFAIL		XOSC32KRDY
0x0C	STATUS	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0					XOSC32KSW	XOSC32KFAIL		XOSC32KRDY
0x10	CLKSELCTRL	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0			HSMSEL[1:0]				RTCSEL[1:0]	
0x14	CFDCTRL	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0						CFDPRESC	SWBACK	CFDEN
0x18	EVCTRL	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0								CFDEO
0x1C	XOSC32K	31:24								
		23:16			CGM[3:0]					
		15:8					STARTUP[3:0]			
		7:0	ONDEMAND					XTALEN	ENABLE	

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19.7.1. Interrupt Enable Clear

Name: INTENCLR
Offset: 0x00
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

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).

Table 19-2. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
						XOSC32KFAIL		XOSC32KRDY
Access						R/W/HC		R/W/HC
Reset						0		0

Bit 2 – XOSC32KFAIL XOSC32K 32.768kHz Clock Failure Detect Interrupt Enable
Note: Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.

This bit is cleared under the following conditions:

- Writing a '1' to this bit will clear the XOSC32K Clock Fail Interrupt Enable bit, (i.e. XOSC32KFAIL), which disables the XOSC32K Clock Failure interrupt
- Writing a one to the same corresponding bit in the INTENSET register

Value	Description
0	The XOSC32K Clock Fail Detect Interrupt is disabled.
1	The XOSC32K Clock Fail Detect Interrupt is enabled. An interrupt request will be generated when the XOSC32K Clock Failure Detection interrupt flag is set.

Bit 0 – XOSC32KRDY XOSC32K 32.768kHz Ready Interrupt Enable
Note: Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.

This bit is cleared under the following conditions:

- Writing a '1' to this bit, (XOSC32KRDY), will clear the XOSC32K Ready Interrupt Enable bit, which disables the XOSC32K Ready interrupt

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- Writing a one to the same corresponding bit in the INTENSET register

Value	Description
0	The XOSC32K Ready interrupt is disabled.
1	The XOSC32K Ready interrupt is enabled.

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19.7.2. Interrupt Enable Set

Name: INTENSET
Offset: 0x04
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

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 Clear register (INTENCLR).

Table 19-3. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
						XOSC32KFAIL		XOSC32KRDY
Access						R/W/HC		R/W/HC
Reset						0		0

Bit 2 – XOSC32KFAIL XOSC32K 32.768kHz Clock Failure Detect Interrupt Enable
Note: Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.

This bit is cleared under the following conditions:

- Writing a '1' to this bit will clear the XOSC32K Clock Fail Interrupt Enable bit, (i.e. XOSC32KFAIL), which disables the XOSC32K Clock Failure interrupt
- Writing a one to the same corresponding bit in the INTENCLR register

Value	Description
0	The XOSC32K Clock Fail Detect Interrupt is disabled.
1	The XOSC32K Clock Fail Detect Interrupt is enabled. An interrupt request will be generated when the XOSC32K Clock Failure Detection interrupt flag is set.

Bit 0 – XOSC32KRDY XOSC32K 32.768kHz Ready Interrupt Enable
Note: Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.

This bit is cleared under the following conditions:

- Writing a '1' to this bit, (XOSC32KRDY), will clear the XOSC32K Ready Interrupt Enable bit, which disables the XOSC32K Ready interrupt

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- Writing a one to the same corresponding bit in the INTENCLR register

Value	Description
0	The XOSC32K Ready interrupt is disabled.
1	The XOSC32K Ready interrupt is enabled.

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19.7.3. Interrupt Flag Status and Clear

Name: INTFLAG
Offset: 0x08
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: –

Note: Subsequent to an interrupt flag being cleared, the flag must be read back to verify the clear before exiting the ISR. Failure to do this can result in duplicate interrupts.

Table 19-4. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
						XOSC32KFAIL		XOSC32KRDY
Access						R/W/HS/HC		R/W/HS/HC
Reset						0		0

Bit 2 – XOSC32KFAIL XOSC32K Clock Failure Detection

Note: Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.

This bit is set by hardware under the following conditions:

- This flag is set by hardware on a zero-to-one transition of the XOSC32K Clock Failure Detection bit in the (STATUS.XOSC32KFAIL) register and will generate an Interrupt request if INTENSET.XOSC32KFAIL is '1'

This bit is cleared under the following conditions:

- Writing a '1' to this bit will clear the XOSC32K Clock Failure Detection flag

Value	Description
0	No XOSC32K 32.768kHz Clock Fail Detected.
1	XOSC32K 32.768kHz Clock Fail Detected.

Bit 0 – XOSC32KRDY XOSC32K Ready

Note: Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.

This bit is set by hardware under the following conditions:

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- This flag is set by a zero-to-one transition of the XOSC32K Ready bit in the Status register (STATUS.XOSC32KRDY) and will generate an interrupt request if INTENSET.XOSC32KRDY=1

This bit is cleared under the following conditions:

- Writing a '1' to this bit will clear the XOSC32K Ready interrupt flag

Value	Description
0	The XOSC32K Ready interrupt is disabled.
1	The XOSC32K Ready interrupt is enabled.

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19.7.4. Status

Name: STATUS
Offset: 0x0C
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: –

Table 19-5. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
					XOSC32KSW	XOSC32KFAIL		XOSC32KRDY
Access					R/HS/HC	R/HS/HC		R/HS/HC
Reset					0	0		0

Bit 3 – XOSC32KSW XOSC32K 32.768kHz Clock Switch

Note: This bit is set by hardware if a 32.768kHz clock fail detect occurs and clock fail detect is enabled, (i.e. CFDCTRL.CFDEN =1 and INTFLAG.XOSC32KFAIL=1 or STATUS.XOSC32KFAIL=1).

Value	Description
0	XOSC32K is not switched and the clock source is provided by the external 32.768kHz oscillator source.
1	XOSC32K is switched to the internal OSCULP32K oscillator clock. Both 32.768kHz and 1.024kHz outputs of the XOSC32K are replaced by the respective OSCULP32K 32 kHz and 1 kHz outputs to the respective logic modules.

Bit 2 – XOSC32KFAIL XOSC32K 32.768kHz Clock Failure Detect

Note: This bit is set by hardware if a 32.768kHz clock fail detect occurs and clock fail detect is enabled, (i.e. CFDCTRL.CFDEN =1 and INTFLAG.XOSC32KFAIL=1).

Value	Description
0	No XOSC32K 32.768kHz clock fail detection.
1	XOSC32K 32.768kHz external crystal/clock fail detect. Hardware clock switch will be initiated to OSCULP32K oscillator clocks.

Bit 0 – XOSC32KRDY XOSC32K Ready

Note: This bit is set and cleared by hardware based on the status of the of the active XOSC32K 32.768kHz clock source.

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Value	Description
0	XOSC32K is not ready.
1	XOSC32K is stable and ready to be used as a clock source.

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19.7.5. Clock Selection Control

Name: CLKSELCTRL
Offset: 0x10
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 19-6. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
			HSMSEL[1:0]				RTCSEL[1:0]	
Access			R/W	R/W			R/W	R/W
Reset			0	0			0	0

Bits 5:4 – HSMSEL[1:0] HASM - Hardware Security Module, (HSM), Clock Select
These bits select the HSM clock source.

Value	Name	Description
0x0	ULP32K	Clock from 32 kHz internal ULP oscillator
0x1	-	Reserved, (defaults to ULP32K)
0x2	XOSC32K	32.768 kHz from 32 kHz external crystal oscillator
0x3	-	Reserved, (defaults to ULP32K)

Note: If a reserved value is written, the ULP32K internal ULP oscillator is selected as source for the HSM clock by default.

Bits 1:0 – RTCSEL[1:0] RTC Clock Selection
These bits select the RTC clock source.

Value	Name	Description
0x0	ULP32K	32 kHz from 32 kHz internal ULP oscillator
0x1	ULP1K	1 kHz from 32 kHz internal ULP oscillator
0x2	XOSC32K	32.768 kHz from 32 kHz external crystal oscillator
0x3	XOSC1K	1.024 kHz from 32 kHz external oscillator

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19.7.6. Clock Failure Detector Control

Name: CFDCTRL
Offset: 0x14
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 19-7. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
						CFDPRESC	SWBACK	CFDEN
Access						R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset						0	0	0

Bit 2 – CFDPRESC Clock Failure Detector Prescaler
This bit selects the prescaler for the Clock Failure Detector.

Value	Description
0	The CFD safe clock frequency is the OSCULP32K frequency
1	The CFD safe clock frequency is the OSCULP32K frequency divided by 2

Bit 1 – SWBACK Clock Switch Back
This bit controls the XOSC32K output switch back to the external clock or crystal oscillator in case of clock recovery.

Value	Description
0	The clock switch is disabled.
1	The clock switch is enabled. This bit is reset when the XOSC32K output is switched back to the external clock or crystal oscillator.

Bit 0 – CFDEN Clock Failure Detector Enable
This bit selects the Clock Failure Detector state.
Note: After setting CFDEN to enable clock failure detection, STATUS.XOSC32KFAIL will always be set. This first detection must be ignored. Subsequent setting of this bit will indicate actual clock failure events.

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

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19.7.7. Event Control

Name: EVCTRL
Offset: 0x18
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 19-8. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
								CFDEO
Access								R/W
Reset								0

Bit 0 – CFDEO Clock Failure Detector Event Out Enable
This bit controls whether the Clock Failure Detector event output is enabled and an event will be generated when the CFD detects a clock failure.
Note: To prevent false event generation, the CFDEO bit must be set or cleared *only* when the XOSC32K is Disabled, (i.e. XOSC32K.ENABLE=0).

Value	Description
0	Clock Failure Detector Event output is disabled, no event will be generated.
1	Clock Failure Detector Event output is enabled, an event will be generated.

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19.7.8. 32 kHz External Crystal Oscillator (XOSC32K) Control

Name: XOSC32K
Offset: 0x1C
Reset: 0x00200080
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 19-9. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Access								
Reset								

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
			CGM[3:0]					
Access			R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W		
Reset			1	0	0	0		

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
					STARTUP[3:0]			
Access					R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset					0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	ONDEMAND					XTALEN	ENABLE	
Access	R/W					R/W	R/W	
Reset	1					0	0	

Bits 21:18 – CGM[3:0] Control Gain Mode
These bits control the gain of the external crystal oscillator.
These bits are enable-protected.

Value	Name	Description
0x0	CGM0	The lower Control Gain Mode value
0x1	CGM1	A higher Control Gain Mode value than CGM0
0x2	CGM2	A higher Control Gain Mode value than CGM1
0x3	CGM3	A higher Control Gain Mode value than CGM2
0x4	CGM4	A higher Control Gain Mode value than CGM3
0x5	CGM5	A higher Control Gain Mode value than CGM4: • Min Recommended for SF=3, ESR ≤ 100K • Min Recommended for SF=5, ESR ≤ 60K
0x6	CGM6	A higher Control Gain Mode value than CGM5
0x7	CGM7	A higher Control Gain Mode value than CGM6
0x8	CGM8	A higher Control Gain Mode value than CGM7
0x9	CGM9	A higher Control Gain Mode value than CGM8
0xA	CGM10	A higher Control Gain Mode value than CGM9, (Min Recommended for SF=5, ESR ≤ 100K)
0xB	CGM11	A higher Control Gain Mode value than CGM10
0xC	CGM12	A higher Control Gain Mode value than CGM11

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CGM (continued)		
Value	**Name**	**Description**
0xD	CGM13	A higher Control Gain Mode value than CGM12
0xE	CGM14	A higher Control Gain Mode value than CGM13
0xF	CGM15	The highest Control Gain Mode value

Note:

1. These bits are enable-protected. They cannot be written to if XOSC32K.ENABLE = 1.

Bits 11:8 – STARTUP[3:0] Oscillator Start-Up Time

These bits select the start-up time for the XOSC32K oscillator. The OSCULP32K oscillator is used to clock the start-up counter. The given time assumes an XOSC32K crystal frequency of 32.768 kHz. After the XOSC32K.STARTUP time has expired, the XOSC32K clock is released internally after the selected programmable startup clock cycles plus 3 additional XOSC32 periods. The Clock Fail Detect (CFD) monitoring also starts when the clock is released for internal use. The user selected start-up time must equal or exceed the start-up time defined in the electrical characteristics.

STARTUP[2:0]	OSCULP32K Clock Cycles	Plus	XOSC32K Clock Cycles	Equal	Approximate Equivalent Time
0x0	1	+	3	=	~122 µs
0x1	16	+	3	=	~580 µs
0x2	32	+	3	=	~1.07 ms
0x3	2048	+	3	=	~62.6 ms
0x4	4096	+	3	=	~125.1 ms
0x5	8192	+	3	=	~250.1 ms
0x6	16384	+	3	=	~500.1 ms
0x7	32768	+	3	=	~1s
0x8	65536	+	3	=	~2s
0x9	131072	+	3	=	~4s
0xA	262144	+	3	=	~8s
0xB – 0xF	---	---	---	---	Reserved

Note: These bits are enable-protected. They cannot be written to if XOSC32K.ENABLE = 1. These bits are valid only when XOSC32K.XTALEN = 1, crystal XOSC32K selected.

Bit 7 – ONDEMAND On Demand Control

This bit controls how the XOSC32K behaves when a peripheral clock request is detected.
Note: This bit is enable-protected. It cannot be written to if XOSC32K.ENABLE = 1.

Value	Description
0	XOSC32K always run
1	Only run if requested by a peripheral

Bit 2 – XTALEN Crystal Oscillator Enable

This bit controls the connections between the I/O pads and the external clock or crystal oscillator.
Note: This bit is enable-protected. It cannot be written to if XOSC32K.ENABLE = 1.

Value	Description
0	External clock connected on XIN32. XOUT32 can be used as general-purpose I/O.
1	Crystal connected to XIN32/XOUT32.

Bit 1 – ENABLE Oscillator Enable

Note: It is necessary to wait for STATUS.XOSC32KRDY = 0 before enabling the XOSC32K.

Value	Description
0	The 32K oscillator is disabled.

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Value	Description
1	The 32K oscillator is enabled.

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20. Generic Clock Controller (GCLK)

20.1. Overview

Depending on the application, peripherals may require specific clock frequencies to operate correctly. The Generic Clock controller (GCLK) features 16 Generic Clock Generators [15:0] that can provide a wide range of clock frequencies.

Generators can be set to use different external or internal oscillators as source. The clock of each Generator can be divided according to the user's requirements. The outputs from the Generators are used as sources for the 64 Peripheral Channels, which provide the Generic Clock (GCLK_PERIPH) to the peripheral modules, as shown in Figure 20-2. The number of Peripheral Clocks, GCLK_PERIPH, depends on how many peripherals the device has.
Note: The Generator 0 is always the direct source of the GCLK_MAIN signal.

20.2. Features

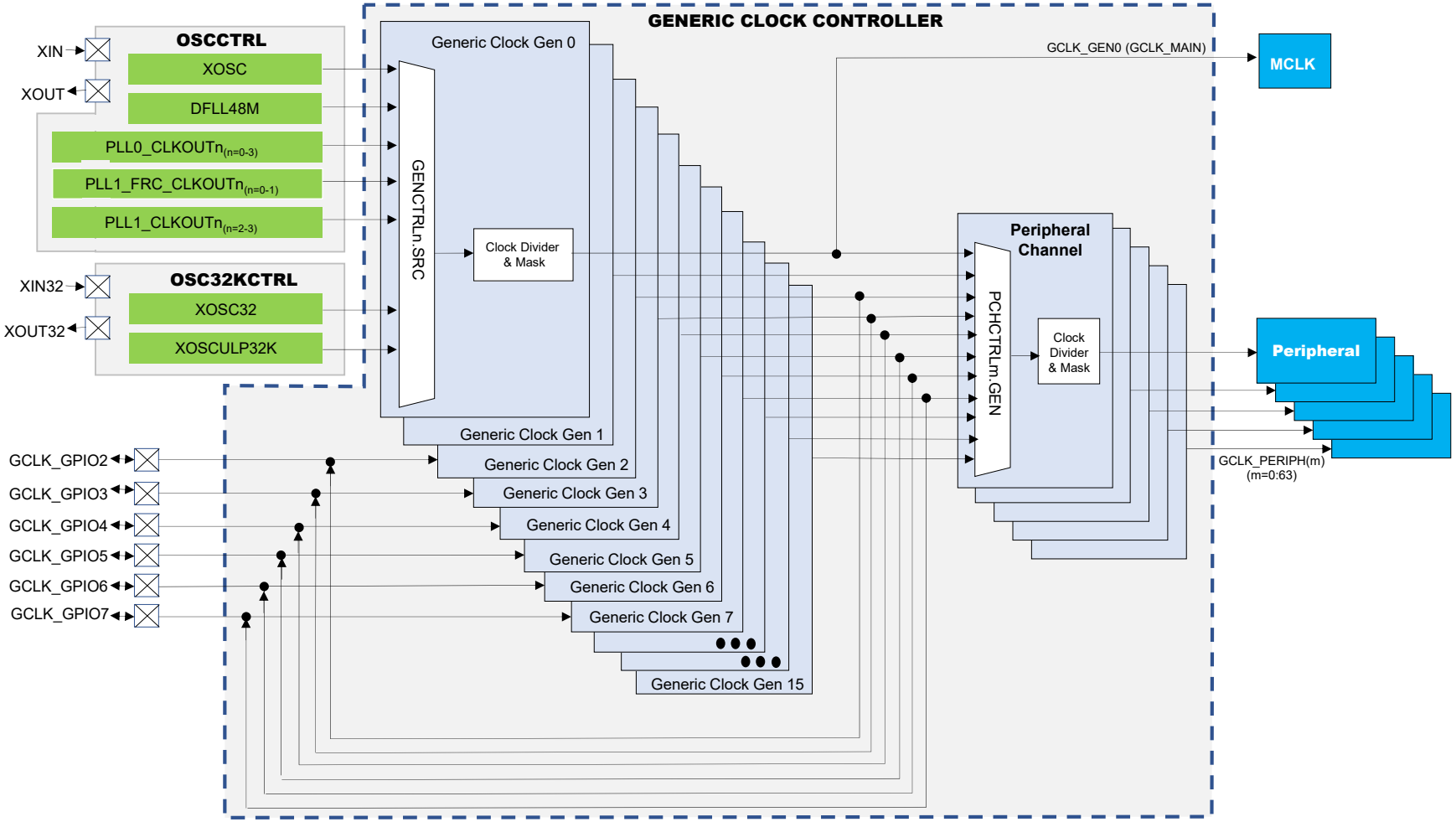
- Provides a device-defined, configurable number of Peripheral Channel clocks
- Wide frequency range:
  - Various clock sources
  - Embedded dividers

20.3. Block Diagram

The generation of Peripheral Clock signals (GCLK_PERIPH) and the Main Clock (GCLK_MAIN) can be seen in Device Clocking Diagram.

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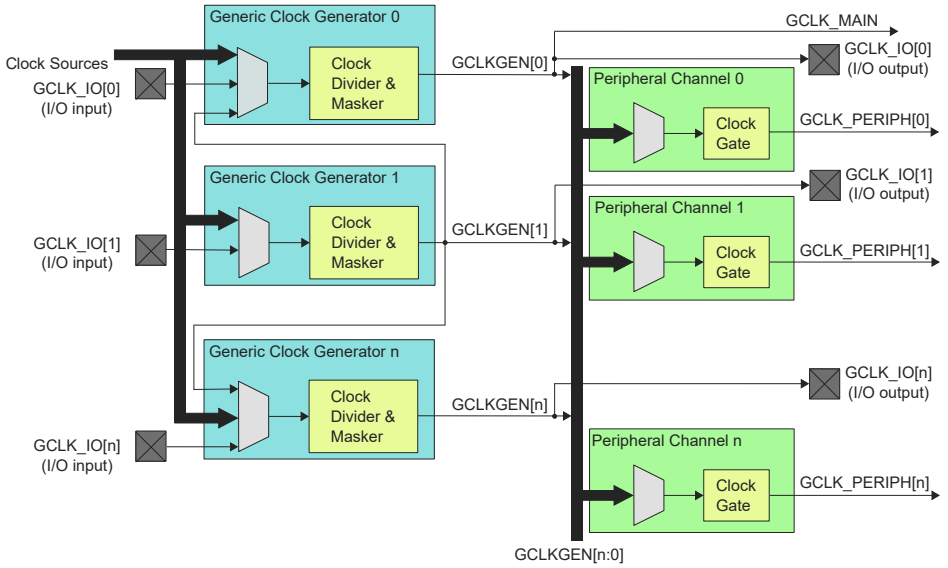
Figure 20-1. Device Clocking Diagram



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The GCLK block diagram is shown below:

Figure 20-2. Generic Clock Controller Detailed Block Diagram



20.4. Signal Description

Table 20-1. GCLK External Signal Descriptions

Signal Name	Type	Description
GCLK_IO[7:2]	Digital I/O	• External Clock source for Generators when input • Generic Clock signal when output

Notes:

1. One signal can be mapped on several pins.
2. GCLK_IOn is available only to the corresponding GCLK GENn, (i.e., GCLK_IO[3] is only available to GCLK GEN3 and so on).

20.5. Peripheral Dependencies

Peripheral Name	Base Address	MCLK AXI/APB Clk Index	PAC Peripheral Identifier (PAC.WRCTRL)	Power Domain
GCLK0	0x4405_0000	MCLK.CLKMSK0[11]	8 : INTFLAGA[8]	VDDREG

Note: In order to use this peripheral, other parts of the system must be configured correctly, as described below.

20.5.1. I/O Lines

Using the GCLK I/O lines requires the I/O pins to be configured.

20.5.2. Power Management

The GCLK can operate in sleep modes, if required. Refer to the Sleep mode description in the Power Manager (PM) section.

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20.5.3. Clocks

The GCLK bus clock (CLK_GCLK_APB) can be enabled and disabled in the Main Clock Controller (MCLK).

20.5.4. Debug Operation

When the CPU is halted in Debug mode, the GCLK continues normal operation. If the GCLK is configured in a way that requires a peripheral to be periodically serviced by the CPU through interrupts or similar, improper operation or data loss may result during debugging.

20.5.5. Register Access Protection

All registers with write access can be optionally write-protected by the Peripheral Access Controller (PAC).

Note: Optional write protection is indicated by the "PAC Write Protection" property in the register description.

Write protection does not apply for accesses through an external debugger.

20.5.6. PIC32CZ CA TrustZone Specific Register Access Protection

On PIC32CZ CA 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.

20.6. Functional Description

20.6.1. Principle of Operation

The GCLK module is comprised of 16 Generic Clock Generators (Generators) sourcing up to 64 Peripheral Channels and the Main Clock signal CLK_MAIN.

A clock source selected as input to a Generator can either be used directly, or it can be prescaled in the Generator. A generator output is used by one or more Peripheral Channels to provide a peripheral generic clock signal (GCLK_PERIPH) to the peripherals.

20.6.2. GCLK Basic Operation

20.6.2.1. Initialization

Before a Generator is enabled, the corresponding clock source must be enabled. The Peripheral clock must be configured as outlined by the following steps:

1. The Generator must be enabled (GENCTRLn.GENEN = 1) and the division factor must be set (GENCTRLn.DIVSEL and GENCTRLn.DIV) by performing a single 32-bit write to the Generator Control register (GENCTRLn).
2. The Generic Clock for a peripheral must be configured by writing to the respective Peripheral Channel Control register (PCHCTRLm). The Generator used as the source for the Peripheral Clock must be written to the GEN bit field in the Peripheral Channel Control register (PCHCTRLm.GEN).

Note: Each Generator "n", (n = 0-15), is configured by one dedicated register GENCTRLn.

Note: Each Peripheral Channel "m", (m = 0-63), is configured by one dedicated register PCHCTRLm. Peripheral Channels 52 and 53 are reserved.

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20.6.2.2. Enabling, Disabling, and Resetting

The GCLK module has no enable/disable bit to enable or disable the whole module.

The GCLK is reset by setting the Software Reset bit in the Control A register (CTRLA.SWRST) to 1. All registers in the GCLK will be reset to their initial state, except for Peripheral Channels and associated Generators that have their Write Lock bit set to 1 (PCHCTRLm.WRTLOCK). For further details, refer to Configuration Lock.

20.6.2.3. Generic Clock Generator

Each Generator (GCLK_GEN) can be set to run from one of 14 different clock sources, GENCTRLn.SRC, except GCLK_GEN[1], which can be set to run from one of 13 sources, GCLK_GEN1 is invalid for GCLK_GEN1. GCLK_GEN[1] is the only Generator that can be selected as source to others Generators.

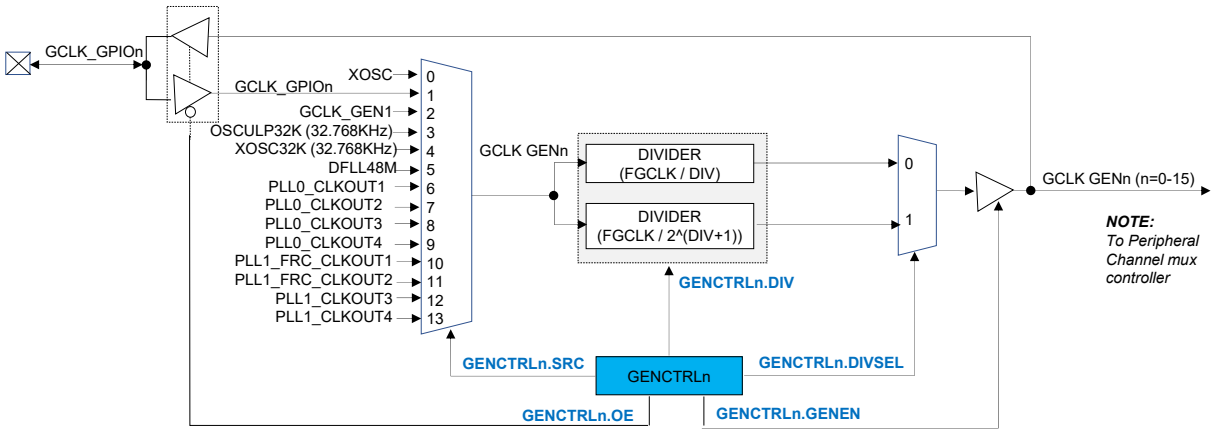
With respect to the GPIO[x] clock selection, GENCTRLx.SRC=0x01, each generator GCLK_GEN[x] can be connected to only one specific pin GCLK_IO[x] in a one-to-one GCLK_GENx to GCLK_IOx relationship. A pin GCLK_IO[x] can be set either to act as source to GCLK_GEN[x] or to output the clock signal generated by GCLK_GEN[x].

The selected source can be divided. Each Generator can be enabled or disabled independently.

Each GCLK_GEN clock signal can then be used as clock source for Peripheral Channels. Each Generator output is allocated to one or several Peripherals.

GCLK_GEN[0] is used as GCLK_MAIN for the synchronous clock controller inside the Main Clock Controller. Refer to the Main Clock Controller description for details on the synchronous clock generation.

Figure 20-3. Generic Clock Generator



20.6.2.4. Enabling a Generator

A Generator is enabled by writing a '1' to the Generator Enable bit in the Generator Control register (GENCTRLn.GENEN=1).

20.6.2.5. Disabling a Generator

A Generator is disabled by writing a '0' to GENCTRLn.GENEN. When GENCTRLn.GENEN=0, the GCLK_GEN[n] clock is disabled and gated off.

20.6.2.6. Selecting a Clock Source for the Generator

Each Generator can individually select a clock source by setting the Source Select bit group in the Generator Control register (GENCTRLn.SRC).

Changing from one clock source, for example A, to another clock source, B, can be done on the fly: If clock source B is not ready, the Generator will continue using clock source A. As soon as source

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B is ready, the Generator will switch to it. During the switching operation, the Generator maintains clock requests to both clock sources A and B, and will release source A as soon as the switch is done. Accordingly the SYNCBUSY.GENCTRLn bit in SYNCBUSY register will remain '1' until the switch operation is completed.

The available clock sources are device dependent (usually the oscillators, RC oscillators, PLL). Only clock Generator 1 can be used as a common source for all other generators.

20.6.2.7. Changing the Clock Frequency

The selected source for a Generator can be divided by writing a division value in the Division Factor bit field of the Generator Control register (GENCTRLn.DIV). How the actual division factor is calculated is depending on the Divide Selection bit (GENCTRLn.DIVSEL).

If GENCTRLn.DIVSEL=0 and GENCTRLn.DIV is either 0 or 1, the output clock will be undivided.

Note: The GCLK Generator source input clock, defined by GENCTRLx.SRC, can be divided as defined in GENCTRLx.DIV.

20.6.2.8. Duty Cycle

When dividing a clock with an odd division factor, the duty-cycle will not be 50/50. Setting the Improve Duty Cycle bit of the Generator Control register (GENCTRLn.IDC) will result in a 50/50 duty cycle.

20.6.2.9. External Clock

The output clock (GCLK_GEN) of each Generator can be sent to I/O pins (GCLK_IO).

If the Output Enable bit in the Generator Control register is set (GENCTRLn.OE = 1) and the generator is enabled (GENCTRLn.GENEN=1), the Generator requests its clock source and the GCLK_GEN clock is output to an I/O pin.
Note: The I/O pin (GCLK/IOn) must first be configured as output by writing the corresponding PORT registers.

If GENCTRLn.OE is 0, the according I/O pin is set to an Output Off Value, which is selected by GENCTRLn.OOV: If GENCTRLn.OOV is '0', the output clock will be low. If this bit is '1', the output clock will be high.

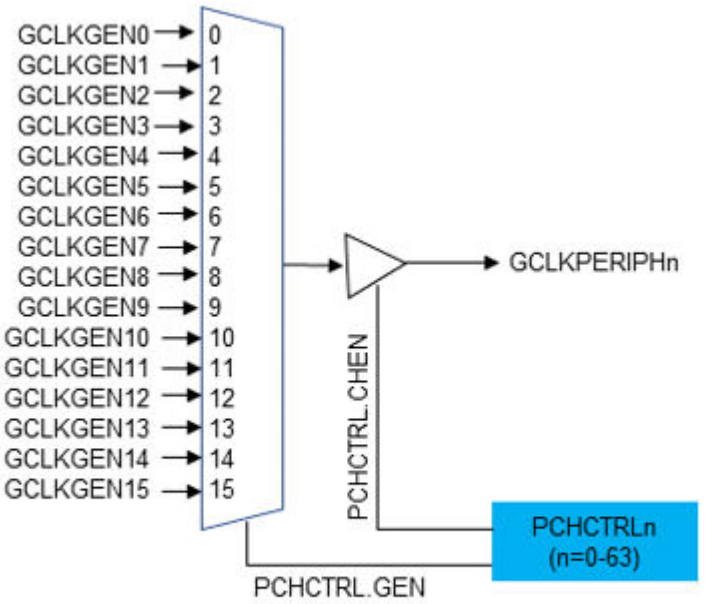
In Standby mode, if the clock is output (GENCTRLn.OE = 1), the clock on the I/O pin is frozen to the OOV value if the Run In Standby bit of the Generic Control register (GENCTRLn.RUNSTDBY) is zero.
Note: With GENCTRLn.OE = 1 and RUNSTDBY = 0, entering the Standby mode can take longer due to a clock source dependent delay. The maximum delay can be equal to the clock source period multiplied by the division factor.

If GENCTRLn.RUNSTDBY is '1', the GCLKGEN clock is kept running and output to the I/O pin.

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20.6.3. Peripheral Clock

Figure 20-4. Peripheral Clock



20.6.3.1. Enabling a Peripheral Clock

Before a Peripheral Clock is enabled, one of the Generators must be enabled (GENCTRLn.GENEN) and selected as source for the Peripheral Channel by setting the Generator Selection bits in the Peripheral Channel Control register (PCHCTRL.GEN). Any available Generator can be selected as clock source for each Peripheral Channel.

When a Generator has been selected, the peripheral clock is enabled by setting the Channel Enable bit in the Peripheral Channel Control register, PCHCTRLm.CHEN = 1. The PCHCTRLm.CHEN bit must be synchronized to the generic clock domain. PCHCTRLm.CHEN will continue to read as its previous state until the synchronization is complete.

Table 20-2. PCHCTRL (Index) GCLK Mapping

Target Destination	GCLK Name	PCHCTRL(Index)
OSCCTRL	GCLK_OSCCTRL_DFLL48	0
	GCLK_OSCCTRL_PLL0	1
	GCLK_OSCCTRL_PLL1	2
FREQM	GCLK_FREQM_MSR	3
	GCLK_FREQM_REF	4
EIC	GCLK_EIC	5

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Table 20-2. PCHCTRL (Index) GCLK Mapping (continued)

Target Destination	GCLK Name	PCHCTRL(Index)
EVSYS	GCLK_EVSYS_CH0	6
	GCLK_EVSYS_CH1	7
	GCLK_EVSYS_CH2	8
	GCLK_EVSYS_CH3	9
	GCLK_EVSYS_CH4	10
	GCLK_EVSYS_CH5	11
	GCLK_EVSYS_CH6	12
	GCLK_EVSYS_CH7	13
	GCLK_EVSYS_CH8	14
	GCLK_EVSYS_CH9	15
	GCLK_EVSYS_CH10	16
	GCLK_EVSYS_CH11	17
SERCOM0	GCLK_SERCOM0_SLOW	18
SERCOM1	GCLK_SERCOM1_SLOW	
SERCOM4	GCLK_SERCOM4_SLOW	
SERCOM2	GCLK_SERCOM2_SLOW	19
SERCOM3	GCLK_SERCOM3_SLOW	
SERCOM5	GCLK_SERCOM5_SLOW	
SERCOM6	GCLK_SERCOM6_SLOW	
SERCOM7	GCLK_SERCOM7_SLOW	20
SERCOM8	GCLK_SERCOM8_SLOW	
SERCOM9	GCLK_SERCOM9_SLOW	
SERCOM0	GCLK_SERCOM0_CORE	21
SERCOM1	GCLK_SERCOM1_CORE	22
SERCOM2	GCLK_SERCOM2_CORE	23
SERCOM3	GCLK_SERCOM3_CORE	24
SERCOM4	GCLK_SERCOM4_CORE	25
SERCOM5	GCLK_SERCOM5_CORE	26
SERCOM6	GCLK_SERCOM6_CORE	27
SERCOM7	GCLK_SERCOM7_CORE	28
SERCOM8	GCLK_SERCOM8_CORE	29
SERCOM9	GCLK_SERCOM9_CORE	30
TCC0	GCLK_TCC0	31
TCC1	GCLK_TCC1	32
TCC2	GCLK_TCC2	33
TCC6	GCLK_TCC6	37
TCC7	GCLK_TCC7	38
TCC8	GCLK_TCC8	39
TCC9	GCLK_TCC9	40
ADC	GCLK_ADC	41
AC	GCLK_AC	42
PTC	GCLK_PTC	43
I2S0	GCLK_I2S0	44
I2S1	GCLK_I2S1	45
CAN0	GCLK_CAN0	46

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Table 20-2. PCHCTRL (Index) GCLK Mapping (continued)

Target Destination	GCLK Name	PCHCTRL(Index)
CAN1	GCLK_CAN1	47
CAN2	GCLK_CAN2	48
CAN3	GCLK_CAN3	49
CAN4	GCLK_CAN4	50
CAN5	GCLK_CAN5	51
Reserved	---	52
Reserved	---	53
GMAC	GCLK_GMAC_TX	54
	GCLK_GMAC_TSU	55
SQI0	GCLK_SQI0	56
SQI1	GCLK_SQI1	57
SDHC0	GCLK_SDHC0_CORE	58
	GCLK_SDHC0_SLOW	59
SDHC1	GCLK_SDHC1_CORE	60
	GCLK_SDHC1_SLOW	61
MLB	GCLK_MLB	62
TRACE	GCLK_CM7_TRACE	63

20.6.3.2. Disabling a Peripheral Clock

A Peripheral Clock is disabled by writing PCHCTRLm.CHEN=0. The PCHCTRLm.CHEN bit must be synchronized to the Generic Clock domain. PCHCTRLm.CHEN will stay in its previous state until the synchronization is complete. The Peripheral Clock is gated when disabled.

20.6.3.3. Selecting the Clock Source for a Peripheral

When changing a peripheral clock source by writing to PCHCTRLm.GEN, the peripheral clock must be disabled before re-enabling it with the new clock source setting. This prevents glitches during the transition:

1. Disable the Peripheral Channel by writing PCHCTRLm.CHEN=0.
2. Assert that PCHCTRLm.CHEN reads '0'.
3. Change the source of the Peripheral Channel by writing PCHCTRLm.GEN.
4. Re-enable the Peripheral Channel by writing PCHCTRLm.CHEN=1.
5. Assert that PCHCTRLm.CHEN reads as ‘1’.

20.6.3.4. Configuration Lock

The peripheral clock configuration can be locked for further write accesses by setting the Write Lock bit in the Peripheral Channel Control register PCHCTRLm.WRTLOCK=1). All writing to the PCHCTRLm register will be ignored. It can only be unlocked by a Power Reset.

The Generator source of a locked Peripheral Channel will be locked too. The corresponding GENCTRLn register is locked, and can be unlocked only by any reset.

There is one exception concerning the Generator 0. As it is used as GCLK_MAIN, it cannot be locked. It is reset by any Reset and will start up in a known configuration. The software reset (CTRLA.SWRST) can not unlock the registers.

20.6.4. GCLK Additional Features

20.6.4.1. Peripheral Clock Enable after Reset

The Generic Clock Controller must be able to provide a generic clock to some specific peripherals after a Reset.

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Refer to GENCTRLn.SRC for details on GENCTRLn reset.

Refer to PCHCTRLm.SRC for details on PCHCTRLm reset.

20.6.5. Sleep Mode Operation

20.6.5.1. SleepWalking

The GCLK module supports the SleepWalking feature.

If the system is in a sleep mode where the Generic Clocks are stopped, a peripheral that needs its clock in order to execute a process must request it from the Generic Clock Controller.

The Generic Clock Controller receives this request, determines which Generic Clock Generator is involved and which clock source needs to be awakened. It then wakes up the respective clock source, enables the Generator and Peripheral Channel stages successively, and delivers the clock to the peripheral.

The RUNSTDBY bit in the Generator Control register controls clock output to pin during Standby Sleep mode. If the bit is cleared, the Generator output is not available on pin. When set, the GCLK can continuously output the generator output to GCLK_IO. Refer to External Clock for details.

20.6.5.2. Minimize Power Consumption in Standby

The following table identifies when a Clock Generator is off in Standby Mode, minimizing the power consumption:

Table 20-3. Clock Generator n Activity in Standby Mode

Request for Clock n present	GENCTRLn.RUNSTDBY	GENCTRLn.OE	Clock Generator n
yes	-	-	active
no	1	1	active
no	1	0	OFF
no	0	1	OFF
no	0	0	OFF

20.6.5.3. Entering Standby Mode

There may occur a delay when the device is put into Standby, until all clocks are gated off. This delay is caused by running Clock Generators: if the Run in Standby bit in the Generator Control register (GENCTRLn.RUNSTDBY) is '0', GCLK must verify that the clock is turned off properly. The duration of this verification is frequency-dependent.

20.6.6. Synchronization

Due to asynchronicity between the main clock domain and the peripheral clock domains, some registers must be synchronized when written or read.

An exception is the Channel Enable bit in the Peripheral Channel Control registers (PCHCTRLm.CHEN). When changing this bit, the bit value must be read-back to ensure the synchronization is complete and to assert glitch free internal operation. Changing the bit value under ongoing synchronization will *not* generate an error.

The following registers are synchronized when written:

- The Generic Clock Generator Control register (GENCTRLn)
- The Control A register (CTRLA)

Required write synchronization is denoted by the “Write Synchronized” property in the register description.

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Important: To facilitate the use of sleep modes, the following conditions must be met:

1. PLL0 must be dedicated to the CPU.
2. PLL0 must be stepped down in <= 75 MHz increments to <= 75 MHz output when entering sleep modes.
3. PLL0 must be stepped up to the operating frequency in <= 75 MHz increments after exiting Sleep Modes.
4. The step delay for both of these processes needs to be >= 1 us.

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20.7. Register Summary

For descriptions and definitions of both Register and bitfield properties, refer to Register Properties.

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x00	CTRLA	7:0								SWRST
0x01 ... 0x03	Reserved									
0x04	SYNCBUSY	31:24								
		23:16							GENCTRL15	GENCTRL14
		15:8	GENCTRL13	GENCTRL12	GENCTRL11	GENCTRL10	GENCTRL9	GENCTRL8	GENCTRL7	GENCTRL6
		7:0	GENCTRL5	GENCTRL4	GENCTRL3	GENCTRL2	GENCTRL1	GENCTRL0		SWRST
0x08 ... 0x1F	Reserved									
0x20	GENCTRL0	31:24	DIV[15:8]							
		23:16	DIV[7:0]							
		15:8			RUNSTDBY	DIVSEL	OE	OOV	IDC	GENEN
		7:0				SRC[4:0]				
...										
0x5C	GENCTRL15	31:24	DIV[15:8]							
		23:16	DIV[7:0]							
		15:8			RUNSTDBY	DIVSEL	OE	OOV	IDC	GENEN
		7:0				SRC[4:0]				
0x60 ... 0x7F	Reserved									
0x80	PCHCTRL0	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0	WRTLOCK	CHEN			GEN[3:0]			
...										
0x017C	PCHCTRL63	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0	WRTLOCK	CHEN			GEN[3:0]			

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20.7.1. Control A

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

Table 20-4. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

Bit 0 – SWRST Software Reset
Writing a zero to this bit has no effect.
Setting this bit to 1 will reset all registers in the GCLK to their initial state after any reset, except for generic clocks and associated Generators that have their WRTLOCK bit in PCHCTRLm set to 1.
Refer to GENCTRL Reset Value for details on GENCTRL register reset.
Refer to PCHCTRL Reset Value for details on PCHCTRL register reset.
Due to synchronization, there is a waiting period between setting CTRLA.SWRST and a completed Reset. CTRLA.SWRST and SYNCBUSY.SWRST will both be cleared when the reset is complete.

Value	Description
0	There is no Reset operation ongoing.
1	A Reset operation is ongoing.

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20.7.2. Synchronization Busy

Name: SYNCBUSY
Offset: 0x04
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: –

Table 20-5. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Access								
Reset								

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
							GENCTRL15	GENCTRL14
Access							R	R
Reset							0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	GENCTRL13	GENCTRL12	GENCTRL11	GENCTRL10	GENCTRL9	GENCTRL8	GENCTRL7	GENCTRL6
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	GENCTRL5	GENCTRL4	GENCTRL3	GENCTRL2	GENCTRL1	GENCTRL0		SWRST
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R		R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0		0

Bits 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 – GENCTRL Generator Control n Synchronization Busy
This bit is cleared when the synchronization of the Generator Control n register (GENCTRLn) between clock domains is complete, or when clock switching operation is complete.
This bit is set when the synchronization of the Generator Control n register (GENCTRLn) between clock domains is started.

Bit 0 – SWRST Software Reset Synchronization Busy
This bit is cleared when the synchronization of the CTRLA.SWRST register bit between clock domains is complete.
This bit is set when the synchronization of the CTRLA.SWRST register bit between clock domains is started.

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20.7.3. Generator Control

Name: GENCTRLn
Offset: 0x20 + n*0x04 [n=0..15]
Reset: 0x00000106
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Write-Synchronized

GENCTRLn controls the settings of Generic Generator n (n=0..11). The reset value is 0x00000105 for Generator n=0, else 0x00000000.

Table 20-6. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	DIV[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	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	DIV[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

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
			RUNSTDBY	DIVSEL	OE	OOV	IDC	GENEN
Access								
Reset			0	0	0	0	0	1

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

Bits 31:16 – DIV[15:0] Division Factor
These bits represent a division value for the corresponding GCLK Generator input source clock defined by GENCTRLn.SRC. The actual division factor is dependent on the state of DIVSEL.

Table 20-7. Division Factor Bits

Generic Clock Generator	Division Factor Bits
Clock Generator [11:0]	8 division factor bits - DIV[7:0]

Notes:
If GENCTRLn.DIVSEL = 0 then FGCLK = GENCTRLn.SRC/DIV.

- If GENCTRLn.DIV is an odd number: then GENCTRLn.IDC must be set to IDC = 1
- If GENCTRLn.DIV is an even number: then GENCTRLn.IDC must be set to IDC = 0

If GENCTRLn.DIVSEL = 1 then FGCLK= GENCTRLn.SRC/2^(DIV+1).

- GENCTRLn.IDC must always be set to IDC = 0

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Bit 13 – RUNSTDBY Run in Standby

This bit is used to keep the Generator running in Standby as long as it is configured to output to a dedicated GCLK_IO pin. If GENCTRLn.OE is zero, this bit has no effect and the generator will only be running if a peripheral requires the clock.

Value	Description
0	The Generator is stopped in Standby and the GCLK_IO pin state (one or zero) will be dependent on the setting in GENCTRL.OOV.
1	The Generator is kept running and output to its dedicated GCLK_IO pin during Standby mode.

Bit 12 – DIVSEL Divide Selection

This bit determines how the division factor of the clock source of the Generator will be calculated from DIV. If the clock source should not be divided, DIVSEL must be 0 and the GENCTRLn.DIV value must be either 0 or 1.

Value	Description
0	The Generator clock frequency equals the clock source frequency divided by GENCTRLn.DIV.
1	The Generator clock frequency equals the clock source frequency divided by 2^(N+1), where N is the Division Factor Bits for the selected generator (refer to GENCTRLn.DIV).

Bit 11 – OE Output Enable

This bit is used to output the Generator clock output to the corresponding pin (GCLK_IO), as long as GCLK_IO is not defined as the Generator source in the GENCTRLn.SRC bit field.

Value	Description
0	No Generator clock signal on pin GCLK_IO.
1	The Generator clock signal is output on the corresponding GCLK_IO, unless GCLK_IO is selected as a generator source in the GENCTRLn.SRC bit field.

Bit 10 – OOV Output Off Value

This bit is used to control the clock output value on pin (GCLK_IO) when the Generator is turned off or the OE bit is zero, as long as GCLK_IO is not defined as the Generator source in the GENCTRLn.SRC bit field.

Value	Description
0	The GCLK_IO will be low when generator is turned off or when the OE bit is zero.
1	The GCLK_IO will be high when generator is turned off or when the OE bit is zero.

Bit 9 – IDC Improve Duty Cycle

This bit is used to improve the duty cycle of the Generator output to 50/50 for odd division factors.
Note: If DIVSEL = 1 this bit must always be set to IDC = 0.
If DIVSEL = 0 and DIV = odd number then IDC = 1, else if DIV = even number IDC = 0.

Value	Description
0	Generator output clock duty cycle is not balanced to 50/50 for odd division factors.
1	Generator output clock duty cycle is 50/50.

Bit 8 – GENEN Generator Enable

This bit is used to enable and disable the Generator.

Value	Description
0	Generator is disabled.
1	Generator is enabled.

Bits 4:0 – SRC[4:0] Generator Clock Source Selection

These bits select the Generator clock source, as shown in this table.

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Table 20-8. Generator Clock Source Selection

Value (GENCTRLn.SRC)	Name	Description
0x00	XOSC	XOSC Crystal/Clock Oscillator
0x01	GCLK_GPIOn	Generator GPIO input pin
0x02	GCLK_GEN1	Generic clock generator 1 (GCLK1)
0x03	OSCULP32K (32.768KHz)	Internal Ultra-Low Power 32K RC Oscillator
0x04	XOSC32K (32.768KHz)	32 kHz Crystal Oscillator
0x05	DFLL48M	Internal DFLL48M
0x06	PLL0_CLKOUT1	Digital Phase Lock Loop, PLL0 Output 1
0x07	PLL0_CLKOUT2	Digital Phase Lock Loop, PLL0 Output 2
0x08	PLL0_CLKOUT3	Digital Phase Lock Loop, PLL0 Output 3
0x09	PLL0_CLKOUT4	Digital Phase Lock Loop, PLL0 Output 4
0x0A	PLL1_FRC_CLKOUT1	Digital Phase Lock Loop, PLL1 Fractional Divider Output 1
0x0B	PLL1_FRC_CLKOUT2	Digital Phase Lock Loop, PLL1 Fractional Divider Output 2
0x0C	PLL1_CLKOUT3	Digital Phase Lock Loop, PLL1 Output 3
0x0D	PLL1_CLKOUT4	Digital Phase Lock Loop, PLL1 Output 4
0x0E-0x1F	Reserved	Reserved

Note: GENCTRL1.SRC = 0x2 is invalid for GCLK_GEN1 only.

Any reset will reset all the GENCTRLn registers. The Reset values of the GENCTRLn registers are shown in table below.

Table 20-9. GENCTRLn Reset Value after a Power Reset

GCLK Generator	Reset Value after a Power Reset
GCLK0 (GENCTRL0)	GCLK.GENCTRL0 = 0x00000105 (DFLL48M, Internal 48MHz RC Oscillator, GCLK0 Enabled)
GCLK1 (GENCTRL1) - GCLK15 (GENCTRL15)	GCLK.GENCTRL1- GCLK.GENCTRL15 = 0x0000000 (XOSC, GCLK1-GCLK15 disabled)

A User Reset will reset the associated GENCTRL register unless the Generator is the source of a locked Peripheral Channel (PCHCTRLm.WRTLOCK = 1). The reset values of the GENCTRL register are as shown in the table below.

Table 20-10. GENCTRLn Reset Value after a User Reset

GCLK Generator	Reset Value after a User Reset
GCLK0 (GENCTRL0)	GCLK.GENCTRL0 = 0x00000105 (DFLL48M, Internal 48 MHz RC Oscillator, GCLK0 Enabled)
GCLK1 (GENCTRL1) - GCLK15 (GENCTRL15)	GCLK.GENCTRL1- GCLK.GENCTRL15 = No change if the generator is used by a Peripheral Channel m with PCHCTRLm.WRTLOCK = 1 else 0x00000000

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20.7.4. Peripheral Channel Control

Name: PCHCTRLm
Offset: 0x80 + m*0x04 [m=0..63]
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

PCHCTRLm controls the settings of Peripheral Channel number m (m=0..63).

Important: PCHCTRLm values, where m = 52 and m = 53, are Reserved.

Table 20-11. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	WRTLOCK	CHEN			GEN[3:0]			
Access	R/W	R/W			R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0			0	0	0	0

Bit 7 – WRTLOCK Write Lock
After this bit is set to '1', further writes to the PCHCTRLm register will be discarded. The control register of the corresponding Generator n (GENCTRLn), as assigned in PCHCTRLm.GEN, will also be locked. It can only be unlocked by a Power Reset.
Note that Generator 0 cannot be locked.

Value	Description
0	The Peripheral Channel register and the associated Generator register are not locked
1	The Peripheral Channel register and the associated Generator register are locked

Bit 6 – CHEN Channel Enable
This bit is used to enable and disable a Peripheral Channel.

Value	Description
0	The Peripheral Channel is disabled
1	The Peripheral Channel is enabled

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Bits 3:0 – GEN[3:0] Generator Selection

This bit field selects the Generator to be used as the source of a peripheral clock, as shown in the table below:

Table 20-12. Generator Selection

Value	Description
0x0	Generic Clock Generator 0
0x1	Generic Clock Generator 1
0x2	Generic Clock Generator 2
0x3	Generic Clock Generator 3
0x4	Generic Clock Generator 4
0x5	Generic Clock Generator 5
0x6	Generic Clock Generator 6
0x7	Generic Clock Generator 7
0x8	Generic Clock Generator 8
0x9	Generic Clock Generator 9
0xA	Generic Clock Generator 10
0xB	Generic Clock Generator 11
0xC	Generic Clock Generator 12
0xD	Generic Clock Generator 13
0xE	Generic Clock Generator 14
0xF	Generic Clock Generator 15

Table 20-13. Reset Value after a User Reset or a Power Reset

Reset	PCHCTRLm.GEN	PCHCTRLm.CHEN	PCHCTRLm.WRTLOCK
Power Reset	0x0	0x0	0x0
User Reset	0x0	0x0	0x0

A power Reset will reset all the PCHCTRLm registers.
A user Reset will reset a PCHCTRL if WRTLOCK = 0, or else the content of that PCHCTRL remains unchanged.
The PCHCTRL register Reset values are shown in the table below, PCHCTRLm Mapping.

Table 20-14. PCHCTRL (Index) GCLK Mapping

Target Destination	GCLK Name	PCHCTRL(Index)
OSCCTRL	GCLK_OSCCTRL_DFLL48	0
	GCLK_OSCCTRL_PLL0	1
	GCLK_OSCCTRL_PLL1	2
FREQM	GCLK_FREQM_MSR	3
	GCLK_FREQM_REF	4
EIC	GCLK_EIC	5
EVSYS	GCLK_EVSYS_CH0	6
	GCLK_EVSYS_CH1	7
	GCLK_EVSYS_CH2	8
	GCLK_EVSYS_CH3	9
	GCLK_EVSYS_CH4	10
	GCLK_EVSYS_CH5	11
	GCLK_EVSYS_CH6	12
	GCLK_EVSYS_CH7	13
	GCLK_EVSYS_CH8	14
	GCLK_EVSYS_CH9	15
	GCLK_EVSYS_CH10	16
	GCLK_EVSYS_CH11	17

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Table 20-14. PCHCTRL (Index) GCLK Mapping (continued)

Target Destination	GCLK Name	PCHCTRL(Index)
SERCOM0	GCLK_SERCOM0_SLOW	18
SERCOM1	GCLK_SERCOM1_SLOW	
SERCOM4	GCLK_SERCOM4_SLOW	
SERCOM2	GCLK_SERCOM2_SLOW	19
SERCOM3	GCLK_SERCOM3_SLOW	
SERCOM5	GCLK_SERCOM5_SLOW	
SERCOM6	GCLK_SERCOM6_SLOW	
SERCOM7	GCLK_SERCOM7_SLOW	20
SERCOM8	GCLK_SERCOM8_SLOW	
SERCOM9	GCLK_SERCOM9_SLOW	
SERCOM0	GCLK_SERCOM0_CORE	21
SERCOM1	GCLK_SERCOM1_CORE	22
SERCOM2	GCLK_SERCOM2_CORE	23
SERCOM3	GCLK_SERCOM3_CORE	24
SERCOM4	GCLK_SERCOM4_CORE	25
SERCOM5	GCLK_SERCOM5_CORE	26
SERCOM6	GCLK_SERCOM6_CORE	27
SERCOM7	GCLK_SERCOM7_CORE	28
SERCOM8	GCLK_SERCOM8_CORE	29
SERCOM9	GCLK_SERCOM9_CORE	30
TCC0	GCLK_TCC0	31
TCC1	GCLK_TCC1	32
TCC2	GCLK_TCC2	33
TCC6	GCLK_TCC6	37
TCC7	GCLK_TCC7	38
TCC8	GCLK_TCC8	39
TCC9	GCLK_TCC9	40
ADC	GCLK_ADC	41
AC	GCLK_AC	42
PTC	GCLK_PTC	43
I2S0	GCLK_I2S0	44
I2S1	GCLK_I2S1	45
CAN0	GCLK_CAN0	46
CAN1	GCLK_CAN1	47
CAN2	GCLK_CAN2	48
CAN3	GCLK_CAN3	49
CAN4	GCLK_CAN4	50
CAN5	GCLK_CAN5	51
RSVD	---	52
RSVD	---	53
GMAC	GCLK_GMAC_TX	54
	GCLK_GMAC_TSU	55
SQI0	GCLK_SQI0	56
SQI1	GCLK_SQI1	57
SDHC0	GCLK_SDHC0_CORE	58
	GCLK_SDHC0_SLOW	59
SDHC1	GCLK_SDHC1_CORE	60
	GCLK_SDHC1_SLOW	61
MLB	GCLK_MLB	62
TRACE	GCLK_CM7_TRACE	63

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Important: The GCLK_SERCOMn_SLOW setting must only be used for the I^2C operating mode.

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21. Main Clock (MCLK)

21.1. Overview

The Main Clock (MCLK) controls the synchronous clock generation of the device.

Using a clock provided by the Generic Clock Generator 0 Module (GCLK_MAIN), the Main Clock Controller provides synchronous system clocks to the CPU and the modules connected to the bus APB (Advanced Peripheral Bus), and AHB (Advanced High-performance Bus) fabric.

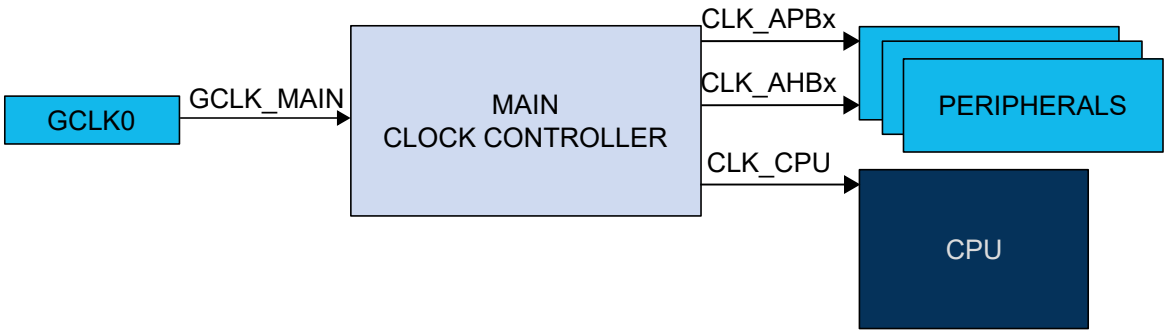
The synchronous system clocks are divided into a number of clock domains. Each clock domain can run at different frequencies, enabling the user to save power by running peripherals at a relatively low clock frequency, while maintaining high CPU performance or vice versa. In addition, the clock can be masked for individual modules, enabling the user to minimize power consumption.

21.2. Features

- Generates CPU, Advanced High-performance Bus (AHB), and Advanced Peripheral Bus (APB) system clocks
  - Clock source and division factor from GCLK0, (GCLK GENERATOR 0)
  - Clock prescaler with 1x to 128x division
- Safe run-time clock switching from GCLK0
- Module-level clock gating through maskable peripheral clocks

21.3. Block Diagram

Figure 21-1. MCLK Block Diagram



21.4. Peripheral Dependencies

Peripheral Name	Base Address	NVIC IRQ Index:Source	MCLK AXI/APB Clock Index	GCLK Peripheral Channel Index : Clock	PAC Peripheral Identifier (PAC.WRCTRL)	Power Domain
MCLK	0X4405 2000	12 : CKRDY	MCLK.CLKMSK0[12]	n/a	9 : INTFLAGA[9]	VDDREG

Note: In order to use this peripheral, other parts of the system must be configured correctly, as described below.

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21.4.1. Power Management

The MCLK will operate in all sleep modes if a synchronous clock is required in these modes.

21.4.2. Clocks

The MCLK bus clock (CLK_MCLK_APB) can be enabled and disabled in the Main Clock module, and the default state of CLK_MCLK_APB can be found in the Peripheral Clock Masking section. If this clock is disabled, it can only be re-enabled by a reset.

The Generic Clock GCLK_MAIN is required to generate the Main Clocks. GCLK_MAIN is configured in the Generic Clock Controller, and can be re-configured by the user if needed.

21.4.2.1. Main Clock

The main clock CLK_MAIN is the common source for the synchronous clocks. This is fed into the common 8-bit prescaler that is used to generate synchronous clocks to the CPU, AHBx, and APBx modules.

21.4.2.2. CPU Clock

The CPU clock (CLK_CPU) is routed to the CPU. Halting the CPU clock inhibits the CPU from executing instructions.

21.4.2.3. APBx and AHBx Clock

The APBx clocks (CLK_APBx) and the AHBx clocks (CLK_AHBx) are the root clock source used by modules requiring a clock on the APBx and the AHBx bus. These clocks are always synchronous to the CPU clock, but can be divided by a prescaler, and can run even when the CPU clock is turned off in Sleep mode. A clock gater is inserted after the common APB clock to gate any APBx clock of a module on APBx bus, as well as the AHBx clock.

21.4.2.4. Clock Domains

The device has these synchronous clock domains:

- High-Speed synchronous clock domain (HS Clock Domain). Frequency is f_{HS}.
- CPU synchronous clock domain (CPU Clock Domain). Frequency is f_{CPU}.
- Low-Power synchronous clock domain (LP Clock Domain). Frequency is f_{LP}.
- Backup synchronous clock domain. (BUP Clock Domain). Frequency is f_{BUP}.

21.4.3. DMA

Not applicable.

21.4.4. Interrupts

The interrupt request line is connected to the Interrupt Controller. Using the MCLK interrupt requires the Interrupt Controller to be configured first.

21.4.5. Debug Operation

When the CPU is halted in Debug mode, the MCLK continues normal operation. In Sleep mode, the clocks generated from the MCLK are kept running to allow the debugger accessing any module. As a consequence, power measurements are incorrect in Debug mode.

21.4.6. Register Access Protection

All registers with write access can be write-protected optionally by the Peripheral Access Controller (PAC), except for the Interrupt Flag (INTFLAG) register.

Optional write protection by the Peripheral Access Controller (PAC) is denoted by the "PAC Write Protection" property in each individual register description.

PAC write protection does not apply to accesses through an external debugger.

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21.4.7. PIC32CZ CA TrustZone Specific Register Access Protection

On PIC32CZ CA 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.

21.5. Functional Description

21.5.1. Principle of Operation

The CLK_MAIN clock signal from the GCLK0 module is the source for the main clock, which in turn is the common root for the synchronous clocks for the CPU, APBx (Advanced Peripheral Bus), and AHBx (Advanced High-performance Bus). The CLK_MAIN is divided by an 8-bit prescaler. Each of the derived clocks can run from any divided or undivided main clock, ensuring synchronous clock sources for each clock domain. The clock domain (CPU, LP, BUP) can be changed on the fly to respond to variable load in the application as long as $f_{CPU} \geq f_{LP} \geq f_{BUP} f_{CPU} \geq f_{BUP}$. The clocks for each module in a clock domain can be masked individually to avoid power consumption in inactive modules. Depending on the sleep mode, some clock domains can be turned off.

21.5.2. Basic Operation

21.5.2.1. Initialization

After a Reset, the default clock source of the CPU (i.e., DFLL48Mhz via GCLK0 (GCLK_MAIN) via CLK_MAIN) is started and calibrated before the CPU starts running. The GCLK_MAIN clock is selected as the main clock without any prescaler division.

21.5.2.2. Enabling, Disabling, and Resetting

The MCLK module is always enabled and cannot be reset.

21.5.2.3. Selecting the Main Clock Source

Refer to the Generic Clock Controller description for details on how to configure the clock source of the GCLK_MAIN clock.

21.5.2.4. Selecting the Synchronous Clock Division Ratio

The main clock CLK_MAIN feeds an 8-bit prescaler, which can be used to generate the synchronous clocks. By default, the synchronous clocks run on the undivided main clock. The user can select a prescaler division for the CPU clock domain by writing the Division (DIV) bits in the CPU Clock Division register CPUDIV, resulting in a CPU clock domain frequency determined by this equation:

$$f_{CPU} = \frac{f_{main}}{CPUDIV}$$

Similarly, the clock for the Low Power and Backup Clock Domain can be divided by writing their respective LPDIV and BUPDIV register. To ensure correct operation, frequencies must be selected so that $f_{CPU} \geq f_{LP} \geq f_{BUP}$. Also, frequencies must never exceed the specified maximum frequency for each clock domain given in the electrical characteristics specifications.

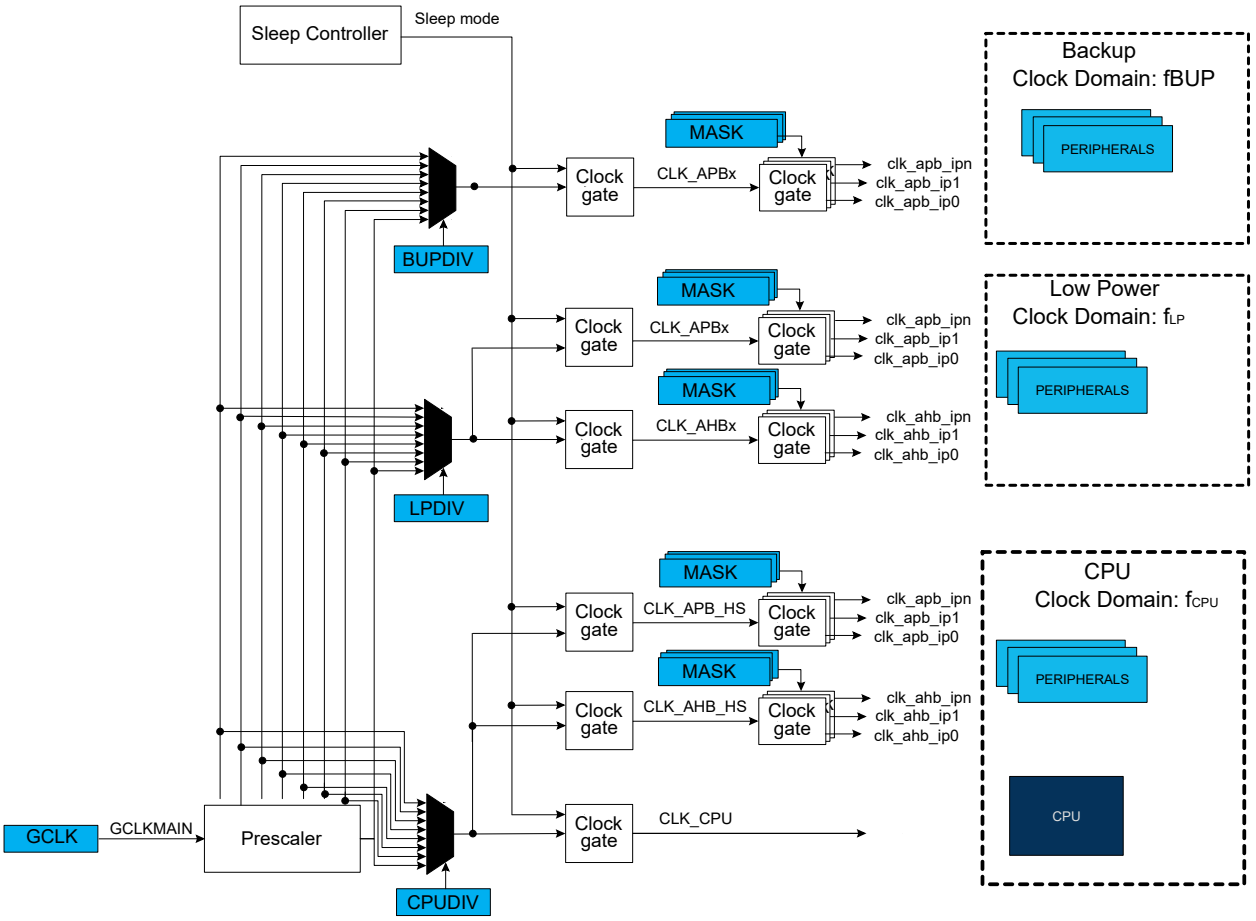
Similarly, the clock for the Backup Clock Domain can be divided by writing the BUPDIV register. To ensure correct operation, frequencies must be selected so that $f_{CPU} \geq f_{BUP}$. Also, frequencies must never exceed the specified maximum frequency for each clock domain given in the electrical characteristics specifications.

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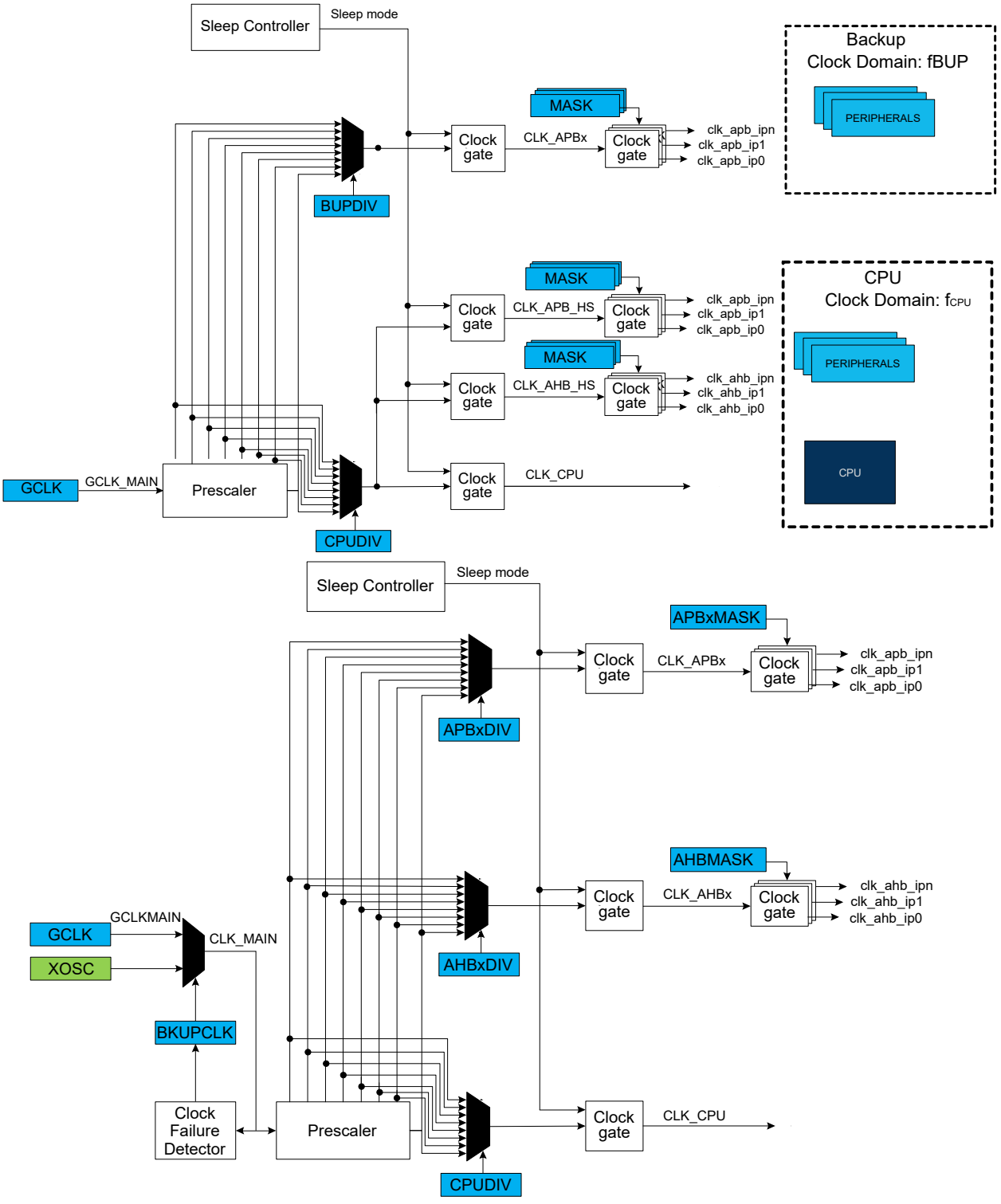
If the application attempts to write forbidden values in CPUDIV, LPDIV, or BUPDIV registers, then these bad values are not used and a violation is reported to the PAC module.

Division bits (DIV) can be written without halting or disabling peripheral modules. Writing DIV bits allows a new clock setting to be written to all synchronous clocks belonging to the corresponding clock domain at the same time. Each clock domain can be changed without changing others. This way, it is possible to, for example, scale the CPU clock domain speed according to the required performance, while keeping the Backup Clock Domain frequency constant.

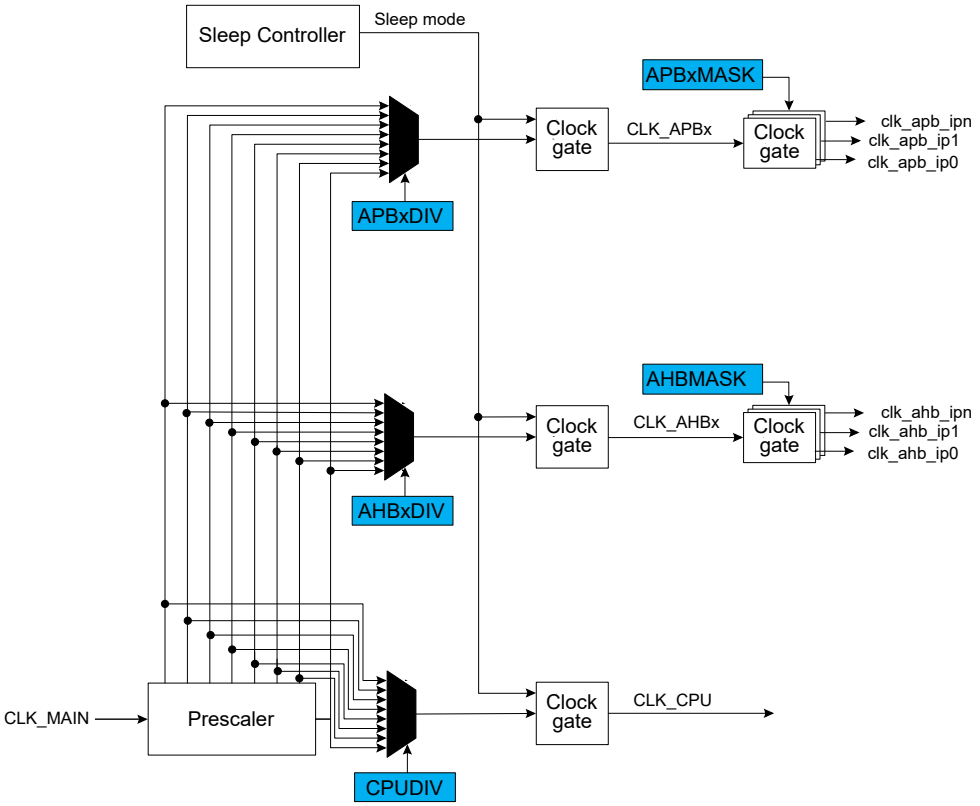
Figure 21-2. Synchronous Clock Selection and Prescaler



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21.5.2.5. Clock Ready Flag

There is a slight delay between writing to CPUDIV, LPDIV, and BUPDIV until the new clock settings become effective.

During this interval, the Clock Ready flag in the Interrupt Flag Status and Clear register (INTFLAG.CKRDY) will return zero when read. If CKRDY in the INTENSET register is set to '1', the Clock Ready interrupt will be triggered when the new clock setting is effective. The clock settings (CLKCFG) must not be re-written while INTFLAG. CKRDY reads '0'. The system may become unstable or hang, and a violation is reported to the PAC module.

21.5.2.6. Peripheral Clock Masking

It is possible to disable/enable the AHB or APB clock for a peripheral by writing the corresponding bit in the Clock Mask registers (APBxMASK) to '0'/'1'. The default state of the peripheral clocks is shown here.

Table 21-1. Peripheral Clock Default State

CPU Clock Domain	
Peripheral Clock	**Default State**
CLK_AC_APB	Enabled
CLK_ADC0_APB	Enabled
CLK_ADC1_APB	Enabled
CLK_ADC2_AHB	Enabled
CLK_ADC3_AHB	Enabled
CLK_BRIDGE_A_AHB	Enabled
CLK_BRIDGE_B_AHB	Enabled
CLK_BRIDGE_C_AHB	Enabled
CLK_BRIDGE_D_AHB	Enabled

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Table 21-1. Peripheral Clock Default State (continued)

CPU Clock Domain	
Peripheral Clock	**Default State**
CLK_CAN0_AHB	Enabled
CLK_CAN1_AHB	Enabled
CLK_CAN2_AHB	Enabled
CLK_CAN3_AHB	Enabled
CLK_CAN4_AHB	Enabled
CLK_CAN5_AHB	Enabled
CLK_CCL_APB	Enabled
CLK_DAC_APB	Enabled
CLK_DMAC_AHB	Enabled
CLK_DMAC_APB	Enabled
CLK_DSU_AHB	Enabled
CLK_DSU_APB	Enabled
CLK_EIC_APB	Enabled
CLK_EVSYS_APB	Enabled
CLK_FREQM_APB	Enabled
CLK_GCLK_AHB	Enabled
CLK_MCLK_APB	Enabled
CLK_MTB_APB	Enabled
CLK_NVMCTRL_AHB	Enabled
CLK_NVMCTRL_APB	Enabled
CLK_OSCCTRL_APB	Enabled
CLK_OSC32CTRL_APB	Enabled
CLK_PAC_AHB	Enabled
CLK_PAC_APB	Enabled
CLK_PORT_APB	Enabled
CLK_PTC_APB	Enabled
CLK_SERCOM0_APB	Enabled
CLK_SERCOM1_AHB	Enabled
CLK_SERCOM2_APB	Enabled
CLK_SERCOM3_APB	Enabled
CLK_SERCOM4_APB	Enabled
CLK_SERCOM5_APB	Enabled
CLK_SERCOM6_APB	Enabled
CLK_SERCOM7_APB	Enabled
CLK_TCC0_APB	Enabled
CLK_TCC1_APB	Enabled
CLK_TCC2_APB	Enabled
CLK_TC8_APB	Enabled
CLK_TC9_APB	Enabled
CLK_TSENS_APB	Enabled
CLK_WDT_APB	Enabled

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Backup Clock Domain	
Peripheral Clock	**Default State**
CLK_OSC32KCTRL_APB	Enabled
CLK_PM_APB	Enabled
CLK_SUPC_APB	Enabled
CLK_RSTC_APB	Enabled
CLK_RTC_APB	Enabled

When the APB clock is not provided to a module, its registers cannot be read or written. The module can be re-enabled later by writing the corresponding mask bit to '1'.

A module may be connected to several clock domains (for instance, AHB and APB), in which case it will have several mask bits.

Note that clocks should only be switched off if it is certain that the module will not be used: Switching off the clock for the NVM Controller (NVMCTRL) will cause a problem if the CPU needs to read from the Flash Memory. Switching off the clock to the MCLK module (which contains the mask registers) or the corresponding APBx bridge, will make it impossible to write the mask registers again. In this case, they can only be re-enabled by a system reset.

21.5.3. Interrupts

The peripheral has the following interrupt sources:

- Clock Ready (CKRDY): indicates that CPU, LP, and BUP clocks are ready. This interrupt is a synchronous wake-up source.

Each interrupt source has an interrupt flag associated with it. The interrupt flag in the Interrupt Flag Status and Clear (INTFLAG) register is set when the interrupt condition occurs. Each interrupt can be enabled individually by writing a '1' to the corresponding enabling bit in the Interrupt Enable Set (INTENSET) register, and disabled by writing a '1' to the corresponding clearing bit in the Interrupt Enable Clear (INTENCLR) register.

An interrupt request is generated when the interrupt flag is set and the corresponding interrupt is enabled. The interrupt request remains active until the interrupt flag is cleared, the interrupt is disabled or the peripheral is reset. An interrupt flag is cleared by writing a '1' to the corresponding bit in the INTFLAG register. Each peripheral can have one interrupt request line per interrupt source or one common interrupt request line for all the interrupt sources. If the peripheral has one common interrupt request line for all the interrupt sources, the user must read the INTFLAG register to determine which interrupt condition is present.

21.5.4. Sleep Mode Operation

In all IDLE sleep modes, the MCLK is still running on the selected main clock.

In STANDBY sleep mode, the MCLK is frozen if no synchronous clock is required.

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21.6. Register Summary

For descriptions and definitions of both Register and bitfield properties, refer to Register Properties.

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x00	INTENCLR	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0								CKRDY
0x04	INTENSET	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0								CKRDY
0x08	INTFLAG	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0								CKRDY
0x0C	CLKDIV0	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0	DIV[7:0]							
0x10 ... 0x13	Reserved									
0x14	CLKDIV1	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0	DIV[7:0]							
0x18 ... 0x3B	Reserved									
0x3C	CLKMSK0	31:24	MSK31	MSK30	MSK29	MSK28	MSK27	MSK26	MSK25	MSK24
		23:16	MSK23	MSK22	MSK21	MSK20	MSK19	MSK18	MSK17	MSK16
		15:8	MSK15	MSK14	MSK13			MSK10	MSK9	MSK8
		7:0	MSK7	MSK6	MSK5	MSK4	MSK3	MSK2	MSK1	MSK0
0x40	CLKMSK1	31:24			MSK29	MSK28	MSK27	MSK26	MSK25	MSK24
		23:16	MSK23	MSK22	MSK21	MSK20	MSK19	MSK18	MSK17	MSK16
		15:8	MSK15	MSK14	MSK13	MSK12	MSK11	MSK10	MSK9	MSK8
		7:0	MSK7	MSK6	MSK5	MSK4	MSK3	MSK2	MSK1	MSK0
0x44	CLKMSK2	31:24								
		23:16				Reserved[4:0]				
		15:8	MSK15	MSK14	MSK13	MSK12	MSK11	MSK10	MSK9	MSK8
		7:0	MSK7	MSK6	MSK5	MSK4	MSK3	MSK2	MSK1	MSK0
0x48 ... 0x5F	Reserved									
0x60	ODOFF	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0								ODMSK

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21.6.1. Interrupt Enable Clear Register

Name: INTENCLR
Offset: 0x00
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 21-2. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
								CKRDY
Access								R/K
Reset								0

Bit 0 – CKRDY Clock Ready Interrupt Enable Clear

Note: Writing a '1' to this bit will clear the Clock Ready Interrupt Enable bit and the corresponding interrupt request.

Value	Description
0	The Clock Ready interrupt is disabled.
1	The Clock Ready interrupt is enabled.

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21.6.2. Interrupt Enable Set

Name: INTENSET
Offset: 0x04
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 21-3. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
								CKRDY
Access								R/S
Reset								0

Bit 0 – CKRDY Clock Ready Interrupt Enable Set

Value	Description
0	The Clock Ready interrupt is disabled.
1	The Clock Ready interrupt is enabled.

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21.6.3. Interrupt Flag Status and Clear

Name: INTFLAG
Offset: 0x08
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Note: Subsequent to an interrupt flag being cleared, the flag must be read back to verify the clear before exiting the ISR. Failure to do this can result in duplicate interrupts.

Table 21-4. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
								CKRDY
Access								HS/K
Reset								0

Bit 0 – CKRDY Clock Ready Interrupt Flag

Notes:

1. Writing a '1' to this bit will clear the Clock Ready Interrupt Enable bit and the corresponding interrupt request.
2. This flag is **set by hardware** when the system clocks have frequencies as indicated in the CLKDIVx registers and will generate an interrupt if CKRDY interrupt enable is set to '1'.

Value	Description
0	The Clock Ready interrupt is disabled.
1	The Clock Ready interrupt is enabled.

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21.6.4. Clock Divide n Register

Name: CLKDIVn
Offset: 0x0C + n*0x08 [n=0..1]
Reset: 0x00000001 (0x00000000 for CLKDIV0)
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Important: To facilitate the use of sleep modes, the following conditions must be met:

1. PLL0 must be dedicated to the CPU.
2. PLL0 must be stepped down in <= 75 MHz increments to <= 75 MHz output when entering sleep modes.
3. PLL0 must be stepped up to the operating frequency in <= 75 MHz increments after exiting sleep modes.
4. The step delay for both of these processes needs to be >= 1 us.

Notes:

1. The CLKDIV0.DIV bit field is write protected.
2. To ensure correct operation, frequencies must be selected so that CLKDIV0.DIV ≤ CLKDIV1.DIV.
3. Frequencies must never exceed the specified maximum frequency for each clock domain.
4. The user updates to this register may not take effect immediately. The MCLK module logic will wait for the falling edge of the previous clock and the new clock to coincide before switching. The INTFLAG.CKRDY can be used to determine when MCLK has made the switch.

Table 21-5. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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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
	DIV[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	1

Bits 7:0 – DIV[7:0] CPU Clock Domain Division Factor
These bits define the division ratio of the main clock (MCLK) prescaler related to the CPU Clock Domain controlled by the CLKDIVn register.
Note: All other values are reserved or invalid.

Value	Description
0x01	Divide by 1
0x02	Divide by 2
0x04	Divide by 4
0x08	Divide by 8
0x10	Divide by 16
0x20	Divide by 32
0x40	Divide by 64
0x80	Divide by 128

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21.6.5. Peripheral BUS Clock Enable Mask0 Register

Name: CLKMSK0
Offset: 0x3C
Reset: 0xFFFFFFFF
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Note: AHB = Advanced High-Performance Bus
APB = Advanced Peripheral Bus

AXI = Advanced eXtensible Interface

Table 21-6. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	MSK31	MSK30	MSK29	MSK28	MSK27	MSK26	MSK25	MSK24
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	MSK23	MSK22	MSK21	MSK20	MSK19	MSK18	MSK17	MSK16
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	MSK15	MSK14	MSK13			MSK10	MSK9	MSK8
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W			R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	1	1	1			1	1	1

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	MSK7	MSK6	MSK5	MSK4	MSK3	MSK2	MSK1	MSK0
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Bits 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 – MSKn Clock Enable Mask

Bit Number	Description
0	DSU
1	DSU
2	FCW
3	FCW
4	FCR
5	FCR
6	PM
7	SUPC
8	RSTC
9	OSCCTRL
10	OSC32KCTRL
11	(RESERVED ALWAYS = 1)
12	(RESERVED ALWAYS = 1)
13	FREQM

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MSKn (continued)	
Bit Number	**Description**
14	WDT
15	RTC
16	EIC
17	PAC
18	PAC
19	DRMTCM
20	MCRAMC
21	TRAM
22	PORT
23	PORT
24	DMAC
25	DMAC
26	Bus Matrix
27	Bus Matrix
28	Boot ROM
29	Boot ROM
30	EVSYS
31	SERCOM0

Value	Description
0	Peripheral Clock is disabled.
1	Peripheral Clock is enabled.

Bits 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 – MSKn Clock Enable Mask
Note: MSK11 and MSK12 are reserved and must be set to 1.

Value	Description
0	Clock is disabled.
1	Clock is enabled.

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21.6.6. Peripheral BUS Clock Enable Mask1 Register

Name: CLKMSK1
Offset: 0x40
Reset: 0x3FFFFFFF
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Note: AHB = Advanced High-performance Bus
APB = Advanced Peripheral Bus

AXI = Advanced eXtensible Interface

Table 21-7. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
			MSK29	MSK28	MSK27	MSK26	MSK25	MSK24
Access			R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset			1	1	1	1	1	1

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	MSK23	MSK22	MSK21	MSK20	MSK19	MSK18	MSK17	MSK16
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	MSK15	MSK14	MSK13	MSK12	MSK11	MSK10	MSK9	MSK8
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	MSK7	MSK6	MSK5	MSK4	MSK3	MSK2	MSK1	MSK0
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Bits 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 – MSKn
Clock Enable Mask

Bit Number	Description
0	SERCOM1
1	SERCOM2
2	SERCOM3
3	SERCOM4
4	SERCOM5
5	SERCOM6
6	SERCOM7
7	SERCOM8
8	SERCOM9
9	TCC0
10	TCC1
11	TCC2
12	TCC3

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MSKn (continued)

Bit Number	Description
13	TCC4
14	TCC5
15	TCC6
16	TCC7
17	TCC8
18	TCC9
19	ADC
20	AC
21	PTC
22	I2S2
23	I2S1
24	CAN0
25	CAN1
26	CAN2
27	CAN3
28	CAN4
29	CAN5

Value	Description
0	Peripheral Clock is disabled.
1	Peripheral Clock is enabled.

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21.6.7. Peripheral BUS Clock Enable Mask2 Register

Name: CLKMSK2
Offset: 0x44
Reset: 0x000BFFFF
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Note: AHB = Advanced High-performance Bus
APB = Advanced Peripheral Bus

AXI = Advanced eXtensible Interface

Table 21-8. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Access								
Reset								

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
				Reserved[4:0]				
Access				-	-	-	-	-
Reset				0	1	0	1	1

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	MSK15	MSK14	MSK13	MSK12	MSK11	MSK10	MSK9	MSK8
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	MSK7	MSK6	MSK5	MSK4	MSK3	MSK2	MSK1	MSK0
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Bits 20:16 – Reserved[4:0]

Bits 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 – MSKn Clock Enable Mask

Bit Number	Description
0	GMAC
1	GMAC
2	SQI0
3	SQI1
4	TRNG
5	SDHC0 (AHB)
6	SDHC0 (APB)
7	SDHC1 (AHB)
8	SDHC1 (APB)
9	HUSB0
10	HUSB1
11	EBI (AHB)

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MSKn (continued)

Bit Number	Description
12	EBI (APB)
13	HSM
14	MLB (AHB)
15	MLB (APB)

Value	Description
0	Peripheral Clock is disabled.
1	Peripheral Clock is enabled.

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21.6.8. On Demand Clock OFF Register

Name: ODOFF
Offset: 0x60
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 21-9. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
								ODMSK
Access								R/W
Reset								0

Bit 0 – ODMSK On Demand Clock Control

Value	Description
0	On demand clock feature is available for peripheral.
1	On demand clock feature is disabled for peripheral.

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22. Watchdog Timer (WDT)

22.1. Overview

The Watchdog Timer (WDT) is a system function for monitoring correct program operation. It makes it possible to recover from error situations such as runaway or deadlocked code. The WDT is configured to a predefined time-out period, and is constantly running when enabled. If the WDT is not cleared within the time-out period, it will issue a system reset. An early-warning interrupt is available to indicate an upcoming watchdog time-out condition.

The window mode makes it possible to define a time slot (or window) inside the total time-out period during which the WDT must be cleared. If the WDT is cleared outside this window, either too early or too late, a system reset will be issued. Compared to the normal mode, this can also catch situations where a code error causes the WDT to be cleared frequently.

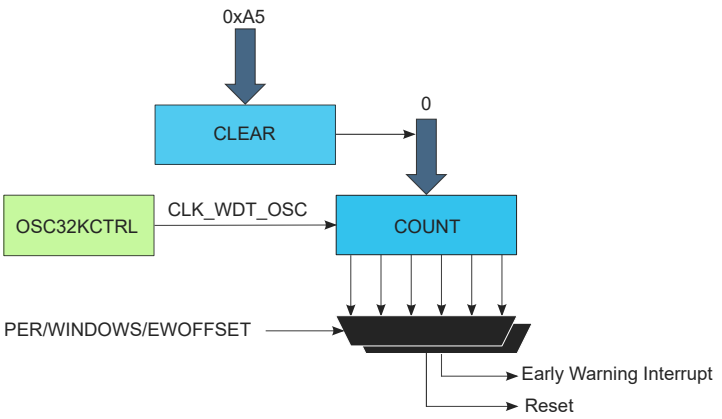
When enabled, the WDT will run in active mode and all sleep modes. It is asynchronous and runs from a CPU-independent clock source. The WDT will continue operation and issue a system reset or interrupt even if the main clocks fail.

22.2. Features

- Issues a system reset if the Watchdog Timer is not cleared before its time-out period
- Early Warning interrupt generation
- Asynchronous operation from dedicated oscillator
- Two types of operation
  - Normal
  - Window mode
- Selectable time-out periods
  - From 8 cycles to 16,384 cycles in Normal mode
  - From 16 cycles to 32,768 cycles in Window mode
- Always-On capability

22.3. Block Diagram

Figure 22-1. WDT Block Diagram



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22.4. Peripheral Dependencies

Peripheral Name	Base Address	NVIC IRQ Index: Source	MCLK AXI/APB Clocks Index:Name [1]	PAC Peripheral Peripheral Identifier (PAC.WRCTRL)	Power Domain
WDT	0X4407 0000 (APB A)	14 : Early Warning Interrupt (EW_A)	MCLK.CLKMSK0[14]	11	VDDREG

Note:

1. MCLK.CLKMSK{index/32}.MASK[index mod 32].

22.5. Functional Description

22.5.1. Principle of Operation

The Watchdog Timer (WDT) is a system for monitoring correct program operation, making it possible to recover from error situations such as runaway code, by issuing a Reset. When enabled, the WDT is a constantly running timer that is configured to a predefined time-out period. Before the end of the time-out period, the WDT should be set back, or else a system Reset is issued.

The WDT has two modes of operation, Normal mode and Window mode. Both modes offer the option of Early Warning interrupt generation. The description for each of the basic modes is given below. The settings in the Control A register (CTRLA) and the Interrupt Enable register (handled by INTENCLR/INTENSET) determine the mode of operation:

Table 22-1. WDT Operating Modes

CTRLA.ENABLE	CTRLA.WEN	Interrupt Enable	Mode
0	x	x	Stopped
1	0	0	Normal mode
1	0	1	Normal mode with Early Warning interrupt
1	1	0	Window mode
1	1	1	Window mode with Early Warning interrupt

22.5.2. Basic Operation

22.5.2.1. Initialization

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

- Control A register (CTRLA), except the Enable bit (CTRLA.ENABLE) and Always-On bit (CTRLA.ALWAYSON)
- Configuration register (CONFIG)
- Early Warning Interrupt Control register (EWCTRL)

The Enable-protected bits in the CTRLA register can be written at the same time as CTRLA.ENABLE is written to '1', but not at the same time as CTRLA.ENABLE is written to '0'.

The WDT can be configured only while the WDT is disabled. The WDT is configured by defining the required Time-Out Period bits in the Configuration register (CONFIG.PER). If Window mode operation is desired, the Window Enable bit in the Control A register must be set (CTRLA.WEN = 1) and the Window Period bits in the Configuration register (CONFIG.WINDOW) must be defined.

Enable-protection is denoted by the "Enable-Protected" property in the register description.

22.5.2.2. Configurable Reset Values

After a Power-on Reset, some registers will be loaded with initial values from the *NVM User Row*.

This includes the following bits and bit groups:

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- Enable bit in the Control A register, CTRLA.ENABLE
- Always-On bit in the Control A register, CTRLA.ALWAYSON
- Run In Standby Enable bit in the Control A register (CTRLA.RUNSTDBY)
- Watchdog Timer Windows Mode Enable bit in the Control A register, CTRLA.WEN
- Watchdog Timer Windows Mode Time-Out Period bits in the Configuration register, CONFIG.WINDOW
- Time-Out Period bits in the Configuration register, CONFIG.PER
- Early Warning Interrupt Time Offset bits in the Early Warning Interrupt Control register, EWCTRL.EWOFFSET

22.5.2.3. Enabling, Disabling, and Resetting

The WDT is enabled by writing a '1' to the Enable bit in the Control A register (CTRLA.ENABLE). The WDT is disabled by writing a '0' to CTRLA.ENABLE.

The WDT can be disabled only if the Always-On bit in the Control A register (CTRLA.ALWAYSON) is '0'.

22.5.2.4. Normal Mode

In Normal mode operation, the length of a time-out period is configured in CONFIG.PER. The WDT is enabled by writing a '1' to the Enable bit in the Control A register (CTRLA.ENABLE). Once enabled, the WDT will issue a system reset if a time-out occurs. This can be prevented by clearing the WDT at any time during the time-out period.

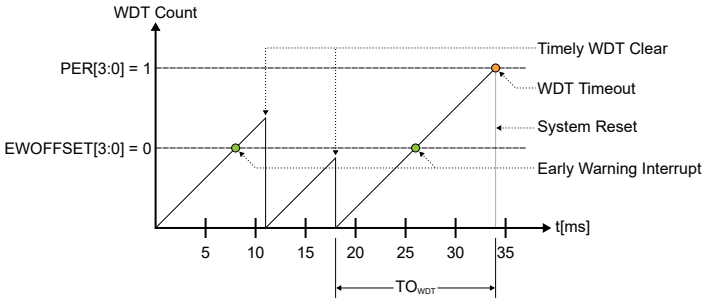
The WDT is cleared and a new WDT time-out period is started by writing 0xA5 to the Clear register (CLEAR). Writing any other value than 0xA5 to CLEAR will issue an immediate system reset.

There are 12 possible WDT time-out (TO_{WDT}) periods, selectable from 8ms to 16s.

By default, the early warning interrupt is disabled. If it is desired, the Early Warning Interrupt Enable bit in the Interrupt Enable register (INTENSET.EW) must be written to '1'. The Early Warning Interrupt is disabled again by writing a '1' to the Early Warning Interrupt bit in the Interrupt Enable Clear register (INTENCLR.EW).

If the Early Warning Interrupt is enabled, an interrupt is generated prior to a WDT time-out condition. In Normal mode, the Early Warning Offset bits in the Early Warning Interrupt Control register, EWCTRL.EWOFFSET, define the time when the early warning interrupt occurs. The Normal mode operation is illustrated in the figure Normal-Mode Operation.

Figure 22-2. Normal-Mode Operation



22.5.2.5. Window Mode

In Window mode operation, the WDT uses two different time specifications: the WDT can only be cleared by writing 0xA5 to the CLEAR register *after* the closed window time-out period (TO_{WDTW}), during the subsequent Normal time-out period (TO_{WDT}). If the WDT is cleared before the time window opens (before TO_{WDTW} is over), the WDT will issue a system reset.

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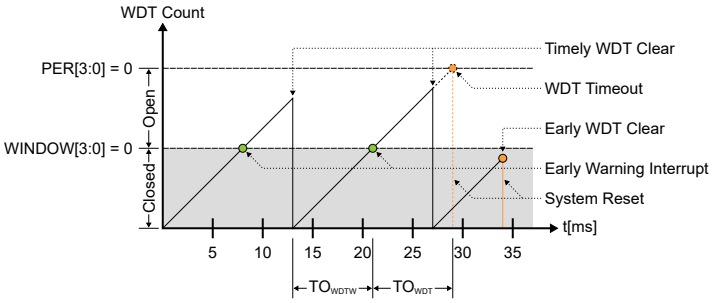
Both parameters TO_{WDTW} and TO_{WDT} are periods in a range from 8ms to 16s, so the total duration of the WDT time-out period is the sum of the two parameters.

The closed window period is defined by the Window Period bits in the Configuration register (CONFIG.WINDOW), and the open window period is defined by the Period bits in the Configuration register (CONFIG.PER).

By default, the Early Warning interrupt is disabled. If it is desired, the Early Warning Interrupt Enable bit in the Interrupt Enable SET register (INTENSET.EW) must be written to '1'. The Early Warning Interrupt is disabled again by writing a '1' to the Early Warning Interrupt bit in the Interrupt Enable Clear (INTENCLR.EW) register.

If the Early Warning interrupt is enabled in Window mode, the interrupt is generated at the start of the open window period, i.e. after TO_{WDTW}. The Window mode operation is illustrated in figure Window-Mode Operation.

Figure 22-3. Window-Mode Operation



22.5.3. Clocks

The WDT bus clock (CLK_WDT_APB) can be enabled and disabled (masked) in the *Main Clock module (MCLK)*.

A 1024 Hz oscillator clock (CLK_WDT_OSC) is required to clock the WDT internal counter.

The CLK_WDT_OSC clock is sourced from the clock of the internal Ultra Low-Power Oscillator (OSCULP32K).

CAUTION Watchdog time-out period variations must be considered when implementing software that uses the WDT to ensure that the time-out periods used are valid for all devices. Refer to the *OSCULP32K Electrical Specifications section* of the Electrical Characteristics chapter.

The counter clock CLK_WDT_OSC is asynchronous to the bus clock (CLK_WDT_APB). Due to this asynchronicity, writing to certain registers will require synchronization between the clock domains. Refer to Synchronization for further details.

Note: The FREQM module can be used to calibrate the output of the OSCULP32K clock against a refererence clock, thereby reducing the uncertainty in setting WDT windows.

22.5.4. Interrupts

The WDT has the following interrupt source:

- Early Warning (EW): Indicates that the counter is approaching the time-out condition.
  - This interrupt is an asynchronous wake-up source.

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Each interrupt source has an interrupt flag associated with it. The interrupt flag in the Interrupt Flag Status and Clear (INTFLAG) register is set when the interrupt condition occurs.

Each interrupt can be individually enabled by writing a '1' to the corresponding bit in the Interrupt Enable Set (INTENSET) register, and disabled by writing a '1' to the corresponding bit in the Interrupt Enable Clear (INTENCLR) register.

An interrupt request is generated when the interrupt flag is set and the corresponding interrupt is enabled. The interrupt request remains active until the interrupt flag is cleared, the interrupt is disabled, or the WDT is reset. See the INTFLAG register description for details on how to clear interrupt flags. All interrupt requests from the peripheral are ORed together at the system level to generate one combined interrupt request to the *Nested vector Interrupt Controller*. The user must read the INTFLAG register to determine which interrupt condition is present.

Note: Interrupts must be globally enabled for interrupt requests to be generated.

22.5.5. Sleep Mode Operation

The Run-In-Standby bit in Control A (CTRLA.RUNSTDBY) control the behavior of the WDT during standby sleep mode. When the bit is zero, the watchdog is disabled during sleep, but maintains its current configuration. When CTRLA.RUNSTDBY is '1', the WDT continues to operate during sleep.

22.5.6. Debug Operation

When the CPU is halted in debug mode the WDT will halt normal operation.

22.5.7. Synchronization

Some registers (or bit fields within a register) require synchronization when read and/or written.

Synchronization is denoted by the "Read-Synchronized" (or "Read-Synchronized Bits”) and/or "Write-Synchronized" (or "Write-Synchronized Bits”) property in each individual register description.

For more details, refer to *Register Synchronization*.

22.5.8. Additional Features

22.5.8.1. Always-On Mode

The Always-On mode is enabled by setting the Always-On bit in the Control A register (CTRLA.ALWAYSON=1). When the Always-On mode is enabled, the WDT runs continuously, regardless of the state of CTRLA.ENABLE. Once written, the Always-On bit can only be cleared by a power-on reset. The Configuration (CONFIG) and Early Warning Control (EWCTRL) registers are read-only registers while the CTRLA.ALWAYSON bit is set. Thus, the time period configuration bits (CONFIG.PER, CONFIG.WINDOW, EWCTRL.EWOFFSET) of the WDT cannot be changed.

Enabling or disabling Window mode operation by writing the Window Enable bit (CTRLA.WEN) is allowed while in Always-On mode, but note that CONFIG.PER cannot be changed.

The Interrupt Clear and Interrupt Set registers are accessible in the Always-On mode. The Early Warning interrupt can still be enabled or disabled while in the Always-On mode, but note that EWCTRL.EWOFFSET cannot be changed.

Table WDT Operating Modes With Always-On shows the operation of the WDT for CTRLA.ALWAYSON=1.

Table 22-2. WDT Operating Modes With Always-On

WEN	Interrupt Enable	Mode
0	0	Always-on and normal mode
0	1	Always-on and normal mode with Early Warning interrupt
1	0	Always-on and window mode
1	1	Always-on and window mode with Early Warning interrupt

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22.5.8.2. Early Warning

The Early Warning interrupt notifies that the WDT is approaching its time-out condition. The Early Warning interrupt behaves differently in Normal mode and in Window mode.

In Normal mode, the Early Warning interrupt generation is defined by the Early Warning Offset in the Early Warning Control register (EWCTRL.EWOFFSET). The Early Warning Offset bits define the number of CLK_WDT_OSC clocks before the interrupt is generated, relative to the start of the watchdog time-out period.

The user must take caution when programming the Early Warning Offset bits. If these bits define an Early Warning interrupt generation time greater than the watchdog time-out period, the watchdog time-out system reset is generated prior to the Early Warning interrupt. Consequently, the Early Warning interrupt will never be generated.

In Window mode, the Early Warning interrupt is generated at the start of the open window period. In a typical application where the system is in sleep mode, the Early Warning interrupt can be used to wake up and clear the Watchdog Timer, after which the system can perform other tasks or return to sleep mode.

If the WDT is operating in Normal mode with CONFIG.PER = 0x2 and EWCTRL.EWOFFSET = 0x1, the Early Warning interrupt is generated 16 CLK_WDT_OSC clock cycles after the start of the time-out period. The time-out system reset is generated 32 CLK_WDT_OSC clock cycles after the start of the watchdog time-out period.

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22.6. Register Summary

For descriptions and definitions of both Register and bitfield properties, refer to Register Properties.

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x00	CTRLA	7:0	ALWAYSON	RUNSTDBY				WEN	ENABLE	
0x01	CONFIG	7:0	WINDOW[3:0]				PER[3:0]			
0x02	EWCTRL	7:0					EWOFFSET[3:0]			
0x03	Reserved									
0x04	INTENCLR	7:0								EW
0x05	INTENSET	7:0								EW
0x06	INTFLAG	7:0								EW
0x07	Reserved									
0x08	SYNCBUSY	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0			CLEAR	ALWAYSON	RUNSTDBY	WEN	ENABLE	
0x0C	CLEAR	7:0	CLEAR[7:0]							

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22.6.1. Control A

Name: CTRLA
Offset: 0x00
Reset: x initially determined from NVM User Row after reset
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Write-Synchronized Bits, Enable-Protected Bits

Table 22-3. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	ALWAYSON	RUNSTDBY				WEN	ENABLE	
Access	R/W/CFG	R/W/CFG				R/W/CFG	R/W/CFG	
Reset	x	x				x	x	

Bit 7 – ALWAYSON Always-On
This bit allows the WDT to run continuously. After being set, this bit cannot be written to '0', and the WDT will remain enabled until a Power-on Reset is received. When this bit is '1', the Control A register (CTRLA), the Configuration register (CONFIG) and the Early Warning Control register (EWCTRL) will be read-only, and any writes to these registers are not allowed.
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
These bit is loaded from User Configuration FUCFG0 at startup.
Note: This bit is not enable-protected.

Value	Description
0	The WDT is enabled and disabled through the ENABLE bit.
1	The WDT is enabled and can only be disabled by a power-on reset (POR).

Bit 6 – RUNSTDBY Run in Standby
This bit controls the behavior of the watchdog during Standby Sleep mode.

- When CTRLA.ALWAYSON = 0, this bit is enable-protected by CTRLA.ENABLE.
- When CTRLA.ALWAYSON = 1, this bit is not enable-protected by CTRLA.ENABLE.

These bit is loaded from User Configuration FUCFG0 at start up.

Value	Description
0	The WDT is disabled during Standby sleep mode.
1	The WDT is enabled continues to operate during Standby sleep mode.

Bit 2 – WEN Watchdog Timer Window Mode Enable
This bit enables Window mode.

- When CTRLA.ALWAYSON = 0, this bit is enable-protected by CTRLA.ENABLE.
- When CTRLA.ALWAYSON = 1, this bit is not enable-protected by CTRLA.ENABLE.

These bit is loaded from User Configuration FUCFG0 at startup.

Value	Description
0	Window mode is disabled (normal operation).
1	Window mode is enabled.

Bit 1 – ENABLE Enable
This bit enables or disables the WDT. It can only be written if CTRLA.ALWAYSON = 0.

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These bit is loaded from User Configuration FUCFG0 at startup.
Note: This bit is write-synchronized: SYNCBUSY.ENABLE must be checked to ensure the CTRLA.ENABLE synchronization is complete.

Note: This bit is not enable-protected.

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

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22.6.2. Configuration

Name: CONFIG
Offset: 0x01
Reset: x initially determined from NVM User Row after reset
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Enable-Protected

Table 22-4. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

Bits 7:4 – WINDOW[3:0] Window Mode Time-Out Period
In Window mode, these bits determine the watchdog closed window period as a number of cycles of the 1024 Hz CLK_WDT_OSC clock. These bits are loaded from *User Configuration FUCFG0* at start-up.

Value	Description
0x0	8 1kHz clock cycles
0x1	16 1kHz clock cycles
0x2	32 1kHz clock cycles
0x3	64 1kHz clock cycles
0x4	128 1kHz clock cycles
0x5	256 1kHz clock cycles
0x6	512 1kHz clock cycles
0x7	1024 1kHz clock cycles
0x8	2048 1kHz clock cycles
0x9	4096 1kHz clock cycles
0xA	8192 1kHz clock cycles
0xB	16384 1kHz clock cycles
0xC-0xF	Reserved

Bits 3:0 – PER[3:0] Time-Out Period
These bits determine the watchdog time-out period as a number of 1024 Hz CLK_WDTOSC clock cycles. In Window mode operation, these bits define the open window period. These bits are loaded from *User Configuration FUCFG0* at startup.

Value	Description
0x0	8 1kHz clock cycles
0x1	16 1kHz clock cycles
0x2	32 1kHz clock cycles
0x3	64 1kHz clock cycles
0x4	128 1kHz clock cycles
0x5	256 1kHz clock cycles
0x6	512 1kHz clock cycles
0x7	1024 1kHz clock cycles
0x8	2048 1kHz clock cycles
0x9	4096 1kHz clock cycles
0xA	8192 1kHz clock cycles

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Value	Description
0xB	16384 1kHz clock cycles
0xC – 0xF	Reserved

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22.6.3. Early Warning Control

Name: EWCTRL
Offset: 0x02
Reset: x initially determined from NVM User Row after reset
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Enable-Protected

Table 22-5. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

Bits 3:0 – EWOFFSET[3:0] Early Warning Interrupt Time Offset
These bits determine the number of GCLK_WDT clock cycles between the start of the watchdog time-out period and the generation of the Early Warning interrupt. These bits are loaded from *User Configuration FUCFG0* at start-up.

Value	Description
0x0	8 GCLK_WDT clock cycles
0x1	16 GCLK_WDT clock cycles
0x2	32 GCLK_WDT clock cycles
0x3	64 GCLK_WDT clock cycles
0x4	128 GCLK_WDT clock cycles
0x5	256 GCLK_WDT clock cycles
0x6	512 GCLK_WDT clock cycles
0x7	1024 GCLK_WDT clock cycles
0x8	2048 GCLK_WDT clock cycles
0x9	4096 GCLK_WDT clock cycles
0xA	8192 GCLK_WDT clock cycles
0xB – 0xF	Reserved

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22.6.4. Interrupt Enable Clear

Name: INTENCLR
Offset: 0x04
Reset: 0x00
Property: PAC Write-Protection

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 (INTENSET) register.

Table 22-6. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

Bit 0 – EW Early Warning Interrupt Disable
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit clears the Early Warning Interrupt Enable bit, which disables the Early Warning interrupt.

Value	Description
0	The Early Warning interrupt is disabled.
1	The Early Warning interrupt is enabled.

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22.6.5. Interrupt Enable Set

Name: INTENSET
Offset: 0x05
Reset: 0x00
Property: PAC Write-Protection

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

Table 22-7. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

Bit 0 – EW Early Warning Interrupt Enable
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit sets the Early Warning Interrupt Enable bit, which enables the Early Warning interrupt.

Value	Description
0	The Early Warning interrupt is disabled.
1	The Early Warning interrupt is enabled.

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22.6.6. Interrupt Flag Status and Clear

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

Note: Subsequent to an interrupt flag being cleared, the flag must be read back to verify the clear before exiting the ISR. Failure to do this can result in duplicate interrupts.

Table 22-8. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

Bit 0 – EW Early Warning
This flag is cleared by writing a '1' to it.
This flag is set when an Early Warning interrupt occurs, as defined by the EWOFFSET bit group in EWCTRL.
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit clears the Early Warning interrupt flag.

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22.6.7. Synchronization Busy

Name: SYNCBUSY
Offset: 0x08
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 22-9. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
			CLEAR	ALWAYSON	RUNSTDBY	WEN	ENABLE	
Access			R	R	R	R	R	
Reset			0	0	0	0	0	

Bit 5 – CLEAR Clear Synchronization Busy

Value	Description
0	Write synchronization of the CLEAR register is complete.
1	Write synchronization of the CLEAR register is ongoing.

Bit 4 – ALWAYSON Always-On Synchronization Busy

Value	Description
0	Write synchronization of the CTRLA.ALWAYSON bit is complete.
1	Write synchronization of the CTRLA.ALWAYSON bit is ongoing.

Bit 3 – RUNSTDBY Run-In-Standby Synchronization Busy

Value	Description
0	Write synchronization of the CTRLA.RUNSTDBY bit is complete.
1	Write synchronization of the CTRLA.RUNSTDBY bit is ongoing.

Bit 2 – WEN Window Enable Synchronization Busy

Value	Description
0	Write synchronization of the CTRLA.WEN bit is complete.

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Value	Description
1	Write synchronization of the CTRLA.WEN bit is ongoing.

Bit 1 – ENABLE Enable Synchronization Busy

Value	Description
0	Write synchronization of the CTRLA.ENABLE bit is complete.
1	Write synchronization of the CTRLA.ENABLE bit is ongoing.

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22.6.8. Clear

Name: CLEAR
Offset: 0x0C
Reset: 0x00
Property: Write-Synchronized

Note: This register is write-synchronized: SYNCBUSY.CLEAR must be checked to ensure the CLEAR register synchronization is complete.

Table 22-10. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	CLEAR[7:0]							
Access	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 7:0 – CLEAR[7:0] Watchdog Clear
In Normal mode, writing 0xA5 to this register during the watchdog time-out period will clear the Watchdog Timer and the watchdog time-out period is restarted.
In Window mode, any writing attempt to this register before the time-out period started (i.e., during TO_{WDTW}) will issue an immediate system Reset. Writing 0xA5 during the time-out period TO_{WDT} will clear the Watchdog Timer and the complete time-out sequence (first TO_{WDTW} then TO_{WDT}) is restarted.
In both modes, writing any other value than 0xA5 will issue an immediate system Reset.
Note: This bit field is write-synchronized: SYNCBUSY.CLEAR must be checked to ensure the CLEAR.CLEAR synchronization is complete.

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23. Frequency Meter (FREQM)

23.1. Overview

The Frequency Meter (FREQM) can be used to accurately measure the frequency of a clock source, GCLK_FREQM_MSR, by comparing it to a known reference clock. It counts the number of periods of the measured clock (GCLK_FREQM_MSR) with respect to the reference clock (GCLK_FREQM_REF). The measurement is done for a period of REFNUM/*f*GCLK_FREQM_REF and stored in the Value register (VALUE.VALUE). REFNUM is the number of Reference clock cycles selected in the Configuration A register (CFGA.REFNUM) over which the duration of a measurement is to be done.

The frequency of the measured clock, f_{CLK_MSR}, is calculated by:

$$f_{GCLK_FREQM_MSR} = \left(\frac{VALUE + 1 + Error}{REFNUM + 1}\right) f_{GCLK_FREQM_REF}$$

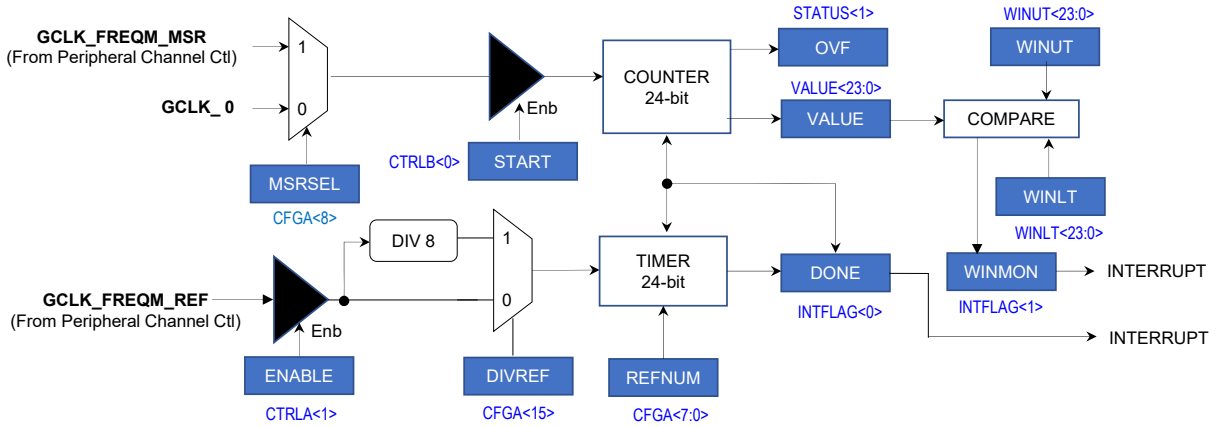
Where *Error* represents the error introduced by the synchronization mechanism. The error can be a maximum of two measured clock cycles.

23.2. Features

- Ratio can be measured with 24-bit accuracy
- Accurately measures the frequency of an input clock source from GCLK_FREQM_MSR with respect to a reference clock
- Reference clock can be selected from the available GCLK_FREQM_REF sources
- Measured clock can be selected from the available GCLK_FREQM_MSR sources
- Free-running support enabling continuous clock monitor with flexible window threshold selection

23.3. Block Diagram

Figure 23-1. FREQM Block Diagram



23.4. Signal Description

Signal Name	Type	Description
GCLK_FREQM_MSR	Digital Clock Input	Measured clock source
GCLK_FREQM_REF	Digital Clock Input	Reference measurement clock source from peripheral channel
GCLK0	Digital Clock Input	Internal GCLK0

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23.5. Peripheral Dependencies

Peripheral Name	FREQM
Base Address	0X4406_0000 (Peripheral Bus A)
NVIC IRQ Index:Source	13 : DONE, WINMON
MCLK AXI/APB Clocks Index:Name (1)	MCLK.CLKMSK0[13]
GCLK Peripheral Channel Index(2): GCLK_FREQM_MSR	3
GCLK Peripheral Channel Index(2): GCLK_FREQM_REF	4
PAC Peripheral Identifier (PAC.WRCTRL)	10 : INTFLAGA[10], STATUSA[10]
EVSYS Users (EVSYS.USERm)	None
EVSYS Generators (EVSYS.CHANNELn)	3 : DONE
	4 : WINMON
Power Domain	VDDREG

Notes:

1. MCLK.CLKMSK{index/32}.MASK[index mod 32].
2. See GCLK.PCHCTRLm Register, where m = Index.

23.6. Clocks

The clock for the FREQM bus interface (CLK_APB_FREQM) is enabled and disabled by the Main Clock Controller, the default state of CLK_APB_FREQM can be found in Peripheral Clock Masking.

Two generic clocks are used by the FREQM: Reference Clock (GCLK_FREQM_REF) and Measurement Clock (GCLK_FREQM_MSR).

GCLK_FREQM_REF is required to clock the internal reference timer, which acts as the frequency reference.

GCLK_FREQM_MSR is required to clock a ripple counter for frequency measurement. These clocks must be configured and enabled in the generic clock controller before using the FREQM.

The FREQM has also the capability to use other internal clocks as source for frequency measurement. These clocks are chip specific and must be configured and enabled before using the FREQM.

23.7. Functional Description

23.7.1. Basic Operation

23.7.1.1. Initialization

Before enabling FREQM, the device and peripheral must be configured:

- The generic reference clock (GCLK_FREQM_REF) must be configured and enabled.

> **Important:** The reference clock must be slower than the measurement clock.

- Write the number of Reference clock cycles for which the measurement is to be done in the Configuration A register (CFGA.REFNUM).

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

- Configuration A register (CFGA)
- Control C register (CTRLC)

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- Event Control register (EVCTRL)
- Window Monitor Lower Threshold register (WINLT)
- Window Monitor Upper Threshold register (WINUT)

Enable-protection is denoted by the "Enable-Protected" property in the register description.

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

- On Demand Control bit in Control A register (CTRLA.ONDEMAND)
- Run During Standby bit in Control A register (CTRLA.RUNSTDBY)
- Free Running Mode bit in Control A register (CTRLA.FREERUN)

Enable-protected bits in the CTRLA register can be written at the same time as CTRLA.ENABLE is written to '1', but not at the same time as CTRLA.ENABLE is written to '0'.

23.7.1.2. Enabling, Disabling, and Resetting

The FREQM is enabled by writing a '1' to the Enable bit in the Control A register (CTRLA.ENABLE). The peripheral is disabled by writing CTRLA.ENABLE=0.

The FREQM is reset by writing a '1' to the Software Reset bit in the Control A register (CTRLA.SWRST). On software reset, all registers in the FREQM will be reset to their initial state, and the FREQM will be disabled.

Then ENABLE and SWRST bits are write-synchronized.

23.7.1.3. Measurement

In the Configuration A register, the Number of Reference Clock Cycles field (CFGA.REFNUM) selects the duration of the measurement. The measurement is given in number of GCLK_FREQM_REF periods.

Note:

1. The REFNUM field must be written before the FREQM is enabled.

After the FREQM is enabled, writing a '1' to the START bit in the Control B register (CTRLB.START) starts the measurement. The BUSY bit in Status register (STATUS.BUSY) is set when the measurement starts, and cleared when the measurement is complete.

Note: Writing a '1' to the START bit in the Control B register during a measurement will be ignored.

The Measurement Done interrupt provides an alternative way to detect measurement completion. When the Measurement Done bit in Interrupt Enable Set register (INTENSET.DONE) is '1' and a measurement is finished, the Measurement Done bit in the Interrupt Flag Status and Clear register (INTFLAG.DONE) will be set and an interrupt request is generated. The result of the measurement can be read from the Value register (VALUE.VALUE). The frequency of the measured clock GCLK_FREQM_MSR is then:

$$f_{CLK_MSR} = \left(\frac{VALUE + 1 + Error}{REFNUM + 1}\right) f_{GCLK_FREQM_REF}$$

Where *Error* represents the error introduced by the synchronization mechanism. The error can be a maximum of two CLK_MSR cycles.

Notes:

1. In order to make sure the measurement result (VALUE.VALUE[23:0]) is valid, the overflow status (STATUS.OVF) should be checked.
2. Due to asynchronous operation, the VALUE Error measurement can be up to two samples.

In case an overflow condition occurred, indicated by the Overflow bit in the STATUS register (STATUS.OVF), either the number of reference clock cycles must be reduced (CFGA.REFNUM), or a faster reference clock must be configured. Once the configuration is adjusted, clear the overflow

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status by writing a '1' to STATUS.OVF. Then another measurement can be started by writing a '1' to CTRLB.START.

Note: The REFNUM field must be written before the FREQM is enabled.

23.7.1.4. Window Monitor Mode

Window Monitor Mode causes the FREQM to compare each measurement result to pre-configured thresholds. It can compare the value to see if it is below a lower, above an upper, within the upper and lower, or outside of the upper and lower thresholds. The Window Monitor Mode is selected by setting the Window Mode bits in the Control C register (CTRLC.WINMODE). Threshold values must be written in the Window Monitor Lower Threshold register (WINLT.WINLT) and Window Monitor Upper Threshold register (WINUT.WINUT).

The FREQM also supports an interrupt request for Window Monitor operation: When the Window Monitor bit in Interrupt Enable Set register (INTENSET.WINMON) is '1' and a measurement meets the criteria defined in the Window Mode bits in the Control C register (CTRLC.WINMODE), the Window Monitor bit in the Interrupt Flag Status and Clear register (INTFLAG.WINMON) will be set and an interrupt request is generated.

23.7.1.5. Free Running Mode

Free Running Mode causes the FREQM to automatically start a new measurement after each measurement is complete. The Free Running Mode can be disabled by disabling the module, or by setting the Software Reset bit in the Control A register (CTRLA.SWRST = 1).

Important: In free running mode, when a new measurement starts, the VALUE register will follow the MSR counter value. It is not recommended to read the VALUE register when the free running operating mode is enabled.

Notes:

1. In free running mode, the event detection is disabled. As consequence, all incoming events are ignored and no actions will be triggered inside the FREQM module.
2. Writing to CTRLB.START when a measurement is in progress is ignored. The bit is always read zero.

23.7.2. Interrupts

The FREQM has two interrupt sources:

- DONE: A frequency measurement is done.
- WINMON: A window compare valid condition is detected.

The interrupt flag in the Interrupt Flag Status and Clear (INTFLAG) register is set when the interrupt condition occurs. The interrupt can be enabled by writing a '1' to the corresponding bit in the Interrupt Enable Set (INTENSET) register, and disabled by writing a '1' to the corresponding bit in the Interrupt Enable Clear (INTENCLR) register.

An interrupt request is generated when the interrupt flag is set and the corresponding interrupt is enabled. The interrupt request remains active until the interrupt flag is cleared, the interrupt is disabled, or the FREQM is reset. See INTFLAG for details on how to clear interrupt flags.
All interrupt requests from the peripheral are ORed together on system level to generate one combined interrupt request to the NVIC. The user must read the INTFLAG register to determine which interrupt condition is present.

This interrupt is a synchronous wake-up source.

Note: Interrupts must be globally enabled for interrupt requests to be generated.

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23.7.3. Events

The FREQM can generate the following output events:

- Done (DONE): Measurement Done.
- Window Monitor (WINMON): Generated when the window monitor condition matches.

Setting an Event Output bit in the Event Control Register (EVCTRL.xxEO=1) enables the corresponding output event. Clearing this bit disables the corresponding output event. Refer to the Event System chapter for details on configuring the event system.

The FREQM can take the following actions on an input event:

- **Start measurement (START)**: Start a new measurement. If a new START event is detected during an ongoing measurement, the event is ignored.

Setting an Event Input bit in the Event Control register (EVCTRL.xxEI=1) enables the corresponding action on input event. Clearing this bit disables the corresponding action on input event.

By default, the FREQM will detect a rising edge on the incoming event. If the FREQM action must be performed on the falling edge of the incoming event, the event line must be inverted first. This is done by setting the corresponding Event Invert Enable bit in Event Control register (EVCTRL. STARTINV).

23.7.4. Sleep Mode Operation

During Sleep modes, the ONDEMAND and RUNSTDBY bits in the Control A register (CTRLA) control the behavior of the FREQM clock requests, in cases where the FREQM is enabled (CTRLA.ENABLE = 1) during a sleep mode.

Table 23-1. FREQM Sleep Behavior

CTRLA.RUNSTDBY	CTRLA.ONDEMAND	CTRLA.ENABLE	Description
X	x	0	Disabled
0	0	1	Always request the clocks in all sleep modes, except in STANDBY.
0	1	1	On-demand clocks request in all sleep modes, except STANDBY.
1	0	1	Always request the clocks in all sleep modes.
1	1	1	On-demand clocks request in all sleep modes.

Note: By default, if RUNSTDBY = 0, an ongoing measurement is stopped when the device is going to standby sleep mode. A new measurement will be restarted when the device exits the standby sleep mode.

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23.8. Register Summary

For descriptions and definitions of both Register and bitfield properties, refer to Register Properties.

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x00	CTRLA	7:0	ONDEMAND	RUNSTDBY				FREERUN	ENABLE	SWRST
0x01	CTRLB	7:0								START
0x02	CFGA	15:8	DIVREF							MRSEL
		7:0	REFNUM[7:0]							
0x04	CTRLC	7:0						WINMODE[2:0]		
0x05	Reserved									
0x06	EVCTRL	7:0			WINMONEO	DONEEO			STARTINV	STARTEI
0x07	Reserved									
0x08	INTENCLR	7:0							WINMON	DONE
0x09	INTENSET	7:0							WINMON	DONE
0x0A	INTFLAG	7:0							WINMON	DONE
0x0B	STATUS	7:0							OVF	BUSY
0x0C	SYNCBUSY	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0							ENABLE	SWRST
0x10	VALUE	31:24								
		23:16	VALUE[23:16]							
		15:8	VALUE[15:8]							
		7:0	VALUE[7:0]							
0x14 ... 0x1F	Reserved									
0x20	WINLT	31:24								
		23:16	WINLT[23:16]							
		15:8	WINLT[15:8]							
		7:0	WINLT[7:0]							
0x24	WINUT	31:24								
		23:16	WINUT[23:16]							
		15:8	WINUT[15:8]							
		7:0	WINUT[7:0]							

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23.8.1. Control A

Name: CTRLA
Offset: 0x00
Reset: 0x80
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 23-2. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	ONDEMAND	RUNSTDBY				FREERUN	ENABLE	SWRST
Access	R/W	R/W				R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	1	0				0	0	0

Bit 7 – ONDEMAND On Demand Control
During sleep mode, the On Demand mode causes the FREQM clocks to be running when a measurement is requested by a peripheral or if free running operation mode is enabled. If there is no peripheral requesting the FREQM measurement, the module will not request any clock.
This bit is enable-protected.
Note: The ONDEMAND bit should always be set to '0'.

Value	Description
0	The FREQM is always requesting the clocks when CTRLA.ENABLE is set.
1	The FREQM is requesting the clocks only when a peripheral is requesting a measurement, or if free running mode is enabled.

Bit 6 – RUNSTDBY Run in Standby
This bit controls how the FREQM clocks will be requested during standby sleep mode.
This bit is enable-protected.

Value	Description
0	The FREQM clocks are not requested during standby sleep mode. If CTRLA.ONDEMAND=1, the FREQM will request the clocks only if a measurement is requested. If CTRLA.ONDEMAND=0, the FREQM clocks will be requested as long as CTRLA.ENABLE is set.
1	The FREQM clocks are requested in standby sleep mode. If CTRLA.ONDEMAND=1, the FREQM will request the clocks only if a measurement is requested. If CTRLA.ONDEMAND=0, the FREQM clocks will be requested as long as CTRLA.ENABLE is set.

Bit 2 – FREERUN Free Running Mode
This bit controls the free running operation mode.
This bit is enable-protected.

Value	Description
0	The free running operating mode is disabled.
1	The free running operating mode is enabled.

Bit 1 – ENABLE Enable
Due to synchronization there is delay from writing CTRLA.ENABLE until the peripheral is enabled/disabled. The value written to CTRLA.ENABLE will read back immediately and the ENABLE bit in the Synchronization Busy register (SYNCBUSY.ENABLE) will be set. SYNCBUSY.ENABLE will be cleared when the operation is complete.
This bit is not enable-protected.

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

Bit 0 – SWRST Software Reset

Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit resets all registers in the FREQM to their initial state, and the FREQM will be disabled. Writing a '1' to this bit will always take precedence, meaning that all other writes in the same write-operation 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.
This bit is not enable-protected.

Value	Description
0	There is no ongoing Reset operation.
1	The Reset operation is ongoing.

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23.8.2. Control B

Name: CTRLB
Offset: 0x01
Reset: 0x00
Property: –

Table 23-3. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

Bit 0 – START Start Measurement

Value	Description
0	Writing a '0' has no effect.
1	Writing a '1' starts a single measurement.

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23.8.3. Configuration A

Name: CFGA
Offset: 0x02
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Enable-protected

Table 23-4. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	DIVREF							MRSEL
Access	R/W							R/W
Reset	0							0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	REFNUM[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

Bit 15 – DIVREF Divide Reference Clock
Divides the reference clock by 8

Value	Description
0	The reference clock is divided by 1.
1	The reference clock is divided by 8.

Bit 8 – MRSEL Frequency Meter Clock Measure Selection

Value	Description
0	Select GCLK_FREQM_MSR as FREQM clock to measure
1	Select GCLK_ 0 as FREQM clock to measure

Bits 7:0 – REFNUM[7:0] Number of Reference Clock Cycles
Selects the duration of a measurement in number of CLK_FREQM_REF cycles.

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23.8.4. Control C

Name: CTRLC
Offset: 0x04
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Enable-Protected

Table 23-5. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

Bits 2:0 – WINMODE[2:0] Window Monitor Mode
These bits enable and define the window monitor mode.

Value	Name	Description
0x0	DISABLE	No window mode (default)
0x1	MODE1	VALUE > WINLT
0x2	MODE2	VALUE < WINUT
0x3	MODE3	WINLT < VALUE < WINUT
0x4	MODE4	!(WINLT < VALUE < WINUT)
0x5 - 0x7		Reserved

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23.8.5. Event Control

Name: EVCTRL
Offset: 0x06
Reset: 0x00
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Enable-Protected

Table 23-6. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
			WINMONEO	DONEEO			STARTINV	STARTEI
Access			R/W	R/W			R/W	R/W
Reset			0	0			0	0

Bit 5 – WINMONEO Window Monitor Event Out

Value	Description
0	Window Monitor event output is disabled and an event will not be generated.
1	Window Monitor event output is disabled and an event will be generated.

Bit 4 – DONEEO Measurement Done Event Out

Value	Description
0	Measurement Done event output is disabled and an event will not be generated.
1	Measurement Done event output is disabled and an event will be generated.

Bit 1 – STARTINV Start Measurement Event Invert Enable

Value	Description
0	Start event input source is not inverted.
1	Start event input source is inverted.

Bit 0 – STARTEI Start Measurement Event Input Enable

Value	Description
0	A new measurement will not be triggered on any incoming event.
1	A new measurement will be triggered on any incoming event.

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23.8.6. Interrupt Enable Clear

Name: INTENCLR
Offset: 0x08
Reset: 0x00
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 23-7. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

Bit 1 – WINMON Window Monitor Interrupt Disable
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit will clear the Window Monitor Interrupt Enable bit, which disables the Window Monitor interrupt.

Value	Description
0	The Window Monitor interrupt is disabled.
1	The Window Monitor interrupt is enabled.

Bit 0 – DONE Measurement Done Interrupt Disable
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit will clear the Measurement Done Interrupt Enable bit, which disables the Measurement Done interrupt.

Value	Description
0	The Measurement Done interrupt is disabled.
1	The Measurement Done interrupt is enabled.

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23.8.7. Interrupt Enable Set

Name: INTENSET
Offset: 0x09
Reset: 0x00
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 23-8. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

Bit 1 – WINMON Measurement Done Interrupt Enable
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit will set the Window Monitor Interrupt Enable bit, which enables the Window Monitor interrupt.

Value	Description
0	The Window Monitor interrupt is disabled.
1	The Window Monitor interrupt is enabled.

Bit 0 – DONE Measurement Done Interrupt Enable
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit will set the Measurement Done Interrupt Enable bit, which enables the Measurement Done interrupt.

Value	Description
0	The Measurement Done interrupt is disabled.
1	The Measurement Done interrupt is enabled.

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23.8.8. Interrupt Flag Status and Clear

Name: INTFLAG
Offset: 0x0A
Reset: 0x00
Property: –

Note: Subsequent to an interrupt flag being cleared, the flag must be read back to verify the clear before exiting the ISR. Failure to do this can result in duplicate interrupts.

Table 23-9. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

Bit 1 – WINMON Window Monitor
This flag is set on the next clock cycle after a match with the window monitor condition, and an interrupt request will be generated if INTENCLR/SET.WINMON is '1'.
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit will clear the WINMON interrupt flag.

Bit 0 – DONE Measurement Done
This flag is set when the STATUS.BUSY bit has a one-to-zero transition.
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit will clear the DONE interrupt flag.

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23.8.9. Status

Name: STATUS
Offset: 0x0B
Reset: 0x00
Property: –

Table 23-10. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

Bit 1 – OVF Sticky Count Value Overflow
This bit is set when an overflow condition occurs to the value counter.
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit will clear the OVF status.

Bit 0 – BUSY FREQM Status

Value	Description
0	No ongoing frequency measurement.
1	Frequency measurement is ongoing. This bit is set only when the measurements are triggered by a software start (CTRLB.START = 1).

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23.8.10. Synchronization Busy

Name: SYNCBUSY
Offset: 0x0C
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: –

Table 23-11. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
							ENABLE	SWRST
Access							R	R
Reset							0	0

Bit 1 – ENABLE Enable Synchronization Busy Flag
This bit is cleared when the synchronization of CTRLA.ENABLE is complete.
This bit is set when the synchronization of CTRLA.ENABLE is started.

Bit 0 – SWRST Software Reset Synchronization Busy Flag
This bit is cleared when the synchronization of CTRLA.SWRST is complete.
This bit is set when the synchronization of CTRLA.SWRST is started.

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23.8.11. Value

Name: VALUE
Offset: 0x10
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: –

Table 23-12. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Access								
Reset								

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

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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	VALUE[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 23:0 – VALUE[23:0] Measurement Value
Result from measurement.
Note: The register value is refreshed each time a start event is detected, and as long as a measurement is ongoing. It is not recommended to read the register if the start of measurements are triggered by peripheral events or it is in Free Running Mode.

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23.8.12. Window Monitor Lower Threshold

Name: WINLT
Offset: 0x20
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Enable-Protected

Table 23-13. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Access								
Reset								

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	WINLT[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
	WINLT[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
	WINLT[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 23:0 – WINLT[23:0] Window Lower Threshold
When the Window Monitor bit in Interrupt Enable Set register, INTENSET.WINMON= 1, and the VALUE register result of the measurement depends on CTRLC.WINMON, the Window Monitor bit in the Interrupt Flag Status and Clear register, INTFLAG.WINMON, will be set and an interrupt request is generated.

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23.8.13. Window Monitor Upper Threshold

Name: WINUT
Offset: 0x24
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Enable-Protected

Table 23-14. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Access								
Reset								

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	WINUT[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
	WINUT[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
	WINUT[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 23:0 – WINUT[23:0] Window Upper Threshold
When the Window Monitor bit in Interrupt Enable Set register, INTENSET.WINMON= 1, and the VALUE register result of the measurement depends on CTRLC.WINMON, the Window Monitor bit in the Interrupt Flag Status and Clear register, INTFLAG.WINMON, will be set and an interrupt request is generated.

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24. Real-Time Counter (RTC)

24.1. 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, 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.

24.2. Features

- 32-bit counter with 10-bit prescaler
- Multiple clock sources
- 32-bit or 16-bit counter mode
- Two 32-bit or four 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
- Four general purpose registers
- Tamper Detection
  - Up to 8 static tamper inputs with programmable level detection
  - Up to 8 inputs and 8 outputs dynamic tamper (Active layer protection)
  - Support for any kinds of static and dynamic combinations
  - Timestamp on tampers event

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24.3. Block Diagram

Figure 24-1. RTC Block Diagram (Mode 0 — 32-Bit Counter)

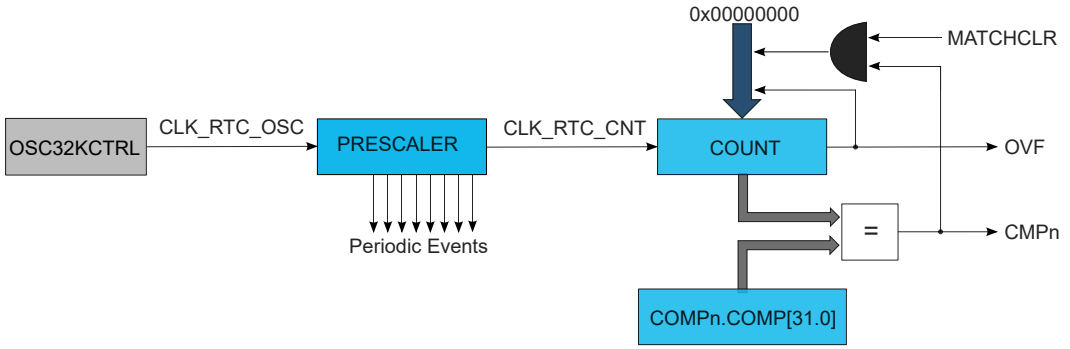


Figure 24-2. RTC Block Diagram (Mode 1 — 16-Bit Counter)

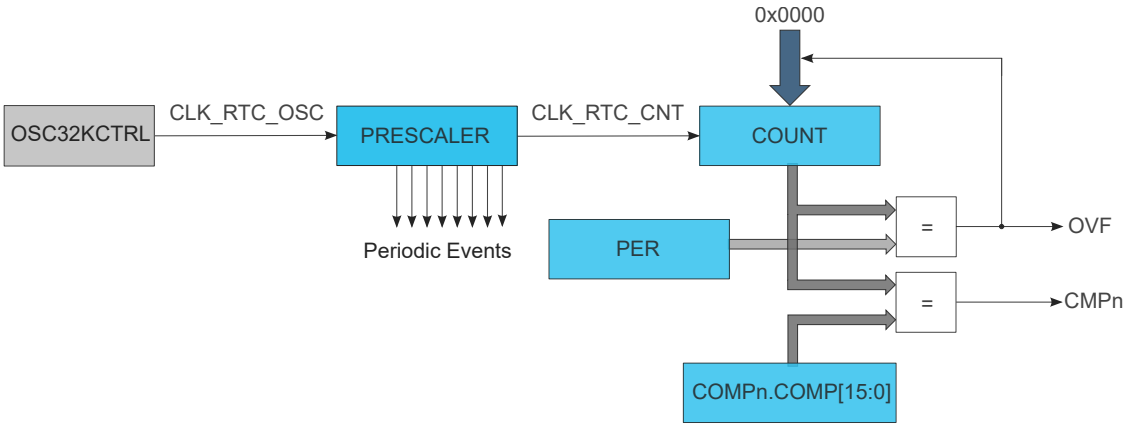
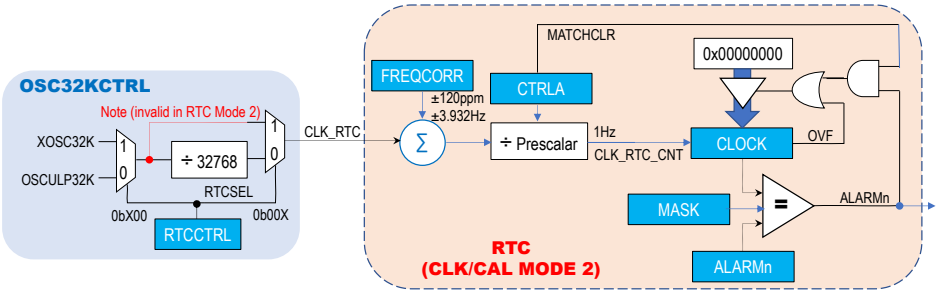
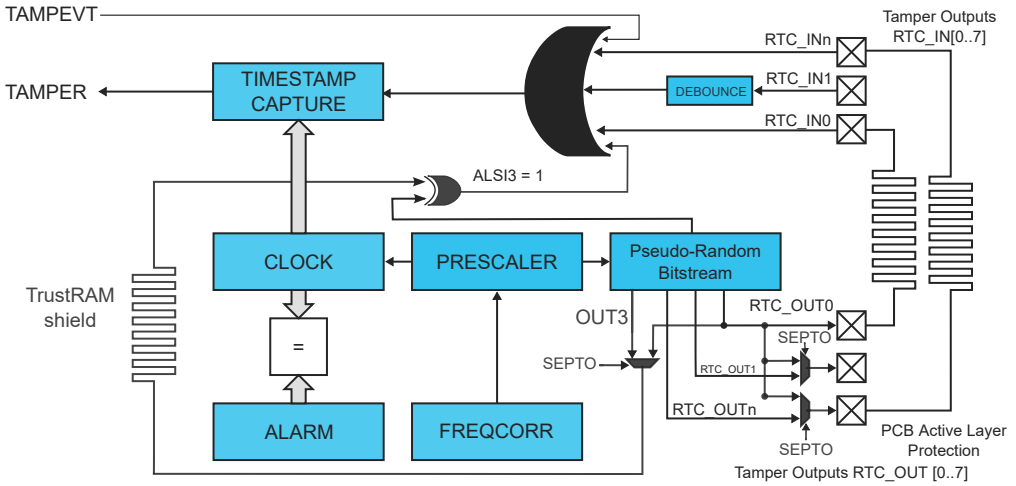


Figure 24-3. RTC Block Diagram (Mode 2 — Clock/Calendar)



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Figure 24-4. RTC Block Diagram (Tamper Detection Use Case)



24.4. Signal Description

Table 24-1. Signal Description

Signal	Description	Type
RTC_IN[7:0] (1)	Tamper Detection Input	Digital input
RTC_OUT[7:0] (1)	Tamper Detection Output	Digital output

24.5. Peripheral Dependencies

Peripheral Name	RTC
Base Address	0X4407 2000 (Peripheral Bus A)
NVIC IRQ Index:Source	15 : TAMPER 16 : Overflow (OVF) 17 : Period x (PERx), x=0,1,...7 18: Compare x (CMPx), x = 0,1,2,3
MCLK AXI/APB Clocks Index:Name (1)	MCLK.CLKMSK0[15]
GCLK Peripheral Channel Index:Clock Name	NA
PAC Peripheral Peripheral Identifier (PAC.WRCTRL)	12
APB Mask Register[Index]	INTFLAGA[12]
AHB Mask Register[Index]	NA
DMA Trigger Index:Source (DMAC.CHCTRLBk)	4 : RTC Timestamp (TIMESTAMP)
EVSYS Users (EVSYS.USERm) (2)	1 : TAMPER (A)
EVSYS Generators (EVSYS.CHANNELn)	5-12 : Periodic Interval n (RTC_PERx), x=0,1...7 13-16 : Compare x (RTC_CMPx), x = 0..3 17 : Tamper (RTC_TAMPER) 18 : Overflow (RTC_OVF) 19 : Daily Period (RTC_PERD)
Power Domain	VDDREG

Notes:

1. Register Field: MCLK.CLKMSK{index/32}.MASK[index mod 32].
2. (A,S,R): A = Asynchronous path, S = Synchronous path, R = Resynchronized path.

24.5.1. Clocks

The RTC bus clock (CLK_RTC_APB) can be enabled and disabled in the Main Clock module MCLK, and the default state of CLK_RTC_APB can be found in Peripheral Clock Masking section.

A 32 kHz or 1 kHz oscillator clock (CLK_RTC_OSC) is required to clock the RTC. This clock must be configured and enabled in the 32 kHz oscillator controller (OSC32KCTRL) before using the RTC.

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This oscillator clock is asynchronous to the bus clock (CLK_RTC_APB). Due to this asynchronicity, writing to certain registers will require synchronization between the clock domains. Refer to Synchronization for additional information.

24.5.2. Debug Operation

When the CPU is halted in Debug mode, the RTC will halt normal operation. The RTC can be forced to continue operation during debugging. Refer to DBGCTRL for additional information.

24.5.3. Register Access Protection

All registers with write-access are optionally write-protected by the peripheral access controller (PAC), except the Interrupt Flag Status and Clear (INTFLAG) register.

Write-protection is denoted by the "PAC Write-Protection" property in the register description.

Write-protection does not apply to accesses through an external debugger. Refer to the *PAC - Peripheral Access Controller* for details.

24.5.4. Analog Connections

A 32.768 kHz crystal can be connected to the XIN32 and XOUT32 pins, along with any required load capacitors. See the *Electrical Characteristics* for details on recommended crystal characteristics and load capacitors.

24.6. Functional Description

24.6.1. Principle of Operation

The RTC keeps track of time in the system and enables periodic events, as well as interrupts and events at a specified time. The RTC consists of a 10-bit prescaler that feeds a 32-bit counter. The actual format of the 32-bit counter depends on the RTC operating mode.

The RTC can function in one of these modes:

- Mode 0 - COUNT32: RTC serves as 32-bit counter
- Mode 1 - COUNT16: RTC serves as 16-bit counter
- Mode 2 - CLOCK: RTC serves as clock/calendar with alarm functionality

24.6.2. Basic Operation

24.6.2.1. Initialization

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

- The Operating Mode bits in the Control A register (CTRLA.MODE)
- The Prescaler bits in the Control A register (CTRLA.PRESCALER)
- The Clear on Match bit in the Control A register (CTRLA.MATCHCLR)
- The Clock Representation bit in the Control A register (CTRLA.CLKREP)
- The GP Registers Reset On Tamper Enable bit in the Control A register (CTRLA.GPTRST)

The following registers are enable-protected:

- The Control B (CTRLB) register
- The Event Control (EVCTRL) register
- The Tamper Control (TAMPCTRL) register
- The Tamper Control B (TAMPCTRLB) register

The Enable-protected bits and registers can be changed only when the RTC is disabled (CTRLA.ENABLE = 0). If the RTC is enabled (CTRLA.ENABLE = 1), these operations are necessary:

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first write CTRLA.ENABLE = 0 and check whether the write synchronization has finished, then change the desired bit field value. The Enable-protected bits in the CTRLA register can be written at the same time as CTRLA.ENABLE is written to '1', but not at the same time as CTRLA.ENABLE is written to '0'.

Enable-protection is denoted by the "Enable-Protected" property in the register description.

The RTC prescaler divides the source clock for the RTC counter.

Note: In Clock/Calendar mode, the prescaler must be configured to provide a 1 Hz clock to the counter for correct operation.

The frequency of the RTC clock (CLK_RTC_CNT) is given by the following formula:

$CLK_RTC_CNT = [CLK_RTC / 2^{(PRESCALAR-1)}] * (1 \pm [((8192*128)+FREQCORR.VALUE) / (8192*128)])$

The frequency of the oscillator clock, CLK_RTC_OSC, is given by $f_{CLK_RTC_OSC}$, and $f_{CLK_RTC_CNT}$ is the frequency of the internal prescaled RTC clock, CLK_RTC_CNT.

24.6.2.2. Enabling, Disabling, and Resetting

The RTC is enabled by setting the Enable bit in the Control A register (CTRLA.ENABLE = 1). The RTC is disabled by writing CTRLA.ENABLE = 0.

The RTC is reset by setting the Software Reset bit in the Control A register (CTRLA.SWRST = 1). All registers in the RTC, except DEBUG, will be reset to their initial state, and the RTC will be disabled. The RTC must be disabled before resetting it.

24.6.2.3. 32-Bit Counter (Mode 0)

When the RTC Operating Mode bits in the Control A register (CTRLA.MODE) are written to 0x0, the counter operates in 32-bit Counter mode. The block diagram of this mode is shown in the Block Diagram. When the RTC is enabled, the counter will increment on every 0-to-1 transition of CLK_RTC_CNT. The counter will increment until it reaches the top value of 0xFFFFFFFF, and then wrap to 0x00000000. This sets the Overflow Interrupt flag in the Interrupt Flag Status and Clear register (INTFLAG.OVF).

The RTC counter value can be read from or written to the Counter Value register (COUNT) in 32-bit format.

The counter value is continuously compared with the 32-bit Compare registers (COMPn,n=0..1). When a compare match occurs, the Compare n Interrupt flag in the Interrupt Flag Status and Clear register (INTFLAG.CMPn, n=0..1) is set on the next 0-to-1 transition of CLK_RTC_CNT.

If the Clear on Match bit in the Control A register (CTRLA.MATCHCLR) is '1', the counter is cleared on the next counter cycle when a compare match with COMPn occurs. This allows the RTC to generate periodic interrupts or events with longer periods than the prescaler events. Note that when CTRLA.MATCHCLR is '1', INTFLAG.CMPn and INTFLAG.OVF will both be set simultaneously on a compare match with COMPn.

24.6.2.4. 16-Bit Counter (Mode 1)

When the RTC Operating Mode bits in the Control A register (CTRLA.MODE) are written to 0x1, the counter operates in 16-bit Counter mode as shown in the Block Diagram. When the RTC is enabled, the counter will increment on every 0-to-1 transition of CLK_RTC_CNT. In 16-bit Counter mode, the 16-bit Period register (PER) holds the maximum value of the counter. The counter will increment until it reaches the PER value, and then wrap to 0x0000. This sets the Overflow Interrupt flag in the Interrupt Flag Status and Clear register (INTFLAG.OVF).

The RTC counter value can be read from or written to the Counter Value register (COUNT) in 16-bit format.

The counter value is continuously compared with the 16-bit Compare registers (COMPn, n=0..3). When a compare match occurs, the Compare n Interrupt flag in the Interrupt Flag Status and Clear register (INTFLAG.CMPn, n=0..3) is set on the next 0-to-1 transition of CLK_RTC_CNT.

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24.6.2.5. Clock/Calendar (Mode 2)

When the RTC Operating Mode bits in the Control A register (CTRLA.MODE) are written to 0x2, the counter operates in Clock/Calendar mode, as shown in the Block Diagram. When the RTC is enabled, the counter will increment on every 0-to-1 transition of CLK_RTC_CNT. The selected clock source and RTC prescaler must be configured to provide a 1Hz clock to the counter for correct operation in this mode.

The time and date can be read from or written to the Clock Value register (CLOCK) in a 32-bit time/date format. Time is represented as:

- Seconds
- Minutes
- Hours

Hours can be represented in either 12- or 24-hour format, selected by the Clock Representation bit in the Control A register (CTRLA.CLKREP). This bit can be changed only while the RTC is disabled.

The date is represented in this form:

- Day as the numeric day of the month (starting at 1)
- Month as the numeric month of the year (1 = January, 2 = February, etc.)
- Year as a value from 0x00 to 0x3F. This value must be added to a user-defined reference year. The reference year must be a leap year (2016, 2020 etc). Example: the year value 0x2D, added to a reference year 2016, represents the year 2061.

The RTC will increment until it reaches the top value of 23:59:59 December 31 of year value 0x3F, and then wrap to 00:00:00 January 1 of year value 0x00. This will set the Overflow Interrupt flag in the Interrupt Flag Status and Clear registers (INTFLAG.OVF).

The clock value is continuously compared with the 32-bit Alarm registers (ALARMn, n=0,1). When an alarm match occurs, the Alarm n Interrupt flag in the Interrupt Flag Status and Clear registers (INTFLAG.ALARMn) is set on the next 0-to-1 transition of CLK_RTC_CNT. E.g. For a 1Hz clock counter, it means the Alarm n Interrupt flag is set with a delay of 1s after the occurrence of alarm match.

A valid alarm match depends on the setting of the Alarm Mask Selection bits in the Alarm n Mask register (MASKn.SEL, n=0,1). These bits determine which time/date fields of the clock and alarm values are valid for comparison and which are ignored.

If the Clear on Match bit in the Control A register (CTRLA.MATCHCLR) is set, the counter is cleared on the next counter cycle when an alarm match with ALARMn occurs. This allows the RTC to generate periodic interrupts or events with longer periods than it would be possible with the prescaler events only (see Periodic Intervals).
Note: When CTRLA.MATCHCLR is 1, INTFLAG.ALARMn and INTFLAG.OVF will both be set simultaneously on an alarm match with ALARMn.

24.6.3. DMA Operation

The RTC generates the following DMA request:

- Tamper (TAMPER): The request is set on capture of the timestamp. The request is cleared when the Timestamp register is read.

If the CPU accesses the registers which are source for DMA request set/clear condition, the DMA request can be lost or the DMA transfer can be corrupted, if enabled.

24.6.4. Interrupts

The RTC has the following interrupt sources:

- Overflow (OVF): Indicates that the counter has reached its top value and wrapped to zero.

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- Tamper (TAMPER): Indicates detection of valid signal on a tamper input pin or tamper event input.
- Compare (CMPn): Indicates a match between the counter value and the compare register.
- Alarm (ALARMn): Indicates a match between the clock value and the alarm register.
- Period n (PERn): The corresponding bit in the prescaler has toggled. Refer to *Periodic Intervals* for details.

Each interrupt source has an interrupt flag associated with it. The interrupt flag in the Interrupt Flag Status and Clear (INTFLAG) register is set when the interrupt condition occurs. Each interrupt can be individually enabled by setting the corresponding bit in the Interrupt Enable Set register (INTENSET=1), and disabled by setting the corresponding bit in the Interrupt Enable Clear register (INTENCLR=1).

An interrupt request is generated when the interrupt flag is raised and the corresponding interrupt is enabled. The interrupt request remains active until either the interrupt flag is cleared, the interrupt is disabled or the RTC is reset. See the description of the INTFLAG registers for details on how to clear interrupt flags.

All interrupt requests from the peripheral are ORed together on system level to generate one or more combined interrupt request to the NVIC. Refer to the Nested Vector Interrupt Controller for details. The user must read the INTFLAG register to determine which interrupt condition is present.

Note: Interrupts must be globally enabled for interrupt requests to be generated. Refer to the Nested Vector Interrupt Controller for details.

24.6.5. Events

The RTC can generate the following output events:

- Overflow (OVF): Generated when the counter has reached its top value and wrapped to zero.
- Tamper (TAMPER): Generated on detection of valid signal on a tamper input pin or tamper event input.
- Compare (CMPn): Indicates a match between the counter value and the compare register.
- Alarm (ALARMn): Indicates a match between the clock value and the alarm register.
- Period n (PERn): The corresponding bit in the prescaler has toggled. Refer to *Periodic Intervals* for details.
- Periodic Daily (PERD): Generated when the COUNT/CLOCK has incremented at a fixed period of time.

Setting the Event Output bit in the Event Control Register (EVCTRL.xxxEO=1) enables the corresponding output event. Writing a zero to this bit disables the corresponding output event. Refer to the EVSYS - Event System for details on configuring the event system.

The RTC can take the following actions on an input event:

- Tamper (TAMPEVT): Capture the RTC counter to the timestamp register. See *Tamper Detection*.

Writing a one to an Event Input Enable bit ((EVCTRL.TAMPEVEI)) into the Event Control register (EVCTRL) enables the action on input events. Writing a zero to this bit disables the action on input events.

24.6.6. Sleep Mode Operation

The RTC will continue to operate in any sleep mode where the source clock is active. The RTC *interrupts* can be used to wake up the device from a sleep mode. RTC *events* can trigger other operations in the system without exiting the sleep mode.

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An interrupt request will be generated after the wake-up if the Interrupt Controller is configured accordingly. Otherwise the CPU will wake up directly, without triggering any interrupt. In this case, the CPU will continue executing right from the first instruction that followed the entry into sleep.

The periodic events can also wake up the CPU through the interrupt function of the Event System. In this case, the event must be enabled and connected to an event channel with its interrupt enabled. See *Event System* for more information.

24.6.7. Synchronization

Due to asynchronicity between the main clock domain and the peripheral clock domains, some registers need to be synchronized when written or read.

The following bits are synchronized when written:

- Software Reset bit in Control A register, CTRLA.SWRST
- Enable bit in Control A register, CTRLA.ENABLE
- Count Read Synchronization bit in Control A register (CTRLA.COUNTSYNC)
- Clock Read Synchronization bit in Control A register (CTRLA.COUNTSYNC)

The following registers are synchronized when written:

- Counter Value register, COUNT
- Clock Value register, CLOCK
- Counter Period register, PER
- Compare n Value registers, COMPn
- Alarm n Value registers, ALARMn
- Frequency Correction register, FREQCORR
- Alarm n Mask register, MASKn
- The General Purpose n registers (GPn)

The following registers are synchronized when read:

- The Counter Value register, COUNT, if the Counter Read Sync Enable bit in CTRLA (CTRLA.COUNTSYNC) is '1'
- The Clock Value register, CLOCK, if the Clock Read Sync Enable bit in CTRLA (CTRLA.CLOCKSYNC) is '1'
- The Timestamp Value register (TIMESTAMP)

Required write synchronization is denoted by the "Write-Synchronized" property in the register description.

Required read synchronization is denoted by the "Read-Synchronized" property in the register description.

24.6.8. Additional Features

24.6.8.1. Periodic Intervals

The RTC prescaler can generate interrupts and events at periodic intervals, allowing flexible system tick creation. Any of the upper eight bits of the prescaler (bits 2 to 9) can be the source of an interrupt/event. When one of the eight Periodic Event Output bits in the Event Control register (EVCTRL.PEREO[n=0..7]) is '1', an event is generated on the 0-to-1 transition of the related bit in the prescaler, resulting in a periodic event frequency of:

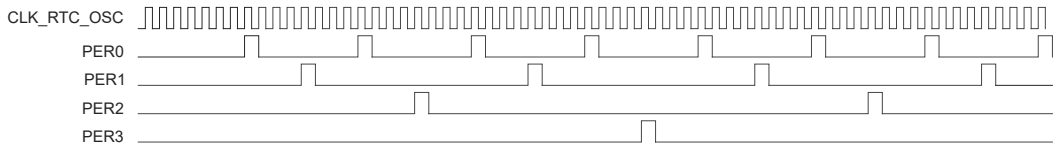
$$f_{PERIODIC(n)} = \frac{f_{CLK_RTC_OSC}}{2^{n+3}}$$

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$f_{CLK_RTC_OSC}$ is the frequency of the internal prescaler clock CLK_RTC_OSC, and n is the position of the EVCTRL.PEREOn bit. For example, PER0 will generate an event every eight CLK_RTC_OSC cycles, PER1 every 16 cycles, etc. This is shown in the figure below.

Periodic events are independent of the prescaler setting used by the RTC counter, except if CTRLA.PRESCALER is zero. Then, no periodic events will be generated.

Figure 24-5. Example Periodic Events



24.6.8.2. Frequency Correction

The RTC Frequency Correction module employs periodic counter corrections to compensate for a too-slow or too-fast oscillator. Frequency correction requires that CTRLA.PRESCALER is greater than 1.

The digital correction circuit adds or subtracts cycles from the RTC prescaler to adjust the frequency in approximately 1ppm steps. Digital correction is achieved by adding or skipping a single count in the prescaler once every 8192 CLK_RTC_OSC cycles. The Value bit group in the Frequency Correction register (FREQCORR.VALUE) determines the number of times the adjustment is applied over 128 of these periods. The resulting correction is as follows:

$$\text{Correction in ppm} = \frac{\text{FREQCORR.VALUE}}{8192 \cdot 128} \cdot 10^6 \text{ppm}$$

This results in a resolution of 0.95367ppm.

The Sign bit in the Frequency Correction register (FREQCORR.SIGN) determines the direction of the correction. A positive value will add counts and increase the period (reducing the frequency), and a negative value will reduce counts per period (speeding up the frequency).

Digital correction also affects the generation of the periodic events from the prescaler. When the correction is applied at the end of the correction cycle period, the interval between the previous periodic event and the next occurrence may also be shortened or lengthened depending on the correction value.

24.6.8.3. General Purpose Registers

The RTC includes four General Purpose registers (GPn). These registers are reset only when the RTC is reset or when tamper detection occurs while CTRLA.GPTRST=1, and remain powered while the RTC is powered. They can be used to store user-defined values while other parts of the system are powered off.

The general purpose registers 2*n and 2*n+1 are enabled by writing a '1' to the General Purpose Enable bit n in the Control B register (CTRLB.GPnEN).

The GP registers share internal resources with the COMPARE/ALARM features. Each COMPARE/ALARM register have a separate read buffer and write buffer. When the general purpose feature is enabled the even GP uses the read buffer while the odd GP uses the write buffer.

When the COMPARE/ALARM register is written, the write buffer hold temporarily the COMPARE/ALARM value until the synchronization is complete (bit SYNCBUSY.COMPn going to 0). After the write is completed the write buffer can be used as a odd general purpose register without affecting the COMPARE/ALARM function.

If the COMPARE/ALARM function is not used, the read buffer can be used as an even general purpose register. In this case writing the even GP will temporarily use the write buffer until the synchronization is complete (bit SYNCBUSY.GPn going to 0). Thus an even GP must be written before

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writing the odd GP. Changing or writing an even GP needs to temporarily save the value of the odd GP.

Before using an even GP, the associated COMPARE/ALARM feature must be disabled by writing a '1' to the General Purpose Enable bit in the Control B register (CTRLB.GPnEN). To re-enable the compare/alarm, CTRLB.GPnEN must be written to zero and the associated COMPn/ALARMn must be written with the correct value.

An example procedure to write the general purpose registers GP0 and GP1 is:

1. Wait for any ongoing write to COMP0 to complete (SYNCBUSY.COMP0 = 0). If the RTC is operating in Mode 1, wait for any ongoing write to COMP1 to complete as well (SYNCBUSY.COMP1 = 0).
2. Write CTRLB.GP0EN = 1 if GP0 is needed.
3. Write GP0 if needed.
4. Wait for any ongoing write to GP0 to complete (SYNCBUSY.GP0 = 0). Note that GP1 will also show as busy when GP0 is busy.
5. Write GP1 if needed.

The following table provides the correspondence of General Purpose Registers and the COMPARE/ALARM read or write buffer in all RTC modes.

Table 24-2. General Purpose Registers Versus Compare/Alarm Registers: n in 0, 2, 4, 6...

Register	Mode 0	Mode 1	Mode 2	Write Before
GPn	COMPn/2 write buffer	(COMPn , COMPn+1) write buffer	ALARM0 write buffer	GPn+1
GPn+1	COMPn/2 read buffer	(COMPn , COMPn+1) read buffer	ALARM0 read buffer	-

24.6.8.4. Tamper Detection

The RTC provides eight tamper channels that can be used for tamper detection.

The action of each tamper channel is configured using the Input n Action bits in the Tamper Control register (TAMPCTRL.INnACT):

- Off: Detection for tamper channel n is disabled.
- Wake: A transition on INn input (tamper channel n) matching TAMPCTRL.TAMPLVLn will be detected and the tamper interrupt flag (INTFLAG.TAMPER) will be set. The RTC value will not be captured in the TIMESTAMP register.
- Capture: A transition on INn input (tamper channel n) matching TAMPCTRL.TAMPLVLn will be detected and the tamper interrupt flag (INTFLAG.TAMPER) will be set. The RTC value will be captured in the TIMESTAMP register.
- Active Layer Protection: A mismatch of an internal RTC signal routed between INn and OUTn pins will be detected and the tamper interrupt flag (INTFLAG.TAMPER) will be set. The RTC value will be captured in the TIMESTAMP register.

In order to determine which tamper source caused a tamper event, the Tamper ID register (TAMPID) provides the detection status of each tamper channel. These bits remain active until cleared by software.

A single interrupt request (TAMPER) is available for all tamper channels.

The RTC also supports an input event (TAMPEVT) for generating a tamper condition within the Event System. The tamper input event is enabled by the Tamper Input Event Enable bit in the Event Control register (EVCTRL.TAMPEVTEI).

Up to eight external inputs (INn) can be used for tamper detection. The polarity for each input is selected with the Tamper Level bits in the Tamper Control register (TAMPCTRL.TAMPLVLn).

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Separate debouncers are embedded for each external input. The debouncer for each input is enabled/disabled with the Debounce Enable bits in the Tamper Control register (TAMPCTRL.DEBNCn). The debouncer configuration is fixed for all inputs as set by the Control B register (CTRLB). The debouncing period duration is configurable using the Debounce Frequency field in the Control B register (CTRLB.DEBF). The period is set for all debouncers (i.e., the duration cannot be adjusted separately for each debouncer).

When TAMPCTRL.DEBNCn = 0, INn is detected asynchronously. See *Edge Detection with Debouncer Enabled* for an example.

When TAMPCTRL.DEBNCn = 1, the detection time depends on whether the debouncer operates synchronously or asynchronously, and whether majority detection is enabled or not. Refer to the table below for more details. Synchronous versus asynchronous stability debouncing is configured by the Debounce Asynchronous Enable bit in the Control B register (CTRLB.DEBASYNC):

- Synchronous (CTRLB.DEBASYNC = 0): INn is synchronized in two CLK_RTC periods and then must remain stable for four CLK_RTC_DEB periods before a valid detection occurs. See *Edge Detection with Synchronous Stability Debouncing* for an example.
- Asynchronous (CTRLB.DEBASYNC = 1): The first edge on INn is detected. Further detection is blanked until INn remains stable for four CLK_RTC_DEB periods. See Edge Detection with Asynchronous Stability Debouncing for an example.

Majority debouncing is configured by the Debounce Majority Enable bit in the Control B register (CTRLB.DEBMAJ). INn must be valid for two out of three CLK_RTC_DEB periods. See *Edge Detection with Majority Debouncing* for an example.

Table 24-3. Debouncer Configuration

TAMPCTRL. DEBNCn	CTRLB. DEBMAJ	CTRLB. DEBASYNC	Description
0	X	X	Detect edge on INn with no debouncing. Every edge detected is immediately triggered.
1	0	0	Detect edge on INn with synchronous stability debouncing. Edge detected is only triggered when INn is stable for 4 consecutive CLK_RTC_DEB periods.
1	0	1	Detect edge on INn with asynchronous stability debouncing. First detected edge is triggered immediately. All subsequent detected edges are ignored until INn is stable for 4 consecutive CLK_RTC_DEB periods.
1	1	X	Detect edge on INn with majority debouncing. Pin INn is sampled for 3 consecutive CLK_RTC_DEB periods. Signal level is determined by majority-rule (LLL, LLH, LHL, HLL = '0' and LHH, HLH, HHL, HHH = '1').

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Figure 24-6. Edge Detection with Debouncer Disabled

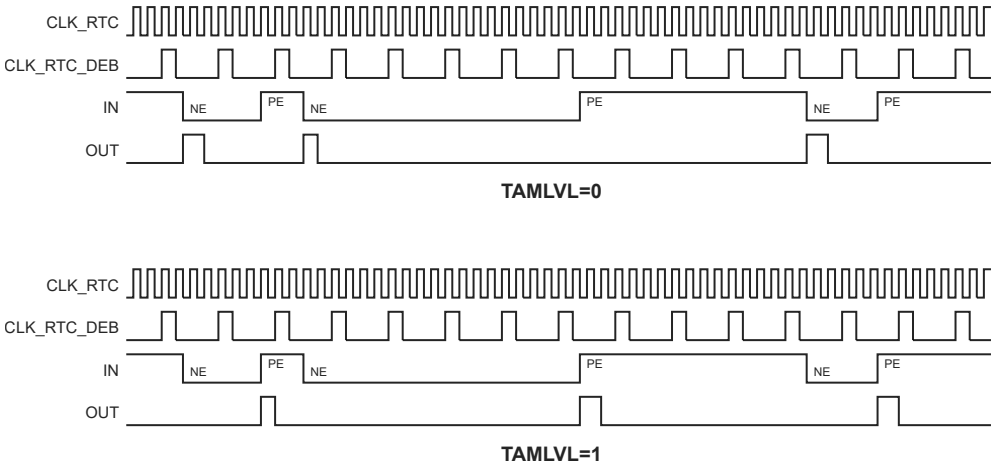
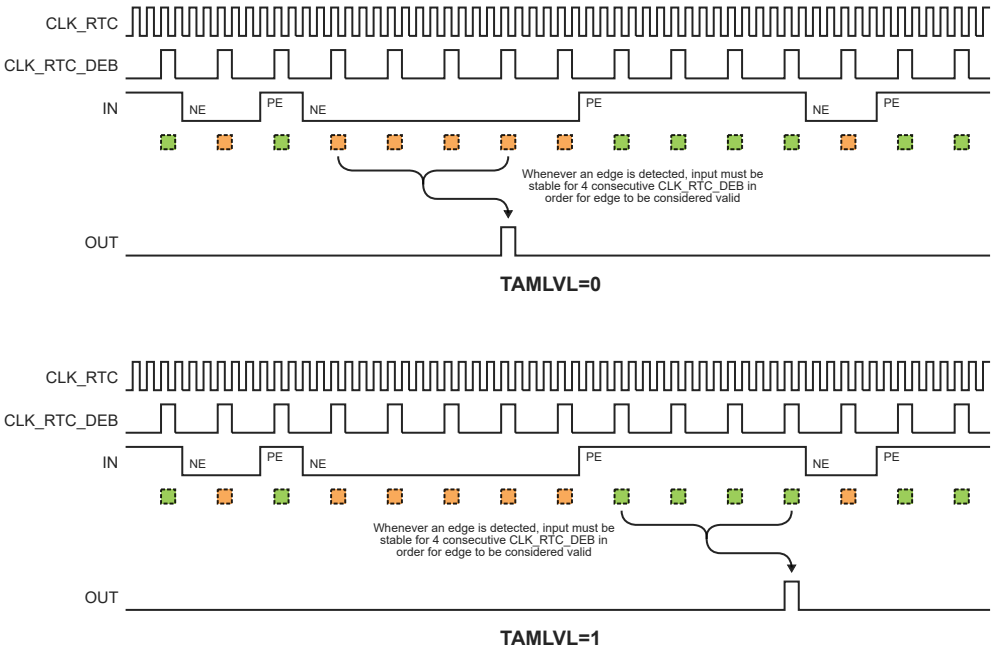


Figure 24-7. Edge Detection with Synchronous Stability Debouncing



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Figure 24-8. Edge Detection with Asynchronous Stability Debouncing

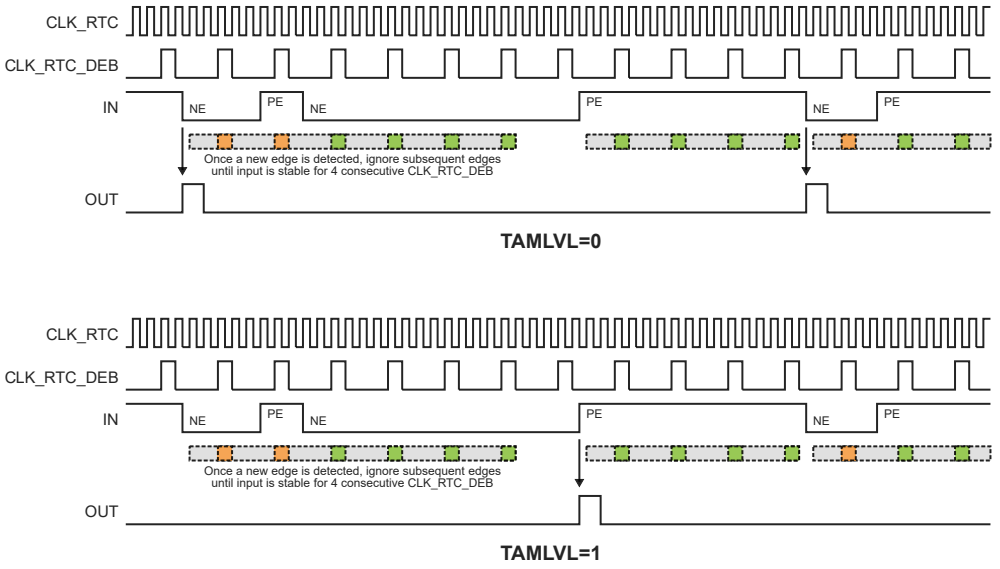
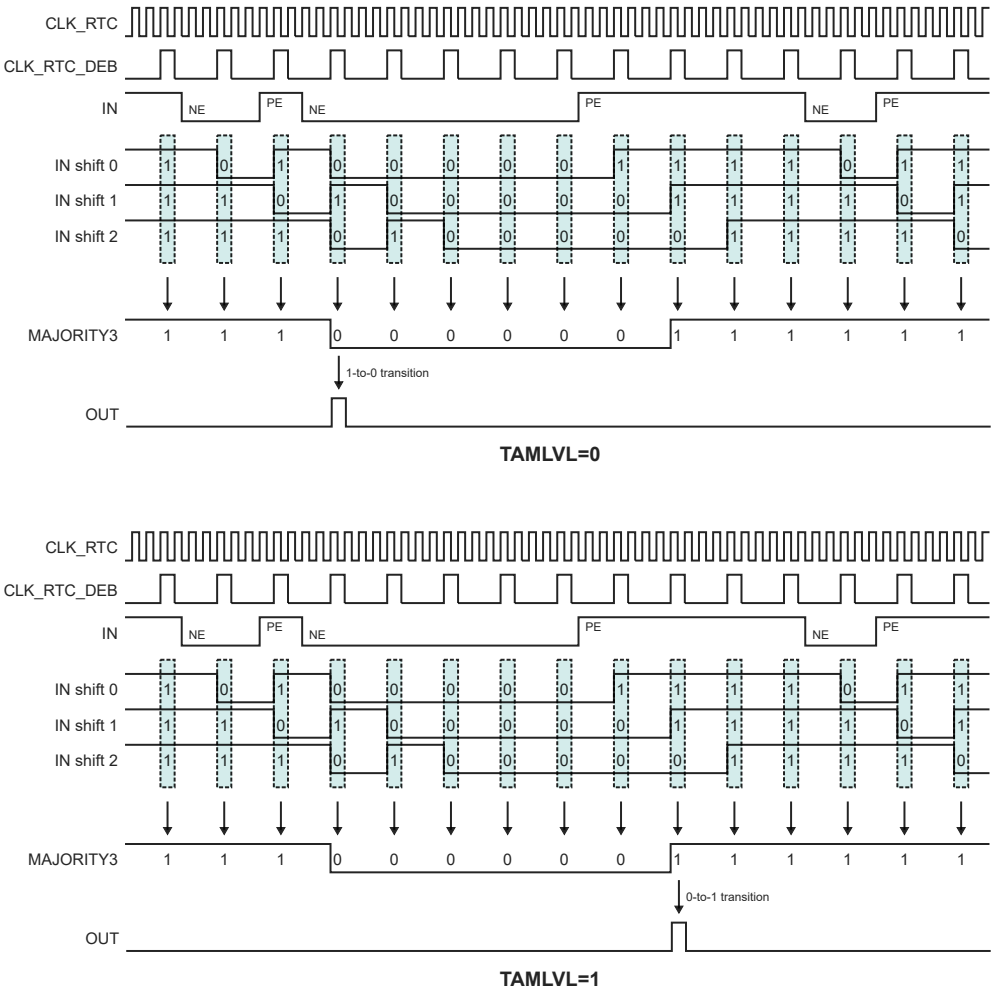


Figure 24-9. Edge Detection with Majority Debouncing



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24.6.8.4.1. Timestamp

As part of tamper detection the RTC can capture the counter value (COUNT/CLOCK) into the TIMESTAMP register. Three CLK_RTC periods are required to detect the tampering condition and capture the value. The TIMESTAMP value can be read once the Tamper flag in the Interrupt Flag register (INTFLAG.TAMPER) is set. If the DMA Enable bit in the Control B register (CTRLB.DMAEN) is '1', a DMA request will be triggered by the timestamp. In order to determine which tamper source caused a capture, the Tamper ID register (TAMPID) provides the detection status of each tamper channel and the tamper input event. A DMA transfer can then read both TIMESTAMP and TAMPID in succession.

A new timestamp value cannot be captured until the Tamper flag is cleared, either by reading the timestamp or by writing a '1' to INTFLAG.TAMPER. If several tamper conditions occur in a short window before the flag is cleared, only the first timestamp may be logged. However, the detection of each tamper will still be recorded in TAMPID.

The Tamper Input Event (TAMPEVT) will always perform a timestamp capture. To capture on the external inputs (INn), the corresponding Input Action field in the Tamper Control register (TAMPCTRL.INnACT) must be written to '1'. If an input is set for wake functionality it does not capture the timestamp; however the Tamper flag and TAMPID will still be updated.

24.6.8.4.2. Active Layer Protection

The RTC provides a mean of detecting broken traces on the PCB, also known as Active layer Protection. In this mode, a generated internal RTC signal can be directly routed over critical components on the board using the RTC OUT output pin to one RTC INn input pin. A tamper condition is detected if there is a mismatch on the generated RTC signal.

The Active Layer Protection mode and the generation of the RTC signal is enabled by setting the RTCOUT bit in the Control B register (CTRLB.RTCOUT).

Follow these steps to enable the Active Layer Protection:

1. Enable the RTC prescaler output by writing a one to the RTC Out bit in the Control B register (CTRLB.RTCOUT). The I/O pins must also be configured to route the signal to the external pins.
2. Select the frequency of the output signal by configuring the RTC Active Layer Frequency field in the Control B register (CTRLB.ACTF).

   $$\text{GCLK_RTC_OUT} = \frac{\text{CLK_RTC}}{2^{\text{CTRLB.ACTF}+1}}$$

3. Enable the tamper input n (INn) in active layer mode by writing 3 to the corresponding Input Action field in the Tamper Control register (TAMPCTRL.INnACT). When active layer protection is enabled and the INn and OUTn pins are used, the value of the INn pin is sampled on the rising edge of CLK_RTC and compared to the expected value of OUTn. Therefore up to one CLK_RTC period is available for propagation delay through the trace.
4. Select Active Layer Monitoring Source (TrustRAM or INn/OUTn tamper pins) using the ALSIn bit of the TAMPCTRLB register.
5. Enable Active Layer Protection by setting the CTRLB.RTCOUT bit.

Important: When the RTC is disabled (writing CTRLA.ENABLE = 0) the SYNCBUSY.ENABLE will be set to '0' before the TAMPER detection is disabled. Changing the tamper configuration (TAMCTRL, TAMPCTRLB, CTRLB,EVCTRL) during that time can produce a false tamper detection. After the fall of SYNCBUSY.ENABLE, the firmware must wait for at least 1 RTC clock period before changing the tamper configuration.

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24.7. Register Summary - 32-bit Counter Mode

For descriptions and definitions of both Register and bitfield properties, refer to Register Properties.

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x00	CTRLA	15:8	COUNTSYNC	GPTRST			PRESCALER[3:0]			
		7:0	MATCHCLR				MODE[1:0]		ENABLE	SWRST
0x02	CTRLB	15:8	SEPTO	ACTF[2:0]				DEBF[2:0]		
		7:0	DMAEN	RTCOUT	DEBASYNC	DEBMAJ			GP2EN	GP0EN
0x04	EVCTRL	31:24								PERDEO
		23:16								TAMPEVEI
		15:8	OVFEO	TAMPEREO					CMPEO0[1:0]	
		7:0	PEREO7	PEREO6	PEREO5	PEREO4	PEREO3	PEREO2	PEREO1	PEREO0
0x08	INTENCLR	15:8	OVF	TAMPER					CMP1	CMP0
		7:0	PER7	PER6	PER5	PER4	PER3	PER2	PER1	PER0
0x0A	INTENSET	15:8	OVF	TAMPER					CMP1	CMP0
		7:0	PER7	PER6	PER5	PER4	PER3	PER2	PER1	PER0
0x0C	INTFLAG	15:8	OVF	TAMPER					CMP1	CMP0
		7:0	PER7	PER6	PER5	PER4	PER3	PER2	PER1	PER0
0x0E	DBGCTRL	7:0								DBGRUN
0x0F	Reserved									
0x10	SYNCBUSY	31:24								
		23:16					GP3	GP2	GP1	GP0
		15:8	COUNTSYNC							
		7:0		COMP1	COMP0		COUNT	FREQCORR	ENABLE	SWRST
0x14	FREQCORR	7:0	SIGN	VALUE[6:0]						
0x15 ... 0x17	Reserved									
0x18	COUNT	31:24	COUNT[31:24]							
		23:16	COUNT[23:16]							
		15:8	COUNT[15:8]							
		7:0	COUNT[7:0]							
0x1C ... 0x1F	Reserved									
0x20	COMP0	31:24	COMP[31:24]							
		23:16	COMP[23:16]							
		15:8	COMP[15:8]							
		7:0	COMP[7:0]							
0x24	COMP1	31:24	COMP[31:24]							
		23:16	COMP[23:16]							
		15:8	COMP[15:8]							
		7:0	COMP[7:0]							
0x28 ... 0x3F	Reserved									
0x40	GP0	31:24	GP[31:24]							
		23:16	GP[23:16]							
		15:8	GP[15:8]							
		7:0	GP[7:0]							
0x44	GP1	31:24	GP[31:24]							
		23:16	GP[23:16]							
		15:8	GP[15:8]							
		7:0	GP[7:0]							
0x48	GP2	31:24	GP[31:24]							
		23:16	GP[23:16]							
		15:8	GP[15:8]							
		7:0	GP[7:0]							
0x4C	GP3	31:24	GP[31:24]							
		23:16	GP[23:16]							
		15:8	GP[15:8]							
		7:0	GP[7:0]							

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Register Summary - 32-bit Counter Mode (continued)

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x50 ... 0x5F	Reserved									
0x60	TAMPCTRL	31:24	DEBNC7	DEBNC6	DEBNC5	DEBNC4	DEBNC3	DEBNC2	DEBNC1	DEBNC0
		23:16	TAMLVL7	TAMLVL6	TAMLVL5	TAMLVL4	TAMLVL3	TAMLVL2	TAMLVL1	TAMLVL0
		15:8	IN7ACT[1:0]		IN6ACT[1:0]		IN5ACT[1:0]		IN4ACT[1:0]	
		7:0	IN3ACT[1:0]		IN2ACT[1:0]		IN1ACT[1:0]		IN0ACT[1:0]	
0x64	TIMESTAMP	31:24	COUNT[31:24]							
		23:16	COUNT[23:16]							
		15:8	COUNT[15:8]							
		7:0	COUNT[7:0]							
0x68	TAMPID	31:24	TAMPEVT							
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0	TAMPID7	TAMPID6	TAMPID5	TAMPID4	TAMPID3	TAMPID2	TAMPID1	TAMPID0
0x6C	TAMPCTRLB	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0	ALSI7	ALSI6	ALSI5	ALSI4	ALSI3	ALSI2	ALSI1	ALSI0

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24.7.1. Control A in COUNT32 mode (CTRLA.MODE = 0)

Name: CTRLA
Offset: 0x00
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Enable-Protected, Write-Synchronized

Important: When the RTC is disabled (writing CTRLA.ENABLE = 0) the SYNCBUSY.ENABLE will be set to '0' before the TAMPER detection is disabled. Changing the tamper configuration (TAMCTRL, TAMPCTRLB, CTRLB, EVCTRL), during that time can produce a false tamper detection. After the fall of SYNCBUSY.ENABLE, the firmware must wait for at least 1 RTC clock period before changing the tamper configuration.

Table 24-4. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	COUNTSYNC	GPTRST			PRESCALER[3:0]			
Access	R/W	R/W			R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0			0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	MATCHCLR				MODE[1:0]		ENABLE	SWRST
Access	R/W				R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0				0	0	0	0

Bit 15 – COUNTSYNC COUNT Read Synchronization Enable
The COUNT register requires synchronization when reading. Disabling the synchronization will prevent reading valid values from the COUNT register.
This bit is not enable-protected.

Value	Description
0	COUNT read synchronization is disabled
1	COUNT read synchronization is enabled

Bit 14 – GPTRST GP Registers Reset On Tamper Enable
Only GP registers enabled by the CTRLB.GPnEN bits are affected. This bit can be written only when the peripheral is disabled.
This bit is not synchronized.

Bits 11:8 – PRESCALER[3:0] Prescaler
These bits define the prescaling factor for the RTC clock source (GCLK_RTC) to generate the counter clock (CLK_RTC_CNT). Periodic events and interrupts are not available when the prescaler is off.
These bits are not synchronized.

Value	Name	Description
0x0	OFF	CLK_RTC_CNT = GCLK_RTC/1
0x1	DIV1	CLK_RTC_CNT = GCLK_RTC/1
0x2	DIV2	CLK_RTC_CNT = GCLK_RTC/2

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Value	Name	Description
0x3	DIV4	CLK_RTC_CNT = GCLK_RTC/4
0x4	DIV8	CLK_RTC_CNT = GCLK_RTC/8
0x5	DIV16	CLK_RTC_CNT = GCLK_RTC/16
0x6	DIV32	CLK_RTC_CNT = GCLK_RTC/32
0x7	DIV64	CLK_RTC_CNT = GCLK_RTC/64
0x8	DIV128	CLK_RTC_CNT = GCLK_RTC/128
0x9	DIV256	CLK_RTC_CNT = GCLK_RTC/256
0xA	DIV512	CLK_RTC_CNT = GCLK_RTC/512
0xB	DIV1024	CLK_RTC_CNT = GCLK_RTC/1024
0xC-0xF	-	Reserved

Bit 7 – MATCHCLR Clear on Match

This bit defines if the counter is cleared or not on a match.
This bit is not synchronized.

Value	Description
0	The counter is not cleared on a Compare/Alarm 0 match
1	The counter is cleared on a Compare/Alarm 0 match

Bits 3:2 – MODE[1:0] Operating Mode

This bit group defines the operating mode of the RTC.
This bit is not synchronized.

Value	Name	Description
0x0	COUNT32	Mode 0: 32-bit counter
0x1	COUNT16	Mode 1: 16-bit counter
0x2	CLOCK	Mode 2: Clock/calendar
0x3	-	Reserved

Bit 1 – ENABLE Enable

Due to synchronization there is a delay between writing CTRLA.ENABLE and until the peripheral is enabled/disabled. The value written to CTRLA.ENABLE will read back immediately and the Enable bit in the Synchronization The Busy register (SYNCBUSY.ENABLE) will be set. SYNCBUSY.ENABLE will be cleared when the operation is complete.
This bit is not enable-protected.

Value	Description
0	The peripheral is disabled
1	The peripheral is enabled

Bit 0 – SWRST Software Reset

Writing a ‘0’ to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit resets all registers in the RTC (except DBGCTRL) to their initial state, and the RTC will be disabled.
Writing a '1' to CTRLA.SWRST will always take precedence, meaning that all other writes in the same write-operation will be discarded.
Due to synchronization there is a delay between writing CTRLA.SWRST and until the reset is complete. CTRLA.SWRST will be cleared when the reset is complete.
This bit is not enable-protected.

Notes:

1. When the CTRLA.SWRST is written, the user must poll the SYNCB.SWRST bit to know when the reset operation is complete.
2. During a SWRST, access to registers/bits without SWRST are disallowed until SYNCBUSY.SWRST is cleared by hardware.

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Value	Description
0	There is not reset operation ongoing
1	The reset operation is ongoing

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24.7.2. Control B in COUNT32 mode (CTRLA.MODE = 0)

Name: CTRLB
Offset: 0x02
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Enable-Protected

Table 24-5. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	SEPTO	ACTF[2:0]				DEBF[2:0]		
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W		R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0		0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	DMAEN	RTCOUT	DEBASYNC	DEBMAJ			GP2EN	GP0EN
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W			R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0			0	0

Bit 15 – SEPTO Separate Tamper Outputs

Value	Description
0	IN[n] is compared to OUT[0].
1	IN[n] is compared to OUT[n].

Bits 14:12 – ACTF[2:0] Active Layer Frequency
These bits define the prescaling factor for the RTC clock output (OUT) used during active layer protection in terms of the CLK_RTC.

Value	Name	Description
0x0	DIV2	CLK_RTC_OUT = CLK_RTC / 2
0x1	DIV4	CLK_RTC_OUT = CLK_RTC / 4
0x2	DIV8	CLK_RTC_OUT = CLK_RTC / 8
0x3	DIV16	CLK_RTC_OUT = CLK_RTC / 16
0x4	DIV32	CLK_RTC_OUT = CLK_RTC / 32
0x5	DIV64	CLK_RTC_OUT = CLK_RTC / 64
0x6	DIV128	CLK_RTC_OUT = CLK_RTC / 128
0x7	DIV256	CLK_RTC_OUT = CLK_RTC / 256

Bits 10:8 – DEBF[2:0] Debounce Frequency
These bits define the prescaling factor for the input debouncers in terms of the CLK_RTC.

Value	Name	Description
0x0	DIV2	CLK_RTC_DEB = CLK_RTC / 2
0x1	DIV4	CLK_RTC_DEB = CLK_RTC / 4
0x2	DIV8	CLK_RTC_DEB = CLK_RTC / 8
0x3	DIV16	CLK_RTC_DEB = CLK_RTC / 16
0x4	DIV32	CLK_RTC_DEB = CLK_RTC / 32
0x5	DIV64	CLK_RTC_DEB = CLK_RTC / 64
0x6	DIV128	CLK_RTC_DEB = CLK_RTC / 128
0x7	DIV256	CLK_RTC_DEB = CLK_RTC / 256

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Bit 7 – DMAEN DMA Enable

The RTC can trigger a DMA request when the timestamp is ready in the TIMESTAMP register.

Value	Description
0	Tamper DMA request is disabled. Reading TIMESTAMP has no effect on INTFLAG.TAMPER.
1	Tamper DMA request is enabled. Reading TIMESTAMP will clear INTFLAG.TAMPER.

Bit 6 – RTCOUT RTC Output Enable

Value	Description
0	The RTC active layer output is disabled.
1	The RTC active layer output is enabled.

Bit 5 – DEBASYNC Debouncer Asynchronous Enable

Value	Description
0	The tamper input debouncers operate synchronously.
1	The tamper input debouncers operate asynchronously.

Bit 4 – DEBMAJ Debouncer Majority Enable

Value	Description
0	The tamper input debouncers match three equal values.
1	The tamper input debouncers match majority two of three values.

Bit 1 – GP2EN General Purpose 2 Enable

Value	Description
0	COMP1 compare function enabled. GP2/GP3 disabled.
1	COMP1 compare function disabled. GP2/GP3 enabled.

Bit 0 – GP0EN General Purpose 0 Enable

Value	Description
0	COMP0/1 compare function enabled. GP0/GP1 disabled.
1	COMP0/1 compare function disabled. GP0/GP1 enabled.

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24.7.3. Event Control in COUNT32 mode (CTRLA.MODE = 0)

Name: EVCTRL
Offset: 0x04
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Enable-Protected

Table 24-6. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
								PERDEO
Access								R/W
Reset								0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
								TAMPEVEI
Access								R/W
Reset								0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	OVFEO	TAMPEREO					CMPEOn[1:0]	
Access	R/W	R/W					R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0					0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	PEREO7	PEREO6	PEREO5	PEREO4	PEREO3	PEREO2	PEREO1	PEREO0
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 24 – PERDEO Periodic Interval Daily Event Output Enable

Value	Description
0	Periodic Daily event is disabled and will not be generated.
1	Periodic Daily event is enabled and will be generated. The event occurs at the overflow of the RTC counter (i.e., when the RTC counter goes from 0xFFFF to 0x0000).

Bit 16 – TAMPEVEI Tamper Event Input Enable

Value	Description
0	Tamper event input is disabled and incoming events will be ignored.
1	Tamper event input is enabled and incoming events will capture the COUNT value.

Bit 15 – OVFEO Overflow Event Output Enable

Value	Description
0	Overflow event is disabled and will not be generated.
1	Overflow event is enabled and will be generated for every overflow.

Bit 14 – TAMPEREO Tamper Event Output Enable

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Value	Description
0	Tamper event output is disabled and will not be generated.
1	Tamper event output is enabled and will be generated for every tamper input.

Bits 9:8 – CMPEOn[1:0] Compare n Event Output Enable [n = 1..0]

Value	Description
0	Compare n event is disabled and will not be generated.
1	Compare n event is enabled and will be generated for every compare match.

Bits 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 – PEREOn Periodic Interval n Event Output Enable [n = 7..0]

Value	Description
0	Periodic Interval n event is disabled and will not be generated.
1	Periodic Interval n event is enabled and will be generated.

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24.7.4. Interrupt Enable Clear in COUNT32 mode (CTRLA.MODE=0)

Name: INTENCLR
Offset: 0x08
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

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 (INTENSET) register.

Table 24-7. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	OVF	TAMPER					CMP1	CMP0
Access	R/W	R/W					R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0					0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	PER7	PER6	PER5	PER4	PER3	PER2	PER1	PER0
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 – OVF Overflow Interrupt Enable
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit will clear the Overflow Interrupt Enable bit, which disables the Overflow interrupt.

Value	Description
0	The Overflow interrupt is disabled.
1	The Overflow interrupt is enabled.

Bit 14 – TAMPER Tamper Interrupt Enable
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this but will clear the Tamper Interrupt Enable bit, which disables the Tamper interrupt.

Value	Description
0	The Tamper interrupt is disabled.
1	The Tamper interrupt is enabled.

Bits 8, 9 – CMPn Compare n Interrupt Enable [n = 1..0]
Writing a ‘0’ to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit will clear the Compare n Interrupt Enable bit, which disables the Compare n interrupt.

Value	Description
0	The Compare n interrupt is disabled
1	The Compare n interrupt is enabled.

Bits 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 – PERn Periodic Interval n Interrupt Enable [n = 7..0]
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.

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Writing a '1' to this bit will clear the Periodic Interval n Interrupt Enable bit, which disables the Periodic Interval n interrupt.

Value	Description
0	Periodic Interval n interrupt is disabled.
1	Periodic Interval n interrupt is enabled.

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24.7.5. Interrupt Enable Set in COUNT32 mode (CTRLA.MODE = 0)

Name: INTENSET
Offset: 0x0A
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

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

Table 24-8. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	OVF	TAMPER					CMP1	CMP0
Access	R/W	R/W					R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0					0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	PER7	PER6	PER5	PER4	PER3	PER2	PER1	PER0
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 – OVF Overflow Interrupt Enable
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit will set the Overflow Interrupt Enable bit, which enables the Overflow interrupt.

Value	Description
0	The Overflow interrupt is disabled.
1	The Overflow interrupt is enabled.

Bit 14 – TAMPER Tamper Interrupt Enable
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit will set the Tamper Interrupt Enable bit, which enables the Tamper interrupt.

Value	Description
0	The Tamper interrupt is disabled.
1	The Tamper interrupt is enabled.

Bits 8, 9 – CMPn Compare n Interrupt Enable [n = 1..0]
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit will set the Compare n Interrupt Enable bit, which enables the Compare n interrupt.

Value	Description
0	The Compare n interrupt is disabled
1	The Compare n interrupt is enabled.

Bits 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 – PERn Periodic Interval n Interrupt Enable [n = 7..0]
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.

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Writing a '1' to this bit will set the Periodic Interval n Interrupt Enable bit, which enables the Periodic Interval n interrupt.

Value	Description
0	Periodic Interval n interrupt is disabled.
1	Periodic Interval n interrupt is enabled.

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24.7.6. Interrupt Flag Status and Clear in COUNT32 mode (CTRLA.MODE = 0)

Name: INTFLAG
Offset: 0x0C
Reset: 0x0000
Property: -

Note: Interrupt flags must be cleared and then read back to confirm the clear before exiting the ISR to avoid double interrupts.

Table 24-9. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	OVF	TAMPER					CMP1	CMP0
Access	R/W	R/W					R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0					0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	PER7	PER6	PER5	PER4	PER3	PER2	PER1	PER0
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 – OVF Overflow
This flag is cleared by writing a '1' to the flag.
This flag is set on the next CLK_RTC_CNT cycle after an overflow condition occurs, and an interrupt request will be generated if INTENCLR/SET.OVF is '1'.
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit clears the Overflow interrupt flag.

Bit 14 – TAMPER Tamper event
This flag is set after a tamper condition occurs, and an interrupt request will be generated if INTENCLR.TAMPER/INTENSET.TAMPER is '1'. Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect. Writing a '1' to this bit clears the Tamper interrupt flag.

Bits 8, 9 – CMPn Compare n [n = 1..0]
This flag is cleared by writing a '1' to the flag.
This flag is set on the next CLK_RTC_CNT cycle after a match with the compare condition, and an interrupt request will be generated if INTENCLR.CMPn or INTENSET.CMPn is one.
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit clears the Compare n Interrupt flag.

Value	Description
0	The Compare n interrupt is disabled
1	The Compare n interrupt is enabled.

Bits 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 – PERn Periodic Interval n [n = 7..0]
This flag is cleared by writing a '1' to the flag.
This flag is set on the 0-to-1 transition of prescaler bit [n+2], and an interrupt request will be generated if INTENCLR/SET.PERn is one.
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.

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Writing a '1' to this bit clears the Periodic Interval n interrupt flag.

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24.7.7. Debug Control

Name: DBGCTRL
Offset: 0x0E
Reset: 0x00
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 24-10. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

Bit 0 – DBGRUN Debug Run
This bit is not reset by a software reset.
This bit controls the functionality when the CPU is halted by an external debugger.

Value	Description
0	The RTC is halted when the CPU is halted by an external debugger.
1	The RTC continues normal operation when the CPU is halted by an external debugger.

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24.7.8. Synchronization Busy in COUNT32 mode (CTRLA.MODE = 0)

Name: SYNCBUSY
Offset: 0x10
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 24-11. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Access								
Reset								

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
					GP3	GP2	GP1	GP0
Access					R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset					0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	COUNTSYNC							
Access	R							
Reset	0							

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
		COMP1	COMP0		COUNT	FREQCORR	ENABLE	SWRST
Access		R/W	R/W		R	R	R	R
Reset		0	0		0	0	0	0

Bits 16, 17, 18, 19 – GPn General Purpose n Synchronization Busy Status [n = 3..0]

Value	Description
0	Write synchronization for the GPn register is complete.
1	Write synchronization for the GPn register is ongoing.

Bit 15 – COUNTSYNC Count Read Sync Enable Synchronization Busy Status

Value	Description
0	Write synchronization for the CTRLA.COUNTSYNC bit is complete.
1	Write synchronization for the CTRLA.COUNTSYNC bit is ongoing.

Bits 5, 6 – COMPn Compare n Synchronization Busy Status [n = 1..0]

Value	Description
0	Write synchronization for the COMPn register is complete.
1	Write synchronization for the COMPn register is ongoing.

Bit 3 – COUNT Count Value Synchronization Busy Status

Value	Description
0	Read/write synchronization for the COUNT register is complete.

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Value	Description
1	Read/write synchronization for the COUNT register is ongoing.

Bit 2 – FREQCORR Frequency Correction Synchronization Busy Status

Value	Description
0	Write synchronization for the FREQCORR register is complete.
1	Write synchronization for the FREQCORR register is ongoing.

Bit 1 – ENABLE Enable Synchronization Busy Status

Value	Description
0	Write synchronization for the CTRLA.ENABLE bit is complete.
1	Write synchronization for the CTRLA.ENABLE bit is ongoing.

Bit 0 – SWRST Software Reset Synchronization Busy Status

Value	Description
0	Write synchronization for the CTRLA.SWRST bit is complete.
1	Write synchronization for the CTRLA.SWRST bit is ongoing.

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24.7.9. Frequency Correction

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

Table 24-12. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	SIGN	VALUE[6:0]						
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

Bit 7 – SIGN Correction Sign

Value	Description
0	The correction value is positive, i.e., frequency will be decreased.
1	The correction value is negative, i.e., frequency will be increased.

Bits 6:0 – VALUE[6:0] Correction Value
These bits define the amount of correction applied to the RTC prescaler.

Value	Description
0	Correction is disabled and the RTC frequency is unchanged.
1 – 127	The RTC frequency is adjusted according to the value.

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24.7.10. Counter Value in COUNT32 mode (CTRLA.MODE=0)

Name: COUNT
Offset: 0x18
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Write-Synchronized, Read-Synchronized

Table 24-13. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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 define the value of the 32-bit RTC counter in mode 0.

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24.7.11. Compare 0 Value in COUNT32 mode (CTRLA.MODE=0)

Name: COMPn
Offset: 0x20 + n*0x04 [n=0..1]
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Write-Synchronized

Table 24-14. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	COMP[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
	COMP[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
	COMP[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
	COMP[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 – COMP[31:0] Compare Value

The 32-bit value of COMP0 is continuously compared with the 32-bit COUNT value. When a match occurs, the Compare 0 interrupt flag in the Interrupt Flag Status and Clear register (INTFLAG.CMP0) is set on the next counter cycle, and the counter value is cleared if CTRLA.MATCHCLR is '1'.

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24.7.12. General Purpose n

Name: GPn
Offset: 0x40 + n*0x04 [n=0..3]
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Write-Synchronized

Table 24-15. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	GP[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
	GP[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
	GP[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
	GP[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 – GP[31:0] General Purpose
These bits are for user-defined general purpose use, see *General Purpose Registers*.

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24.7.13. Tamper Control

Name: TAMPCTRL
Offset: 0x60
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Enable-Protected

Table 24-16. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	DEBNC7	DEBNC6	DEBNC5	DEBNC4	DEBNC3	DEBNC2	DEBNC1	DEBNC0
Access								
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	TAMLVL7	TAMLVL6	TAMLVL5	TAMLVL4	TAMLVL3	TAMLVL2	TAMLVL1	TAMLVL0
Access								
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	IN7ACT[1:0]		IN6ACT[1:0]		IN5ACT[1:0]		IN4ACT[1:0]	
Access								
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	IN3ACT[1:0]		IN2ACT[1:0]		IN1ACT[1:0]		IN0ACT[1:0]	
Access								
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 – DEBNCn Debounce Enable of Tamper Input INn [n=0..7]
Note: Debounce feature does not apply to the Active Layer Protection mode (TAMPCTRL.INACT = ACTL).

Value	Description
0	Debouncing is disabled for Tamper input INn
1	Debouncing is enabled for Tamper input INn

Bits 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 – TAMLVLn Tamper Level Select of Tamper Input INn [n=0..7]
Note: Tamper Level feature does not apply to the Active Layer Protection mode (TAMPCTRL.INACT = ACTL).

Value	Description
0	A falling edge condition will be detected on Tamper input INn.
1	A rising edge condition will be detected on Tamper input INn.

Bits 0:1, 2:3, 4:5, 6:7, 8:9, 10:11, 12:13, 14:15 – INnACT Tamper Channel n Action [n=0..7]
These bits determine the action taken by Tamper Channel n.

Value	Name	Description
0x0	OFF	Off (Disabled)
0x1	WAKE	Wake and set Tamper flag

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Value	Name	Description
0x2	CAPTURE	Capture timestamp and set Tamper flag
0x3	ACTL	Compare RTC signal routed between INn and OUT pins. When a mismatch occurs, capture timestamp and set Tamper flag

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24.7.14. Timestamp

Name: TIMESTAMP
Offset: 0x64
Reset: 0x0
Property: -

Table 24-17. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

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

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

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

Bits 31:0 – COUNT[31:0] Count Timestamp Value
The 32-bit value of COUNT is captured by the TIMESTAMP when a tamper condition occurs

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24.7.15. Tamper ID

Name: TAMPID
Offset: 0x68
Reset: 0x00000000

Important: The DMA reads the TAMPID register with an outdated value when triggered through the EVSYS. A secondary read of the TAMPID register is required to get accurate data.

Table 24-18. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	TAMPEVT							
Access	R/W							
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
	TAMPID7	TAMPID6	TAMPID5	TAMPID4	TAMPID3	TAMPID2	TAMPID1	TAMPID0
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 31 – TAMPEVT Tamper Event Detected
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect. Writing a '1' to this bit clears the tamper detection bit.

Value	Description
0	A tamper input event has not been detected
1	A tamper input event has been detected

Bits 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 – TAMPIDn Tamper on Channel n Detected [n=0..7]
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect. Writing a '1' to this bit clears the tamper detection bit.

Value	Description
0	A tamper condition has not been detected on Channel n
1	A tamper condition has been detected on Channel n

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24.7.16. Tamper Control B

Name: TAMPCTRLB
Offset: 0x6C
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Enable-Protected

Table 24-19. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	ALSI7	ALSI6	ALSI5	ALSI4	ALSI3	ALSI2	ALSI1	ALSI0
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 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 – ALSIn Active Layer Internal Select n [n=0..7]

Note: Only one ALSI bit must be set to enable Active Layer Protection on the TrustRAM.

Note: The ALSI5, ALSI6, and ALSI7 bits are not available on 100 pin packages and 144 pin TFBGA, (RTC_IN[5:7] and RTC_OUT[5:7]).

Value	Description
0	Active layer Protection is monitoring the RTC signal using INn and OUTn tamper pins
1	Active layer Protection is monitoring the RTC signal on the TrustRAM shield

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24.8. Register Summary - 16-bit Counter Mode

For descriptions and definitions of both Register and bitfield properties, refer to Register Properties.

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x00	CTRLA	15:8	COUNTSYNC	GPTRST			PRESCALER[3:0]			
		7:0					MODE[1:0]		ENABLE	SWRST
0x02	CTRLB	15:8	SEPTO	ACTF[2:0]				DEBF[2:0]		
		7:0	DMAEN	RTCOUT	DEBASYNC	DEBMAJ			GP2EN	GP0EN
0x04	EVCTRL	31:24								PERDEO
		23:16								TAMPEVEI
		15:8	OVFEO	TAMPEREO			CMPEO3	CMPEO2	CMPEO1	CMPEO0
		7:0	PEREO7	PEREO6	PEREO5	PEREO4	PEREO3	PEREO2	PEREO1	PEREO0
0x08	INTENCLR	15:8	OVF	TAMPER			CMP3	CMP2	CMP1	CMP0
		7:0	PER7	PER6	PER5	PER4	PER3	PER2	PER1	PER0
0x0A	INTENSET	15:8	OVF	TAMPER			CMP3	CMP2	CMP1	CMP0
		7:0	PER7	PER6	PER5	PER4	PER3	PER2	PER1	PER0
0x0C	INTFLAG	15:8	OVF	TAMPER			CMP3	CMP2	CMP1	CMP0
		7:0	PER7	PER6	PER5	PER4	PER3	PER2	PER1	PER0
0x0E	DBGCTRL	7:0								DBGRUN
0x0F	Reserved									
0x10	SYNCBUSY	31:24								
		23:16					GP3	GP2	GP1	GP0
		15:8	COUNTSYNC							COMP3
		7:0	COMP2	COMP1	COMP0	PER	COUNT	FREQCORR	ENABLE	SWRST
0x14	FREQCORR	7:0	SIGN	VALUE[6:0]						
0x15 ... 0x17	Reserved									
0x18	COUNT	15:8	COUNT[15:8]							
		7:0	COUNT[7:0]							
0x1A ... 0x1B	Reserved									
0x1C	PER	15:8	PER[15:8]							
		7:0	PER[7:0]							
0x1E ... 0x1F	Reserved									
0x20	COMP0	15:8	COMP[15:8]							
		7:0	COMP[7:0]							
0x22	COMP1	15:8	COMP[15:8]							
		7:0	COMP[7:0]							
0x24	COMP2	15:8	COMP[15:8]							
		7:0	COMP[7:0]							
0x26	COMP3	15:8	COMP[15:8]							
		7:0	COMP[7:0]							
0x28 ... 0x3F	Reserved									
0x40	GP0	31:24	GP[31:24]							
		23:16	GP[23:16]							
		15:8	GP[15:8]							
		7:0	GP[7:0]							
0x44	GP1	31:24	GP[31:24]							
		23:16	GP[23:16]							
		15:8	GP[15:8]							
		7:0	GP[7:0]							
0x48	GP2	31:24	GP[31:24]							
		23:16	GP[23:16]							
		15:8	GP[15:8]							
		7:0	GP[7:0]							

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Register Summary - 16-bit Counter Mode (continued)

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x4C	GP3	31:24	GP[31:24]							
		23:16	GP[23:16]							
		15:8	GP[15:8]							
		7:0	GP[7:0]							
0x50 ... 0x5F	Reserved									
0x60	TAMPCTRL	31:24	DEBNC7	DEBNC6	DEBNC5	DEBNC4	DEBNC3	DEBNC2	DEBNC1	DEBNC0
		23:16	TAMLVL7	TAMLVL6	TAMLVL5	TAMLVL4	TAMLVL3	TAMLVL2	TAMLVL1	TAMLVL0
		15:8	IN7ACT[1:0]		IN6ACT[1:0]		IN5ACT[1:0]		IN4ACT[1:0]	
		7:0	IN3ACT[1:0]		IN2ACT[1:0]		IN1ACT[1:0]		IN0ACT[1:0]	
0x64	TIMESTAMP	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	COUNT[15:8]							
		7:0	COUNT[7:0]							
0x68	TAMPID	31:24	TAMPEVT							
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0	TAMPID7	TAMPID6	TAMPID5	TAMPID4	TAMPID3	TAMPID2	TAMPID1	TAMPID0
0x6C	TAMPCTRLB	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0	ALSI7	ALSI6	ALSI5	ALSI4	ALSI3	ALSI2	ALSI1	ALSI0

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24.8.1. Control A in COUNT16 mode (CTRLA.MODE=1)

Name: CTRLA
Offset: 0x00
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Enable-Protected, Write-Synchronized

Important: When the RTC is disabled (writing CTRLA.ENABLE = 0), the SYNCBUSY.ENABLE will be set to '0' before the TAMPER detection is disabled. Changing the tamper configuration (TAMCTRL, TAMPCTRLB, CTRLB, EVCTRL) during that time can produce a false tamper detection. After the fall of SYNCBUSY.ENABLE, the firmware must wait for at least 1 RTC clock period before changing the tamper configuration.

Table 24-20. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	COUNTSYNC	GPTRST			PRESCALER[3:0]			
Access	R/W	R/W			R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0			0	0	0	0

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

Bit 15 – COUNTSYNC COUNT Read Synchronization Enable
The COUNT register requires synchronization when reading. Disabling the synchronization will prevent reading valid values from the COUNT register.
This bit is not enable-protected.

Value	Description
0	COUNT read synchronization is disabled
1	COUNT read synchronization is enabled

Bit 14 – GPTRST GP Registers Reset On Tamper Enable
Only GP registers enabled by the CTRLB.GPnEN bits are affected. This bit can be written only when the peripheral is disabled.
This bit is not synchronized.

Value	Description
0	GPn registers will not reset when a tamper condition occurs.
1	GPn registers will reset when a tamper condition occurs.

Bits 11:8 – PRESCALER[3:0] Prescaler
These bits define the prescaling factor for the RTC clock source (GCLK_RTC) to generate the counter clock (CLK_RTC_CNT). Periodic events and interrupts are not available when the prescaler is off.
These bits are not synchronized.

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Value	Name	Description
0x0	OFF	CLK_RTC_CNT = GCLK_RTC/1
0x1	DIV1	CLK_RTC_CNT = GCLK_RTC/1
0x2	DIV2	CLK_RTC_CNT = GCLK_RTC/2
0x3	DIV4	CLK_RTC_CNT = GCLK_RTC/4
0x4	DIV8	CLK_RTC_CNT = GCLK_RTC/8
0x5	DIV16	CLK_RTC_CNT = GCLK_RTC/16
0x6	DIV32	CLK_RTC_CNT = GCLK_RTC/32
0x7	DIV64	CLK_RTC_CNT = GCLK_RTC/64
0x8	DIV128	CLK_RTC_CNT = GCLK_RTC/128
0x9	DIV256	CLK_RTC_CNT = GCLK_RTC/256
0xA	DIV512	CLK_RTC_CNT = GCLK_RTC/512
0xB	DIV1024	CLK_RTC_CNT = GCLK_RTC/1024
0xC-0xF	-	Reserved

Bits 3:2 – MODE[1:0] Operating Mode
This field defines the operating mode of the RTC. This bit is not synchronized.

Value	Name	Description
0x0	COUNT32	Mode 0: 32-bit counter
0x1	COUNT16	Mode 1: 16-bit counter
0x2	CLOCK	Mode 2: Clock/calendar
0x3	-	Reserved

Bit 1 – ENABLE Enable
Due to synchronization there is delay from writing CTRLA.ENABLE until the peripheral is enabled/disabled. The value written to CTRLA.ENABLE will read back immediately and the Enable bit in the Synchronization Busy register (SYNCBUSY.ENABLE) will be set. SYNCBUSY.ENABLE will be cleared when the operation is complete.
This bit is not enable-protected.

Value	Description
0	The peripheral is disabled
1	The peripheral is enabled

Bit 0 – SWRST Software Reset
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit resets all registers in the RTC (except DBGCTRL) to their initial state, and the RTC will be disabled.
Writing a '1' to CTRLA.SWRST will always take precedence, meaning that all other writes in the same write-operation will be discarded.
Due to synchronization there is a delay from writing CTRLA.SWRST until the reset is complete. CTRLA.SWRST will be cleared when the reset is complete.
This bit is not enable-protected.

Value	Description
0	There is not reset operation ongoing
1	The reset operation is ongoing

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24.8.2. Control B in COUNT16 mode (CTRLA.MODE=1)

Name: CTRLB
Offset: 0x02
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Enable-Protected

Table 24-21. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	SEPTO	ACTF[2:0]				DEBF[2:0]		
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W		R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0		0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	DMAEN	RTCOUT	DEBASYNC	DEBMAJ			GP2EN	GP0EN
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W			R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0			0	0

Bit 15 – SEPTO Separate Tamper Outputs

Value	Description
0	IN[n] is compared to OUT[0] (backward-compatible).
1	IN[n] is compared to OUT[n].

Bits 14:12 – ACTF[2:0] Active Layer Frequency
These bits define the prescaling factor for the RTC clock output (OUT) used during active layer protection in terms of the CLK_RTC.

Value	Name	Description
0x0	DIV2	CLK_RTC_OUT = CLK_RTC / 2
0x1	DIV4	CLK_RTC_OUT = CLK_RTC / 4
0x2	DIV8	CLK_RTC_OUT = CLK_RTC / 8
0x3	DIV16	CLK_RTC_OUT = CLK_RTC / 16
0x4	DIV32	CLK_RTC_OUT = CLK_RTC / 32
0x5	DIV64	CLK_RTC_OUT = CLK_RTC / 64
0x6	DIV128	CLK_RTC_OUT = CLK_RTC / 128
0x7	DIV256	CLK_RTC_OUT = CLK_RTC / 256

Bits 10:8 – DEBF[2:0] Debounce Frequency
These bits define the prescaling factor for the input debouncers in terms of the CLK_RTC.

Value	Name	Description
0x0	DIV2	CLK_RTC_DEB = CLK_RTC / 2
0x1	DIV4	CLK_RTC_DEB = CLK_RTC / 4
0x2	DIV8	CLK_RTC_DEB = CLK_RTC / 8
0x3	DIV16	CLK_RTC_DEB = CLK_RTC / 16
0x4	DIV32	CLK_RTC_DEB = CLK_RTC / 32
0x5	DIV64	CLK_RTC_DEB = CLK_RTC / 64
0x6	DIV128	CLK_RTC_DEB = CLK_RTC / 128
0x7	DIV256	CLK_RTC_DEB = CLK_RTC / 256

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Bit 7 – DMAEN DMA Enable

The RTC can trigger a DMA request when the timestamp is ready in the TIMESTAMP register.

Value	Description
0	Tamper DMA request is disabled. Reading TIMESTAMP has no effect on INTFLAG.TAMPER.
1	Tamper DMA request is enabled. Reading TIMESTAMP will clear INTFLAG.TAMPER.

Bit 6 – RTCOUT RTC Output Enable

Value	Description
0	The RTC active layer output is disabled.
1	The RTC active layer output is enabled.

Bit 5 – DEBASYNC Debouncer Asynchronous Enable

Value	Description
0	The tamper input debouncers operate synchronously.
1	The tamper input debouncers operate asynchronously.

Bit 4 – DEBMAJ Debouncer Majority Enable

Value	Description
0	The tamper input debouncers match three equal values.
1	The tamper input debouncers match majority two of three values.

Bit 1 – GP2EN General Purpose 2 Enable

Value	Description
0	COMP1 compare function enabled. GP2/GP3 disabled.
1	COMP1 compare function disabled. GP2/GP3 enabled.

Bit 0 – GP0EN General Purpose 0 Enable

Value	Description
0	COMP0/1 compare function enabled. GP0/GP1 disabled.
1	COMP0/1 compare function disabled. GP0/GP1 enabled.

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24.8.3. Event Control in COUNT16 mode (CTRLA.MODE=1)

Name: EVCTRL
Offset: 0x04
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Enable-Protected

Table 24-22. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
								PERDEO
Access								R/W
Reset								0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
								TAMPEVEI
Access								R/W
Reset								0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	OVFEO	TAMPEREO			CMPEO3	CMPEO2	CMPEO1	CMPEO0
Access	R/W	R/W			R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0			0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	PEREO7	PEREO6	PEREO5	PEREO4	PEREO3	PEREO2	PEREO1	PEREO0
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 24 – PERDEO Periodic Interval Daily Event Output Enable

Value	Description
0	Periodic Daily event is disabled and will not be generated.
1	Periodic Daily event is enabled and will be generated. The event occurs at the overflow of the RTC counter (i.e., when the RTC counter goes from 0xFFFF to 0x0000).

Bit 16 – TAMPEVEI Tamper Event Input Enable

Value	Description
0	Tamper event input is disabled, and incoming events will be ignored
1	Tamper event input is enabled, and incoming events will capture the COUNT value

Bit 15 – OVFEO Overflow Event Output Enable

Value	Description
0	Overflow event is disabled and will not be generated.
1	Overflow event is enabled and will be generated for every overflow.

Bit 14 – TAMPEREO Tamper Event Output Enable

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Value	Description
0	Tamper event output is disabled, and will not be generated.
1	Tamper event output is enabled, and will be generated for every tamper input.

Bits 8, 9, 10, 11 – CMPEOn Compare n Event Output Enable [n = 3..0]

Value	Description
0	Compare n event is disabled and will not be generated.
1	Compare n event is enabled and will be generated for every compare match.

Bits 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 – PEREOn Periodic Interval n Event Output Enable [n = 7..0]

Note: The PEREO5, PEREO6, and PEREO7 bits are not available on 100 pin packages and 144 pin TFBGA, (RTC_IN[5:7] and RTC_OUT[5:7]).

Value	Description
0	Periodic Interval n event is disabled and will not be generated.
1	Periodic Interval n event is enabled and will be generated.

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24.8.4. Interrupt Enable Clear in COUNT16 mode (CTRLA.MODE=1)

Name: INTENCLR
Offset: 0x08
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

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 (INTENSET) register.

Table 24-23. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	OVF	TAMPER			CMP3	CMP2	CMP1	CMP0
Access	R/W	R/W			R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0			0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	PER7	PER6	PER5	PER4	PER3	PER2	PER1	PER0
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 – OVF Overflow Interrupt Enable
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect. Writing a '1' to this bit will clear the Overflow Interrupt Enable bit, which disables the Overflow interrupt.

Value	Description
0	The Overflow interrupt is disabled.
1	The Overflow interrupt is enabled.

Bit 14 – TAMPER Tamper Interrupt Enable
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect. Writing a '1' to this bit will clear the Tamper Interrupt Enable bit, which disables the Tamper interrupt.

Value	Description
0	The Tamper interrupt is disabled.
1	The Tamper interrupt is enabled.

Bits 8, 9, 10, 11 – CMPn Compare n Interrupt Enable [n = 3..0]
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect. Writing a '1' to this bit will clear the Compare n Interrupt Enable bit, which disables the Compare n interrupt.

Value	Description
0	The Compare n interrupt is disabled.
1	The Compare n interrupt is enabled.

Bits 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 – PERn Periodic Interval n Interrupt Enable [n = 7..0]
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect. Writing a '1' to this bit will clear the Periodic Interval n Interrupt Enable bit, which disables the Periodic Interval n interrupt.
Note: The PER5, PER6, and PER7 bits are not available on 100 pin packages and 144 pin TFBGA, (RTC_IN[5:7] and RTC_OUT[5:7]).

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Value	Description
0	Periodic Interval n interrupt is disabled.
1	Periodic Interval n interrupt is enabled.

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24.8.5. Interrupt Enable Set in COUNT16 mode (CTRLA.MODE=1)

Name: INTENSET
Offset: 0x0A
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

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

Table 24-24. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	OVF	TAMPER			CMP3	CMP2	CMP1	CMP0
Access	R/W	R/W			R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0			0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	PER7	PER6	PER5	PER4	PER3	PER2	PER1	PER0
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 – OVF Overflow Interrupt Enable
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect. Writing a '1' to this bit will set the Overflow Interrupt Enable bit, which enables the Overflow interrupt.

Value	Description
0	The Overflow interrupt is disabled.
1	The Overflow interrupt is enabled.

Bit 14 – TAMPER Tamper Interrupt Enable
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect. Writing a '1' to this bit will set the Tamper Interrupt Enable bit, which enables the Tamper interrupt.

Value	Description
0	The Tamper interrupt is disabled.
1	The Tamper interrupt is enabled.

Bits 8, 9, 10, 11 – CMPn Compare n Interrupt Enable [n = 3..0]
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect. Writing a '1' to this bit will set the Compare n Interrupt Enable bit, which enables the Compare n interrupt.

Value	Description
0	The Compare n interrupt is disabled.
1	The Compare n interrupt is enabled.

Bits 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 – PERn Periodic Interval n Interrupt Enable [n = 7..0]
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect. Writing a '1' to this bit will set the Periodic Interval n Interrupt Enable bit, which enables the Periodic Interval n interrupt.
Note: The PER5, PER6, and PER7 bits are not available on 100 pin packages and 144 pin TFBGA, (RTC_IN[5:7] and RTC_OUT[5:7]).

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Value	Description
0	Periodic Interval n interrupt is disabled.
1	Periodic Interval n interrupt is enabled.

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24.8.6. Interrupt Flag Status and Clear in COUNT16 mode (CTRLA.MODE=1)

Name: INTFLAG
Offset: 0x0C
Reset: 0x0000
Property: -

Note: Interrupt flags must be cleared and then read back to confirm the clear before exiting the ISR to avoid double interrupts.

Table 24-25. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	OVF	TAMPER			CMP3	CMP2	CMP1	CMP0
Access	R/W	R/W			R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0			0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	PER7	PER6	PER5	PER4	PER3	PER2	PER1	PER0
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 – OVF Overflow
This flag is cleared by writing a '1' to the flag.
This flag is set on the next CLK_RTC_CNT cycle after an overflow condition occurs, and an interrupt request will be generated if INTENCLR/SET.OVF is '1'.
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit clears the Overflow interrupt flag.

Bit 14 – TAMPER Tamper
This flag is set after a tamper condition occurs, and an interrupt request will be generated if INTENCLR.TAMPER/ INTENSET.TAMPER is one.
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a one to this bit clears the Tamper interrupt flag.

Bits 8, 9, 10, 11 – CMPn Compare n [n = 3..0]
This flag is cleared by writing a '1' to the flag.
This flag is set on the next CLK_RTC_CNT cycle after a match with the compare condition, and an interrupt request will be generated if INTENCLR/SET.COMPn is one.
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit clears the Compare n interrupt flag.

Bits 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 – PERn Periodic Interval n [n = 7..0]
This flag is cleared by writing a '1' to the flag.
This flag is set on the 0-to-1 transition of prescaler bit [n+2], and an interrupt request will be generated if INTENCLR/SET.PERn is one.
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit clears the Periodic Interval n interrupt flag.
Note: The PER5, PER6, and PER7 bits are not available on 100 pin packages and 144 pin TFBGA, (RTC_IN[5:7] and RTC_OUT[5:7]).

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24.8.7. Debug Control

Name: DBGCTRL
Offset: 0x0E
Reset: 0x00
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 24-26. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

Bit 0 – DBGRUN Debug Run
This bit is not reset by a software reset.
This bit controls the functionality when the CPU is halted by an external debugger.

Value	Description
0	The RTC is halted when the CPU is halted by an external debugger.
1	The RTC continues normal operation when the CPU is halted by an external debugger.

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24.8.8. Synchronization Busy in COUNT16 mode (CTRLA.MODE=1)

Name: SYNCBUSY
Offset: 0x10
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 24-27. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Access								
Reset								

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
					GP3	GP2	GP1	GP0
Access					R	R	R	R
Reset					0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	COUNTSYNC							COMP3
Access	R							R/W
Reset	0							0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	COMP2	COMP1	COMP0	PER	COUNT	FREQCORR	ENABLE	SWRST
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 16, 17, 18, 19 – GPn General Purpose n Synchronization Busy Status [n = 3..0]

Value	Description
0	Write synchronization for GPn register is complete.
1	Write synchronization for GPn register is ongoing.

Bit 15 – COUNTSYNC Count Read Sync Enable Synchronization Busy Status

Value	Description
0	Write synchronization for CTRLA.COUNTSYNC bit is complete.
1	Write synchronization for CTRLA.COUNTSYNC bit is ongoing.

Bits 5, 6, 7, 8 – COMPn Compare n Synchronization Busy Status [n = 3..0]

Value	Description
0	Write synchronization for COMPn register is complete.
1	Write synchronization for COMPn register is ongoing.

Bit 4 – PER Period Synchronization Busy Status

Value	Description
0	Write synchronization for PER register is complete.

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Value	Description
1	Write synchronization for PER register is ongoing.

Bit 3 – COUNT Count Value Synchronization Busy Status

Value	Description
0	Read/write synchronization for COUNT register is complete.
1	Read/write synchronization for COUNT register is ongoing.

Bit 2 – FREQCORR Frequency Correction Synchronization Busy Status

Value	Description
0	Write synchronization for FREQCORR register is complete.
1	Write synchronization for FREQCORR register is ongoing.

Bit 1 – ENABLE Enable Synchronization Busy Status

Value	Description
0	Write synchronization for CTRLA.ENABLE bit is complete.
1	Write synchronization for CTRLA.ENABLE bit is ongoing.

Bit 0 – SWRST Software Reset Synchronization Busy Status

Value	Description
0	Write synchronization for CTRLA.SWRST bit is complete.
1	Write synchronization for CTRLA.SWRST bit is ongoing.

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24.8.9. Frequency Correction

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

Table 24-28. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	SIGN	VALUE[6:0]						
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

Bit 7 – SIGN Correction Sign

Value	Description
0	The correction value is positive, i.e., frequency will be decreased.
1	The correction value is negative, i.e., frequency will be increased.

Bits 6:0 – VALUE[6:0] Correction Value
These bits define the amount of correction applied to the RTC prescaler.

Value	Description
0	Correction is disabled and the RTC frequency is unchanged.
1 – 127	The RTC frequency is adjusted according to the value.

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24.8.10. Counter Value in COUNT16 mode (CTRLA.MODE=1)

Name: COUNT
Offset: 0x18
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Write-Synchronized, Read-Synchronized

Table 24-29. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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 15:0 – COUNT[15:0] Counter Value
These bits define the value of the 16-bit RTC counter in COUNT16 mode (CTRLA.MODE=1).

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24.8.11. Counter Period in COUNT16 mode (CTRLA.MODE=1)

Name: PER
Offset: 0x1C
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Write-Synchronized

Table 24-30. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	PER[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
	PER[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 15:0 – PER[15:0] Counter Period
These bits define the value of the 16-bit RTC period in COUNT16 mode (CTRLA.MODE=1).

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24.8.12. Compare n Value in COUNT16 mode (CTRLA.MODE=1)

Name: COMPn
Offset: 0x20 + n*0x02 [n=0..3]
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Write-Synchronized

Table 24-31. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	COMP[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
	COMP[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 15:0 – COMP[15:0] Compare Value
The 16-bit value of COMPn is continuously compared with the 16-bit COUNT value. When a match occurs, the Compare n interrupt flag in the Interrupt Flag Status and Clear register (INTFLAG.CMPn) is set on the next counter cycle.

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24.8.13. General Purpose n

Name: GPn
Offset: 0x40 + n*0x04 [n=0..3]
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Write-Synchronized

Table 24-32. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	GP[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
	GP[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
	GP[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
	GP[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 – GP[31:0] General Purpose
These bits are for user-defined general purpose use, see *General Purpose Registers*.

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24.8.14. Tamper Control

Name: TAMPCTRL
Offset: 0x60
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Enable-Protected

Table 24-33. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	DEBNC7	DEBNC6	DEBNC5	DEBNC4	DEBNC3	DEBNC2	DEBNC1	DEBNC0
Access								
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	TAMLVL7	TAMLVL6	TAMLVL5	TAMLVL4	TAMLVL3	TAMLVL2	TAMLVL1	TAMLVL0
Access								
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	IN7ACT[1:0]		IN6ACT[1:0]		IN5ACT[1:0]		IN4ACT[1:0]	
Access								
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	IN3ACT[1:0]		IN2ACT[1:0]		IN1ACT[1:0]		IN0ACT[1:0]	
Access								
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 – DEBNCn Debounce Enable of Tamper Input INn [n=0..7]
Note: Debounce feature does not apply to the Active Layer Protection mode (TAMPCTRL.INACT = ACTL).

Value	Description
0	Debouncing is disabled for Tamper input INn
1	Debouncing is enabled for Tamper input INn

Bits 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 – TAMLVLn Tamper Level Select of Tamper Input INn [n=0..7]
Note: Tamper Level feature does not apply to the Active Layer Protection mode (TAMPCTRL.INACT = ACTL).

Value	Description
0	A falling edge condition will be detected on Tamper input INn.
1	A rising edge condition will be detected on Tamper input INn.

Bits 0:1, 2:3, 4:5, 6:7, 8:9, 10:11, 12:13, 14:15 – INnACT Tamper Channel n Action [n=0..7]
These bits determine the action taken by Tamper Channel n.

Value	Name	Description
0x0	OFF	Off (Disabled)
0x1	WAKE	Wake and set Tamper flag

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Value	Name	Description
0x2	CAPTURE	Capture timestamp and set Tamper flag
0x3	ACTL	Compare RTC signal routed between INn and OUT pins . When a mismatch occurs, capture timestamp and set Tamper flag

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24.8.15. Timestamp

Name: TIMESTAMP
Offset: 0x64
Reset: 0x0000
Property: -

Table 24-34. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	COUNT[15:8]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Bits 15:0 – COUNT[15:0] Count Timestamp Value
The 16-bit value of COUNT is captured by the TIMESTAMP when a tamper condition occurs.

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24.8.16. Tamper ID

Name: TAMPID
Offset: 0x68
Reset: 0x00000000

Table 24-35. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	TAMPEVT							
Access	R/W							
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
	TAMPID7	TAMPID6	TAMPID5	TAMPID4	TAMPID3	TAMPID2	TAMPID1	TAMPID0
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 31 – TAMPEVT Tamper Event Detected
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect. Writing a '1' to this bit clears the tamper detection bit.

Value	Description
0	A tamper input event has not been detected
1	A tamper input event has been detected

Bits 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 – TAMPIDn Tamper on Channel n Detected [n=0..7]
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect. Writing a '1' to this bit clears the tamper detection bit.

Value	Description
0	A tamper condition has not been detected on Channel n
1	A tamper condition has been detected on Channel n

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24.8.17. Tamper Control B

Name: TAMPCTRLB
Offset: 0x6C
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Enable-Protected

Table 24-36. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	ALSI7	ALSI6	ALSI5	ALSI4	ALSI3	ALSI2	ALSI1	ALSI0
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 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 – ALSIn Active Layer Internal Select n [n=0..7]
Note: Only one ALSI bit must be set to enable Active Layer Protection on the TrustRAM.

Value	Description
0	Active layer Protection is monitoring the RTC signal using INn and OUTn tamper pins
1	Active layer Protection is monitoring the RTC signal on the TrustRAM shield

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24.9. Register Summary Clock/Calendar Mode

For descriptions and definitions of both Register and bitfield properties, refer to Register Properties.

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x00	CTRLA	15:8	CLOCKSYNC	GPTRST			PRESCALER[3:0]			
		7:0	MATCHCLR	CLKREP			MODE[1:0]		ENABLE	SWRST
0x02	CTRLB	15:8	SEPTO	ACTF[2:0]				DEBF[2:0]		
		7:0	DMAEN	RTCOUT	DEBASYNC	DEBMAJ			GP2EN	GP0EN
0x04	EVCTRL	31:24								PERDEO
		23:16								TAMPEVEI
		15:8	OVFEO	TAMPEREO					ALARMEO1	ALARMEO0
		7:0	PEREO7	PEREO6	PEREO5	PEREO4	PEREO3	PEREO2	PEREO1	PEREO0
0x08	INTENCLR	15:8	OVF	TAMPER					ALARM1	ALARM0
		7:0	PER7	PER6	PER5	PER4	PER3	PER2	PER1	PER0
0x0A	INTENSET	15:8	OVF	TAMPER					ALARM1	ALARM0
		7:0	PER7	PER6	PER5	PER4	PER3	PER2	PER1	PER0
0x0C	INTFLAG	15:8	OVF	TAMPER					ALARM1	ALARM0
		7:0	PER7	PER6	PER5	PER4	PER3	PER2	PER1	PER0
0x0E	DBGCTRL	7:0								DBGRUN
0x0F	Reserved									
0x10	SYNCBUSY	31:24								
		23:16					GP3	GP2	GP1	GP0
		15:8	CLOCKSYNC			MASK1	MASK0			
		7:0		ALARM1	ALARM0		CLOCK	FREQCORR	ENABLE	SWRST
0x14	FREQCORR	7:0	SIGN	VALUE[6:0]						
0x15 ... 0x17	Reserved									
0x18	CLOCK	31:24	YEAR[5:0]						MONTH[3:2]	
		23:16	MONTH[1:0]		DAY[4:0]					HOUR[4]
		15:8	HOUR[3:0]				MINUTE[5:2]			
		7:0	MINUTE[1:0]		SECOND[5:0]					
0x1C ... 0x1F	Reserved									
0x20	ALARM0	31:24	YEAR[5:0]						MONTH[3:2]	
		23:16	MONTH[1:0]		DAY[4:0]					HOUR[4]
		15:8	HOUR[3:0]				MINUTE[5:2]			
		7:0	MINUTE[1:0]		SECOND[5:0]					
0x24	MASK	7:0						SEL[2:0]		
0x25 ... 0x27	Reserved									
0x28	ALARM1	31:24	YEAR[5:0]						MONTH[3:2]	
		23:16	MONTH[1:0]		DAY[4:0]					HOUR[4]
		15:8	HOUR[3:0]				MINUTE[5:2]			
		7:0	MINUTE[1:0]		SECOND[5:0]					
0x2C ... 0x3F	Reserved									
0x40	GP0	31:24	GP[31:24]							
		23:16	GP[23:16]							
		15:8	GP[15:8]							
		7:0	GP[7:0]							
0x44	GP1	31:24	GP[31:24]							
		23:16	GP[23:16]							
		15:8	GP[15:8]							
		7:0	GP[7:0]							
0x48	GP2	31:24	GP[31:24]							
		23:16	GP[23:16]							
		15:8	GP[15:8]							
		7:0	GP[7:0]							

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Register Summary Clock/Calendar Mode (continued)

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x4C	GP3	31:24	GP[31:24]							
		23:16	GP[23:16]							
		15:8	GP[15:8]							
		7:0	GP[7:0]							
0x50 ... 0x5F	Reserved									
0x60	TAMPCTRL	31:24	DEBNC7	DEBNC6	DEBNC5	DEBNC4	DEBNC3	DEBNC2	DEBNC1	DEBNC0
		23:16	TAMLVL7	TAMLVL6	TAMLVL5	TAMLVL4	TAMLVL3	TAMLVL2	TAMLVL1	TAMLVL0
		15:8	IN7ACT[1:0]		IN6ACT[1:0]		IN5ACT[1:0]		IN4ACT[1:0]	
		7:0	IN3ACT[1:0]		IN2ACT[1:0]		IN1ACT[1:0]		IN0ACT[1:0]	
0x64	TIMESTAMP	31:24	YEAR[5:0]						MONTH[3:2]	
		23:16	MONTH[1:0]		DAY[4:0]					HOUR[4]
		15:8	HOUR[3:0]				MINUTE[5:2]			
		7:0	MINUTE[1:0]		SECOND[5:0]					
0x68	TAMPID	31:24	TAMPEVT							
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0	TAMPID7	TAMPID6	TAMPID5	TAMPID4	TAMPID3	TAMPID2	TAMPID1	TAMPID0
0x6C	TAMPCTRLB	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0	ALSI7	ALSI6	ALSI5	ALSI4	ALSI3	ALSI2	ALSI1	ALSI0

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24.9.1. Control A in Clock/Calendar mode (CTRLA.MODE=2)

Name: CTRLA
Offset: 0x00
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Enable-Protected, Write-Synchronized

Important: When the RTC is disabled (writing CTRLA.ENABLE = 0), the SYNCBUSY.ENABLE will be set to '0' before the TAMPER detection is disabled. Changing the tamper configuration (TAMCTRL, TAMPCTRLB, CTRLB, EVCTRL) during that time can produce a false tamper detection. After the fall of SYNCBUSY.ENABLE, the firmware must wait for at least 1 RTC clock period before changing the tamper configuration.

Table 24-37. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	CLOCKSYNC	GPTRST			PRESCALER[3:0]			
Access	R/W	R/W			R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0			0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	MATCHCLR	CLKREP			MODE[1:0]		ENABLE	SWRST
Access	R/W	R/W			R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0			0	0	0	0

Bit 15 – CLOCKSYNC CLOCK Read Synchronization Enable
The CLOCK register requires synchronization when reading. Disabling the synchronization will prevent reading valid values from the CLOCK register.
This bit is not enable-protected.

Value	Description
0	CLOCK read synchronization is disabled
1	CLOCK read synchronization is enabled

Bit 14 – GPTRST GP Registers Reset On Tamper Enable
Only GP registers enabled by the CTRLB.GPnEN bits are affected. This bit can be written only when the peripheral is disabled.
This bit is no synchronized.

Bits 11:8 – PRESCALER[3:0] Prescaler
These bits define the prescaler factor for the RTC clock source (CLKSELCTRL.RTCSEL -> CLK_RTC) to generate the counter clock (CLK_RTC_CNT). Periodic events and interrupts are not available when the prescaler is off. These bits are not synchronized.
CLK_RTC_CNT = [CLK_RTC / 2(PRESCALAR-1)]

Value	Name	Description
0x0	OFF	CLK_RTC_CNT = GCLK_RTC/1
0x1	DIV1	CLK_RTC_CNT = GCLK_RTC/1

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Value	Name	Description
0x2	DIV2	CLK_RTC_CNT = GCLK_RTC/2
0x3	DIV4	CLK_RTC_CNT = GCLK_RTC/4
0x4	DIV8	CLK_RTC_CNT = GCLK_RTC/8
0x5	DIV16	CLK_RTC_CNT = GCLK_RTC/16
0x6	DIV32	CLK_RTC_CNT = GCLK_RTC/32
0x7	DIV64	CLK_RTC_CNT = GCLK_RTC/64
0x8	DIV128	CLK_RTC_CNT = GCLK_RTC/128
0x9	DIV256	CLK_RTC_CNT = GCLK_RTC/256
0xA	DIV512	CLK_RTC_CNT = GCLK_RTC/512
0xB	DIV1024	CLK_RTC_CNT = GCLK_RTC/1024
0xC-0xF	-	Reserved

Bit 7 – MATCHCLR Clear on Match

This bit is valid only in Mode 0 (COUNT32) and Mode 2 (CLOCK). This bit can be written only when the peripheral is disabled. This bit is not synchronized.

Value	Description
0	The counter is not cleared on a Compare/Alarm 0 match
1	The counter is cleared on a Compare/Alarm 0 match

Bit 6 – CLKREP Clock Representation

This bit is valid only in Mode 2 and determines how the hours are represented in the Clock Value (CLOCK) register. This bit can be written only when the peripheral is disabled. This bit is not synchronized.

Value	Description
0	24 Hour
1	12 Hour (AM/PM)

Bits 3:2 – MODE[1:0] Operating Mode

This field defines the operating mode of the RTC. This bit is not synchronized.

Value	Name	Description
0x0	COUNT32	Mode 0: 32-bit counter
0x1	COUNT16	Mode 1: 16-bit counter
0x2	CLOCK	Mode 2: Clock/calendar
0x3	-	Reserved

Bit 1 – ENABLE Enable

Due to synchronization there is delay from writing CTRLA.ENABLE until the peripheral is enabled/disabled. The value written to CTRLA.ENABLE will read back immediately and the Enable bit in the Synchronization Busy register (SYNCBUSY.ENABLE) will be set. SYNCBUSY.ENABLE will be cleared when the operation is complete.

This bit is not enable-protected.

Value	Description
0	The peripheral is disabled
1	The peripheral is enabled

Bit 0 – SWRST Software Reset

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

Writing a '1' to this bit resets all registers in the RTC, except DBGCTRL, to their initial state, and the RTC will be disabled.

Writing a '1' to CTRLA.SWRST will always take precedence, meaning that all other writes in the same write-operation will be discarded.

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Due to synchronization there is a delay from writing CTRLA.SWRST until the reset is complete. CTRLA.SWRST will be cleared when the reset is complete.
This bit is not enable-protected.

Value	Description
0	There is not reset operation ongoing
1	The reset operation is ongoing

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24.9.2. Control B in Clock/Calendar mode (CTRLA.MODE=2)

Name: CTRLB
Offset: 0x2
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Enable-Protected

Table 24-38. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	SEPTO	ACTF[2:0]				DEBF[2:0]		
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W		R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0		0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	DMAEN	RTCOUT	DEBASYNC	DEBMAJ			GP2EN	GP0EN
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W			R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0			0	0

Bit 15 – SEPTO Separate Tamper Outputs

Value	Description
0	IN[n] is compared tp OUT[0] (backward-compatible).
1	IN[n] is compared tp OUT[n].

Bits 14:12 – ACTF[2:0] Active Layer Frequency
These bits define the prescaling factor for the RTC clock output (OUT) used during active layer protection in terms of the CLK_RTC.

Value	Name	Description
0x0	DIV2	CLK_RTC_OUT = CLK_RTC / 2
0x1	DIV4	CLK_RTC_OUT = CLK_RTC / 4
0x2	DIV8	CLK_RTC_OUT = CLK_RTC / 8
0x3	DIV16	CLK_RTC_OUT = CLK_RTC / 16
0x4	DIV32	CLK_RTC_OUT = CLK_RTC / 32
0x5	DIV64	CLK_RTC_OUT = CLK_RTC / 64
0x6	DIV128	CLK_RTC_OUT = CLK_RTC / 128
0x7	DIV256	CLK_RTC_OUT = CLK_RTC / 256

Bits 10:8 – DEBF[2:0] Debounce Frequency
These bits define the prescaling factor for the input debouncers in terms of the CLK_RTC.

Value	Name	Description
0x0	DIV2	CLK_RTC_DEB = CLK_RTC / 2
0x1	DIV4	CLK_RTC_DEB = CLK_RTC / 4
0x2	DIV8	CLK_RTC_DEB = CLK_RTC / 8
0x3	DIV16	CLK_RTC_DEB = CLK_RTC / 16
0x4	DIV32	CLK_RTC_DEB = CLK_RTC / 32
0x5	DIV64	CLK_RTC_DEB = CLK_RTC / 64
0x6	DIV128	CLK_RTC_DEB = CLK_RTC / 128
0x7	DIV256	CLK_RTC_DEB = CLK_RTC / 256

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Bit 7 – DMAEN DMA Enable

The RTC can trigger a DMA request when the timestamp is ready in the TIMESTAMP register.

Value	Description
0	Tamper DMA request is disabled. Reading TIMESTAMP has no effect on INTFLAG.TAMPER.
1	Tamper DMA request is enabled. Reading TIMESTAMP will clear INTFLAG.TAMPER.

Bit 6 – RTCOUT RTC Out Enable

Value	Description
0	The RTC active layer output is disabled.
1	The RTC active layer output is enabled.

Bit 5 – DEBASYNC Debouncer Asynchronous Enable

Value	Description
0	The tamper input debouncers operate synchronously.
1	The tamper input debouncers operate asynchronously.

Bit 4 – DEBMAJ Debouncer Majority Enable

Value	Description
0	The tamper input debouncers match three equal values.
1	The tamper input debouncers match majority two of three values.

Bit 1 – GP2EN General Purpose 2 Enable

Value	Description
0	COMP1 compare function enabled. GP2/GP3 disabled.
1	COMP1 compare function disabled. GP2/GP3 enabled.

Bit 0 – GP0EN General Purpose 0 Enable

Value	Description
0	COMP0/1 compare function enabled. GP0/GP1 disabled.
1	COMP0/1 compare function disabled. GP0/GP1 enabled.

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24.9.3. Event Control in Clock/Calendar mode (CTRLA.MODE=2)

Name: EVCTRL
Offset: 0x04
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Enable-Protected

Table 24-39. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
								PERDEO
Access								R/W
Reset								0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
								TAMPEVEI
Access								R/W
Reset								0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	OVFEO	TAMPEREO					ALARMEO1	ALARMEO0
Access	R/W	R/W					R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0					0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	PEREO7	PEREO6	PEREO5	PEREO4	PEREO3	PEREO2	PEREO1	PEREO0
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 24 – PERDEO Periodic Interval Daily Event Output Enable

Value	Description
0	Periodic Daily event is disabled and will not be generated.
1	Periodic Daily event is enabled and will be generated. The event occurs at the last second of each day depending on the CTRLA.CLKREP bit: • If CLKREP = 0, the event will occur at 23:59:59 • If CLKREP = 1, the event will occur at 11:59:59, PM = 1

Bit 16 – TAMPEVEI Tamper Event Input Enable

Value	Description
0	Tamper event input is disabled, and incoming events will be ignored.
1	Tamper event input is enabled, and all incoming events will capture the CLOCK value.

Bit 15 – OVFEO Overflow Event Output Enable

Value	Description
0	Overflow event is disabled and will not be generated.
1	Overflow event is enabled and will be generated for every overflow.

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Bit 14 – TAMPEREO Tamper Event Output Enable

Value	Description
0	Tamper event output is disabled, and will not be generated
1	Tamper event output is enabled, and will be generated for every tamper input.

Bits 8, 9 – ALARMEOn Alarm n Event Output Enable

Value	Description
0	Alarm n event is disabled and will not be generated.
1	Alarm n event is enabled and will be generated for every compare match.

Bits 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 – PEREOn Periodic Interval n Event Output Enable [n = 7..0]

Value	Description
0	Periodic Interval n event is disabled and will not be generated.
1	Periodic Interval n event is enabled and will be generated.

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24.9.4. Interrupt Enable Clear in Clock/Calendar mode (CTRLA.MODE=2)

Name: INTENCLR
Offset: 0x08
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

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 (INTENSET) register.

Table 24-40. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	OVF	TAMPER					ALARM1	ALARM0
Access	R/W	R/W					R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0					0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	PER7	PER6	PER5	PER4	PER3	PER2	PER1	PER0
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 – OVF Overflow Interrupt Enable
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect. Writing a '1' to this bit will clear the Overflow Interrupt Enable bit, which disables the Overflow interrupt.

Value	Description
0	The Overflow interrupt is disabled.
1	The Overflow interrupt is enabled.

Bit 14 – TAMPER Tamper Interrupt Enable

Bits 8, 9 – ALARMn Alarm n Interrupt Enable
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect. Writing a '1' to this bit will clear the Alarm n Interrupt Enable bit, which disables the Alarm interrupt.

Value	Description
0	The Alarm 0 interrupt is disabled.
1	The Alarm 0 interrupt is enabled.

Bits 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 – PERn Periodic Interval n Interrupt Enable [n = 7..0]
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect. Writing a '1' to this bit will clear the Periodic Interval n Interrupt Enable bit, which disables the Periodic Interval n interrupt.

Value	Description
0	Periodic Interval n interrupt is disabled.
1	Periodic Interval n interrupt is enabled.

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24.9.5. Interrupt Enable Set in Clock/Calendar mode (CTRLA.MODE=2)

Name: INTENSET
Offset: 0x0A
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

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

Table 24-41. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	OVF	TAMPER					ALARM1	ALARM0
Access	R/W	R/W					R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0					0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	PER7	PER6	PER5	PER4	PER3	PER2	PER1	PER0
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 – OVF Overflow Interrupt Enable
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect. Writing a '1' to this bit will set the Overflow Interrupt Enable bit, which enables the Overflow interrupt.

Value	Description
0	The Overflow interrupt is disabled.
1	The Overflow interrupt is enabled.

Bit 14 – TAMPER Tamper Interrupt Enable
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect. Writing a '1' to this bit will set the Tamper Interrupt Enable bit, which enables the Tamper interrupt.

Value	Description
0	The Tamper interrupt it disabled.
1	The Tamper interrupt is enabled.

Bits 8, 9 – ALARMn Alarm n Interrupt Enable
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect. Writing a '1' to this bit will set the Alarm n Interrupt Enable bit, which enables the Alarm n interrupt.

Value	Description
0	The Alarm n interrupt is disabled.
1	The Alarm n interrupt is enabled.

Bits 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 – PERn Periodic Interval n Interrupt Enable [n = 7..0]
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect. Writing a '1' to this bit will set the Periodic Interval n Interrupt Enable bit, which enables the Periodic Interval n interrupt.

Value	Description
0	Periodic Interval n interrupt is disabled.

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Value	Description
1	Periodic Interval n interrupt is enabled.

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24.9.6. Interrupt Flag Status and Clear in Clock/Calendar mode (CTRLA.MODE=2)

Name: INTFLAG
Offset: 0x0C
Reset: 0x0000
Property: -

Note: Interrupt flags must be cleared and then read back to confirm the clear before exiting the ISR to avoid double interrupts.

Table 24-42. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	OVF	TAMPER					ALARM1	ALARM0
Access	R/W	R/W					R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0					0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	PER7	PER6	PER5	PER4	PER3	PER2	PER1	PER0
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 – OVF Overflow
This flag is cleared by writing a '1' to the flag.
This flag is set on the next CLK_RTC_CNT cycle after an overflow condition occurs, and an interrupt request will be generated if INTENCLR/SET.OVF is '1'.
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit clears the Overflow interrupt flag.

Bit 14 – TAMPER Tamper
This flag is set after a tamper condition occurs, and an interrupt request will be generated if INTENCLR.TAMPER/INTENSET.TAMPER is '1'. Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect. Writing a '1' to this bit clears the Tamper interrupt flag.

Bits 8, 9 – ALARMn Alarm n [n=1..0]
This flag is cleared by writing a '1' to the flag.
This flag is set on the next CLK_RTC_CNT cycle after a match with the compare condition, and an interrupt request will be generated if INTENCLR/SET.ALARMn is one.
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit clears the Alarm n interrupt flag.

Bits 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 – PERn Periodic Interval n [n = 7..0]
This flag is cleared by writing a '1' to the flag.
This flag is set on the 0-to-1 transition of prescaler bit [n+2], and an interrupt request will be generated if INTENCLR/SET.PERn is '1'.
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit clears the Periodic Interval n interrupt flag.

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24.9.7. Debug Control

Name: DBGCTRL
Offset: 0x0E
Reset: 0x00
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 24-43. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

Bit 0 – DBGRUN Debug Run
This bit is not reset by a software reset.
This bit controls the functionality when the CPU is halted by an external debugger.

Value	Description
0	The RTC is halted when the CPU is halted by an external debugger.
1	The RTC continues normal operation when the CPU is halted by an external debugger.

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24.9.8. Synchronization Busy in Clock/Calendar mode (CTRLA.MODE=2)

Name: SYNCBUSY
Offset: 0x10
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 24-44. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Access								
Reset								

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
					GP3	GP2	GP1	GP0
Access					R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset					0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	CLOCKSYNC			MASK1	MASK0			
Access	R			R	R			
Reset	0			0	0			

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
		ALARM1	ALARM0		CLOCK	FREQCORR	ENABLE	SWRST
Access		R/W	R/W		R	R	R	R
Reset		0	0		0	0	0	0

Bits 16, 17, 18, 19 – GPn General Purpose n Synchronization Busy Status [n = 3..0]

Value	Description
0	Write synchronization for GPn register is complete.
1	Write synchronization for GPn register is ongoing.

Bit 15 – CLOCKSYNC Clock Read Sync Enable Synchronization Busy Status

Value	Description
0	Write synchronization for CTRLA.CLOCKSYNC bit is complete.
1	Write synchronization for CTRLA.CLOCKSYNC bit is ongoing.

Bits 11, 12 – MASKn Mask n Synchronization Busy Status [n=1..0]

Value	Description
0	Write synchronization for MASKn register is complete.
1	Write synchronization for MASKn register is ongoing.

Bits 5, 6 – ALARMn Alarm n Synchronization Busy Status [n=1..0]

Value	Description
0	Write synchronization for ALARMn register is complete.

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Value	Description
1	Write synchronization for ALARMn register is ongoing.

Bit 3 – CLOCK Clock Register Synchronization Busy Status

Value	Description
0	Read/write synchronization for CLOCK register is complete.
1	Read/write synchronization for CLOCK register is ongoing.

Bit 2 – FREQCORR Frequency Correction Synchronization Busy Status

Value	Description
0	Write synchronization for FREQCORR register is complete.
1	Write synchronization for FREQCORR register is ongoing.

Bit 1 – ENABLE Enable Synchronization Busy Status

Value	Description
0	Write synchronization for CTRLA.ENABLE bit is complete.
1	Write synchronization for CTRLA.ENABLE bit is ongoing.

Bit 0 – SWRST Software Reset Synchronization Busy Status

Value	Description
0	Write synchronization for CTRLA.SWRST bit is complete.
1	Write synchronization for CTRLA.SWRST bit is ongoing.

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24.9.9. Frequency Correction

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

Note: CLK_RTC_CNT = [CLK_RTC / 2(PRESCALAR-1)] * (1 ± [((8192*128)+FREQCORR.VALUE) / (8192*128)])

Table 24-45. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	SIGN	VALUE[6:0]						
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

Bit 7 – SIGN Correction Sign

Value	Description
0	The correction value is positive, i.e., frequency will be decreased.
1	The correction value is negative, i.e., frequency will be increased.

Bits 6:0 – VALUE[6:0] Correction Value
These bits define the amount of correction applied to the RTC prescaler.

Value	Description
0	Correction is disabled and the RTC frequency is unchanged.
1 - 127	The RTC frequency is adjusted according to the value.

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24.9.10. Clock Value in Clock/Calendar mode (CTRLA.MODE=2)

Name: CLOCK
Offset: 0x18
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Write-Synchronized, Read-Synchronized

Table 24-46. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	YEAR[5:0]						MONTH[3:2]	
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
	MONTH[1:0]		DAY[4:0]					HOUR[4]
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
	HOUR[3:0]				MINUTE[5:2]			
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
	MINUTE[1:0]		SECOND[5:0]					
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 31:26 – YEAR[5:0] Year
The year offset with respect to the reference year (defined in software).
The year is considered a leap year if YEAR[1:0] is zero.

Bits 25:22 – MONTH[3:0] Month
1 – January
2 – February
...
12 – December

Bits 21:17 – DAY[4:0] Day
Day starts at 1 and ends at 28, 29, 30, or 31, depending on the month and year.

Bits 16:12 – HOUR[4:0] Hour
When CTRLA.CLKREP = 0, the Hour bit group is in 24-hour format, with values 0-23. When CTRLA.CLKREP = 1, HOUR[3:0] has values 1-12, and HOUR[4] represents AM (0) or PM (1).

Bits 11:6 – MINUTE[5:0] Minute
0 – 59

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Bits 5:0 – SECOND[5:0] Second
0 – 59

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24.9.11. Alarm Value in Clock/Calendar mode (CTRLA.MODE=2)

Name: ALARM
Offset: 0x20 + n*0x08 [n=0..1]
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Write-Synchronized

The 32-bit value of ALARM is continuously compared with the 32-bit CLOCK value, based on the masking set by MASK.SEL. When a match occurs, the Alarm n interrupt flag in the Interrupt Flag Status and Clear register (INTFLAG.ALARM) is set on the next counter cycle, and the counter is cleared if CTRLA.MATCHCLR is '1'.

Table 24-47. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	YEAR[5:0]						MONTH[3:2]	
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
	MONTH[1:0]		DAY[4:0]					HOUR[4]
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
	HOUR[3:0]				MINUTE[5:2]			
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
	MINUTE[1:0]		SECOND[5:0]					
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 31:26 – YEAR[5:0] Year
The alarm year. Years are only matched if MASK.SEL is 6

Bits 25:22 – MONTH[3:0] Month
The alarm month. Months are matched only if MASK.SEL is greater than 4.

Bits 21:17 – DAY[4:0] Day
The alarm day. Days are matched only if MASK.SEL is greater than 3.

Bits 16:12 – HOUR[4:0] Hour
The alarm hour. Hours are matched only if MASK.SEL is greater than 2.

Bits 11:6 – MINUTE[5:0] Minute
The alarm minute. Minutes are matched only if MASK.SEL is greater than 1.

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Bits 5:0 – SECOND[5:0] Second
The alarm second. Seconds are matched only if MASK.SEL is greater than 0.

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24.9.12. Alarm Mask in Clock/Calendar mode (CTRLA.MODE=2)

Name: MASK
Offset: 0x24
Reset: 0x00
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Write-Synchronized

Table 24-48. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

Bits 2:0 – SEL[2:0] Alarm Mask Selection
These bits define which bit groups of ALARM are valid.

Value	Name	Description
0x0	OFF	Alarm Disabled
0x1	SS	Match seconds only
0x2	MMSS	Match seconds and minutes only
0x3	HHMMSS	Match seconds, minutes, and hours only
0x4	DDHHMMSS	Match seconds, minutes, hours, and days only
0x5	MMDDHHMMSS	Match seconds, minutes, hours, days, and months only
0x6	YYMMDDHHMMSS	Match seconds, minutes, hours, days, months, and years
0x7	-	Reserved

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24.9.13. General Purpose n

Name: GPn
Offset: 0x40 + n*0x04 [n=0..3]
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Write-Synchronized

Table 24-49. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	GP[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
	GP[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
	GP[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
	GP[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 – GP[31:0] General Purpose
These bits are for user-defined general purpose use, see *General Purpose Registers*.

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24.9.14. Tamper Control

Name: TAMPCTRL
Offset: 0x60
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Enable-Protected

Table 24-50. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	DEBNC7	DEBNC6	DEBNC5	DEBNC4	DEBNC3	DEBNC2	DEBNC1	DEBNC0
Access								
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	TAMLVL7	TAMLVL6	TAMLVL5	TAMLVL4	TAMLVL3	TAMLVL2	TAMLVL1	TAMLVL0
Access								
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	IN7ACT[1:0]		IN6ACT[1:0]		IN5ACT[1:0]		IN4ACT[1:0]	
Access								
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	IN3ACT[1:0]		IN2ACT[1:0]		IN1ACT[1:0]		IN0ACT[1:0]	
Access								
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 – DEBNCn Debounce Enable of Tamper Input INn [n=0..7]
Note: Debounce feature does not apply to the Active Layer Protection mode (TAMPCTRL.INACT = ACTL).

Value	Description
0	Debouncing is disabled for Tamper input INn
1	Debouncing is enabled for Tamper input INn

Bits 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 – TAMLVLn Tamper Level Select of Tamper Input INn [n=0..7]
Note: Tamper Level feature does not apply to the Active Layer Protection mode (TAMPCTRL.INACT = ACTL).

Value	Description
0	A falling edge condition will be detected on Tamper input INn.
1	A rising edge condition will be detected on Tamper input INn.

Bits 0:1, 2:3, 4:5, 6:7, 8:9, 10:11, 12:13, 14:15 – INnACT Tamper Channel n Action [n=0..7]
These bits determine the action taken by Tamper Channel n.

Value	Name	Description
0x0	OFF	Off (Disabled)
0x1	WAKE	Wake and set Tamper flag

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Value	Name	Description
0x2	CAPTURE	Capture timestamp and set Tamper flag
0x3	ACTL	Compare RTC signal routed between INn and OUTn pins. When a mismatch occurs, capture timestamp and set Tamper flag

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24.9.15. Timestamp Value

Name: TIMESTAMP
Offset: 0x64
Reset: 0
Property: -

Table 24-51. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	YEAR[5:0]						MONTH[3:2]	
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	MONTH[1:0]		DAY[4:0]					HOUR[4]
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	HOUR[3:0]				MINUTE[5:2]			
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	MINUTE[1:0]		SECOND[5:0]					
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 31:26 – YEAR[5:0] Year
The year value is captured by the TIMESTAMP when a tamper condition occurs.

Bits 25:22 – MONTH[3:0] Month
The month value is captured by the TIMESTAMP when a tamper condition occurs.

Bits 21:17 – DAY[4:0] Day
The day value is captured by the TIMESTAMP when a tamper condition occurs.

Bits 16:12 – HOUR[4:0] Hour
The hour value is captured by the TIMESTAMP when a tamper condition occurs.

Bits 11:6 – MINUTE[5:0] Minute
The minute value is captured by the TIMESTAMP when a tamper condition occurs.

Bits 5:0 – SECOND[5:0] Second
The second value is captured by the TIMESTAMP when a tamper condition occurs.

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24.9.16. Tamper ID

Name: TAMPID
Offset: 0x68
Reset: 0x00000000

Table 24-52. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	TAMPEVT							
Access	R/W							
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
	TAMPID7	TAMPID6	TAMPID5	TAMPID4	TAMPID3	TAMPID2	TAMPID1	TAMPID0
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 31 – TAMPEVT Tamper Event Detected
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect. Writing a '1' to this bit clears the tamper detection bit.

Value	Description
0	A tamper input event has not been detected
1	A tamper input event has been detected

Bits 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 – TAMPIDn Tamper on Channel n Detected [n=0..7]
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect. Writing a '1' to this bit clears the tamper detection bit.

Value	Description
0	A tamper condition has not been detected on Channel n
1	A tamper condition has been detected on Channel n

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24.9.17. Tamper Control B

Name: TAMPCTRLB
Offset: 0x6C
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Enable-Protected

Table 24-53. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	ALSI7	ALSI6	ALSI5	ALSI4	ALSI3	ALSI2	ALSI1	ALSI0
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 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 – ALSIn Active Layer Internal Select n [n=0..7]
Note: Only one ALSI bit must be set to enable Active Layer Protection on the TrustRAM.

Value	Description
0	Active layer Protection is monitoring the RTC signal using INn and OUTn tamper pins
1	Active layer Protection is monitoring the RTC signal on the TrustRAM shield

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25. Direct Memory Access Controller (DMAC)

25.1. Overview

The Direct Memory Access (DMA) Controller implements data transfers across the system bus without the intervention of the CPU, normally in a stream fashion called a burst of (32-bit) word transfers (beats).

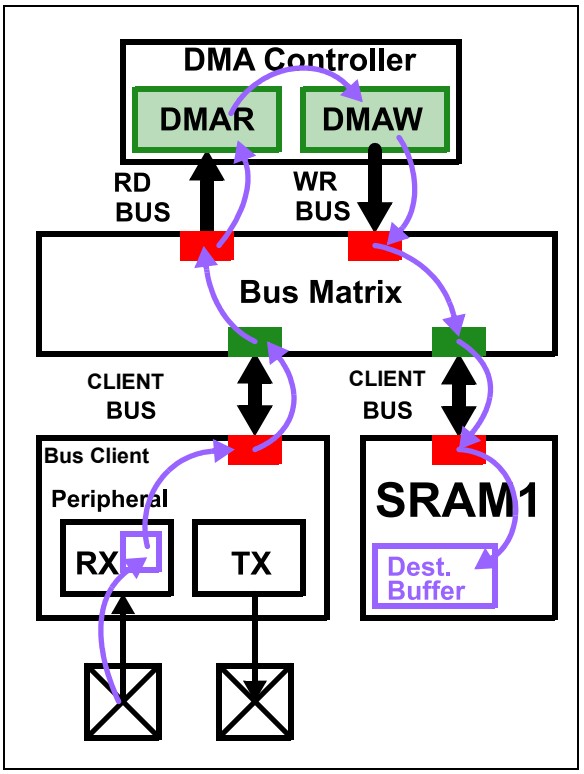
The DMA Controller module comprises up to 32 DMA Channels. Please see the Block Diagram for a DMA Controller top-level block diagram.

The DMA Controller data path comprises:

- A DMA Read Bus Host (DMAR), common to all DMA Channels
- A DMA Write Bus Host (DMAW), common to all DMA Channels
- Small data FIFOs to handle the data in transit from the Source to Destination, with one FIFO per each DMA Channel (FIFO0 to FIFO15 in the Block Diagram)

The DMA Controller is useful in one of the four configurations presented in the following figures.

Figure 25-1. Input Configuration



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Figure 25-2. Output Configuration

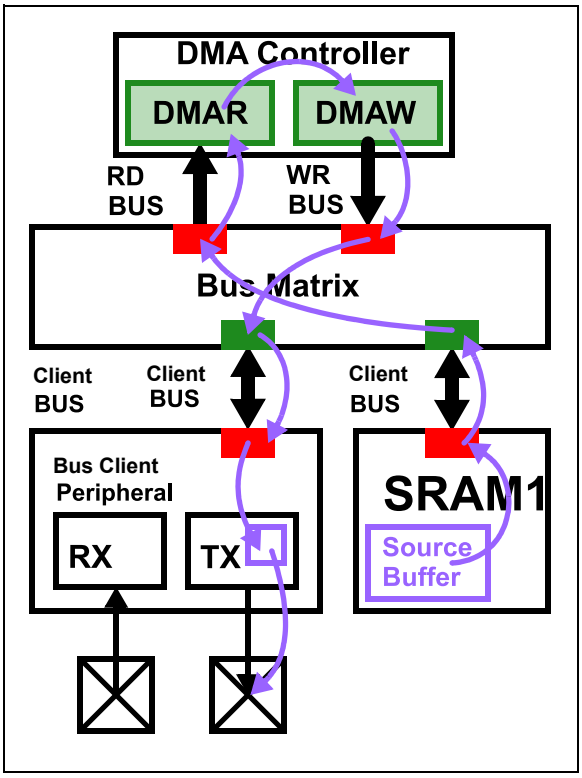
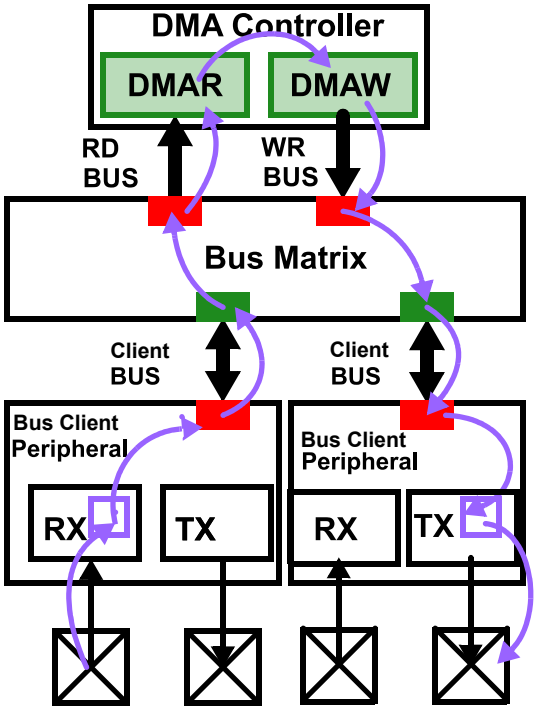
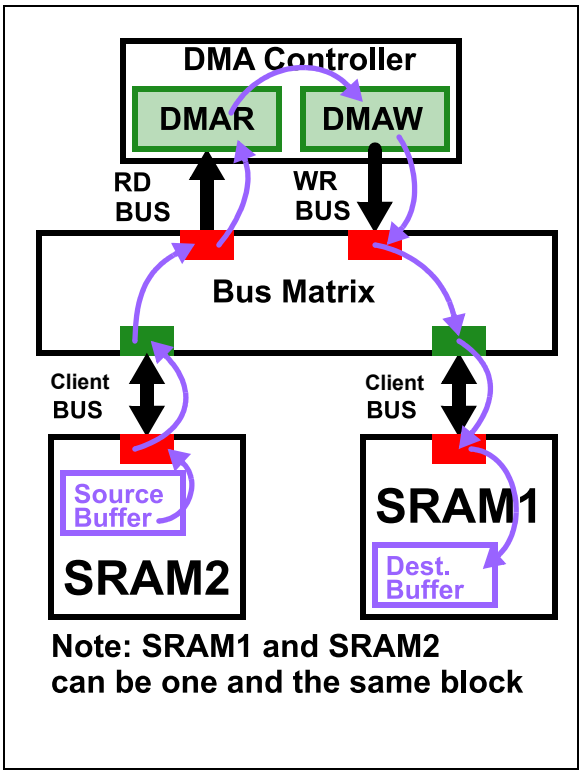


Figure 25-3. Input/Output Configuration



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Figure 25-4. Transfer Configuration



25.2. Features

- 16 DMA channels
- Linked-List gather & scatter programing model
- Advanced split transaction AXI bus interface with bursting
- Memory to Memory transfer capability
- Memory to Peripheral transfers capability
- Peripheral to Memory transfers capability
- Peripheral to Peripheral transfer capability
- Several different block transfer modes affecting the bus transfer protocol and speed with the following characteristics
  - Transfer sizes of up to 64KB
  - Byte Transfer Mode without burst
  - Half word Transfer Mode without burst
  - Auto Transfer Mode, where the DMA adjusts Transfer Modes to optimize transferred data
  - Fixed or Incrementing address modes
  - 32-bit Source and destination addresses
  - 64 bit Data path Support
- Assignable channel priority level:
  - User assignable channel priorities
  - Fixed natural order priority arbitration
  - Priority levels may be shared.

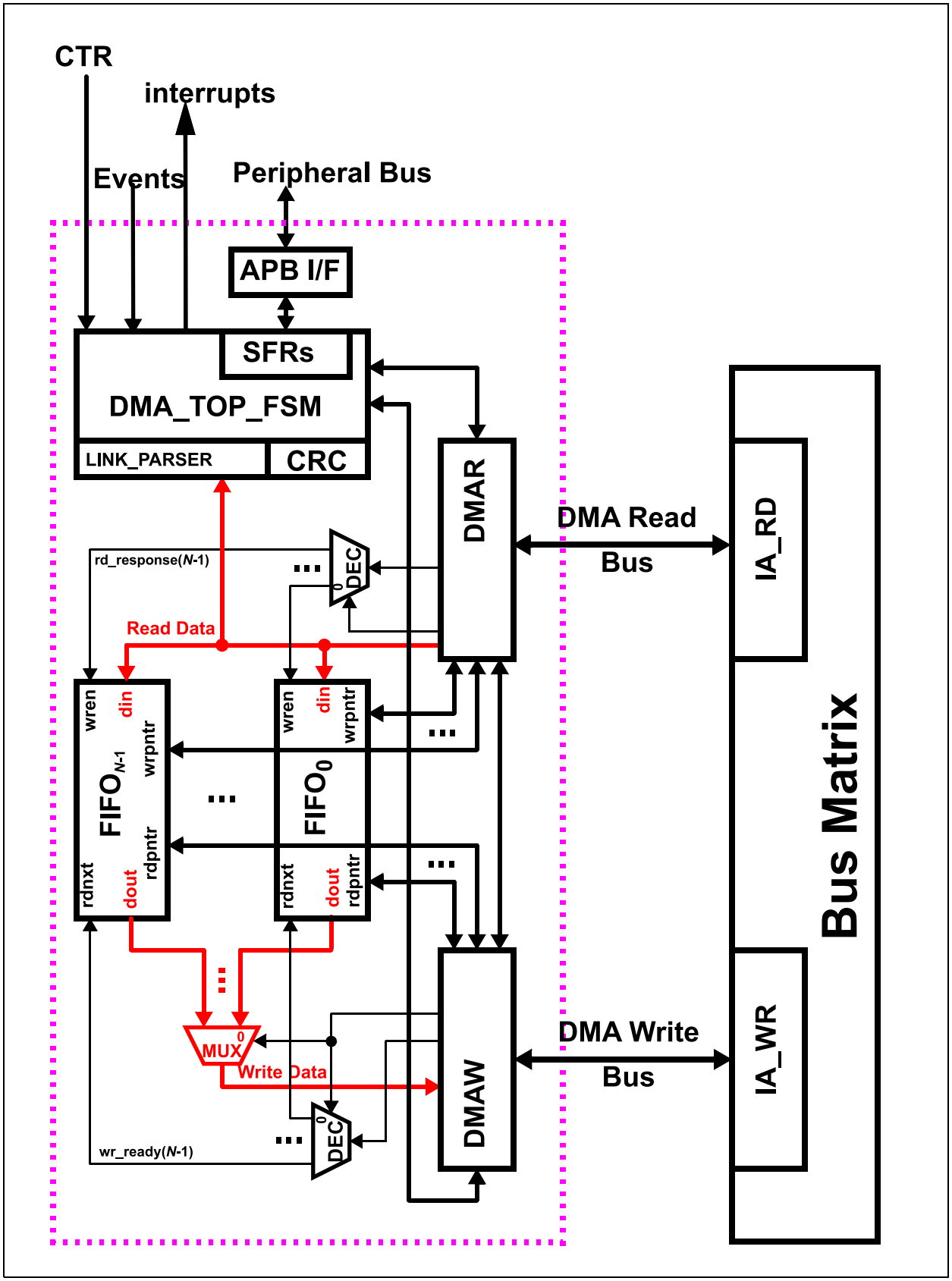
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  - QOS Support per priority group
  - Priority increase on event system trigger
- Channel Start/Abort Triggers:
  - Software start trigger
  - Event system start trigger
  - Conditional start trigger
  - Event system abort trigger
  - Peripheral DMA request trigger
  - Enhanced pattern (data) match transfer termination
  - Bus fault abort
- Multiple DMA channel status interrupts:
  - Transfer complete
  - Transfer started
  - Transfer midpoint reached
  - Transfer aborted
- Single Clock Cycle CRC / Checksum Engine:
  - Provides independent CRC functions to each channel simultaneously (in parallel when activated)
  - Supports preprogrammed CRC-16 (IBM/ANSI), CRC-16 CCITT, CRC-32
  - Provides two user programmable polynomial registers for 32-bit or 16-bit CRCs. These registers are shared amongst the channels.
- Event system output trigger per channel
- APB connectivity for the SFRs

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25.3. Block Diagram

Figure 25-5. DMA Controller Top Block Diagram



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25.4. Peripheral Dependencies

Peripheral Name	Base Address	NVIC IRQ Index:Source	MCLK AXI/APB Clocks Index:Name (1)	PAC Peripheral Peripheral Identifier (PAC.WRCTRL)	Power Domain
DMAC	0x4485 0000 (APB B)	39 : Priority 3 40 : Priority 2 41 : Priority 1 42 : Priority 0	AXI: MCLK.CLKMSK0[24] APB: MCLK.CLKMSK0[25]	19	VDDREG

Note:

1. Register Field: MCLK.CLKMSK{index/32}.MASK[index mod 32].

25.4.1. Power Management

The DMAC will continue to operate in any Sleep mode where the selected source clock is running. The DMAC's interrupts can be used to wake up the device from sleep modes. Events connected to the event system can trigger other operations in the system without exiting sleep modes. On hardware or software reset, all registers are set to their reset value.

25.4.2. Debug Operation

When the CPU is halted in Debug mode the DMAC will halt normal operation. The DMAC can be forced to continue operation during debugging. Refer to DBGCTRL SFR for additional information.

25.4.3. Register Access Protection

All registers with write-access can be write-protected optionally by the Peripheral Access Controller (PAC), except the following registers:

- Interrupt Priority Status Registers (INTSTAT4-1)
- Channel Interrupt Registers (CHINTENCLRn, CHINTENSETn, CHINTFn)
- All of the channel status registers

Optional write-protection by the Peripheral Access Controller (PAC) is denoted by the "PAC Write-Protection" property in each individual register description. PAC write-protection does not apply to accesses through an external debugger.

25.5. Indexing

There are 16 DMA channels, indexed by k, k = 0,1,...,15. Each channel has 19 dedicated channel-specific registers, which are identified by the channel index as a suffix:

CHCTRLAk - Channel Control Register A

CHCTRLBk - Channel Control Register B

CHEVCTRLk - Channel Event Control Register

CHINTENCLRk - Channel Interrupt Enable Clear Register

CHINTENSETk - Channel Interrupt Enable Set Register

CHINTFk - Channel Interrupt Flag Register

CHSSAk - Channel Source Start Address

CHDSAk - Channel Destination Start Address

CHSSTRDk - Channel Source Cell Stride Size Register

CHDSTRDk - Channel Destination Cell Stride Size Register

CHXSIZk - Channel Transfer Size Register

CHPDATk - Channel Pattern Match Data

CHCTRLCRCk - Channel Control Crc

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CHCRCDATk - Channel CRC/Checksum Data Register

CHNXTk - Channel Next Descriptor Address Pointer

CHLLCFGSTATk - Channel Linked List Configuration Status Register

CHSTATBCk - Channel Status Block Count Register

CHSTATCCk - Channel Status Cell Count Register

CHSTATk - Channel Status Register

So, the Channel Control Register A for Channel 5 (k=5) is CHCTRLA5.

25.6. DMA Event/Trigger Mapping

Table 25-1. DMA Event/Trigger Mapping

Instance	Channel	CHCTRLB*k*.TRIG [index]	Comment
DSU	DCC*x*	2..3	DMAC ID for DCC, *x*=0,1
RTC	TIMESTAMP	4	RTC Timestamp trigger
SERCOM0	RX	5	DMA RX trigger
	TX	6	DMA TX trigger
SERCOM1	RX	7	DMA RX trigger
	TX	8	DMA TX trigger
SERCOM2	RX	9	DMA RX trigger
	TX	10	DMA TX trigger
SERCOM3	RX	11	DMA RX trigger
	TX	12	DMA TX trigger
SERCOM4	RX	13	DMA RX trigger
	TX	14	DMA TX trigger
SERCOM5	RX	15	DMA RX trigger
	TX	16	DMA TX trigger
SERCOM6	RX	17	DMA RX trigger
	TX	18	DMA TX trigger
SERCOM7	RX	19	DMA RX trigger
	TX	20	DMA TX trigger
TCC0	OVF	25	DMA overflow/underflow/retrigger trigger
	MC*x*	26-33	DMA Match/Compare triggers, *x*=0,1,...,7
TCC1	OVF	34	DMA overflow/underflow/retrigger trigger
	MC*x*	35..42	DMA Match/Compare triggers, *x*=0,1,...,7
TCC2	OVF	43	DMA overflow/underflow/retrigger trigger
	MC*x*	44..49	DMA Match/Compare triggers, *x*=0,1,...,5
TCC3	OVF	50	DMA overflow/underflow/retrigger trigger
	MC*x*	51..52	DMA Match/Compare triggers, *x*=0,1
TCC4	OVF	53	DMA overflow/underflow/retrigger trigger
	MC*x*	54..55	DMA Match/Compare triggers, *x*=0,1
TCC5	OVF	56	DMA overflow/underflow/retrigger trigger
	MC*x*	57..58	DMA Match/Compare triggers, *x*=0,1
TCC6	OVF	59	DMA overflow/underflow/retrigger trigger
	MC*x*	60..61	DMA Match/Compare triggers, *x*=0,1

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Table 25-1. DMA Event/Trigger Mapping (continued)

Instance	Channel	CHCTRLB*k*.TRIG [index]	Comment
TCC7	OVF	62	DMA overflow/underflow/retrigger trigger
	MC*x*	63..64	DMA Match/Compare triggers, *x*=0,1
ADC	PFFRDY	75	ADC DMA PFFRDY trigger
PTC	SEQ	76	PTC Ready Trigger
	WCOMP	77	-
	EOC	78	-
SPI_IXS0	DREQ_RX	79	Indexes of DMA RX triggers
SPI_IXS0	DREQ_TX	80	Indexes of DMA TX triggers
SPI_IXS1	DREQ_RX	81	Indexes of DMA RX triggers
SPI_IXS1	DREQ_TX	82	Indexes of DMA TX triggers
CAN0	DEBUG	83	DMA CAN Debug Req
CAN1	DEBUG	84	DMA CAN Debug Req
Reserved	DEBUG	89	-
Reserved	DEBUG	90	-

Note:
1. No DMA triggers needed for SDHC and SQI.

25.7. Applications

25.7.1. Overview

The Direct Memory Access (DMA) Controller can transfer data between memories and peripheral at a high data transfer rate without CPU intervention.

This module provides up to 16 independent DMA channels. Each channel can be uniquely configured to transfer data from a source location to a destination location on a trigger event. Channels share access to the system bus through a Read and Write port as shown in the block diagram.

The block diagram shows the major components of the DMA which include the read port (DMAR), the write port (DMAW), the channel FIFOs, the FSM (DMA_TOP_FSM) which includes the link list parser (LINK_PARSER), the CRC engine, and the SFR registers.

The read port allows the DMA to load descriptors and read source data. Channels arbitrate for access to the read port based on both a natural order priority and a software programmable priority.

The write port allows the DMA to write data to the destination address. As with the read port, channels arbitrate for access to the write port based on natural order priority and software programmable priority.

The channel FIFO provides storage for data that is in transit from source to destination.

The FSM manages configuration updates for each channel, trigger events, arbitration, linked list parsing, and interrupts. The FSM handles configuration of the CRC engine when processing source data from one channel to another.

25.7.2. Operation

The DMA provides two main functions on each channel; transferring data from source to destination called a block transfer, and traversing a linked list of descriptors in system memory, where each descriptor defines a block transfer.

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25.7.3. Block Transfer

Each DMA channel performs data transfers on a trigger event. A trigger event is either a hardware signal from the device event system, a hardware signal from a peripheral, or a write to the CHCTRLAk.SWFRC register field. The smallest amount of data transferred on a trigger event is defined as a cell transfer. A block transfer may consist of multiple cell transfers as show in the following figure. The DMA provides flexibility in defining the cell transfer size and block transfer size. However, the block transfer size is always greater than or equal to the cell transfer size. A block transfer size does not have to be an integer multiple of the cell transfer size.

To specify a block transfer, a DMA channel minimally requires the following

- Source Start Address
- Destination Start Address
- Block Transfer Size
- Cell Transfer Size
- Source Cell Stride Size
- Destination Cell Stride Size
- Read Address Sequence Mode
- Write Address Sequence Mode
- Start trigger event source

Once configured a channel will wait for the trigger event to initiate a transfer. On the trigger event, the channel requests access to DMAR. The DMA FSM arbitrates access based on channel and user selected priorities. See *Channel Priorities* for details on how arbitration takes place.

The channel issues read requests of the source data, either in burst fashion or as single transactions until the channel FIFO is full or is not capable of accepting another burst. The DMA makes the determination of using a burst transfer or single requests based on the Read Address Sequence Mode setting and address alignment of the source data. The channel request another read transaction when the channel FIFO has enough room to accept data. The read process continues until the number of bytes read equals the Cell Transfer Size.

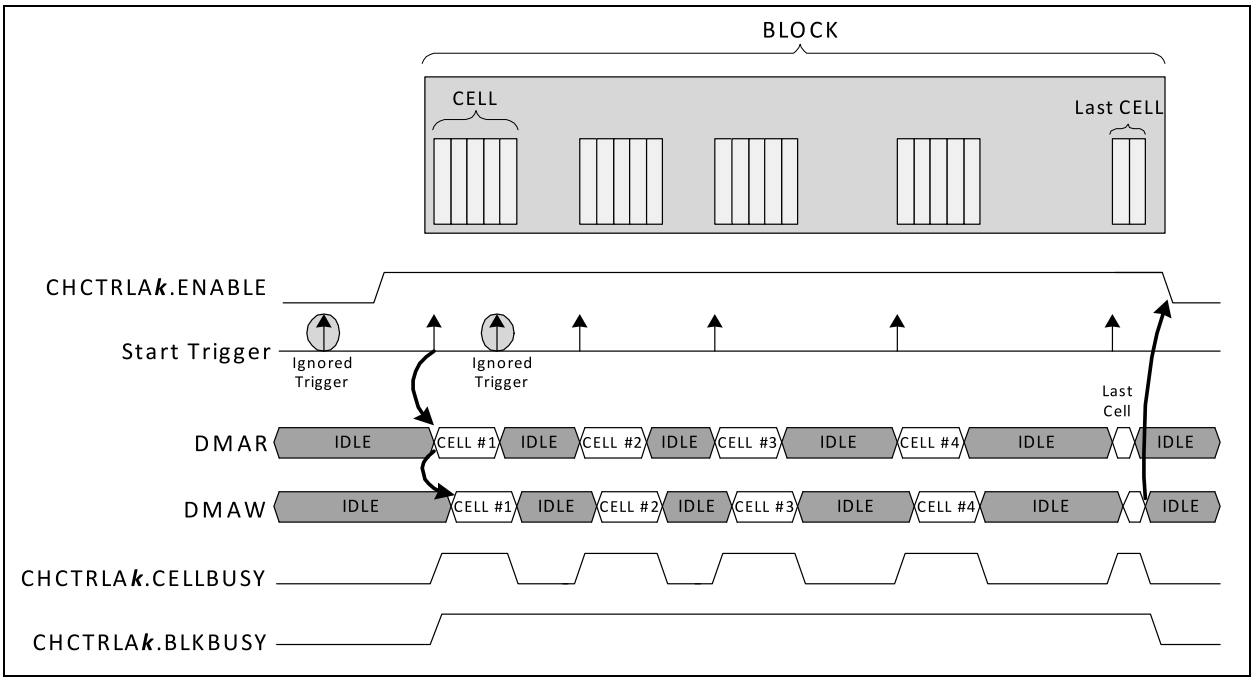
On the write size of the DMA, once the channel FIFO has enough data to perform a burst write or single write transaction, the channel requests access to the DMAW. The DMA FSM arbitrates access to the port based on priority settings. The channel writes out data from the FIFO in burst or single transactions based on the Write Address Sequence Mode and destination address alignment. The write process continues until the number of bytes written equals the Cell Transfer Size.

Once a cell transfer completes, the channel waits for another trigger event to start the next cell transfer. The cell transfers repeats until the number of bytes transferred equals a Block Transfer Size. If the Block Transfer Size is not an integer multiple of the Cell Transfer Size, the last cell transfer will truncate to the remaining bytes available in the block transfer.

The following figure depicts the relationship of cells and blocks and how triggers events initiate cell transfers. The DMA performs five cell transfers to complete the block transfer. The last cell transfer is truncated to match the block size.

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Figure 25-6. Block Transfer



25.7.3.1. Address Sequence and Transfer Modes

The address sequence mode which is individually programmable for the source and destination, determines how the DMA calculates the read and write addresses and the amount of data that can be transferred in a single bus transaction (beat). The CHCTRLB***k***.RAS[2:0] register field sets the address sequence mode for source reads. The CHCTRLB***k***.WAS[2:0] register field sets the address sequence mode for the destination writes.

There are two address modes that are supported, fixed address and increment address. In fixed address mode, the address does not increment between consecutive transactions. In increment address mode, the address increments based on the number of bytes transferred per beat.

The following address and byte transfer combinations are supported

- Fixed Address / Byte transfer
- Fixed Address / Half word transfer
- Fixed Address / Word transfer
- Increment Address / Byte transfer
- Increment Address / Half word transfer
- Increment Address / Auto transfer size

In Fixed Address/ Byte transfer mode the address is fixed to the start address (see *Source Start Address* and *Destination Start Address* for a start address definition) with no address alignment restrictions. Read or write beats are of byte length. Use this address sequence mode to read or write a peripheral FIFO with byte wide access. Similarly, in Fixed Address / Half word mode, the address is fixed to the start address which must be half word aligned. Read or write beats are two bytes wide. In Fixed Address / Word mode the address is fixed to the start address and must be aligned to a word boundary. Read or write beats are 4 bytes wide. The DMA is capable of bursting up to 4 beats to improve bus traffic efficiency in Fixed Address / Word mode.

In Increment Address / Byte transfer mode the read or write address increments by one byte after each beat, beginning at the start address. In Increment Address / Half word transfer mode the read or write address increments by two bytes after each beat, beginning at the start address. The start

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address must be half word aligned. In Increment Address/ Auto transfer mode, the beat size and address increment amount are determined by the DMA to optimally read or write data. If the start address is aligned to the interface data width (64 bits) and the block and cell transfer sizes are also aligned to the interface data width, all beats in this mode are the width of interface and bursts of up to 4 beats are possible.

For an example of the Increment Address/ Auto, consider a data packet of 64 bytes in memory starting at address 0x0000_0001, The data packet needs to be copied into a communication peripheral's FIFO which can accept word writes and can hold 16 bytes of data at one time. The Source Start Address is set to 0x0000_0001. The Destination Start Address is set to the FIFO register location which is on a word boundary. The Block Transfer Size is set to the packet size of 64 bytes. The Cell Transfer Size is set to 8 bytes, which is half of the FIFO's capacity. The Read Address Sequence is set to Increment Address / Auto and the Write Address Sequence is set to Fixed Address / Word. The interface data width is 32-bits wide. The channel is programed to trigger a cell transfer when the peripheral FIFO is less than half full.

On the first trigger, the DMA will issue a single byte read starting at 0x0000_0001, a half-word read at 0x0000_0002, followed by a full word read, and finally a single byte read at 0x0000_0008. In the channel FIFO, the DMA realigns data to match the beat size of the data word. Two words are burst out using fixed address set by the Destination Start Address. At this point the DMA will wait for another trigger event from the peripheral before transferring another cell. Cell transfers continue until a block transfer completes.

25.7.3.2. Source Start Address

The Source Start Address is a 32-bit physical address location within the device's memory map, which defines the starting address to perform source reads. Software programs the CHSSA***k***.SSA[31:0] register to the desired start address for channel ***k.*** The start address may be restricted to word or half word address alignment depending on the Read Address Sequence Mode.

25.7.3.3. Destination Start Address

Similarly, the Destination Start Address is a 32-bit physical address location within the device's memory map, which defines the starting address to perform destination writes. Software programs the CHDSA***k***.DSA[31:0] register to the desired start address. The start address may be restricted to word or half-word address alignment depending on the Write Address Sequence Mode.

25.7.3.4. Block Transfer Size

The Block Transfer Size defines the total number of bytes to transfer from source to destination before setting the Block Transfer Complete interrupt status flag, CHINTF***k***.BC and clearing the CHCTRLA***k***.ENABLE bit. See Block Transfer Enable for details on CHCTRLA***k***.ENABLE. The CHXSIZ***k***.BLKSZ register field holds the Block Transfer Size. The size byte alignment (byte, halfword, or word) must match the most restrictive address sequence mode select between Read and Write Address Sequence Mode settings. The following table shows the size restriction.

Table 25-2. Block and Cell Size Restrictions

RAS Transfer Mode	WAS Transfer Mode	Size Alignment Restriction
Fixed or Increment / Byte	Fixed or Increment / Byte	None
Fixed or Increment / Byte	Fixed or Increment / Halfword	Halfword
Fixed or Increment / Byte	Fixed / Word	Word
Fixed or Increment / Byte	Increment /Auto	None
Fixed or Increment / Halfword	Fixed or Increment / Byte	Halfword
Fixed or Increment / Halfword	Fixed or Increment / Halfword	Halfword
Fixed or Increment / Halfword	Fixed / Word	Word
Fixed or Increment / Halfword	Increment /Auto	Halfword
Fixed / Word	Fixed or Increment / Byte	Word
Fixed / Word	Fixed or Increment / Halfword	Word

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Table 25-2. Block and Cell Size Restrictions (continued)

RAS Transfer Mode	WAS Transfer Mode	Size Alignment Restriction
Fixed / Word	Fixed / Word	Word
Fixed / Word	Increment /Auto	Word
Increment / Auto	Fixed or Increment / Byte	None
Increment / Auto	Fixed or Increment / Halfword	Halfword
Increment / Auto	Fixed / Word	Word
Increment / Auto	Increment /Auto	None

25.7.3.5. Cell Transfer Size

The CHXSIZ***k***.CSZ register sets the cell transfer size in bytes. This defines the smallest amount of data to transfer on a trigger event. The cell transfer size byte alignment must match the most restrictive address sequence mode as shown in Block and Cell Size Restrictions.

25.7.3.6. Cell Stride Size

The Cell Stride Size provides the increment value between successive cells transfers. The CHSSTRD***k***.SSTRD register field holds the Cell Stride Size for the source. The CHDSTRD***k***.DSTRD register field holds the Cell Stride Size for the destination. The Cell Stride Size is only used in increment address modes. The DMA adds the Cell Stride Size to the last address of the current cell to determine the starting address of the next cell. For block transfers with data located in contiguous memory locations, the Cell Stride Size is set to zero. The Cell Stride Size follows the same alignment restrictions as the Start Address. See Linked-List with Cell Striding Example for an example of how to use cell striding to transfer data that resides in a non-contiguous memory space.

25.7.3.7. Block Transfer Enable

The CHCTRLAk.ENABLE bit controls the channel's ability to perform a block transfer. Setting the bit to 1, either by software or through the linked-list descriptor (see Linked List for details on linked-list operation) notifies DMA FSM that the channel is configured and a start trigger event shall initiate a transfer. On completion or abort of a block transfer, the DMA will always clear CHCTRLAk.ENABLE.

If software clears CHCTRLAk.ENABLE during a block transfer, and a block transfer is in progress (CHSTATk.BLKBUSY=1), the channel suspends the transfer. The CHCTRLAk.ENABLE bit will reflect the written state. When suspended, no new bus requests are issued for the channel and all trigger events are ignored. Setting CHCTRLAk.ENABLE to 1 after suspending resumes the transfer. If CHSTATk.CELLBUSY=1, the current cell transfer resumes. If any of the control registers are modified when suspended, the channel cancels the current block transfer and resets. Channel reset consists of clearing all the status bits, resetting counters to zero, and flushing the channel FIFO. The CHSTATk.BLKBUSY clears at the completion of the channel reset sequence.

25.7.3.8. Start Trigger Source

The DMA provides three types of start triggers which can initiate a cell transfer, a software trigger, an event system trigger, and a peripheral DMA request.

The CHCTRLA*k*.SWFRC bit provides the software trigger. When software or the linked-list descriptor sets CHCTRLAk.SWFRC, the DMA issues a start trigger to the channel.

The device event system provides an event trigger for each DMA channel *k* where *k* < 24 (24 start event triggers). Setting CHCTRLB*k*.TRIG=1 configures the channel to use the rising edge of the event trigger as the start trigger.

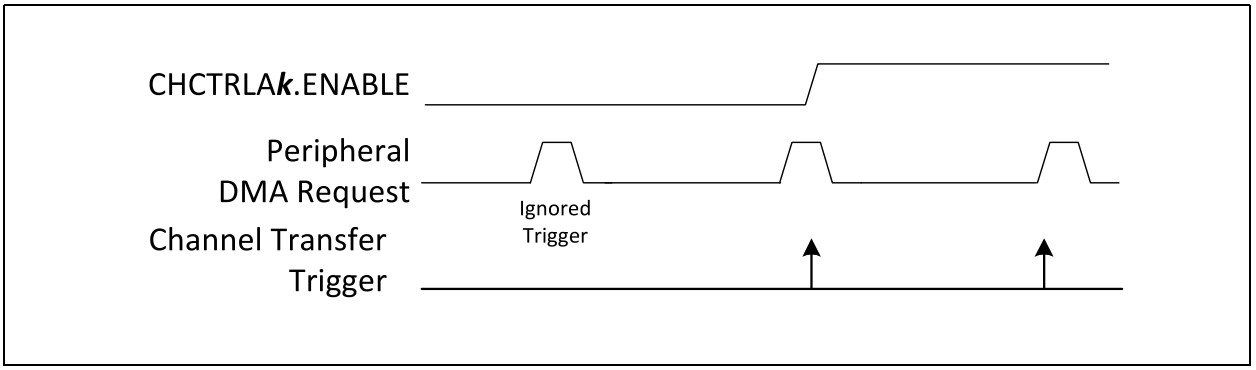
A channel is also capable of using a peripheral DMA request as the start trigger. Setting CHCTRLB*k*.TRIG to a value greater than one will select one of the connected peripheral's DMA request as the start trigger.

For a channel to take action on a start trigger, the CHCTRLA*k*.ENABLE bit must be set to one, otherwise all trigger events are ignored as shown in Block Transfer.

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If a peripheral DMA request is pending when the channel is enabled, the channel will honor the request and initiate a cell transfer. This is shown in the following figure.

Figure 25-7. Peripheral DMA Request at Channel Enable



Start trigger events that occur during a cell transfer, CHSTAT*k*.CELLBUSY=1, are ignored as shown by the second ignored trigger in Block Transfer.

25.7.3.8.1. Conditional Trigger

The DMA can use the auxiliary event system trigger to qualify either the start event system trigger or a peripheral DMA request. When enabled as a conditional trigger, start trigger configured with CHCTRLB*k*.TRIG and the auxiliary event system trigger are logically AND'ed to produce the start trigger on the rising edge of the AND'ed signal. The conditional trigger function is enabled by setting the CHEVCTRL*k*.EVAUXIE=1 and CHEVCTRL*k*.EVAUXACT=2.

25.7.3.9. Abort Trigger Source

There are two abort triggers which can terminate a block transfer, an event system trigger and a pattern match trigger.

The channel auxiliary event system trigger can be configured to provide an abort transfer trigger to the channel. Setting CHEVCTRLk.EVAUXIE=1 and CHEVCTRLk.EVAUXACT=0 or CHEVCTRLk.EVAUXACT=3 enables abort triggering. An event system abort takes effect on the rising edge of the event signal. The CHCTRLAk.ENABLE bit is cleared and all new trigger events are ignored. The channel will stop all new reads. Any reads already issued on the bus are completed normally. Pending writes complete without interruption. Any remaining data in the FIFO is written out to the destination as long as the DMA can honor the address/data alignment set by CHCTRLAk.WAS. Odd bytes remaining in the FIFO are discarded. When all activity concludes, the status bits in CHSTATk are cleared and the BC, CC, and TA interrupt flags in register CHINTFk are set.

The DMA also provides the ability to abort a block transfer on detection a data pattern match. If CHCTRKCk.PATEN=1, a data pattern match can issue an abort trigger to the channel. See Pattern Match Termination for more details on how the pattern match works. On a pattern match abort, the CHCTRLk.ENABLE bit clears and all new trigger events are ignored. The block transfer terminates after writing the matched pattern data to the destination. Data read after the pattern match is ignored. When all activity concludes, the status bits in CHSTATk are cleared and the BC, CC, and TA interrupt flags are set in register CHINTFk.

25.7.3.10. Pattern Match Termination

Pattern match allows the user to end a block transfer if bytes of data read during a transaction matches a specific pattern, as defined by the PDATA register. Upon the detection of the pattern, an abort trigger is sent to the channel. Any bytes following the pattern match will not be written to the destination. The CHCTRLBk.PATEN enables the pattern detection abort function. Pattern matching is independent of where the data pattern starts in the byte stream of the source data. Pattern matching is always performed in the original order in which data was read, therefore CHCTRLBk.BYTORD[1:0] does not affect pattern matching.

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Since pattern matching operates on a byte boundary, if the WAS alignment is set to a halfword or fixed word, the DMA may perform a byte wide write on the last transaction depending on where the pattern match is detected.

25.7.3.10.1. Byte Ignore

When two-byte pattern detect is enabled and the ignore byte is also enabled, any read data byte encountered that has the same bit pattern as the CHPDATk.PIGN[7:0] data field will be treated as a don't care during the pattern matching process. The read data will still be transferred; it just will be ignored when attempting to determine a pattern match. When CHCTRLBk.PIGNEN=0 the CHPDATk.PIGN[7:0] has no effect on pattern matching.

Note: When PIGNEN=1 the user should ensure that the byte held in PIGN for that channel is not the same as any byte(s) specified in PDATA that is participating in the pattern match.

25.7.3.10.2. Pattern Matching

When the Pattern is only a single byte in length the first byte in the read data that matches is a pattern match. Any valid bytes following the pattern match in the read data shall not be written. The read data up to and including the pattern match is placed in the channel FIFO, and further reads for that channel cease. When all the data in the FIFO is written out to the destination, the DMA clears CHCTRLAk.ENABLE and sets the appropriate interrupt flags as described in Abort Trigger Source.

When the Pattern consists of two bytes, a match requires a read byte to match the value in CHPDATk.PDAT[7:0] and the next read byte to match CHPDATk.PDAT[15:8]. If CHCTRLBk.PIGNEN=1 then the two matched bytes may be separated by any number of don't care bytes as defined by CHPDATk.PIGN[7:0]. Any read bytes following the pattern match are not written out to the destination. The read data up to the final byte of the pattern match is placed in the channel FIFO, further reads for that channel cease, When all the data in the FIFO is written out to the destination, the DMA clears CHCTRLAk.ENABLE and sets the appropriate interrupt flags as described in Abort Trigger Source.

Bytes matching the pattern may be spread over multiple consecutive reads for a channel and must be treated as a contiguous stream.

Consider as a **pattern match example** a two byte pattern that is to match on CR and LF. The option of ignoring null characters could be considered by setting PIGN to zero and enabling the ignore feature with PIGNEN=1. This way, when a CR character occurs followed by 0 or more null characters and then followed by a LF character occurs, the match is detected when the LF character is encountered.

In either case bytes that have been read that follow the matching pattern will not be part of the final data transaction. Pattern matching occurs before any output data reordering.

Note: A pattern match may only occur within the limits of the transfer of data as described by a linked list descriptor. The pattern match may **not** span across descriptor transfers.

25.7.3.10.3. Pattern Match Example

Assuming a system that has a series of messages that are routinely transmitted to an external host through the UART. Assuming a **maximum** message size of 86 characters. The user would set the following parameters on the channel:

- Source Start Address is set to the start of the message
- Destination Start Address is set to the UART transmit FIFO
- Block Transfer Size is set to 86 bytes
- Cell Transfer Size is set to 1/2 the UART transmit FIFO depth.
- Source Cell Stride Size is set to the Cell Transfer Size
- Destination Cell Stride Size is ignored due to the Fixed Address mode setting for the destination.
- Read Address Sequence Mode is set to Increment Address / Auto

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- Write Address Sequence Mode is set to Fixed Address / Byte. This assumes the UART transmit FIFO can only accept a single byte per write.
- Start trigger event source is set to the UART DMA transmit request which asserts when the UART transmit FIFO is half full.
- The channel is configured to accept a pattern match abort, CHCTRLBk.PATEN=1, of a single byte length pattern, CHCTRLBk.PATLEN=0, of 0x00, CHPDATk.PDAT[7:0] = 0x00.

Once CHCTRLAk.ENABLE is set to 1, the DMA will transfer data to the UART based on the UART DMA request for data until the 0x00 byte pattern is detected.

Note: The pattern match bytes and don't care bytes are always written to the destination.

25.7.3.11. Single Trigger Block Transfer

The DMA provides the ability to perform a block transfer with a single start trigger as opposed to providing start triggers for each cell transfer. Setting the CHCTRLB***k***.CASTEN to 1 enables this function. This function is useful for memory to memory transfers. Note, the Cell Transfer Size still effects arbitration of port resources between channels in the same priority group. The user should specify a Cell Transfer Size that does not starve lower priority channels from port resources. See Channel Priorities for more details on arbitration.

25.7.3.12. Bus Error Handling

If a channel receives a bus error for a read or write request, the DMA will clear the CHCTRLAk.ENABLE and CHCTRLAk.LLEN fields to disable the channel. The status bits in CHSTATk are cleared when all pending transactions complete. For an error on the DMAR port, the DMA sets the CHINTF***k***.RDE interrupt flag and issues an interrupt. For an error on the DMAW port, the DMA sets the CHINTF***k***.WRE interrupt flag and issues an interrupt. The interrupt flags are set after clearing the status bits in CHSTAT***k***.

25.7.3.13. Data Reordering

Data read from the source can be re-ordered to allow for various byte orders of the source data, such as endianness. The re-ordered source data is written to the channel destination when CHCTRLB***k***.WBOEN = 1'. The unaltered initial source data is written to the destination when CHCTRLB***k***.WBOEN = 0. The following figure shows the different byte order settings and the effect on data reads. BYTORD value of '01' is useful for re-ordering bytes within words. While BYTORD values of '10' and '11' is useful for re-ordering bytes within half-words.

Notes:

1. Data is re-ordered as it is read. This means that data that is not word-aligned may not be re-ordered correctly. Both the block and cell sizes must also be word-aligned.
2. The CRC will process data such that the final result is the same regardless of read address mode (byte, halfword, or word). This is completely transparent to software. This reordering for the CRC block is explained in more detail in CRC and Checksum Engine and is independent of the BYTORD setting for the channel. In this way, this would allow the user, in CRC mode, to byte reorder the data from source to destination using a different swapping than is required for the CRC calculation.

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Figure 25-8. CHCTRLB.BYTORD[1:0] Effect on Data

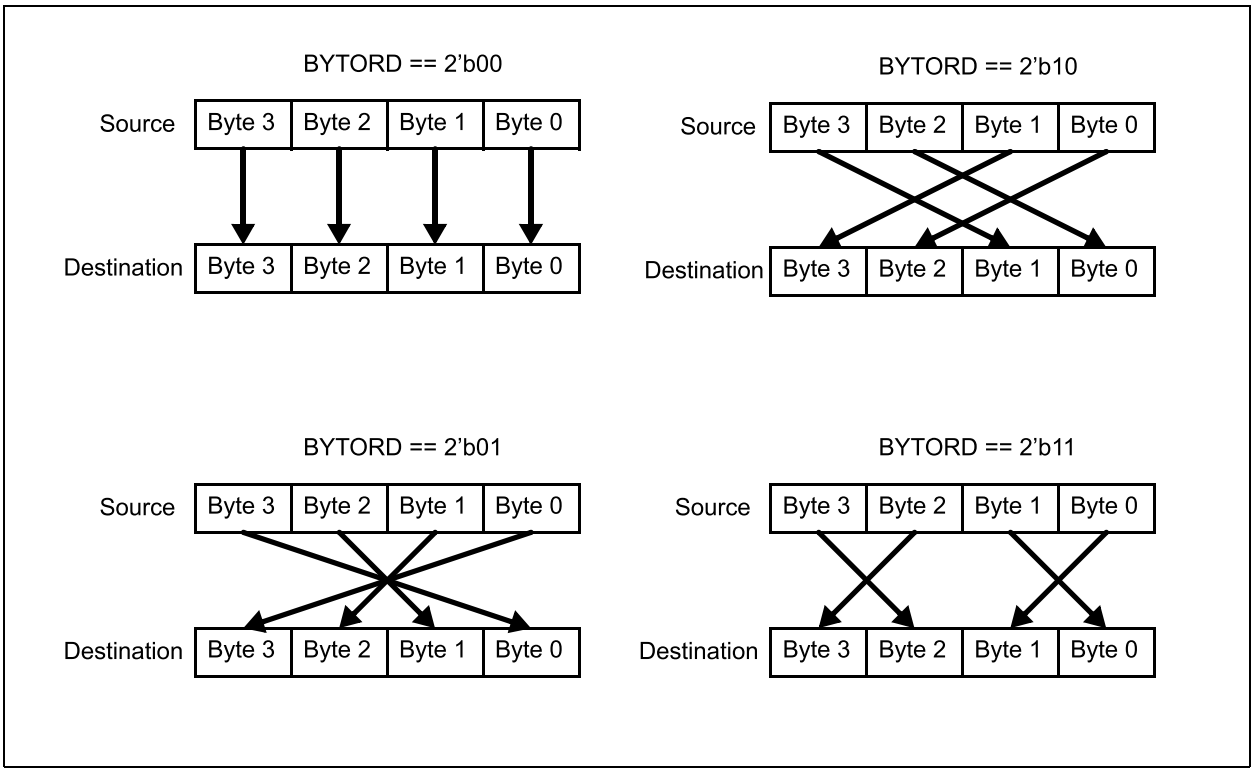


Table 25-3. Example Data Re-order

	Byte Order			
	3	2	1	0
Source Address	0x78	0x56	0x34	0x12
Destination Address	0x12	0x34	0x56	0x78

25.7.4. Linked List

This module provides linked-list operation which allows a DMA channel to perform more than one block transfer without the CPU intervening in-between block transfers. A linked-list is data structure that resides in system memory which consists of descriptors linked together by address pointers contained within the descriptor. Each descriptor can completely define a block transfer. Linked List Block Descriptor section describes the contents of a descriptor. The DMA is capable of loading the descriptor, configuring the channel based on the descriptor, performing a block transfer and then loading the next descriptor in the linked-list autonomously.

To enable link list mode, software first programs the CHNXTk.NXT register field with a pointer to the first descriptor in the linked-list, then sets the CHCTRLAk.LLEN bit to 1 which enables linked list operation. The DMA will then request access to the read port and perform a descriptor load.

The DMA always loads the first and second words of the descriptor. The first word contains the next pointer in the linked list chain. This word is loaded into CHNXTk.NXT. The second word contains the BDCFG.RUNSTDBY, BDCFG.SWFRC, BDCFG.LLEN, BDCFB.ENABLE, and controls to optionally load the rest of the descriptor content. The DMA will load all optional parts of the descriptor and configure the channel SFR registers before setting CHCTRLAk.LLEN = BDCFG.LLEN, CHCTRLAk.ENABLE = BDCFG.ENABLE, and CHCTRLAk.SWFRC = BDCFG.SWFRC.

If CHCTRLAk.ENABLE = 1 after the descriptor is loaded, the DMA will perform a block transfer as described in Block Transfer. If both CHCTRLAk.ENABLE = 1 and CHCTRLAk.SWFRC = 1, the DMA

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issues a start trigger to the channel as soon as the descriptor is loaded and the first cell transfer starts. On completion of the block transfer, the DMA clears CHCTRLAk.ENABLE.

At this point the DMA channel is ready to load the next descriptor. If CHCTRLAk.LLEN = 1, the channel requests access to the DMAR port to load the next descriptor at the location specified by the CHNXTk.NXT register.

The link list traversal continues until CHNXTk.NXT is set to the NULL pointer, if CHCTRLAk.LLEN = 1 and CHNXTk.NXT was loaded with 0xFFFF_FFFF (NULL pointer) from the descriptor BDNXT.NXT location. If CHNXTk.NXT is set to the NULL pointer, the DMA will clear CHCTRLAK.LLEN, set the CHINTFk.LL flag and end the link-list operation.

25.7.4.1. Linked List Block Descriptor

Each block transfer descriptor in a linked list is a contiguous region of memory and consists of ten 32-bit words ordered as follows. For additional information, see Block Transfer Descriptor.

- A word, BDNXT, that always gets loaded into the CHNXT*k*.NXT register in order to access the next descriptor.
- A control word, BDCFG, whose bits[9:0] always get loaded into the CHLLCFGSTAT*k*[9:0] register. These bits are the flags that control loading of the subsequent memory locations of the descriptor into the DMA Channel control registers.
  - The RUNSTDBY bit is loaded into the CHCTRLA*k*.RUNSTDBY bit.
  - The bits LLEN, ENABLE, and SWFRC in the control word BDCFG set the CHCTRLA*k*.LLEN, CHCTRLA*k*.ENABLE, and CHCTRLA*k*.SWFRC bits. These are always loaded into the CHCTRLA*k* register at the end of the descriptor load.
- A word, BDCTRLB, that gets loaded into the CHCTRLB*k* register if BDCFG.CTRLB is set.
- A half-word, BDEVCTRL, that gets loaded into the CHEVCTRL*k* register if BDCFG.EVCTRL is set and the channel supports events (i.e., k < 24). If the channel does not support events, the BDCFG.EVCTRL bit is ignored and BDEVCTRL is never loaded.
- A half-word BDCTRLCRC, that gets loaded into the CHCTRLCRC*k* register if BDCFG.CTRLCRC is set.
- A word, BDSSA, that gets loaded into the CHSSA*k* register if BDCFG.SSA is set.
- A word, BDDSA, that gets loaded into the CHDSA*k* if BDCFG.DSA is set.
- A half-word BDSSTRD, that gets loaded into the CHSSTRD*k* register if BDCFG.SSTRD is set.
- A half-word BDDSTRD, that gets loaded into the CHDSTRD*k* register if BDCFG.DSTRD is set.
- A word BDXSIZ, that gets loaded into the CHXSIZ*k* register if BDCFG.XSIZ is set.
- A word BDPDAT, that gets loaded into the CHPDAT*k* register if BDCFG.PDAT is set.
- A word BDCRCDAT, that gets loaded into the CHCRCDAT*k* register if BDCFG.CRCDAT is set.

Upon loading the CHLLCFGSTAT*k* register from the BDCFG word of a descriptor, the DMA_TOP_FSM may overwrite the contents of the DMA Channel SFRs as instructed by the set bits in CHLLCFGSTAT*k*.

Only the first two words of the descriptor are mandatory. All other words are optional. However, the address offset for each of the descriptor words are fixed. Therefore if BDCFG.XSIZ is set, the descriptor must contain at least eight words to honor the address offset for BDXSIZ. However, the remaining two words are never used by the DMA. The user can decide not to reserve them for the descriptor.

A descriptor, regardless of the size, must reside within a 1KB address boundary. The DMA may perform speculative reads on the descriptor content; therefore the first word of the descriptor must reside a minimum of ten words below a memory boundary to avoid speculative reads into unmapped memory regions.

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25.7.4.2. Linked List Enable

The CHCTRLA*k*.LLEN bit controls the channels ability to load a linked-list descriptor and configure the channel SFRs. Setting the bit to 1, either by software or through the linked-list descriptor, indicates to the DMA FSM, the DMA shall initiate a descriptor load from the address location provided by CHNXTk.NXT. The channel can only load a descriptor if the channel is not per-forming a block transfer and is not suspended (i.e., CHCTRLAk.ENABLE = 0 and CHSTATk.BLKBUSY = 0). The DMA FSM will wait for this condition before loading the descriptor. If the CHNXTk.NXT is set to the NULL pointer, the DMA clears CHCTRLA*k*.LLEN and sets the CHINTF*k*.LL interrupt flag to indicate completion of the linked-list.

25.7.4.3. Linked List Step Tracing

The channel will set the SD, CC, BH, BC interrupt flags as described in Block Transfer. The user can track progress through a linked-list by monitoring interrupts based on one of these interrupt flags such as the BC. This is useful if the software needs to be kept up-to-date with the progress of the linked-list execution.

25.7.4.4. Linked List Abort

The DMA provides the ability to abort linked-list operation and block transfer operation on the rising edge of a event system trigger. Setting CHEVCTRL*k*.EVAUXIE = 1 and CHEVCTRL*k*.EVAUXACT = 3 enables linked-list abort triggering. On the rising edge of the event system trigger, the CHCTRLA*k*.LLEN bit is cleared to prevent further linked-list operation. The associated block transfer abort is covered in detail in Abort Trigger Source.

Table 25-4. Block Transfer Descriptor

Address Offset	Name		Bit 31/23/15/7	Bit 30/22/14/6	Bit 29/21/13/5	Bit 28/20/12/4	Bit 27/19/11/3	Bit 26/18/10/2	Bit 25/17/9/1	Bit 24/16/8/0
0x00	BDNXT	7:0	NXT[31:0]							
0x01		15:8								
0x02		23:16								
0x03		31:24								
0x04	BDCFG	7:0	PDAT	XSIZ	DSTRD	SSTRD	DSA	SSA	EVCTRL	CTRLB
0x05		15:8	—	—	—	—	—	—	CTRLDAT	CTRLCRC
0x06		23:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0x07		31:24	—	—	—	—	RUNSTDBY	SWFRC	LLEN	ENABLE
0x08	BDCTRLB	7:0	—	RAS[2:0]			—	WAS[2:0]		
0x09		15:8	BYTORD[1:0]		WBOEN	—	—	—	PRI[1:0]	
0x0A		23:16	TRIG[7:0]							
0x0B		31:24	CRCEN	—	CASTEN	—	—	PATEN	PATLEN	PIGNEN
0x0C	BDEVCTRL	7:0	EVOE	EVSTRIE	EVAUXIE	—	EVOMODE[1:0]		EVAUXACT[1:0]	
0x0D		15:8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0x0E	BDCTRLCR	7:0	CRCRIN	CRCROUT	CRCXOR	—	CRCAPP	CRCMD[2:0]		
0x0F		15:8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0x10	BDSSA	7:0	SSA[31:0]							
0x11		15:8								
0x12		23:16								
0x13		31:24								
0x14	BDDSA	7:0	DSA[31:0]							
0x15		15:8								
0x16		23:16								
0x17		31:24								

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Table 25-4. Block Transfer Descriptor (continued)

Address Offset	Name		Bit 31/23/15/7	Bit 30/22/14/6	Bit 29/21/13/5	Bit 28/20/12/4	Bit 27/19/11/3	Bit 26/18/10/2	Bit 25/17/9/1	Bit 24/16/8/0
0x18	BDSSTRD	7:0	SSTRD[15:0]							
0x19		15:8								
0x1A	BDDSTRD	7:0	DSTRD[15:0]							
0x1B		15:8								
0x1C	BDXSIZ	7:0	CSZ[7:0]							
0x1D		15:8	—	—	—	—	—	—	CSZ[9:8]	
0x1E		23:16	BLKSZ[15:0]							
0x1F		31:24								
0x20	BDPDAT	7:0	PDAT[15:0]							
0x21		15:8								
0x22		23:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0x23		31:24	PIGN[7:0]							
0x24	BDCRCDAT	7:0	CRCDAT[31:0]							
0x25		15:8								
0x26		23:16								
0x27		31:24								

25.7.5. Channel Priorities

25.7.5.1. Arbitration for PORT Resources

The DMA provides arbitration between channels requesting access to the DMAW or DMAR ports. Each port arbitrates between channel access requests based on the channel priority group (PRI) and then between the channel natural order.

The PRI ranges from 1 to 4 where 4 specifies the highest priority available. The priority is set by the CHCTRLBk.PRI register field. Arbitration between priority groups takes place after each transaction on a port. If a channel with a priority set to 0 is actively transferring a cell, a higher priority channel can interrupt the cell transfer to gain access to the port. All channels requests with a higher priority group are processed before considering the next lower priority group.

The DMA defines a fixed natural priority between channels within the same priority group. Fixed natural priority defines a channel with a higher channel number as having a higher priority. For example, channel 10 has a higher priority than channel 0 through 9. Arbitration for resources between these channels always takes place at a cell transfer boundary. Once the current channel completes a cell transfer the DMA will arbitrate access to the channel with largest channel number k in the same priority group that has requested access to the port.

25.7.5.2. Priority Interrupts

The DMA generates four interrupts, one for each priority group. The interrupt status register INTSTAT4 reports which of the channels assigned to priority four have pending interrupts. Similarly, INTSTAT3, INTSTAT2 and INTSTAT1 report which channels have pending interrupts for priority three, two, and one.

25.7.5.3. Event System Priority Increase

The auxiliary event system trigger can be configured to increase a channels priority. When CHEVCTRLk.EVAUXIE=1 and CHEVCTRLk.EVAUXACT=1, on each rising edge of the auxiliary event system trigger, the DMA increments the channel priority by one until the channel is at the highest priority. The value read back from CHCTRLBk.PRI reflects the channels current priority level.

25.7.6. Interrupts

Each channel has the ability to generate an interrupt base on the following events:

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- Channel detected a start trigger,CHINTFk.SD. Set on the detection of the start trigger which was configured by CHCTRLBk.TRIG and CHCTRLAk.ENABLE=1.
- Channel transfer aborted due to an abort trigger CHINTFk.TA
- Current cell transfer completed (CHINTFk.CC). Asserts each time a cell transfer completes. Also set at the end of the block transfer.
- Block transfer completed (CHINTFk.BC). Asserts at the completion of a block transfer, or when a block transfer aborts due to an abort trigger.
- Block transfer half completed (CHINTFk.BH). Asserts when the channel has written out more than half of the block based on the Block Transfer Size.
- Linked list complete (CHINTFk.LL). Asserts when the DMA encounters a NULL pointer value in register CHNXTk.NXT when attempting to load a descriptor.
- Read bus error encountered (CHINTFk.RDE). Asserts when the system bus matrix issues a client error response to a read request.
- Write bus error encountered (CHINTFk.WRE). Asserts when the system bus matrix issues a client error response to a write request.

The channel interrupts are logically OR'ed together by channel priority to generate 4 interrupts.

25.7.7. Event System Output

The DMA provides the ability to generate event triggers based on certain states within a channel. Each channel which is configured to use events can also generate a event system trigger. This output is always active high. The following event system output modes are available:

- Single strobe (1 AXI clock wide pulse) at the end of a block transfer
- Single strobe at the end of each cell transfer
- Output asserted high until cell transfer completes writes
  - Assert high on start trigger detection as con-figured by CHCTRLB***k***.TRIG or CHCTRLA***k***.SWFRC
  - Output deasserted low when the channel cell transfer completes writing all data to the destination
- Output asserted high until cell transfer completes reads
  - Assert high on start trigger detection as con-figured by CHCTRLB***k***.TRIG or CHCTRLA***k***.SWFRC
  - Output deasserted low when the channel cell transfer completes reading all data from the source

25.7.8. DMA CRC Checksum Module

25.7.8.1. Overview

The DMA provides CRC and Checksum functionality on each channel using a single CRC engine. Channels have their own CRC/Checksum controls and can enable or disable functions and modes independent of other channels. The DMA is capable of supporting CRC/Checksum functions for all channels concurrently.

Only 16-bit or 32-bit CRC polynomials are supported with built in support for CRC-16 IBM, CRC-16 CCITT, and CRC-32. The two polynomial register CRCPOLYA and CRCPOLYB allow the user to provide custom 16-bit or 32-bit CRC polynomials which may be shared across any number of channels. The Checksum calculations follows the IP Header Checksum formula.

25.7.8.2. CRC On/Off

The CHCTRLB***k***.CRCEN register control enables or disables CRC/Checksum functions for the channel. When CRCEN=0, all CRC controls and the CRC data register are ignored for the channel.

25.7.8.3. CRC/Checksum Modes

The CHCTRLCRC***k***.CRCMD[2:0] controls the type of CRC/Checksum operation to perform.

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25.7.8.3.1. CRC-16 IBM/ANSI

Setting CRCMD to 0 configures the CRC engine in CRC-16 (IBM/ANSI) mode. This CRC is commonly used for USB and ANSI X3.28 protocol.

Polynomial (0x8005):

$x^{16} + x^{15} + x^2 + 1$

25.7.8.3.2. CRC-16 CCITT

Setting CRCMD to 1 configures the CRC engine in CRC-16-CCITT mode. This CRC is commonly used for Bluetooth and Secure Digital cards.

Polynomial (0x1021): $x^{16} + x^{12} + x^5 + 1$

25.7.8.3.3. Custom 16-bit CRC

When CRCMD=2 the CRC engine uses the 16-bit polynomial from register CRCPOLYA. If CRCMD=3, the CRC engine uses the 16-bit polynomial from register CRCPOLYB. The user is expected to program CRCPOLYA/B with the polynomial as described in Polynomial Registers.

25.7.8.3.4. CRC-32

Setting the CRCMD to 4, configures the CRC engine in CRC-32 mode for this channel. This CRC is commonly used for Ethernet and MPEG2.

Polynomial (0x04C11DB7):

$x^{32} + x^{26} + x^{23} + x^{22} + x^{16} + x^{12} + x^{11} + x^{10} + x^8 + x^7 + x^5 + x^4 + x^2 + x + 1$

Note: Typical implementations of CRC-32 require an initialization value of 0xFFFFFFFF as well as setting CRCXOR=1 and CRCROUT=1 for the channel.

For More information, refer to:

- Reflected Output
- XOR Output
- CRC Data

25.7.8.3.5. Custom 32-bit CRC

When CRCMD=5 the CRC engine uses the 32-bit polynomial from register CRCPOLYA. If CRCMD=6, the CRC engine uses the 32-bit polynomial in register CRCPOLYB. The user is expected to program CRCPOLYA/B with the polynomial as described in Polynomial Registers.

25.7.8.3.6. IP Header Checksum

When CRCMD is set to 7 for the channel, the CRC engine implements an Checksum calculation. See Checksum Calculations for details on how the calculation is done.

25.7.8.4. Polynomial Registers

The DMA provides two polynomial registers, CRCPO-LYA and CRCPOLYB, which are shared between the channels. These registers allow users to program 2 unique CRC polynomials which any number of channels can use.

For example, the user can program POLYA with a 32-bit polynomial such as CRC-32 Castagnoli (0x1EDC6F41) and configure channel 1 and 3 to use CRCPOLYA in 32-bit CRC mode (CHCTRLCRC1.CRCMD=5 and CHCTRLCRC3.CRCMD=5). At the same time, the user can program POLYB with a unique 16-bit polynomial to be used by channel 2 (CHCTRLCRC2.CRCMD=3).

25.7.8.4.1. CRC Polynomial Configuration Examples

Example of 32-Bit Polynomial CRC Setup shows and example CRC configuration with a polynomial size of 32. For each term (xn) of the polynomial, a corresponding bit in CRCPOLYA/POLYB is set to '1'. *Example of 16-Bit Polynomial CRC Setup* shows an example of a 16-bit polynomial, CRC-16-DNP.

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25.7.8.5. Append Mode

The DMA provides a CRC append mode, CHCTRLCRC***k***.CRCAPP, which appends the CRC or Checksum value to the end of a block transfer.

When CRCAPP=0, the DMA reads the data from the source, passes through the CRC module and writes the data to the destination. The calculated CRC or checksum is left in the CRCDAT register at the end of the block transfer.

Setting CRCAPP=1 enables the append mode. The DMA performs the same function as described for CRCAPP=0. However, at the end of the block transfer the DMA appends the CHCRCDAT***k***.CRCDATA content to the destination by writing up to 4 bytes of data depending on the CRCMD setting. The BYTORDER and WBOEN settings do not affect the CRC value being written to the destination. Only the CHCTRLCRC***k***.CRCXOR and CHCTRLCRC***k***.CRCROUT register affect how the CHCRCDAT***k***.CRCDATA value is written out.

25.7.8.6. Reflected Input

CHCTRLCRC***k***.CRCRIN defines the order in which bits within a byte are feed into the CRC module. When CRCRIN=0, bits remain in source order. When CRCRIN=1, for each byte, the bit order is reflected before being processed by the CRC engine. A reflected byte is defined as follows:

Let ***j*** represent a number from 0 to 7, then Reflected Byte[***j***] = Original Byte[7-***j***]

25.7.8.7. Reflected Output

CHCTRLCRC***k***.CRCROUT defines the order in which the CRC bits are read back or written out in append mode. When CRCROUT = 0 bits remain in native order with the MSB of the CRC located at the bit 31. When CRCROUT = 1 the bit order is reflected. This function can be combined with CHCTRL-CRC***k***.CRCXOR to reverse and invert the CRC value. Reflected bit order is defined as follows:

Let ***j*** represent a number from 0 to 31 for CRC-32 or 0 to 15 for CRC-16, then

Reflected CRC32[***j***] = Original CRC32[31-***j***] Reflected CRC16[***j***] = Original CRC16[15-***j***]

25.7.8.8. XOR Output

CHCTRLCRC***k***.CRCXOR determines if the CRC value is XORed with all 1's when read from CHCRCDAT***k***. When CRCXOR = 0 the CRC value is XORed with all 0's.

When CRCXOR = 1 the CRC value read out of CHCRCDAT***k*** is defined as:

CRC16 Read Value = CRC16 Result ^ 0xFFFF CRC32 Read Value = CRC32 Result ^ 0xFFFF_FFFF

25.7.8.9. CRC Data

The CHCRCDAT***k***.CRCDAT provides the initialization value for both CRC and checksum calculations before the block transfer starts. At the end of the block transfer the result can be read from CRCDAT. If the calculations are to take place over multiple block transfers, provide a initial value before the first block transfer. Do not update the CRCDAT register between block transfers. Once all the block transfers are completed, the CRCDAT will contain the resulting value.

25.7.8.10. Checksum Calculations

An IP header checksum is a simple checksum used to provide basic protection against bit corruption during transmission. The header is calculated by dividing the data stream into half-words (16-bits) and adding them together. Any overflow is also added back into the sum. The result is the one's complement of the calculated sum. The following code shows the details on how a check-sum is calculated.

The CRCDAT value is loaded with the expected check sum value prior to the start of the block transfer, at the end of the block transfer the CRCDAT will read back 0xFFFF if successful. Note, that checksum in CRC-DAT is the non-inverted value if CRCXOR=0. To read back the 1s-complement value of the checksum, set CRCXOR=1 prior to performing the calculation.

To perform IP Header checksums, configure the channel as follows:

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- Configure the block transfer options to read the IP Header in memory.
- Set the CHCTRLB***k***.CASTEN=1.
- Configure CHCTRLB***k***.CRCEN to enable CRC/Checksum for the channel.
- Set CHCTRLCRC***k***.CRCMD to 7 to select IP Header Checksum mode.
- Set CHCRCDAT***k***.CRCDAT to 0x0000.
- Set CHCTRLCRC***k***.CRCXOR=1.
- Set CHCTRLA***k***.SWFRC to 1 to initiate the transfer.
- When the transfer completes CRCDAT register reports the IP Header checksum.

```
Consider an IP header frame byte stream
(MSBit first, little endian ordering):
0F 2B 3C 4D 5E 6F 78 9A
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 (address)
The checksum is calculated by splitting
the stream into 16-bit words and summing
them as follows:
2B0F
+4D3C
----
784B
+6F5E
----
E7A9
+9A78
----
18221 <- Note the overflow!
0001 <- Overflow added
----
8222 <- MSB added back into sum
8222 is the sum of the IP Header. The
checksum is the ones-complement of the
sum: 7DDD = ~8222
```

25.7.8.11. CRC Calculations

The CRC engine is a parallel CRC circuit.

The engine implements a programmable internal feed-back LSFR in parallel fashion. Since internal feedback is provided, zero padding at the end of a data block is not required to obtain the final CRC. The engine operates either on 8-bits, 16-bits, or 32-bits of data per clock cycle and supports either 16-bit or 32-bit polynomials. Any combination of 8/16/32 bit word length and 16/32 bit polynomial are supported.

Data entering the block will be reordered such that the CRC checksum calculated for a block is the same regardless of read address mode (byte mode, half-word mode, or word mode). This reordering is completely transparent to software and is independent from the BYTORD setting chosen by the user. Because the system is little endian, in order to get the same CRC result, read halfwords will be byte swapped, and read words will have bytes in reverse order.

Table 25-5. Example of 32-Bit Polynomial CRC Setup

Bit Name	Bit Value				Description
CHCTRL-CRC***k***.CRCMD	3'b110 or 3'b101				32-bit polynomial length using CRCPOLYA or CRCPOLYB registers
CRCPOLYA or POLYB	0001 0110	1110 1111	1101 0100	1100 000-	CRC polynomial: $x^{32}+x^{28}+x^{27}+x^{26}+x^{25}+x^{23}+x^{22}+x^{20}+x^{19}+x^{18}+x^{14}+x^{13}+x^{11}+x^{10}+x^{9}+x^{8}+x^{6}+1$

Table 25-6. Example of 16-Bit Polynomial CRC Setup

Bit Name	Bit Value				Description
CHCTRL-CRC***k***.CRCMD	3'b011 or 3'b010				16-bit polynomial length using CRCPOLYA or CRCPOLYB registers
CRCPOLYA or POLYB	0000 0011	0000 1101	0000 0110	0000 010-	CRC polynomial: $x^{16}+x^{13}+x^{12}+x^{11}+x^{10}+x^{8}+x^{6}+x^{5}+x^{2}+1$

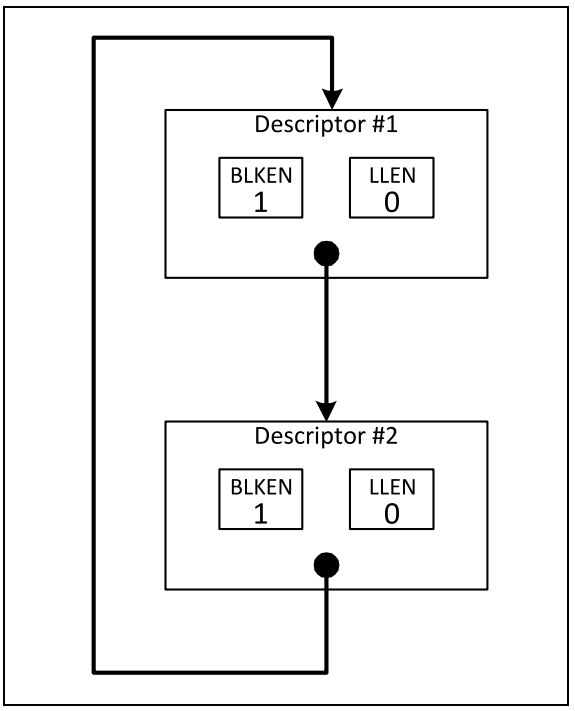
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25.7.9. Examples

25.7.9.1. Ping Pong Linked List

Consider a scenario where two data buffers are created in system memory. There is a linked-list descriptors associated with each of the data buffer. Each descriptor defines block transfer of the associated buffer to the same communication peripheral. The following figure shows the linked-list structure for such a scenario. The descriptors are linked in circular fashion. The BDCFG.LLEN bit in both descriptors are set to zero. In this configuration, software can update one of the buffers while the DMA is transferring the other buffer to the peripheral.

Figure 25-9. Ping-Pong Linked-List Example



Initially, software programs the address of Descriptor #1 into the CHNXT*k*.NXT register, assembles the data buffer, and then sets the CHCTRLA*k*.LLEN bit to 1. The DMA loads the descriptor, configures the channel SFRs to perform the block transfer, and finally sets the CHCTRLA*k*.ENABLE=1 and CHCTRLA*k*.LLEN=0 as configured in Descriptor #1. The channel is now read to perform block transfer #1. Note, after the Descriptor #1 loads, the CHNXT*k*.NXT register contains the address location of Descriptor #2.

While the DMA is processing the block transfer for Descriptor #1, software works on assembling the data for Descriptor #2. On completion of data assembly, software writes the CHCTRLA*k*.LLEN bit to 1. If the DMA has already completed block transfer #1, it loads Descriptor #2 immediately and prepares for block transfer #2. If block transfer #1 has not completed, the DMA waits until the block transfer completes before loading Descriptor #2. After the Descriptor #2 loads, the CHNXT*k*.NXT register contains the address location of Descriptor #1. Since LLEN=0 after loading Descriptor #2, the DMA will not load Descriptor #1. Software will write LLEN=1 when data for Descriptor #1 is ready.

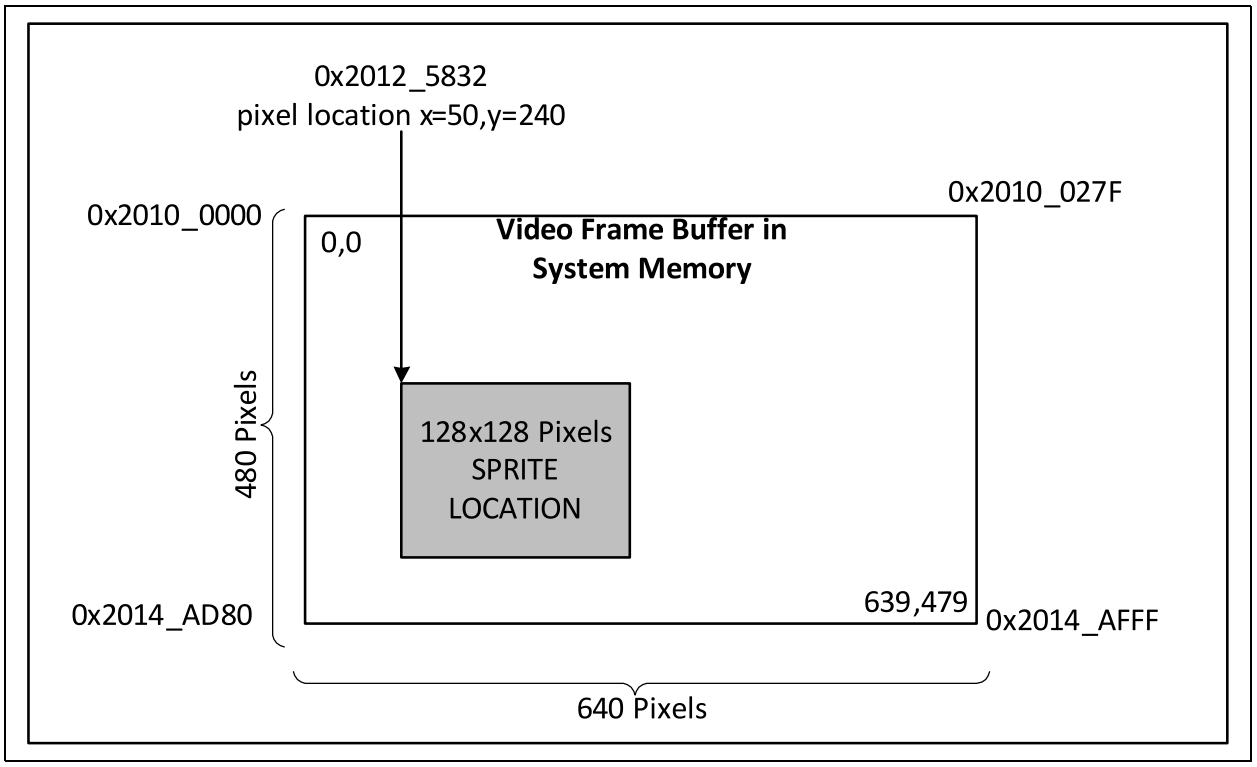
This linked-list configuration allows for a “ping-pong” usage of buffers with a simple program model. Software only needs to write to CHCTRLA*k*.LLEN to notify the DMA there is new data to send and track when a block transfer has completed to know if a buffer is free to update.

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25.7.9.2. Linked-List with Cell Striding Example

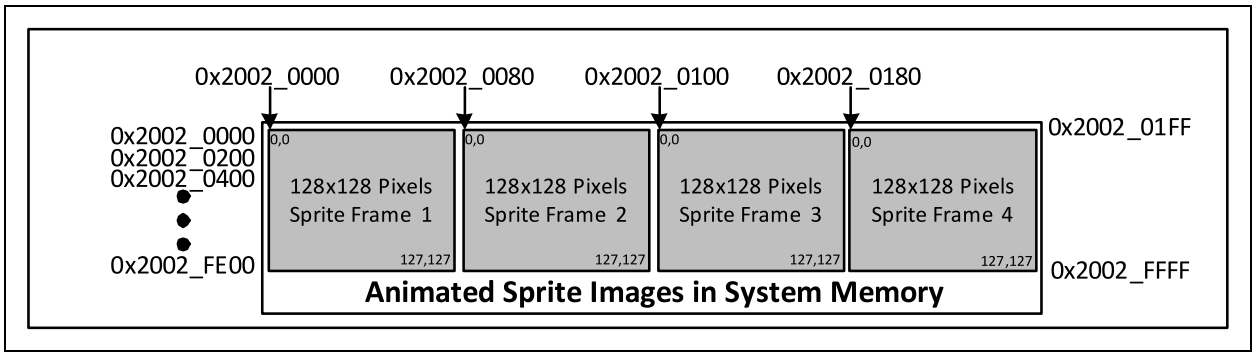
Consider a simple video display scenario where a video frame buffer exists in memory at address location 0x2010_0000 as shown in the following figure.

Figure 25-10. Video Frame Buffer



The frame buffer is 640x480 pixels and a pixel is represented by a byte of data. The user would like to update the frame buffer with an animated sprite located at (50,240) or address 0x2012_5832 in the video frame buffer. The animated sprite frames are located in memory at 0x2002_0000. There are four frames in the animation and each sprite frame is 128x128 pixels (1 pixel/byte). The following figure shows each animation frame is stored in memory. The system display controller is setup to display the video frame buffer. The display controller is capable of generating a DMA request at the start of a vertical sync.

Figure 25-11. Sprite Frame

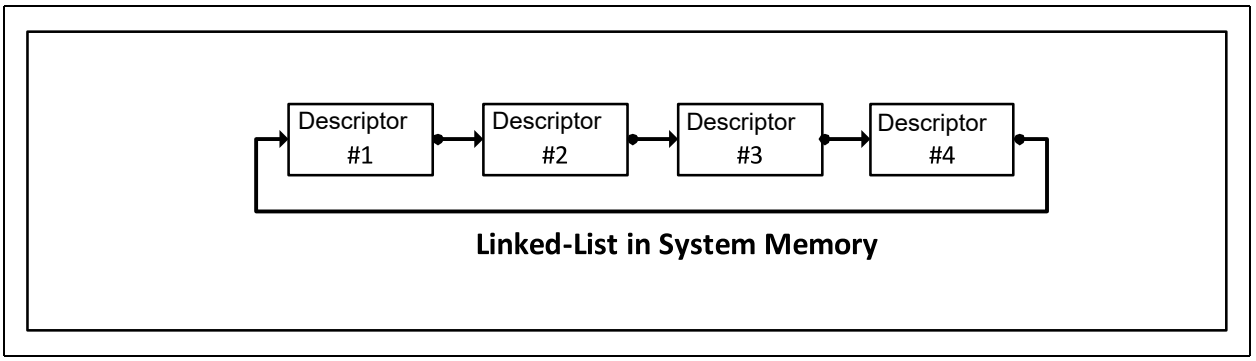


To animate the sprite, a channel on the DMA will be configured to update the video frame buffer at every vertical sync. On each vertical sync, the next frame of the animation is copied into the video frame buffer at location (50,240).

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Software sets up a linked-list with four descriptors, one for each sprite frame. The linked-list is configured as a circular chain, so the fourth descriptor points back to the first descriptor as shown in the following figure. This will create a looped animation of the sprite.

Figure 25-12. Linked List with Cell Stride



For the Source Start Address, each descriptor points to a different frame of the animation.

Descriptor #1 (Sprite Frame 1):

```
BDSSA = 0x2002_0000,
        BDCFG.SSA=1
```

Descriptor #2 (Sprite Frame 2):

```
BDSSA = 0x2002_0080,
        BDCFG.SSA=1
```

Descriptor #3 (Sprite Frame 3):

```
BDSSA = 0x2002_0100,
        BDCFG.SSA=1
```

Descriptor #4 (Sprite Frame 4):

```
BDSSA = 0x2002_0180,
        BDCFG.SSA=1
```

The BCFG.ENABLE and BCFG.LLEN are both set to one for all four descriptors. Note, the only updates required for each successive image transfer is the Source Start Address, therefore this is the only optional information provided in each descriptor.

The DMA channel is configured as follows:

- The address location for Descriptor #1 is loaded into the next descriptor register

  ```
  CHNXTk.NXT =
          &Descriptor #1
  ```

- Destination Start Address is set to 0x2012_5832

  ```
  CHDSAk.DSA =
          0x2012_5832
  ```

- The Block Transfer Size is set to the size of a single sprite frame, in this case 128x128 pixels = 16384 bytes

  ```
  CHXSIZk.BLKSZ =
          16384
  ```


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- The Cell Transfer Size is set to a 128 pixels = 128 bytes. The Source Cell Stride Size is set to 128x4 pixels = 512. This tells the DMA that each cell (128 pixels) is located 512 bytes apart. The Destination Cell Stride Size is set to 640 pixels = 640 bytes since that is the size of the video frame X dimension.

```
CHXSIZk.CSZ =
        128
```

```
CHSSTRDk.SSTRD =
        512-128
```

```
CHDSTRDk.DSTRD =
        640-128
```

- Since this is a memory to memory data copy, the address sequence mode is set to Increment Address / Auto

```
CHCTRLBk.RAS='b010
```

```
CHCTRLBk.WAS='b010
```

- The start trigger event is configured to use the vertical sync

```
CHCTRLBk.TRIG =
        Display Controller Vertical Sync
```

- Since the entire sprite frame needs to be copied into the video frame buffer during the vertical sync, the user sets Cell Auto Start Enable of Ensuing Transfers

```
CHCTRLBk.CASTEN =
        1
```

- All other channel features are disabled

Once the channel is configured, the user sets the CHCTRLA*k*.LLEN bit to 1.

At this point the DMA loads Descriptor #1 and updates the CHSSA*k*.SSA and CHNXT*k*.NXT registers before setting CHCTRLA*k*.ENABLE and CHCTRLA*k*.LLEN. On the next vertical sync trigger, the DMA transfers the sprite frame #1 into the video frame buffer. The DMA clears CHCTRLA*k*.ENABLE at the completion of the block transfer. Since LLEN=1, the next descriptor loads and SSA updates to the start of sprite frame #2, NXT is loaded with a pointer to Descriptor 3. Note, if a vertical sync trigger occurs while the DMA is loading a new descriptor, the trigger event is ignored since CHCTRLA*k*.ENABLE=0 at this time. The DMA configures CHCTRLA*k*.ENABLE=1 and LLEN=1 once the SFRs are configured. On the next vertical sync trigger, the DMA transfers sprite frame #2 into the video frame buffer. Again, on completion of the block transfers, the DMA loads the next descriptor. Each consecutive descriptor and block transfer are completed in a similar manner. Since the linked-list is circular, the animation loop continues until software sets CHCTRLA*k*.LLEN=0.

25.8. Module Description

25.8.1. Enable

If the user disables the DMA module by clearing the CTRLA.ENABLE bit, care must be taken to ensure that the DMAR and DMAW bus hosts are not frozen in a state that would lock up the Bus Matrix. To this end the current DMAR and DMAW bus transactions shall be completed before honoring the disable request.

Any channel that has its BLKBUSY bit asserted will enter a resumable suspended state. If the user writes to a suspended channel's SFR register, the channel will reset. See Block Enable for details on a channel reset. The CHCTRLAk.ENABLE bit is also cleared on a channel reset. If the CHCTRLAk.ENABLE

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bit is set to 1 and a channel is suspended, activity on the channel resumes from the point of suspension.

25.8.2. Block Enable

If the user disables a channel by clearing the CHCTRLA *k*.ENABLE bit. No new bus requests are permitted for the channel as long as CHCTRL*k*.ENABLE=0.

If CHCTRL*k*.ENABLE is set to 0, while CHSTAT*k*.BLKBUSY=1, the channel enters a suspended state. If CHCTRL*k*.ENABLE is set to 1, a suspended channel resumes activity.

If any of the channel's SFR registers are updated while suspended, the channel will reset and flush any FIFO data. Reset of a channel does not affect other channels. Reset consists of resetting the channel FSM into an idle state and clearing the channel's status bits. All counters for the channel are reset to the start of a block transfer. Clear the CHSTAT*k*.BLKBUSY bit at the end of the reset sequence. This mechanism serves as an indication to software that the channel reset has completed.

25.8.3. Descriptor Loads

The DMA issues a 2-word burst request to read in BDNXT and BDCFG. All other words are optional and can be read as single words or by burst requests.

25.8.4. Interrupts

Interrupt generation by the DMA occurs at a channel level. Within each channel there is a range of bits that can set an interrupt flag. These are:

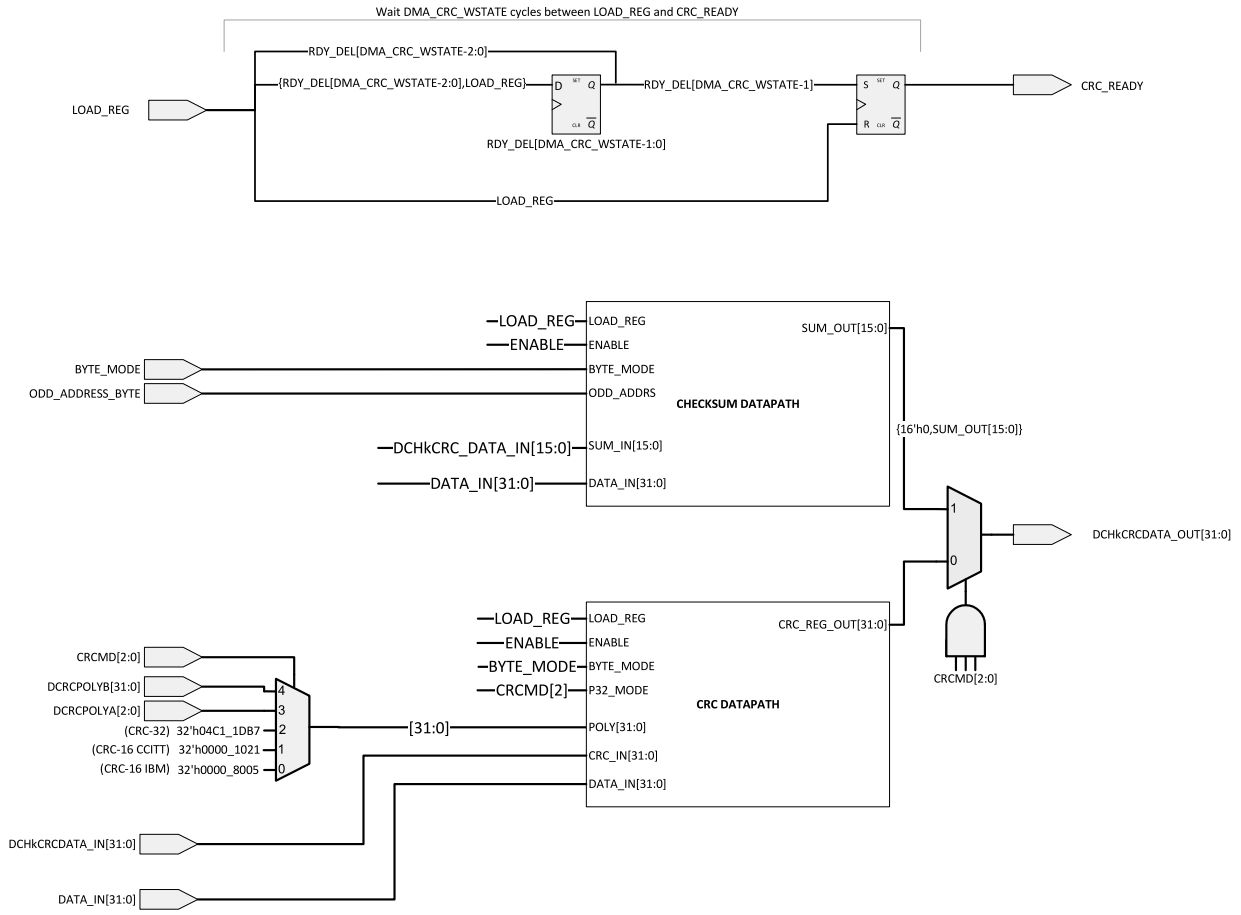
- **Start Detected (SD):** Stated Detect interrupt is set when a start trigger is detected for the channel
- **Block Transfer Abort (TA):** When the channel receives an abort trigger as described in Abort Trigger Source, the TA bit is set. The CHCTRLA*k*.ENABLE bit is cleared and the FSM advances to a block transfer complete state.
- **Cell Transfer Complete (CC):** The CC flag is set when a cell transfer is complete. A cell transfer completes each time CHXSIZ*k*.CSZ bytes have been written to the destination. Also, set the CC bit when BC is set.
- **Block Transfer Complete (BC):** Set the BC bit when a block transfer completes or is aborted. A block transfer completes when CHXSIZ*k*.BLKSZ bytes have been written to the destination.
- **Block Transfer Half Complete (BH):** Set the BH bit on the first clock cycle when CHSTBC*k*.BBTC $\geq$ CHXSIZ*k*.BLKSZ / 2. The user may clear BH any time after the DMA sets the bit. The DMA will not set BH again for the duration of the block transfer.
- **Linked List Complete (LL):** Set the LL bit when LLEN=1 and the CHNXT*k*.NXT register value is 0xFFFF_FFFF (NULL). The DMA will also clear LLEN under this condition.
- **Read Error (RDE)**
- **Write Error (WRE)**

25.8.5. CRC and Checksum Engine

The CRC and IP Header Checksum datapaths are designed to process up to 64-bits of data in a single clock. The following figure shows an overview of the CRC/Checksum engine and data paths for 32-bits.

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Figure 25-13. CRC Engine



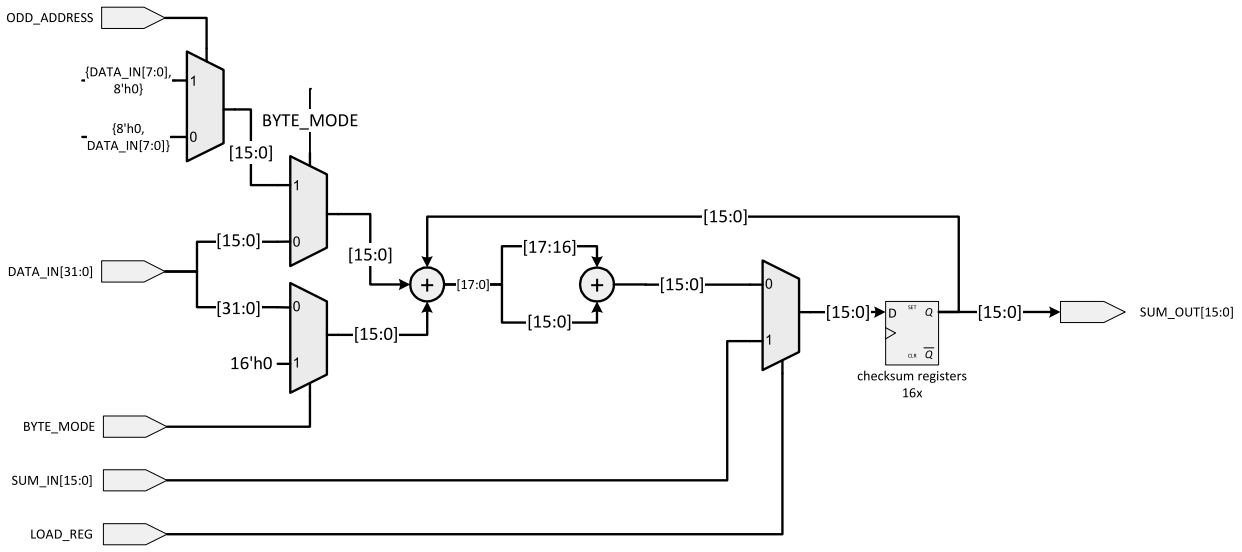
Data entering the block will be reordered such that the CRC checksum calculated for a block is the same regardless of read address mode (byte mode, half-word mode, or word mode). This reordering is completely transparent to software and is independent from the BYTORD setting chosen by the user. Because the system is little endian, in order to get the same CRC result, read halfwords will be byte swapped, and read words will have bytes in reverse order.

25.8.5.1. IP Header Checksum Datapath

The following figure shows a representation of the checksum datapath. The datapath processes a word each cycle. Each time a channel is granted bus access, the lower 16 bits of the CRCDAT register is loaded into the checksum register using signal LOAD_REG. On loss of arbitration or the end of cell transfer, save the checksum result SUM_OUT[15:0] into the lower 16 bits of CRCDAT. Repeat the process each time the channel gains arbitration and completes a cell transfer.

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Figure 25-14. IP Header Checksum Datapath



In word mode, the datapath splits the 32-bit word into two 16-bit words, sums them with the existing sum result (either previously loaded or calculated from the last data word). If the result is greater than 16-bits, the upper 16-bit is summed with the lower 16-bits and captured in the sum result register.

In half-word mode, half-words are added to the previous sum result. If the result is larger than 16-bits, the upper 16-bits are summed with the lower 16-bits and stored into the sum register.

In byte mode, bytes read from even address locations extended to 16-bits with 0's and added to the previous sum result. Again, if the value is larger than 16-bits, the upper 16-bits are summed with the lower 16-bits and stored into the sum register. For bytes read from odd addresses, the byte is shifted left 8-bits (multiply by 2^8) and summed with the previous sum result. If the resulting sum is larger than 16-bits, the upper 16-bits are summed with the lower 16-bits and stored in the sum register.

At the end of a cell transfer the checksum is stored back into CRCDAT[15:0].

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25.9. Register Summary

For descriptions and definitions of both Register and bitfield properties, refer to Register Properties.

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x00	CTRLA	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0							ENABLE	
0x04	CTRLB	31:24	Bit 0-1, 8-9, 17-16, 24-25: QOSn, Priority Group n [n=1,..,4] QOS control							
		23:16	Bit 0-1, 8-9, 17-16, 24-25: QOSn, Priority Group n [n=1,..,4] QOS control							
		15:8	Bit 0-1, 8-9, 17-16, 24-25: QOSn, Priority Group n [n=1,..,4] QOS control							
		7:0	Bit 0-1, 8-9, 17-16, 24-25: QOSn, Priority Group n [n=1,..,4] QOS control							
0x08	DBGCTRL	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0								DBGRUN
0x0C	CRCPOLYA	31:24	POLYA[31:24]							
		23:16	POLYA[23:16]							
		15:8	POLYA[15:8]							
		7:0	POLYA[7:0]							
0x10	CRCPOLYB	31:24	POLYB[31:24]							
		23:16	POLYB[23:16]							
		15:8	POLYB[15:8]							
		7:0	POLYB[7:0]							
0x14 ... 0x17	Reserved									
0x18	INTSTAT3	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	CH15	CH14	CH13	CH12	CH11	CH10	CH9	CH8
		7:0	CH7	CH6	CH5	CH4	CH3	CH2	CH1	CH0
0x1C	INTSTAT2	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	CH15	CH14	CH13	CH12	CH11	CH10	CH9	CH8
		7:0	CH7	CH6	CH5	CH4	CH3	CH2	CH1	CH0
0x20	INTSTAT1	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	CH15	CH14	CH13	CH12	CH11	CH10	CH9	CH8
		7:0	CH7	CH6	CH5	CH4	CH3	CH2	CH1	CH0

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25.9.1. DMA Control A Register

Name: CTRLA
Offset: 0x00
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 25-7. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
							ENABLE	
Access							R/W	
Reset							1	

Bit 1 – ENABLE DMA Enable

If the DMA is enabled and this bit is written to zero, the DMA may have outstanding bus transactions that need to complete before it can completely disable.

Value	Description
0	DMA module and channels are disabled
1	DMA module and channels are enabled

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25.9.2. Debug Control Register

Name: DBGCTRL
Offset: 0x08
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 25-8. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
								DBGRUN
Access								R/W
Reset								0

Bit 0 – DBGRUN Debug Run

This bit controls the DMA functionality when the CPU is halted by an external debugger.

Note: The user should be certain to set this field if he wishes the DMA to operate normally during debug.

Value	Description
0	DMA halts the operation during debug. All outstanding bus requests complete before halting.
1	DMA continues the normal operation during debug.

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25.9.3. DMA CRC Polynomial A Register

Name: CRCPOLYA
Offset: 0x0C
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection. Enable Write Protected

Table 25-9. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	POLYA[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
	POLYA[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
	POLYA[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
	POLYA[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 – POLYA[31:0] CRC Polynomial Coefficients Bits

The most significant polynomial term is always included in the CRC polynomial and is not required to be programmed in this register. This includes x32 for a 32-bit polynomial and x16 for a 16-bit polynomial.

For example, set this register to 0x741B8CD7 for the following 32-bit polynomial:
$p(x) = x^{32} + x^{30} + x^{29} + x^{28} + x^{26} + x^{20} + x^{19} + x^{17} + x^{16} + x^{15} + x^{11} + x^{10} + x^{7} + x^{6} + x^{4} + x^{2} + x + 1$
Set this register to 0x00000589 for the following 16-bit polynomial $p(x) = x^{16} + x^{10} + x^{8} + x^{7} + x^{3} + 1$

Value	Description
0	Exclude $x^n$from the CRC polynomial.
1	Include the term x^n, where n is the bit location, in the CRC polynomial.

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25.9.4. DMA CRC Polynomial B Register

Name: CRCPOLYB
Offset: 0x10
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Enable Write Protected

Table 25-10. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	POLYB[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
	POLYB[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
	POLYB[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
	POLYB[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 – POLYB[31:0] CRC Polynomial Coefficients B Bits

The most significant polynomial term is always included in the CRC polynomial and is not required to be programmed in this register. This includes x32 for a 32-bit polynomial and x16 for a 16-bit polynomial.

For example, set this register to 0x741B8CD7 for the following 32-bit polynomial:
$p(x) = x^{32} + x^{30} + x^{29} + x^{28} + x^{26} + x^{20} + x^{19} + x^{17} + x^{16} + x^{15} + x^{11} + x^{10} + x^{7} + x^{6} + x^{4} + x^{2} + x + 1$
Set this register to 0x00000589 for the following 16-bit polynomial $p(x) = x^{16} + x^{10} + x^{8} + x^{7} + x^{3} + 1$

Value	Description
0	Exclude $x^n$from the CRC polynomial.
1	Include the term x^n, where n is the bit location, in the CRC polynomial.

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25.9.5. DMA Control A Register

Name: **CTRLB**
Offset: 0x04
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 25-11. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	Bit 0-1, 8-9, 17-16, 24-25: QOSn, Priority Group n [n=1,..,4] QOS control							
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
	Bit 0-1, 8-9, 17-16, 24-25: QOSn, Priority Group n [n=1,..,4] QOS control							
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
	Bit 0-1, 8-9, 17-16, 24-25: QOSn, Priority Group n [n=1,..,4] QOS control							
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
	Bit 0-1, 8-9, 17-16, 24-25: QOSn, Priority Group n [n=1,..,4] QOS control							
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 – Bit 0-1, 8-9, 17-16, 24-25: QOSn, Priority Group n [n=1,..,4] QOS control DMA Channel Active Interrupt at Priority 4

Sets the Quality of service level for Channel Priority Group n. Setting this value affects arbitration within the device bus fabric. This value does not affect arbitration within the DMA.

Value	Description
0x0	QoS level is 0 (lowest)
0x1	QoS level is 1 (lower)
0x2	QoS level is 2 (medium)
0x3	QoS level is 3 (high)

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25.9.6. DMA Interrupt Priority 3 Status Register

Name: INTSTAT3
Offset: 0x18
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 25-12. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	CH15	CH14	CH13	CH12	CH11	CH10	CH9	CH8
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
	CH7	CH6	CH5	CH4	CH3	CH2	CH1	CH0
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 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 – CHx DMA Channel Active Interrupt at Priority 3

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25.9.7. DMA Interrupt Priority 2 Status Register

Name: INTSTAT2
Offset: 0x1C
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 25-13. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	CH15	CH14	CH13	CH12	CH11	CH10	CH9	CH8
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
	CH7	CH6	CH5	CH4	CH3	CH2	CH1	CH0
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 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 – CHx DMA Channel Active Interrupt at Priority 2

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25.9.8. DMA Interrupt Priority 1 Status Register

Name: INTSTAT1
Offset: 0x20
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 25-14. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	CH15	CH14	CH13	CH12	CH11	CH10	CH9	CH8
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
	CH7	CH6	CH5	CH4	CH3	CH2	CH1	CH0
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 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 – CHx DMA Channel Active Interrupt at Priority 1

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25.10. Channelk Register Summary, k = 0,1,...,15

For descriptions and definitions of both Register and bitfield properties, refer to Register Properties.

Note: Each of the 16 channels has 19 channel-specific registers: CHCTRLAk through CHSTATk, k=0,1,...,15. Each set of channel-specific registers is offset by 0x50 from the previous set:
CHCTRLA*k* offset = 0x50+k*0x50

CHCTRLB*k* offset = 0x54+k*0x50

CHEVCTRL*k* offset = 0x58+k*0x50

.

.

.

CHSTAT*k* offset = 0x98+k*0x50

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x00 ... 0x4F	Reserved									
0x50	CHCTRLA0	31:24								RUNSTDBY
		23:16								SWFRC
		15:8								LLEN
		7:0								ENABLE
0x54	CHCTRLB0	31:24	CRCEN		CASTEN			PATEN	PATLEN	PIGNEN
		23:16	TRIG[7:0]							
		15:8	BYTORD[1:0]		WBOEN				PR[1:0]	
		7:0		RAS[2:0]				WAS[2:0]		
0x58	CHEVCTRL0	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0	EVOE	EVSTRIE	EVAUXIE		EVOMODE[1:0]		EVAUXACT[1:0]	
0x5C	CHINTENCLR0	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0			LL	BH	BC	CC	TA	SD
0x60	CHINTENSET0	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0			LL	BH	BC	CC	TA	SD
0x60	CHINTF0	31:24								
		23:16						RDE	WRE	
		15:8								
		7:0			LL	BH	BC	CC	TA	SD
0x64 ... 0x67	Reserved									
0x68	CHSSA0	31:24	SSA[31:24]							
		23:16	SSA[23:16]							
		15:8	SSA[15:8]							
		7:0	SSA[7:0]							
0x6C	CHDSA0	31:24	DSA[31:24]							
		23:16	DSA[23:16]							
		15:8	DSA[15:8]							
		7:0	DSA[7:0]							
0x70	CHSSTRD0	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	SSTRD[15:8]							
		7:0	SSTRD[7:0]							

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Channelk Register Summary, k = 0,1,...,15 (continued)

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x74	CHDSTRD0	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	DSTRD[15:8]							
		7:0	DSTRD[7:0]							
0x78	CHXSIZ0	31:24	BLKSZ[15:8]							
		23:16	BLKSZ[7:0]							
		15:8							CSZ[9:8]	
		7:0	CSZ[7:0]							
0x7C	CHPDAT0	31:24	PIGN[7:0]							
		23:16								
		15:8	PDAT[15:8]							
		7:0	PDAT[7:0]							
0x80	CHCTRLCRC0	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0	CRCRIN	CRCROUT	CRCXOR		CRCAPP	CRCMD[2:0]		
0x84	CHCRCDAT0	31:24	CRCDAT[31:24]							
		23:16	CRCDAT[23:16]							
		15:8	CRCDAT[15:8]							
		7:0	CRCDAT[7:0]							
0x88	CHNXT0	31:24	NXT[31:24]							
		23:16	NXT[23:16]							
		15:8	NXT[15:8]							
		7:0	NXT[7:0]							
0x8C	CHLLCFGSTAT0	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8							CRCDAT	CTRLCRC
		7:0	PDAT	XSIZ	DSTRD	SSTRD	DSA	SSA	EVCTRL	CTRLB
0x90	CHSTATBC0	31:24								
		23:16								BBTC[16]
		15:8	BBTC[15:8]							
		7:0	BBTC[7:0]							
0x94	CHSTATCC0	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8						CBTC[10:8]		
		7:0	CBTC[7:0]							
0x98	CHSTAT0	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0						DREAD	CELLBUSY	BLKBUSY
0x9C ... 0x9F	Reserved									
0xA0	CHCTRLA1	31:24								RUNSTDBY
		23:16								SWFRC
		15:8								LLEN
		7:0								ENABLE
0xA4	CHCTRLB1	31:24	CRCEN		CASTEN			PATEN	PATLEN	PIGNEN
		23:16	TRIG[7:0]							
		15:8	BYTORD[1:0]		WBOEN				PR[1:0]	
		7:0		RAS[2:0]				WAS[2:0]		
0xA8	CHEVCTRL1	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0	EVOE	EVSTRIE	EVAUXIE		EVOMODE[1:0]		EVAUXACT[1:0]	
0xAC	CHINTENCLR1	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0			LL	BH	BC	CC	TA	SD

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Channelk Register Summary, k = 0,1,...,15 (continued)

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0xB0	CHINTENSET1	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0			LL	BH	BC	CC	TA	SD
0xB0	CHINTF1	31:24								
		23:16						RDE	WRE	
		15:8								
		7:0			LL	BH	BC	CC	TA	SD
0xB4 ... 0xB7	Reserved									
0xB8	CHSSA1	31:24	SSA[31:24]							
		23:16	SSA[23:16]							
		15:8	SSA[15:8]							
		7:0	SSA[7:0]							
0xBC	CHDSA1	31:24	DSA[31:24]							
		23:16	DSA[23:16]							
		15:8	DSA[15:8]							
		7:0	DSA[7:0]							
0xC0	CHSSTRD1	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	SSTRD[15:8]							
		7:0	SSTRD[7:0]							
0xC4	CHDSTRD1	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	DSTRD[15:8]							
		7:0	DSTRD[7:0]							
0xC8	CHXSIZ1	31:24	BLKSZ[15:8]							
		23:16	BLKSZ[7:0]							
		15:8							CSZ[9:8]	
		7:0	CSZ[7:0]							
0xCC	CHPDAT1	31:24	PIGN[7:0]							
		23:16								
		15:8	PDAT[15:8]							
		7:0	PDAT[7:0]							
0xD0	CHCTRLCRC1	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0	CRCRIN	CRCROUT	CRCXOR		CRCAPP	CRCMD[2:0]		
0xD4	CHCRCDAT1	31:24	CRCDAT[31:24]							
		23:16	CRCDAT[23:16]							
		15:8	CRCDAT[15:8]							
		7:0	CRCDAT[7:0]							
0xD8	CHNXT1	31:24	NXT[31:24]							
		23:16	NXT[23:16]							
		15:8	NXT[15:8]							
		7:0	NXT[7:0]							
0xDC	CHLLCFGSTAT1	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8							CRCDAT	CTRLCRC
		7:0	PDAT	XSIZ	DSTRD	SSTRD	DSA	SSA	EVCTRL	CTRLB
0xE0	CHSTATBC1	31:24								
		23:16								BBTC[16]
		15:8	BBTC[15:8]							
		7:0	BBTC[7:0]							
0xE4	CHSTATCC1	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8						CBTC[10:8]		
		7:0	CBTC[7:0]							

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Channelk Register Summary, k = 0,1,...,15 (continued)

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0xE8	CHSTAT1	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0						DREAD	CELLBUSY	BLKBUSY
0xEC ... 0xEF	Reserved									
0xF0	CHCTRLA2	31:24								RUNSTDBY
		23:16								SWFRC
		15:8								LLEN
		7:0								ENABLE
0xF4	CHCTRLB2	31:24	CRCEN		CASTEN			PATEN	PATLEN	PIGNEN
		23:16	TRIG[7:0]							
		15:8	BYTORD[1:0]		WBOEN				PR[1:0]	
		7:0		RAS[2:0]				WAS[2:0]		
0xF8	CHEVCTRL2	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0	EVOE	EVSTRIE	EVAUXIE		EVOMODE[1:0]		EVAUXACT[1:0]	
0xFC	CHINTENCLR2	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0			LL	BH	BC	CC	TA	SD
0x0100	CHINTENSET2	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0			LL	BH	BC	CC	TA	SD
0x0100	CHINTF2	31:24								
		23:16						RDE	WRE	
		15:8								
		7:0			LL	BH	BC	CC	TA	SD
0x0104 ... 0x0107	Reserved									
0x0108	CHSSA2	31:24	SSA[31:24]							
		23:16	SSA[23:16]							
		15:8	SSA[15:8]							
		7:0	SSA[7:0]							
0x010C	CHDSA2	31:24	DSA[31:24]							
		23:16	DSA[23:16]							
		15:8	DSA[15:8]							
		7:0	DSA[7:0]							
0x0110	CHSSTRD2	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	SSTRD[15:8]							
		7:0	SSTRD[7:0]							
0x0114	CHDSTRD2	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	DSTRD[15:8]							
		7:0	DSTRD[7:0]							
0x0118	CHXSIZ2	31:24	BLKSZ[15:8]							
		23:16	BLKSZ[7:0]							
		15:8							CSZ[9:8]	
		7:0	CSZ[7:0]							
0x011C	CHPDAT2	31:24	PIGN[7:0]							
		23:16								
		15:8	PDAT[15:8]							
		7:0	PDAT[7:0]							

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Channelk Register Summary, k = 0,1,...,15 (continued)

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x0120	CHCTRLCRC2	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0	CRCRIN	CRCROUT	CRCXOR		CRCAPP	CRCMD[2:0]		
0x0124	CHCRCDAT2	31:24	CRCDAT[31:24]							
		23:16	CRCDAT[23:16]							
		15:8	CRCDAT[15:8]							
		7:0	CRCDAT[7:0]							
0x0128	CHNXT2	31:24	NXT[31:24]							
		23:16	NXT[23:16]							
		15:8	NXT[15:8]							
		7:0	NXT[7:0]							
0x012C	CHLLCFGSTAT2	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8							CRCDAT	CTRLCRC
		7:0	PDAT	XSIZ	DSTRD	SSTRD	DSA	SSA	EVCTRL	CTRLB
0x0130	CHSTATBC2	31:24								
		23:16								BBTC[16]
		15:8	BBTC[15:8]							
		7:0	BBTC[7:0]							
0x0134	CHSTATCC2	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8						CBTC[10:8]		
		7:0	CBTC[7:0]							
0x0138	CHSTAT2	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0						DREAD	CELLBUSY	BLKBUSY
0x013C ... 0x013F	Reserved									
0x0140	CHCTRLA3	31:24								RUNSTDBY
		23:16								SWFRC
		15:8								LLEN
		7:0								ENABLE
0x0144	CHCTRLB3	31:24	CRCEN		CASTEN			PATEN	PATLEN	PIGNEN
		23:16	TRIG[7:0]							
		15:8	BYTORD[1:0]		WBOEN				PR[1:0]	
		7:0		RAS[2:0]				WAS[2:0]		
0x0148	CHEVCTRL3	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0	EVOE	EVSTRIE	EVAUXIE		EVOMODE[1:0]		EVAUXACT[1:0]	
0x014C	CHINTENCLR3	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0			LL	BH	BC	CC	TA	SD
0x0150	CHINTENSET3	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0			LL	BH	BC	CC	TA	SD
0x0150	CHINTF3	31:24								
		23:16						RDE	WRE	
		15:8								
		7:0			LL	BH	BC	CC	TA	SD
0x0154 ... 0x0157	Reserved									

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Channelk Register Summary, k = 0,1,...,15 (continued)

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x0158	CHSSA3	31:24	SSA[31:24]							
		23:16	SSA[23:16]							
		15:8	SSA[15:8]							
		7:0	SSA[7:0]							
0x015C	CHDSA3	31:24	DSA[31:24]							
		23:16	DSA[23:16]							
		15:8	DSA[15:8]							
		7:0	DSA[7:0]							
0x0160	CHSSTRD3	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	SSTRD[15:8]							
		7:0	SSTRD[7:0]							
0x0164	CHDSTRD3	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	DSTRD[15:8]							
		7:0	DSTRD[7:0]							
0x0168	CHXSIZ3	31:24	BLKSZ[15:8]							
		23:16	BLKSZ[7:0]							
		15:8							CSZ[9:8]	
		7:0	CSZ[7:0]							
0x016C	CHPDAT3	31:24	PIGN[7:0]							
		23:16								
		15:8	PDAT[15:8]							
		7:0	PDAT[7:0]							
0x0170	CHCTRLCRC3	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0	CRCRIN	CRCROUT	CRCXOR		CRCAPP	CRCMD[2:0]		
0x0174	CHCRCDAT3	31:24	CRCDAT[31:24]							
		23:16	CRCDAT[23:16]							
		15:8	CRCDAT[15:8]							
		7:0	CRCDAT[7:0]							
0x0178	CHNXT3	31:24	NXT[31:24]							
		23:16	NXT[23:16]							
		15:8	NXT[15:8]							
		7:0	NXT[7:0]							
0x017C	CHLLCFGSTAT3	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8							CRCDAT	CTRLCRC
		7:0	PDAT	XSIZ	DSTRD	SSTRD	DSA	SSA	EVCTRL	CTRLB
0x0180	CHSTATBC3	31:24								
		23:16								BBTC[16]
		15:8	BBTC[15:8]							
		7:0	BBTC[7:0]							
0x0184	CHSTATCC3	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8						CBTC[10:8]		
		7:0	CBTC[7:0]							
0x0188	CHSTAT3	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0						DREAD	CELLBUSY	BLKBUSY
0x018C ... 0x018F	Reserved									
0x0190	CHCTRLA4	31:24								RUNSTDBY
		23:16								SWFRC
		15:8								LLEN
		7:0								ENABLE

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Channelk Register Summary, k = 0,1,...,15 (continued)

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x0194	CHCTRLB4	31:24	CRCEN		CASTEN			PATEN	PATLEN	PIGNEN
		23:16	TRIG[7:0]							
		15:8	BYTORD[1:0]		WBOEN				PR[1:0]	
		7:0		RAS[2:0]				WAS[2:0]		
0x0198	CHEVCTRL4	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0	EVOE	EVSTRIE	EVAUXIE		EVOMODE[1:0]		EVAUXACT[1:0]	
0x019C	CHINTENCLR4	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0			LL	BH	BC	CC	TA	SD
0x01A0	CHINTENSET4	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0			LL	BH	BC	CC	TA	SD
0x01A0	CHINTF4	31:24								
		23:16						RDE	WRE	
		15:8								
		7:0			LL	BH	BC	CC	TA	SD
0x01A4 ... 0x01A7	Reserved									
0x01A8	CHSSA4	31:24	SSA[31:24]							
		23:16	SSA[23:16]							
		15:8	SSA[15:8]							
		7:0	SSA[7:0]							
0x01AC	CHDSA4	31:24	DSA[31:24]							
		23:16	DSA[23:16]							
		15:8	DSA[15:8]							
		7:0	DSA[7:0]							
0x01B0	CHSSTRD4	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	SSTRD[15:8]							
		7:0	SSTRD[7:0]							
0x01B4	CHDSTRD4	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	DSTRD[15:8]							
		7:0	DSTRD[7:0]							
0x01B8	CHXSIZ4	31:24	BLKSZ[15:8]							
		23:16	BLKSZ[7:0]							
		15:8							CSZ[9:8]	
		7:0	CSZ[7:0]							
0x01BC	CHPDAT4	31:24	PIGN[7:0]							
		23:16								
		15:8	PDAT[15:8]							
		7:0	PDAT[7:0]							
0x01C0	CHCTRLCRC4	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0	CRCRIN	CRCROUT	CRCXOR		CRCAPP	CRCMD[2:0]		
0x01C4	CHCRCDAT4	31:24	CRCDAT[31:24]							
		23:16	CRCDAT[23:16]							
		15:8	CRCDAT[15:8]							
		7:0	CRCDAT[7:0]							
0x01C8	CHNXT4	31:24	NXT[31:24]							
		23:16	NXT[23:16]							
		15:8	NXT[15:8]							
		7:0	NXT[7:0]							

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Channelk Register Summary, k = 0,1,...,15 (continued)

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x01CC	CHLLCFGSTAT4	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8							CRCDAT	CTRLCRC
		7:0	PDAT	XSIZ	DSTRD	SSTRD	DSA	SSA	EVCTRL	CTRLB
0x01D0	CHSTATBC4	31:24								
		23:16								BBTC[16]
		15:8	BBTC[15:8]							
		7:0	BBTC[7:0]							
0x01D4	CHSTATCC4	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8						CBTC[10:8]		
		7:0	CBTC[7:0]							
0x01D8	CHSTAT4	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0						DREAD	CELLBUSY	BLKBUSY
0x01DC ... 0x01DF	Reserved									
0x01E0	CHCTRLA5	31:24								RUNSTDBY
		23:16								SWFRC
		15:8								LLEN
		7:0								ENABLE
0x01E4	CHCTRLB5	31:24	CRCEN		CASTEN			PATEN	PATLEN	PIGNEN
		23:16	TRIG[7:0]							
		15:8	BYTORD[1:0]		WBOEN				PR[1:0]	
		7:0		RAS[2:0]				WAS[2:0]		
0x01E8	CHEVCTRL5	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0	EVOE	EVSTRIE	EVAUXIE		EVOMODE[1:0]		EVAUXACT[1:0]	
0x01EC	CHINTENCLR5	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0			LL	BH	BC	CC	TA	SD
0x01F0	CHINTENSET5	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0			LL	BH	BC	CC	TA	SD
0x01F0	CHINTF5	31:24								
		23:16						RDE	WRE	
		15:8								
		7:0			LL	BH	BC	CC	TA	SD
0x01F4 ... 0x01F7	Reserved									
0x01F8	CHSSA5	31:24	SSA[31:24]							
		23:16	SSA[23:16]							
		15:8	SSA[15:8]							
		7:0	SSA[7:0]							
0x01FC	CHDSA5	31:24	DSA[31:24]							
		23:16	DSA[23:16]							
		15:8	DSA[15:8]							
		7:0	DSA[7:0]							
0x0200	CHSSTRD5	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	SSTRD[15:8]							
		7:0	SSTRD[7:0]							

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Channelk Register Summary, k = 0,1,...,15 (continued)

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x0204	CHDSTRD5	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	DSTRD[15:8]							
		7:0	DSTRD[7:0]							
0x0208	CHXSIZ5	31:24	BLKSZ[15:8]							
		23:16	BLKSZ[7:0]							
		15:8							CSZ[9:8]	
		7:0	CSZ[7:0]							
0x020C	CHPDAT5	31:24	PIGN[7:0]							
		23:16								
		15:8	PDAT[15:8]							
		7:0	PDAT[7:0]							
0x0210	CHCTRLCRC5	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0	CRCRIN	CRCROUT	CRCXOR		CRCAPP	CRCMD[2:0]		
0x0214	CHCRCDAT5	31:24	CRCDAT[31:24]							
		23:16	CRCDAT[23:16]							
		15:8	CRCDAT[15:8]							
		7:0	CRCDAT[7:0]							
0x0218	CHNXT5	31:24	NXT[31:24]							
		23:16	NXT[23:16]							
		15:8	NXT[15:8]							
		7:0	NXT[7:0]							
0x021C	CHLLCFGSTAT5	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8							CRCDAT	CTRLCRC
		7:0	PDAT	XSIZ	DSTRD	SSTRD	DSA	SSA	EVCTRL	CTRLB
0x0220	CHSTATBC5	31:24								
		23:16								BBTC[16]
		15:8	BBTC[15:8]							
		7:0	BBTC[7:0]							
0x0224	CHSTATCC5	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8						CBTC[10:8]		
		7:0	CBTC[7:0]							
0x0228	CHSTAT5	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0						DREAD	CELLBUSY	BLKBUSY
0x022C ... 0x022F	Reserved									
0x0230	CHCTRLA6	31:24								RUNSTDBY
		23:16								SWFRC
		15:8								LLEN
		7:0								ENABLE
0x0234	CHCTRLB6	31:24	CRCEN		CASTEN			PATEN	PATLEN	PIGNEN
		23:16	TRIG[7:0]							
		15:8	BYTORD[1:0]		WBOEN				PR[1:0]	
		7:0		RAS[2:0]				WAS[2:0]		
0x0238	CHEVCTRL6	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0	EVOE	EVSTRIE	EVAUXIE		EVOMODE[1:0]		EVAUXACT[1:0]	
0x023C	CHINTENCLR6	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0			LL	BH	BC	CC	TA	SD

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Channelk Register Summary, k = 0,1,...,15 (continued)

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x0240	CHINTENSET6	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0			LL	BH	BC	CC	TA	SD
0x0240	CHINTF6	31:24								
		23:16						RDE	WRE	
		15:8								
		7:0			LL	BH	BC	CC	TA	SD
0x0244 ... 0x0247	Reserved									
0x0248	CHSSA6	31:24	SSA[31:24]							
		23:16	SSA[23:16]							
		15:8	SSA[15:8]							
		7:0	SSA[7:0]							
0x024C	CHDSA6	31:24	DSA[31:24]							
		23:16	DSA[23:16]							
		15:8	DSA[15:8]							
		7:0	DSA[7:0]							
0x0250	CHSSTRD6	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	SSTRD[15:8]							
		7:0	SSTRD[7:0]							
0x0254	CHDSTRD6	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	DSTRD[15:8]							
		7:0	DSTRD[7:0]							
0x0258	CHXSIZ6	31:24	BLKSZ[15:8]							
		23:16	BLKSZ[7:0]							
		15:8							CSZ[9:8]	
		7:0	CSZ[7:0]							
0x025C	CHPDAT6	31:24	PIGN[7:0]							
		23:16								
		15:8	PDAT[15:8]							
		7:0	PDAT[7:0]							
0x0260	CHCTRLCRC6	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0	CRCRIN	CRCROUT	CRCXOR		CRCAPP	CRCMD[2:0]		
0x0264	CHCRCDAT6	31:24	CRCDAT[31:24]							
		23:16	CRCDAT[23:16]							
		15:8	CRCDAT[15:8]							
		7:0	CRCDAT[7:0]							
0x0268	CHNXT6	31:24	NXT[31:24]							
		23:16	NXT[23:16]							
		15:8	NXT[15:8]							
		7:0	NXT[7:0]							
0x026C	CHLLCFGSTAT6	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8							CRCDAT	CTRLCRC
		7:0	PDAT	XSIZ	DSTRD	SSTRD	DSA	SSA	EVCTRL	CTRLB
0x0270	CHSTATBC6	31:24								
		23:16								BBTC[16]
		15:8	BBTC[15:8]							
		7:0	BBTC[7:0]							
0x0274	CHSTATCC6	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8						CBTC[10:8]		
		7:0	CBTC[7:0]							

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Channelk Register Summary, k = 0,1,...,15 (continued)

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x0278	CHSTAT6	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0						DREAD	CELLBUSY	BLKBUSY
0x027C ... 0x027F	Reserved									
0x0280	CHCTRLA7	31:24								RUNSTDBY
		23:16								SWFRC
		15:8								LLEN
		7:0								ENABLE
0x0284	CHCTRLB7	31:24	CRCEN		CASTEN			PATEN	PATLEN	PIGNEN
		23:16	TRIG[7:0]							
		15:8	BYTORD[1:0]		WBOEN				PR[1:0]	
		7:0		RAS[2:0]				WAS[2:0]		
0x0288	CHEVCTRL7	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0	EVOE	EVSTRIE	EVAUXIE		EVOMODE[1:0]		EVAUXACT[1:0]	
0x028C	CHINTENCLR7	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0			LL	BH	BC	CC	TA	SD
0x0290	CHINTENSET7	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0			LL	BH	BC	CC	TA	SD
0x0290	CHINTF7	31:24								
		23:16						RDE	WRE	
		15:8								
		7:0			LL	BH	BC	CC	TA	SD
0x0294 ... 0x0297	Reserved									
0x0298	CHSSA7	31:24	SSA[31:24]							
		23:16	SSA[23:16]							
		15:8	SSA[15:8]							
		7:0	SSA[7:0]							
0x029C	CHDSA7	31:24	DSA[31:24]							
		23:16	DSA[23:16]							
		15:8	DSA[15:8]							
		7:0	DSA[7:0]							
0x02A0	CHSSTRD7	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	SSTRD[15:8]							
		7:0	SSTRD[7:0]							
0x02A4	CHDSTRD7	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	DSTRD[15:8]							
		7:0	DSTRD[7:0]							
0x02A8	CHXSIZ7	31:24	BLKSZ[15:8]							
		23:16	BLKSZ[7:0]							
		15:8							CSZ[9:8]	
		7:0	CSZ[7:0]							
0x02AC	CHPDAT7	31:24	PIGN[7:0]							
		23:16								
		15:8	PDAT[15:8]							
		7:0	PDAT[7:0]							

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Channelk Register Summary, k = 0,1,...,15 (continued)

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x02B0	CHCTRLCRC7	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0	CRCRIN	CRCROUT	CRCXOR		CRCAPP	CRCMD[2:0]		
0x02B4	CHCRCDAT7	31:24	CRCDAT[31:24]							
		23:16	CRCDAT[23:16]							
		15:8	CRCDAT[15:8]							
		7:0	CRCDAT[7:0]							
0x02B8	CHNXT7	31:24	NXT[31:24]							
		23:16	NXT[23:16]							
		15:8	NXT[15:8]							
		7:0	NXT[7:0]							
0x02BC	CHLLCFGSTAT7	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8							CRCDAT	CTRLCRC
		7:0	PDAT	XSIZ	DSTRD	SSTRD	DSA	SSA	EVCTRL	CTRLB
0x02C0	CHSTATBC7	31:24								
		23:16								BBTC[16]
		15:8	BBTC[15:8]							
		7:0	BBTC[7:0]							
0x02C4	CHSTATCC7	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8						CBTC[10:8]		
		7:0	CBTC[7:0]							
0x02C8	CHSTAT7	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0						DREAD	CELLBUSY	BLKBUSY
0x02CC ... 0x02CF	Reserved									
0x02D0	CHCTRLA8	31:24								RUNSTDBY
		23:16								SWFRC
		15:8								LLEN
		7:0								ENABLE
0x02D4	CHCTRLB8	31:24	CRCEN		CASTEN			PATEN	PATLEN	PIGNEN
		23:16	TRIG[7:0]							
		15:8	BYTORD[1:0]		WBOEN				PR[1:0]	
		7:0		RAS[2:0]				WAS[2:0]		
0x02D8	CHEVCTRL8	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0	EVOE	EVSTRIE	EVAUXIE		EVOMODE[1:0]		EVAUXACT[1:0]	
0x02DC	CHINTENCLR8	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0			LL	BH	BC	CC	TA	SD
0x02E0	CHINTENSET8	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0			LL	BH	BC	CC	TA	SD
0x02E0	CHINTF8	31:24								
		23:16						RDE	WRE	
		15:8								
		7:0			LL	BH	BC	CC	TA	SD
0x02E4 ... 0x02E7	Reserved									

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Channelk Register Summary, k = 0,1,...,15 (continued)

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x02E8	CHSSA8	31:24	SSA[31:24]							
		23:16	SSA[23:16]							
		15:8	SSA[15:8]							
		7:0	SSA[7:0]							
0x02EC	CHDSA8	31:24	DSA[31:24]							
		23:16	DSA[23:16]							
		15:8	DSA[15:8]							
		7:0	DSA[7:0]							
0x02F0	CHSSTRD8	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	SSTRD[15:8]							
		7:0	SSTRD[7:0]							
0x02F4	CHDSTRD8	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	DSTRD[15:8]							
		7:0	DSTRD[7:0]							
0x02F8	CHXSIZ8	31:24	BLKSZ[15:8]							
		23:16	BLKSZ[7:0]							
		15:8							CSZ[9:8]	
		7:0	CSZ[7:0]							
0x02FC	CHPDAT8	31:24	PIGN[7:0]							
		23:16								
		15:8	PDAT[15:8]							
		7:0	PDAT[7:0]							
0x0300	CHCTRLCRC8	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0	CRCRIN	CRCROUT	CRCXOR		CRCAPP	CRCMD[2:0]		
0x0304	CHCRCDAT8	31:24	CRCDAT[31:24]							
		23:16	CRCDAT[23:16]							
		15:8	CRCDAT[15:8]							
		7:0	CRCDAT[7:0]							
0x0308	CHNXT8	31:24	NXT[31:24]							
		23:16	NXT[23:16]							
		15:8	NXT[15:8]							
		7:0	NXT[7:0]							
0x030C	CHLLCFGSTAT8	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8							CRCDAT	CTRLCRC
		7:0	PDAT	XSIZ	DSTRD	SSTRD	DSA	SSA	EVCTRL	CTRLB
0x0310	CHSTATBC8	31:24								
		23:16								BBTC[16]
		15:8	BBTC[15:8]							
		7:0	BBTC[7:0]							
0x0314	CHSTATCC8	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8						CBTC[10:8]		
		7:0	CBTC[7:0]							
0x0318	CHSTAT8	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0						DREAD	CELLBUSY	BLKBUSY
0x031C ... 0x031F	Reserved									
0x0320	CHCTRLA9	31:24								RUNSTDBY
		23:16								SWFRC
		15:8								LLEN
		7:0								ENABLE

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Channelk Register Summary, k = 0,1,...,15 (continued)

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x0324	CHCTRLB9	31:24	CRCEN		CASTEN			PATEN	PATLEN	PIGNEN
		23:16	TRIG[7:0]							
		15:8	BYTORD[1:0]		WBOEN				PR[1:0]	
		7:0		RAS[2:0]				WAS[2:0]		
0x0328	CHEVCTRL9	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0	EVOE	EVSTRIE	EVAUXIE		EVOMODE[1:0]		EVAUXACT[1:0]	
0x032C	CHINTENCLR9	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0			LL	BH	BC	CC	TA	SD
0x0330	CHINTENSET9	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0			LL	BH	BC	CC	TA	SD
0x0330	CHINTF9	31:24								
		23:16						RDE	WRE	
		15:8								
		7:0			LL	BH	BC	CC	TA	SD
0x0334 ... 0x0337	Reserved									
0x0338	CHSSA9	31:24	SSA[31:24]							
		23:16	SSA[23:16]							
		15:8	SSA[15:8]							
		7:0	SSA[7:0]							
0x033C	CHDSA9	31:24	DSA[31:24]							
		23:16	DSA[23:16]							
		15:8	DSA[15:8]							
		7:0	DSA[7:0]							
0x0340	CHSSTRD9	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	SSTRD[15:8]							
		7:0	SSTRD[7:0]							
0x0344	CHDSTRD9	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	DSTRD[15:8]							
		7:0	DSTRD[7:0]							
0x0348	CHXSIZ9	31:24	BLKSZ[15:8]							
		23:16	BLKSZ[7:0]							
		15:8							CSZ[9:8]	
		7:0	CSZ[7:0]							
0x034C	CHPDAT9	31:24	PIGN[7:0]							
		23:16								
		15:8	PDAT[15:8]							
		7:0	PDAT[7:0]							
0x0350	CHCTRLCRC9	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0	CRCRIN	CRCROUT	CRCXOR		CRCAPP	CRCMD[2:0]		
0x0354	CHCRCDAT9	31:24	CRCDAT[31:24]							
		23:16	CRCDAT[23:16]							
		15:8	CRCDAT[15:8]							
		7:0	CRCDAT[7:0]							
0x0358	CHNXT9	31:24	NXT[31:24]							
		23:16	NXT[23:16]							
		15:8	NXT[15:8]							
		7:0	NXT[7:0]							

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Channelk Register Summary, k = 0,1,...,15 (continued)

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x035C	CHLLCFGSTAT9	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8							CRCDAT	CTRLCRC
		7:0	PDAT	XSIZ	DSTRD	SSTRD	DSA	SSA	EVCTRL	CTRLB
0x0360	CHSTATBC9	31:24								
		23:16								BBTC[16]
		15:8	BBTC[15:8]							
		7:0	BBTC[7:0]							
0x0364	CHSTATCC9	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8						CBTC[10:8]		
		7:0	CBTC[7:0]							
0x0368	CHSTAT9	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0						DREAD	CELLBUSY	BLKBUSY
0x036C ... 0x036F	Reserved									
0x0370	CHCTRLA10	31:24								RUNSTDBY
		23:16								SWFRC
		15:8								LLEN
		7:0								ENABLE
0x0374	CHCTRLB10	31:24	CRCEN		CASTEN			PATEN	PATLEN	PIGNEN
		23:16	TRIG[7:0]							
		15:8	BYTORD[1:0]		WBOEN				PR[1:0]	
		7:0		RAS[2:0]				WAS[2:0]		
0x0378	CHEVCTRL10	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0	EVOE	EVSTRIE	EVAUXIE		EVOMODE[1:0]		EVAUXACT[1:0]	
0x037C	CHINTENCLR10	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0			LL	BH	BC	CC	TA	SD
0x0380	CHINTENSET10	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0			LL	BH	BC	CC	TA	SD
0x0380	CHINTF10	31:24								
		23:16						RDE	WRE	
		15:8								
		7:0			LL	BH	BC	CC	TA	SD
0x0384 ... 0x0387	Reserved									
0x0388	CHSSA10	31:24	SSA[31:24]							
		23:16	SSA[23:16]							
		15:8	SSA[15:8]							
		7:0	SSA[7:0]							
0x038C	CHDSA10	31:24	DSA[31:24]							
		23:16	DSA[23:16]							
		15:8	DSA[15:8]							
		7:0	DSA[7:0]							
0x0390	CHSSTRD10	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	SSTRD[15:8]							
		7:0	SSTRD[7:0]							

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Channelk Register Summary, k = 0,1,...,15 (continued)

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x0394	CHDSTRD10	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	DSTRD[15:8]							
		7:0	DSTRD[7:0]							
0x0398	CHXSIZ10	31:24	BLKSZ[15:8]							
		23:16	BLKSZ[7:0]							
		15:8							CSZ[9:8]	
		7:0	CSZ[7:0]							
0x039C	CHPDAT10	31:24	PIGN[7:0]							
		23:16								
		15:8	PDAT[15:8]							
		7:0	PDAT[7:0]							
0x03A0	CHCTRLCRC10	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0	CRCRIN	CRCROUT	CRCXOR		CRCAPP	CRCMD[2:0]		
0x03A4	CHCRCDAT10	31:24	CRCDAT[31:24]							
		23:16	CRCDAT[23:16]							
		15:8	CRCDAT[15:8]							
		7:0	CRCDAT[7:0]							
0x03A8	CHNXT10	31:24	NXT[31:24]							
		23:16	NXT[23:16]							
		15:8	NXT[15:8]							
		7:0	NXT[7:0]							
0x03AC	CHLLCFGSTAT10	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8							CRCDAT	CTRLCRC
		7:0	PDAT	XSIZ	DSTRD	SSTRD	DSA	SSA	EVCTRL	CTRLB
0x03B0	CHSTATBC10	31:24								
		23:16								BBTC[16]
		15:8	BBTC[15:8]							
		7:0	BBTC[7:0]							
0x03B4	CHSTATCC10	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8							CBTC[10:8]	
		7:0	CBTC[7:0]							
0x03B8	CHSTAT10	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0						DREAD	CELLBUSY	BLKBUSY
0x03BC ... 0x03BF	Reserved									
0x03C0	CHCTRLA11	31:24								RUNSTDBY
		23:16								SWFRC
		15:8								LLEN
		7:0								ENABLE
0x03C4	CHCTRLB11	31:24	CRCEN		CASTEN			PATEN	PATLEN	PIGNEN
		23:16	TRIG[7:0]							
		15:8	BYTORD[1:0]		WBOEN				PR[1:0]	
		7:0		RAS[2:0]				WAS[2:0]		
0x03C8	CHEVCTRL11	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0	EVOE	EVSTRIE	EVAUXIE		EVOMODE[1:0]		EVAUXACT[1:0]	
0x03CC	CHINTENCLR11	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0			LL	BH	BC	CC	TA	SD

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Channelk Register Summary, k = 0,1,...,15 (continued)

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x03D0	CHINTENSET11	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0			LL	BH	BC	CC	TA	SD
0x03D0	CHINTF11	31:24								
		23:16						RDE	WRE	
		15:8								
		7:0			LL	BH	BC	CC	TA	SD
0x03D4 ... 0x03D7	Reserved									
0x03D8	CHSSA11	31:24	SSA[31:24]							
		23:16	SSA[23:16]							
		15:8	SSA[15:8]							
		7:0	SSA[7:0]							
0x03DC	CHDSA11	31:24	DSA[31:24]							
		23:16	DSA[23:16]							
		15:8	DSA[15:8]							
		7:0	DSA[7:0]							
0x03E0	CHSSTRD11	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	SSTRD[15:8]							
		7:0	SSTRD[7:0]							
0x03E4	CHDSTRD11	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	DSTRD[15:8]							
		7:0	DSTRD[7:0]							
0x03E8	CHXSIZ11	31:24	BLKSZ[15:8]							
		23:16	BLKSZ[7:0]							
		15:8							CSZ[9:8]	
		7:0	CSZ[7:0]							
0x03EC	CHPDAT11	31:24	PIGN[7:0]							
		23:16								
		15:8	PDAT[15:8]							
		7:0	PDAT[7:0]							
0x03F0	CHCTRLCRC11	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0	CRCRIN	CRCROUT	CRCXOR		CRCAPP	CRCMD[2:0]		
0x03F4	CHCRCDAT11	31:24	CRCDAT[31:24]							
		23:16	CRCDAT[23:16]							
		15:8	CRCDAT[15:8]							
		7:0	CRCDAT[7:0]							
0x03F8	CHNXT11	31:24	NXT[31:24]							
		23:16	NXT[23:16]							
		15:8	NXT[15:8]							
		7:0	NXT[7:0]							
0x03FC	CHLLCFGSTAT11	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8							CRCDAT	CTRLCRC
		7:0	PDAT	XSIZ	DSTRD	SSTRD	DSA	SSA	EVCTRL	CTRLB
0x0400	CHSTATBC11	31:24								
		23:16								BBTC[16]
		15:8	BBTC[15:8]							
		7:0	BBTC[7:0]							
0x0404	CHSTATCC11	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8						CBTC[10:8]		
		7:0	CBTC[7:0]							

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Channelk Register Summary, k = 0,1,...,15 (continued)

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x0408	CHSTAT11	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0						DREAD	CELLBUSY	BLKBUSY
0x040C ... 0x040F	Reserved									
0x0410	CHCTRLA12	31:24								RUNSTDBY
		23:16								SWFRC
		15:8								LLEN
		7:0								ENABLE
0x0414	CHCTRLB12	31:24	CRCEN		CASTEN			PATEN	PATLEN	PIGNEN
		23:16	TRIG[7:0]							
		15:8	BYTORD[1:0]		WBOEN				PR[1:0]	
		7:0		RAS[2:0]				WAS[2:0]		
0x0418	CHEVCTRL12	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0	EVOE	EVSTRIE	EVAUXIE		EVOMODE[1:0]		EVAUXACT[1:0]	
0x041C	CHINTENCLR12	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0			LL	BH	BC	CC	TA	SD
0x0420	CHINTENSET12	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0			LL	BH	BC	CC	TA	SD
0x0420	CHINTF12	31:24								
		23:16						RDE	WRE	
		15:8								
		7:0			LL	BH	BC	CC	TA	SD
0x0424 ... 0x0427	Reserved									
0x0428	CHSSA12	31:24	SSA[31:24]							
		23:16	SSA[23:16]							
		15:8	SSA[15:8]							
		7:0	SSA[7:0]							
0x042C	CHDSA12	31:24	DSA[31:24]							
		23:16	DSA[23:16]							
		15:8	DSA[15:8]							
		7:0	DSA[7:0]							
0x0430	CHSSTRD12	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	SSTRD[15:8]							
		7:0	SSTRD[7:0]							
0x0434	CHDSTRD12	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	DSTRD[15:8]							
		7:0	DSTRD[7:0]							
0x0438	CHXSIZ12	31:24	BLKSZ[15:8]							
		23:16	BLKSZ[7:0]							
		15:8							CSZ[9:8]	
		7:0	CSZ[7:0]							
0x043C	CHPDAT12	31:24	PIGN[7:0]							
		23:16								
		15:8	PDAT[15:8]							
		7:0	PDAT[7:0]							

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Channelk Register Summary, k = 0,1,...,15 (continued)

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x0440	CHCTRLCRC12	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0	CRCRIN	CRCROUT	CRCXOR		CRCAPP	CRCMD[2:0]		
0x0444	CHCRCDAT12	31:24	CRCDAT[31:24]							
		23:16	CRCDAT[23:16]							
		15:8	CRCDAT[15:8]							
		7:0	CRCDAT[7:0]							
0x0448	CHNXT12	31:24	NXT[31:24]							
		23:16	NXT[23:16]							
		15:8	NXT[15:8]							
		7:0	NXT[7:0]							
0x044C	CHLLCFGSTAT12	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8							CRCDAT	CTRLCRC
		7:0	PDAT	XSIZ	DSTRD	SSTRD	DSA	SSA	EVCTRL	CTRLB
0x0450	CHSTATBC12	31:24								
		23:16								BBTC[16]
		15:8	BBTC[15:8]							
		7:0	BBTC[7:0]							
0x0454	CHSTATCC12	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8						CBTC[10:8]		
		7:0	CBTC[7:0]							
0x0458	CHSTAT12	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0						DREAD	CELLBUSY	BLKBUSY
0x045C ... 0x045F	Reserved									
0x0460	CHCTRLA13	31:24								RUNSTDBY
		23:16								SWFRC
		15:8								LLEN
		7:0								ENABLE
0x0464	CHCTRLB13	31:24	CRCEN		CASTEN			PATEN	PATLEN	PIGNEN
		23:16	TRIG[7:0]							
		15:8	BYTORD[1:0]		WBOEN				PR[1:0]	
		7:0		RAS[2:0]				WAS[2:0]		
0x0468	CHEVCTRL13	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0	EVOE	EVSTRIE	EVAUXIE		EVOMODE[1:0]		EVAUXACT[1:0]	
0x046C	CHINTENCLR13	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0			LL	BH	BC	CC	TA	SD
0x0470	CHINTENSET13	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0			LL	BH	BC	CC	TA	SD
0x0470	CHINTF13	31:24								
		23:16						RDE	WRE	
		15:8								
		7:0			LL	BH	BC	CC	TA	SD
0x0474 ... 0x0477	Reserved									

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Channelk Register Summary, k = 0,1,...,15 (continued)

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x0478	CHSSA13	31:24	SSA[31:24]							
		23:16	SSA[23:16]							
		15:8	SSA[15:8]							
		7:0	SSA[7:0]							
0x047C	CHDSA13	31:24	DSA[31:24]							
		23:16	DSA[23:16]							
		15:8	DSA[15:8]							
		7:0	DSA[7:0]							
0x0480	CHSSTRD13	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	SSTRD[15:8]							
		7:0	SSTRD[7:0]							
0x0484	CHDSTRD13	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	DSTRD[15:8]							
		7:0	DSTRD[7:0]							
0x0488	CHXSIZ13	31:24	BLKSZ[15:8]							
		23:16	BLKSZ[7:0]							
		15:8							CSZ[9:8]	
		7:0	CSZ[7:0]							
0x048C	CHPDAT13	31:24	PIGN[7:0]							
		23:16								
		15:8	PDAT[15:8]							
		7:0	PDAT[7:0]							
0x0490	CHCTRLCRC13	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0	CRCRIN	CRCROUT	CRCXOR		CRCAPP	CRCMD[2:0]		
0x0494	CHCRCDAT13	31:24	CRCDAT[31:24]							
		23:16	CRCDAT[23:16]							
		15:8	CRCDAT[15:8]							
		7:0	CRCDAT[7:0]							
0x0498	CHNXT13	31:24	NXT[31:24]							
		23:16	NXT[23:16]							
		15:8	NXT[15:8]							
		7:0	NXT[7:0]							
0x049C	CHLLCFGSTAT13	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8							CRCDAT	CTRLCRC
		7:0	PDAT	XSIZ	DSTRD	SSTRD	DSA	SSA	EVCTRL	CTRLB
0x04A0	CHSTATBC13	31:24								
		23:16								BBTC[16]
		15:8	BBTC[15:8]							
		7:0	BBTC[7:0]							
0x04A4	CHSTATCC13	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8						CBTC[10:8]		
		7:0	CBTC[7:0]							
0x04A8	CHSTAT13	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0						DREAD	CELLBUSY	BLKBUSY
0x04AC ... 0x04AF	Reserved									
0x04B0	CHCTRLA14	31:24								RUNSTDBY
		23:16								SWFRC
		15:8								LLEN
		7:0								ENABLE

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Channelk Register Summary, k = 0,1,...,15 (continued)

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x04B4	CHCTRLB14	31:24	CRCEN		CASTEN			PATEN	PATLEN	PIGNEN
		23:16	TRIG[7:0]							
		15:8	BYTORD[1:0]		WBOEN				PR[1:0]	
		7:0		RAS[2:0]				WAS[2:0]		
0x04B8	CHEVCTRL14	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0	EVOE	EVSTRIE	EVAUXIE		EVOMODE[1:0]		EVAUXACT[1:0]	
0x04BC	CHINTENCLR14	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0			LL	BH	BC	CC	TA	SD
0x04C0	CHINTENSET14	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0			LL	BH	BC	CC	TA	SD
0x04C0	CHINTF14	31:24								
		23:16						RDE	WRE	
		15:8								
		7:0			LL	BH	BC	CC	TA	SD
0x04C4 ... 0x04C7	Reserved									
0x04C8	CHSSA14	31:24	SSA[31:24]							
		23:16	SSA[23:16]							
		15:8	SSA[15:8]							
		7:0	SSA[7:0]							
0x04CC	CHDSA14	31:24	DSA[31:24]							
		23:16	DSA[23:16]							
		15:8	DSA[15:8]							
		7:0	DSA[7:0]							
0x04D0	CHSSTRD14	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	SSTRD[15:8]							
		7:0	SSTRD[7:0]							
0x04D4	CHDSTRD14	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	DSTRD[15:8]							
		7:0	DSTRD[7:0]							
0x04D8	CHXSIZ14	31:24	BLKSZ[15:8]							
		23:16	BLKSZ[7:0]							
		15:8							CSZ[9:8]	
		7:0	CSZ[7:0]							
0x04DC	CHPDAT14	31:24	PIGN[7:0]							
		23:16								
		15:8	PDAT[15:8]							
		7:0	PDAT[7:0]							
0x04E0	CHCTRLCRC14	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0	CRCRIN	CRCROUT	CRCXOR		CRCAPP	CRCMD[2:0]		
0x04E4	CHCRCDAT14	31:24	CRCDAT[31:24]							
		23:16	CRCDAT[23:16]							
		15:8	CRCDAT[15:8]							
		7:0	CRCDAT[7:0]							
0x04E8	CHNXT14	31:24	NXT[31:24]							
		23:16	NXT[23:16]							
		15:8	NXT[15:8]							
		7:0	NXT[7:0]							

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Channelk Register Summary, k = 0,1,...,15 (continued)

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x04EC	CHLLCFGSTAT14	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8							CRCDAT	CTRLCRC
		7:0	PDAT	XSIZ	DSTRD	SSTRD	DSA	SSA	EVCTRL	CTRLB
0x04F0	CHSTATBC14	31:24								
		23:16								BBTC[16]
		15:8	BBTC[15:8]							
		7:0	BBTC[7:0]							
0x04F4	CHSTATCC14	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8						CBTC[10:8]		
		7:0	CBTC[7:0]							
0x04F8	CHSTAT14	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0						DREAD	CELLBUSY	BLKBUSY
0x04FC ... 0x04FF	Reserved									
0x0500	CHCTRLA15	31:24								RUNSTDBY
		23:16								SWFRC
		15:8								LLEN
		7:0								ENABLE
0x0504	CHCTRLB15	31:24	CRCEN		CASTEN			PATEN	PATLEN	PIGNEN
		23:16	TRIG[7:0]							
		15:8	BYTORD[1:0]		WBOEN				PR[1:0]	
		7:0		RAS[2:0]				WAS[2:0]		
0x0508	CHEVCTRL15	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0	EVOE	EVSTRIE	EVAUXIE		EVOMODE[1:0]		EVAUXACT[1:0]	
0x050C	CHINTENCLR15	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0			LL	BH	BC	CC	TA	SD
0x0510	CHINTENSET15	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0			LL	BH	BC	CC	TA	SD
0x0510	CHINTF15	31:24								
		23:16						RDE	WRE	
		15:8								
		7:0			LL	BH	BC	CC	TA	SD
0x0514 ... 0x0517	Reserved									
0x0518	CHSSA15	31:24	SSA[31:24]							
		23:16	SSA[23:16]							
		15:8	SSA[15:8]							
		7:0	SSA[7:0]							
0x051C	CHDSA15	31:24	DSA[31:24]							
		23:16	DSA[23:16]							
		15:8	DSA[15:8]							
		7:0	DSA[7:0]							
0x0520	CHSSTRD15	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	SSTRD[15:8]							
		7:0	SSTRD[7:0]							

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Channelk Register Summary, k = 0,1,...,15 (continued)

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x0524	CHDSTRD15	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	DSTRD[15:8]							
		7:0	DSTRD[7:0]							
0x0528	CHXSIZ15	31:24	BLKSZ[15:8]							
		23:16	BLKSZ[7:0]							
		15:8							CSZ[9:8]	
		7:0	CSZ[7:0]							
0x052C	CHPDAT15	31:24	PIGN[7:0]							
		23:16								
		15:8	PDAT[15:8]							
		7:0	PDAT[7:0]							
0x0530	CHCTRLCRC15	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0	CRCRIN	CRCROUT	CRCXOR		CRCAPP	CRCMD[2:0]		
0x0534	CHCRCDAT15	31:24	CRCDAT[31:24]							
		23:16	CRCDAT[23:16]							
		15:8	CRCDAT[15:8]							
		7:0	CRCDAT[7:0]							
0x0538	CHNXT15	31:24	NXT[31:24]							
		23:16	NXT[23:16]							
		15:8	NXT[15:8]							
		7:0	NXT[7:0]							
0x053C	CHLLCFGSTAT15	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8							CRCDAT	CTRLCRC
		7:0	PDAT	XSIZ	DSTRD	SSTRD	DSA	SSA	EVCTRL	CTRLB
0x0540	CHSTATBC15	31:24								
		23:16								BBTC[16]
		15:8	BBTC[15:8]							
		7:0	BBTC[7:0]							
0x0544	CHSTATCC15	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8							CBTC[10:8]	
		7:0	CBTC[7:0]							
0x0548	CHSTAT15	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0						DREAD	CELLBUSY	BLKBUSY

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25.10.1. Channel Control A Register

Name: CHCTRLAk
Offset: 0x50 + k*0x50 [k=0..15]
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 25-15. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
								RUNSTDBY
Access								R/W
Reset								0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
								SWFRC
Access								W
Reset								0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
								LLEN
Access								R/W/HC
Reset								0

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

Bit 24 – RUNSTDBY Run in Standby

This bit is used to keep the DMA channel running in Standby mode:

Value	Description
0	The channel is halted in standby.
1	The channel continues to run in standby. Continue module operation in Idle/Sleep mode.

Bit 16 – SWFRC Software Force Trigger

Write to 1 to issue a start trigger to the channel. Reading this bit always returns 0.

Bit 8 – LLEN Linked List Enable

Value	Description
0	Next descriptor loading is disabled for the channel.
1	DMA will load the next descriptor at address location to by CHNXT*k*.NXT[31:0] on completion of the current block transfer or if the channel is idle (i.e. CHCTRLA*k*.ENABLE = 0 and CHSTAT*k*.BLK-BUSY = 0). If CHNXT*k*.NXT[31:0] = 0xFFFF_FFFF (NULL) the DMA will set the CHINTF*k*.LL status bit and clear LLEN. No further action takes place.

Bit 0 – ENABLE Channel Enable

Writing a 1 to ENABLE enables a block transfer. Upon completion or abort of the block transfer the DMA clears ENABLE.

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Value	Description
0	Disable channel block transfers or suspend block transfer if CHSTAT*k*.BLKBUSY = 1.
1	Block transfer enabled. The DMA will initiate a block transfer on the start trigger selected by CHCTRLB*k*.TRIG or a software trigger, CHCTRLA*k*.SWFRC = 1.

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25.10.2. Channel Control B Register

Name: CHCTRLBk
Offset: 0x54 + k*0x50 [k=0..15]
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection, CHCTRLAk.ENABLE =1 write protect

Note: An attempt to enter a priority higher than the maximum value implemented will write that maximum value instead.

Table 25-16. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	CRCEN		CASTEN			PATEN	PATLEN	PIGNEN
Access	R/W		R/W			R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0		0			0	0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	TRIG[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

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	BYTORD[1:0]		WBOEN				PR[1:0]	
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W				R/W/HS/HC	R/W/HS/HC
Reset	0	0	0				0	0

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

Bit 31 – CRCEN CRC Enable Bit

Value	Description
0	CRC module is disabled for this channel and transfers bypass the CRC module
1	CRC module is enabled for this channel and transfers are routed through the CRC module

Bit 29 – CASTEN Cell Auto Start Enable of Ensuing Transfers for this channel.

Value	Description
0	The start of each cell transfer in a block transfer will be delayed until requested by a start trigger.
1	Transfer a complete block of data on a single start trigger event. The first cell transfer will be delayed until requested by an start trigger. Once started it will continue processing additional cells continuously without any additional starting event until a block is finished.

Bit 26 – PATEN Channel Pattern Match Abort Enable

Value	Description
0	Pattern match is disabled
1	Abort transfer and clear CHCTRLA*k*.ENABLE on pattern match

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Bit 25 – PATLEN Pattern Match Length

Value	Description
0	1 byte length
1	2 byte length

Bit 24 – PIGNEN Enable Pattern Ignore Byte

Value	Description
0	Disable this feature.
1	Treat any byte that matches PIGN bits as a don't care when pattern matching is enabled.

Bits 23:16 – TRIG[7:0] Trigger that can Start a Channel Transfer
If programed to a value greater than the maximum trigger index listed in Table 20-1, all external triggers are disabled. Only software triggering is available.
k= Peripheral request connected, where k is a value from 2 to 90

Value	Description
0	External events disabled, only software trigger can start a transfer.
1	Event system trigger (evsys_dma_chstrt_evt[*k*]) if*k*< 24 otherwise reserved

Bits 15:14 – BYTORD[1:0] Byte Order
Byte swapping takes place prior to sending data into the destination.

Value	Description
11	Bytes Swapped as: 3→2 / 2→3 / 1→0 / 0→1
10	Bytes Swapped as: 3→1 / 2→0 / 1→3 / 0→2
01	Bytes Swapped as: 3→0 / 2→1 / 1→2 / 0→3
00	Unchanged

Bit 13 – WBOEN Write Byte Order Enable

Value	Description
0	Write source data unchanged.
1	Write out data according to BYTORD[1:0].

Bits 9:8 – PR[1:0] Channel Priority Level
Sets the priority level of the channel. Reading back this value returns the current priority level of the channel. If EVAUXACT=1, hardware may adjust the priority level.

Value	Description
11	Channel has priority 4 (highest)
10	Channel has priority 3
01	Channel has priority 2
00	Channel has priority 1

Bits 6:4 – RAS[2:0] Channel Read Address Sequence
Sets the read address and transfer size.

Value	Description
111	Reserved
110	Reserved
101	Fixed address word (32-bit) burst transfer
100	Fixed address of halfword (16-bit) operand (single half-word aligned address)
011	Fixed byte address (single byte address with enable based upon 2 LSBs)
010	Auto increment address and transfer size.
001	Incrementing address +2 with transfers of halfword operands
000	Incrementing address +1 with transfers of byte operands

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Bits 2:0 – WAS[2:0] Channel Write Address Sequence

Value	Description
111	Reserved
110	Reserved
101	Fixed address word (32-bit) burst transfer
100	Fixed address of halfword (16-bit) operand (single half-word aligned address)
011	Fixed byte address (single byte address with enable based upon 2 LSBs)
010	Auto increment address and transfer size.
001	Incrementing address +2 with transfers of halfword operands
000	Incrementing address +1 with transfers of byte operands

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25.10.3. Channel Event Control Register

Name: CHEVCTRLk
Offset: 0x58 + k*0x50 [k=0..15]
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection, CHCTRLAk.ENABLE =1 write protect

Table 25-17. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	EVOE	EVSTRIE	EVAUXIE		EVOMODE[1:0]		EVAUXACT[1:0]	
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W		R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

Bit 7 – EVOE Channel Event Output Enable
This bit indicates if the Channel event generation is enabled. The event will be generated for every condition defined in the Channel Event Output Mode bits (CHEVCTRL*k*.EVOMODE).

Value	Description
0	Channel event generation is enabled
1	Channel event generation is enabled

Bit 6 – EVSTRIE Channel Start Event Input Enable

Value	Description
0	Channel event start action is disabled.
1	Channel event start action is enabled. See CHCTRLBk.TRIG for details on configuring the channel to use start event as a trigger.

Bit 5 – EVAUXIE Channel Auxiliary Event Enable

Value	Description
0	Channel event auxiliary action is disabled
1	Channel event auxiliary action is enabled

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Bits 3:2 – EVOMODE[1:0] Channel Event Output Mode

This field sets when a output trigger event occurs. Output is always active high.

Value	Description
11	Ongoing trigger action from the start event trigger to the completion of a cell transfer reads
10	Ongoing trigger action from the start event trigger to the completion of a cell transfer writes
01	Generate 1 clock cycle strobe at the end of a cell transfer
00	Generate 1 clock cycle strobe at the end of a block transfer

Bits 1:0 – EVAUXACT[1:0] Channel Auxiliary Event Input Action

Value	Description
11	Abort linked list operation and block transfer on the rising edge of the input event
10	Conditional Trigger, active high level event
01	Increment channel priority on the rising edge of the input event
00	Abort block transfer on the rising edge of the input event

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25.10.4. Channel Interrupt Enable Clear Register

Name: CHINTENCLRk
Offset: 0x5C + k*0x50 [k=0..15]
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 25-18. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
			LL	BH	BC	CC	TA	SD
Access			R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset			0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit 5 – LL Clear Linked List Done Interrupt Enable
Write a 1 to this bit to clear the interrupt enable.

Value	Description
0	No interrupt is enabled
1	Linked-List competed, is set after the block transfer completes and a NULL pointer is encountered

Bit 4 – BH Clear Block Transfer Half Complete Interrupt Enable
Write a 1 to this bit to clear the interrupt enable.

Value	Description
0	No interrupt is enabled
1	Half of the block transfer has completed.

Bit 3 – BC Clear Block Transfer Complete Interrupt Enable
Write a 1 to this bit to clear the interrupt enable.

Value	Description
0	No interrupt is enabled
1	A block transfer has been completed.

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Bit 2 – CC Clear Cell Transfer Complete Interrupt Enable
Write a 1 to this bit to clear the interrupt enable.

Value	Description
0	No interrupt is enabled
1	A cell transfer has been completed (CSZ bytes has been transferred).

Bit 1 – TA Clear Transfer Abort Interrupt Enable
Write a 1 to this bit to clear the interrupt enable.

Value	Description
0	No interrupt is enabled
1	An abort trigger event has been detected and the DMA transfer has been aborted. The DMA will also clear CHCTRLA*k*.ENABLE on a TA event.

Bit 0 – SD Clear Start Detected Interrupt Enable
Write a 1 to this bit to clear the interrupt enable.

Value	Description
0	No interrupt is enabled
1	A start trigger event has been detected and the block transfer has started

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25.10.5. Channel Interrupt Enable Set Register

Name: CHINTENSETk
Offset: 0x60 + k*0x50 [k=0..15]
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 25-19. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
			LL	BH	BC	CC	TA	SD
Access			R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset			0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit 5 – LL Set Linked List Done Interrupt Enable
Write a 1 to this bit to set the interrupt enable.

Value	Description
0	No interrupt is enabled
1	Linked-List competed, NULL pointer encountered in CHNXT*k*.NXT when attempting to load the next descriptor.

Bit 4 – BH Set Block Transfer Half Complete Interrupt Enable
Write a 1 to this bit to set the interrupt enable.

Value	Description
0	No interrupt is enabled
1	Half of the block transfer has completed.

Bit 3 – BC Set Block Transfer Complete Interrupt Enable
Write a 1 to this bit to set the interrupt enable.

Value	Description
0	No interrupt is enabled
1	A block transfer has been completed.

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Bit 2 – CC Set Cell Transfer Complete Interrupt Enable
Write a 1 to this bit to set the interrupt enable.

Value	Description
0	No interrupt is enabled
1	A cell transfer has been completed (CSZ bytes has been transferred).

Bit 1 – TA Set Transfer Abort Interrupt Enable
Write a 1 to this bit to set the interrupt enable.

Value	Description
0	No interrupt is enabled
1	An abort trigger event has been detected and the DMA transfer has been aborted. The DMA will also clear CHCTRLA*k*.ENABLE on a TA event.

Bit 0 – SD Set Start Detected Interrupt Enable
Write a 1 to this bit to set the interrupt enable.

Value	Description
0	No interrupt is enabled
1	A start trigger event has been detected and the block transfer has started

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25.10.6. Channel Interrupt Flag Register

Name: CHINTFk
Offset: 0x60 + k*0x50 [k=0..15]
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Note: Interrupt flags must be cleared and then read back to confirm the clear before exiting the ISR to avoid double interrupts.

Reset: This channel resets on a channel reset.

Table 25-20. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Access								
Reset								

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
						RDE	WRE	
Access						R/W	R/W	
Reset						0	0	

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Access								
Reset								

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
			LL	BH	BC	CC	TA	SD
Access			R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset			0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit 18 – RDE Read Error Flag
Write a 1 to this bit to clear the interrupt flag.

Value	Description
0	No read bus errors detected
1	The last read request returned a bus error. The DMA will also clear CHCTRLA*k*.ENABLE and LLEN on a read error.

Bit 17 – WRE Write Error Flag
Write a 1 to this bit to clear the interrupt flag.

Value	Description
0	No read bus errors detected
1	The last write request returned a bus error. The DMA will also clear CHCTRLA*k*.ENABLE and LLEN on a write error.

Bit 5 – LL Linked List Done Interrupt Flag
Write a 1 to this bit to clear the interrupt flag.

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Value	Description
0	No interrupt is enabled
1	Linked-List competed, NULL pointer encountered in CHNXT*k*.NXT when attempting to load the next descriptor and all data from the current block transfer has completed.

Bit 4 – BH Block Transfer Half Complete Interrupt Flag
Write a 1 to this bit to clear the interrupt flag.

Value	Description
0	No interrupt is enabled
1	Half of the block transfer has completed.

Bit 3 – BC Block Transfer Complete Interrupt Flag
Write a 1 to this bit to clear the interrupt flag.

Value	Description
0	No interrupt is enabled
1	A block transfer has been completed.

Bit 2 – CC Cell Transfer Complete Interrupt Flag
Write a 1 to this bit to clear the interrupt flag.

Value	Description
0	No interrupt is enabled
1	A cell transfer has been completed (CSZ bytes has been transferred).

Bit 1 – TA Transfer Abort Interrupt Flag
Write a 1 to this bit to clear the interrupt flag.

Value	Description
0	No interrupt is enabled
1	An abort trigger event has been detected and the DMA transfer has been aborted. The DMA will also clear CHCTRLA*k*.ENABLE on a TA event.

Bit 0 – SD Start Detected Interrupt Flag
Write a 1 to this bit to set the interrupt enable.

Value	Description
0	No interrupt is enabled
1	A start trigger event has been detected and the block transfer has started

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25.10.7. Channel Source Start Address Register

Name: CHSSAk
Offset: 0x68 + k*0x50 [k=0..15]
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 25-21. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	SSA[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
	SSA[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
	SSA[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
	SSA[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 – SSA[31:0] Channel Source Start Address
This address should be a physical byte address. (The value should never lie outside the implemented memory).
If CHCTRLB*k*.RAS[2:0] = 001 or 100, the address must be halfword aligned where SSA[0] = 0.
If CHCTRLB*k*.RAS[2:0] = 101, the address must be word aligned where SSA[1:0] = 00.
If CHCTRLB*k*.RAS[2:0] = 010 and only word transfers are desired, the address must be word aligned where SSA[1:0] = 00.

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25.10.8. Channel Destination Start Address Register

Name: CHDSAk
Offset: 0x6C + k*0x50 [k=0..15]
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Offset is k=0..DMA_CH_N-1)

Table 25-22. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	DSA[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
	DSA[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
	DSA[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
	DSA[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 – DSA[31:0] Channel Destination Start Address
This address should be a physical byte address. (The value should never lie outside the implemented memory).
If CHCTRLB*k*.WAS[2:0] = 001 or 100, the address must be halfword aligned where DSA[0] = 0.
If CHCTRLB*k*.WAS[2:0] = 101, the address must be word aligned where DSA[1:0] = 00.
If CHCTRLB*k*.WAS[2:0] = 010 and only word transfers are desired, the address must be word aligned where DSA[1:0] = 00.

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25.10.9. Channel Source Cell Stride Size Register

Name: CHSSTRDk
Offset: 0x70 + k*0x50 [k=0..15]
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

CHCTRLA*k*.ENABLE=1 write protected.

Table 25-23. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	SSTRD[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
	SSTRD[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 15:0 – SSTRD[15:0] Source Cell Stride Size

This value provide in this register is added to the last address of the cell transfer to determine the address of the next cell to read.
Next Cell Start Address = Current Cell Start Address + CHXSIZk.CSZ + SSTRD
`0xFFFF` =65,535 byte source cell stride size
`0x0001` =1 byte source cell stride size
`0x0000` = source cell stride defaults internally to the same value as CHXSIZk.CSZ.
If CHCTRLB*k*.RAS[2:0] = 001 or 100, the stride size must be halfword aligned where SSTRD[0] = 0.
If CHCTRLB*k*.RAS[2:0] = 101, the stride size must be word aligned where SSTRD[1:0] = 00.
If CHCTRLB*k*.RAS[2:0] = 010 and only word transfers are desired, the stride size must be word aligned where SSTRD[1:0] = 00.

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25.10.10. Channel Destination Cell Stride Size Register

Name: CHDSTRDk
Offset: 0x74 + k*0x50 [k=0..15]
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

CHCTRLA*k*.ENABLE=1 write protected.

Table 25-24. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	DSTRD[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
	DSTRD[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 15:0 – DSTRD[15:0] Destination Cell Stride Size

This value provide in this register is added to the last address of the cell transfer to determine the address of the next cell to read.
Next Cell Start Address = Current Cell Start Address + CHXSIZk.CSZ + DSTRD `0xFFFF` =65,535 byte destination cell stride size
`0x0000` = destination cell stride defaults to the same value as CHXSIZk.CSZ.
If CHCTRLB*k*.WAS[2:0] = 001 or 100, the stride size must be halfword aligned where DSTRD[0] = 0.
If CHCTRLB*k*.WAS[2:0] = 101, the stride size must be word aligned where DSTRD[1:0] = 00.
If CHCTRLB*k*.WAS[2:0] = 010 and only word transfers are desired, the stride size must be word aligned where DSTRD[1:0] = 00.

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25.10.11. Channel Transfer Size Register

Name: CHXSIZk
Offset: 0x78 + k*0x50 [k=0..15]
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

CHCTRLA*k*.ENABLE=1 write protected.

Table 25-25. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	BLKSZ[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	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	BLKSZ[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

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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	CSZ[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 31:16 – BLKSZ[15:0] Block Transfer Size in Bytes
Sets the total number of bytes to transfer in the block.
0xFFFF = 65,535 bytes
0xFFFE = 65,534 bytes
***
0x0001 = 1 byte
0x0000 = 65,536 byte
The block size must align to the most restrictive address mode selected by RAS[2:0] or WAS[2:0].
CHCTRLBk .WAS[2:0] or CHCTRLBk.RAS[2:0] = 001 or 100, BLKSZ must be halfword aligned where BLKSZ[0] = 0.
CHCTRLBk .WAS[2:0] or CHCTRLBk.RAS[2:0] = 101, BLKSZ must be word aligned where BLKSZ[1:0] = 00.
If CHCTRLBk.WAS[2:0] or CHCTRLBk.RAS[2:0] = 010 and only word transfers are desired, BLKSZ must be word aligned where BLKSZ[1:0] = 00.

Bits 9:0 – CSZ[9:0] Cell Transfer Size in Bytes
Set the size of a cell transfer, which is the smallest amount of data transferred from source to destination on a start trigger.
0x3FF = 1023 byte cell transfer size

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0x3FE = 1022 byte cell transfer size
0x001 = 1 byte cell transfer size
0x000 = 1024 byte cell transfer size
The cell size must align to the most restrictive address mode selected by RAS[2:0] or WAS[2:0].
CHCTRLBk.WAS[2:0] or CHCTRLBk.RAS[2:0] = 001 or 100, CSZ must be halfword aligned where CSZ[0] = 0.
CHCTRLBk.WAS[2:0] or CHCTRLBk.RAS[2:0] = 101, CSZ must be word aligned where CSZ[1:0] = 00.
If CHCTRLBk.WAS[2:0] or CHCTRLBk.RAS[2:0] = 010 and only word transfers are desired, CSZ must be word aligned where CSZ[1:0] = 00.

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25.10.12. Channel Pattern Match Data Register

Name: CHPDATk
Offset: 0x7C + k*0x50 [k=0..15]
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

CHCTRLA*k*.ENABLE=1 write protected.

Table 25-26. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	PIGN[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

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
Access								
Reset								

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	PDAT[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
	PDAT[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 31:24 – PIGN[7:0] Channel Pattern Ignore Value
When in Pattern Terminate Mode, any byte matching these bits during a pattern match may be ignored during the pattern match determination when PIGNEN is set. If a byte is read that is identical to this data byte the pattern match logic will treat it as a don't care when the pattern matching logic is enabled and PIGNEN bit is set.

Bits 15:0 – PDAT[15:0] Channel Pattern Match Data
Channel pattern match data to terminate the ongoing block transfer or linked-list.
PDAT[15:8] (the second byte of data, if enabled by PATLEN == 1) and PDAT[7:0] (the first byte of data) are to be matched with transferred data in order to allow terminate block transfer or linked-list.

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25.10.13. Channel Control CRC Register

Name: CHCTRLCRCk
Offset: 0x80 + k*0x50 [k=0..15]
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

CHCTRLA*k*.ENABLE=1 write protected.

Table 25-27. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	CRCRIN	CRCROUT	CRCXOR		CRCAPP	CRCMD[2:0]		
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W		R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

Bit 7 – CRCRIN CRC Reflect Input Selection
This option is sometimes referred to as Reflected Byte or Reflected Input (RefIn).
This register is ignored if CHCTRLBk.CRCEN=0, otherwise CRCRIN provides the following functions.

Value	Description
0	Bytes are not reflected and are processed as read from the Source location.
1	Each byte is reflected bit-wise before being processed by the CRC engine.

Bit 6 – CRCROUT CRC Reflected Output Mode
This register is ignored if CHCTRLBk.CRCEN=0, otherwise CRCROUT provides the following functions.

Value	Description
0	CRC results are read back in the native bit order. If CRCAPP=1, the value appended to the end of the block is in the native bit order.
1	The CRC result are read back in reverse bit order. If CRCAPP=1, the value appended to the end of the block is in reverse bit order.

Bit 5 – CRCXOR CRC XOR Mode
This register is ignored if CHCTRLBk.CRCEN=0, otherwise CRCXOR provides the following functions.

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Value	Description
0	CRC results are read back without XOR'ing. If CRCAPP=1, the appended value not XOR'ed.
1	CRC results are read back after being XOR'ed with 1's. This is the equivalent of XOR'ing the 16-bit CRC value with 0xFFFF or the 32-bit CRC value with 0xFFFF_FFFF. If CRCAPP=1, the value appended to the end of the block is result of the XOR.

Bit 3 – CRCAPP CRC Append Mode

This register is ignored if CHCTRLBk.CRCEN=0, otherwise CRCAPP provides the following functions.

Value	Description
0	The DMA transfers data from the source, re-orders it according to CHCTRLBk.BYTORD[1:0], drives it through the CRC and AFTER that writes the data to destination obeying WBOEN (Write Byte Order Enable) either re-ordered or unchanged. The resulting CRC is not appended but is available in the CHCRCDAT register.
1	The DMA transfers data from the source, re-orders it according to CHCTRLBk.BYTORD[1:0], drives it through the CRC and AFTER that writes the data to destination obeying WBOEN (Write Byte Order Enable) either re-ordered or unchanged. The DMA then writes the final calculated CRC at the end of the block.

Bits 2:0 – CRCMD[2:0] CRC/Checksum Mode

This register is ignored if CHCTRLBk.CRCEN=0, otherwise CRCMD provides the following functions.

Value	Description
111	Calculate an IP Header Checksum
110	Calculate CRC based on the 32-bit polynomial provided in register CRCPOLYB 101 =Calculate CRC based on the 32-bit polynomial provided in register CRCPOLYA 100 =CRC-32 (0x04C11DB7)
011	Calculate CRC based on the 16-bit polynomial provided in register CRCPOLYB[15:0] 010 =Calculate CRC based on the 16-bit polynomial provided in register CRCPOLYA[15:0] 001 =CRC-16 CCITT (0x1021)
000	CRC-16, also known as CRC-16-IBM and CRC-16-ANSI (0x8005)

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25.10.14. Channel CRC/Checksum Data Register

Name: CHCRCDATk
Offset: 0x84 + k*0x50 [k=0..15]
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

CHCTRLA*k*.ENABLE=1 write protected.

Table 25-28. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	CRCDAT[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
	CRCDAT[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
	CRCDAT[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
	CRCDAT[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 – CRCDAT[31:0] CRC Data

Writing to this register will seed the CRC/Checksum generator.
Reading from this register will return the current value of the CRC/checksum.
If CHCTRLCRC.CRCMD is set to the IP header checksum mode, only the lower 16-bits contain information; the upper 16-bits are always read back zero. Data written to this register is converted and read back in one's complement form. (i.e. current checksum value).
If CHCTRLCRC.CRCMD is set to a 16-bit CRC mode, the lower 16-bits contain CRC value; the upper 16-bits are always zero. If CHCTRLCRC.CRCXOR is set, read back provides the 1's complement of the CRC value. If CHCTRLCRC.CRCROUT is set, the lower 16-bits are read back in reverse order.
If CHCTRLCRC.CRCMD is set to a 32-bit CRC mode, the register contains the 32-bit CRC value.
If CHCTRLCRC.CRCXOR is set, read back provides the 1's complement of the CRC value. If CHCTRLCRC.CRCROUT is set, the 32-bit value is read back in reverse bit order.

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25.10.15. Channel Next Descriptor Address Pointer

Name: CHNXTk
Offset: 0x88 + k*0x50 [k=0..15]
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

CHCTRLA*k*.ENABLE=1 write protected.

Table 25-29. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	NXT[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
	NXT[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
	NXT[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
	NXT[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 – NXT[31:0] Channel Address Pointer to Next Descriptor
This register contains the physical address of the next descriptor to load. Unless set to a NULL pointer, the lower two bits, [1:0], of this register should always be written to 0's. If the value is set to 0xFFFF_FFFF, the DMA interprets the address as a NULL pointer.

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25.10.16. Channel Linked List Configuration Status Register

Name: CHLLCFGSTATk
Offset: 0x8C + k*0x50 [k=0..15]
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

This channel resets on a channel reset.

Table 25-30. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
							CRCDAT	CTRLCRC
Access							R	R
Reset							0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	PDAT	XSIZ	DSTRD	SSTRD	DSA	SSA	EVCTRL	CTRLB
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit 9 – CRCDAT CRC Data Descriptor Load

Value	Description
0	Do not change the field CRCDAT.
1	CHCRCDAT*k*.CRCDAT[31:0] is loaded from memory location BDCRCDAT

Bit 8 – CTRLCRC Control CRC Descriptor Load

Value	Description
0	Do not change the field CTRLCRC.
1	CHCTRLCRC*k*is loaded from memory location BDCTRLCRC.

Bit 7 – PDAT Match Pattern Descriptor Load

Value	Description
0	Do not change Registers fields PDAT or PIGN.
1	CHPDAT*k*.PDAT[15:0] is loaded from memory location BDPDATA[15:0] and PIGN[7:0] is loaded from memory location BDPDAT[31:24].

Bit 6 – XSIZ Transfer Size Descriptor Load

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Value	Description
0	Do not change BLKSZ and CSZ.
1	CHXSIZk.BLKSZ and CHXSIZk.CSZ are loaded from BDXSIZ

Bit 5 – DSTRD Destination Cell Stride Size Descriptor Load

Value	Description
0	Do not change DSTRD
1	CHDSTRDk.DSTRD is loaded from memory location BDDSTRD

Bit 4 – SSTRD Source Cell Stride Size Descriptor Load

Value	Description
0	Do not change SSTRD
1	CHSSTRDk.SSTRD is loaded from memory location BDSSTRD

Bit 3 – DSA Destination Start Address Descriptor Load

Value	Description
0	Do not change DSA
1	CHDSA*k*.DSA is loaded from memory location BDDSA

Bit 2 – SSA Source Start Address Descriptor Load

Value	Description
0	Do not change SSA
1	CHDSA*k*.SSA is loaded from memory location BDSSA

Bit 1 – EVCTRL EVCTRL Register Descriptor Load

Value	Description
0	Do not change CHEVCTRLk
1	Control Register CHEVCTRLk is loaded from memory location BDEVCTRL

Bit 0 – CTRLB CTRLB Register Descriptor Load

Value	Description
0	Do not change CHCTRLBk
1	Control Register CHCTRLBk is loaded from memory location BDCTRLB

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25.10.17. Channel Status Block Count Register

Name: CHSTATBCk
Offset: 0x90 + k*0x50 [k=0..15]
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Offset is k=0..DMA_CH_N-1)

Table 25-31. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Access								
Reset								

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

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	BBTC[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
	BBTC[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 16:0 – BBTC[16:0] Bytes Transferred in the Block Counter
Reports the number of bytes transferred in the block.
`0x10000` = 65,536 bytes transferred
`0x00001` = 1 bytes transferred
`0x00000` = 0 bytes transferred

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25.10.18. Channel Status Cell Count Register

Name: CHSTATCCk
Offset: 0x94 + k*0x50 [k=0..15]
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Offset is k=0..DMA_CH_N-1)

Table 25-32. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
						CBTC[10:8]		
Access						R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset						0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	CBTC[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 10:0 – CBTC[10:0] Bytes Transferred in the Cell Counter
Reports the number of bytes transferred in the cell.
`0x400` = 1024 bytes transferred
`0x001` = 1 byte transferred
`0x000` = 0 bytes transferred

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25.10.19. Channel Status Cell Count Register

Name: CHSTATk
Offset: 0x98 + k*0x50 [k=0..15]
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Offset is k=0..DMA_CH_N-1)

Table 25-33. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
						DREAD	CELLBUSY	BLKBUSY
Access						R	R	R
Reset						0	0	0

Bit 2 – DREAD Descriptor Read Status Bit

Value	Description
0	Descriptor has not been read or is not available to read.
1	Descriptor read and loaded into channel registers.

Bit 1 – CELLBUSY Channel Cell Transfer Busy Status Bit

Value	Description
0	Channel is idle
1	Channel is performing a cell transfer

Bit 0 – BLKBUSY Channel Block Transfer Busy Status Bit

Value	Description
0	Channel is idle.
1	Channel is performing a block transfer. Setting CHCTRLAk.ENABLE=0 will suspend the block transfer. On a channel reset, this bit will clear at the completion of the reset sequence. Software can poll this bit to determine when the channel has finished resetting.

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26. Supply Controller (SUPC)

26.1. Overview

The Supply Controller (SUPC) manages the voltage reference, power supply and supply monitoring of the device. It is also able to control multiple output pins named “SUPC_OUT[1:0]”.

The SUPC controls all the voltage regulators supplying the multiple 1.2v domain. It sets the voltage regulators according to the sleep modes, or the user configuration.

The SUPC controls several Brown-Out Reset (BOR) BOR_VDDREG monitors the voltage applied to the regulators (VDDREG), BOR_VDDIO monitors the voltage applied to I/Os. In Backup Mode, a dedicated Duty Cycle BOR (DCBOR) is able to monitor VDDREG and VDDIO/VDDA. BOR_VDDUSB0 and 1 monitor the voltage applied to VUSB3V0 and 1. PORCORE tightly coupled with the capless regulator guarantees the internal voltage of the core (VDDCORE).

The SUPC controls a configurable Low Voltage Detector used to monitor VDDREG in both directions.

The SUPC controls also an internal reference voltage and a current dependent on the temperature which can be used by analog modules like the ADC.

The SUPC also controls the device’s charge pumps.

26.2. Features

The SUPC controlled the following analog supply elements:

- Voltage Regulator System
  - Main voltage regulators: LDO or Buck Converter in active, standby or hibernate mode (VREGSW0-3) Used for VDDCORE_SW domain.
  - Voltage regulator called VREGRAM used for VDDCORE_RAMX domain
  - Low Power voltage regulator in Backup Mode (LPVREGC)
  - Additional capless regulators for USB transceivers (VREGUSB*n*) and PLLs (VREGPLL*n*)
- Voltage Reference System (Bandgap)
  - Reference voltage for ADC
  - Temperature sensor
  - Charge Pump for I/O pad and analog cells as PTC/AC/ADC in case of low VDD voltage
- 3.3V Brown-Out Reset (BOR)
  - Two instances of BOR are used when calibrated to Monitor VDDIO/VDDA and VDDREG power supply voltages, during power up, active mode and standby sleep mode
  - Programmable threshold value loaded from NVM User Row at startup
  - Triggers resets
- 3.3V Low Power Brown-Out Reset (DCBOR)
  - Used in Backup Mode to monitor VDDIO/VDDA and VDDREG
  - Threshold values loaded from NVM
  - Triggers resets
  - Operating modes: Continuous mode and Sampled Mode, (with programmable sampling frequency)
- 1.2V PORCORE Detector
  - Monitors VDDcore power supply voltage
  - Tightly coupled with the capless regulator

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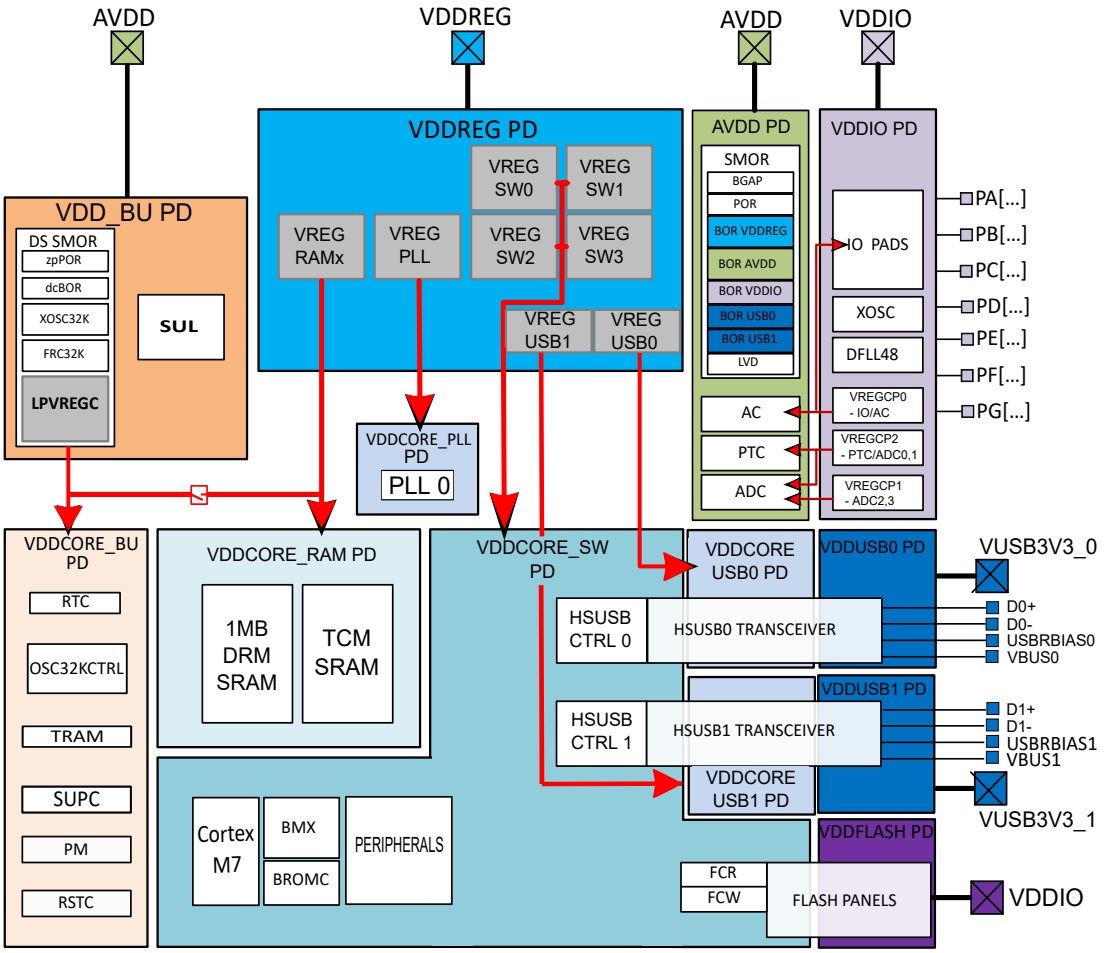
  - Triggers resets
- 3.3V Programmable Low voltage Detector
  - Monitors VDDREG
  - Configurable threshold and direction
  - Can trigger Interrupt
- Output pins
  - Pin toggling on RTC event

26.3. Block Diagram

As shown in the following figure, there are several power supply pins:

- AVDD powers the Backup power domain as well as the ADCs, Analog Comparator (AC), and the Peripheral Touch Controller (PTC)
- VDDREG powers the internal regulators for the VDDCORE_SW, VDDCORE_RAM, and VDDCORE_PLL power domains
- VDDIO powers I/O lines, an External Crystal Oscillator (XOSC), the 48 MHz Digital Frequency Locked Loop (DFLL48), and three charge pumps which support the Analog Comparator (AC) and the ADCs on the device (ADC0-3 and PTC ADC). Most VDDIO pins also power the device's Flash panel via double bonding.
- VDDUSB3V0 and VDDUSB3V1 power the USB ports on the device

Figure 26-1. Supply Controller Block Diagram



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Power domains (PDs) shown above are not independent. VDDCORE_*, VDDIO, and VDDREG share the same ground, GND. But AVDD has its own ground, AVSS. AVDD and VDDIO inputs must share the same supply, VDD.

The block diagram above also shows a variety of internally regulated power domains (VDDCORE PDs), nominally at 1.2V:

- **VDDCORE_BU:** Powers the backup domain. it contains peripherals that remain powered in the Backup Sleep mode
- **VDDCORE_SW:** The main voltage domain for the CPU, bus, and most peripherals, which can be switch off (hence the _SW suffix)
- **VDDCORE_PLL:** The domain for the high-speed clock PLL
- **VDDCORE_USB:** Domain for the two USB ports
- **VDD_CORE_RAM:** This domain is used to retain the devices SRAM

The device's internal main voltage regulators have three different modes, controlled by the Supply Controller (SUPC):

- **Active Run Mode:** The default mode when the CPU and peripherals are running
- **Idle/Standby:** When the CPU and peripherals are in standby
- **Hibernate/Backup/Off Mode:** When the chip is in backup mode, the internal regulator is off, the VDDCORE_SW core power domain is OFF. The VDDCORE_BU backup domain is powered by the backup regulator (Low Power Voltage Regulator for Core - LPVREGC).

26.4. Signals Description

Table 26-1. Signals Description

Signal Name	Type	Description
SUPC_OUT0	Digital Output	SUPC Output 0
SUPC_OUT1	Digital Output	SUPC Output 1

26.5. Peripheral Dependencies

Peripheral Name	Base Address	NVIC IRQ Index: Source	MCLK AXI/APB Clocks Index:Name	PAC Peripheral Peripheral Identifier (PAC.WRCTRL)	Power Domain
SUPC	0X4402 0000 (APB A)	4 : LVDDET, LVDRDY, BORVDDUSB[1:0], ADDVREGRDY[2:0]	MCLK.CLKMSK0[7]	NA	VDDCORE_BU

26.6. Functional Description

26.6.1. Voltage Regulators

26.6.1.1. Enabling, Disabling, and Resetting

The main regulators output supply level is automatically defined by the sleep mode selected in the Power Manager module.

Additional regulators are disabled by default and can be enabled and disabled by writing the corresponding AVREGEN[n] bit in the VREGCTRL register. There are three additional regulators: *n* = 0 for USB-PHY0, *n* = 1 for USB-PHY1, and *n* = 2 for PLL-0.

26.6.1.2. VDDCORE Control

The VDDCORE supplies (VDDCORE_SW, VDDCORE_RAM, VDDCORE_BU, VDDCORE_USB/ VDDCORE_PLL if enabled in standby mode).

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26.6.1.3. Additional Regulator Voltage Control

Additional regulator voltage level is OFF while in sleep mode equal or deeper than standby mode to reduce consumption, meaning that domain driven by this regulator (USB or PLL) cannot be used in standby mode. This default behavior can be changed by configuring the ”Additional Voltage Regulator Configuration” bits field in the VREGCTRL CONTROL register (VREGCTRL.AVREGCFGn n = 0 for USB-PHY0, n = 1 for USB-PHY1, and n = 2 for PLL.).

26.6.1.4. Charge Pump for Low VDDIO Voltage

This is highly recommended to activate charge pumps when VDDA/VDDIO is too low. The control of Charge pump *n* (*n* = 0,1,2) is managed by setting the corresponding bit in VREGCTRL.CPEN[2:0]. When CPEN[*n*] bit is set, the enable and auto-enable bits of the charge pump[N] are set. In standby mode, the charge pumps are automatically turned OFF except if a consumer (PTC/ ADC or AC) of the charge pump is requesting the charge pump.

26.6.2. Voltage References

The reference voltages are generated by a functional analog block controlled by the SUPC. It is providing a fixed-voltage source VREF for modules as ADC and AC as well as a temperature dependent voltage in support of a temperature sensor.

26.6.2.1. Initialization

After reset, the voltage reference output is enabled and running at full power mode, and the temperature sensor is disabled.

26.6.2.2. Enabling, Disabling, and Resetting

The temperature sensor is enabled/disabled by setting/clearing the Temperature Sensor Enable bit in the Voltage Reference register (VREFCTRL.TSEN).

26.6.3. Output Pins

The SUPC can drive two outputs. By writing a '1' to the corresponding Output Enable bit in the Backup Output Control register (BKOUT.EN), the SUPC_OUT*n* pin is driven by the SUPC.

The OUT pin can be set by writing a '1' to the corresponding Set Output bit in the Backup Output Control register (BKOUT.SETx). The OUT pin can be cleared by writing a '1' to the corresponding CLR bit (BKOUT.CLRx).

If the “Toggle Output Mode X is set to “RTCTGL”, the corresponding SUPC_OUT*n* pin will toggle when an RTC event occurs. Note that before configuring this mode, this is recommended to configure the RTC module properly. If the “Toggle Output Mode X is set to “BKUPTGL”, the corresponding SUPC_OUT*n* pin will toggle to one when the device goes to Backup Mode. It will toggle to zero when exiting Backup Mode.

26.6.4. Brown-Out Reset

26.6.4.1. Initialization

- BOR_VDDREG: After power-up or user reset, the BOR monitoring VDDREG is active. Its hysteresis values are loaded from NVM calibration User Config (UCFG).
- BOR_VDDIO: After power-up or user reset, the BOR monitoring VDDIO is active. Its threshold and hysteresis values are loaded from NVM User Config (UCFG).
- BOR_VDDA: After power-up or user reset, the BOR monitoring VDDA is active. Its threshold and hysteresis values are loaded from NVM Calibration User Config (UCFG).
- BOR_VDDUSB[x]: After power-up or user reset, the BOR[x] monitoring VDDUSB[x] is active. Its threshold and hysteresis values are not configurable.
- BOR_VDDIOB[x]: After power-up or user reset, the BOR[x] monitoring VDDIOB[x] is active. Its threshold and hysteresis values are loaded from NVM User Config (UCFG) .

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- DCBOR: After power-up or user reset, the DCBOR used in backup mode is inactive. Its threshold and hysteresis values are loaded from NVM Calibration User Config (UCFG).

26.6.4.2. 3.3V Regular Brown-Out Reset (VDDREG_BOR or VDDIO/VDDA_BOR)

In all modes except the Backup Mode, the BOR_VDDREG and BOR_VDDIO/VDDA compare respectively the VDDREG and VDDIO/VDDA voltage with the VDDREG and VDDIO brown-out threshold level. This level is set during power-up when NVM calibration values are loaded. When VDDREG or VDDIO crosses below the brown-out threshold level, BOR generates a Reset.

26.6.4.3. 3.3V Regular Brown-Out Reset (VDDUSB_BOR)

In all modes except the Backup Mode, the BOR_VDDUSB compares the VDDUSB voltage with the brown-out threshold level. When VDDUSB crosses below the brown-out threshold level, it can generate an interrupt if enabled.

26.6.4.4. 3.3V Duty Cycle Brown-Out Reset (DCBOR)

In Backup Mode, both the regular VDDREG_BOR and VDDIO_BOR are off to save consumption. The DCBOR takes over to monitor the 3.3V power supplies.

To reduce power consumption, DCBOR is used in sampling mode. The Sampling Mode is a low-power mode where the DCBOR is being repeatedly enabled on a sampling clock's ticks. The DCBOR will monitor the supply voltage for a short period of time and then go to a low-power disabled state until the next sampling clock tick. The frequency of the clock ticks is controlled by the Prescaler Select bit groups in the BOR register (BOR.DCBORPSEL). Please refer to "BOR – BOR Control" SFR for more details.

In Backup mode, the DCBOR alternates monitoring VDDREG and VDDIO/VDDA. When VDDREG or VDDIO/VDDA crosses below the brown-out threshold level, the BOR generates a Reset.

26.6.4.5. BOR Filtering

For BOR reset generation we have an input filter to filter-out any glitches which are less than 100nS. Supplementary BOR filtering is also possible for BOR_VDDA, BOR_VDDIO, and BOR_VDDREG by using the BOR.BORFILT bitfield. This filtering does not apply for the DCBOR used in the Backup Mode.

26.6.5. Programmable Low Voltage Detector

26.6.5.1. Initialization and Enable Protection

The programmable LVD is able to monitor the VDDIO input power supply.

Before enabling the LVD by setting LVD.ENABLE bit, the threshold level bits field (LVD.LEVEL) and the direction (LVD.DIR) have to be configured. The LVD register is Enable-Protected, meaning that it can only be written when the LVD is disabled (LVD.ENABLE). As long as the Enable bits is '1', any writes to LVD register will be discarded and a bus error will be generated. The Enable bits are not Enable-Protected.

26.6.5.2. Settling Time

After being enabled, a start-up delay is required before the result of the comparison is ready. During the startup-time, the output value is zero (STATUS.LVDET).

After the start-up time has passed, the LVDET ready bit is set (STATUS.LVDRDY) indicating that STATUS.LVDET bit is available, and the appropriate LVD interrupt flag or output event are also generated. New comparisons are performed continuously until LVD.ENABLE bit is written to zero. The start-up time applies only to the first comparison. If LVD is disabled (LVD.ENABLE is written to 0), the STATUS.LVDRDY bit will take time to fall because of resynchronization. As a consequence, this is forbidden to re-enable immediately the LVD if the STATUS.LVDRDY field is still one.

26.6.5.3. LVD Interrupt and Event

• **LVD Output Interrupt source:** LVD Output interrupt source status (STATUS.LVDET) is set to one when the VDDIO voltage value crosses the programmed threshold level (LVD.LEVEL) in the right

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direction (LVD.DIR). It is reset to zero when the VDDIO voltage value crosses the threshold level in the wrong direction (LVD.DIR). Note that if the LVD is just enabled and the voltage is already below the threshold (if DIR=1) or the voltage is already above the threshold (if DIR=0), then the LVD output interrupt is also generated.

• **LVD Output event:** The LVD can generate output event when the VDDIO voltage value crosses the programmed threshold level (LVD.LEVEL) in the right direction (LVD.DIR). To enable this feature, the LVD.OEVEN bit has to be set to one. Refer to the EVSYS Event System for details on configuring the event system.

26.6.5.4. LVD Behavior in Sleep Mode

LVD is off in hibernate and backup sleep modes.

LVD is automatically turned OFF in standby mode except if the LVD.RUNSTDBY bit is set.

26.6.6. Interrupts

The SUPC has the following interrupt sources, which are either synchronous or asynchronous wake-up sources:

- LVD Ready (LVDRDY), synchronous
- LVD Detection (LVDDET), asynchronous

Each interrupt source has an interrupt flag associated with it. The interrupt flag in the Interrupt Flag Status and Clear register (INTFLAG) is set when the interrupt condition occurs.

Each interrupt can be individually enabled by writing a '1' to the corresponding bit in the Interrupt Enable Set register (INTENSET) and disabled by writing a '1' to the corresponding bit in the Interrupt Enable Clear register (INTENCLR).

An interrupt request is generated when the interrupt flag is set and the corresponding interrupt is enabled via INTENSET. The interrupt request remains active until either the interrupt flag is cleared, the interrupt is disabled, or the SUPC is reset. See the INTFLAG register for details on how to clear interrupt flags. The SUPC has one common interrupt request line for all the interrupt sources. The user must read the INTFLAG register to determine which interrupt condition is present.

26.6.7. Power Management

The SUPC can operate in all sleep modes except backup sleep mode (aka Backup Mode).

26.6.8. Debug Operation

When the CPU is halted in debug mode, the SUPC continues normal operation. If the SUPC is configured in a way that requires it to be periodically serviced by the CPU through interrupts or similar, improper operation or data loss may result during debugging.

26.6.9. Register Access Protection

Registers with write-access can be write-protected optionally by the Peripheral Access Controller (PAC). Here is the list of the write-protected registers:

- INTENCLR
- INTENSET
- BOR
- LVD
- VREGCTRL
- VREFCTRL
- BBPS
- BKOUT

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26.6.10. Temperature Calibration

26.6.10.1. Summary

With calibration, it is possible to achieve +/-5% performance from the onboard bandgap temperature sensor. This measurement can provide important information about the die temperature that may be critical in an operating environment with elevated ambient temperatures. Refer to the Electrical Characteristics section of the data sheet for maximum die temperature. Refer to the Power and Temperature Considerations section.

The following table of calibration fuses and mathematical representations are a summary of information provided in the MPLAB Harmony v3 application example located in *<root>\csp_apps_pic32cz_ca\apps\temp_sense*. The values provided in these fuses result from a calibration procedure that is included in the final test program for each individual part. Some of these values are unique for each individual part which necessitates the implementation of the mathematical routines described below and more comprehensively in the document mentioned above.

Table 26-2.

OTP Cal Fuse Name	Address	Bitfield Name	Bitmask	Default	Description
FUSES_FCCFG69_REG	0x0A007194	ROOM_ADC_VAL_PTAT	0x00000fff	992	12-bit ADC conversion at room temperature of PTAT in LSB
-	-	ROOM_ADC_VAL_BUFF1V2	0x00fff000	1489	12-bit ADC conversion at room temperature of Buffered 1.2V in LSB
-	-	ROOM_TEMP_VAL_INT	0xff000000	25	Integer part of room temperature in °C
FUSES_FCCFG70_REG	0x0A007198	ROOM_TEMP_VAL_DEC	0x0000000f	0	Decimal part of room temperature in 0.1°C
-	-	ROOM_VREF_VAL	0x0000fff0	3300	voltage in mV of VREF = VDDANA
-	-	HOT_TEMP_VAL_DEC	0x000f0000	0	Decimal part of hot temperature in 0.1°C
-	-	Reserved	0xfff00000	-	-
FUSES_FCCFG71_REG	0x0A00719C	HOT_ADC_VAL_PTAT	0x00000fff	1325	12-bit ADC conversion at hot temperature in LSB of PTAT in LSB
-	-	HOT_ADC_VAL_BUFF1V2	0x00fff000	1489	12-bit ADC conversion at hot temperature of Buffered 1.2V in LSB
-	-	HOT_TEMP_VAL_INT	0xff000000	125	Integer part of hot temperature in °C

26.6.10.2. Slope Calculation

T_{room} (°C): Floating point combination of calibrations values ROOM_TEMP_INT and ROOM_TEMP_DEC representing the ambient temperature calibration point.

T_{hot} (°C): Floating point combination of calibrations values HOT_TEMP_INT and HOT_TEMP_DEC representing the hot temperature calibration point.

$\Delta_{ptat\text{-}cal}$ (bit): Raw bit value difference of the calibration value HOT_ADC_VAL_PTAT - ROOM_ADC_VAL_PTAT.

$V_{ref\text{-}cal}$ (mV): Calibration reference voltage ROOM_VREF_VAL in mV.

$\frac{dV}{dT}\left(\frac{V}{^oC}\right)$ – *slope*: Change of voltage with respect to temperature.

$$\frac{dV}{dT}\left(\frac{V}{^oC}\right) = \frac{V_{ref\ -\ cal}}{(1000)(4095)}\left(\frac{V}{bit}\right) \bullet \frac{\Delta_{ptat\ -\ cal}}{T_{hot} - T_{room}}\left(\frac{bit}{^oC}\right)$$

26.6.10.3. Die Temperature Calculation

N_{adc} (bit): Raw bit value of current ADC read.

$\Delta_{ptat\text{-}app}$ (bit): Raw bit value difference between HOT_ADC_VAL_PTAT (Vref ratio compensated) and N_{ADC}.

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$\Delta_{ptat\text{-}app}$ (bit) = HOT_ADC_VAL_PTAT – N_{adc} * ($V_{ref\text{-}app}$ / $V_{ref\text{-}cal}$)

$V_{ht\text{-}cal}$ (V): Voltage representation of hot temperature calibration value.

$$\left(V\right) = \frac{dV}{dT}\left(\frac{V}{^{o}C}\right) \bullet T_{hot}\left(^{o}C\right)$$

$V_{ref\text{-}app}$ (mV): Application reference voltage in mV

$V_{diff\text{-}app}$ (V): Voltage representation of the raw bit value difference between the hot temperature calibration reference and the current ADC read value (compensated for the V_{ref} ratio already happened, hence $V_{ref\text{-}cal}$ is used).

$$V_{diff-app}\left(V\right) = \frac{V_{ref\ -\ cal}}{(1000)(4095)}\left(\frac{V}{bit}\right) \bullet \Delta_{ptat-app}\left(bit\right)$$

T_j: Junction (die) temperature.

$$T_j\left(^{o}C\right)\frac{(V_{ht\ -\ cal} - V_{diff-app})}{\left(\frac{dV}{dT}\right)}$$

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26.7. Register Summary

For descriptions and definitions of both Register and bitfield properties, refer to Register Properties.

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x00	INTENCLR	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8						ADDVREGRDY2	ADDVREGRDY1	ADDVREGRDY0
		7:0		BORVDDUSB1	BORVDDUSB0				LVDRDY	LVDET
0x04	INTENSET	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8						ADDVREGRDY2	ADDVREGRDY1	ADDVREGRDY0
		7:0		BORVDDUSB1	BORVDDUSB0				LVDRDY	LVDET
0x08	INTFLAG	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8						ADDVREGRDY2	ADDVREGRDY1	ADDVREGRDY0
		7:0		BORVDDUSB1	BORVDDUSB0				LVDRDY	LVDET
0x0C	STATUS	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8						ADDVREGRDY2	ADDVREGRDY1	ADDVREGRDY0
		7:0		BORVDDUSB1	BORVDDUSB0				LVDRDY	LVDET
0x10	SYNCBUSY	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0								BOR
0x14	BOR	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8							BORFILT[1:0]	
		7:0		DCBORPSEL[2:0]						
0x18	LVD	31:24								
		23:16					LEVEL[3:0]			
		15:8								
		7:0				RUNSTDBY	OEVEN	DIR	ENABLE	
0x1C	VREGCTRL	31:24						AVREGSTGBY[2:0]		
		23:16						AVREGEN[2:0]		
		15:8						CPEN[2:0]		
		7:0			BKUP_VLD	SRAM_VLD				
0x20	VREFCTRL	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0				TSEN				
0x24 ... 0x27	Reserved									
0x28	BKOUT	31:24					TGLOM1[1:0]		TGLOM0[1:0]	
		23:16						SETn		SETn
		15:8						CLRn		CLRn
		7:0						ENn		ENn
0x2C	BKIN	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0							BKIN1	BKIN0

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26.7.1. Interrupt Enable Clear

Name: INTENCLR
Offset: 0x0000
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 26-3. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
						ADDVREGRDY2	ADDVREGRDY1	ADDVREGRDY0
Access						R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset						0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
		BORVDDUSB1	BORVDDUSB0				LVDRDY	LVDET
Access		R/W	R/W				R/W	R/W
Reset		0	0				0	0

Bits 8, 9, 10 – ADDVREGRDYn Additional Regulator n Ready Interrupt Enable Clear , n = 0 for USB-PHY0, n = 1 for USB-PHY1, and n = 2 for PLL
Writing a zero to these bits has no effect.
Writing a one to a bit disables the corresponding ADDVREGRDYn interrupt.
Each bit will read as the current value of the ADDVREGRDYn interrupt enable.

Bits 5, 6 – BORVDDUSBn BORVDDUSBn Interrupt Enable Clear, n = 0,1
Writing a zero to these bits has no effect.
Writing a one to a bit disables the corresponding BORVDDUSBn interrupt.
Each bit will read as the current value of the BORVDDUSBn interrupt enable.

Bit 1 – LVDRDY Low Voltage Detector Ready Interrupt Enable Clear
Writing a zero to this bit has no effect.
Writing a one to this bit disables the LVDRDY interrupt.
This bit will read as the current value of the LVDRDY interrupt enable.

Bit 0 – LVDET Low Voltage Detector Interrupt Enable Clear
Writing a zero to this bit has no effect.

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Writing a one to this bit disables the LVDET interrupt.
This bit will read as the current value of the LVDET interrupt enable.

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26.7.2. Interrupt Enable Set

Name: INTENSET
Offset: 0x0004
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 26-4. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
						ADDVREGRDY2	ADDVREGRDY1	ADDVREGRDY0
Access						R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset						0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
		BORVDDUSB1	BORVDDUSB0				LVDRDY	LVDET
Access		R/W	R/W				R/W	R/W
Reset		0	0				0	0

Bits 8, 9, 10 – ADDVREGRDYn Additional Regulator n Ready Interrupt Enable, n = 0 for USB-PHY0, n = 1 for USB-PHY1, and n = 2 for PLL
Writing a zero to these bits has no effect.
Writing a one to a bit enables the corresponding ADDVREGRDYn interrupt.
Each bit will read as the current value of the ADDVREGRDYn interrupt enable.

Bits 5, 6 – BORVDDUSBn BORVDDUSBn Interrupt Enable, n = 0,1
Writing a zero to these bits has no effect.
Writing a one to a bit enables the corresponding BORVDDUSBn interrupt.
Each bit will read as the current value of the BORVDDUSBn interrupt enable.

Bit 1 – LVDRDY Low Voltage Detector Ready Interrupt Enable
Writing a zero to this bit has no effect.
Writing a one to this bit enables the LVDRDY interrupt.
This bit will read as the current value of the LVDRDY interrupt enable.

Bit 0 – LVDET Low Voltage Detector Interrupt Enable
Writing a zero to this bit has no effect.

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Writing a one to this bit enables the LVDET interrupt.
This bit will read as the current value of the LVDET interrupt enable.

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26.7.3. Interrupt Flag Status and Clear

Name: INTFLAG
Offset: 0x0008
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Note: Subsequent to an interrupt flag being cleared, the flag must be read back to verify the clear before exiting the ISR. Failure to do this can result in duplicate interrupts.

Table 26-5. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
						ADDVREGRDY2	ADDVREGRDY1	ADDVREGRDY0
Access						R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset						0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
		BORVDDUSB1	BORVDDUSB0				LVDRDY	LVDET
Access		R/W	R/W				R/W	R/W
Reset		0	0				0	0

Bits 8, 9, 10 – ADDVREGRDYn Additional Regulator n Ready , n = 0 for USB-PHY0, n = 1 for USB-PHY1, and n = 2 for PLL

Set by hardware when the corresponding Additional Regulator is ready and the output voltage is correct.
Write one to clear the corresponding bit.

Bits 5, 6 – BORVDDUSBn Brown-Out detected for a VDD_USB, n = 0,1

Set by hardware when a Brown-Out has been detected on the corresponding VDD_USB.
Write one to clear the corresponding bit.

Bit 1 – LVDRDY Low Voltage Detector Ready

Set by hardware the Low Voltage Detector is ready to operate.
Write one to clear the corresponding bit.

Bit 0 – LVDET Low Voltage Detected

Set by hardware if VDDIO crosses the threshold voltage in a “good” direction according to LVD.DIR.

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Write one to clear the corresponding bit.

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26.7.4. Flag Status

Name: STATUS
Offset: 0x000C
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 26-6. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
						ADDVREGRDY2	ADDVREGRDY1	ADDVREGRDY0
Access						R	R	R
Reset						0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
		BORVDDUSB1	BORVDDUSB0				LVDRDY	LVDET
Access		R	R				R	R
Reset		0	0				0	0

Bits 8, 9, 10 – ADDVREGRDYn Additional Regulator n Status
Set by hardware when the voltage corresponding Additional Regulator n is ok.

Bits 5, 6 – BORVDDUSBn BORVDDUSBn Status
Set by hardware when VDD_USB is OK.

Bit 1 – LVDRDY Low Voltage Detector Ready Status
Set by hardware when the Low Voltage Detector is ready.

Bit 0 – LVDET Low Voltage Detector Status
Set to one if VDDIO crosses the threshold voltage in the “good” direction according to LVD.DIR.

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26.7.5. Synchronization Busy

Name: SYNCBUSY
Offset: 0x0010
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 26-7. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
								BOR
Access								R
Reset								0

Bit 0 – BOR BOR Register Synchronization Flag
When hardware sets this bit, no writes are permitted to the BOR register. After writing to the BOR register wait for this flag to clear before making additional writes.

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26.7.6. BOR Control

Name: BOR
Offset: 0x0014
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write Protection

Table 26-8. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
							BORFILT[1:0]	
Access							R/W	R/W
Reset							0	0

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

Bits 9:8 – BORFILT[1:0] BOR Filtering

Value	Description
0x0	No digital filtering (NOFILT)
0x1	32 µs filtering (FILT32US)
0x2	125 µs filtering (FILT125US)
0x3	250 µs filtering (FILT250US)

Bits 6:4 – DCBORPSEL[2:0] Duty Cycle BOR Prescaler Select

Value	Description
0x0	Not Divided (NODIV)
0x1	Divide clock by 2 (DIV2)
0x2	Divide clock by 4 (DIV4)
0x3	Divide clock by 8 (DIV8)
0x4	Divide clock by 16 (DIV16)
0x5	Divide clock by 32 (DIV32)
0x6	Divide clock by 64 (DIV64)
0x7	Divide clock by 128 (DIV128)

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26.7.7. LVD Control

Name: LVD
Offset: 0x0018
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write Protection

Note: The LVD comparator is testing for a threshold on the VDDIO supply.

Table 26-9. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Access								
Reset								

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
					LEVEL[3:0]			
Access					R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset					0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Access								
Reset								

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
				RUNSTDBY	OEVEN	DIR	ENABLE	
Access				R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	
Reset				0	0	0	0	

Bits 19:16 – LEVEL[3:0] Threshold Level

Value	Description
1111	3.630 V
1110	3.330 V
1101	3.000 V
1100	2.927 V
1011	2.824 V
1010	2.727 V
1001	2.500 V
1000	2.400 V
0111	2.308 V
0110	2.243 V
0101	2.202 V
0100	2.124 V
0011	2.017 V
0010	1.890 V
0001	1.805 V
0000	1.727 V

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Bit 4 – RUNSTDBY Run During Standby

Value	Description
0	Run during standby disabled
1	Run during standby enabled

Bit 3 – OEVEN Output Event Enable

Value	Description
0	Output events disabled
1	Output events enabled

Bit 2 – DIR Detection Direction

Value	Description
0	Rising detection
1	Falling detection

Bit 1 – ENABLE Enable Low Voltage Detection

Value	Description
0	Low Voltage Detection disabled
1	Low Voltage Detection enabled

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26.7.8. Voltage Regulator System (VREG) Control

Name: VREGCTRL
Offset: 0x001C
Reset: 0x00000004
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Note: During normal operation, all voltage regulators that are in use must be left in the On state to allow for the proper transition between different low-power/standby states.

Table 26-10. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
						AVREGSTGBY[2:0]		
Access						R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset						0	0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
						AVREGEN[2:0]		
Access						R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset						0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
						CPEN[2:0]		
Access						R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset						0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
			BKUP_VLD	SRAM_VLD				
Access			R/W/HC	R/W/HC				
Reset			0	0				

Bits 26:24 – AVREGSTGBY[2:0] Additional Voltage Regulator Configuration

Value	Description
0x0	USB0, USB1 and PLL regulators are off in sleep, standby, hibernate or backup mode
0x1	USB0 Regulator is ON in Standby mode if corresponding AVREGEN bit is set. It is OFF in Hibernate or Backup mode.
0x2	USB1 Regulator is ON in Standby mode if corresponding AVREGEN bit is set. It is OFF in Hibernate or Backup mode.
0x3	USB0 & USB1 Regulators are ON in Standby mode if corresponding AVREGEN bit(s) are set. They are OFF in Hibernate or Backup mode.
0x4	PLL Regulators is ON in Standby mode if corresponding AVREGEN bit is set. It is OFF in Hibernate or Backup mode.
0x5	USB0 & PLL regulators are ON in Standby mode if corresponding AVREGEN bit(s) are set. They are OFF in Hibernate or Backup mode.
0x6	USB1 & PLL regulators are ON in Standby mode if corresponding AVREGEN bit(s) are set. They are OFF in Hibernate or Backup mode.
0x7	USB0, USB1 and PLL regulators are ON in Standby mode if corresponding AVREGEN bit(s) are set. They are OFF in Hibernate or Backup mode.

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Bits 18:16 – AVREGEN[2:0] Additional Voltage Regulator Enabled

Value	Description
0x0	USB0, USB1 and PLL regulators disabled (Default)
0x1	USB0 Regulator Enabled
0x2	USB1 Regulator Enabled
0x3	USB0 & USB1 Regulators Enabled
0x4	PLL Regulators enabled
0x5	USB0 & PLL regulators enabled
0x6	USB1 & PLL regulators enabled
0x7	USB0, USB1 and PLL regulators enabled

Note: The USB0 and USB1 regulators should be enabled one at a time, when needed, with at least 1us of delay between the enabling event for each.

Bits 10:8 – CPEN[2:0] Analog Peripheral Charge Pump Enabled

Value	Description	Requirements
0x0	All charge pumps disabled.	AVDD ≥ 2.5v
0x1	Enable charge pump for I/O analog mux and Analog Comparator (AC)	AVDD < 2.5v
---	Reserved	
0x3	Enable charge pumps for I/O, AC, ADC Modules 2 & 3	
---	Reserved	
0x5	Enable charge pumps for I/O, AC, ADC Modules 0 & 1 plus PTC	
---	Reserved	
0x7	Enable for charge pumps for I/O, AC, ADC Modules 0, 1, 2 & 3 plus PTC	

Notes:

1. When AVDD < 2.5v the corresponding appropriate CPEN must be enabled.
2. User must have previously enabled the charge pump clocks defined in Configuration Register 5, FUCFG5.

Bit 5 – BKUP_VLD MCU Backup Domain Valid Status Bit

Note: Hardware Cleared by Reset and Power Management Unit Whenever Backup power domain is lost. Software (SW) Set by Backup Domain Initialization Code in BOOT ROM when completed.

Value	Description
0	Backup “BKUP” Power Domain has encountered a power loss and contents are not valid.(DEFAULT)
1	Backup “BKUP” Power Domain has not encountered a power loss. Contents are valid.

Bit 4 – SRAM_VLD SRAM Valid Status Bit

Notes:

1. Hardware Clear by Reset and Power Management Units whenever SRAM power domain is lost.
2. Automatically set by BOOT ROM code after Boot-up Sequence when " MCRAMC.CTRLA.ENABLE = 1" after SRAM is initialized.
3. Should be set by Users SW Code once valid data has been written into System SRAM when " MCRAMC.CTRLA.ENABLE = 0" after SRAM is initialized by user.

Value	Description
0	SRAM has encountered a power loss and contents are not valid. (DEAFAULT)
1	SRAM has not encountered a power loss.

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26.7.9. Voltage References System (VREF) Control

Name: VREFCTRL
Offset: 0x0020
Reset: 0x00000002
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 26-11. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
				TSEN				
Access				R/W				
Reset				0				

Bit 4 – TSEN Temperature Sensor Output Enable

Value	Description
0	Temperature sensor output to ADC disabled
1	Temperature sensor output to ADC Enabled

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26.7.10. Backup Output Control

Name: BKOUT
Offset: 0x0028
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Note: These register bits are useful for indicating to users external application logic MCU Backup mode entry/exit.

Table 26-12. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
					TGLOM1[1:0]		TGLOM0[1:0]	
Access					R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset					0	0	0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
						SETn		SETn
Access						W		W
Reset						0		0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
						CLRn		CLRn
Access						W		W
Reset						0		0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
						ENn		ENn
Access						W		W
Reset						0		0

Bits 24:25, 26:27 – TGLOMn SUPC_OUTn Pin Toggle Output Mode for Backup Output n, n = 0,1

Value	Description
0x0	SUPC_OUTn pin output does not toggle (DISABLE).
0x1	SUPC_OUTn pin output toggles on RTC events (RTCTGL).
0x2	SUPC_OUTn pin output is set when the device enters Backup mode (BKUPTGL). The output should then be cleared by software using CLR*n*.
0x3	Reserved.

Bits 16,18 – SETn SUPC_OUTn Pin Set Output for Backup Output n, n = 0,1
Writing a '0' to a bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to a bit will set the corresponding output.
Reading this bit returns '0'.

Bits 8,10 – CLRn SUPC_OUTn Pin Clear Output for Backup Output n, n = 0,1
Writing a '0' to a bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to a bit will clear the corresponding output.
Reading this bit returns '0'.

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Bits 0,2 – ENn SUPC_OUTn Pin Enable Output for Backup Output n, n = 0,1

Value	Description
0	SUPC_OUTn Backup Output pin disabled.
1	SUPC_OUTn Backup Output pin enabled.

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26.7.11. Backup Input Status

Name: BKIN
Offset: 0x2C
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 26-13. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
							BKIN1	BKIN0
Access							R/W	R/W
Reset							0	0

Bit 1 – BKIN1 SUPC_OUT1 Pin Logic Level in BACKUP mode

This bit is cleared when the corresponding SUPC_OUT1 backup I/O pin detects a logical low level on the pin.

This bit is set when the corresponding SUPC_OUT1 backup I/O pin detects a logical high level on the pin.

Note: Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.

Bit 0 – BKIN0 SUPC_OUT0 Pin Logic Level in BACKUP mode

This bit is cleared when the corresponding SUPC_OUT0 backup I/O pin detects a logical low level on the pin.

This bit is set when the corresponding SUPC_OUT0 backup I/O pin detects a logical high level on the pin.

Note: Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.

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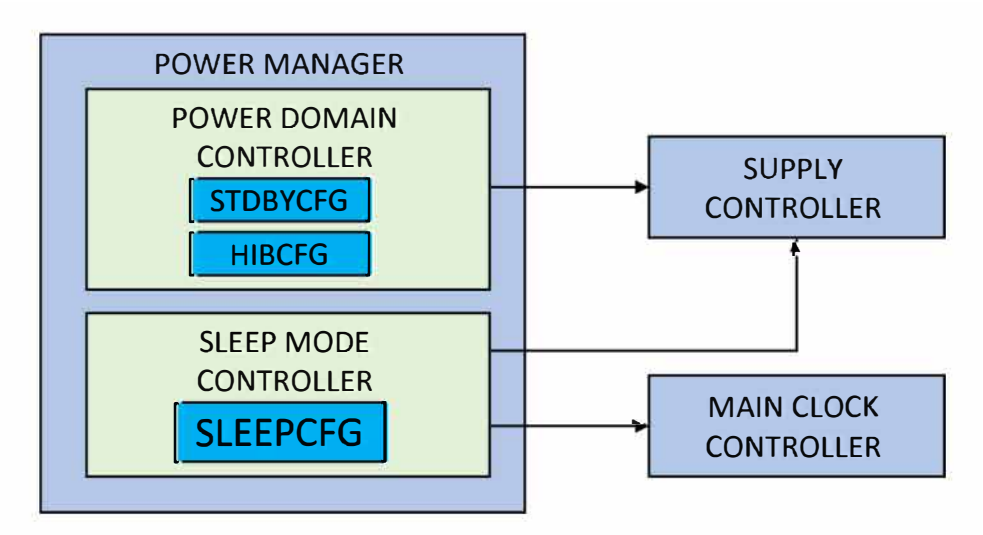
27. Power Manager (PM)

27.1. Features

- Power management control
  - Sleep modes: Idle, Standby, Hibernate, Backup and Off
  - Sleepwalking available in Idle and Standby sleep mode
  - Two performance levels (LVSTANDBY and LVHIB)
  - I/O lines retention in Hibernate and Backup sleep modes
  - RAM retention in Standby and Hibernate sleep modes

27.2. Block Diagram

Figure 27-1. Power Manager Block Diagram



27.3. Peripheral Dependencies

Table 27-1. Peripheral Dependencies

Peripheral Name	Base Address	NVIC IRQ Index	MCLK AHBx/APBx Clocks	GCLK Channel Index (GCLK.PCHCTRL)	PAC Peripheral Identifier Index (PAC.WRCTRL)	Power Domain	EVSYS (Events)	
							Users (USERm)	Generators (CHANNELn.EVGEN)
PM	0x4401 0000	3: SLEEPRDY	35: MCLK.CLKMSK0[6]	—	3 (INTFLAGA[2])	PDBU	—	—

27.4. Functional Description

27.4.1. Power Domains

The device consists of the following internal power domains:

- PD_CORE_BU (Power Domain Backup). It contains the backup peripherals:

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  - XOSC32K - 32k oscillator
  - OSCULP32K – Low Power RC
  - SUPC - Supply Controller
  - RSTC - Reset Controller
  - RTC - Real Time Clock
  - PM - Power Manager
  - TRAM – Trust RAM
- PD_CORE_SW (Power Domain Switchable). It contains the CPU, FLASH and all the peripherals not located in the PD_CORE_BU.
- PD_CORE_RAM (Power Domain RAM). It contains the System SRAM. It can be partially or fully turned OFF in standby or hibernate mode according to STDBYCFG.RAMCFG or HIBCFG.RAMCFG configuration.
- PD_CORE_USB (Power Domain USB). Dedicated power domain containing USB-PHY cells.
- PD_CORE_PLL (Power Domain PLL). Dedicated power domain containing PLL cells.

Table 27-2. Power Domain Regulator Summary

POWER DOMAINS	INTERNAL REGULATORS					POWER DOMAIN COMMENTS
	VREGRAM	LPVREG	VREGSW	USBVREG	PLLVREG	
PD_CORE_BU	X	X	—	—	—	Backup power domain powered by VREGRAM regulator except in BACKUP mode when LPVREG is the power source. Includes peripherals: • XOSC32K - 32k oscillator • OSCULP32K – Low Power RC • SUPC - Supply Controller • RSTC - Reset Controller • RTC - Real Time Clock • PM - Power Manager • TRAM – Trust RAM
PD_CORE_SW	—	—	X	—	—	CPU core and peripherals power domain other than those in PD_CORE_BU, (backup Domain)
PD_CORE_RAM	X	—	—	—	—	System SRAM Power domain
PD_CORE_USB	—	—	—	X		USB PHY power domain
PD_CORE_PLL	—	—	—	—	X	Powers the PLL (analog) power domain
DOMAIN REGULATOR CONTROLS						
SUPC.AVREGEN {x,y]	—	—	—	X	X	USB and PLL regulator enable/ disable
STANDBY MODE						
SUPC.AVREGSTDBY[x,y]	—	—	—	X	X	USB and PLL regulator behavior control in STDBY mode
PM.STDBYCFG.RAMCFG	X	—	—	—	—	Selects whether system SRAM powered or not powered in STANDBY mode.

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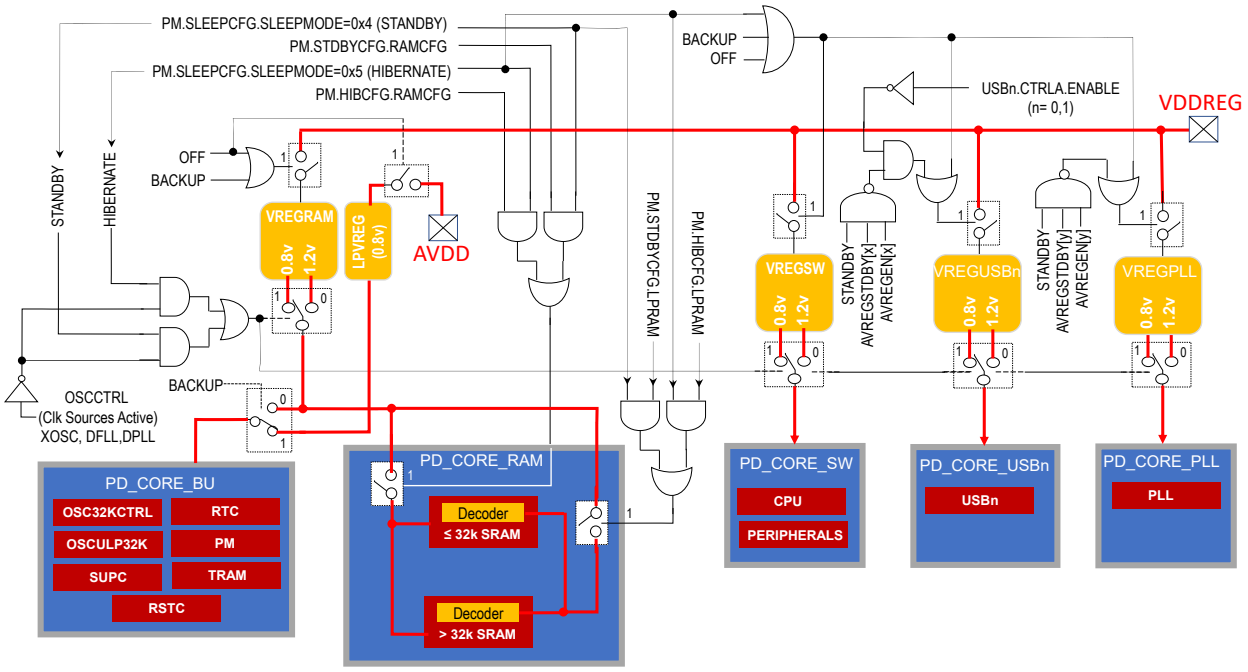
Table 27-2. Power Domain Regulator Summary (continued)

POWER DOMAINS	INTERNAL REGULATORS					POWER DOMAIN COMMENTS
	VREGRAM	LPVREG	VREGSW	USBVREG	PLLVREG	
PM.STDBYCFG.LPRAM	X	—	—	—	—	Selects if SRAM interface logic is powered or not powered in STANDBY mode.
HIBERNATE MODE						
PM.HIBCFG.RAMCFG	X	—	—	—	—	Selects whether system SRAM powered or not powered in HIBERNATE mode.
PM.HIBCFG.LPRAM	X	—	—	—	—	Selects if SRAM interface logic is powered or not powered in HIBERNATE mode.

Note:

1. Product specific, see SUPC.VREGCTRL register for confirmation.

Figure 27-2. Power Domain Block Diagram



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27.5. Sleep Modes

Important: To facilitate the use of sleep modes, the following conditions must be met:

- PLL0 must be dedicated to the CPU
- PLL0 GCLK0 must be stepped down in ≦ 75 MHz increments to ≦ 75 MHz MCLK frequency prior to entering IDLE or STANDBY sleep mode
- PLL0 GCLK0 must be stepped up to the desired nominal operating frequency in ≦ 75 MHz maximum increments after exiting IDLE or STANDBY sleep modes
- The GCLK0 MCLK frequency step delay for both of these processes needs to be ≧ 1 us/step

The device can be set in a sleep mode (idle, standby, hibernate, backup and off). In sleep mode, the CPU is stopped, and the peripherals are either active or idle, according to the sleep mode depth. The sleep modes and their effects on the clocks' activity, the regulators, the power domains state, the RAMs and NVM state are described in the table and the following sections:

Table 27-3. Power Manager Sleep Modes

Sleep Modes	MCLK Main Clock	CPU	AHBx/APBx Clocks	GCLK0 clock	Other GCLK clocks	Oscillators			Regulators				Power Domains State					SRAM	NVM
						RUNSTDBY	ONDEMAND		LPVREG	VREGSW	VREGRAM	VREGPLL VREGUSB	PD_CORE_BU	PD_CORE_SW	PD_CORE_RAM	PD_CORE_USB	PD_CORE_PLL		
Active	Run	Run	Run	Run	Run if Requested. (RiR)	X	0	Run	On (9)	On	On	On(1)	Active	Active		On(1)		Active	Active
							1	RiR											
IDLE	Run	Stop	Stop (2)	Run	RiR	X	0	Run		On	On	On(1)		Active		On(1)		Active	Active
							1	RiR											
STANDBY	RiR	Stop	Stop (2)	Stop (2)	Run	0	0	Run		(8, 10)		On(3)		Active	Full or 32 KB retention (6)	On(3)		(11)	LPM(4)
					RiR		1	RiR											
					Run	1	0	Run											
					RiR		1	RiR											
HIBERNATE	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop						Off	(8,10)	Off		Off	Full or 32 KB retention (7)	Off		(12)	Off
BACKUP	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop						Off				Off				Off	Off
OFF	Off	Off	Off	Off					Off				Off					Off	Off

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Notes:

1. Run if enabled (SUPC.VREGCTRL.AVREGENx = 0x1), or for VREGUSB, (i.e., PD_CORE_USB), only, if USB.CTRLA.ENABLE=1.
2. Stop except if running during Sleepwalking.
3. Run if enabled (SUPC.VREGCTRL.AVREGENx = 0x1) and run-in standby feature is enabled (SUPC.VREGCTRL.AVREGSTDBYx = 0x1).
4. This is product specific. In some devices NVM, (Non Volatile Memory), has a separate and independent low-power configuration that is defined by NVMCTRL.CTRLB.SLEEPPRM or FCR.CTRLB.SLP if they exist.
5. I/O are in high-impedance mode except the RESET_N pad which is still in input mode and can detect a reset to wake-up the chip.
6. Refer to PM.STDBYCFG.RAMCFG and section: Standby Sleep Mode.
7. Refer to PM.HIBCFG.RAMCFG and section: Hibernate Sleep Mode.
8. The low power voltage regulator (LPVREGC) supplies the VDDCORE_BU in backup sleep mode.
9. Behavior dependent on PM.STDBYCFG.RAMCFG.
10. Behavior dependent on PM.HIBCFG.RAMCFG.

27.5.1. Idle Sleep Mode

The IDLE mode allows power optimization with the fastest wake-up time.

The CPU is stopped, the logic is retained, and peripherals are still working. Synchronous clocks are stopped except when requested. As the main clock source is still running, wake-up time is minimal. The GCLK clocks, regulators and RAM are not affected by the idle sleep mode and operates normally.

Any interrupt event for an enabled interrupt source will cause the MCU to exit IDLE mode and return to ACTIVE mode and vector to the designated interrupt service routine provided that the interrupt event is a higher priority than the current interrupt priority before entry into IDLE mode.

Table 27-4.

USB & PLL		IDLE MODE									
		VREGRAM		LPVREG		VREGSW		VREGUSBn		VREGPLL	
SUPC.VREGCTRL.AVREGEN [x:y]	CTRLA.ENABLE	Voltage	Power	Voltage	Power	Voltage	Power	Voltage	Power	Voltage	Power
0x0	0	1.2v	NOM	0.8v	NOM	1.2v	NOM	OFF	—	OFF	—
0x0	1(1)	1.2v	NOM	0.8v	NOM	1.2v	NOM	1.2v	NOM	OFF	—
0x3	0	1.2v	NOM	0.8v	NOM	1.2v	NOM	1.2v	NOM	1.2v	NOM
0x3	1(1)	1.2v	NOM	0.8v	NOM	1.2v	NOM	1.2v	NOM	1.2v	NOM

Note:

- USB.CTRLA.ENABLE will override USB regulator control if disabled in SUPC.VREGCTRL.AVREGEN register and force it to be enabled and active ON.

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27.5.2. Standby Sleep Mode

The standby sleep mode is the lowest power configuration while keeping the state of the logic and the content of the RAM.

The CPU is stopped as well as the peripherals. The logic is retained, and power domain gating can be used to turn off the PD_CORE_RAM power domain fully or partially. In this mode, all clocks are stopped except those configured to perform sleepwalking tasks. The clocks can also run on request or at all times, depending on their on-demand and run-in-standby settings.

Additionally, it is possible to scale STANDBY power further with the combination use of PM.STDBYCFG.LPRAM=1 and PM.STDBYCFG.RAMCFG=1 for minimizing SRAM power consumption by powering down various SRAM sections.

Refer to the SUPC.VREGCTRL, SUPC.VREFCTRL, and PM.STDBYCFG register for more details.

Refer to Sleepwalking for more details on Sleepwalking feature.

Table 27-5. SLEEP Standby Mode MCU Power Distribution Summary

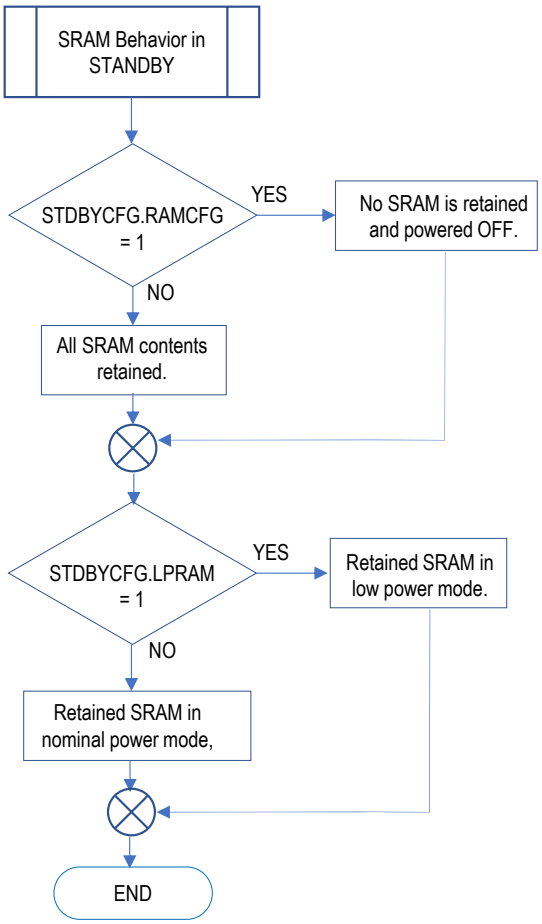
USB & PLL		STANDBY MODE									
		VREGRAM		LPVREG		VREGSW		VREGUSBn		VREGPLL	
SUPC.VREGCTRL.AVREGEN [x:y]	SUPC.VEGCTRL.AVREGSTDBY [x:y]	Voltage	Power	Voltage	Power	Voltage	Power	Voltage	Power	Voltage	Power
0	0	1.2v	NOM	0.8v	NOM	1.2v	NOM	OFF(1)	X	OFF(1)	X
0	1	1.2v	NOM	0.8v	NOM	1.2v	NOM	OFF(1)	X	OFF(1)	X
1	0	1.2v	NOM	0.8v	NOM	1.2v	NOM	OFF(1)	X	OFF(1)	X
1	1	1.2v	NOM	0.8v	NOM	1.2v	NOM	1.2v	NOM	1.2v	NOM

Notes:

1. If USB.CTRLA.ENABLE=1, it will override any USB SUPC.VREGCTRL.AVREGEN regulator disable setting and force the USB regulator on.
2. These bits are product dependent. See SUPC.VREGCTRL and SUPC.VREFCTRL registers if implemented.

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Figure 27-3. System SRAM Standby Sleep Mode Extended Features



27.5.3. Hibernate Sleep Mode

The HIBERNATE mode allows achieving lower power consumption than STANDBY mode.

The device is entirely powered off except for:

- The PD_CORE_BU power domain to allow few features to run (RTC, 32kHz clock sources, and wake-up from external pins)
- The PD_CORE_RAM power domain that can be retained according to HIBCFG register configuration

All PM registers are reset to their default value when entering hibernate sleep mode except the I/O retention bit in CTRLA.IORET. If CTRLA.IORET =1, the I/O values are retained on entry and exit from HIBERNATE mode.

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Table 27-6. SLEEP Hibernate Mode MCU Power Distribution Summary

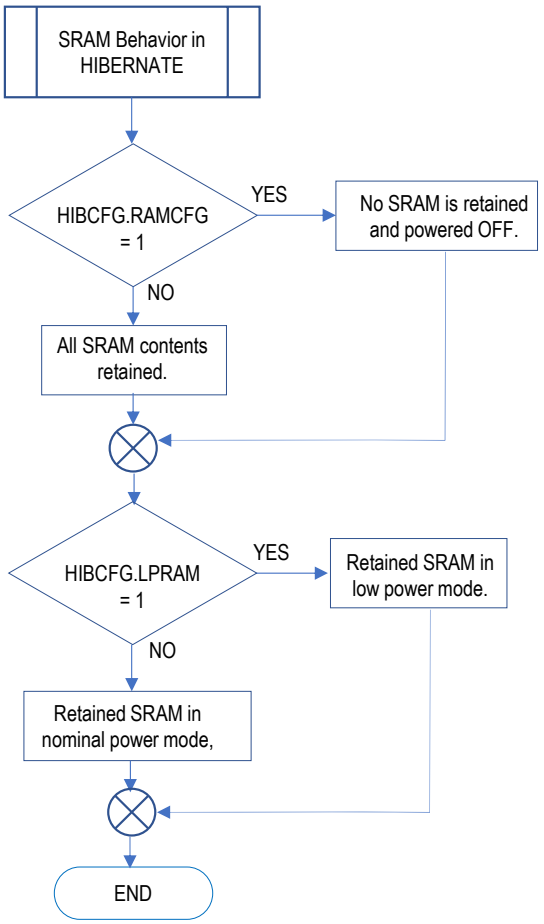
USB & PLL		HIBERNATE MODE									
		VREGRAM (1)		LPVREG (2)		VREGSW		VREGUSBn		VREGPLL	
SUPC.VREGCTRL.AVREGEN [x:y]	CTRLA.ENABLE	Voltage	Power	Voltage	Power	Voltage	Power	Voltage	Power	Voltage	Power
X	X	1.2v	NOM	0.8v	NOM	OFF	--	OFF	--	OFF	--
X	X	1.2v	LOW	0.8v	NOM	OFF	--	OFF	--	OFF	--

Notes:

1. In HIBERNATE mode regulator VREGRAM is ON and supplies power to:
   - XOSC32K - 32k oscillator
   - OSCULP32K – Low Power RC
   - SUPC - Supply Controller
   - RSTC - Reset Controller
   - RTC - Real Time Clock
   - PM - Power Manager
   - TRAM – Trust RAM
   - System SRAM depending on status of PM.HIBCFG.RAMCFG which defines SRAM retention policy
2. Low power regulator LPVREG is always on but does not supply power to any logic except in BACKUP mode.
3. Product specific. See SUPC.VREGCTRL and SUPC.VREFCTRL registers if implemented.

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Figure 27-4. SRAM Hibernate Mode Flow



27.5.4. Backup Sleep Mode

The BACKUP mode allows achieving the lowest power consumption aside from OFF mode.

The device is entirely powered off except for:

- The PD_CORE_BU power domain to allow few features to run (RTC, 32kHz clock sources, and wake-up from external pins)
- The PD_CORE_RAMρ power domain that can be retained according to HIBCFG register configuration

All PM registers are reset to their default value when entering Backup sleep mode except the I/O retention bit in CTRLA.IORET. If CTRLA.IORET =1, the I/O values are retained on entry and exit from BACKUP mode.

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Table 27-7. SLEEP Backup Mode MCU Power Distribution Summary

USB & PLL		BACKUP MODE									
		VREGRAM		LPVREG (1)		VREGSW		VREGUSBn		VREGPLL	
SUPC.VREGCTRL.AVREGEN [x:y]	USB/PLL CTRLA.ENABLE	Voltage	Power	Voltage	Power	Voltage	Power	Voltage	Power	Voltage	Power
X	X	OFF	—	0.8v	NOM	OFF	—	OFF	—	OFF	—

Note:

1. All regulators, other than the LPVREG regulator, are disabled and OFF and all system SRAM contents are lost In BACKUP mode only regulator LPVREG is ON and supplies power to the backup domain containing the following:
   - XOSC32K - 32k oscillator
   - OSCULP32K – Low Power RC
   - SUPC - Supply Controller
   - RSTC - Reset Controller
   - RTC - Real Time Clock
   - PM - Power Manager
   - TRAM – Trust RAM

27.5.5. Off Sleep Mode

The OFF mode allows achieving the lowest power consumption. The device internally is powered off and all internal regulators are disabled during OFF mode.

27.6. Basic Operation

27.6.1. Initialization

After a power-on reset (POR), the PM is enabled, the device is in Active mode, and all the power domains are in active nominal power and voltage state.

27.6.2. Enabling, Disabling and Resetting

The PM is always enabled and cannot be disabled. It is reset to the default setting as defined in the register descriptions on a power up POR event. All of the registers with the exception of the PM.CTRLA are reset on entry into BACKUP or HIBERNATE modes.

27.6.3. Sleep Mode Controller

The sleep mode bits in the Sleep Configuration (SLEEPCFG.SLEEPMODE[2:0]) register select the MCU sleep mode. Sleep mode is subsequently entered by executing the Wait For Interrupt (WFI) instruction in the users code.

Important: Due to clock domain synchronization, a small latency occurs between the store instruction and actual writing of the SLEEPCFG.SLEEPMODE[2:0] bits. Software must ensure that the SLEEPCFG register reads the desired SLEEPMODE value before issuing the WFI instruction.

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Table 27-8. Sleep Mode Entry and Wake-Up Sources

Mode	Mode Entry	Wake-Up Source
IDLE	SLEEPCFG.SLEEPMODE = IDLE (0x2)	Asynchronous [1], Synchronous [2] (APB, AHB),
STANDBY	SLEEPCFG.SLEEPMODE = STANDBY (0x4)	Asynchronous [1], Synchronous [3]
HIBERNATE	SLEEPCFG.SLEEPMODE = HIBERNATE (0x5)	Hibernate reset detected by the RSTC, Reset Controller
BACKUP	SLEEPCFG.SLEEPMODE = BACKUP (0x6) [5]	Backup reset detected by the RSTC, Reset Controller
OFF	SLEEPCFG.SLEEPMODE = OFF (0x7)	External reset

Notes:

1. Asynchronous interrupt generated on generic clock, external clock, or external event.
2. Synchronous interrupt generated on synchronous (APB or AHB) clock.
3. Synchronous interrupt only for peripherals configured to run in standby.
4. The type of wake-up sources (synchronous or asynchronous) is given in each module interrupt section.
5. Before entering backup sleep mode, it is recommended to poll the Backup Sleep Mode Enter Ready bit in the Interrupt Flag register (INTFLAG.SLEEPRDY) to make sure that the backup regulator is ready. If the WFI instruction is executed when this flag is not yet set the system will go in a “pseudo” backup mode where the PD_CORE_SW power domain is turned OFF, but the VREGRAM is still used. Then the system will go to backup sleep mode once the flag is set.

27.6.4. I/O Lines Retention in Hibernate or Backup Mode

When entering hibernate or backup sleep modes, the PORT peripheral is powered off, but the pin configuration is retained. When the device exits hibernate or backup sleep mode, the I/O line configuration can either be released or stretched, based on the I/O Retention bit in the Control A register (CTRLA.IORET).

- If PM.CTRL.IORET = 0 when exiting hibernate or backup sleep modes, the I/O lines configuration is released and driven by the reset value of the PORT peripheral
- If PM.CTRL.IORET = 1 when exiting hibernate or backup sleep modes, the configuration of the I/O lines is retained until the IORET bit is written to 0. It allows the I/O lines to be retained until the application has programmed the PORT peripheral.

Important: After setting PM.CTRL.IORET = 1, any subsequent attempt by the user to change or re-initialize a PORT value, even after a non-POR reset event, or exit from BACKUP or HIBERNATE by the user will not present themselves on the PORT’s until user clears PM.CTRL.IORET bit. The PM.CTRL.IORET bit is only cleared by silicon on a POR event which will also reset the PORT values to input, high impedance state.

27.7. Sleepwalking

Sleepwalking is the capability for a device to temporarily wake-up clocks for a peripheral to perform a task without waking up the CPU from standby sleep mode. At the of the sleepwalking task, the device can either be woken up by an interrupt (from a peripheral involved in sleepwalking) or enter again into standby sleep mode.

In standby, when sleepwalking is on-going:

- All the power domains are turned on including PD_CORE_RAMρ power domain
- The low-power mode of the regulators is not activated during sleepwalking

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27.8. Wake-Up Time

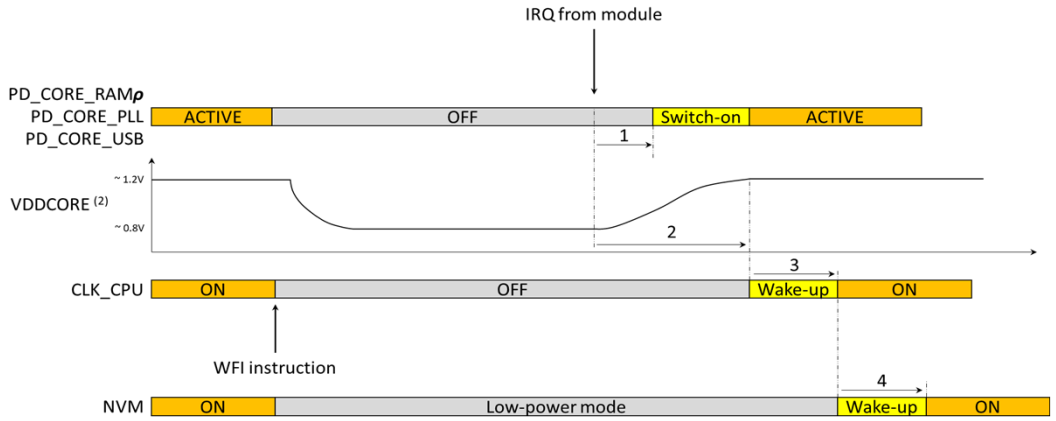
As shown in the following figure, total wake-up time depends on:

1. **Latency due to reference and regulator effect:** As an example, if the device is in Standby sleep mode using the voltage regulator VREGSW in low-power mode, the voltage level is lower than the one used in active mode. When the device wakes up, it takes a certain amount of time for the main regulator (VREGSW and VREGRAM) to transition to the voltage level corresponding to active mode, causing additional wake-up time. The low-power to full-power mode delay of the reference and regulator should also be added.
2. **Latency due to Power Domain Gating:** Usually, wake-up time is measured with the assumption that the power domains are already active. When using Power Domain Gating, changing a power domain from OFF to active state will take a certain time. If all power domains were already in active state in standby sleep mode, this latency is zero.

> **Important:** Please refer to the Wake-Up Timings chapter in the Electrical Characteristics section for more details.

3. Latency due to the CPU clock source wake-up time.
4. Latency due to the NVM wake-up time from low-power mode.

Figure 27-5. Wake Up Diagram



27.9. Standby with Power Domain Gating

In standby sleep mode, the power domain core switchable (PD_CORE_SW) of a peripheral can remain in active state to perform the peripheral's tasks. This Power Domain Gating feature is supported by all peripherals. For some peripherals, it must be enabled by writing '1' to the Run in Standby bit in their respective Control A register (CTRLA.RUNSTDBY = 0x1). Refer to each peripheral chapter for details.

The following example illustrate standby with power domain gating:

27.9.1. TC0 Standby with Power Domain Gating

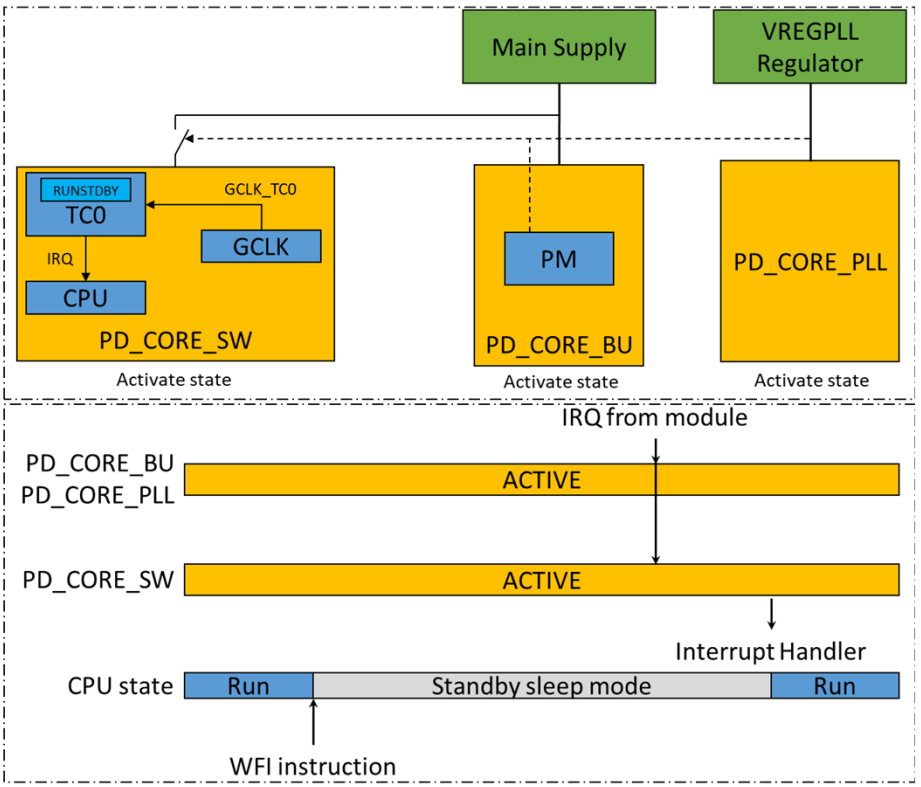
TC0 peripheral is used in counter operation mode. An interrupt is generated to wake-up the device based on the TC0 peripheral configuration. When the TC0->CTRLA.RUNSTDBY bit is set to '1', it allows the TC0 peripheral to run in standby.

- **Entering Standby sleep mode:** As shown in figure below, PD_CORE_SW remains active. Refer to 4Power Domains, Regulators, RAMs and NVM State in Sleep Modes for details.

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- **Exiting Standby sleep mode:** When conditions are met, the TC0 peripheral generates an interrupt to wake up the device, and the CPU can operate normally and execute the TC0 interrupt handler accordingly.
- Wake-up time:
  - In this case, the VDDCORE voltage is supplied by the main voltage regulator. Therefore, global wake-up time is not affected by the regulator.
  - If TC0 is running with a clock contained in the PD_CORE_PLL power domain and the dedicated SUPC->VREGCTRL.AVREGSTDBYπ = 0x1, the PD_CORE_PLL is kept on. Therefore, the global wake-up time is not affected by VREGPLL regulator.
  - If TC0 is running with a clock contained in the PD_CORE_PLL power domain and the dedicated SUPC->VREGCTRL.AVREGSTDBYπ = 0x0, the PD_CORE_PLL is turned off during standby sleep mode. Therefore, the time required to activate the PD_CORE_PLL power domain must be considered as a variable for the global wake-up time.
  - Note the required time to activate the PD_CORE_SW power domain must be considered also for the global wake-up time computation. Refer to Wake-up time for details.

Figure 27-6. Standby Sleep with Power Domain Gating



27.9.2. RTC in Standby with Power Domain Gating

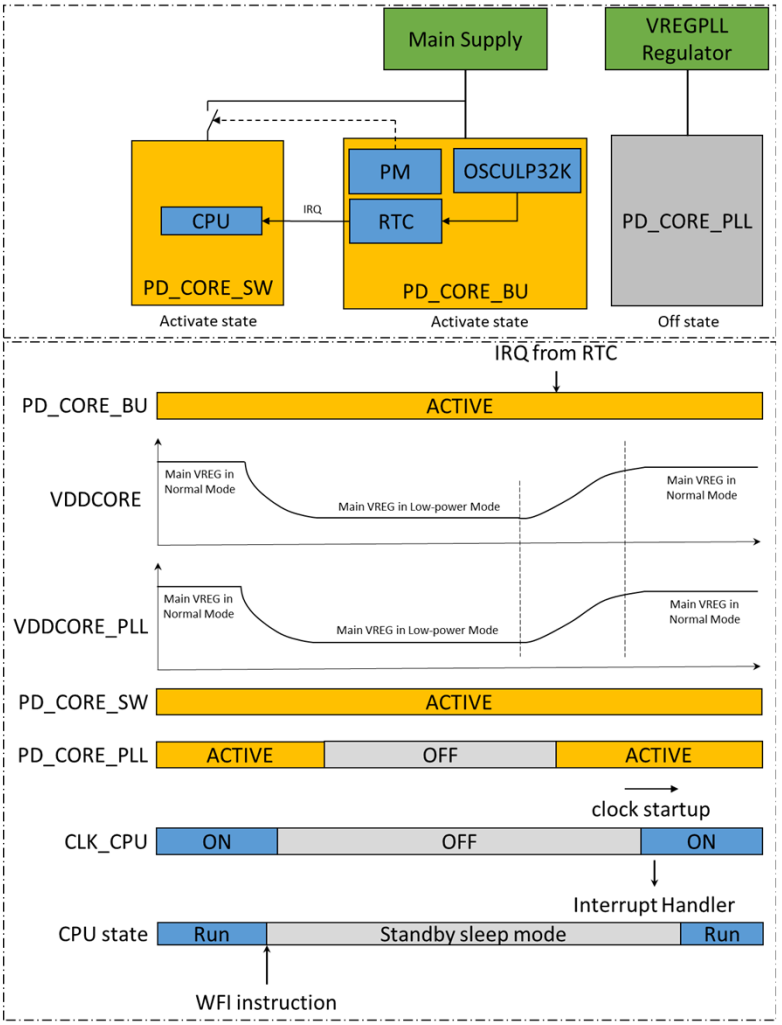
In this example, RTC peripheral is used to detect an overflow condition to generate interrupt to the CPU. GCLK peripheral is not used. Refer to Real Time Counter (RTC) for details. The RTC peripheral is in the PD_CORE_BU (not switchable) and there is no RUNSTDBY bit in the RTC peripheral.

- **Entering Standby sleep mode:** As shown in figure below, the PD_CORE_SW power domain is active. The VDDCORE voltage level is supplied by the VREGSW voltage regulator who is running in low power mode. The PD_CORE_PLL is shut-off if no clock requests are present.

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- **Exiting Standby sleep mode:** When conditions are met, the RTC peripheral generates an interrupt to wake the device up. Successively, the PM sets PD_CORE_RAM to active state, and the main voltage regulator restarts. In the same way, if the CPU is clocked by any clock source from the PD_CORE_PLL power domain, the additional regulator restarts. Once PD_CORE_RAM and PD_CORE_PLL are in active state and both the main voltage regulator and additional regulator are ready, the CPU is able to operate normally and execute the EIC interrupt handler accordingly.
- Wake-up time:
  - The required time to set the RAM power domain to active state must be considered for the global wake-up time. Refer to the Wake-up Timings for details.
  - When in standby sleep mode, the GCLK peripheral is not used, allowing the VDDCORE to be supplied by the voltage regulator in low power mode to reduce power consumption
  - In the same way, if no peripheral is requesting one of the PLLs clock sources, the additional regulator is not required, and it will be internally disabled to save power if SUPC ≧VREGCTRL.AVREGSTDBYπ = 0x0. Consequently, the main voltage regulator wake-up time must be considered for the global wake-up time as shown in following figure.

Figure 27-7. RTC in Standby with Power Domain Gating



27.10. Interrupts

The Power Manager has the following interrupt sources:

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- Backup Sleep Mode Entry Ready (SLEEPRDY). This interrupt is a synchronous wake-up source.

For example, an application can set up the device to enter backup sleep mode, go to standby sleep and get a wake-up interrupt from SLEEPRDY so it can then go to backup sleep mode.

Using the PM interrupt requires the MCU interrupt controller to be configured first. Each PM interrupt source has an interrupt flag associated with it. The interrupt flag in the Interrupt Flag Status and Clear (INTFLAG) register is set when the interrupt condition occurs. An interrupt request is generated when the interrupt flag is set, and the corresponding interrupt is enabled. The interrupt request remains active until the interrupt flag is cleared, the interrupt is disabled, or the peripheral is reset. The interrupt flag is cleared by writing a '1' to the corresponding bit in the INTFLAG register.

27.11. Debug Operation

When the CPU is halted in debug mode, the PM continues normal operation. If Standby sleep mode is requested by the system while in debug mode, the power domains are not turned off. Consequently, power measurements while in debug mode are not relevant.

If Hibernate or Backup sleep mode is requested by the system while in debug mode, the core domains are kept on, and the debug modules are kept running to allow the debugger to access internal registers. When exiting the hibernate or backup mode upon a reset condition, the core domains are reset except the debug logic, allowing users to keep using their current debug session.

Important: Power measurements while in debug mode are irrelevant.

Table 27-9. PM Functional Configuration Summary

SLEEPCFG (SLEEPMODE)	STDBYCFG		HIBCFG		CTRLA	POWER DOMAINS					DESCRIPTION
	RAMCFG	LPRAM	RAMCFG	LPRAM	IORET	PD_CORE_BU	PD_CORE_SW	PD_CORE_RAM	PD_CORE_USB	PD_CORE_PLL	
IDLE	X	X	X	X	X	On	On	On	On[1]	On	• CPU halted • Peripherals clock sources, active • SRAM retained
STANDBY	0	0	X	X	X	On	On	On	(2)	(2)	• CPU Halted, Peripherals [3] • No SRAMs contents retained
	0	1				On	On	On	(2)	(2)	• CPU Halted, Peripherals [3] • No SRAMs contents retained
	1	0				On	On	On	(2)	(2)	• CPU Halted, Peripherals [3] • All SRAM contents retained
	1	1				On	On	On	(2)	(2)	• CPU Halted, Peripherals [3] • All SRAM contents retained

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Table 27-9. PM Functional Configuration Summary (continued)

SLEEPCFG (SLEEPMODE)	STDBYCFG		HIBCFG		CTRLA	POWER DOMAINS					DESCRIPTION
	RAMCFG	LPRAM	RAMCFG	LPRAM	IORET	PD_CORE_BU	PD_CORE_SW	PD_CORE_RAM	PD_CORE_USB	PD_CORE_PLL	
HIBERNATE	X	X	0	0	0	On	Off	Off	Off	Off	• CPU halted, RTC & XOSC32K active • All SRAMs contents retained • I/O line values retained on entry/ exit
					1	On	Off	Off	Off	Off	• CPU halted, RTC & XOSC32K active • All SRAMs contents retained • I/O line values retained on entry/ exit
			0	1	0	On	Off	Off	Off	Off	• CPU halted,RTC & XOSC32K active • All SRAMs contents retained in low power mode • I/O line values retained on entry/ exit
					1	On	Off	Off	Off	Off	• CPU halted,RTC & XOSC32K active • All SRAMs contents retained in low power mode • I/O line values retained on entry/ exit
			1	0	0	On	Off	Off	Off	Off	• CPU halted,RTC & XOSC32K active • No SRAM contents retained • I/O line values retained on entry/ exit
					1	On	Off	Off	Off	Off	• CPU halted,RTC & XOSC32K active • No SRAM contents retained • I/O line values retained on entry/ exit
			1	1	0	On	Off	Off	Off	Off	• CPU halted,RTC & XOSC32K active • No SRAM contents retained in low power mode • I/O line values retained on entry/ exit

Table 27-9. PM Functional Configuration Summary (continued)

SLEEPCFG (SLEEPMODE)	STDBYCFG		HIBCFG		CTRLA	POWER DOMAINS					DESCRIPTION
	RAMCFG	LPRAM	RAMCFG	LPRAM	IORET	PD_CORE_BU	PD_CORE_SW	PD_CORE_RAM	PD_CORE_USB	PD_CORE_PLL	
BACKUP	X	X	X	X	0	On	Off	Off	Off	Off	• CPU halted,RTC & XOSC32K active • All SRAM contents lost; TRAM retained • I/O line values retained on entry/ exit
					1	On	Off	Off	Off	Off	• CPU halted,RTC & XOSC32K active • All SRAM contents lost; TRAM retained • I/O line values retained on entry/ exit
OFF	X	X	X	X	X	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	• Everything powered down, reset required to exit • I/O line values NOT retained • All SRAM & TRAM contents lost

Notes:

1. On if USB.CTRLA.ENABLE=1 enabled.
2. Dependent on the state of SUPC.VREGCTRL.AVREGSTDBY[x] and SUPC.VREGCTRL.AVREGEN[x]. Powered ON ='1', OFF ='0', (i.e., default), and system in STANDBY mode.
   Note: If either peripheral CTRLA.ENABLE=1, respective regulator is forced ON regardless of SUPC.VREGCTRL register settings in RUN ACTIVE, IDLE or STANDBY mode.

Peripherals	RUNSTANDBY	ON DEMAND
Active	0	0
Run If Requested	0	1
Active	1	0
Run If Requested	1	1

Power Domain Module Asset Summary

- **PD_CORE_BU**
  Backup Power Domain: VREGRAM and LPVREG)
  - XOSC32K - 32k oscillator
  - OSCULP32K – Low Pwr RC
  - SUPC - Supply Controller
  - RSTC - Reset Controller
  - RTC - Real Time Clock

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  - PM - Power Manager
  - TRAM – Trust RAM
- **PD_CORE_SW** (Core Power Domain: VREGSW)
  - CPU
  - Peripherals
- **PD_CORE_RAM** (SRAM Power Domain)
  - SRAM
- **PD_CORE_USB** (USB Power Domain)
  - USB Digital Logic, not USB PHY
- **PD_CORE_PLL** (PLL Power Domain)
  - PLL Power

Table 27-10. Lowest Sleep Power Modes Settings from Highest to Lowest (Left to Right)

CONTROL	PM.SLEEPCFG.SLEEPMODE=0x2 IDLE MODE	PM.SLEEPCFG.SLEEPMODE=0x4 STANDBY MODE	PM.SLEEPCFG.SLEEPMODE=0x5 HIBERNATE MODE	PM.SLEEPCFG.SLEEPMODE=0x6 BACKUP MODE	PM.SLEEPCFG.SLEEPMODE=0x7 OFF MODE	COMMENTS
STANDBY						
PM.STDBYCFG.RAMCFG	X	1	X	X	X	SRAM powered off in STANDBY
PM.STDBYCFG.LPRAM	X	1	X	X	X	SRAM interface powered off in STANDBY
SUPC.VREGCTRL.AVREGSTDBY[x,y]	X	0x0	X	X	X	PLLn and/or USBn regulator STANDBY mode enable
SUPC.VREGCTRL.AVREGEN[x,y]	0x0	0x0	X	X	X	PLLn and/or USBn regulator(s) disabled. **Note:** Requires USB.CTRLA.ENABLE=0 and PLL.CTRLA.ENABLE=0.
AUXILIARY Features						
TRAM.CTRLA.ENABLE (1)	0	0	0	0	X	0 = Trust RAM Contents lost
RTC.CTRLA.ENABLE (1)	0	0	0	0	X	0 = RTC and Tamper features disabled. Also, no RTC BACKUP mode wake.
OSC32KCTRL.XOSC32K.ENABLE (1)	0	0	0	0	X	0 = XOSC32K disabled, no RTC, RTC BACKUP / HIBERNATE mode wake or tamper features unless using OSCULP32K as clock source.
OSCCTRL.PLLxCTRL.ENABLE	0	0	X	X	X	PLLx disabled
USB.CTRLA.ENABLE	0	0	X	X	X	USBx disabled
HIBERNATE						

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Table 27-10. Lowest Sleep Power Modes Settings from Highest to Lowest (Left to Right) (continued)

CONTROL	PM.SLEEPCFG.SLEEPMODE=0x2 IDLE MODE	PM.SLEEPCFG.SLEEPMODE=0x4 STANDBY MODE	PM.SLEEPCFG.SLEEPMODE=0x5 HIBERNATE MODE	PM.SLEEPCFG.SLEEPMODE=0x6 BACKUP MODE	PM.SLEEPCFG.SLEEPMODE=0x7 OFF MODE	COMMENTS
PM.HIBCFG.RAMCFG	X	X	1	X	X	SRAM powered off in HIBERNATE
PM.HIBCFG.LPRAM	X	X	1	X	X	SRAM interface powered off HIBERNATE

Note:

1. User optional. Note RTC and tamper detect requires XOSC32K or alternately OSCULP32K.

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27.12. Register Summary

For descriptions and definitions of both Register and bitfield properties, refer to Register Properties.

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x00	CTRLA	7:0						IORET		
0x01	SLEEPCFG	7:0						SLEEPMODE[2:0]		
0x02 ... 0x05	Reserved									
0x06	INTFLAG	7:0								SLEEPRDY
0x07	Reserved									
0x08	STDBYCFG	7:0						LPRAM		RAMCFG
0x09	HIBCFG	7:0						LPRAM		RAMCFG

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27.12.1. Control A Register

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

Table 27-11. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

Bit 2 – IORET I/O Retention

When entering or exiting HIBERNATE or BACKUP mode, the pin configuration can be retained based on the state of this bit. This is true on any reset event, other than a POR, that terminates BACKUP or HIBERNATE mode. This bit is only cleared on a POR reset or by the user writing a “0 to it.

Value	Description
0x0	When exiting HIBERNATE or BACKUP mode, the I/O lines configuration is released and driven by the reset value of the PORT.
0x1	When exiting HIBERNATE or BACKUP mode, the configuration of the I/O lines is retained, (i.e., stretched), until the IORET bit is written to 0. It allows the I/O lines to be retained until the application has programmed the PORT.

Notes:

1. This bit is ignored in IDLE, STANDBY and OFF mode. This register/bit is retained in BACKUP and HIBERNATE mode.
2. After setting PM.CTRL.IORET = 1, any subsequent attempt by the user to change or re-initialize a PORT value, even after a non-POR reset event, or exit from BACKUP or HIBERNATE by the user, will not present themselves on the PORT’s until user clears PM.CTRL.IORET bit. The PM.CTRL.IORET bit is only cleared by silicon hardware on a POR event which will also reset the PORT values to input, high impedance state.
3. On exit from BACKUP or HIBERNATE mode due to any reset or RTC wake event, I/O are retained except in the case of a POR event.
4. For applicable products with VBAT feature, IO retention (IORET=1) is not applicable in VBAT backup mode.

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27.12.2. Sleep Configuration

Name: SLEEPCFG
Offset: 0x01
Reset: 0x02
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 27-12. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

Bits 2:0 – SLEEPMODE[2:0] Sleep Mode

Value	Name	Definition (1)
0x0 – 0x1	Reserved	-
0x2	IDLE	Idle sleep mode
0x3	Reserved	-
0x4	STANDBY	Standby sleep mode.
0x5	HIBERNATE	Hibernate sleep mode.
0x6	BACKUP	Backup sleep mode.
0x7	OFF	Off sleep mode.

Notes:

1. Due to clock domain synchronization, a small latency occurs between the store instruction and actual writing of the SLEEPCFG.SLEEPMODE[2:0] bits. Software must ensure that the SLEEPCFG register reads the desired SLEEPMODE value before issuing the WFI instruction.
2. Please refer to the Sleep Modes section for more details on sleep modes definition and behavior.
3. This register is reset on entry into either HIBERNATE or BACKUP modes.

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27.12.3. Interrupt Flag Status Register

Name: INTFLAG
Offset: 0x06
Reset: 0x00
Property: Not Protected

Table 27-13. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
								SLEEPRDY
Access								R/W/K/HS/HC
Reset								0

Bit 0 – SLEEPRDY Backup Sleep Mode Entry Ready

This bit is updated only once after a power-up, (i.e., POR), by hardware when the LPVREG backup domain regulator is stable and cleared automatically on entry into either HIBERNATE or BACKUP modes. The internal LPVREG regulator can take several milliseconds after power-up to stabilize so in case the user's application wishes to enter BACKUP mode they should first examine the RSTC.RCAUSE.POR bit. If set, then poll and wait for PM.INTFLAG.SLEEPRDY = 1 before entering BACKUP mode. If RSTC.RCAUSE.POR=0 then it's safe to enter BACKUP mode without polling PM.INTFLAG.SLEEPRDY.

Value	Description
0x0	Backup LPVREG, (Low Power Regulator), is not ready.
0x1	The Backup power domain LPVREG, (Low Power Regulator), is ready. (1)

Notes:

1. Writing a '1' to this bit will clear it.
2. Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
3. This bit is set by hardware only once after a POR.
4. The bit is cleared by silicon hardware automatically on entry into BACKUP or HIBERNATE mode.

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27.12.4. Standby Configuration Register

Name: STDBYCFG
Offset: 0x08
Reset: 0x04
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 27-14. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

Bit 2 – LPRAM Low-Power RAM Enable

Value	Description
0x0	System SRAM interface logic is powered on in Standby mode.
0x1	System SRAM interface logic is powered off, but SRAM contents are retained based on RAMCFG setting when in Standby mode.

Notes:

1. These bits are don't care if SLEEPCFG.SLEEPMODE ≠ 0x4, (i.e., not in Standby mode).
2. When STDBYCFG.LPRAM = 0x1 and device is in Standby mode, (i.e., SLEEPCFG.SLEEPMODE = 0x4), system SRAMs interface logic is powered down, but SRAM contents are retained based on the PM.STDBYCFG.RAMCFG setting.
3. This register is reset on entry into either Hibernate or Backup modes.

Bit 0 – RAMCFG RAM Configuration

Value	Description
0x0	All system SRAM contents are retained.
0x1	No system SRAM contents are retained.

Notes:

1. These bits are don't care if SLEEPCFG.SLEEPMODE ≠ 0x4, (i.e., not in Standby mode).
2. This register is reset on entry into either Hibernate or Backup modes.

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27.12.5. Hibernate Configuration Register

Name: HIBCFG
Offset: 0x09
Reset: 0x04
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 27-15. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

Bit 2 – LPRAM Low-Power RAM Enable

Value	Description
0x0	System SRAM interface logic is powered on in Hibernate mode.
0x1	System SRAM interface logic is powered off, but SRAM contents are retained based on RAMCFG setting when in Hibernate mode.

Notes:

1. These bits are don't care if SLEEPCFG.SLEEPMODE ≠ 0x5, (i.e., not in Hibernate mode).
2. When PM.HIBCFG.LPRAM = 0x1 and device is in Hibernate mode, (i.e., SLEEPCFG.SLEEPMODE = 0x5), system SRAMs interface logic is powered down, but SRAM contents are retained based on PM.HIBCFG.RAMCFG setting.
3. This register is reset on entry into either Hibernate or Backup modes.

Bit 0 – RAMCFG RAM Configuration

Value	Description
0x0	All system SRAM contents are retained
0x1	Only the first 32 Kbytes of system SRAM are retained in Hibernate mode. System SRAM > 32k contents are lost and powered off.

Notes:

1. These bits are don't care if SLEEPCFG.SLEEPMODE ≠ 0x5, (i.e., not in Hibernate mode).
2. This register is reset on entry into either Hibernate or Backup modes.

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28. Reset Controller (RSTC)

28.1. Overview

The Reset Controller (RSTC) manages the reset of the Microcontroller. It issues a Microcontroller reset, sets the device to its initial state and allows the reset source to be identified by software.

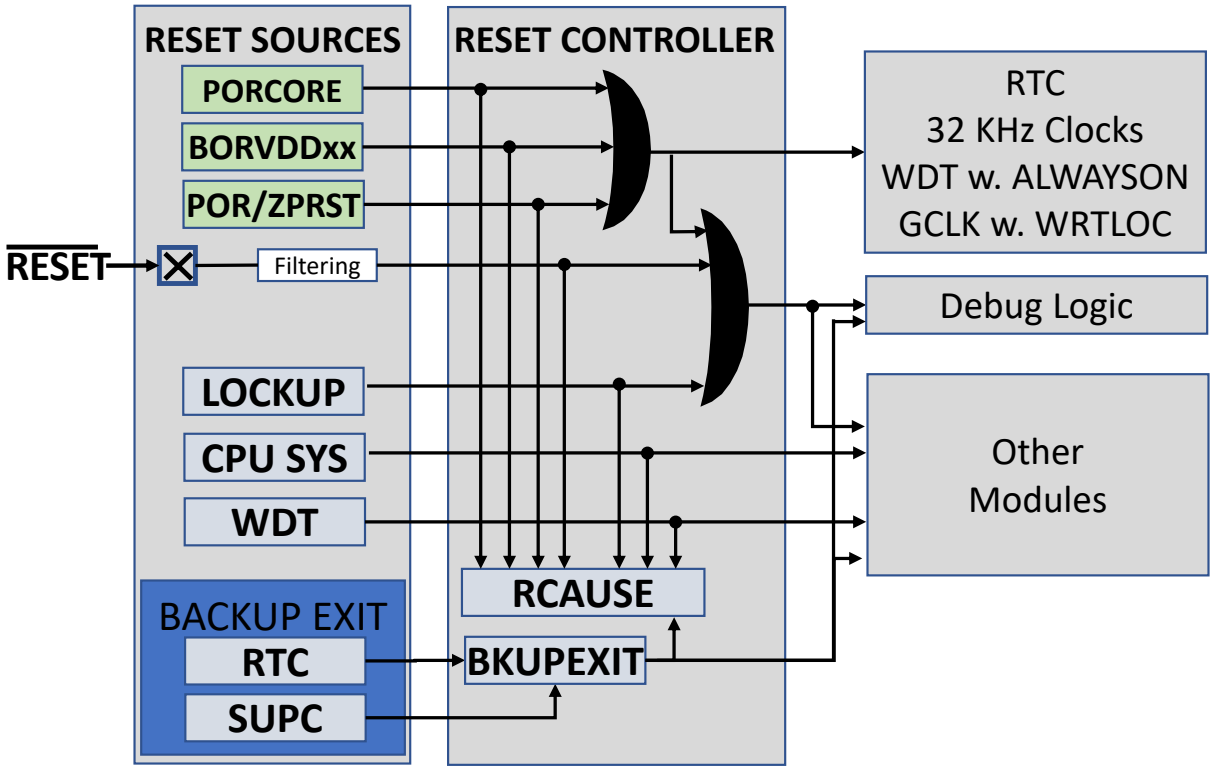
28.2. Features

The following are key features of the RSTC module:

- Reset the microcontroller and set it to an initial state according to the reset source.
- Reset cause register for reading the reset source from the application code.
- Multiple reset sources are as follows:
  - Power supply reset sources: POR, PORCORE, BORVDD
  - User reset sources: External reset ($\overline{\text{RESET}}$), Watchdog reset, System Reset Request, CPU Lockup reset
  - Backup exit sources: Real-Time Counter (RTC)

28.3. Block Diagram

Figure 28-1. Reset Controller Block Diagram



28.4. Signals Description

Table 28-1. Signals Description

Signal Name	Type	Description
$\overline{\text{RESET}}$	Digital input	External reset

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28.5. Peripheral Dependencies

Peripheral Name	Base Address	NVIC IRQ Index: Source	MCLK AXI/APB Clocks Index:Name	PAC Peripheral Peripheral Identifier (PAC.WRCTRL)	Power Domain
RSTC	0x4403 0000 (APB A)	NA	MCLK.CLKMSK0[8]	5	VDDREG

28.6. Functional Description

The Reset Controller collects the various Reset sources and generates Resets for the device.

28.6.1. Basic Operation

28.6.1.1. Initialization

After a Power-on Reset, the RSTC is enabled and the Reset Cause (RCAUSE) register indicates the Reset source.

28.6.1.2. Enabling, Disabling, and Resetting

The RSTC module is always enabled.

28.6.1.3. Reset Causes and Effects

The latest Reset cause is available in the RCAUSE register and can be read during the application boot sequence to determine proper action.

The following are Reset source groups:

- Power-supply Reset: Resets caused by an electrical issue. It covers POR Resets, (POR, PORCORE).
- Brown-out Reset: Resets caused by BORVDDx detectors.
- User Reset: Resets caused by the application. It covers external Resets (the $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ pin), system Reset requests, CPU Lockup reset and watchdog Resets.
- Backup Reset: Reset caused when leaving Backup or Hibernate mode due to wake event (RTC).

The following table lists the parts of the device that are reset, depending on the reset type.

Table 28-2. Effects of Reset Causes

Effect: Reset:	CPU Logic, Bus Logic	RTC(1), OSC32KCTRL BKOUT, BOR(2), SUPC VREGCTRL & VREFCTRL(3) registers, CTRLA bits of PM	Flash Panel Controller, OSC48M	Debug Logic	Other Modules
POR, PORCORE	Reset	Reset	Reset	Reset	Reset
External Reset BORVDDx	Reset	No Reset	No Reset	Reset	Reset
WDT Reset Lockup Reset System Reset Request	Reset	No Reset	No Reset	No Reset	Reset
RTC	-	No Reset	Reset	Reset	-

Notes:

1. RTC.DBGCTRL is reset in Backup Sleep mode.
2. BOR register is retained during Backup mode and is not reset when exiting.
3. VREGCTRL.VREGOUT is reset by User Reset so regulators go back to default setting.

The external Reset is generated when pulling the RESET pin low.

The POR, PORCORE, and BORVDDx (BORVDDA, BORVDDREG, and so on) Reset sources are generated by the analog modules inside the PWR_SMOR or PWR_SMOR_DS controlled by the Supply Controller Interface (SUPC).

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The WDT Reset is generated by the Watchdog Timer (WDT).

The System Reset Request is a Reset generated by the CPU when asserting the SYSRESETREQ bit located in the Reset Control register of the CPU (for additional information, refer to the "Arm® Cortex™ Technical Reference Manual", available at www.arm.com).

The Lockup Reset is a Reset generated by the CPU when it enters a lockup state. For additional information, refer to the "Arm® Cortex™ Technical Reference Manual", available at www.arm.com.

28.6.2. Power Management

The Reset Controller module is always on.

28.6.3. Sleep Mode Operation

The RSTC module is active in all sleep modes.

28.6.4. Debug Operation

When the CPU is halted in Debug mode, the RSTC continues normal operation.

If the DBGCTRL.LCKUPDIS bit is set, the CPU LOCKUP reset source is disabled in Debug mode. Refer to the DBGCTRL register for additional information.

28.6.5. PAC Write-Protection

All registers with write-access can be optionally write protected by the Peripheral Access Controller (PAC).

Note: Optional write-protection is indicated by the "PAC Write-Protection" property in the register description.

When the CPU is halted in Debug mode, all write-protection is automatically disabled. Write-protection does not apply for accesses through an external debugger.

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28.7. Register Summary

For descriptions and definitions of both Register and bitfield properties, refer to Register Properties.

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x00	RCAUSE	15:8							LOCKUP	BACKUP
		7:0	SYST	WDT	EXT	BORVDDIO	BORVDDA	BORVDDREG	PORCORE	POR
0x02	BKUPEXIT	7:0	HIB						RTC	
0x03	Reserved									
0x04	DBGCTRL	7:0								LCKUPDIS

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28.7.1. Reset Cause

Name: RCAUSE
Offset: 0x0000
Reset: 0x0000
Property: –

Note: Only one bit is set at any one time. This register only reflects the last event.

Table 28-3. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
							LOCKUP	BACKUP
Access							R	R
Reset							0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	SYST	WDT	EXT	BORVDDIO	BORVDDA	BORVDDREG	PORCORE	POR
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit 9 – LOCKUP Lockup Reset
CPU has entered lockup state. (for details, refer to the "Arm® Cortex™ Technical Reference Manual" available at www.arm.com).

Bit 8 – BACKUP Backup Reset
Reset cause when leaving Backup or Hibernate mode due to wake event (RTC).

Bit 7 – SYST System Reset Request
Reset generated by a System Reset Request by the CPU by asserting the SYSRESETREQ bit located in the Reset Control register of the CPU (for details, refer to the "Arm® Cortex™ Technical Reference Manual" available at www.arm.com).

Bit 6 – WDT Watchdog Reset
Reset generated by Watchdog Timer.

Bit 5 – EXT External Reset
Reset by the $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ pin driven low.

Bit 4 – BORVDDIO Brown Out VDDIO Detector Reset
Reset generated by VDDIO BOR Detector.

Bit 3 – BORVDDA Brown Out VDDA Detector Reset
Reset generated by VDDA BOR Detector.

Bit 2 – BORVDDREG Brown Out VDDREG Detector Reset
Reset by VDDREG BOR Detector.

Bit 1 – PORCORE Core Power On Reset
Reset by Core Power-on Reset.

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Bit 0 – POR Power On Reset
Reset generated by Power-on Reset.

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28.7.2. Backup Exit Source

Name: BKUPEXIT
Offset: 0x0002
Reset: 0x00
Property: –

Note: Backup exit only: RTC=1
Hibernate exit: HIB and RTC = 1

Table 28-4. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	HIB						RTC	
Access	R						R	
Reset	0						0	

Bit 7 – HIB Hibernate
Wake up from Hibernate Sleep Mode.

Bit 1 – RTC Real Timer Counter Interrupt
Wake up from Real Time Counter (RTC) interrupt.

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28.7.3. Debug Control

Name: DBGCTRL
Offset: 0x0004
Reset: 0x00
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 28-5. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

Bit 0 – LCKUPDIS Lockup Disable
If set the CPU LOCKUP Reset source is disabled in debug mode.
(The Lockup Reset is a Reset generated by the CPU when it enters a lockup state (for details refer to the ARM® Cortex™ Technical Reference Manual on www.arm.com)).

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29. External Interrupt Controller (EIC)

29.1. Overview

The External Interrupt Controller (EIC) allows external pins to be configured as interrupt lines. Each interrupt line can be individually masked and can generate an interrupt on rising, on falling, on both edges, or on high or low levels. Each external pin has a configurable filter to remove spikes. Each external pin can also be configured to be asynchronous in order to wake up the device from sleep modes where all clocks have been disabled. External pins can also generate an event.

A separate non-maskable interrupt (NMI) is also supported. It has properties similar to the other external interrupts, but is connected to the NMI request of the CPU, enabling it to interrupt any other interrupt mode.

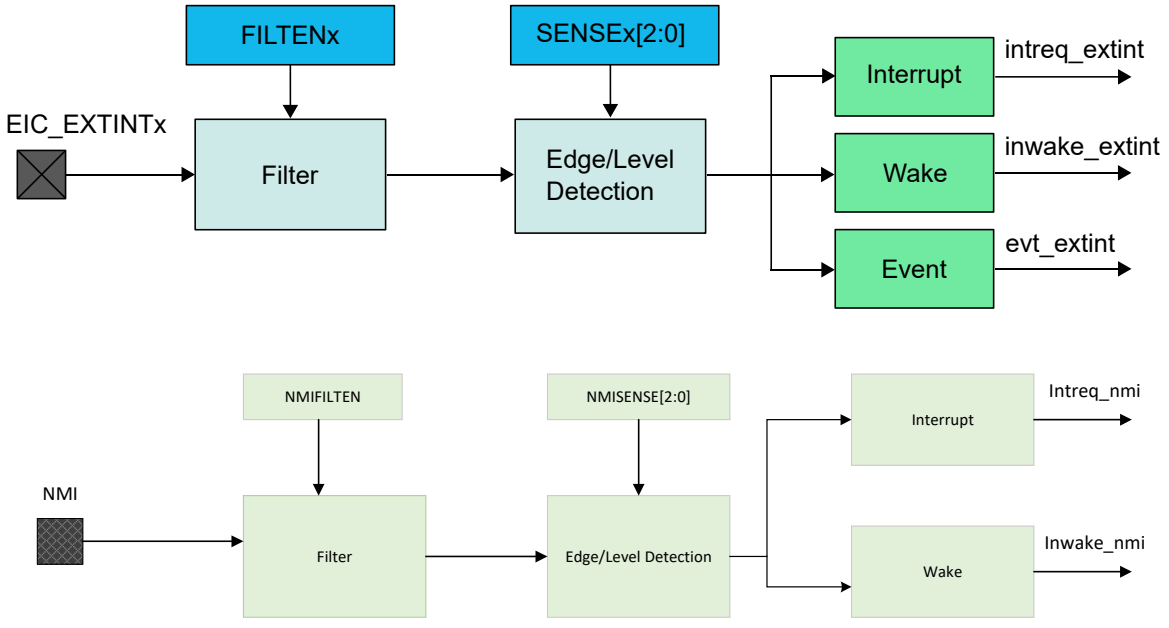
29.2. Features

The following are key features of the module:

- Up to 16 external interrupt pins (EIC_EXTINTx, x = 0-15)
- Dedicated, individually maskable interrupt for each pin
- Interrupt on rising, falling, or both edges
- Synchronous or asynchronous edge detection mode
- Interrupt pin debouncing
- Interrupt on high or low levels
- Asynchronous interrupts for sleep modes without clock
- Filtering of external interrupt, EIC_EXTINTx, pins
- Event generation trigger events from EIC_EXTINTx pins

29.3. Block Diagram

Figure 29-1. EIC Block Diagram



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29.4. Signal Description

Signal Name	Type	Description
EIC_EXTINTx[15..0]	Digital Input	External interrupt pin
NMI	Digital Input	Non-maskable interrupt pin

Note: One signal may be available on several pins.

29.5. Peripheral Dependencies

Peripheral Name	EIC
Base Address	0x4480 0000 (Peripheral Bus B)
NVIC IRQ Index:Source	NA : NMI 19-34: External Interrupt x (EXTINTx), x=0,1,...15
MCLK AXI/APB Clocks Index:Name (1)	16 : CLK_EIC_APB
GCLK Peripheral Channel Index:Clock Name (2)	5 : GCLK_EIC
PAC Peripheral Peripheral Identifier (PAC.WRCTRL)	13
APB Mask Register[Index]	INTFLAGA[13]
AHB Mask Register[Index]	NA
EVSYS Users (EVSYS.USERm)	None
EVSYS Generators (EVSYS.CHANNELn)	20-35 : External Interrupt x (EXTINTx), x=0,1,...15
Power Domain	VDDREG

Notes:

1. Register Field: MCLK.CLKMSK{index/32}.MASK[index mod 32].
2. See GCLK.PCHCTRLm Register, where m = Index.

29.5.1. I/O Lines

Using the EIC's I/O lines requires the I/O pins to be configured.

29.5.2. Power Management

All interrupts are available down to STANDBY sleep mode, but the EIC can be configured to automatically mask some interrupts in order to prevent device wake-up.

The EIC will continue to operate in any sleep mode where the selected source clock is running. The EIC's interrupts can be used to wake up the device from sleep modes. Events connected to the Event System can trigger other operations in the system without exiting sleep modes.

29.5.3. Clocks

The EIC bus clock (CLK EIC APB) can be enabled and disabled by the Main Clock Controller, the default state of CLK EIC APB can be found in the Peripheral Clock Masking section.

Some optional functions need a peripheral clock, which can either be a generic clock (GCLK EIC, for wider frequency selection) or an Ultra Low-Power 32 kHz clock (CLK ULP32K, for highest power efficiency). One of the clock sources must be configured and enabled before using the peripheral:

GCLK EIC is configured and enabled in the Generic Clock Controller.

CLK ULP32K is provided by the internal Ultra Low-Power (OSCULP32K) Oscillator in the OSC32KCTRL module.

Both GCLK EIC and CLK ULP32K are asynchronous to the user interface clock (CLK EIC APB). Due to the clock being asynchronous, writes to certain registers will require synchronization between the clock domains. Refer to Synchronization for further details.

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29.5.4. Interrupts

There are several interrupt request lines, at least one for the external interrupts (EXTINT) and one for non-maskable interrupt (NMI).

The EXTINT interrupt request line is connected to the interrupt controller. Using the EIC interrupt requires the interrupt controller to be configured first.

The NMI interrupt request line is also connected to the interrupt controller, but does not require the interrupt to be configured.

29.5.5. Events

The events are connected to the Event System. Using the events requires the Event System to be configured first.

29.5.6. Debug Operation

When the CPU is halted in debug mode, the EIC continues normal operation. If the EIC is configured in a way that requires it to be periodically serviced by the CPU through interrupts or similar, improper operation or data loss may result during debugging.

29.5.7. Register Access Protection

All registers with write-access can be write-protected optionally by the Peripheral Access Controller (PAC), except for the following registers:

- Interrupt Flag Status and Clear register (INTFLAG)
- Non-Maskable Interrupt Flag Status and Clear register (NMIFLAG)

Optional write-protection by the Peripheral Access Controller (PAC) is denoted by the "PAC Write-Protection" property in each individual register description.

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

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 (EIC_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 EICAPB.
2. If required, configure the NMI by writing the Non-Maskable Interrupt Control (NMICTRL) register.
3. Enable GCLK EIC or CLK ULP32K when one of the following external interrupt, EIC_EXTINTx pins, modes is selected:
   - EIC_EXTINT pin filtering
   - EIC_EXTINT pin synchronous edge detection
   - EIC_EXTINT pin de-bouncing
   - GCLK EIC is used when a frequency higher than 32 kHz is required for filtering
   - CLK ULP32K is recommended when power consumption is the priority
4. For CLK ULP32K write a '1' to the Clock Selection bit in the Control A register (CTRLA.CKSEL).

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5. Configure the EIC input sense and filtering by writing the Configuration n register (CONFIG).
6. Optionally, enable the Aaynchronous mode.
7. Optionally, enable the Debounce mode.
8. Enable the EIC by writing a '1' to CTRLA.ENABLE.

The following bits are enable-protected, meaning that they 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 (29.7.3 EVCTRL)
- Configuration n register (29.7.8 CONFIG).
- External Interrupt Asynchronous Mode register (29.7.7 ASYNCH)
- Debouncer Enable register (29.7.10 DEBOUNCEN)
- Debounce Prescaler register (29.7.11 DPRESCALER)

Enable-protected bits in the CTRLA register can be written at the same time when setting CTRLA.ENABLE to '1', but not at the same time as CTRLA.ENABLE is being cleared.

Enable-protection is denoted by the "Enable-Protected" property in the register description.

29.6.2.2. Enabling, Disabling, and Resetting

The EIC is enabled by writing a '1' the Enable bit in the Control A register (CTRLA.ENABLE). The EIC is disabled by writing CTRLA.ENABLE to '0'.

The EIC is reset by setting the Software Reset bit in the Control register (CTRLA.SWRST). All registers in the EIC will be reset to their initial state, and the EIC will be disabled.

Refer to the CTRLA register description for details.

29.6.3. External Pin Processing

Each external pin can be configured to generate an interrupt/event on edge detection (rising, falling or both edges) or level detection (high or low). The sense of external interrupt pins is configured by writing the Input Sense x bits in the External Interrupt Sense Configuration n register (CONFIGn.SENSEx). The corresponding interrupt flag (INTFLAG.EXTINT[x]) in the Interrupt Flag Status and Clear register (INTFLAG) is set when the interrupt condition is met.

When the interrupt flag has been cleared in edge-sensitive mode, INTFLAG.EXTINT[x] will only be set if a new interrupt condition is met.

In level-sensitive mode, when interrupt has been cleared, INTFLAG.EXTINT[x] will be set immediately if the EIC_EXTINTx pin still matches the interrupt condition.

Each external pin can be filtered by a majority vote filtering, clocked by GCLK EIC or CLK ULP32K. Filtering is enabled if bit Filter Enable x in the Configuration n register (CONFIG.FILTENx) is written to '1'. The majority vote filter samples the external pin three times with GCLK EIC or CLK ULP32K and outputs the value when two or more samples are equal.

Table 29-1. Majority Vote Filter

Samples [0, 1, 2]	Filter Output
[0,0,0]	0
[0,0,1]	0
[0,1,0]	0
[0,1,1]	1
[1,0,0]	0

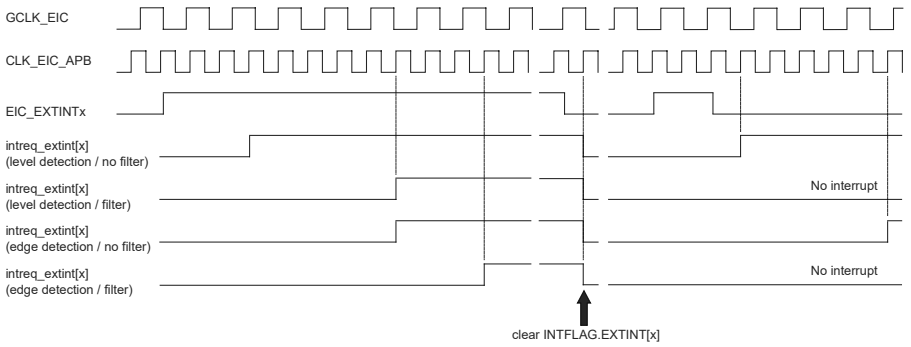
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[1,0,1]	1
[1,1,0]	1
[1,1,1]	1

When an external interrupt is configured for level detection and when filtering is disabled, detection is done asynchronously. Level detection and asynchronous edge detection does not require GCLK EIC or CLK ULP32K, but interrupt and events can still be generated.

If filtering or synchronous edge detection or debouncing is enabled, the EIC automatically requests GCLK EIC or CLK ULP32K to operate. The selection between these two clocks is done by writing the Clock Selection bits in the Control A register (CTRLA.CKSEL). GCLK EIC must be enabled in the GCLK module. In these modes the external pin is sampled at the EIC clock rate, thus pulses with duration lower than two EIC clock periods may not be properly detected.

Figure 29-2. Interrupt Detection Latency by Modes (Rising Edge)



The detection latency depends on the detection mode.

Table 29-2. Detection Latency

Detection mode	Latency (worst case)
Level without filter	Five CLK EIC APB periods
Level with filter	Four GCLK EIC/CLK ULP32K periods + five CLK EIC APB periods
Edge without filter	Four GCLK EIC/CLK ULP32K periods + five CLK EIC APB periods
Edge with filter	Six GCLK EIC/CLK ULP32K periods + five CLK EIC APB periods

29.6.4. Additional Features

29.6.4.1. Non-Maskable Interrupt (NMI)

The non-maskable interrupt pin can also generate an interrupt on edge or level detection, but it is configured with the dedicated NMI Control register (NMICTRL). To select the sense for NMI, write to the NMISENSE bit group in the NMI Control register (NMICTRL.NMISENSE). NMI filtering is enabled by writing a '1' to the NMI Filter Enable bit (NMICTRL.NMIFILTEN).

If edge detection or filtering is required, enable GCLK EIC or CLK ULP32K.

NMI detection is enabled only by the NMICTRL.NMISENSE value, and the EIC is not required to be enabled.

When an NMI is detected, the non-maskable interrupt flag in the NMI Flag Status and Clear register is set (NMIFLAG.NMI). NMI interrupt generation is always enabled, and NMIFLAG.NMI generates an interrupt request when set.

29.6.4.2. Asynchronous Edge Detection Mode (No Debouncing)

The EIC_EXTINT edge detection can be operated synchronously or asynchronously, selected by the Asynchronous Control Mode bit for external pin x in the External Interrupt Asynchronous Mode register (ASYNCH.ASYNCH[x]). The EIC edge detection is operated synchronously when

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the Asynchronous Control Mode bit (ASYNCH.ASYNCH[x]) is '0' (default value). It is operated asynchronously when ASYNCH.ASYNCH[x] is written to '1'.

In *Synchronous Edge Detection Mode*, the external interrupt (EIC_EXTINTx) pins are sampled using the EIC clock as defined by the Clock Selection bit in the Control A register (CTRLA.CKSEL). The External Interrupt flag (INTFLAG.EXTINT[x]) is set when the last sampled state of the pin differs from the previously sampled state. In this mode, the EIC clock is required.

The Synchronous Edge Detection Mode can be used in Idle and Standby sleep modes.

In *Asynchronous Edge Detection Mode*, the external interrupt (EIC_EXTINTx) pins set the External Interrupt flag (INTFLAG.EXTINT[x]) directly. In this mode, the EIC clock is not requested.

The asynchronous edge detection mode can be used in Idle and Standby sleep modes.

29.6.4.3. Interrupt Pin Debouncing

The external interrupt pin (EIC_EXTINT) edge detection can use a debouncer to improve input noise immunity. When selected, the debouncer can work in the synchronous mode or the asynchronous mode, depending on the configuration of the ASYNCH.ASYNCH[x] bit for the pin. The debouncer uses the EIC clock as defined by the bit CTRLA.CKSEL to clock the debouncing circuitry. The debouncing time frame is set with the debouncer prescaler DPRESCALER.DPRESCALERn, which provides the *low frequency clock* tick that is used to reject higher frequency signals.

The debouncing mode for pin EIC_EXTINTx can be selected only if the Sense bits in the Configuration y register (CONFIGy.SENSEx) are set to RISE, FALL or BOTH. If the debouncing mode for pin EIC_EXTINTx is selected, the filter mode for that pin (CONFIGy.FILTENx) cannot be selected.

The debouncer manages an internal "valid pin state" that depends on the external interrupt (EIC_EXTINTx) pin transitions, the debouncing mode and the debouncer prescaler frequency. The valid pin state reflects the pin value after debouncing. The external interrupt pin(s) (EIC_EXTINTx) is sampled continuously on EIC clock. The sampled value is evaluated on each *low frequency clock* tick to detect a transitional edge when the sampled value is different of the current valid pin state. The sampled value is evaluated on each EIC clock when DPRESCALER.TICKON=0 or on each *low frequency clock* tick when DPRESCALER.TICKON=1, to detect a bounce when the sampled value is equal to the current valid pin state. Transitional edge detection increments the transition counter of the EIC_EXTINTx pin(s), while bounce detection resets the transition counter. The transition counter must exceed the transition count threshold as defined by the DPRESCALER.STATESn bitfield. In the synchronous mode the threshold is 4 when DPRESCALER.STATESn=0 or 8 when DPRESCALER.STATESn=1. In the asynchronous mode the threshold is 4.

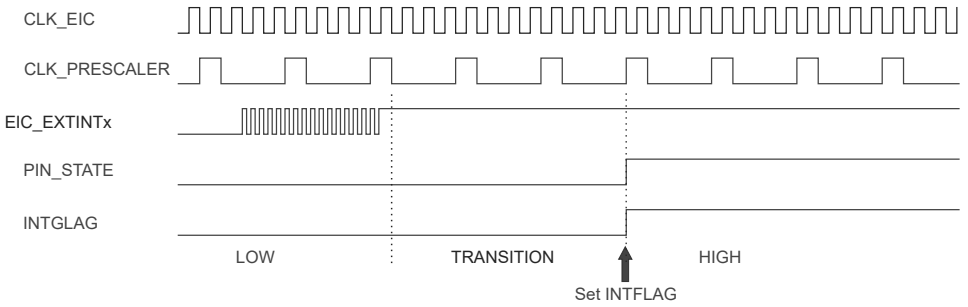
The valid pin state for the pins can be accessed by reading the register PINSTATE for both synchronous or asynchronous debouncing mode.

Synchronous edge detection In this mode the external interrupt (EIC_EXTINTx) pin(s) is sampled continuously on EIC clock.

1. A pin edge transition will be validated when the sampled value is consistently different of the current valid pin state for 4 (or 8 depending on bit DPRESCALER.STATESn) consecutive ticks of the low frequency clock.
2. Any pin sample, at the *low frequency clock* tick rate, with a value opposite to the current valid pin state will increment the transition counter.
3. Any pin sample, at EIC clock rate (when DPRESCALER.TICKON=0) or the *low frequency clock* tick (when DPRESCALER.TICKON=1), with a value identical to the current valid pin state will return the transition counter to zero.
4. When the transition counter meets the count threshold, the pin edge transition is validated and the pin state PINSTATE.PINSTATE[x] is changed to the detected level.
5. The external interrupt flag (INTFLAG.EXTINT[x]) is set when the pin state PINSTATE.PINSTATE[x] is changed.

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Figure 29-3. EIC_EXTINTx Pin(s) Synchronous Debouncing (Rising Edge)

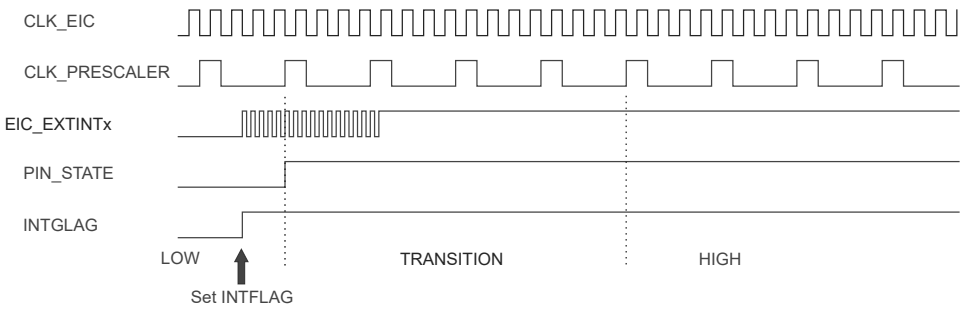


In the synchronous edge detection mode, the EIC clock is required. The synchronous edge detection mode can be used in Idle and Standby sleep modes.

Asynchronous edge detection In this mode, the external interrupt (EIC_EXTINTx) pin(s) directly drives an asynchronous edges detector which triggers any rising or falling edge on the pin:

1. Any edge detected that indicates a transition from the current valid pin state will immediately set the valid pin state PINSTATE.PINSTATE[x] to the detected level.
2. The external interrupt flag (INTFLAG.EXTINT[x] is immediately changed.
3. The edge detector will then be idle until no other rising or falling edge transition is detected during 4 consecutive ticks of the low frequency clock.
4. Any rising or falling edge transition detected during the idle state will return the transition counter to 0.
5. After 4 consecutive ticks of the low frequency clock without bounce detected, the edge detector is ready for a new detection.

Figure 29-4. EIC_EXTINTx Pin(s) Asynchronous Debouncing (Rising Edge)



In this mode, the EIC clock is requested. The asynchronous edge detection mode can be used in Idle and Standby sleep modes.

29.6.5. Interrupts

The EIC has the following interrupt sources: External interrupt pins (EIC_EXTINTx; x = 0-15).

Each interrupt source has an associated interrupt flag. The interrupt flag in the Interrupt Flag Status and Clear register (INTFLAG) is set when an interrupt condition occurs. Each interrupt, can be individually enabled by setting the corresponding bit in the Interrupt Enable Set register (INTENSET = 1), and disabled by setting the corresponding bit in the Interrupt Enable Clear register (INTENCLR = 1).

An interrupt request is generated when the interrupt flag is set, and the corresponding interrupt is enabled. The interrupt request remains active until the interrupt flag is cleared, the interrupt is disabled, or the EIC is reset. Refer to the INTFLAG register for additional information on how to clear

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interrupt flags. The EIC has at least one common interrupt request line for all the interrupt sources. The user must read the INTFLAG register to determine which interrupt condition is present.

Note: Interrupts must be globally enabled for interrupt requests to be generated.

29.6.6. Events

The EIC can generate the following output events:

- External event from pin EIC_EXTINTx; x= 0-15

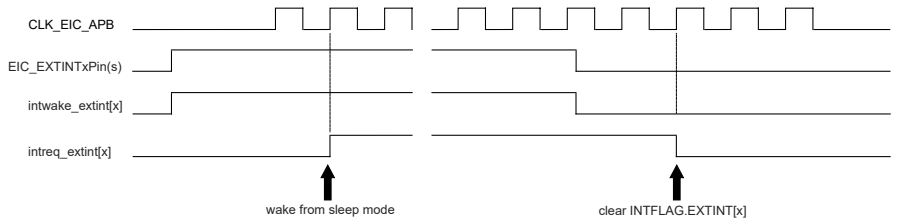
Setting an Event Output Control register (EVCTRL.EXTINTEO) enables the corresponding output event. Clearing this bit disables the corresponding output event. Refer to *Event System* for details on configuring the Event System.

When the condition on pin EIC_EXTINTx matches the configuration in the CONFIGn register, the corresponding event is generated, if enabled.

29.6.7. Sleep Mode Operation

In sleep modes, an EIC_EXTINTx pin can wake up the device if the corresponding condition matches the configuration in the CONFIG register, and the corresponding bit in the Interrupt Enable Set register (INTENSET) is written to '1'.

Figure 29-5. Wake-up Operation Example (High-Level Detection, No Filter, Interrupt Enable Set)



29.6.8. Synchronization

Due to the main clock domain and the peripheral clock domains being asynchronous, some registers need to be synchronized when written or read.

The following bits are synchronized when written:

- Software Reset bit in control register(CTRLA.SWRST)
- Enable bit in control register(CTRLA.ENABLE)

Required write-synchronization is denoted by the "Write-Synchronized" property in the register description.

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29.7. Register Summary

For descriptions and definitions of both Register and bitfield properties, refer to Register Properties.

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x00	CTRLA	7:0				CKSEL			ENABLE	SWRST
0x01	NMICTRL	7:0				NMIASYNCH	NMIFILTEN	NMISENSE[2:0]		
0x02	NMIFLAG	7:0								NMI
0x03	Reserved									
0x04	SYNCBUSY	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0							ENABLE	SWRST
0x08	EVCTRL	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	EXTINTEO[15:8]							
		7:0	EXTINTEO[7:0]							
0x0C	INTENCLR	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	EXTINT[15:8]							
		7:0	EXTINT[7:0]							
0x10	INTENSET	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	EXTINT[15:8]							
		7:0	EXTINT[7:0]							
0x14	INTFLAG	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	EXTINT[15:8]							
		7:0	EXTINT[7:0]							
0x18	ASYNCH	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	ASYNCH[15:8]							
		7:0	ASYNCH[7:0]							
0x1C	CONFIG0	31:24	FILTEN7	SENSE7[2:0]			FILTEN6	SENSE6[2:0]		
		23:16	FILTEN5	SENSE5[2:0]			FILTEN4	SENSE4[2:0]		
		15:8	FILTEN3	SENSE3[2:0]			FILTEN2	SENSE2[2:0]		
		7:0	FILTEN1	SENSE1[2:0]			FILTEN0	SENSE0[2:0]		
0x20	CONFIG1	31:24	FILTEN15	SENSE15[2:0]			FILTEN14	SENSE14[2:0]		
		23:16	FILTEN13	SENSE13[2:0]			FILTEN12	SENSE12[2:0]		
		15:8	FILTEN11	SENSE11[2:0]			FILTEN10	SENSE10[2:0]		
		7:0	FILTEN9	SENSE9[2:0]			FILTEN8	SENSE8[2:0]		
0x24 ... 0x2F	Reserved									
0x30	DEBOUNCEN	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	DEBOUNCEN[15:8]							
		7:0	DEBOUNCEN[7:0]							
0x34	DPRESCALER	31:24								
		23:16								TICKON
		15:8								
		7:0	STATES1	PRESCALER1[2:0]			STATES0	PRESCALER0[2:0]		
0x38	PINSTATE	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	PINSTATE[15:8]							
		7:0	PINSTATE[7:0]							

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29.7.1. Control A

Name: CTRLA
Offset: 0x00
Reset: 0x00
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Enable-Protected, Write-Synchronized

Notes:

1. Access to this register is limited to 32-bit width. Byte level access is not allowed.
2. Reserved bits must always be written as '0'.

Table 29-3. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

Bit 4 – CKSEL Clock Selection
The EIC can be clocked either by GCLK_EIC (when a frequency higher than 32 kHz is required for filtering) or by CLK_ULP32K (when power consumption is the priority).
This bit is not Write-Synchronized.

Value	Description
0	The EIC is clocked by GCLK_EIC.
1	The EIC is clocked by CLK_ULP32K.

Bit 1 – ENABLE Enable
Due to synchronization there is a delay between writing to CTRLA.ENABLE until the peripheral is enabled/disabled. The value written to CTRLA.ENABLE will read back immediately and the Enable bit in the Synchronization Busy register will be set (SYNCBUSY.ENABLE = 1). SYNCBUSY.ENABLE will be cleared when the operation is complete.
This bit is not Enable-Protected.
This bit is Write-Synchronized.
Note: This bit is write protected and can only be written when CTRLA.ENABLE = 0.

Important: Enable-protected bits in the CTRLA register can be written at the same time when setting CTRLA.ENABLE to '1', but not at the same time when CTRLA.ENABLE is being cleared.

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

Bit 0 – SWRST Software Reset
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit resets all registers in the EIC to their initial state, and the EIC will be disabled.

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Writing a '1' to CTRLA.SWRST will always take precedence, meaning that all other writes in the same write operation 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.
This bit is not Enable-Protected.
This bit is Write-Synchronized.

Value	Description
0	There is no ongoing reset operation.
1	The reset operation is ongoing.

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29.7.2. Non-Maskable Interrupt Control

Name: NMICTRL
Offset: 0x01
Reset: 0x00
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 29-4. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

Bit 4 – NMIASYNCH Non-Maskable Interrupt Asynchronous Edge Detection Mode
The NMI edge detection can be operated synchronously or asynchronously to the EIC clock.

Value	Description
0	The NMI edge detection is synchronously operated.
1	The NMI edge detection is asynchronously operated.

Bit 3 – NMIFILTEN Non-Maskable Interrupt Filter Enable

Value	Description
0	NMI filter is disabled.
1	NMI filter is enabled.

Bits 2:0 – NMISENSE[2:0] Non-Maskable Interrupt Sense Configuration
These bits define on which edge or level the NMI triggers.

Value	Name	Description
0x0	NONE	No detection
0x1	RISE	Rising-edge detection
0x2	FALL	Falling-edge detection
0x3	BOTH	Both-edge detection
0x4	HIGH	High-level detection
0x5	LOW	Low-level detection
0x6 – 0x7	-	Reserved

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29.7.3. Non-Maskable Interrupt Flag Status and Clear

Name: NMIFLAG
Offset: 0x2
Reset: 0x00
Property: -

Table 29-5. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

Bit 0 – NMI Non-Maskable Interrupt
This flag is cleared by writing a '1' to it.
This flag is set when the NMI pin matches the NMI sense configuration and will generate an interrupt request.
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.

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29.7.4. Synchronization Busy

Name: SYNCBUSY
Offset: 0x04
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Note: Access to this register is limited to 32-bit width. Byte level access is not allowed.

Table 29-6. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
							ENABLE	SWRST
Access							R	R
Reset							0	0

Bit 1 – ENABLE Enable Synchronization Busy Status

Value	Description
0	Write synchronization for CTRLA.ENABLE bit is complete.
1	Write synchronization for CTRLA.ENABLE bit is ongoing.

Bit 0 – SWRST Software Reset Synchronization Busy Status

Value	Description
0	Write synchronization for CTRLA.SWRST bit is complete.
1	Write synchronization for CTRLA.SWRST bit is ongoing.

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29.7.5. Event Control

Name: EVCTRL
Offset: 0x08
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Enable-Protected

Note: This register is write protected and can only be written when CTRLA.ENABLE = 0.

Table 29-7. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Important: On devices with security attribution 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). Some restrictions apply for the Non-Secure accesses to an Enabled-Protected register as it will not be possible for the Non-Secure to configure it once this register is enabled by the Secure application. This will require some veneers to be implemented on Secure side.

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
	EXTINTEO[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
	EXTINTEO[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 15:0 – EXTINTEO[15:0] External Interrupt Event Output Enable
The bit x of EXTINTEO enables the event associated with the EIC_EXTINTx pin.

Value	Description
0	Event from pin EIC_EXTINTx is disabled.
1	Event from pin EIC_EXTINTx is enabled and will be generated when EIC_EXTINTx pin matches the external interrupt sensing configuration.

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29.7.6. Interrupt Enable Clear

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

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).
Notes:

1. Access to this register is limited to 32-bit width. Byte level access is not allowed.
2. Reserved bits must always be written as '0'.

Table 29-8. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	EXTINT[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
	EXTINT[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 15:0 – EXTINT[15:0] External Interrupt Enable
The bit x of EXTINT enables the interrupt associated with the EIC_EXTINTx pin.
Writing a '0' to bit x has no effect.
Writing a '1' to bit x will clear the External Interrupt Enable bit x, which disables the external interrupt EIC_EXTINTx pin(s).

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

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29.7.7. Interrupt Enable Set

Name: INTENSET
Offset: 0x10
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

This register allows the user to enable an interrupt without doing a read-modify-write operation. Changes in this register will also be reflected in the Interrupt Enable Clear (INTENCLR) register.
Notes:

1. Access to this register is limited to 32-bit width. Byte level access is not allowed.
2. Reserved bits must always be written as '0'.

Table 29-9. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	EXTINT[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
	EXTINT[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 15:0 – EXTINT[15:0] External Interrupt Enable
The bit x of EXTINT enables the interrupt associated with the EIC_EXTINTx pin.
Writing a '0' to bit x has no effect.
Writing a '1' to bit x will set the External Interrupt Enable bit x, which enables the external interrupt EIC_EXTINTx pin(s).

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

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29.7.8. Interrupt Flag Status and Clear

Name: INTFLAG
Offset: 0x14
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Notes:

1. Interrupt flags must be cleared and then read back to confirm the clear before exiting the ISR to avoid double interrupts.
2. Access to this register is limited to 32-bit width. Byte level access is not allowed.
3. Reserved bits must always be written as '0'.

Table 29-10. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	EXTINT[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
	EXTINT[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 15:0 – EXTINT[15:0] External Interrupt
The flag bit x is cleared by writing a '1' to it.
This flag is set when the EIC_EXTINTx pin matches the external interrupt sense configuration and will generate an interrupt request if INTENCLR.EXTINT[x] or INTENSET.EXTINT[x] is '1'.
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit clears the External Interrupt x flag.

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29.7.9. External Interrupt Asynchronous Mode

Name: ASYNCH
Offset: 0x18
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Enable-Protected

Notes:

1. This register is write protected and can only be written when CTRLA.ENABLE = 0.
2. Access to this register is limited to 32-bit width. Byte level access is not allowed.
3. Reserved bits must always be written as '0'.

Table 29-11. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	ASYNCH[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
	ASYNCH[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 15:0 – ASYNCH[15:0] Asynchronous Edge Detection Mode
The bit x of ASYNCH set the Asynchronous Edge Detection mode for the interrupt associated with the EIC_EXTINTx pins.

Value	Description
0	The EIC_EXTINTx edge detection is synchronously operated.
1	The EIC_EXTINTx edge detection is asynchronously operated.

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29.7.10. External Interrupt Sense Configuration

Name: CONFIG0
Offset: 0x1C
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Enable-Protected

Notes:

1. This register is write protected and can only be written when CTRLA.ENABLE = 0.
2. Access to this register is limited to 32-bit width. Byte level access is not allowed.
3. Reserved bits must always be written as '0'.

Table 29-12. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	FILTEN7	SENSE7[2:0]			FILTEN6	SENSE6[2:0]		
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

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	FILTEN5	SENSE5[2:0]			FILTEN4	SENSE4[2:0]		
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

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	FILTEN3	SENSE3[2:0]			FILTEN2	SENSE2[2:0]		
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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	FILTEN1	SENSE1[2:0]			FILTEN0	SENSE0[2:0]		
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 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 27, 31 – FILTENx Filter Enable x [x=7..0]

Value	Description
0	Filter is disabled for the EIC_EXTINTx pin input.
1	Majority Vote (best 2 out 3). Filter is enabled for the EIC_EXTINTx pin input.

Note:

1. If corresponding EXTINTx EIC.CONFIGn.SENSEx is set, then the EIC.CONFIGn.FILTERx bit must not be set.

Bits 0:2, 4:6, 8:10, 12:14, 16:18, 20:22, 24:26, 28:30 – SENSEx Input Sense Configuration x [x=7..0]
These bits define on which edge or level the interrupt or event for the EIC_EXTINTx pins will be generated.

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Value	Name	Description
0x0	NONE	No detection
0x1	RISE	Rising-edge detection
0x2	FALL	Falling-edge detection
0x3	BOTH	Both-edge detection
0x4	HIGH	High-level detection
0x5	LOW	Low-level detection
0x6 – 0x7	-	Reserved

Note:

1. If corresponding EXTINTx EIC.CONFIGn.SENSEx is set, then the EIC.CONFIGn.FILTERx bit must not be set.

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29.7.11. External Interrupt Sense Configuration

Name: CONFIG1
Offset: 0x20
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Enable-Protected

Notes:

1. This register is write protected and can only be written when CTRLA.ENABLE = 0.
2. Access to this register is limited to 32-bit width. Byte level access is not allowed.
3. Reserved bits must always be written as '0'.

Table 29-13. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	FILTEN15	SENSE15[2:0]			FILTEN14	SENSE14[2:0]		
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

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	FILTEN13	SENSE13[2:0]			FILTEN12	SENSE12[2:0]		
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

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	FILTEN11	SENSE11[2:0]			FILTEN10	SENSE10[2:0]		
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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	FILTEN9	SENSE9[2:0]			FILTEN8	SENSE8[2:0]		
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 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 27, 31 – FILTENx Filter Enable x [x=7..0]

Value	Description
0	Filter is disabled for EIC_EXTINTx pin input.
1	Majority Vote, (best 2 out 3). Filter is enabled for EIC_EXTINTx pin input.

Note:

1. If corresponding EXTINTx EIC.CONFIGn.SENSEx is set, then EIC.CONFIGn.FILTERx bit must not be set.

Bits 0:2, 4:6, 8:10, 12:14, 16:18, 20:22, 24:26, 28:30 – SENSEx Input Sense Configuration x [x=7..0]
These bits define on which edge or level the interrupt or event for EIC_EXTINTx pin(s) will be generated.

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Value	Name	Description
0x0	NONE	No detection
0x1	RISE	Rising-edge detection
0x2	FALL	Falling-edge detection
0x3	BOTH	Both-edge detection
0x4	HIGH	High-level detection
0x5	LOW	Low-level detection
0x6 – 0x7	-	Reserved

Note:

1. If corresponding EXTINTx EIC.CONFIGn.SENSEx is set, then EIC.CONFIGn.FILTERx bit must not be set.

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29.7.12. Debouncer Enable

Name: DEBOUNCEN
Offset: 0x30
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Enable-Protected

Notes:

1. This register is write protected and can only be written when CTRLA.ENABLE = 0.
2. Access to this register is limited to 32-bit width. Byte level access is not allowed.
3. Reserved bits must always be written as '0'.

Table 29-14. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	DEBOUNCEN[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
	DEBOUNCEN[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 15:0 – DEBOUNCEN[15:0] Debouncer Enable
The bit x of DEBOUNCEN set the Debounce mode for the interrupt associated with the EIC_EXTINTx pin(s).

Value	Description
0	The EIC_EXTINTx edge input is not debounced.
1	The EIC_EXTINTx edge input is debounced.

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29.7.13. Debouncer Prescaler

Name: DPRESCALER
Offset: 0x34
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Enable-Protected

Notes:

1. This register is write protected and can only be written when CTRLA.ENABLE = 0.
2. Access to this register is limited to 32-bit width. Byte level access is not allowed.
3. Reserved bits must always be written as '0'.

Table 29-15. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Access								
Reset								

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
								TICKON
Access								R/W
Reset								0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Access								
Reset								

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	STATES1	PRESCALER1[2:0]			STATES0	PRESCALER0[2:0]		
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

Bit 16 – TICKON Pin Sampler frequency selection
This bit selects the clock used for the sampling of bounce during transition detection.

Value	Description
0	The bounce sampler is using GCLK_EIC.
1	The bounce sampler is using the low frequency clock.

Bits 3, 7 – STATESn Debouncer Number of States [n=0,1]
This bit selects the number of samples by the debouncer low-frequency clock needed to validate a transition from current pin state to next pin state in synchronous debouncing mode for pins EXTINT[7+(8n):8n].

Value	Description
0	The number of low-frequency samples is 3.
1	The number of low-frequency samples is 7.

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Bits 0:2, 4:6 – PRESCALERn Debouncer Prescaler [n=0,1]
These bits select the debouncer low frequency clock for pins EXTINT[7+(8n):8n].

Value	Name	Description
0x0	F/2	EIC clock divided by 2
0x1	F/4	EIC clock divided by 4
0x2	F/8	EIC clock divided by 8
0x3	F/16	EIC clock divided by 16
0x4	F/32	EIC clock divided by 32
0x5	F/64	EIC clock divided by 64
0x6	F/128	EIC clock divided by 128
0x7	F/256	EIC clock divided by 256

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29.7.14. Pin State

Name: PINSTATE
Offset: 0x38
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC

Note: Access to this register is limited to 32-bit width. Byte level access is not allowed.

Table 29-16. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	PINSTATE[15:8]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	PINSTATE[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 15:0 – PINSTATE[15:0] Pin State of external interrupts EIC_EXTINTx
These bits return the valid pin state of the debounced external interrupt pin, EIC_EXTINTx.

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30. MLB Media Local Bus (MLB)

30.1. Overview

The MediaLB (MLB) is a three wire interface that maps all the Media Oriented Systems Transport (MOST) Network data types (transport methods) into a single low-cost, scalable, and standardized hardware interface between a MediaLB Controller and at least one other MediaLB Device. The MediaLB module in this MCU is restricted to the functionality of a Media DEVICE only and not that of a Media CONTROLLER. Therefore, MLBCLK is an input clock signal from the MediaLB CONTROLLER in the MOST network. The use of MediaLB simplifies the hardware interface, reduces the pin count, and facilitates the design of modular reusable hardware. From a software development perspective, the use of MediaLB relieves the system developer from the complexity of the MOST Network, which simplifies software development and enables the design of reusable software for different applications. This simplified, standardized interface shortens time-to-market and makes software maintenance effortless.

The link layer and three different physical layers are defined as part of this specification. The physical layer section describes pin configurations, operating speeds, and bus topology. The link layer section describes the compliance of the signaling and addressing protocol.

30.2. Features

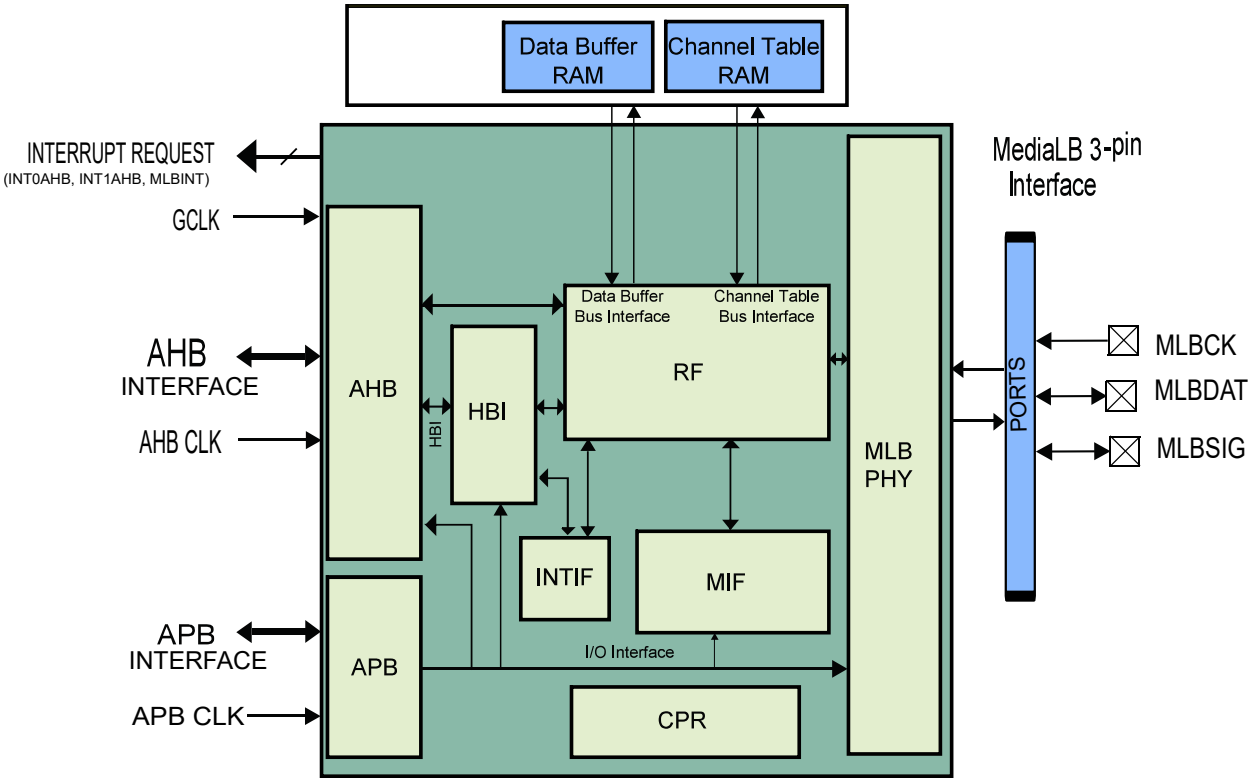
- DEVICE MediaLB communication module
- RAM memory for MediaLB
  - Data Buffer (16K words of 8-bit)
  - Channel Table (144 words of 128-bit)
- AHB Interface to system memory
- APB Interface for control SFR's
  - 32-bit transfers only, no byte access
- Support of all MOST data transport methods: synchronous stream data, asynchronous packet data, control message data, and isochronous data
- Multiple clock rates supported
- Scalable data rate for all MOST Network data transport methods
- A frame synchronization pattern (FRAMESYNC) enables easy Device synchronization to MOST Networks
- Dedicated system-broadcast channel for administration
- Support of MediaLB Controller to MediaLB Device transfers and inter-MediaLB Devices transfers
- Broadcast support from one transmitter to multiple receivers for synchronous stream data
- Supports 3-pin MediaLB bus up to max data rate of 1024*Fs (Fs=48KHz)

30.3. Block Diagram

The following figure is the top-level block diagram of the MLB behavioral models.

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Figure 30-1. 3-Pin MLB Block Diagram



30.4. Signal Description

Signal Name	Type	Description
MLBCLK	Digital Input	Media Local Bus "DEVICE" Clock
MLBDAT	Bi-Directional Digital I/O	Data Line of Media Local Bus
MLBSIG	Bi-Directional Digital I/O	Signal Line of Media Local Bus

30.4.1. Definition of Terms

The following terms will be used when referring to specific implementations of MediaLB.

Table 30-1. MediaLB Definition of Terms

Names	Description
Media Local Bus:	
MLBC	General reference to the Clock line of a Media Local Bus:on a 3-pin MediaLB interface, connects to the MLBCLK pin
MLBS	General reference to the Signal line of a Media Local Bus:on a 3-pin MediaLB interface, connects to the MLBSIG pin
MLBD	General reference to the Data line of a Media Local Bus:on a 3-pin MediaLB interface, connects to the MLBDAT pin
3-pin MediaLB Interface:	
MLBCLK	MediaLB Controller (output) pin connected to MLBC. MediaLB Device (input) pin connected to MLBC.
MLBSIG	MediaLB Device (I/O) pin connected to MLBS.
MLBDAT	MediaLB Device (I/O) pin connected to MLBD.

30.4.2. External Signals

The following table describes the external signals of the MLB.

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Table 30-2. MLB External Signals

Signal	Description	Direction
MLBCLK	3-wire clock signal.	I
MLBDATA	3-wire data signal.	I/O
MLBSIG	3-wire signal.	I/O

30.5. Peripheral Dependencies

Peripheral name	Base address	NVIC IRQ Index	MCLK AHB/APB Clocks	PAC Peripheral Identifier **Index (PAC WRCTRL)**	GCLK Peripheral Channel **Index (GCLK.PCHCTRL)**	DMA Trigger Source Index **(DMAC CHCTRLB)**	Users (EVSYS.USER)	Generators **(EVSYS.CHANNEL)**	Power Domain
MLB	0x458C0000	218: INTMLB, 219: INT0AHB, INT1AHB	78: CLK_MLB_AHB, 79: CLK_MLB_APB	66	GCLK.PCHCTRL[62]	None	None	None	VDDREG

30.5.1. 3-pin MediaLB Interface

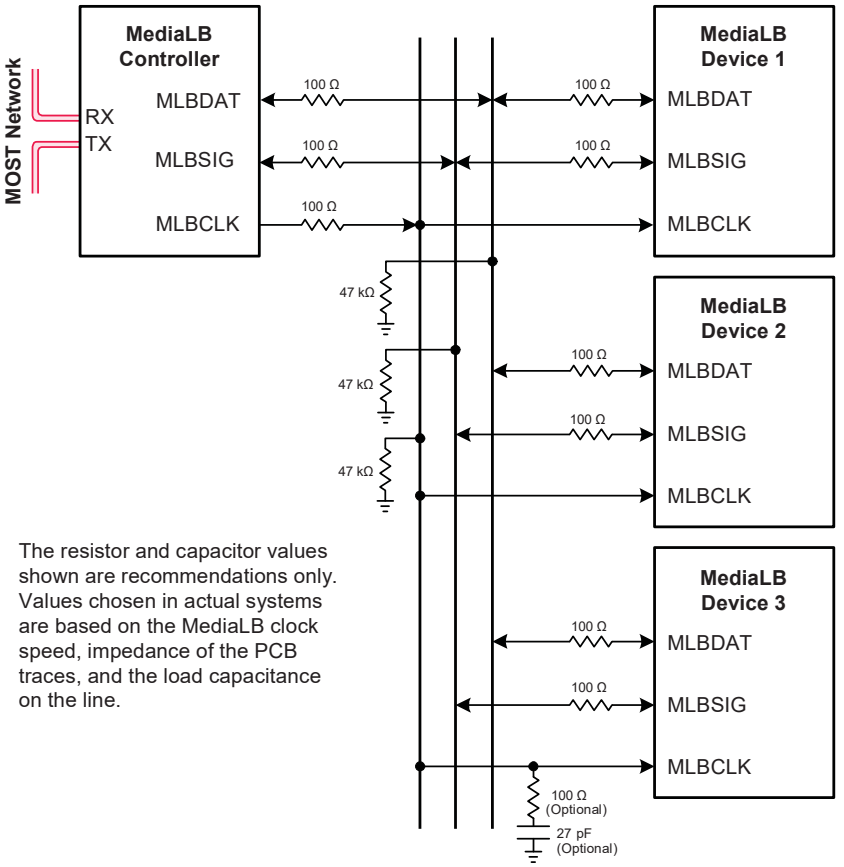
30.5.1.1. Pin Description

The MediaLB system clock is generated by a single MediaLB Controller. The MediaLB Controller outputs the clock on the MLBCLK pin, which is connected to the clock input of all other MediaLB Devices in the system. All MediaLB Devices (including the MediaLB Controller), share the signals connected to the MLBSIG and MLBDAT pins.

Once per physical channel (quadlet) on the MLBSIG line, the Controller outputs the ChannelAddress, the transmitting Device outputs Command, and the receiving Device outputs RxStatus. Therefore, each Device must set MLBSIG high impedance when not driving in order to allow the other Devices to drive it. Once per physical channel, the transmitting Device must also drive data onto the MLBDAT line, and set the line to high impedance for physical channels not allocated to that particular Device. As illustrated in the following figure, pull-down resistors are required on each signal to keep them in a known state when neither the Controller nor a Device is driving. Resistors are also recommended near the Controller and Device transmit lines for series termination and rise/fall time control. The clock line (MLBCLK) may optionally have AC-parallel termination near the farthest Device from the Controller to ensure a clean clock by minimizing reflections.

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Figure 30-2. 3-pin MediaLB Connection Diagram



30.6. MediaLB Concept

The MediaLB topology supports communication among all MediaLB Devices, including the MediaLB Controller. The bus interface consists of a uni-directional line for clock (MLBC), a bi-directional line for signal information (MLBS), and a bi-directional line for data transfer (MLBD).

The MediaLB topology supports one Controller connected to one or more Devices, where the Controller is the interface between the MediaLB Devices and the MOST Network. The MediaLB Controller includes MediaLB Device functionality, and also generates the MediaLB clock (MLBC) that is synchronized to the MOST Network. This generated clock provides the timing for the entire MediaLB interface. The Controller will continue to generate MLBC even when the Controller loses lock with the MOST Network.

The MLBS line is a multiplexed signal which carries ChannelAddresses generated by the MediaLB Controller, as well as Command and RxStatus bytes from MediaLB Devices. Each ChannelAddress indicates which Device can transmit data and which Device (or Devices) can receive data on a particular logical channel.

The MLBD line is driven by the transmitting MediaLB Device and is received by all other MediaLB Devices, including the MediaLB Controller. The MLBD line carries the actual data (synchronous, asynchronous, control, or isochronous). For synchronous stream data transmission, multiple MediaLB Devices can receive the same data, in a broadcast fashion. The transmitting MediaLB Device indicates the particular type of data transmitted by sending the appropriate command on the MLBS line. The Link Layer section defines the different commands supported.

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30.7. MediaLB Protocol

Once per MOST Network frame, the MediaLB Controller generates a unique FRAMESYNC pattern on the MLBS line. For all Devices on the bus, the end of the FRAMESYNC pattern defines the byte boundary and the channel boundary for the MLBS and MLBD lines.

Each four-byte wide block (quadlet) in a 3-pin MediaLB frame is defined as a physical channel. Physical channels can be grouped into multiple quadlets (which do not have to be consecutive) to form a logical channel. The MediaLB Controller handles channel arbitration, allocates channel bandwidth for MediaLB Devices, and manages the unique ChannelAddresses for referencing logical channels.

The MediaLB Controller initiates communication with MediaLB Devices by sending an assigned ChannelAddress on MLBS in each logical channel. This ChannelAddress indicates which MediaLB Device will transmit data and which MediaLB Devices will receive data in the following logical channel.

One physical channel after the ChannelAddress is sent on MLBS, the transmitting MediaLB Device associated with that ChannelAddress outputs a command byte (Command) on MLBS and respective data (Data) on MLBD, concurrently. The Command byte contains information about the data simultaneously being transmitted. The MediaLB Device receiving the data outputs a status byte (RxStatus) on MLBS after the transmitting Device sends the Command byte. This status response can indicate that the Device is ready to receive the data, or that the receiving Device is busy (e.g. cannot receive the data at present). Since synchronous stream data is sent in a broadcast fashion, Devices receiving synchronous data can never return a busy status response. In this situation, the RxStatus byte must not be actively driven onto the MLBS line by Devices receiving synchronous data.

The ChannelAddresses output by the Controller for each logical channel are used in normal data transport and can be statically or dynamically assigned. To support dynamic configuration of MediaLB Devices, a unique DeviceAddress must be assigned to all MediaLB Devices before startup. DeviceAddresses allow the External Host Controller (EHC) and MediaLB Controller to dynamically determine which Devices exist on the bus. At the request of a MediaLB Device (e.g. EHC), the Controller scans for DeviceAddresses in the System Channel. Once a Device is detected, a ChannelAddress for each logical channel can be assigned.

The DeviceAddress, ChannelAddress, Command, and RxStatus structures are described in the Link Layer section.

30.8. Internal Flow Description

The internal functional blocks of the MLB include:

- MediaLB Block (MLB PHY) - Implements the physical and link-layer requirements of a MediaLB 3-pin interface. Serial-to-parallel and parallel-to-serial data transformations are implemented, as well as MediaLB frame synchronization.
- Host Bus Interface Block (HBI) - Provides 16-bit parallel client access to all MOST channels and data types for the external Host Controller (HC). The HBI supports up to 64 independent channels with a minimum access latency of 40 ns per word and a maximum bandwidth of 400 Mbps.
- Routing Fabric Block (RF) - Manages the flow of data between the MediaLB block and the HBI block, implementing a bus arbiter and multiplexing logic to the Channel Table RAM (CTR) and the Data Buffer RAM (DBR).
- Memory Interface Block (MIF) - Implements a bridge between the I/O bus and the customer-implemented RAMs (i.e. Channel Table and Data Buffer).
- Interrupt Interface Block (INTIF) - Sends notifications to HBI that there are changes to the channel descriptors.
- Clocks, Power, and Reset Block (CPR) - Implements clock and reset multiplexing and synchronization.

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- AHB Block (AHB) - Implements a bus bridge between the AHB host and the HBI client interfaces.
- APB Block (APB) - Implements a bus bridge that translates the two-cycle APB interface signals to the single-cycle I/O interface signals.

30.8.1. MediaLB Block

The Media Local Bus (MediaLB DEVICE) block supports a MediaLB 3-pin interface that provides real-time access to all network data types including streaming, packet, control, and isochronous data.

The MediaLB DEVICE interface supports the MediaLB protocol for single-ended 3-pin mode, with a maximum data rate of 1024xFs (49.152 MHz at Fs=48 kHz).

MediaLB Channel Address to Logical Channel Mapping

The MediaLB channel addresses are mapped to the logical channels as follows:

Table 30-3. MediaLB Channel Address to Logical Channel Mapping

Channel Address	Logical Channel
0x0002	1
0x0004	2
0x0006	3
....	....
0x007C	62
0x007E	63
0x01FE	0(1)

Note:

1. Logical Channel 0 is the System Channel and is reserved.

30.8.2. Host Bus Interface Block

The Host Bus Interface (HBI) block provides a 16-bit parallel client port that provides an external Host Controller (HC) with access to all MOST channels and data types.

Up to 64 independent HBI channels are available to the HC, each configurable for either transmitting or receiving a particular application data type (synchronous, isochronous, asynchronous, or control). The HBI block provides source and sink access to the full network data bandwidth.

HBI Physical Addresses

To access a particular HBI DMA channel, hardware must first translate the HBI channel address to a channel allocation table (CAT) physical address. This physical address is then used to retrieve the channel label (CL), which in turn retrieves the channel descriptor.

See the following table for more information on the mapping between the HBI channel address and physical address.

Table 30-4. HBI Channel Address to Physical Address Mapping

HBI Channel	CAT Address	CAT Offset
0x0	0x88	000
0x1	0x88	001
0x2	0x88	010
0x3	0x88	011
0x4	0x88	100
0x5	0x88	101
0x6	0x88	110

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Table 30-4. HBI Channel Address to Physical Address Mapping (continued)

HBI Channel	CAT Address	CAT Offset
0x7	0x88	111
0x8	0x89	000
...	...	...
0x3E	0x8F	110
0x3F	0x8F	111

30.8.3. Routing Fabric Block

The Routing Fabric (RF) block manages the flow of data between the MediaLB Port and the HBI Port. Bus multiplexers and a bus arbiter are implemented in the RF block for accessing the channel table RAM (CTR) and data buffer RAM (DBR).

Each DMA controller in the routing fabric uses Channel Descriptors (stored in the CTR) to manage access to dynamic buffers in the DBR.

Data Buffer RAM

The MLB has an external data buffer RAM (DBR) that is 8-bit x 16k entries deep. The DBR provides dynamic circular buffering between the transmit and receive devices.

The size and location of each data buffer is defined by software in the channel descriptor table (CDT), which is located in the CTR.

Receive devices retain the write address pointer to the associated circular data buffer in the DBR, while transmit devices retain the read address pointer. The DMA controllers in the routing fabric are responsible for ensuring that the circular buffers do not overflow or underflow. Each channel type (e.g., synchronous, isochronous, asynchronous and control) has Full and Empty detection.

- Synchronous Channels
  For synchronous channels, two mechanisms prevent overflow and underflow of the data buffer:
  - Hardware aligns the read pointer (RPTR) to the write pointer (WPTR) to ensure an offset of two sub-buffers.
  - RPTR and WPTR are periodically synchronized to the start of the next sub-buffer (e.g. following a FRAMESYNC).
- Isochronous Channels
  For isochronous channels, hardware does not read from an empty data buffer or write to a full data buffer. The conditions used by hardware for detection include:
  Data buffer Empty condition: (RPTR = WPTR) AND (BF = 0), and
  Data buffer Full condition: (WPTR = RPTR) AND (BF = 1).
- Asynchronous and Control Channels
  For asynchronous and control channels, hardware does not read from an empty data buffer or write to a full data buffer. Hardware evaluates the DMA pointers (RPTR, WPTR) and packet count (RPC, WPC) to detect the data buffer condition, where:
  - Data buffer Empty condition: (RPTR = WPTR) AND (RPC = WPC), and
  - Data buffer Full condition: ((WPTR = RPTR) AND (WPC != RPC)) OR (WPC = (RPC - 1)).

Channel Table RAM

The MLB has an external Channel Table RAM (CTR) that is 128-bit x 144-entry. The CTR allows system software to dynamically configure channel routing and allocate data buffers in the DBR.

The CTR is logically divided into three sub-tables:

- Channel Descriptor Table (CDT)

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- AHB Descriptor Table (ADT)
- Channel Allocation Table (CAT)

Address Mapping

Table 30-5. CTR Address Mapping

Label	Address	Bits 127...96	Bits 95...64	Bits 63...32	Bits 31...0
Channel Descriptor Table (CDT):					
CDT	0x00	CDT0[127:0], CL = 0			
	0x01	CDT1[127:0], CL = 1			
	0x02	CDT2[127:0], CL = 2			
	...	...			
	0x3D	CDT61[127:0], CL = 61			
	0x3E	CDT62[127:0], CL = 62			
	0x3F	CDT63[127:0], CL = 63			
AHB Descriptor Table (ADT):					
ADT(1)	0x40	ADT0[127:0]			
	0x41	ADT1[127:0]			
	0x42	ADT2[127:0]			
	...	...			
	0x7D	ADT61[127:0]			
	0x7E	ADT62[127:0]			
	0x7F	ADT63[127:0]			
Channel Allocation Table (CAT):					
CAT for MediaLB	0x80	CAT7	CAT6	CAT5	CAT4	CAT3	CAT2	CAT1	CAT0
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0x87	CAT63	CAT62	CAT61	CAT60	CAT59	CAT58	CAT57	CAT56
CAT for HBI(1)	0x88	CAT71	CAT70	CAT69	CAT68	CAT67	CAT66	CAT65	CAT64
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0x8F	CAT127	CAT126	CAT125	CAT124	CAT123	CAT122	CAT121	CAT120

Note:

1. A fixed relationship exists between ADT entries and HBI CAT entries. When using HBI channel 0 (CAT64) one should program ADT0. When using HBI channel 1 (CAT65) one should program ADT1, and so on.

Channel Allocation Table

The Channel Allocation Table (CAT) is comprised of 16 CTR entries (addresses 0x80–0x8F). Each 16-bit CAT entry represents a logical connection to or from a transmit/receive device (e.g. MediaLB or HBI channel). All entries are indexed according to a fixed physical address assigned to every Rx/Tx channel (as shown in the following table). The value stored in a CAT entry includes a 6-bit Connection Label, which provides a pointer to the CDT. To complete a logical channel and form a routing connection, system software must assign the same Connection Label to both the Rx and Tx channels.

Table 30-6. CAT Entry Map

Peripheral	Tx Channels	Rx Channels	CAT Start Index	CAT End Index	Entries
MediaLB	0 to 64	64 - Tx Channels	0	63	64
HBI	0 to 64	64 - Tx Channels	64	127	64

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The format of a full CAT entry is shown in the following table, with field descriptions described in *CAT Field Definitions*. All reserved bits of a CAT entry field should be written as zero.

Table 30-7. CAT Entry Formats

Channel Type	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Isochronous	rsvd	FCE	rsvd	RNW	CE	CT[2:0] = 3			rsvd		CL[5:0]					
Asynchronous	rsvd		MT	RNW	CE	CT[2:0] = 2			rsvd		CL[5:0]					
Control	rsvd		MT	RNW	CE	CT[2:0] = 1			rsvd		CL[5:0]					
Synchronous	rsvd	MFE	MT	RNW	CE	CT[2:0] = 0			rsvd		CL[5:0]					

Table 30-8. CAT Field Definitions

Field	Description
CL[5:0]	Connection Label (offset into CDT)
CT[2:0]	Channel Type (Others): 111 = Reserved 110 = Reserved 101 = Reserved 100 = Reserved 011 = Isochronous 010 = Asynchronous 001 = Control 000 = Synchronous
CE	Channel Enable: 1 = Enabled 0 = Disabled
RNW	Read Not Write: 1 = Read 0 = Write
MT	Mute Enable (1): 1 = Enabled 0 = Disabled
FCE	Flow Control Enable (2): 1 = Enabled 0 = Disabled
MFE	Multi-Frame per Sub-buffer Enable(3): 1 = Enabled 0 = Disabled
rsvd	Reserved. Software writes a zero to all reserved bits when the entry is initialized. The reserved bits are Read-only after initialization.

Notes:

1. When set for synchronous channels, the MT bit forces Rx channels to write zeros into the channel data buffer, and Tx channels to output zeros on the physical interface. When set for asynchronous and control channels, the MT bit causes DMA to halt at a packet boundary. Not valid for isochronous channels.
2. The FCE bit is used by MediaLB isochronous Rx channels only.
3. The MFE bit is used by MediaLB synchronous channels only.

Channel Setup

Data direction in the MLB is in reference to the DBR. Therefore, the data direction of CAT entries corresponding to the same channel is reversed for the HBI CAT and the MediaLB CAT.

For a Tx channel (from the HC to the MediaLB interface):

- HBI CAT entry: RNW = 0 (write)
- MediaLB CAT entry: RNW = 1 (read)

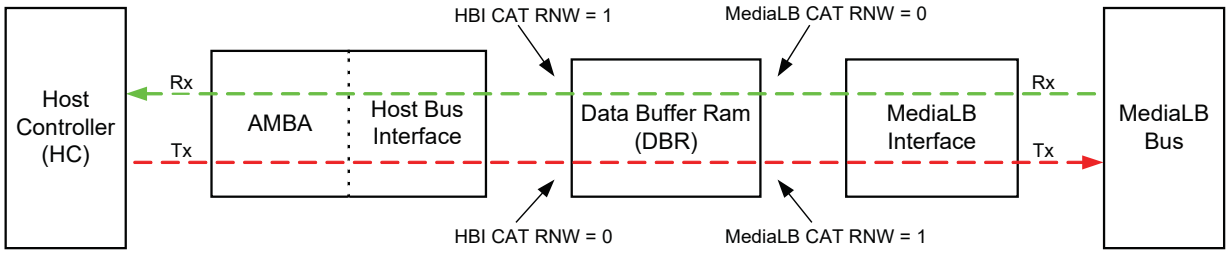
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Conversely, for a Rx channel (data from MediaLB to HC):

- HBI CAT entry: RNW = 1 (read)
- MediaLB CAT entry: RNW = 0 (write)

The following figure illustrates the directional relationship in the MLB.

Figure 30-3. MLB DBR Directional Relationship



Channel Descriptor Table

The Channel Descriptor Table (CDT) is comprised of 64 CTR entries (addresses 0x00–0x3F), as shown in *CTR Address Mapping*.

Each 128-bit CDT entry (also referred to as a Channel Descriptor) is referenced by a Connection Label and contains information about a data buffer in the DBR (e.g., buffer size, address pointers).

The format of each CDT entry (also referred to as a Channel Descriptor) depends on the channel type (e.g. synchronous, isochronous, asynchronous, or control).

Note: All reserved Channel Descriptor bits must be written to '0' by software when initialized.

Synchronous Channel Operation

The MLB provides two modes of operation (Standard and Multi-Frame per Sub- buffer) to provide flexibility for implementing synchronous channels.

Channels set up for Standard mode require less buffer space, but have higher interrupt rates and more stringent latency requirements. For channels configured for Standard mode, the Host Controller must transfer one full frame of streaming data in/out of each streaming channel's data buffer for each frame period.

Channels set up for Multi-Frame per Sub-buffer mode require more buffer space, but have lower interrupt rates and less stringent latency requirements. For channels configured for Multi-Frame per Sub-buffer mode, the Host Controller must transfer N full frames of streaming data in/out of each streaming channel's data buffer for each frame period.

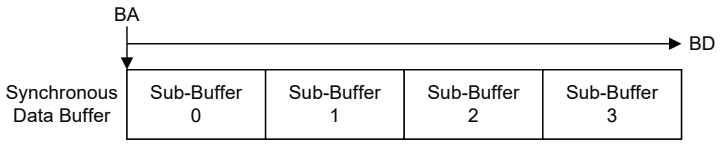
To set up a channel in Multi-Frame per Sub-buffer mode:

- Program MLBC0.FCNT[2:0] to select the number of frames per sub-buffer
- Program the CAT to enable multi-frame sub-buffering (MFE = 1) for each particular channel
- Set the buffer depth in the CDT: BD = 4 × m × bpf - 1,
  where m = frames per sub- buffer, bpf = bytes per frame
- Repeat for additional synchronous channels

A sample synchronous data buffer is shown in the following figure. Each data buffer contains four sub-buffers and each sub-buffer contains space for 1 to 64 frames of data, determined by MLBC0.FCNT[2:0].

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Figure 30-4. Synchronous Data Buffer Structure



Synchronous Channel Descriptors

The format and field definitions for a synchronous CDT entry are shown in the following tables.

Table 30-9. Synchronous CDT Entry Format

Bit Offset	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	WSBC		Reserved													
16	RSBC		Reserved													
32	Reserved															
48	Reserved															
64	WSTS[3:0]				WPTR[11:0]											
80	RSTS[3:0]				RPTR[11:0]											
96	Reserved				BD[11:0]											
112	Reserved		BA[13:0]													

Table 30-10. Synchronous CDT Entry Field Definitions

Field	Description	Details	Accessibility
BA	Buffer Base Address	- BA can start at any byte in the 16k DBR	r,w
BD	Buffer Depth	- BD = size of buffer in bytes - 1 - Buffer end address = BA + BD - BD = 4 x m x bpf - 1, where: m = frames per sub-buffer (for MFE = 0, m = 1) bpf = bytes per frame.	r,w
RPTR	Read Pointer	- Software initializes to zero, hardware updates - Counts the read address offset within a buffer - DMA read address = BA + RPTR	r,w,u(1)
WPTR	Write Pointer	- Software initializes to zero, hardware updates - Counts the write address offset within a buffer - DMA write address = BA + WPTR	r,w,u (1)
RSBC	Read Sub-buffer Counter	- Software initializes to zero, hardware updates - Counts the read sub-buffer offset - DMA uses for pointer management	r,w,u (1)
WSBC	Write Sub-buffer Counter	- Software initializes to zero, hardware updates - Counts the write sub-buffer offset - DMA uses for pointer management	r,w,u (1)
RSTS	Read Status	- Software initializes to zero, hardware updates - RSTS states:(2) xxx0 = normal operation (no mute) xxx1 = normal operation (mute) xx0x = idle	r,w,u (1)

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Table 30-10. Synchronous CDT Entry Field Definitions (continued)

Field	Description	Details	Accessibility
WSTS	Write Status	- Software initializes to zero, hardware updates - WSTS states:(2) xxx0 = normal operation (no mute) xxx1 = normal operation (mute) xx0x = idle 1xxx = command protocol error	r,w,u (1)
Reserved	Reserved	- Software writes a zero to all reserved bits when the entry is initialized. The reserved bits are Read-only after initialization.	r,w,u (1)

Notes:

1. "u" means "Updated periodically by hardware".
2. Only valid for DMA pointers associated with the MediaLB block (Not valid for HBI block related pointers).

Isochronous Channel Descriptors

The format and field definitions for an isochronous CDT entry are shown in the following tables.

Table 30-11. Isochronous CDT Entry Format

Bit Offset	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Reserved															
16	Reserved															
32	Reserved							BS[8:0]								
48	Reserved															
64	WSTS[2:0]			WPTR[12:0]												
80	RSTS[2:0]			RPTR[12:0]												
96	Reserved			BD[12:0]												
112	BF	rsvd	BA[13:0]													

Table 30-12. Isochronous CDT Entry Field Definitions

Field	Description	Details	Accessibility
BA	Buffer Base Address	- BA can start at any byte in the 16k DBR	r,w
BD	Buffer Depth	- BD = size of buffer in bytes - 1 - Buffer end address = BA + BD - Isochronous buffers must be large enough to hold at least 3 blocks (packets) of data - Buffer depth must be a integer multiple of blocks	r,w
BF	Buffer Full	- Software initializes to zero, hardware updates - DMA write hardware sets BF when the buffer is full - DMA read hardware clears BF when the buffer is empty - BF is valid only when the buffer is full or empty, otherwise ignore	r,w,u (1)
BS	Block Size	- BS defines when to begin the DMA to the data buffer - BS = buffer block size in bytes - 1 - For Rx channels, the DMA writes start when the number of empty bytes (SPACE) in the data buffer ≥ the block size - For Tx channels, the DMA reads start when the number of valid bytes (VALID) in the data buffer ≥ the block size	r,w,u (1)

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Table 30-12. Isochronous CDT Entry Field Definitions (continued)

Field	Description	Details	Accessibility
RPTR	Read Pointer	- Software initializes to zero, hardware updates - Counts the read address offset within a buffer - DMA read address = BA + RPTR	r,w,u (1)
WPTR	Write Pointer	- Software initializes to zero, hardware updates - Counts the write address offset within a buffer - DMA write address = BA + WPTR	r,w,u (1)
RSTS	Read Status	- Software initializes to zero, hardware updates - RSTS states:(2) xx1 = active xx0 = idle	r,w,u (1)
WSTS	Write Status	- Software initializes to zero, hardware updates - WSTS states:(2) xx1 = active xx0 = idle x1x = command protocol error 1xx = buffer overflow (FCE = 0 only)	r,w,u (1)
Reserved	Reserved	- Software writes a zero to all Reserved bits when the entry is initialized. The Reserved bits are Read-only after initialization.	r,w,u (1)

Notes:

1. "u" means "Updated periodically by hardware".
2. Only valid for DMA pointers associated with the MediaLB block (Not valid for HBI block related pointers).

Asynchronous and Control Channel Descriptors

The format and field definitions for asynchronous and control CDT entries are shown in the following tables.

Table 30-13. Asynchronous/Control CDT Entry Format

Bit Offset	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	WPC[4:0]					Reserved										
16	RPC[4:0]					Reserved										
32	rsvd	WPC[7:5]			Reserved											
48	rsvd	RPC[7:5]			Reserved											
64	WSTS[3:0]				WPTR[11:0]											
80	RSTS[3:0]				RPTR[11:0]											
96	RSTS[4]	WSTS[4]	rsvd		BD[11:0]											
112	Reserved		BA[13:0]													

Table 30-14. Asynchronous/Control CDT Entry Field Definitions

Field	Description	Details	Accessibility
BA	Buffer Base Address	- BA can start at any byte in the 16k DBR	r,w
BD	Buffer Depth	- BD = size of buffer in bytes - 1 - Buffer end address = BA + BD - BD ≥ max packet length - 1	r,w
RPC	Read Packet Count	- Software initializes to zero, hardware updates - Used in conjunction with WPC, RPTR and WPTR to determine if the buffer is empty or full	r,w,u (1)

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Table 30-14. Asynchronous/Control CDT Entry Field Definitions (continued)

Field	Description	Details	Accessibility
WPC	Write Packet Count	- Software initializes to zero, hardware updates - Used in conjunction with RPC, RPTR and WPTR to determine if the buffer is empty or full	r,w,u (1)
RPTR	Read Pointer	- Software initializes to zero, hardware updates - Counts the read address offset within a buffer - DMA read address = BA + RPTR	r,w,u (1)
WPTR	Write Pointer	- Software initializes to zero, hardware updates - Counts the write address offset within a buffer - DMA read address = BA + WPTR	r,w,u (1)
RSTS	Read Status	- Software initializes to zero, hardware updates - Status states:(2) x0x00 = idle xx1xx = ReceiverProtocolError response received from Rx Device 1xxxx = ReceiverBreak command received from Rx Device	r,w,u (1)
WSTS	Write Status	- Software initializes to zero, hardware updates - Status states:(2) x0x00 = idle xx1xx = command protocol error detected 1xxxx = AsyncBreak/ControlBreak command received from Tx Device	r,w,u (1)
Reserved	Reserved	Software writes a zero to all reserved bits when the entry is initialized. The reserved bits are Read-only after initialization.	r,w,u (1)

Notes:

1. “u” means “Updated periodically by hardware”.
2. Only valid for DMA pointers associated with the MediaLB block (not valid for HBI block related pointers).

30.8.4. Memory Interface Block

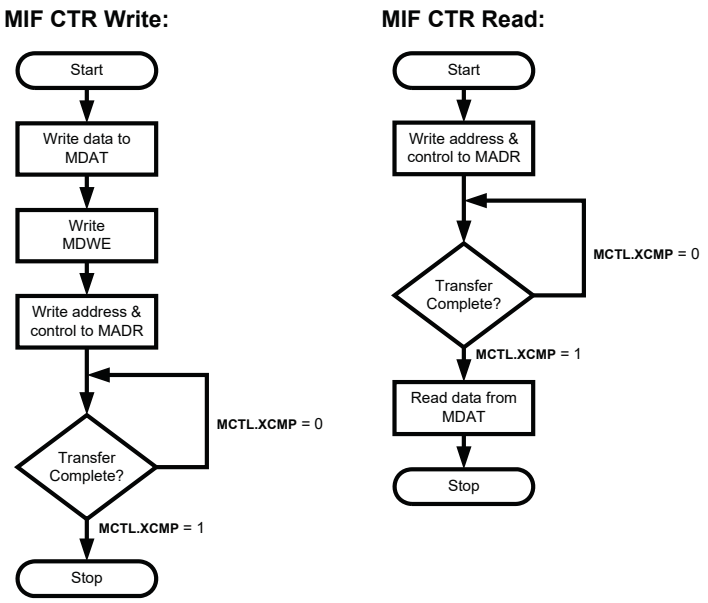
The Memory Interface (MIF) block implements a bridge between the I/O and the CTB or DBB interfaces.

CTR Access

The MIF block allows the HC to directly access the external Channel Table RAM (CTR) when MADR.TB is cleared. Any write to the MADR register triggers a single read or write cycle. Reading from the MADR register does not initiate read/write access.

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Figure 30-5. MIF CTR Read and Write Flow Diagrams



Direct CTR Writes

For a direct write of the CTR, the HC first loads the 128-bit data entry into the MDAT0–3 registers. Bitwise write enable control is available via the MDWE0–3 registers.

After the MDATn and MDWEn registers are set up, a write cycle is initiated by writing the address and control information to MADR as follows:

- MADR.WNR = 1
- MADR.TB = 0
- MADR.ADDR[7:0] = 8-bit Target Address

The MIF block sets MCTL.XCMP = 1 to inform the HC when the write is complete.

Direct CTR Reads

For a direct read of the CTR, the HC initiates a read cycle by writing the address and control information to MADR as follows:

- MADR.WNR = 0
- MADR.TB = 0
- MADR.ADDR[7:0] = 8-bit Target Address

The MIF block sets MCTL.XCMP = 1 to inform the HC when the read is complete. The HC can then read the 128-bit data entry from the MDAT0–3 registers.

CTR Addressing

The CTR is addressed as a 128-bit wide value. However, the MIF block can only access 32 bits of the addressed CTR data in a single access. Therefore, four 32-bit accesses through the MIF block are required to access a single 128-bit value (e.g. CDT entry).

To access a 16-bit CAT entry in the CTR, only a single access through the MIF is required. For example, to load a CAT61 entry for an isochronous Tx channel with mute and flow control enabled:

- Write MDAT2 = 7B070000h (assumes Connection Label = 7)
- MDWE2 = FFFF0000h (bitwise write enable for 16 msbs; assumes MDWE0/1/3 =00000000h)

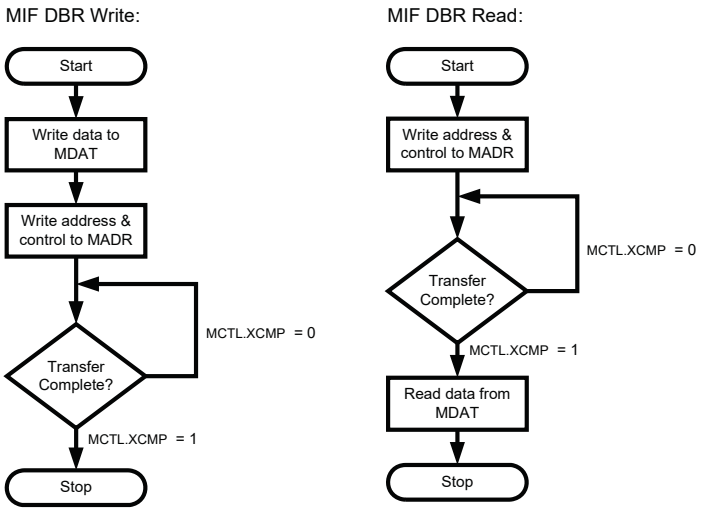
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- MADR = 80000087h (write CTR address 87h)

DBR Access

The MIF block allows the HC to access the external Data Buffer RAM (DBR) directly when MADR.TB is set. Any write to the MADR triggers a single read or write cycle. Reading from the MADR register does not initiate read/write access.

Figure 30-6. MIF DBR Read and Write Flow Diagrams



Direct DBR Writes

For a direct write of the DBR, the HC first loads the 8-bit data entry into the MDAT0 register at bits[7:0]. MDAT1–3 and MDWE0–3 are not used for DBR access.

After the MDAT0 register is set up, a write cycle is initiated by writing the address and control information to MADR as follows:

- MADR.WNR = 1
- MADR.TB = 1
- MADR.ADDR[13:0] = 14-bit Target Address

The MIF block sets MCTL.XCMP = 1 to inform the HC when the write is complete.

Direct DBR Reads

For a direct read of the DBR, the HC initiates a read cycle by writing the address and control information to MADR as follows:

- MADR.WNR = 0
- MADR.TB = 1
- MADR.ADDR[13:0] = 14-bit target address

The MIF block sets MCTL.XCMP = 1 to inform the HC when the read is complete. The HC can then read the 8-bit data entry from the MDAT0 register at bits[7:0].

30.8.5. Interrupt Interface Block

The Interrupt Interface (INTIF) block performs a low-priority polling algorithm of each of the HBI channel descriptors.

The INTIF alerts the HBI block when specific changes to HBI Channel Descriptors occur.

- For asynchronous and control read/write channels:

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  - a packet is available to read in the channel buffer, or
  - sufficient empty space is available in the channel buffer to accept a requested packet write.
- For isochronous read/write channels:
  - the number of valid bytes in the channel buffer exceeds the block size, or
  - the number of empty bytes in the channel buffer exceeds the block size.

30.8.6. AHB Block

The AHB block manages data exchange between local channel data buffers within the MLB and the system memory buffer.

To support system memory buffering, a ping-pong memory structure is implemented on a per-channel basis using 128-bit descriptors for AHB Descriptor Table (ADT) entries.

Note: The 64 ADT entries are directly mapped to the 64 HBI physical channels.

Each logical channel is assigned a separate 128-bit descriptor, defining the data buffers in the system memory used by the DMA interface for that channel. The descriptors are stored at fixed addresses in the external CTR.

AHB Descriptor Table

The following table provides an overview of field definitions for ADT entries.

Table 30-15. ADT Field Definitions

Field	No. of Bits	Description	Accessibility
CE	1	Channel enable: 0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled	r,w,u (1)
LE	1	Endianess select: 0 = Big Endian 1 = Little Endian	r,w
PG	1	Page pointer. Software initializes to zero, hardware writes thereafter. 0 = Ping buffer 1 = Pong buffer	r,w,u (1)
RDY1	1	Buffer ready bit for ping buffer page: 0 = Not ready 1 = Ready	r,w
RDY2	1	Buffer ready bit for pong buffer page: 0 = Not ready 1 = Ready	r,w
DNE1	1	Buffer done bit for ping buffer page: 0 = Not done 1 = Done	r,u (1),c0
DNE2	1	Buffer done bit for pong buffer page: 0 = Not done 1 = Done	r,u (1),c0
ERR1	1	AHB error response detected for ping buffer page: 0 = No error 1 = Error	r,u (1),c0 (2)
ERR2	1	AHB error response detected for pong buffer page: 0 = No error 1 = Error	r,u (1),c0 (2)

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Table 30-15. ADT Field Definitions (continued)

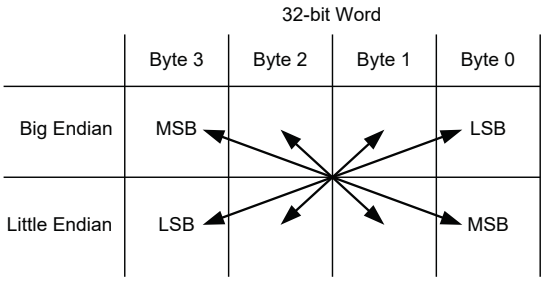
Field	No. of Bits	Description	Accessibility
PS1	1	Packet start bit for ping buffer page: 0 = No packet start 1 = Packet start Reserved for synchronous and isochronous channels.	r,w,u (1) (both Tx and Rx)
PS2	1	Packet start bit for pong buffer page: 0 = No packet start 1 = Packet start Reserved for synchronous and isochronous channels.	r,w,u (1) (both Tx and Rx)
MEP1	1	Most Ethernet Packet (MEP) indicator for ping buffer page: 0 = Not MEP 1 = MEP MEP1 only valid for the first page of a segmented buffer. Reserved for control, synchronous and isochronous channels.	Rsvd for Tx r,u (1),c0 (2) for Rx
MEP2	1	MEP packet indicator for pong buffer page: 0 = not MEP 1 = MEP MEP2 only valid for the first page of a segmented buffer. Reserved for control, synchronous and isochronous channels.	Reserved for Tx r,u (1),c0 (2) for Rx
BD1(2)	11 to 13	Buffer depth for ping buffer page: 11 or 12-bits for asynchronous and control channels. 13-bits for synchronous and isochronous channels.	r,w
BD2(2)	11 to 13	Buffer depth for pong buffer page: 11 or 12-bits for asynchronous and control channels. 13-bits for synchronous and isochronous channels.	r,w
BA1	32	Buffer base address for ping buffer page	r,w
BA2	32	Buffer base address for pong buffer page	r,w
Reserved	varies	Software writes a zero to all Reserved bits when the entry is initialized. The reserved bits are Read-only after initialization.	r,w,u (1)

Notes:

1. "u" means "Updated periodically by hardware".
2. "c0" means "Cleared by writing a 0".
3. The buffer depth (BD1 and BD2) for synchronous channels must consider if Multi-Frame per Sub-buffer mode is enabled.

Data exchange across the AHB interface can be configured as Little Endian (LE = 1) or Big Endian (LE = 0). The following figure provides an overview of the endian options, chosen by an ADT descriptor field.

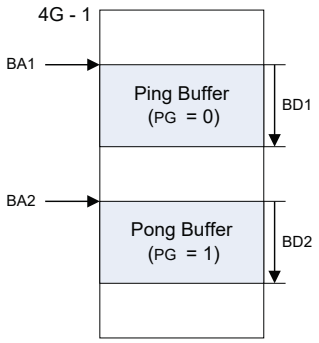
Figure 30-7. Endianness Overview



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The following figure shows an example of the ping-pong system memory structure. This system memory structure is similar for all channel types and shows the relationship between the BAn, BDn, and PG descriptor fields.

Figure 30-8. Ping-Pong System Memory Structure



Each ADT entry holds a 32-bit BAn field which defines the start of each ping or pong buffer within system memory. The BDn field is used to indicate the size for the respective ping or pong page. The maximum size is 2k-entries for asynchronous and control channels; 8k-entries for isochronous and synchronous channels.

AHB Synchronous Channel Descriptors

The following table shows the format for a synchronous ADT entry. The field definitions are defined in *Isochronous ADT Entry Format*. Each synchronous channel buffer can be up to 8k-bytes deep.

Table 30-16. Synchronous ADT Entry Format

Bit Offset	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	CE	LE	PG	Reserved												
16	Reserved															
32	RDY1	DNE1	ERR1	BD1[12:0]												
48	RDY2	DNE2	ERR2	BD2[12:0]												
64	BA1[15:0]															
80	BA1[31:16]															
96	BA2[15:0]															
112	BA2[31:16]															

AHB Isochronous Channel Descriptors

The isochronous buffering scheme allows each ping or pong buffer to contain a single block or a multiple number of blocks. For this reason, the isochronous buffer depth (BDn) must be defined in terms of an integer number (n) and block size (BS) (e.g. BDn = n x (BS + 1) - 1).

The following table shows the format for an isochronous ADT entry. The field definitions are defined in *Single-packet Asynchronous and Control Entry Format*. Each isochronous channel buffer can be up to 8k-bytes deep.

Table 30-17. Isochronous ADT Entry Format

Bit Offset	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	CE	LE	PG	Reserved												
16	Reserved															
32	RDY1	DNE1	ERR1	BD1[12:0]												
48	RDY2	DNE2	ERR2	BD2[12:0]												

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Table 30-17. Isochronous ADT Entry Format (continued)

Bit Offset	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
64	BA1[15:0]															
80	BA1[31:16]															
96	BA2[15:0]															
112	BA2[31:16]															

AHB Asynchronous and Control Channel Descriptors

Every asynchronous and control packet adheres to the Port Message Protocol (PMP), which designates the first two bytes of each packet as the packet length (PML). Each packet must be no more than 2048 bytes.

Software must set the buffer ready bit (RDYn) for each buffer as it programs the DMA. As hardware processes each buffer, it sets the done bit (DNEn) and generates an interrupt to inform HC. When hardware finishes processing a buffer it can begin processing another buffer if RDYn is set. The application is responsible for setting up and configuring the channel buffer descriptor prior to every DMA access on the channel.

Two packet modes are supported by hardware for programming the DMA, single-packet mode and multiple-packet mode.

Single-packet Mode

The single-packet mode asynchronous and control buffering scheme supports a maximum of one packet per buffer (e.g. ping or pong). Both non-segmented and segmented data packets are allowed while using single-packet mode.

Non-segmented packets are exchanged when only one buffer (e.g. ping or pong) is needed for packet transfer. Segmented packets are exchanged when a single packet is too long for one buffer and the packet must span multiple buffers. The following figure shows the memory space usage for both non-segmented and segmented asynchronous or control packets along with the packet start bit (PSn). While using single-packet mode, buffer done (DNEn) is set in hardware when a packet is done or the buffer is full.

The following figure shows the format for single-packet mode asynchronous and control ADT entries. The field definitions are defined in *Single-packet Asynchronous and Control Entry Format*.

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Figure 30-9. Single-packet Asynchronous or Control System Memory Structure

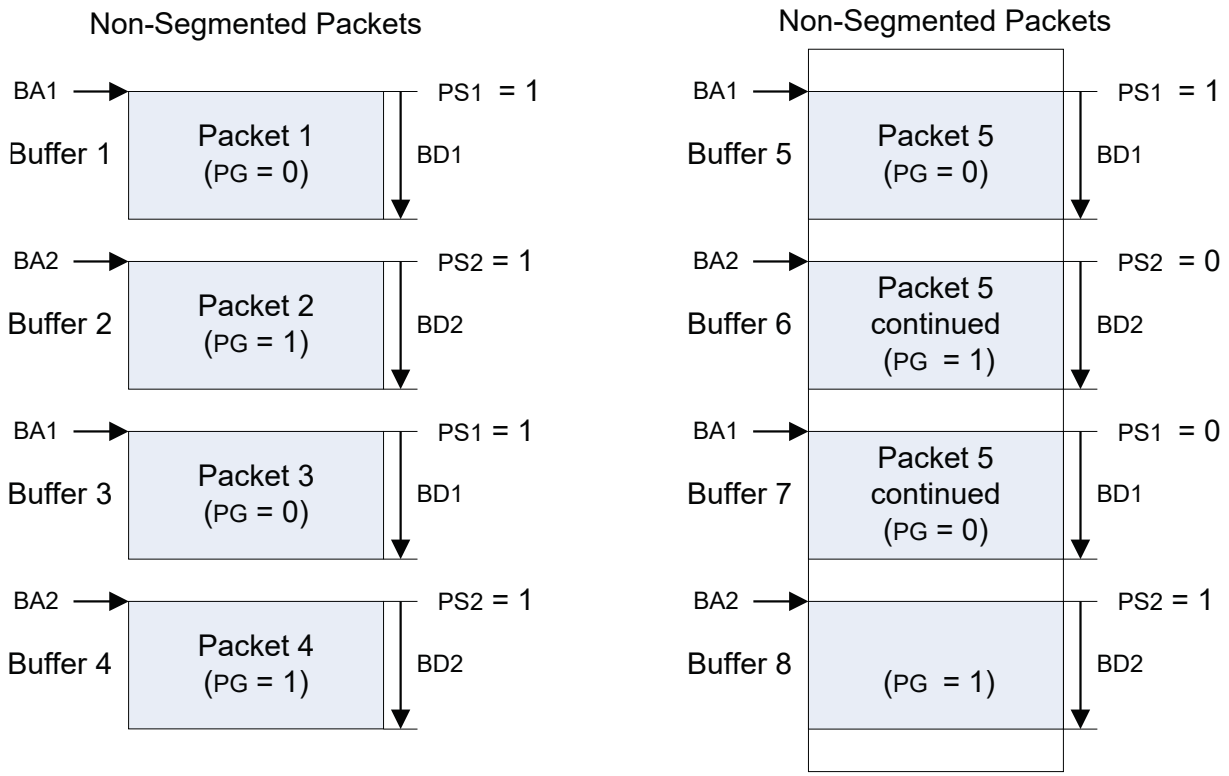


Table 30-18. Single-packet Asynchronous and Control Entry Format

Bit Offset	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	CE	LE	PG	Reserved												
16	Reserved															
32	RDY1	DNE1	ERR1	PS1	MEP1	BD1[10:0]										
48	RDY2	DNE2	ERR2	PS2	MEP2	BD2[10:0]										
64	BA1[15:0]															
80	BA1[31:16]															
96	BA2[15:0]															
112	BA2[31:16]															

Multiple-packet Mode

The multiple-packet mode asynchronous and control buffering scheme supports more than one packet per system memory buffer, as shown in the following figure. Multiple- packet mode reduces the interrupt rate for packet channels at the cost of increasing buffering and latency.

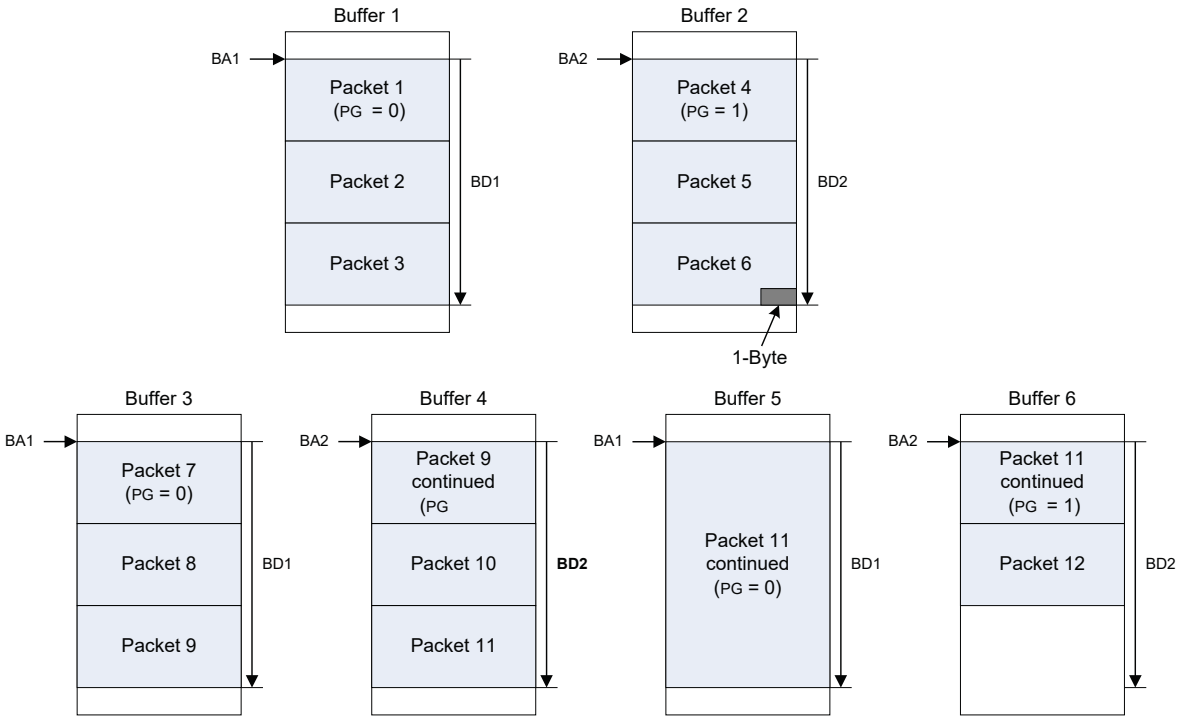
For Tx packet channels in multiple-packet mode, software sets the packet start bit (PSn) for every buffer. Setting PSn informs hardware that the first two bytes of the buffer contains the port message length (PML) of the first packet. After the first packet, hardware keeps track of where packets start and end within the current buffer. Software should not write to PSn while the buffer is active (RDYn = 1 and DNEn = 0). For Tx packet channels, the buffer is done (DNEn= 1) when the last byte of the last packet in the buffer is read from system memory. Software should set the buffer depth to contain the exact number of complete packets for that buffer. Segmented buffers are not supported for Tx packet channels in multiple-packet mode.

For Rx packet channels in multiple-packet mode, PSn has no meaning and should be ignored. Software is responsible for keeping track of where each packet starts and ends within the multiple-

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packet buffer via the packet PML. The buffer done bit (DNEn) is set in hardware for Rx channels when a buffer is full or if a packet ends exactly 1-byte before the end of the buffer . Multiple-packet mode also supports segmented Rx packets spanning two or more buffers. The following figure explains these buffers.

Figure 30-10. Multiple-packet Asynchronous or Control System Memory Structure



The following table shows the format for multiple-packet mode asynchronous and control ADT entries. The field definitions are defined in *ADT Field definitions*.

Table 30-19. Multiple-packet Asynchronous and Control Entry Format

Bit Offset	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	CE	LE	PG	Reserved												
16	Reserved															
32	RDY1	DNE1	ERR1	PS1(1)	BD1[11:0]											
48	RDY2	DNE2	ERR2	PS2(1)	BD2[11:0]											
64	BA1[15:0]															
80	BA1[31:16]															
96	BA2[15:0]															
112	BA2[31:16]															

Note: PSn is only valid for TX channels. Set PSn = 1 at the start of the buffer.

30.9. MLB Functional Description

Enter a short description of your concept here (optional).

This is the start of your concept.

30.9.1. Link Layer

The MediaLB link layer uses the concept of ChannelAddress, Command, RxStatus, and Data to transport all MOST Network data types and manage MediaLB.

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These terms are defined as follows:

- ChannelAddress:

A 16-bit token, which is sent on the MLBS line by the MediaLB Controller at the end of a physical channel. A unique ChannelAddress defines a logical channel and grants a particular physical channel to a transmitting (Tx) and a receiving (Rx) MediaLB Device.

- Command:

A byte-wide value sent by the transmitting (Tx) MediaLB Device on the MLBS line at the start of a physical channel. This command byte indicates the data type and additional control information to the Rx MediaLB Device. The Tx Device also outputs data on the MLBD signal during the same physical channel that Command is sent.

- RxStatus:

A byte-wide value sent by the receiving (Rx) MediaLB Device on the MLBS line, after Command is sent. This status response provides a hardware handshaking mechanism and signals other control information, such as transmission errors, back to the sender.

- Data:

The physical channel contains Data and is sent by the Tx MediaLB Device during the same physical channel in which Command is sent. This physical channel data must be transmitted left-justified, MSB first, most significant byte first. Note the Rx Device might return a status of busy, wherein the Tx Device must retransmit the same data in the next physical channel associated with the logical channel.

To dynamically configure ChannelAddresses for logical channels, a DeviceAddress can be pre-defined for MediaLB Devices. The DeviceAddress is a 16-bit address used in the System Channel with the MLBScan command to detect which MediaLB Devices exist.

30.9.1.1. Channel Addresses

A MediaLB logical channel is defined as all physical channels associated with a single ChannelAddress. A logical channel on MediaLB is unidirectional; therefore, a single MediaLB Device sends data on a logical channel to one or more receiving Devices. If two Devices require bidirectional communication, then two MediaLB logical channels are required.

A ChannelAddress is 16-bits wide. Of the 16-bits, ChannelAddress (CA) bits 15 through 9 and the LSB are always zero. Only the eight bits CA[8:1] vary. A delay of one physical channel exists between the occurrence of the ChannelAddress and the actual physical channel granted. The 0x01FE ChannelAddress is defined as the FRAMESYNC pattern, where the end of the pattern determines the byte boundary, the physical channel boundary, and indicates that the MediaLB frame starts one physical channel later (PC0). The 0x0000 ChannelAddress is defined as the BusIdle state, which indicates that the corresponding physical channel is not assigned and not used by any Device. All odd ChannelAddresses are reserved; therefore, the LSB of a valid ChannelAddress is always zero. The MLBS line is in a consistent known state when not driven by any Device. For 3-pin MediaLB, this is achieved with the required weak pull-down.

Table 30-20. MediaLB ChannelAddresses

ChannelAddress (1)	Description
0x0000	BusIdle - Indicates that the physical channel is not being used, not assigned.
0x0002..0x007E	63 ChannelAddresses - defines the logical channels used in normal operation (3-pin MediaLB)
0x0080..0x01FC	Reserved
0x01FE	FRAMESYNC - MediaLB frame alignment and System Channel ChannelAddress
0x0200..0xFFFF	Reserved

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Note:

1. All odd ChannelAddresses are reserved (LSB must be zero for valid ChannelAddresses).

30.9.1.2. Device Addresses

DeviceAddresses are 16-bits wide, must be pre-assigned, and must be unique for each MediaLB Device. Of the 16-bits, DeviceAddress (DA) bits 15 through 9 and the LSB are always zero. Only the eight bits DA[8:1] vary. At the request of the EHC, DeviceAddresses can be scanned for by the MediaLB Controller to dynamically determine which Devices exist on MediaLB. DeviceAddresses are only used with the MLBScan command in the System Channel and are never assigned to physical channels. Once a Device is found, the ChannelAddresses used in normal operation can be assigned.

MediaLB Devices are encouraged to support dynamic configuration, where a preset DeviceAddress is used to assign the ChannelAddresses for each logical channel. Dynamic configuration avoids collisions of ChannelAddresses on different Devices.

To minimize collisions of DeviceAddresses, programmable Devices should assign the DeviceAddress via firmware. For non-programmable Devices, it is strongly recommended to have only the upper bits fixed, and have the lower bits configurable via pins on the Device. Having the lower bits configurable via pins minimizes collisions with other manufacturer's Devices, as well as allows multiple instances of the same Device to coexist on the same MediaLB bus.

Table 30-21. DeviceAddress Grouping

Device Addresses	Range	Device Type
0x0002..0x017E	–	Reserved
0x0180..0x0186	4	External Host Controller Processors
0x0188..0x018E	4	General Processors
0x0190..0x0196	–	Reserved
0x0198..0x019E	–	Reserved
0x01A0..0x01A6	4	Digital Signal Processors
0x01A8..0x01AE	–	Reserved
0x01B0..0x01B6	4	Decoder Chips
0x01B8..0x01BE	–	Reserved
0x01C0..0x01C6	4	Encoder Chips
0x01C8..0x01CE	–	Reserved
0x01D0..0x01DE	8	Digital-to-Analog Converters (DACs)
0x01E0..0x01E6	–	Reserved
0x01E8..0x01EE	–	Reserved
0x01F0..0x01FC	7	Analog-to-Digital Converters (ADCs)

30.9.1.3. Command Bytes

The MediaLB Command field is eight-bits wide and all odd values are reserved; therefore, the LSB of Command is always zero.

Transmitting MediaLB Devices (including the Controller) place Command on the MLBS line to indicate the type of data being transmitted on the MLBD line.

Two types of MediaLB commands are defined: Normal and System. Normal commands are those sent by the transmitting MediaLB Device (or Controller) in non-System Channels. System commands are those sent by the MediaLB Controller in the System Channel.

Table 30-22. MediaLB RxStatus Responses

Value (see Note)	Command	Description
Normal Commands (TX Device sends in non-system channels):		
00h	NoData	No data to send out in this physical channel.

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Table 30-22. MediaLB RxStatus Responses (continued)

Value (see Note)	Command	Description
02h...0Eh	rsvd	Reserved
10h	SyncData	Tx Device sends out SyncData command to indicate synchronous stream data.
12h...1Eh	rsvd	Reserved
20h	AsyncStart	Asynchronous logical channel. Start of a packet.
22h	AsyncContinue	Asynchronous logical channel. Middle of a packet.
24h	AsyncEnd	Asynchronous logical channel. End of a packet.
26h	AsyncBreak	Asynchronous logical channel. Indicates a packet stop. No valid data present on the MLBD line.
28h...2Eh	rsvd	Reserved
30h	ControlStart	Control logical channel. Start of a message.
32h	ControlContinue	Control logical channel. Middle of a message.
34h	ControlEnd	Control logical channel. End of a message.
36h	ControlBreak	Control logical channel. Indicates a message stop. No valid data present on the MLBD line.
38h...3Eh	rsvd	Reserved
40h	IsoNoData	Isochronous logical channel, no data valid.
42h	Iso1Byte	Isochronous logical channel, one data byte valid. First byte (MSB) transmitted/received is valid. Last three bytes in physical channel are empty.
44h	Iso2Bytes	Isochronous logical channel, first two data bytes valid. First byte transmitted/received is the MSB. Last two bytes in physical channel are empty.
46h	Iso3Bytes	Isochronous logical channel, first three data bytes valid. First byte transmitted/received is the MSB. Last byte in physical channel is empty.
48h	Iso4Bytes	Isochronous logical channel, all four data bytes valid. First byte transmitted/received is the MSB.
4Ah...4Eh	rsvd	Reserved
50h	IsoSync1Byte	Isochronous logical channel, one data byte valid and start of a block. First byte transmitted/received is valid. Last three bytes in physical channel are empty.
52h	IsoSync2Bytes	Isochronous logical channel, two data bytes valid and start of a block. First byte transmitted/received is the MSB. Last two bytes in the physical channel are empty.
54h	IsoSync3Bytes	Isochronous logical channel, three data bytes valid and start of a block. First byte transmitted/received is the MSB. Last byte in physical channel is empty.
56h	IsoSync4Bytes	Isochronous logical channel, all four data bytes valid and start of a block. First byte transmitted/received is the MSB.
58h...DEh	rsvd	Reserved
System Commands (Controller sends in System Channel):		
00h	NoData	The Controller has no System command to send out.
E0h	MOSTLock	The Controller issues a MOST Network lock command in the System Channel to notify Devices that the MOST Network is in lock.
E2h	MOSTUnlock	The Controller issues a MOST Network unlock command in the System Channel to notify Devices that the MOST Network is unlocked.
E4h	MLBScan	The Controller issues an MediaLB scan command in the System Channel and uses the MLBD line to indicate the DeviceAddress which is currently being scanned. All Devices supporting MLBScan must compare the received DeviceAddress against their internal DeviceAddress, and if a match occurs, a Device responds in the following System Channel with one of the System responses as specified in *MediaLB RxStatus Responses*.
E6h	MLBSubCmd	The Controller outputs a sub-command in the System Channel. The sub- command is part of the data on the MLBD line.
E8h...FCh	rsvd	Reserved

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Table 30-22. MediaLB RxStatus Responses (continued)

Value (see Note)	Command	Description
FEh	MLBReset	The Controller outputs a MediaLB reset on the System Channel MLBS line. If the first two-bytes are zero on the MLBD line, then the system reset is a broadcast system reset and every Device should reset its MediaLB interface. Otherwise, the MLBD line contains the DeviceAddress of the Device being asked to reset its own MediaLB interface.

Note: All odd values (LSB set) are reserved.

For synchronous logical channels, the NoData command indicates that the Tx Device assigned to that ChannelAddress has not setup the channel yet. For asynchronous and control logical channels, NoData is used during packet data transfer when there is no data available to transmit.

30.9.1.4. RxStatus Bytes

The MediaLB RxStatus field is eight-bits wide and all odd values are reserved; therefore, the LSB of RxStatus is always zero. Receiving Devices must place RxStatus on the MLBS line after the Tx Device command byte (Command). The RxStatus status responses are divided into two categories: current state and feedback. The current state RxStatus indicates the status of the Rx Device in the current physical channel, whereas the feedback RxStatus is a response to a Command in the previous logical channel. For Normal responses, only the ReceiverProtocolError is a feedback RxStatus byte. All System responses are also feedback RxStatus bytes.

Two types of MediaLB status responses are defined: Normal and System. Normal status responses are sent by the receiving MediaLB Device (or Controller) in the non-System Channels. System status responses are sent by the receiving MediaLB Device in the System Channel.

For synchronous data reception, the Rx Device does not drive a response. For 3-pin MediaLB, the pull-down resistor on the MLBS line implements the ReceiverReady response automatically (cannot be delayed or stopped).

For control or asynchronous packet reception, the Rx Device responds to a control or asynchronous command with ReceiverReady if it can accept the quadlet on the MLBD line. If the Rx Device cannot accept the quadlet, then it will respond with a status of ReceiverBusy. If the Rx Device needs to stop or cancel the packet transmission, it can respond with a status of ReceiverBreak, in which case the Tx Device must stop transmitting the current packet.

When the Rx Device recognizes an error, the ReceiverProtocolError status response is sent in the next physical channel that is part of the logical channel. The status response of ReceiverProtocolError is issued by the Rx Device under certain conditions, see *Data Transport Methods* for details.

Table 30-23. MediaLB RxStatus Responses

Value (see Note)	RxStatus	Description
Normal Responses (Rx Device response in non-System Channels):		
00h	ReceiverReady	Current state indicating the receiving Device is ready to receive the data. This is the default for the bus. The Rx Devices should not drive this response for broadcast channels.
02h...0Eh	rsvd	Reserved
10h	ReceiverBusy	Current state indicating the Rx Device is not ready to receive the data. The data must be retransmitted in the next physical channel associated with this logical channel. This response is not allowed on synchronous channels.
12h...6Eh	rsvd	Reserved
70h	ReceiverBreak	Current state indicating the Rx Device will not receive additional data quadlets and requests termination of the data transmission. Only allowed on control and asynchronous channels.

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Table 30-23. MediaLB RxStatus Responses (continued)

Value (see Note)	RxStatus	Description
72h	ReceiverProtocolError	Feedback indicating the command received in the prior physical channel (of this logical channel) did not match the pre-defined channel format or was out of sequence. Only allowed on control and asynchronous channels.
74h...7Eh	rsvd	Reserved
System Responses (Rx Device response in System Channel):		
00h	DeviceNotPresent	
80h	DevicePresent	
82h	DeviceServiceRequest	Device response to DeviceAddress scan (MLBScan), where the scanned Device needs some or all its ChannelAddresses configured.
84h...FEh	rsvd	Reserved

Note: All odd values (LSB set) are reserved.

30.9.1.5. System Commands

The Controller sends out System commands in the physical channel associated with the FRAMESYNC MediaLB frame alignment ChannelAddress (PC0). The NoData command indicates no command exists on the System Channel for this frame. All System commands are optional and may or may not be implemented on the MediaLB Controller. Additionally, System responses (including dynamic configuration) are optional and may or may not be implemented on a specific MediaLB Device.

The MOSTLock and MOSTUnlock commands indicate the status of the Controller relative to the MOST Network. When the Controller is not locked to the MOST Network (MOSTUnlock), all MediaLB data being transferred to or from the MOST Network must also stop. Buffers in the Controller could delay the stopping point to beyond when MOSTUnlock shows up on MediaLB.

The MLBReset command is designed to place the MediaLB interface in one or all Devices in a known state. When a MediaLB Device receives the MLBReset command, it will look at the corresponding first two received (most significant) data bytes on the MLBD line:

- If the first two bytes are zero, then all MediaLB Devices must reset their MediaLB interface to an initialized known state (broadcast reset to all Devices).
- If the first two bytes match the local DeviceAddress, then only the Device with the matching DeviceAddress will reset its MediaLB interface to an initialized known state (reset targeted to only one Device).

The MLBSubCmd command is used for configuration and status information from the Controller to Devices. A sub-command is contained in the first byte of the MLBD quadlet. When MediaLB Device interfaces receive the MLBSubCmd command, they will store the command and corresponding data quadlet (sub-command). Currently, only one sub-command is defined (scSetCA) and is used in dynamic configuration.

MediaLB Devices and ChannelAddresses can be configured using two methods: static or dynamic. When the EHC MediaLB Device uses the dynamic method, it instructs the Controller to scan for other MediaLB Devices. As Devices are found, the EHC then instructs the Controller to configure the found Device via the MLBSubCmd command.

The EHC determines which DeviceAddresses to scan for and, once a Device is found, which ChannelAddresses to assign. The EHC uses the pre-defined logical channels opened when MediaLB was started to transfer messages to the Controller. The EHC sends a message to the Controller to start scanning for a particular DeviceAddress. The Controller then sends the MLBScan command into the System Channel, and places the DeviceAddress into the first two bytes (most significant or first two transmitted) of the System Channel on MLBD.

An Rx Device with a matching DeviceAddress must send a status response of DevicePresent in the next System Channel if the ChannelAddresses are already assigned or fixed. If

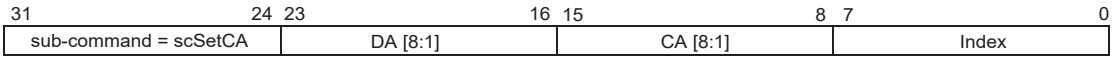
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the ChannelAddresses have not been assigned, then the Rx Device must respond with DeviceServiceRequest.

If a Device is found, the Controller sends a message to the EHC indicating the Device's presence and whether the Device needs to be configured or not. For Devices that need to be configured (requesting service), the EHC must then send a message to the Controller defining which ChannelAddresses to send to the Device. The Controller then sends this information to all Devices using the MLBSubCmd command in the System Channel.

The MLBSubCmd command data field contains four bytes that are defined as follows:

Figure 30-11. Sub-Command scSetCA Quadlet



The scSetCA (01h) sub-command (under the MediaLB MLBSubCmd command) supports dynamic configuration of MediaLB ChannelAddresses. The bytes are defined as follows:

- scSetCA (01h) - Sub-command to Set ChannelAddress. Indicates that the rest of the bytes are logical channel configuration information.
- DA[8:1] - DeviceAddress bits 8 through 1, where all other bits are zero. Matches the DeviceAddress found during the MLBScan command.
- CA[8:1] - ChannelAddress bits 8 through 1, where all other bits are zero. Assigned ChannelAddress associated with a specific Index (Device's logical channel) below.
- Index - Indicates which logical channel within a Device to associate the ChannelAddress with. This index enables a Device to support multiple logical channels. Index 0 and 1 are reserved for control channels. Devices that do not support control channels will start at Index 2 (with Indices 0 and 1 unused).

MediaLB Devices receiving this sub-command should check the DA[8:1] byte to determine whether this DeviceAddress matches its own. If the DeviceAddress matches, then the Device uses the ChannelAddress (CA[8:1] bits) for the logical channel associated with that Index. If a Device is reset or drops off MediaLB, it must reinitialize to its power-up state and discard any previously assigned ChannelAddresses.

MediaLB Device documentation must contain a table defining the relationship between the Index value, the particular logical channel associated with it, and the type and maximum bandwidth supported. In addition, the Device must indicate how many frames are needed to set the ChannelAddress once the scSetCA sub-command has been received. The EHC must use this data to determine the wait between setting Indices/Logical channels.

30.9.1.6. Data Structure for 3-pin MediaLB

The 3-pin MediaLB data structure consists of a ChannelAddress, a Tx command (Command), an Rx response (RxStatus), and four data bytes (Data).

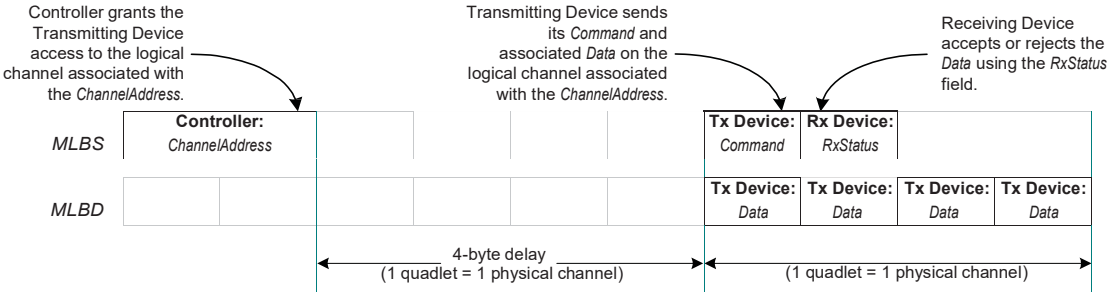
A MediaLB data structure flow is:

- The MediaLB Controller places a ChannelAddress on the MLBS line. This addresses two or more MediaLB Devices. One acts as a Tx MediaLB Device and the other or others act as Rx MediaLB Devices.
- After a fixed delay of 4 bytes (one quadlet or physical channel), the addressed Tx MediaLB Device responds by shifting out a command byte (Command) onto the MLBS line, coincident with the start of 4 bytes of data onto the MLBD line.
- The Rx MediaLB Device responds in the same physical channel by shifting out its status response (RxStatus) onto the MLBS line after the Tx Device's Command. The RxStatus reports the status of the receiving Device to the sender. For asynchronous, control and isochronous (non-broadcast) transmissions, the data sent is accepted if the receiver presents a status response

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of ReceiverReady or rejected if the receiver presents a status response of ReceiverBusy. For synchronous and isochronous (broadcast) transmissions, the receiving Device must not drive any RxStatus, thereby defaulting to ReceiverReady. Synchronous (and some isochronous) data is sent in a broadcast fashion and supports multiple receiving Devices.

Figure 30-12. 3-pin MediaLB Data Structure



During normal operation, the MediaLB Controller initiates a transfer by sending out the ChannelAddress on the MLBS line, and then stops driving (high-impedance) the MLBS line. When a MediaLB Device recognizes the ChannelAddress as related to one of its channels, the Tx Device will generate the Command on the MLBS line and place the data on the MLBD line. The Rx Device will generate the RxStatus on the MLBS line, after the Command. Both Command and RxStatus are output in the second quadlet after the matching ChannelAddress occurred. If the Rx Device reports a status response of ReceiverBusy, then the Tx Device must retransmit the Command and Data in the next physical channel assigned to that same ChannelAddress (next quadlet in the logical channel). If the Tx Device transmits the NoData command, the Rx Device ignores the data on the MLBD line.

This results in the following scheme:

Controller: ChannelAddress → Tx Device: Command → Rx Device: RxStatus

Since for synchronous data transmission (SyncData) the status response must always be ReceiverReady (bus default when signal not driven), synchronous data supports broadcast transmission to multiple Rx Devices.

After the Tx Device outputs Command, it must stop driving the MLBS line to allow the Rx Device to output RxStatus. At the end of the physical channel, the Tx Device must also stop driving the MLBD line unless the ChannelAddress for the next physical channel is also assigned to it. Likewise, after the Rx Device outputs RxStatus, it must stop driving the MLBS line to allow the Controller to output another ChannelAddress.

In the *3-pin MediaLB 256Fs Interface Example* shown below, the figure illustrates which Device is driving the MediaLB signal and data lines, using the 256Fs speed as an example. Depending on the number of physical channels that are grouped into logical channels, fewer unique ChannelAddresses may be seen in the frame. In *3-pin MediaLB 256Fs Interface Example*, each logical channel is one quadlet (one physical channel), mapping to seven ChannelAddresses (B through H). If one logical channel consisted of two quadlets and another consisted of three quadlets, then only four unique ChannelAddresses would be seen on MediaLB (B through E).

For MediaLB synchronization purposes, ChannelAddress 0x01FE is defined as the FRAMESYNC pattern. The MediaLB Controller generates this pattern once per MOST Network frame on the MLBS line. The MediaLB link layer is designed to ensure that this bit pattern is unique on the bus.

All MediaLB Devices must synchronize their byte boundary and their physical channel boundary upon receiving the FRAMESYNC pattern. The end of the FRAMESYNC pattern also indicates that four bytes later is the start of the MediaLB frame (PC0), and the System Channel. The actual number of physical channels supported is determined by the MediaLB clock speed. the following table

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illustrates the number of available quadlets and physical channels per frame for 3-pin MediaLB speed modes.

Table 30-24. 3-pin MediaLB Valid Physical Channels

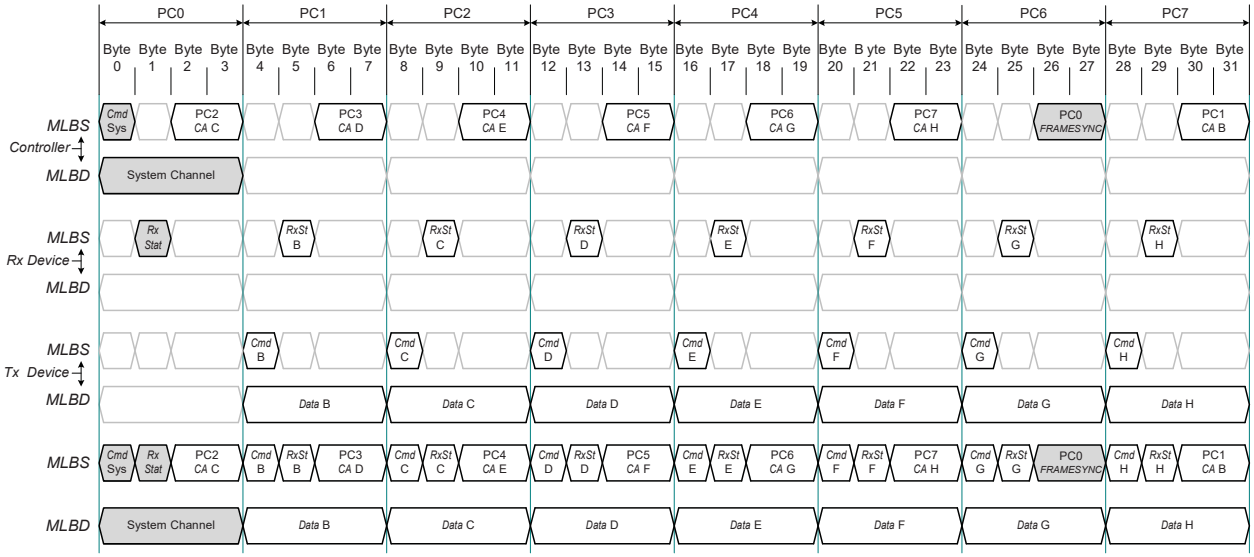
MediaLB Speed	Physical Channels per Frame	Available Physical Channels per Frame (see Note)
256×Fs	8	7 (PC1–PC7)
512×Fs	16	15 (PC1–PC15)

Note: PC0 (first physical channel of the MediaLB frame) is always used as the System Channel.

The MLBS and MLBD physical channel associated with the FRAMESYNC ChannelAddress (PC0), is defined as the System Channel and can be used by the Controller to broadcast system control and status information to all Devices. Examples of System commands are MLBReset and MLBScan. Status examples include MOSTLock and MOSTUnlock which indicate the status of the MOST Network to MediaLB Devices.

MediaLB supports both static physical channel assignments or dynamic implementations. As an example of a static implementation, the Controller can automatically open a pair of logical channels at power-up. Through these channels, the rest of the MediaLB bandwidth can be configured by a MediaLB Device (generally the EHC). For a dynamic implementation, the EHC can request the Controller to scan for specific DeviceAddresses and then configure the Devices found (see the MLBScan System command).

Figure 30-13. 3-pin MediaLB 256Fs Interface Example



30.9.1.7. Initialization

At power up, the MediaLB Controller might output a MLBReset command in the System Channel (all System commands are optional). Upon reception of the MLBReset command, all MediaLB Devices will cancel any current transmissions or receptions and clear their buffers.

Two scenarios are supported to configure MediaLB Devices and ChannelAddresses:

- Static pre-configured before startup. The system implementor decides which ChannelAddresses are to be used for every communication path on MediaLB. This static MediaLB configuration can be communicated by the EHC to the Controller through pre-defined power-up logical channels or through a secondary port.
- Dynamically at run-time. Dynamic configuration allows the board designer to support multiple build options where the EHC can query to find out if a particular Device is present or not on a

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particular board. The EHC instructs the Controller to scan for a particular DeviceAddress in the System Channel. The Controller uses the MLBScan command to look for a Device. The Controller then notifies the EHC whether the Device is present or not. If the Device is present, then the EHC can instruct the Controller to set the ChannelAddresses for the Device found. The EHC sends messages to the Controller to set each Indices/Logical channel, and waits the appropriate amount of time between each message as specified in the Devices documentation. When that particular Device is configured, the EHC can instruct the Controller to scan for the next Device.

Since the MediaLB Controller is the interface between the MediaLB Devices and the MOST Network, the Controller provides the MLBC signal and will also continue to operate even when the MOST Network is unlocked. When no activity exists on MediaLB, the Controller can shut off the MLBC placing MediaLB in a low-power state. The ChannelAddress assignments are not affected in low-power state; therefore, the same communication paths exists once MLBC is restarted.

MediaLB Devices are synchronously cliented to the MediaLB Controller through the MLBC signal. Since the Controller is synchronized to the MOST Network, the MLBC signal provides Network synchronization to all MediaLB Devices. Once the Controller starts up MLBC, all MediaLB Devices must synchronize to the MediaLB frame before communication can commence. When not frame-locked, Devices must search for the FRAMESYNC pattern, which defines a byte and physical channel boundary. Additionally, the start of the MediaLB frame (PC0) occurs one quadlet after FRAMESYNC is present on the bus. Even when a Device is frame-locked, it should check every frame continuing to validate that it remains frame-locked. While frame-locked, the Device can access MediaLB according the rules of the MediaLB protocol.

A MediaLB Device must perform the following operations:

- Rules for synchronization to MediaLB:
  - When locked, as long as FRAMESYNC is detected at the expected time, the Device must not synchronize to unexpected FRAMESYNC patterns.
  - When locked and FRAMESYNC is not detected at the expected time for two consecutive frames, declare unlock, and the Device stops driving MLBS and MLBD.
  - When unlocked and FRAMESYNC is detected at the same time for three consecutive frames, declare lock, and the Device can resume driving MLBS and MLBD when appropriate.
- When the Tx Device for a physical channel, it drives Command onto MLBS at the beginning of the physical channel and then sets MLBS to a high impedance state. In addition, the Tx Device drives the data quadlet onto MLBD line for the duration of the physical channel, and then sets the MLBD line to a high impedance state. The NoData command is the default for the MLBS line and does not need to be driven by the Tx Device.
- When the Rx Device for a physical channel, it drives RxStatus onto MLBS in the second byte of the physical channel and then sets MLBS to a high impedance state for asynchronous, control and isochronous (non-broadcast) transmissions. When no RxStatus is driven, the MLBS line defaults to ReceiverReady; however, it is recommended that the Rx Device drive the ReceiverReady response for non-broadcast transmissions.
- When the Rx Device for a physical channel, it must not drive any RxStatus (defaulting to ReceiverReady) for synchronous and isochronous (broadcast) transmissions.

30.9.1.8. Data Transport Methods

MediaLB supports four data transport methods: synchronous stream data, asynchronous packet data, control message data and isochronous data. Synchronous stream data is transmitted in a broadcast fashion, where the only response allowed by an Rx Device is ReceiverReady (MLBS default). Control and asynchronous transport methods are packet based and support only one Rx Device at a time. Control and asynchronous transmissions require start and end commands to delineate the packets. Isochronous data can be broadcast if all Rx Devices do not use the status response of ReceiverBusy. Otherwise, isochronous transmissions must be to a single Rx Device.

Control and Asynchronous

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Both the control and asynchronous commands define the boundaries of a packet message and work similarly. The following discussion on control packets also applies to asynchronous packets with the commands changed to the asynchronous versions.

For control packets, the ControlStart command is sent by the Tx Device at the start of a message. After the first quadlet of the message, middle quadlets will use the ControlContinue command. For the last quadlet of the packet, the Tx Device uses the ControlEnd command. If the command sequence is received out of order, the Rx Device sends the status response of ReceiverProtocolError in the next quadlet of the logical channel.

If the Tx Device must abort the packet while it's being transmitted, the ControlBreak command is sent. Assuming a message is to be retransmitted after the ControlBreak command is sent, the message must be restarted from the beginning (cannot resume with the ControlContinue command).

The protocol flow for a Tx Device is illustrated in *Control Packet Tx Device Protocol: Start* through *Control Packet Tx Device Protocol: End*. Although these diagrams illustrate control packet transmission, they also apply to asynchronous packets where the commands that start with Control are replaced by Async. The data transfer blocks (slanted rectangle shapes) occur only during a physical channel (PCn) associated with the logical channel defined by a single ChannelAddress.

The flow diagram contains four states: Idle, Start, Continue, and End. Each state uses a different command when sending the data. The Idle state is the starting point, waiting for the application to initiate a packet transfer. When a quadlet is ready to be transferred, the flow diagram moves to the Start state.

Note: If a ControlEnd command is sent in the physical channel preceding a ReceiverProtocolError RxStatus (in either the Idle or Start state), the ReceiverProtocolError status response must be assigned to the previous packet transmitted. Alternatively, a status response of ReceiverProtocolError (in either the Idle or Start state) must not be assigned to the previous packet transmitted unless ControlEnd was sent in the preceding physical channel.

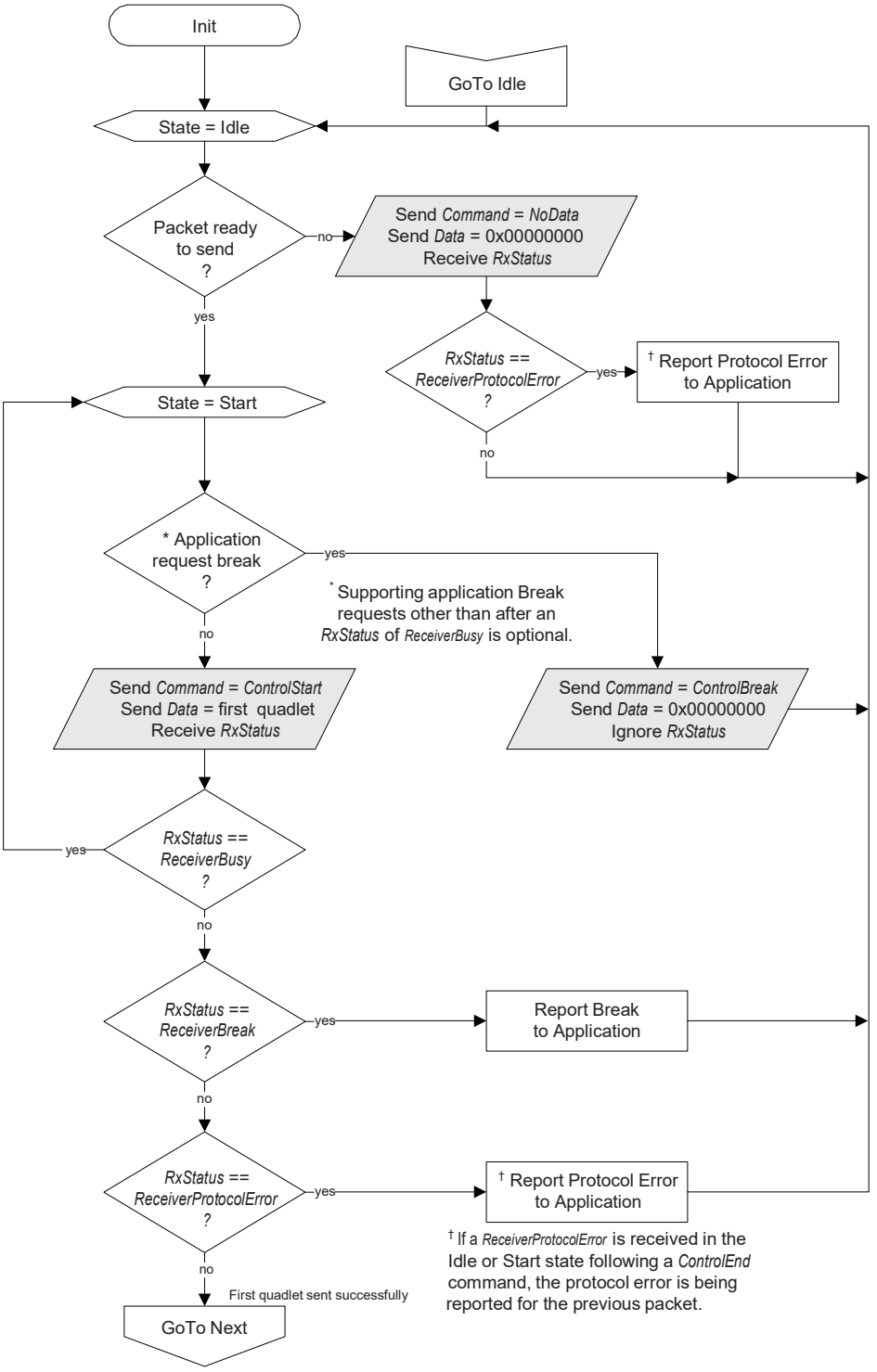
Once a quadlet has been sent successfully, the flow diagram moves to the Continue state, depicted in *Control Packet Tx Device Protocol: Middle*, and stays there until all but the last quadlet has been transmitted. The last quadlet is transmitted in the End state, which is depicted in *Control Packet Tx Device Protocol: End*.

The protocol flow for an Rx Device is illustrated in *Control Packet Rx Device Protocol* . This flow diagram consists of only two states: Idle and Continue. The Idle state is the starting point where the Rx Device is waiting for a packet start command. Once a start command has been received (ControlStart or AsyncStart), the flow diagram moves to the Continue state. The reception of a ControlEnd command completes the transfer and moves the flow diagram back to the Idle state, where it waits for the next packet.

The protocol flow for an Rx Device, as described in *Control Packet Rx Device Protocol* , should be used as a reference for standard MediaLB Devices. According to this flow, a ReceiverProtocolError status response may be sent by an Rx Device only in the Continue state; however, more enhanced MediaLB Devices can also conduct protocol checks in the Idle state. In this case, a ReceiverProtocolError status response could be sent for example, if a logical channel is setup for control data and an isochronous or synchronous command is received. Protocol checks in the Continue state may be expanded beyond the flow shown in *Control Packet Rx Device Protocol* when required by specific implementations.

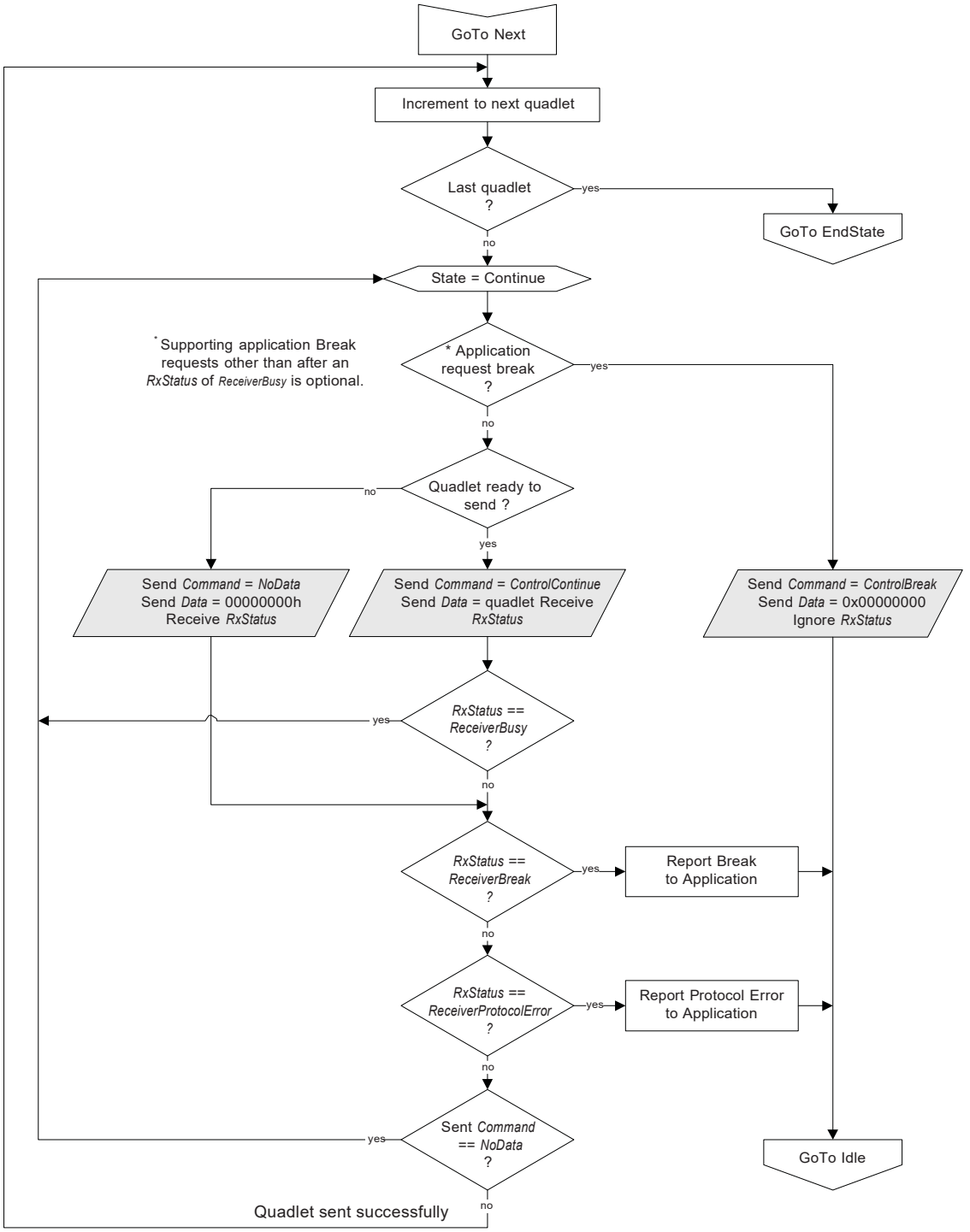
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Figure 30-14. Control Packet Tx Device Protocol: Start



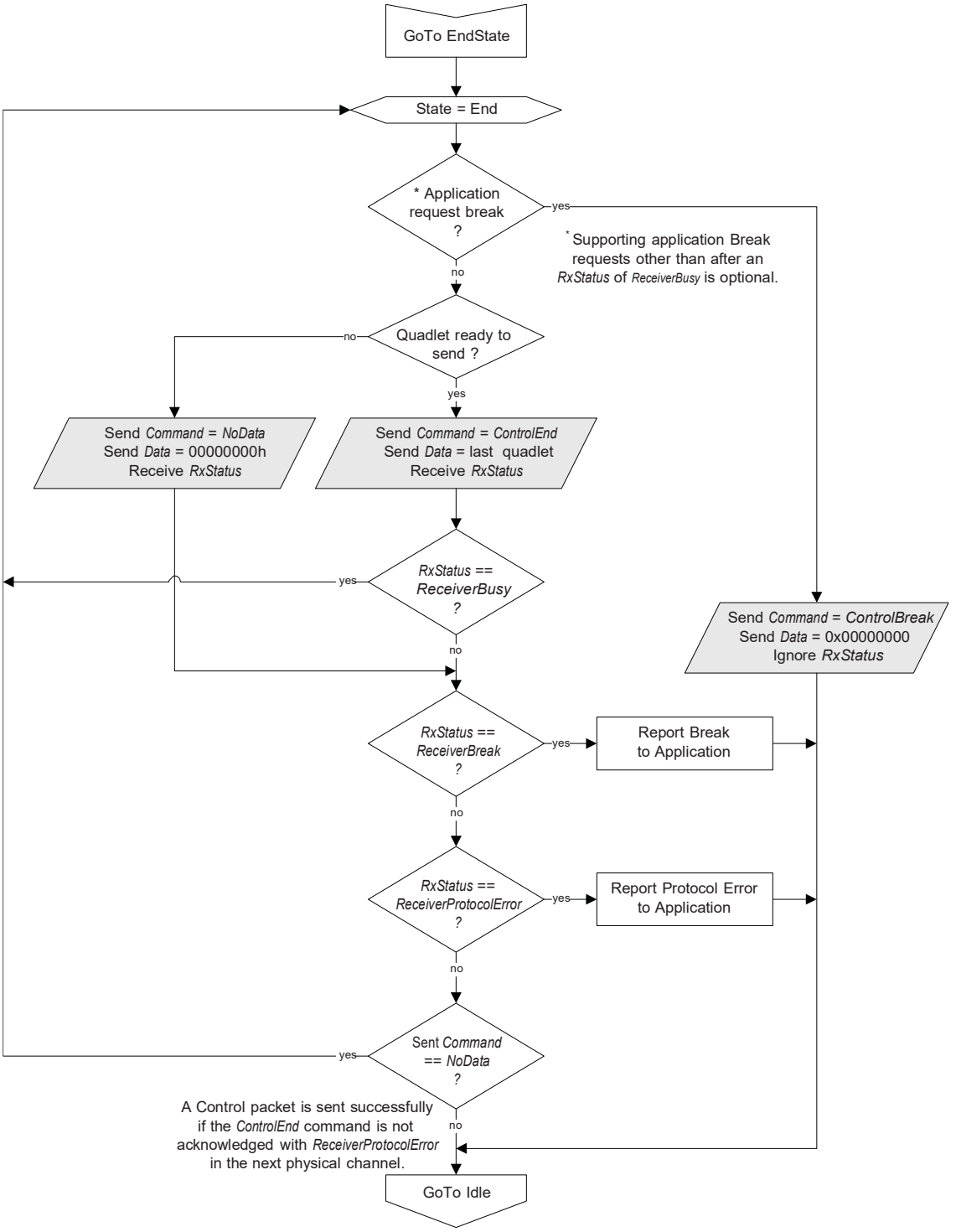
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Figure 30-15. Control Packet Tx Device Protocol: Middle



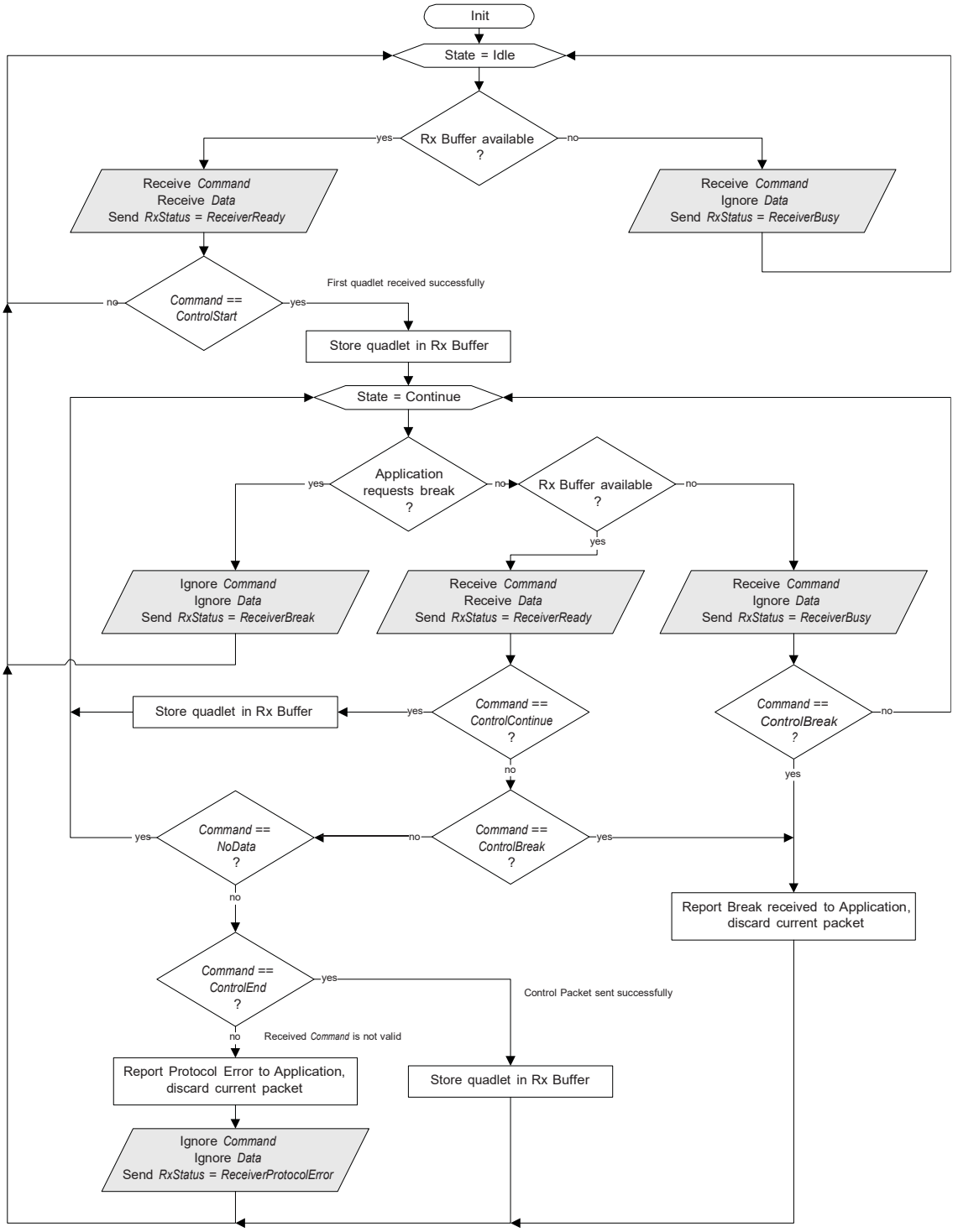
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Figure 30-16. Control Packet Tx Device Protocol: End



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Figure 30-17. Control Packet Rx Device Protocol



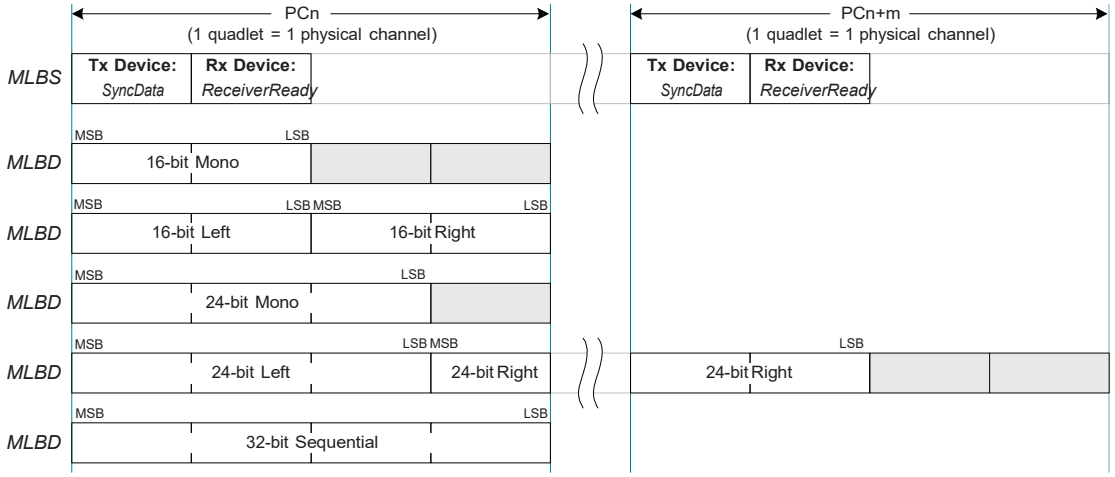
Synchronous

Synchronous stream data is sent in a continuous and broadcast fashion, without block information. Therefore, receiving Devices must not respond to the synchronous command; thereby leaving RxStatus in the ReceiverReady state (logic low). For 3-pin MediaLB, the required pull-down on MLBS leaves this signal in the ReceiverReady command when no synchronous data is transmitted on the MLBD line.

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The following figure illustrates the synchronous data formats for MediaLB. For stereo 24-bit data, two physical channels (PCn) are needed per frame where the data is packed and left-justified in the two quadlets. In the 32-bit sequential format, data fills the entire quadlet with the internal data format determined by the system implementor.

Figure 30-18. MediaLB Synchronous Data Structure



The synchronous flow for a Tx Device is illustrated in *Synchronous Data Tx Device Protocol*. The data transfer blocks (slanted rectangle shapes) occur only during a physical channel (PCn) associated with the logical channel defined by a single ChannelAddress. The flow diagram contains only one state: Transmit. Once a channel has been initialized, the Transmit state is entered. If a Tx Device has no data to transmit, it must still send the SyncData command and set the actual data to a safe value, such as all zeros. To stop sending synchronous data, the logical channel must be eliminated (ChannelAddress removed from MediaLB).

The synchronous flow for an Rx Device is illustrated in *Synchronous Data Rx Device Protocol*. The flow diagram also contains only one state, Continue, where the Rx Device waits for data from the Tx Device. No command other than SyncData is expected or allowed. When the SyncData command is detected, the corresponding data quadlet sent with the command is received and stored in the Rx buffer. Any command received, other than SyncData, is a ProtocolError and should be reported to the application. Furthermore, the data quadlet received with the invalid command is discarded and replaced with a safe value.

Since the default bus state is ReceiverReady, the Rx Device must not drive the MLBS line with RxStatus since ReceiverReady is the only allowable response for synchronous data. The system stops the transfer of synchronous data by eliminating the logical channel (ChannelAddress) from the bus. If an Rx Device does not receive its ChannelAddress in the frame, it should assume that the channel is not setup yet, or that the logical channel has been eliminated and should respond accordingly (for example, mute outputs).

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Figure 30-19. Synchronous Data Tx Device Protocol

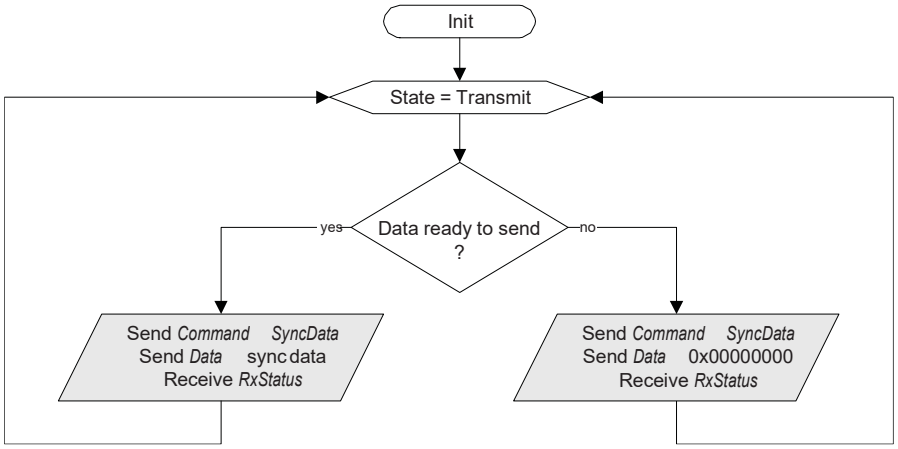
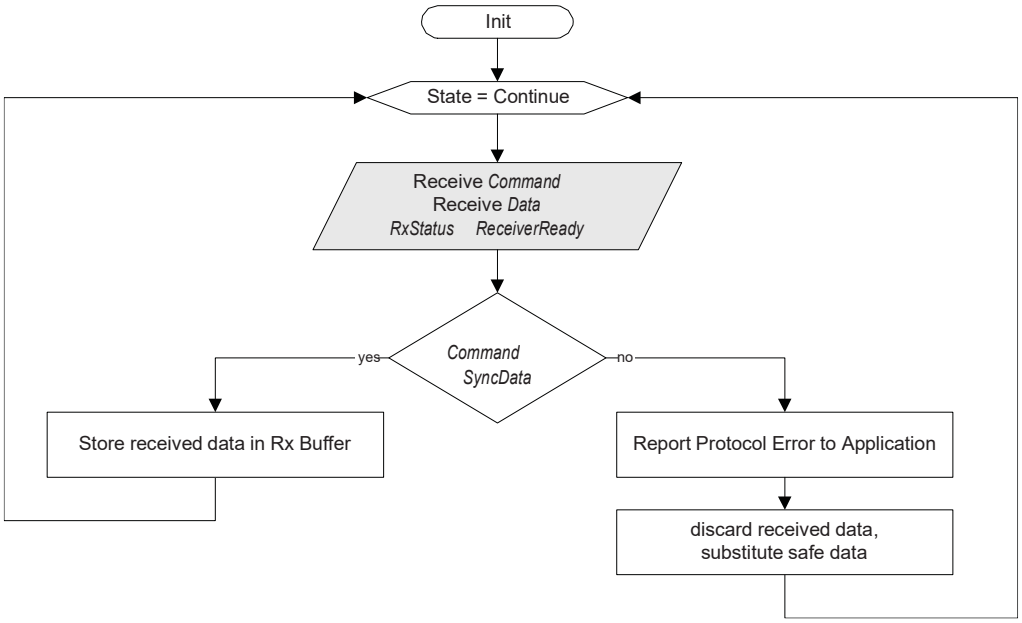


Figure 30-20. Synchronous Data Rx Device Protocol

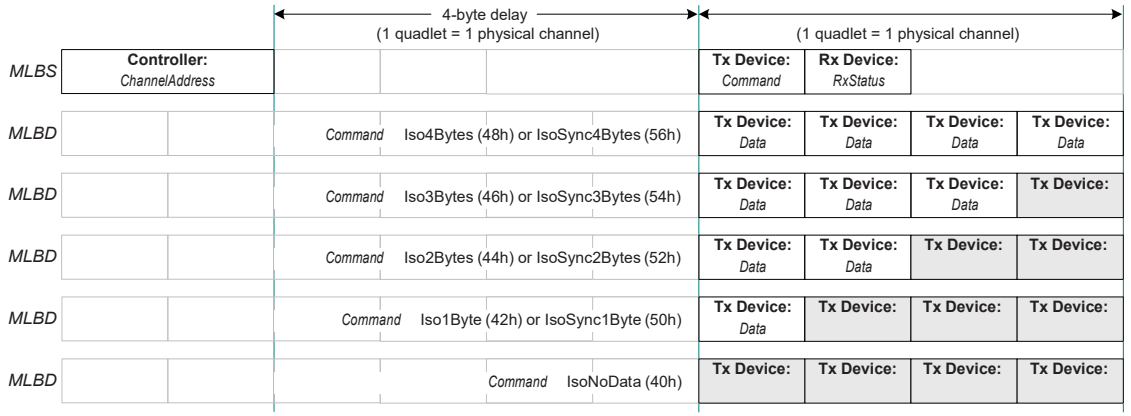


Isochronous

Isochronous data is sent in a streaming fashion, similar to synchronous data. However, the isochronous commands indicate the start of a block and how many bytes are valid in the concurrent transmitted quadlet. Valid bytes are left-justified in the quadlet, as illustrated in the following figure. When isochronous data is being transported (channel active), but no data is available for the current quadlet, the IsoNoData command is sent by the Tx Device.

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Figure 30-21. MediaLB Isochronous Data Structure

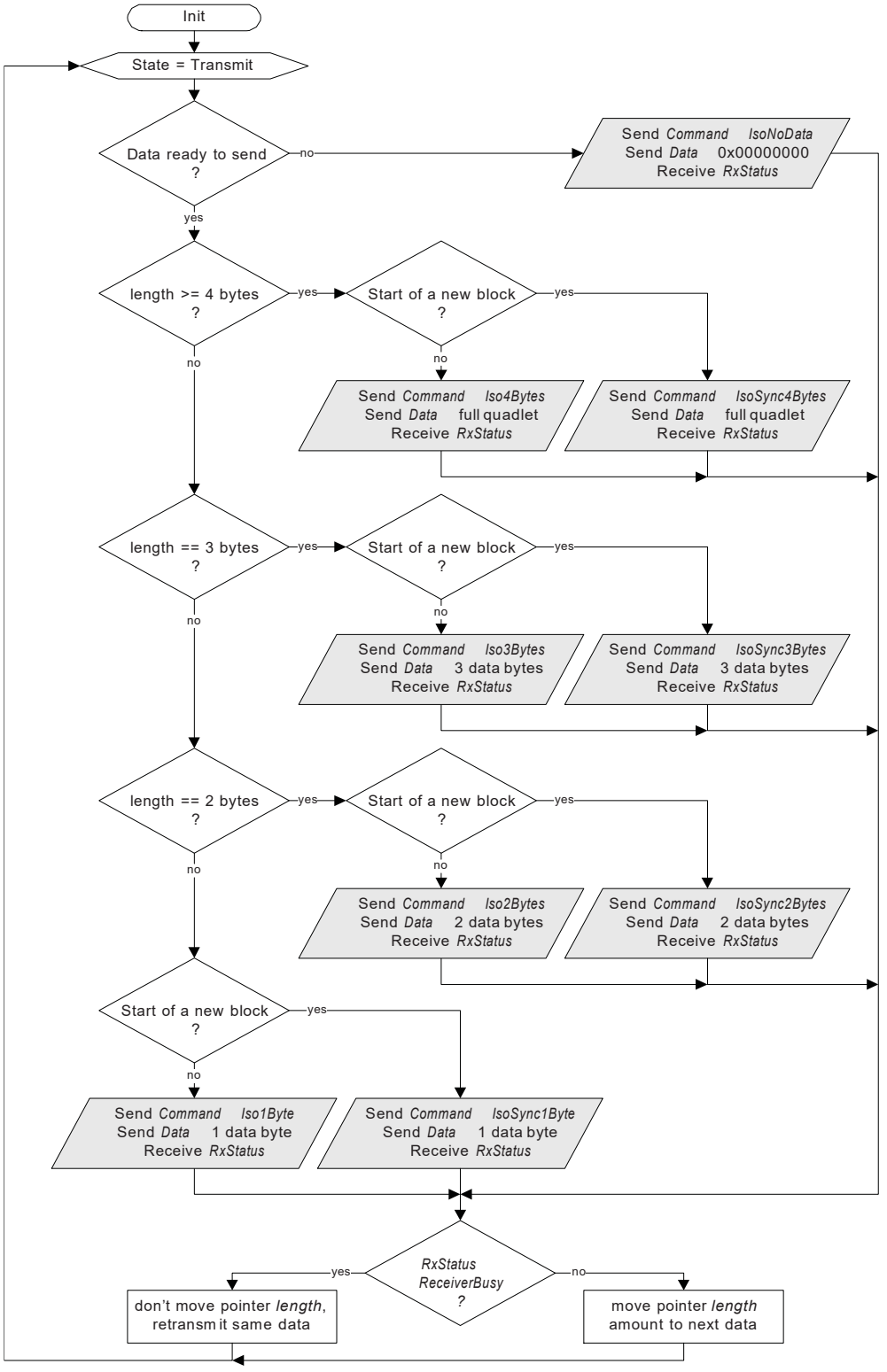


The isochronous flow for a Tx Device is illustrated in *Isochronous Data Tx Device Protocol*. The data transfer blocks (slanted rectangle shapes) occur only during a physical channel (PCn) associated with the logical channel defined by a single ChannelAddress. Similar to the synchronous flow, isochronous data immediately starts transmitting. When data exists from the application, the IsoSync?Bytes commands are used to indicate the start of a block, which provides alignment information to the Rx Device. The Iso?Bytes commands indicate the middle of a block of data. The definition of block for isochronous data is outside the scope of this document. For physical channels that transfer less than four bytes, the Rx Device must only use/store the number of valid bytes, and ignore the unused portion.

The isochronous flow for an Rx Device is illustrated in *Isochronous Data Rx Device Protocol*. The NoData command indicates that the channel is not setup yet. Once an isochronous channel is setup, the Rx Device continually receives the channel data, similar to synchronous data. The only two valid responses for an isochronous channel are ReceiverBusy, and the default bus state of ReceiverReady. Although Rx Devices can respond with ReceiverBusy, its use should be minimized, since Tx Devices may not be able to store much isochronous data that gets backed up due to the ReceiverBusy responses. If any Rx Device uses ReceiverBusy, then only one Rx Device is allowed. If all targeted Rx Devices do not drive RxStatus (default ReceiverReady response), then the isochronous stream can support multiple Rx Devices (broadcast).

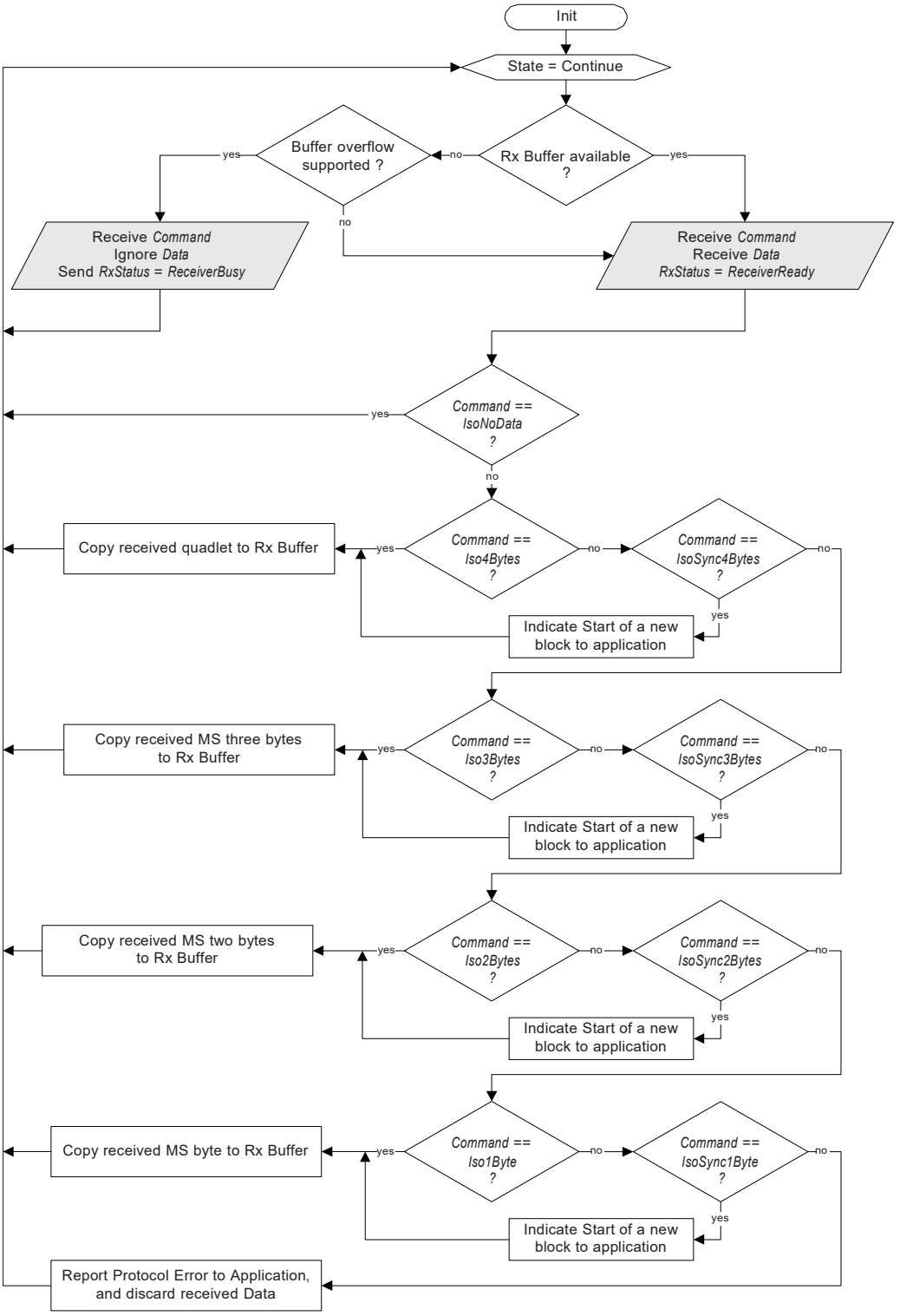
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Figure 30-22. Isochronous Data Tx Device Protocol



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Figure 30-23. Isochronous Data Rx Device Protocol



30.9.1.9. Compliance

The MediaLB specification is targeted towards many levels of chip complexity and native intelligence. Therefore, different levels of implementation are allowed to support MediaLB and still remain compliant to this specification. The Physical Layer portion of this specification must be met

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by all Devices for whichever speeds a particular Device supports. All MediaLB Devices must support the rules for synchronization to MediaLB.

For MediaLB Controllers, all System commands are optional, including support for dynamic system configuration and DeviceAddresses.

For MediaLB Devices, support for all transport methods is optional. If a MediaLB Device supports a particular transport method, it must fully support it including all Command bytes and RxStatus responses associated with that transport method. For asynchronous and control methods, the Protocol error responses can be expanded for additional error checking, based on specific implementations. Any extra error checking that causes a Protocol error to be transmitted must be listed in the Device documentation.

For MediaLB Devices, support for System responses and dynamic configuration are optional. If dynamic configuration is supported, it must comply with the specifications listed in this document.

All MediaLB Devices must specify clearly in documentation what MediaLB speeds, System commands, and transport methods they support. In addition, MediaLB Devices must clearly state the DeviceAddress as well as the Index and associated transport method used in configuring the ChannelAddress.

30.9.1.10. Channel Servicing

After initialization, each channel will require periodic servicing.

The following software flows can be performed concurrently and in any order:

- Servicing the AHB Block (DMA) Interrupts
- Servicing the MediaLB Interrupts
- Polling for MediaLB System Commands

Servicing the AHB Block (DMA) Interrupts

The ACMR0, ACMR1, ACTL, ACSR0, and ACSR1 registers are accessible directly via APB reads and writes.

1. Program the ACMRn registers to enable interrupts from all active DMA channels.
2. Select the status clear method: ACTL.SCE = 0 (hardware clears on read), ACTL.SCE = 1 (software writes a ‘1’ to clear).
3. Select 1 or 2 interrupt signals: ACTL.SMX = 0 (one interrupt for channels 0–31 on MediaLB INT0AHB and another interrupt for channels 32–63 on MediaLB INT1AHB), ACTL.SMX = 1 (single interrupt for all channels on MediaLB INT0AHB).
4. Wait for an interrupt from MediaLB INT0AHB or INT1AHB.
5. Read the ACSRn registers to determine which channel or channels are causing the interrupt.
6. If ACTL.SCE = 1, write the results of step 5 back to ACSR0 and ACSR1 to clear the interrupt.
7. Select a logical channel (N = 0–63) with an interrupt to service.
8. Read the ADT entry for channel N
   a. Determine the active page (ping or pong) via the PG bit.
   b. Determine which page(s) are done via the DNEn bits.
   c. Determine which channels encountered an AHB error via the ERRn bit.
   d. Determine which asynchronous and control Rx channel pages contain a packet start via the PSn bit (extract the PML).
9. Reprogram the expired or broken AHB pages through Step 3 and Step 4 in section “Program the AHB Block DMAs”.
10. Repeat steps 6–9 for all channels with pending interrupts.

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11. Repeat steps 4–10 while there are active channels.

Note: Channels that receive an AHB error response are disabled (CE = 0) by hardware.

Servicing the MediaLB Interrupts

1. Select the MediaLB Channel Status Register (MSn) to be cleared by software, writing a '0' to the appropriate bits.
2. Program MIEN to enable protocol error interrupts for all active MediaLB channels (MIEN.CTX_PE = 1, MIEN.CRX_PE = 1, MIEN.ATX_PE = 1, MIEN.ARX_PE = 1, MIEN.SYNC_PE = 1, and MIEN.ISOC_PE = 1)
3. Wait for an INTMLB interrupt.
4. Read the MSn registers to determine which channel(s) are causing the interrupt.
5. Read RSTS/WSTS of the appropriate CDT(s) to determine the interrupt type.
6. Clear RSTS/WSTS errors to resume channel operation.
   a. For synchronous channels: WSTS[3] = 0
   b. For isochronous channels: WSTS[2:1] = 00
   c. For asynchronous and control channels: RSTS[4]/WSTS[4] = 0 and RSTS[2]/ WSTS[2] = 0

Polling for MediaLB System Commands

The MLB supports the MediaLB System Commands (e.g. MlbScan, MlbReset, MOST_Unlock). The MediaLB System Status (MSS) Register is used to detect a System Command received from the MediaLB Controller. The MLB automatically sends the appropriate system response to the MediaLB Controller.

The procedure for the application is:

1. The application periodically polls the MSS register.
2. Clear by writing a '0' to the appropriate bit in MSS register after the application finishes the service.
3. If MSS.SWSYSCMD = 1, read the MSD register to receive the system data sent from MediaLB Controller.

30.9.1.11. Enabling, Disabling, and Resetting

The MLB is enabled by writing a '1' to both the Enable bit in the Control A register (CTRLA.ENABLE bit) and MLBEN bit of MLBC0 register (MLBC0.MLBEN bit).

The MLB is disabled by writing a '0' to both the Enable bit in the Control A register (CTRLA.ENABLE bit) and MLBEN bit of MLBC0 register (MLBC0.MLBEN bit). In this case MLB clock (GCLK) is not requested.

The MLB is reset by writing '1' to the Software Reset bit in the Control A register (CTRLA.SWRST bit). The MediaLB module must be re-initialized after a software reset event.

30.9.1.12. Low Power Mode

The MLB module can continue to operate in any sleep mode where its source clocks are running.

In standby mode when CTRLA.RUNSTDBY is set, the MLB may request GCLK to stay synchronized to the MLB bus but it can not move audio data in or out. MLB does not support SleepWalking in standby mode.

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30.10. Register Summary

For descriptions and definitions of both Register and bitfield properties, refer to Register Properties.

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x00 ... 0x03FF	Reserved									
0x0400	MLBC0	31:24								
		23:16							FCNT[2:1]	
		15:8	FCNT[0]	CTLRETRY		ASYRETRY				
		7:0	MLBLK		MLBPEN	MLBCLK[2:0]				MLBEN
0x0404 ... 0x040B	Reserved									
0x040C	MS0	31:24	MCS: [31:24]							
		23:16	MCS: [23:16]							
		15:8	MCS: [15:8]							
		7:0	MCS: [7:0]							
0x0410 ... 0x0413	Reserved									
0x0414	MS1	31:24	MCS[63:56]							
		23:16	MCS[55:48]							
		15:8	MCS[47:40]							
		7:0	MCS[39:32]							
0x0418 ... 0x041F	Reserved									
0x0420	MSS	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0			SERVREQ	SWSYSCMD	CSSYSCMD	ULKSYSCMD	LKSYSCMD	RSTSYSCMD
0x0424	MSD	31:24	SD3[7:0]							
		23:16	SD2[7:0]							
		15:8	SD1[7:0]							
		7:0	SD0[7:0]							
0x0428 ... 0x042B	Reserved									
0x042C	MIEN	31:24			CTX_BREAK	CTX_PE	CTX_DONE	CRX_BREAK	CRX_PE	CRX_DONE
		23:16		ATX_BREAK	ATX_PE	ATX_DONE	ARX_BREAK	ARX_PE	ARX_DONE	SYNC_PE
		15:8								
		7:0							ISOC_BUFO	ISOC_PE
0x0430 ... 0x043B	Reserved									
0x043C	MLBC1	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	NDA[7:0]							
		7:0	CLKM	LOCK						
0x0440 ... 0x047F	Reserved									
0x0480	HCTL	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	EN							
		7:0							RST1	RST0
0x0484 ... 0x0487	Reserved									

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Register Summary (continued)

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x0488	HCMR0	31:24	CHM [31:24]							
		23:16	CHM [23:16]							
		15:8	CHM [15:8]							
		7:0	CHM [7:0]							
0x048C	HCMR1	31:24	CHM[63:56]							
		23:16	CHM[55:48]							
		15:8	CHM[47:40]							
		7:0	CHM[39:32]							
0x0490	HCER0	31:24	CERR [31:24]							
		23:16	CERR [23:16]							
		15:8	CERR [15:8]							
		7:0	CERR [7:0]							
0x0494	HCER1	31:24	CERR[63:56]							
		23:16	CERR[55:48]							
		15:8	CERR[47:40]							
		7:0	CERR[39:32]							
0x0498	HCBR0	31:24	CHB [31:24]							
		23:16	CHB [23:16]							
		15:8	CHB [15:8]							
		7:0	CHB [7:0]							
0x049C	HCBR1	31:24	CHB[63:56]							
		23:16	CHB[55:48]							
		15:8	CHB[47:40]							
		7:0	CHB[39:32]							
0x04A0 ... 0x04BF	Reserved									
0x04C0	MDAT0	31:24	DATA[31:24]							
		23:16	DATA[23:16]							
		15:8	DATA[15:8]							
		7:0	DATA[7:0]							
0x04C4	MDAT1	31:24	DATA[63:56]							
		23:16	DATA[55:48]							
		15:8	DATA[47:40]							
		7:0	DATA[39:32]							
0x04C8	MDAT2	31:24	DATA[95:88]							
		23:16	DATA[87:80]							
		15:8	DATA[79:72]							
		7:0	DATA[71:64]							
0x04CC	MDAT3	31:24	DATA[127:120]							
		23:16	DATA[119:112]							
		15:8	DATA[111:104]							
		7:0	DATA[103:96]							
0x04D0	MDWE0	31:24	MASK [31:24]							
		23:16	MASK [23:16]							
		15:8	MASK [15:8]							
		7:0	MASK [7:0]							
0x04D4	MDWE1	31:24	MASK[63:56]							
		23:16	MASK[55:48]							
		15:8	MASK[47:40]							
		7:0	MASK[39:32]							
0x04D8	MDWE2	31:24	MASK[95:88]							
		23:16	MASK[87:80]							
		15:8	MASK[79:72]							
		7:0	MASK[71:64]							
0x04DC	MDWE3	31:24	MASK[127:120]							
		23:16	MASK[119:112]							
		15:8	MASK[111:104]							
		7:0	MASK[103:96]							

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Register Summary (continued)

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x04E0	MCTL	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0								XCMP
0x04E4	MADR	31:24	WNR	TB						
		23:16								
		15:8			ADDR[13:8]					
		7:0	ADDR[7:0]							
0x04E8 ... 0x07BF	Reserved									
0x07C0	ACTL	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0				MPB		DMAMODE	SMX	SCE
0x07C4 ... 0x07CF	Reserved									
0x07D0	ACSR0	31:24	CHS [31:24]							
		23:16	CHS [23:16]							
		15:8	CHS [15:8]							
		7:0	CHS [7:0]							
0x07D4	ACSR1	31:24	CHS[63:56]							
		23:16	CHS[55:48]							
		15:8	CHS[47:40]							
		7:0	CHS[39:32]							
0x07D8	ACMR0	31:24	CHM[31:24]							
		23:16	CHM[23:16]							
		15:8	CHM[15:8]							
		7:0	CHM[7:0]							
0x07DC	ACMR1	31:24	CHM[63:56]							
		23:16	CHM[55:48]							
		15:8	CHM[47:40]							
		7:0	CHM[39:32]							

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30.10.1. MediaLB Control 0 Register

Name: MLBC0
Offset: 0x400
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read/Write

Table 30-25. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Access								
Reset								

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
							FCNT[2:1]	
Access							R/W	R/W
Reset							0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	FCNT[0]	CTLRETRY		ASYRETRY				
Access	R/W	R/W		R/W				
Reset	0	0		0				

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	MLBLK		MLBPEN	MLBCLK[2:0]				MLBEN
Access	R/W		R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W		R/W
Reset	0		0	0	0	0		0

Bits 17:15 – FCNT[2:0] The number of frames per sub-buffer for synchronous channels

Value	Name	Description
0	1_FRAME	1 frame per sub-buffer (Operation is the same as Standard mode.)
1	2_FRAMES	2 frames per sub-buffer
2	4_FRAMES	4 frames per sub-buffer
3	8_FRAMES	8 frames per sub-buffer
4	16_FRAMES	16 frames per sub-buffer
5	32_FRAMES	32 frames per sub-buffer
6	64_FRAMES	64 frames per sub-buffer

Bit 14 – CTLRETRY Control Tx Packet Retry

Value	Description
0	A control packet that is flagged with a Break or ProtocolError by the receiver is skipped.
1	A control packet that is flagged with a Break or ProtocolError by the receiver is retransmitted.

Bit 12 – ASYRETRY Asynchronous Tx Packet Retry

Value	Description
0	An asynchronous packet that is flagged with a Break or ProtocolError by the receiver is skipped.
1	An asynchronous packet that is flagged with a Break or ProtocolError by the receiver is retransmitted.

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Bit 7 – MLBLK MediaLB Lock Status (read-only)

Value	Description
1	indicates that the MediaLB block is synchronized to the incoming MediaLB frame. If MLBLK is cleared (unlocked), MLBLK is set after FRAMESYNC is detected at the same position for three consecutive frames. If MLBLK is set (locked), MLBLK is cleared after not receiving FRAMESYNC at the expected time for two consecutive frames. While MLBLK is set, FRAMESYNC patterns occurring at locations other than the expected one are ignored.

Bit 5 – MLBPEN MediaLB pin Enable
This bit must be written 0.

Value	Description
0	MediaLB 3-pin enable
1	Reserved

Bits 4:2 – MLBCLK[2:0] MLBCLK (MediaLB clock) Speed Select

Value	Name	Description
0	256_FS	256xFs (for MLBPEN = 0)
1	512_FS	512xFs (for MLBPEN = 0)
2	1024_FS	1024xFs (for MLBPEN = 0)
3	2048_FS	2048xFs (for MLBPEN = 0)
4	3072_FS	3072xFs (for MLBPEN = 0)
5	4096_FS	4096xFs (for MLBPEN = 0)
6	6144_FS	6144xFs (for MLBPEN = 0)

Bit 0 – MLBEN MediaLB Enable

Value	Description
1	MLBCLK (MediaLB clock), MLBSIG (signal), and MLBDATA (data) are received and transmitted on the appropriate MediaLB pins.

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30.10.2. MediaLB Channel Status 0 Register

Name: MS0
Offset: 0x40C
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read/Write

Each bit can be cleared by writing a 0.

Table 30-26. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

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

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

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

Bits 31:0 – MCS: [31:0] Bitwise MediaLB Channel Status [31:0]
This bit is cleared by writing a 0.
Indicates the channel status for MediaLB channels 31 to 0. Channel status bits are set by hardware and cleared by software. Status is only set if the appropriate bits in the MIEN register are set.

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30.10.3. MediaLB Channel Status1 Register

Name: MS1
Offset: 0x414
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read/Write

Each bit can be cleared by writing a 0.

Table 30-27. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	MCS[63:56]							
Access	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	MCS[55:48]							
Access	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	MCS[47:40]							
Access	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	MCS[39:32]							
Access	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 31:0 – MCS[63:32] Bitwise MediaLB Channel Status [63:32]
This bitfield can be cleared by writing a 0.
Indicates the channel status for MediaLB channels 63 to 32. Channel status bits are set by hardware and cleared by software. Status is only set if the appropriate bits in the MIEN register are set.

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30.10.4. MediaLB System Status Register

Name: MSS
Offset: 0x420
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read/Write

Table 30-28. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
			SERVREQ	SWSYSCMD	CSSYSCMD	ULKSYSCMD	LKSYSCMD	RSTSYSCMD
Access			R/W	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS
Reset			0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit 5 – SERVREQ Service Request Enabled

Value	Description
0	The MediaLB block responds with a “device present” system response.
1	The MediaLB block responds with a “device present, request service” system response if a matching channel scan system command is detected.

Bit 4 – SWSYSCMD Software System Command Detected in the System Quadlet
Set by hardware, cleared by software. Data is stored in the MSD register for this command.
Cleared by writing a 0.

Bit 3 – CSSYSCMD Channel Scan System Command Detected in the System Quadlet
Set by hardware, cleared by software. If the node address specified in Data quadlet matches the value in MLBC1.NDA, the device responds either “device present” or “device present, request service” system response in the next system quadlet.
Cleared by writing a 0.

Bit 2 – ULKSYSCMD Network Unlock System Command Detected in the System Quadlet
Set by hardware, cleared by software.
Cleared by writing a zero.

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Bit 1 – LKSYSCMD Network Lock System Command Detected in the System Quadlet
Set by hardware, cleared by software.
Cleared by writing a 0.

Bit 0 – RSTSYSCMD Reset System Command Detected in the System Quadlet
Set by hardware, cleared by software.
Cleared by writing a 0.

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30.10.5. MediaLB System Data Register

Name: MSD
Offset: 0x424
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read-only

Table 30-29. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	SD3[7:0]							
Access	R/HS	R/HS	R/HS	R/HS	R/HS	R/HS	R/HS	R/HS
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	SD2[7:0]							
Access	R/HS	R/HS	R/HS	R/HS	R/HS	R/HS	R/HS	R/HS
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	SD1[7:0]							
Access	R/HS	R/HS	R/HS	R/HS	R/HS	R/HS	R/HS	R/HS
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	SD0[7:0]							
Access	R/HS	R/HS	R/HS	R/HS	R/HS	R/HS	R/HS	R/HS
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 31:24 – SD3[7:0] System Data (Byte 3)
Updated with MediaLB Data[31:24] when a MediaLB software system command is received in the system quadlet. If MSS.SWSYSCMD is already set, then SD3 is not updated.

Bits 23:16 – SD2[7:0] System Data (Byte 2)
Updated with MediaLB Data[23:16] when a MediaLB software system command is received in the system quadlet. If MSS.SWSYSCMD is already set, then SD2 is not updated.

Bits 15:8 – SD1[7:0] System Data (Byte 1)
Updated with MediaLB Data[15:8] when a MediaLB software system command is received in the system quadlet. If MSS.SWSYSCMD is already set, then SD1 is not updated.

Bits 7:0 – SD0[7:0] System Data (Byte 0)
Updated with MediaLB Data[7:0] when a MediaLB software system command is received in the system quadlet. If MSS.SWSYSCMD is already set, then SD0 is not updated.

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30.10.6. MediaLB Interrupt Enable Register

Name: MIEN
Offset: 0x42C
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read/Write

Table 30-30. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
			CTX_BREAK	CTX_PE	CTX_DONE	CRX_BREAK	CRX_PE	CRX_DONE
Access			R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset			0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
		ATX_BREAK	ATX_PE	ATX_DONE	ARX_BREAK	ARX_PE	ARX_DONE	SYNC_PE
Access		R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset		0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Access								
Reset								

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

Bit 29 – CTX_BREAK Control Tx Break Enable

Value	Description
1	A ReceiverBreak response received from the receiver on a control Tx channel causes the appropriate channel bit in the MS0 or MS1 registers to be set.

Bit 28 – CTX_PE Control Tx Protocol Error Enable

Value	Description
1	A ProtocolError generated by the receiver on a control Tx channel causes the appropriate channel bit in the MS0 or MS1 registers to be set.

Bit 27 – CTX_DONE Control Tx Packet Done Enable

Value	Description
1	A packet transmitted with no errors on a control Tx channel causes the appropriate channel bit in the MS0 or MS1 registers to be set.

Bit 26 – CRX_BREAK Control Rx Break Enable
Rx channel causes the appropriate channel bit in the MS0 or MS1 registers to be set.

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Value	Description
1	A ControlBreak command received from the transmitter on a control.

Bit 25 – CRX_PE Control Rx Protocol Error Enable

Value	Description
1	A ProtocolError detected on a control Rx channel causes the appropriate channel bit in the MS0 or MS1 registers to be set.

Bit 24 – CRX_DONE Control Rx Packet Done Enable

Value	Description
1	A packet received with no errors on a control Rx channel causes the appropriate channel bit in the MS0 or MS1 registers to be set.

Bit 22 – ATX_BREAK Asynchronous Tx Break Enable

Value	Description
1	A ReceiverBreak response received from the receiver on an asynchronous Tx channel causes the appropriate channel bit in the MS0 or MS1 registers to be set.

Bit 21 – ATX_PE Asynchronous Tx Protocol Error Enable

Value	Description
1	A ProtocolError generated by the receiver on an asynchronous Tx channel causes the appropriate channel bit in the MS0 or MS1 registers to be set.

Bit 20 – ATX_DONE Asynchronous Tx Packet Done Enable
Tx channel causes the appropriate channel bit in the MS0 or MS1 registers to be set.

Value	Description
1	A packet transmitted with no errors on an asynchronous

Bit 19 – ARX_BREAK Asynchronous Rx Break Enable

Value	Description
1	A AsyncBreak command received from the transmitter on an asynchronous Rx channel causes the appropriate channel bit in the MS0 or MS1 registers to be set.

Bit 18 – ARX_PE Asynchronous Rx Protocol Error Enable

Value	Description
1	A ProtocolError detected on an asynchronous Rx channel causes the appropriate channel bit in the MS0 or MS1 registers to be set.

Bit 17 – ARX_DONE Asynchronous Rx Done Enable

Value	Description
1	A packet received with no errors on an asynchronous Rx channel causes the appropriate channel bit in the MS0 or MS1 registers to be set.

Bit 16 – SYNC_PE Synchronous Protocol Error Enable

Value	Description
1	A ProtocolError detected on a synchronous Rx channel causes the appropriate channel bit in the MS0 or MS1 registers to be set.

Bit 1 – ISOC_BUFO Isochronous Rx Buffer Overflow Enable

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Value	Description
1	A buffer overflow on an isochronous Rx channel causes the appropriate channel bit in the MS0 or MS1 registers to be set. This occurs only when isochronous flow control is disabled.

Bit 0 – ISOC_PE Isochronous Rx Protocol Error Enable

Value	Description
1	A ProtocolError detected on an isochronous Rx channel causes the appropriate channel bit in the MS0 or MS1 registers to be set.

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30.10.7. MediaLB Control 1 Register

Name: MLBC1
Offset: 0x43C
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read/Write

Table 30-31. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	NDA[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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	CLKM	LOCK						
Access	R/W/HS	R/W/HS						
Reset	0	0						

Bits 15:8 – NDA[7:0] Node Device Address
Used for system commands directed to individual MediaLB nodes.

Bit 7 – CLKM MediaLB Clock Missing Status
Set when MLBCLK (MediaLB clock) is not toggling at the pin; cleared by software.
Cleared by writing a 0.

Bit 6 – LOCK MediaLB Lock Error Status
Set when MediaLB is unlocked; cleared by software.
Cleared by writing a 0.

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30.10.8. HBI Control Register

Name: HCTL
Offset: 0x480
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read/Write

The HC can control and monitor general operation of the HBI block by reading and writing the HBI Control Register (HCTL) through the I/O interface. Each bit of HCTL is read/write.

Table 30-32. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	EN							
Access	R/W							
Reset	0							

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
							RST1	RST0
Access							R/W	R/W
Reset							0	0

Bit 15 – EN HBI Enable

Value	Description
0	Disabled
1	Enabled

Bit 1 – RST1 Address Generation Unit 1 Software Reset

Value	Description
0	Active
1	Reset

Bit 0 – RST0 Address Generation Unit 0 Software Reset

Value	Description
0	Active
1	Reset

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30.10.9. HBI Channel Mask 0 Register

Name: HCMR0
Offset: 0x488
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read/Write

The HC can control which channel(s) are able to generate an HBI interrupt by writing the HBI Channel Mask Registers (HCMRn). Each bit of HCMRn is read/write.

Table 30-33. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	CHM [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
	CHM [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
	CHM [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
	CHM [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 – CHM [31:0] Bitwise Channel Mask Bit [31:0]
CHM[n] = 1 indicates that channel n can generate an interrupt.

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30.10.10. HBI Channel Mask 1 Register

Name: HCMR1
Offset: 0x48C
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read/Write

Table 30-34. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	CHM[63:56]							
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
	CHM[55:48]							
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
	CHM[47:40]							
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
	CHM[39:32]							
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 – CHM[63:32] Bitwise Channel Mask Bit [63:32]
CHM[n] = 1 indicates that channel n can generate an interrupt.

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30.10.11. HBI Channel Error 0 Register

Name: HCER0
Offset: 0x490
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read-only

The HBI Channel Error Registers (HCERn) indicate which channel(s) have encountered fatal errors.

Table 30-35. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

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

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

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

Bits 31:0 – CERR [31:0] Bitwise Channel Error Bit [31:0]
CERR[n] = 1 indicates that a fatal error occurred on channel n.

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30.10.12. HBI Channel Error 1 Register

Name: HCER1
Offset: 0x494
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read-only

HCERn status bits are set when hardware detects hardware errors on the given logical channel, including:

- Channel opened, but not enabled,
- Channel opened, but not enabled,
- Out-of-range PML for asynchronous or control Tx channels

Table 30-36. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	CERR[63:56]							
Access	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	CERR[55:48]							
Access	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	CERR[47:40]							
Access	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	CERR[39:32]							
Access	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 31:0 – CERR[63:32] Bitwise Channel Error Bit [63:32]
CERR[n] = 1 indicates that a fatal error occurred on channel n.

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30.10.13. HBI Channel Busy 0 Register

Name: HCBR0
Offset: 0x498
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read-only

The HC can determine which channel(s) are busy by reading the HBI Channel Busy Registers (HCBRn). An HBI channel is busy if:

- It is currently loaded into one of the two AGUs
- The channel is enabled, CE = 1 from the Channel Allocation Table, and
- The DMA is active

When an HBI channel is busy, hardware may write back its local copy of the channel descriptor at any time. System software should not write a CDT descriptor for a channel that is busy. Only two HBI channels can be busy at any given time. Each bit of HCBRn is read-only.

Table 30-37. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	CHB [31:24]							
Access	R/HS/HC	R/HS/HC	R/HS/HC	R/HS/HC	R/HS/HC	R/HS/HC	R/HS/HC	R/HS/HC
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	CHB [23:16]							
Access	R/HS/HC	R/HS/HC	R/HS/HC	R/HS/HC	R/HS/HC	R/HS/HC	R/HS/HC	R/HS/HC
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	CHB [15:8]							
Access	R/HS/HC	R/HS/HC	R/HS/HC	R/HS/HC	R/HS/HC	R/HS/HC	R/HS/HC	R/HS/HC
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	CHB [7:0]							
Access	R/HS/HC	R/HS/HC	R/HS/HC	R/HS/HC	R/HS/HC	R/HS/HC	R/HS/HC	R/HS/HC
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 31:0 – CHB [31:0] Bitwise Channel Busy Bit [31:0]
CHB[n] = 1 indicates that channel n is busy.

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30.10.14. HBI Channel Busy 1 Register

Name: HCBR1
Offset: 0x49C
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read-only

Table 30-38. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	CHB[63:56]							
Access	R/HS/HC	R/HS/HC	R/HS/HC	R/HS/HC	R/HS/HC	R/HS/HC	R/HS/HC	R/HS/HC
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	CHB[55:48]							
Access	R/HS/HC	R/HS/HC	R/HS/HC	R/HS/HC	R/HS/HC	R/HS/HC	R/HS/HC	R/HS/HC
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	CHB[47:40]							
Access	R/HS/HC	R/HS/HC	R/HS/HC	R/HS/HC	R/HS/HC	R/HS/HC	R/HS/HC	R/HS/HC
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	CHB[39:32]							
Access	R/HS/HC	R/HS/HC	R/HS/HC	R/HS/HC	R/HS/HC	R/HS/HC	R/HS/HC	R/HS/HC
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 31:0 – CHB[63:32] Bitwise Channel Busy Bit [63:32]
CHB[n] = 1 indicates that channel n is busy.

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30.10.15. MIF Data 0 Register

Name: MDAT0
Offset: 0x4C0
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read/Write

Table 30-39. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

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

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

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

Bits 31:0 – DATA[31:0] CTR or DBR Data
CTR data - bits[31:0] of 128-bit entry or
DBR data - bits[7:0] of 8-bit entry

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30.10.16. MIF Data 1 Register

Name: MDAT1
Offset: 0x4C4
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read/Write

Table 30-40. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	DATA[63:56]							
Access	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	DATA[55:48]							
Access	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	DATA[47:40]							
Access	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	DATA[39:32]							
Access	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 31:0 – DATA[63:32] CTR Data
CTR data - bits[63:32] of 128-bit entry

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30.10.17. MIF Data 2 Register

Name: MDAT2
Offset: 0x4C8
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read/Write

Table 30-41. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	DATA[95:88]							
Access	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	DATA[87:80]							
Access	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	DATA[79:72]							
Access	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	DATA[71:64]							
Access	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 31:0 – DATA[95:64] CTR Data
CTR data - bits[95:64] of a 128-bit entry.

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30.10.18. MIF Data 3 Register

Name: MDAT3
Offset: 0x4CC
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read/Write

Table 30-42. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	DATA[127:120]							
Access	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	DATA[119:112]							
Access	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	DATA[111:104]							
Access	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	DATA[103:96]							
Access	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 31:0 – DATA[127:96] CTR Data
CTR data bits[127:96] of 128-bit entry

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30.10.19. MIF Data Write Enable 0 Register

Name: MDWE0
Offset: 0x4D0
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read/Write

Table 30-43. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	MASK [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
	MASK [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
	MASK [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
	MASK [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 – MASK [31:0] Bitwise Write Enable for CTR Data - bits[31:0]
MASK[n] = 1 indicates that CTR data [n] is enabled.

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30.10.20. MIF Data Write Enable 1 Register

Name: MDWE1
Offset: 0x4D4
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read/Write

Table 30-44. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	MASK[63:56]							
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
	MASK[55:48]							
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
	MASK[47:40]							
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
	MASK[39:32]							
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 – MASK[63:32] Bitwise Write Enable for CTR Data - bits[63:32]
MASK[n] = 1 indicates that CTR data [n] is enabled.

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30.10.21. MIF Data Write Enable 2 Register

Name: MDWE2
Offset: 0x4D8
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read/Write

Table 30-45. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	MASK[95:88]							
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
	MASK[87:80]							
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
	MASK[79:72]							
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
	MASK[71:64]							
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 – MASK[95:64] Bitwise Write Enable for CTR Data - bits[95:64]
MASK[n] = 1 indicates that CTR data [n] is enabled.

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30.10.22. MIF Data Write Enable 3 Register

Name: MDWE3
Offset: 0x4DC
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read/Write

Table 30-46. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	MASK[127:120]							
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
	MASK[119:112]							
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
	MASK[111:104]							
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
	MASK[103:96]							
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 – MASK[127:96] Bitwise Write Enable for CTR Data - Bits[127:96]
MASK[n] = 1 indicates that CTR data [n] is enabled.

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30.10.23. MIF Control Register

Name: MCTL
Offset: 0x4E0
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read/Write

Table 30-47. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
								XCMP
Access								R/W/HS
Reset								0

Bit 0 – XCMP Transfer Complete
Write 0 to clear.

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30.10.24. MIF Address Register

Name: MADR
Offset: 0x4E4
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read/Write

Table 30-48. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	WNR	TB						
Access	R/W	R/W						
Reset	0	0						

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
Access								
Reset								

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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	ADDR[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

Bit 31 – WNR Write-Not-Read Selection

Value	Description
0	Read
1	Write

Bit 30 – TB Target Location Bit

Value	Description
0	Selects CTR
1	Selects DBR

Bits 13:0 – ADDR[13:0] CTR or DBR Address
CTR address of 128-bit entry or
DBR address of 8-bit entry - bits[7:0]

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30.10.25. AHB Control Register

Name: ACTL
Offset: 0x7C0
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read/Write

The AHB Control (ACTL) register is written by the Host Controller (HC) to configure the AHB block for channel interrupts. ACTL contains three configuration fields, one is used to select the DMA mode, one is used to multiplex channel interrupts onto a single interrupt signal, and the last selects the method of clearing channel interrupts (either software or hardware).

Table 30-49. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
				MPB		DMAMODE	SMX	SCE
Access				R/W		R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset				0		0	0	0

Bit 4 – MPB DMA Packet Buffering Mode

Value	Description
0	Single-packet mode
1	Multiple-packet mode

Bit 2 – DMAMODE DMA Mode

Value	Description
0	DMA Mode 0
1	DMA Mode 1

Bit 1 – SMX AHB Interrupt Mux Enable

Value	Description
0	ACSR0 generates Multiple-packet mode; ACSR1 generates an INT1AHB interrupt
1	ACSR0 and ACSR1 generate an INT0AHB interrupt only

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Bit 0 – SCE Software Clear Enable

Value	Description
0	Hardware clears interrupt after a ACSRn register read
1	Software writes a '1' to clear

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30.10.26. AHB Channel Status 0 Register

Name: ACSR0
Offset: 0x7D0
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read/Write

The AHB Channel Status (ACSRn) registers contain interrupt bits for each of the 64 physical channels. When an ACSRn register bit is set, it indicates that the corresponding physical channel has an interrupt pending.

An AHB interrupt is triggered when either DNEn or ERRn is set within the AHB Channel Descriptor. The HC is notified of the channel interrupt via AHB interrupt Lines, when an interrupt occurs in ACSR0 (for channels 31 to 0) MediaLB interrupt INTFLAG. INT0AHB is set. When an interrupt occurs in ACSR1 (for channels 63 to 32) MediaLB interrupt INTFLAG. INT1AHB is set.

Interrupts in ACSR0 and ACSR1 can be optionally multiplexed onto a single interrupt signal, MediaLB INT0AHB interrupt, if ACTL.SMX = 1. If ACTL.SCE = 0, hardware automatically clears the interrupt bit(s) after the HC reads the ACSRn register. Alternatively, if ACTL.SCE = 1, software must write a 1 to the appropriate bit(s) of ACSRn to clear the interrupt(s).

Table 30-50. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

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

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

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

Bits 31:0 – CHS [31:0] Bitwise Interrupt Status for Logical Channels [31:0]
Cleared by writing a 1.
CHS[n] = 1 indicates that an interrupt is pending on channel n.
If ACTL.SCE = 0, hardware automatically clears the interrupt bit(s) after the HC reads the ACSRn register. Alternatively, if ACTL.SCE = 1, software must write a 1 to the appropriate bit(s) of ACSRn to clear the interrupt(s).

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30.10.27. AHB Channel Status 1 Register

Name: ACSR1
Offset: 0x7D4
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read/Write

Table 30-51. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	CHS[63:56]							
Access	R/W/HS/HC	R/W/HS/HC	R/W/HS/HC	R/W/HS/HC	R/W/HS/HC	R/W/HS/HC	R/W/HS/HC	R/W/HS/HC
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	CHS[55:48]							
Access	R/W/HS/HC	R/W/HS/HC	R/W/HS/HC	R/W/HS/HC	R/W/HS/HC	R/W/HS/HC	R/W/HS/HC	R/W/HS/HC
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	CHS[47:40]							
Access	R/W/HS/HC	R/W/HS/HC	R/W/HS/HC	R/W/HS/HC	R/W/HS/HC	R/W/HS/HC	R/W/HS/HC	R/W/HS/HC
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	CHS[39:32]							
Access	R/W/HS/HC	R/W/HS/HC	R/W/HS/HC	R/W/HS/HC	R/W/HS/HC	R/W/HS/HC	R/W/HS/HC	R/W/HS/HC
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 31:0 – CHS[63:32] Bitwise Interrupt Status for Logical Channels [63:32]
Cleared by writing a 1.
CHS[n] = 1 indicates that an interrupt is pending on channel n.
If ACTL.SCE = 0, hardware automatically clears the interrupt bit(s) after the HC reads the ACSRn register. Alternatively, if ACTL.SCE = 1, software must write a 1 to the appropriate bit(s) of ACSRn to clear the interrupt(s).

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30.10.28. AHB Channel Mask 0 Register

Name: ACMR0
Offset: 0x7D8
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read/Write

Using the AHB Channel Mask (ACMRn) register, the HC can control which channel(s) generate interrupts on AHB. All ACMRn register bits default as '0' ("masked"); therefore, the HC must initially write ACMRn to enable interrupts. Each bit of ACMRn is read/write accessible.

Table 30-52. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	CHM[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
	CHM[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
	CHM[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
	CHM[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 – CHM[31:0] Bitwise Channel Mask Bit [31:0]
CHM[n] = 1 indicates that channel n can generate an interrupt.

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30.10.29. AHB Channel Mask 1 Register

Name: ACMR1
Offset: 0x7DC
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read/Write

Table 30-53. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	CHM[63:56]							
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
	CHM[55:48]							
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
	CHM[47:40]							
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
	CHM[39:32]							
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 – CHM[63:32] Bitwise Channel Mask Bit [63:32]
CHM[n] = 1 indicates that channel n can generate an interrupt.

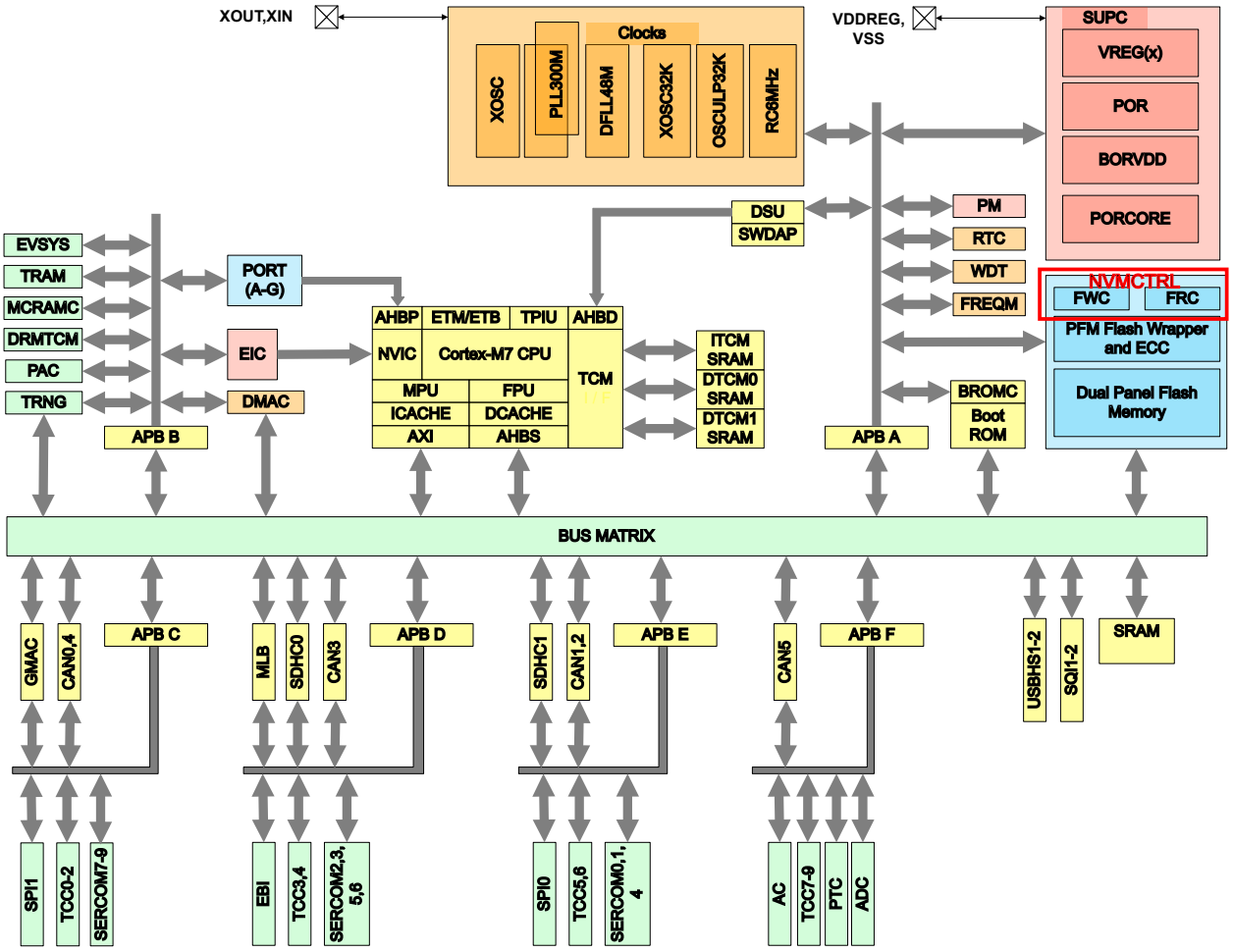
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31. Non-Volatile Memory Controller (NVMCTRL)

31.1. Block Diagram

The following figure shows the NVM Controller within the context of the system's block diagram. There are two bus interfaces, one to the AHB Bus Matrix and one to Peripheral Bus A. The NVM Controller is built from two separate modules, described below, the Flash Controller, Write (FCW) and Flash Controller, Read (FCR).

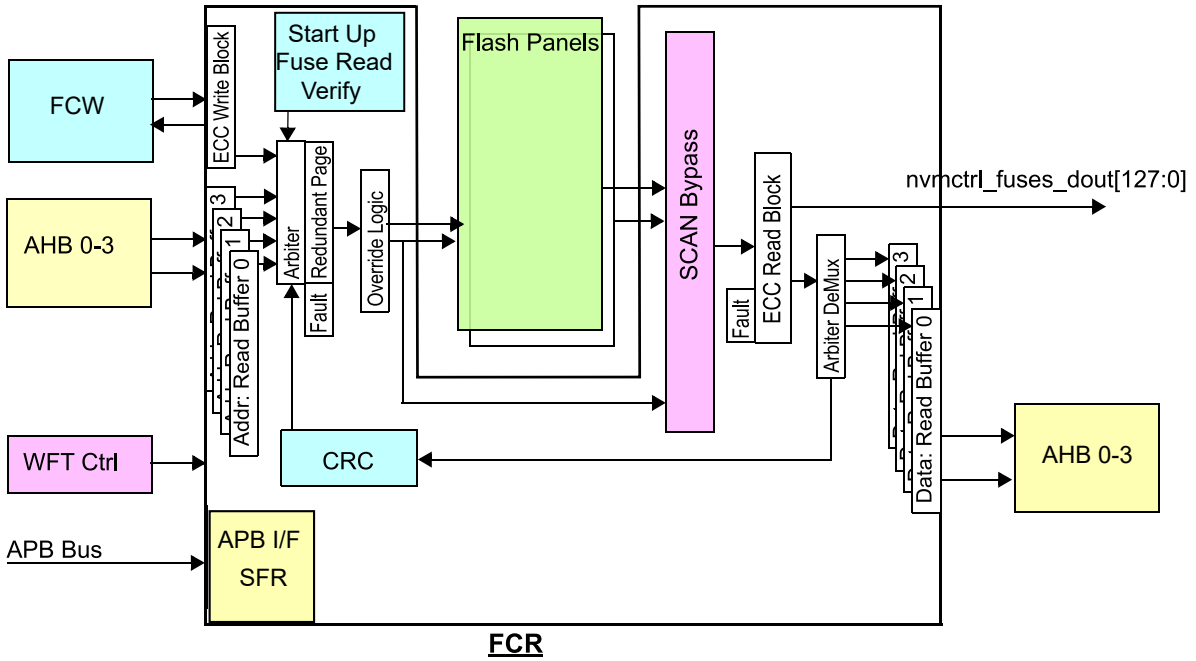
Figure 31-1. NVM Controller Location in the System Block Diagram



The FCW's main interface is with the FCR, as shown in the following figure. The FCR provides the interface to the AHB Bus Matrix (four read ports and four write ports) and Peripheral Bus A. It also provides the interface to the two flash panels in support of the rest of the device.

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Figure 31-2. NVM Controller Detailed Block Diagram



31.2. Flash Controller, Write

31.2.1. Features

- Support flash partitions
  - PFM - Program Flash Memory
  - BFM - Boot Flash Memory
  - CFM - Configuration Flash Memory
- Mission Mode Write/Erase Features:
  - PFM Erase
  - Page Erase
  - Single Write (64-bit) + simple parity
  - Quad Write (256-bit) + SECDED ECC
  - Row Write (1KB) + SECDED ECC
    - Built-in DMA of data from Data RAM
  - All Write operations support Pre-Program to increase endurance and retention
- BFM Address Swap
  - Supports Dual Boot
  - Support Live Update
- PFM Address Swap
- Debug Erase features are implemented by Boot ROM:
  - Identical to Mission Mode – PLUS:
    - Chip Erase: PFM and unprotected NVR pages
      - available to the Boot ROM only
    - NVR special pages must be unprotected to erase
    - NVR Test pages cannot be erased

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    - ROM must lock feature not user accessible before it exits
- Debug Programming Features
  - Identical to Mission Mode
  - Set DAL commands – SDAL*x*
- Program Flash Memory (PFM) Write Protect, with 8 protection regions
  - Region defined by Base and Size
  - Lockable
- Boot Flash Memory (BFM) Write Protect
  - Individual (4KB) Page write protect regions
  - Compatible with Dual Boot
  - Lockable
- Flash based User OTP pages
  - Not erased by Chip Erase or Page Erase
  - Four Lockable Write Protect regions per Page
  - Supports storage of user calibration values
- Boot ROM Support: Boot CFG and User CFG Write Protection

31.2.2. Peripheral Dependencies

Peripheral Name	Base Address	NVIC IRQ Index:Source	MCLK AXI/APB Clocks Index:Name (1)	PAC Peripheral Identifier (PAC.WRCTRL)	Power Domain
FCW	0X4400 2000 (APBA)	0 : FCW	AHB: MCLK.CLKMSK0[2] APB: MCLK.CLKMSK0[3]	1	VDDREG

31.2.3. Definitions

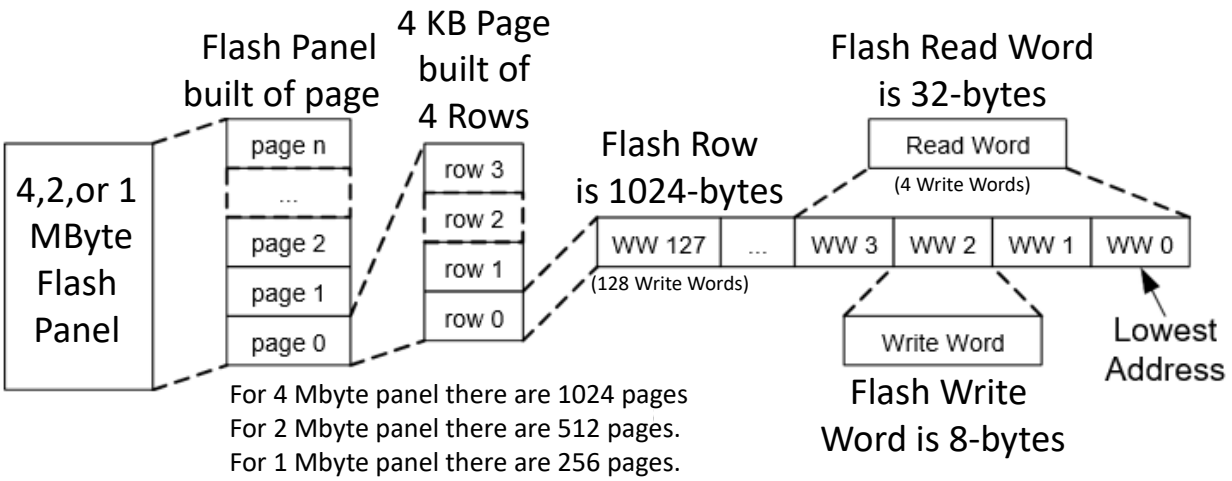
The Flash Controller, Write (FCW) supports programming operations (writes/erases) for on-chip Flash memory. This device's Flash memories have 256-bit read data width and 64-bit write data width. There are extra bits which the FCW uses to implement Error Correction Code (ECC) for single error correct (SEC) and double error detect (DED).

A Flash panel is a single Flash memory block. This device has a dual panel Flash memory system, consisting of two identical 4M, 2M, or 512k Byte panels. The structure of each Flash panel is shown in the following figure.

For the purpose of the Flash Controllers a "Word" is defined as 4-bytes or 32-bits. A Write Word (WW), the native write width of the Flash, is a Double Word, DWord, of 8-bytes. A Read Word, the native read width of the Flash, is a Quad Double Word, QDWord, of four Write Words or 32-bytes. "Flash Words" as described in this section are Read Words.

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Figure 31-3. Flash Module Construction



Flash panels contain 16 extra bits per Read Word to support ECC. These bits are among the four Write Words of a Read Word (i.e. 4 extra bits/Write Word). Therefore, a Write Word is really 64 data bits and 4 ECC bits. Referring to DWords, Flash Words, QDWords implies the associated ECC bits also.

A Flash panel is divided into three logical Flash partitions:

1. Program Flash Memory (PFM).
2. Boot Flash Memory (BFM).
3. Configuration Flash Memory (CFM).

The dual panel system provides two sets of logical Flash partitions, of which the PFM and BFM are identical, but CFM usage varies slightly between panels.

31.2.4. Flash Architecture

Each Flash partition is built up of several pages, also called sectors. The controller works with panels made from 4KB pages with each page containing 4 rows of Flash data. A row is the largest selectable region for contiguous programming of Write Words. A Row contains 128 Write Words.

A page of Flash is the smallest unit of memory that can be erased in a single operation. A panel's Program Flash Memory (PFM) space can also be erased in a single operation. All other erases use multiple operations.

A Write Word is the only unit of memory that can be programmed at a time. All other programming operations are made up of several contiguous Write Word Program operations. The FCW supports:

- **Row Write:** Write Word by Write Word programming until the whole Row is written. Data is read by the FCW from System SRAM.
- **Quad Write:** The FCW performs 4 writes of data from holding registers
- **Single Write:** The FCW performs one write of data from holding register(s)

31.2.4.1. Program Flash Memory (PFM)

PFM is the largest section of Flash memory. It is where the main application code resides. When a series of parts have the same feature but different Flash size, the PFM is the only partition that changes size.

Each panel contains PFM. The natural order is for Panel 1 PFM to exist in the lower address range and Panel 2 PFM to exist in the upper address range. The order in which each PFM exist in the Flash memory space can be controlled by software. The PFM address range is contiguous across both panels.

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Dual panel systems support Live Update which allows reading from one panel while write to the other. It does not matter which of the logical regions are being accessed as long as they are in different panels.

31.2.4.2. Boot Flash Memory (BFM)

Boot Flash Memory is meant to support sophisticated boot loaders and therefore have 16 pages in each panel's BFM.

PIC32C devices have a Boot ROM to control the loading of configuration and to provide a root of trust for secure boot. When the Boot ROM is finished it sets up the CPU to start execution from the base of BFM.

With a dual panel system, each panel has BFM. The BFM can be used in either Dual Boot or Single Boot. Dual Boot designates each panel's BFM as a boot source. This allows the safe updating of one boot image while the other image stays intact. Single boot allows the boot image to span both panel's BFM space providing a larger boot code space.

31.2.4.3. Configuration Flash Memory (CFM)

CFM contains eight pages (four pages in each panel) dedicated to configuration of the device. (See the following table.) These pages have hardware-imposed restrictions on their usage. They are not for code and may not be accessible after the device is protected.

Three pages contain factory calibration data including the unique ID of the device (Cal-OTP, Cal-Backup, and Test). These pages are cannot be written or erased.

The Debug Access Level Configuration page (DAL CFG) holds the selected allowable access provided to the debug host. This page can only be written via the SDAL command. It cannot be erased by a Page Erase. The Boot ROM is allowed to issue SDAL commands in order to restore DAL to the appropriate level.

The Boot Configuration page (Boot CFG) contains pre-boot options to be configured by the Boot ROM. This page can be read protected and write/erase protected by the Flash system.

The User-OTP page implements a flash based One Time Programmable regions. It is always erase protected by hardware such that its content survives a Chip Erase operation. It is intended to store calibration values for external devices but is fully user defined.

The User Configuration page (User CFG) stores pre-boot options that have a different protection model than Boot CFG. This page can be write/erase locked.

The second panel's CFM contains additional pages to support dual boot. Boot CFG 2 and User CFG 2 allow safe updates of configuration when also updating application code in PFM or boot code in BFM.

Table 31-1. Flash CFM Configuration Address Map

Panel:	Address:		Size:	Contents:	Notes:
	Start:	End:			
1	0x0A00_0000	0x0A00_0FFF	4 KByte	User CFG-1	
1	0x0A00_1000	0x0A00_1FFF	4 KByte	User OTP-1	
1	0x0A00_2000	0x0A00_2FFF	4 KByte	BOOT CFG-1	
1	0x0A00_3000	0x0A00_3FFF	4 KByte	RSVD	No access.
1	0x0A00_4000	0x0A00_4FFF	4 KByte	DAL CFG	
1	0x0A00_5000	0x0A00_5FFF	4 KByte	TEST	Cannot be written or erased.
1	0x0A00_6000	0x0A00_6FFF	4 KByte	CAL-Backup	Cannot be written or erased.
1	0x0A00_7000	0x0A00_7FFF	4 KByte	CAL-OTP	Cannot be written or erased.
2	0x0A00_8000	0x0A00_8FFF	4 KByte	User CFG-2	
2	0x0A00_9000	0x0A00_9FFF	4 KByte	User OTP-2	

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Table 31-1. Flash CFM Configuration Address Map (continued)

Panel:	Address:		Size:	Contents:	Notes:
	Start:	End:			
2	0x0A00_A000	0x0A00_AFFF	4 KByte	BOOT CFG-2	
2	0x0A00_B000	0x0A00_BFFF	4 KByte	RSVD	No access.
2	0x0A00_C000	0x0A00_CFFF	4 KByte	RSVD	
2	0x0A00_D000	0x0A00_DFFF	4 KByte	RSVD	
2	0x0A00_E000	0x0A00_EFFF	4 KByte	RSVD	
2	0x0A00_F000	0x0A00_FFFF	4 KByte	RSVD	

Note: All RSVD addresses are “Address Holes” and therefore generate a bus error back to the initiator.

31.2.5. Erase and Word Write Flow

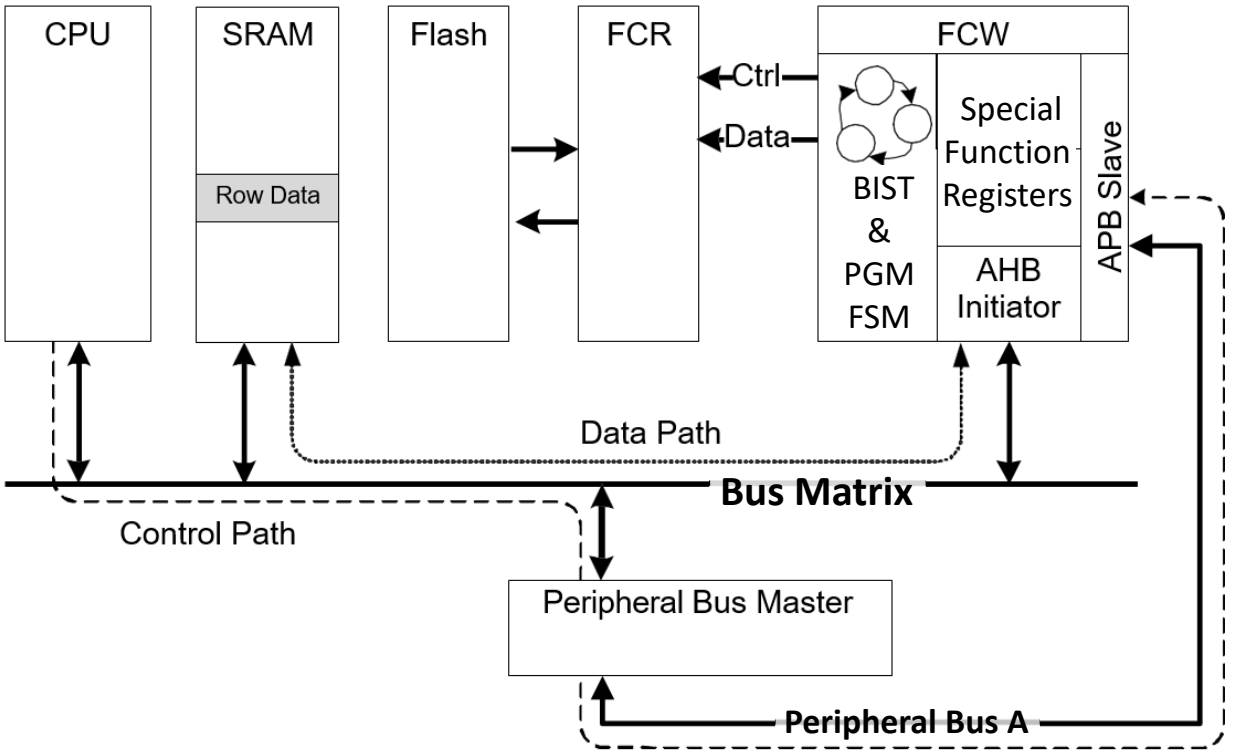
The address for erases and the address/data for word writes is stored by the CPU in the Special Function Registers (SFRs) of the FCW. The CPU stores this data using Peripheral Bus A. Flash operations are executing using the FCR (Flash Controller, Read). This is shown in the following figure.

Figure 31-4. Erase and Word Write Flow System Diagram

31.2.6. Row Write Flow

Row writes of Flash do not use data already stored in the FCW’s registers. Instead the data is read directly from data RAM using the AHB bus matrix. This is shown in the following figure.

Figure 31-5. Row Write System Diagram



31.2.7. Flash Retention and Endurance

Flash panels have retention and endurance values native to the process technology in which they are designed. Two mechanisms exist to increase the endurance of a panel while maintaining

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retention: ECC and Pre-Program. ECC masks native error rates by detection and correction. Since the ECC can correct one error per Flash Word it can double the endurance of a panel. When enabled, the ECC adds to the Flash read access time to perform the correction calculation. Pre-Program reduces stress when programming bit cells thereby doubling endurance. Pre-Program adds about 20 percent to the Flash programming time. Using both ECC and Pre-Program can significantly increase endurance. For additional information, refer to the Table 48-41 in the Electrical Specifications section.

31.2.8. ECC Support

The FCW always writes ECC values for Quad Word and Row Write operations. The FCW always writes Parity for Single Write operations. The Flash ECC settings only determine if Single Write operations are allowed. Single Write operations are NOT allowed when Flash ECC settings are set to ECC Writes with ECC Reads. For additional information on ECC settings, see Section 3 FCR below. For all Dynamic Write ECC selections, the FCW allows Single Write operations.

31.2.9. Clocks

The FCW peripheral bus clock (CLK_FCW_APB) can be enabled and disabled in the Main Clock Controller.

The FCW data bus clock (CLK_FCW_AHB) can be enabled and disabled in the Main Clock Controller.

The FCW also requires an on-chip 8 MHz clock source that is automatically configured without application assistance. The CLK_GEN_FCW is derived by dividing the 48 MHz trimmed internal RC oscillator by 6.

31.2.10. Security Features

Contact a local Microchip representative to obtain the details of this chapter.

31.2.11. Debug Access Level (DAL)

The FCW supports setting the DAL for code protection. DAL has two levels, “Access to All Memory” (DAL2) and “Limited Access” (DAL0). The controller only allows DAL to be programmed to a more restrictive level, that is a lower value. The factory default is DAL2. The NVMOP SDAL sets the Debug Access Level to the value in CTRLB.SDALCPU*x*, for *x* = 0 (M33 Core)). The DAL value must be the same or lower.

For SDAL, the steps are as follows:

1. Write CFGKEY to KEY.KEY.
2. Write required DAL in CTRLB.SDALCPU*x*.
3. Write WRKEY to KEY.KEY.
4. Write CTRLA.NVMOP to <Desired SDAL NVMOP>.
5. The FCW generates an interrupt when it clears STATUS.BUSY and sets INTFLAG.DONE.

The SDAL NVMOP performs an erase followed by a program of the new DAL value.

31.2.12. SFR Write Protect Features

A number of mechanisms exist within the device to ensure that inadvertent writes to program Flash do not occur. They are :

1. PAC write protection.
2. An unlock value (KEY) to allowing writing critical registers.
3. Local SFR bits that provide write locks for other SFR bits.
4. SFR bits that provide write/erase protection of Flash memory regions.

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31.2.12.1. PAC SFR Write Protection

Registers with write access can be optionally write-protected by the *Peripheral Access Controller (PAC)*. Write protection does not extend to external debugger accesses. Note that PAC write protection is not applied during debug. The register descriptions below will show “PAC Write Protection” under “Properties:” for those registers that can be write protected using the PAC module.

31.2.12.2. SFR Write Unlock Values

The KEY register provides write protection to critical NVM registers. KEY uses multiple KEY Values to unlock access to classes of registers. Writing the specific KEY Value to the KEY register unlocks access to the defined set of registers. When the KEY Value protects a multitude of registers the unlock remains in effect until SW clears it. When the KEY Value protects a single register KEY clears after a successful write.

KEY is always cleared by a write to a protected register. This causes the INTFLAG.KEYERR bit to be set. SW can clear the unlock state by writing any invalid key to it (recommend all 0’s). The INTFLAG.KEYERR is not set by this case.

Setting KEY.KEY = <CFGKEY> unlocks CTRLB, PWP*x* (*x* = 0,1,...,7), LBWP, UBWP, UOWP, and CWP. Setting KEY.KEY = <WRKEY> unlocks CTRLA. Setting KEY.KEY = <SWAPKEY> unlocks SWAP.

31.2.12.3. Local Lock Bits

Some SFR bits have associated local lock bits. These bits lock updates of the associated feature until the next reset. Lock bits are found in SWAP, PWP*x*, LBWP, UBWP, UOWP, and CWP.

31.2.13. FCW Sequencer User Model

31.2.13.1. Sequencer Enable Control

KEY.KEY must be written with the WRKEY value before CTRLA can be written to start a Write/Erase sequence. Once CTRLA is written, the KEY register returns to 0’s (locks) and all registers in the FCW are write protected (STATUS.BUSY=1) until the operation finishes. Write protecting the registers prevents addresses, data and configuration changing in mid sequence.

31.2.13.2. Start Sequencer

Once the NVM system is configured the only registers necessary for programming are CTRLA, KEY, ADDR, and either DATAx or SRCADDR. Page Erase does not need DATAx or SRCADDR. Other Erases do not need ADDR.

For Write/Erase, the steps are as follows:

1. Lock the hardware write mutex by setting the LOCK bit to ‘1’ and the OWNER field to ‘01’ simultaneously to the MUTEX register. Ensure that these bits are set correctly before proceeding, if the OWNER field is not ‘01’ and the LOCK bit is ‘1’ another system has ownership of the hardware write mutex and this operation must be attempted again when that system releases the mutex.
2. Setup ADDR and if programming either DATAx (Single/Quad) or SRCADDR (Row Write).
3. Write WRKEY to KEY.KEY.
4. Write CTRLA.NVMOP to <Desired NVMOP>.
5. The FCW generates an interrupt when it clears STATUS.BUSY and sets INTFLAG.DONE.

When CTRLA is written, the write/erase sequence starts and the CPU is unable to execute from the selected Flash panel for the duration of the sequence.

31.2.14. Flash Write Protect Features

Flash write protect features are for safety not security. They protect against inadvertent erases or updates due to execution of errant code.

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31.2.14.1. PFM Write Protect (PWP)

The PWP register provides write/erase protection for a region in PFM using PWP*x*.BASE and PWP*x*.SIZE. BASE is the flash physical address of the start of the region to be protected. BASE is aligned to the page size of the flash panel. SIZE is the number of pages to be protected. There are eight regions that can be protected.

Protection can be enabled or disabled using PWP*x*.PWPEN bit. However, any address range not defined by PWP*x* is not protected. When PWP regions with different protections overlap, the one with the more restrictive wins. Because of this, overlapping regions are not useful.

See the Interrupt Flag Summary Table for the effects of write protect errors on INTFLAG.

31.2.14.1.1. PFM Write Protect Mirror

With dual panel systems PWP can be mirrored from the Lower PFM to the Upper PFM OR from the Upper PFM to the Lower PFM. When PWP*x*.PWPMIR=1, PWP*x* is applied to both Upper and Lower PFM regions. The check simply masks the most significant address bit (BASE, SIZE, ADDR) used in the compare.

Individual mirror bits per PWP*x* regions allows the lower PFM to be protected while the upper region is not (or vice versa).

31.2.14.1.2. PWP Example

For example, to protect a 104KB region starting at 0x0134_7000:

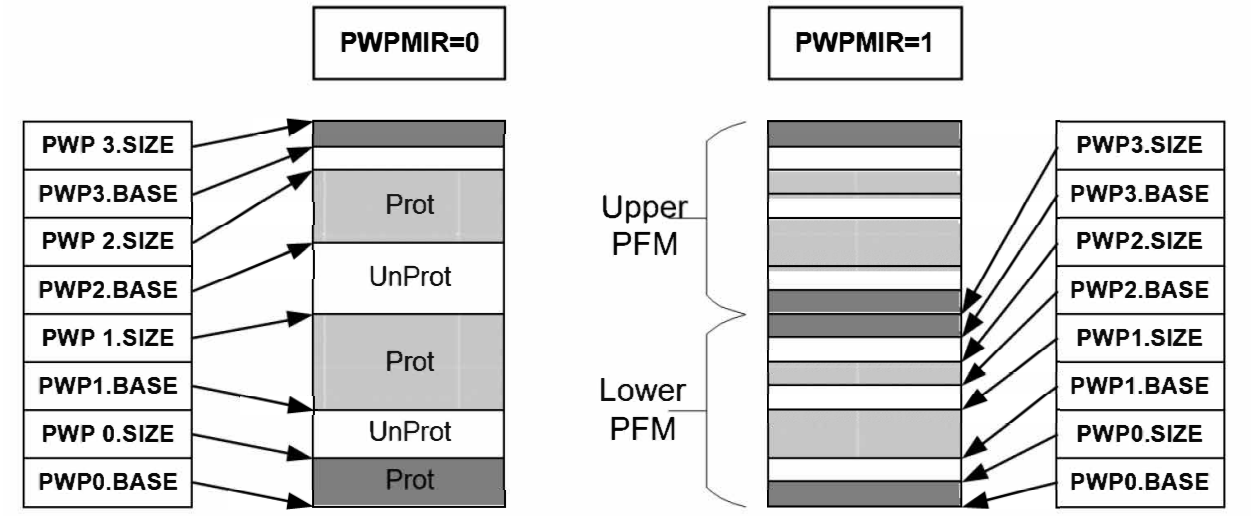
BASE = 0x0134_7000 << 8 = 0x3470_0000 SIZE = 104/4 = 26 = 0x1A

PWPEN = 0x0000_8000

PWPn = BASE | PWPEN | SIZE PWPn = 0x3470_801A

The following figure shows a graphical representation of Program Write Protect (PWP). Shaded regions are write/erase protected. Non-shaded regions are not protected.

Figure 31-6. PWP Example: No Mirror versus Mirror



31.2.14.1.3. PWPx Lock/Unlock Sequence

PWP*x* registers require a lock/unlock sequence as described in SFR Write Unlock Values. Any attempt to write to the PWP*x* register when locked has no effect.

31.2.14.1.4. Local Lock Bits

The user may optionally select to prevent further writes to a PWP*x* register by also setting the local LOCK bit (in the same register) when writing the PWP*x* values.

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When the local lock bit is set (LOCK = 1), subsequent writes to that register (even if the register unlock sequence is followed) have no effect, creating a “write once’ register. Local LOCK bits revert to the unlocked state at reset.

31.2.14.2. Boot Write Protect

Note: This section uses BWP to refer to both LBWP and UBWP.

The BWP registers are used to write protect individual pages within BFM. The write protect bits are grouped into Lower Boot (LBWP[15:0]) and Upper Boot (UBWP{15:0]). Each group is directed to Panel 1 or Panel 2 depending upon which panel is determined to contain the specific Boot region.

At reset, all BWP bits are set to logic ‘1’, write protecting all user accessible BFM pages. Clearing a BFM page bit within its register removes write protect from the corresponding page.

See the Interrupt Flag Summary Table for the effects of write protect errors on INTFLAG.

31.2.14.2.1. BWP Lock/Unlock Sequence

LBWP and UBWP require a lock/unlock sequence as described in SFR Write Unlock Values. Any attempt to write to these registers when locked will have no effect.

31.2.14.2.2. Local Lock Bits

The user may optionally select to prevent further writes to a BWP register by also setting the local LOCK bit (in the same register) when writing the BWP value.

When the local lock bit is set (LOCK = 1), subsequent writes to that register (even if the unlock sequence is followed) have no effect, creating a “write once’ register. The local LOCK bit reverts to the unlocked state at reset.

31.2.14.3. Configuration Write Protect

The CWP register is used to write/erase protect individual pages within CFM. A single register supports the CFM in Panel 1 and Panel 2 for the dual Boot model (see Flash Write Protect Features). CFM does not change addressing when swapping BFM order.

At reset, all CWP bits are set to logic ‘1’, write protecting all user accessible CFM pages. Clearing a CFM page bit within its register removes write protect from the corresponding page.

The CWP register contains the User CFG and Boot CFG protection control. User-OTP is protected by other registers. DAL CFG is always protected for write/erase commands.

31.2.14.3.1. CWP Lock/Unlock Sequence

This register requires a lock/unlock sequence as described in SFR Write Unlock Values. Any attempt to write to this register when locked will have no effect.

31.2.14.3.2. Local Lock Bits

There are four separate “Lock” bits for ((boot,user) x (page 1, page2)) that can be locked in place to prevent disabling erase and write protection. Writing the “Lock” bit at the same time as the “Write Protect” bit creates a “write once” register field. The “Lock” bit, once set, reverts only after a reset.

31.2.14.4. User-OTP Write Protect

One page in the Flash boot region (for each panel) is implemented as One-Time Programmable NVM called “User-OTP”. It can only be written and cannot be erased (by page or chip erase). It is intended for the storage of user system calibration data that must survive a Flash erase.

User-OTP can be used to store and preserve identification values such as an Ethernet MAC address, OEM/ODM version numbers, board version numbers, etc. Another use would be for calibration values of circuits external to the chip but constant for a board design in which the chip exists.

The UOWP.UO*n*WP [3:0] (*n* = 1 or 2) field is used to write protect each of the four rows in the User-OTP page separately.

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31.2.14.4.1. UOWP Lock/Unlock Sequence

The UOWP register requires a lock/unlock sequence as described in SFR Write Unlock Values. Any attempt to write to this register when locked has no effect.

31.2.14.4.2. Local Lock Bits

The user may optionally select to prevent further writes to the write protect by also setting associated UOWP.UO*n*WPRLOCK bit (in the same register) when writing the UO*n*WP value.

When a local lock bit is set, subsequent writes to change the corresponding UO*n*WP bit (even if the unlock sequence is followed) have no effect, creating a “write once’ register. Local lock bits revert to the unlocked state at reset.

31.2.15. Write Sequences

Reads from the panel being programmed stall until the programming sequence finishes. This is because FCW programming requests have the higher priority than read requests.

Note: Performing any programming sequence when power is lost results in an undefined increased wear of the panel. Loss of power is defined as receiving a POR event.

31.2.15.1. Pre-Program

The Flash panels in this device support an option to Flash programming that increase endurance of the panel. This feature is called Pre-Program. When selected, the controller automatically initiates two programming cycles per write. The first is a short cycle and the second is a full cycle. This option adds about 20% to the programming time.

To use this feature set the CTRLA.PREPG bit when writing CTRLA.NVMOP. In all other respects the SFR setup is identical. Pre-Program improves endurance, refer to the Table 48-41 for more information. It is recommended to either always use or never use Pre-Program. Mixed use of PREPG yields undefined endurance and retention of the panel.

It is highly recommended to always have CTRLA.PREPG = 1.

31.2.15.2. Single Write Sequence

The smallest block of data that can be programmed with a single write is one DWord (aka a Write Word). The data to be programmed must be written to DATA0 and DATA1 before the programming sequence is initiated. The FCW programs the DATA*x* into the DWord location pointed to by ADDR. ADDR is a byte address, so the lower 3 bits are ignored for DWord programming.

A DWord Program sequence typically comprises the following steps:

1. <Desired NVMOP> is Single Write.
2. Follow the Start Sequencer from Start Sequencer.
3. Wait for NVM Interrupt from Interrupts.
4. Check the INTFLAG bits to ensure that the program sequence completed successfully, and then clear all bits in INTFLAG. See Errors and Flags about error flags.
5. Unlock the hardware write mutex by setting the LOCK bit to ‘0’ and the OWNER field to ‘00’ simultaneously to the MUTEX register.

A Word/DWord within the Flash can be programmed if its associated page write protection is not enabled, see Debug Access Level.

31.2.15.2.1. Single Write Timing

DWord Program timing is dominated by setup (Tnvs + Tpgs), program time (Tprog) and recovery (Trcv) delays. Using the timing shown in “Flash Timing Parameters” , total time to program one word is roughly shown below:

DWord Program time = Tnvs + Tpgs + Tprog + Trcv + Trw

If Pre-Programming, the first step adds roughly: DWord Program time = Tpreprog+ Tprepgh + Tprepgs

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Note: For write timing, see the Non-Volatile Memory Controller (NVM) Electrical Specifications section in the Electrical Characteristics chapter.

31.2.15.2.2. Single Write and ECC

Single Writes are not allowed because of Flash ECC setting, The Interrupt Flag Summary table defines the interrupt flags that are set.

31.2.15.3. Quad Write Sequence

The Quad Write operation implements a Quad Double Word programming. The eight 32-bit instruction/data words to be programmed must be written to DATA*x*, *x* = 0,1,...,7, before the programming sequence is initiated. The Flash instruction word at the location pointed to by ADDR is programmed. The program operation must be aligned to a Flash word address, so the lower 5 bits are ignored for Quad Write.

The Quad Write sequence typically comprises the following steps

1. <Desired NVMOP> is Quad Write.
2. Follow the Start Sequencer from Start Sequencer.
3. Wait for NVM Interrupt from Interrupts.
4. Check the INTFLAG bits to ensure that the program sequence completed successfully, and then clear all bits in INTFLAG. See Errors and Flags about error flags.
5. Unlock the hardware write mutex by setting the LOCK bit to '0' and the OWNER field to '00' simultaneously to the MUTEX register.

A flash address can be written if its associated page write protection is not enabled, see Debug Accesss Level.

31.2.15.3.1. Quad Write Timing

Quad Write timing is dominated by setup (Tnvs + Tpgs), program time (Tprog) and recovery (Trcv) delays. Using the specs shown in **<<FLASH TIMING PARAMETERS>>**, total time to program one QWord/QDWord is roughly:

Quad Write Time = Tnvs + Tpgs + 4*Tprog + Trcv + Trw

If Pre-Programming, the first step adds roughly: Quad Write Time = 4*Tpreprog + Tprepgh + Tprepgs +

Quad Write asserts programming voltage throughout the sequence to avoid duplicating setup and recovery delays. Consequently, a Quad Write operation takes less time than 4 Word/DWord Program operations.

31.2.15.3.2. Quad Write and ECC

Note: All configuration data held in flash and read before user boot up must be programmed, by software, using Quad Write or it will generate an ECC error when read.

31.2.15.4. Row Write Sequence

The largest block of data that can be programmed by a single NVMOP command is a row. As shown in Flash Module Construction, a row is 1024 bytes of data. ADDR is the row aligned address where the Flash address starts programming the data. The controller ignores the sub-row address bits and ALWAYS starts programming at the beginning of a row.

A Row Write sequence comprises the following steps:

1. Write the entire row of data to be programmed into system SRAM. The source address must be word aligned and secure/non-secure zone consistent with the transaction type.
2. <Desired NVMOP> is Row Write.
3. Follow the Start Sequencer from Start Sequencer.
4. Wait for NVM Interrupt from Interrupts.

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5. Check the INTFLAG bits to ensure that the program sequence completed successfully, and then clear all bits in INTFLAG. See Errors and Flags about error flags.
6. Unlock the hardware write mutex by setting the LOCK bit to '0' and the OWNER field to '00' simultaneously to the MUTEX register.

A row of Flash can be programmed if its associated page is not write protection see Debug Access Level.

The data transferred from RAM is buffered within the FCW. All data values must be in place before the ECC can be derived and the programming operation can start.

The FCW automates programming the data into the Flash using four contiguous Single Write operations. The data is double buffered, such that each programming sequence of four programming operations may execute while the next data are read from the internal system SRAM.

Notes:

1. The base address held in the SRCADDR register is not changed during the Row Write sequence.
2. The DATA*x*, *x* = 0,1,...,7, registers are not used by the Row Write sequence., since the data is read from internal system SRAM.

31.2.15.4.1. Row Write Timing

Row Write timing is dominated by setup (Tnvs + Tpgs), program time (Tprog) and recovery (Trcv) delays.

The number of writes needed per row, *n*, is 128. So, the total time to program one row is roughly:

Row Write Time = Tnvs + Tpgs + *n**Tprog + Trcv + Trw

If Pre-Programming, the first step adds roughly: Row Write Time = *n**Tpreprog + Tprepgh + Tprepgs

Row Write asserts programming voltage throughout the sequence to avoid duplicating setup and recovery delays.

31.2.15.4.2. Row Write and ECC

Since Row Write uses multiple Quad Writes to update a row, it has the same features and restrictions as Quad Write.

31.2.16. Erase Sequences

Note:
Any access to the panel containing the page or panel being erased stalls reads from all panels until the erase finishes.

31.2.16.1. Page Erase Sequence

A page erase performs an erase of a single page of PFM or BFM or select pages in CFM (User, Boot). The page to be erased is selected using ADDR. The lower bits of the address given by ADDR are ignored in page selection.

Note: It is the responsibility of the user code to ensure that no bus initiators, including the CPU, access the Flash region, the entire PFM of the panel, or the entire Boot of the panel, that is to be or being erased.

31.2.16.1.1. Page Erase

A Page Erase sequence comprises the following steps:

1. <Desired NVMOP> is Page Erase.
2. Follow the Start Sequencer from Start Sequencer.
3. Wait for NVM Interrupt from Interrupts.
4. Check the INTFLAG bits to ensure that the program sequence completed successfully, and then clear all bits in INTFLAG. See Errors and Flags about error flags.

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5. Unlock the hardware write mutex by setting the LOCK bit to '0' and the OWNER field to '00' simultaneously to the MUTEX register.

A page of Flash can be erased if its associated page write protection is not enabled, see Debug Access Level.

31.2.16.1.2. Page Erase Timing

Page Erase timing is dominated by setup (Tnvs), erase time (Terase) and recovery (Trcv) delays. Using the timing shown in FLASH TIMING PARAMETERS, total time to erase one page is:

Page Erase = Tnvs + Terase + Trcv + Trw

31.2.16.2. PFM Single Panel Erase

Note: Single Panel Erase obeys the values of the PWP*x* registers.

The PFM within a single panel may be erased using the respective Higher Addressed or Lower Addressed Panel Erase NVMOP command. These commands leave the BFM and CFM pages intact and are intended to be used by a field upgradeable device. To guard against accidental erasure user code can setup PWP for protection.

The ability to erase a single panel makes feasible the concept of executing from one panel while erasing (or writing) the other, without the need to complete many Page Erase operations.

A Panel Erase sequence comprises the following steps:

1. <Desired NVMOP> is Upper or Lower Program Erase.
2. Follow the Start Sequencer from Start Sequencer.
3. Wait for NVM Interrupt from Interrupts.
4. Check the INTFLAG bits to ensure that the program sequence completed successfully, and then clear all bits in INTFLAG. See Errors and Flags about error flags.
5. Unlock the hardware write mutex by setting the LOCK bit to '0' and the OWNER field to '00' simultaneously to the MUTEX register.

A single panel can be erased if its associated page write protection is not enabled, see Debug Access Level.

If in mission mode, the application must NOT be executing from the erased region. If any initiator reads from the panel containing the region being erased, all Flash accesses are stalled until the erase completes.

31.2.16.3. PFM Dual Panel Erase

All the PFM (both panels) may be erased using the Program Erase NVMOP command. This mode leaves all BFM and CFM pages intact and is intended to be used by a field upgradeable device. To guard against accidental erasure user code should setup PWP*x* appropriately.

The PFM Erase operation is not address based (i.e. the FCW directly selects the target flash panel). The ADDR register is ignored so does not need to be initialized for this NVMOP.

A Program Erase sequence comprises the following steps:

1. <Desired NVMOP> is Program Erase.
2. Follow the Start Sequencer from Start Sequencer.
3. Wait for NVM Interrupt from Interrupts.
4. Check the INTFLAG bits to ensure that the program sequence completed successfully, and then clear all bits in INTFLAG. See Errors and Flags about error flags.
5. Unlock the hardware write mutex by setting the LOCK bit to '0' and the OWNER field to '00' simultaneously to the MUTEX register.

All PFM can be erased if all associated page write protection is not enabled, see Debug Access Level.

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If in mission mode, the application must NOT be executing from the erased region. If any initiator reads from the panel containing the region being erased, all Flash accesses are stalled until the erase completes.

31.2.16.3.1. Program Erase Timing

Program Erase timing is dominated by setup (Tnvs), erase time (Terase) and recovery (Trcv) delays.

Program Erase = 2 * (Tnvs + Terase + Trcv + Trw)

Note: For write timing, see the Non-Volatile Memory Controller (NVM) Electrical Specifications section in the Electrical Specifications chapter.

31.2.17. Support for Boot Code

The NVM Controller supports the following:

- Dual Boot regions together with an automated means to select the Lower Boot area out of reset.
- A Single Boot region using up to the maximum number of Boot pages available.
- A Secure Boot page within each Boot region in both Single and Dual Boot modes.

31.2.17.1. Dual Panel BFM Organization Notes

It is worth restating that the pages in CFM do not swap address locations when the Boot Swap changes. The usage of the User-OTP can impact code running from upper or lower regions based on the swap setting for BFM and PFM.

31.2.17.2. Dual Boot Mode

The Dual Boot scheme allows the old boot code to be preserved in one flash panel until the new boot code is successfully programmed and verified in the other Flash panel. Which Flash panel is used is controlled by the BootROM.

Each panel's BFM region has a sequence number (SeqNum) located in the USER_CFG page for that panel. After reset and during the Flash configuration period (i.e. prior to system execution from BFM), SeqNum for each BFM region is read by the Boot ROM and compared. The Boot region with the higher SeqNum is selected as the Lower Boot region.

Each sequence number stored into the Flash consists of a ‘true’ and ‘complement’ 16-bit (halfword) value held in a single 32-bit word. The ‘true’ portion is held in the LS-halfword and the complement portion is held in the MS-halfword.

Note: All configuration data held in Flash and read by the Boot ROM at start up must be programmed, by software, using Quad Write in order to for the configuration data to have ECC protection.

In the event of an invalid Boot sequence number, the Boot ROM defaults to map the panel with the valid sequence number to Lower Boot. A Boot sequence number is considered to be invalid if:

- TrueValue != ~(ComplementValue) or TrueValue^ComplementValue != 0xFFFF

Or

An ECC DED error has occurred

In the following cases:

- The sequence numbers are equal
- Both sequence numbers are invalid

The Boot ROM selects Panel 1 to be the Lower Boot region.

The Flash Controllers, FCR (for reads) and the FCW (for writes/erases), use SWAP.BFSWAP to map the BFM of each panel into the Lower and Upper regions of the device memory map (refer to the example in *Device Memory Map Example*) according to the settings implemented by the BootROM.

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31.2.17.2.1. Boot Loader Operation

Updating boot code is the responsibility of the Boot Loader. The Upper Boot region is always the target of the update. The Boot Loader must verify the erase status, typically done by erasing the Upper Boot region before programming it with the new Boot code.

If the new code successfully verifies, the Boot Loader assigns a sequence number, SeqNum, higher than that of the old boot code. On a subsequent reset, the Boot ROM selects the new Boot code to be the Lower Boot region (and the old Boot code appears in the Upper Boot region).

If a failure occurs during the process of updating the Upper Boot region with new boot code, the old boot code remains valid in the Lower Boot region. As long as the new boot code does not receive a successful write of a SeqNum greater than the old boot code's, the old boot code is selected on a reset.

31.2.17.2.2. Dual Boot and Boot Page Protection

Although the BWP registers allow for different protection of Upper and Lower boot, in a Dual Boot situation it is desirable for them to protect the same page offsets.

31.2.17.2.3. Boot Panel Manual Swap

As discussed in Dual Boot Mode, the Dual Panel Lower Boot region selection is handled automatically at reset/boot time. The bit SWAP.BFSWAP shows the SeqNum controlled state of the Lower Boot order.

In addition to automatic control of boot, the user has the ability to change the Lower Boot panel manually with BFSWAP. The likely scenario for manual override is when both boot regions are programmed with identical code (which is recommended). Doing so allows write and erase of either Lower or Upper PFM without interruption of access to the boot region. For example, if Lower Boot is in Panel 1 and the Lower PFM address region is also in Panel 1, programming Panel 1's PFM region causes accesses to the Lower Boot region to be stalled until the programming operation finishes. If both Boot regions are programmed identically, the user can simply invert BFSWAP so boot code is fetched from the other panel.

31.2.17.3. Single Boot Model

Using a Single Boot region model allows the user to make use of almost all the Boot memory provided. The Boot ROM does not differentiate between Dual and Single Boot models, so Boot ROM always reads and tests the sequence numbers from each panel. Consequently, it is the user's responsibility to ensure that the sequence number, SeqNum, for each panel remains consistent with the desired panel order. It is highly recommended that the default Lower Boot region have a higher SeqNum than the default Upper Boot region, hence preserving their natural order (See Device Memory Map Example).

31.2.17.3.1. Single Boot and Boot Page Protection

When operating with a Single Boot model, it is recommended that all Boot pages containing code be write protected. This could include pages within both the Lower and Upper address regions. It is also recommended to lock the BFSWAP bit (SWAP.BFSLOCK=1).

31.2.17.4. PFM Panel Manual Swap

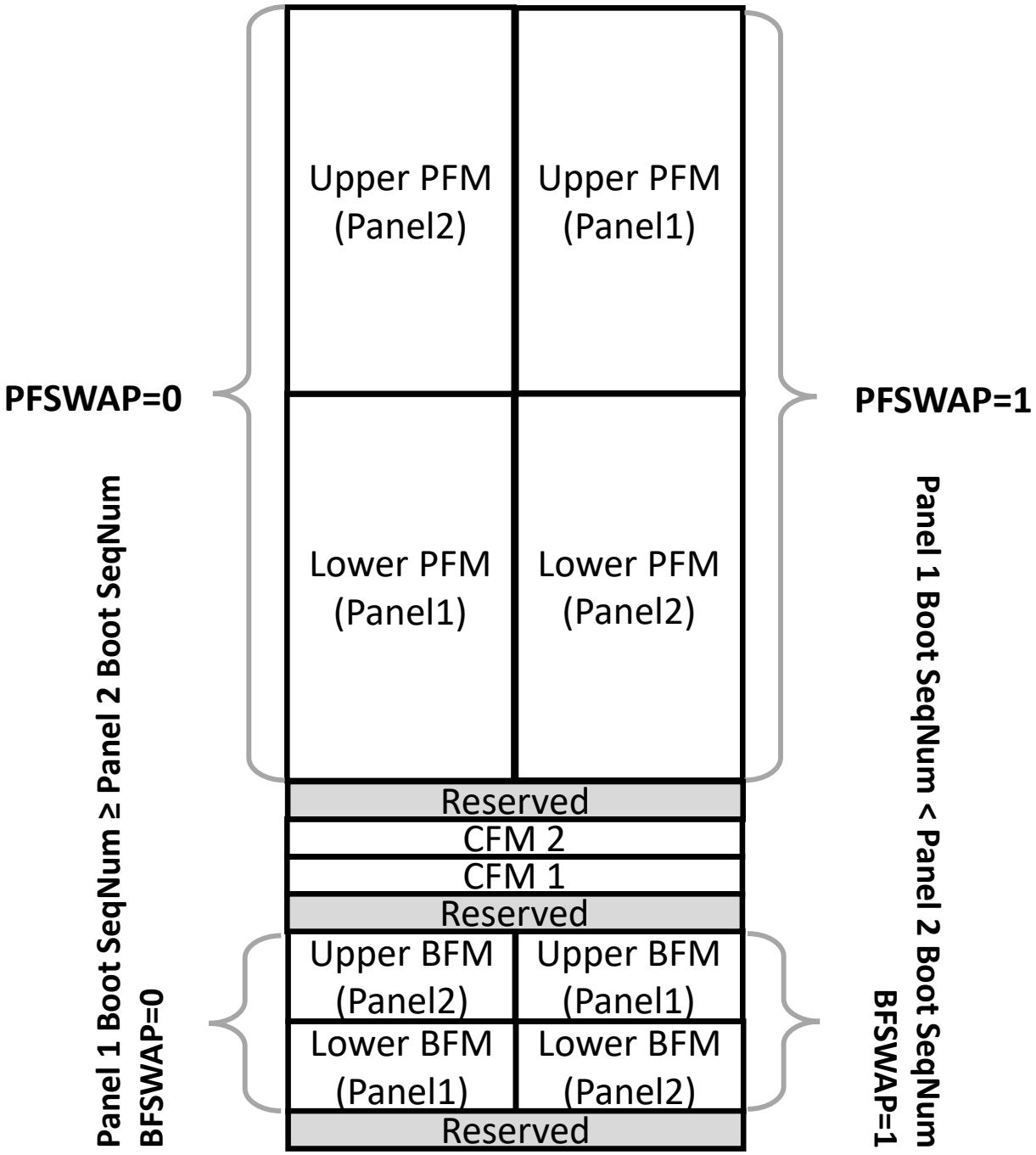
Unlike Boot Swap, the memory region order of the PFM panels is entirely the user's responsibility. The control bit, SWAP.PFSWAP, provides the manual control to swap the order of the PFM panels. In order to properly swap the PFM panel regions, there must not be any accesses to either panel when changing the PFSWAP bit. Accesses to Boot regions or SRAM is allowed.

A likely method to implement PFM panel swap in boot code is to follow the same procedure as the FCW uses for Boot Swap. The code would be in the Lower Boot region but the sequence numbers, SeqNum, would be read from each panel.

An example device memory map is shown in the following figure with the PFSWAP bit set or cleared.

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Figure 31-7. Device Memory Map Example



31.2.17.5. Swap Protection

It may be desirable to prevent swapping BFM and/or PFM after they are setup. The SWAP.BFSLOCK and SWAP.PFSLOCK allow BFSWAP and PFSWAP, respectively, to be write locked, preventing them from changing. Each lock bit also locks itself. Lock is in effect until the next reset.

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31.2.18. Operation Timing

The FCW supports only self-timed operations using an internal clock source. The timing values for writing and erasing the Flash are predefined based on the Flash implemented in the system. No user involvement is need for timing value selection.

The AHB bus host initiator operates independently of the FSM, transferring data to the FCW data buffer only when requested. Consequently, there are no timing restrictions with respect to AHB and the FSM. However, for Row Write operations, the AHB interface must have sufficient bandwidth to SRAM to keep up and therefore not starve the FCW for data.

31.2.19. DMA

The FCW does not use the DMA module. It has its own built-in DMA that uses the AHB Bus Matrix directly when executing Row Writes.

31.2.20. Interrupts

The FCW has two sets of interrupts, which are serviced by the FCW interrupt vector. The main set of INTENCLR, INTENSET, and INTFLAG are for the system CPU.

The module has an interrupt output for CPU initiated NVMOPs that is controlled by INTENSET and INTENCLR. The interrupt status is reported via INTFLAG. A read of either INTENSET or INTENCLR returns the enable state for the specific interrupt condition. The Flash interrupt is asserted if a condition is enabled and its associated bit is set in INTFLAG. Interrupt flags are cleared by writing a 1 to its bit position in the INTFLAG register.

It is recommended to always enable DONE as interrupt source in INTENSET. Using DONE masks side effects of WRERR, RSTERR, HTDPGM, BUSERR, and FIFOERR being set before the FCW has finished cleaning up after an error.

STATUS.BUSY indicates if the FCW is performing an operation (from the CPU). INTFLAG.DONE indicates that the FCW has completed an NVMOP for the CPU.

Note: The FCW does not clear DONE automatically. Also, DONE=1 does not prevent NVM operations. Therefore, software must clear DONE before the next NVM operation is started.

31.2.21. Events

The FWC does not use events or generate them.

31.2.22. Errors and Flags

Several non-typical events can occur that affect the operation of the FCW causing Write/Erase operations to be aborted. Setup errors can occur that prevent the start of an NVMOP command. All these errors are reported via INTFLAG. Some flags are updated before the FSM clears BUSY. However, the FSM always clears BUSY and sets DONE on the same clock edge.

The following table describes the types of errors the FCW detects and what flags they affect.

Table 31-2. Interrupt Flag Summary

INTFLAGs:	Source:	Effect on FCW Operations:
WRERR, DONE	Any Error Event during NVMOP	Last address programmed may be corrupted, or last erase may not be complete.
RSTERR, DONE	BOR circuit not Ready before NVMOP written	NVMOP not started(2) SW should enable BOR and wait for it to be ready.
RSTERR(1)	Reset or Low Voltage Event before FSM starts NVMOP	NVMOP not started(2)
RSTERR(1), WRERR	Reset or Low Voltage Event after FSM starts NVMOP	Last address programmed may be corrupted, or last erase may not be complete. Software should verify results.
HTDPGM, DONE	High Temp Event before FSM starts NVMOP	NVMOP not started(2)

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Table 31-2. Interrupt Flag Summary (continued)

INTFLAGs:	Source:	Effect on FCW Operations:
WRERR, SECERR, DONE	Security module or tamper event preempted operation	Last address programmed may be corrupted, or last erase may not be complete.
KEYERR	KEY not valid for SFR write	SFR not updated
CFGERR, DONE	ADDR not in flash memory space Disallowed CPUDAL setting.	NVMOP is not started (2)
CFGERR, OPERR, DONE	NVMOP not allowed because of ECC, i.e. Single Write attempted when ECC Write with ECC Read is selected	NVMOP is not started (2)
WRERR, FIFOERR, DONE	Row Write FIFO under run error	NVMOP is aborted(2) Subsequent addresses not programmed
BUSERR, FIFOERR(3), DONE	AHB Bus Host error before FIFO filled Possible SRCADDR out of range	NVMOP is not started(2)
BUSERR, FIFOERR(3), WRERR, DONE	AHB Bus Host error Possible SRCADDR out of range or access permission violation	NVMOP is aborted(2) Current and subsequent addresses not programmed
WPERR, DONE	ADDR is write protected by a WP register (i.e BWP, PWP, etc)	NVMOP is not started(2)
WPERR, SECERR, DONE	ADDR is write protected by a different security association(4)	NVMOP is not started(2)
OPERR, DONE	NVMOP is not available (e.g. RSVD)	NVMOP is not started(2)
SECERR	Security Violation	SFR access blocked Does not generate a bus error

Notes:

1. If BOR causes a reset, DONE will not be set because it is cleared by the reset.
2. NVMOP is generally considered started when the panel is enabled.
3. Error code may or may not be set.

The following table summarizes events that cause the Write/Erase sequence to not occur but do not set the error flag.

Table 31-3. Conditions Without an Error Flag

Source:	Effect on FCW Operations:
Writing KEY with an invalid value.	Locks all registers protected by KEY.
Attempted write of an SFR while locked for programming (BUSY=1) from the same security association.	Action is ignored by FSM and SFRs. Reports a bus error.
Attempted read or write of an SFR address that is not implemented.	Action is ignored by FSM and SFRs. Reports a bus error.

31.2.22.1. Write Error (INTFLAG.WRERR)

The FCW Finite State Machine (FSM) set the WRERR flag only if the FSM aborts a Write/Erase operation (i.e. an NVMOP command). The FSM sets the flag on the detection of an error which is before it clears BUSY and sets DONE. WRERR is only set if there is possible corruption of the flash due to the NVMOP abort.

31.2.22.2. Reset and Low Voltage (BOR) Error (INTFLAG.RSTERR)

If a reset or BOR event occurs while an NVMOP command is underway, the FCW sets flags as per the Interrupt Flag Summary table and terminates the command. A BOR event is likely to cause a system reset, preventing an interrupt from occurring. However, the affected interrupt flags maintain state through a reset caused by a BOR event. Therefore, software can check the prior state of the FCW. The devices RCAUSE register can be checked to see if the error is from a general reset or from a BOR. However, if the system shows a POR occurred, software has no guaranteed way of knowing if a write/erase operation was underway at the time the POR occurred.

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31.2.22.3. Power On Reset (POR)

A Power On Reset (POR) causes immediate termination of any FCW operation. A POR is a full and hard reset of all states of the FCW and therefore no error flags originating from a prior operation survive the reset.

Several SFR bits reset by POR survive a BOR or user reset (WDT Reset, RESET pin, GCLK.CTRLA.SWRST, etc). Doing so allows NVM operations to report errors due to reset aborts. This also prevents values like address from changing when cleaning up an aborted operation.

31.2.22.4. Reset

A user reset during an NVM operation can but does not necessarily cause an error. Atomic operations like single or Quad Write, and page or upper/lower PFM erase finish before reset. The completion of these operations likely delays system exit from reset. Non-atomic operations like SDAL, Row Write, and PFM Erase may early terminate with an error flag set, typically WRERR.

Several SFR bits reset by POR survive a user reset (WDT Reset, RESET pin, GCLK.CTRLA.SWRST, etc). Doing so allows NVM operations to report errors due to reset aborts. This also prevents values like address from changing when cleaning up an aborted operation.

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31.2.23. Register Summary

For descriptions and definitions of both Register and bitfield properties, refer to Register Properties.

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x00	CTRLA	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0	PREPG				NVMOP[3:0]			
0x04	CTRLB	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0							SDALCPU0[1:0]	
0x08	MUTEX	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0						OWNER[1:0]		LOCK
0x0C	INTENCLR	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8			WRERR	RSTERR				
		7:0	SECERR	OPERR	WPERR	BUSERR	FIFOERR	CFGERR	KEYERR	DONE
0x10	INTENSET	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8			WRERR	RSTERR				
		7:0	SECERR	OPERR	WPERR	BUSERR	FIFOERR	CFGERR	KEYERR	DONE
0x14	INTFLAG	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8			WRERR	RSTERR				
		7:0	SECERR	OPERR	WPERR	BUSERR	FIFOERR	CFGERR	KEYERR	DONE
0x18	STATUS	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0								BUSY
0x1C	KEY	31:24	KEY[31:24]							
		23:16	KEY[23:16]							
		15:8	KEY[15:8]							
		7:0	KEY[7:0]							
0x20	ADDR	31:24	ADDR[31:24]							
		23:16	ADDR[23:16]							
		15:8	ADDR[15:8]							
		7:0	ADDR[7:0]							
0x24	SRCADDR	31:24	SRCADDR[31:24]							
		23:16	SRCADDR[23:16]							
		15:8	SRCADDR[15:8]							
		7:0	SRCADDR[7:0]							
0x28	DATA0	31:24	DATA31	DATA30	DATA29	DATA28	DATA27	DATA26	DATA25	DATA24
		23:16	DATA23	DATA22	DATA21	DATA20	DATA19	DATA18	DATA17	DATA16
		15:8	DATA15	DATA14	DATA13	DATA12	DATA11	DATA10	DATA9	DATA8
		7:0	DATA7	DATA6	DATA5	DATA4	DATA3	DATA2	DATA1	DATA0
0x2C	DATA1	31:24	DATA31	DATA30	DATA29	DATA28	DATA27	DATA26	DATA25	DATA24
		23:16	DATA23	DATA22	DATA21	DATA20	DATA19	DATA18	DATA17	DATA16
		15:8	DATA15	DATA14	DATA13	DATA12	DATA11	DATA10	DATA9	DATA8
		7:0	DATA7	DATA6	DATA5	DATA4	DATA3	DATA2	DATA1	DATA0
0x30	DATA2	31:24	DATA31	DATA30	DATA29	DATA28	DATA27	DATA26	DATA25	DATA24
		23:16	DATA23	DATA22	DATA21	DATA20	DATA19	DATA18	DATA17	DATA16
		15:8	DATA15	DATA14	DATA13	DATA12	DATA11	DATA10	DATA9	DATA8
		7:0	DATA7	DATA6	DATA5	DATA4	DATA3	DATA2	DATA1	DATA0
0x34	DATA3	31:24	DATA31	DATA30	DATA29	DATA28	DATA27	DATA26	DATA25	DATA24
		23:16	DATA23	DATA22	DATA21	DATA20	DATA19	DATA18	DATA17	DATA16
		15:8	DATA15	DATA14	DATA13	DATA12	DATA11	DATA10	DATA9	DATA8
		7:0	DATA7	DATA6	DATA5	DATA4	DATA3	DATA2	DATA1	DATA0

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Register Summary (continued)

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x38	DATA4	31:24	DATA31	DATA30	DATA29	DATA28	DATA27	DATA26	DATA25	DATA24
		23:16	DATA23	DATA22	DATA21	DATA20	DATA19	DATA18	DATA17	DATA16
		15:8	DATA15	DATA14	DATA13	DATA12	DATA11	DATA10	DATA9	DATA8
		7:0	DATA7	DATA6	DATA5	DATA4	DATA3	DATA2	DATA1	DATA0
0x3C	DATA5	31:24	DATA31	DATA30	DATA29	DATA28	DATA27	DATA26	DATA25	DATA24
		23:16	DATA23	DATA22	DATA21	DATA20	DATA19	DATA18	DATA17	DATA16
		15:8	DATA15	DATA14	DATA13	DATA12	DATA11	DATA10	DATA9	DATA8
		7:0	DATA7	DATA6	DATA5	DATA4	DATA3	DATA2	DATA1	DATA0
0x40	DATA6	31:24	DATA31	DATA30	DATA29	DATA28	DATA27	DATA26	DATA25	DATA24
		23:16	DATA23	DATA22	DATA21	DATA20	DATA19	DATA18	DATA17	DATA16
		15:8	DATA15	DATA14	DATA13	DATA12	DATA11	DATA10	DATA9	DATA8
		7:0	DATA7	DATA6	DATA5	DATA4	DATA3	DATA2	DATA1	DATA0
0x44	DATA7	31:24	DATA31	DATA30	DATA29	DATA28	DATA27	DATA26	DATA25	DATA24
		23:16	DATA23	DATA22	DATA21	DATA20	DATA19	DATA18	DATA17	DATA16
		15:8	DATA15	DATA14	DATA13	DATA12	DATA11	DATA10	DATA9	DATA8
		7:0	DATA7	DATA6	DATA5	DATA4	DATA3	DATA2	DATA1	DATA0
0x48	SWAP	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8							PFSLOCK	PFSWAP
		7:0							BFSLOCK	BFSWAP
0x4C	PWP0	31:24					PWPBASE[11:8]			
		23:16	PWPBASE[7:0]							
		15:8	PWPEN	PWPLOCK			PWPSIZE[11:8]			
		7:0	PWPSIZE[7:0]							
0x50	PWP1	31:24					PWPBASE[11:8]			
		23:16	PWPBASE[7:0]							
		15:8	PWPEN	PWPLOCK			PWPSIZE[11:8]			
		7:0	PWPSIZE[7:0]							
0x54	PWP2	31:24					PWPBASE[11:8]			
		23:16	PWPBASE[7:0]							
		15:8	PWPEN	PWPLOCK			PWPSIZE[11:8]			
		7:0	PWPSIZE[7:0]							
0x58	PWP3	31:24					PWPBASE[11:8]			
		23:16	PWPBASE[7:0]							
		15:8	PWPEN	PWPLOCK			PWPSIZE[11:8]			
		7:0	PWPSIZE[7:0]							
0x5C	PWP4	31:24					PWPBASE[11:8]			
		23:16	PWPBASE[7:0]							
		15:8	PWPEN	PWPLOCK			PWPSIZE[11:8]			
		7:0	PWPSIZE[7:0]							
0x60	PWP5	31:24					PWPBASE[11:8]			
		23:16	PWPBASE[7:0]							
		15:8	PWPEN	PWPLOCK			PWPSIZE[11:8]			
		7:0	PWPSIZE[7:0]							
0x64	PWP6	31:24					PWPBASE[11:8]			
		23:16	PWPBASE[7:0]							
		15:8	PWPEN	PWPLOCK			PWPSIZE[11:8]			
		7:0	PWPSIZE[7:0]							
0x68	PWP7	31:24					PWPBASE[11:8]			
		23:16	PWPBASE[7:0]							
		15:8	PWPEN	PWPLOCK			PWPSIZE[11:8]			
		7:0	PWPSIZE[7:0]							
0x6C	LBWP	31:24	LBWPLOCK							
		23:16								
		15:8	LBWP15	LBWP14	LBWP13	LBWP12	LBWP11	LBWP10	LBWP9	LBWP8
		7:0	LBWP7	LBWP6	LBWP5	LBWP4	LBWP3	LBWP2	LBWP1	LBWP0
0x70	UBWP	31:24	UBWPLOCK							
		23:16								
		15:8	UBWP15	UBWP14	UBWP13	UBWP12	UBWP11	UBWP10	UBWP9	UBWP8
		7:0	UBWP7	UBWP6	UBWP5	UBWP4	UBWP3	UBWP2	UBWP1	UBWP0

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Register Summary (continued)

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x74	UOWP	31:24					UO2WPRLOCK3	UO2WPRLOCK2	UO2WPRLOCK1	UO2WPRLOCK0
		23:16					UO1WPRLOCK3	UO1WPRLOCK2	UO1WPRLOCK1	UO1WPRLOCK0
		15:8					UO2WP3	UO2WP2	UO2WP1	UO2WP0
		7:0					UO1WP3	UO1WP2	UO1WP1	UO1WP0
0x78	CWP	31:24						BC2WPLOCK		UC2WPLOCK
		23:16						BC1WPLOCK		UC1WPLOCK
		15:8						BC2WP		UC2WP
		7:0						BC1WP		UC1WP

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31.2.23.1. CTRLA - NVM Write Control Register

Name: CTRLA
Offset: 0x0000
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write Protection, KEY.KEY[7:0] = WRKEY to unlock when unprotected

Table 31-4. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	PREPG				NVMOP[3:0]			
Access	R/W				R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0				0	0	0	0

Bit 7 – PREPG NVM Pre-Program Configuration Bit

Notes:

1. This field can only be modified when PAC Write protection is disabled, STATUS.BUSY=0, and KEY=<WRKEY Value> - same as NVMOP below.
2. It is recommended to either always use or never use PREPG.

Value	Description
0	Program Operations exclude Pre-Program step
1	Program Operations include Pre-Program step

Bits 3:0 – NVMOP[3:0] NVM Operation

1111-1011 = Reserved
1010= SDAL: Set DAL per SDALCPUn - must be same or lower value than existing DAL value.(1)
Operation is reserved if system debug access level is elevated for the CPU.
For all Write/Erase Operations below, the entire target range must not be write protected.
0111 = PFM Erase Operation: Upper & Lower PFM Erase
0110 = Upper PFM Erase Operation:
0101= Lower PFM Erase Operation:
0100= Page Erase Operation: Erases page selected by ADDR
0011 = Row Write Operation: Programs row selected by ADDR

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0010= Quad (DWord) Program Operation: Programs flash word selected by ADDR
0001 = Single (DWord) Program Operation: Programs word selected by ADDR (2)
0000= No Operation

Notes:

1. This field can only be updated (and execute the operation) when PAC Write protection is disabled, STATUS.BUSY=0, and KEY=<WRKEY>.
2. If FCR.ECCCTRL.ECCCTL[1:0]=2'b00, this operation performs a No-Op but does not affect WRERR or RSTERR.

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31.2.23.2. Control B

Name: CTRLB
Offset: 0x0004
Reset: 0x00000007
Property: PAC Write Protection, KEY.KEY[7:0] = CFGKEY to unlock when unprotected

Table 31-5. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
							SDALCPU0[1:0]	
Access							R/W	R/W
Reset							1	1

Bits 1:0 – SDALCPU0[1:0] Set DAL for CPU 0 (M7 Core)
Note: This field can only be updated when PAC write protection is disabled, STATUS.BUSY = 0, and KEY=<CFGKEY>.

Value	Description
11	Do Not Change Setting.
10	DAL2: Access to all memory. Can debug main CPU code.
01	DAL1: Reserved by convention (evaluates to DAL0).
00	DAL0: Access to very limited features.

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31.2.23.3. NVM MUTEX Register

Name: MUTEX
Offset: 0x0008
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write Protection

Note: If LOCK'd when a reset occurs, hardware reverts ownership to OWNER=00 and LOCK=0 after the controller cleans up the operation.

Table 31-6. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
						OWNER[1:0]		LOCK
Access						R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset						0	0	0

Bits 2:1 – OWNER[1:0] Flash Controller, Write (FCW) Owner ID

Value	Description
11	Reserved
10	Reserved
01	The System owns the FCW.
00	No Owner - always 0 if LOCK=0.

Bit 0 – LOCK Flash Controller, Write (FCW) Lock by Owner

Value	Description
1	FCW is locked by owner
0	FCW is not locked

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31.2.23.4. NVM Interrupt Enable Clear Register

Name: INTENCLR
Offset: 0x000C
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 31-7. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
			WRERR	RSTERR				
Access			R/W	R/W				
Reset			0	0				

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	SECERR	OPERR	WPERR	BUSERR	FIFOERR	CFGERR	KEYERR	DONE
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 13 – WRERR Write Error Interrupt Disable Bit
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a 1 to this bit will disable the Write Error as an interrupt request.
Reading this bit returns whether this interrupt is enabled (=1 ≥ enabled).
Note: This field can only be modified when STATUS.BUSY=0.

Bit 12 – RSTERR Reset or Brown Out Detect Error Interrupt Disable Bit
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a 1 to this bit will disable the Reset or Brown Out Detect Error as an interrupt request.
Reading this bit returns whether this interrupt is enabled (=1 ≥ enabled).
Note: This field can only be modified when STATUS.BUSY=0.

Bit 7 – SECERR Security Violation Error Interrupt Disable Bit
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a 1 to this bit will disable the Security Violation Error as an interrupt request.
Reading this bit returns whether this interrupt is enabled (=1 ≥ enabled).
Note: This field can only be modified when STATUS.BUSY=0.

Bit 6 – OPERR NVMOP Error Interrupt Disable Bit
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.

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Writing a 1 to this bit will disable the NVMOP Error as an interrupt request.
Reading this bit returns whether this interrupt is enabled (=1 ≥ enabled).
Note: This field can only be modified when STATUS.BUSY=0.

Bit 5 – WPERR Write Protection Error Interrupt Disable Bit
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a 1 to this bit will disable the Write Protection Error as an interrupt request.
Reading this bit returns whether this interrupt is enabled (=1 ≥ enabled).
Note: This field can only be modified when STATUS.BUSY=0.

Bit 4 – BUSERR AHB Bus Error During Row Write Interrupt Disable Bit
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a 1 to this bit will disable the AHB Bus Error During Row Write as an interrupt request.
Reading this bit returns whether this interrupt is enabled (=1 ≥ enabled).
Note: This field can only be modified when STATUS.BUSY=0.

Bit 3 – FIFOERR FIFO Underrun During Row Write Interrupt Disable Bit
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a 1 to this bit will disable the FIFO Underrun During Row Write as an interrupt request.
Reading this bit returns whether this interrupt is enabled (=1 ≥ enabled).
Note: This field can only be modified when STATUS.BUSY=0.

Bit 2 – CFGERR Configuration Error Interrupt Disable Bit
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a 1 to this bit will disable the Configuration Error as an interrupt request.
Reading this bit returns whether this interrupt is enabled (=1 ≥ enabled).
Note: This field can only be modified when STATUS.BUSY=0.

Bit 1 – KEYERR Key Error Interrupt Disable Bit
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a 1 to this bit will disable the Key Error as an interrupt request.
Reading this bit returns whether this interrupt is enabled (=1 ≥ enabled).
Note: This field can only be modified when STATUS.BUSY=0.

Bit 0 – DONE NVM Operation Done Interrupt Disable Bit
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a 1 to this bit will disable the NVM Operation Done as an interrupt request.
Reading this bit returns whether this interrupt is enabled (=1 ≥ enabled).
Note: This field can only be modified when STATUS.BUSY=0.

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31.2.23.5. NVM Interrupt Enable Set Register

Name: INTENSET
Offset: 0x0010
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 31-8. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
			WRERR	RSTERR				
Access			R/W	R/W				
Reset			0	0				

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	SECERR	OPERR	WPERR	BUSERR	FIFOERR	CFGERR	KEYERR	DONE
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 13 – WRERR Write Error Interrupt Enable Bit
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a 1 to this bit will enable the Write Error as an interrupt request.
Reading this bit returns whether this interrupt is enabled (=1 ≥ enabled).
Note: This field can only be modified when STATUS.BUSY=0.

Bit 12 – RSTERR Reset or Brown Out Detect Error Interrupt Enable Bit
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a 1 to this bit will enable the Reset or Brown Out Detect Error as an interrupt request.
Reading this bit returns whether this interrupt is enabled (=1 ≥ enabled).
Note: This field can only be modified when STATUS.BUSY=0.

Bit 7 – SECERR Security Violation Error Interrupt Enable Bit
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a 1 to this bit will enable the Security Violation Error as an interrupt request.
Reading this bit returns whether this interrupt is enabled (=1 ≥ enabled).
Note: This field can only be modified when STATUS.BUSY=0.

Bit 6 – OPERR NVMOP Error Interrupt Enable Bit
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.

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Writing a 1 to this bit will enable the NVMOP Error as an interrupt request.
Reading this bit returns whether this interrupt is enabled (=1 ≥ enabled).
Note: This field can only be modified when STATUS.BUSY=0.

Bit 5 – WPERR Write Protection Error Interrupt Enable Bit
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a 1 to this bit will enable the Write Protection Error as an interrupt request.
Reading this bit returns whether this interrupt is enabled (=1 ≥ enabled).
Note: This field can only be modified when STATUS.BUSY=0.

Bit 4 – BUSERR AHB Bus Error During Row Write Interrupt Enable Bit
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a 1 to this bit will enable the AHB Bus Error During Row Write as an interrupt request.
Reading this bit returns whether this interrupt is enabled (=1 ≥ enabled).
Note: This field can only be modified when STATUS.BUSY=0.

Bit 3 – FIFOERR FIFO Underrun During Row Write Interrupt Enable Bit
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a 1 to this bit will enable the FIFO Underrun During Row Write as an interrupt request.
Reading this bit returns whether this interrupt is enabled (=1 ≥ enabled).
Note: This field can only be modified when STATUS.BUSY=0.

Bit 2 – CFGERR Configuration Error Interrupt Enable Bit
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a 1 to this bit will enable the Configuration Error as an interrupt request.
Reading this bit returns whether this interrupt is enabled (=1 ≥ enabled).
Note: This field can only be modified when STATUS.BUSY=0.

Bit 1 – KEYERR Key Error Interrupt Enable Bit
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a 1 to this bit will enable the Key Error as an interrupt request.
Reading this bit returns whether this interrupt is enabled (=1 ≥ enabled).
Note: This field can only be modified when STATUS.BUSY=0.

Bit 0 – DONE NVM Operation Done Interrupt Enable Bit
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a 1 to this bit will enable the NVM Operation Done as an interrupt request.
Reading this bit returns whether this interrupt is enabled (=1 ≥ enabled).
Note: This field can only be modified when STATUS.BUSY=0.

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31.2.23.6. NVM Interrupt Flag Register

Name: INTFLAG
Offset: 0x0014
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Notes:

1. The interrupt flag bits of this register are set by hardware only.
2. Interrupt flags must be cleared and then read back to confirm the clear before exiting the ISR to avoid double interrupts.

Table 31-9. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
			WRERR	RSTERR				
Access			R/W	R/W				
Reset			0	0				

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	SECERR	OPERR	WPERR	BUSERR	FIFOERR	CFGERR	KEYERR	DONE
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 13 – WRERR Write Error Flag Bit
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a 1 to this bit will clear the flag.
Note: While this bit and its associated interrupt enable bit are 1, the NVM interrupt remains asserted.

Note: This field can only be modified when STATUS.BUSY=0.

Value	Description
0	The Write/Erase sequence completed normally
1	The Write/Erase sequence did not complete successfully

Bit 12 – RSTERR Reset or Brown Out Detect Error Flag Bit
The error is only captured during Write/Erase operations. Check the system RCAUSE register to see if this error was caused by a BOR event.
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.

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Writing a 1 to this bit will clear the flag.
Note: While this bit and its associated interrupt enable bit are 1, the NVM interrupt remains asserted.

Note: This field can only be modified when STATUS.BUSY=0.

Value	Description
0	No Reset and Voltage level OK during write/erase
1	A reset or Low Voltage Detected (possible data corruption, verify data)

Bit 7 – SECERR Security Violation Error Bit
Attempted operation violates security configuration.
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a 1 to this bit will clear the flag.
Note: While this bit and its associated interrupt enable bit are 1, the NVM interrupt remains asserted.

Note: This field can only be modified when STATUS.BUSY=0.

Value	Description
0	No Security Violation Error
1	Security Violation Error

Bit 6 – OPERR NVMOP Error Flag Bit
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a 1 to this bit will clear the flag.
Note: While this bit and its associated interrupt enable bit are 1, the NVM interrupt remains asserted.

Note: This field can only be modified when STATUS.BUSY=0.

Value	Description
0	No NVMOP Error
1	Selected Operation is Disabled Error

Bit 5 – WPERR Write Protection Error Flag Bit
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a 1 to this bit will clear the flag.
Note: While this bit and its associated interrupt enable bit are 1, the NVM interrupt remains asserted.

Note: This field can only be modified when STATUS.BUSY=0.

Value	Description
0	No Write Protection Error
1	Write Protection Error

Bit 4 – BUSERR AHB Bus Error During Row Write Flag Bit
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a 1 to this bit will clear the flag.
Note: While this bit and its associated interrupt enable bit are 1, the NVM interrupt remains asserted.

Note: This field can only be modified when STATUS.BUSY=0.

Value	Description
0	No Bus Error
1	Bus Error

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Bit 3 – FIFOERR FIFO Underrun During Row Write Flag Bit
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a 1 to this bit will clear the flag.
Note: While this bit and its associated interrupt enable bit are 1, the NVM interrupt remains asserted.

Note: This field can only be modified when STATUS.BUSY=0.

Value	Description
0	No FIFO Error
1	FIFO Error

Bit 2 – CFGERR Configuration Error Flag Bit
Attempted Write/Erase when disallowed by a configuration setting.
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a 1 to this bit will clear the flag.
Note: While this bit and its associated interrupt enable bit are 1, the NVM interrupt remains asserted.

Note: This field can only be modified when STATUS.BUSY=0.

Value	Description
0	No CFG Error
1	CFG Error

Bit 1 – KEYERR Key Error Flag Bit
Attempted to write to an SFR bit without first enabling it via KEY.
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a 1 to this bit will clear the flag.
Note: While this bit and its associated interrupt enable bit are 1, the NVM interrupt remains asserted.

Note: This field can only be modified when STATUS.BUSY=0.

Value	Description
0	No Key Error
1	Key Error

Bit 0 – DONE NVM Operation Done Flag Bit
When NVMOP completes the FSM clears BUSY and sets Done.
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a 1 to this bit will clear the flag.
Note: While this bit and its associated interrupt enable bit are 1, the NVM interrupt remains asserted.

Note: This field can only be modified when STATUS.BUSY=0.

Value	Description
0	NVMOP Not Done
1	NVMOP Done

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31.2.23.7. NVM Status Register

Name: STATUS
Offset: 0x0018
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: –

Table 31-10. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
								BUSY
Access								R
Reset								0

Bit 0 – BUSY NVM Busy Status
Note: This bit is read-only. It is set and cleared by hardware.

Value	Description
0	NVM Not Busy.
1	NVM Busy - SFR bits are not writable.

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31.2.23.8. Key - SFR Unlock Register

Name: KEY
Offset: 0x001C
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 31-11. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	KEY[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
	KEY[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
	KEY[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
	KEY[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 – KEY[31:0] NVM SFR Key Bits

This register is used to lock and unlock write access to other FCW SFR bits.
The KEY state remains active until it is written to a Valid Lock Code or CTRLA is written.
KEY[31:8] - KEY Code
0x91C32C= Valid Unlock code - Unlocks selected SFR(s)
All Others = Valid Lock Code - Locks all SFR protected by KEY register
KEY[7:0] KEY Value.
0x00= no selection, invalid selection, or invalid Key - Locks all SFR protected by KEY register
0x01= WRKEY Value: Unlock SFR bits associated with Write/Erase
0x02= SWAPKEY Value: Unlock SFR bits associated with Panel Swapping
0x04= CFGKEY Value: Unlock SFR bits associated with general Flash configuration
all other values: Invalid selection - Key Value set to 00 - Locks all SFR protected by KEY register
Notes:

1. KEY can only be written when STATUS.BUSY=0.
2. KEY resets to 0 (a valid lock code) on a successful write to CTRLA, SWAP or an unsuccessful write to any register (any write that sets KEYERR).
3. KEY allows for multiple writes to configuration registers when using CFGKEY. To lock, write a Valid Lock Code to KEY.

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31.2.23.9. Flash Address Register

Name: ADDR
Offset: 0x0020
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 31-12. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	ADDR[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
	ADDR[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
	ADDR[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
	ADDR[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 – ADDR[31:0] Flash Address used by CTRLA.NVMOP
This is a system byte address that the FCW aligns (by dropping lower ordered bits) to the minimum resolution of the NVMOP.
Bulk/Chip/PFM Erase:
Address is ignored
Page Erase:
Address identifies the page to erase
Row Write:
Address identifies the row to write
Single Write: (64-bits)
Address identifies the DWord to write. ADDR[2:0] are ignored
Quad Write: (256-bits)
Address identifies the Quad DWord to write. ADDR[4:0] are ignored
Notes:

1. This field can only be modified when STATUS.BUSY=0.
2. For 32-bit aligned memory the bottom two bits, ADDR[1:0], are ignored.
   For 64-bit (double word) writes the bottom four bits, ADDR[3:0], are ignored.

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31.2.23.10. Source Data Address Register

Name: SRCADDR
Offset: 0x0024
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 31-13. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	SRCADDR[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
	SRCADDR[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
	SRCADDR[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
	SRCADDR[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 – SRCADDR[31:0] Source Data (Word) Address
This is the system physical address of the data to be programmed into the flash when CTRLA.NVMOP is set to Row Write.
Notes:

1. This field can only be modified when STATUS.BUSY=0.
2. For 32-bit aligned memory the bottom two bits, SRCADDR[1:0], are ignored.
   For 64-bit (double word) writes the bottom four bits, SRCADDR[3:0], are ignored.

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31.2.23.11. Flash Write Data Register

Name: DATAx
Offset: 0x28 + x*0x04 [x=0..7]
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 31-14. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	DATA31	DATA30	DATA29	DATA28	DATA27	DATA26	DATA25	DATA24
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
	DATA23	DATA22	DATA21	DATA20	DATA19	DATA18	DATA17	DATA16
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
	DATA15	DATA14	DATA13	DATA12	DATA11	DATA10	DATA9	DATA8
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
	DATA7	DATA6	DATA5	DATA4	DATA3	DATA2	DATA1	DATA0
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 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 – DATAx Flash Write Data

The value in this register(s) is written to flash when a Write operation is commanded.
Single Write: (64-bit data)
Writes DATA0 to ADDR[31:3] with address bits [2:0] = 000
Writes DATA1 to ADDR[31:3] with address bits [2:0] = 100
Quad Write: (256-bit data)
Writes DATA0 to ADDR[31:5], with address bits[4:0] = 0_0000
Writes DATA1 to ADDR[31:5], with address bits[4:0] = 0_0100
Writes DATA2 to ADDR[31:5], with address bits[4:0] = 0_1000
Writes DATA3 to ADDR[31:5], with address bits[4:0] = 0_1100
Writes DATA4 to ADDR[31:5], with address bits[4:0] = 1_0000
Writes DATA5 to ADDR[31:5], with address bits[4:0] = 1_0100
Writes DATA6 to ADDR[31:5], with address bits[4:0] = 1_1000
Writes DATA7 to ADDR[31:5], with address bits[4:0] = 1_1100
Note: This field can only be modified when STATUS.BUSY=0.

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31.2.23.12. NVM Panel Swap Register

Name: SWAP
Offset: 0x0048
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write Protection, KEY.KEY[7:0] = SWAPKEY to unlock when unprotected

Table 31-15. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
							PFSLOCK	PFSWAP
Access							R/W	R/W
Reset							0	0

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

Bit 9 – PFSLOCK PFM Swap Lock Bit
Writing a 0 to this bit has no effect.
Writing a 1 to this bit will set the lock bit.
Notes:

1. Once set, PFSLOCK can only be cleared by a reset.
2. This field can only be modified when STATUS.BUSY=0, PFSLOCK=0, and KEY.KEY=<SWAPKEY Value>.

Value	Description
1	PFSLOCK and PFSWAP cannot be written
0	PFSLOCK and PFSWAP can be written

Bit 8 – PFSWAP PFM Swap Status/Control Bit
Note: This field can only be modified when STATUS.BUSY=0, PFSLOCK=0, and KEY.KEY=<SWAPKEY Value>.

Value	Description
1	Panel 2 PFM is mapped into the Lower PFM region
0	Panel 1 PFM is mapped into the Lower PFM region

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Bit 1 – BFSLOCK BFM Swap Lock Bit

Writing a 0 to this bit has no effect.
Writing a 1 to this bit will set the lock bit.

Notes:

1. Once set, BFSLOCK can only be cleared by a reset.
2. This field can only be modified when STATUS.BUSY=0, BFSLOCK=0, and KEY.KEY=<SWAPKEY Value>.

Value	Description
1	BFSLOCK and BFSWAP cannot be written
0	BFSLOCK and BFSWAP can be written

Bit 0 – BFSWAP BFM Swap Status/Control Bit

Notes:

1. The BFSWAP value is determined by the values the user programmed SEQNUM in each boot panel.
2. This field can only be modified when STATUS.BUSY=0, BFSLOCK=0, and KEY.KEY=<SWAPKEY Value>.

Value	Description
1	Panel 2 Boot is mapped into the Lower Boot region
0	Panel 1 Boot is mapped into the Lower Boot region

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31.2.23.13. PFM Write Protect Region x Register

Name: PWPx
Offset: 0x4C + x*0x04 [x=0..7]
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write Protection, KEY.KEY[7:0] = CFGKEY to unlock when unprotected

Table 31-16. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
					PWPBASE[11:8]			
Access					R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset					0	0	0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	PWPBASE[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

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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	PWPSIZE[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 27:16 – PWPBASE[11:0] PFM Write Protect Region x Base Address - 4KB Page Aligned
The Region Base Address is the concatenation of PWPBASE[23:12] and 0x000.
When PWPEN=1, the region from PWPBASE to PWPBASE+PWPSIZE+1 is write/erase protected.
Note: This is a byte address force to align to page boundaries.

Note: This field can only be modified when PWPLOCK=0, STATUS.BUSY=0 and KEY.KEY=<CFGKEY Value>.

Bit 16 – PWPMIR Mirror PWP Bit
Mirrors Lower PFM settings to Upper or Upper PFM settings to Lower. This feature can be used to maintain Write Protect (WP) consistency between Upper and Lower PFM when using PFSWAP.
Note: When Mirrored, the PWPBASE address bit that distinguishes between panels is treated as a "Don't Care", meaning it can be 0 or 1.

Note: This field can only be modified when PWPLOCK=0, STATUS.BUSY=0 and KEY.KEY=<CFGKEY Value>.

Value	Description
1	PWP settings are Mirrored
0	PWP settings are NOT Mirrored

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Bit 15 – PWPEN PFM Write Protect Region x Enable Bit

Note: This field can only be modified when PWPLOCK=0, STATUS.BUSY=0 and KEY.KEY=<CFGKEY Value>.

Value	Description
1	Region is Enabled
0	Region is Not Enabled

Bit 14 – PWPLOCK PWP Region x Lock Bit

Note: PWPLOCK can be set the same time as PWPBASE and PWPSIZE are written. Once set, PWPLOCK can only be cleared by a reset (Writing zero has no effect.).

Note: This field can only be modified when PWPLOCK=0, STATUS.BUSY=0 and KEY.KEY=<CFGKEY Value>.

Value	Description
1	PWPx register is Locked and cannot be modified
0	PWPx register is Not Locked and can be modified

Bits 11:0 – PWPSIZE[11:0] PWP Region x Size in 4KB

Pages Region Size is (PWPSIZE+1) *4KB.

`0x000`= 4KB

`0x001`= 8KB

...

`0x3FF`= 16MB

Note: This field can only be modified when PWPLOCK=0, STATUS.BUSY=0 and KEY.KEY=<CFGKEY Value>.

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31.2.23.14. Lower BFM Write Protect Register

Name: LBWP
Offset: 0x006C
Reset: 0x0000FFFF
Property: PAC Write Protection, KEY.KEY[7:0] = CFGKEY to unlock when unprotected

Table 31-17. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	LBWPLOCK							
Access	R/W							
Reset	0							

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
Access								
Reset								

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	LBWP15	LBWP14	LBWP13	LBWP12	LBWP11	LBWP10	LBWP9	LBWP8
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	LBWP7	LBWP6	LBWP5	LBWP4	LBWP3	LBWP2	LBWP1	LBWP0
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Bit 31 – LBWPLOCK LBWP Lock Bit

Notes:

1. This field can be set at the same time as writing to LBWP. Once set, LBWPLOCK can only be cleared by a reset (Writing zero has no effect.).
2. This field can only be modified when LBWPLOCK=0, STATUS.BUSY=0 and KEY.KEY=<CFGKEY Value>.

Value	Description
1	LBWP & LBWPLOCK fields are Locked and cannot be modified
0	LBWP & LBWPLOCK fields are NOT Locked and can be modified

Bits 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 – LBWP Lower Boot Pages Write Protect Bits

Note:

1. This field can only be modified when LBWPLOCK=0, STATUS.BUSY=0 and KEY.KEY=<CFGKEY Value>.

Value	Description
1	Erase and Write Protection for Lower Boot Page *n* is Enabled
0	Erase and Write Protection for Lower Boot Page *n* is Disabled

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31.2.23.15. Upper BFM Write Protect Register

Name: UBWP
Offset: 0x0070
Reset: 0x0000FFFF
Property: PAC Write Protection, KEY.KEY[7:0] = CFGKEY to unlock when unprotected

Table 31-18. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	UBWPLOCK							
Access	R/W							
Reset	0							

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
Access								
Reset								

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	UBWP15	UBWP14	UBWP13	UBWP12	UBWP11	UBWP10	UBWP9	UBWP8
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	UBWP7	UBWP6	UBWP5	UBWP4	UBWP3	UBWP2	UBWP1	UBWP0
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Bit 31 – UBWPLOCK UBWP Lock Bit

Notes:

1. This field can be set at the same time as writing to UBWP. Once set, UBWPLOCK can only be cleared by a reset (Writing zero has no effect.).
2. This field can only be modified when UBWPLOCK=0, STATUS.BUSY=0 and KEY.KEY=<CFGKEY Value>.

Value	Description
1	UBWP & UBWPLOCK fields are Locked and cannot be modified
0	UBWP & UBWPLOCK fields are NOT Locked and can be modified

Bits 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 – UBWP Upper Boot Pages Write Protect Bits

Note:

1. This field can only be modified when UBWPLOCK=0, STATUS.BUSY=0 and KEY.KEY=<CFGKEY Value>.

Value	Description
1	Erase and Write Protection for Upper Boot Page *n* is Enabled
0	Erase and Write Protection for Upper Boot Page *n* is Disabled

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31.2.23.16. User OTP Write Protect Register

Name: UOWP
Offset: 0x0074
Reset: 0x00000F0F
Property: PAC Write Protection, KEY.KEY[7:0] = CFGKEY to unlock when unprotected

Table 31-19. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
					UO2WPRLOCK3	UO2WPRLOCK2	UO2WPRLOCK1	UO2WPRLOCK0
Access					R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset					0	0	0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
					UO1WPRLOCK3	UO1WPRLOCK2	UO1WPRLOCK1	UO1WPRLOCK0
Access					R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset					0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
					UO2WP3	UO2WP2	UO2WP1	UO2WP0
Access					R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset					1	1	1	1

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
					UO1WP3	UO1WP2	UO1WP1	UO1WP0
Access					R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset					1	1	1	1

Bits 24, 25, 26, 27 – UO2WPRLOCK User OTP Page 2 Write Protect Row Lock Bit
Writing a 0 to a bit has no effect.
Writing a 1 to a bit will enable the corresponding lock.
Notes:

1. This field can be set at the same time as writing to UO2WPR[n]. Once set, UO2WPRLOCK can only be cleared by a reset.
2. This field can only be modified when UO2WPRLOCK[n]=0, STATUS.BUSY=0,and KEY.KEY=<CFGKEY Value>.

Value	Description
1	UO2WPR[*n*] & UO2WPRLOCK[*n*] bits are Locked and cannot be modified
0	UO2WPR[*n*] & UO2WPRLOCK[*n*] bits are NOT Locked and can be modified

Bits 16, 17, 18, 19 – UO1WPRLOCK User OTP Page 1 Write Protect Row Lock Bit
Writing a 0 to a bit has no effect.
Writing a 1 to a bit will enable the corresponding lock.

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Notes:

1. This field can be set at the same time as writing to UO1WPR[n]. Once set, UO1WPRLOCK can only be cleared by a reset.
2. This field can only be modified when UO1WPRLOCK[n]=0, STATUS.BUSY=0,and KEY.KEY=<CFGKEY Value>.

Value	Description
1	UO1WPR[*n*] & UO1WPRLOCK[*n*] bits are Locked and cannot be modified
0	UO1WPR[*n*] & UO1WPRLOCK[*n*] bits are NOT Locked and can be modified

Bits 8, 9, 10, 11 – UO2WP User OTP Page 2 Write Protect Row Bit

Writing a 0 to a bit has no effect.
Writing a 1 to a bit will enable the corresponding write protect.

Notes:

1. Each bit protects 1/4 of the page regardless of the number of actual rows in a page.
2. This field can only be modified when UO2WPRLOCK[n]=0, STATUS.BUSY=0, and KEY.KEY=<CFGKEY Value>.

Value	Description
1	Write Protection for User OTP Page 2 Row *n* is Enabled
0	Write Protection for User OTP Page 2 Row *n* is Disabled

Bits 0, 1, 2, 3 – UO1WP User OTP Page 1 Write Protect Row Bit

Writing a 0 to a bit has no effect.
Writing a 1 to a bit will enable the corresponding write protect.

Notes:

1. Each bit protects 1/4 of the page regardless of the number of actual rows in a page.
2. This field can only be modified when UO1WPRLOCK[n]=0, STATUS.BUSY=0, and KEY.KEY=<CFGKEY Value>.

Value	Description
1	Write Protection for User OTP Page 1 Row *n* is Enabled
0	Write Protection for User OTP Page 1 Row *n* is Disabled

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31.2.23.17. CFM Page Write Protect Register

Name: CWP
Offset: 0x0078
Reset: 0x00000505
Property: PAC Write Protection, KEY.KEY[7:0] = CFGKEY to unlock when unprotected

Table 31-20. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
						BC2WPLOCK		UC2WPLOCK
Access						R/W		R/W
Reset						0		0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
						BC1WPLOCK		UC1WPLOCK
Access						R/W		R/W
Reset						0		0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
						BC2WP		UC2WP
Access						R/W		R/W
Reset						1		1

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
						BC1WP		UC1WP
Access						R/W		R/W
Reset						1		1

Bit 26 – BC2WPLOCK Boot Configuration Page 2 Write Protect Lock Bit
Writing a 0 to a bit has no effect.
Writing a 1 to a bit will enable the corresponding lock.
Notes:

1. This field can be set at the same time as writing to BC2WP.
2. This field can only be modified when BC2WPLOCK=0, STATUS.BUSY=0 and KEY.KEY=<CFGKEY Value>.

Value	Description
1	BC2WP & BC2WPLOCK fields are Locked and cannot be modified
0	BC2WP & BC2WPLOCK fields are NOT Locked and can be modified

Bit 24 – UC2WPLOCK User Configuration Page 2 Write Protect Lock Bit
Writing a 0 to a bit has no effect.
Writing a 1 to a bit will enable the corresponding lock.
Notes:

1. This field can be set at the same time as writing to UC2WP.
2. This field can only be modified when UC2WPLOCK=0, STATUS.BUSY=0 and KEY.KEY=<CFGKEY Value>.

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Value	Description
1	UC2WP & UC2WPLOCK fields are Locked and cannot be modified
0	UC2WP & UC2WPLOCK fields are NOT Locked and can be modified

Bit 18 – BC1WPLOCK Boot Configuration Page 1 Write Protect Lock Bit
Writing a 0 to a bit has no effect.
Writing a 1 to a bit will enable the corresponding lock.
Notes:

1. This field can be set at the same time as writing to BC1WP.
2. This field can only be modified when BC1WPLOCK=0, STATUS.BUSY=0 and KEY.KEY=<CFGKEY Value>.

Value	Description
1	BC1WP & BC1WPLOCK fields are Locked and cannot be modified
0	BC1WP & BC1WPLOCK fields are NOT Locked and can be modified

Bit 16 – UC1WPLOCK User Configuration Page 1 Write Protect Lock Bit
Writing a 0 to a bit has no effect.
Writing a 1 to a bit will enable the corresponding lock.
Notes:

1. This field can be set at the same time as writing to UC1WP.
2. This field can only be modified when UC1WPLOCK=0, STATUS.BUSY=0 and KEY.KEY=<CFGKEY Value>.

Value	Description
1	UC1WP & UC1WPLOCK fields are Locked and cannot be modified
0	UC1WP & UC1WPLOCK fields are NOT Locked and can be modified

Bit 10 – BC2WP Boot Configuration Page 2 Write Protect Bit
Note:

1. This field can only be modified when BC2WPLOCK=0, STATUS.BUSY=0 and KEY.KEY=<CFGKEY Value>.

Value	Description
1	Erase and Write Protection for Boot Configuration Page 2 is Enabled
0	Erase and Write Protection for Boot Configuration Page 2 is Disabled

Bit 8 – UC2WP User Configuration Page 2 Write Protect Bit
Note:

1. This field can only be modified when UC2WPLOCK=0, STATUS.BUSY=0 and KEY.KEY=<CFGKEY Value>.

Value	Description
1	Erase and Write Protection for User Configuration Page 2 is Enabled
0	Erase and Write Protection for User Configuration Page 2 is Disabled

Bit 2 – BC1WP Boot Configuration Page 1 Write Protect Bit
Note:

1. This field can only be modified when BC1WPLOCK=0, STATUS.BUSY=0 and KEY.KEY=<CFGKEY Value>.

Value	Description
1	Erase and Write Protection for Boot Configuration Page 1 is Enabled
0	Erase and Write Protection for Boot Configuration Page 1 is Disabled

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Bit 0 – UC1WP User Configuration Page 1 Write Protect Bit

Note:

1. This field can only be modified when UC1WPLOCK=0, STATUS.BUSY=0 and KEY.KEY=<CFGKEY Value>.

Value	Description
1	Erase and Write Protection for User Configuration Page 1 is Enabled
0	Erase and Write Protection for User Configuration Page 1 is Disabled

31.3. Flash Controller, Read

31.3.1. Overview

The Flash Controller, Read (FCR) contains four AHB system read targets for the flash, ECC calculation module, automatic CRC scanning of flash, and Fault Injection. It also provides arbitration between the FCW and the system, ready timers for startup from POR/sleep, and multiple panel address decoding.

The FCR provides a user interfaces to flash read control features. The FCR contains flash wait state control, ECC fault reporting, ECC Fault Injection, and Flash CRC. The Fault and CRC features that can be used to meet certain functional safety requirements for invariant memories.

For additional information on see Definitions and Flash Architecture.

31.3.2. Features

- Supports flash partitions
  - PFM - Program Flash Memory
  - BFM - Boot Flash Memory
  - CFM - Configuration Flash Memory
- Flash Based Configuration Retention Support
  - Read and update external module Calibration and Configuration data
  - Read and update Flash IP Calibration data
  - Read and update Page Redundancy Records (locally)
- Flash Memory Read Protection
  - Boot CFG BoCoR Read Protection (for CE Key privacy)
- AHB Reads of Flash Memory
  - Four AHB Read ports
  - Round Robin or Fixed Arbitration via SFR bit
  - One Read Buffer per port
- CRC Logic for In-variant memory tests
- Fault Logic for error injection and testing

31.3.3. Peripheral Dependencies

Peripheral Name	Base Address	NVIC IRQ Index:Source	MCLK AXI/APB Clocks Index:Name (1)	PAC Peripheral Identifier (PAC.WRCTRL)	Power Domain
FCR	0x4400 4000 (APB A)	1 : ECERR 2 : FAULT or CRCERR	AHB: MCLK.CLKMSK0[4] APB: MCLK.CLKMSK0[5]	2	VDDREG

Note:

1. Register Field: MCLK.CLKMSK{index/32}.MASK[index mod 32].

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31.3.4. Clocks

The FCR peripheral bus clock (CLK_FCR_APB) can be enabled and disabled in the Main Clock Controller.

The FCR data bus clock (CLK_FCR_AHB) can be enabled and disabled in the Main Clock Controller.

The FCR also requires an on-chip 8 MHz clock source that is automatically configured without application assistance. The CLK_GEN_FCW is derived by dividing the 48 MHz trimmed internal RC oscillator by 6. This clock is used by the Period Clock (PerCLK) to provide additional delay between the stop and start of the CRC engine.

31.3.5. Concurrent Access

31.3.5.1. Read While Write

In order to permit code execution from one Flash panel while writing (or erasing) another, the FCR detects and arbitrates access conflicts between the Flash Write Controller (FCW), System read requests, and internal read requests.

When a Flash panel can no longer be read because it is actively being written or erased, the FCR's Arbiter is signaled accordingly. Read accesses from the system bus are compared to the panel address ranges and allocated accordingly within the panel arbiter.

31.3.5.2. Concurrent Reads

The FCR's Arbiter permits system reads to access any panel, provided it is not being actively written or erased. The panel arbiter also permits concurrent read accesses to different panels.

If the system (CPU or other peripheral initiator) attempts to access a panel that is being actively written or erased, then the FCR's Arbiter delays the data ready response to the initiator until such time that the FCW has completed its sequence (i.e. the FCW always has priority).

31.3.6. Flash Address Map Swap

31.3.6.1. PFM Address Map Swap

The FCR handles PFM address map swapping for read operations based on the value of FCW.SWAP.PFSWAP in the FCW. See the SWAP Register for more information on PFSWAP.

31.3.6.2. BFM Address Map Swap

The FCR handles BFM address map swapping for read operations based on the value of FCW.SWAP.BFSWAP in the FCW. See the SWAP Register for more information on BFSWAP.

31.3.6.3. CFM Address Map Swap

The Configuration Flash Memory address map cannot be swapped.

31.3.7. Power Management

The Flash system supports multiple power mode for reducing or managing power. These include Auto-Standby, Flash power down, and controlling power during sleep.

31.3.7.1. Flash Auto Standby

The Flash panel enters a standby mode automatically after a read or write operation. Each Flash panel enters its Auto-Standby independently of the other. After a read request completes as defined by the read access time (T_{ACC}), the panel enters Auto-Standby. For writes/erases this after the recovery time. When a panel is in this mode read and write requests incur no access time penalty.

31.3.7.2. Flash Hibernate

The Flash panel supports Flash Hibernate mode which removes power from most of panels circuits. This substantially reduces the Flash systems power consumption. Flash Hibernate affects both panels.

Flash Hibernate incurs an entry and exit delay, TDPDS and TDPDH, respectively. When in Flash Hibernate all Flash operations suspended, however, the Flash control system automatically wakes

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up the panels on a request (read or write). The panels are not automatically put back into hibernate after a wake up event. If the event causes a wakeup to sleepwalking the panels return the mode selected by SLP.

See Power Mode in Standby Sleep for manual entry and exit of Flash Hibernate.

31.3.7.3. Sleep Interaction

The Flash system holds off entry into sleep modes lower than Idle Sleep to cleanly stop Flash operations. The following operations delay entry into sleep:

- In-progress read from any source (system, CRC, etc)
- Flash mode change (e.g. wake from Flash Hibernate)
- Requested program or erase operation, etc.

Note: Row programming and erase operations can significantly delay entry into a sleep mode.

Entry into Idle Sleep mode does not cause a flash mode change. Clocks in the Flash system stop automatically when they are not needed for operation.

Entry into Standby Sleep mode can cause a Flash mode change. The flash can be setup to enter Auto-Standby or Flash Hibernate. If Flash Hibernate is selected there is the option to wakeup to Auto-Standby or remain in Flash Hibernate until the first access. Waking up to Auto-Standby provides the fastest initial access to the Flash system.

See Power Mode in Standby Sleep for power mode control of the Flash on entry and exit of system Standby Sleep.

31.3.8. HSM Read Security

Please contact a local Microchip representative for details of how the FCR module supports HSM read security.

31.3.9. Flash Read Control

31.3.9.1. Read Control Overview

The FCR provides read access to the Flash system for the CPU and peripheral hosts. It implements four AHB client interfaces (numbered 0 to 3). Each interface runs at the same frequency as the system bus and use the same Flash access timing control.

31.3.9.2. CTRLA SFR Description

The SFR fields that control read operations to the Flash can be changed at any time, provided the FCR (CTRLA specifically) is not write locked by the PAC module. New wait state values are used on the next Flash read. RDBUFWS changes on the next update to the associated read buffer. A new arbitration (ARB) value is used at the next available arbitration cycle on a per panel basis.

31.3.9.2.1. ARB

ARB controls read requester arbitration to the Flash. Requesters include each AHB interface (numbered 0 to 2) and the CRC Finite State Machine. The main CPU always uses AHB0 to access the Flash. FCW requests take precedence over read requests. Arbitration is per Flash panel.

When ARB = 0, round-robining arbitration is used for all read requests to the Flash. When ARB = 1, fixed arbitration is used for all reads to the Flash. In this mode, AHB0 has the highest priority followed by AHB1, etc., and CRC has lowest priority.

31.3.9.2.2. FWS[3:0] - Flash Wait States

The FWS[3:0] field controls the number of extra clock cycles it takes to access the Flash memory and provide data back (to the bus or internal requester). The number of wait states needed is typically Taws/(AHB Clock Period) rounded up to the nearest integer. If ECC is enabled an extra wait state may be needed. Each device characterizes and states the frequency range for each wait state selection and for ECC on/off. See *FLASH CHARACERIZATION*.

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31.3.9.2.3. ADRWS - Address Wait States

The ADRWS field controls the number of extra clock cycles for address setup to the Flash memory. Address wait state occurs before requesting arbitration, so it is in between the bus and the request to Flash. In most system the path starts at the initiator of the request.

When ADRWS = 0, no extra cycle clocks are added to address setup. When ADRWS = 1, one extra clock is added to address setup. ADRWS only affects AHB interfaces. It does nor affect internal read requests such as from CRC logic if present.

31.3.9.2.4. AUTOWS - Auto Wait States

The AUTOWS field controls the use of automatic wait state for the Flash access time (Taws). This is useful when varying clock frequencies.

When AUTOWS=1, the total Flash wait states are ADRWS+Taws. When AUTOWS=0 the total Flash wait states are ADRWS+FWS. Non-CPU ports may incur an extra wait state. Note that the bus may add pipeline delays to either the address phase or the data phase.

31.3.9.2.5. RDBUFWS[3:0] - Read Buffer Wait States

The RDBUFWS field controls the determinism of accesses from the read buffer. Each bit corresponds to AHB Interface *n*, *n*= 0 to 2 When RDBUFWS[*n*] = 0, AHB interface *n* returns data from the read buffer in zero wait states. When RDBUFWS[*n*] = 1, AHB interface *n returns* data with wait states to match the Flash access of ADRWS+FWS such that the initiator sees a constant access time.

The setting of RDBUFWS is ignored when AUTOWS = 1. For this case, all data return from the read buffer return with zero wait states.

31.3.9.3. CTRLB SFR Description

31.3.9.3.1. PRM - Power Reduction Mode

The PRM field allows the user to manually control the Flash power mode. Writing CTRLB.PRM to a 1 toggles the power reduction mode. The current mode is reflected in STATUS.PRM. When in Flash Hibernate the panel wakes up on access but does not return to Flash Hibernate. Note that when awake the Flash enters auto Auto Standby if not accessed for one read cycle time.

To change the Flash Power Reduction Mode:

1. Read current PRM value. curr_prm = STATUS.PRM.
2. Write 0x01 to BYTE 0 of CTRLB.
3. Wait until STATUS.PRM toggles while (curr_prm == STATUS.PRM) {}.

No flags get set nor are interrupts generated from a power reduction mode change. The power status of the Flash is reflected in STATUS.PRM.

31.3.9.3.2. TEMP - High Temp Read Control

Some Flash panels have a High Temperature Read mode that supports read operations up to 150C junction. High Temp Read is a Read Mode of the Flash and therefore the Flash must be place in this mode when reading at high temperature is required. The High Temp Read mode incurs a longer Flash access time regardless of actual temperature.

CTRLB.TEMP controls entry/exit to/from High Temp Read operation. STATUS.TEMP reflects the current state of High Temp Read. The reset value of STATUS.TEMP is controlled by a Flash-based user configuration fuse typically called NVMTEMP.

The TEMP field allows the user to manually control the High Temp Read mode or Standard Read mode. Writing CTRLB.TEMP to a 1 toggles the temperature read mode. When changing to High Temp Read mode, change FWS to support TACC (HIGH TEMP) before writing the CTRLB.TEMP. When changing from High Temp reads, change FWS after reading STATUS.TEMP = 0. If AUTOWS = 1 then no wait state changes are needed.

Note: It is recommended that if the device can be arbitrarily operated at high temperature to always have High Temp Reads enabled.

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Note that TEMP only affects read operation. Write/Erase operation is controlled an on board temperature monitor.

The following sequence can be performed while code is executing from Flash (or any other memory). If the sequence is performed when STATUS.PRM = 1, when the Flash wakes up it will be in the selected mode.

1. Read current TEMP value: curr_temp = STATUS.TEMP.
2. Write 0x02 to BYTE 0 of CTRLB.
3. Wait until STATUS.TEMP toggles while (curr_temp == STATUS.TEMP) {}.

No flags get set nor are interrupts generated from a read mode change.

Note: Changing TEMP changes the read mode of the Flash. Flash read mode changes stall Flash reads for TMS + TMH and synchronization delays.

31.3.9.3.3. SLP[1:0] - Power Mode in Standby Sleep

The SLP field controls the Power Reduction Mode during System Standby Sleep. Waking the flash from its power down mode takes at least T_{DPDH}. Upon system wakeup, the current Power Reduction Mode is reflected in STATUS.PRM. See the SLP SFR field for more detail.

31.3.10. Cyclic Redundancy Check (CRC) Support

31.3.10.1. CRC Overview

The Flash system supports automated CRC of any contiguous Flash region. It supports both 16-bit and 32-bit CRC with a programmable polynomial, initial value, final XOR value, and checksum compare value. The CRC can run on-command or continuously with auto repeat.

All control registers must be setup prior to enabling CRC operation. Once setup, writing CRCCTRL.CRCEN = 1 loads the Initial Value into the Accumulator, the Message Length into the Message Length counter, and the Period into the Period counter. After the Period counter decrements to zero the logic reads the data at the Message Address. For each byte shifted through the LFSR, it decrements the byte counter.

Bytes shift into the LFSR lowest addressed to highest addressed. The Reflected Input bit, CRCCTRL.RIN, determines if it is MSbit first or LSbit first. During the shifting the Accumulator bits toggle showing the result. Once the state machine completely shifts in the last byte from the current Flash read, it reloads the Period counter and starts counting.

The CRC logic continues reading, shifting, and waiting until the Message Length counter reaches zero. The final step of the CRC operation XORs the Accumulator with the Final XOR value before comparison to the Check Sum value. Reflected Bit Order bit, CRCCTRL.REFOUT, determines if the Accumulator is reversed or not before the Final XOR.
Note: The Accumulator is not updated with the Final XOR value. If the comparison fails, logic sets the INTFLAG.CRCERR flag and stops with INTFLAG.CRCDONE flag also set.

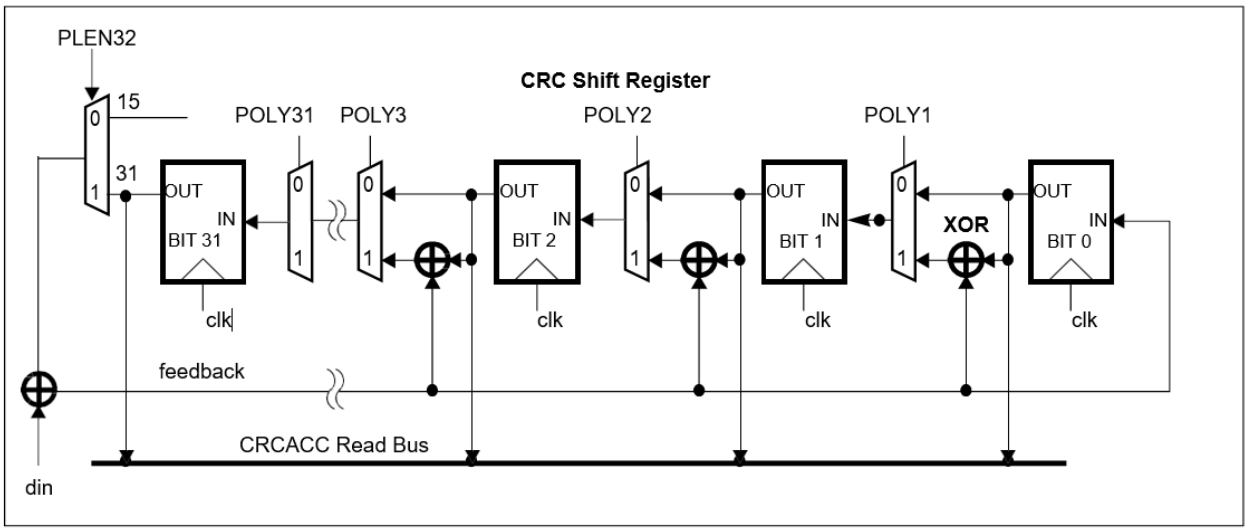
If no error occurs and CRCCTRL.AUTOR is not set, the CRC logic sets INTFLAG.CRCDONE and INTFLAG.CRCERR remains cleared. If CRCCTRL.AUTOR is set, then the CRC logic reloads all initial settings are restarts the CRC calculation without setting INTFLAG.CRCDONE.

31.3.10.2. CRC Accumulator Topology

Other CRC modules have functions that support two selectable accumulator topologies. The topologies differ based on if PLEN+1 trailing zeros in the byte stream exist or not. Since this CRC is specific to Flash-based tests and not streaming data, FCR's CRC topology does not require "extra" trailing zeros in the message. This topology is shown in the following figure.

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Figure 31-8. CRC LFSR Topology



31.3.10.3. Manual Usage Model

When the Auto Repeat bit selects manual mode (CRCCTRL.AUTOR=0), the last step of the CRC operation always sets the INTFLAG.CRCDONE bit. The state of INTFLAG.CRCERR reflects the validity of the message (Flash memory region).

If checking the same region (i.e. message) again, simply clear CRCEN, then CRCDONE and CRCERR before setting CRCEN again. The IV loads into the ACC and the operation begins again.

31.3.10.4. Auto Repeat Usage Model

When the Auto Repeat bit selects repeat mode (CRCCTRL.AUTOR=1), the CRC operation only sets INTFLAG.CRCDONE at the end of a loop if there is a comparison error. The error causes the logic to set both INTFLAG.CRCDONE and INTFLAG.CRCERR. To restart the CRC, simply clear CRCCTRL.CRCEN, then INTFLAG.CRCDONE and INTFLAG.CRCERR before setting CRCCTRL.CRCEN again.

If there is no comparison error the logic restarts the CRC operation by loading the initial value into ACC, the MLEN into the length counter, and Period into the Period counter. CRCDONE, CRCERR, and CRCEN remain unchanged. As mentioned above, each read waits the Period count including the first read of a loop. The CRC operation continues looping until it detects an error or is stopped manually.

31.3.10.5. CRC Interrupt Event

The INTFLAG.CRCDONE bit reflects the state of the interrupt event. When it is DONE the interrupt event is asserted. Clearing INTFLAG.CRCDONE de-asserts the event. The system level interrupt controller (NVIC) determines if the CPU see the event.

31.3.10.6. Performance

To process each byte of data (8-bits), the calculation takes one peripheral clock. However, it reads a multi-byte Flash word and operates on all those bytes each read. Since the Flash Read Word, or Flash Word in Bytes (FWB), is 32 bytes long it takes 32 clocks to calculate a CRC.

Since the CRC is reading the Flash it must also use the system Flash Wait States, FWS. The time to get the Flash data into the shift register is FWS+1. Also, if the system continues to access flash, the CRC logic is lowest priority and must wait until there is an idle cycle.

The logic periodically reads the flash to supply data to the calculation. The PERIOD is programmable from 0 to 4095 extra Period Clock (PerCLK) counts from the end of the calculation. (The PerCLK is an 8MHz fixed frequency clock derived from the 48 MHz Precision Internal RC Oscillator.) Though selecting a period of zero clocks will not completely cut off the system flash bandwidth, it could be severely limiting. System bandwidth can be less than half under such conditions. Low period selections are useful during light loads or scheduled checks. When running with auto repeat, an

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appropriate period value is one that finishes the calculation before to the maximum user allotted time.

Lastly, the CRC needs to know the Message Length, MLEN, in bytes over which to perform the calculation. Note that neither the starting address of the message nor the message length need to be aligned to Flash Read Bytes.

31.3.10.6.1. CRC Performance Equation

First, let:

T_{MCALC} = CRC message calculation time

T_{STEP} = CRC step time (time to calculate each step in the CRC)

T_{ACC} = Flash Access Time

T_{PER} = Period between CRC accesses

P_{APB} = Peripheral Bus Period = 1/Peripheral Bus speed

P_{AHB} = AHB Period = 1/AHB Clock speed

P_{PerCLK} = Period of Period Clock = 1/8 MHz = 125 ns

FWB = Flash Word in Bytes = 32

Then:

T_{MCALC} = (TSTEP + 2*TACC + T_{PER})*MLEN/FWB

Where:

T_{STEP} = FWB*P_{APB}

T_{ACC} = (FWS+1)*Pahb

T_{PER} = P_{PerCLK} * PERIOD + 2 * P_{AHB}, if PERIOD > 0

= 0, if PERIOD = 0.

The equation for T_{MCALC} includes the term 2*T_{ACC} instead of just T_{ACC} because the CPU is likely reading, forcing the CRC engine to wait before reading. The factor MLEN/FWB represents the number of accesses needed to read the message.

If T_{MCALC} is known, we can solve for PERIOD:

PERIOD = 8e6 * { (FWB/MLEN)*T_{MCALC} – [(FWB*P_{APB} + (2*FWS + 2)P_{AHB} + 2*P_{AHB}] }

31.3.10.6.2. CRC Performance Example

Assume the application must calculate the CRC on an 80 Kbyte message every 800 ms. Further, assume that both the AHB and APB are running at 100 MHz and that Flash needs four wait states. Then:

T_{MCALC} = 800 ms = 800,000,000 ns

MLEN = 80 Kbytes = 80*1024 = 81920 Bytes, so MLEN/FWB = 2560

P_{APB} = 1/100 MHz = 10 ns

P_{AHB} = 1/100 MHz = 10 ns

FWS = 5

Solving for the value of PERIOD,

PERIOD = 8e6 Hz* { (800,000,000 ns)/2560 – [32*10ns + (10 + 2)*10 ns + 2*10 ns] }

= 8e6 Hz * { 312,040 ns } = 2496.48

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= 2496 (rounding down)

31.3.10.7. CRC Examples

The following table shows and example CRC configuration with a polynomial size of 32. For each term (xn) of the polynomial, a corresponding bit in CRCPOLY is set to '1'. This polynomial implements CRC-32-IEEE 802.3.

Table 31-21. Example 32-Bit Polynomial CRC Setup

Field Name	Bit Value	Description
CRCCTRL.PLEN	1	32-bit polynomial length
CRCPOLY	0000 0100 1100 0001 0001 1101 1011 011-	CRC polynomial: x32 + x26 + x23 + x22 + x16 + x12 + x11 + x10 + x8 + x7 + x5 + x4 + x2 + x +1

The following table shows and example CRC configuration with the polynomial size of 16. The value of CRCPOLY shows the 12th bit and the 5th bit set to '1', as required by the equation. The 0th bit required by the equation is always XOR-ed.

Table 31-22. Example 16-Bit Polynomial CRC Setup

Field Name	Bit Value	Description
CRCCTRL.PLEN	0	16-bit polynomial length
CRCPOLY	0000 0000 0000 0000 0001 0000 0010 000-	CRC polynomial: x16 + x12 + x5 + 1

31.3.10.8. Effects of ECC on CRC

CRC reads of the Flash obey the selected ECC mode of the device. If ECC is enabled the CRC uses the corrected data. If ECC is not enabled (either bypass or simple parity) the CRC uses the uncorrected data. ECC errors, either SEC or DED, are not reported to the system for CRC reads. CRC reads of the Flash also do not affect the FLT features or SFR bits.

31.3.10.9. Wait States Used by CRC

CRC always uses system wait states. If the panel is placed in a mode that uses other wait states, then CRC must be disabled until returning to system wait states.

31.3.10.10. Effects of Programming on CRC

The CRC logic pauses automatically when a programming or erase operation prevents it from reading the Flash. No user intervention is needed.

31.3.10.11. Effects of DBGCTRL on CRC

When DBGCTRL.CRCRUN = 1 the CRC Logic continues operation during Debug Mode. When DBGCTRL.CRCRUN = 0 the CRC Logic halts operation during Debug Mode.

31.3.10.12. Effects of Sleep Mode on CRC

When CRCCTRL.RUNSTDBY = 1 and STATUS.PRM=0 (Flash Auto Standby) the CRC Logic continues operation during Standby mode. Otherwise, CRC logic halts operations. When CRCCTRL.RUNSTDBY = 0 OR STATUS.PRM=1 (Flash Hibernate) the CRC Logic halts operation during Standby mode. Unlike PAUSE, the counters also stop.

Note that the PRM status can change on entry to Standby based on CTRLB.SLP. The CRC logic uses the state of PRM when the device is in Standby to determine if the CRC runs or not.

31.3.10.13. CRCCTRL SFR Description

31.3.10.13.1. CRCRST

CRCRST reset the CRC SFR bits and returns the FSM to its idle state. The FSM clears CRCRST before returning to idle.

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31.3.10.13.2. CRCEN

CRCEN is essentially the “enable” and “go” bit. All other CRC related SFR bits and fields must be setup prior to writing CRCEN to one. When CRCEN = 1 all other CRC bits are write protected except CRCEN, CRCRST, and PAUSE.

31.3.10.13.3. PLEN32

The PLEN32 bit determines the Polynomial Length, either CRC-16 (when zero) or CRC-32 (when one). PLEN32 also defines the effective length of the bits in CRCIV, CRCACC, CRCPOLY, CRCFXOR, and CRCSUM.

Other CRC functions may have a fully programmable PLEN from 0 to 31. These values define CRC lengths from 1 to 32. So PLEN32=0 and PLEN32=1 are equivalent to PLEN=15 and PLEN=31, respectively, on a fully programmable CRC.

31.3.10.13.4. AUTOR

The AUTOR selects between Manual mode and Auto Repeat mode. Manual mode requires software to start the CRC engine for each check of the message allowing. Manual mode allows software to check several different messages. Auto Repeat mode does not require software to restart the CRC engine to check the message. However, this mode is limited to checking the same message repeatedly, only stopping on an error or by software disable of the CRC.

31.3.10.13.5. ROUT

The ROUT, Reflected Output, controls the bit order output of the CRC Accumulator. When ROUT = 0, the FSM XORS the CRCACC with CRCFXOR directly. When ROUT = 1, the FSM reverses the bit order of the CRCACC before it XORS it with CRCFXOR.

31.3.10.13.6. RIN

The RIN, Reflected Input, controls the shift direction of each byte. When RIN = 0, the FSM feeds the LSFR LSbit first. When RIN = 1, the MSbit is first into the LFSR. RIN does not swap bytes in a (32-bit) word or a Flash word, bytes flow from lowest addressed to highest addressed.

31.3.10.13.7. PERIOD[11:0]

The PerCLK is an 8MHz fixed frequency clock. The PERIOD field defines the number of PerCLK counts that the CRC FSM waits from the last bit shifted in to the LFSR until the next read from Flash. The request to count is synchronized between the PerCLK domain and the AHB clock domain. Therefore, up to two PerCLK and two AHB clock periods are added to the period.

31.3.10.14. CRCPAUSE SFR Description

The PAUSE bit halts CRC reads of Flash memory. The CRC FSM only checks the PAUSE bit when the PERIOD counter (being zero) triggers a read. The counter and the LFSR do not pause. When the FSM exits pause with the counter being zero, it requests a read of Flash to feed the LFSR.

Software set and clear of the PAUSE bit may occur without causing the FSM to actually pause operation. This type of interaction can occur during the time that the PERIOD counter is non-zero.

31.3.10.15. CRCMADR SFR Description

CRCMADR is the byte address of the first byte in the message to be checked. The CRC logic requires a system physical address to determine the region of Flash targeted: boot vs main and Flash Panel 1 vs Flash Panel 2.

31.3.10.16. CRCMLEN SFR Description

The CRCMLEN field defines the message length in bytes. The Message Length is limited to the size of the largest contiguous region of Flash memory.

31.3.10.17. CRCIV SFR Description

The CRCIV defines the Initial Value which is loaded into the CRCACC at the beginning of the CRC calculation. Both Manual and Auto Repeat mode use the IV. CRCCTRL.PLEN32 controls the final Initial Value size. When selecting CRC-16, bit 16 and above are not used.

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31.3.10.18. CRCACC SFR Description

The CRCACC, CRC Accumulator, reports the LFSR state which changes during the calculation for each byte shifted in. Section ?????? defines how the compare equation uses CRCACC when the CRC calculation completes. PLEN32 controls the accumulator size. When selecting CRC-16, bit 16 and above are not used.

31.3.10.19. CRCPOLY SFR Description

The CRCPOLY holds the desired Polynomial for the CRC. The highest bit of the polynomial is not contained in CRCPOLY but is always set to one in the CRC logic. The lowest bit, CRCPOLY[0], is always one and not writable. PLEN32 controls the polynomial size. When selecting CRC-16, bit 16 and above are not used.

31.3.10.20. CRCFXOR SFR Description

CRCFXOR contains the value to XOR with CRCACC in the final calculation before comparing to CRCSUM. Section ???? below defines how the compare equation uses CRCFXOR when the CRC calculation completes. PLEN32 controls the Final XOR size. When selecting CRC-16, bit 16 and above are not used.

31.3.10.21. CRCSUM SFR Description

CRCSUM contains the checksum value. CRCCTRL.PLEN32 controls the checksum size. When selecting CRC-16, bit 16 and above are not used.

The CRC Compare Equation is given by:

Compare True = CRCSUM == (CRCACC xor CRCFXOR)

31.3.10.22. CRC Bits in INTFLAG

31.3.10.22.1. CRCDONE

For manual CRC, the CRCDONE bit indicates that the operation is complete with all bits in the message acted upon. The CRCERR bit may or may not be set. For auto repeat CRC, the CRCDONE bit is only set when there is an error so CRCERR is also set. This condition also causes the looping to stop.

31.3.10.22.2. CRCERR

The CRCERR bit reports the status of the compare at the end of the CRC when all bits in the message finish shifting into the LFSR.

CRCERR = ![CRCSUM = (CRCACC xor CRCFXOR)]

31.3.11. Error Correction Code (ECC) Support

31.3.11.1. Read While Write (RWW, also known as *Live Update*)

With two Flash panels in the system, it is possible to execute from one Flash panel while programming another (see Concurrent Access). Consequently, the ECC generation logic is duplicated to support ECC parity bit generation for data writes and ECC syndrome generation for data reads.

31.3.12. Error Correction Logic

There are two device configuration fields (i.e. fuses) stored in the Flash that are used for ECC control. The first is FECCCTL which is the reset value of the SFR based ECCCTRL.ECCCTL[1:0]. The second is FECCUNLCK which is the reset value of ECCCTRL.ECCUNLCK.

31.3.12.1. ECCCTRL SFR Description

31.3.12.1.1. ECCUNLCK

The ECC mode of the Flash can be locked for the duration of the program lifetime in Flash. When FECCUNLCK is 0, ECCUNLCK is also 0 and the selected ECC mode cannot be changed until Flash is updated. This option prevents undesired changing of the mode. When FECCUNLCK is 1 (the default erased state of the flash), ECCUNLCK and ECCCTL can be modified.

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Note: If ECCUNLCK is 0, debug mode cannot override the ECC or error reporting via DBGCTRL.

31.3.12.1.2. ECCCTRL

The field ECCCTL determines how the parity bits are used for Flash reads and writes. The four options, ECC, Dynamic, Dynamic w/o Bus Error and Bypass affect reads and writes differently.

For all ECC modes, writes to the Flash update the Flash ECC Control Bits, CTL[2:0], which store whether ECC or Simple Parity was calculated on the data. The Control Bits exists per Flash word (256-bit data). If the FCW performs a Single Write then the CTL is written with 3'b111 (i.e. not changed from the default erase value of the bits) for Parity. If the FCW performs a Quad Write then the CTL is written as 3'b000 for ECC. CTL[2:0] must be 3'b111 for Single Writes using Simple Parity since all Flash ECC Control Bits (CTL) are not updated with a Single Write. CTL[2:0] is updated for Quad Writes so 3'b000 works for selecting ECC.

The ECC Control Bits table shows the allowed operations based on ECCCTL and its effect on the CTL[2:0] field.

31.3.12.1.3. ECC Writes with ECC Reads

If ECCCTL[1:0]= 2'b00, ECC hardware is always active. This mode is also referred to as ECC On.

Only Quad Write programming is allowed in this mode, which always calculates and stores ECC values for the data. The FCW disables the Single Write Program command by making it a no-op if an attempt is made to execute it. Note Row Write uses multiple Quad Writes for programming.

Reads in this mode ignore Flash ECC Control bits CTL[2:0] and always perform ECC error checking and correction. This mode can generate ECC SEC events or ECC DED events.

Note: The FCR forces ECC to be enabled for all calibration word reads during the reset sequence.

31.3.12.1.4. Dynamic Writes with Dynamic Reads

If ECCCTL[1:0]= 2'b01, ECC hardware dynamically switches between ECC and Parity. This mode is also referred to as Dynamic ECC.

Both Quad Write and Single Write programming are allowed in this mode.

Reads in this mode obey Flash ECC Control bits CTL[2:0] to determine whether ECC or Parity is calculated on the data. This mode can generate ECC SEC events, and ECC DED events, and Parity Errors that are reported via the ECC DED event path.

Note that Flash ECC Control bits CTL[2:0] uses a majority detect during reads to make it tolerant to single bit failures. A single bit failure of CTL[2:0] is reported via the ECC SEC event path, and only occurs in this mode. If an ECC SEC occurs at the same time as a CTL SEC, the error is reported on ECC SEC event path since both single bit failures get corrected. They also only count as one error with respect to SECCNT.

31.3.12.1.5. Dynamic Writes with Dynamic Reads but w/o Bus Error (for DED or Parity)

If ECCCTL[1:0]= 2'b10, ECC hardware dynamically switches between ECC and Parity. However, Neither DED nor Parity Errors cause a Bus Error. The DERR bit is still set for uncorrectable errors. Otherwise, this mode behaves the same as in Dynamic Writes with Dynamic Reads, above.

31.3.12.1.6. Dynamic Writes with No Error Checks

If ECCCTL[1:0] = 2'b11, ECC hardware is bypassed (for reads). This mode is also referred to as ECC Bypass.

Both Quad Write and Single Write programming are allowed in this mode.

Reads in this mode ignore Flash ECC Control bits CTL[2:0] and never checks ECC or Parity. This mode never generates error events either SEC, DED, or single word parity error on DED.

31.3.12.2. ECC Double Error Detected (INTFLAG.DERR)

When ECC is active (i.e. not OFF/Bypass) and a read from Flash memory results in an ECC DED, the FCR returns a bus error to the initiator. The error is returned in-band with the data and the initiator determines how to handle the corrupted data using the initiator's bus error exception handler.

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For the ECC Double Error Detect (DED), the FCR sets the INTFLAG.DERR bit, thus the Bus Error exception handler can check this bit to determine that a double error has been detected by the ECC. A properly constructed bus error exception handler should be able to decode and report the address that triggered the double bit error. The data is loaded into the read buffer with a DED tag so subsequent reads of the address also causes bus errors.

31.3.12.3. Single Error Corrected (SERR)

When ECC is active (i.e. not OFF/Bypass) and a read from Flash memory results in an ECC Single Error Corrected (SEC), the FCR reports it via an interrupt since it is not a critical error. Data in the read buffer is correct and no further ECC events are generated for reads that hit the buffer as long as that data is in the buffer.

Each read of the Flash that results in an SEC causes the FCR to set INTFLAG.SERR when ECCCTRL.SECCNT = 0. If the count in SECCNT is non-zero, the FCR decrements it and does not set SERR. The FCR does not reload SECCNT when it is zero. Software must write the desired count each time it services the SEC interrupt event.

When Dynamic ECC is active, an SERR can be caused by a bit error in CTL. If this is the case, a DERR and an SERR can be caused by the same read.

31.3.12.4. Simple Parity Error

When Dynamic ECC is active and the read is from an address where Flash ECC Control bits CTL selects simple parity, a parity error causes the same behavior as an ECC DED. The error is reported in-band (if ECCCTL[1:0]= 2'b01) and the INTFLAG.DERR bit is set. Unlike a DED, a Bus Error exception is not returned to the initiator.

31.3.13. ECC Fault Control

The flash system contains a fault injection mechanism to allow periodic testing of the ECC logic and error event generation. It can be setup to test Parity, ECC SEC, and ECC DED data faults. For Dynamic mode, it can also inject faults in the ECC Control Bits. The registers ECCCTRL, FFLTCTRL, FFLTPTR, and FFLTADR provide control, while FFLTCAP, FFLTPAR and FFLTSYN provide status. Flash Fault registers are named FFLT* to distinguish them for other memory fault registers.

Note that if the system level ECCCTL bits are set for Bypass mode, the fault logic behaves as if it is in Dynamic Mode so that the functional safety code can be developed without generating system level errors.

The ECC Fault logic has two modes of operation: Injection and Capture. Injection mode allows user code to test the ECC logic by forcing faults into the Flash read or write paths. Fault injection behaves slightly differently depending on the ECCCTL mode. Capture mode allows user code to monitor read faults by capturing the first address at which an ECC or Parity error occurs.

31.3.13.1. Flash Panel ECC Organization

The following table shows the ECC Calculation Vector bit order with respect to flash data bits and parity bits. The first column is the ECC Calculation Vector. The next two columns map the Read/Write Data and ECC Parity bits to the Calculation Vector. V[n] defines the bit which is selected by FFLT*PTR, so n=FFLT*PTR.

Table 31-23. Flash ECC Vector

Vector Bits	Data Bits	ECC Parity Bits
V[n]	D[n]	EP[n]
0	-	0
1	-	1
2	-	2
3	0	-
4	-	3

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Table 31-23. Flash ECC Vector (continued)

Vector Bits	Data Bits	ECC Parity Bits
V[n]	D[n]	EP[n]
7:5	3:1	-
8	-	4
15:9	10:4	-
16	-	5
31:17	25:11	-
32	-	6
63:33	56:26	-
64	-	7
127:65	119:57	-
128	-	8
136:129	127:120	-
255:137	246:128	-
256	-	9
265:257	255:247	-

The following table shows the ECCCTL and CTL field decode. The CTL field is stored in Flash and the fault logic can inject errors into it based on FFLTCTRL.CTLFLT.

Table 31-24. ECC Control Bits

Error Correction Mode	ECCCTL[1:0]	Write Value CTL[2:0]	Read Values CTL[2:0]	Operation
Bypass Mode	2'b11	3'b000	Don't Care	Quad Write w/ ECC Read w/o ECC Check
		3'b111	Don't Care	Single Write w/ Parity Read w/o Parity Check
Dynamic Mode w/o Bus Error	2'b10	3'b000	3'b000 3'b001 3'b010 3'b100	Quad Write w/ ECC Read w/ ECC but w/o DED bus error DERR valid
		3'b111	3'b111 3'b110 3'b101 3'b011	Single Write w/ Parity Read w/o Parity buserror DERR valid
Dynamic Mode	2'b01	3'b000	3'b000 3'b001 3'b010 3'b100	Quad Write w/ ECC Read w/ ECC
		3'b111	3'b111 3'b110 3'b101 3'b011	Single Write w/ Parity Read w/ Parity
ECC Mode	2'b00	3'b000	Don't Care	Quad Write w/ ECC Read w/ ECC
		N/A	N/A	Single Write is not available in this mode. All reads use ECC.

Note: If switching modes, Single Writes in Bypass or Dynamic cause SEC and DED errors in ECC mode. It is highly recommend to select and use only one Error Correction Mode.

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31.3.13.2. Usage Model for Fault Injection in ECC Mode

Fault Injection occurs at only the Flash address selected by the SFR FFLTADR[31:0]. The FFLTCTRL field FLTMD[2:0] determines the type of fault injected, (single or double) and if it is for reads or writes of Flash. The two fields in the FFLTPTR register, FLT1PTR and FLT2PTR, point to the Vector bit or bits (as ordered in Table 2-3) to invert. Single fault injection always uses FLT1PTR.

Fault Injection always occurs between the ECC logic and the Flash. For writes this means that errors are inject after the ECC/Parity calculation but prior to the data write to Flash. For reads this means that errors are injected after the read from Flash but prior to ECC/Parity calculation.

In FFLTPAR, the SFR fields SECIN and DEDIN capture the parity bits as they are read from the Flash. They have no meaning for writes as the bits are always driven to zeros (during reads and writes) for the calculation. The SFR fields SECOUT and DEDOUT capture the calculated value for either reads or writes.

In FFLTSYN, the SFR field SECSYN captures the syndrome of the read. This is the XOR of the SECIN with SECOUT. The SFR field DEDSYN captures the overall parity of the values read from Flash. If there is NO Overall Parity change this bit is ZERO. If there is an Overall Parity change this bit is ONE. The following table shows how each of the four conditions are determined. For SEC, the SECSYN points to the bit that was in ERROR.

Though the ECC/Parity mode bits CTL are not used in this mode, the CTLFLT bits are still effective. They will alter writes and reads of that field. However, since CTL is not used in ECC Mode, errors in CTL have no effect on the ECC calculation or correction.

In ECC Mode, the fields PERR, CTLSTAT and CERR in FFLTSYN are meaningless.

Table 31-25. Error Decode

SECSYN	DEDSYN	SERR	DERR	Condition
Zero	0	0	0	No Error
Zero	1	1	0	DED parity Bit Error
Non-Zero	0	0	1	Double Error
Non-Zero	1	1	0	SEC – Data bit error corrected

31.3.13.3. Usage Model for Fault Injection in Dynamic Model

When ECCCTRL.ECCCTL selects Dynamic ECC mode, the FFLTCTRL.CTLFLT bits can also be used to inject a fault in the Dynamic ECC CTL bits. This operation is performed in parallel with data fault injection.

Though more than one CTL bit can be inverted, the logic is only capable of correcting single bit errors in the CTL field. For writes, the selected bit is stored in Flash inverted from the normal value. For reads the selected bit is inverted before it is used to determine the ECC mode.

The CTLSTAT field in FFLTSYN reports the captured values of CTL from the read or write that hit FFLTADR. ECC Control Bits shows the values of CTL for which the Flash system interprets ECC vs Parity reads and generates the values for writes. Note that injecting an error on the CTL value for a write does not change whether the write uses ECC or Simple Parity.

When performing a Quad Write operation the fault logic, control and status behave the same as in ECC Mode. When performing a read and FFLTSYN.CTLSTAT indicates “Read w/ ECC”, the fault logic, control and status also behave as in ECC Mode. However, FFLTSYN.CERR indicates if CTLSTAT has a bit failure.

When performing Single Write operations, the fault logic injects faults the same way as in ECC Mode. However, some parity bits are not used for Simple Parity (see Table 2-3) and do not affect the calculation when read. Also, the SEC* and DED* fields plus PERR, CLSTAT, CERR, DERR and SERR are “Don’t Care”.

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When performing a read and FFLTSYN.CTLSTAT indicates “Read w/ Parity”, SEC*, DED*, DERR, SERR are “Don’t Care”. The value in FFLTSYN.PERR reflects error status of each Write Word. If a PERR = 1, then a bus error is generated on the DED error path.

31.3.13.4. Usage Model for Fault Capture

When FFLTCTRL.FLTMD selects Fault Capture Mode, logic captures ECC/Parity status information. Capture only occurs when the INTFLAG.FLTCAP = 0, and never when it is ONE. In other words, once a fault capture has occurred any additional faults are ignored until INTFLAG.FLTCAP is cleared. Capture occurs for a read only on the detection of a fault which also cause logic to set INTFLAG.FLTCAP = 1. Capture occurs for each flash write but the INTFLAG.FLTCAP bit remains ZERO. This allows write ECC logic to be checked without interfering with fault events causing a read capture. Note that the write ECC/Parity logic is incapable of generating an error interrupt.

If there are simultaneous read errors, the event associated with AHB0 is captured. If AHB0 is not involved, then the event associated with Panel 1 is captured and the event associated with Panel 2 is dropped. If the simultaneous capture is between a read and a write, the read event is captured.

Only fields pertinent to the ECC/Parity Mode are valid. FFLTCAP.FLTADR always captures the address at which the fault occurs (or for any write). FFLTSYN.CTLSTAT and FFLTSYN.CERR are valid only for Dynamic ECC mode. If the access uses ECC then control logic updates the FFLTSYN fields SECSYN, DEDSYN, SERR, and DERR, plus all fields in FFLTPAR. If the access uses Simple Parity then control logic updates FFLTSYN.PERR.

31.3.13.5. System Effects on Fault Injection

Entry to Debug Mode or an Interrupt Service Routine can cause discrepancy between what the Fault Logic sees and what the CPU/system sees. This does not cause an erroneous condition for the system. However, the Fault Logic can show an event when it is not manifested in the system.

Because entry to these states are event driven and not part of the program flow the CPU can abort an instruction (or data) fetch in order to service the interruption. Fault code is susceptible to this condition if it happens to perform a read of Flash at this juncture.

31.3.13.5.1. Interrupts

When FFLTCTRL.FLTMD selects one of the Fault Injection modes, fault logic does NOT set INTFLAG.FLTCAP. User code is expected to know it is accessing the Flash at FFLTADR causing a fault to be injected. However, if the access is a read, user code can expect to experience a system error/interrupt associated with the fault (that is, either an SEC interrupt or a bus error related to DED). Note that faults detected in Bypass Mode do not cause system error/interrupts.

When FLTMD selects a Capture mode, fault logic sets INTFLAG.FLTCAP = 1 when it detects a CTL, SEC, or DED fault (captured and reported respectively by the FFLTSYN bits CERR, SERR, or DERR) from the Flash read data path. Note that CTL faults detected in ECC Mode (ECCCTRL.ECCCTL[1:0]=2’b00) do not set INTFLAG.FLTCAP.

When INTFLAG.FLTCAP = 1, the Fault Logic halts operation allowing user code to service the interrupt. When INTFLAG.FLTCAP = 0, the Fault Logic resumes/continues operation.

31.3.13.5.2. Effects on DBGCTRL on FLT

ECC and Fault capture are not controlled by DBGCTRL.CRCRUN. When the CPU is halted in debug mode the Flash ECC and Fault capture works as defined by DBGECC field in DBGCTRL.

31.3.13.6. FFLTCTRL SFR Description

31.3.13.6.1. FLTEN

When FLTEN = 0, the Fault Injection Logic is disabled and user code can safely update the SFR control bits.

When FLTEN = 1 the Fault Injection Logic performs the operation selected by FLTMD. Modifying any other control bit(s) produce(s) undefined results.

The operation description of all subsequent bits is predicated on the Fault Logic being enabled.

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31.3.13.6.2. CTLFLT

When FLTMD selects one of the Fault Injection modes, CTLFLT[2:0] controls fault injection on the Flash ECC Control bits CTL[2:0]. When CTLFLT[n] = 1 logic injects a fault in the associated bit position of CTL[n]. When CTLFLT[n] = 0 logic does not inject a fault on to the associated bit in CTL[n].

Control faults cannot be injected separately from parity faults. In all other FLTMD modes, CTLFLT[2:0] is unused. Also, CTLFLT is only meaningful for Dynamic ECC mode.

31.3.13.6.3. FLTMD

There are four basic fault modes: Disabled, Capture, Read Fault, and Write Fault. The selected mode takes affect when FLTEN = 1.

Fault Injection Disabled provides the ability to complete disable and lock out the Fault Injection logic. Applications that never want or need to test ECC logic can use this mode to ensure a fault is never injected into the Flash read or write path. The lock out remains until the next system reset.

Fault Capture Mode allows the application to monitor the Flash for errors and take the appropriate action. Often times bit errors detected by ECC SEC are soft failures. They may be retention failures or read disturb failures which are correctable by re-writing the data. An application that wishes to decrease the likelihood of an uncorrectable ECC DED fault can reserve a spare page in Flash. The spare page provides a location to copy the offending page while correcting the SEC bit error(s). The offending page would then be erased and re-written with the original data intact. Fault Capture has a lock mode to prevent accidentally switching to Fault Injection Mode.

Fault Injection mode allows user code to periodically test the ECC logic to verify it is working correctly. There are four options. The first two inject a single or double fault for reads. The second two inject a single or double fault for writes. Depending on the fault testing requirements the write option may not be need for single panel system since reads and writes share the same ECC calculation module. However, dual panel systems with Live Update never share the same ECC module.

31.3.13.7. FFLTPTR SFR Description

31.3.13.7.1. FLT1PTR[8:0]

The Fault Pointer inverts the selected bit in the ECC Calculation Vector, V. For Single or Double Fault injection, logic inverts bit V[FLT1PTR], as defined in the Flash ECC Vector table. The table shows the mapping between the calculation vector and Data, ECC and Parity bits. For a 128-bit data Flash FLT1PTR[8] is unused.

31.3.13.7.2. FLT2PTR[8:0]

The Fault Pointer inverts the selected bit in the ECC Calculation Vector. For Double Fault injection, logic inverts bit V[FLT2PTR], as defined in the Flash ECC Vector table. The table shows the mapping between the calculation vector and Data, ECC and Parity bits.

31.3.13.8. FFLTADR SFR Description

FFLTADR.FLTADR contains the System Physical Flash Address at which a Fault Injection occurs.

31.3.13.9. FFLTCAP SFR Description

FFLTCAP.FLTADR contains the System Physical Flash Address at which a Fault Capture occurred.

31.3.13.10. FFLTPAR SFR Description

This register contains the values input to and output from the ECC Calculation Module. For reads the values are post fault injection but for writes they are pre-fault injection. This register does not contain valid information when using Simple Parity.

Note: In Capture Mode faults are not injected.

31.3.13.10.1. SECIN[8:0]

This is the SEC Parity for data read from the Flash panel. For a write this field is always ZERO. For a 128-bit data Flash SECIN[8] is unused.

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31.3.13.10.2. DEDIN

This is the Overall Parity for data read from the Flash panel. For a write this field is always ZERO.

31.3.13.10.3. SECOUT[8:0]

This is the SEC Parity calculated on either the read or write data.

31.3.13.11. FFLTSYN SFR Description

This register contains Simple Parity and ECC Parity status. For reads the values are post fault injection but for writes they are pre-fault injection.

Note: In Capture Mode faults are not injected.

31.3.13.11.1. SECSYN[8:0]

SEC Syndrome represents the bitwise XOR of SECIN and SECOUT. SECSYN is not valid for any write or Simple Parity mode.

31.3.13.11.2. DEDSYN

DED Syndrome represents the overall parity from all data bits, SEC Parity bits and the DED Parity bit read from Flash. DEDSYN is not valid for any write or Simple Parity mode.

31.3.13.11.3. DERR and SERR

Double Error and Single Error status indicate the read state of the data: No Error, Single Error, or Double Error. The Error Decode table shows how DEDSYN and SECSYN determine their values. These bits are not valid for any write or Simple Parity mode.

31.3.13.11.4. CERR

Control Error indicates the single bit error status of the CTL[2:0] field. CERR is only meaningful for reads in Dynamic ECC or Bypass ECC modes.

31.3.13.11.5. CTLSTAT[2:0]

CTLSTAT[2:0] reports the read value of the CTL [2:0] field stored in Flash for the addressed (FLTADR) Flash word (256-bit data). CTLSTAT is only meaningful for reads in Dynamic ECC or Bypass ECC modes.

31.3.13.11.6. PERR[3:0]

Parity Error captures the difference between each word's read parity and its calculated parity. The word size is dependent on the Flash and is either 32-bit or 64-bit. PERR[0] represents the error status of the lowest addressed word in of the Flash read, while PERR[3] is for the highest addressed word. PERR is only meaningful for reads in Dynamic ECC or Bypass ECC modes.

31.3.14. Flash Read Protect Features

Flash read protection features are for security of protected information. A page containing boot code can be locked and cannot be read until the next reset.

Read protection controlled by the Flash system is directly protected within Flash system and does not require setup external to the FCR.

31.3.14.1. CFG Read Protect (CRP)

The Boot CFG page contains key information used to protect against unauthorized chip erase requests. CRP provides read protection for Boot CFG to prevent any accesses to the page. With a dual boot system there is a Boot CFG page in each panel's CFM for which BC1RP and BC2RP provide individual access control.

Trusted code can configure the read protect setting for Boot CFG pages. If trusted code does not configure the settings and lock them then normal code can do so.

When read protected, read of this page cause a bus error.

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31.3.14.1.1. Local Lock Bits

The user may optionally select to prevent further writes to a CRP register bits by also setting associated local LOCK bits (in the same register) when writing the CRP value.

When a local lock bit is set (BC*n*RPLOCK = 1, *n* = 1 or 2), subsequent writes to that register (even if the unlock sequence is followed) have no effect, creating a “write once’ register. Local LOCK bits revert to the unlocked state at reset.

31.3.15. DMA

The FCR does not use the DMA module.

31.3.16. Interrupts

There are five interrupt flags in the INTFLAG register:

- FLTCAP – ECC Fault Capture. See Interrupts.
- CRCERR – CRC Error. See CRC Bits in INTFLAG.
- CRCDONE – CRC Calculation Done. See CRC Bits in INTFLAG.
- DERR – ECC Double Error Detected. See ECC Double Error Detected (INTFLAG.DERR).
- SERR – Single Error Detected and Corrected. See Single Error Corrected (SERR).

31.3.17. Events

The FWR does not use events or generate them.

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31.3.18. Register Summary

For descriptions and definitions of both Register and bitfield properties, refer to Register Properties.

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x00	CTRLA	31:24								
		23:16					RDBUFWS[3:0]			
		15:8	AUTOWS	ADRWS			FWS[3:0]			
		7:0						ARB		
0x04 ... 0x07	Reserved									
0x08	INTENCLR	31:24								
		23:16								FLTCAP
		15:8							CRCERR	CRCDONE
		7:0							DERR	SERR
0x0C	INTENSET	31:24								
		23:16								FLTCAP
		15:8							CRCERR	CRCDONE
		7:0							DERR	SERR
0x10	INTFLAG	31:24								
		23:16								FLTCAP
		15:8							CRCERR	CRCDONE
		7:0							DERR	SERR
0x14	STATUS	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0							TEMP	PRM
0x18	DBGCTRL	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0						DBGECC[1:0]		CRCRUN
0x1C	ECCCTRL	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	SECCNT[7:0]							
		7:0		ECCUNLCK	ECCCTRL[1:0]					
0x20	CRCCTRL	31:24	PERIOD[15:8]							
		23:16	PERIOD[7:0]							
		15:8	RIN	ROUT	AUTOR	PLEN32				
		7:0			RUNSTDBY				CRCEN	CRCRST
0x24	CRCPAUSE	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0								PAUSE
0x28	CRCMADR	31:24					CRCMADR[27:24]			
		23:16	CRCMADR[23:16]							
		15:8	CRCMADR[15:8]							
		7:0	CRCMADR[7:0]							
0x2C	CRCMLEN	31:24								
		23:16	CRCMLEN[23:16]							
		15:8	CRCMLEN[15:8]							
		7:0	CRCMLEN[7:0]							
0x30	CRCIV	31:24	CRCIV[31:24]							
		23:16	CRCIV[23:16]							
		15:8	CRCIV[15:8]							
		7:0	CRCIV[7:0]							
0x34	CRCAC	31:24	CRCACC[31:24]							
		23:16	CRCACC[23:16]							
		15:8	CRCACC[15:8]							
		7:0	CRCACC[7:0]							

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Register Summary (continued)

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x38	CRCPOLY	31:24	CRCPOLY[31:24]							
		23:16	CRCPOLY[23:16]							
		15:8	CRCPOLY[15:8]							
		7:0	CRCPOLY[7:0]							
0x3C	CRCFXOR	31:24	CRCFXOR[31:24]							
		23:16	CRCFXOR[23:16]							
		15:8	CRCFXOR[15:8]							
		7:0	CRCFXOR[7:0]							
0x40	CRCSUM	31:24	CRCSUM[31:24]							
		23:16	CRCSUM[23:16]							
		15:8	CRCSUM[15:8]							
		7:0	CRCSUM[7:0]							
0x44	FFLTCTRL	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8		FLTMD[2:0]				CTLFLT[2:0]		
		7:0							FLTEN	FLTRST
0x48	FFLTPTR	31:24								FLT2PTR[8]
		23:16	FLT2PTR[7:0]							
		15:8								FLT1PTR[8]
		7:0	FLT1PTR[7:0]							
0x4C	FFLTADR	31:24					FLTADR[27:24]			
		23:16	FLTADR[23:16]							
		15:8	FLTADR[15:8]							
		7:0	FLTADR[7:0]							
0x50	FFLTCAP	31:24					FLTADR[27:24]			
		23:16	FLTADR[23:16]							
		15:8	FLTADR[15:8]							
		7:0	FLTADR[7:0]							
0x54	FFLTPAR	31:24	DEDOUT							SECOUT[8]
		23:16	SECOUT[7:0]							
		15:8	DEDIN							SECIN[8]
		7:0	SECIN[7:0]							
0x58	FFLTSYN	31:24	PERR3	PERR2	PERR1	PERR0		CTLSTAT[2:0]		
		23:16						CERR	DERR	SERR
		15:8	DEDSYN							SECSYN[8]
		7:0	SECSYN[7:0]							
0x5C	CRP	31:24						BC2RPLOCK		
		23:16						BC1RPLOCK		
		15:8						BC2RP		
		7:0						BC1RP		

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31.3.18.1. Control A Register

Name: CTRLA
Offset: 0x0000
Reset: 0x00008000
Property: PAC Write Protection

Table 31-26. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Access								
Reset								

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
					RDBUFWS[3:0]			
Access					R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset					0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	AUTOWS	ADRWS			FWS[3:0]			
Access	R/W	R/W			R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	1	0			0	0	0	0

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

Bits 19:16 – RDBUFWS[3:0] Data Returned from the Read Buffer match the Flash Wait States
When returning data from the AHB n read buffer, insert wait states to match ADRWS and FWS from Flash based on RDBUFWS[n].

Value	Description
0	Zero wait states for hits to AHB*n* read buffer.
1	ADRWS + FWS wait state for hits to AHB*n* read buffer, *n* =0,1,2,3.

Bit 15 – AUTOWS Automatic Wait State Enable
Taws = Tacc + 5ns + 2 clocks

Value	Description
0	Use FWS: Total flash wait states are ADRWS + FWS
1	Use Automatic wait states: Total flash wait states are ADRWS + Taws

Bit 14 – ADRWS Address Wait State Enable
For Total flash wait states see AUTOWS.

Value	Description
0	Add 0 Address Wait States - allowing for higher performance at lower clock frequencies
1	Add 1 Address Wait State - allowing for higher clock frequencies

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Bits 11:8 – FWS[3:0] Flash Access Time Defined in terms of AHB Clock Wait States

1111= Fifteen Wait States
1110= Fourteen Wait States
...
0001= One Wait State
0000= Zero Wait States

Note: This is not the wait states seen by the CPU. For Total Flash wait states see AUTOWS.

Bit 2 – ARB AHB Arbitration Scheme

Value	Description
0	Round Robin Arbitration.
1	Fixed priority AHB0 highest to AHB < FCR_AHB_PORTS_NB-1>lowest

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31.3.18.2. Interrupt Enable Clear Register

Name: INTENCLR
Offset: 0x0008
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 31-27. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Access								
Reset								

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
Access								FLTCAP
Reset								R/W
								0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Access							CRCERR	CRCDONE
Reset							R/W	R/W
							0	0

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

Bit 16 – FLTCAP ECC Fault Capture Interrupt Disable
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a 1 to this bit will disable the ECC Fault Capture as an interrupt request.
Reading this bit returns whether this interrupt is enabled (=1 ≥ enabled).

Bit 9 – CRCERR CRC Error Interrupt Disable
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a 1 to this bit will disable the CRC Error as an interrupt request.
Reading this bit returns whether this interrupt is enabled (=1 ≥ enabled).

Bit 8 – CRCDONE CRC Calculation Done Interrupt Disable Bit
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a 1 to this bit will disable the CRC Calculation Done as an interrupt request.
Reading this bit returns whether this interrupt is enabled (=1 ≥ enabled).

Bit 1 – DERR ECC Double Error Detected Interrupt Disable
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a 1 to this bit will disable the ECC Double Error Detected as an interrupt request.
Reading this bit returns whether this interrupt is enabled (=1 ≥ enabled).

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Bit 0 – SERR Single Error Corrected Interrupt Disable
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a 1 to this bit will disable the Flash SEC as an interrupt request.
Reading this bit returns whether this interrupt is enabled (=1 ≥ enabled).

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31.3.18.3. Interrupt Enable Set Register

Name: INTENSET
Offset: 0x000C
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 31-28. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Access								
Reset								

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
								FLTCAP
Access								R/W
Reset								0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
							CRCERR	CRCDONE
Access							R/W	R/W
Reset							0	0

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

Bit 16 – FLTCAP ECC Fault Capture Interrupt Enable
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a 1 to this bit will enable the ECC Fault Capture as an interrupt request.
Reading this bit returns whether this interrupt is enabled (=1 ≥ enabled).

Bit 9 – CRCERR CRC Error Interrupt Enable
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a 1 to this bit will enable the CRC Error as an interrupt request.
Reading this bit returns whether this interrupt is enabled (=1 ≥ enabled).

Bit 8 – CRCDONE CRC Calculation Done Interrupt Enable Bit
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a 1 to this bit will enable the CRC Calculation Done as an interrupt request.
Reading this bit returns whether this interrupt is enabled (=1 ≥ enabled).

Bit 1 – DERR ECC Double Error Detected Interrupt Enable
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a 1 to this bit will enable the ECC Double Error Detected as an interrupt request.
Reading this bit returns whether this interrupt is enabled (=1 ≥ enabled).

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Bit 0 – SERR Single Error Corrected Interrupt Enable
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a 1 to this bit will enable the Flash SEC as an interrupt request.
Reading this bit returns whether this interrupt is enabled (=1 ≥ enabled).

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31.3.18.4. Interrupt Flag Register

Name: INTFLAG
Offset: 0x0010
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Notes:

1. The interrupt flags in this register are set by hardware only.
2. Interrupt flags must be cleared and then read back to confirm the clear before exiting the ISR to avoid double interrupts.

Table 31-29. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Access								
Reset								

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
								FLTCAP
Access								R/W
Reset								0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
							CRCERR	CRCDONE
Access							R/W	R/W
Reset							0	0

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

Bit 16 – FLTCAP ECC Fault Capture Flag
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a 1 to this bit will clear the flag.

Value	Description
0	No Event.
1	An ECC Fault Capture, related to FFLTCTRL.FLTMD, has occurred. Write “1” to clear flag.

Bit 9 – CRCERR CRC Error Flag
Valid when CRCDONE = 1.
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a 1 to this bit will clear the flag.

Value	Description
0	CRCACC Is Equal to the XOR of CRCSUM and CRCFXOR (No CRC Error)
1	CRCACC Is Not Equal to the XOR of CRCSUM and CRCFXOR (CRC Error has occurred). Write “1” to clear flag.

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Bit 8 – CRCDONE CRC Calculation Done Flag
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a 1 to this bit will clear the flag.

Value	Description
0	CRC calculation is not done.
1	CRC calculation is done. Write “1” to clear flag.

Bit 1 – DERR ECC Double Error Detected Flag
DED events are report in-band with returning read data and will be taken before a interrupt generated from this module.
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a 1 to this bit will clear the flag.

Value	Description
0	No ECC Double Error Detected
1	ECC Double Error Detected. Write “1” to clear flag.

Bit 0 – SERR Single Error Corrected Flag
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a 1 to this bit will clear the flag.

Value	Description
0	ECCCTRL.SECCNT Count not reached
1	ECCCTRL.SECCNT Count reached

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31.3.18.5. NVM Status Register

Name: STATUS
Offset: 0x0014
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write Protection

Table 31-30. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
							TEMP	PRM
Access							R	R
Reset							0	0

Bit 1 – TEMP NVM Operating Temperature Read Mode Status

Value	Description
0	Flash is configured for High Temperature, High Latency reads
1	Flash is configured for Standard Temp, Low Latency reads

Bit 0 – PRM NVM Power Reduction Mode Status

Value	Description
0	Flash is Ready (for read or NVMOP)
1	Flash is Powered Down and wakes on first access (read or NVMOP)

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31.3.18.6. Debug Control Register

Name: DBGCTRL
Offset: 0x0018
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write Protection

Table 31-31. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
						DBGECC[1:0]		CRCRUN
Access						R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset						0	0	0

Bits 2:1 – DBGECC[1:0] Debug ECC Mode
ECC errors from debugger reads are:

Value	Description
x1	Not corrected, No Bus Error, INTLFAG is not updated, and FLT logic is not updated.
10	Corrected, Bus Error, INTFLAG is updated, and FLT logic operates as setup.
00	Corrected, No Bus ERR, INTFLAG is not updated, and FLT logic is not updated.

Bit 0 – CRCRUN CRC Debug Run

Value	Description
0	CRC Logic Halts in Debug Mode
1	CRC Logic Runs in Debug Mode

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31.3.18.7. ECC Control Register

Name: ECCCTRL
Offset: 0x001C
Reset: 0x00000040
Property: PAC Write Protection

Table 31-32. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	SECCNT[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

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

Bits 15:8 – SECCNT[7:0] Flash SEC Count
SECCNT is the start value of an internal counter that decrements by 1 for each panel reporting an SEC event occurs (including ECC CTL[2:0] bit if in Dynamic ECC Mode). The SECCNT counter stops decrementing at zero. If an SEC error occurs when the SECCNT counter is zero, the INTFLAG.SERR flag bit is set.
Note: This field counts all SEC errors and is not limited to SEC errors on unique addresses.

Bit 6 – ECCUNLCK NVM ECC Mode Control Unlock
Note: This field can only be modified when ECCUNLCK=1.

The read value dictates the unlock state:

Value	Description
0	ECCUNLCK and ECCCTL[1:0] cannot be written
1	ECCUNLCK and ECCCTL[1:0] can be written

Bits 5:4 – ECCCTRL[1:0] NVM ECC Mode Control
Restricts one or more NVMOPs:

Value	Description
11	Dynamic Writes with No Error Check Reads
10	Dynamic Writes with SEC Reads but no DED/Parity Bus Error

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Value	Description
01	Dynamic Writes with Dynamic Reads
00	ECC Writes with ECC Reads (NVMOP = Single Program Operation disabled)

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31.3.18.8. CRC Control Register

Name: CRCCTRL
Offset: 0x0020
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write Protection

Table 31-33. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	PERIOD[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	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	PERIOD[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

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	RIN	ROUT	AUTOR	PLEN32				
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W				
Reset	0	0	0	0				

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
			RUNSTDBY				CRCEN	CRCRST
Access			R/W				R/W	R/W
Reset			0				0	0

Bits 31:16 – PERIOD[15:0] Read Period in Period Clock (PerCLK)counts
The number of PerCLK counts CRC logic waits between needing new data and reading that data from flash. (The PerCLK is clock at an 8 MHz fixed frequency. Non-zero PERIOD values are used to throttle back the bandwidth used for CRC calculations.)
0 = Read Data Immediately
All Other Values = Wait **PERIOD** PerCLK counts + 2 AHB Clocks (for sync) before starting

Bit 15 – RIN CRC Reflected Input
This option is sometimes referred to as Reflected Byte or Reflected Input.

Value	Description
0	The LFSR CRC is calculated Most Significant Bit first (Not Reflected)
1	The LFSR CRC is calculated Least Significant Bit first (Reflected)

Bit 14 – ROUT CRC Reflected Output
This option is sometimes referred to as Reflected Result or Reflected Output.

Value	Description
0	The CRCACC is Not Reflected
1	The CRCACC is Reflected (before the Final XOR)

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Bit 13 – AUTOR CRC Auto Repeat

Value	Description
0	Perform CRC calculation once then set DONE and, if needed, set INTFLAG.CRCERR.
1	Continually Repeat CRC calculation; stop on error, set CRCDONE and CRCERR.

Bit 12 – PLEN32 Polynomial Length Select

Value	Description
0	Polynomial is16-bits
1	Polynomial is 32-bits

Bit 5 – RUNSTDBY CRC Run in Standby

Value	Description
0	CRC Stops in Standby
1	CRC Runs in Standby but only if STATUS.PRM=0 (i.e. Flash is in Auto Standby)

Bit 1 – CRCEN Start CRC Calculation

Note: When CRCEN = 1 all other CRC* SFR bits are write protected, except CRCEN, CRCRST, and CRCPAUSE.PAUSE

Value	Description
0	CRC Stops in Standby
1	CRC Runs in Standby but only if STATUS.PRM=0 (i.e. Flash is in Auto Standby)

Bit 0 – CRCRST CRC Reset

Value	Description
0	No Effect
1	Resets all CRC SFR (CRCCTRL and CRCPAUSE) bits.

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31.3.18.9. CRC Pause Register

Name: CRCPAUSE
Offset: 0x0024
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write Protection

Table 31-34. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
								PAUSE
Access								R/W
Reset								0

Bit 0 – PAUSE CRC Pause

Note: The CRC calculation continues until it needs more data, and then it pauses.

Prevent the CRC FSM from reading Flash memory so as to not interfere with CPU activity:

Value	Description
0	CRC Reads Flash as Required
1	Pause CRC Reads of Flash

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31.3.18.10. CRC Message Address Register

Name: CRCMADR
Offset: 0x0028
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write Protection

Table 31-35. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	CRCMADR[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
	CRCMADR[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
	CRCMADR[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 27:0 – CRCMADR[27:0] Message Start Address in Flash
This is the system physical address of the first byte of the message.

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31.3.18.11. CRC Message Length Register

Name: CRCMLEN
Offset: 0x002C
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write Protection

Table 31-36. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Access								
Reset								

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	CRCMLEN[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
	CRCMLEN[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
	CRCMLEN[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 23:0 – CRCMLEN[23:0] Message Length in Bytes

Note: Only the number of bits needed to address the largest contiguous Flash region are implemented. (8 Mbyte of PFM = 24 bits for the length.)

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31.3.18.12. CRC Initial Value Register

Name: CRCIV
Offset: 0x0030
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write Protection

Table 31-37. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	CRCIV[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
	CRCIV[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
	CRCIV[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
	CRCIV[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 – CRCIV[31:0] CRC Initial Value
CRCIV is loaded into CRCACC before the start of each CRC calculation, including at the start of repeat loops.

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31.3.18.13. CRC Accumulator Register

Name: CRCAC
Offset: 0x0034
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write Protection

Table 31-38. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

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

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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	CRCACC[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 31:0 – CRCACC[31:0] CRC Accumulator Result

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31.3.18.14. CRC Polynomial Register

Name: CRCPOLY
Offset: 0x0038
Reset: 0x00000001
Property: PAC Write Protection

Table 31-39. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	CRCPOLY[31:24]							
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	CRCPOLY[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
	CRCPOLY[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
	CRCPOLY[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 – CRCPOLY[31:0] CRC Polynomial Coefficients for LFSR
Note: CRCPOLY[0] is always 1 and CRCPOLY[32] is not implemented but implied to always be 1.

Value	Description
0	Disable the XOR input to the shift register at the associated bit position
1	Enable the XOR input to the shift register at the associated bit position

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31.3.18.15. CRC Final XOR Register

Name: CRCFXOR
Offset: 0x003C
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write Protection

Table 31-40. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	CRCFXOR[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
	CRCFXOR[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
	CRCFXOR[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
	CRCFXOR[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 – CRCFXOR[31:0] CRC Final XOR
CRCSUM is compared to the XOR of CRCACC and CRCFXOR.

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31.3.18.16. CRC Checksum Register

Name: CRCSUM
Offset: 0x0040
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write Protection

Table 31-41. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	CRCSUM[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
	CRCSUM[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
	CRCSUM[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
	CRCSUM[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 – CRCSUM[31:0] CRC Checksum
CRCSUM is compared to the XOR of CRCACC and CRCFXOR after CRCMLEN bytes have been computed.

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31.3.18.17. Flash ECC Fault Control Register

Name: FFLTCTRL
Offset: 0x0044
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write Protection

Table 31-42. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
		FLTMD[2:0]					CTLFLT[2:0]	
Access		R/W	R/W	R/W		R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset		0	0	0		0	0	0

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

Bits 14:12 – FLTMD[2:0] Fault Mode Control
Note: Write Protected when FLTEN = 1.

000 = Fault Injection Disabled
001 = Reserved
010 = Fault Capture Mode Enabled
Capture the address (in FLTADR) and Syndrome in (FLTSYN)
011 =Reserved
100 = Single Fault Injection (at bit selected by FLT1PTR) for Reads
101 = Double Fault Injection for Reads
110 = Single Fault Injection (at bit selected by FLT1PTR) for Writes
111 = Double Fault Injection for Writes

Bits 10:8 – CTLFLT[2:0] ECC/Parity Control Fault Bits
Note: Write Protected when FLTEN = 1.

If FLTMD = 1xx and FLTEN = 1:

Value	Description
0	No Fault Injected
1	Inject a Fault on to the associated ECC/Parity Control bits (CTL[n])

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Bit 1 – FLTEN ECC Fault Enable Bit

Value	Description
0	ECC Fault Injection Disabled
1	ECC Fault Injection Enabled (module performs operation selected by FLT_MOD)

Bit 0 – FLTRST Fault Reset

Value	Description
0	No Effect
1	Resets all FLT SFR bits.

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31.3.18.18. Flash ECC Fault Pointer Register

Name: FFLTPTR
Offset: 0x0048
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write Protection

Table 31-43. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
								FLT2PTR[8]
Access								R/W
Reset								0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	FLT2PTR[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

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
								FLT1PTR[8]
Access								R/W
Reset								0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	FLT1PTR[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 24:16 – FLT2PTR[8:0] Fault 2 Injection Pointer
n = Inject fault at bit *n*. 0 ≤ *n* ≤ 265.
For details of calculation vector bit order vs data bit order vs control bit order see the Flash ECC Vector table.
Note: For values of *n* ≥ 266 the results will be undefined.

Bits 8:0 – FLT1PTR[8:0] Fault 1 Injection Pointer
n = Inject fault at bit *n*. 0 ≤ *n* ≤ 265.
For details of calculation vector bit order vs data bit order vs control bit order see the Flash ECC Vector table.
Note: For values of *n* ≥ 266 the results will be undefined.

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31.3.18.19. Flash Fault Address Register

Name: FFLTADR
Offset: 0x004C
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write Protection

Table 31-44. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	FLTADR[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
	FLTADR[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
	FLTADR[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 27:0 – FLTADR[27:0] Fault Address
In Fault Injection Mode this is the System Physical Address at which to inject fault(s).
Note:

1. Address byte aligned but limited to read width of Flash (256-bits). Therefore, FLTADR[4:0] is read-only.

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31.3.18.20. Flash Fault Capture Address Register

Name: FFLTCAP
Offset: 0x0050
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write Protection

Table 31-45. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

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

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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	FLTADR[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 27:0 – FLTADR[27:0] Fault Address
In Fault Capture Mode this is the Flash Physical Address at which a fault was detected.

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31.3.18.21. Flash Fault Capture Parity Register

Name: FFLTPAR
Offset: 0x0054
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write Protection

Table 31-46. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	DEDOUT							SECOUT[8]
Access	R							R
Reset	0							0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	SECOUT[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	DEDIN							SECIN[8]
Access	R							R
Reset	0							0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	SECIN[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit 31 – DEDOUT Calculated Overall Parity used in Double Error Detection
For Writes this value is based on write data and the calculated SEC Parity bits.
For Reads this value is based on read data and the calculated SEC Parity bits.
Notes:

1. See the Flash ECC Vector table for calculation vector bit order vs data bit order vs control bit order.
2. "DED", "Overall Parity", and "Parity[0]" are used interchangeably.

Bits 24:16 – SECOUT[8:0] Calculated Single Error Parity bits
For Writes this value is based on write data.
For Reads this value is based on read data.
Notes:

1. See the Flash ECC Vector table for calculation vector bit order vs data bit order vs control bit order.
2. The number of active bits is dependent on the data width of the Flash panel.
3. The terms "SEC*[8:0]" and "Parity[9:1]" are used interchangeably.

Bit 15 – DEDIN Overall Parity from Flash
For Writes this value is always 0.

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For Reads this value is the overall parity read from flash.
Notes:

1. See the Flash ECC Vector table for calculation vector bit order vs data bit order vs control bit order.
2. “DED”, “Overall Parity”, and “Parity[0]” are used interchangeably.

Bits 8:0 – SECIN[8:0] Single Error Parity bits from Flash
For Writes this value is always0.
For Reads this value is the Single Error Parity bits read from Flash.
Notes:

1. See the Flash ECC Vector table for calculation vector bit order vs data bit order vs control bit order.
2. The number of active bits is dependent on the data width of the Flash panel.
3. The terms “SEC*[8:0]” and “Parity[9:1]” are used interchangeably.

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31.3.18.22. Flash ECC Fault Syndrome Register

Name: FFLTSYN
Offset: 0x0058
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write Protection

Table 31-47. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	PERR3	PERR2	PERR1	PERR0		CTLSTAT[2:0]		
Access	R	R	R	R		R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0		0	0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
						CERR	DERR	SERR
Access						R	R	R
Reset						0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	DEDSYN							SECSYN[8]
Access	R							R
Reset	0							0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	SECSYN[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 28, 29, 30, 31 – PERR Per Word Parity Error Status
Note: Word size is defined by the Write Word size of the flash (64-bits).

Value	Description
0	No Parity Error Word n
1	Parity Error on Word n

Bits 26:24 – CTLSTAT[2:0] Parity vs ECC Control Status
Note: Panel is always programmed with 000 for ECC and 111 for parity.

000,001,010,100 = Calculation used ECC (i.e. programming used quad write)
011,101,110,111 = Calculation used Parity (i.e. programming used single write)

Bit 18 – CERR ECC Control bit Error

Value	Description
0	No Control bit Error (ECCSTAT either 111 or 000)
1	Single Control Bit Error

Bit 17 – DERR Double Error Detected
For Reads only when ECCSTAT = ECC

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Value	Description
0	No Error
1	Double Error Detected

Bit 16 – SERR Single Error Corrected
For Reads only when ECCSTAT = ECC

Value	Description
0	No Error
1	Double Error Detected

Bit 15 – DEDSYN DED Syndrome
This is Overall Parity Calculated from Data and all Parity bits read from Flash.

Value	Description
0	Calculated Overall Parity Concurs with Read Overall Parity
1	Calculated Overall Parity Differs from Read Overall Parity

Bits 8:0 – SECSYN[8:0] Single Error Correction Syndrome
For Reads only when CTLSTAT = ECC or System bits ECCCTL[1:0]=ECC
This value is the bitwise XOR of SECIN and SECOUT.
If DEDSYN=1:
000000000 = No Data Error, but DED bit in Error
Non-Zero = SECSYN points to the bit position in the calculation vector that was corrected
If DEDSYN = 0:
000000000 = No Data Error or DED bit Error
Non-Zero = Double Error Detected.
Note: The number of active bits is dependent on the data width of the Flash panel.

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31.3.18.23. CFM Page Read Protect Register

Name: CRP
Offset: 0x005C
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write Protection

Table 31-48. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
						BC2RPLOCK		
Access						R/W		
Reset						0		

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
						BC1RPLOCK		
Access						R/W		
Reset						0		

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
						BC2RP		
Access						R/W		
Reset						0		

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
						BC1RP		
Access						R/W		
Reset						0		

Bit 26 – BC2RPLOCK Boot Configuration Page 2 Read Protection Lock Bit
Writing a 0 has no effect.
Writing a 1 enables the lock.
Notes:

1. This field can only be modified when BC2RPLOCK=0.
   This field can be set at the same time as writing to BC2RP.
   Once set, BC2RPLOCK can only be cleared by a reset.
2. The Boot ROM updates this field based on configuration settings.

Value	Description
0	BC2RP & BC2RPLOCK registers are NOT Locked and can be modified
1	BC2RP & BC2RPLOCK registers are Locked and cannot be modified

Bit 18 – BC1RPLOCK Boot Configuration Page 1 Read Protection Lock Bit
Writing a 0 has no effect.
Writing a 1 enables the lock.

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Notes:

1. This field can only be modified when BC1RPLOCK=0.
   This field can be set at the same time as writing to BC1RP.
   Once set, BC1RPLOCK can only be cleared by a reset.
2. The Boot ROM updates this field based on configuration settings.

Value	Description
0	BC1RP & BC1RPLOCK registers are NOT Locked and can be modified
1	BC1RP & BC1RPLOCK registers are Locked and cannot be modified

Bit 10 – BC2RP Boot Configuration Page 2 Read Protect Bit

Notes:

1. This field can only be modified when BC2RPLOCK=0.
2. The Boot ROM updates this field based on configuration settings.

Value	Description
0	Read Protection for Boot Configuration Page 2 is Disabled
1	Read Protection for Boot Configuration Page 2 is Enabled

Bit 2 – BC1RP Boot Configuration Page 1 Read Protect Bit

Notes:

1. This field can only be modified when BC1RPLOCK=0.
2. The Boot ROM updates this field based on configuration settings.

Value	Description
0	Read Protection for Boot Configuration Page 1 is Disabled
1	Read Protection for Boot Configuration Page 1 is Enabled

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32. Gigabit Ethernet Media Access Controller (GMAC / ETH)

32.1. Overview

The Gigabit Ethernet Media Access Controller (GMAC) module implements a 10/100/1000 Mbps Ethernet MAC, compatible with the IEEE 802.3 standard. The ETH can operate in either half or full duplex mode at all supported speeds.

Note: Throughout the document, ETH is used as an alternative name for GMAC.

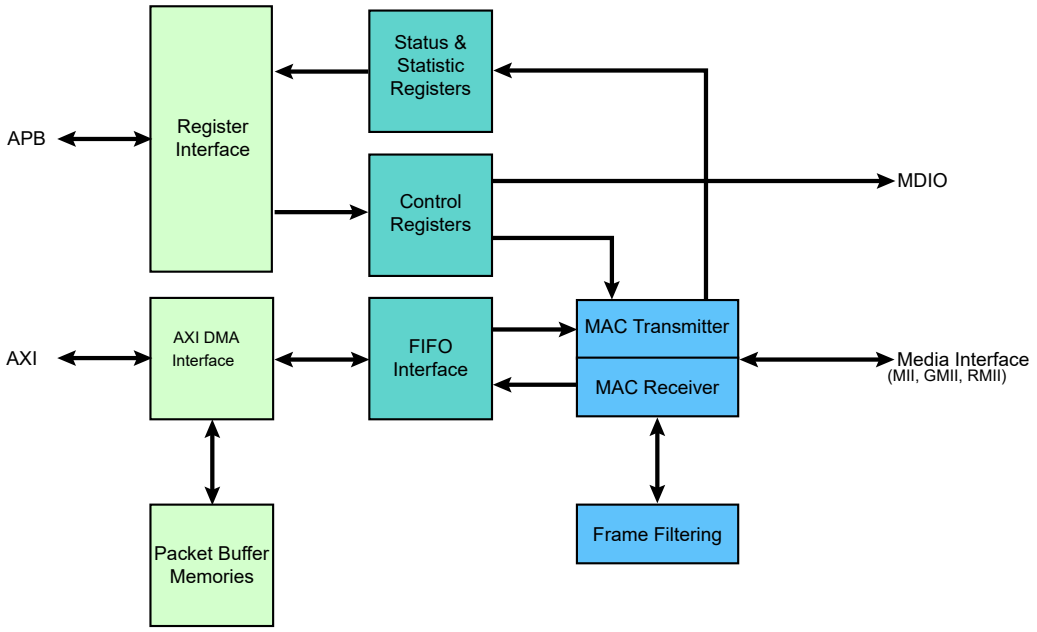
32.2. Features

- Compatible with IEEE Standard 802.3
- 10, 100, and 1000 Mbps operation
- Full and half duplex operation at all supported speeds of operation
- Statistics Counter Registers for RMON/MIB
- MII/RMII/GMII interfaces to the physical layer
- Integrated physical coding
- Direct memory access (DMA) interface to external memory
- Support for 5 priority queues in DMA
- 8-KByte transmit RAM and 4-KByte receive RAM (refer to Queue Size for queue-specific sizes
- Programmable burst length and endianism for DMA
- Interrupt generation to signal receive and transmit completion, errors or other events
- Automatic pad and cyclic redundancy check (CRC) generation on transmitted frames
- Frame extension and frame bursting at 1000 Mbps in half duplex mode
- Automatic discard of frames received with errors
- Receive and transmit IP, TCP and UDP checksum offload. Both IPv4 and IPv6 packet types supported
- Address checking logic for four specific 48-bit addresses, four type IDs, promiscuous mode, hash matching of unicast and multicast destination addresses and Wake-on-LAN
- Management Data Input/Output (MDIO) interface for physical layer management
- Support for jumbo frames up to 10240 Bytes
- Full duplex flow control with recognition of incoming pause frames and hardware generation of transmitted pause frames
- Half duplex flow control by forcing collisions on incoming frames
- Support for 802.1Q VLAN tagging with recognition of incoming VLAN and priority tagged frames
- Support for 802.1Qbb priority-based flow control
- Programmable Inter Packet Gap (IPG) Stretch
- Recognition of IEEE 1588 PTP frames
- IEEE 1588 time stamp unit (TSU)
- Support for 802.1AS timing and synchronization
- Support for 802.3az Energy Efficient Ethernet

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32.3. Block Diagram

Figure 32-1. Block Diagram



32.4. Signal Interface

The ETH Controller module includes the following signal interfaces:

- MII, RMII, and GMII to an external PHY
- MDIO interface for external PHY management
- Client APB interface for accessing GMAC registers
- Host AXI interface for memory access
- GTSUCOMP signal for TSU timer count value comparison

Table 32-1. Ethernet MAC Connections in Different Modes

Signal Name	Function	GMII	MII	RMII
GMAC_TXCK	Transmit Clock (25Mhz)	Not Used	Used	Not Used
GMAC_GREFCK	Reference Clock (50MHz)	Not Used	Not Used	Used
GMAC_GTXCK	125 MHz output Clock	Used	Not Used	Not Used
GMAC_GTXEN	Transmit Enable	Used	Used	Used
GMAC_GTX[7:0]	Transmit Data	[7:0]	[3:0]	[1:0]
GMAC_GRX[7:0]	Receive Data	[7:0]	[3:0]	[1:0]
GMAC_GTXER	Transmit Coding Error	Used	Used	Not Used
GMAC_GRXER	Receiving Coding Error	Used	Used	Used
GMAC_GRXCK	Receive Clock	Used	Used	Not Used
GMAC_GRXDV	Receive Data Valid	Used	Used	Not Used
GMAC_GCRS	Carrier Sense	Used	Used	Not Used
GMAC_GCRS_DV	Carrier Sense and Data Valid	Not Used	Not Used	Used
GMAC_GCOL	Collision Detect	Used	Used	Not Used
GMAC_GMDC	Management Data Clock	Used	Used	Used

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Table 32-1. Ethernet MAC Connections in Different Modes (continued)

Signal Name	Function	GMII	MII	RMII
GMAC_GMDIO	Management Data Input/Output	Used	Used	Used

32.5. Peripheral Dependencies

Peripheral name	ETHERNET
Base address	0x45070000
NVIC IRQ Index	202: ETH0
	203: ETH1
	204: ETH2
	205: ETH3
	206: ETH4
	207: ETH5
MCLK AXI/APB Clocks Index	MCLK.CLKMSK2[0]
	MCLK.CLKMSK2[1]
GCLK Peripheral Channel Index (See GCLK PCHCTRLm Reg.)	54:CLK_GMAC_TX
	55:CLK_GMAC_TSU
PAC Peripheral Identifier Index (See PAC WRCTRL Reg.)	56: GMAC
DMA Trigger Source Index (See DMAC CHCTRLBn Reg.)	None
EVSYS Users (See EVSYS USERn Reg.)	None
EVSYS Generators (See EVSYS CHANNELn Reg.)	136: TSU_CMP
Power Domain	TBD

32.5.1. Clocks

In RMII mode, the actual reference clock (GMAC_GREFCK), i.e., 50 MHz clock is an external signal.

In MII mode, there are two clocks, transmit clock (GMAC_TXCK) and receive clock (GMAC_GRXCK). These are 25 MHz clocks. Each one drives four signals in MII mode.

In GMII Ethernet protocol mode, there is a faster transmit clock (GMAC_GTXCK). This is from the system clock generator and operates at 125 MHz for gigabit operation. The RX clock must run at 125 MHz but uses the same RX pin (GMAC_GRXCK) as MII.

32.6. Functional Description

32.6.1. Media Access Controller

The Transmit Block of the Media Access Controller (MAC) takes data from FIFO, adds preamble, checks and adds padding and frame check sequence (FCS). Both half duplex and full duplex Ethernet modes of operation are supported.

When operating in half duplex mode, the MAC Transmit Block generates data according to the Carrier Sense Multiple Access with Collision Detect (CSMA/CD) protocol. The start of transmission is deferred if Carrier Sense (CRS) is active. If Collision (COL) is detected during transmission, a jam sequence is asserted and the transmission is retried after a random back off. The CRS and COL signals have no effect in full duplex mode. When operating in gigabit mode half duplex, both carrier extension and frame bursting are performed in accordance with the IEEE 802.3 standard.

The Receive Block of the MAC checks for valid preamble, FCS, alignment and length, and presents received frames to the MAC address checking block and FIFO. Software can configure the GMAC to receive jumbo frames of up to 10240 Bytes. It can optionally strip CRC (Cyclic Redundancy Check) from the received frame before transferring it to FIFO.

The Address Checker recognizes four specific 48-bit addresses, can recognize four different types of ID values, and contains a 64-bit Hash register for matching multicast and unicast addresses as

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required. It can recognize the broadcast address *all-'1'* (0xFFFFFFFFFFFF) and copy all frames. The MAC can also reject all frames that are not VLAN tagged, and can recognize Wake on LAN events.

The MAC Receive Block supports offloading of IP, TCP and UDP checksum calculations (both IPv4 and IPv6 packet types supported), and can automatically discard bad checksum frames.

32.6.2. IEEE 1588 Time Stamp Unit

The IEEE 1588 time stamp unit (TSU) is implemented as a 94-bit timer.

- The 48 upper bits [93:46] of the timer count seconds and are accessible in the GMAC 1588 Timer Seconds High Register" (TSH) and GMAC 1588 Timer Seconds Low Register (TSL)
- The 30 lower bits [45:16] of the timer count nanoseconds and are accessible in the GMAC 1588 Timer Nanoseconds Register (TN)
- The lowest 16 bits [15:0] of the timer count sub-nanoseconds register (TISUBN)

The 46 lower bits roll over when they have counted to 1s. The timer increments by a programmable period (to approximately 15.2 femtosecond resolution) with each CLK_GMAC_TSU period and can also be adjusted in 1ns resolution (incremented or decremented) through APB register accesses.

32.6.3. AXI Direct Memory Access Interface

The GMAC DMA controller is connected to the MAC FIFO interface and provides a scatter-gather type capability for packet data storage.

The DMA implements packet buffering where dual-port memories are used to buffer multiple frames.

32.6.3.1. Packet Buffer DMA

- Easier to guarantee maximum line rate due to the ability to store multiple frames in the packet buffer, where the number of frames is limited by the amount of packet buffer memory and Ethernet frame size
- Full store and forward, or partial store and forward programmable options (partial store will cater for shorter latency requirements)
- Support for Transmit TCP/IP checksum offload
- Support for priority queuing
- When a collision on the line occurs during transmission, the packet will be automatically replayed directly from the packet buffer memory rather than having to re-fetch through the AXI (full store and forward ONLY)
- Received erroneous packets are automatically dropped before any of the packet is presented to the AXI (full store and forward ONLY), thus reducing AXI activity
- Supports manual RX packet flush capabilities
- Optional RX packet flush when there is lack of AXI resource

32.6.3.2. Partial Store and Forward Using Packet Buffer DMA

The DMA uses SRAM-based packet buffers, and can be programmed into a low latency mode, known as Partial Store and Forward. This mode allows for a reduced latency as the full packet is not buffered before forwarding.
Note: This option is only available when the device is configured for full duplex operation.

This feature is enabled via the programmable TX and RX Partial Store and Forward registers (TPSF and RPSF). When the transmit Partial Store and Forward mode is activated, the transmitter will only begin to forward the packet to the MAC when there is enough packet data stored in the packet buffer. Likewise, when the receive Partial Store and Forward mode is activated, the receiver will only begin to forward the packet to the AXI when enough packet data is stored in the packet buffer. The amount of packet data required to activate the forwarding process is programmable via watermark

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registers. These registers are located at the same address as the partial store and forward enable bits.
Note: The minimum operational value for the TX partial store and forward watermark is 20. There is no operational limit for the RX partial store and forward watermark.

Enabling Partial Store and Forward is a useful means to reduce latency, but there are performance implications. The GMAC DMA uses separate transmit and receive lists of buffer descriptors, with each descriptor describing a buffer area in memory. This allows Ethernet packets to be broken up and scattered around the AXI memory space.

32.6.3.3. Receive AXI Buffers

Received frames, optionally including FCS, are written to receive AXI buffers stored in memory. The receive buffer depth is programmable in the range of 64 Bytes to 16 KBytes through the DMA Configuration register (DCFGR), with the default being 128 Bytes.

The start location for each receive AXI buffer is stored in memory in a list of receive buffer descriptors at an address location pointed to by the receive buffer queue pointer. The base address for the receive buffer queue pointer is configured in software using the Receive Buffer Queue Base Address register (RBQB).

Each list entry consists of two words. The first is the address of the receive AXI buffer and the second the receive status.

If the length of a receive frame exceeds the AXI buffer length, the status word for the used buffer is written with zeroes except for the “Start of Frame” bit, which is always set for the first buffer in a frame.

Bit zero of the address field is written to 1 to show that the buffer has been used. The receive buffer manager then reads the location of the next receive AXI buffer and fills that with the next part of the received frame data. AXI buffers are filled until the frame is complete and the final buffer descriptor status word contains the complete frame status. See the following table for details of the receive buffer descriptor list.

Table 32-2. Receive Buffer Descriptor Entry

Bit	Function
Word 0	
31:2	Address of beginning of buffer
1	Wrap—marks last descriptor in receive buffer descriptor list.
0	Ownership—needs to be zero for the GMAC to write data to the receive buffer. The GMAC sets this to one once it has successfully written a frame to memory. Software has to clear this bit before the buffer can be used again.
Word 1	
31	Global all ones broadcast address detected
30	Multicast hash match
29	Unicast hash match
28	–
27	Specific Address Register match found, bit 25 and bit 26 indicate which Specific Address Register causes the match.
26:25	Specific Address Register match. Encoded as follows: 00: Specific Address Register 1 match 01: Specific Address Register 2 match 10: Specific Address Register 3 match 11: Specific Address Register 4 match If more than one specific address is matched only one is indicated with priority 4 down to 1.

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Table 32-2. Receive Buffer Descriptor Entry (continued)

Bit	Function
24	This bit has a different meaning depending on whether RX checksum offloading is enabled. With RX checksum offloading disabled: (bit 24 clear in Network Configuration Register) Type ID register match found, bit 22 and bit 23 indicate which type ID register causes the match. With RX checksum offloading enabled: (bit 24 set in Network Configuration Register) 0: The frame was not SNAP encoded and/or had a VLAN tag with the Canonical Format Indicator (CFI) bit set. 1: The frame was SNAP encoded and had either no VLAN tag or a VLAN tag with the CFI bit not set.
23:22	This bit has a different meaning depending on whether RX checksum offloading is enabled. With RX checksum offloading disabled: (bit 24 clear in Network Configuration) Type ID register match. Encoded as follows: 00: Type ID register 1 match 01: Type ID register 2 match 10: Type ID register 3 match 11: Type ID register 4 match If more than one Type ID is matched only one is indicated with priority 4 down to 1. With RX checksum offloading enabled: (bit 24 set in Network Configuration Register) 00: Neither the IP header checksum nor the TCP/UDP checksum was checked. 01: The IP header checksum was checked and was correct. Neither the TCP nor UDP checksum was checked. 10: Both the IP header and TCP checksum were checked and were correct. 11: Both the IP header and UDP checksum were checked and were correct.
21	VLAN tag detected—type ID of 0x8100. For packets incorporating the stacked VLAN processing feature, this bit will be set if the second VLAN tag has a type ID of 0x8100
20	Priority tag detected—type ID of 0x8100 and null VLAN identifier. For packets incorporating the stacked VLAN processing feature, this bit will be set if the second VLAN tag has a type ID of 0x8100 and a null VLAN identifier.
19:17	VLAN priority—only valid if bit 21 is set.
16	Canonical format indicator (CFI) bit (only valid if bit 21 is set).
15	End of frame—when set the buffer contains the end of a frame. If end of frame is not set, then the only valid status bit is start of frame (bit 14).
14	Start of frame—when set the buffer contains the start of a frame. If both bits 15 and 14 are set, the buffer contains a whole frame.
13	This bit has a different meaning depending on whether jumbo frames and ignore FCS modes are enabled. If neither mode is enabled this bit will be zero. With jumbo frame mode enabled: (bit 3 set in Network Configuration Register) Additional bit for length of frame (bit[13]), that is concatenated with bits[12:0] With ignore FCS mode enabled and jumbo frames disabled: (bit 26 set in Network Configuration Register and bit 3 clear in Network Configuration Register) This indicates per frame FCS status as follows: 0: Frame had good FCS 1: Frame had bad FCS, but was copied to memory as ignore FCS enabled.
12:0	These bits represent the length of the received frame which may or may not include FCS depending on whether FCS discard mode is enabled. With FCS discard mode disabled: (bit 17 clear in Network Configuration Register) Least significant 12 bits for length of frame including FCS. If jumbo frames are enabled, these 12 bits are concatenated with bit[13] of the descriptor above. With FCS discard mode enabled: (bit 17 set in Network Configuration Register) Least significant 12 bits for length of frame excluding FCS. If jumbo frames are enabled, these 12 bits are concatenated with bit[13] of the descriptor above.

Each receive AXI buffer start location is a word address. The start of the first AXI buffer in a frame can be offset by up to three Bytes, depending on the value written to bits 14 and 15 of the Network Configuration register (NCFGR). If the start location of the AXI buffer is offset, the available length of the first AXI buffer is reduced by the corresponding number of Bytes.

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To receive frames, the AXI buffer descriptors must be initialized by writing an appropriate address to bits 31:2 in the first word of each list entry. Bit 0 must be written with zero. Bit 1 is the wrap bit and indicates the last entry in the buffer descriptor list.

The start location of the receive buffer descriptor list must be written with the receive buffer queue base address before reception is enabled (receive enable in the Network Control register NCR). Once reception is enabled, any writes to the Receive Buffer Queue Base Address register (RBQB) are ignored. When read, it will return the current pointer position in the descriptor list, though this is only valid and stable when receive is disabled.

If the filter block indicates that a frame should be copied to memory, the receive data DMA operation starts writing data into the receive buffer. If an error occurs, the buffer is recovered.

An internal counter within the GMAC represents the receive buffer queue pointer and it is not visible through the CPU interface. The receive buffer queue pointer increments by two words after each buffer has been used. It re-initializes to the receive buffer queue base address if any descriptor has its wrap bit set.

As receive AXI buffers are used, the receive AXI buffer manager sets bit zero of the first word of the descriptor to logic one indicating the AXI buffer has been used.

Software should search through the “used” bits in the AXI buffer descriptors to find out how many frames have been received, checking the start of frame and end of frame bits.

When the DMA is configured in the packet buffer Partial Store And Forward mode, received frames are written out to the AXI buffers as soon as enough frame data exists in the packet buffer. For both cases, this may mean several full AXI buffers are used before some error conditions can be detected. If a receive error is detected the receive buffer currently being written will be recovered. Previous buffers will not be recovered. As an example, when receiving frames with cyclic redundancy check (CRC) errors or excessive length, it is possible that a frame fragment might be stored in a sequence of AXI receive buffers. Software can detect this by looking for start of frame bit set in a buffer following a buffer with no end of frame bit set.

To function properly, a 10/100/1000 Ethernet system should have no excessive length frames or frames greater than 128 Bytes with CRC errors. Collision fragments will be less than 128 Bytes long, therefore it will be a rare occurrence to find a frame fragment in a receive AXI buffer, when using the default value of 128 Bytes for the receive buffers size.

When in packet buffer full store and forward mode, only good received frames are written out of the DMA, so no fragments will exist in the AXI buffers due to MAC receiver errors. There is still the possibility of fragments due to DMA errors, for example used bit read on the second buffer of a multi-buffer frame.

If bit zero of the receive buffer descriptor is already set when the receive buffer manager reads the location of the receive AXI buffer, the buffer has been already used and cannot be used again until software has processed the frame and cleared bit zero. In this case, the “buffer not available” bit in the receive status register is set and an interrupt triggered. The receive resource error statistics register is also incremented.

When the DMA is configured in the packet buffer full store and forward mode, the user can optionally select whether received frames should be automatically discarded when no AXI buffer resource is available. This feature is selected via the DMA Discard Receive Packets bit in the DMA Configuration register (DCFGR.DDRP). By default, the received frames are not automatically discarded. If this feature is off, then received packets will remain to be stored in the SRAM-based packet buffer until AXI buffer resource next becomes available. This may lead to an eventual packet buffer overflow if packets continue to be received when bit zero (used bit) of the receive buffer descriptor remains set.

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Note: After a used bit has been read, the receive buffer manager will re-read the location of the receive buffer descriptor every time a new packet is received. When the DMA is not configured in the packet buffer full store and forward mode and a used bit is read, the frame currently being received will be automatically discarded.

When the DMA is configured in the packet buffer full store and forward mode, a receive overrun condition occurs when the receive SRAM-based packet buffer is full, or because HRESP was not OK. In all other modes, a receive overrun condition occurs when either the AXI bus was not granted quickly enough, or because HRESP was not OK, or because a new frame has been detected by the receive block, but the status update or write back for the previous frame has not yet finished. For a receive overrun condition, the receive overrun interrupt is asserted and the buffer currently being written is recovered. The next frame that is received whose address is recognized reuses the buffer.

In any packet buffer mode, writing a '1' to the Flush Next Package bit in the NCR register (NCR.FNP) will force a packet from the external SRAM-based receive packet buffer to be flushed. This feature is only acted upon when the RX DMA is not currently writing packet data out to AXI, i.e., it is in an IDLE state. If the RX DMA is active, NCR.FNP=1 is ignored.

32.6.3.4. Transmit AXI Buffers

Frames to transmit are stored in one or more transmit AXI buffers. Transmit frames can be between 1 and 16384 Bytes long, so it is possible to transmit frames longer than the maximum length specified in the IEEE 802.3 standard. It should be noted that zero length AXI buffers are allowed and that the maximum number of buffers permitted for each transmit frame is 128.

The start location for each transmit AXI buffer is stored in memory in a list of transmit buffer descriptors at a location pointed to by the transmit buffer queue pointer. The base address for this queue pointer is set in software using the Transmit Buffer Queue Base Address register. Each list entry consists of two words. The first is the Byte address of the transmit buffer and the second containing the transmit control and status. For the packet buffer DMA, the start location for each AXI buffer is a Byte address, the bottom bits of the address being used to offset the start of the data from the data-word boundary (i.e., bits 2,1 and 0 are used to offset the address for 64-bit data paths).

Frames can be transmitted with or without automatic Cyclic Redundancy Checksum (CRC) generation. If CRC is automatically generated, pad will also be automatically generated to take frames to a minimum length of 64 Bytes. When CRC is not automatically generated (as defined in word 1 of the transmit buffer descriptor), the frame is assumed to be at least 64 Bytes long and pad is not generated.

An entry in the transmit buffer descriptor list is described in this table:

Table 32-3. Transmit Buffer Descriptor Entry

Bit	Function
Word 0	
31:0	Byte address of buffer
Word 1	
31	Used—must be zero for the GMAC to read data to the transmit buffer. The GMAC sets this to one for the first buffer of a frame once it has been successfully transmitted. Software must clear this bit before the buffer can be used again.
30	Wrap—marks last descriptor in transmit buffer descriptor list. This can be set for any buffer within the frame.
29	Retry limit exceeded, transmit error detected
28	Transmit underrun—occurs when the start of packet data has been written into the FIFO and either HRESP is not OK, the transmit data could not be fetched in time, or when buffers are exhausted.
27	Transmit frame corruption due to AXI error—set if an error occurs while midway through reading transmit frame from the AXI, including HRESP errors and buffers exhausted mid frame (if the buffers run out during transmission of a frame then transmission stops, FCS shall be bad and GTXER asserted). Also set if single frame is too large for configured packet buffer memory size.
26	Late collision, transmit error detected. Late collisions only force this status bit to be set in gigabit mode.

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Table 32-3. Transmit Buffer Descriptor Entry (continued)

Bit	Function
25:23	Reserved
22:20	Transmit IP/TCP/UDP checksum generation offload errors: 000: No Error. 001: The Packet was identified as a VLAN type, but the header was not fully complete, or had an error in it. 010: The Packet was identified as a SNAP type, but the header was not fully complete, or had an error in it. 011: The Packet was not of an IP type, or the IP packet was invalidly short, or the IP was not of type IPv4/IPv6. 100: The Packet was not identified as VLAN, SNAP or IP. 101: Non supported packet fragmentation occurred. For IPv4 packets, the IP checksum was generated and inserted. 110: Packet type detected was not TCP or UDP. TCP/UDP checksum was therefore not generated. For IPv4 packets, the IP checksum was generated and inserted. 111: A premature end of packet was detected and the TCP/UDP checksum could not be generated.
19:17	Reserved
16	No CRC to be appended by MAC. When set, this implies that the data in the buffers already contains a valid CRC, hence no CRC or padding is to be appended to the current frame by the MAC. This control bit must be set for the first buffer in a frame and will be ignored for the subsequent buffers of a frame. Note that this bit must be clear when using the transmit IP/TCP/UDP checksum generation offload, otherwise checksum generation and substitution will not occur.
15	Last buffer, when set this bit will indicate the last buffer in the current frame has been reached.
14	Reserved
13:0	Length of buffer

To transmit frames, the buffer descriptors must be initialized by writing an appropriate Byte address to bits [31:0] of the first word of each descriptor list entry.

The second word of the transmit buffer descriptor is initialized with control information that indicates the length of the frame, whether or not the MAC is to append CRC and whether the buffer is the last buffer in the frame.

After transmission the status bits are written back to the second word of the first buffer along with the used bit. Bit 31 is the used bit which must be zero when the control word is read if transmission is to take place. It is written to '1' once the frame has been transmitted. Bits[29:20] indicate various transmit error conditions. Bit 30 is the wrap bit which can be set for any buffer within a frame. If no wrap bit is encountered the queue pointer continues to increment.

The Transmit Buffer Queue Base Address register can only be updated while transmission is disabled or halted; otherwise any attempted write will be ignored. When transmission is halted the transmit buffer queue pointer will maintain its value. Therefore when transmission is restarted the next descriptor read from the queue will be from immediately after the last successfully transmitted frame. As long as transmit is disabled by writing a '0' to the Transmit Enable bit in the Network Control register (NCR.TXEN), the transmit buffer queue pointer resets to point to the address indicated by the Transmit Buffer Queue Base Address register (TBQB).
Note: Disabling receive does not have the same effect on the receive buffer queue pointer.

Once the transmit queue is initialized, transmit is activated by writing a '1' to the Start Transmission bit of the Network Control register (NCR.TSTART). Transmit is halted when a buffer descriptor with its used bit set is read, a transmit error occurs, or by writing to the Transmit Halt bit of the Network Control register (NCR.THALT). Transmission is suspended if a pause frame is received while the Transmit Pause Frame bit is '1' in the Network Configuration register (NCR.TXPF). Rewriting the Start bit (NCR.TSTART) while transmission is active is allowed. This is implemented by the Transmit Go variable which is readable in the Transmit Status register (TSR.TXGO). The TXGO variable is reset when:

- Transmit is disabled
- A buffer descriptor with its ownership bit set is read

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- Bit 10, THALT, of the Network Control register is written
- There is a transmit error such as too many retries, or a transmit underrun
- There is a transmit error such as too many retries, late collision (gigabit mode only) or a transmit underrun

To set TXGO, write a '1' to NCR.TSTART. Transmit halt does not take effect until any ongoing transmit finishes.

The DMA transmission will automatically restart from the first buffer of the frame.

If the DMA is configured for packet buffer Partial Store and Forward mode and a collision occurs during transmission of a multi-buffer frame, transmission will automatically restart from the first buffer of the frame. For packet buffer mode, the entire contents of the frame are read into the transmit packet buffer memory, so the retry attempt will be replayed directly from the packet buffer memory rather than having to re-fetch through the AXI.

If a used bit is read midway through transmission of a multi-buffer frame, this is treated as a transmit error. Transmission stops, GTXER is asserted and the FCS will be bad.

If transmission stops due to a transmit error or a used bit being read, transmission restarts from the first buffer descriptor of the frame being transmitted when the transmit start bit is rewritten.

32.6.3.5. DMA Bursting on the AXI

The DMA will always use SINGLE, or INCR type AXI accesses for buffer management operations. When performing data transfers, the AXI burst length is selected by the Fixed Burst Length for DMA Data Operations bit field in the DMA Configuration register (DCFGR.FBLDO) so that either SINGLE or fixed length incrementing bursts (INCR4, INCR8 or INCR16) are used where possible:

When there is enough space and enough data to be transferred, the programmed fixed length bursts will be used. If there is not enough data or space available, for example when at the beginning or the end of a buffer, SINGLE type accesses are used. Also SINGLE type accesses are used at 1024 Byte boundaries, so that the 1 KByte boundaries are not burst over as per AXI requirements.

The DMA will not terminate a fixed length burst early, unless an error condition occurs on the AXI or if receive or transmit are disabled in the Network Control register (NCR).

32.6.3.6. DMA Packet Buffer

The DMA uses packet buffers for both transmit and receive paths. This mode allows multiple packets to be buffered in both transmit and receive directions. This allows the DMA to withstand far greater access latencies on the AXI and make more efficient use of the AXI bandwidth. There are two modes of operation—Full Store and Forward and Partial Store and Forward.

As described above, the DMA can be programmed into a low latency mode, known as Partial Store and Forward. For further details of this mode, see the related Links.

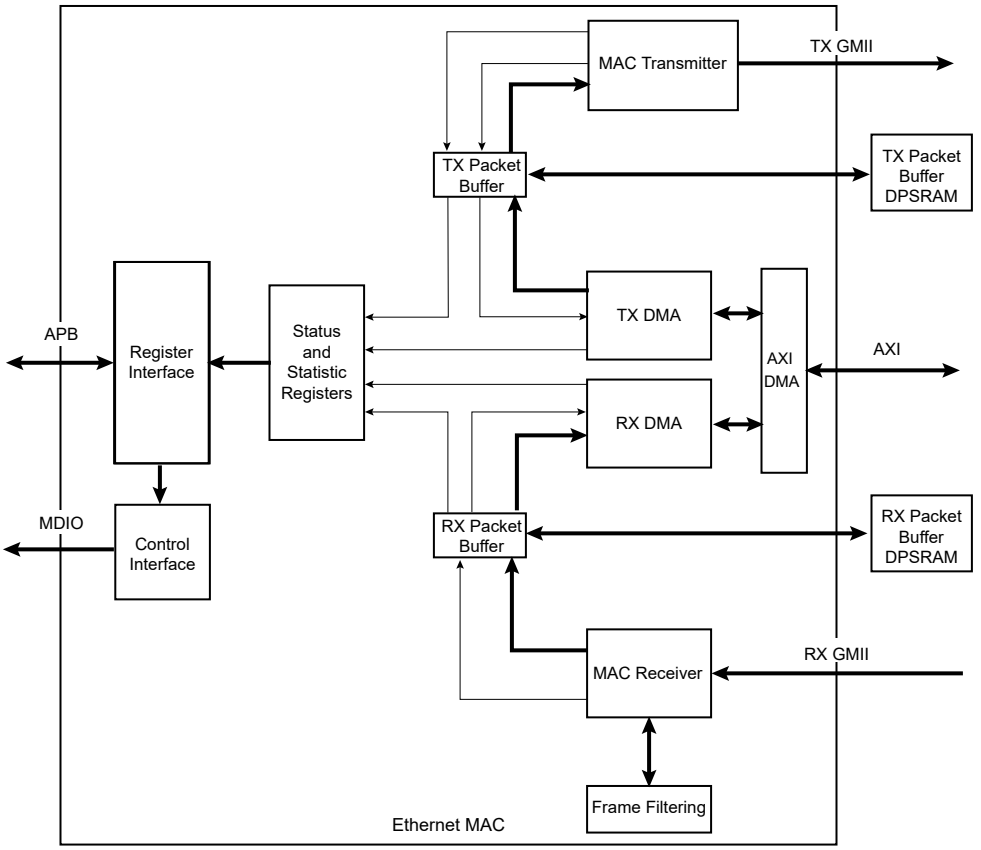
When the DMA is in full store and forward mode, full packets are buffered which provides the possibility to:

- Discard packets with error on the receive path before they are partially written out of the DMA, therefore saving AXI bus bandwidth and driver processing overhead,
- Retry collided transmit frames from the buffer, therefore saving AXI bus bandwidth,
- Implement transmit IP/TCP/UDP checksum generation offload.

With the packet buffers included, the structure of the GMAC data paths is shown in this image:

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Figure 32-2. Data Paths with Packet Buffers Included



32.6.3.7. Transmit Packet Buffer

The transmitter packet buffer will continue attempting to fetch frame data from the AXI system memory until the packet buffer itself is full, at which point it will attempt to maintain its full level.

To accommodate the status and statistics associated with each frame, three words per packet (or two if the GMAC is configured in 64-bit data path mode) are reserved at the end of the packet data. If the packet is bad and requires to be dropped, the status and statistics are the only information held on that packet. Storing the status in the DPRAM is required in order to decouple the DMA interface of the buffer from the MAC interface, to update the MAC status/statistics and to generate interrupts in the order in which the packets that they represent were fetched from the AXI memory.

If any errors occur on the AXI while reading the transmit frame, the fetching of packet data from AXI memory is halted. The MAC transmitter will continue to fetch packet data, thereby emptying the packet buffer and allowing any good (non-erroneous) frames to be transmitted successfully. Once these have been fully transmitted, the status/statistics for the erroneous frame will be updated and software will be informed via an interrupt that an AXI error occurred. This way, the error is reported in the correct packet order.

The transmit packet buffer will only attempt to read more frame data from the AXI when space is available in the packet buffer memory. If space is not available it must wait until the a packet fetched by the MAC completes transmission and is subsequently removed from the packet buffer memory.
Note: If full store and forward mode is active and if a single frame is fetched that is too large for the packet buffer memory, the frame is flushed and the DMA halted with an error status. This is because a complete frame must be written into the packet buffer before transmission can begin, and therefore the minimum packet buffer memory size should be chosen to satisfy the maximum frame to be transmitted in the application.

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In full store and forward mode, once the complete transmit frame is written into the packet buffer memory, a trigger is sent across to the MAC transmitter, which will then begin reading the frame from the packet buffer memory. Since the whole frame is present and stable in the packet buffer memory an underflow of the transmitter is not possible. The frame is kept in the packet buffer until notification is received from the MAC that the frame data has either been successfully transmitted or can no longer be retransmitted (too many retries in half duplex mode). When this notification is received the frame is flushed from memory to make room for a new frame to be fetched from AXI system memory.

In Partial Store and Forward mode, a trigger is sent across to the MAC transmitter as soon as sufficient packet data is available, which will then begin fetching the frame from the packet buffer memory. If, after this point, the MAC transmitter is able to fetch data from the packet buffer faster than the AXI DMA can fill it, an underflow of the transmitter is possible. In this case, the transmission is terminated early, and the packet buffer is completely flushed. Transmission can only be restarted by writing a '1' to the Transmit Start bit in the Network Control register (NCR.TSTART).

In half duplex mode, the frame is kept in the packet buffer until notification is received from the MAC that the frame data has either been successfully transmitted or can no longer be retransmitted (too many retries in half duplex mode). When this notification is received the frame is flushed from memory to make room for a new frame to be fetched from AXI system memory.

In full duplex mode, the frame is removed from the packet buffer on the fly.

Other than underflow, the only MAC related errors that can occur are due to collisions during half duplex transmissions. When a collision occurs the frame still exists in the packet buffer memory so can be retried directly from there. After sixteen failed transmit attempts, the frame will be flushed from the packet buffer.

32.6.3.8. Receive Packet Buffer

The receive packet buffer stores frames from the MAC receiver along with their status and statistics. Frames with errors are flushed from the packet buffer memory, while good frames are pushed onto the DMA AXI interface.

The receiver packet buffer monitors the FIFO write interface from the MAC receiver and translates the FIFO pushes into packet buffer writes. At the end of the received frame the status and statistics are buffered so that the information can be used when the frame is read out. When programmed in full store and forward mode and the frame has an error, the frame data is immediately flushed from the packet buffer memory allowing subsequent frames to utilize the freed up space. The status and statistics for bad frames are still used to update the GMAC registers.

To accommodate the status and statistics associated with each frame, three words per packet (or two if configured in 64-bit datapath mode) are reserved at the end of the packet data. If the packet is bad and requires to be dropped, the status and statistics are the only information held on that packet.

The receiver packet buffer will also detect a full condition so that an overflow condition can be detected. If this occurs, subsequent packets are dropped and an RX overflow interrupt is raised.

For full store and forward, the DMA only begins packet fetches once the status and statistics for a frame are available. If the frame has a bad status due to a frame error, the status and statistics are passed on to the GMAC registers. If the frame has a good status, the information is used to read the frame from the packet buffer memory and burst onto the AXI using the DMA buffer management protocol. Once the last frame data has been transferred to the packet buffer, the status and statistics are updated to the GMAC registers.

If Partial Store and Forward mode is active, the DMA will begin fetching the packet data before the status is available. As soon as the status becomes available, the DMA will fetch this information as soon as possible before continuing to fetch the remainder of the frame. Once the last frame data has been transferred to the packet buffer, the status and statistics are updated to the GMAC registers.

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32.6.3.9. Priority Queuing in the DMA

The DMA by default uses a single transmit and receive queue. This means the list of transmit/receive buffer descriptors point to data buffers associated with a single transmit/receive data stream. The GMAC can select up to 6 priority queues. Each queue has an independent list of buffer descriptors pointing to separate data streams.

The table below gives the DPRAM size associated with each queue.

Table 32-4. Queue Size

Queue Number	Queue Size
5 (highest priority)	1 KB
4	2 KB
3	2 KB
2	1 byte
1	1 byte
0 (lowest priority)	2 KB

In the transmit direction, higher priority queues are always serviced before lower priority queues, with Q0 as lowest priority and Q5 as highest priority. This strict priority scheme requires the user to ensure that high priority traffic is constrained so that lower priority traffic will have required bandwidth. The GMAC DMA will determine the next queue to service by initiating a sequence of buffer descriptor reads interrogating the ownership bits of each. The buffer descriptor corresponding to the highest priority queue is read first.

As an example, if the ownership bit of this descriptor is set, the DMA will progress by reading the 2nd highest priority queue's descriptor. If that ownership bit read of this lower priority queue is set as well, the DMA will read the 3rd highest priority queue's descriptor. If all the descriptors return an ownership bit set, a resource error has occurred, so an interrupt is generated and transmission is automatically halted. Transmission can only be restarted by writing a '1' to the Transmission Start bit in the Network Control register (NCR.TSTART). The GMAC DMA will need to identify the highest available queue to transmit from when the TSTART bit is written and the TX is in a halted state, or when the last word of any packet has been fetched from external AXI memory.

The GMAC transmit DMA maximizes the effectiveness of priority queuing by ensuring that high priority traffic be transmitted as early as possible after being fetched from AXI. High priority traffic fetched from AXI will be pushed to the MAC layer, depending on traffic shaping being enabled and the associated credit value for that queue, before any lower priority traffic that may pre-exist in the transmit SRAM-based packet buffer. This is achieved by separating the transmit SRAM-based packet buffer into regions, one region per queue. The size of each region determines the amount of SRAM space allocated per queue.

For each queue, there is an associated Transmit Buffer Queue Base Address register (TBQB). For the lowest priority queue (or the only queue when only one queue is selected), the Transmit Buffer Queue Base Address is located at address 0x101C. For all other queues, the Transmit Buffer Queue Base Address registers are located at sequential addresses starting at address 0x1440.

In the receive direction each packet is written to AXI data buffers in the order that it is received. For each queue, there is an independent set of receive AXI buffers for each queue. There is therefore a separate Receive Buffer Queue Base Address register for each queue (RBPQB). For the lowest priority queue (or the only queue when only one queue is selected), the Receive Buffer Queue Base Address is located at address 0x1018. For all other queues, the Receive Buffer Queue Base Address registers are located at sequential addresses starting at address 0x1480. Every received packet will pass through a programmable screening algorithm which will allocate a particular queue to that frame. The user interface to the screeners is through two types of programmable registers:

- Screening Type 1 registers: The module features 4 Screening Type 1 registers. Screening Type 1 registers hold values to match against specific IP and UDP fields of the received frames. The fields

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matched against are DS (Differentiated Services field of IPv4 frames), TC (Traffic class field of IPv6 frames) and/or the UDP destination port.

- Screening Type 2 registers: The module features 8 Screening Type 2 registers SCRT2. Screening Type 2 registers operate independently of Screening Type 1 registers and offer additional match capabilities. Screening Type 2 allows a screen to be configured that is the combination of all or any of the following comparisons:
  - An enable bit VLAN priority, VLANE. A VLAN priority match will be performed if the VLAN priority enable is set. The extracted priority field in the VLAN header is compared against VLANP in the SCRT2 itself.
  - An enable bit EtherType, ETHE. The EtherType field I2ETH inside the SCRT2 maps to one of 4 EtherType match registers, SCRT2ET. The extracted EtherType is compared against SCRT2ET designated by this EtherType field.
  - An enable bit Compare A, COMPAE. This bit is associated with a Screening Type 2 Compare Word 0/1 register x, SCRT2CMP/1.
  - An enable bit Compare B, COMPBE. This bit is associated with a Screening Type 2 Compare Word 0/1 register x, SCRT2CMP/1.
  - An enable bit Compare C, COMPCE. This bit is associated with a Screening Type 2 Compare Word 0/1 register x, SCRT2CMP/1.

Each screener type has an enable bit, a match pattern and a queue number. If a received frame matches on an enabled screening register, then the frame will be tagged with the queue value in the associated screening register, and forwarded onto the DMA and subsequently into the external memory associated with that queue. If two screeners are matched then the one which resides at the lowest register address will take priority so care must be taken on the selection of the screener location.

When the priority queuing feature is enabled, the number of interrupt outputs from the GMAC core is increased to match the number of supported queues. The number of Interrupt Status registers is increased by the same number. Only DMA related events are reported using the individual interrupt outputs, as the GMAC can relate these events to specific queues. All other events generated within the GMAC are reported in the interrupt associated with the lowest priority queue. For the lowest priority queue (or the only queue when only 1 queue is selected), the Interrupt Status register is located at address 0x1024. For all other queues, the Interrupt Status register is located at sequential addresses starting at address 0x1400.

Note: The address matching is the first level of filtering. If there is a match, the screeners are the next level of filtering for routing the data to the appropriate queue. See MAC Filtering Block for more details.

The additional screening done by the functions Compare A, B, and C each have an enable bit and compare register field. COMPA, COMPB and COMPC in SCRT2 are pointers to a configured offset (OFFSVAL), value (COMPVAL), and mask (MASKVAL). If enabled, the compare is true if the data at the offset into the frame, ANDed with MASKVAL, is equal to the value of COMPVAL ANDed with MASKVAL. A 16-bit word comparison is done. The byte at the offset number of bytes from the index start is compared to bits 7:0 of the configured COMPVAL and MASKVAL. The byte at the offset number of bytes + 1 from the index start is compared to bits 15:8 of the configured COMPVAL and MASKVAL.

The offset value in bytes, OFFSVAL, ranges from 0 to 127 bytes from either the start of the frame, the byte after the EtherType field, the byte after the IP header (IPv4 or IPv6) or the byte after the TCP/UDP header. Note the logic to decode the IP header or the TCP/UDP header is reused from the TCP/UDP/IP checksum offload logic and therefore has the same restrictions on use (the main limitation is that IP fragmentation is not supported). Refer to the Checksum Offload for IP, TCP and UDP section of this documentation for further details.

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Compare A, B, and C use a common set of 24 SCRT2CMP/1 registers, thus all COMPA, COMPB and COMPC fields in the registers SCRT2 point to a single pool of 24 SCRT2CMP/1 registers.

Note that Compare A, B and C together allow matching against an arbitrary 48 bits of data and so can be used to match against a MAC address.

All enabled comparisons are ANDed together to form the overall type 2 screening match.

32.6.4. MAC Transmit Block

The MAC transmitter can operate in either half duplex or full duplex mode and transmits frames in accordance with the Ethernet IEEE 802.3 standard. In half duplex mode, the CSMA/CD protocol of the IEEE 802.3 specification is followed.

A small input buffer receives data through the FIFO interface which, depending on the DMA bus width control bits in the Network Configuration register, will extract data in 32-bit or 64-bit form. All subsequent processing prior to the final output is performed in bytes.

Transmit data can be output using the GMII/MII interface.

Frame assembly starts by adding preamble and the start frame delimiter. Data is taken from the transmit FIFO interface a word at a time. When the GMAC is configured for gigabit operation, the data output to the PHY uses all eight bits of the TXD[7:0] output. In 10/100 mode, transmit data to the PHY is nibble wide and least significant nibble first using TXD[3:0] with TXD[7:4] tied to logic 0.

If necessary, padding is added to take the frame length to 60 bytes. CRC is calculated using an order 32-bit polynomial. This is inverted and appended to the end of the frame taking the frame length to a minimum of 64 bytes. If the no CRC bit is set in the second word of the last buffer descriptor of a transmit frame, neither pad nor CRC are appended. The no CRC bit can also be set through the FIFO interface.

In full duplex mode (at all data rates), frames are transmitted immediately. Back to back frames are transmitted at least 96 bit times apart to guarantee the interframe gap.

In half duplex mode, the transmitter checks carrier sense. If asserted, the transmitter waits for the signal to become inactive, and then starts transmission after the interframe gap of 96 bit times. If the collision signal is asserted during transmission, the transmitter will transmit a jam sequence of 32 bits taken from the data register and then retry transmission after the back off time has elapsed. If the collision occurs during either the preamble or Start Frame Delimiter (SFD), then these fields will be completed prior to generation of the jam sequence.

The back off time is based on an XOR of the 10 least significant bits of the data coming from the transmit FIFO interface and a 10-bit pseudo random number generator. The number of bits used depends on the number of collisions seen. After the first collision 1 bit is used, then the second 2 bits and so on up to the maximum of 10 bits. All 10 bits are used above ten collisions. An error will be indicated and no further attempts will be made if 16 consecutive attempts cause collision. This operation is compliant with the description in Clause 4.2.3.2.5 of the IEEE 802.3 standard which refers to the truncated binary exponential back off algorithm.

In 10/100 mode, both collisions and late collisions are treated identically, and back off and retry will be performed up to 16 times. When operating in gigabit mode, late collisions are treated as an exception and transmission is aborted, without retry. This condition is reported in the transmit buffer descriptor word 1 (late collision, bit 26) and also in the Transmit Status register (late collision, bit 7). An interrupt can also be generated (if enabled) when this exception occurs, and bit 5 in the Interrupt Status register will be set.

When operating in gigabit mode (half duplex) both carrier extension and frame bursting are performed in accordance with the IEEE 802.3 standard. For frames less than 512 bytes carrier extension is used to ensure the minimum slot time is not violated.

Frame bursting is used by the transmitter in gigabit mode (half duplex) when more than one frame is queued for transmission. The first frame of a burst must be carrier extended (if necessary) to

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ensure the minimum slot time of 512 bytes is achieved, after which all subsequent frames within the burst must only satisfy the minimum frame length of 64 bytes or greater. Each interframe gap within the burst is filled by the transmitter with carrier extensions, thus ensuring control of the medium is not given up. Several frames may be transmitted up to the burst limit of 65,536 bytes. The transmitter relinquishes control of the medium when there are no more frames queued for transmission or the burst limit is exceeded.

In gigabit mode any collisions occurring after the minimum slot time for the first frame within a burst are treated as a late collision. The burst is terminated upon this event.

When operating in gigabit mode (half duplex) both carrier extension and frame bursting are performed in accordance with the IEEE 802.3 standard. For frames less than 512 bytes carrier extension is used to ensure the minimum slot time is not violated.

Frame bursting is used by the transmitter in gigabit mode (half duplex) when more than one frame is queued for transmission. The first frame of a burst must be carrier extended (if necessary) to ensure the minimum slot time of 512 bytes is achieved, after which all subsequent frames within the burst must only satisfy the minimum frame length of 64 bytes or greater. Each interframe gap within the burst is filled by the transmitter with carrier extensions, therefore ensuring control of the medium is not given up. Several frames may be transmitted up to the burst limit of 65,536 bytes. The transmitter relinquishes control of the medium when there are no more frames queued for transmission or the burst limit is exceeded.

In gigabit mode any collisions occurring after the minimum slot time for the first frame within a burst are treated as a late collision. The burst is terminated upon this event.

In all modes of operation, if the transmit DMA underruns, a bad CRC is automatically appended using the same mechanism as jam insertion and the GTXER signal is asserted. For a properly configured system this should never happen and also it is impossible if configured to use the DMA with packet buffers, as the complete frame is buffered in local packet buffer memory.

By setting when bit 28 is set in the Network Configuration register, the Inter Packet Gap (IPG) may be stretched beyond 96 bits depending on the length of the previously transmitted frame and the value written to the IPG Stretch register (IPGS). The least significant 8 bits of the IPG Stretch register multiply the previous frame length (including preamble). The next significant 8 bits (+1 so as not to get a divide by zero) divide the frame length to generate the IPG. IPG stretch only works in full duplex mode and when bit 28 is set in the Network Configuration register. The IPG Stretch register cannot be used to shrink the IPG below 96 bits.

If the back pressure bit is set in the Network Control register, the transmit block transmits 64 bits of data, which can consist of 16 nibbles of 1011 or in bit rate mode 64 1s, whenever it sees an incoming frame to force a collision. This provides a way of implementing flow control in half duplex mode.
Note: This feature is not available in gigabit half duplex mode.

32.6.5. MAC Receive Block

All processing within the MAC receive block is implemented using a 16-bit data path. The MAC receive block checks for valid preamble, FCS, alignment and length, presents received frames to the FIFO interface and stores the frame destination address for use by the address checking block.

If, during the frame reception, the frame is found to be too long, a bad frame indication is sent to the FIFO interface. The receiver logic ceases to send data to memory as soon as this condition occurs.

At end of frame reception the receive block indicates to the DMA block whether the frame is good or bad. The DMA block will recover the current receive buffer if the frame was bad.

Ethernet frames are normally stored in DMA memory complete with the FCS. Setting the FCS remove bit in the network configuration (bit 17) causes frames to be stored without their corresponding FCS. The reported frame length field is reduced by four bytes to reflect this operation.

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The receive block signals to the register block to increment the alignment, CRC (FCS), short frame, long frame, jabber or receive symbol errors when any of these exception conditions occur.

If bit 26 is set in the network configuration, CRC errors will be ignored and CRC errored frames will not be discarded, though the Frame Check Sequence Errors statistic register will still be incremented. Additionally, if not enabled for jumbo frames mode, then bit[13] of the receiver descriptor word 1 will be updated to indicate the FCS validity for the particular frame. This is useful for applications such as EtherCAT whereby individual frames with FCS errors must be identified.

Received frames can be checked for length field error by setting the length field error frame discard bit of the Network Configuration register (bit-16). When this bit is set, the receiver compares a frame's measured length with the length field (bytes 13 and 14) extracted from the frame. The frame is discarded if the measured length is shorter. This checking procedure is for received frames between 64 bytes and 1518 bytes in length.

Each discarded frame is counted in the 10-bit length field error statistics register. Frames where the length field is greater than or equal to 0x0600 hex will not be checked.

When operating in gigabit mode (half duplex), the receiver will discard frames which do not meet the minimal slot time of 512 bytes. If a burst is detected, the first frame is checked to ensure it meets the slot time, but all subsequent frames of the burst are checked to ensure they meet the minimum frame size of 64 bytes.

In gigabit mode (half duplex), carrier extension errors are detected by the receiver during the minimum slot time, and the frame discarded. An error of this nature causes the receive symbol errors statistic register to be incremented. Carrier extension errors occurring during the inter packet gap period are ignored and have no effect on the statistics.

32.6.6. Checksum Offload for IP, TCP and UDP

The GMAC can be programmed to perform IP, TCP and UDP checksum offloading in both receive and transmit directions, which is enabled by setting bit 24 in the Network Configuration register (NCFGR.RXCOEN =1) for receive and bit 11 in the DMA Configuration register (DCFGR.TXCOEN =1) for transmit.

IPv4 packets contain a 16-bit checksum field, which is the 16-bit 1’s complement of the 1’s complement sum of all 16-bit words in the header. TCP and UDP packets contain a 16-bit checksum field, which is the 16-bit 1’s complement of the 1’s complement sum of all 16-bit words in the header, the data and a conceptual IP pseudo header.

To calculate these checksums in software requires each byte of the packet to be processed. For TCP and UDP this can use a large amount of processing power. Offloading the checksum calculation to hardware can result in significant performance improvements.

For IP, TCP or UDP checksum offload to be useful, the operating system containing the protocol stack must be aware that this offload is available so that it can make use of the fact that the hardware can either generate or verify the checksum.

32.6.6.1. Receiver Checksum Offload

When receive checksum offloading is enabled in the GMAC Network Configuration Register (NCFGR.RXCOEN), the IPv4 header checksum is checked as per RFC 791, where the packet meets the following criteria:

- If present, the VLAN header must be four octets long and the CFI bit must not be set.
- Encapsulation must be RFC 894 Ethernet Type Encoding or RFC 1042 SNAP Encoding.
- IPv4 packet
- IP header is of a valid length

The GMAC also checks the TCP checksum as per RFC 793, or the UDP checksum as per RFC 768, if the following criteria are met:

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- IPv4 or IPv6 packet
- Good IP header checksum (if IPv4)
- No IP fragmentation
- TCP or UDP packet

When an IP, TCP or UDP frame is received, the receive buffer descriptor gives an indication if the GMAC was able to verify the checksums. There is also an indication if the frame had SNAP encapsulation. These indication bits will replace the type ID match indication bits when the receive checksum offload is enabled. For details of these indication bits refer to “Receive Buffer Description Entry”.

If any of the checksums are verified as incorrect by the GMAC, the packet is discarded and the appropriate statistics counter incremented.

32.6.6.2. Transmitter Checksum Offload

The transmitter checksum offload is only available if the full store and forward mode is enabled. This is because the complete frame to be transmitted must be read into the packet buffer memory before the checksum can be calculated and written back into the headers at the beginning of the frame.

Transmitter checksum offload is enabled by setting bit [11] in the DMA Configuration register (DCFGR.TXCOEN =1). When enabled, it will monitor the frame as it is written into the transmitter packet buffer memory to automatically detect the protocol of the frame. Protocol support is identical to the receiver checksum offload.

For transmit checksum generation and substitution to occur, the protocol of the frame must be recognized and the frame must be provided without the FCS field, by making sure that bit [16] of the transmit descriptor word 1 is clear. If the frame data already had the FCS field, this would be corrupted by the substitution of the new checksum fields.

If these conditions are met, the transmit checksum offload engine will calculate the IP, TCP and UDP checksums as appropriate. Once the full packet is completely written into packet buffer memory, the checksums will be valid and the relevant DPRAM locations will be updated for the new checksum fields as per standard IP/TCP and UDP packet structures.

If the transmitter checksum engine is prevented from generating the relevant checksums, bits [22:20] of the transmitter DMA writeback status will be updated to identify the reason for the error. Note that the frame will still be transmitted but without the checksum substitution, as typically the reason that the substitution did not occur was that the protocol was not recognized.

32.6.7. MAC Filtering Block

The filter block determines which frames should be written to the FIFO interface and on to the DMA.

Whether a frame is passed depends on what is enabled in the Network Configuration register, the state of the external matching pins, the contents of the specific address, type and Hash registers and the frame's destination address and type field.

If bit 25 of the Network Configuration register (NCFGR.EFRHD) is not set, a frame will not be copied to memory if the GMAC is transmitting in half duplex mode at the time a destination address is received.

Ethernet frames are transmitted a byte at a time, least significant bit first. The first six bytes (48 bits) of an Ethernet frame make up the destination address. The first bit of the destination address, which is the LSB of the first byte of the frame, is the group or individual bit. This is one for multicast addresses and zero for unicast. The all ones address is the broadcast address and a special case of multicast.

The GMAC supports recognition of four specific addresses. Each specific address requires two registers, Specific Address register Bottom and Specific Address register Top. Specific Address

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register Bottom stores the first four bytes of the destination address and Specific Address register Top contains the last two bytes. The addresses stored can be specific, group, local or universal.

The destination address of received frames is compared against the data stored in the Specific Address registers once they have been activated. The addresses are deactivated at reset or when their corresponding Specific Address register Bottom is written. They are activated when Specific Address register Top is written. If a receive frame address matches an active address, the frame is written to the FIFO interface and on to DMA memory.

Frames may be filtered using the type ID field for matching. Four type ID registers exist in the register address space and each can be enabled for matching by writing a one to the MSB (bit 31) of the respective register. When a frame is received, the matching is implemented as an OR function of the various types of match.

The contents of each type ID register (when enabled) are compared against the length/type ID of the frame being received (e.g., bytes 13 and 14 in non-VLAN and non-SNAP encapsulated frames) and copied to memory if a match is found. The encoded type ID match bits (Word 0, Bit 22 and Bit 23) in the receive buffer descriptor status are set indicating which type ID register generated the match, if the receive checksum offload is disabled.

The reset state of the type ID registers is zero, hence each is initially disabled.

The following example illustrates the use of the address and type ID match registers for a MAC address of 21:43:65:87:A9:CB:

Preamble	55
SFD	D5
DA (Octet 0 - LSB)	21
DA (Octet 1)	43
DA (Octet 2)	65
DA (Octet 3)	87
DA (Octet 4)	A9
DA (Octet 5 - MSB)	CB
SA (LSB)	00 (see **Note**)
SA	00(see **Note**)
SA	00(see **Note**)
SA	00(see **Note**)
SA	00(see **Note**)
SA (MSB)	00(see **Note**)
Type ID (MSB)	43
Type ID (LSB)	21

Note: Contains the address of the transmitting device.

The previous sequence shows the beginning of an Ethernet frame. Byte order of transmission is from top to bottom, as shown. For a successful match to specific address 1, the following address matching registers must be set up:

Specific Address 1 Bottom register (SAB1) (Address 0x088) 0x87654321

Specific Address 1 Top register (SAT1) (Address 0x08C) 0x0000CBA9

For a successful match to the type ID, the following Type ID Match 1 register must be set up:

Type ID Match 1 register (TIDM1) (Address 0x0A8) 0x80004321

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32.6.8. Broadcast Address

Frames with the broadcast address of 0xFFFFFFFFFFFF are stored to memory only if the 'no broadcast' bit in the Network Configuration register is set to zero.

32.6.9. Hash Addressing

The hash address register is 64 bits long and takes up two locations in the memory map. The least significant bits are stored in Hash Register Bottom and the most significant bits in Hash Register Top.

The unicast hash enable and the multicast hash enable bits in the Network Configuration register enable the reception of hash matched frames. The destination address is reduced to a 6-bit index into the 64-bit Hash register using the following hash function: The hash function is an XOR of every sixth bit of the destination address.

hash_index[05] = da[05] ^ da[11] ^ da[17] ^ da[23] ^ da[29] ^ da[35] ^ da[41] ^ da[47]

hash_index[04] = da[04] ^ da[10] ^ da[16] ^ da[22] ^ da[28] ^ da[34] ^ da[40] ^ da[46]

hash_index[03] = da[03] ^ da[09] ^ da[15] ^ da[21] ^ da[27] ^ da[33] ^ da[39] ^ da[45]

hash_index[02] = da[02] ^ da[08] ^ da[14] ^ da[20] ^ da[26] ^ da[32] ^ da[38] ^ da[44]

hash_index[01] = da[01] ^ da[07] ^ da[13] ^ da[19] ^ da[25] ^ da[31] ^ da[37] ^ da[43]

hash_index[00] = da[00] ^ da[06] ^ da[12] ^ da[18] ^ da[24] ^ da[30] ^ da[36] ^ da[42]

da[0] represents the least significant bit of the first byte received, that is, the multicast/unicast indicator, and da[47] represents the most significant bit of the last byte received.

If the hash index points to a bit that is set in the Hash register then the frame will be matched according to whether the frame is multicast or unicast.

A multicast match will be signaled if the multicast hash enable bit is set, da[0] is logic 1 and the hash index points to a bit set in the Hash register.

A unicast match will be signaled if the unicast hash enable bit is set, da[0] is logic 0 and the hash index points to a bit set in the Hash register.

To receive all multicast frames, the Hash register should be set with all ones and the multicast hash enable bit should be set in the Network Configuration register.

32.6.10. Copy all Frames (Promiscuous Mode)

If the Copy All Frames bit is set in the Network Configuration register then all frames (except those that are too long, too short, have FCS errors or have GRXER asserted during reception) will be copied to memory. Frames with FCS errors will be copied if bit 26 is set in the Network Configuration register.

32.6.11. Disable Copy of Pause Frames

Pause frames can be prevented from being written to memory by setting the disable copying of pause frames control bit 23 in the Network Configuration register. When set, pause frames are not copied to memory regardless of the Copy All Frames bit, whether a hash match is found, a type ID match is identified or if a destination address match is found.

32.6.12. VLAN Support

The following table describes an Ethernet encoded 802.1Q VLAN tag.

Table 32-5. 802.1Q VLAN Tag

TPID (Tag Protocol Identifier) 16 bits	TCI (Tag Control Information) 16 bits
0x8100	First 3 bits priority, then CFI bit, last 12 bits VID

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The VLAN tag is inserted at the 13th byte of the frame adding an extra four bytes to the frame. To support these extra four bytes, the GMAC can accept frame lengths up to 1536 bytes by setting bit 8 in the Network Configuration register.

If the VID (VLAN identifier) is null (0x000) this indicates a priority-tagged frame.

The following bits in the receive buffer descriptor status word give information about VLAN tagged frames:-

- Bit 21 set if receive frame is VLAN tagged (i.e., type ID of 0x8100).
- Bit 20 set if receive frame is priority tagged (i.e., type ID of 0x8100 and null VID). (If bit 20 is set, bit 21 will be set also.)
- Bit 19, 18 and 17 set to priority if bit 21 is set.
- Bit 16 set to CFI if bit 21 is set.

The GMAC can be configured to reject all frames except VLAN tagged frames by setting the discard non-VLAN frames bit in the Network Configuration register.

32.6.13. Wake on LAN Support

The receive block supports Wake on LAN by detecting the following events on incoming receive frames:

- Magic packet
- Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) request to the device IP address
- Specific address 1 filter match
- Multicast hash filter match

These events can be individually enabled through bits [19:16] of the Wake on LAN register. Also, for Wake on LAN detection to occur, receive enable must be set in the Network Control register, however a receive buffer does not have to be available.

In case of an ARP request, specific address 1 or multicast filter events will occur even if the frame is errored. For magic packet events, the frame must be correctly formed and error free.

A magic packet event is detected if all of the following are true:

- Magic packet events are enabled through bit 16 of the Wake on LAN register
- The frame's destination address matches specific address 1
- The frame is correctly formed with no errors
- The frame contains at least 6 bytes of 0xFF for synchronization
- There are 16 repetitions of the contents of Specific Address 1 register immediately following the synchronization

An ARP request event is detected if all of the following are true:

- ARP request events are enabled through bit 17 of the Wake on LAN register
- Broadcasts are allowed by bit 5 in the Network Configuration register
- The frame has a broadcast destination address (bytes 1 to 6)
- The frame has a type ID field of 0x0806 (bytes 13 and 14)
- The frame has an ARP operation field of 0x0001 (bytes 21 and 22)
- The least significant 16 bits of the frame's ARP target protocol address (bytes 41 and 42) match the value programmed in bits[15:0] of the Wake on LAN register

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The decoding of the ARP fields adjusts automatically if a VLAN tag is detected within the frame. The reserved value of 0x0000 for the Wake on LAN target address value will not cause an ARP request event, even if matched by the frame.

A specific address 1 filter match event will occur if all of the following are true:

- Specific address 1 events are enabled through bit 18 of the Wake on LAN register
- The frame's destination address matches the value programmed in the Specific Address 1 registers

A multicast filter match event will occur if all of the following are true:

- Multicast hash events are enabled through bit 19 of the Wake on LAN register
- Multicast hash filtering is enabled through bit 6 of the Network Configuration register
- The frame destination address matches against the multicast hash filter
- The frame destination address is not a broadcast

32.6.14. IEEE 1588 Support

IEEE 1588 is a standard for precision time synchronization in local area networks. It works with the exchange of special Precision Time Protocol (PTP) frames. The PTP messages can be transported over IEEE 802.3/Ethernet, over Internet Protocol Version 4 or over Internet Protocol Version 6 as described in the annex of IEEE P1588.D2.1.

The GMAC indicates the message time-stamp point (asserted on the start packet delimiter and de-asserted at end of frame) for all frames and the passage of PTP event frames (asserted when a PTP event frame is detected and de-asserted at end of frame).

IEEE 802.1AS is a subset of IEEE 1588. One difference is that IEEE 802.1AS uses the Ethernet multicast address 0180C200000E for sync frame recognition whereas IEEE 1588 does not. GMAC is designed to recognize sync frames with both IEEE 802.1AS and IEEE 1588 addresses and so can support both 1588 and 802.1AS frame recognition simultaneously.

Synchronization between host and client clocks is a two stage process.

First, the offset between the host and client clocks is corrected by the host sending a sync frame to the client with a follow up frame containing the exact time the sync frame was sent. Hardware assist modules at the host and client side detect exactly when the sync frame was sent by the host and received by the client. The client then corrects its clock to match the host clock.

Second, the transmission delay between the host and client is corrected. The client sends a delay request frame to the host which sends a delay response frame in reply. Hardware assist modules at the host and client side detect exactly when the delay request frame was sent by the client and received by the host. The client will now have enough information to adjust its clock to account for delay. For example, if the client was assuming zero delay, the actual delay will be half the difference between the transmit and receive time of the delay request frame (assuming equal transmit and receive times) because the client clock will be lagging the host clock by the delay time already.

The time-stamp is taken when the message time-stamp point passes the clock time-stamp point. This can generate an interrupt if enabled (IER). However, MAC Filtering configuration is needed to actually ‘copy’ the message to memory. For Ethernet, the message time-stamp point is the SFD and the clock time-stamp point is the MII interface. (The IEEE 1588 specification refers to sync and delay_req messages as event messages as these require time-stamping. These events are captured in the registers TSSx, EFTx, and EFRx, respectively. Follow up, delay response and management messages do not require time-stamping and are referred to as general messages.)

1588 version 2 defines two additional PTP event messages. These are the peer delay request (Pdelay_Req) and peer delay response (Pdelay_Resp) messages. These events are captured in the registers PEFTx and PEFRx, respectively. These messages are used to calculate the delay on a link. Nodes at both ends of a link send both types of frames (regardless of whether they contain a host

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or client clock). The Pdelay_Resp message contains the time at which a Pdelay_Req was received and is itself an event message. The time at which a Pdelay_Resp message is received is returned in a Pdelay_Resp_Follow_Up message.

1588 version 2 introduces transparent clocks of which there are two kinds, peer-to-peer (P2P) and end-to-end (E2E). Transparent clocks measure the transit time of event messages through a bridge and amend a correction field within the message to allow for the transit time. P2P transparent clocks additionally correct for the delay in the receive path of the link using the information gathered from the peer delay frames. With P2P transparent clocks delay_req messages are not used to measure link delay. This simplifies the protocol and makes larger systems more stable.

The GMAC recognizes four different encapsulations for PTP event messages:

1. 1588 version 1 (UDP/IPv4 multicast)
2. 1588 version 2 (UDP/IPv4 multicast)
3. 1588 version 2 (UDP/IPv6 multicast)
4. 1588 version 2 (Ethernet multicast)

Table 32-6. Example of Sync Frame in 1588 Version 1 Format

Frame Segment	Value
Preamble/SFD	55555555555555D5
DA (Octets 0–5)	—
SA (Octets 6–11)	—
Type (Octets 12–13)	0800
IP stuff (Octets 14–22)	—
UDP (Octet 23)	11
IP stuff (Octets 24–29)	—
IP DA (Octets 30–32)	E00001
IP DA (Octet 33)	81 or 82 or 83 or 84
Source IP port (Octets 34–35)	—
Dest IP port (Octets 36–37)	013F
Other stuff (Octets 38–42)	—
Version PTP (Octet 43)	01
Other stuff (Octets 44–73)	—
Control (Octet 74)	00
Other stuff (Octets 75–168)	—

Table 32-7. Example of Delay Request Frame in 1588 Version 1 Format

Frame Segment	Value
Preamble/SFD	55555555555555D5
DA (Octets 0–5)	—
SA (Octets 6–11)	—
Type (Octets 12–13)	0800
IP stuff (Octets 14–22)	—
UDP (Octet 23)	11
IP stuff (Octets 24–29)	—
IP DA (Octets 30–32)	E00001
IP DA (Octet 33)	81 or 82 or 83 or 84
Source IP port (Octets 34–35)	—
Dest IP port (Octets 36–37)	013F
Other stuff (Octets 38–42)	—

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Table 32-7. Example of Delay Request Frame in 1588 Version 1 Format (continued)

Frame Segment	Value
Version PTP (Octet 43)	01
Other stuff (Octets 44–73)	—
Control (Octet 74)	01
Other stuff (Octets 75–168)	—

For 1588 version 1 messages, sync and delay request frames are indicated by the GMAC if the frame type field indicates TCP/IP, UDP protocol is indicated, the destination IP address is 224.0.1.129/130/131 or 132, the destination UDP port is 319 and the control field is correct.

The control field is 0x00 for sync frames and 0x01 for delay request frames.

For 1588 version 2 messages, the type of frame is determined by looking at the message type field in the first byte of the PTP frame. Whether a frame is version 1 or version 2 can be determined by looking at the version PTP field in the second byte of both version 1 and version 2 PTP frames.

In version 2 messages sync frames have a message type value of 0x0, delay_req have 0x1, Pdelay_Req have 0x2 and Pdelay_Resp have 0x3.

Table 32-8. Example of Sync Frame in 1588 Version 2 (UDP/IPv4) Format

Frame Segment	Value
Preamble/SFD	55555555555555D5
DA (Octets 0–5)	—
SA (Octets 6–11)	—
Type (Octets 12–13)	0800
IP stuff (Octets 14–22)	—
UDP (Octet 23)	11
IP stuff (Octets 24–29)	—
IP DA (Octets 30–33)	E0000181
Source IP port (Octets 34–35)	—
Dest IP port (Octets 36–37)	013F
Other stuff (Octets 38–41)	—
Message type (Octet 42)	00
Version PTP (Octet 43)	02

Table 32-9. Example of Pdelay_Req Frame in 1588 Version 2 (UDP/IPv4) Format

Frame Segment	Value
Preamble/SFD	55555555555555D5
DA (Octets 0–5)	—
SA (Octets 6–11)	—
Type (Octets 12–13)	0800
IP stuff (Octets 14–22)	—
UDP (Octet 23)	11
IP stuff (Octets 24–29)	—
IP DA (Octets 30–33)	E000006B
Source IP port (Octets 34–35)	—
Dest IP port (Octets 36–37)	013F
Other stuff (Octets 38–41)	—
Message type (Octet 42)	02
Version PTP (Octet 43)	02

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Table 32-10. Example of Sync Frame in 1588 Version 2 (UDP/IPv6) Format

Frame Segment	Value
Preamble/SFD	55555555555555D5
DA (Octets 0–5)	—
SA (Octets 6–11)	—
Type (Octets 12–13)	86dd
IP stuff (Octets 14–19)	—
UDP (Octet 20)	11
IP stuff (Octets 21–37)	—
IP DA (Octets 38–53)	FF0X00000000018
Source IP port (Octets 54–55)	—
Dest IP port (Octets 56–57)	013F
Other stuff (Octets 58–61)	—
Message type (Octet 62)	00
Other stuff (Octets 63–93)	—
Version PTP (Octet 94)	02

Table 32-11. Example of Pdelay_Resp Frame in 1588 Version 2 (UDP/IPv6) Format

Frame Segment	Value
Preamble/SFD	55555555555555D5
DA (Octets 0–5)	—
SA (Octets 6–11)	—
Type (Octets 12–13)	86dd
IP stuff (Octets 14–19)	—
UDP (Octet 20)	11
IP stuff (Octets 21–37)	—
IP DA (Octets 38–53)	FF0200000000006B
Source IP port (Octets 54–55)	—
Dest IP port (Octets 56–57)	013F
Other stuff (Octets 58–61)	—
Message type (Octet 62)	03
Other stuff (Octets 63–93)	—
Version PTP (Octet 94)	02

For the multicast address 011B19000000 sync and delay request frames are recognized depending on the message type field, 00 for sync and 01 for delay request.

Table 32-12. Example of Sync Frame in 1588 Version 2 (Ethernet Multicast) Format

Frame Segment	Value
Preamble/SFD	55555555555555D5
DA (Octets 0–5)	011B19000000
SA (Octets 6–11)	—
Type (Octets 12–13)	88F7
Message type (Octet 14)	00
Version PTP (Octet 15)	02

Pdelay request frames need a special multicast address so they can pass through ports blocked by the spanning tree protocol. For the multicast address 0180C200000E sync, Pdelay_Req and

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Pdelay_Resp frames are recognized depending on the message type field, 00 for sync, 02 for pdelay request and 03 for pdelay response.

Table 32-13. Example of Pdelay_Req Frame in 1588 Version 2 (Ethernet Multicast) Format

Frame Segment	Value
Preamble/SFD	55555555555555D5
DA (Octets 0–5)	0180C200000E
SA (Octets 6–11)	—
Type (Octets 12–13)	88F7
Message type (Octet 14)	00
Version PTP (Octet 15)	02

32.6.15. Time Stamp Unit

Overview

The TSU consists of a timer and registers to capture the time at which PTP event frames cross the message timestamp point. An interrupt is issued when a capture register is updated.

The 1588 time stamp unit (TSU) is implemented as a 94-bit timer.

- The 48 upper bits [93:46] of the timer count seconds and are accessible in the GMAC 1588 Timer Seconds High Register" (TSH) and GMAC 1588 Timer Seconds Low Register (TSL).
- The 30 lower bits [45:16] of the timer count nanoseconds and are accessible in the GMAC 1588 Timer Nanoseconds Register (TN).
- The lowest 16 bits [15:0] of the timer count sub-nanoseconds.

The 46 lower bits roll over when they have counted to 1s. An interrupt is generated when the seconds increment. The timer increments by a programmable period (to approximately 15.2fs resolution) with each MCK period. The timer value can be read, written and adjusted with 1ns resolution (incremented or decremented) through the APB interface.

Timer Adjustment

The amount by which the timer increments each clock cycle is controlled by the Timer Increment register (TI). Bits [7:0] are the default increment value in nanoseconds. Additional 16 bits of sub-nanosecond resolution are available using the Timer Increment Sub-Nanoseconds register (TISUBN). If the rest of the register is written with zero, the timer increments by the value in [7:0], plus the value of the TISUBN for each clock cycle.

The TISUBN allows a resolution of approximately 15fs.

Bits [15:8] of the increment register are the alternative increment value in nanoseconds, and bits [23:16] are the number of increments after which the alternative increment value is used. If [23:16] are zero the alternative increment value will never be used.

> Taking the example of 10.2MHz, there are 102 cycles every 10µs or 51 cycles every 5µs. So a timer with a 10.2MHz clock source is constructed by incrementing by 98ns for fifty cycles and then incrementing by 100ns (98ns × 50 + 100ns = 5000ns). This is programmed by writing the value 0x00326462 to the Timer Increment register (TI).

> In a second example, a 49.8 MHz clock source requires 20ns for 248 cycles, followed by an increment of 40ns (20ns × 248 + 40ns = 5000ns). This is programmed by writing the value 0x00F82814 to the TI register.

The Number of Increments bit field in the TI register is 8 bit in size, so frequencies up to 50MHz are supported with 200kHz resolution.

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Without the alternative increment field the period of the clock would be limited to an integer number of nanoseconds, resulting in supported clock frequencies of 8, 10, 20, 25, 40, 50, 100, 125, 200 and 250 MHz.

There are eight additional 80-bit registers that capture the time at which PTP event frames are transmitted and received. An interrupt is issued when these registers are updated. The TSU timer count value can be compared to a programmable comparison value. For the comparison, the 48 bits of the seconds value and the upper 22 bits of the nanoseconds value are used. A signal (GTSUCOMP) is output from the core to indicate when the TSU timer count value is equal to the comparison value stored in the TSU timer comparison value registers (NSC, SCL, and SCH). An interrupt can also be generated (if enabled) when the TSU timer count value and comparison value are equal, mapped to bit 29 of the interrupt status register.

32.6.16. MAC 802.3 Pause Frame Support

Note: Refer to the Clause 31, and Annex 31A and 31B of the IEEE standard 802.3 for a full description of MAC 802.3 pause operation.

The following table shows the start of a MAC 802.3 pause frame.

Table 32-14. Start of an 802.3 Pause Frame

Address		Type (MAC Control Frame)	Pause	
Destination	Source		Opcode	Time
0x0180C2000001	6 bytes	0x8808	0x0001	2 bytes

The GMAC supports both hardware controlled pause of the transmitter, upon reception of a pause frame, and hardware generated pause frame transmission.

32.6.16.1. 802.3 Pause Frame Reception

Bit 13 of the Network Configuration register is the pause enable control for reception. If this bit is set, transmission will pause if a non zero pause quantum frame is received.

If a valid pause frame is received then the Pause Time register is updated with the new frame's pause time, regardless of whether a previous pause frame is active or not. An interrupt (either bit 12 or bit 13 of the Interrupt Status register) is triggered when a pause frame is received, but only if the interrupt has been enabled (bit 12 and bit 13 of the Interrupt Mask register). Pause frames received with non zero quantum are indicated through the interrupt bit 12 of the Interrupt Status register. Pause frames received with zero quantum are indicated on bit 13 of the Interrupt Status register.

Once the Pause Time register is loaded and the frame currently being transmitted has been sent, no new frames are transmitted until the pause time reaches zero. The loading of a new pause time, and hence the pausing of transmission, only occurs when the GMAC is configured for full duplex operation. If the GMAC is configured for half duplex there will be no transmission pause, but the pause frame received interrupt will still be triggered. A valid pause frame is defined as having a destination address that matches either the address stored in Specific Address register 1 or if it matches the reserved address of 0x0180C2000001. It must also have the MAC control frame type ID of 0x8808 and have the pause opcode of 0x0001.

Pause frames that have frame check sequence (FCS) or other errors will be treated as invalid and will be discarded. 802.3 Pause frames that are received after Priority-based Flow Control (PFC) has been negotiated will also be discarded. Valid pause frames received will increment the pause frames received statistic register.

The pause time register decrements every 512 bit times once transmission has stopped. For test purposes, the retry test bit can be set (bit 12 in the Network Configuration register) which causes the Pause Time register to decrement every GTXCK cycle once transmission has stopped.

The interrupt (bit 13 in the Interrupt Status register) is asserted whenever the Pause Time register decrements to zero (assuming it has been enabled by bit 13 in the Interrupt Mask register). This interrupt is also set when a zero quantum pause frame is received.

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32.6.16.2. 802.3 Pause Frame Transmission

Automatic transmission of pause frames is supported through the transmit pause frame bits of the Network Control register. If either bit 11 (NCR.TXPF) or bit 12 (NCR.TXZQPF) of the Network Control register is written with logic 1, an 802.3 pause frame will be transmitted, providing full duplex is selected in the Network Configuration register and the transmit block is enabled in the Network Control register.

Pause frame transmission will happen immediately if transmit is inactive or if transmit is active between the current frame and the next frame due to be transmitted.

Transmitted pause frames comprise the following:

- A destination address of 01-80-C2-00-00-01
- A source address taken from Specific Address register 1
- A type ID of 88-08 (MAC control frame)
- A pause opcode of 00-01
- A pause quantum register
- Fill of 00 to take the frame to minimum frame length
- Valid FCS

The pause quantum used in the generated frame will depend on the trigger source for the frame as follows:

- If bit 11 (NCR.TXPF) is written with a '1', the pause quantum will be taken from the Transmit Pause Quantum register. The Transmit Pause Quantum register resets to a value of 0xFFFF giving maximum pause quantum as default.
- If bit 12 (NCR.TXZQPF) is written with a '1', the pause quantum will be zero.

After transmission, a pause frame transmitted interrupt will be generated (bit 14 (ISR.PFTR) of the Interrupt Status register) and the only statistics register that will be incremented will be the Pause Frames Transmitted register.

Pause frames can also be transmitted by the MAC using normal frame transmission methods.

32.6.17. MAC PFC Priority-based Pause Frame Support

Note: Refer to the 802.1Qbb standard for a full description of priority-based pause operation.

The following table shows the start of a Priority-based Flow Control (PFC) pause frame.

Table 32-15. Start of a PFC Pause Frame

Address		Type (Mac Control Frame)	Pause Opcode	Priority Enable Vector	Pause Time
Destination	Source				
0x0180C2000001	6 bytes	0x8808	0x1001	2 bytes	8 × 2 bytes

The GMAC supports PFC priority-based pause transmission and reception. Before PFC pause frames can be received, bit 16 of the Network Control register must be set (NCR.ENPBPR =1).

32.6.17.1. PFC Pause Frame Reception

The ability to receive and decode priority-based pause frames is enabled by setting bit 16 (NCR.ENPBPR) of the Network Control register. When this bit is set, the GMAC will match either classic 802.3 pause frames or PFC priority-based pause frames. Once a priority-based pause frame has been received and matched, then from that moment on the GMAC will only match on priority-based pause frames (this is an 802.1Qbb requirement, known as PFC negotiation). Once priority-based pause has been negotiated, any received 802.3x format pause frames will not be acted upon.

If a valid priority-based pause frame is received then the GMAC will decode the frame and determine which, if any, of the eight priorities require to be paused. Up to eight Pause Time

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registers are then updated with the eight pause times extracted from the frame regardless of whether a previous pause operation is active or not. An interrupt (either bit 12 or bit 13 of the Interrupt Status register) is triggered when a pause frame is received, but only if the interrupt has been enabled (bit 12 and bit 13 of the Interrupt Mask register). Pause frames received with non zero quantum are indicated through the interrupt bit 12 of the Interrupt Status register. Pause frames received with zero quantum are indicated on bit 13 of the Interrupt Status register. The loading of a new pause time only occurs when the GMAC is configured for full duplex operation. If the GMAC is configured for half duplex, the pause time counters will not be loaded, but the pause frame received interrupt will still be triggered. A valid pause frame is defined as having a destination address that matches either the address stored in Specific Address register 1 or if it matches the reserved address of 0x0180C2000001. It must also have the MAC control frame type ID of 0x8808 and have the pause opcode of 0x0101.

Pause frames that have frame check sequence (FCS) or other errors will be treated as invalid and will be discarded. Valid pause frames received will increment the Pause Frames Received Statistic register.

The Pause Time registers decrement every 512 bit times immediately following the PFC frame reception. For test purposes, the retry test bit can be set (bit 12 in the Network Configuration register) which causes the Pause Time register to decrement every GRXCK cycle once transmission has stopped.

The interrupt (bit 13 in the Interrupt Status register) is asserted whenever the Pause Time register decrements to zero (assuming it has been enabled by bit 13 in the Interrupt Mask register). This interrupt is also set when a zero quantum pause frame is received.

32.6.17.2. PFC Pause Frame Transmission

Automatic transmission of pause frames is supported through the transmit priority-based pause frame bit of the Network Control register. If bit 17 of the Network Control register is written with logic 1, a PFC pause frame will be transmitted providing full duplex is selected in the Network Configuration register and the transmit block is enabled in the Network Control register. When bit 17 of the Network Control register is set, the fields of the priority-based pause frame will be built using the values stored in the Transmit PFC Pause register.

Pause frame transmission will happen immediately if transmit is inactive or if transmit is active between the current frame and the next frame due to be transmitted.

Transmitted pause frames comprise the following:

- A destination address of 01-80-C2-00-00-01
- A source address taken from Specific Address register 1
- A type ID of 88-08 (MAC control frame)
- A pause opcode of 01-01
- A priority enable vector taken from Transmit PFC Pause register
- 8 pause quantum registers
- Fill of 00 to take the frame to minimum frame length
- Valid FCS

The pause quantum registers used in the generated frame will depend on the trigger source for the frame as follows:

- If bit 17 of the Network Control register is written with a one, then the priority enable vector of the priority-based pause frame will be set equal to the value stored in the Transmit PFC Pause register [7:0]. For each entry equal to zero in the Transmit PFC Pause register [15:8], the pause quantum field of the pause frame associated with that entry will be taken from the transmit pause quantum register. For each entry equal to one in the Transmit PFC Pause register [15:8], the pause quantum associated with that entry will be zero.

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- The Transmit Pause Quantum register resets to a value of 0xFFFF giving maximum pause quantum as default.

After transmission, a pause frame transmitted interrupt will be generated (bit 14 of the Interrupt Status register) and the only statistics register that will be incremented will be the Pause Frames Transmitted register.

PFC Pause frames can also be transmitted by the GMAC using normal frame transmission methods.

32.6.18. Energy Efficient Ethernet Support

Features

- Energy Efficient Ethernet according to IEEE 802.3az
- A system's transmit path can enter a low power mode if there is nothing to transmit.
- A PHY can detect whether its link partner's transmit path is in low power mode, and configure its own receive path to enter low power mode.
- Link remains up during lower power mode and no frames are dropped.
- Asymmetric, one direction can be in low power mode while the other is transmitting normally.
- LPI (Low Power Idle) signaling is used to control entry and exit to and from low power modes.
  Note: LPI signaling can only take place if both sides have indicated support for it through auto-negotiation.

Operation

- Low power control is done at the MII (reconciliation sublayer).
- As an architectural convenience in writing the 802.3az it is assumed that transmission is deferred by asserting carrier sense - in practice it will not be done this way. This system will know when it has nothing to transmit and only enter low power mode when it is not transmitting.
- LPI should not be requested unless the link has been up for at least one second.
- LPI is signaled on the MII transmit path by asserting 0x01 on TXD with TX_EN low and TX_ER high.
- A PHY on seeing LPI requested on the MII will send the sleep signal before going quiet. After going quiet it will periodically emit refresh signals.
- The sleep, quiet and refresh periods are defined in 802.3az, Table 78-2.
- LPI mode ends by transmitting normal idle for the wake time. There is a default time for this but it can be adjusted in software using the Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) described in 802.3az, Clause 79.
- LPI is indicated at the receive side when sleep and refresh signaling has been detected.

32.6.19. LPI Operation in the EMAC

It is best to use firmware to control LPI. LPI operation happens at the system level. Firmware gives maximum control and flexibility of operation. LPI operation is straightforward and firmware should be capable of responding within the required timeframes.

Autonegotiation:

1. Indicate EEE capability using next page autonegotiation.

For the transmit path:

1. If the link has been up for 1 second and there is nothing being transmitted, write to the TXLPIEN bit in the Network Control register.
2. Wake up by clearing the TXLPIEN bit in the Network Control register.

For the receive path:

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1. Enable RXLPISBC bit in IER. The bit RXLPIS is set in Network Status Register triggering an interrupt.
2. Wait for an interrupt to indicate that LPI has been received.
3. Disable relevant parts of the receive path if desired.
4. The RXLPIS bit in Network Status Register gets cleared to indicate that regular idle has been received. This triggers an interrupt.
5. Re-enable the receive path.

32.6.20. PHY Interface

Different PHY interfaces are supported by the Ethernet MAC:

- GMII
- MII
- RMII

The MII interface is provided for 10/100 operation and uses TXD[3:0] and RXD[3:0]. The RMII interface is provided for 10/100 operation and uses TXD[1:0] and RXD[1:0].

The GMII supports 1000/100/10 Mbps operation and it uses TXD[7:0] and RXD[7:0].

32.6.21. 10/100/1000 Operation

The gigabit select bit in the Network Configuration register selects between 10/100 Mbps Ethernet operation and 1000 Mbps mode. The 10/100 Mbps speed bit in the Network Configuration register is used to select between 10 Mbps and 100 Mbps.

32.6.22. Jumbo Frames

The jumbo frames enable bit in the Network Configuration register allows the GMAC, in its default configuration, to receive jumbo frames up to 10240 bytes in size. This operation does not form part of the IEEE 802.3 specification and is normally disabled. When jumbo frames are enabled, frames received with a frame size greater than 10240 bytes are discarded.

32.7. Programming Interface

32.7.1. Initialization

32.7.1.1. Configuration

Initialization of the GMAC configuration (i.e., loop-back mode, frequency ratios) must be done while the transmit and receive circuits are disabled. Refer to the description of the Network Control register and Network Configuration register provided in the preceding sections of this document.

To change loop-back mode, the following sequence of operations must be followed:

1. Write to Network Control register to disable transmit and receive circuits.
2. Write to Network Control register to change loop back mode.
3. Write to Network Control register to re-enable transmit or receive circuits.
   Note: These writes to the Network Control register cannot be combined in any way.

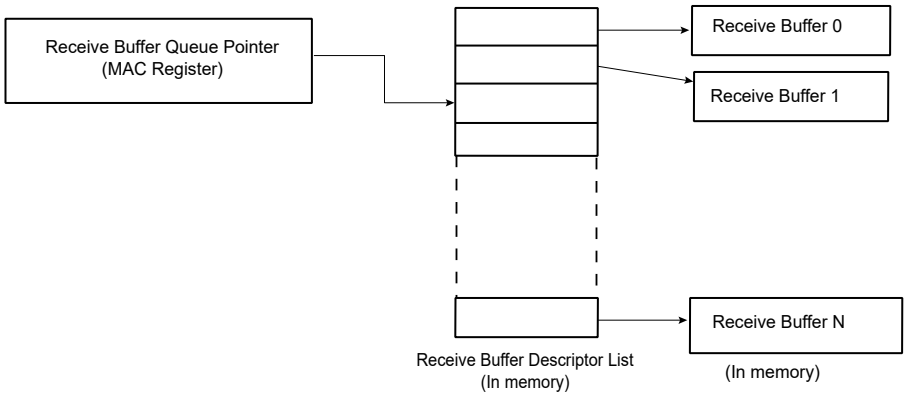
32.7.1.2. Receive Buffer List

Receive data is written to areas of data (i.e., buffers) in system memory. These buffers are listed in another data structure that also resides in main memory. This data structure (receive buffer queue) is a sequence of descriptor entries as defined in the table “Receive Buffer Description Entry”.

The Receive Buffer Queue Pointer register points to this data structure.

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Figure 32-3. Receive Buffer List



To create the list of buffers:

1. Allocate a number (N) of buffers of X bytes in system memory, where X is the DMA buffer length programmed in the DMA Configuration register.
2. Allocate an area 8N bytes for the receive buffer descriptor list in system memory and create N entries in this list. Mark all entries in this list as owned by GMAC, i.e., bit 0 of word 0 set to 0.
3. Mark the last descriptor in the queue with the wrap bit (bit 1 in word 0 set to 1).
4. Write address of receive buffer descriptor list and control information to GMAC register receive buffer queue pointer
5. The receive circuits can then be enabled by writing to the address recognition registers and the Network Control register.

Note: The queue pointers must be initialized and point to USED descriptors for all queues including those not intended for use.

32.7.1.3. Transmit Buffer List

Transmit data is read from areas of data (the buffers) in system memory. These buffers are listed in another data structure that also resides in main memory. This data structure (Transmit Buffer Queue) is a sequence of descriptor entries as defined in the table “Transmit Buffer Description Entry”.

The Transmit Buffer Queue Pointer register points to this data structure.

To create this list of buffers:

1. Allocate a number (N) of buffers of between 1 and 2047 bytes of data to be transmitted in system memory. Up to 128 buffers per frame are allowed.
2. Allocate an area 8N bytes for the transmit buffer descriptor list in system memory and create N entries in this list. Mark all entries in this list as owned by GMAC, i.e., bit 31 of word 1 set to 0.
3. Mark the last descriptor in the queue with the wrap bit (bit 30 in word 1 set to 1).
4. Write address of transmit buffer descriptor list and control information to GMAC register transmit buffer queue pointer.
5. The transmit circuits can then be enabled by writing to the Network Control register.

Notes:

1. The queue pointers must be initialized and point to USED descriptors for all queues including those not intended for use.
2. The number (N) of TX buffers must be ≧ 2 for proper operation.

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32.7.1.4. Address Matching

The GMAC Hash register pair and the four Specific Address register pairs must be written with the required values. Each register pair comprises of a bottom register and top register, with the bottom register being written first. The address matching is disabled for a particular register pair after the bottom register has been written and re-enabled when the top register is written. Each register pair may be written at any time, regardless of whether the receive circuits are enabled or disabled.

As an example, to set Specific Address register 1 to recognize destination address 21:43:65:87:A9:CB, the following values are written to Specific Address register 1 bottom and Specific Address register 1 top:

- Specific Address register 1 bottom bits 31:0 (0x98): 0x8765_4321.
- Specific Address register 1 top bits 31:0 (0x9C): 0x0000_CBA9.
  Note: The address matching is the first level of filtering. If there is a match, the screeners are the next level of filtering for routing the data to the appropriate queue. See “Priority Queueing in the DMA” for more details.

32.7.1.5. PHY Maintenance

The PHY Maintenance register is implemented as a shift register. Writing to the register starts a shift operation which is signalled as complete when bit two is set in the Network Status register (about 2000 MCK cycles later when bits 18:16 are set to 010 in the Network Configuration register). An interrupt is generated as this bit is set.

During this time, the MSB of the register is output on the MDIO pin and the LSB updated from the MDIO pin with each Management Data Clock (MDC) cycle. This causes the transmission of a PHY management frame on MDIO. See section 22.2.4.5 of the IEEE 802.3 standard.

Reading during the shift operation will return the current contents of the shift register. At the end of the management operation the bits will have shifted back to their original locations. For a read operation the data bits are updated with data read from the PHY. It is important to write the correct values to the register to ensure a valid PHY management frame is produced.

The Management Data Clock (MDC) should not toggle faster than 2.5 MHz (minimum period of 400 ns), as defined by the IEEE 802.3 standard. MDC is generated by dividing down MCK. Three bits in the Network Configuration register determine by how much MCK should be divided to produce MDC.

32.7.1.6. Interrupts

There are multiple interrupt conditions that are detected within the GMAC. The conditions are ORed to make multiple interrupts. Each queue has its own interrupt vector. There are 6 interrupt lines connected to the NVIC correspondence to each queue. On receipt of the interrupt signal, the CPU enters the interrupt handler. Refer to the NVIC chapter to find more information about GMAC Queue Interrupts.

At reset all interrupts are disabled. To enable an interrupt, write to Interrupt Enable register with the pertinent interrupt bit set to 1. To disable an interrupt, write to Interrupt Disable register with the pertinent interrupt bit set to 1. To check whether an interrupt is enabled or disabled, read Interrupt Mask register. If the bit is set to 1, the interrupt is disabled.

32.7.1.7. Transmitting Frames

The procedure to set up a frame for transmission is the following:

1. Enable transmit in the Network Control register.
2. Allocate an area of system memory for transmit data. This does not have to be contiguous, varying byte lengths can be used if they conclude on byte borders.
3. Set-up the transmit buffer list by writing buffer addresses to word zero of the transmit buffer descriptor entries and control and length to word one.

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4. Write data for transmission into the buffers pointed to by the descriptors.
5. Write the address of the first buffer descriptor to transmit buffer descriptor queue pointer.
6. Enable appropriate interrupts.
7. Write to the transmit start bit (TSTART) in the Network Control register.

32.7.1.8. Receiving Frames

When a frame is received and the receive circuits are enabled, the GMAC checks the address and, in the following cases, the frame is written to system memory:

- If it matches one of the four Specific Address registers.
- If it matches one of the four type ID registers.
- If it matches the hash address function.
- If it is a broadcast address (0xFFFFFFFFFFFF) and broadcasts are allowed.
- If the GMAC is configured to “copy all frames”.

The register receive buffer queue pointer points to the next entry in the receive buffer descriptor list and the GMAC uses this as the address in system memory to write the frame to.

Once the frame has been completely and successfully received and written to system memory, the GMAC then updates the receive buffer descriptor entry (see Receive Buffer Description Entry) with the reason for the address match and marks the area as being owned by software. Once this is complete, a receive complete interrupt is set. Software is then responsible for copying the data to the application area and releasing the buffer (by writing the ownership bit back to 0).

If the GMAC is unable to write the data at a rate to match the incoming frame, then a receive overrun interrupt is set. If there is no receive buffer available, i.e., the next buffer is still owned by software, a receive buffer not available interrupt is set. If the frame is not successfully received, a statistics register is incremented and the frame is discarded without informing software.

32.7.2. Statistics Registers

Statistics registers are described in the user interface beginning with GMAC Octets Transmitted Low Register and ending with GMAC UDP Checksum Errors Register.

The statistics register block begins at 0x1100 and runs to 0x11B0, and comprises the registers listed below.

Octets Transmitted Low Register	Broadcast Frames Received Register
Octets Transmitted High Register	Multicast Frames Received Register
Frames Transmitted Register	Pause Frames Received Register
Broadcast Frames Transmitted Register	64 Byte Frames Received Register
Multicast Frames Transmitted Register	65 to 127 Byte Frames Received Register
Pause Frames Transmitted Register	128 to 255 Byte Frames Received Register
64 Byte Frames Transmitted Register	256 to 511 Byte Frames Received Register
65 to 127 Byte Frames Transmitted Register	512 to 1023 Byte Frames Received Register
128 to 255 Byte Frames Transmitted Register	1024 to 1518 Byte Frames Received Register
256 to 511 Byte Frames Transmitted Register	1519 to Maximum Byte Frames Received Register
512 to 1023 Byte Frames Transmitted Register	Undersize Frames Received Register
1024 to 1518 Byte Frames Transmitted Register	Oversize Frames Received Register
Greater Than 1518 Byte Frames Transmitted Register	Jabbers Received Register
Transmit Underruns Register	Frame Check Sequence Errors Register
Single Collision Frames Register	Length Field Frame Errors Register
Multiple Collision Frames Register	Receive Symbol Errors Register
Excessive Collisions Register	Alignment Errors Register

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Late Collisions Register	Receive Resource Errors Register
Deferred Transmission Frames Register	Receive Overrun Register
Carrier Sense Errors Register	IP Header Checksum Errors Register
Octets Received Low Register	TCP Checksum Errors Register
Octets Received High Register	UDP Checksum Errors Register
Frames Received Register	

These registers reset to zero on a read and stick at all ones when they count to their maximum value. They should be read frequently enough to prevent loss of data.

The receive statistics registers are only incremented when the receive enable bit (RXEN) is set in the Network Control register.

Once a statistics register has been read, it is automatically cleared. When reading the Octets Transmitted and Octets Received registers, bits 31:0 should be read prior to bits 47:32 to ensure reliable operation.

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32.8. Register Summary

For descriptions and definitions of both Register and bitfield properties, refer to Register Properties.

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x00	CTRLA	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0		RUNSTDBY					ENABLE	SWRST
0x04	CTRLB	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0	TSUINC[1:0]		TSUMS			TSUCLKREQ	GBITCLKREQ	GMIIEN
0x08 ... 0x0B	Reserved									
0x0C	EVCTRL	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0								CMPEO
0x10 ... 0x1F	Reserved									
0x20	SYNCB	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0							ENABLE	SWRST
0x24 ... 0x2F	Reserved									
0x30	WPCTRL	31:24	WPKEY[23:16]							
		23:16	WPKEY[15:8]							
		15:8	WPKEY[7:0]							
		7:0							WPLCK	WPEN
0x34 ... 0x4B	Reserved									
0x4C	EFIEN	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0								EFIEN
0x50 ... 0x53	Reserved									
0x54	AXIMP	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	AXIMWR[7:0]							
		7:0	AXIMRR[7:0]							
0x58	RSCCTRL	31:24								
		23:16								RSCCTRLMSK
		15:8	RSCCTRLEN[14:7]							
		7:0	RSCCTRLEN[6:0]							
0x5C	INTMOD	31:24								
		23:16	TXINTMOD[7:0]							
		15:8								
		7:0	RXINTMOD[7:0]							
0x60	SYSWT	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	SYSWT[15:8]							
		7:0	SYSWT[7:0]							
0x64 ... 0xCF	Reserved									

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Register Summary (continued)

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0xD0	DMAAM	31:24	MVAL[3:0]							
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0					MEN[3:0]			
0xD4	PTPRXUC	31:24	ADD[31:24]							
		23:16	ADD[23:16]							
		15:8	ADD[15:8]							
		7:0	ADD[7:0]							
0xD8	PTPTXUC	31:24	ADD[31:24]							
		23:16	ADD[23:16]							
		15:8	ADD[15:8]							
		7:0	ADD[7:0]							
0xDC ... 0xF7	Reserved									
0xF8	DPRAMFD	31:24	TXRXLVL[15:8]							
		23:16	TXRXLVL[7:0]							
		15:8								
		7:0	TXRXQSEL[3:0]							TXRXSEL
0xF8	AFP	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	RDMAFP[15:8]							
		7:0	RDMAFP[7:0]							
0xFC ... 0x01C3	Reserved									
0x01C4	TSSSH	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	VTS[15:8]							
		7:0	VTS[7:0]							
0x01C8 ... 0x025F	Reserved									
0x0260	TPQ1	31:24	QP3[15:8]							
		23:16	QP3[7:0]							
		15:8	QP2[15:8]							
		7:0	QP2[7:0]							
0x0264	TPQ2	31:24	QP5[15:8]							
		23:16	QP5[7:0]							
		15:8	QP4[15:8]							
		7:0	QP4[7:0]							
0x0268	TPQ3	31:24	QP7[15:8]							
		23:16	QP7[7:0]							
		15:8	QP6[15:8]							
		7:0	QP6[7:0]							
0x026C ... 0x0FFF	Reserved									
0x1000	NCR	31:24								
		23:16					LPI	FNP	TXPBPF	ENPBPR
		15:8	SRTSM			TXZQPF	TXPF	THALT	TSTART	BP
		7:0	WESTAT	INCSTAT	CLRSTAT	MPE	TXEN	RXEN	LBL	
0x1004	NCFGR	31:24		IRXER	RXBP	IPGSEN		IRXFCS	EFRHD	RXCOEN
		23:16	DCPF	DBW[1:0]		CLK[2:0]			RFCS	LFERD
		15:8	RXBUFO[1:0]		PEN	RTY		GIGE		MAXFS
		7:0	UNIHEN	MTIHEN	NBC	CAF	JFRAME	DNVLAN	FD	SPD
0x1008	NSR	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0						IDLE	MDIO	

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Register Summary (continued)

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x100C	UR	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0								MII
0x1010	DCFGR	31:24								DDRP
		23:16	DRBS[7:0]							
		15:8					TXCOEN	TXPBMS	RXBMS[1:0]	
		7:0	ESPA	ESMA		FBLDO[4:0]				
0x1014	TSR	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								HRESP
		7:0	LCOL	UND	TXCOMP	TFC	TXGO	RLE	COL	UBR
0x1018	RBQB	31:24	ADDR[29:22]							
		23:16	ADDR[21:14]							
		15:8	ADDR[13:6]							
		7:0	ADDR[5:0]							
0x101C	TBQB	31:24	ADDR[29:22]							
		23:16	ADDR[21:14]							
		15:8	ADDR[13:6]							
		7:0	ADDR[5:0]							
0x101C	TBFT127	31:24	NFTX[31:24]							
		23:16	NFTX[23:16]							
		15:8	NFTX[15:8]							
		7:0	NFTX[7:0]							
0x1020	RSR	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0					HNO	RXOVR	REC	BNA
0x1024	ISR	31:24			TSUTIMCMP	WOL	RXLPISBC	SRI	PDRSFT	PDRQFT
		23:16	PDRSFR	PDRQFR	SFT	DRQFT	SFR	DRQFR		
		15:8		PFTR	PTZ	PFNZ	HRESP	ROVR		
		7:0	TCOMP	TFC	RLEX	TUR	TXUBR	RXUBR	RCOMP	MFS
0x1028	IER	31:24			TSUTIMCMP	WOL	RXLPISBC	SRI	PDRSFT	PDRQFT
		23:16	PDRSFR	PDRQFR	SFT	DRQFT	SFR	DRQFR		
		15:8	EXINT	PFTR	PTZ	PFNZ	HRESP	ROVR		
		7:0	TCOMP	TFC	RLEX	TUR	TXUBR	RXUBR	RCOMP	MFS
0x102C	IDR	31:24			TSUTIMCMP	WOL	RXLPISBC	SRI	PDRSFT	PDRQFT
		23:16	PDRSFR	PDRQFR	SFT	DRQFT	SFR	DRQFR		
		15:8	EXINT	PFTR	PTZ	PFNZ	HRESP	ROVR		
		7:0	TCOMP	TFC	RLEX	TUR	TXUBR	RXUBR	RCOMP	MFS
0x1030	IMR	31:24			TSUTIMCMP	WOL	RXLPISBC	SRI	PDRSFT	PDRQFT
		23:16	PDRSFR	PDRQFR	SFT	DRQFT	SFR	DRQFR		
		15:8	EXINT	PFTR	PTZ	PFNZ	HRESP	ROVR		
		7:0	TCOMP	TFC	RLEX	TUR	TXUBR	RXUBR	RCOMP	MFS
0x1034	MAN	31:24	WZO	CLTTO	OP[1:0]		PHYA[4:1]			
		23:16	PHYA[0]	REGA[4:0]					WTN[1:0]	
		15:8	DATA[15:8]							
		7:0	DATA[7:0]							
0x1038	RPQ	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	RPQ[15:8]							
		7:0	RPQ[7:0]							
0x103C	TPQ	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	TPQ[15:8]							
		7:0	TPQ[7:0]							
0x1040	TPSF	31:24	ENTXP							
		23:16								
		15:8					TPB1ADR[11:8]			
		7:0	TPB1ADR[7:0]							

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Register Summary (continued)

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x1044	RPSF	31:24	ENRXP							
		23:16								
		15:8					RPB1ADR[11:8]			
		7:0	RPB1ADR[7:0]							
0x1048	RJFML	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8			FML[13:8]					
		7:0	FML[7:0]							
0x104C ... 0x107F	Reserved									
0x1080	HRB	31:24	ADDR[31:24]							
		23:16	ADDR[23:16]							
		15:8	ADDR[15:8]							
		7:0	ADDR[7:0]							
0x1084	HRT	31:24	ADDR[31:24]							
		23:16	ADDR[23:16]							
		15:8	ADDR[15:8]							
		7:0	ADDR[7:0]							
0x1088	SAB1	31:24	ADDR[31:24]							
		23:16	ADDR[23:16]							
		15:8	ADDR[15:8]							
		7:0	ADDR[7:0]							
0x108C ... 0x108F	Reserved									
0x1090	SAB2	31:24	ADDR[31:24]							
		23:16	ADDR[23:16]							
		15:8	ADDR[15:8]							
		7:0	ADDR[7:0]							
0x1094 ... 0x1097	Reserved									
0x1098	SAB3	31:24	ADDR[31:24]							
		23:16	ADDR[23:16]							
		15:8	ADDR[15:8]							
		7:0	ADDR[7:0]							
0x109C ... 0x109F	Reserved									
0x10A0	SAB4	31:24	ADDR[31:24]							
		23:16	ADDR[23:16]							
		15:8	ADDR[15:8]							
		7:0	ADDR[7:0]							
0x10A4 ... 0x10A7	Reserved									
0x10A8	TIDM1	31:24	ENIDn							
		23:16								
		15:8	TID[15:8]							
		7:0	TID[7:0]							
0x10AC	TIDM2	31:24	ENIDn							
		23:16								
		15:8	TID[15:8]							
		7:0	TID[7:0]							
0x10B0	TIDM3	31:24	ENIDn							
		23:16								
		15:8	TID[15:8]							
		7:0	TID[7:0]							

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Register Summary (continued)

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x10B4	TIDM4	31:24	ENIDn							
		23:16								
		15:8	TID[15:8]							
		7:0	TID[7:0]							
0x10B8	WOL	31:24								
		23:16					MTI	SA1	ARP	MAG
		15:8	IP[15:8]							
		7:0	IP[7:0]							
0x10BC	IPGS	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	FL[15:8]							
		7:0	FL[7:0]							
0x10C0	SVLAN	31:24	ESVLAN							
		23:16								
		15:8	VLAN_TYPE[15:8]							
		7:0	VLAN_TYPE[7:0]							
0x10C4	TPFCP	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	PQ[7:0]							
		7:0	PEV[7:0]							
0x10C8	SAMB1	31:24	ADDR[31:24]							
		23:16	ADDR[23:16]							
		15:8	ADDR[15:8]							
		7:0	ADDR[7:0]							
0x10CC	SAMT1	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	ADDR[15:8]							
		7:0	ADDR[7:0]							
0x10D0 ... 0x10DB	Reserved									
0x10DC	NSC	31:24								
		23:16			NANOSEC[21:16]					
		15:8	NANOSEC[15:8]							
		7:0	NANOSEC[7:0]							
0x10E0	SCL	31:24	SEC[31:24]							
		23:16	SEC[23:16]							
		15:8	SEC[15:8]							
		7:0	SEC[7:0]							
0x10E4	SCH	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	SEC[15:8]							
		7:0	SEC[7:0]							
0x10E8	EFTSH	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	RUD[15:8]							
		7:0	RUD[7:0]							
0x10EC	EFRSH	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	RUD[15:8]							
		7:0	RUD[7:0]							
0x10F0	PEFTSH	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	RUD[15:8]							
		7:0	RUD[7:0]							
0x10F4	PEFRSH	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	RUD[15:8]							
		7:0	RUD[7:0]							

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Register Summary (continued)

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x10F8 ... 0x10FF	Reserved									
0x1100	OTLO	31:24	TXO[31:24]							
		23:16	TXO[23:16]							
		15:8	TXO[15:8]							
		7:0	TXO[7:0]							
0x1104	OTHI	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	TXO[15:8]							
		7:0	TXO[7:0]							
0x1108	FT	31:24	FTX[31:24]							
		23:16	FTX[23:16]							
		15:8	FTX[15:8]							
		7:0	FTX[7:0]							
0x110C	BCFT	31:24	BFTX[31:24]							
		23:16	BFTX[23:16]							
		15:8	BFTX[15:8]							
		7:0	BFTX[7:0]							
0x1110	MFT	31:24	MFTX[31:24]							
		23:16	MFTX[23:16]							
		15:8	MFTX[15:8]							
		7:0	MFTX[7:0]							
0x1114	PFT	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	PFTX[15:8]							
		7:0	PFTX[7:0]							
0x1118	BFT64	31:24	NFTX[31:24]							
		23:16	NFTX[23:16]							
		15:8	NFTX[15:8]							
		7:0	NFTX[7:0]							
0x111C ... 0x111F	Reserved									
0x1120	TBFT255	31:24	NFTX[31:24]							
		23:16	NFTX[23:16]							
		15:8	NFTX[15:8]							
		7:0	NFTX[7:0]							
0x1124	TBFT511	31:24	NFTX[31:24]							
		23:16	NFTX[23:16]							
		15:8	NFTX[15:8]							
		7:0	NFTX[7:0]							
0x1128	TBFT1023	31:24	NFTX[31:24]							
		23:16	NFTX[23:16]							
		15:8	NFTX[15:8]							
		7:0	NFTX[7:0]							
0x112C	TBFT1518	31:24	NFTX[31:24]							
		23:16	NFTX[23:16]							
		15:8	NFTX[15:8]							
		7:0	NFTX[7:0]							
0x1130	GTBFT1518	31:24	NFTX[31:24]							
		23:16	NFTX[23:16]							
		15:8	NFTX[15:8]							
		7:0	NFTX[7:0]							
0x1134	TUR	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8							TXUNR[9:8]	
		7:0	TXUNR[7:0]							

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Register Summary (continued)

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x1138	SCF	31:24								
		23:16							SCOL[17:16]	
		15:8	SCOL[15:8]							
		7:0	SCOL[7:0]							
0x113C	MCF	31:24								
		23:16							MCOL[17:16]	
		15:8	MCOL[15:8]							
		7:0	MCOL[7:0]							
0x1140	EC	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8							XCOL[9:8]	
		7:0	XCOL[7:0]							
0x1144	LC	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8							LCOL[9:8]	
		7:0	LCOL[7:0]							
0x1148	DTF	31:24								
		23:16							DEFT[17:16]	
		15:8	DEFT[15:8]							
		7:0	DEFT[7:0]							
0x114C	CSE	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8							CSR[9:8]	
		7:0	CSR[7:0]							
0x1150	ORLO	31:24	RXO[31:24]							
		23:16	RXO[23:16]							
		15:8	RXO[15:8]							
		7:0	RXO[7:0]							
0x1154	ORHI	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	RXO[15:8]							
		7:0	RXO[7:0]							
0x1158	FR	31:24	FRX[31:24]							
		23:16	FRX[23:16]							
		15:8	FRX[15:8]							
		7:0	FRX[7:0]							
0x115C	BCFR	31:24	BFRX[31:24]							
		23:16	BFRX[23:16]							
		15:8	BFRX[15:8]							
		7:0	BFRX[7:0]							
0x1160	MFR	31:24	MFRX[31:24]							
		23:16	MFRX[23:16]							
		15:8	MFRX[15:8]							
		7:0	MFRX[7:0]							
0x1164	PFR	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	PFRX[15:8]							
		7:0	PFRX[7:0]							
0x1168	BFR64	31:24	NFRX[31:24]							
		23:16	NFRX[23:16]							
		15:8	NFRX[15:8]							
		7:0	NFRX[7:0]							
0x116C	TBFR127	31:24	NFRX[31:24]							
		23:16	NFRX[23:16]							
		15:8	NFRX[15:8]							
		7:0	NFRX[7:0]							
0x1170	TBFR255	31:24	NFRX[31:24]							
		23:16	NFRX[23:16]							
		15:8	NFRX[15:8]							
		7:0	NFRX[7:0]							

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Register Summary (continued)

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x1174	TBFR511	31:24	NFRX[31:24]							
		23:16	NFRX[23:16]							
		15:8	NFRX[15:8]							
		7:0	NFRX[7:0]							
0x1178	TBFR1023	31:24	NFRX[31:24]							
		23:16	NFRX[23:16]							
		15:8	NFRX[15:8]							
		7:0	NFRX[7:0]							
0x117C	TBFR1518	31:24	NFRX[31:24]							
		23:16	NFRX[23:16]							
		15:8	NFRX[15:8]							
		7:0	NFRX[7:0]							
0x1180	TMXBFR	31:24	NFRX[31:24]							
		23:16	NFRX[23:16]							
		15:8	NFRX[15:8]							
		7:0	NFRX[7:0]							
0x1184	UFR	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8							UFRX[9:8]	
		7:0	UFRX[7:0]							
0x1188	OFR	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8							OFRX[9:8]	
		7:0	OFRX[7:0]							
0x118C	JR	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8							JRX[9:8]	
		7:0	JRX[7:0]							
0x1190	FCSE	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8							FCKR[9:8]	
		7:0	FCKR[7:0]							
0x1194	LFFE	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8							LFER[9:8]	
		7:0	LFER[7:0]							
0x1198	RSE	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8							RXSE[9:8]	
		7:0	RXSE[7:0]							
0x119C	AE	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8							AER[9:8]	
		7:0	AER[7:0]							
0x11A0	RRE	31:24								
		23:16							RXRER[17:16]	
		15:8	RXRER[15:8]							
		7:0	RXRER[7:0]							
0x11A4	ROE	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8							RXOVR[9:8]	
		7:0	RXOVR[7:0]							
0x11A8	IHCE	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0	HCKER[7:0]							
0x11AC	TCE	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0	TCKER[7:0]							

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Register Summary (continued)

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x11B0	UCE	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0	UCKER[7:0]							
0x11B4 ... 0x11BB	Reserved									
0x11BC	TISUBN	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	LSBTIR[15:8]							
		7:0	LSBTIR[7:0]							
0x11C0	TSH	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	TCS[15:8]							
		7:0	TCS[7:0]							
0x11C4 ... 0x11C7	Reserved									
0x11C8	TSSSL	31:24	VTS[31:24]							
		23:16	VTS[23:16]							
		15:8	VTS[15:8]							
		7:0	VTS[7:0]							
0x11CC	TSSSN	31:24	VTN[31:24]							
		23:16	VTN[23:16]							
		15:8	VTN[15:8]							
		7:0	VTN[7:0]							
0x11D0	TSL	31:24	TCS[31:24]							
		23:16	TCS[23:16]							
		15:8	TCS[15:8]							
		7:0	TCS[7:0]							
0x11D4	TN	31:24			TNS[29:24]					
		23:16	TNS[23:16]							
		15:8	TNS[15:8]							
		7:0	TNS[7:0]							
0x11D8	TA	31:24	ADJ		ITDT[29:24]					
		23:16	ITDT[23:16]							
		15:8	ITDT[15:8]							
		7:0	ITDT[7:0]							
0x11DC	TI	31:24								
		23:16	NIT[7:0]							
		15:8	ACNS[7:0]							
		7:0	CNS[7:0]							
0x11E0	EFTSL	31:24	RUD[31:24]							
		23:16	RUD[23:16]							
		15:8	RUD[15:8]							
		7:0	RUD[7:0]							
0x11E4	EFTN	31:24			RUD[29:24]					
		23:16	RUD[23:16]							
		15:8	RUD[15:8]							
		7:0	RUD[7:0]							
0x11E8	EFRSL	31:24	RUD[31:24]							
		23:16	RUD[23:16]							
		15:8	RUD[15:8]							
		7:0	RUD[7:0]							
0x11EC	EFRN	31:24			RUD[29:24]					
		23:16	RUD[23:16]							
		15:8	RUD[15:8]							
		7:0	RUD[7:0]							

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Register Summary (continued)

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x11F0	PEFTSL	31:24	RUD[31:24]							
		23:16	RUD[23:16]							
		15:8	RUD[15:8]							
		7:0	RUD[7:0]							
0x11F4	PEFTN	31:24			RUD[29:24]					
		23:16	RUD[23:16]							
		15:8	RUD[15:8]							
		7:0	RUD[7:0]							
0x11F8	PEFRSL	31:24	RUD[31:24]							
		23:16	RUD[23:16]							
		15:8	RUD[15:8]							
		7:0	RUD[7:0]							
0x11FC	PEFRN	31:24			RUD[29:24]					
		23:16	RUD[23:16]							
		15:8	RUD[15:8]							
		7:0	RUD[7:0]							
0x1200 ... 0x126F	Reserved									
0x1270	RLPITR	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	RLPITR[15:8]							
		7:0	RLPITR[7:0]							
0x1274	RLPITI	31:24								
		23:16	RLPITI[23:16]							
		15:8	RLPITI[15:8]							
		7:0	RLPITI[7:0]							
0x1278	TLPITR	31:24								
		23:16	TLPITR[23:16]							
		15:8	TLPITR[15:8]							
		7:0	TLPITR[7:0]							
0x127C	TLPITI	31:24								
		23:16	TLPITI[23:16]							
		15:8	TLPITI[15:8]							
		7:0	TLPITI[7:0]							
0x1280 ... 0x13FF	Reserved									
0x1400	ISRQ1	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8					HRESP	ROVR		
		7:0	TCOMP	TFC	RLEX	TUR	TXUBR	RXUBR	RCOMP	
0x1404	ISRQ2	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8					HRESP	ROVR		
		7:0	TCOMP	TFC	RLEX	TUR	TXUBR	RXUBR	RCOMP	
0x1408	ISRQ3	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8					HRESP	ROVR		
		7:0	TCOMP	TFC	RLEX	TUR	TXUBR	RXUBR	RCOMP	
0x140C	ISRQ4	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8					HRESP	ROVR		
		7:0	TCOMP	TFC	RLEX	TUR	TXUBR	RXUBR	RCOMP	
0x1410	ISRQ5	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8					HRESP	ROVR		
		7:0	TCOMP	TFC	RLEX	TUR	TXUBR	RXUBR	RCOMP	

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Register Summary (continued)

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x1414 ... 0x143F	Reserved									
0x1440	TBPQB1	31:24	TXBQBA[29:22]							
		23:16	TXBQBA[21:14]							
		15:8	TXBQBA[13:6]							
		7:0	TXBQBA[5:0]							
0x1444	TBPQB2	31:24	TXBQBA[29:22]							
		23:16	TXBQBA[21:14]							
		15:8	TXBQBA[13:6]							
		7:0	TXBQBA[5:0]							
0x1448	TBPQB3	31:24	TXBQBA[29:22]							
		23:16	TXBQBA[21:14]							
		15:8	TXBQBA[13:6]							
		7:0	TXBQBA[5:0]							
0x144C	TBPQB4	31:24	TXBQBA[29:22]							
		23:16	TXBQBA[21:14]							
		15:8	TXBQBA[13:6]							
		7:0	TXBQBA[5:0]							
0x1450	TBPQB5	31:24	TXBQBA[29:22]							
		23:16	TXBQBA[21:14]							
		15:8	TXBQBA[13:6]							
		7:0	TXBQBA[5:0]							
0x1454 ... 0x147F	Reserved									
0x1480	RBPQB1	31:24	RXBQBA[29:22]							
		23:16	RXBQBA[21:14]							
		15:8	RXBQBA[13:6]							
		7:0	RXBQBA[5:0]							
0x1484	RBPQB2	31:24	RXBQBA[29:22]							
		23:16	RXBQBA[21:14]							
		15:8	RXBQBA[13:6]							
		7:0	RXBQBA[5:0]							
0x1488	RBPQB3	31:24	RXBQBA[29:22]							
		23:16	RXBQBA[21:14]							
		15:8	RXBQBA[13:6]							
		7:0	RXBQBA[5:0]							
0x148C	RBPQB4	31:24	RXBQBA[29:22]							
		23:16	RXBQBA[21:14]							
		15:8	RXBQBA[13:6]							
		7:0	RXBQBA[5:0]							
0x1490	RBPQB5	31:24	RXBQBA[29:22]							
		23:16	RXBQBA[21:14]							
		15:8	RXBQBA[13:6]							
		7:0	RXBQBA[5:0]							
0x1494 ... 0x149F	Reserved									
0x14A0	RBQSZ1	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	RBS[15:8]							
		7:0	RBS[7:0]							
0x14A4	RBQSZ2	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	RBS[15:8]							
		7:0	RBS[7:0]							

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Register Summary (continued)

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x14A8	RBQSZ3	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	RBS[15:8]							
		7:0	RBS[7:0]							
0x14AC	RBQSZ4	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	RBS[15:8]							
		7:0	RBS[7:0]							
0x14B0	RBQSZ5	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	RBS[15:8]							
		7:0	RBS[7:0]							
0x14B4 ... 0x14FF	Reserved									
0x1500	SCRT10	31:24			UDPE	DSTCE	UDPP[15:12]			
		23:16	UDPP[11:4]							
		15:8	UDPP[3:0]				DSTCM[7:4]			
		7:0	DSTCM[3:0]					QNMBR[2:0]		
0x1504	SCRT11	31:24			UDPE	DSTCE	UDPP[15:12]			
		23:16	UDPP[11:4]							
		15:8	UDPP[3:0]				DSTCM[7:4]			
		7:0	DSTCM[3:0]					QNMBR[2:0]		
0x1508	SCRT12	31:24			UDPE	DSTCE	UDPP[15:12]			
		23:16	UDPP[11:4]							
		15:8	UDPP[3:0]				DSTCM[7:4]			
		7:0	DSTCM[3:0]					QNMBR[2:0]		
0x150C	SCRT13	31:24			UDPE	DSTCE	UDPP[15:12]			
		23:16	UDPP[11:4]							
		15:8	UDPP[3:0]				DSTCM[7:4]			
		7:0	DSTCM[3:0]					QNMBR[2:0]		
0x1510 ... 0x153F	Reserved									
0x1540	SCRT20	31:24		COMPCE			COMPC[4:0]			COMPBE
		23:16	COMPB[4:0]					COMPAE	COMPA[4:3]	
		15:8	COMPA[2:0]			ETHE		I2ETH[2:0]		VLANE
		7:0		VLANP[2:0]				QNB[2:0]		
0x1544	SCRT21	31:24		COMPCE			COMPC[4:0]			COMPBE
		23:16	COMPB[4:0]					COMPAE	COMPA[4:3]	
		15:8	COMPA[2:0]			ETHE		I2ETH[2:0]		VLANE
		7:0		VLANP[2:0]				QNB[2:0]		
0x1548	SCRT22	31:24		COMPCE			COMPC[4:0]			COMPBE
		23:16	COMPB[4:0]					COMPAE	COMPA[4:3]	
		15:8	COMPA[2:0]			ETHE		I2ETH[2:0]		VLANE
		7:0		VLANP[2:0]				QNB[2:0]		
0x154C	SCRT23	31:24		COMPCE			COMPC[4:0]			COMPBE
		23:16	COMPB[4:0]					COMPAE	COMPA[4:3]	
		15:8	COMPA[2:0]			ETHE		I2ETH[2:0]		VLANE
		7:0		VLANP[2:0]				QNB[2:0]		
0x1550	SCRT24	31:24		COMPCE			COMPC[4:0]			COMPBE
		23:16	COMPB[4:0]					COMPAE	COMPA[4:3]	
		15:8	COMPA[2:0]			ETHE		I2ETH[2:0]		VLANE
		7:0		VLANP[2:0]				QNB[2:0]		
0x1554	SCRT25	31:24		COMPCE			COMPC[4:0]			COMPBE
		23:16	COMPB[4:0]					COMPAE	COMPA[4:3]	
		15:8	COMPA[2:0]			ETHE		I2ETH[2:0]		VLANE
		7:0		VLANP[2:0]				QNB[2:0]		

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Register Summary (continued)

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x1558	SCRT26	31:24		COMPCE			COMPC[4:0]			COMPBE
		23:16			COMPB[4:0]			COMPAE	COMPA[4:3]	
		15:8		COMPA[2:0]		ETHE		I2ETH[2:0]		VLANE
		7:0			VLANP[2:0]				QNB[2:0]	
0x155C	SCRT27	31:24		COMPCE			COMPC[4:0]			COMPBE
		23:16			COMPB[4:0]			COMPAE	COMPA[4:3]	
		15:8		COMPA[2:0]		ETHE		I2ETH[2:0]		VLANE
		7:0			VLANP[2:0]				QNB[2:0]	
0x1560 ... 0x15FF	Reserved									
0x1600	IERQ1	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8					HRESP	ROVR		
		7:0	TCOMP	TFC	RLEX	TUR	TXUBR	RXUBR	RCOMP	
0x1604	IERQ2	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8					HRESP	ROVR		
		7:0	TCOMP	TFC	RLEX	TUR	TXUBR	RXUBR	RCOMP	
0x1608	IERQ3	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8					HRESP	ROVR		
		7:0	TCOMP	TFC	RLEX	TUR	TXUBR	RXUBR	RCOMP	
0x160C	IERQ4	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8					HRESP	ROVR		
		7:0	TCOMP	TFC	RLEX	TUR	TXUBR	RXUBR	RCOMP	
0x1610	IERQ5	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8					HRESP	ROVR		
		7:0	TCOMP	TFC	RLEX	TUR	TXUBR	RXUBR	RCOMP	
0x1614 ... 0x161F	Reserved									
0x1620	IDRQ1	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8					HRESP	ROVR		
		7:0	TCOMP	TFC	RLEX	TUR	TXUBR	RXUBR	RCOMP	
0x1624	IDRQ2	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8					HRESP	ROVR		
		7:0	TCOMP	TFC	RLEX	TUR	TXUBR	RXUBR	RCOMP	
0x1628	IDRQ3	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8					HRESP	ROVR		
		7:0	TCOMP	TFC	RLEX	TUR	TXUBR	RXUBR	RCOMP	
0x162C	IDRQ4	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8					HRESP	ROVR		
		7:0	TCOMP	TFC	RLEX	TUR	TXUBR	RXUBR	RCOMP	
0x1630	IDRQ5	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8					HRESP	ROVR		
		7:0	TCOMP	TFC	RLEX	TUR	TXUBR	RXUBR	RCOMP	
0x1634 ... 0x163F	Reserved									

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Register Summary (continued)

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x1640	IMRQ1	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8					HRESP	ROVR		
		7:0	TCOMP	AXI	RLEX	TUR	TXUBR	RXUBR	RCOMP	
0x1644	IMRQ2	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8					HRESP	ROVR		
		7:0	TCOMP	AXI	RLEX	TUR	TXUBR	RXUBR	RCOMP	
0x1648	IMRQ3	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8					HRESP	ROVR		
		7:0	TCOMP	AXI	RLEX	TUR	TXUBR	RXUBR	RCOMP	
0x164C	IMRQ4	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8					HRESP	ROVR		
		7:0	TCOMP	AXI	RLEX	TUR	TXUBR	RXUBR	RCOMP	
0x1650	IMRQ5	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8					HRESP	ROVR		
		7:0	TCOMP	AXI	RLEX	TUR	TXUBR	RXUBR	RCOMP	
0x1654 ... 0x16DF	Reserved									
0x16E0	SCRT2ET0	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	COMPVAL[15:8]							
		7:0	COMPVAL[7:0]							
0x16E4	SCRT2ET1	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	COMPVAL[15:8]							
		7:0	COMPVAL[7:0]							
0x16E8	SCRT2ET2	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	COMPVAL[15:8]							
		7:0	COMPVAL[7:0]							
0x16EC	SCRT2ET3	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	COMPVAL[15:8]							
		7:0	COMPVAL[7:0]							
0x16F0 ... 0x16FF	Reserved									
0x1700	SCRT2CMP00	31:24	COMPVAL[15:8]							
		23:16	COMPVAL[7:0]							
		15:8	MASK[15:8]							
		7:0	MASK[7:0]							
0x1704	SCRT2CMP10	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								OFFSSTRT[1]
		7:0	OFFSSTRT[0]	OFFSVAL[6:0]						
0x1708	SCRT2CMP01	31:24	COMPVAL[15:8]							
		23:16	COMPVAL[7:0]							
		15:8	MASK[15:8]							
		7:0	MASK[7:0]							
0x170C	SCRT2CMP11	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								OFFSSTRT[1]
		7:0	OFFSSTRT[0]	OFFSVAL[6:0]						

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Register Summary (continued)

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x1710	SCRT2CMP02	31:24	COMPVAL[15:8]							
		23:16	COMPVAL[7:0]							
		15:8	MASK[15:8]							
		7:0	MASK[7:0]							
0x1714	SCRT2CMP12	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								OFFSSTRT[1]
		7:0	OFFSSTRT[0]	OFFSVAL[6:0]						
0x1718	SCRT2CMP03	31:24	COMPVAL[15:8]							
		23:16	COMPVAL[7:0]							
		15:8	MASK[15:8]							
		7:0	MASK[7:0]							
0x171C	SCRT2CMP13	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								OFFSSTRT[1]
		7:0	OFFSSTRT[0]	OFFSVAL[6:0]						
0x1720	SCRT2CMP04	31:24	COMPVAL[15:8]							
		23:16	COMPVAL[7:0]							
		15:8	MASK[15:8]							
		7:0	MASK[7:0]							
0x1724	SCRT2CMP14	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								OFFSSTRT[1]
		7:0	OFFSSTRT[0]	OFFSVAL[6:0]						
0x1728	SCRT2CMP05	31:24	COMPVAL[15:8]							
		23:16	COMPVAL[7:0]							
		15:8	MASK[15:8]							
		7:0	MASK[7:0]							
0x172C	SCRT2CMP15	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								OFFSSTRT[1]
		7:0	OFFSSTRT[0]	OFFSVAL[6:0]						
0x1730	SCRT2CMP06	31:24	COMPVAL[15:8]							
		23:16	COMPVAL[7:0]							
		15:8	MASK[15:8]							
		7:0	MASK[7:0]							
0x1734	SCRT2CMP16	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								OFFSSTRT[1]
		7:0	OFFSSTRT[0]	OFFSVAL[6:0]						
0x1738	SCRT2CMP07	31:24	COMPVAL[15:8]							
		23:16	COMPVAL[7:0]							
		15:8	MASK[15:8]							
		7:0	MASK[7:0]							
0x173C	SCRT2CMP17	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								OFFSSTRT[1]
		7:0	OFFSSTRT[0]	OFFSVAL[6:0]						
0x1740	SCRT2CMP08	31:24	COMPVAL[15:8]							
		23:16	COMPVAL[7:0]							
		15:8	MASK[15:8]							
		7:0	MASK[7:0]							
0x1744	SCRT2CMP18	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								OFFSSTRT[1]
		7:0	OFFSSTRT[0]	OFFSVAL[6:0]						
0x1748	SCRT2CMP09	31:24	COMPVAL[15:8]							
		23:16	COMPVAL[7:0]							
		15:8	MASK[15:8]							
		7:0	MASK[7:0]							

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Register Summary (continued)

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x174C	SCRT2CMP19	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								OFFSSTRT[1]
		7:0	OFFSSTRT[0]	OFFSVAL[6:0]						
0x1750	SCRT2CMP010	31:24	COMPVAL[15:8]							
		23:16	COMPVAL[7:0]							
		15:8	MASK[15:8]							
		7:0	MASK[7:0]							
0x1754	SCRT2CMP110	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								OFFSSTRT[1]
		7:0	OFFSSTRT[0]	OFFSVAL[6:0]						
0x1758	SCRT2CMP011	31:24	COMPVAL[15:8]							
		23:16	COMPVAL[7:0]							
		15:8	MASK[15:8]							
		7:0	MASK[7:0]							
0x175C	SCRT2CMP111	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								OFFSSTRT[1]
		7:0	OFFSSTRT[0]	OFFSVAL[6:0]						
0x1760	SCRT2CMP012	31:24	COMPVAL[15:8]							
		23:16	COMPVAL[7:0]							
		15:8	MASK[15:8]							
		7:0	MASK[7:0]							
0x1764	SCRT2CMP112	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								OFFSSTRT[1]
		7:0	OFFSSTRT[0]	OFFSVAL[6:0]						
0x1768	SCRT2CMP013	31:24	COMPVAL[15:8]							
		23:16	COMPVAL[7:0]							
		15:8	MASK[15:8]							
		7:0	MASK[7:0]							
0x176C	SCRT2CMP113	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								OFFSSTRT[1]
		7:0	OFFSSTRT[0]	OFFSVAL[6:0]						
0x1770	SCRT2CMP014	31:24	COMPVAL[15:8]							
		23:16	COMPVAL[7:0]							
		15:8	MASK[15:8]							
		7:0	MASK[7:0]							
0x1774	SCRT2CMP114	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								OFFSSTRT[1]
		7:0	OFFSSTRT[0]	OFFSVAL[6:0]						
0x1778	SCRT2CMP015	31:24	COMPVAL[15:8]							
		23:16	COMPVAL[7:0]							
		15:8	MASK[15:8]							
		7:0	MASK[7:0]							
0x177C	SCRT2CMP115	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								OFFSSTRT[1]
		7:0	OFFSSTRT[0]	OFFSVAL[6:0]						
0x1780	SCRT2CMP016	31:24	COMPVAL[15:8]							
		23:16	COMPVAL[7:0]							
		15:8	MASK[15:8]							
		7:0	MASK[7:0]							
0x1784	SCRT2CMP116	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								OFFSSTRT[1]
		7:0	OFFSSTRT[0]	OFFSVAL[6:0]						

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Register Summary (continued)

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x1788	SCRT2CMP017	31:24	COMPVAL[15:8]							
		23:16	COMPVAL[7:0]							
		15:8	MASK[15:8]							
		7:0	MASK[7:0]							
0x178C	SCRT2CMP117	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								OFFSSTRT[1]
		7:0	OFFSSTRT[0]	OFFSVAL[6:0]						
0x1790	SCRT2CMP018	31:24	COMPVAL[15:8]							
		23:16	COMPVAL[7:0]							
		15:8	MASK[15:8]							
		7:0	MASK[7:0]							
0x1794	SCRT2CMP118	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								OFFSSTRT[1]
		7:0	OFFSSTRT[0]	OFFSVAL[6:0]						
0x1798	SCRT2CMP019	31:24	COMPVAL[15:8]							
		23:16	COMPVAL[7:0]							
		15:8	MASK[15:8]							
		7:0	MASK[7:0]							
0x179C	SCRT2CMP119	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								OFFSSTRT[1]
		7:0	OFFSSTRT[0]	OFFSVAL[6:0]						
0x17A0	SCRT2CMP020	31:24	COMPVAL[15:8]							
		23:16	COMPVAL[7:0]							
		15:8	MASK[15:8]							
		7:0	MASK[7:0]							
0x17A4	SCRT2CMP120	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								OFFSSTRT[1]
		7:0	OFFSSTRT[0]	OFFSVAL[6:0]						
0x17A8	SCRT2CMP021	31:24	COMPVAL[15:8]							
		23:16	COMPVAL[7:0]							
		15:8	MASK[15:8]							
		7:0	MASK[7:0]							
0x17AC	SCRT2CMP121	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								OFFSSTRT[1]
		7:0	OFFSSTRT[0]	OFFSVAL[6:0]						
0x17B0	SCRT2CMP022	31:24	COMPVAL[15:8]							
		23:16	COMPVAL[7:0]							
		15:8	MASK[15:8]							
		7:0	MASK[7:0]							
0x17B4	SCRT2CMP122	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								OFFSSTRT[1]
		7:0	OFFSSTRT[0]	OFFSVAL[6:0]						
0x17B8	SCRT2CMP023	31:24	COMPVAL[15:8]							
		23:16	COMPVAL[7:0]							
		15:8	MASK[15:8]							
		7:0	MASK[7:0]							
0x17BC	SCRT2CMP123	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								OFFSSTRT[1]
		7:0	OFFSSTRT[0]	OFFSVAL[6:0]						
0x17C0 ... 0x01008B	Reserved									

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Register Summary (continued)

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x01008C	SAT1	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	ADDR[15:8]							
		7:0	ADDR[7:0]							
0x010090 ... 0x010093	Reserved									
0x010094	SAT2	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	ADDR[15:8]							
		7:0	ADDR[7:0]							
0x010098 ... 0x01009B	Reserved									
0x01009C	SAT3	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	ADDR[15:8]							
		7:0	ADDR[7:0]							
0x0100A0 ... 0x0100A3	Reserved									
0x0100A4	SAT4	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	ADDR[15:8]							
		7:0	ADDR[7:0]							

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32.8.1. ETH Control A Register

Name: CTRLA
Offset: 0x0000
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write Protected

Table 32-16. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
		RUNSTDBY					ENABLE	SWRST
Access		R/W					R/W	R/S/HC
Reset		0					0	0

Bit 6 – RUNSTDBY Run in Standby
This bit is used to keep the ETH running in standby mode.

Value	Description
0	The ETH module is disabled in Standby Sleep mode, clock requests are de-asserted after any pending bus transactions or requests are complete.
1	The ETH module continues to run in Standby Sleep mode.

Bit 1 – ENABLE ETH Clock Enable
Changing the state of this bit from '0' to '1' or '1' to '0' sets the SYNCBUSY.ENABLE bit to 1. The SYNCBUSY.ENABLE bit stays asserted until the module is either completely enabled or completely disabled.
Note: If the ETH is enabled the user should ensure the ETH finishes all tasks before writing this bit to '0'.

Value	Description
0	Disable module. System clock is only requested for bus transactions. GCLK is never requested, turn off module, disable clocks, disable interrupt event generation.
1	Enable module by allowing both the generic clock and system clock requests based on the incoming clock requests.

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Bit 0 – SWRST Software Reset

The user should be able to reset the module independently of the different operating modes.
Writing a one to the SWRST bit resets the state of the module and all the registers.
The module will be disabled after the reset. When writing a one to SWRST, no other bits in this register will be written, as SWRST will clear all the bits in this register. After writing a one to SWRST bit, this bit will read back one until the module and the registers are reset. Any register write access during the ongoing reset will be discarded and an error will be generated. Read access can be performed without error generated and must return reset value. Writing a one to SWRST will have priority above all other actions, will always happen immediately and never stall the bus.

Notes:

1. Setting this bit also sets the SYNCBUSY.SWRST bit to 1. SYNCBUSY.SWRST bit stays 1 until reset sequence completes.
2. Writing a zero to SWRST has no effect. User is expected to disable the module before it is reset. 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.
3. During a SWRST, access to registers/bits without SWRST are disallowed until SYNCBUSY.SWRST is cleared by hardware.

Value	Description
0	There is no reset operation ongoing
1	The reset operation is ongoing

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32.8.2. ETH Control B Register

Name: CTRLB
Offset: 0x0004
Reset: 0x000000C0
Property: PAC Write Protected, Enable Write-Protected

Table 32-17. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	TSUINC[1:0]		TSUMS			TSUCLKREQ	GBITCLKREQ	GMIIEN
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W			R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	1	0			0	0	0

Bits 7:6 – TSUINC[1:0] Timer Adjust Mode
An alternative way of controlling the way the timer increment register
2'b11 = timer register increments as normal
2'b10 = timer register increments by an additional nanosecond
2'b01 = timer increments by a nanosecond less.
2'b00 = uses TSUINC

Bit 5 – TSUMS Timer Adjust

Value	Description
0	The timer register increments as normal, but the timer value is copied to the sync strobe register
1	The "nanoseconds" timer register is cleared and the "seconds" timer register is incremented with each clock cycle.

Bit 2 – TSUCLKREQ TSU GCLK Request

Value	Description
0	no clock request.
1	GCLK_GMAC_TSU clock request

Bit 1 – GBITCLKREQ GBIT GCLK Request

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Value	Description
0	no clock request.
1	GCLK_GMAC_TX clock request

Bit 0 – GMIIEN Select between GMII and RMII
RMII is the default mode.

Value	Description
0	RMII
1	GMII

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32.8.3. Event Control Register

Name: EVCTRL
Offset: 0x000C
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write Protected, Enable Write-Protected

Table 32-18. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
								CMPEO
Access								R/W
Reset								0

Bit 0 – CMPEO Enable the Output of the Time Stamp Compare Event

Value	Description
0	Not Enabled
1	Enabled

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32.8.4. SYNCBUSY Register

Name: SYNCB
Offset: 0x0020
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 32-19. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
							ENABLE	SWRST
Access							R/HS/HC	R/S/HC
Reset							0	0

Bit 1 – ENABLE Module Enable Synchronization Busy

Value	Description
0	Enable synchronization is not busy
1	Enable synchronization is busy

Bit 0 – SWRST Software Reset Busy bit
Synchronizing Busy bit for CTRLA.SWRST
This bit is cleared when the synchronization of SWRST bit between the clock domains is complete.
This bit is set when the synchronization of SWRST bit between clock domains is started.
Notes:

1. When the CTRLA.SWRST is written, the user should poll SYNCB.SWRST bit to know when the reset operation is complete.
2. During a SWRST, access to registers/bits without SWRST are disallowed until SYNCBUSY.SWRST is cleared by hardware.

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32.8.5. Network Control Register

Name: NCR
Offset: 0x1000
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read/Write

Table 32-20. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Access								
Reset								

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
					LPI	FNP	TXPBPF	ENPBPR
Access					R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset					0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	SRTSM			TXZQPF	TXPF	THALT	TSTART	BP
Access	R/W			R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0			0	0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	WESTAT	INCSTAT	CLRSTAT	MPE	TXEN	RXEN	LBL	
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Bit 19 – LPI Low Power Idle Transmission Enable
When this bit is set, LPI (low power idle) is immediately transmitted. LPI is transmitted even if transmit enable bit NCR.TXEN is disabled.
Setting this bit also sends a pause signal to the transmit datapath.

Bit 18 – FNP Flush Next Packet
Writing a '1' to this bit will flush the next packet from the System RAM. Flushing the next packet will only take effect if the DMA is not currently writing a packet already stored in the DPRAM to memory.

Bit 17 – TXPBPF Transmit PFC Priority-based Pause Frame
Takes the values stored in the Transmit PFC Pause Register.

Bit 16 – ENPBPR Enable PFC Priority-based Pause Reception
Writing a '1' to this bit enables PFC Priority Based Pause Reception capabilities, enabling PFC negotiation and recognition of priority-based pause frames.

Value	Description
0	Normal operation
1	PFC Priority-based Pause frames are recognized.

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Bit 15 – SRTSM Store Receive Time Stamp to Memory
Writing a '1' to this bit causes the CRC of every received frame to be replaced with the value of the nanoseconds field of the 1588 timer that was captured as the receive frame passed the message time stamp point.
Note that bit RFCS in register NCFGR may not be set to 1 when the timer should be captured.

Value	Description
0	Normal operation
1	All received frames' CRC is replaced with a time stamp.

Bit 12 – TXZQPF Transmit Zero Quantum Pause Frame
Writing a '1' to this bit causes a pause frame with zero quantum to be transmitted.
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.

Bit 11 – TXPF Transmit Pause Frame
Writing one to this bit causes a pause frame to be transmitted.
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.

Bit 10 – THALT Transmit Halt
Writing a '1' to this bit halts transmission as soon as any ongoing frame transmission ends.
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.

Bit 9 – TSTART Start Transmission
Writing a '1' to this bit starts transmission.
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.

Bit 8 – BP Back Pressure
In 10M or 100M half duplex mode, writing a '1' to this bit forces collisions on all received frames.
Ignored in gigabit half duplex mode.

Value	Description
0	Frame collisions are not forced.
1	Frame collisions are forced in 10M and 100M half duplex mode.

Bit 7 – WESTAT Write Enable for Statistics Registers
Writing a '1' to this bit makes the statistics registers writable for functional test purposes.

Value	Description
0	Statistics Registers are write-protected.
1	Statistics Registers are write-enabled.

Bit 6 – INCSTAT Increment Statistics Registers
Writing a '1' to this bit increments all Statistics Registers by one for test purposes.
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
This bit will always read '0'.

Bit 5 – CLRSTAT Clear Statistics Registers
Writing a '1' to this bit clears the Statistics Registers.
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
This bit will always read '0'.

Bit 4 – MPE Management Port Enable
Writing a '1' to this bit enables the Management Port.
Writing a '0' to this bit disables the Management Port, and forces MDIO to high impedance state and MDC to low impedance.

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Value	Description
0	Management Port is disabled.
1	Management Port is enabled.

Bit 3 – TXEN Transmit Enable

Writing a '1' to this bit enables the GMAC transmitter to send data.
Writing a '0' to this bit stops transmission immediately, the transmit pipeline and control registers is cleared, and the Transmit Queue Pointer Register will be set to point to the start of the transmit descriptor list.
Note: The TXEN and RXEN bits should not be set (enabled) until all other NCR settings are completed.

Value	Description
0	Transmit is disabled.
1	Transmit is enabled.

Bit 2 – RXEN Receive Enable

Writing a '1' to this bit enables the GMAC to receive data.
Writing a '0' to this bit stops frame reception immediately, and the receive pipeline is cleared. The Receive Queue Pointer Register is not affected.
Note: The TXEN and RXEN bits should not be set (enabled) until all other NCR settings are completed.

Value	Description
0	Receive is disabled.
1	Receive is enabled.

Bit 1 – LBL Loop Back Local

Writing '1' to this bit connects GMAC_GTX to GMAC_GRX, GMAC_GTXEN to GMAC_GRXDV, and forces full duplex mode.
GMAC_GRXCK and GMAC_GTXCK may malfunction as the GMAC is switched into and out of internal loop back. It is important that receive and transmit circuits have already been disabled when making the switch into and out of internal loop back.

Value	Description
0	Loop back local is disabled.
1	Loop back local is enabled.

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32.8.6. GMAC Network Configuration Register

Name: NCFGR
Offset: 0x1004
Reset: 0x00080000
Property: Read/Write

Table 32-21. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
		IRXER	RXBP	IPGSEN		IRXFCS	EFRHD	RXCOEN
Access		R/W	R/W	R/W		R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset		0	0	0		0	0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	DCPF	DBW[1:0]		CLK[2:0]			RFCS	LFERD
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	RXBUFO[1:0]		PEN	RTY		GIGE		MAXFS
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W		R/W		R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0		0		0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	UNIHEN	MTIHEN	NBC	CAF	JFRAME	DNVLAN	FD	SPD
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 30 – IRXER Ignore IPG GRXER
When this bit is written to '1', the Receive Error signal (GMAC_GRXER) has no effect on the GMAC operation when Receive Data Valid signal (GMAC_GRXDV) is low.

Bit 29 – RXBP Receive Bad Preamble
When written to '1', frames with non-standard preamble are not rejected.

Bit 28 – IPGSEN IP Stretch Enable
Writing a '1' to this bit allows the transmit IPG to increase above 96 bit times, depending on the previous frame length using the IPG Stretch Register.

Bit 26 – IRXFCS Ignore RX FCS
For normal operation this bit must be written to zero.
When this bit is written to '1', frames with FCS/CRC errors will not be rejected. FCS error statistics will still be collected for frames with bad FCS, and FCS status will be recorded in the DMA descriptor of the frame.

Bit 25 – EFRHD Enable Frames Received in half-duplex
Writing a '1' to this bit enables frames to be received in half-duplex mode while transmitting.

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Bit 24 – RXCOEN Receive Checksum Offload Enable
Writing a '1' to this bit enables the receive checksum engine, and frames with bad IP, TCP or UDP checksums are discarded.

Bit 23 – DCPF Disable Copy of Pause Frames
Writing a '1' to this bit prevents valid pause frames from being copied to memory. Pause frames are not copied regardless of the state of the Copy All Frames (CAF) bit, whether a hash match is found or whether a type ID match is identified.
If a destination address match is found, the pause frame will be copied to memory. Note that valid pause frames received will still increment pause statistics and pause the transmission of frames, as required.

Bits 22:21 – DBW[1:0] Data Bus Width
Should always be written to '1'.

Value	Name	Description
0	DBW32	32-bit data bus width
1	DBW64	64-bit data bus width

Bits 20:18 – CLK[2:0] MDC Clock Division
These bits must be set according to MCK speed, and determine the number MCK will be divided by to generate Management Data Clock (MDC). For conformance with the 802.3 specification, MDC must not exceed 2.5MHz.
Note: MDC is only active during MDIO read and write operations.

Value	Name	Description
0	MCK_8	MCK divided by 8 (MCK up to 20MHz)
1	MCK_16	MCK divided by 16 (MCK up to 40MHz)
2	MCK_32	MCK divided by 32 (MCK up to 80MHz)
3	MCK_48	MCK divided by 48 (MCK up to 120MHz)
4	MCK_64	MCK divided by 64 (MCK up to 160MHz)
5	MCK_96	MCK divided by 96 (MCK up to 240MHz)
6	MCK_128	MCK divided by 128 (MCK up to 320MHz)
7	MCK_224	MCK divided by 224 (MCK up to 560MHz)

Bit 17 – RFCS Remove FCS
Writing this bit to '1' will cause received frames to be written to memory without their frame check sequence (last 4 bytes). The indicated frame length will be reduced by four bytes in this mode.

Bit 16 – LFERD Length Field Error Frame Discard
Writing a '1' to this bit discards frames with a measured length shorter than the extracted length field (as indicated by bytes 13 and 14 in a non-VLAN tagged frame). This only applies to frames with a length field less than 0x0600.

Bits 15:14 – RXBUFO[1:0] Receive Buffer Offset
These bits determine the number of bytes by which the received data is offset from the start of the receive buffer.

Bit 13 – PEN Pause Enable
When written to '1', transmission will pause if a non-zero 802.3 classic pause frame is received and PFC has not been negotiated.

Bit 12 – RTY Retry Test
This bit must be written to '0' for normal operation.

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When writing a '1' to this bit, the back-off between collisions will always be one slot time. This setting helps testing the too many retries condition. This setting is also useful for pause frame tests by reducing the pause counter's decrement time from "512 bit times" to "every GRXCK cycle".

Bit 10 – GIGE Gigabit Mode Enable
Setting this bit configures the GEM for 1000 Mbps operation.

Value	Description
0	10/100 operation using MII
1	Gigabit operation using GMII

Bit 8 – MAXFS 1536 Maximum Frame Size
Writing a '1' to this bit increases the maximum accepted frame size to 1536 bytes in length. When written to '0', any frame above 1518 bytes in length is rejected.

Bit 7 – UNIHEN Unicast Hash Enable
When writing a '1' to this bit, unicast frames will be accepted when the 6-bit hash function of the destination address points to a bit that is set in the Hash Register.
Writing a '0' to this bit disables unicast hashing.

Bit 6 – MTIHEN Multicast Hash Enable
When writing a '1' to this bit, multicast frames will be accepted when the 6-bit hash function of the destination address points to a bit that is set in the Hash Register.
Writing a '0' to this bit disables multicast hashing.

Bit 5 – NBC No Broadcast
Writing a '1' to this bit will reject frames addressed to the broadcast address 0xFFFFFFFFFFFF (all '1').
Writing a '0' to this bit allows broadcasting to 0xFFFFFFFFFFFF.

Bit 4 – CAF Copy All Frames
When writing a '1' to this bit, all valid frames will be accepted.

Bit 3 – JFRAME Jumbo Frame Size
Writing a '1' to this bit enables jumbo frames of up to 10240 bytes to be accepted. The default length is 10240 bytes.

Bit 2 – DNVLAN Discard Non-VLAN Frames
Writing a '1' to this bit allows only VLAN-tagged frames to pass to the address matching logic.
Writing a '0' to this bit allows both VLAN_tagged and untagged frames to pass to the address matching logic.

Bit 1 – FD Full Duplex
Writing a '1' enables full duplex operation, so the transmit block ignores the state of collision and carrier sense and allows receive while transmitting.
Writing a '0' disables full duplex operation.

Bit 0 – SPD Speed
Writing a '1' selects 100Mbps operation.
Writing a '0' to this bit selects 10Mbps operation.

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32.8.7. GMAC Network Status Register

Name: NSR
Offset: 0x1008
Reset: 0x000001X0
Property: Read-only

Table 32-22. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
						IDLE	MDIO	
Access						R	R	
Reset						1	0	

Bit 2 – IDLE PHY Management Logic Idle
The PHY management logic is idle (i.e., has completed).

Bit 1 – MDIO MDIO Input Status
Returns status of the MDIO pin.

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32.8.8. GMAC User Register

Name: UR
Offset: 0x100C
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 32-23. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
								MII
Access								R/W
Reset								0

Bit 0 – MII Reduced MII Mode

Value	Description
0	RMII mode is selected
1	MII mode is selected

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32.8.9. GMAC DMA Configuration Register

Name: DCFGR
Offset: 0x1010
Reset: 0x00020004
Property: Read/Write

Table 32-24. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
								DDRP
Access								R/W
Reset								0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	DRBS[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	1	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
					TXCOEN	TXPBMS	RXBMS[1:0]	
Access					R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset					0	1	1	1

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

Bit 24 – DDRP DMA Discard Receive Packets
A write to this bit is ignored if the DMA is not configured in the packet buffer full store and forward mode.

Value	Description
0	Received packets are stored in the SRAM based packet buffer until next AXI buffer resource becomes available.
1	Receive packets from the receiver packet buffer memory are automatically discarded when no AXI resource is available.

Bits 23:16 – DRBS[7:0] DMA Receive Buffer Size
These bits defined by these bits determines the size of buffer to use in main AXI system memory when writing received data.
The value is defined in multiples of 64 bytes. For example:

- 0x02: 128 bytes
- 0x18: 1536 bytes (1 × max length frame/buffer)
- 0xA0: 10240 bytes (1 × 10K jumbo frame/buffer)

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WARNING Do not write 0x00 to this bit field.

Bit 11 – TXCOEN Transmitter Checksum Generation Offload Enable
Transmitter IP, TCP and UDP checksum generation offload enable.

Value	Description
0	Frame data is unaffected.
1	The transmitter checksum generation engine calculates and substitutes checksums for transmit frames.

Bit 10 – TXPBMS Transmitter Packet Buffer Memory Size Select
When written to zero, the amount of memory used for the transmit packet buffer is reduced by 50%. This reduces the amount of memory used by the GMAC.
It is important to write this bit to '1' if the full configured physical memory is available. The value in parentheses represents the size that would result for the default maximum configured memory size of 4KBytes.

Value	Description
0	Top address bits not used. (2KByte used.)
1	Full configured addressable space (4KBytes) used.

Bits 9:8 – RXBMS[1:0] Receiver Packet Buffer Memory Size Select
The default receive packet buffer size is FULL=8 Kbytes. The table below shows how to configure this memory to FULL, HALF, QUARTER or EIGHTH of the default size.

Value	Name	Description
0	EIGHTH	8/8 Kbyte Memory Size
1	QUARTER	8/4 Kbytes Memory Size
2	HALF	8/2 Kbytes Memory Size
3	FULL	8 Kbytes Memory Size

Bit 7 – ESPA Endian Swap Mode Enable for Packet Data Accesses

Value	Description
0	Little endian mode for AXI transfers selected.
1	Big endian mode for AXI transfers selected.

Bit 6 – ESMA Endian Swap Mode Enable for Management Descriptor Accesses

Value	Description
0	Little endian mode for AXI transfers selected.
1	Big endian mode for AXI transfers selected.

Bits 4:0 – FBLDO[4:0] Fixed Burst Length for DMA Data Operations
Selects the burst length to attempt to use on the AXI when transferring frame data. Not used for DMA management operations and only used where space and data size allow. Otherwise SINGLE type AXI transfers are used.
One-hot priority encoding enforced automatically on register writes as follows. ‘x’ represents don’t care.

Value	Name	Description
0	-	Reserved
1	SINGLE	00001: Always use SINGLE AXI bursts
2	-	Reserved
4	INCR4	001xx: Attempt to use INCR4 AXI bursts (Default)

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Value	Name	Description
8	INCR8	01xxx: Attempt to use INCR8 AXI bursts
16	INCR16	1xxxx: Attempt to use INCR16 AXI bursts

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32.8.10. GMAC Transmit Status Register

Name: TSR
Offset: 0x1014
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 32-25. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
								HRESP
Access								R/W
Reset								0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	LCOL	UND	TXCOMP	TFC	TXGO	RLE	COL	UBR
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 8 – HRESP HRESP Not OK
Set when the DMA block sees HRESP not OK.
This bit is cleared by writing a '1' to it.

Bit 7 – LCOL Late Collision Occurred
This bit is only set if the condition occurs in gigabit mode, as retry is not attempted. Writing a one clears this bit.

Bit 6 – UND Transmit Underrun
This bit is set if the transmitter was forced to terminate a frame that it had already began transmitting due to further data being unavailable. This bit is set if a transmitter status write back has not completed when another status write back is attempted. When using the DMA interface configured for internal FIFO mode, this bit is also set when the transmit DMA has written the SOP data into the FIFO and either the AXI bus was not granted in time for further data, or because an AXI not OK response was returned, or because a used bit was read. When using the DMA interface configured for packet buffer mode, this bit will never be set.

Bit 5 – TXCOMP Transmit Complete
Set when a frame has been transmitted.
This bit is cleared by writing a '1' to it.

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Bit 4 – TFC Transmit Frame Corruption Due to AXI Error
This bit is set when an error occurs during reading transmit frame from the AXI. Error causes include HRESP errors and buffers exhausted mid frame. (If the buffers run out during transmission of a frame then transmission stops, FCS shall be bad and GTXER asserted).
In DMA packet buffer mode, this bit is also set if a single frame is too large for the configured packet buffer memory size.
This bit is cleared by writing a '1' to it.

Bit 3 – TXGO Transmit Go
This bit is '1' when transmit is active. When using the DMA interface this bit represents the TXGO variable as specified in the transmit buffer description.

Bit 2 – RLE Retry Limit Exceeded
This bit is cleared by writing a '1' to it.

Bit 1 – COL Collision Occurred
When operating in 10/100Mbps mode, this bit is set by the assertion of either a collision or a late collision.
This bit is cleared by writing a '1' to it.
In gigabit mode, this status is not set for a late collision.

Bit 0 – UBR Used Bit Read
This bit is set when a transmit buffer descriptor is read with its used bit set.
This bit is cleared by writing a '1' to it.

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32.8.11. GMAC Receive Buffer Queue Base Address Register

Name: RBQB
Offset: 0x1018
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read/Write

This register holds the start address of the receive buffer queue (receive buffers descriptor list). The receive buffer queue base address must be initialized before receive is enabled through bit 2 of the Network Control Register. Once reception is enabled, any write to the Receive Buffer Queue Base Address Register is ignored. Reading this register returns the location of the descriptor currently being accessed. This value increments as buffers are used. Software should not use this register for determining where to remove received frames from the queue as it constantly changes as new frames are received. Software should instead work its way through the buffer descriptor queue checking the "used" bits.

In terms of AMBA AXI operation, the descriptors are read from memory using a single 32-bit AXI access. The descriptors should be aligned at 32-bit boundaries and the descriptors are written to using two individual non sequential accesses.

Table 32-26. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	ADDR[29:22]							
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
	ADDR[21:14]							
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
	ADDR[13:6]							
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
	ADDR[5:0]							
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W		
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0		

Bits 31:2 – ADDR[29:0] Receive Buffer Queue Base Address
Written with the address of the start of the receive queue.

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32.8.12. GMAC Transmit Buffer Queue Base Address Register

Name: TBQB
Offset: 0x101C
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

This register holds the start address of the transmit buffer queue (transmit buffers descriptor list). The Transmit Buffer Queue Base Address Register must be initialized before transmit is started through bit 9 of the Network Control Register. Once transmission has started, any write to the Transmit Buffer Queue Base Address Register is illegal and therefore ignored.

Note that due to clock boundary synchronization, it takes a maximum of four MCK cycles from the writing of the transmit start bit before the transmitter is active. Writing to the Transmit Buffer Queue Base Address Register during this time may produce unpredictable results.

Reading this register returns the location of the descriptor currently being accessed. Since the DMA handles two frames at once, this may not necessarily be pointing to the current frame being transmitted.

In terms of AMBA AXI operation, the descriptors are written to memory using a single 32-bit AXI access. The descriptors should be aligned at 32-bit boundaries and the descriptors are read from memory using two individual non sequential accesses.

Table 32-27. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	ADDR[29:22]							
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
	ADDR[21:14]							
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
	ADDR[13:6]							
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
	ADDR[5:0]							
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W		
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0		

Bits 31:2 – ADDR[29:0] Transmit Buffer Queue Base Address
Written with the address of the start of the transmit queue.

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32.8.13. GMAC Receive Status Register

Name: RSR
Offset: 0x1020
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

This register, when read, provides receive status details. Once read, individual bits may be cleared by writing a '1' to them. It is not possible to set a bit to '1' by writing to this register.

Table 32-28. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
					HNO	RXOVR	REC	BNA
Access					R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset					0	0	0	0

Bit 3 – HNO HRESP Not OK
This bit is set when the DMA block sees HRESP not OK.
This bit is cleared by writing a '1' to it.

Bit 2 – RXOVR Receive Overrun
This bit is set if the receive status was not taken at the end of the frame. The buffer will be recovered if an overrun occurs.
This bit is cleared by writing a '1' to it.

Bit 1 – REC Frame Received
This bit is set to when one or more frames have been received and placed in memory.
This bit is cleared by writing a '1' to it.

Bit 0 – BNA Buffer Not Available
When this bit is set, an attempt was made to get a new buffer and the pointer indicated that it was owned by the processor. The DMA will re-read the pointer each time an end of frame is received until a valid pointer is found. This bit is set following each descriptor read attempt that fails, even if consecutive pointers are unsuccessful and software has in the mean time cleared the status flag.

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This bit is cleared by writing a '1' to it.

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32.8.14. GMAC Interrupt Status Register

Name: ISR
Offset: 0x1024
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Write to Clear

This register indicates the source of the interrupt. An interrupt source must be enabled in the mask register first so the corresponding bits of this register will be set and the GMAC interrupt signal will be asserted in the system.

Note: Interrupt flags must be cleared and then read back to confirm the clear before exiting the ISR to avoid double interrupts.

Table 32-29. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
			TSUTIMCMP	WOL	RXLPISBC	SRI	PDRSFT	PDRQFT
Access			R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset			0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	PDRSFR	PDRQFR	SFT	DRQFT	SFR	DRQFR		
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R		
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0		

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
		PFTR	PTZ	PFNZ	HRESP	ROVR		
Access		R	R	R	R	R		
Reset		0	0	0	0	0		

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	TCOMP	TFC	RLEX	TUR	TXUBR	RXUBR	RCOMP	MFS
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit 29 – TSUTIMCMP TSU Timer Comparison
Indicates when TSU timer count value is equal to programmed value.
Cleared on read.

Bit 28 – WOL Wake On LAN
WOL interrupt. Indicates a WOL message has been received.

Bit 27 – RXLPISBC Receive LPI indication Status Bit Change
Receive LPI indication status bit change.
Cleared on read.

Bit 26 – SRI TSU Seconds Register Increment
Indicates the register has incremented.
Cleared on read.

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Bit 25 – PDRSFT PDelay Response Frame Transmitted
Indicates a PTP pdelay_resp frame has been transmitted.
Cleared on read.

Bit 24 – PDRQFT PDelay Request Frame Transmitted
Indicates a PTP pdelay_req frame has been transmitted.
Cleared on read.

Bit 23 – PDRSFR PDelay Response Frame Received
Indicates a PTP pdelay_resp frame has been received.
Cleared on read.

Bit 22 – PDRQFR PDelay Request Frame Received
Indicates a PTP pdelay_req frame has been received.
Cleared on read.

Bit 21 – SFT PTP Sync Frame Transmitted
Indicates a PTP sync frame has been transmitted.
Cleared on read.

Bit 20 – DRQFT PTP Delay Request Frame Transmitted
Indicates a PTP delay_req frame has been transmitted.
Cleared on read.

Bit 19 – SFR PTP Sync Frame Received
Indicates a PTP sync frame has been received.
Cleared on read.

Bit 18 – DRQFR PTP Delay Request Frame Received
Indicates a PTP delay_req frame has been received.
Cleared on read.

Bit 14 – PFTR Pause Frame Transmitted
Indicates a pause frame has been successfully transmitted after being initiated from the Network Control Register.
Cleared on read.

Bit 13 – PTZ Pause Time Zero
Set when either the Pause Time Register at address 0x1038 decrements to zero, or when a valid pause frame is received with a zero pause quantum field.
Cleared on read.

Bit 12 – PFNZ Pause Frame with Non-zero Pause Quantum Received
Indicates a valid pause has been received that has a non-zero pause quantum field.
Cleared on read.

Bit 11 – HRESP HRESP Not OK
Set when the DMA block sees HRESP not OK.
Cleared on read.

Bit 10 – ROVR Receive Overrun
Set when the receive overrun status bit is set.
Cleared on read.

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Bit 7 – TCOMP Transmit Complete
Set when a frame has been transmitted.
Cleared on read.

Bit 6 – TFC Transmit Frame Corruption Due to AXI Error
Transmit frame corruption due to AXI error. Set if an error occurs during reading a transmit frame from the AXI, including HRESP errors and buffers exhausted mid frame.

Bit 5 – RLEX Retry Limit Exceeded
Retry Limit Exceeded Transmit error.
Cleared on read.

Bit 4 – TUR Transmit Underrun
This interrupt is set if the transmitter was forced to terminate an ongoing frame transmission due to further data being unavailable.
This interrupt is also set if a transmitter status write back has not completed when another status write back is attempted.
This interrupt is also set when the transmit DMA has written the SOP data into the FIFO and either the AXI bus was not granted in time for further data, or because an AXI not OK response was returned, or because the used bit was read.

Bit 3 – TXUBR TX Used Bit Read
Set when a transmit buffer descriptor is read with its used bit set.
Cleared on read.

Bit 2 – RXUBR RX Used Bit Read
Set when a receive buffer descriptor is read with its used bit set.
Cleared on read.

Bit 1 – RCOMP Receive Complete
A frame has been stored in memory.
Cleared on read.

Bit 0 – MFS Management Frame Sent
The PHY Maintenance Register has completed its operation.
Cleared on read.

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32.8.15. GMAC Interrupt Enable Register

Name: IER
Offset: 0x1028
Reset: –
Property: Write-only

This register is write-only and will always return zero.

The following values are valid for all listed bit names of this register:

0: No effect.

1: Enables the corresponding interrupt.

Table 32-30. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
			TSUTIMCMP	WOL	RXLPISBC	SRI	PDRSFT	PDRQFT
Access			W	W	R	W	W	W
Reset			-	-	-	-	-	-

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	PDRSFR	PDRQFR	SFT	DRQFT	SFR	DRQFR		
Access	W	W	W	W	W	W		
Reset	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	EXINT	PFTR	PTZ	PFNZ	HRESP	ROVR		
Access	W	W	W	W	W	W		
Reset	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	TCOMP	TFC	RLEX	TUR	TXUBR	RXUBR	RCOMP	MFS
Access	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Reset	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Bit 29 – TSUTIMCMP TSU Timer Comparison

Bit 28 – WOL Wake On LAN

Bit 27 – RXLPISBC Receive LPI indication Status Bit Change
Receive LPI indication status bit change.
Cleared on read.

Bit 26 – SRI TSU Seconds Register Increment

Bit 25 – PDRSFT PDelay Response Frame Transmitted

Bit 24 – PDRQFT PDelay Request Frame Transmitted

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Bit 23 – PDRSFR PDelay Response Frame Received

Bit 22 – PDRQFR PDelay Request Frame Received

Bit 21 – SFT PTP Sync Frame Transmitted

Bit 20 – DRQFT PTP Delay Request Frame Transmitted

Bit 19 – SFR PTP Sync Frame Received

Bit 18 – DRQFR PTP Delay Request Frame Received

Bit 15 – EXINT External Interrupt

Bit 14 – PFTR Pause Frame Transmitted

Bit 13 – PTZ Pause Time Zero

Bit 12 – PFNZ Pause Frame with Non-zero Pause Quantum Received

Bit 11 – HRESP HRESP Not OK

Bit 10 – ROVR Receive Overrun

Bit 7 – TCOMP Transmit Complete

Bit 6 – TFC Transmit Frame Corruption Due to AXI Error

Bit 5 – RLEX Retry Limit Exceeded or Late Collision

Bit 4 – TUR Transmit Underrun

Bit 3 – TXUBR TX Used Bit Read

Bit 2 – RXUBR RX Used Bit Read

Bit 1 – RCOMP Receive Complete

Bit 0 – MFS Management Frame Sent

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32.8.16. GMAC Interrupt Disable Register

Name: IDR
Offset: 0x102C
Reset: –
Property: Write-only

This register is write-only and will always return zero.

The following values are valid for all listed bit names of this register:

0: No effect.

1: Disables the corresponding interrupt.

Table 32-31. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
			TSUTIMCMP	WOL	RXLPISBC	SRI	PDRSFT	PDRQFT
Access			W	W	R	W	W	W
Reset			-	-	-	-	-	-

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	PDRSFR	PDRQFR	SFT	DRQFT	SFR	DRQFR		
Access	W	W	W	W	W	W		
Reset	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	EXINT	PFTR	PTZ	PFNZ	HRESP	ROVR		
Access	W	W	W	W	W	W		
Reset	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	TCOMP	TFC	RLEX	TUR	TXUBR	RXUBR	RCOMP	MFS
Access	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Reset	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Bit 29 – TSUTIMCMP TSU Timer Comparison

Bit 28 – WOL Wake On LAN

Bit 27 – RXLPISBC Receive LPI indication Status Bit Change
Receive LPI indication status bit change.
Cleared on read.

Bit 26 – SRI TSU Seconds Register Increment

Bit 25 – PDRSFT PDelay Response Frame Transmitted

Bit 24 – PDRQFT PDelay Request Frame Transmitted

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Bit 23 – PDRSFR PDelay Response Frame Received

Bit 22 – PDRQFR PDelay Request Frame Received

Bit 21 – SFT PTP Sync Frame Transmitted

Bit 20 – DRQFT PTP Delay Request Frame Transmitted

Bit 19 – SFR PTP Sync Frame Received

Bit 18 – DRQFR PTP Delay Request Frame Received

Bit 15 – EXINT External Interrupt

Bit 14 – PFTR Pause Frame Transmitted

Bit 13 – PTZ Pause Time Zero

Bit 12 – PFNZ Pause Frame with Non-zero Pause Quantum Received

Bit 11 – HRESP HRESP Not OK

Bit 10 – ROVR Receive Overrun

Bit 7 – TCOMP Transmit Complete

Bit 6 – TFC Transmit Frame Corruption Due to AXI Error

Bit 5 – RLEX Retry Limit Exceeded or Late Collision

Bit 4 – TUR Transmit Underrun

Bit 3 – TXUBR TX Used Bit Read

Bit 2 – RXUBR RX Used Bit Read

Bit 1 – RCOMP Receive Complete

Bit 0 – MFS Management Frame Sent

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32.8.17. GMAC Interrupt Mask Register

Name: IMR
Offset: 0x1030
Reset: 0x07FFFFFF
Property: Read/Write

This register is a read-only register indicating which interrupts are masked. All bits are set at Reset and can be reset individually by writing to the Interrupt Enable Register (IER), or set individually by writing to the Interrupt Disable Register (IDR).

For test purposes there is a write-only function to this register that allows the bits in the Interrupt Status Register to be set or cleared, regardless of the state of the mask register. A write to this register directly affects the state of the corresponding bit in the Interrupt Status Register, causing an interrupt to be generated if a 1 is written.

The following values are valid for all listed bit names of this register when read:

0: The corresponding interrupt is enabled.

1: The corresponding interrupt is not enabled.

Table 32-32. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
			TSUTIMCMP	WOL	RXLPISBC	SRI	PDRSFT	PDRQFT
Access			R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset			0	0	0	1	1	1

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	PDRSFR	PDRQFR	SFT	DRQFT	SFR	DRQFR		
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W		
Reset	1	1	1	1	1	1		

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	EXINT	PFTR	PTZ	PFNZ	HRESP	ROVR		
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W		
Reset	1	1	1	1	1	1		

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	TCOMP	TFC	RLEX	TUR	TXUBR	RXUBR	RCOMP	MFS
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Bit 29 – TSUTIMCMP TSU Timer Comparison

Bit 28 – WOL Wake On LAN

Bit 27 – RXLPISBC Receive LPI indication Status Bit Change
Receive LPI indication status bit change.
Cleared on read.

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Bit 26 – SRI TSU Seconds Register Increment

Bit 25 – PDRSFT PDelay Response Frame Transmitted

Bit 24 – PDRQFT PDelay Request Frame Transmitted

Bit 23 – PDRSFR PDelay Response Frame Received

Bit 22 – PDRQFR PDelay Request Frame Received

Bit 21 – SFT PTP Sync Frame Transmitted

Bit 20 – DRQFT PTP Delay Request Frame Transmitted

Bit 19 – SFR PTP Sync Frame Received

Bit 18 – DRQFR PTP Delay Request Frame Received

Bit 15 – EXINT External Interrupt

Bit 14 – PFTR Pause Frame Transmitted

Bit 13 – PTZ Pause Time Zero

Bit 12 – PFNZ Pause Frame with Non-zero Pause Quantum Received

Bit 11 – HRESP HRESP Not OK

Bit 10 – ROVR Receive Overrun

Bit 7 – TCOMP Transmit Complete

Bit 6 – TFC Transmit Frame Corruption Due to AXI Error

Bit 5 – RLEX Retry Limit Exceeded

Bit 4 – TUR Transmit Underrun

Bit 3 – TXUBR TX Used Bit Read

Bit 2 – RXUBR RX Used Bit Read

Bit 1 – RCOMP Receive Complete

Bit 0 – MFS Management Frame Sent

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32.8.18. GMAC PHY Maintenance Register

Name: MAN
Offset: 0x1034
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read/Write

This register is a shift register. Writing to it starts a shift operation which is signaled completed when bit 2 is set in the Network Status Register (NSR). It takes about 2000 MCK cycles to complete, when MDC is set for MCK divide by 32 in the Network Configuration Register. An interrupt is generated upon completion.

During this time, the MSB of the register is output on the MDIO pin and the LSB updated from the MDIO pin with each MDC cycle. This causes transmission of a PHY management frame on MDIO. Refer also to section 22.2.4.5 of the IEEE 802.3 standard.

Reading during the shift operation returns the current contents of the shift register. At the end of management operation, the bits will have shifted back to their original locations. For a read operation, the data bits are updated with data read from the PHY. It is important to write the correct values to the register to ensure a valid PHY management frame is produced.

The MDIO interface can read IEEE 802.3 clause 45 PHYs, as well as clause 22 PHYs. To read clause 45 PHYs, bit 30 should be written with a '0' rather than a '1'. To write clause 45 PHYs, bits 31:28 should be written as 0x1:

PHY	Access	Bit Value			
		WZO	CLTTO	OP[1]	OP[0]
Clause 22	Read	0	1	1	0
	Write	0	1	0	1
Clause 45	Read	0	0	1	1
	Write	0	0	0	1
	Read + Address	0	0	1	0

For a description of MDC generation, see also the 'GMAC Network Configuration Register' (NCR) description.

Table 32-33. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	WZO	CLTTO	OP[1:0]		PHYA[4:1]			
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
	PHYA[0]	REGA[4:0]					WTN[1:0]	
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

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	DATA[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
	DATA[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

Bit 31 – WZO Write ZERO
Must be written to '0'.

Value	Description
0	Mandatory
1	Reserved

Bit 30 – CLTTO Clause 22 Operation

Value	Description
0	Clause 45 operation
1	Clause 22 operation

Bits 29:28 – OP[1:0] Operation

Value	Description
01	Write
10	Read
Other	Reseved

Bits 27:23 – PHYA[4:0] PHY Address

Bits 22:18 – REGA[4:0] Register Address
Specifies the register in the PHY to access.

Bits 17:16 – WTN[1:0] Write Ten
Must be written to '10'.

Value	Description
10	Mandatory
Other	Reserved

Bits 15:0 – DATA[15:0] PHY Data
For a write operation, this field is written with the data to be written to the PHY.
After a read operation, this field contains the data read from the PHY.

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32.8.19. GMAC Receive Pause Quantum Register

Name: RPQ
Offset: 0x1038
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 32-34. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	RPQ[15:8]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	RPQ[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 15:0 – RPQ[15:0] Received Pause Quantum
Stores the current value of the Receive Pause Quantum Register which is decremented every 512 bit times.

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32.8.20. GMAC Transmit Pause Quantum Register

Name: TPQ
Offset: 0x103C
Reset: 0x0000FFFF
Property: -

Table 32-35. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	TPQ[15:8]							
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

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

Bits 15:0 – TPQ[15:0] Transmit Pause Quantum
Written with the pause quantum value for pause frame transmission.

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32.8.21. GMAC TX Partial Store and Forward Register

Name: TPSF
Offset: 0x1040
Reset: 0x000003FF
Property: -

Table 32-36. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	ENTXP							
Access	R/W							
Reset	0							

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
Access								
Reset								

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
					TPB1ADR[11:8]			
Access					R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset					0	0	1	1

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	TPB1ADR[7:0]							
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Bit 31 – ENTXP Enable TX Partial Store and Forward Operation

Bits 11:0 – TPB1ADR[11:0] Transmit Partial Store and Forward Address
Watermark value.
This value must be ≥ 0x14.

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32.8.22. GMAC RX Partial Store and Forward Register

Name: RPSF
Offset: 0x1044
Reset: 0x000003FF
Property: -

Table 32-37. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	ENRXP							
Access	R							
Reset	0							

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
Access								
Reset								

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
					RPB1ADR[11:8]			
Access					R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset					0	0	1	1

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	RPB1ADR[7:0]							
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Bit 31 – ENRXP Enable RX Partial Store and Forward Operation

Bits 11:0 – RPB1ADR[11:0] Receive Partial Store and Forward Address
Watermark value. Reset = 1.

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32.8.23. GMAC RX Jumbo Frame Max Length Register

Name: RJFML
Offset: 0x1048
Reset: 0x00002800
Property: Read/Write

Table 32-38. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
			FML[13:8]					
Access			R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset			1	0	1	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	FML[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 13:0 – FML[13:0] Frame Max Length
Rx jumbo frame maximum length.

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32.8.24. GMAC Hash Register Bottom

Name: HRB
Offset: 0x1080
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read/Write

The unicast hash enable (UNIHEN) and the multicast hash enable (MITIHEN) bits in the Network Configuration Register (NCFGR) enable the reception of hash matched frames.

Table 32-39. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	ADDR[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
	ADDR[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
	ADDR[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
	ADDR[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 – ADDR[31:0] Hash Address
The first 32 bits of the Hash Address Register.

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32.8.25. GMAC Hash Register Top

Name: HRT
Offset: 0x1084
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read/Write

The Unicast Hash Enable (UNIHEN) and the Multicast Hash Enable (MITIHEN) bits in the Network Configuration Register (NCFGR) enable the reception of hash matched frames.

Table 32-40. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	ADDR[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
	ADDR[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
	ADDR[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
	ADDR[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 – ADDR[31:0] Hash Address
Bits 63 to 32 of the Hash Address Register.

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32.8.26. GMAC Specific Address n Bottom Register

Name: SABx
Offset: 0x1088 + (x-1)*0x08 [x=1..4]
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read/Write

The addresses stored in the Specific Address Registers are deactivated at reset or when their corresponding Specific Address Register Bottom is written. They are activated when Specific Address Register Top is written.

Table 32-41. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	ADDR[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
	ADDR[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
	ADDR[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
	ADDR[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 – ADDR[31:0] Specific Address n
Least significant 32 bits of the destination address, that is, bits 31:0. Bit zero indicates whether the address is multicast or unicast and corresponds to the least significant bit of the first byte received.
Note: The SABx and SATx registers must be initialized from the FCCFG72 (FMAC_31_0) and FCCFG72 (FMAC_47_32) locations in OTPCAL.

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32.8.27. GMAC Specific Address n Top Register

Name: SATx
Offset: 0x01008C + (x-1)*0x08 [x=1..4]
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read/Write

The addresses stored in the Specific Address Registers are deactivated at reset or when their corresponding Specific Address Register Bottom is written. They are activated when Specific Address Register Top is written.

Table 32-42. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	ADDR[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
	ADDR[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 15:0 – ADDR[15:0] Specific Address n
The most significant bits of the destination address, that is, bits 47:32.
Note: The SABx and SATx registers must be initialized from the FCCFG72 (FMAC_31_0) and FCCFG72 (FMAC_47_32) locations in OTPCAL.

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32.8.28. GMAC Type ID Match n Register

Name: TIDMx
Offset: 0x10A8 + (x-1)*0x04 [x=1..4]
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read/Write

Table 32-43. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	ENIDn							
Access	R/W							
Reset	0							

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
Access								
Reset								

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	TID[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
	TID[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

Bit 31 – ENIDn Enable Copying of TID Matched Frames

Value	Description
0	TID n is not part of the comparison match.
1	TID n is processed for the comparison match.

Bits 15:0 – TID[15:0] Type ID Match n
For use in comparisons with received frames type ID/length frames.

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32.8.29. GMAC Wake on LAN Register

Name: WOL
Offset: 0x10B8
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 32-44. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Access								
Reset								

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
					MTI	SA1	ARP	MAG
Access					R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset					0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	IP[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
	IP[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

Bit 19 – MTI Multicast Hash Event Enable

Value	Description
0	Wake on LAN multicast hash Event disabled
1	Wake on LAN multicast hash Event enabled

Bit 18 – SA1 Specific Address Register 1 Event Enable

Value	Description
0	Wake on Specific Address Register 1 Event disabled
1	Wake on Specific Address Register 1 Event enabled

Bit 17 – ARP ARP Request Event Enable

Value	Description
0	Wake on LAN ARP request Event disabled
1	Wake on LAN ARP request Event enabled

Bit 16 – MAG Magic Packet Event Enable

Value	Description
0	Wake on LAN magic packet Event disabled

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Value	Description
1	Wake on LAN magic packet Event enabled

Bits 15:0 – IP[15:0] ARP Request IP Address

Wake on LAN ARP request IP address. Written to define the 16 least significant bits of the target IP address that is matched to generate a Wake on LAN event.

Value	Description
0x0000	No Event generated, even if matched by the received frame.
0x0001-0xFFFF	Wake on LAN Event generated for matching LSB of the target IP address.

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32.8.30. GMAC IPG Stretch Register

Name: IPGS
Offset: 0x10BC
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 32-45. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	FL[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
	FL[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 15:0 – FL[15:0] Frame Length

Bits FL[7:0] are multiplied with the previously transmitted frame length (including preamble), and divided by FL[15:8]+1 (adding 1 to prevent division by zero). $\mathrm{RESULT} = \frac{\mathrm{FL[7:0]}}{\mathrm{F[15+8]+1}}$

If RESULT > 96 and the IP Stretch Enable bit in the Network Configuration Register (NCFGR.IPGSEN) is written to '1', RESULT is used for the transmit inter-packet-gap.

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32.8.31. GMAC Stacked VLAN Register

Name: SVLAN
Offset: 0x10C0
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 32-46. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	ESVLAN							
Access	-							
Reset	0							

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
Access								
Reset								

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	VLAN_TYPE[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
	VLAN_TYPE[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

Bit 31 – ESVLAN Enable Stacked VLAN Processing Mode
0: Disable the stacked VLAN processing mode
1: Enable the stacked VLAN processing mode

Value	Description
0	Stacked VLAN Processing disabled
1	Stacked VLAN Processing enabled

Bits 15:0 – VLAN_TYPE[15:0] User Defined VLAN_TYPE Field
When Stacked VLAN is enabled (ESVLAN=1), the first VLAN tag in a received frame will only be accepted if the VLAN type field is equal to this user defined VLAN_TYPE, OR equal to the standard VLAN type (0x8100).
Note: The second VLAN tag of a Stacked VLAN packet will only be matched correctly if its VLAN_TYPE field equals 0x8100.

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32.8.32. GMAC Transmit PFC Pause Register

Name: TPFCP
Offset: 0x10C4
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 32-47. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	PQ[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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	PEV[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 15:8 – PQ[7:0] Pause Quantum
When the Remove FCS bit in the GMAC Network Configuration register (NCFGR.RFCS) is written to '1', and one or more bits in this bit field are written to '0', the associated PFC pause frame's pause quantum field value is taken from the Transmit Pause Quantum register (TPQ).
For each entry equal to '1' in this bit field, the pause quantum associated with that entry will be zero.

Bits 7:0 – PEV[7:0] Priority Enable Vector
When the Remove FCS bit in the GMAC Network Configuration register (NCFGR.RFCS) is written to '1', the priority enable vector of the PFC priority-based pause frame is set to the value stored in this bit field.

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32.8.33. GMAC Specific Address 1 Mask Bottom

Name: SAMB1
Offset: 0x10C8
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 32-48. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	ADDR[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
	ADDR[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
	ADDR[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
	ADDR[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 – ADDR[31:0] Specific Address 1 Mask
Setting a bit to '1' masks the corresponding bit in the Specific Address 1 Bottom register (SAB1).

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32.8.34. GMAC Specific Address Mask 1 Top

Name: SAMT1
Offset: 0x10CC
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 32-49. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	ADDR[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
	ADDR[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 15:0 – ADDR[15:0] Specific Address 1 Mask
Setting a bit to '1' masks the corresponding bit in the Specific Address 1 register SAT1.

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32.8.35. GMAC 1588 Timer Nanosecond Comparison Register

Name: NSC
Offset: 0x10DC
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 32-50. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Access								
Reset								

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

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	NANOSEC[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
	NANOSEC[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 21:0 – NANOSEC[21:0] 1588 Timer Nanosecond Comparison Value
Value is compared to the bits [45:24] of the TSU timer count value (upper 22 bits of nanosecond value).

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32.8.36. GMAC 1588 Timer Second Comparison Low Register

Name: SCL
Offset: 0x10E0
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 32-51. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	SEC[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
	SEC[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
	SEC[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
	SEC[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 – SEC[31:0] 1588 Timer Second Comparison Value
Value is compared to seconds value bits [31:0] of the TSU timer count value.

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32.8.37. GMAC 1588 Timer Second Comparison High Register

Name: SCH
Offset: 0x10E4
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 32-52. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	SEC[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
	SEC[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 15:0 – SEC[15:0] 1588 Timer Second Comparison Value
Value is compared to the top 16 bits (most significant 16 bits [47:32] of seconds value) of the TSU timer count value.

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32.8.38. GMAC PTP Event Frame Transmitted Seconds High Register

Name: EFTSH
Offset: 0x10E8
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read-only

Table 32-53. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	RUD[15:8]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	RUD[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 15:0 – RUD[15:0] Register Update
The register is updated with the value that the IEEE 1588 timer seconds register held when the SFD of a PTP transmit primary event crosses the MII interface. An interrupt is issued when the register is updated.

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32.8.39. GMAC PTP Event Frame Received Seconds High Register

Name: EFRSH
Offset: 0x10EC
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read-only

Table 32-54. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	RUD[15:8]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	RUD[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 15:0 – RUD[15:0] Register Update
The register is updated with the value that the IEEE 1588 timer seconds register held when the SFD of a PTP transmit primary event crosses the MII interface. An interrupt is issued when the register is updated.

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32.8.40. GMAC PTP Peer Event Frame Transmitted Seconds High Register

Name: PEFTSH
Offset: 0x10F0
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 32-55. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	RUD[15:8]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	RUD[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 15:0 – RUD[15:0] Register Update
The register is updated with the value that the IEEE 1588 timer seconds register held when the SFD of a PTP transmit peer event crosses the MII interface. An interrupt is issued when the register is updated.

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32.8.41. GMAC PTP Peer Event Frame Received Seconds High Register

Name: PEFRSH
Offset: 0x10F4
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 32-56. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	RUD[15:8]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	RUD[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 15:0 – RUD[15:0] Register Update
The register is updated with the value that the 1588 timer seconds register held when the SFD of a PTP transmit peer event crosses the MII interface. An interrupt is issued when the register is updated.

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32.8.42. GMAC Octets Transmitted Low Register

Name: OTLO
Offset: 0x1100
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read-Only(Cleared on Read)

When reading the Octets Transmitted and Octets Received Registers, bits [31:0] should be read prior to bits [47:32] to ensure reliable operation.

Table 32-57. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

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

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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	TXO[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 31:0 – TXO[31:0] Transmitted Octets
Transmitted octets in valid frames of any type without errors, bits [31:0]. This counter is 48-bits, and is read through two registers. This count does not include octets from automatically generated pause frames.

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32.8.43. GMAC Octets Transmitted High Register

Name: OTHI
Offset: 0x1104
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read-Only(Cleared on Read)

When reading the Octets Transmitted and Octets Received Registers, bits [31:0] should be read prior to bits [47:32] to ensure reliable operation.

Table 32-58. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	TXO[15:8]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	TXO[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 15:0 – TXO[15:0] Transmitted Octets
Transmitted octets in valid frames of any type without errors, bits [47:32]. This counter is 48-bits, and is read through two registers. This count does not include octets from automatically generated pause frames.

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32.8.44. GMAC Frames Transmitted

Name: FT
Offset: 0x1108
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read-only(Cleared on Read)

Table 32-59. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

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

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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	FTX[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 31:0 – FTX[31:0] Frames Transmitted without Error
Frames transmitted without error. This register counts the number of frames successfully transmitted, i.e., no underrun and not too many retries. Excludes pause frames.

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32.8.45. GMAC Broadcast Frames Transmitted Register

Name: BCFT
Offset: 0x110C
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read-only(Cleared on Read)

Table 32-60. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

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

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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	BFTX[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 31:0 – BFTX[31:0] Broadcast Frames Transmitted without Error
This register counts the number of broadcast frames successfully transmitted without error, i.e., no underrun and not too many retries. Excludes pause frames.

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32.8.46. GMAC Multicast Frames Transmitted Register

Name: MFT
Offset: 0x1110
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read-Only(Cleared on Read)

Table 32-61. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

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

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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	MFTX[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 31:0 – MFTX[31:0] Multicast Frames Transmitted without Error
This register counts the number of multicast frames successfully transmitted without error, i.e., no underrun and not too many retries. Excludes pause frames.

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32.8.47. GMAC Pause Frames Transmitted Register

Name: PFT
Offset: 0x1114
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 32-62. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	PFTX[15:8]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	PFTX[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 15:0 – PFTX[15:0] Pause Frames Transmitted Register
This register counts the number of pause frames transmitted. Only pause frames triggered by the register interface or through the external pause pins are counted as pause frames. Pause frames received through the FIFO interface are counted in the frames transmitted counter.

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32.8.48. GMAC 64-Byte Frames Transmitted Register

Name: BFT64
Offset: 0x1118
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read-only

Table 32-63. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

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

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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	NFTX[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 31:0 – NFTX[31:0] 64-Byte Frames Transmitted without Error
This register counts the number of 64-byte frames successfully transmitted without error, i.e., no underrun and not too many retries. Excludes pause frames.

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32.8.49. GMAC 65 to 127 Byte Frames Transmitted Register

Name: TBFT127
Offset: 0x101C
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 32-64. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

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

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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	NFTX[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 31:0 – NFTX[31:0] 65 to 127 Byte Frames Transmitted without Error
This register counts the number of 65 to 127 byte frames successfully transmitted without error, i.e., no underrun and not too many retries. Excludes pause frames.

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32.8.50. GMAC 128 to 255 Byte Frames Transmitted Register

Name: TBFT255
Offset: 0x1120
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 32-65. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

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

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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	NFTX[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 31:0 – NFTX[31:0] 128 to 255 Byte Frames Transmitted without Error
This register counts the number of 128 to 255 byte frames successfully transmitted without error, i.e., no underrun and not too many retries.

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32.8.51. GMAC 256 to 511 Byte Frames Transmitted Register

Name: TBFT511
Offset: 0x1124
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 32-66. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

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

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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	NFTX[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 31:0 – NFTX[31:0] 256 to 511 Byte Frames Transmitted without Error
This register counts the number of 256 to 511 byte frames successfully transmitted without error, i.e., no underrun and not too many retries.

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32.8.52. GMAC 512 to 1023 Byte Frames Transmitted Register

Name: TBFT1023
Offset: 0x1128
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 32-67. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

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

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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	NFTX[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 31:0 – NFTX[31:0] 512 to 1023 Byte Frames Transmitted without Error
This register counts the number of 512 to 1023 byte frames successfully transmitted without error, i.e., no underrun and not too many retries.

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32.8.53. GMAC 1024 to 1518 Byte Frames Transmitted Register

Name: TBFT1518
Offset: 0x112C
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 32-68. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

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

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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	NFTX[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 31:0 – NFTX[31:0] 1024 to 1518 Byte Frames Transmitted without Error
This register counts the number of 1024 to 1518 byte frames successfully transmitted without error, i.e., no underrun and not too many retries.

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32.8.54. GMAC Greater Than 1518 Byte Frames Transmitted Register

Name: GTBFT1518
Offset: 0x1130
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read-only

Table 32-69. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

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

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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	NFTX[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 31:0 – NFTX[31:0] Greater than 1518 Byte Frames Transmitted without Error
This register counts the number of 1518 or above byte frames successfully transmitted without error i.e., no underrun and not too many retries.

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32.8.55. GMAC Transmit Underruns Register

Name: TUR
Offset: 0x1134
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 32-70. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
							TXUNR[9:8]	
Access							R	R
Reset							0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	TXUNR[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 9:0 – TXUNR[9:0] Transmit Underruns
This register counts the number of frames not transmitted due to a transmit underrun. If this register is incremented then no other statistics register is incremented.

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32.8.56. GMAC Single Collision Frames Register

Name: SCF
Offset: 0x1138
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 32-71. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Access								
Reset								

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

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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	SCOL[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 17:0 – SCOL[17:0] Single Collision
This register counts the number of frames experiencing a single collision before being successfully transmitted i.e., no underrun.

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32.8.57. GMAC Multiple Collision Frames Register

Name: MCF
Offset: 0x113C
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 32-72. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Access								
Reset								

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

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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	MCOL[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 17:0 – MCOL[17:0] Multiple Collision
This register counts the number of frames experiencing between two and fifteen collisions prior to being successfully transmitted, i.e., no underrun and not too many retries.

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32.8.58. GMAC Excessive Collisions Register

Name: EC
Offset: 0x1140
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read-only

Table 32-73. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
							XCOL[9:8]	
Access							R	R
Reset							0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	XCOL[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 9:0 – XCOL[9:0] Excessive Collisions
This register counts the number of frames that failed to be transmitted because they experienced 16 collisions.

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32.8.59. GMAC Late Collisions Register

Name: LC
Offset: 0x1144
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 32-74. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
							LCOL[9:8]	
Access							R	R
Reset							0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	LCOL[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 9:0 – LCOL[9:0] Late Collisions
This register counts the number of late collisions occurring after the slot time (512 bits) has expired. In 10/100 mode, late collisions are counted twice i.e., both as a collision and a late collision. In gigabit mode, a late collision causes the transmission to be aborted, therefore the single and multiple collision registers are not updated.

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32.8.60. GMAC Deferred Transmission Frames Register

Name: DTF
Offset: 0x1148
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read-only

Table 32-75. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Access								
Reset								

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

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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	DEFT[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 17:0 – DEFT[17:0] Deferred Transmission
This register counts the number of frames experiencing deferral due to carrier sense being active on their first attempt at transmission. Frames involved in any collision are not counted nor are frames that experienced a transmit underrun.

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32.8.61. GMAC Carrier Sense Errors Register

Name: CSE
Offset: 0x114C
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read-only

Table 32-76. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
							CSR[9:8]	
Access							R	R
Reset							0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	CSR[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 9:0 – CSR[9:0] Carrier Sense Error
This register counts the number of frames transmitted with carrier sense was not seen during transmission or where carrier sense was de-asserted after being asserted in a transmit frame without collision (no underrun). Only incremented in half duplex mode. The only effect of a carrier sense error is to increment this register. The behavior of the other statistics registers is unaffected by the detection of a carrier sense error.

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32.8.62. GMAC Octets Received Low Register

Name: ORLO
Offset: 0x1150
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read-Only(Cleared on read)

When reading the Octets Transmitted and Octets Received Registers, bits [31:0] should be read prior to bits [47:32] to ensure reliable operation.

Table 32-77. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

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

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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	RXO[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 31:0 – RXO[31:0] Received Octets
Received octets in frame without errors [31:0]. The number of octets received in valid frames of any type. This counter is 48-bits and is read through two registers. This count does not include octets from pause frames, and is only incremented if the frame is successfully filtered and copied to memory.

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32.8.63. GMAC Octets Received High Register

Name: ORHI
Offset: 0x1154
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read-only(Cleared on Read)

When reading the Octets Transmitted and Octets Received Registers, bits 31:0 should be read prior to bits 47:32 to ensure reliable operation.

Table 32-78. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	RXO[15:8]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	RXO[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 15:0 – RXO[15:0] Received Octets
Received octets in frame without errors [47:32]. The number of octets received in valid frames of any type. This counter is 48-bits and is read through two registers. This count does not include octets from pause frames, and is only incremented if the frame is successfully filtered and copied to memory.

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32.8.64. GMAC Frames Received Register

Name: FR
Offset: 0x1158
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read-only(Cleared on Read)

Table 32-79. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

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

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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	FRX[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 31:0 – FRX[31:0] Frames Received without Error
This bit field counts the number of frames successfully received, excluding pause frames. It is only incremented if the frame is successfully filtered and copied to memory.

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32.8.65. GMAC Broadcast Frames Received Register

Name: BCFR
Offset: 0x115C
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read-only(Cleared on Read)

Table 32-80. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

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

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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	BFRX[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 31:0 – BFRX[31:0] Broadcast Frames Received without Error
Broadcast frames received without error. This bit field counts the number of broadcast frames successfully received. This excludes pause frames, and is only incremented if the frame is successfully filtered and copied to memory.

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32.8.66. GMAC Multicast Frames Received Register

Name: MFR
Offset: 0x1160
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read-only(Cleared on Read)

Table 32-81. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

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

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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	MFRX[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 31:0 – MFRX[31:0] Multicast Frames Received without Error
This register counts the number of multicast frames successfully received without error, excluding pause frames, and is only incremented if the frame is successfully filtered and copied to memory.

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32.8.67. GMAC Pause Frames Received Register

Name: PFR
Offset: 0x1164
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 32-82. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	PFRX[15:8]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	PFRX[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 15:0 – PFRX[15:0] Pause Frames Received Register
This register counts the number of pause frames received without error.

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32.8.68. GMAC 64-Byte Frames Received Register

Name: BFR64
Offset: 0x1168
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read-only

Table 32-83. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

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

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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	NFRX[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 31:0 – NFRX[31:0] 64-Byte Frames Received without Error
This bit field counts the number of 64-byte frames successfully received without error. Excludes pause frames, and is only incremented if the frame is successfully filtered and copied to memory.

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32.8.69. GMAC 65 to 127 Byte Frames Received Register

Name: TBFR127
Offset: 0x116C
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 32-84. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

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

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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	NFRX[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 31:0 – NFRX[31:0] 65 to 127 Byte Frames Received without Error
This bit field counts the number of 65 to 127 byte frames successfully received without error. Excludes pause frames, and is only incremented if the frame is successfully filtered and copied to memory.

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32.8.70. GMAC 128 to 255 Byte Frames Received Register

Name: TBFR255
Offset: 0x1170
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 32-85. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

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

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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	NFRX[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 31:0 – NFRX[31:0] 128 to 255 Byte Frames Received without Error
This bit field counts the number of 128 to 255 byte frames successfully received without error. Excludes pause frames, and is only incremented if the frame is successfully filtered and copied to memory.

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32.8.71. GMAC 256 to 511 Byte Frames Received Register

Name: TBFR511
Offset: 0x1174
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 32-86. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

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

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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	NFRX[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 31:0 – NFRX[31:0] 256 to 511 Byte Frames Received without Error
This bit fields counts the number of 256 to 511 byte frames successfully received without error. Excludes pause frames, and is only incremented if the frame is successfully filtered and copied to memory.

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32.8.72. GMAC 512 to 1023 Byte Frames Received Register

Name: TBFR1023
Offset: 0x1178
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 32-87. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

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

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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	NFRX[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 31:0 – NFRX[31:0] 512 to 1023 Byte Frames Received without Error
This bit field counts the number of 512 to 1023 byte frames successfully received without error. Excludes pause frames, and is only incremented if the frame is successfully filtered and copied to memory.

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32.8.73. GMAC 1024 to 1518 Byte Frames Received Register

Name: TBFR1518
Offset: 0x117C
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 32-88. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

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

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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	NFRX[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 31:0 – NFRX[31:0] 1024 to 1518 Byte Frames Received without Error
This bit field counts the number of 1024 to 1518 byte frames successfully received without error, i.e., no underrun and not too many retries.

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32.8.74. GMAC 1519 to Maximum Byte Frames Received Register

Name: TMXBFR
Offset: 0x1180
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 32-89. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

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

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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	NFRX[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 31:0 – NFRX[31:0] 1519 to Maximum Byte Frames Received without Error
This bit field counts the number of 1519 Byte or above frames successfully received without error. Maximum frame size is determined by the Maximum Frame Size bit (MAXFS, 1536 Bytes) or Jumbo Frame Size bit (JFRAME, 10240 Bytes) in the Network Configuration Register (NCFGR). Excludes pause frames, and is only incremented if the frame is successfully filtered and copied to memory.

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32.8.75. GMAC Undersized Frames Received Register

Name: UFR
Offset: 0x1184
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 32-90. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
							UFRX[9:8]	
Access							R	R
Reset							0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	UFRX[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 9:0 – UFRX[9:0] Undersize Frames Received
This bit field counts the number of frames received less than 64 bytes in length (10/100 mode, full duplex) that do not have either a CRC error or an alignment error. In gigabit half duplex mode this register counts either frames not conforming to the minimum slot time of 512 bytes or frames not conforming to the minimum frame size once bursting is active.

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32.8.76. GMAC Oversized Frames Received Register

Name: OFR
Offset: 0x1188
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 32-91. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
							OFRX[9:8]	
Access							R	R
Reset							0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	OFRX[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 9:0 – OFRX[9:0] Oversized Frames Received
This pit field counts the number of frames received exceeding 1518 Bytes in length (1536 Bytes if NCFGR.MAXFS is written to '1') but do not have either a CRC error, an alignment error, nor a receive symbol error.

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32.8.77. GMAC Jabbers Received Register

Name: JR
Offset: 0x118C
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 32-92. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
							JRX[9:8]	
Access							R	R
Reset							0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	JRX[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 9:0 – JRX[9:0] Jabbers Received
This bit field counts the number of frames received exceeding 1518 Bytes in length (1536 Bytes if NCFGR.MAXFS is written to '1') and have either a CRC error, an alignment error or a receive symbol error.

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32.8.78. GMAC Frame Check Sequence Errors Register

Name: FCSE
Offset: 0x1190
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read-only

Table 32-93. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
							FCKR[9:8]	
Access							R	R
Reset							0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	FCKR[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 9:0 – FCKR[9:0] Frame Check Sequence Errors
The register counts frames that are an integral number of bytes, have bad CRC and are between 64 and 1518 bytes in length (1536 Bytes if NCFGR.MAXFS is written to '1'). This register is also incremented if a symbol error is detected and the frame is of valid length and has an integral number of bytes.
This register is incremented for a frame with bad FCS, regardless of whether it is copied to memory due to ignore FCS mode (enabled by writing NCFGR.IRXFCS=1).

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32.8.79. GMAC Length Field Frame Errors Register

Name: LFFE
Offset: 0x1194
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 32-94. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
							LFER[9:8]	
Access							R	R
Reset							0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	LFER[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 9:0 – LFER[9:0] Length Field Frame Errors
This bit field counts the number of frames received that have a measured length shorter than that extracted from the length field (Bytes 13 and 14). This condition is only counted if the value of the length field is less than 0x0600, the frame is not of excessive length and checking is enabled by writing a '1' to the Length Field Error Frame Discard bit in the Network Configuration Register (NCFGR.LFERD).

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32.8.80. GMAC Receive Symbol Errors Register

Name: RSE
Offset: 0x1198
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read-only

Table 32-95. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
							RXSE[9:8]	
Access							R	R
Reset							0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	RXSE[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 9:0 – RXSE[9:0] Receive Symbol Errors
This bit field counts the number of frames that had GRXER asserted during reception. For 10/100 mode symbol errors are counted regardless of frame length checks. For gigabit mode the frame must satisfy slot time requirements in order to count a symbol error. Additionally, in gigabit half duplex mode, carrier extension errors are also recorded. Receive symbol errors will also be counted as an FCS or alignment error if the frame is between 64 and 1518 Bytes (1536 Bytes if NCFGR.MAXFS=1). If the frame is larger it will be recorded as a jabber error.

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32.8.81. GMAC Alignment Errors Register

Name: AE
Offset: 0x119C
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read-only

Table 32-96. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
							AER[9:8]	
Access							R	R
Reset							0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	AER[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 9:0 – AER[9:0] Alignment Errors
This bit field counts the frames that are not an integral number of bytes long and have bad CRC when their length is truncated to an integral number of Bytes and are between 64 and 1518 Bytes in length (1536 if NCFGR.MAXFS=1). This register is also incremented if a symbol error is detected and the frame is of valid length and does not have an integral number of bytes.

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32.8.82. GMAC Receive Resource Errors Register

Name: RRE
Offset: 0x11A0
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 32-97. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Access								
Reset								

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

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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	RXRER[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 17:0 – RXRER[17:0] Receive Resource Errors

This bit field counts frames that are not an integral number of bytes long and have bad CRC when their length is truncated to an integral number of Bytes and are between 64 and 1518 Bytes in length (1536 if NCFGR.MAXFS=1). This bit field is also incremented if a symbol error is detected and the frame is of valid length and does not have an integral number of Bytes.

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32.8.83. GMAC Receive Overruns Register

Name: ROE
Offset: 0x11A4
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 32-98. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
							RXOVR[9:8]	
Access							R	R
Reset							0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	RXOVR[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 9:0 – RXOVR[9:0] Receive Overruns
This bit field counts the number of frames that are address recognized but were not copied to memory due to a receive overrun.

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32.8.84. GMAC IP Header Checksum Errors Register

Name: IHCE
Offset: 0x11A8
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 32-99. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	HCKER[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 7:0 – HCKER[7:0] IP Header Checksum Errors
This register counts the number of frames discarded due to an incorrect IP header checksum, but are between 64 and 1518 Bytes (1536 Bytes if NCFGR.MAXFS=1) and do not have a CRC error, an alignment error, nor a symbol error.

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32.8.85. GMAC TCP Checksum Errors Register

Name: TCE
Offset: 0x11AC
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 32-100. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	TCKER[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 7:0 – TCKER[7:0] TCP Checksum Errors
This register counts the number of frames discarded due to an incorrect TCP checksum, but are between 64 and 1518 Bytes (1536 Bytes if NCFGR.MAXFS=1) and do not have a CRC error, an alignment error, nor a symbol error.

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32.8.86. GMAC UDP Checksum Errors Register

Name: UCE
Offset: 0x11B0
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 32-101. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	UCKER[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 7:0 – UCKER[7:0] UDP Checksum Errors
This register counts the number of frames discarded due to an incorrect UDP checksum, but are between 64 and 1518 Bytes (1536 Bytes if NCFGR.MAXFS=1) and do not have a CRC error, an alignment error, nor a symbol error.

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32.8.87. GMAC 1588 Timer Increment Sub-nanoseconds Register

Name: TISUBN
Offset: 0x11BC
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 32-102. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	LSBTIR[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
	LSBTIR[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 15:0 – LSBTIR[15:0] Lower Significant Bits of Timer Increment Register
Lower significant bits of Timer Increment Register [15:0], giving a 24-bit timer_increment counter. These bits are the sub-ns value which the 1588 timer will be incremented each clock cycle. Bit n = $2^{(n-16)}$ ns giving a resolution of approximately 15.2E^{-15} sec.

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32.8.88. GMAC 1588 Timer Seconds High Register

Name: TSH
Offset: 0x11C0
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 32-103. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	TCS[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
	TCS[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 15:0 – TCS[15:0] Timer Count in Seconds
This register is writable. It increments by 1 when the IEEE 1588 nanoseconds counter counts to one second. It may also be incremented when the Timer Adjust Register is written.

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32.8.89. 1588 Timer Sync Strobe Seconds Low Register

Name: TSSSL
Offset: 0x11C8
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 32-104. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	VTS[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
	VTS[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
	VTS[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
	VTS[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 – VTS[31:0] Value of Timer Seconds Register Capture
The lowest significant 32-bit value of the Timer Seconds register captured when both CTRLB.TSUINCand CTRLB.TSUMS are zero.

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32.8.90. 1588 Timer Sync Strobe Nanoseconds Register

Name: TSSSN
Offset: 0x11CC
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 32-105. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	VTN[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
	VTN[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
	VTN[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
	VTN[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 – VTN[31:0] Value of Timer Nanoseconds Register Capture
The value of the Timer Nanoseconds register captured when both CTRLB.TSUINCand CTRLB.TSUMS are zero.

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32.8.91. GMAC 1588 Timer Seconds Low Register

Name: TSL
Offset: 0x11D0
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 32-106. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	TCS[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
	TCS[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
	TCS[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
	TCS[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 – TCS[31:0] Timer Count in Seconds
This register is writable. It increments by 1 when the IEEE 1588 nanoseconds counter counts to one second. It may also be incremented when the Timer Adjust Register is written.

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32.8.92. GMAC 1588 Timer Nanoseconds Register

Name: TN
Offset: 0x11D4
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 32-107. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	TNS[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
	TNS[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
	TNS[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 29:0 – TNS[29:0] Timer Count in Nanoseconds
This register is writable. It can also be adjusted by writes to the IEEE 1588 Timer Adjust Register. It increments by the value of the IEEE 1588 Timer Increment Register each clock cycle.

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32.8.93. GMAC 1588 Timer Adjust Register

Name: TA
Offset: 0x11D8
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 32-108. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	ADJ		ITDT[29:24]					
Access	W		W	W	W	W	W	W
Reset	0		0	0	0	0	0	0

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

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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	ITDT[7:0]							
Access	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit 31 – ADJ Adjust 1588 Timer
Write as '1' to subtract from the 1588 timer. Write as '0' to add to it.

Bits 29:0 – ITDT[29:0] Increment/Decrement
The number of nanoseconds to increment or decrement the IEEE 1588 Timer Nanoseconds Register. If necessary, the IEEE 1588 Seconds Register will be incremented or decremented.

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32.8.94. GMAC IEEE 1588 Timer Increment Register

Name: TI
Offset: 0x11DC
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 32-109. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Access								
Reset								

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	NIT[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

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	ACNS[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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	CNS[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 23:16 – NIT[7:0] Number of Increments
The number of increments after which the alternative increment is used.

Bits 15:8 – ACNS[7:0] Alternative Count Nanoseconds
Alternative count of nanoseconds by which the 1588 Timer Nanoseconds Register will be incremented each clock cycle.

Bits 7:0 – CNS[7:0] Count Nanoseconds
A count of nanoseconds by which the IEEE 1588 Timer Nanoseconds Register will be incremented each clock cycle.

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32.8.95. GMAC PTP Event Frame Transmitted Seconds Low Register

Name: EFTSL
Offset: 0x11E0
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read-only

Table 32-110. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

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

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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	RUD[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 31:0 – RUD[31:0] Register Update
The register is updated with the value that the IEEE 1588 Timer Seconds Register holds when the SFD of a PTP transmit primary event crosses the MII interface. An interrupt is issued when the register is updated.

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32.8.96. GMAC PTP Event Frame Transmitted Nanoseconds Register

Name: EFTN
Offset: 0x11E4
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read-only

Table 32-111. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

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

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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	RUD[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 29:0 – RUD[29:0] Register Update
The register is updated with the value that the IEEE 1588 Timer Nanoseconds Register holds when the SFD of a PTP transmit primary event crosses the MII interface. An interrupt is issued when the bit field is updated.

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32.8.97. GMAC PTP Event Frame Received Seconds Low Register

Name: EFRSL
Offset: 0x11E8
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read-only

Table 32-112. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

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

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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	RUD[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 31:0 – RUD[31:0] Register Update
The register is updated with the value that the IEEE 1588 Timer Seconds Register holds when the SFD of a PTP receive primary event crosses the MII interface. An interrupt is issued when the register is updated.

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32.8.98. GMAC PTP Event Frame Received Nanoseconds Register

Name: EFRN
Offset: 0x11EC
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read-only

Table 32-113. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

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

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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	RUD[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 29:0 – RUD[29:0] Register Update
The register is updated with the value that the IEEE 1588 Timer Nanoseconds Register holds when the SFD of a PTP receive primary event crosses the MII interface. An interrupt is issued when the register is updated.

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32.8.99. GMAC PTP Peer Event Frame Transmitted Seconds Low Register

Name: PEFTSL
Offset: 0x11F0
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 32-114. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

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

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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	RUD[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 31:0 – RUD[31:0] Register Update
The register is updated with the value that the IEEE 1588 Timer Seconds Register holds when the SFD of a PTP transmit peer event crosses the MII interface. An interrupt is issued when the register is updated.

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32.8.100. GMAC PTP Peer Event Frame Transmitted Nanoseconds Register

Name: PEFTN
Offset: 0x11F4
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 32-115. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

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

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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	RUD[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 29:0 – RUD[29:0] Register Update
The register is updated with the value that the 1588 Timer Nanoseconds Register holds when the SFD of a PTP transmit peer event crosses the MII interface. An interrupt is issued when the register is updated.

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32.8.101. GMAC PTP Peer Event Frame Received Seconds Low Register

Name: PEFRSL
Offset: 0x11F8
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 32-116. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

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

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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	RUD[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 31:0 – RUD[31:0] Register Update
The register is updated with the value that the IEEE 1588 Timer Seconds Register holds when the SFD of a PTP receive primary event crosses the MII interface. An interrupt is issued when the register is updated.

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32.8.102. GMAC PTP Peer Event Frame Received Nanoseconds Register

Name: PEFRN
Offset: 0x11FC
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 32-117. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

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

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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	RUD[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 29:0 – RUD[29:0] Register Update
The register is updated with the value that the IEEE 1588 Timer Nanoseconds Register holds when the SFD of a PTP receive primary event crosses the MII interface. An interrupt is issued when the register is updated.

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32.8.103. Received LPI Transitions

Name: RLPITR
Offset: 0x1270
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read-only

Table 32-118. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	RLPITR[15:8]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	RLPITR[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 15:0 – RLPITR[15:0] Count of Received LPI Transitions
A count of the number of times there is a transition from receiving normal idle to receiving low power idle.
Cleared on read.

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32.8.104. Received LPI Time

Name: RLPITI
Offset: 0x1274
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read-only

Table 32-119. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Access								
Reset								

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

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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	RLPITI[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 23:0 – RLPITI[23:0] Time in LPI

This field increments once every 16 MCK cycles when the bit RXLPIS (LPI Indication (bit 7)) is set in the NSR.
Cleared on read.

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32.8.105. Transmit LPI Transitions

Name: TLPITR
Offset: 0x1278
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read-only

Table 32-120. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Access								
Reset								

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

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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	TLPITR[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 23:0 – TLPITR[23:0] Count of LIP Transitions
A count of the number of times the bit TXLPIEN (Enable LPI Transmission (bit 19)) goes from low to high in the NCR.
Cleared on read.

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32.8.106. Transmit LPI Time

Name: TLPITI
Offset: 0x127C
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read-only

Table 32-121. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Access								
Reset								

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

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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	TLPITI[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 23:0 – TLPITI[23:0] Time in LPI

This field increments once every 16 MCK cycles when the bit TXLPIEN (Enable LPI Transmission (bit 19)) is set in NCR.
Cleared on read.

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32.8.107. GMAC Interrupt Status Register Priority Queue x

Name: ISRQ
Offset: 0x1400 + (n-1)*0x04 [n=1..5]
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read/Write

Table 32-122. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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					HRESP	ROVR		
Reset					R/W	R/W		
					0	0		

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Access	TCOMP	TFC	RLEX	TUR	TXUBR	RXUBR	RCOMP	
Reset	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Bit 11 – HRESP HRESP Not OK

Bit 10 – ROVR Receive Overrun

Bit 7 – TCOMP Transmit Complete

Bit 6 – TFC Transmit Frame Corruption Due to AXI Error
Transmit frame corruption due to AXI error—set if an error occurs whilst midway through reading transmit frame from the AXI, including HRESP errors and buffers exhausted mid frame.

Bit 5 – RLEX Retry Limit Exceeded or Late Collision

Bit 4 – TUR Transmit Underrun

Bit 3 – TXUBR TX Used Bit Read

Bit 2 – RXUBR RX Used Bit Read

Bit 1 – RCOMP Receive Complete

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32.8.108. GMAC Transmit Buffer Queue Base Address Register Priority Queue x

Name: TBPQB
Offset: 0x1440 + (n-1)*0x04 [n=1..5]
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read/Write

These registers hold the start address of the transmit buffer queues (transmit buffers descriptor lists) for the additional queues and must be initialized to the address of valid descriptors, even if the priority queues are not used.

Table 32-123. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	TXBQBA[29:22]							
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
	TXBQBA[21:14]							
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
	TXBQBA[13:6]							
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
	TXBQBA[5:0]							
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W		
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0		

Bits 31:2 – TXBQBA[29:0] Transmit Buffer Queue Base Address
Contains the address of the start of the transmit queue.

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32.8.109. GMAC Receive Buffer Queue Base Address Register Priority Queue x

Name: RBPQB
Offset: 0x1480 + (n-1)*0x04 [n=1..5]
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read/Write

These registers hold the start address of the receive buffer queues (receive buffers descriptor lists) for the additional queues used when priority queues are employed.

Table 32-124. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	RXBQBA[29:22]							
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
	RXBQBA[21:14]							
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
	RXBQBA[13:6]							
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
	RXBQBA[5:0]							
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W		
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0		

Bits 31:2 – RXBQBA[29:0] Receive Buffer Queue Base Address
Holds the address of the start of the receive queue.

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32.8.110. Receive Buffer Size Register Priority Queue x

Name: RBQSZ
Offset: 0x14A0 + (n-1)*0x04 [n=1..5]
Reset: 0x00000002
Property: Read/Write

Table 32-125. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	RBS[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
	RBS[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	1	0

Bits 15:0 – RBS[15:0] Receive Buffer Size

DMA receive buffer size in AXI system memory. The value defined by these bits determines the size of buffer to use in main AXI system memory when writing received data.
The value is defined in multiples of 64 Bytes such that a value of 0x01 corresponds to buffers of 64 Bytes, 0x02 corresponds to 128 Bytes etc.
Examples:

- 0x18: 1536 Bytes (1 × max length frame/buffer)
- 0xA0: 10240 Bytes (1 × 10K jumbo frame/buffer)

Note: This value should never be written as zero.

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32.8.111. Screening Type 1 Register x Priority Queue

Name: SCRT1
Offset: 0x1500 + n*0x04 [n=0..3]
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read/Write

Screening type 1 registers are used to allocate up to 6 priority queues to received frames based on certain IP or UDP fields of incoming frames.

Table 32-126. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
			UDPE	DSTCE	UDPP[15:12]			
Access			R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset			0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	UDPP[11:4]							
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
	UDPP[3:0]				DSTCM[7:4]			
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
	DSTCM[3:0]					QNMBR[2:0]		
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W		R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0		0	0	0

Bit 29 – UDPE UDP Port Match Enable
When this bit is written to '1', the UDP Destination Port of the received UDP frame is matched against the value stored in the bit field UDPP.

Bit 28 – DSTCE Differentiated Services or Traffic Class Match Enable
When this bit is written to '1', the DS (differentiated services) field of the received IPv4 header or TC field (traffic class) of IPv6 headers are matched against the value stored in bit field DSTCM.

Bits 27:12 – UDPP[15:0] UDP Port Match
When UDP port match enable is set (UDPME=1), the UDP Destination Port of the received UDP frame is matched against this bit field.

Bits 11:4 – DSTCM[7:0] Differentiated Services or Traffic Class Match
When DS/TC match enable is set (DSTCE), the DS (differentiated services) field of the received IPv4 header or TC field (traffic class) of IPv6 headers are matched against this bit field.

Bits 2:0 – QNMBR[2:0] Queue Number
If a match is successful, then the queue value programmed in this bit field is allocated to the frame.

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32.8.112. GMAC Screening Type 2 Register x Priority Queue

Name: SCRT2
Offset: 0x1540 + n*0x04 [n=0..7]
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read/Write

Screening type 2 registers are used to allocate up to 6 priority queues to received frames based on the VLAN priority field of received Ethernet frames.

Table 32-127. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
		COMPCE	COMPC[4:0]					COMPBE
Access		R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset		0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	COMPB[4:0]					COMPAE	COMPA[4:3]	
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
	COMPA[2:0]			ETHE	I2ETH[2:0]			VLANE
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
		VLANP[2:0]				QNB[2:0]		
Access		R/W	R/W	R/W		R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset		0	0	0		0	0	0

Bit 30 – COMPCE Compare C Enable

Value	Description
0	Compare C is disabled.
1	Comparison via the register designated by index COMPC is enabled.

Bits 29:25 – COMPC[4:0] Index of Screening Type 2 Compare Word 0/Word 1 register x
COMPC is a pointer to the compare registers SCRT2CMP0 and SCRT2CMP1. When COMPCE=1, the compare is true if the data at the frame offset ANDed with the value MASKVAL is equal to the value of COMPVAL ANDed with the value of MASKVAL.

Bit 24 – COMPBE Compare B Enable

Value	Description
0	Compare B is disabled.
1	Comparison via the register designated by index COMPB is enabled.

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Bits 23:19 – COMPB[4:0] Index of Screening Type 2 Compare Word 0/Word 1 register x
COMPB is a pointer to the compare registers SCRT2CMP0 and SCRT2CMP1. When COMPBE=1, the compare is true if the data at the frame offset ANDed with the value MASKVAL is equal to the value of COMPVAL ANDed with the value of MASKVAL.

Bit 18 – COMPAE Compare A Enable

Value	Description
0	Compare A is disabled.
1	Comparison via the register designated by index COMPA is enabled.

Bits 17:13 – COMPA[4:0] Index of Screening Type 2 Compare Word 0/Word 1 register x
COMPA is a pointer to the compare registers SCRT2CMP0 and SCRT2CMP1. When COMPAE=1, the compare is true if the data at the frame offset ANDed with the value MASKVAL is equal to the value of COMPVAL ANDed with the value of MASKVAL.

Bit 12 – ETHE EtherType Enable

Value	Description
0	EtherType match is disabled
1	EtherType match with bits [15:0] of the register designated by the value in I2ETH is enabled

Bits 11:9 – I2ETH[2:0] Index of Screening Type 2 EtherType register x
When EtherType is enabled (ETHE=1), the EtherType field (last EtherType in the header if the frame is VLAN-tagged) is compared with bits [15:0] in the register designated by the value of this bit field.

Bit 8 – VLANE VLAN Enable

Value	Description
0	VLAN match disabled
1	VLAN match is enabled

Bits 6:4 – VLANP[2:0] VLAN Priority
When VLAN match is enabled (VLANE=1), the VLAN Priority field of the received frame is matched against the value of this bit field.

Bits 2:0 – QNB[2:0] Queue Number
If a match is successful, then the queue value programmed in QNB is allocated to the frame.

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32.8.113. GMAC Interrupt Enable Register Priority Queue x

Name: IERQ
Offset: 0x1600 + (n-1)*0x04 [n=1..5]
Reset: –
Property: Write-only

The following values are valid for all listed bit names of this register:

0: No effect.

1: Enables the corresponding interrupt.

Table 32-128. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
					HRESP	ROVR		
Access					W	W		
Reset					-	-		

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	TCOMP	TFC	RLEX	TUR	TXUBR	RXUBR	RCOMP	
Access	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	
Reset	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Bit 11 – HRESP HRESP Not OK

Bit 10 – ROVR Receive Overrun

Bit 7 – TCOMP Transmit Complete

Bit 6 – TFC Transmit Frame Corruption Due to AXI Error

Bit 5 – RLEX Retry Limit Exceeded or Late Collision

Bit 4 – TUR Transmit Underrun

Bit 3 – TXUBR TX Used Bit Read

Bit 2 – RXUBR RX Used Bit Read

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Bit 1 – RCOMP Receive Complete

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32.8.114. GMAC Interrupt Disable Register Priority Queue x

Name: IDRQ
Offset: 0x1620 + (n-1)*0x04 [n=1..5]
Reset: –
Property: Write-only

The following values are valid for all listed bit names of this register:

0: No effect.

1: Disables the corresponding interrupt.

Table 32-129. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
					HRESP	ROVR		
Access					W	W		
Reset					-	-		

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	TCOMP	TFC	RLEX	TUR	TXUBR	RXUBR	RCOMP	
Access	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	
Reset	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Bit 11 – HRESP HRESP Not OK

Bit 10 – ROVR Receive Overrun

Bit 7 – TCOMP Transmit Complete

Bit 6 – TFC Transmit Frame Corruption Due to AXI Error

Bit 5 – RLEX Retry Limit Exceeded or Late Collision

Bit 4 – TUR Transmit Underrun

Bit 3 – TXUBR TX Used Bit Read

Bit 2 – RXUBR RX Used Bit Read

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Bit 1 – RCOMP Receive Complete

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32.8.115. GMAC Interrupt Mask Register Priority Queue x

Name: IMRQ
Offset: 0x1640 + (n-1)*0x04 [n=1..5]
Reset: 0x00000876
Property: Read/Write

A read of this register returns the value of the receive complete interrupt mask.

A write to this register directly affects the state of the corresponding bit in the Interrupt Status Register, causing an interrupt to be generated if a '1' is written.

The following values are valid for all listed bit names of this register:

0: Corresponding interrupt is enabled.

1: Corresponding interrupt is disabled.

Table 32-130. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
					HRESP	ROVR		
Access					R/W	R/W		
Reset					1	1		

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	TCOMP	AXI	RLEX	TUR	TXUBR	RXUBR	RCOMP	
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	W	W	R/W	R/W	
Reset	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

Bit 11 – HRESP HRESP Not OK

Bit 10 – ROVR Receive Overrun

Bit 7 – TCOMP Transmit Complete

Bit 6 – AXI AXI Error

Bit 5 – RLEX Retry Limit Exceeded or Late Collision

Bit 4 – TUR Transmit Underrun

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Bit 3 – TXUBR TX Used Bit Read

Bit 2 – RXUBR RX Used Bit Read

Bit 1 – RCOMP Receive Complete

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32.8.116. GMAC Screening Type 2 EtherType Register x

Name: SCRT2ET
Offset: 0x16E0 + n*0x04 [n=0..3]
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read/Write

Table 32-131. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	COMPVAL[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
	COMPVAL[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 15:0 – COMPVAL[15:0] EtherType Compare Value
When the bit SCRT2.ETHE is written to '1', the EtherType (last EtherType in the header if the frame is VLAN tagged) is compared with bits [15:0] in the register designated by SCRT2.I2ETH.

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32.8.117. GMAC Screening Type 2 Compare Word 0 Register x

Name: SCRT2CMP0
Offset: 0x1700 + n*0x08 [n=0..23]
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read/Write

Table 32-132. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	COMPVAL[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	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	COMPVAL[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

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	MASK[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
	MASK[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 31:16 – COMPVAL[15:0] Compare Value
The byte stored in bits [23:16] is compared against the first byte of the 2 bytes extracted from the frame.
The byte stored in bits [31:24] is compared against the second byte of the 2 bytes extracted from the frame.

Bits 15:0 – MASK[15:0] Mask Value
The value of MASK ANDed with the 2 bytes extracted from the frame is compared to the value of MASK ANDed with the value of COMPVAL.

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32.8.118. GMAC Screening Type 2 Compare Word 1 Register x

Name: SCRT2CMP1
Offset: 0x1704 + n*0x08 [n=0..23]
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read/Write

Table 32-133. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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								R/W
Reset								0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	OFFSSTRT[0]	OFFSVAL[6:0]						
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 8:7 – OFFSSTRT[1:0] Ethernet Frame Offset Start

Value	Name	Description
0	FRAMESTART	Offset from the start of the frame
1	ETHERTYPE	Offset from the byte after the EtherType field
2	IP	Offset from the byte after the IP header field
3	TCP_UDP	Offset from the byte after the TCP/UDP header field

Bits 6:0 – OFFSVAL[6:0] Offset Value in Bytes
The value of OFFSVAL ranges from 0 to 127 bytes, and is counted from either the start of the frame, the byte after the EtherType field (last EtherType in the header if the frame is VLAN tagged), the byte after the IP header (IPv4 or IPv6) or the byte after the TCP/UDP header.

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32.8.119. Write Control Protection Register

Name: WPCTRL
Offset: 0x0030
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read/Write

Table 32-134. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	WPKEY[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	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	WPKEY[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	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	WPKEY[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

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

Bits 31:8 – WPKEY[23:0] Write Protection Key
Writing a value other than ETH_WPCTRL_KEY to this field cancels write operation to his register and generates a client bus error. This field always returns 0 on read.

Bit 1 – WPLCK Write Lock Bit

Value	Description
0	WPCTRL is not write-protected.
1	WPCTRL register is write-protected. Non-debugger writes to this register are canceled and generate a client bus error. This bit can only be cleared by a hardware reset.

Bit 0 – WPEN Write Protection Enable

Value	Description
0	Register write protection disabled.
1	Register write protection enabled. Non-debugger writes to registers marked with write protection property are canceled and generate a client bus error.

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32.8.120. External FIFO Interface Enable

Name: EFIEN
Offset: 0x004C
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read/Write

Table 32-135. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
								EFIEN
Access								R/W
Reset								0

Bit 0 – EFIEN External FIFO Write Enable

Value	Description
0	Disabled.
1	Enabled.

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32.8.121. AXI Max Pipeline

Name: AXIMP
Offset: 0x0054
Reset: 0x00000101
Property: Read/Write

Table 32-136. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	AXIMWR[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	1

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	AXIMRR[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	1

Bits 15:8 – AXIMWR[7:0] Max Write Pipeline
Defines the maximum number of outstanding AXI write requests that can be issued by the DMA via the AW channel.

Bits 7:0 – AXIMRR[7:0] Max Read Pipeline
Defines the maximum number of outstanding AXI read requests that can be issued by the DMA via the AR channel.

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32.8.122. Receive Side Coalescing

Name: RSCCTRL
Offset: 0x0058
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read/Write

Table 32-137. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Access								
Reset								

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
								RSCCTRLMSK
Access								R/W
Reset								0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	RSCCTRLEN[14:7]							
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
	RSCCTRLEN[6:0]							
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Bit 16 – RSCCTRLMSK Receive Side Coalescing Clear Mask
Mask the clearing of the RSCCTRLEN bits. When set to 1 this bit will prevent the hardware from clearing the RSCCTRLEN bits when the state machines detect a flag set during the coalescing function.

Bits 15:1 – RSCCTRLEN[14:0] Receive Side Coalescing Enable
Enables Receive Side Coalescing. Bit 1 enables RSC on queue 1, Bit 2 on queue 2 etc. RSC on queue 0 is not permitted.

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32.8.123. Interrupt Moderation

Name: INTMOD
Offset: 0x005C
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read/Write

Table 32-138. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Access								
Reset								

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	TXINTMOD[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

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Access								
Reset								

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	RXINTMOD[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 23:16 – TXINTMOD[7:0] TX Interrupt Moderation
N counts of 800 ns periods before bit 7 is set in the interrupt status register after a frame is transmitted. A non-zero value indicates transmit interrupt moderation will be performed.

Bits 7:0 – RXINTMOD[7:0] RX Interrupt Moderation
N Counts of 800 ns periods before bit 1 is set in the interrupt status register after a frame is received. A non-zero value indicates receive interrupt moderation will be performed.

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32.8.124. System Wake Time

Name: SYSWT
Offset: 0x0060
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read/Write

Table 32-139. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	SYSWT[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
	SYSWT[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 15:0 – SYSWT[15:0] System Wake Time
Count of 64 ns, 320 ns, or 3200 ns intervals before transmission starts after deassertion of TX LPI En (each interval is equivalent to eight TX CLK periods and so varies with data rate.

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32.8.125. Receive DMA Data Buffer Address Mask

Name: DMAAM
Offset: 0x00D0
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read/Write

Table 32-140. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	MVAL[3:0]							
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W				
Reset	0	0	0	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
					MEN[3:0]			
Access					R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset					0	0	0	0

Bits 31:28 – MVAL[3:0] Receive DMA Data Buffer Mask Value
Values used to force bits 31:28 of the receive data buffer AHB/AXI address to a particular value when the associated enable bits stored in this register [3:0] are set. Any changes to this register will be ignored while the DMA is currently processing a receive packet. It will only affect the next full packet to be written to external system memory.

Bits 3:0 – MEN[3:0] Receive DMA Data Buffer Mask Enable
These bits are associated directly with bits [31:28].
When bit 0 is set, the AHB/AXI address bit 28 used for accessing the receive data buffers will be forced to the value stored in bit 28 of this register.
When bit 1 is set, the AHB/AXI address bit 29 used for accessing the receive data buffers will be forced to the value stored in bit 29 of this register.
When bit 2 is set, the AHB/AXI address bit 30 used for accessing the receive data buffers will be forced to the value stored in bit 30 of this register.
When bit 3 is set, the AHB/AXI address bit 31 used for accessing the receive data buffers will be forced to the value stored in bit 31 of this register.
When these bits are clear, the associated value stored in bits 31:28 have no effect on the AHB/AXI address used for receive data buffer accesses. Any changes to this register will be ignored while the DMA is currently processing a receive packet. It will only affect the next full packet to be written to external memory.

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32.8.126. PTP RX Unicast IP Destination Address

Name: PTPRXUC
Offset: 0x00D4
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read/Write

Table 32-141. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	ADD[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
	ADD[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
	ADD[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
	ADD[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 – ADD[31:0] PTP RX Unicast IP Destination Address
Used for detection of PTP frames on receive path.

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32.8.127. PTP TX Unicast IP Destination Address

Name: PTPTXUC
Offset: 0x00D8
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read/Write

Table 32-142. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	ADD[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
	ADD[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
	ADD[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
	ADD[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 – ADD[31:0] PTP TX Unicast IP Destination Address
Used for detection of PTP frames on transmit path.

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32.8.128. TX/RX Data Packet Fill Level Debug

Name: DPRAMFD
Offset: 0x00F8
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read/Write

Table 32-143. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	TXRXLVL[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	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	TXRXLVL[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

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Access								
Reset								

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

Bits 31:16 – TXRXLVL[15:0] TX/RX Packet Buffer Fill Level
Fill Level - TX or RX packet buffer fill level for selected queue. Read this register to determine the fill level.

Bits 7:4 – TXRXQSEL[3:0] TX/RX Packet Buffer Select
TX queue fill level select - select what TX queue to report fill levels for.

Bit 0 – TXRXSEL TX/RX Select
Select reporting the fill level for the TX or RX packet buffer.

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32.8.129. Receive DMA Flushed Packets

Name: AFP
Offset: 0x00F8
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read/Write

Table 32-144. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	RDMAFP[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
	RDMAFP[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 15:0 – RDMAFP[15:0] Flushed DMA RX Packets
Flushed RX packets counter.

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32.8.130. 1588 Timer Sync Strobe Seconds Register (high bits)

Name: TSSSH
Offset: 0x001C4
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read/Write

Table 32-145. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	VTS[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
	VTS[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 15:0 – VTS[15:0] Value of Timer Seconds Register Capture
The highest significant 16-bit value of the Timer Seconds register captured when both CTRLB.TSUINC and CTRLB.TSUMS are zero.

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32.8.131. Transmit Pause Quantum 1

Name: TPQ1
Offset: 0x00260
Reset: 0xFFFFFFFF
Property: Read/Write

Table 32-146. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	QP3[15:8]							
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	QP3[7:0]							
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	QP2[15:8]							
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	QP2[7:0]							
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Bits 31:16 – QP3[15:0] Transmit Pause Quantum Priority 3
Written with the pause quantum value for pause frame transmission of priority 3.

Bits 15:0 – QP2[15:0] Transmit Pause Quantum Priority 2
Written with the pause quantum value for pause frame transmission of priority 2.

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32.8.132. Transmit Pause Quantum 2

Name: TPQ2
Offset: 0x00264
Reset: 0xFFFFFFFF
Property: Read/Write

Table 32-147. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	QP5[15:8]							
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	QP5[7:0]							
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	QP4[15:8]							
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	QP4[7:0]							
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Bits 31:16 – QP5[15:0] Transmit Pause Quantum Priority 5
Written with the pause quantum value for pause frame transmission of priority 5.

Bits 15:0 – QP4[15:0] Transmit Pause Quantum Priority 4
Written with the pause quantum value for pause frame transmission of priority 4.

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32.8.133. Transmit Pause Quantum 3

Name: TPQ3
Offset: 0x00268
Reset: 0xFFFFFFFF
Property: Read/Write

Table 32-148. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	QP7[15:8]							
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	QP7[7:0]							
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	QP6[15:8]							
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	QP6[7:0]							
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Bits 31:16 – QP7[15:0] Transmit Pause Quantum Priority 7
Written with the pause quantum value for pause frame transmission of priority 7.

Bits 15:0 – QP6[15:0] Transmit Pause Quantum Priority 6
Written with the pause quantum value for pause frame transmission of priority 6.

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33. Event System (EVSYS)

33.1. Overview

The Event System (EVSYS) allows autonomous, low-latency and configurable communication between peripherals.

Several peripherals can be configured to generate and/or respond to signals known as events. The exact condition to generate an event, or the action taken upon receiving an event, is specific to each peripheral. Peripherals that respond to events are called event users. Peripherals that generate events are called event generators. A peripheral can have one or more event generators and can have one or more event users.

Communication is made without CPU intervention and without consuming system resources such as bus or RAM bandwidth. This reduces the load on the CPU and other system resources, compared to a traditional interrupt-based system.

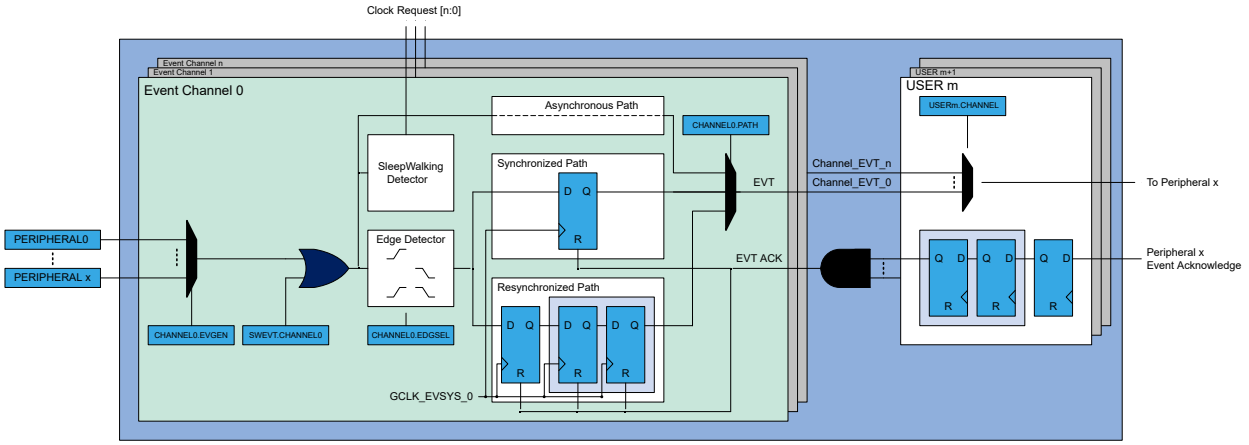
33.2. Features

The following are key features of the EVSYS module:

- Up to 32 configurable event channels:
  - All channels can be connected to any event generator
  - All channels provide a pure asynchronous path
  - Configurable number of channels which can provide a resynchronized path using their dedicated generic clock (GCLK_EVSYS_CHANNEL_n)
- Device-specific event generators
- Device-specific event users
- Configurable edge detector
- Peripherals can be event generators, event users, or both
- SleepWalking and interrupt for operation in sleep modes
- Software event generation
- Each event user can choose which channel to respond to
- Optional Static or Round-Robin interrupt priority arbitration

33.3. Block Diagram

Figure 33-1. Event System Block Diagram



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33.4. Power Management

The EVSYS can be used to wake up the CPU from a sleep mode (except Backup and Off modes), even if the clock used by the EVSYS channel and the EVSYS bus clock are disabled. Refer to the *PM –Power Manager* for details on the different sleep modes.

Although the clock for the EVSYS is stopped, the device still can wake up the EVSYS clock. Some event generators can generate an event when their clocks are stopped. The generic clock for the channel (GCLK_EVSYS_CHANNEL_n) will be restarted if that channel uses a resynchronized path. It does not need to wake the system from sleep.

Important: This generic clock only applies to channels which can be configured as resynchronized.

33.5. Clocks

The EVSYS bus clock (CLK_EVSYS_APB) can be enabled and disabled in the Main Clock module (MCLK). The EVSYS APB BUS interface clocks, CLK_EVSYS_APB, are enabled by default on reset. (See MCLK).

Each EVSYS channel which can be configured as resynchronized has a dedicated generic clock (GCLK_EVSYS_CHANNEL_n). These are used for event detection and propagation for each channel. These clocks must be configured and enabled in the generic clock controller before using the EVSYS. Refer to GCLK - Generic Clock Controller for details.

33.6. Functional Description

33.6.1. Principle of Operation

The Event System consists of several channels which route the internal events from peripherals (generators) to other internal peripherals or I/O pins (users). Each event generator can be selected as source for multiple channels, but a channel cannot be set to use multiple event generators at the same time.

A channel path can be configured in asynchronous, or resynchronized mode of operation. The mode of operation must be selected based on the requirements of the application.

When using a resynchronized path, the Event System includes options to transfer events to users when rising, falling or both edges are detected on event generators.

For further details, refer to the Channel Path section of this chapter.

33.6.2. Basic Operation

33.6.2.1. Initialization

Before enabling event routing within the system, the Event Users Multiplexer and Event Channels must be selected in the Event System (EVSYS), and the two peripherals that generate and use the event have to be configured. The recommended sequence is:

1. In the event generator peripheral, enable output of event by writing a '1' to the respective Event Output Enable bit ("EO") in the peripheral's Event Control register (i.e., TCC.EVCTRL.MCEO1, AC.EVCTRL.WINEO0, RTC.EVCTRL.OVFEO).
2. Configure the EVSYS:
   a. Configure the Event User multiplexer by writing the respective EVSYS.USERm register, see User Multiplexer Setup.
   b. Configure the Event Channel by writing the respective EVSYS.CHANNELn register, see Event System Channel.

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3. Configure the action to be executed by the event user peripheral by writing to the Event Action bits (EVACT) in the respective Event control register (i.e., TC.EVCTRL.EVACT, PDEC.EVCTRL.EVACT). Note: not all peripherals require this step.
4. In the event user peripheral, enable event input by writing a '1' to the respective Event Input Enable bit ("EI") in the peripheral's Event Control register (i.e., AC.EVCTRL.IVEI0, ADC.EVCTRL.STARTEI).

33.6.2.2. User Multiplexer Setup

The user multiplexer defines the channel to be connected to which event user. Each user multiplexer is dedicated to one event user. A user multiplexer receives all event channels output and must be configured to select one of these channels, as shown in Block Diagram section. The channel is selected with the Channel bit group in the User register (USERm.CHANNEL).

The user multiplexer must always be configured before the channel. A list of all user multiplexers is found in the User (USERm) register description.

33.6.2.3. Event System Channel

An event channel can select one event from a list of event generators. Depending on configuration, the selected event could be resynchronized or asynchronously sent to the users. When resynchronization is required, the channel includes an internal edge detector, allowing the Event System to generate internal events when rising, falling or both edges are detected on the selected event generator.

An event channel is able to generate internal events for the specific software commands. A channel block diagram is shown in Block Diagram section.

33.6.2.4. Event Generators

Each event channel can receive the events form all event generators. All event generators are listed in the Event Generator bit field in the Channel n register (CHANNELn.EVGEN). For details on event generation, refer to the corresponding module chapter. The channel event generator is selected by the Event Generator bit group in the Channel register (CHANNELn.EVGEN). By default, the channels are not connected to any event generators (ie, CHANNELn.EVGEN = 0).

33.6.2.5. Channel Path

There are different ways to propagate the event from an event generator:

- Asynchronous path
- Resynchronized path

The path is decided by writing to the Path Selection bit group of the Channel register (CHANNELn.PATH).

Asynchronous Path

When using the asynchronous path, the events are propagated from the event generator to the event user without intervention from the Event System. The GCLK for this channel (GCLK_EVSYS_CHANNEL_n) is not mandatory, meaning that an event will be propagated to the user without any clock latency.

When the asynchronous path is selected, the channel cannot generate any interrupts, and the Channel x Status register (CHSTATUSx) is always zero. The edge detection is not required and must be disabled by software. Each peripheral event user has to select which event edge must trigger internal actions. For further details, refer to each peripheral chapter description.

Resynchronized Path

The resynchronized path are used when the event generator and the event channel do not share the same generator for the generic clock. When the resynchronized path is used, resynchronization of the event from the event generator is done in the channel.

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When the resynchronized path is used, the channel is able to generate interrupts. The channel status bits in the Channel Status register (CHSTATUS) are also updated and available for use.

33.6.2.6. Edge Detection

When a resynchronized path is used, edge detection must be enabled. The event system can execute edge detection in three different ways:

- Generate an event only on the rising edge
- Generate an event only on the falling edge
- Generate an event on rising and falling edges

Edge detection is selected by writing to the Edge Selection bit group of the Channel register (CHANNELn.EDGSEL).

33.6.2.7. Event Latency

An event from an event generator is propagated to an event user with different latency, depending on event channel configuration.

- **Asynchronous Path:** The maximum routing latency of an external event is related to the internal signal routing and it is device dependent
- **Resynchronized Path:** The maximum routing latency of an external event is three GCLK_EVSYS_CHANNEL_n clock cycles

The maximum propagation latency of a user event to the peripheral clock core domain is three peripheral clock cycles.

The event generators, event channel and event user clocks ratio must be selected in relation with the internal event latency constraints. Events propagation or event actions in peripherals may be lost if the clock setup violates the internal latencies.

33.6.2.8. The Overrun Channel n Interrupt

The Overrun Channel n Interrupt flag in the Interrupt Flag Status and Clear register (CHINTFLAGn.OVR) will be set, and the optional interrupt will be generated in the following cases:

- One or more event users on channel n is not ready when there is a new event
- An event occurs when the previous event on channel m has not been handled by all event users connected to that channel

The flag will only be set when using a resynchronized path. In the case of asynchronous path, the CHINTFLAGn.OVR is always read as zero.

33.6.2.9. The Event Detected Channel n Interrupt

The Event Detected Channel n Interrupt flag in the Interrupt Flag Status and Clear register (CHINTFLAGn.EVD) is set when an event coming from the event generator configured on channel n is detected.

The flag will only be set when using a resynchronized path. In the case of an asynchronous path, the CHINTFLAGn.EVD is always zero.

33.6.2.10. Channel Status

The Channel Status register (CHSTATUS) shows the status of the channels when using a resynchronized path. There are two different status bits in CHSTATUS for each of the available channels:

- The CHSTATUSn.BUSYCH bit will be set when an event on the corresponding channel n has not been handled by all event users connected to that channel
- The CHSTATUSn.RDYUSR bit will be set when all event users connected to the corresponding channel are ready to handle incoming events on that channel

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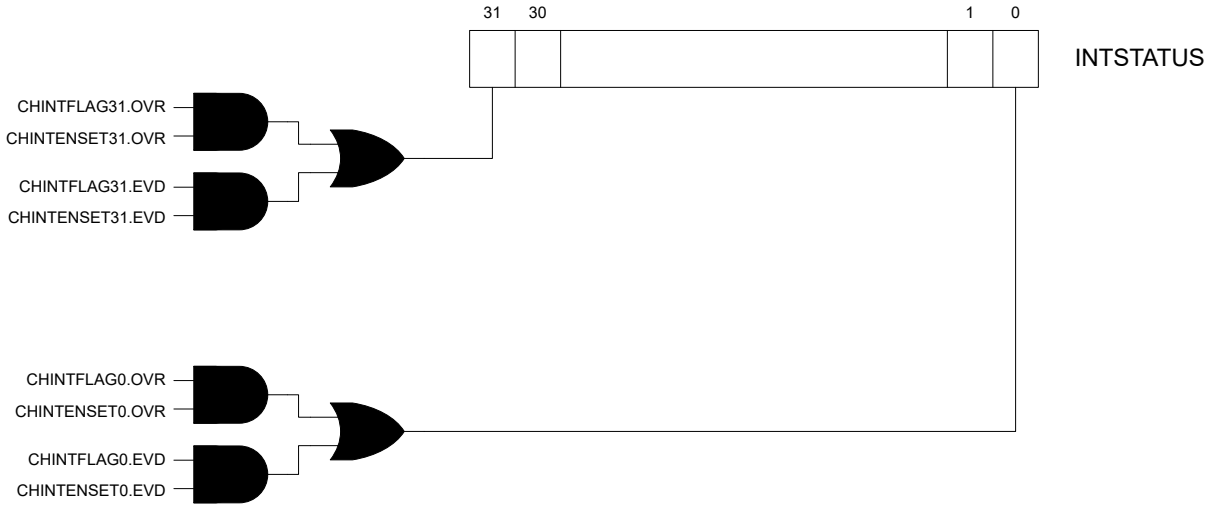
33.6.2.11. Software Event

A software event can be initiated on a channel by writing a '1' to the Software Event bit in the Channel register (CHANNELm.SWEVT). Then the software event can be serviced as any event generator; i.e., when the bit is set to ‘1’, an event will be generated on the respective channel.

33.6.2.12. Interrupt Status and Interrupts Arbitration

The Interrupt Status register stores all channels with pending interrupts, as shown below.

Figure 33-2. Interrupt Status Register

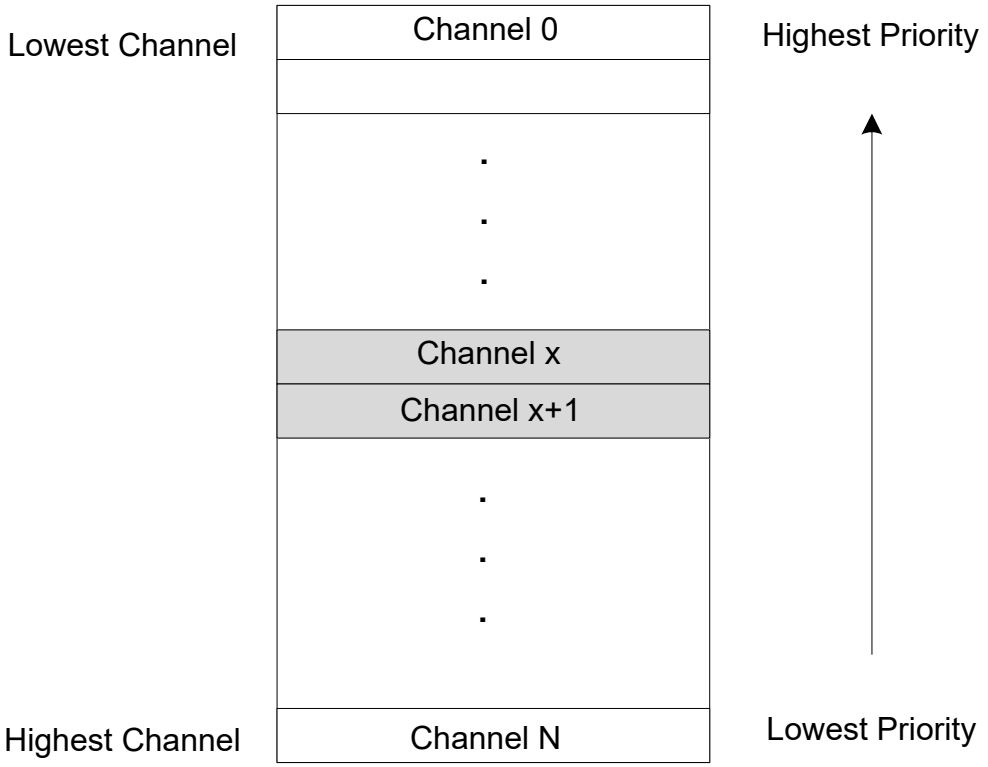


The Event System can arbitrate between all channels with pending interrupts. The arbiter can be configured to prioritize statically or dynamically the incoming events. The priority is evaluated each time a new channel has an interrupt pending, or an interrupt has been cleared. The Channel Pending Interrupt register (INTPEND) will provide the channel number with the highest interrupt priority, and the corresponding channel interrupt flags and status bits.

By default, static arbitration is enabled (PRICTRL.RRENx is '0'), the arbiter will prioritize a low channel number over a high channel number as shown below. When using the status scheme, there is a risk of high channel numbers never being granted access by the arbiter. This can be avoided using a dynamic arbitration scheme.

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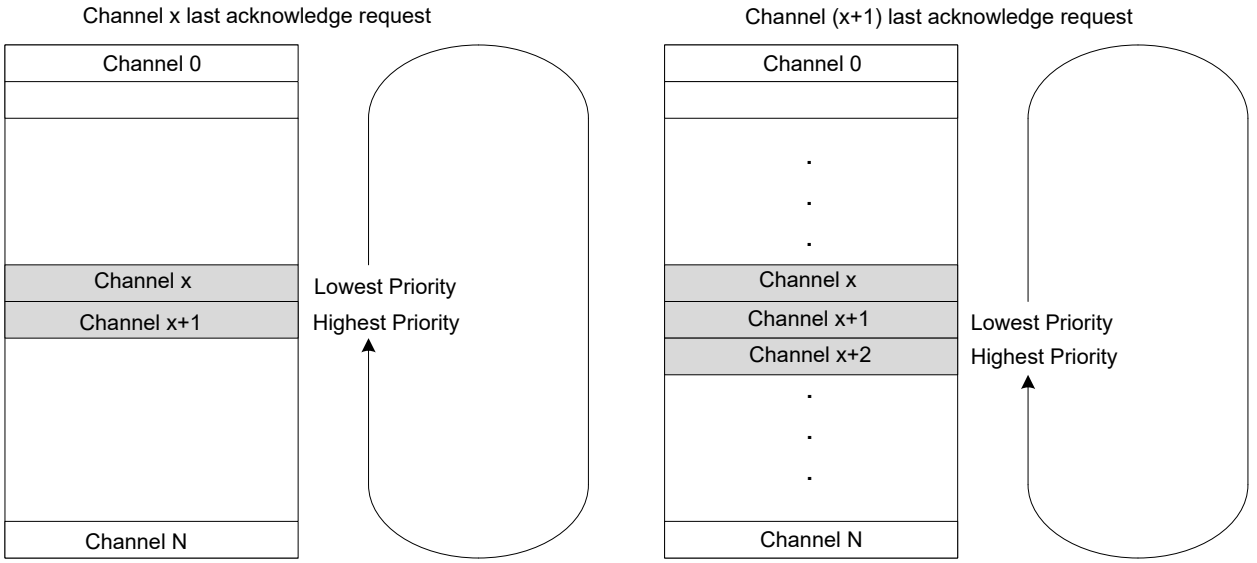
Figure 33-3. Static Priority



The dynamic arbitration scheme available in the Event System is round-robin. Round-robin arbitration is enabled by writing PRICTRL.RREN to one. With the round-robin scheme, the channel number of the last channel being granted access will have the lowest priority the next time the arbiter has to grant access to a channel, as shown below. The channel number of the last channel being granted access, will be stored in the Channel Priority Number bit group in the Priority Control register (PRICTRL.PRI).

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Figure 33-4. Round-Robin Scheduling



The Channel Pending Interrupt register (INTPEND) also offers the possibility to indirectly clear the interrupt flags of a specific channel. Writing a flag to one in this register, will clear the corresponding interrupt flag of the channel specified by the INTPEND.ID bits.

33.6.3. Interrupts

The EVSYS has the following interrupt sources for each channel:

- Overrun Channel n interrupt (OVR)
- Event Detected Channel n interrupt (EVD)

These interrupts events are asynchronous wake-up sources.

Each interrupt source has an interrupt flag associated with it. The interrupt flag in the corresponding Channel n Interrupt Flag Status and Clear (CHINTFLAG) register is set when the interrupt condition occurs.

Note: Interrupts must be globally enabled to allow the generation of interrupt requests.

Each interrupt can be individually enabled by writing a '1' to the corresponding bit in the Channel n Interrupt Enable Set (CHINTENSET) register, and disabled by writing a '1' to the corresponding bit in the Channel n Interrupt Enable Clear (CHINTENCLR) register. An interrupt request is generated when the interrupt flag is set and the corresponding interrupt is enabled. The interrupt request remains active until the interrupt flag is cleared, the interrupt is disabled or the Event System is reset. All interrupt requests are ORed together on system level to generate one combined interrupt request to the NVIC.

The user must read the Channel Interrupt Status (INTSTATUS) register to identify the channels with pending interrupts, and must read the Channel n Interrupt Flag Status and Clear (CHINTFLAG) register to determine which interrupt condition is present for the corresponding channel. It is also possible to read the Interrupt Pending register (INTPEND), which provides the highest priority channel with pending interrupt and the respective interrupt flags.

33.6.4. Sleep Mode Operation

The Event System can generate interrupts to wake up the device from IDLE or STANDBY sleep mode.

To be able to run in standby, the Run in Standby bit in the Channel register (CHANNELn.RUNSTDBY) must be set to '1'. When the Generic Clock On Demand bit in Channel register

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(CHANNELn.ONDEMAND) is set to '1' and the event generator is detected, the event channel will request its clock (GCLK_EVSYS_CHANNEL_n). The event latency for a resynchronized channel path will increase by two GCLK_EVSYS_CHANNEL_n clock (i.e., up to five GCLK_EVSYS_CHANNEL_n clock cycles).

A channel will behave differently in different sleep modes regarding to CHANNELn.RUNSTDBY and CHANNELn.ONDEMAND:

Table 33-1. Event Channel Sleep Behavior

CHANNELn.PATH	CHANNELn.ONDEMAND	CHANNELn.RUNSTDBY	Sleep Behavior
ASYNC	0	0	Only run in IDLE sleep modes if an event must be propagated. Disabled in STANDBY sleep mode.
RESYNC	0	1	Run in both IDLE and STANDBY sleep modes.
RESYNC	1	0	Only run in IDLE sleep modes if an event must be propagated. Disabled in STANDBY sleep mode. Two GCLK_EVSYS_n latency added in RESYNC path before the event is propagated internally.
RESYNC	1	1	Run in both IDLE and STANDBY sleep modes. Two GCLK_EVSYS_n latency added in RESYNC path before the event is propagated internally.

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33.7. Register Summary

For descriptions and definitions of both Register and bitfield properties, refer to Register Properties.

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x00	CTRLA	7:0								SWRST
0x01 ... 0x03	Reserved									
0x04	SWEVT	31:24	CHANNEL31	CHANNEL30	CHANNEL29	CHANNEL28	CHANNEL27	CHANNEL26	CHANNEL25	CHANNEL24
		23:16	CHANNEL23	CHANNEL22	CHANNEL21	CHANNEL20	CHANNEL19	CHANNEL18	CHANNEL17	CHANNEL16
		15:8	CHANNEL15	CHANNEL14	CHANNEL13	CHANNEL12	CHANNEL11	CHANNEL10	CHANNEL9	CHANNEL8
		7:0	CHANNEL7	CHANNEL6	CHANNEL5	CHANNEL4	CHANNEL3	CHANNEL2	CHANNEL1	CHANNEL0
0x08	PRICTRL	7:0	RREN			PRI[4:0]				
0x09 ... 0x0F	Reserved									
0x10	INTPEND	15:8	BUSY	READY					EVD	OVR
		7:0				ID[4:0]				
0x12 ... 0x13	Reserved									
0x14	INTSTATUS	31:24	CHINT31	CHINT30	CHINT29	CHINT28	CHINT27	CHINT26	CHINT25	CHINT24
		23:16	CHINT23	CHINT22	CHINT21	CHINT20	CHINT19	CHINT18	CHINT17	CHINT16
		15:8	CHINT15	CHINT14	CHINT13	CHINT12	CHINT11	CHINT10	CHINT9	CHINT8
		7:0	CHINT7	CHINT6	CHINT5	CHINT4	CHINT3	CHINT2	CHINT1	CHINT0
0x18	BUSYCH	31:24	BUSYCH31	BUSYCH30	BUSYCH29	BUSYCH28	BUSYCH27	BUSYCH26	BUSYCH25	BUSYCH24
		23:16	BUSYCH23	BUSYCH22	BUSYCH21	BUSYCH20	BUSYCH19	BUSYCH18	BUSYCH17	BUSYCH16
		15:8	BUSYCH15	BUSYCH14	BUSYCH13	BUSYCH12	BUSYCH11	BUSYCH10	BUSYCH9	BUSYCH8
		7:0	BUSYCH7	BUSYCH6	BUSYCH5	BUSYCH4	BUSYCH3	BUSYCH2	BUSYCH1	BUSYCH0
0x1C	READYUSR	31:24	READYUSR31	READYUSR30	READYUSR29	READYUSR28	READYUSR27	READYUSR26	READYUSR25	READYUSR24
		23:16	READYUSR23	READYUSR22	READYUSR21	READYUSR20	READYUSR19	READYUSR18	READYUSR17	READYUSR16
		15:8	READYUSR15	READYUSR14	READYUSR13	READYUSR12	READYUSR11	READYUSR10	READYUSR9	READYUSR8
		7:0	READYUSR7	READYUSR6	READYUSR5	READYUSR4	READYUSR3	READYUSR2	READYUSR1	READYUSR0
0x20	CHANNEL0	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	ONDEMAND	RUNSTDBY			EDGSEL[1:0]		PATH[1:0]	
		7:0	EVGEN[7:0]							
0x24	CHINTENCLR0	7:0							EVD	OVR
0x25	CHINTENSET0	7:0							EVD	OVR
0x26	CHINTFLAG0	7:0							EVD	OVR
0x27	CHSTATUS0	7:0							BUSYCH	RDYUSR
0x28	CHANNEL1	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	ONDEMAND	RUNSTDBY			EDGSEL[1:0]		PATH[1:0]	
		7:0	EVGEN[7:0]							
0x2C	CHINTENCLR1	7:0							EVD	OVR
0x2D	CHINTENSET1	7:0							EVD	OVR
0x2E	CHINTFLAG1	7:0							EVD	OVR
0x2F	CHSTATUS1	7:0							BUSYCH	RDYUSR
0x30	CHANNEL2	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	ONDEMAND	RUNSTDBY			EDGSEL[1:0]		PATH[1:0]	
		7:0	EVGEN[7:0]							
0x34	CHINTENCLR2	7:0							EVD	OVR
0x35	CHINTENSET2	7:0							EVD	OVR
0x36	CHINTFLAG2	7:0							EVD	OVR
0x37	CHSTATUS2	7:0							BUSYCH	RDYUSR
0x38	CHANNEL3	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	ONDEMAND	RUNSTDBY			EDGSEL[1:0]		PATH[1:0]	
		7:0	EVGEN[7:0]							
0x3C	CHINTENCLR3	7:0							EVD	OVR

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Register Summary (continued)

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x3D	CHINTENSET3	7:0							EVD	OVR
0x3E	CHINTFLAG3	7:0							EVD	OVR
0x3F	CHSTATUS3	7:0							BUSYCH	RDYUSR
0x40	CHANNEL4	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	ONDEMAND	RUNSTDBY			EDGSEL[1:0]		PATH[1:0]	
		7:0	EVGEN[7:0]							
0x44	CHINTENCLR4	7:0							EVD	OVR
0x45	CHINTENSET4	7:0							EVD	OVR
0x46	CHINTFLAG4	7:0							EVD	OVR
0x47	CHSTATUS4	7:0							BUSYCH	RDYUSR
0x48	CHANNEL5	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	ONDEMAND	RUNSTDBY			EDGSEL[1:0]		PATH[1:0]	
		7:0	EVGEN[7:0]							
0x4C	CHINTENCLR5	7:0							EVD	OVR
0x4D	CHINTENSET5	7:0							EVD	OVR
0x4E	CHINTFLAG5	7:0							EVD	OVR
0x4F	CHSTATUS5	7:0							BUSYCH	RDYUSR
0x50	CHANNEL6	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	ONDEMAND	RUNSTDBY			EDGSEL[1:0]		PATH[1:0]	
		7:0	EVGEN[7:0]							
0x54	CHINTENCLR6	7:0							EVD	OVR
0x55	CHINTENSET6	7:0							EVD	OVR
0x56	CHINTFLAG6	7:0							EVD	OVR
0x57	CHSTATUS6	7:0							BUSYCH	RDYUSR
0x58	CHANNEL7	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	ONDEMAND	RUNSTDBY			EDGSEL[1:0]		PATH[1:0]	
		7:0	EVGEN[7:0]							
0x5C	CHINTENCLR7	7:0							EVD	OVR
0x5D	CHINTENSET7	7:0							EVD	OVR
0x5E	CHINTFLAG7	7:0							EVD	OVR
0x5F	CHSTATUS7	7:0							BUSYCH	RDYUSR
0x60 ... 0x011F	Reserved									
0x0120	USER0	7:0			CHANNEL[5:0]					
...										
0x0194	USER116	7:0			CHANNEL[5:0]					

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33.7.1. Control A

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

Table 33-2. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
								SWRST
Access								W
Reset								0

Bit 0 – SWRST Software Reset
Writing '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing '1' to this bit resets all registers in the EVSYS to their initial state. It will always take precedence, meaning that all other writes in the same write-operation will be discarded.
Note: Before applying a Software Reset it is recommended to disable the event generators.

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33.7.2. Software Event

Name: SWEVT
Offset: 0x04
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 33-3. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	CHANNEL31	CHANNEL30	CHANNEL29	CHANNEL28	CHANNEL27	CHANNEL26	CHANNEL25	CHANNEL24
Access	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	CHANNEL23	CHANNEL22	CHANNEL21	CHANNEL20	CHANNEL19	CHANNEL18	CHANNEL17	CHANNEL16
Access	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	CHANNEL15	CHANNEL14	CHANNEL13	CHANNEL12	CHANNEL11	CHANNEL10	CHANNEL9	CHANNEL8
Access	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	CHANNEL7	CHANNEL6	CHANNEL5	CHANNEL4	CHANNEL3	CHANNEL2	CHANNEL1	CHANNEL0
Access	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 – CHANNELx Channel x Software Selection [x=0..7]
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit will trigger a software event for channel x.
These bits always return '0' when read.

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33.7.3. Priority Control

Name: PRICTRL
Offset: 0x08
Reset: 0x00
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 33-4. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

Bit 7 – RREN Round-Robin Scheduling Enable
For details on scheduling schemes, refer to Interrupt Status and Interrupts Arbitration.

Value	Description
0	Static scheduling scheme for channels with level priority
1	Round-robin scheduling scheme for channels with level priority

Bits 4:0 – PRI[4:0] Channel Priority Number
When round-robin arbitration is enabled (PRICTRL.RREN=1) for priority level, this register holds the channel number of the last EVSYS channel being granted access as the active channel with priority level. The value of this bit group is updated each time the INTPEND or any of CHINTFLAG registers are written.
When static arbitration is enabled (PRICTRL.RREN=0) for priority level, and the value of this bit group is nonzero, it will not affect the static priority scheme.
This bit group is not reset when round-robin scheduling gets disabled (PRICTRL.RREN written to zero).

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33.7.4. Channel Pending Interrupt

Name: INTPEND
Offset: 0x10
Reset: 0x4000
Property: -

An interrupt that handles several channels should consult the INTPEND register to find out which channel number has priority (ignoring/filtering each channel that has its own interrupt line). An interrupt dedicated to only one channel must not use the INTPEND register.

Table 33-5. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	BUSY	READY					EVD	OVR
Access	R	R					R/W	R/W
Reset	0	1					0	0

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

Bit 15 – BUSY Busy
This bit is read '1' when the event on a channel selected by Channel ID field (ID) has not been handled by all the event users connected to this channel.

Bit 14 – READY Ready
This bit is read '1' when all event users connected to the channel selected by Channel ID field (ID) are ready to handle incoming events on this channel.

Bit 9 – EVD Channel Event Detected
This flag is set on the next CLK_EVSYS_APB cycle when an event is being propagated through the channel, and an interrupt request will be generated if CHINTENCLR/SET.EVD is '1'.
When the event channel path is asynchronous, the EVD bit will not be set.
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit will clear it. It will also clear the corresponding flag in the Channel n Interrupt Flag Status and Clear register (CHINTFLAGn) of this peripheral, where n is determined by the Channel ID bit field (ID) in this register.

Bit 8 – OVR Channel Overrun
This flag is set on the next CLK_EVSYS cycle after an overrun channel condition occurs, and an interrupt request will be generated if CHINTENCLR/SET.OVRx is '1'.
There are two possible overrun channel conditions:

- One or more of the event users on channel selected by Channel ID field (ID) are not ready when a new event occurs
- An event happens when the previous event on channel selected by Channel ID field (ID) has not yet been handled by all event users

When the event channel path is asynchronous, the OVR interrupt flag will not be set.

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Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit will clear it. It will also clear the corresponding flag in the Channel n Interrupt Flag Status and Clear register (CHINTFLAGn) of this peripheral, where n is determined by the Channel ID bit field (ID) in this register.

Bits 4:0 – ID[4:0] Channel ID
These bits store the channel number of the highest priority.
When the bits are written, indirect access to the corresponding Channel Interrupt Flag register is enabled.

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33.7.5. Interrupt Status

Name: INTSTATUS
Offset: 0x14
Reset: 0x00000000

Table 33-6. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	CHINT31	CHINT30	CHINT29	CHINT28	CHINT27	CHINT26	CHINT25	CHINT24
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	CHINT23	CHINT22	CHINT21	CHINT20	CHINT19	CHINT18	CHINT17	CHINT16
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	CHINT15	CHINT14	CHINT13	CHINT12	CHINT11	CHINT10	CHINT9	CHINT8
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	CHINT7	CHINT6	CHINT5	CHINT4	CHINT3	CHINT2	CHINT1	CHINT0
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 – CHINTx Channel x Pending Interrupt
This bit is set when Channel x has a pending interrupt.
This bit is cleared when the corresponding Channel x interrupts are disabled, or the source interrupt sources are cleared.

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33.7.6. Busy Channels

Name: BUSYCH
Offset: 0x18
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 33-7. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	BUSYCH31	BUSYCH30	BUSYCH29	BUSYCH28	BUSYCH27	BUSYCH26	BUSYCH25	BUSYCH24
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	BUSYCH23	BUSYCH22	BUSYCH21	BUSYCH20	BUSYCH19	BUSYCH18	BUSYCH17	BUSYCH16
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	BUSYCH15	BUSYCH14	BUSYCH13	BUSYCH12	BUSYCH11	BUSYCH10	BUSYCH9	BUSYCH8
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	BUSYCH7	BUSYCH6	BUSYCH5	BUSYCH4	BUSYCH3	BUSYCH2	BUSYCH1	BUSYCH0
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

This bit is set if an event occurs on channel x has not been handled by all event users connected to channel x.
This bit is cleared when channel x is idle.
When the event channel x path is asynchronous, this bit is always read '0'.

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33.7.7. Ready Users

Name: READYUSR
Offset: 0x1C
Reset: 0xFFFFFFFF
Property: -

Table 33-8. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	READYUSR31	READYUSR30	READYUSR29	READYUSR28	READYUSR27	READYUSR26	READYUSR25	READYUSR24
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	READYUSR23	READYUSR22	READYUSR21	READYUSR20	READYUSR19	READYUSR18	READYUSR17	READYUSR16
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	READYUSR15	READYUSR14	READYUSR13	READYUSR12	READYUSR11	READYUSR10	READYUSR9	READYUSR8
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	READYUSR7	READYUSR6	READYUSR5	READYUSR4	READYUSR3	READYUSR2	READYUSR1	READYUSR0
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 – READYUSR Ready User for Channel n

This bit is set when all event users connected to channel n are ready to handle incoming events on channel n.
This bit is cleared when at least one of the event users connected to the channel is not ready.
When the event channel n path is asynchronous, this bit is always read zero.

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33.7.8. Channel n Control

Name: CHANNELn
Offset: 0x20 + n*0x08 [n=0..7]
Reset: 0x00008000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

This register allows the user to configure channel n. To write to this register, do a single, 32-bit write of all the configuration data.

Table 33-9. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	ONDEMAND	RUNSTDBY			EDGSEL[1:0]		PATH[1:0]	
Access	R/W	R/W			R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	1	0			0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	EVGEN[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

Bit 15 – ONDEMAND Generic Clock On Demand

Value	Description
0	Generic clock for a channel is always on, if the channel is configured and generic clock source is enabled.
1	Generic clock is requested on demand while an event is handled

Bit 14 – RUNSTDBY Run in Standby

This bit is used to define the behavior during Standby Sleep mode.

Value	Description
0	The channel is disabled in Standby Sleep mode.
1	The channel is not stopped in Standby Sleep mode and depends on the CHANNEL.ONDEMAND bit.

Bits 11:10 – EDGSEL[1:0] Edge Detection Selection

These bits set the type of edge detection to be used on the channel.
These bits must be written to zero when using the asynchronous path.

Value	Name	Description
0x0	NO_EVT_OUTPUT	No event output when using the resynchronized or synchronous path

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Value	Name	Description
0x1	RISING_EDGE	Event detection only on the rising edge of the signal from the event generator
0x2	FALLING_EDGE	Event detection only on the falling edge of the signal from the event generator
0x3	BOTH_EDGES	Event detection on rising and falling edges of the signal from the event generator

Bits 9:8 – PATH[1:0] Path Selection
These bits are used to choose which path will be used by the selected channel.
Note: The path choice can be limited by the channel source. Only a channel with an index less than 12, embeds resynchronous capabilities. The rest of available channels support only asynchronous path selection.

Important:
1. When resynchronized path is enabled, event inversion feature in peripherals must not be enabled (EVCTRL.xxxINV = 0.
2. To avoid spurious EVSYS detections, EVSYS must be write protected by configuring the WRCTRL register in the PAC before being used.

Value	Name	Description
0x0	ASYNCHRONOUS	Asynchronous path
0x1	RESYNCHRONIZED	Resynchronized path
Other	-	Reserved

Bits 7:0 – EVGEN[7:0] Event Generator Selection
These bits are used to choose the event generator to connect to the selected channel.

Table 33-10. EVENT GENERATOR (EVGEN) MAPPING

Module Name	Name of Generator	Value	Description
SUPC	SUPC LVDET	1	-
OSCCTRL	XOSC FAIL	2	XOSC fail detection
OSC32KCTRL	XOSC32K_FAIL	3	XOSC32K fail detection
FREQM	DONE	4	-
	WINMON	5	Window Monitor
RTC	RTC-PERx	6-13	RTC period x=0..7
	RTC-CMPx	14-17	RTC comparison x=0..3
	RTC-TAMPER	18	RTC tamper detection
	RTC-OVF	19	RTC overflow
	RTC-PERD	20	RTC Daily Period
EIC	EXTINTx	21-36	EIC external interrupt x=0..15
PAC	PAC_ACCERR	37	PAC Access. error
DMA	DMAC_CHx	38-53	DMA channel x=0..15
TCC0	OVF	54	TCC0 Overflow
	TRG	55	TCC0 Trigger Event
	CNT	56	TCC0 Counter
	MCx	57-64	TCC0 Match/Compare x=0..7
TCC1	OVF	65	TCC1 Overflow
	TRG	66	TCC1 Trigger Event
	CNT	67	TCC1 Counter
	MCx	68-75	TCC1 Match/Compare x=0..7
TCC2	OVF	76	TCC2 Overflow
	TRG	77	TCC2 Trigger Event
	CNT	78	TCC2 Counter
	MCx	79- 84	TCC2 Match/Compare x=0..5

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Table 33-10. EVENT GENERATOR (EVGEN) MAPPING (continued)

Module Name	Name of Generator	Value	Description
TCC3	OVF	85	TCC3 Overflow
	TRG	86	TCC3 Trigger Event
	CNT	87	TCC3 Counter
	MCx	88-89	TCC3 Match/Compare x=0..1
TCC4	OVF	90	TCC4 Overflow
	TRG	91	TCC4 Trigger Event
	CNT	92	TCC4 Counter
	MCx	93-94	TCC4 Match/Compare x=0..1
TCC5	OVF	95	TCC5 Overflow
	TRG	96	TCC5 Trigger Event
	CNT	97	TCC5 Counter
	MCx	98-99	TCC5 Match/Compare x=0..1
TCC6	OVF	100	TCC6 Overflow
	TRG	101	TCC6 Trigger Event
	CNT	102	TCC6 Counter
	MCx	103-104	TCC6 Match/Compare x=0..1
TCC7	OVF	105	TCC7 Overflow
	TRG	106	TCC7 Trigger Event
	CNT	107	TCC7 Counter
	MCx	108-109	TCC7 Match/Compare x=0..1
TCC8	OVF	110	TCC8 Overflow
	TRG	111	TCC8 Trigger Event
	CNT	112	TCC8Counter
	MCx	113-114	TCC8 Match/Compare x=0..1
TCC9	OVF	115	TCC9 Overflow
	TRG	116	TCC9 Trigger Event
	CNT	117	TCC9 Counter
	MCx	118-123	TCC9 Match/Compare x=0..5
ADC	ADCx RESRDY	124-127	ADCx Ready x=0..3
	ADC CMPx	128-131	ADC Compare event x=0..3
AC	AC COMPx	132-133	AC Comparator, x=0..1
	AC WIN	134	AC0 Window
PTC	EOC	135	PTC end of Conversion
	WCOMP	136	PTC Window Compare
GMAC	TSU_CMP	137	GMAC Time stamp CMP
TRNG	READY	138	TRNG ready

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33.7.9. Channel n Interrupt Enable Clear

Name: CHINTENCLRn
Offset: 0x24 + n*0x08 [n=0..7]
Reset: 0x00
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 33-11. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

Bit 1 – EVD Channel Event Detected Interrupt Disable
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit will clear the Event Detected Channel Interrupt Enable bit, which disables the Event Detected Channel interrupt.

Value	Description
0	The Event Detected Channel interrupt is disabled.
1	The Event Detected Channel interrupt is enabled.

Bit 0 – OVR Channel Overrun Interrupt Disable
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit will clear the Overrun Channel Interrupt Enable bit, which disables the Overrun Channel interrupt.

Value	Description
0	The Overrun Channel interrupt is disabled.
1	The Overrun Channel interrupt is enabled.

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33.7.10. Channel n Interrupt Enable Set

Name: CHINTENSETn
Offset: 0x25 + n*0x08 [n=0..7]
Reset: 0x00
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 33-12. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

Bit 1 – EVD Channel Event Detected Interrupt Enable
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit will set the Event Detected Channel Interrupt Enable bit, which enables the Event Detected Channel interrupt.

Value	Description
0	The Event Detected Channel interrupt is disabled.
1	The Event Detected Channel interrupt is enabled.

Bit 0 – OVR Channel Overrun Interrupt Enable
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit will set the Overrun Channel Interrupt Enable bit, which enables the Overrun Channel interrupt.

Value	Description
0	The Overrun Channel interrupt is disabled.
1	The Overrun Channel interrupt is enabled.

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33.7.11. Channel n Interrupt Flag Status and Clear

Name: CHINTFLAGn
Offset: 0x26 + n*0x08 [n=0..7]
Reset: 0x00

Note: Interrupt flags must be cleared and then read back to confirm the clear before exiting the ISR to avoid double interrupts.

Table 33-13. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

Bit 1 – EVD Channel Event Detected
This flag is set on the next CLK_EVSYS_APB cycle when an event is being propagated through the channel, and an interrupt request will be generated if CHINTENCLR/SET.EVD is '1'.
When the event channel path is asynchronous, the EVD interrupt flag will not be set.
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit will clear the Event Detected Channel interrupt flag.

Bit 0 – OVR Channel Overrun
This flag is set on the next CLK_EVSYS cycle after an overrun channel condition occurs, and an interrupt request will be generated if CHINTENCLR/SET.OVRx is '1'.
There are two possible overrun channel conditions:

- One or more of the event users on the channel are not ready when a new event occurs.
- An event happens when the previous event on channel has not yet been handled by all event users.

When the event channel path is asynchronous, the OVR interrupt flag will not be set.
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit will clear the Overrun Channel interrupt flag.

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33.7.12. Channel n Status

Name: CHSTATUSn
Offset: 0x27 + n*0x08 [n=0..7]
Reset: 0x01

Table 33-14. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
							BUSYCH	RDYUSR
Access							R	R
Reset							0	0

Bit 1 – BUSYCH Busy Channel
This bit is cleared when channel is idle.
This bit is set if an event on channel has not been handled by all event users connected to channel.
When the event channel path is asynchronous, this bit is always read '0'.

Bit 0 – RDYUSR Ready User
This bit is cleared when at least one of the event users connected to the channel is not ready.
This bit is set when all event users connected to channel are ready to handle incoming events on the channel.
When the event channel path is asynchronous, this bit is always read ‘0’.

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33.7.13. Event User m

Name: USERm
Offset: 0x0120 + m*0x01 [m=0..116]
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 33-15. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

Bits 5:0 – CHANNEL[5:0] Channel Event Selection
These bits select channel n to connect to the event user m. The following table lists all of the Event Users and the associated 'm' value to determine which USERm register to define the desired Event Channel.
Notes:

1. A value x of this bit field selects channel n = x-1.
2. By default, a channel is asynchronous. Channel synchronous/resynchronous path can be enabled if its index is < 12 and synchronous/resynchronous selection is written to CHANNEL.PATH bit field.

Table 33-16. Event User Mapping

User Macro	User Multiplexor	USER(m)	Description	Path Type (1)
FREQM	START	0	-	A, R
RTC	TAMPER	1	RTC Tamper	A
PORT	EVx	2-5	PORT Event x=0..3	A, R
DMAC	CHx-Start	6-21	Channel Start x=0..15	A, R
DMAC	CHx-Aux	22-37	Channel Aux x=0..15	A, R
TCC0	EVx	38-39	EV x=0..1	A, R
	MCx	40-47	MC x=0..7	A, R
TCC1	EVx	48-49	EV x=0..1	A, R
	MCx	50-57	MC x=0..7	A, R
TCC2	EVx	58-59	EV x=0..1	A, R
	MCx	60-65	MC x=0..5	A, R
TCC3	EVx	66-67	EV x=0..1	A, R
	MCx	68-69	MC x=0..1	A, R
TCC4	EVx	70-71	EV x=0..1	A, R
	MCx	72-73	MC x=0..1	A, R
TCC5	EVx	74-75	EV x=0..1	A, R
	MCx	76-77	MC x=0..1	A, R
TCC6	EVx	78-79	EV x=0..1	A, R
	MCx	80-81	MC x=0..1	A, R
TCC7	EVx	82-83	EV x=0..1	A, R
	MCx	84-85	MC x=0..1	A, R
TCC8	EVx	86-87	EV x=0..1	A, R
	MCx	88-89	MC x=0..1	A, R

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Table 33-16. Event User Mapping (continued)

User Macro	User Multiplexor	USER(m)	Description	Path Type [1]
TCC9	EVx	90-91	EV x=0..1	A, R
	MCx	92-97	MC x=0..5	A, R
ADC	TRIGx	98-108	ADC TRIG x=0..10	A, R
AC	SOCx	109-110	AC SOC x=0..1	A, R
PTC	DSEQR	111	-	A
	STCONV	112	-	A
HSM	TAMPERx	113-116	x = 1..4	A

Note:

1. A = Asynchronous path, R = Resynchronized path

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34. I/O Pin Controller (PORT)

34.1. Overview

The I/O Pin Controller (PORT) controls the I/O pins of the device. The I/O pins are organized in a series of groups, collectively referred to as a PORT group. Each PORT group can have up to 32 pins that can be configured and controlled individually or as a group. The number of PORT groups on a device may depend on the package or number of pins. Each pin may either be used for general-purpose I/O under direct application control or be assigned to an embedded device peripheral. When used for general-purpose I/O, each pin can be configured as input or output, with highly configurable driver and pull settings.

All I/O pins have true read-modify-write functionality when used for general-purpose I/O; the direction or the output value of one or more pins may be changed (set, reset, or toggled) explicitly without unintentionally changing the state of any other pins in the same port group by a single, atomic 8-bit, 16-bit, or 32-bit writes.

Note: If AVDD < 2.5v users must enable analog charge pumps in SUPC.VREGCTRL.CPEN[2:0].

34.2. Features

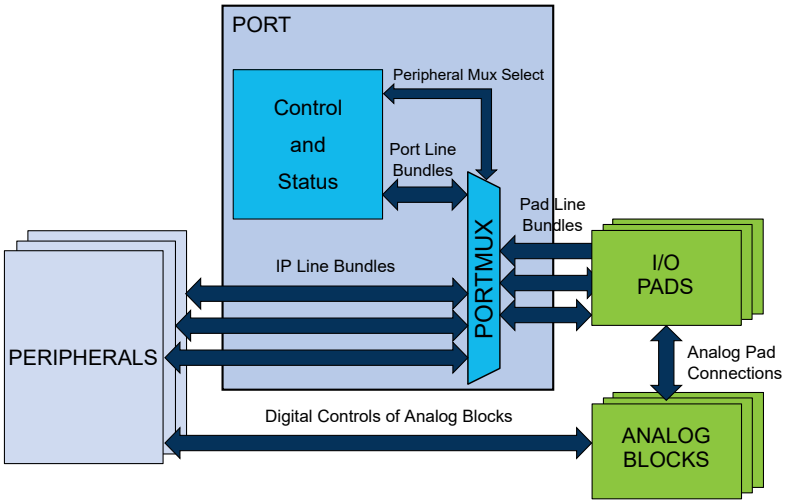
The following are key features of the PORT module:

- Selectable input and output configuration for each individual pin
- Software-controlled multiplexing of peripheral functions on I/O pins
- Flexible pin configuration through a dedicated Pin Configuration register
- Configurable output driver:
  - Totem-pole (push-pull)
  - Slew rate limit
  - Open drain
- Configurable input buffer and pull settings:
  - Internal pull-up or pull-down options
  - Input sampling criteria
  - Input buffer can be disabled if not needed for low-power consumption
- Input event:
  - Up to four input event pins for each PORT group
  - SET/CLEAR/TOGGLE event actions for each event input on output value of a pin
  - Can be output to pin

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34.3. Block Diagram

Figure 34-1. PORT I/O Block Diagram



34.4. Signal Description

Table 34-1. Signal Description for PORT

Signal name	Type	Description
Pxn	Digital I/O	General-purpose I/O, Port x, Pin n (Example: PA1, PC20)

Refer to the Pinout for details on the pin mapping for this peripheral. One signal can be mapped on several pins.

34.5. Peripheral Dependencies

Peripheral Name	Base Address	NVIC IRQ INDEX	MCLK AXI/APB Clocks Index:Name [1]	GCLK Peripheral Channel Index: Clock Name	PAC Peripheral Identifier (PAC.WRCTRL)	EVSYS Users (EVSYS.USERm) [2]	EVSYS Generators	Power Domain
PORT	0x44840000 (APB B)	NSCHK_0, NSCHK_1, NSCHK_2, NSCHK_3	AHB: MCLK.CLKMSK0[22] APB: MCLK.CLKMSK0[23]	NA	18	2-5 : PORT Event x (EVx), x=0,1,2,3 (A,S,R)	None	VDDREG

Notes:
1. Register Field: MCLK.CLKMSK{index/32}.MASK[index mod 32].
2. (A,S,R): A = Asynchronous path, S = Synchronous path, R = Resynchronized path.

34.6. I/O Lines

The I/O lines of the PORT are mapped to pins of the physical device.

The following naming scheme is used: Each line bundle with up to 32 lines is assigned an identifier PORTx, with letter x = A, B, C... Each pin of PORTx is identified by a number n = 0, 1, ...31 for the nth pin of that Port. In this way PORT pins are identified as 'Pxn' (for example: PA24, PC3).

Each pin may be controlled by one or more peripheral multiplexer settings, which allow the pad to be routed internally to a dedicated peripheral function. When the setting is enabled, the selected

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peripheral has control over the output state of the pad, as well as the ability to read the current physical pad state. Refer to the Pinout for details.

34.7. Clocks

The PORT bus clock (CLK_PORT_APB) can be enabled and disabled in the Main Clock module, and the default state of CLK_PORT_APB can be found in the Peripheral Clock Masking section of the MCLK – Main Clock.

The PORT requires an APB clock, which may be divided from the CPU main clock and allows the CPU to access the registers of PORT through the high-speed matrix and the AHB/APB bridge.

The PORT also requires an AHB clock for CPU AHBP accesses to the PORT, which have a higher priority than the APB accesses in case of concurrent PORT accesses. That AHB clock is the internal PORT clock.

34.8. CPU AHB Bus

The CPU AHB bus (AHBP) is an interface that connects the CPU directly to the PORT. It supports 8-bit, 16-bit and 32-bit sizes.

This bus is generally used for low latency operation. The Data Direction (DIR) and Data Output Value (OUT) registers can be read, written, set, cleared, or be toggled using this bus, and the Data Input Value (IN) registers can be read.

34.9. Power Management

During Reset, all PORT lines are configured as inputs with input buffers, output buffers and pull disabled. The PORT peripheral will continue operating in any sleep mode where its source clock is running.

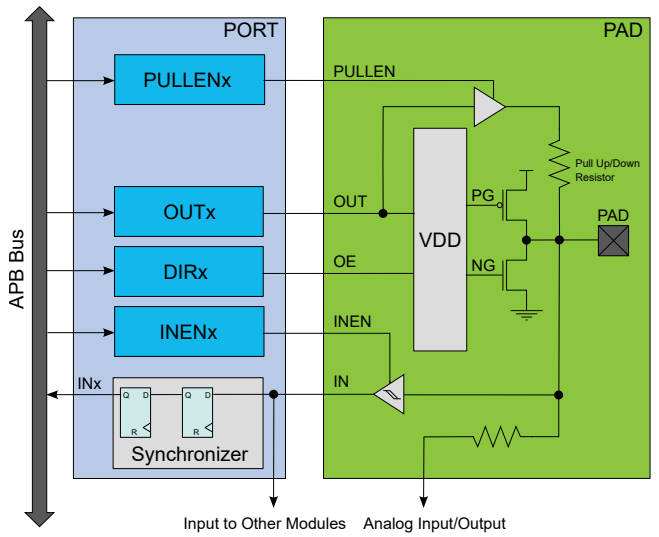
34.10. Debug Operation

When the CPU is halted in Debug mode, this peripheral will continue normal operation.

In order to reduce CPU stalling when reading the IN register through the AHBP and waiting for input data synchronization, the Control register (CTRL) may be configured to continuous sampling of all pins to be read through the AHBP.

34.11. Functional Description

Figure 34-2. Overview of the PORT



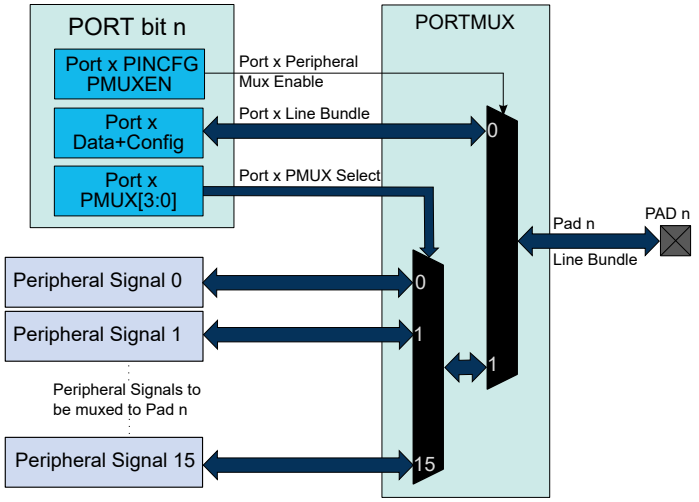
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34.11.1. Principle of Operation

Important: When AVDD < 2.5v, for proper operation of the analog functions on the I/O port pins it is critical that the internal charge pumps be enabled as necessary, as defined in SUPC.VREGCTRL.CPEN[2:0].

Each PORT group of up to 32 pins is controlled by the registers in PORT, as described in the figure. These registers in PORT are duplicated for each PORT group, with increasing base addresses. The number of PORT groups may depend on the package or number of pins.

Figure 34-3. Overview of the Peripheral Functions Multiplexing



The I/O pins of the device are controlled by the PORT peripheral registers. Each port pin has a corresponding bit in the Data Direction (DIR) and Data Output Value (OUT) registers to enable that pin as an output and to define the output state.

The direction of each pin in a PORT group is configured by the DIR register. If a bit in DIR is set to '1', the corresponding pin is configured as an output pin. If a bit in DIR is set to '0', the corresponding pin is configured as an input pin.

When the direction is set as output, the corresponding bit in the OUT register will set the level of the pin. If bit “n” in OUT is written to '1', pin “n” is driven high. If bit “n” in OUTx is written to '0', pin “n” is driven low. Pin configuration can be set by the Pin Configuration (PINCFGn) registers, with n = 00, 01, ..31 representing the bit position.

The Data Input Value (IN) is set as the input value of a port pin with resynchronization to the PORT clock. To reduce power consumption, these input synchronizers can be clocked only when system requires reading the input value, as specified in the SAMPLING field of the Control register (CTRL). The value of the pin can always be read, whether the pin is configured as input or output. If the Input Enable bit in the Pin Configuration registers (PINCFGn.INEN) is '0', the input value will not be sampled.

In PORT, the Peripheral Multiplexer Enable bit in the PINCFGn register (PINCFGn.PMUXEN) can be written to '1' to enable the connection between peripheral functions and individual I/O pins. The Peripheral Multiplexing m (PMUXm, m = 0,...15) registers select the peripheral function for the corresponding pin. This will override the connection between the PORT and that I/O pin, connecting the selected peripheral signal to the particular I/O pin instead of the PORT line bundle.

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34.11.2. Basic Operation

34.11.2.1. Initialization

After reset, all standard function device I/O pads are connected to the PORT with outputs tri-stated and input buffers disabled (Hi-Z tristate condition), even if there is no clock running.

However, specific pins, such as those used for connection to a debugger, may be configured differently, as required by their special function.

34.11.2.2. Operation

Each I/O pin Pxn can be controlled by the registers in PORT. Each PORT group x has its own set of PORT registers, with a base address at byte address (PORT + 0x80 * group index) (A corresponds to group index 0, B to 1, and so on). Within that set of registers, the pin index is y, from 0 to 31. Refer to the Pinout for details on available pin configuration and PORT groups.

Configuring Pins as Output

To use the Pxn pin as an output, write the bit y of the DIR register to '1'. This can also be done by writing the bit y in the DIRSET register to '1'. This will avoid disturbing the configuration of other pins in that group. The y bit in the OUT register must be written to the desired output value, this must be done first before writing the DIR bit to avoid glitching the output pin prior to setting the user desired OUT value, so the previous value of the OUT bit is not driven on the pin.

Similarly, writing an OUTSET bit to '1' will set the corresponding bit in the OUT register to '1'. Writing a bit in OUTCLR to '1' will set that bit in OUT to zero. Writing a bit in OUTTGL to '1' will toggle that bit in OUT.

Configuring Pins as Input

To use the Pxn pin as an input, The bit y in the DIR register must be written to '0'. This can also be done by writing the bit y in the DIRCLR register to '1' - this will avoid disturbing the configuration of other pins in that group. The input value can be read from the bit y in the IN register as soon as the INEN bit in the Pin Configuration register (PINCFGn.INEN) is written to '1'.

By default, the input synchronizer is clocked only when an input read is requested. This will delay the read operation by two cycles of the PORT clock. To remove the delay, the input synchronizers for each PORT group of eight pins can be configured to be always active, but this will increase power consumption. This is enabled by writing '1' to the corresponding SAMPLINGn bit field of the CTRL register, see CTRL.SAMPLING for details.

Using Alternative Peripheral Functions

To use the Pxn pin as one of the available peripheral functions, the corresponding PMUXEN bit of the PINCFGn register must be '1'. The PINCFGn register for the Pxn pin is at byte offset (PINCFG0 + n).

The peripheral function can be selected by setting the PMUXO or PMUXE in the PMUXm register. The PMUXO or PMUXE register is at byte offset PMUX0 + (n/2). The chosen peripheral must also be configured and enabled.

34.11.3. I/O Pin Configurations

The Pin Configuration register (PINCFGn) is used for additional I/O pin configuration. A pin can be set in a totem-pole, open-drain, or pull configuration.

As pull configuration is done through the Pin Configuration register, all intermediate PORT states during switching of pin direction and pin values are avoided.

The I/O pin configurations are described further in this chapter and summarized in the following table:

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Table 34-2. Pin Configurations Summary

DIR	INEN	PULLEN	OUT	Configuration
0	0	0	X	Reset or analog I/O: all digital disabled
0	0	1	0	Pull-down; input disabled
0	0	1	1	Pull-up; input disabled
0	1	0	X	Input
0	1	1	0	Input with pull-down
0	1	1	1	Input with pull-up
1	0	X	X	Output; input disabled
1	1	X	X	Output; input enabled

Note: X=Don't care.

34.11.3.1. Input Configuration

Figure 34-4. I/O Configuration - Standard Input

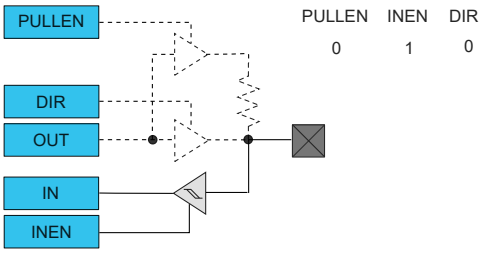
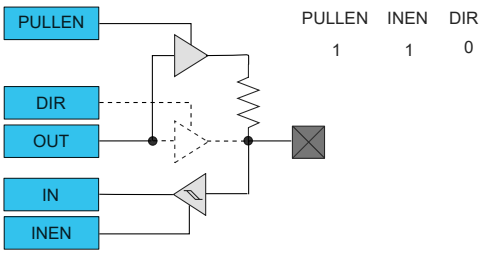


Figure 34-5. I/O Configuration - Input with Pull



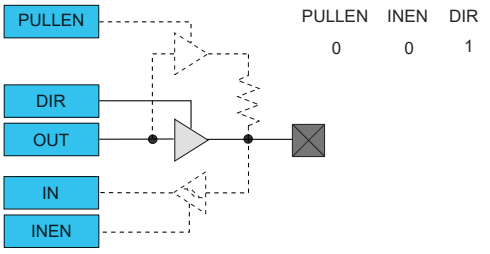
Note: When pull is enabled, the pull value is defined by the OUT value.

34.11.3.2. Totem Pole Output

When configured for totem-pole (push-pull) output, the pin is driven low or high according to the corresponding bit setting in the OUT register. In this configuration there is no current limitation for sink or source other than what the pin is capable of. If the pin is configured for input, the pin will float if no external pull is connected.

Note: Enabling the output driver will automatically disable pull.

Figure 34-6. I/O Configuration - Totem-Pole Output with Disabled Input



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Figure 34-7. I/O Configuration - Totem-Pole Output with Enabled Input

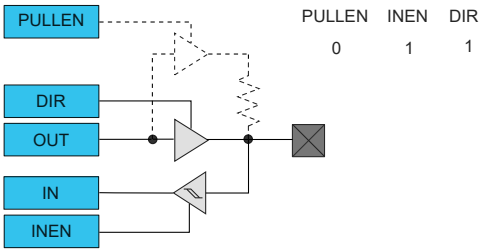


Figure 34-8. I/O Configuration - Output with Pull

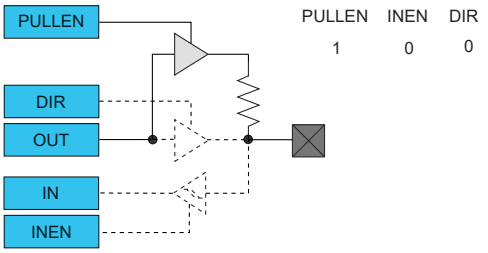
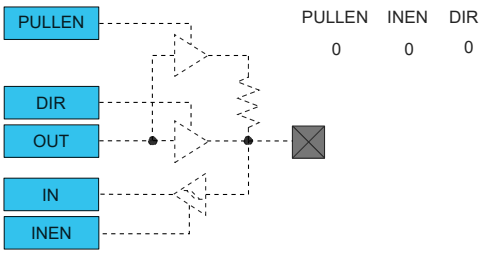


Figure 34-9. I/O Configuration - Reset or Analog I/O: Digital Output, Input and Pull Disabled



34.11.3.3. Events

The PORT allows input events to control individual I/O pins. These input events are generated by the EVSYS module and can originate from a different clock domain than the PORT module.

The PORT can perform the following actions:

- Output (OUT): I/O pin will be set when the incoming event has a high level ('1') and cleared when the incoming event has a low-level ('0').
- Set (SET): I/O pin will be set when an incoming event is detected.
- Clear (CLR): I/O pin will be cleared when an incoming event is detected.
- Toggle (TGL): I/O pin will toggle when an incoming event is detected.

The event is output to pin without any internal latency. For SET, CLEAR, and TOGGLE event actions, the action will be executed up to three clock cycles after a rising edge.

The event actions can be configured with the Event Action m bit group in the Event Input Control register(EVCTRL.EVACTm). Writing a '1' to a PORT Event Enable Input m of the Event Control register (EVCTRL.PORTEIm) enables the corresponding action on input event. Writing '0' to this bit disables the corresponding action on input event. Note that several actions can be enabled for incoming events. If several events are connected to the peripheral, any enabled action will be taken for any of the incoming events. Refer to the Event System (EVSYS), for details on configuring the Event System.

Each event input can address one I/O pin at a time. The selection of the pin is indicated by the PORT Event Pin Identifier of the Event Input Control register (EVCTR.PIDn). On the other hand, one I/O pin can be addressed by up to four different input events. To avoid action conflict on the output value

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of the register (OUT) of this particular I/O pin, only one action is performed according to the table below.

Note that this truth table can be applied to any SET/CLR/TGL configuration from two to four active input events.

Table 34-3. Priority on Simultaneous SET/CLR/TGL Event Actions

EVACT0	EVACT1	EVACT2	EVACT3	Executed Event Action
SET	SET	SET	SET	SET
CLR	CLR	CLR	CLR	CLR
All Other Combinations				TGL

Be careful when the event is output to pin. Due to the fact the events are received asynchronously, the I/O pin may have unpredictable levels, depending on the timing of when the events are received. When several events are output to the same pin, the lowest event line will get the access. All other events will be ignored.

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34.12. Register Summary

For descriptions and definitions of both Register and bitfield properties, refer to Register Properties.

> **Tip:** The I/O pins are assembled in pin groups ("PORT groups") with up to 32 pins. Group 0 consists of the PA pins, group 1 is for the PB pins, etc. Each pin group has its own PORT registers, with a 0x80 address spacing. For example, the register address offset for the Data Direction (DIR) register for group 0 (PA00 to PA31) is 0x00 and the register address offset for the DIR register for group 1 (PB00 to PB31) is 0x80.

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x00	DIR	31:24	DIR[31:24]							
		23:16	DIR[23:16]							
		15:8	DIR[15:8]							
		7:0	DIR[7:0]							
0x04	DIRCLR	31:24	DIRCLR[31:24]							
		23:16	DIRCLR[23:16]							
		15:8	DIRCLR[15:8]							
		7:0	DIRCLR[7:0]							
0x08	DIRSET	31:24	DIRSET[31:24]							
		23:16	DIRSET[23:16]							
		15:8	DIRSET[15:8]							
		7:0	DIRSET[7:0]							
0x0C	DIRTGL	31:24	DIRTGL[31:24]							
		23:16	DIRTGL[23:16]							
		15:8	DIRTGL[15:8]							
		7:0	DIRTGL[7:0]							
0x10	OUT	31:24	OUT[31:24]							
		23:16	OUT[23:16]							
		15:8	OUT[15:8]							
		7:0	OUT[7:0]							
0x14	OUTCLR	31:24	OUTCLR[31:24]							
		23:16	OUTCLR[23:16]							
		15:8	OUTCLR[15:8]							
		7:0	OUTCLR[7:0]							
0x18	OUTSET	31:24	OUTSET[31:24]							
		23:16	OUTSET[23:16]							
		15:8	OUTSET[15:8]							
		7:0	OUTSET[7:0]							
0x1C	OUTTGL	31:24	OUTTGL[31:24]							
		23:16	OUTTGL[23:16]							
		15:8	OUTTGL[15:8]							
		7:0	OUTTGL[7:0]							
0x20	IN	31:24	IN[31:24]							
		23:16	IN[23:16]							
		15:8	IN[15:8]							
		7:0	IN[7:0]							
0x24	CTRL	31:24	SAMPLING[31:24]							
		23:16	SAMPLING[23:16]							
		15:8	SAMPLING[15:8]							
		7:0	SAMPLING[7:0]							
0x28	WRCONFIG	31:24	HWSEL	WRPINCFG		WRPMUX	PMUX[3:0]			
		23:16			SLEWLIM[1:0]		ODRAIN	PULLEN	INEN	PMUXEN
		15:8	PINMASK[15:8]							
		7:0	PINMASK[7:0]							
0x2C	EVCTRL	31:24	PORTEI3	EVACT3[1:0]		PID3[4:0]				
		23:16	PORTEI2	EVACT2[1:0]		PID2[4:0]				
		15:8	PORTEI1	EVACT1[1:0]		PID1[4:0]				
		7:0	PORTEI0	EVACT0[1:0]		PID0[4:0]				

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Register Summary (continued)

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x30	PMUX0	7:0	PMUXO[3:0]				PMUXE[3:0]			
...										
0x3F	PMUX15	7:0	PMUXO[3:0]				PMUXE[3:0]			
0x40	PINCFG0	7:0			SLEWLIM[1:0]		ODRAIN	PULLEN	INEN	PMUXEN
...										
0x5F	PINCFG31	7:0			SLEWLIM[1:0]		ODRAIN	PULLEN	INEN	PMUXEN

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34.12.1. Data Direction

Name: DIR
Offset: 0x00
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

This register allows the user to configure one or more I/O pins as an input or output. This register can be manipulated without doing a read-modify-write operation by using the Data Direction Toggle (DIRTGL), Data Direction Clear (DIRCLR), and Data Direction Set (DIRSET) registers.

Table 34-4. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	DIR[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
	DIR[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
	DIR[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
	DIR[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 – DIR[31:0] Port Data Direction
These bits set the data direction for the individual I/O pins in the PORT group.

Value	Description
0	The corresponding I/O pin in the PORT group is configured as an input.
1	The corresponding I/O pin in the PORT group is configured as an output.

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34.12.2. Data Direction Clear

Name: DIRCLR
Offset: 0x04
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

This register allows the user to set one or more I/O pins as an input, without doing a read-modify-write operation. Changes in this register will also be reflected in the Data Direction (DIR), Data Direction Toggle (DIRTGL), and Data Direction Set (DIRSET) registers.

Table 34-5. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	DIRCLR[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
	DIRCLR[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
	DIRCLR[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
	DIRCLR[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 – DIRCLR[31:0] Port Data Direction Clear
Writing a '0' to a bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to a bit will clear the corresponding bit in the DIR register, which configures the I/O pin as an input.

Value	Description
0	The corresponding I/O pin in the PORT group will keep its configuration.
1	The corresponding I/O pin in the PORT group is configured as input.

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34.12.3. Data Direction Set

Name: DIRSET
Offset: 0x08
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

This register allows the user to set one or more I/O pins as an output, without doing a read-modify-write operation. Changes in this register will also be reflected in the Data Direction (DIR), Data Direction Toggle (DIRTGL), and Data Direction Clear (DIRCLR) registers.

Table 34-6. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	DIRSET[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
	DIRSET[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
	DIRSET[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
	DIRSET[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 – DIRSET[31:0] Port Data Direction Set
Writing '0' to a bit has no effect.
Writing '1' to a bit will set the corresponding bit in the DIR register, which configures the I/O pin as an output.

Value	Description
0	The corresponding I/O pin in the PORT group will keep its configuration.
1	The corresponding I/O pin in the PORT group is configured as an output.

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34.12.4. Data Direction Toggle

Name: DIRTGL
Offset: 0x0C
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

This register allows the user to toggle the direction of one or more I/O pins, without doing a read-modify-write operation. Changes in this register will also be reflected in the Data Direction (DIR), Data Direction Set (DIRSET), and Data Direction Clear (DIRCLR) registers.

Table 34-7. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	DIRTGL[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
	DIRTGL[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
	DIRTGL[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
	DIRTGL[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 – DIRTGL[31:0] Port Data Direction Toggle
Writing '0' to a bit has no effect.
Writing '1' to a bit will toggle the corresponding bit in the DIR register, which reverses the direction of the I/O pin.

Value	Description
0	The corresponding I/O pin in the PORT group will keep its configuration.
1	The direction of the corresponding I/O pin is toggled.

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34.12.5. Data Output Value

Name: OUT
Offset: 0x10
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

This register sets the data output drive value for the individual I/O pins in the PORT.

This register can be manipulated without doing a read-modify-write operation by using the Data Output Value Clear (OUTCLR), Data Output Value Set (OUTSET), and Data Output Value Toggle (OUTTGL) registers.

Table 34-8. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	OUT[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
	OUT[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
	OUT[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
	OUT[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 – OUT[31:0] PORT Data Output Value
For pins configured as outputs via the Data Direction register (DIR), these bits set the logical output drive level.
For pins configured as inputs via the Data Direction register (DIR) and with pull enabled via the Pull Enable bit in the Pin Configuration register (PINCFG.PULLEN), these bits will set the input pull direction.

Value	Description
0	The I/O pin output is driven low or the input is connected to an internal pull-down.
1	The I/O pin output is driven high or the input is connected to an internal pull-up.

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34.12.6. Data Output Value Clear

Name: OUTCLR
Offset: 0x14
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

This register allows the user to set one or more output I/O pin drive levels low, without doing a read-modify-write operation. Changes in this register will also be reflected in the Data Output Value (OUT), Data Output Value Toggle (OUTTGL), and Data Output Value Set (OUTSET) registers.

Table 34-9. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	OUTCLR[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
	OUTCLR[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
	OUTCLR[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
	OUTCLR[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 – OUTCLR[31:0] PORT Data Output Value Clear
Writing '0' to a bit has no effect.
Writing '1' to a bit will clear the corresponding bit in the OUT register. Pins configured as outputs via the Data Direction register (DIR) will be set to low output drive level. Pins configured as inputs via DIR and with pull enabled via the Pull Enable bit in the Pin Configuration register (PINCFG.PULLEN) will set the input pull direction to an internal pull-down.

Value	Description
0	The corresponding I/O pin in the PORT group will keep its configuration.
1	The corresponding I/O pin output is driven low, or the input is connected to an internal pull-down.

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34.12.7. Data Output Value Set

Name: OUTSET
Offset: 0x18
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

This register allows the user to set one or more output I/O pin drive levels high, without doing a read-modify-write operation. Changes in this register will also be reflected in the Data Output Value (OUT), Data Output Value Toggle (OUTTGL), and Data Output Value Clear (OUTCLR) registers.

Table 34-10. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	OUTSET[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
	OUTSET[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
	OUTSET[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
	OUTSET[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 – OUTSET[31:0] PORT Data Output Value Set
Writing '0' to a bit has no effect.
Writing '1' to a bit will set the corresponding bit in the OUT register, which sets the output drive level high for I/O pins configured as outputs via the Data Direction register (DIR). For pins configured as inputs via Data Direction register (DIR) with pull enabled via the Pull Enable register (PULLEN), these bits will set the input pull direction to an internal pull-up.

Value	Description
0	The corresponding I/O pin in the group will keep its configuration.
1	The corresponding I/O pin output is driven high or the input is connected to an internal pull-up.

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34.12.8. Data Output Value Toggle

Name: OUTTGL
Offset: 0x1C
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

This register allows the user to toggle the drive level of one or more output I/O pins, without doing a read-modify-write operation. Changes in this register will also be reflected in the Data Output Value (OUT), Data Output Value Set (OUTSET), and Data Output Value Clear (OUTCLR) registers.

Table 34-11. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	OUTTGL[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
	OUTTGL[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
	OUTTGL[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
	OUTTGL[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 – OUTTGL[31:0] PORT Data Output Value Toggle
Writing '0' to a bit has no effect.
Writing '1' to a bit will toggle the corresponding bit in the OUT register, which inverts the output drive level for I/O pins configured as outputs via the Data Direction register (DIR). For pins configured as inputs via Data Direction register (DIR) with pull enabled via the Pull Enable register (PULLEN), these bits will toggle the input pull direction.

Value	Description
0	The corresponding I/O pin in the PORT group will keep its configuration.
1	The corresponding OUT bit value is toggled.

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34.12.9. Data Input Value

Name: IN
Offset: 0x20
Reset: 0x40000000
Property: -

Table 34-12. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

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

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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	IN[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 31:0 – IN[31:0] PORT Data Input Value

These bits are cleared when the corresponding I/O pin input sampler detects a logical low level on the input pin.
These bits are set when the corresponding I/O pin input sampler detects a logical high level on the input pin.

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34.12.10. Control

Name: CTRL
Offset: 0x24
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 34-13. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	SAMPLING[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
	SAMPLING[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
	SAMPLING[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
	SAMPLING[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 – SAMPLING[31:0] Input Sampling Mode

Configures the input sampling functionality of the I/O pin input samplers, for pins configured as inputs via the Data Direction register (DIR).

The input samplers are enabled and disabled in sub-groups of eight. Thus if any pins within a byte request continuous sampling, all pins in that eight pin sub-group will be continuously sampled.

Note: Bit 0 corresponds to Port A0/B0/C0, etc. Bit 1 to PORT A1, B1, C1, etc. All ports will not have 32 pins associated with them so some bits may not apply.

Value	Description
0	On demand sampling of I/O pin is enabled.
1	Continuous sampling of I/O pin is enabled.

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34.12.11. Write Configuration

Name: WRCONFIG
Offset: 0x28
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Write-Only

This Write-only register is used to configure several pins simultaneously with the same configuration and/or peripheral multiplexing.

In order to avoid side effect of non-atomic access, 8-bit or 16-bit writes to this register will have no effect. Reading this register always returns zero.

Table 34-14. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	HWSEL	WRPINCFG		WRPMUX	PMUX[3:0]			
Access	W	W		W	W	W	W	W
Reset	0	0		0	0	0	0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
			SLEWLIM[1:0]		ODRAIN	PULLEN	INEN	PMUXEN
Access			W	W	W	W	W	W
Reset			0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	PINMASK[7:0]							
Access	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit 31 – HWSEL Half-Word Select
This bit selects the half-word field of a 32-PORT group to be reconfigured in the atomic write operation.
This bit will always read as zero.

Value	Description
0	The lower 16 pins of the PORT group will be configured.
1	The upper 16 pins of the PORT group will be configured.

Bit 30 – WRPINCFG Write PINCFG
This bit determines whether the atomic write operation will update the Pin Configuration register (PINCFGn) or not for all pins selected by the WRCONFIG.PINMASK and WRCONFIG.HWSEL bits.
Writing '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing '1' to this bit updates the configuration of the selected pins with the written WRCONFIG.SLEWLIM, WRCONFIG.ODRAIN, WRCONFIG.PULLEN, WRCONFIG.INEN, WRCONFIG.PMUXEN, and WRCONFIG.PINMASK values.

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This bit will always read as zero.

Value	Description
0	The PINCFGn registers of the selected pins will not be updated.
1	The PINCFGn registers of the selected pins will be updated.

Bit 28 – WRPMUX Write PMUX

This bit determines whether the atomic write operation will update the Peripheral Multiplexing register (PMUXm, m=0,...15) or not for all pins selected by the WRCONFIG.PINMASK and WRCONFIG.HWSEL bits.
Writing '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing '1' to this bit updates the pin multiplexer configuration of the selected pins with the written WRCONFIG. PMUX value.
This bit will always read as zero.
Note: Not all PINCFGn registers are supported by all I/O port groups.

Value	Description
0	The PMUXm registers of the selected pins will not be updated.
1	The PMUXm registers of the selected pins will be updated.

Bits 27:24 – PMUX[3:0] Peripheral Multiplexing

These bits determine the new value written to the Peripheral Multiplexing register (PMUXm, m = 0,...15) for all pins selected by the WRCONFIG.PINMASK and WRCONFIG.HWSEL bits, when the WRCONFIG.WRPMUX bit is set.
These bits will always read as zero.

Bits 21:20 – SLEWLIM[1:0] Output Driver Slew Rate Selection

This bit determines the new value written to PINCFGn.SLEWLIM for all pins selected by the WRCONFIG.PINMASK and WRCONFIG.HWSEL bits, when the WRCONFIG.WRPINCFG bit is set.
This bit will always read as zero.
Notes:

1. Only some pins have output TRISE/TFALL slew limit control.
2. Slew rate control can be used to improve signal integrity for high-speed signals if improper external HDW resistor termination was not utilized. One side effect however can be that if excessive slew is used it can affect maximum signal rates.
3. If an I^2C function is enabled on a pin, set PINCFGn.SLEWLIM = 0x00 (disabled).

Value	Description
0x00	Slew rate control disabled (fast rise/fall time operation)
0x01	Slew rate control enabled (4x slower)
0x02	Slew rate control enabled (8x slower)
0x03	Slew rate control enabled (12x slower)

Bit 19 – ODRAIN Open Drain Output

This bit determines the new value written to PINCFGn.ODRAIN for all pins selected by the WRCONFIG.PINMASK and WRCONFIG.HWSEL bits, when the WRCONFIG.WRPINCFG bit is set.
This bit will always read as zero.

Value	Description
0	Output pin is Totem Pole (i.e. Push-Pull) output
1	Open drain output is enabled

Bit 18 – PULLEN Pull Enable

This bit determines the new value written to PINCFGn.PULLEN for all pins selected by the WRCONFIG.PINMASK and WRCONFIG.HWSEL bits, when the WRCONFIG.WRPINCFG bit is set.
This bit will always read as zero.

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Value	Description
0	Internal pin Pull-Up is disabled
1	Internal pin Pull-Up is enabled

Bit 17 – INEN Input Enable

This bit determines the new value written to PINCFGn.INEN for all pins selected by the WRCONFIG.PINMASK and WRCONFIG.HWSEL bits, when the WRCONFIG.WRPINCFG bit is set.
This bit will always read as zero.

Value	Description
0	Disable input pin function
1	Enable input pin function

Bit 16 – PMUXEN Peripheral Multiplexer Enable

This bit determines the new value written to PINCFGn.PMUXEN for all pins selected by the WRCONFIG.PINMASK and WRCONFIG.HWSEL bits, when the WRCONFIG.WRPINCFG bit is set.
This bit will always read as zero.

Value	Description
0	The peripheral multiplexer selection is disabled, and the PORT registers control the direction and output drive value.
1	The peripheral multiplexer selection is enabled and the selected peripheral function controls the direction and output drive value.

Bits 15:0 – PINMASK[15:0] Pin Mask for Multiple Pin Configuration

These bits select the pins to be configured within the half-word group selected by the WRCONFIG.HWSEL bit.
These bits will always read as zero.

Value	Description
0	The configuration of the corresponding I/O pin in the half-word group will be left unchanged.
1	The configuration of the corresponding I/O pin in the half-word PORT group will be updated.

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34.12.12. Event Input Control

Name: EVCTRL
Offset: 0x2C
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Secure

There are up to four input event pins for each PORT group. Each byte of this register addresses one Event input pin.

Table 34-15. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	PORTEI3	EVACT3[1:0]		PID3[4:0]				
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

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	PORTEI2	EVACT2[1:0]		PID2[4:0]				
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

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	PORTEI1	EVACT1[1:0]		PID1[4:0]				
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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	PORTEI0	EVACT0[1:0]		PID0[4:0]				
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, 15, 23, 31 – PORTEIx PORT Event Input Enable x [x = 3..0]

Value	Description
0	The event action x (EVACTx) will not be triggered on any incoming event.
1	The event action x (EVACTx) will be triggered on any incoming event.

Bits 5:6, 13:14, 21:22, 29:30 – EVACTx PORT Event Action x [x = 3..0]
These bits define the event action the PORT will perform on event input x.

Bits 0:4, 8:12, 16:20, 24:28 – PIDx PORT Event Pin Identifier x [x = 3..0]
These bits define the I/O pin on which the event action will be performed, according to the following table.

Table 34-16. PORT Event x Action (x = [3..0])

Value	Name	Description
0x0	OUT	Output register of pin will be set to level of event.
0x1	SET	Set output register of pin on event.

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Table 34-16. PORT Event x Action (x = [3..0]) (continued)

Value	Name	Description
0x2	CLR	Clear output register of pin on event.
0x3	TGL	Toggle output register of pin on event.

Table 34-17. PORT Event x Pin Identifier (x = [3..0])

Value	Name	Description
0x0	PIN0	Event action to be executed on PIN 0.
0x1	PIN1	Event action to be executed on PIN 1.
...	...	...
0x31	PIN31	Event action to be executed on PIN 31.

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34.12.13. Peripheral Multiplexing m

Name: PMUXm
Offset: 0x30 + m*0x01 [m=0..15]
Reset: 0x00
Property: PAC Write-Protection

There are up to 16 Peripheral Multiplexing registers in each group, one for every set of two subsequent I/O lines. The m denotes the number of the set of I/O lines.

Table 34-18. Peripheral Port Mux Control Mapping

Port PINCFGn.MUXEN Value	Port WRCONFIG.PMUX Value	Peripheral Function	Description
0	N/A	Port	Normal Port in /out functions (Pxy)
1	00	EIC / EIC_EXTINT(n)	External Interrupts
1	01	ADC / CMP	ADC and Analog Comparator
1	03	SERCOM(n)	SERCOMn (UART, I²C, SPI)
1	04	EBI	External Bus Interface
1	05	TCC WO(n)	Timer/Counter Controller
1	06	MLB	Media Local Bus
1	07	CAN(n) / SQI(n)	CAN, Serial Quad Interface
1	08	SDMMC	SD/MMC Host Controller (Memory Card Interface)
1	09	I²S / SWCLK, SWDIO, SWO, TRACE_CLK, TRACE_DATA[3:0]	I²S audio and, Debug and debug Trace
1	0A	ETH	Ethernet
1	0B	Only 2 alternate ETH signals	RX_CLK on PD12 and GTX_CLK on PD05
1	0C	GCLK	Controls GCLK_IO[7:2]
1	0F	PTC	Peripheral Touch Controller
Note: All undefined values of WRCONFIG.PMUX are reserved.			

Table 34-19. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	PMUXO[3:0]				PMUXE[3:0]			
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 7:4 – PMUXO[3:0] Peripheral Multiplexing for Odd-Numbered Pin
These bits select the peripheral function for odd-numbered pins (2*n + 1) of a PORT group, if the corresponding PINCFGn.PMUXEN bit is '1'.
Not all possible values for this selection may be valid. For more details, refer to the Pinout.

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Table 34-20. Peripheral Port Mux Control Mapping

Port PINCFGn.MUXEN value	Port WRCONFIG.PMUX value	Peripheral Function	Description
0	N/A	Port	Normal Port I/O functions
1	0x0	EIC	External Interrupts
1	0x1	ADCN/ADC/AC	ADC and Analog Comparator
1	0x2	SERCOM	SERCOMn (UART, I²C, SPI)
1	0x3	SERCOM Alt	SERCOMn (UART, I²C, SPI)
1	0x4	EBI	External Bus Interface
1	0x5	TCC	Timer/Counter controller
1	0x6	TCC Alt/PDEC	Timer/Counter controller and Positional Decoder
1	0x7	COM	SQI/CAN/USB
1	0x8	SDMMC	SD/MMC Host Controller (Memory Card Interface)
1	0x9	SPI_IXS	SPI_IXS Audio
1	0xa	PCC	Parallel Capture Controller
1	0xb	ETH	Ethernet
1	0xc	MISC	GCLK/CCL/AC Alt
1	0xd	PTC	Peripheral Touch Controller

Bits 3:0 – PMUXE[3:0] Peripheral Multiplexing for Even-Numbered Pin
These bits select the peripheral function for even-numbered pins (2*n) of a PORT group, if the corresponding PINCFGn.PMUXEN bit is '1'.
Not all possible values for this selection may be valid. For more details, refer to the Pinout.

Table 34-21. Peripheral Port Mux Control Mapping

Port PINCFGn.MUXEN value	Port WRCONFIG.PMUX value	Peripheral Function	Description
0	N/A	Port	Normal Port I/O functions
1	0x0	EIC	External Interrupts
1	0x1	ADCN/ADC/AC	ADC and Analog Comparator
1	0x2	SERCOM	SERCOMn (UART, I²C, SPI)
1	0x3	SERCOM Alt	SERCOMn (UART, I²C, SPI)
1	0x4	EBI	External Bus Interface
1	0x5	TCC	Timer/Counter controller
1	0x6	TCC Alt/PDEC	Timer/Counter controller and Positional Decoder
1	0x7	COM	SQI/CAN/USB
1	0x8	SDMMC	SD/MMC Host Controller (Memory Card Interface)
1	0x9	SPI_IXS	SPI_IXS Audio
1	0xa	PCC	Parallel Capture Controller
1	0xb	ETH	Ethernet
1	0xc	MISC	GCLK/CCL/AC Alt
1	0xd	PTC	Peripheral Touch Controller

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34.12.14. Pin Configuration n

Name: PINCFGn
Offset: 0x40 + n*0x01 [n=0..31]
Reset: 0x00
Property: PAC Write-Protection

There are up to 32 Pin Configuration registers in each PORT group, one for each I/O line.

Note: All undefined values of WRCONFIG.PMUX are reserved.

Table 34-22. Port Pin Configuration Register Mapping

Port Group	Packages		
	144 pin TQFP	100 pin TQFP	64 pin QFN/TQFP
PORT A (GROUP 0)	PA[0:28]	PA[0:18]	PA[0:12}
PINCFGn Registers	n=[0-28]	n=[0-18]	n=[0-12]
PORT B (GROUP 1)	PB[0:26]	PB[0:17]	PB[0:10]
PINCFGn Registers	n=[0-26]	n=[0-17]	n=[0-10]
PORT C (GROUP 2)	PC[0:29]	PC[0:20]	PC[0:13]
PINCFGn Registers	n=[0-29]	n=[0-20]	n=[0-13]
PORT D (GROUP 3)	PD[0:21]	PD[0:12]	PD[0:11]
PINCFGn Registers	n=[0-21]	n=[0-12]	n=[0-11]

EXAMPLE:

PORT_REGS->GROUP[2].PORT_PINCFG4 = 0x12; /* I/O pin PC4, Slew rate control enabled (4x slower), input buffer enabled */

Table 34-23. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
			SLEWLIM[1:0]		ODRAIN	PULLEN	INEN	PMUXEN
Access			R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset			0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 5:4 – SLEWLIM[1:0] Output Driver Slew Rate Selection

Notes:

1. Slew rate control can be used to improve signal integrity for high-speed signals if improper external HDW resistor termination was not utilized.
2. If an I^2C function is enabled on a pin, the corresponding PINCFGn.SLEWLIM MUST = 0x00.
3. Not all pins have slew rate control. See Table 34-23 for a list.

Value	Description
0	Slew rate control disabled (fast rise/fall time operation).
1	Slew rate control enabled (4x slower).
2	Slew rate control enabled (8x slower).
3	Slew rate control enabled (12x slower).

Bit 3 – ODRAIN Open Drain Output

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Value	Description
0	The open drain output is disabled.
1	The open drain output is enabled.

Bit 2 – PULLEN Pull Enable

This bit enables the internal pull-up or pull-down resistor of an I/O pin configured as an input.

Value	Description
0	Internal pull resistor is disabled and the input is in a high-impedance configuration.
1	Internal pull resistor is enabled and the input is driven to a defined logic level in the absence of external input.

Bit 1 – INEN Input Enable

This bit controls the input buffer of an I/O pin configured as either an input or output.
Writing a zero to this bit disables the input buffer completely, preventing read-back of the Physical Pin state when the pin is configured as either an input or output.

Value	Description
0	Input buffer for the I/O pin is disabled and the input value will not be sampled.
1	Input buffer for the I/O pin is enabled and the input value will be sampled when required.

Bit 0 – PMUXEN Peripheral Multiplexer Enable

This bit enables or disables the peripheral multiplexer selection set in the Peripheral Multiplexing register (PMUXm, m=0,...15) to enable or disable alternative peripheral control over an I/O pin direction and output drive value.
Writing a zero to this bit allows the PORT to control the pad direction via the Data Direction register (DIR) and output logic level via the Data Output Value register (OUT). The peripheral multiplexer value in PMUXm is ignored. Writing '1' to this bit enables the peripheral selection in PMUXm to control the pad. In this configuration, the Physical Pin state may still be read from the Data Input Value register (IN) if PINCFGn.INEN is set.

Value	Description
0	The peripheral multiplexer selection is disabled and the PORT registers control the direction and output drive value.
1	The peripheral multiplexer selection is enabled and the selected peripheral function controls the direction and output drive value.

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35. Serial Communication Interface (SERCOM)

35.1. Overview

Refer to the Configuration Summary for the number of SERCOM peripherals for each device by pin count. Each SERCOM provides hardware support for one of the I²C, SPI, LIN, or USART protocols. It can operate as an I²C Host, I²C Client, SPI Host, SPI Client, LIN Host, LIN Client, or as a USART. When a SERCOM peripheral is configured and enabled, the resources of that SERCOM peripheral are dedicated to the selected protocol and operational mode. It can use the internal generic clock or an external clock which allows it to operate in all Sleep modes.

35.2. Features

The following are key features of SERCOM:

- Interface for configuring operating mode:
  - Inter-Integrated Circuit (I²C) two-wire serial interface
  - System Management Bus (SMBus™) compatible
  - Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI)
  - Universal Synchronous/Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter (USART) (Plus LIN Host, LIN Client when operating in USART mode)
- Baud Rate Generator (BRG)
- Address Match/mask Logic
- Operational in all Sleep modes with an External Clock Source
- Can be used with DMA
- 16-byte Internal FIFOs for Transmit and Receive

Table 35-1. SERCOM Feature Sets

MODE	SERCOM0	SERCOM1	SERCOM2	SERCOM3	SERCOM4	SERCOM5	SERCOM6	SERCOM7	SERCOM8	SERCOM9
USART	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
SPI	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
I²C	Yes(1)	Yes(1)	Yes(1)	Yes(1)	Yes(1)	Yes(1)	Yes(1)	Yes(1)	Yes(1)	Yes(1)

Note:

1. What I²C modes can be supported, depends on the drive strength of the I/O pin it is connected to. For a list of I/O pin drive strengths available, refer to the I/O pin Electrical Specifications VOL and VOH spec.

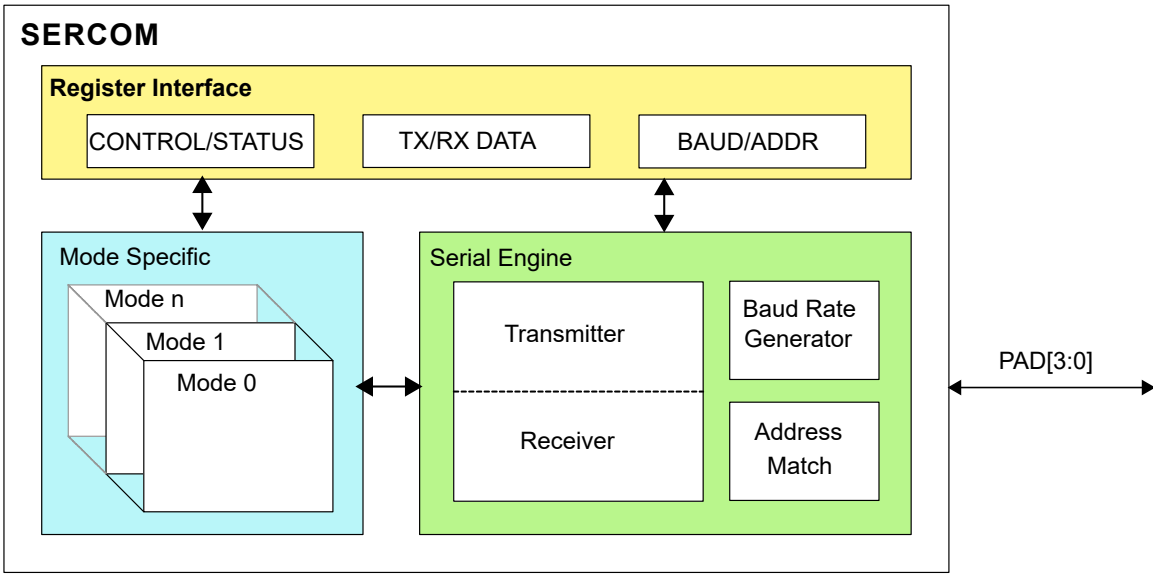
Table 35-2. I/O Pin Drive Strength

I²C Mode	I/O Pin Drive Strength		
	4x	8x	12x
I²C Standard-mode (SM), 100 kHz w/400 pF load	Yes	Yes	Yes
I²C Fast-mode (FM), 400 kHz w/400 pF load	Yes	Yes	Yes
I²C Fast-mode Plus (FM+), 1 MHz w/550 pF load	No	No	Yes
I²C High speed (HS), 3.4 MHz w/100 pF load	No	Yes	Yes

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35.3. Block Diagram

Figure 35-1. SERCOM Block Diagram



35.4. Peripheral Dependencies

Peripheral Name	Base Address	NVIC IRQ Index:Source	MCLK AXI/APB Clocks Index:Name (1)	GCLK Peripheral Channel Index:Clock Name (2)	PAC Peripheral Peripheral Identifier (PAC.WRCTRL)	DMA Trigger Index:Source (DMAC.CHCTRLBk)	Power Domain
SERCOM0	0x46000000 (APB E)	55 : ERROR; 56 : RXBRK 57 : DRE/ PREC; 58 : TXC/ AMATCH 59 : RXC/DRDY; 60 : RXS/SSL/TXFE 61 : CTSIC/RXFF	MCLK.CLKMSK0[31]	18 : GCLK_SERCOM0_SLOW 21 : GCLK_SERCOM0_CORE	23	5 : RX 6 : TX	VDDREG
SERCOM1	0x46002000 (APB E)	62 : ERROR; 63 : RXBRK 64 : DRE/ PREC; 65 : TXC/ AMATCH 66 : RXC/DRDY; 67 : RXS/SSL/TXFE 68 : CTSIC/RXFF	MCLK.CLKMSK1[0]	18 : GCLK_SERCOM1_SLOW 22 : GCLK_SERCOM1_CORE	24	7 : RX 8 : TX	VDDREG
SERCOM2	0x45800000 (APB D)	69 : ERROR; 70 : RXBRK 71 : DRE/ PREC; 72 : TXC/ AMATCH 73 : RXC/DRDY; 74 : RXS/SSL/TXFE 75 : CTSIC/RXFF	MCLK.CLKMSK1[1]	19 : GCLK_SERCOM2_SLOW 23 : GCLK_SERCOM2_CORE	25	9 : RX 10 : TX	VDDREG
SERCOM3	0x45802000 (APB D)	76 : ERROR; 77 : RXBRK 78 : DRE/ PREC; 79 : TXC/ AMATCH 80 : RXC/DRDY; 81 : RXS/SSL/TXFE 82 : CTSIC/RXFF	MCLK.CLKMSK1[2]	19 : GCLK_SERCOM3_SLOW 24 : GCLK_SERCOM3_CORE	26	11 : RX 12 : TX	VDDREG

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Peripheral Dependencies (continued)

Peripheral Name	Base Address	NVIC IRQ Index:Source	MCLK AXI/APB Clocks Index:Name [1]	GCLK Peripheral Channel Index:Clock Name [2]	PAC Peripheral Peripheral Identifier (PAC.WRCTRL)	DMA Trigger Index:Source (DMAC.CHCTRLBk)	Power Domain
SERCOM4	0x4600 4000 (APB E)	83 : ERROR; 84 : RXBRK 85 : DRE/ PREC; 86 : TXC/ AMATCH 87 : RXC/DRDY; 88 : RXS/SSL/TXFE 89 : CTSIC/RXFF	MCLK.CLKMSK1[3]	18 : GCLK_SERCOM4_SLOW 25 : GCLK_SERCOM4_CORE	27	13 : RX 14 : TX	VDDREG
SERCOM5	0x4580 4000 (APB D)	90 : ERROR; 91 : RXBRK 92 : DRE/ PREC; 93 : TXC/ AMATCH 94 : RXC/DRDY; 95 : RXS/SSL/TXFE 96 : CTSIC/RXFF	MCLK.CLKMSK1[4]	19 : GCLK_SERCOM5_SLOW 26 : GCLK_SERCOM5_CORE	28	15 : RX 16 : TX	VDDREG
SERCOM6	0x4580 6000 (APB D)	97 : ERROR; 98 : RXBRK 99 : DRE/ PREC; 100 : TXC/ AMATCH 101 : RXC/DRDY; 102 : RXS/SSL/TXFE 103 : CTSIC/RXFF	MCLK.CLKMSK1[5]	19 : GCLK_SERCOM6_SLOW 27 : GCLK_SERCOM6_CORE	29	17 : RX 18 : TX	VDDREG
SERCOM7	0x4500 0000 (APB B)	104 : ERROR; 105 : RXBRK 106 : DRE/ PREC; 107 : TXC/ AMATCH 108 : RXC/DRDY; 109 : RXS/SSL/TXFE 110 : CTSIC/RXFF	MCLK.CLKMSK1[6]	20 : GCLK_SERCOM7_SLOW 28 : GCLK_SERCOM7_CORE	30	19 : RX 20 : TX	VDDREG
SERCOM8	0x4500 2000 (APB B)	111 : ERROR; 112 : RXBRK 113 : DRE/ PREC; 114 : TXC/ AMATCH 115 : RXC/DRDY; 116 : RXS/SSL/TXFE 117 : CTSIC/RXFF	MCLK.CLKMSK1[7]	20 : GCLK_SERCOM8_SLOW 29 : GCLK_SERCOM8_CORE	31	21 : RX 22 : TX	VDDREG
SERCOM9	0x4500 4000 (APB B)	118 : ERROR; 119 : RXBRK 120 : DRE/ PREC; 121 : TXC/ AMATCH 122 : RXC/DRDY; 123 : RXS/SSL/TXFE 124 : CTSIC/RXFF	MCLK.CLKMSK1[8]	20 : GCLK_SERCOM9_SLOW 30 : GCLK_SERCOM9_CORE	32	23 : RX 24 : TX	VDDREG

Notes:

1. Register Field: MCLK.CLKMSK{index/32}.MASK[index mod 32].
2. See GCLK.PCHCTRLm register, where m = Index.
3. The GCLK_SERCOMn_SLOW setting must only be used for the I²C operating mode.

35.4.1. I/O Lines

Using the SERCOM I/O lines requires the I/O pins to be configured using port configuration (PORT). The SERCOM has four internal pads, PAD[3:0], and the signals from I^2C, SPI and USART are routed through these SERCOM pads through a multiplexer. The configuration of the multiplexer is available from the different SERCOM modes. Refer to the mode specific sections below for additional information.

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35.4.2. Power Management

The SERCOM can operate in any Sleep mode provided the selected clock source is running. SERCOM interrupts can be configured to wake the device from sleep modes.

35.4.3. Clocks

The SERCOM bus clock (CLK_SERCOMx_APB) can be enabled and disabled in the Main Clock Controller. The SERCOM APB BUS interface clocks are enabled by default on reset.

The SERCOM uses two generic clocks: GCLK_SERCOMx_CORE and GCLK_SERCOMx_SLOW. The core clock (GCLK_SERCOMx_CORE) is required to clock the SERCOM while working as a host. The slow clock (GCLK_SERCOMx_SLOW) is only required for certain functions. See specific mode sections below for details.

These clocks must be configured and enabled in the Generic Clock Controller (GCLK) before using the SERCOM.

The generic clocks are asynchronous to the user interface clock (CLK_SERCOMx_APB). Due to this asynchronicity, writing to certain registers will require synchronization between the clock domains. Refer to Synchronization for details.

35.4.4. DMA

The DMA request lines are connected to the DMA Controller (DMAC). The DMAC must be configured before the SERCOM DMA requests are used.

Concurrent DMA and CPU accesses to the DATA register must be avoided, as this may lead to unpredictable behavior.

35.4.5. Debug Operation

When the CPU is halted in Debug mode, this peripheral will continue normal operation. If the peripheral is configured to require periodical service by the CPU through interrupts or similar, improper operation or data loss may result during debugging. This peripheral can be forced to halt operation during debugging. Refer to the Debug Control (DBGCTRL) register for details.

- USART.DBGCTRL
- SPI.DBGCTRL
- I^2C Host DGBCTRL

35.4.6. Register Access Protection

All registers with write access can be write-protected optionally by the Peripheral Access Controller (PAC), except for the following registers:

- Interrupt Flag Clear and Status register (INTFLAG)
- Status register (STATUS)
- Data register (DATA)
- Address register (ADDR)

Optional write protection by the Peripheral Access Controller (PAC) is denoted by the "PAC Write Protection" property in each individual register description.

PAC write protection does not apply to accesses through an external debugger.

35.5. Functional Description

35.5.1. Principle of Operation

The basic structure of the SERCOM serial engine is shown in the following figure.

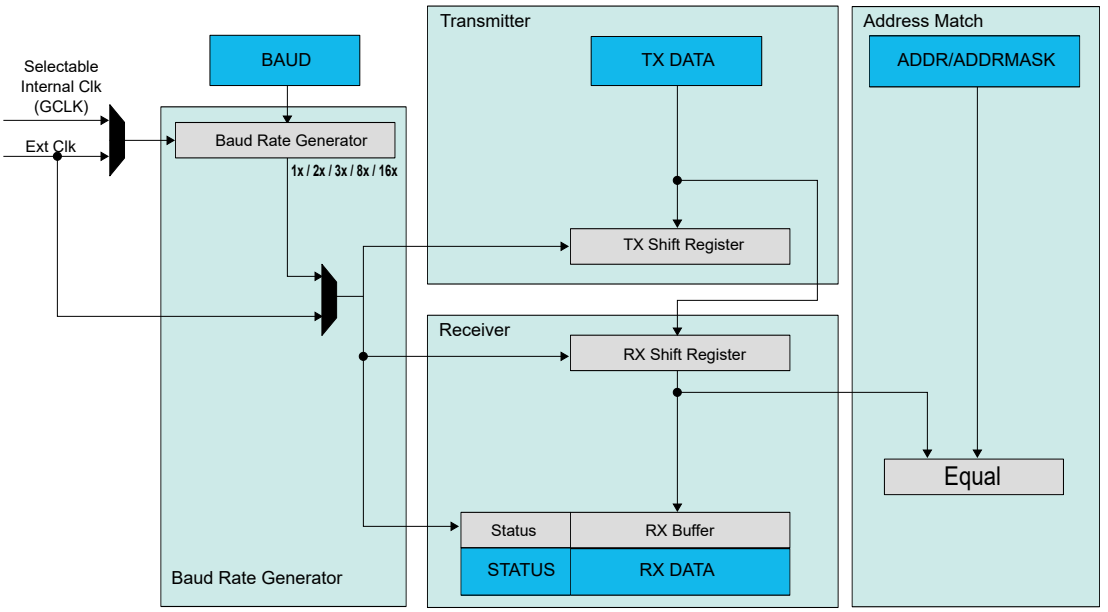
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- The transmitter consists of a single write buffer and a Shift register
- The receiver consists of a one-level (I^2C), two-level (USART, SPI) receive buffer and a Shift register

The baud-rate generator is capable of running on the GCLK_SERCOMn_CORE clock or an external clock.

Address matching logic is included for SPI and I^2C operation.

Figure 35-2. SERCOM Serial Engine



35.5.2. Basic Operation

35.5.2.1. Initialization

The SERCOM must be configured to the desired mode by writing the Operating Mode bits in the Control A register (CTRLA.MODE).

Table 35-3. SERCOM Modes

CTRLA.MODE	Description
0x0	USART with external clock
0x1	USART with internal clock
0x2	SPI in client operation
0x3	SPI in host operation
0x4	I^2C client operation
0x5	I^2C host operation
0x6-0x7	Reserved

35.5.2.2. Enabling, Disabling, and Resetting

This peripheral is enabled by writing '1' to the Enable bit in the Control A register (CTRLA.ENABLE), and disabled by writing '0' to it.

Writing '1' to the Software Reset bit in the Control A register (CTRLA.SWRST) will reset all registers of this peripheral to their initial states, except the DBGCTRL register, and the peripheral is disabled.

Refer to the CTRLA register descriptions (one for each mode of operation) for details.

- USART.CTRLA

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- SPI.CTRLA
- I²C Host CTRLA
- I²C Client CTRLA

35.5.2.3. Clock Generation – Baud Rate Generator

Each SERCOM contains a Baud Rate Generator (BRG), which can generate an internal clock for asynchronous or synchronous communication. The output frequency (f_{BAUD}) is determined by the Baud register (BAUD) setting and the Baud Reference Clock Frequency (f_{REF}). The baud reference clock is the serial engine clock, and it can be internal, GCLK_SERCOMn_CORE), or external, (XCK ; SERCOMn PAD[1]).

For asynchronous transmit communication, the (divide-by-16/8/3) output is used whereas the /1 (divide by-1) output is used while receiving.

For synchronous transmit and receive communication, the /2 (divide-by-2) output is used. In synchronous mode transmit and receive always use the same clock. Tx data on leading clock edge and Rx data on trailing clock edge. This functionality is automatically configured, depending on the selected operating mode.

Table 35-4. Baud Rate Equations

Operating Mode	Condition	Baud Rate (Bits/Second)	BAUD Register Value Calculation
Asynchronous Arithmetic	$f_{BAUD} \le f_{REF} / S$	$f_{BAUD} = (f_{REF} / S) * (1 - (BAUD / 65536))$	$BAUD = 65536 * [1 - (S * (f_{BAUD} / f_{REF}))]$
Asynchronous Fractional	$f_{BAUD} \le f_{REF} / S$	$f_{BAUD} = (f_{REF} / [S * (BAUD + (FP / 8))])$	$BAUD = (f_{REF} / (S * f_{BAUD})) - (FP / 8)$
Synchronous	$f_{BAUD} \le f_{REF} / 2$	$f_{BAUD} = (f_{REF} / [2 * (BAUD+1)])$	$BAUD = (f_{REF} / (2 * f_{BAUD})) - 1$

Notes:

1. S - Number of samples per bit, which can be 3, 8, or 16.
2. f_{BAUD} = The user desired bits per second data rate.
3. $f_{REF} = f_{GLCK_SERCOMn_CORE}$ or f_{XCK} from SERCOM PAD[1] clock input in client mode.
4. Asynchronous Fractional option is used for auto-baud detection.

The baud rate error is represented by the following formula:

$$Error\,\% = 100 * \left(1 - \frac{Expected\ BaudRate}{Actual\ Baud\ Rate}\right)$$

35.5.3. Additional Features

35.5.3.1. Address Match and Mask

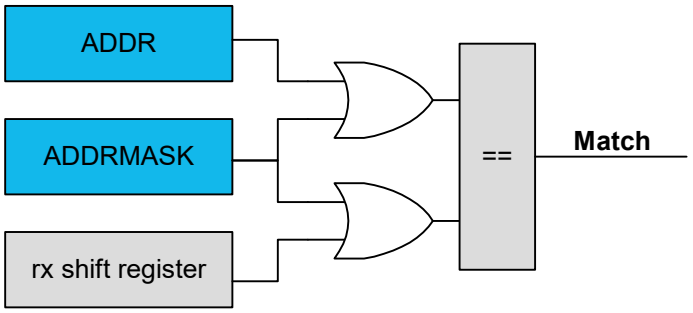
In either SPI client or I²C client mode, the SERCOM address match and mask feature is capable of matching either one address, two unique addresses, or a range of addresses with a mask, based on the mode selected. The match uses seven or eight bits, depending on the mode.

35.5.3.1.1. Address With Mask (CTRLB.AMODE = 0X0)

An address written to the Address bits in the Address register (ADDR.ADDR), and a mask written to the Address Mask bits in the Address register (ADDR.ADDRMASK) will yield an address match if the bit values in the shift register match the values in the Address register OR the associated bit in the Address Mask register is a 1. All bits that are masked are not included in the match. Note that writing the ADDR.ADDRMASK to 'all zeros' will match a single unique address, while writing ADDR.ADDRMASK to 'all ones' will result in all addresses being accepted.

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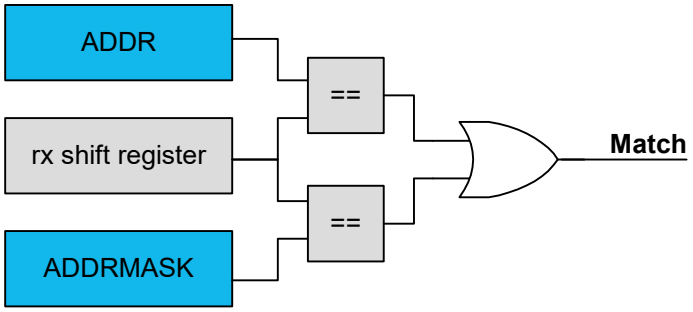
Figure 35-3. Address With Mask



35.5.3.1.2. Two Unique Addresses (CTRLB.AMODE = 0X1)

Either of the two addresses written to ADDR and ADDRMASK will cause a match.

Figure 35-4. Two Unique Addresses



35.5.3.1.3. Address Range (CTRLB.AMODE = 0X2)

The range of addresses between and including ADDR.ADDR and ADDR.ADDRMASK will cause a match. ADDR.ADDR and ADDR.ADDRMASK can be set to any two addresses, with ADDR.ADDR acting as the upper limit and ADDR.ADDRMASK acting as the lower limit.

Figure 35-5. Address Range



35.5.3.1.4. Sleep Mode Operation

The peripheral can operate in any Sleep mode where the selected serial clock is running. This clock can be external or generated by the internal baud-rate generator.

The SERCOM interrupts can be used to wake-up the device from Sleep modes. Refer to the different SERCOM mode chapters for details.

35.5.3.1.5. Synchronization

Due to asynchronicity between the main clock domain and the peripheral clock domains, some registers need to be synchronized when written or read.

Required write synchronization is denoted by the "Write-Synchronized" property in the register description.

Required read synchronization is denoted by the "Read-Synchronized" property in the register description.

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35.6. Synchronous and Asynchronous Receiver and Transmitter (SERCOM USART)

35.6.1. USART Overview

The Universal Synchronous and Asynchronous Receiver and Transmitter (USART) is one of the available modes in the Serial Communication Interface (SERCOM).

The USART uses the SERCOM transmitter and receiver, BAUD Rate Generator, and either an internal or external clock.

The transmitter consists of a 16-byte FIFO, a Shift register, and control logic for different frame formats. The write buffer supports data transmission without any delay between frames. The receiver consists of a 16-byte FIFO and a Shift register. Status information of the received data is available for error checking. Data and clock recovery units ensure robust synchronization and noise filtering during asynchronous data reception.

35.6.2. USART Features

- Full-duplex Operation
- Asynchronous (with Clock Reconstruction) or Synchronous Operation
- Internal or External Clock source for Asynchronous and Synchronous Operation
- Baud Rate Generator
- Supports Serial Frames with 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9 Data bits and 1 or 2 Stop bits
- Odd or Even Parity Generation and Parity Check
- Selectable LSB or MSB-first Data Transfer
- Buffer Overflow and Frame Error Detection
- Noise Filtering, Including False Start bit Detection and Digital Low-pass Filter
- Collision Detection
- Can Operate in all Sleep modes
- Operation at Speeds up to Half the System Clock for Internally Generated Clocks
- Operation at Speeds up to the System Clock for Externally Generated Clocks
- RTS and CTS Flow Control
- IrDA Modulation and Demodulation up to 115.2 kbps
- LIN Host Support
- LIN Client Support
- Auto-baud and break character detection
- ISO 7816 T = 0 or T = 1 protocols for Smart Card Interfacing
- RS485 Support
- Start-of-frame detection
- 16-Byte Receive FIFO with FIFO enabled
- 16-Byte Transmit FIFO with FIFO enabled
- USART DMA Support
- 32-bit Extension for Better System Bus Utilization

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35.6.3. USART Signal Descriptions

Table 35-5. SERCOM USART Signal Descriptions

Signal Names	Function	Pin Type	Description
SERCOMn_PAD[0] SERCOMn_PAD[1] SERCOMn_PAD[2] SERCOMn_PAD[3]	TXD	Digital Output	USART TX Transmit Data
	RXD	Digital Input	USART RX Receive Data
	XCK	Digital Input/Output	USART external clock input or output
	RTS	Digital Output	USART Flow Control “Request-To-Send” output
	CTS	Digital Input	USART Flow Control “Clear-To-Send” Input
	TE	Digital Output	USART “Transmit Enable” output in RS485 mode

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Table 35-6. USART User Configuration Summary

CMODE	FORM	TXPO	RXPO	SAMPR	ENC	LINCMD	PMODE	MODE	HOST	CLIENT	TXINV	RXINV	DORD	CHSIZE	TXEN/RXEN /ENABLE	SBMODE	GTIME	RTS/CTS/TE	COMMENTS
1 (Sync)	0x0	0x0	0x2	—	0	0	—	0	NO	YES	X	X	X	0x0, 0x1, 0x5, 0x6, 0x7	1/1/1	0	X	—	(Client) FD Sync, Ext Clk in
								1	YES	NO	X	X						—	(Host) FD Sync Ext Clk out
			0x3				—	0	NO	YES	X	X						—	(Client) FD Sync Ext Clk in
								1	YES	NO	X	X						—	(Host) FD Sync Ext Clk out
	0x1		0x2				X	0	NO	YES	X	X						—	(Client) FD Sync Ext Clk in
								1	YES	NO	X	X						—	(Host) FD Sync Ext Clk out
			0x3					0	NO	YES	X	X						—	(Client) FD Sync Ext Clk in
								1	YES	NO	X	X						—	(Host) FD Sync Ext Clk out
	0x7		0x0			0	0	0	NO	YES	1	1	X	0x0		0	2	—	ISO 7816 (Client) HD Sync Ext Clk in
								1	YES	NO								—	ISO 7816 (Host) HD Sync Ext Clk Out
	0x0	0x0	0x2,3	0x0,0x2,0x4	0		—	1	—	—	X	X		0x0, 0x1, 0x5, 0x6, 0x7		X	X	—	RS-232 FD without Flow Control
		0x2	0x1				—	1	—	—	X	X						RTS/ CTS	RS-232 FD w/ Flow Control
		0x3	0x3				—	1	—	—	X	X					1	TE	RS-485 (HD/FD, No Flow Ctrl)
	0x1	0x0	0x2,3				X	1	—	—	X	X				X	X	—	RS-232 FD without Flow Control
		0x2	0x1				X	1	—	—	X	X						RTS/ CTS	RS-232 FD w/ Flow Control
		0x3	0x3				X	1	—	—	X	X					1	TE	RS-485 (HD/FD, No Flow Ctrl)
0 (Async)	0x2	0x0	0x2,3	0x0,0x1		0x2	—	1	YES	NO	0	0	1	0		X	—	—	LIN Host – HDW Break, Sync, and ID generation
						0x1													LIN Host – HDW Break gen, SW Sync and SW ID generation
	0x4	0x0	0x2,3	0x1		—	—	1	NO	YES	0	0	1	0		X	—	—	Auto-baud (LIN Client) - break detection (Fractional Baud)
	0x5	0x0	0x2,3			—	X	1	NO	YES	0	0	1	0		X	—	—	Auto-baud (LIN Client) - break detection w/

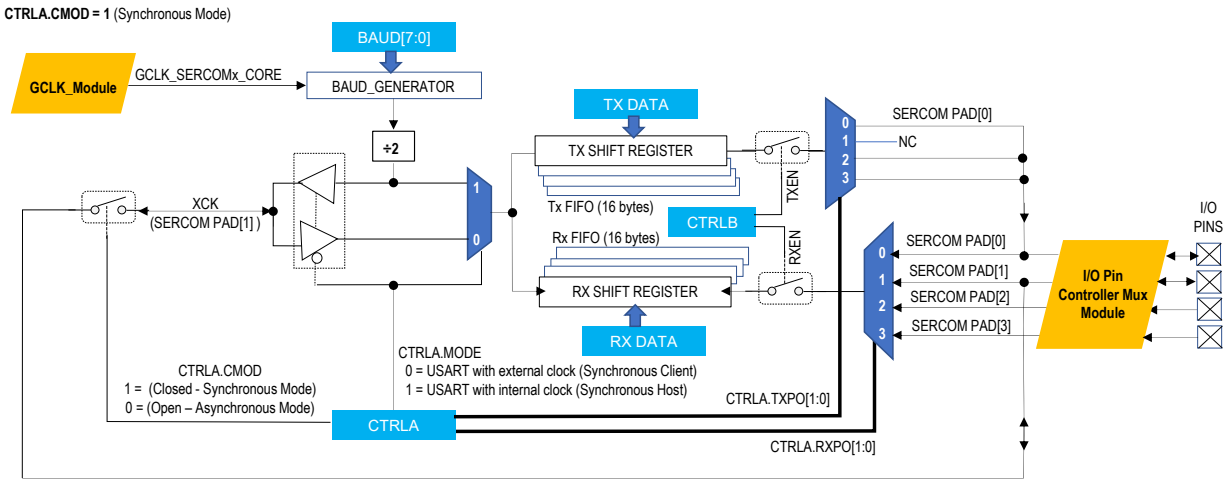
Table 35-6. USART User Configuration Summary (continued)

CMODE	FORM	TXPO	RXPO	SAMPR	ENC	LINCMD	PMODE	MODE	HOST	CLIENT	TXINV	RXINV	DORD	CHSIZE	TXEN/RXEN /ENABLE	SBMODE	GTIME	RTS/CTS/TE	COMMENTS

Legend
X = Application specific, user selectable
HD = Half Duplex
FD = Full Duplex
— = Not applicable

35.6.4. SERCOM USART Synchronous Mode

Figure 35-6. Simplified USART Synchronous Mode Block Diagram



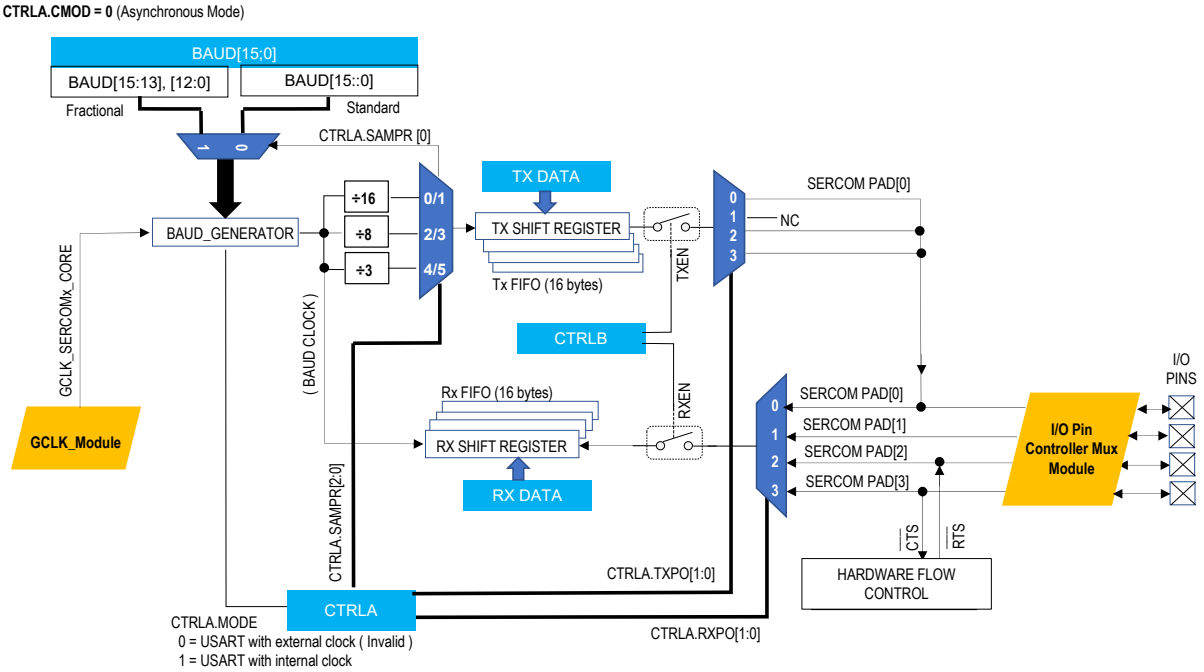
Notes:

1. In Synchronous USART Client Mode, USART - CTRLA.MODE = 0, USART RX/TX clock is supplied externally through input on SERCOM PAD[1], USART - CTRLA.TXPO = 0x0 or 0x3 from external remote USART device.
2. In Synchronous USART Host Mode, USART - CTRLA.MODE = 1, USART RX/TX shift register clock sources are supplied internally from GCLK_SERCOMx_CORE and output on SERCOM PAD[1] to external remote USART device.

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35.6.5. SERCOM USART Asynchronous Mode Block Diagram

Figure 35-7. Simplified USART Asynchronous Mode Block Diagram



35.6.6. SERCOM USART Peripheral Dependencies

Table 35-7. SERCOM USART Peripheral Dependencies

Peripheral Name	Base Address	NVIC IRQ Index: Source	MCLK AXI/APB BUS Clocks	GCLK PCHCTRLn Peripheral Channel Index: Clock Name	PAC Peripheral Peripheral Identifier (PAC.WRCTRL)	DMA Trigger Index: Source	Power Domain
SERCOM0	0x4600_0000	55 : ERROR 56 : RXBRK 57 : DRE 58 : TXC 59 : RXC 60 : RXS 61 : CTSIC	CLKMSK0[31]	21 : GCLK_SERCOM0_CORE	WRCTRL.PERID[23]	CHCTRLBk.TRIG = 0x5 : RX CHCTRLBk.TRIG = 0x6 : TX	VDDREG
SERCOM1	0x4600_2000	62 : ERROR 63 : RXBRK 64 : DRE 65 : TXC 66 : RXC 67 : RXS 68 : CTSIC	CLKMSK1[0]	22 : GCLK_SERCOM1_CORE	WRCTRL.PERID[24]	CHCTRLBk.TRIG = 0x7 : RX CHCTRLBk.TRIG = 0x8 : TX	VDDREG

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Table 35-7. SERCOM USART Peripheral Dependencies (continued)

Peripheral Name	Base Address	NVIC IRQ Index: Source	MCLK AXI/APB BUS Clocks	GCLK PCHCTRLn Peripheral Channel Index: Clock Name	PAC Peripheral Peripheral Identifier (PAC.WRCTRL)	DMA Trigger Index: Source	Power Domain
SERCOM2	0x4580_0000	69 : ERROR 70 : RXBRK 71 : DRE 72 : TXC 73 : RXC 74 : RXS 75 : CTSIC	CLKMSK1[1]	23 : GCLK_SERCOM2_CORE	WRCTRL.PERID[25]	CHCTRLBk.TRIG = 0x9 : RX CHCTRLBk.TRIG = 0x10 : TX	VDDREG
SERCOM3	0x4580_2000	76 : ERROR 77 : RXBRK 78 : DRE 79 : TXC 80 : RXC 81 : RXS 82 : CTSIC	CLKMSK1[2]	24 : GCLK_SERCOM3_CORE	WRCTRL.PERID[26]	CHCTRLBk.TRIG = 0x11 : RX CHCTRLBk.TRIG = 0x12 : TX	VDDREG
SERCOM4	0x4600_4000	83 : ERROR 84 : RXBRK 85 : DRE 86 : TXC 87 : RXC 88 : RXS 89 : CTSIC	CLKMSK1[3]	25 : GCLK_SERCOM4_CORE	WRCTRL.PERID[27]	CHCTRLBk.TRIG = 0x13 : RX CHCTRLBk.TRIG = 0x14 : TX	VDDREG
SERCOM5	0x4580_4000	90 : ERROR 91 : RXBRK 92 : DRE 93 : TXC 94 : RXC 95 : RXS 96 : CTSIC	CLKMSK1[4]	26 : GCLK_SERCOM5_CORE	WRCTRL.PERID[28]	CHCTRLBk.TRIG = 0x15 : RX CHCTRLBk.TRIG = 0x16 : TX	VDDREG
SERCOM6	0x4580_6000	97 : ERROR 98 : RXBRK 99 : DRE 100 : TXC 101 : RXC 102 : RXS 103 : CTSIC	CLKMSK1[5]	27 : GCLK_SERCOM6_CORE	WRCTRL.PERID[29]	CHCTRLBk.TRIG = 0x17 : RX CHCTRLBk.TRIG = 0x18 : TX	VDDREG
SERCOM7	0x4500_0000	104 : ERROR 105 : RXBRK 106 : DRE 107 : TXC 108 : RXC 109 : RXS 110 : CTSIC	CLKMSK1[6]	28 : GCLK_SERCOM7_CORE	WRCTRL.PERID[30]	CHCTRLBk.TRIG = 0x19 : RX CHCTRLBk.TRIG = 0x20 : TX	VDDREG

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Table 35-7. SERCOM USART Peripheral Dependencies (continued)

Peripheral Name	Base Address	NVIC IRQ Index: Source	MCLK AXI/APB BUS Clocks	GCLK PCHCTRLn Peripheral Channel Index: Clock Name	PAC Peripheral Peripheral Identifier (PAC.WRCTRL)	DMA Trigger Index: Source	Power Domain
SERCOM8	0x4500_2000	111 : ERROR 112 : RXBRK 113 : DRE 114 : TXC 115 : RXC 116 : RXS 117 : CTSIC	CLKMSK1[7]	29 : GCLK_SERCOM8_CORE	WRCTRL.PERID[31]	CHCTRLBk.TRIG = 0x21 : RX CHCTRLBk.TRIG = 0x22 : TX	VDDREG
SERCOM9	0x4500_4000	118 : ERROR 119 : RXBRK 120 : DRE 121 : TXC 122 : RXC 123 : RXS 124 : CTSIC	CLKMSK1[8]	30 : GCLK_SERCOM9_CORE	WRCTRL.PERID[32]	CHCTRLBk.TRIG = 0x23 : RX CHCTRLBk.TRIG = 0x24 : TX	VDDREG

35.6.7. SERCOM USART Functional Description

35.6.7.1. Principles of Operation

The USART uses the following lines for data transfer:

- RxD for receiving
- TxD for transmitting
- XCK/TE: XCK for the transmission clock in synchronous operation
  TE for the transmit Enable in RS-485 asynchronous operation

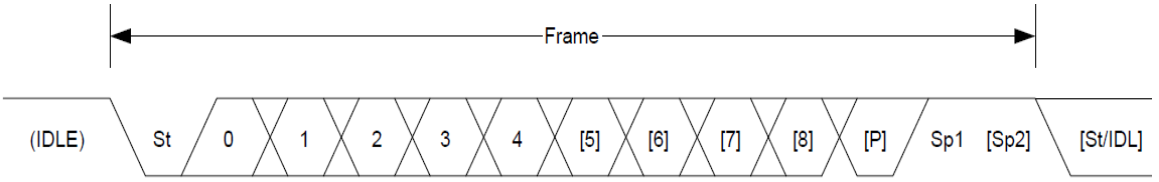
USART data transfer is frame based. A serial frame consists of: the following

- 1 start bit
- From 5 to 9 data bits (MSB or LSB first)
- None, even, or odd parity bit
- 1 or 2 stop bits

A frame starts with the Start bit followed by one character of Data bits. If enabled, the parity bit is inserted after the Data bits and before the first Stop bit. After the stop bits of a frame, either the next frame can follow immediately, or the communication line can return to the Idle (high) state. The receiver clock resynchronizes to the falling edge of each start bit. The following figure illustrates the possible frame formats. Brackets denote optional bits.

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Figure 35-8. Frame Formats



St	Start bit. Start bit is always active low.
n, [n]	Frame Data is always 8-9 bits with only 5 to 9 significant bits determined by CHSIZE.
[P]	Parity bit. Either odd or even
Sp, [Sp]	Stop bit. Signal is always high (User selectable, one or two stop bits)
IDLE	Rx/Tx data line is IDLE, logic high

Note: For character Data Bits sizes defined by, USART - CTRLA.CHSIZE, data bits sizes ≤ 8 bits, 8 bits are always transmitted. The significant bits defined by CHSIZE plus padded “0’s” in any remaining bits of the byte, (i.e., #padded “0” bits = (8 – CHSIZE bits)). If CHSIZE is 9 bits, then all 9 bits with no padded zeros make up the frame.

35.6.7.2. SERCOM USART Basic Operation

35.6.7.2.1. Initialization

The following registers are enable-protected, meaning they can only be written when the USART is disabled (USART - CTRLA.ENABLE = 0):

- The Control A register (USART - CTRLA), except the Enable (ENABLE) and Software Reset (SWRST) bits.
- The Control B register (USART - CTRLB), except the Receiver Enable (RXEN) and Transmitter Enable (TXEN) bits.
- The Baud register (BAUD).

When the USART is enabled or is being enabled (USART - CTRLA.ENABLE = 1), any writing attempt to these registers will be discarded. If the peripheral is being disabled, writing to these registers will be executed after disabling is completed.

Enable-protection is denoted by the "Enable-Protection" property in the register description.

Before enabling the USART, it must be configured using the following steps:

1. Select either external (USART - CTRLA.MODE = 0x0) or internal clock (USART - CTRLA.MODE = 0x1).
2. Select either Asynchronous (0) or Synchronous (1) Communication mode by writing the Communication Mode.
3. Bit in the USART - CTRLA.CMODE register.
4. Select pin for receive data by writing the Receive Data Pinout value in the USART - CTRLA.RXPO register.
5. Select pads for the transmitter and external clock by writing the Transmit Data Pinout bit in the USART - CTRLA.TXPO register.
6. Configure the Character Size field in the USART - CTRLB.CHSIZE register for character size.
7. Set the Data Order bit in the USART - CTRLA.DORD register to determine MSB or LSB-first data transmission.

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8. To use parity mode:
   a. Enable Parity mode by writing 0x1 to the Frame Format field in the USART - CTRLA.FORM register.
   b. Configure the Parity Mode bit in the USART - CTRLB.PMODE register for even or odd parity.
9. Configure the number of stop bits in the Stop Bit Mode bit in the USART - CTRLB.SBMODE register.
10. When using an internal clock, USART - CTRLA.MODE = 0x1, write the Baud register (BAUD) to generate the desired baud rate.
11. Enable the transmitter and receiver by writing '1' to the USART - CTRLB.TXEN and USART - CTRLB.RXEN enable bits in the USART - CTRLB register.

35.6.7.2.2. SERCOM USART Clock Generation and Selection

For both Synchronous and Asynchronous modes, the clock used for shifting and sampling data can be generated internally by the SERCOM baud-rate generator or supplied externally through the XCK line.

The Synchronous mode is selected by writing to the Communication Mode bit in the USART - CTRLA.CMODE = 1 register bit.

Asynchronous mode is selected by writing USART - CTRLA.CMODE = 0.

The internal clock source is selected by writing USART - CTRLA.MODE = 1 register bit.

The external clock source is selected by writing USART - CTRLA.MODE = 0 register bit.

The SERCOM Baud Rate Generator is configured as shown in *Synchronous Mode XCK Timing*.

Important:
In Asynchronous mode (USART - CTRLA.CMODE = 0), the 16-bit Baud register value is used. Refer to the Simplified USART Asynchronous Mode Block Diagram.

In Synchronous mode (USART - CTRLA.CMODE = 1), the eight LSBs of the Baud register are used. Refer to the Simplified USART Synchronous Mode Block Diagram.

Refer to the SERCOM.BAUD.BAUD register/bit descriptions for details on configuring the baud rate.

35.6.7.2.3. SERCOM USART Synchronous Clock Operation

In Synchronous mode, the CTRLA.MODE bit field determines whether the transmission clock line (XCK) serves either as input or output. The dependency between clock edges, data sampling, and data change is the same for internal and external clocks. Data input on the RxD pin is sampled at the opposite XCK clock edge when data is driven on the TxD pin.

The Clock Polarity bit in the Control A register (CTRLA.CPOL) selects which XCK clock edge is used for RxD sampling, and which is used for TxD change:

- When CTRLA.CPOL is '0', the data will be changed on the rising edge of XCK and sampled on the falling edge of XCK.
- When CTRLA.CPOL is '1', the data will be changed on the falling edge of XCK and sampled on the rising edge of XCK.

When the external clock input is provided through XCK (CTRLA.MODE = 0x0), the RX and TX shift registers operate directly on the XCK clock. This means that XCK is not synchronized with the system clock and, therefore, can operate at frequencies up to 1 / [(3 * T_{RISE} I/O) + (3 *T_{FALL} I/O))]. In Synchronous mode, no matter XCK clock is input or output, is always continuous, regardless of if no data is being transmitted or received.

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Figure 35-9. Synchronous Mode XCK Timing

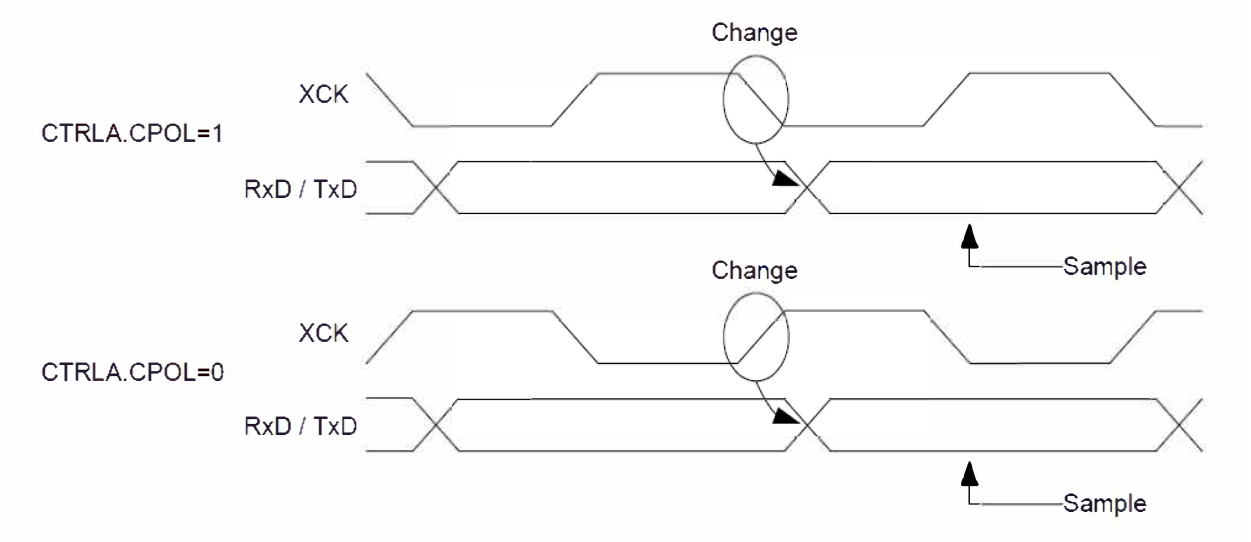
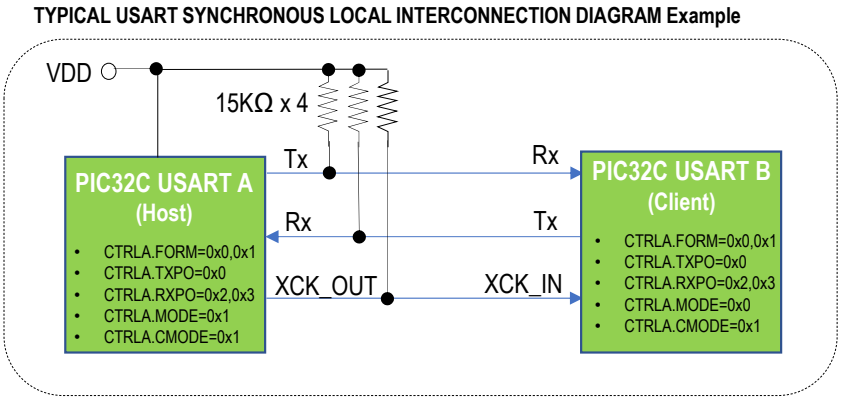


Figure 35-10. Typical USART Synchronous Use Model Example



35.6.7.2.4. SERCOM USART Tx/Rx Data Register

The USART Transmit Data register (TxDATA) and USART Receive Data register (RxDATA) share the same I/O address, referred to as the Data register (DATA). Writing the DATA register will update the TxDATA register. Reading the DATA register will return the contents of the RxDATA register.

35.6.7.2.5. SERCOM USART Data Transmission

Data transmission is initiated by writing the data to be sent into the DATA register. Then, the data in TxDATA will be moved to the Shift register when the Shift register is empty and ready to send a new frame. After the Shift register is loaded with data, the data frame will be transmitted.

When the entire data frame including Stop bit has been transmitted (both the TX buffer and shift register are empty) and no new data was written to DATA, the Transmit Complete Interrupt flag in the Interrupt Flag Status and Clear register (INTFLAG.TXC) will be set, and the optional interrupt will be generated.

Depending on the value of CTRLC.FIFOEN, the Data Register Empty flag in the Interrupt Flag Status and Clear register (INTFLAG.DRE) indicates either:

1. If CTRLC.FIFOEN = 1, then at a minimum, (CTRLC.TXTRHOLD), FIFO threshold locations are empty and ready for new data, INTFLAG.DRE = 1.

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2. If CTRLC.FIFOEN = 0, then the DATA register is ready to accept new TxDATA, INTFLAG.DRE = 1.

Important: In either case DATA register should only be written to when INTFLAG.DRE = 1.

Disabling the Transmitter

The transmitter is disabled by writing '0' to the Transmitter Enable bit register (CTRLB.TXEN).

Disabling the transmitter will not take effect until after any ongoing and pending transmissions are completed, INTFLAG.TXC = 1.

35.6.7.2.6. SERCOM USART Data Reception

The receiver accepts data when a valid Start bit is detected. Each bit following the Start bit will be sampled in asynchronous mode according to ((CTRLA.SAMPR = 3, 8, 16) * baud rate) or in synchronous mode according to XCK clock and shifted into the receive Shift register until the first Stop bit of a frame is received. The second Stop bit will be ignored by the receiver. When the first Stop bit is received and a complete serial frame is present in the Receive Shift register, the contents of the Shift register will be moved into the receive buffer.

If CTRLC.FIFOEN = 1, when the number of bytes present in the FIFO equals or is higher than the threshold value defined by the CTRLC.RXTRHOLD setting the Receive Complete Interrupt flag in the Interrupt Flag Status register, (INTFLAG.RXC), will be set: An optional interrupt will be generated if INTENSET.RXC = 1. The user can continue to read the DATA register as long as INTFLAG.RXC =1 until the FIFO is empty and INTFLAG.RXC = 0.

If CTRLC.FIFOEN = 0, the Receive Complete Interrupt flag in the Interrupt Flag Status register, (INTFLAG.RXC), will be set: An optional interrupt will be generated if INTENSET.RXC = 1. The user can read the received data from the DATA register until INTFLAG.RXC = 0.

Disabling the Receiver

Writing '0' to the Receiver Enable bit in the CTRLB register (CTRLB.RXEN) will disable the receiver, flush the two-level receive buffer, and data from ongoing receptions will be lost.

Error Bits

The USART receiver has three error bits in the Status (STATUS) register: Frame Error (FERR), Buffer Overflow (BUFOVF), and Parity Error (PERR). Once an error happens, the corresponding error bit will be set until it is cleared by writing ‘1’ to it. These bits are also cleared automatically when the receiver is disabled.

On any error, (STATUS.ERROR = 1), the USART transmit and receive operations are halted until the DATA register is read and emptied, INTFLAG.RXC = 0, by the user software followed after by the user clearing all the corresponding STATUS register error bits. Subsequent data received after the initial error is lost until the error conditions are resolved and normal operation can resume.

There are two methods for buffer overflow notification, selected by the Immediate Buffer Overflow Notification bit in the Control A register (CTRLA.IBON):

- When CTRLA.IBON = 1, STATUS.BUFOVF is raised immediately upon buffer overflow. Software can then empty the receive FIFO by reading the DATA register, until the Receiver Complete Interrupt flag (INTFLAG.RXC) is cleared.
- When CTRLA.IBON = 0, the Buffer Overflow condition is attending data through the receive FIFO. After the received data is read, STATUS.BUFOVF will be set along with INTFLAG.RXC.

Asynchronous Data Reception

The USART includes a clock recovery and data recovery unit for handling asynchronous data reception.

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The clock recovery logic can synchronize the incoming asynchronous serial frames at the RxD pin to the internally generated baud-rate clock. The data recovery logic samples and applies a low-pass filter to each incoming bit, thereby improving the noise immunity of the receiver.

Asynchronous Operational Range

The operational range of the asynchronous reception depends on the difference between the internal baud-rate clock frequency of the receiving device relative to the internal baud rate frequency of the remote transmitting device, (i.e., baud rate error). The maximum baud rate error should exceed ±1.5% for any individual serial device in the network for a total error between devices not to exceed ±3%. The ±3% maximum error assumes that the receiver and transmitter equally divide the ±3% maximum total error for ±1.5% for each USART device.

Error % = [(1 – (Expected Baud Rate / Actual Baud Rate)) * 100]

35.6.7.3. SERCOM USART Additional Features

35.6.7.3.1. Parity

Even or odd parity can be selected for error checking by setting CTRLA.FORM=0x1 in the Frame Format bit field of the Control A register.

If *even parity* is selected (CTRLB.PMODE = 0), the Parity bit of an outgoing frame is '1' if the data contains an odd number of bits that are '1', making the total number of '1' even.

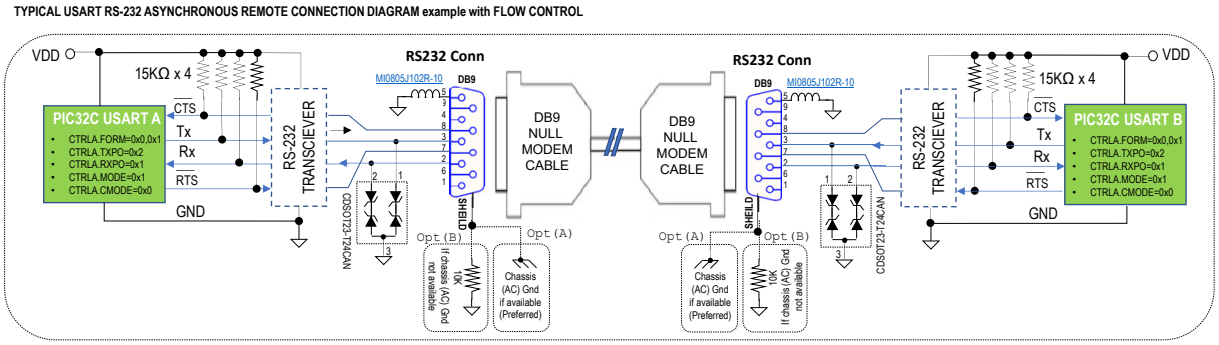
If *odd parity* is selected (CTRLB.PMODE = 1), the Parity bit of an outgoing frame is '1' if the data contains an even number of bits that are '0', making the total number of '1' odd.

When parity checking is enabled, the parity checker calculates the parity of the data bits in incoming frames and compares the result with the Parity bit of the corresponding frame. If a parity error is detected, the Parity Error bit in the Status register (STATUS.PERR) is set.

35.6.7.4. SERCOM USART Hardware Handshaking

The USART features a hardware handshaking flow control option, implemented by cross connecting the RTS pin of a receiving device to the CTS pin of transmitting device as shown in the following figure.

Figure 35-11. Typical RS-232 Use Example with a Remote Device Hardware Handshaking (Flow Control)

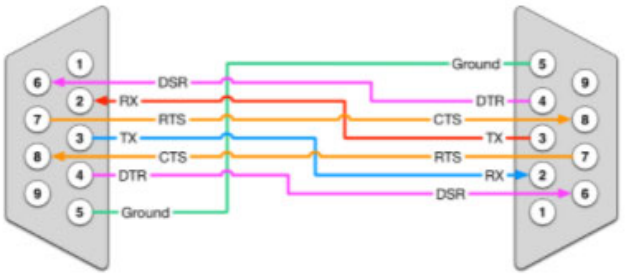


Notes:

1. The recommended ground inductor should be a power line ferrite ≥ 680 Ω @ 100 MHz w/DCR ≤ 0.15 Ω.
2. The TVS, Transient Voltage Suppressor, should be a bi-directional Zener w/Reverse Standoff voltage rating > 10% of the maximum signal operating levels, and a Peak Pulse current rating ≥ 10 amps.

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Figure 35-12. Null Modem Cable Wiring Example



- **RTS:** Request to Send Output
- **Logic low:** Receiving device is ready to receive data
- **Logic high:** Receiving device not ready to receive data
- **CTS:** Clear to Send Input
- **Logic low:** Indication to transmitting device that it's clear to transmit
- **Logic high:** Indication to transmitting device to stop transmitting
- Hardware handshaking is only available in the following configuration:
  - USART with internal clock (CTRLA.MODE=1)
  - Asynchronous mode (CTRLA.CMODE=0)
  - Flow control pinout (CTRLA.TXPO=2)

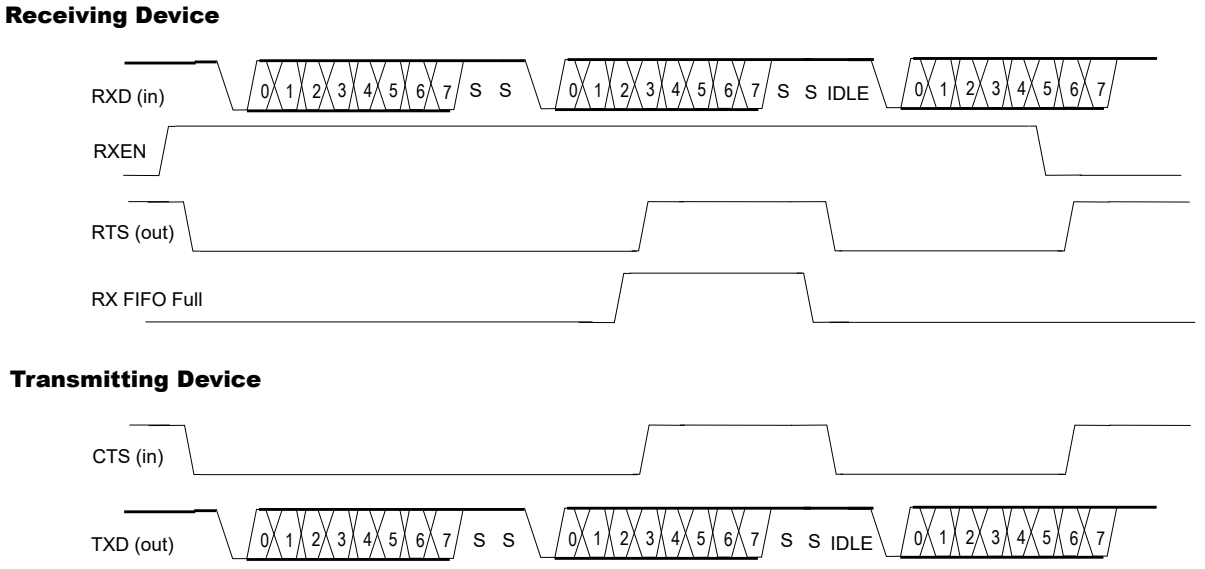
When using Flow Control, the receiving device will drive the RTS pin inactive high whenever any of the following conditions are met:

- CTRLB.RXEN=0
- If FIFOEN=1, and the receive FIFO is full
- FIFOEN=0, and the receive RxDATA, (DATA register), is full and INTFLAG.RXC=1

When any of the conditions above are met, RTS output from the receiving device goes inactive, (i.e., logic high). This notifies the remote transmitting device through the CTS input pin to stop the transfer after any ongoing transmission that may already be in progress to stop. Any transfer in progress when RTS goes inactive, will complete with the incoming data stored in the RX shift register until if ,FIFOEN = 1, the receive FIFO is no longer full or if FIFOEN = 0 the DATA register is empty, (i.e., INTFLAG.RXC = 0). Enabling and disabling the receiver by writing to CTRLB.RXEN will clear/set respectively the RTS pin after a synchronization delay.

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Figure 35-13. Receiver/Transmitter Behavior when Operating with Hardware Handshaking (Flow Control)



The current CTS pin Status is reflected in the STATUS register (STATUS.CTS). Character transmission will resume only if STATUS.CTS = 0. When CTS is set, the transmitter will complete the ongoing transmission and stop transmitting. Disabling the receiver, (CTRLB.RXEN = 0,) will disable the receiver, flush the two-level receive buffer, and data from any ongoing receptions will be lost.

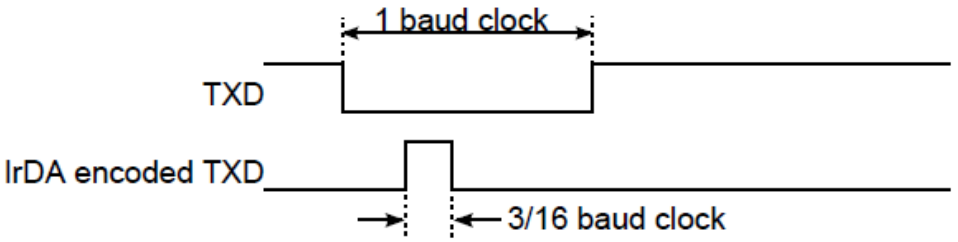
35.6.7.5. SERCOM USART IrDA Modulation and Demodulation

Transmission and reception can be encoded IrDA compliant up to 115.2 kb/s. IrDA modulation and demodulation work in the following configuration:

- IrDA encoding enabled (CTRLB.ENC=1)
- Asynchronous mode (CTRLA.CMODE=0)
- 16x over-sampling using arithmetic baud rate generation (CTRLA.SAMPR = 0)
- USART frame w/no parity (CTRLA.FORM = 0x0)
- USART with internal clock (CTRLA.MODE = 0x1)
- TX Transmit Data Pinout CTRLA.TXPO = 0x0
- RX Receive Data Pinout CTRLA.RXPO = 0x2,0x3

During transmission, each low bit is transmitted as a high pulse. The pulse width is 3/16 of the baud rate period, as illustrated in the following figure.

Figure 35-14. IrDA Transmit Encoding



The reception decoder has two main functions.

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The first is to synchronize the incoming data to the IrDA baud rate counter. Synchronization is performed at the start of each zero pulse.

The second main function is to decode incoming Rx data. If a pulse width meets the minimum length set by configuration (RXPL.RXPL), it is accepted. When the baud rate counter reaches its middle value (1/2 bit length), it is transferred to the receiver.

Note: The polarity of the transmitter and receiver are opposite: During transmission, a '0' bit is transmitted as a '1' pulse. During reception, an accepted '0' pulse is received as a '0' bit.

Example: The following figure illustrates reception where RXPL.RXPL is set to (19). This indicates that the pulse width should be at least (20) SE serial engine GCLK_SERCOMn_CORE clock cycles. When using BAUD = 0xE666 or (160) GCLK_SERCOMn_CORE cycles per bit, this corresponds to 2/16 baud clock as minimum pulse width required. In this case the first bit is accepted as a '0', the second bit is a '1', and the third bit is also a '1'. A low pulse is rejected since it does not meet the minimum requirement of 2/16 baud clock.

Figure 35-15. IrDA Receive Decoding

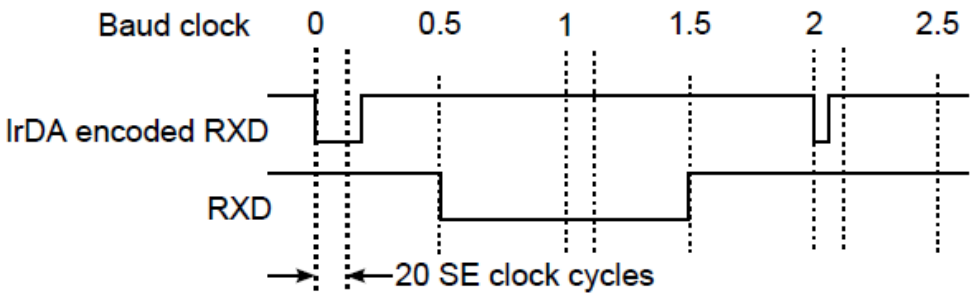
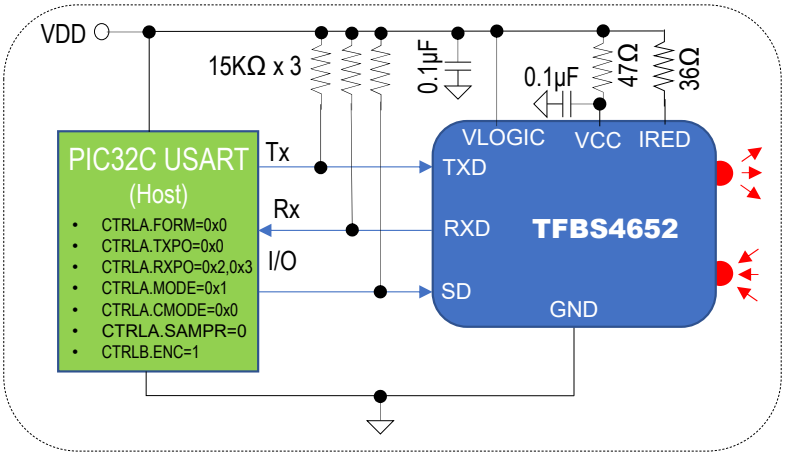


Figure 35-16. IrDA Typical Use Case



35.6.7.6. SERCOM USART Break Character Detection and Auto-Baud/LIN Client

Break character detection and auto-baud are available in this configuration:

- Auto-baud frame format (CTRLA.FORM = 0x04 or 0x05)
- Asynchronous mode (CTRLA.CMODE = 0)
- 8 bits in a character (CTRLB.CHSIZE = 0x0), and
- 16x sample rate using fractional baud rate generation (CTRLA.SAMPR = 1)

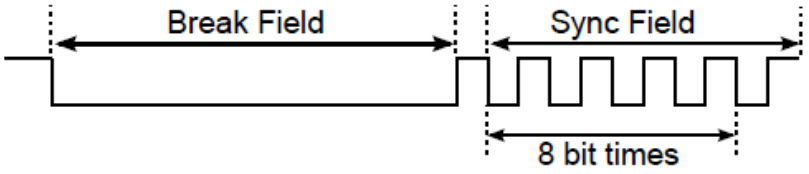
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- LSB is transmitted first (CTRLA.DORD = 1)
- USART with internal clock (CTRLA.MODE = 0x1)

The USART uses a break detection threshold of greater than 11 nominal bit times at the configured baud rate. At any time, if more than 11 consecutive '0' bits are detected on the bus, the USART detects a Break Field. When a Break Field has been detected, the Receive Break interrupt flag (INTFLAG.RXBRK) is set and the USART expects the Sync Field character to be 0x55. This field is used to update the actual fractional baud rate in order to stay synchronized. If the received Sync character is not 0x55, then the Inconsistent Sync Field error flag (STATUS.ISF) is set along with the Error interrupt flag (INTFLAG.ERROR), and the baud rate is unchanged.

The auto-baud follows the LIN format. All LIN Frames start with a Break Field followed by a Sync Field.

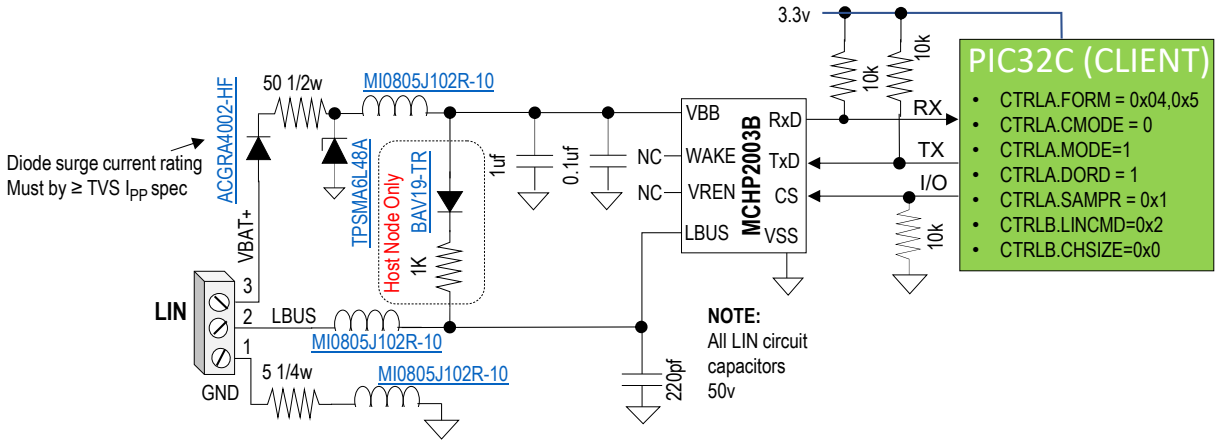
Figure 35-17. LIN Break and Sync Fields



After a break field is detected and the start bit of the Sync Field is detected, a counter is started. The counter is then incremented for the next 8 bit times of the Sync Field. At the end of these 8 bit times, the counter is stopped. At this moment, the 13 most significant bits of the counter (value divided by 8) give the new clock divider (BAUD.BAUD), and the 3 least significant bits of this value (the remainder) give the new Fractional Part (BAUD.FP).

When the Sync Field has been received, the clock divider (BAUD.BAUD) and the Fractional Part (BAUD.FP) are updated after a synchronization delay. After the Break and Sync Fields are received, multiple characters of data can be received.

Figure 35-18. LIN Client Typical Use Case



Notes:

1. The recommended inductors should be a power line ferrite ≥ 680 Ω @ 100MHz w/DCR ≤ 0.15 Ω.
2. The Transient Voltage Suppressor (TVS) should be a Unidirectional Zener w/Reverse Standoff voltage ≥ 30V with a Peak Pulse current rating ≥ 7.5 amps.

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35.6.7.7. SERCOM USART LIN Host

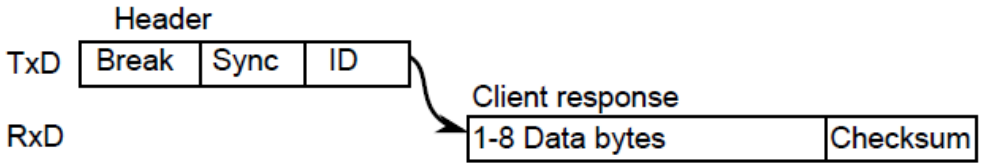
Every LIN message has a specific structure: the first part being the token and the second part is data (the Header and the Response). The token is always transmitted by the Host task, and is divided up into the sync break, the sync field, and the identifier (ID). The sync break and sync field are used to have all the Clients on the LIN bus synchronized to the Host timing (without the need of any crystal or oscillator), and the ID is what defines which Clients respond, receive, or ignore the message header being sent. The header in total consists of at least 13 bits for the SYNC break, 1 delimiter bit, 10 SYNC field bits (1 start bit, 8 bits for synchronization, and 1 stop bit), and 10 identifier bits (1 start bit, 6 bits for the identifier, 2 bits for parity, and 1 stop bit).

LIN Host is available with the following configuration:

- LIN Host format (CTRLA.FORM = 0x02)
- Asynchronous mode (CTRLA.CMODE = 0)
- 16x sample rate:
  - Using arithmetic baud rate generation (CTRLA.SAMPR = 0) preferred or
  - Using fractional baud rate generation (CTRLA.SAMPR = 1)
- LSB is transmitted first (CTRLA.DORD = 1)
- Break, sync, and ID identifier are automatically transmitted when DATA register is written with the identifier ID (CTRLB.LINCMD = 0x2)
- USART with internal clock (CTRLA.MODE = 0x1)
- 8 data bits (CTRLB.CHSIZE = 0x0)

LIN frames start with a header transmitted by the Host. The header consists of the break, sync, and identifier fields. After the Host transmits the header, the addressed client will respond with 1-8 bytes of data plus checksum.

Figure 35-19. LIN Host Header Frame and Client Frame Format



Using the LIN command field (CTRLB.LINCMD), the complete header can be automatically transmitted, or software can control transmission of the various header components.

When CTRLB.LINCMD = 0x1, software controls transmission of the LIN header. In this case, software writes the Sync 0x55 and ID value to the DATA register using the following sequence:

- CTRLB.LINCMD is written to 0x1
- The DATA register written with 0x00. This triggers transmission of the break field by hardware.
  Note: Writing the DATA register with any value will also result in the transmission of the break field by hardware.
- The DATA register written with 0x55 when INTFLAG.DRE = 0. The 0x55 value (sync) is transmitted.
- The DATA register written with the “ID” identifier when INTFLAG.DRE = 0. The identifier is transmitted.

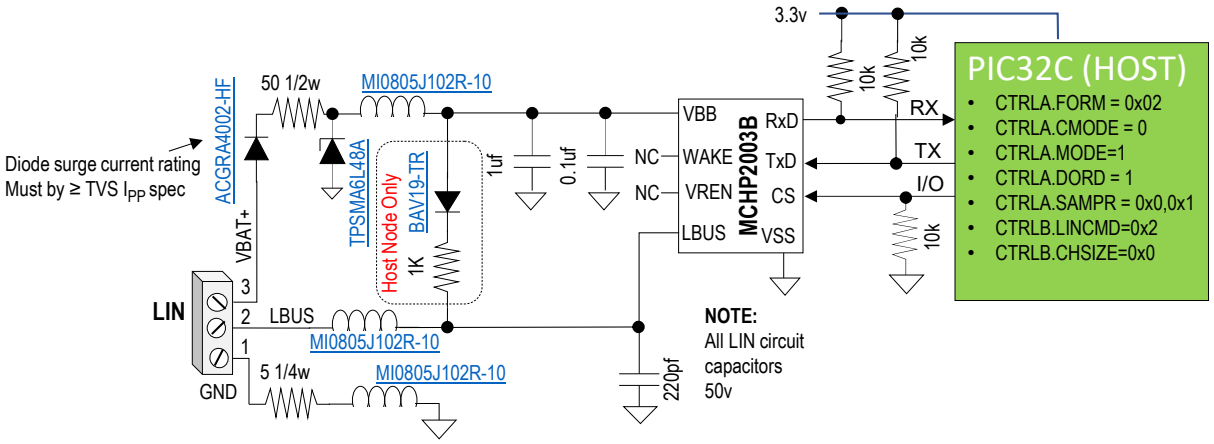
Note: It is recommended to use the Data Register Empty flag in the Interrupt Flag Status and Clear register (INTFLAG.DRE) to ensure no extra delay is added during the transmission of the data.

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When CTRLB.LINCMD = 0x2, hardware controls transmission of the LIN header. In this case, software uses the following sequence:

- CTRLB.LINCMD is written with 0x2
- The DATA register written with the 'ID' identifier. This triggers transmission of the complete header by hardware. First the break field is transmitted. Next, the sync field is transmitted, and finally the “ID” identifier is transmitted.

Figure 35-20. LIN Host Typical Use Case



Notes:

1. The recommended inductors must be a power line ferrite ≥ 680 Ω @ 100 MHz w/DCR ≤ 0.15 Ω.
2. The TVS, Transient Voltage Suppressor, should be a Unidirectional Zener w/Reverse Standoff voltage ≥ 30V with a Peak Pulse current rating ≥ 7.5 amps.

35.6.7.8. RS485 Configuration

RS485 is available with the following configuration:

- USART frame format (CTRLA.FORM = 0x00 or 0x01)
- RS485 Tx (CTRLA.TXPO = 0x3).
- RS485 Rx (CTRLA.RXPO = 0x3).
- Guard time CTRLC.GTIME = 0x1-3
- Asynchronous mode (CTRLA.CMODE = 0)
- USART with internal clock (CTRLA.MODE = 0x1)
- CTRLA.SAMPR = 0x0,2,4

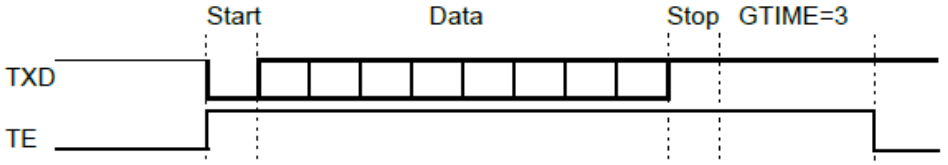
The RS485 feature enables control of an external line driver as shown in the following figure. While operating in RS485 mode, the transmit enable (TE) pin is driven high when the transmitter is active.

The TE pin will remain high for the complete frame including stop bits. If a Guard Time is programmed, CTRLC.GTIME, the Tx line will remain driven after the last character completion.

The following figure shows a transfer with one stop bit and CTRLC.GTIME = 3.

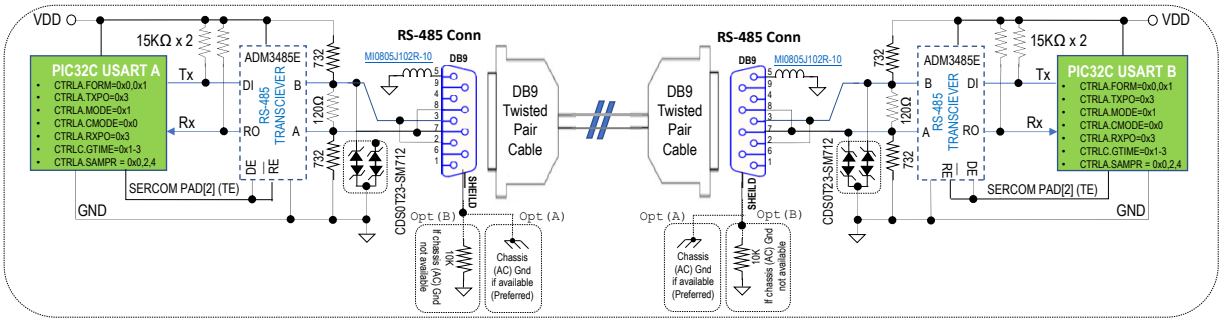
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Figure 35-21. RS485 Example of TE Drive with Guard Time



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

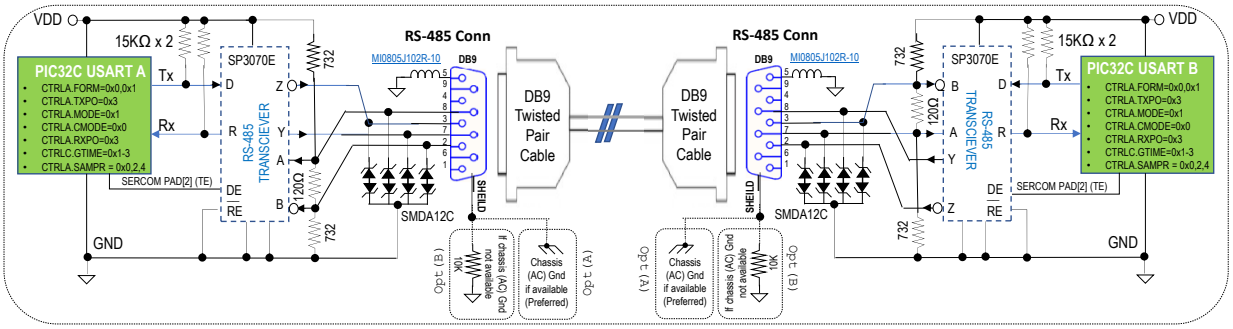
Figure 35-22. Typical USART Half Duplex RS-485 Asynchronous Example with no Flow Control



Notes:

1. The recommended ground inductor must be a power line ferrite ≥ 680 Ω @ 100 MHz w/DCR ≤ 0.15 Ω.
2. The recommended Transient Voltage Suppressor (TVS), must be a bi-directional Zener w/Reverse Standoff voltage rating > 10% of the maximum signal operating levels, and a Peak Pulse Current rating ≥ 10 amps.

Figure 35-23. Typical USART Full Duplex RS-485 Asynchronous Example with no Flow Control



Notes:

1. The recommended ground inductor should be a power line ferrite ≥ 680 Ω @ 100 MHz w/DCR ≤ 0.15 Ω.
2. The recommended TVS must be a bi-directional Zener w/Reverse Standoff voltage rating > 10% of the max signal operating levels, and a Peak Pulse Current rating ≥ 10 amps.

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35.6.7.9. ISO 7816 for Smart Card Interfacing

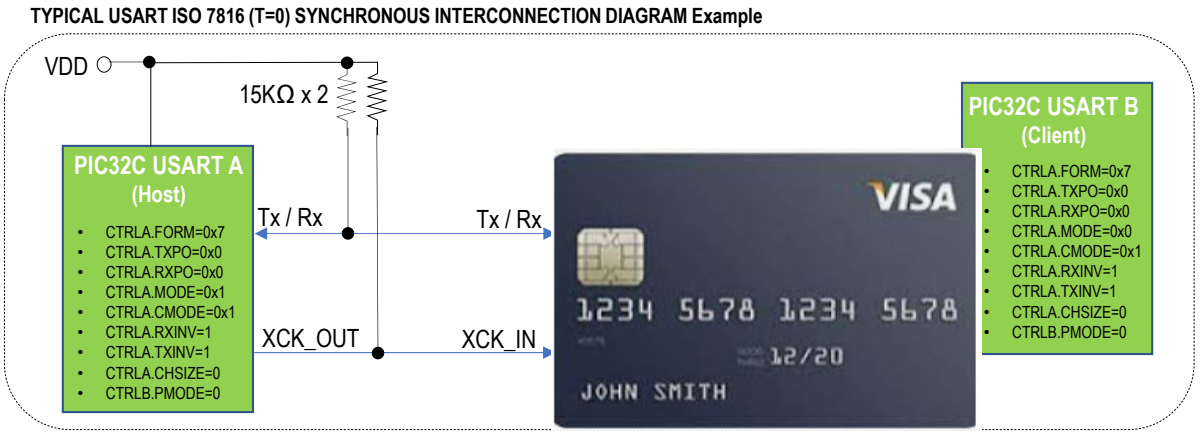
The SERCOM USART features an ISO/IEC 7816-compatible operating mode. This mode permits interfacing with smart cards and Security Access Modules (SAM) communicating through an ISO 7816 link. Both T = 0 and T = 1 protocols defined by the ISO 7816 specification are supported.

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 Host of the communication as it generates the clock.

Figure 35-24. Typical USART ISO 7816 Connection to Smart Card



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 required. 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 values, (CTRLA.RXINV = 1 and CTRLA.TXINV = 1).

Protocol T = 0

In T = 0 protocol, a character is made up of:

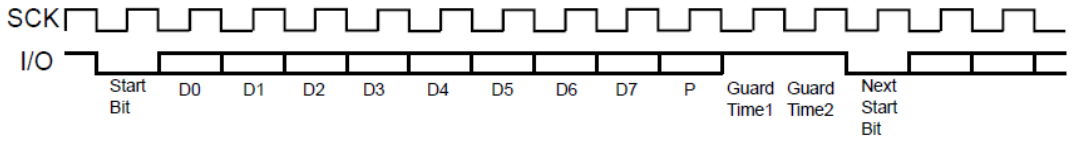
- One start bit
- Eight data bits
- One parity bit
- One guard time, which lasts two bit times

The transfer is synchronous (CTRLA.CMODE = 1). The transmitter shifts out the bits and does not drive the I/O line during the guard time. Additional guard time can be added by programming the Guard Time (CTRLC.GTIME).

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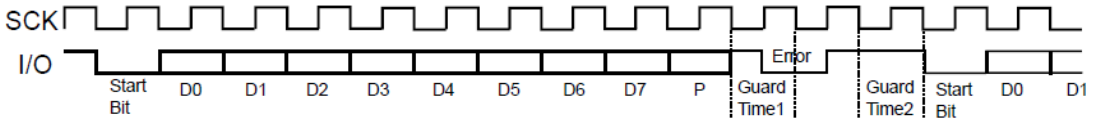
If no parity error is detected, the I/O line remains during the guard time and the transmitter can continue with the transmission of the next character, as shown in the following figure.

Figure 35-25. ISO 7816 T=0 Protocol without Parity Error



If a parity error is detected by the receiver, it drives the I/O line to 0 during the guard time, as shown in the next figure. This error bit is also named NACK, for Non-Acknowledge. In this case, the character lasts 1 bit time more, as the guard time length is the same and is added to the error bit time, which lasts 1 bit time.

Figure 35-26. ISO 7816 T=1 Protocol with Parity Error



When the USART is the receiver and it detects a parity error, the parity error bit in the Status Register (STATUS.PERR) is set and the character is not written to the receive FIFO.

Receive Error Counter

The receiver also records the total number of errors (receiver parity errors and NACKs from the remote transmitter) up to a maximum of 255. This can be read in the Receive Error Count (RXERRCNT) register. RXERRCNT is automatically cleared on read.

Receive NACK Inhibit

The receiver can also be configured to inhibit error generation. This can be achieved by setting the Inhibit Not Acknowledge (CTRLC.INACK) bit. If CTRLC.INACK is 1, no error signal is driven on the I/O line even if a parity error is detected. Moreover, if CTRLC.INACK is set, the erroneous received character is stored in the receive FIFO, and the STATUS.PERR bit is set. Inhibit not acknowledge (CTRLC.INACK) takes priority over disable successive receive NACK (CTRLC.DSNACK).

Transmit Character Repetition

When the USART is transmitting a character and gets a NACK, it can automatically repeat the character before moving on to the next character. Repetition is enabled by writing the Maximum Iterations register (CTRLC.MAXITER) to a non-zero value. The USART repeats the character the number of times specified in CTRLC.MAXITER.

When the USART repetition number reaches the programmed value in CTRLC.MAXITER, the STATUS.ITER bit is set, and the internal iteration counter is reset. If the repetition of the character is acknowledged by the receiver before the maximum iteration is reached, the repetitions are stopped, and the iteration counter is cleared.

Disable Successive Receive NACK

The receiver can limit the number of successive NACKs sent back to the remote transmitter. This is programmed by setting the Disable Successive NACK bit (CTRLC.DSNACK). The maximum number of NACKs transmitted is programmed in the CTRLC.MAXITER field. As soon as the maximum is reached,

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the character is considered as correct, an acknowledge is sent on the line, the STATUS.ITER bit is set, and the internal iteration counter is reset.

Protocol T = 1

When operating in ISO7816 protocol T = 1, the transmission is asynchronous (CTRL1.CMODE = 0) with one or two stop bits. After the stop bits are sent, the transmitter ceases to drive the shared Tx/Rx I/O line leaving it floating for the Guard Times, hence receiver can pull the line low to NACK transmitter if required.

Parity is generated when transmitting and checked when receiving. Parity error detection sets the STATUS.PERR bit, and the erroneous character is written to the receive FIFO. When using T = 1 protocol, the receiver does not signal errors on the I/O line and the transmitter does not retransmit.

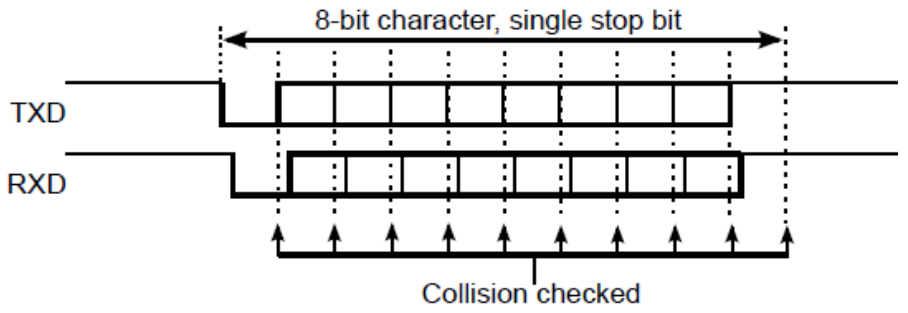
35.6.7.9.1. Collision Detection

When the receiver and transmitter lines are connected together either through pin configuration internally or externally, transmit collision can be detected after selecting the Collision Detection Enable bit in the CTRLB register (CTRLB.COLDEN = 1). To detect collision, the receiver, and transmitter must be enabled (CTRLB.RXEN = 1 and CTRLB.TXEN = 1). Collision detection is performed for each bit transmitted by comparing the received value with the transmit value, as shown in the following figure. While the transmitter is idle (no transmission in progress), characters can be received on RxD without triggering a collision.

Important: Collision detect is only valid for the following configurations:

1. ISO 7816 mode, CTRLA.FORM = 0x7.
2. 2-wire RS485 half-duplex arrangements, CTRLA.TXPO = 0x3, where the external RS485 transceiver Rx and Tx are enabled at the same time to form a loop back. Refer to the Typical USART Half Duplex RS-485 Asynchronous Example with no Flow Control).

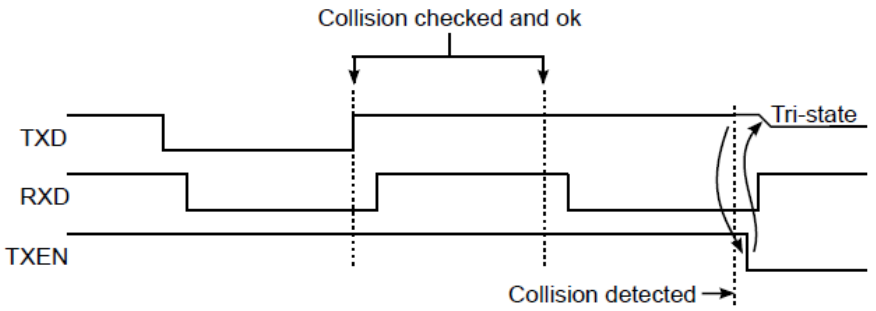
Figure 35-27. ISO 7816 Collision Checking Example



The figure below illustrates the conditions for a collision detection. In this case, the Start bit and the first Data bit are received with the same value as transmitted. The second received Data bit is found to be different than the transmitted bit at the detection point, which indicates a collision.

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Figure 35-28. ISO 7816 Collision Detection Detail



When a collision is detected, the USART follows this sequence:

1. Abort the current transfer.
2. Flush the transmit buffer.
3. Disable transmitter (CTRLB.TXEN = 0).
   - This is done after a synchronization delay. The CTRLB Synchronization Busy bit (SYNCBUSY.CTRLB) will be set until this is complete.
   - After disabling, the TxD pin will be tri-stated.
4. Set the Collision Detected bit (STATUS.COLL) along with the Error Interrupt Flag (INTFLAG.ERROR).
5. Set the Transmit Complete Interrupt Flag (INTFLAG.TXC), since the transmit buffer no longer contains data.

After a collision, software must manually enable the transmitter again before continuing, after assuring that the CTRLB Synchronization Busy bit (SYNCBUSY.CTRLB) is not set.

35.6.7.9.2. Loop-Back Mode

For Loop-Back mode, configure the Receive Data Pinout (CTRLA.RXPO) and Transmit Data Pinout (CTRLA.TXPO) to use the same data pins for transmit and receive. The loopback is through the pad, so the signal is also available externally.

35.6.7.9.3. Start-of-Frame Detection

The USART start-of-frame detector can wake-up the CPU when it detects a Start bit. In Standby Sleep mode, the internal fast start-up oscillator DFLL48 must be selected as the GCLK_SERCOMx_CORE source and BAUD clock in that case because alternately if a crystal clock source is used, the crystal clock start-up can be exceedingly long by comparison and result in many corrupted Rx bytes before the BAUD clock is ready. For additional information, refer to the XOSCCTRLA.STARTUP).

When a 1-to-0 transition is detected on RxD, the DFLL48 Internal Oscillator is powered up and the USART clock is enabled. After start-up, the rest of the data frame can be received, provided that the baud rate is slow enough in relation to the fast start-up internal oscillator start-up time. Refer to the Electrical Characteristics chapters for additional information. The start-up time of this oscillator varies with supply voltage and temperature.

The USART start-of-frame detection works both in Asynchronous and Synchronous modes. It is enabled by writing '1' to the Start of Frame Detection Enable bit (CTRLB.SFDE).

If the Receive Start Interrupt Enable bit in the Interrupt Enable Set register (INTENSET.RXS) is set, the Receive Start interrupt is generated immediately when a start is detected.

When using start-of-frame detection without the Receive Start interrupt, start detection will force the 8 MHz internal oscillator and USART clock active while the frame is being received. In this case, the CPU will not wake up until the receive complete interrupt is generated.

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35.6.7.9.4. Sample Adjustment

In Asynchronous mode (CTRLA.CMODE = 0), three samples in the middle are used to determine the value based on majority voting. The three samples used for voting can be selected using the Sample Adjustment bit field in CTRLA.SAMPA. When CTRLA.SAMPA = 0, samples 7-8-9 are used for 16x oversampling, and samples 3-4-5 are used for 8x oversampling.

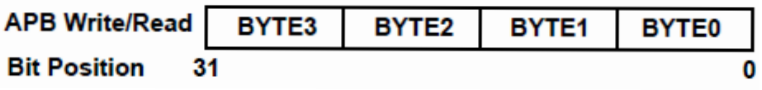
35.6.7.9.5. 32-bit Extension

For better system bus utilization, 32-bit data receive and transmit can be enabled separately by writing to the Data 32-bit bit field in the CTRLC.DATA32B = 1. When enabled, writes and/or reads to the DATA register are 32 bits in size.

If frames are not multiples of 4 Bytes, the length counter (LENGTH.LEN) and length enable (LENGTH.LENEN) must be configured before data transfer begins, LENGTH.LEN must be enabled only when CTRLC.DATA32B is enabled.

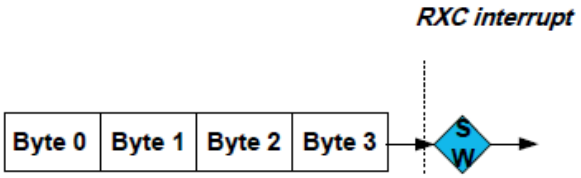
The following figure shows the order of transmit and receive when using 32-bit extension. Bytes are transmitted or received and stored in order from 0 to 3. Only 8-bit and smaller character sizes are supported. If the character size is less than 8 bits, characters will still be 8-bit aligned within the 32-bit APB write or read. The unused bits within each byte will be zero for received data and unused for transmit data.

Figure 35-29. 32-bit Extension Ordering



A receive transaction using 32-bit extension is illustrated in the image below. The Receive Complete flag (INTFLAG.RXC) is raised every four received Bytes. For transmit transactions, the Data Register Empty flag (INTFLAG.DRE) is raised instead of INTFLAG.RXC.

Figure 35-30. 32-bit Extension Receive Operation



Data Length Configuration

When the Data Length Enable bit field in the Length register (LENGTH.LENEN) is written to 0x1 or 0x2, the Data Length bit (LENGTH.LEN) determines the number of characters to be transmitted or received from 1 to 255.

Note: The LENGTH register is only valid when CTRLC.DATA32B = 1. There is one internal length counter that can be used for either transmit (LENGTH.LENEN = 0x1) or receive (LENGTH.LENEN = 0x2), but not for both simultaneously.

The LENGTH register must be written before the frame begins. If LENGTH.LEN is not a multiple of 4 Bytes, the final INTFLAG.RXC/DRE interrupt will be raised when the last byte is received/sent. The internal length counter is reset when LENGTH.LEN is reached or when LENGTH.LENEN is written to 0x0.

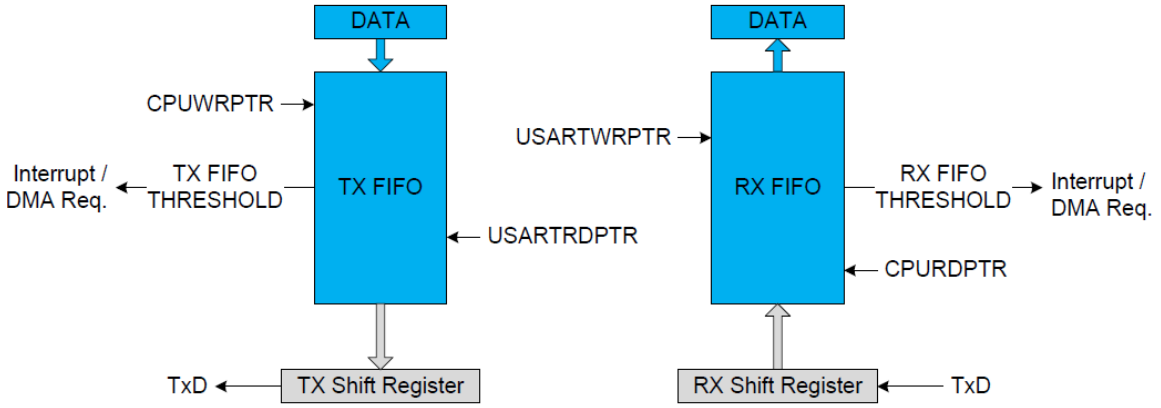
Writing the LENGTH register while a frame is in progress will produce unpredictable results. If LENGTH.LENEN is not set and a frame is not a multiple of 4 Bytes, the remainder may be lost.

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Attempting to use the length counter for transmit and receive at the same time will produce unpredictable results.

The USART embeds up to 16-bytes FIFO capability. The receive / transmit buffer is considered to have the FIFO mode enabled when CTRLC.FIFOEN = 1. By default, the FIFO when enabled can act as a 16-by-8-bit array, or as a 4-by-32-bit array, depending on the setting of the CTRLC.DATA32B bit.

Figure 35-31. FIFO Overview



The interrupts and DMA triggers are generated according to FIFO threshold settings in the CTRLC.TXTRHOLD and CTRLC.RXTRHOLD register bit fields. The Data Register Empty interrupt flag, and the DMA TX trigger respectively, are generated when the available place in the TX FIFO is equal or higher than the threshold value defined by the CTRLC.TXTRHOLD settings. The Transfer complete interrupt is generated when the TX FIFO is empty, and the entire data (including the stop bits) has been transmitted.

The Receive Complete interrupt flag, (i.e., INTFLAG.RXC), and the DMA RX trigger respectively, are generated when the number of bytes present in the RX FIFO equals or is higher than the threshold value defined by the CTRLC.RXTRHOLD settings. The ERROR interrupt flag is generated when both RX shifter and the RX FIFO are full.

The RX or TX FIFO can be individually cleared, by setting the respective FIFO Clear bit in the CTRLB.FIFOCLR register. The FIFO Clear must be written before data transfer begins. Writing the FIFO Clear bits while a frame is in progress will produce unpredictable results.

35.6.7.9.6. Pointer Operation when DATA Transmission

As in normal operation, data transmission is initiated by writing the data to be sent into the TX FIFO through the DATA register. Then, the data in TX FIFO will be moved to the TX Shift register when the Shift register is empty and ready to send a new frame. After the TX Shift register is loaded with data, the data frame will be transmitted.

As long as data is present in TX FIFO, (FIFOSPACE.TXSPACE ≠ 0), new data will be automatically loaded in the TX Shift register when the previous data transmission is completed. All FIFO pointers increment to their maximum value, dictated by the CTRLC.DATA32B bit, and then rolls over to '0'.

Depending on the TX FIFO Threshold settings (CTRLC.TXTRHOLD), Interrupt Flag Status and Clear register (INTFLAG.DRE) indicates that the register is empty and ready for new data.

35.6.7.9.7. Pointer Operation when DATA Reception

As in normal operation, when the first stop bit is received and a complete serial frame is present in the receive shift register, the contents of the shift register will be moved into the RX FIFO. Depending on the RX FIFO Threshold settings (CTRLC.RXTRHOLD), the Receive Complete interrupt flag (INTFLAG.RXC) is set, and the DATA can be read from RX FIFO. As long as data is present in

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RX FIFO (FIFOSPACE.RXSPACE ≠ 0), the CPU can read these data by accessing the DATA register. All pointers increment to their maximum value, dictated by the CTRLC.DATA32B bit, and then rolls over to '0'.

When both R Shifter and RX FIFO if enabled are full, the Buffer Overflow status bit is set (STATUS.BUFOVF) and optional ERROR interrupt is generated if enabled. The data will not be stored while BUFOVF is '1', effectively pausing the module until software reads RX FIFO. While INTFLAG.RXC = 1 and STATUS.BUFOVF = 1, any subsequent incoming RX data will be lost.

35.6.7.10. DMA, Interrupts, and Events

Table 35-8. DMA Module Request for SERCOM USART

CONDITION	REQUEST		
	DMA	INTERRUPT	EVENT
Standard (DRE): Data Register Empty FIFO (DRE): at least TXTRHOLD locations in TX FIFO are empty	Yes (Request cleared when data is written)	Yes	N/A
Standard (RXC): Receive Complete FIFO (RXC): at least RXTRHOLD data available in RX FIFO, or a last word available and length frame reception completed.	Yes (Request cleared when data is read)	Yes	
Standard (TXC): Transmit Complete FIFO (TXC): Transmit Complete and TX FIFO is empty	N/A	Yes	
Receive Start (RXS)	N/A	Yes	
Clear to Send Input Change (CTSIC)	N/A	Yes	
Receive Break (RXBRK)	N/A	Yes	
Error (ERROR)	N/A	Yes	

35.6.7.10.1. DMA Operation

The USART generates the following DMA requests:

- **Data received (RXC):** The request is set when data is available in the receive FIFO or if at least RXTRHOLD data are available in the RX FIFO when FIFO operation is enabled. The request is cleared when DATA is read.
- **Data transmit register empty (DRE):** The request is set when the transmit buffer (TX DATA) is empty or if at least TXTRHOLD data locations are empty in the TX FIFO, when FIFO operation is enabled. The request is cleared when DATA is written.

35.6.7.10.2. Interrupts

The USART has the following interrupt sources. These are asynchronous interrupts, and can wake-up the device from any Sleep mode:

- Data Register Empty (DRE)
- Receive Complete (RXC)
- Transmit Complete (TXC)
- Receive Start (RXS)
- Clear to Send Input Change (CTSIC)
- Received Break (RXBRK)
- Error (ERROR)

Each interrupt source has its own Interrupt flag. The Interrupt flag in the Interrupt Flag Status and Clear register (INTFLAG) will be set when the Interrupt condition is met. Each interrupt can be individually enabled by writing '1' to the corresponding bit in the Interrupt Enable Set register (INTENSET) and disabled by writing '1' to the corresponding bit in the Interrupt Enable Clear register (INTENCLR).

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An interrupt request is generated when the Interrupt flag is set and if the corresponding interrupt is enabled. The interrupt request remains active until either the Interrupt flag is cleared, the interrupt is disabled, or the USART is reset. For details on clearing Interrupt flags, refer to the INTFLAG register description.

The value of INTFLAG indicates which interrupt is executed. Note that interrupts must be globally enabled for interrupt requests. Refer to the Nested Vector Interrupt Controller for details.

35.6.7.11. Sleep Mode Operation

The behavior in Sleep mode is depending on the clock source and the Run Standby bit in the CTRLA.RUNSTDBY register:

Table 35-9. Sleep Mode Behavior

Clock Source	CTRLA. RUNSTDBY	Wake Up Source	Comment
Internal, GCLK_SERCOMx_CORE	1	Any Interrupt	Any interrupt can wake-up the device
External, XCK SERCOM PAD[1,3]		INTFLAG RXC	The Receive Complete interrupt(s) can wake-up the device
Internal, GCLK_SERCOMx_CORE	0	INTFLAG RXC	Internal clock will be disabled, after any ongoing transfer is completed. The Receive Complete interrupt(s) can wake-up the device.
External, XCK SERCOM PAD[1,3]		None	External clock will be disconnected after any ongoing transfer is completed then all reception will be stopped.

Important: As described in the *Start of Frame Detection* section, it is recommended the user select a fast start-up internal RC oscillator for the GCLK_SERCOMn_CORE clock for fast wake from sleep mode if desired, otherwise the frame data from the initial Start-of-Frame detection event may get corrupted and any succeeding frames until the oscillator clock has started up and stable due to baud rate mismatch issues.

35.6.7.12. Synchronization

Due to asynchronicity between the main clock domain and the peripheral clock domains, some registers must be synchronized when written or read.

The following bits are synchronized when written:

- The Software Reset bit in the Control A register (CTRLA.SWRST)
- The Enable bit in the Control A register (CTRLA.ENABLE)
- The Receiver Enable bit in the Control B register (CTRLB.RXEN)
- The Transmitter Enable bit in the Control B register (CTRLB.TXEN)

Notes:

1. Required write synchronization is denoted by the "Write-Synchronized" property in the register description. If a write-synchronized register is written while a synchronization is ongoing, an APB error will be generated.
2. CTRLB.RXEN is write-synchronized somewhat differently. For additional information, refer to the CTRLB.RXEN bit description.

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35.6.8. USART Register Summary

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 require synchronization when read and/or written. Synchronization is denoted by the "Read-Synchronized" and/or "Write-Synchronized" property in each individual register description.

Optional write protection by the Peripheral Access Controller (PAC) is denoted by the "PAC Write Protection" property in each individual register description.

Some registers are enable-protected, meaning they can only be written when the module is disabled. Enable protection is denoted by the "Enable-Protected" property in each individual register description.

On devices with TrustZone support, this peripheral has different access permissions depending on Security Attribution (Secure or Non-Secure):

- If the peripheral is configured as non-Secure:
  - Secure access and non-Secure access are granted
- If the peripheral is configured as Secure:
  - 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.

For descriptions and definitions of both Register and bitfield properties, refer to Register Properties.

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x00	CTRLA	31:24		DORD	CPOL	CMODE	FORM[3:0]			
		23:16	SAMPA[1:0]		RXPO[1:0]				TXPO[1:0]	
		15:8	SAMPR[2:0]					RXINV	TXINV	IBON
		7:0	RUNSTDBY			MODE[2:0]			ENABLE	SWRST
0x04	CTRLB	31:24							LINCMD[1:0]	
		23:16	FIFOCLR[1:0]						RXEN	TXEN
		15:8			PMODE			ENC	SFDE	COLDEN
		7:0		SBMODE				CHSIZE[2:0]		
0x08	CTRLC	31:24	TXTRHOLD[1:0]		RXTRHOLD[1:0]		FIFOEN		DATA32B[1:0]	
		23:16		MAXITER[2:0]					DSNACK	INACK
		15:8					HDRDLY[1:0]		BRKLEN[1:0]	
		7:0						GTIME[2:0]		
0x0C	BAUD	15:8	BAUD[15:8]							
		7:0	BAUD[7:0]							
0x0E	RXPL	7:0	RXPL[7:0]							
0x0F ... 0x13	Reserved									
0x14	INTENCLR	7:0	ERROR		RXBRK	CTSIC	RXS	RXC	TXC	DRE
0x15	Reserved									
0x16	INTENSET	7:0	ERROR		RXBRK	CTSIC	RXS	RXC	TXC	DRE
0x17	Reserved									
0x18	INTFLAG	7:0	ERROR		RXBRK	CTSIC	RXS	RXC	TXC	DRE
0x19	Reserved									
0x1A	STATUS	15:8								
		7:0	ITER	TXE	COLL	ISF	CTS	BUFOVF	FERR	PERR
0x1C	SYNCBUSY	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0				LENGTH	RXERRCNT	CTRLB	ENABLE	SWRST
0x20	RXERRCNT	7:0	RXERRCNT[7:0]							

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USART Register Summary (continued)

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x21	Reserved									
0x22	LENGTH	15:8							LENEN[1:0]	
		7:0	LEN[7:0]							
0x24 ... 0x27	Reserved									
0x28	DATA	31:24	DATA[31:24]							
		23:16	DATA[23:16]							
		15:8	DATA[15:8]							
		7:0	DATA[7:0]							
0x2C ... 0x2F	Reserved									
0x30	DBGCTRL	7:0								DBGSTOP
0x31 ... 0x33	Reserved									
0x34	FIFOSPACE	15:8					RXSPACE[3:0]			
		7:0					TXSPACE[3:0]			

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35.6.8.1. Control A

Name: CTRLA
Offset: 0x00
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Enable-Protected

Table 35-10. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
		DORD	CPOL	CMODE	FORM[3:0]			
Access		R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset		0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	SAMPA[1:0]		RXPO[1:0]				TXPO[1:0]	
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W			R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0			0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	SAMPR[2:0]					RXINV	TXINV	IBON
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W			R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0			0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	RUNSTDBY			MODE[2:0]			ENABLE	SWRST
Access	R/W			R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0			0	0	0	0	0

Bit 30 – DORD Data Order
This bit selects the data order when a character is shifted out from the Data register.

Value	Description
0x0	MSB is transmitted first.
0x1	LSB is transmitted first.

Note: This bit is not synchronized.

Bit 29 – CPOL Clock Polarity
This bit selects the relationship between data output change and data input sampling in synchronous mode.

Value	TxD Change	RxD Sample
0x0	Rising XCK edge	Falling XCK edge
0x1	Falling XCK edge	Rising XCK edge

Note: This bit is not synchronized.

Bit 28 – CMODE Communication Mode
This bit selects asynchronous or synchronous communication.

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Value	Description
0x0	Asynchronous communication.
0x1	Synchronous communication.

Note: This bit is not synchronized.

Bits 27:24 – FORM[3:0] Frame Format
These bits define the frame format.

Value	Description
0x0	USART frame
0x1	USART frame with parity
0x2	LIN Host – Break and sync generation. See LIN Command (CTRLB.LINCMD).
0x3	Reserved
0x4	Auto-baud (LIN Client) – break detection with fractional auto-baud.
0x5	Auto-baud – break detection with fractional auto-baud with parity
0x6	Reserved
0x7	ISO 7816 with parity, (Rx and Tx function must be mapped to same SERCOM PAD[0])
0x8-0xF	Reserved

Note: These bits are not synchronized.

Bits 23:22 – SAMPA[1:0] Sample Adjustment
These bits define the sample adjustment.

Value	16x Over-sampling (CTRLA.SAMPR=0 or 1)	8x Over-sampling (CTRLA.SAMPR=2 or 3)
0x0	7-8-9	3-4-5
0x1	9-10-11	4-5-6
0x2	11-12-13	5-6-7
0x3	13-14-15	6-7-8

Note: These bits are not synchronized.

Bits 21:20 – RXPO[1:0] Receive Data Pinout
These bits define the receive data (RxD) pin configuration.

Value	Name	Description
0x0	PAD[0]	SERCOM PAD[0] is used for data reception
0x1	PAD[1]	SERCOM PAD[1] is used for data reception
0x2	PAD[2]	SERCOM PAD[2] is used for data reception
0x3	PAD[3]	SERCOM PAD[3] is used for data reception

Note: These bits are not synchronized.

Bits 17:16 – TXPO[1:0] Transmit Data Pinout
These bits define the transmit data “TxD, SERCOM PAD[0]”, “XCK, SERCOM PAD[1], “RTS/TE” SERCOM PAD[2] and “CTS” SERCOM PAD[3] pin configurations.

Value	TxD Pin	XCK (Synchronous Clock)	$\overline{\text{RTS}}$ (Request to send)	$\overline{\text{CTS}}$ (Clear to Send)	TE (Transmit Enable)	CTRLA.CMODE (Communication Mode)
0x0	SERCOM PAD[0]	SERCOM PAD[1]	—	—	—	1 = Synchronous **HD** - FORM = 0x7 **FD** - FORM = 0x0,0x1
		—	—	—	—	0 = Asynchronous (RS-232 **FD** w/ No Flow Cntl)
0x1	Reserved	—	—	—	—	—

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TXPO (continued)

Value	TxD Pin	XCK (Synchronous Clock)	$\overline{RTS}$ (Request to send)	$\overline{CTS}$ (Clear to Send)	TE (Transmit Enable)	CTRLA.CMODE (Communication Mode)
0x2	SERCOM PAD[0]	—	SERCOM PAD[2]	SERCOM PAD[3]	—	0 = Asynchronous (RS-232 **FD** with or without Flow Control)
0x3	SERCOM PAD[0]	SERCOM PAD[1]	—	—	SERCOM PAD[2]	0 = Asynchronous (RS-485 **HD** or **FD** w/ TE)

Notes:

1. **HD** = Half Duplex, **FD** = Full Duplex.
2. These bits are not synchronized.

Bits 15:13 – SAMPR[2:0] Sample Rate

These bits select the RX data sample rate.

Value	Description
0x0	16x over-sampling using arithmetic baud rate generation.
0x1	16x over-sampling using fractional baud rate generation.
0x2	8x over-sampling using arithmetic baud rate generation.
0x3	8x over-sampling using fractional baud rate generation.
0x4	3x over-sampling using arithmetic baud rate generation.
0x5-0x7	Reserved

Note: These bits are not synchronized.

Bit 10 – RXINV Receive Data Invert

This bit controls whether the receive data (RxD) is inverted or not.

Value	Description
0x0	RxD is not inverted.
0x1	RxD is inverted.

Notes:

1. Start, Parity, and Stop bits are unchanged. When enabled, Parity is calculated on the inverted data.
2. If ISO-7816 CTRLA.FORM = 0x7, RXINV = 1 required.

Bit 9 – TXINV Transmit Data Invert

This bit controls whether the transmit data (TxD) is inverted or not.

Value	Description
0x0	TxD is not inverted.
0x1	TxD is inverted.

Notes:

1. Start, Parity and Stop bits are unchanged. When enabled, Parity is calculated on the inverted data.
2. If ISO-7816 CTRLA.FORM = 0x7, RXINV = 1 required.

Bit 8 – IBON Immediate Buffer Overflow Notification

This bit controls when the Buffer Overflow Status bit (STATUS.BUFOVF) is asserted when a buffer overflow occurs.

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Value	Description
0x0	STATUS.BUFOVF is asserted when it occurs in the data stream.
0x1	STATUS.BUFOVF is asserted immediately upon buffer overflow.

Bit 7 – RUNSTDBY Run In Standby

This bit defines the functionality in Standby Sleep mode.

Value	External Clock	Internal Clock
0x0	External clock is disconnected when ongoing transfer is finished. All reception is dropped.	Generic clock is disabled when ongoing transfer is finished. The device will not wake up on either Receive Start or Transfer Complete interrupt unless the appropriate ONDEMAND bits are set in the clocking chain.
0x1	Wake on Receive Start or Receive Complete interrupt.	Generic clock is enabled in all sleep modes. Any interrupt can wake up the device.

Notes:

1. CTRLB.SFDE must be set to 0x1 with the associated INTENSET.RXS and INTENSET.RCS values for CTRLA.RUNSTDBY = 0x1 setting to take effect.
2. This bit is not synchronized.

Bits 4:2 – MODE[2:0] Operating Mode

These bits select the USART serial communication interface of the SERCOM.

Value	Description
0x0	USART with external clock
0x1	USART with internal clock

Note: These bits are not synchronized.

Bit 1 – ENABLE Enable

This bit enables or disables the USART operation.

Value	Description
0x0	The peripheral is disabled or being disabled.
0x1	The peripheral is enabled or being enabled

Notes:

1. Due to synchronization, there is a delay from writing CTRLA.ENABLE until the peripheral is enabled/disabled.
2. The value written to CTRLA.ENABLE will read back immediately and the Enable Synchronization Busy bit in the Synchronization Busy register (SYNCBUSY.ENABLE) will be set.
3. SYNCBUSY.ENABLE is cleared when the operation is complete.
4. This bit is not enable-protected.

Bit 0 – SWRST Software Reset

Writing '0x1' to this bit resets all registers in the SERCOM, except DBGCTRL, to their initial state, and the SERCOM will be disabled.

Value	Description
0x0	There is no reset operation ongoing.
0x1	The reset operation is ongoing.

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Notes:

1. Writing '0x0' to this bit has no effect.
2. Due to synchronization, there is a delay from writing CTRLA.SWRST until the reset is complete. Users must wait for either CTRLA.SWRST or SYNCBUSY.SWRST to be cleared to indicate reset operation is complete.
3. This bit is not enable-protected.
4. Setting CTRLA.SWRST = 1 will always take precedence, meaning that all other writes in the same write-operation will be discarded. Any register write access during the ongoing reset will result in a bus error. Reading any register will return the reset value of the register.

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35.6.8.2. Control B

Name: CTRLB
Offset: 0x04
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Enable-Protected, Write-Synchronized

Write to this register only when SYNCBUSY.CTRLB = 0, otherwise a bus error will result.

Table 35-11. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
							LINCMD[1:0]	
Access							R/W	R/W
Reset							0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	FIFOCLR[1:0]						RXEN	TXEN
Access	R/W	R/W					R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0					0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
			PMODE			ENC	SFDE	COLDEN
Access			R/W			R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset			0			0	0	0

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

Bits 25:24 – LINCMD[1:0] LIN Command
These bits define the LIN header transmission control.

Value	Description
0x0	Normal USART transmission.
0x1	Break field is transmitted when DATA is written.
0x2	Break, sync, and identifier are automatically transmitted when DATA is written with the identifier.
0x3	Reserved

Notes:

1. This field is only valid in LIN Host mode, (CTRLA.FORM = 0x2).
2. These bits are strobe bits and will always read back as zero.
3. These bits are not enable-protected.

Bits 23:22 – FIFOCLR[1:0] FIFO Clear
When these bits are set, the corresponding FIFO will be cleared. The bits will automatically clear when SYNCBUSY.CTRLB = 0.

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Value	Name	Description
0x0	NONE	No action
0x1	TXFIFO	Clear TX FIFO
0x2	RXFIFO	Clear RX FIFO
0x3	BOTH	Clear both TX/RX FIFO

Note: These bits are not enable-protected.

Bit 17 – RXEN Receiver Enable

Value	Description
0x0	The receiver is disabled or being enabled.
0x1	The receiver is enabled or will be enabled when the USART is enabled.

Notes:

1. Writing '0x0' to this bit will disable the USART receiver. Disabling the receiver will flush the receive buffer, FIFO if enable and clear the FERR, PERR, and BUFOVF bits in the STATUS register.
2. Writing '0x1' to CTRLB.RXEN when the USART is disabled will set CTRLB.RXEN immediately. When the USART is enabled, CTRLB.RXEN will be cleared, and SYNCBUSY.CTRLB will be set and remain set until the receiver is enabled.
3. When the receiver is enabled, CTRLB.RXEN will read back as '0x1'. Writing '0x1' to CTRLB.RXEN when the USART is enabled will set SYNCBUSY.CTRLB, which will remain set until the receiver is enabled, and the CTRLB.RXEN will read back as '0x1'.
4. This bit is not enable-protected.

Bit 16 – TXEN Transmitter Enable

Value	Description
0x0	The transmitter is disabled or being enabled.
0x1	The transmitter is enabled or will be enabled when the USART is enabled.

Notes:

1. Writing '0x0' to this bit will disable the USART transmitter. Disabling the transmitter will not become effective until ongoing and pending transmissions are completed. Subsequent CPU TX DATA writes will be ignored.
2. Writing '0x1' to CTRLB.TXEN when the USART is disabled will set CTRLB.TXEN immediately, When the USART is enabled, CTRLB.TXEN will be cleared, and SYNCBUSY.CTRLB will be set and remain set until the transmitter is enabled. When the transmitter is enabled, CTRLB.TXEN will read back as '0x1'.
3. Writing '0x1' to CTRLB.TXEN when the USART is enabled will set SYNCBUSY.CTRLB, which will remain set until the transmitter is enabled, and CTRLB.TXEN will read back as '0x1'.
4. This bit is not enable-protected.

Bit 13 – PMODE Parity Mode

This bit selects the type of parity used when parity is enabled, (CTRLA.FORM = 0x1, 0x5, 0x7').

Value	Description
0x0	Even parity.
0x1	Odd parity.

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Notes:

1. The transmitter will automatically generate and send the parity of the transmitted data bits within each frame. The receiver will generate a parity value for the incoming data and parity bit, compare it to the parity mode and, if a mismatch is detected, STATUS.PERR will be set.
2. This bit is not synchronized.

Bit 10 – ENC Encoding Format

This bit selects the data encoding format for IrDA.

Value	Description
0x0	Data is not encoded.
0x1	Data is IrDA encoded.

Notes:

1. This bit is not synchronized.
2. CTRLA.FORM = 0x0 and CTRLA.SAMPR = 0x0.

Bit 9 – SFDE Start of Frame Detection Enable

This bit controls whether the start-of-frame detector will wake up the device when a start bit is detected on the RxD line.

Value	INTENSET.RXS	INTENSET.RXC	Description
0x0	X	X	Start-of-frame detection disabled.
0x1	0x0	0x0	Reserved
0x1	0x0	0x1	Start-of-frame detection enabled. RXC wakes up the device from all sleep modes.
0x1	0x1	0x0	Start-of-frame detection enabled. RXS wakes up the device from all sleep modes.
0x1	0x1	0x1	Start-of-frame detection enabled. Both RXC and RXS wake up the device from all sleep modes.

Note: This bit is not synchronized.

Bit 8 – COLDEN Collision Detection Enable

This bit enables collision detection.

Value	Description
0x0	Collision detection is not enabled.
0x1	Collision detection is enabled.

Notes:

1. Collision detect is confined to CTRLA.FORM = 0x7, ISO 7816 but is also possible for applications utilizing 2-wire RS485 half-duplex arrangements where the external RS485 transceiver Rx and Tx are enabled at the same time to form a loop back.
2. This bit is not synchronized.
3. When collision is enabled and detected, hardware automatically disables the transmitter, CTRLB.TXEN = 0, and sets STATUS.COLL = 1.

Bit 6 – SBMODE Stop Bit Mode

This bit selects the number of stop bits transmitted.

Value	Description
0x0	One stop bit.
0x1	Two stop bits.

Note: This bit is not synchronized.

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Bits 2:0 – CHSIZE[2:0] Character Size

These bits select the number of bits in a character.

Value	Description
0x0	8 bits
0x1	9 bits
0x2-0x4	Reserved
0x5	5 bits
0x6	6 bits
0x7	7 bits

Note: These bits are not synchronized.

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35.6.8.3. Control C

Name: CTRLC
Offset: 0x08
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Enable-Protected

Table 35-12. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	TXTRHOLD[1:0]		RXTRHOLD[1:0]		FIFOEN		DATA32B[1:0]	
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W		R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0		0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
		MAXITER[2:0]					DSNACK	INACK
Access		R/W	R/W	R/W			R/W	R/W
Reset		0	0	0			0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
					HDRDLY[1:0]		BRKLEN[1:0]	
Access					R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset					0	0	0	0

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

Bits 31:30 – TXTRHOLD[1:0] Transmit FIFO Threshold
These bits define the threshold for generating the Data Register Empty interrupt and DMA TX trigger.

Value	Name	Description
0x0	DEFAULT	Interrupt and DMA triggers can be generated as long as the FIFO is not full.
0x1	HALF	Interrupt and DMA triggers are generated when half FIFO space is free.
0x2	EMPTY	Interrupt and DMA triggers are generated when the FIFO is empty.
0x3	-	Reserved

Note: These bits are invalid if CTRLC.FIFOEN = 0.

Bits 29:28 – RXTRHOLD[1:0] Receive FIFO Threshold
These bits define the threshold for generating the RX Complete interrupt and DMA RX trigger.

Value	Name	Description
0x0	DEFAULT	Interrupt and DMA triggers can be generated as long as the FIFO is not full.
0x1	HALF	Interrupt and DMA triggers are generated when half FIFO space is free.
0x2	FULL	Interrupt and DMA triggers can be generated only when the FIFO is full.
0x3	-	Reserved

Note: These bits are invalid if CTRLC.FIFOEN = 0.

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Bit 27 – FIFOEN FIFO Enable
This bit enables the FIFO operation.

Value	Description
0x0	FIFO operation is disabled
0x1	FIFO operation is enabled

Bits 25:24 – DATA32B[1:0] Data 32 Bit
These bits configure 32-bit Extension for read and write transactions to the DATA register.
When disabled, access is according to CTRLB.CHSIZE.

Value	Description
0x0	DATA reads (for received data) and writes (for transmit data) according to CTRLB.CHSIZE.
0x1	DATA reads according to CTRLB.CHSIZE. DATA writes using 32-bit Extension
0x2	DATA reads using 32-bit Extension. DATA writes according to CTRLB.CHSIZE.
0x3	DATA reads and writes using 32-bit Extension.

Bits 22:20 – MAXITER[2:0] Maximum Iterations
These bits define the maximum number of retransmit iterations in ISO-7816 mode, CTRLA.FORM = 0x7.
These bits also define the successive NACKs sent to the remote transmitter when CTRLC.DSNACK is set.

Value	Description
0x0	Reserved
0x1	1 maximum successive NACK
0x2	2 maximum successive NACKs
0x3	3 maximum successive NACKs
0x4	4 maximum successive NACKs
0x5	5 maximum successive NACKs
0x6	6 maximum successive NACKs
0x7	7 maximum successive NACKs

Note: This field is only valid when using ISO7816 T = 0 mode (CTRLA.FORM = 0x7 and CTRLA.CMODE = 0x1).

Bit 17 – DSNACK Disable Successive Not Acknowledge
This bit controls how many times NACK will be sent on parity error reception in ISO-7816 mode, CTRLA.FORM = 0x7.

Value	Description
0x0	NACK is sent on the shared Tx/Rx ISO line for every parity error received.
0x1	Successive parity errors are counted up to the value specified in CTRLC.MAXITER. These parity errors generate a NACK on the shared Tx/Rx ISO line. As soon as this value is reached, no additional NACK is sent on the ISO line.

Notes:

1. This bit is only valid in ISO7816 T = 0 mode, CTRLA.FORM = 0x7, and when CTRLC.INACK = 0x0. However, CTRLC.INACK = 1 takes priority over disable successive receive NACK CTRLC.DSNACK = 1.
2. Parity error, STATUS.PERR = 0x1, will be set.

Bit 16 – INACK Inhibit Not Acknowledge
This bit controls whether a NACK is transmitted when a parity error is received.

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Value	Description
0x0	NACK is transmitted when a parity error (STATUS.PERR = 0x1) is received
0x1	NACK is not transmitted when a parity error (STATUS.PERR = 0x1) is received

Note: This bit is only valid in ISO7816 T = 0 mode, CTRLA.FORM = 0x7.

Bits 11:10 – HDRDLY[1:0] LIN Host Header Delay

These bits define the delay between break and sync transmission in addition to the delay between the sync and identifier (ID) fields when in LIN Host mode (CTRLA.FORM = 0x2).

Value	Description
0x0	Delay between break and sync transmission is 1 bit time. (CTRLB.LINCMD = 0x1) Delay between break, sync and ID transmission is 1 bit time. (CTRLB.LINCMD = 0x2)
0x1	Delay between break and sync transmission is 4 bit time. (CTRLB.LINCMD = 0x1) Delay between sync and ID transmission is 4 bit time. (CTRLB.LINCMD = 0x2)
0x2	Delay between break and sync transmission is 8 bit time. (CTRLB.LINCMD = 0x1) Delay between sync and ID transmission is 4 bit time. (CTRLB.LINCMD = 0x2)
0x3	Delay between break and sync transmission is 14 bit time. (CTRLB.LINCMD = 0x1) Delay between sync and ID transmission is 4 bit time. (CTRLB.LINCMD = 0x2)

Note: This field is only valid when CTRLA.FORM = 0x2 and LIN header command (CTRLB.LINCMD = 0x1 or 0x2). A correct setting for this bit field must be selected in order to follow the LIN specification.

Bits 9:8 – BRKLEN[1:0] LIN Host Break Length

These bits define the length of the break field transmitted when in LIN Host mode.

Value	Description
0x0	Break field transmission is 13 bit times
0x1	Break field transmission is 17 bit times.
0x2	Break field transmission is 21 bit times.
0x3	Break field transmission is 26 bit times.

Note: This field is only valid when CTRLA.FORM = 0x2 and LIN header command (CTRLB.LINCMD = 0x1 or 0x2). A correct setting for this bit field must be selected in order to follow the LIN specification.

Bits 2:0 – GTIME[2:0] Guard Time

These bits define the guard time when using RS485 mode (CTRLA.FORM = 0x0 or CTRLA.FORM = 0x1, and CTRLA.TXPO = 0x3) or ISO7816 mode (CTRLA.FORM = 0x7).
For RS485 mode, the guard time is programmable from 0-7 bit times and defines the time that the transmit enable (TE) pin remains high after the last stop bit is transmitted and there is no remaining data to be transmitted.
For ISO7816 T = 0 mode, the guard time is programmable from 2-9 bit times and defines the guard time between each transmitted byte.

Value	RS485 Bit Times (CTRLA.FORM = 0x0,0x1 and TXPO = 0x3)	ISO 7816 Bit Times (CTRLA.FORM = 0x7, TXPO = 0x0)
0x0	0	2
0x1	1	3
0x2	2	4
0x3	3	5
0x4	4	6
0x5	5	7
0x6	6	8
0x7	7	9

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35.6.8.4. Baud

Name: BAUD
Offset: 0x0C
Reset: 0x0000
Property: Enable-Protected, PAC Write-Protection

Table 35-13. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	BAUD[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
	BAUD[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 15:0 – BAUD[15:0] Baud Value
These bits control clock generation for establishing the data baud rate, Bits Per Sec (BPS), as described in the Clock Generation – Baud-Rate Generator section.

Operating Mode	Condition	BAUD Register Value Calculation
Asynchronous Arithmetic	$f_{BAUD} \le f_{REF} / S$	$BAUD = 65536 * [1 - (S * (f_{BAUD} / f_{REF}))]$
Asynchronous Fractional	$f_{BAUD} \le f_{REF} / S$	$BAUD = (f_{REF} / (S * f_{BAUD})) - (FP / 8)$
Synchronous	$f_{BAUD} \le f_{REF} / 2$	$BAUD = (f_{REF} / (2 * f_{BAUD})) - 1$

CTRLA.CMODE	CTRLA.MODE	CTRLA.SAMPR	S	BAUD Reg Significant bits	f_{REF}	Comment
0	1	0x0	16	BAUD[15:0]	$f_{GLCK_SERCOMn_CORE}$	Asynchronous Arithmetic Mode
		0x2	8			
		0x4	3			
		0x1	16	BAUD[12:0] FP = BAUD[15:13]		Asynchronous Fractional Mode
		0x3	8			
1	1	—	—	BAUD[7:0]	$f_{GLCK_SERCOMn_CORE}$	Synchronous Host Mode w/internal clock
1	0	—	—	—	f_{XCK}, "SERCOM PAD[1]"	Synchronous Client Mode w/external clock

Notes:

1. FP = "Fractional Part" of the BAUD register, BAUD[15:13] value in asynchronous Fractional mode in 1/8 LSB bit values.
2. f_{BAUD} = The user desired bits per second data rate.

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35.6.8.5. Receive Pulse Length Register

Name: RXPL
Offset: 0x0E
Reset: 0x00
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 35-14. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	RXPL[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 – RXPL[7:0] Receive Pulse Length
When the data encoding format is set to IrDA, (CTRLB.ENC = 0x1), these bits control the minimum pulse width that is required for a pulse to be accepted by the IrDA receiver with regards to the SE_{per}, serial engine clock period.
$PULSE \geq [(RXPL + 1) * (1 / f_{GCLK_SERCOMn_CORE})]$
Notes:

1. $SE_{per} = 1 / f_{GCLK_SERCOMn_CORE}$.
2. These bits are invalid if CTRLB.ENC = 0x0.

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35.6.8.6. Interrupt Enable Clear

Name: INTENCLR
Offset: 0x14
Reset: 0x00
Property: PAC Write-Protection

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). On read, a bit value of zero indicates the associated interrupt is disabled while a bit value of one indicates the associated interrupt is enabled.

Table 35-15. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	ERROR		RXBRK	CTSIC	RXS	RXC	TXC	DRE
Access	R/W/K		R/W/K	R/W/K	R/W/K	R/W/K	R/W/K	R/W/K
Reset	0		0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit 7 – ERROR Error Interrupt Disable

Value	Description
0	Error interrupt disabled
1	Error interrupts enable

Notes:

1. Writing '1' to this bit will clear the Error Interrupt Enable bit, which disables the Error interrupt.
2. Writing ‘0x0’ to this bit has no effect.
3. ERROR is the cummulation of the logical “OR” of STATUS.(COLL, ISF, BUFOVF, FERR, PERR) error event(s).

Bit 5 – RXBRK Receive Break Interrupt Disable

Value	Description
0	Receive Break interrupt disabled
1	Receive Break interrupt enable

Notes:

1. Writing '1' to this bit will clear the Receive Break Interrupt Enable bit, which disables the Receive Break interrupt.
2. Writing ‘0x0’ to this bit has no effect.

Bit 4 – CTSIC Clear to Send Input Change Interrupt Disable

Value	Description
0	Clear to Send Input Change interrupt disabled
1	Clear to Send Input Change interrupt enable

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Notes:

1. Writing ‘0x1’ to this bit will clear the Clear to Send Input Change Interrupt Enable bit, which disables the Clear To Send Input Change interrupt.
2. Writing ‘0x0’ to this bit has no effect.

Bit 3 – RXS Receive Start Interrupt Disable

Value	Description
0	Receive Start interrupt disabled
1	Receive Start interrupt enable

Notes:

1. Writing '1' to this bit will clear the Receive Start Interrupt Enable bit, which disables the Receive Start interrupt.
2. Writing ‘0x0’ to this bit has no effect.

Bit 2 – RXC Receive Complete Interrupt Disable

Value	Description
0	Receive Complete interrupt disabled
1	Receive Complete interrupt enable

Notes:

1. Writing '1' to this bit will clear the Receive Complete Interrupt Enable bit, which disables the Receive Complete interrupt.
2. Writing ‘0x0’ to this bit has no effect.

Bit 1 – TXC Transmit Complete Interrupt Disable

Value	Description
0	Transmit Complete interrupt disabled
1	Transmit Complete interrupt enable

Notes:

1. Writing '1' to this bit will clear the Transmit Complete Interrupt Enable bit, which disables the Transmit Complete interrupt.
2. Writing ‘0x0’ to this bit has no effect.

Bit 0 – DRE Data Register Empty Interrupt Disable

Value	Description
0	Data Register Empty interrupt disabled
1	Data Register Empty interrupt enable

Notes:

1. Writing '1' to this bit will clear the Data Register Empty Interrupt Enable bit, which disables the Data Register Empty interrupt.
2. Writing ‘0x0’ to this bit has no effect.

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35.6.8.7. Interrupt Enable Set

Name: INTENSET
Offset: 0x16
Reset: 0x00
Property: PAC Write-Protection

This register allows the user to enable an interrupt without doing a read-modify-write operation. Changes in this register will also be reflected in the Interrupt Enable Clear register (INTENCLR). On read, a bit value of zero indicates the associated interrupt is disabled while a bit value of one indicates the associated interrupt is enabled.

Table 35-16. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	ERROR		RXBRK	CTSIC	RXS	RXC	TXC	DRE
Access	R/W/S		R/W/S	R/W/S	R/W/S	R/W/S	R/W/S	R/W/S
Reset	0		0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit 7 – ERROR Error Interrupt Enable

Value	Description
0	Error interrupt disabled
1	Error interrupt enable

Notes:

1. Writing '1' to this bit will set the Error Interrupt Enable bit, which enables the Error interrupt.
2. Writing ‘0x0’ to this bit has no effect.
3. ERROR is the cummulation of the logical “OR” of STATUS.(COLL, ISF, BUFOVF, FERR, PERR) error events.

Bit 5 – RXBRK Receive Break Interrupt Enable

Value	Description
0	Receive Break interrupt disabled
1	Receive Break interrupt enable

Notes:

1. Writing '1' to this bit will set the Receive Break Interrupt Enable bit, which enables the Receive Break interrupt.
2. Writing ‘0x0’ to this bit has no effect.

Bit 4 – CTSIC Clear to Send Input Change Interrupt Enable

Value	Description
0	Clear-To-Send interrupt disabled
1	Clear-To-Send Input Change interrupt enable

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Notes:

1. Writing '1' to this bit will set the Clear to Send Input Change Interrupt Enable bit, which enables the Clear to Send Input Change interrupt.
2. Writing '0x0' to this bit has no effect.

Bit 3 – RXS Receive Start Interrupt Enable

Value	Description
0	Receive Start interrupt disabled
1	Receive Start interrupt enable

Notes:

1. Writing '1' to this bit will set the Receive Start Interrupt Enable bit, which enables the Receive Start interrupt.
2. Writing '0x0' to this bit has no effect.

Bit 2 – RXC Receive Complete Interrupt Enable

Value	Description
0	Receive Complete interrupt disabled
1	Receive Complete interrupt enable

Notes:

1. Writing '1' to this bit will set the Receive Complete Interrupt Enable bit, which enables the Receive Complete interrupt.
2. Writing '0x0' to this bit has no effect.

Bit 1 – TXC Transmit Complete Interrupt Enable

Value	Description
0	Transmit Complete interrupt disabled
1	Transmit Complete interrupt enable

Notes:

1. Writing '1' to this bit will set the Transmit Complete Interrupt Enable bit, which enables the Transmit Complete interrupt.
2. Writing '0x0' to this bit has no effect.

Bit 0 – DRE Data Register Empty Interrupt Enable

Value	Description
0	Data Register Empty interrupt disabled
1	Data Register Empty interrupt enable

Notes:

1. Writing '1' to this bit will set the Data Register Empty Interrupt Enable bit, which enables the Data Register Empty interrupt.
2. Writing '0x0' to this bit has no effect.

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35.6.8.8. Interrupt Flag Status and Clear

Name: INTFLAG
Offset: 0x18
Reset: 0x00
Property: -

Note: Interrupt flags must be cleared and then read back to confirm the clear before exiting the ISR to avoid double interrupts.

Table 35-17. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	ERROR		RXBRK	CTSIC	RXS	RXC	TXC	DRE
Access	R/W/HS/K		R/W/HS/K	R/W/HS/K	R/W/HS/K	R/HS/HC	R/W/HS/K	R/HS/HC
Reset	0		0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit 7 – ERROR Error
This bit is set when any STATUS.(COLL, ISF, BUFOVF, FERR, and PERR) errors are detected.

Value	Description
0	No error detected
1	Error detected

Notes:
1. Before clearing this flag, the user must first clear the corresponding STATUS.(COLL, ISF, BUFOVF, FERR, or PERR) error flags as appropriate. In the case of STATUS.COLL = 1 the user must also re-enable the transmitter and set TXEN = 1.
2. Writing '1' to this bit will clear the flag.
3. Writing ‘0x0’ to this bit has no effect.

Bit 5 – RXBRK Receive Break
This flag is set when auto-baud is enabled, (CTRLA.FORM = 0x4 or 0x5), and a break 0x55 character is received.

Value	Description
0	No Receive Break detected
1	Receive Break detected

Notes:
1. Writing '1' to this bit will clear the flag.
2. Writing ‘0x0’ to this bit has no effect.

Bit 4 – CTSIC Clear to Send Input Change
This flag is set when CTRLA.TXPO = 0x2 and a logic level change is detected on the “CTS” SERCOM PAD[3] pin.

Value	Description
0	No Clear to Send Input Change detected
1	Clear to Send Input signal Change detected

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Notes:

1. Writing '1' to this bit will clear the flag.
2. Writing '0x0' to this bit has no effect.

Bit 3 – RXS Receive Start

This flag is set when a start condition is detected on the RxD line and start-of-frame detection is enabled (CTRLB.SFDE = 0x1).

Value	Description
0	No Receive Start detected
1	Receive Start detected

Notes:

1. Writing '1' to this bit will clear the flag.
2. Writing '0x0' to this bit has no effect.

Bit 2 – RXC Receive Complete

This flag is set when there is unread Rx data in the DATA register.

Value	Description
0	No Receive Complete detected, (Rx DATA register empty)
1	Unread Rx DATA available

Notes:

1. This flag is cleared by reading the Data register (DATA) or by disabling the receiver CTRLB.RXEN = 0.
2. Writing '0' or '1' to this bit has no effect.

Bit 1 – TXC Transmit Complete

This flag is set when the entire frame in the Transmit Shift register has been shifted out and there is no new data in the Tx DATA register.

Value	Description
0	No Transmit Complete detected (Tx Idle or Busy)
1	Transmit Complete, Tx DATA register empty

Notes:

1. Writing '1' to this bit will clear the flag.
2. Writing '0x0' to this bit has no effect.

Bit 0 – DRE Tx Data Register Empty

This flag is set when Tx DATA is empty and ready to be written.

Value	Description
0	Tx DATA register is not empty
1	Tx DATA register empty

Notes:

1. This flag is cleared by writing new data to the DATA register.
2. Writing '0' or 1 to this bit has no effect.

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35.6.8.9. Status

Name: STATUS
Offset: 0x1A
Reset: 0x0000
Property: -

Table 35-18. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Access								
Reset								

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	ITER	TXE	COLL	ISF	CTS	BUFOVF	FERR	PERR
Access	R/W/HS/K	R/W/HS/K	R/W/HS/K	R/W/HS/K	R/HS	R/W/HS/K	R/W/HS/K	R/W/HS/K
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit 7 – ITER Maximum Number of Repetitions Reached
This bit is set when the maximum number of NACK repetitions or retransmissions is met based on the CTRLC.MAXITER value.

Value	Description
0	Max. # of iterations not reached.
1	Max. # or iterations reached.

Notes:

1. Writing '0x0' to this bit has no effect.
2. This bit is cleared by writing '0x1' to the bit or by disabling the receiver.
3. This bit is invalid if CTRLA.FORM ≠ 0x7.
4. This bit will also set INTFLAG.ERROR = 1. Users must take any appropriate actions then clear INTFLAG.ERROR and address and clear any STATUS (ITER, COLL, ISF, BUFOVF, FERR, PERR) bits before resuming normal application operation. The RX receiver is not disabled on this error.

Bit 6 – TXE Transmitter Empty
When CTRLA.FORM = 0x2 is set to LIN Host mode, this bit is set when any ongoing transmission is complete, and Tx DATA is empty.

Value	Description
0	LIN Host Transmission not complete, transmitter not empty.
1	LIN Host Transmission Complete, transmitter empty.

Notes:

1. When CTRLA.FORM ≠ 0x2 not in LIN Host mode, this bit will always read back as zero.
2. Writing '0x0' to this bit has no effect.
3. Writing '0x1' to this bit will clear it.

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Bit 5 – COLL Collision Detected

This bit is set when collision detection is enabled (CTRLB.COLDEN) and a collision is detected.

Value	Description
0x0	No collisions detected.
0x1	Collision detected.

Notes: (When CTRLB.COLDEN = 1 and STATUS.COLL=1)

1. The current transfer in progress is aborted.
2. The TX transmit buffer and FIFO is flushed.
3. TX Transmitter is auto disabled in HDW, (CTRLB.TXEN = 0). This is done after a synchronization delay. The CTRLB Synchronization Busy bit (SYNCBUSY.CTRLB) will be set until this is complete. After disabling, the TxD pin will be tri-stated.
4. Collision Detected bit (STATUS.COLL) along with the Error Interrupt Flag (INTFLAG.ERROR) is set.
5. Transmit Complete Interrupt Flag, (INTFLAG.TXC), is set since the transmit buffer no longer contains data.
6. After a collision, software must manually enable the transmitter again before continuing, after assuring that the CTRLB Synchronization Busy bit (SYNCBUSY.CTRLB) is not set.
7. Writing '0x0' to this bit has no effect.
8. Writing '0x1' to this bit or by disabling the receiver will clear this bit.
9. This bit is invalid if CTRLB.COLDEN = 0.
10. Collision detect usage is confined to CTRLA.FORM = 0x7, ISO 7816 but is also possible for applications utilizing 2-wire RS485 half-duplex arrangements where the external RS485 transceiver Rx and Tx are enabled at the same time to form a loop back.
11. This bit will also set INTFLAG.ERROR = 1. Users must take any appropriate actions then clear INTFLAG.ERROR and address and clear any STATUS (ITER, COLL, ISF, BUFOVF, FERR, PERR) bits before resuming normal application operation.

Bit 4 – ISF Inconsistent Sync Field

This bit is set when the frame format is set to auto-baud (CTRLA.FORM = 0x4 or 0x5) and a sync field not equal to 0x55 is received.

Value	Description
0x0	No inconsistent sync fields.
0x1	Inconsistent sync field received.

Notes:

1. Writing '0x0' to this bit has no effect.
2. This bit is cleared by writing '0x1' to the bit or by disabling the receiver.
3. This bit will also set INTFLAG.ERROR = 1. Users must take any appropriate actions then clear INTFLAG.ERROR and address and clear any STATUS (ITER, COLL, ISF, BUFOVF, FERR, PERR) bits before resuming normal application operation. The RX receiver is not disabled on this error.

Bit 3 – CTS Clear to Send

This bit indicates the current logic level of the CTS SERCOM PAD[3] pin when flow control is enabled (CTRLA.TXPO = 0x2).

Value	Description
0x0	CTS low
0x1	CTS high

Note: Writing a '0' or '1' to this bit will have no effect.

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Bit 2 – BUFOVF Buffer Overflow

This bit is set when a buffer overflow condition is detected. A buffer overflow occurs when the receive buffer is full, there is a new character waiting in the receive shift register and a new incoming start bit is detected. The incoming data will not be stored and lost when BUFOVF = 1, effectively pausing the module until software reads the RX DATA register, (therefore, FIFO if enabled).
Reading this bit before reading the Data register will indicate the error status of the next character to be read.

Value	Description
0x0	No buffer overflow
0x1	Buffer overflow (New incoming data will be lost until Rx DATA register read and error flags cleared.)

Notes:

1. See: CTRLA.IBON Immediate Buffer Overflow Notification.
2. This bit is cleared by writing '0x1' to the bit or by disabling the receiver, CTRLB.RXEN = 0. Disabling the receiver will flush the receive buffer, FIFO if enabled, and clear the FERR, PERR and BUFOVF bits in the STATUS register.
3. Writing '0x0' to this bit has no effect.
4. This bit will also set INTFLAG.ERROR = 1. Users must take any appropriate actions then clear INTFLAG.ERROR and address and clear any STATUS (ITER, COLL, ISF, BUFOVF, FERR, PERR) bits before resuming normal application operation. The RX receiver is not disabled on this error.

Bit 1 – FERR Frame Error

This bit is set if the received character had a frame error, (i.e., when the expected first stop bit is a logic zero instead of a logic one. Reading this bit before reading the Data register will indicate the error status of the next character to be read.

Value	Description
0x0	No Frame Errors
0x1	Frame Error received

Notes:

1. This bit is cleared by writing '0x1' to the bit or by disabling the receiver CTRLB.RXEN = 0. Disabling the receiver will flush the receive buffer, FIFO if enabled, and clear the FERR, PERR and BUFOVF bits in the STATUS register.
2. Writing '0x0' to this bit has no effect.
3. Reception is not paused on a frame error.
4. This bit will also set INTFLAG.ERROR = 1. User must take any appropriate actions then clear INTFLAG.ERROR and address and clear any STATUS (ITER, COLL, ISF, BUFOVF, FERR, PERR) bits before resuming normal application operation. The RX receiver is not disabled on this error.

Bit 0 – PERR Parity Error

This bit is set if parity checking is enabled (CTRLA.FORM is 0x1, 0x5, or 0x7), and a parity error is detected.
Reading this bit before reading the Data register will indicate the error status of the next character to be read.

Value	Description
0x0	No Parity Errors
0x1	Parity Error detected

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Notes:

1. This bit is cleared by writing '0x1' to the bit or by disabling the receiver CTRLB.RXEN = 0. Disabling the receiver will flush the receive buffer, FIFO if enabled, and clear the FERR, PERR and BUFOVF bits in the STATUS register.
2. Writing '0x0' to this bit has no effect.
3. This bit is only valid if CTRLA.FORM is 0x1, 0x5, or 0x7.
4. Reception is not paused on a parity error.
5. This bit will also set INTFLAG.ERROR= 1. Users must take any appropriate actions then clear INTFLAG.ERROR and address and clear any STATUS (ITER, COLL, ISF, BUFOVF, FERR, PERR) bits before resuming normal application operation. The RX receiver is not disabled on this error.

Value	Description
0	No Parity Errors
1	Parity Error detected

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35.6.8.10. Synchronization Busy

Name: SYNCBUSY
Offset: 0x1C
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 35-19. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
				LENGTH	RXERRCNT	CTRLB	ENABLE	SWRST
Access				R/HS	R/HS	R/HS	R/HS	R/HS
Reset				0	0	0	0	0

Bit 4 – LENGTH LENGTH Synchronization Busy
Writing to the LENGTH register requires synchronization. When writing to LENGTH, SYNCBUSY.LENGTH will be set until synchronization is complete.

Value	Description
0x0	LENGTH synchronization is not busy
0x1	LENGTH synchronization is busy

Notes:

1. This bit is only valid if CTRLC.DATA32B = 1.
2. If the LENGTH register is written to while SYNCBUSY.LENGTH is asserted, a bus error is generated.

Bit 3 – RXERRCNT Receive Error Count Synchronization Busy
The RXERRCNT register is automatically synchronized to the APB domain upon error. When returning from sleep, this bit will be set until the new value is available to be read.

Value	Description
0x0	RXERRCNT synchronization is not busy
0x1	RXERRCNT synchronization is busy

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Note: This bit is only valid if CTRLA.FORM = 0x7, ISO 7816 mode.

Bit 2 – CTRLB CTRLB Synchronization Busy
Writing to the CTRLB register when the SERCOM is enabled requires synchronization. When writing to CTRLB the SYNCBUSY.CTRLB bit will be set until synchronization is complete.

Value	Description
0x0	CTRLB synchronization is not busy
0x1	CTRLB synchronization is busy

Note: If CTRLB is written while SYNCBUSY.CTRLB is asserted, a bus error will be generated.

Bit 1 – ENABLE SERCOM Enable Synchronization Busy
Enabling and disabling the SERCOM (CTRLA.ENABLE) requires synchronization. When CTRLA.ENABLE is written, the SYNCBUSY.ENABLE bit will be set until synchronization is complete.

Value	Description
0x0	ENABLE synchronization is not busy
0x1	ENABLE synchronization is busy

Note: If CTRLB is written while SYNCBUSY.CTRLB is asserted, an APB error will be generated.

Bit 0 – SWRST Software Reset Synchronization Busy
Resetting the SERCOM (CTRLA.SWRST) requires synchronization. When written, the SYNCBUSY.SWRST bit will be set until synchronization is complete and the SERCOM module registers are reset.

Value	Description
0x0	SWRST synchronization is not busy
0x1	SWRST synchronization is busy

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35.6.8.11. Receive Error Count

Name: RXERRCNT
Offset: 0x20
Reset: 0x00
Property: Read-Synchronized

Table 35-20. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	RXERRCNT[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 7:0 – RXERRCNT[7:0] Receive Error Count
This register records the total number of parity errors and NACK errors in ISO7816 mode (CTRLA.FORM = 0x7).
Notes:

1. Write to this register only when SYNCBUSY.RXERRCNT = 0, otherwise a bus error will result.
2. This register is automatically cleared on a read.
3. This register is only valid if CTRLA.FORM = 0x7.

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35.6.8.12. Length

Name: LENGTH
Offset: 0x22
Reset: 0x00
Property: Write-Synchronized

Table 35-21. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
							LENEN[1:0]	
Access							R/W	R/W
Reset							0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	LEN[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 9:8 – LENEN[1:0] Data Length Enable
This bit field configures the length counter either for transmit or receive transactions.

Value	Description
0x0	Length counter disabled
0x1	Length counter enabled for transmit
0x2	Length counter enabled from receive
0x3	Reserved

Note: These bits are only valid in 32-bit Extension mode, CTRLC.DATA32B = 1.

Bits 7:0 – LEN[7:0] Data Length
This bit field configures the data length after which the flags INTFLAG.RXC (when LENEN = 0x2) or INTFLAG.DRE (when LENEN = 0x1) are raised.

Value	Description
0x0	Reserved if LENEN = 0x1 or LENEN = 0x2
0x01 – 0xFF	Data Length

Note: These bits are only valid in 32-bit Extension mode, CTRLC.DATA32B = 1.

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35.6.8.13. Data

Name: DATA
Offset: 0x28
Reset: 0x0000
Property: -

Table 35-22. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	DATA[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
	DATA[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
	DATA[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
	DATA[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 – DATA[31:0] Data

Reading this register reads the received RX Data buffer and writing this register writes to the transmit TX data buffer. The status bits in the STATUS register should be read before reading the DATA value in order to get any corresponding errors or else they will be updated by the hardware to reflect the next Rx data after a read.
Reading these bits will return the contents of the RX Receive Data register. This register should only be read when the Receive Complete Interrupt Flag bit in the Interrupt Flag register (INTFLAG.RXC = 1) is set to indicate that received Rx data is ready to be read.
Writing these bits will write the Transmit Data register. This register should be written only when the Data Register Empty Interrupt Flag bit in the Interrupt Flag register (INTFLAG.DRE = 1) is set.

Notes:

1. If CTRLC.DATA32B = 0 reads and writes to this register are relative CTRLB.CHSIZE bits.
2. If CTRLC.DATA32B = 1 reads and writes to this register are 32-bits, 4 bytes at a time if CHSIZE ≤ 8 bits.

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35.6.8.14. Debug Control

Name: DBGCTRL
Offset: 0x30
Reset: 0x00
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 35-23. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

Bit 0 – DBGSTOP Debug Stop Mode
This bit controls the baud-rate generator functionality when the CPU is halted by an external debugger.

Value	Description
0	The baud-rate generator continues normal operation when the CPU is halted by an external debugger.
1	The baud-rate generator is halted when the CPU is halted by an external debugger.

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35.6.8.15. FIFO Space

Name: FIFOSPACE
Offset: 0x34
Reset: 0x0000

Table 35-24. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
					RXSPACE[3:0]			
Access					R	R	R	R
Reset					0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
					TXSPACE[3:0]			
Access					R	R	R	R
Reset					0	0	0	0

Bits 11:8 – RXSPACE[3:0] RX FIFO Filled Space
These bits return the number filled locations in the RX FIFO (bytes or words, depending on CTRLC.DATA32B setting).
Note:
1. This bit field is reset if the receiver is disable, CTRLB.RXEN = 0 or CTRLC.FIFOEN = 0.

Bits 3:0 – TXSPACE[3:0] TX FIFO Empty Space
These bits return the number of available locations in the TX FIFO (bytes or words, depending on CTRLC.DATA32B setting).
Note:
1. The FIFO TX contents are cleared if either CTRLB.TXEN = 0 or CTRLC.FIFOEN = 0.

35.7. SERCOM Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI)

35.7.1. Overview

The Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI) is one of the available modes in the Serial Communication Interface (SERCOM).

The SPI uses the SERCOM transmitter and receiver configured as shown in the Block Diagram. Each side, Host and Client, depicts a separate SPI containing a Shift register, a transmit buffer and a two-level receive buffer. In addition, the SPI Host uses the SERCOM Baud Rate Generator, while the SPI Client can use the SERCOM address match logic. Labels in capital letters are synchronous to CLK_SERCOMx_APB and accessible by the CPU, while labels in lowercase letters are synchronous to the SCK clock.

35.7.2. Features

SERCOM SPI includes the following features:

- Full-duplex, four-wire interface (MISO, MOSI, SCK, SS)
- One-level transmit buffer, two-level receive buffer
- Supports all four SPI modes of operation

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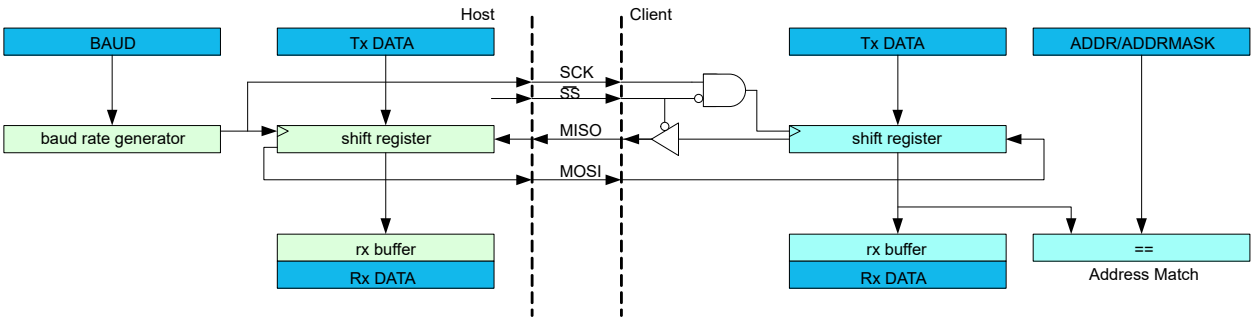
- Single data direction operation allows alternate function on the MISO or MOSI pin
- Selectable LSB or MSB-first data transfer
- Can be used with DMA
- 32-bit Extension for better system bus utilization
- Framed SPI protocol support in both Host and Client operating mode, with hardware controlled FSYNC
- Up to 16-bytes internal FIFO
- Host operation:
  - Serial clock speed, fSCK=1/tSCK(1)
  - 8-bit clock generator
  - Hardware controlled SS
  - Optional inter-character spacing
- Client Operation:
  - Serial clock speed, fSCK=1/tSSCK(1)
  - Optional 8-bit address match operation
  - Operation in all sleep modes
  - Wake on SS transition

Note:

1. For tSCK and tSSCK values, refer to SPI Timing Characteristics.

35.7.3. Block Diagram

Figure 35-32. Full-Duplex SPI Host Client Interconnection



When the SERCOM is configured for SPI operation, the SERCOM controls the direction and value of the I/O pins according to the table below. Both PORT control bits PINCFGn.PULLEN and PINCFGn.DRVSTR are still effective. If the receiver is disabled, the data input pin can be used for other purposes. In Host mode, the client select line ($\overline{SS}$) is hardware controlled when the Host Client Select Enable bit in the Control B register (CTRLB.MSSEN) is '1'.

Table 35-25. SPI Pin Configuration

Pin	Host SPI	Client SPI
MOSI	Output	Input
MISO	Input	Output
SCK	Output	Input

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Table 35-25. SPI Pin Configuration (continued)

Pin	Host SPI	Client SPI
$\overline{SS}$ / FSYNC	Output (CTRLB.MSSEN=1) and (CTRLC.FRMEN = 0)	Input (CTRLC.FRMEN = 0)
	Output (CTRLC.FRMEN = 1) and (CTRLC.FMODE = 0)	Output (CTRLC.FRMEN = 1) and (CTRLC.FMODE = 0)
	Input (CTRLC.FRMEN = 1) and (CTRLC.FMODE = 1)	Input (CTRLC.FRMEN = 1) and (CTRLC.FMODE = 1)

The combined configuration of PORT, the Data In Pinout and the Data Out Pinout bit groups in the Control A register (CTRLA.DIPO and CTRLA.DOPO) define the physical position of the SPI signals in the table above.

35.7.4. Functional Description

35.7.4.1. Principle of Operation

The SPI is a high-speed synchronous data transfer interface. It allows high-speed communication between the device and peripheral devices.

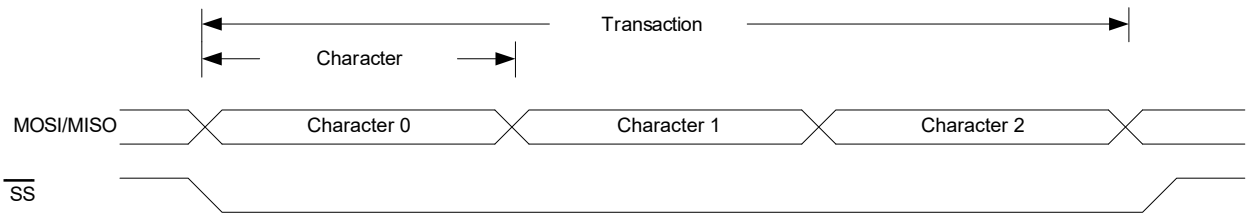
The SPI can operate as host or client. As host, the SPI initiates and controls all data transactions. The SPI is single buffered for transmitting and double buffered for receiving.

When transmitting data, the Data register can be loaded with the next character to be transmitted during the current transmission.

When receiving, the data is transferred to the two-level receive buffer, and the receiver is ready for a new character.

The SPI transaction format is shown in SPI Transaction Format. Each transaction can contain one or more characters. The character size is configurable, and can be either 8 or 9 bits.

Figure 35-33. SPI Transaction Format



The SPI host must pull the client select line ($\overline{SS}$) of the desired client low to initiate a transaction. The host and client prepare data to send via their respective Shift registers, and the host generates the serial clock on the SCK line.

Data are always shifted from host to client on the Host Output Client Input line (MOSI); data is shifted from client to host on the Host Input Client Output line (MISO).

Each time a character is shifted out from the host, a character will be shifted out from the client simultaneously. To signal the end of a transaction, the host will pull the $\overline{SS}$ line high.

35.7.4.2. Basic Operation

35.7.4.2.1. Initialization

Initialize the SPI by following these steps:

1. Select SPI mode in host/client operation in the Operating Mode bit group in the CTRLA register (CTRLA.MODE= 0x2 or 0x3).
2. Select Transfer mode for the Clock Polarity bit and the Clock Phase bit in the CTRLA register (CTRLA.CPOL and CTRLA.CPHA) if desired.
3. Select the Frame Format value in the CTRLA register (CTRLA.FORM).

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4. Configure the Data In Pinout field in the Control A register (CTRLA.DIPO) for SERCOM pads of the receiver.
5. Configure the Data Out Pinout bit group in the Control A register (CTRLA.DOPO) for SERCOM pads of the transmitter.
6. Select the Character Size value in the CTRLB register (CTRLB.CHSIZE).
7. Write the Data Order bit in the CTRLA register (CTRLA.DORD) for data direction.
8. If the SPI is used in Host mode:
   a. Select the desired baud rate by writing to the Baud register (BAUD).
   b. If Hardware $\overline{SS}$ control is required, write '1' to the Host Client Select Enable bit in CTRLB register (CTRLB.MSSEN).
9. Enable the receiver by writing the Receiver Enable bit in the CTRLB register (CTRLB.RXEN=1).

35.7.4.2.2. Data Register

The SPI Transmit Data register (TxDATA) and SPI Receive Data register (RxDATA) share the same I/O address, referred to as the SPI Data register (DATA). Writing DATA register will update the Transmit Data register. Reading the DATA register will return the contents of the Receive Data register.

35.7.4.2.3. Transfer Modes

There are four combinations of SCK phase and polarity to transfer serial data. The SPI Data Transfer modes are shown in the SPI Transfer Modes table, and the SPI Transfer Modes figure.

SCK phase is configured by the Clock Phase bit in the CTRLA register (CTRLA.CPHA). SCK polarity is programmed by the Clock Polarity bit in the CTRLA register (CTRLA.CPOL). Data bits are shifted out and latched in on opposite edges of the SCK signal. This ensures sufficient time for the data signals to stabilize.

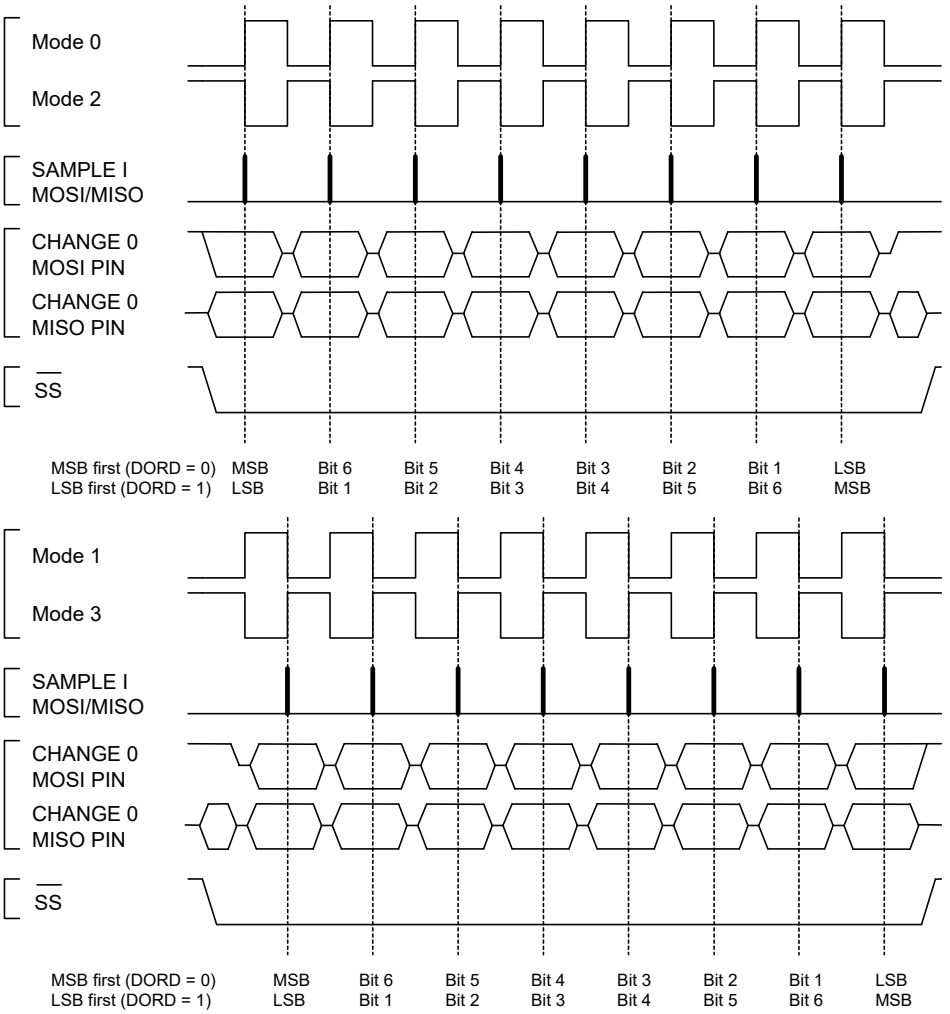
Table 35-26. SPI Transfer Modes

Mode	CPOL	CPHA	Leading Edge	Trailing Edge
0	0	0	Rising, sample	Falling, setup
1	0	1	Rising, setup	Falling, sample
2	1	0	Falling, sample	Rising, setup
3	1	1	Falling, setup	Rising, sample

Note: Leading edge is the first clock edge in a clock cycle.
Trailing edge is the second clock edge in a clock cycle.

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Figure 35-34. SPI Transfer Modes



35.7.4.2.4. Transferring Data

Host

In Host mode (CTRLA.MODE=0x3), when Host Client Enable Select (CTRLB.MSSEN) is '1', hardware will control the $\overline{SS}$ line.

When Host Client Select Enable (CTRLB.MSSEN) is '0', the $\overline{SS}$ line must be configured as an output. $\overline{SS}$ can be assigned to any general purpose I/O pin. When the SPI is ready for a data transaction, software must pull the $\overline{SS}$ line low.

When writing a character to the Data register (DATA), the character will be transferred to the Shift register. Once the content of TxDATA has been transferred to the Shift register, the Data Register Empty flag in the Interrupt Flag Status and Clear register (INTFLAG.DRE) will be set. And a new character can be written to DATA.

Each time one character is shifted out from the host, another character will be shifted in from the client simultaneously. If the receiver is enabled (CTRLA.RXEN=1), the contents of the Shift register will be transferred to the two-level receive buffer. The transfer takes place in the same clock cycle as the last data bit is shifted in. And the Receive Complete Interrupt flag in the Interrupt Flag Status and Clear register (INTFLAG.RXC) will be set. The received data can be retrieved by reading DATA.

When the last character has been transmitted and there is no valid data in DATA, the Transmit Complete Interrupt flag in the Interrupt Flag Status and Clear register (INTFLAG.TXC) will be set.

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When the transaction is finished, the host must pull the $\overline{SS}$ line high to notify the client. If Host Client Select Enable (CTRLB.MSSEN) is set to '0', the software must pull the $\overline{SS}$ line high.

Client

In Client mode (CTRLA.MODE=0x2), the SPI interface will remain inactive with the MISO line tri-stated as long as the $\overline{SS}$ pin is pulled high. Software may update the contents of DATA at any time as long as the Data Register Empty flag in the Interrupt Status and Clear register (INTFLAG.DRE) is set.

When $\overline{SS}$ is pulled low and SCK is running, the client will sample and shift out data according to the Transaction mode set. When the content of TxDATA has been loaded into the Shift register, INTFLAG.DRE will be set, and new data can be written to DATA.

Similar to the host, the client will receive one character for each character transmitted. A character will be transferred into the two-level receive buffer within the same clock cycle its last data bit is received. The received character can be retrieved from DATA when the Receive Complete interrupt flag (INTFLAG.RXC) is set.

When the host pulls the $\overline{SS}$ line high, the transaction is done and the Transmit Complete Interrupt flag in the Interrupt Flag Status and Clear register (INTFLAG.TXC) will be set.

After DATA is written it takes up to three SCK clock cycles until the content of DATA is ready to be loaded into the Shift register on the next character boundary. As a consequence, the first character transferred in a SPI transaction will not be the content of DATA. This can be avoided by using the preloading feature.

Refer to Preloading of the Client Shift Register.

When transmitting several characters in one SPI transaction, the data has to be written into DATA register with at least three SCK clock cycles left in the current character transmission. If this criteria is not met, the previously received character will be transmitted.

Once the DATA register is empty, it takes three CLK_SERCOM_APB cycles for INTFLAG.DRE to be set.

35.7.4.2.5. Receiver Error Bit

The SPI receiver has one error bit: the Buffer Overflow bit (BUFOVF), which can be read from the Status register (STATUS). Once an error happens, the bit will stay set until it is cleared by writing '1' to it. The bit is also automatically cleared when the receiver is disabled.

There are two methods for buffer overflow notification, selected by the immediate Buffer Overflow Notification bit in the Control A register (CTRLA.IBON):

1. If CTRLA.IBON=1, STATUS.BUFOVF is raised immediately upon buffer overflow. Software can then empty the receive FIFO by reading RxDATA until the receiver complete Interrupt flag in the Interrupt Flag Status and Clear register (INTFLAG.RXC) goes low.
2. If CTRLA.IBON=0, the Buffer Overflow condition travels with data through the receive FIFO. After the received data is read, STATUS.BUFOVF and INTFLAG.ERROR will be set along with INTFLAG.RXC, and RxDATA will be zero.

35.7.4.3. Additional Features

35.7.4.3.1. Address Recognition

When the SPI is configured for client operation (CTRLA.MODE=0x2) with address recognition (CTRLA.FORM is 0x2), the SERCOM address recognition logic is enabled: the first character in a transaction is checked for an address match.

If there is a match, the Receive Complete Interrupt flag in the Interrupt Flag Status and Clear register (INTFLAG.RXC) is set, the MISO output is enabled, and the transaction is processed. If the device is in Sleep mode, an address match can wake-up the device in order to process the transaction.

If there is no match, the complete transaction is ignored.

If a 9-bit frame format is selected, only the lower 8 bits of the Shift register are checked against the Address register (ADDR).

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Preload must be disabled (CTRLB.PLOADEN=0) in order to use this mode.

35.7.4.3.2. Preloading of the Client Shift Register

When starting a transaction, the client will first transmit the contents of the shift register before loading new data from DATA. The first character sent can be either the reset value of the shift register (if this is the first transmission since the last reset) or the last character in the previous transmission.

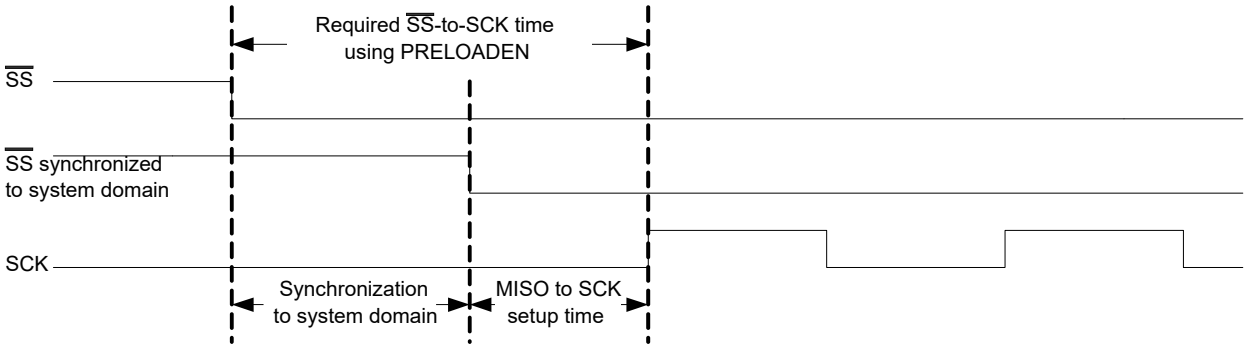
Preloading can be used to preload data into the shift register while $\overline{SS}$ is high: this eliminates sending a dummy character when starting a transaction. If the shift register is not preloaded, the current contents of the shift register will be shifted out.

Only one data character will be preloaded into the shift register while the synchronized $\overline{SS}$ signal is high. If the next character is written to DATA before $\overline{SS}$ is pulled low, the second character will be stored in DATA until transfer begins.

For proper preloading, sufficient time must elapse between $\overline{SS}$ going low and the first SCK sampling edge, as in Timing Using Preloading. See also the *Electrical Characteristics* chapters for timing details.

Preloading is enabled by writing '1' to the Client Data Preload Enable bit in the CTRLB register (CTRLB.PLOADEN).

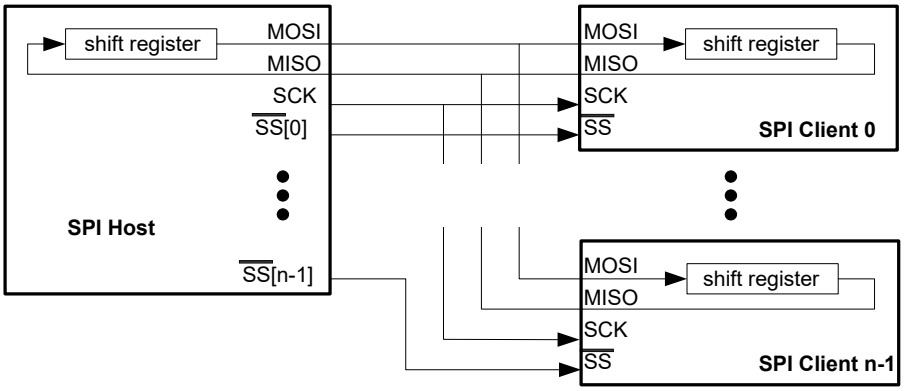
Figure 35-35. Timing Using Preloading



35.7.4.3.3. Host with Several Clients

Host with multiple clients in parallel is only available when Host Client Select Enable (CTRLB.MSSEN) is set to zero and hardware $\overline{SS}$ control is disabled. If the bus consists of several SPI clients, a SPI host can use general purpose I/O pins to control the $\overline{SS}$ line to each of the clients on the bus, as shown in the following figure. In this configuration, the single selected SPI client will drive the tri-state MISO line.

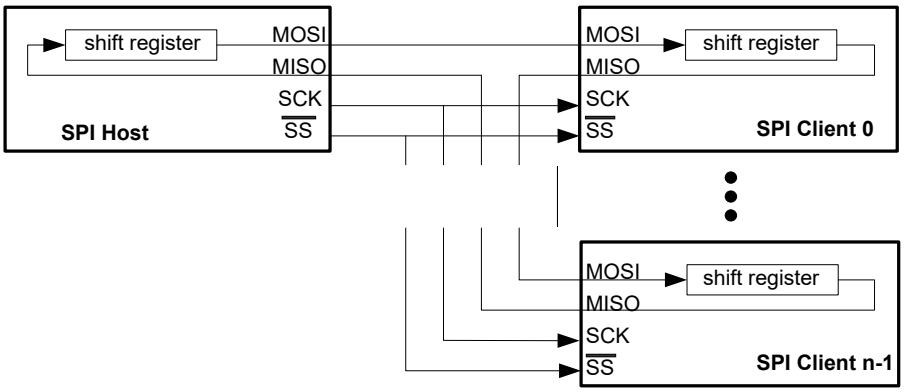
Figure 35-36. Multiple Clients in Parallel



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Another configuration is multiple clients in series, as in Multiple Clients in Series. In this configuration, all n attached clients are connected in series. A common $\overline{SS}$ line is provided to all clients, enabling them simultaneously. The host must shift n characters for a complete transaction. Depending on the Host Client Select Enable bit (CTRLB.MSSEN), the $\overline{SS}$ line can be controlled either by hardware or user software and normal GPIO.

Figure 35-37. Multiple Clients in Series



35.7.4.3.4. Loopback Mode

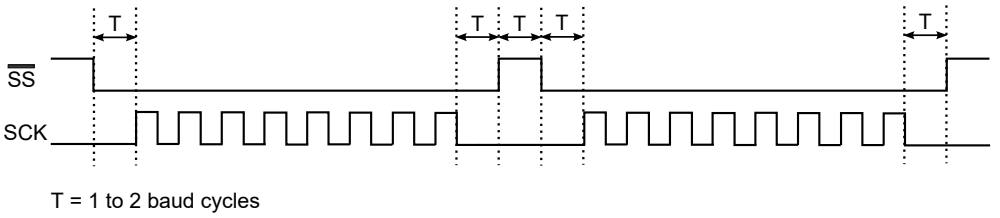
For Loop-back mode, configure the Data In Pinout (CTRLA.DIPO) and Data Out Pinout (CTRLA.DOPO) to use the same data pins for transmit and receive. The loop-back is through the pad, so the signal is also available externally.

35.7.4.3.5. Hardware Controlled $\overline{SS}$

In Host mode, a single $\overline{SS}$ chip select can be controlled by hardware by writing the Host Client Select Enable (CTRLB.MSSEN) bit to '1'. In this mode, the $\overline{SS}$ pin is driven low for a minimum of one baud cycle before transmission begins, and stays low for a minimum of one baud cycle after transmission completes. If back-to-back frames are transmitted, the $\overline{SS}$ pin will always be driven high for a minimum of one baud cycle between frames.

In Hardware Controlled $\overline{SS}$, the time T is between one and two baud cycles depending on the SPI Transfer mode.

Figure 35-38. Hardware Controlled SS



T = 1 to 2 baud cycles

When CTRLB.MSSEN=0, the $\overline{SS}$ pin(s) is/are controlled by user software and normal GPIO.

35.7.4.3.6. Client Select Low Detection

In Client mode, the SPI can wake the CPU when the client select ($\overline{SS}$) goes low. When the Client Select Low Detect is enabled (CTRLB.SSDE=1), a high-to-low transition will set the Client Select Low Interrupt flag (INTFLAG.SSL) and the device will wake-up if applicable.

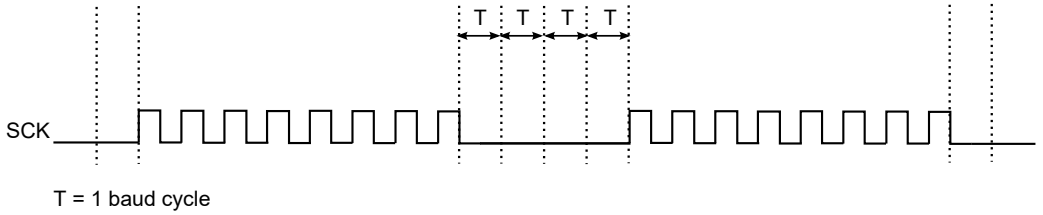
35.7.4.3.7. Host Inter-Character Spacing

When configured as host, inter-character spacing can be increased by writing a non-zero value to the Inter-Character Spacing bit field in the Control C register (CTRLC.ICSPACE). When non-zero, CTRLC.ICSPACE represents the minimum number of baud cycles that the SCK clock line does not toggle and the next character is stalled.

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The following figure gives an example for CTRLC.ICSPACE=4; In this case, the SCK is inactive for 4 baud cycles.

Figure 35-39. Four Cycle Inter-Character Spacing Example



35.7.4.3.8. 32-bit Extension

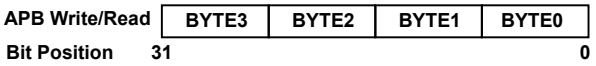
For better system bus utilization, 32-bit data receive and transmit can be enabled by writing to the Data 32-bit bit field in the Control C register (CTRLC.DATA32B=1). When enabled, write and read transaction to/from the DATA register are 32 bit in size.

If frames are not multiples of 4 Bytes, the Length Counter (LENGTH.LEN) and Length Enable (LENGTH.LENEN) must be configured before data transfer begins. LENGTH.LEN must be enabled only when CTRLC.DATA32B is enabled.

The following figure shows the order of transmit and receive when using 32-bit mode. Bytes are transmitted or received and stored in order from 0 to 3.

Only 8-bit character size is supported.

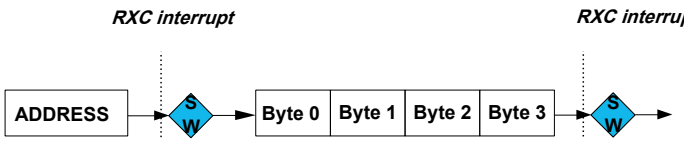
Figure 35-40. 32-bit Extension Byte Ordering



32-bit Extension Client Operation

The following figure shows a transaction with 32-bit Extension enabled (CTRLC.DATA32B=1). When address recognition is enabled (CTRLA.FORM=0x2) and there is an address match, the address is loaded into the FIFO as Byte zero and data begins with Byte 1. INTFLAGS.RXC will then be raised for every 4 Bytes transferred. For transmit, there is a 32-bit holding buffer in the core domain. Once DATA has been registered in the core domain, INTFLAG.DRE will be raised, so that the next 32 bits can be written to the DATA register.

Figure 35-41. 32-bit Extension Client Operation



When utilizing the length counter, the LENGTH register must be written before the frame begins. If the frame length while $\overline{SS}$ is low is not a multiple of LENGTH.LEN Bytes, the Length Error Status bit (STATUS.LENERR) is raised. If LENGTH.LEN is not a multiple of 4 Bytes, the final INTFLAG.RXC interrupt will be raised when the last Byte is received.

The length count is based on the received Bytes, or the number of clocks if the receiver is not enabled. If pre-loading is disabled and DATA is written to for transmit before SCK starts, transmitted data will be delayed by one Byte, but the length counter will still increment for the first (empty) Byte transmission. When the counter reaches LENGTH.LEN, the internal length counter, Rx Byte counter,

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and Tx Byte counter are reset. If multiple lengths are to be transmitted, INTFLAG.TXC must go high before writing DATA for subsequent lengths.

If there is a Length Error (STATUS.LENERR), the remaining Bytes in the length will be transmitted at the beginning of the next frame. If this is not desired, the SERCOM must be disabled and re-enabled in order to flush the Tx and Rx pipelines.

Writing the LENGTH register while a frame is in progress will produce unpredictable results. If LENGTH.LENEN is not configured and a frame is not a multiple of 4 Bytes (while $\overline{SS}$ is low), the remainder will be transmitted in the next frame.

32-bit Extension Host Operation

When using the SPI configured as Host, the Length and the Length Enable bit fields (LENGTH.LEN and LENGTH.LENEN) must be written before the frame begins. When LENGTH.LENEN is written to '1', the value of LENGTH.LEN determines the number of data bytes in the transaction from 1 to 255.

For receive data, INTFLAG.RXC is raised every 4 Bytes received. If LENGTH.LEN is not a multiple of 4 Bytes, the final INTFLAG.RXC is set when the final byte is received.

For transmit, there is a holding buffer for the 32-bit data in the core domain. Once DATA has been registered in the core domain, INTFLAG.DRE will be raised so that the next 32 bits can be written to the DATA register.

If multiple lengths are to be transmitted, INTFLAG.TXC must go high before writing DATA for subsequent lengths.

35.7.4.3.9. Framed SPI Operation

The SPI supports Framed SPI protocol while operating in either Host or Client mode. The CTRLC.FRMEN bit enables Framed SPI modes and causes the SS pin to be used as a frame synchronization (FSYNC) input or output pin. The state of CTRLB.MSSEN bit is then ignored.

Unlike in normal SPI mode, the serial clock is continuous (free-running) in Framed SPI mode rather than being generated only when there is data to be transmitted. The data transmission/reception starts only when the frame synchronization is generated at the FSYNC pin. The device can be either a frame host if it generates the frame sync or a frame client if it receives the frame sync at the FSYNC pin. In other words, only a frame host can generate the frame synchronization pulse.

Frame Host or Client mode is selected by clearing or setting the CTRLC.FMODE bit, respectively. The frame synchronization can be an active-high or an active-low pulse based on the CTRLC.FSPOL. It can have either one SCK clock duration, or frame duration, based on the CTRLC.FSLEN settings.

Irrespective of which device is a host and which is a client, a framed SPI data transfer begins as soon as the frame host generates the frame sync and writes the data to DATA. For full-duplex operation, the frame client should write to its buffer before the frame host does, in order to ensure that the data is ready at both ends when the data transfer begins.

Frame Host

The frame host mode is enabled by setting CTRLC.FMODE = HOST and CTRLC.FRMEN = 1.

If the module is enabled in host operating mode (CTRLA.MODE = 0x03), the serial clock is output at the SCK pin, regardless of whether the module is transmitting, and the FSYNC pin is driven high on the next transmit edge of the SCK clock when the Data buffer is written. Data will start transmitting on the subsequent transmit edge of the SPI clock. As long as data is available in the transmit buffer, a new frame sync is initiated after completing a transmit/receive sequence.

If the module is enabled in client operating mode (CTRLA.MODE = 0x2), the input clock at the SCK pin is continuous while the FSYNC pin and transmission are generated in the same way as in host operating mode.

If the 32-bit extension is disabled (CTRLC.DATA32B = 0), the transmit will continue as long as data are present in the internal buffer. The Transmit Complete interrupt flag is set when there are no

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more data to be transferred, and when the internal shift register is empty. The Data Register Empty flag is set each time a new data can be stored in the internal buffer.

If the 32-bit extension is enabled (CTRLC.DATA32B = 1), and the DATA Length Counter is disabled (LENTH.LENEN = 0), the behavior is similar to the previous mode, with the exception the DATA must be 32-bit format (word).

When the DATA Length Counter is enabled (LENTH.LENEN = 1), the length of the frame is controlled by the DATA Length field in LENGTH register (LENGTH.LEN). The Transmit Complete interrupt flag is set when there are no more data to be transferred, and when the internal shift register is empty. The Data Register Empty flag is set each time a new 32-bit data can be stored in the internal buffer.

A DMA trigger is generated each time there is 32-bit internal place to store a new data. As a consequence, the DMA descriptor transfer counter must be 32-bit aligned.

Figure 35-42. FMODE = HOST, FSPOL = HIGH, FSLEN = STROBE, FSES = 0

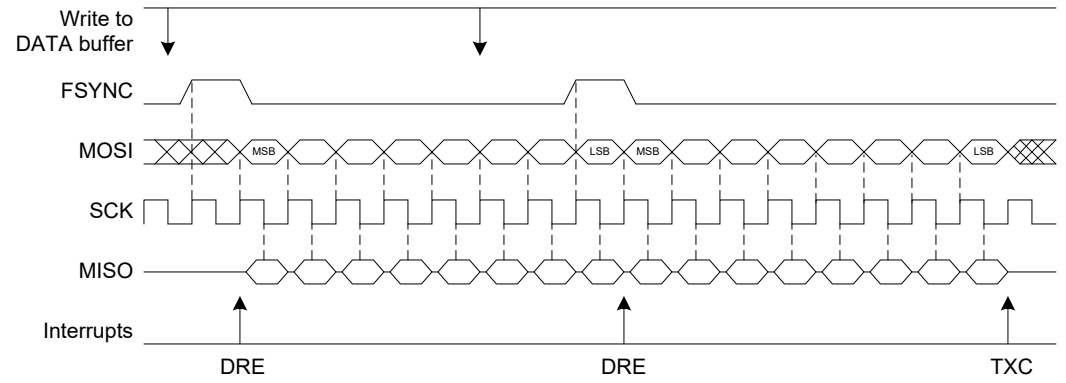
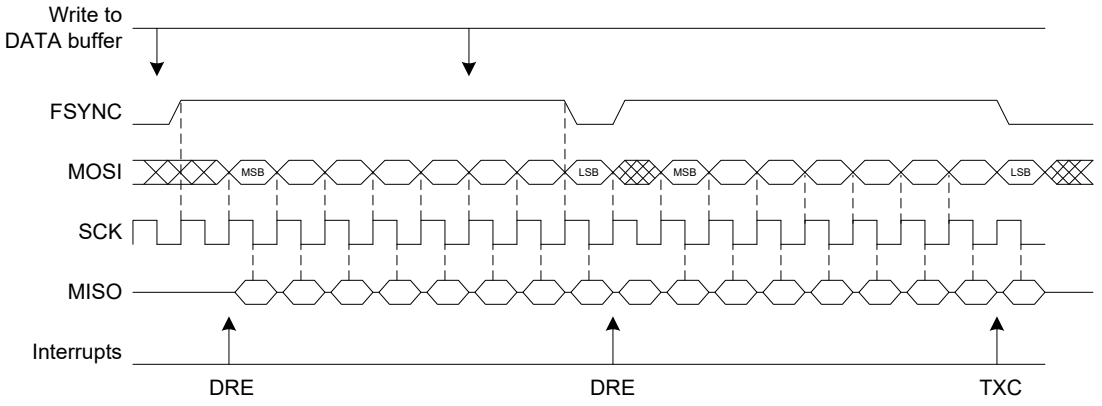


Figure 35-43. FMODE = HOST, FSPOL = HIGH, FSLEN = LEVEL, FSES = 0



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Figure 35-44. FMODE = HOST, FSPOL = HIGH, FSLEN = STROBE, FSES = 1

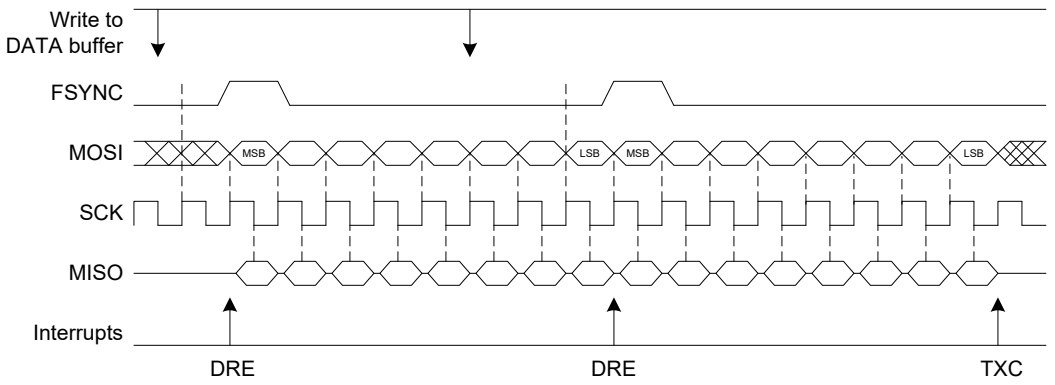
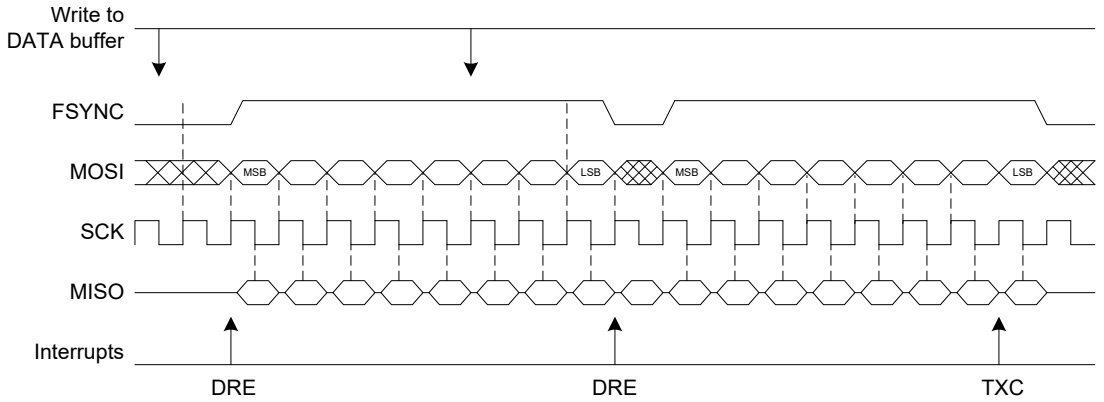


Figure 35-45. FMODE = HOST, FSPOL = HIGH, FSLEN = LEVEL, FSES = 1



Frame Client

The frame client mode is enabled by setting CTRLC.FMODE = CLIENT and CTRLC.FRMEN = 1. In both host (CTRLA.MODE = 0x03) and client (CTRLA.MODE = 0x02) operating mode, the FSYNC pin is an input. The serial clock is output at the SCK pin in host operating mode, and an input in client operating mode.

When the FSYNC pin is sampled high or low (CTRLC.FSPOL = 1/0), the data is transmitted on the subsequent transmit edge of the SPI clock. The user must make sure that the correct to-be-transmitted data is loaded into DATA buffer before the frame sync pulse is received at the FSYNC pin. If the FSYNC is detected and there is no data available in the buffer, the module will transmit zeroes until the end of the frame.

If the 32-bit extension is disabled (CTRLC.DATA32B = 0), one byte DATA will be sent, and a new FSYNC must be received before enabling a new transmission. The Transmit Complete interrupt flag is set when the internal shift register is empty. The Data Register Empty flag is set each time a new data can be stored in the internal buffer.

If the 32-bit extension is enabled (CTRLC.DATA32B = 1), and the DATA Length Counter is disabled (LENTH.LENEN = 0), the behavior is similar to the previous mode, with the exception the DATA will be 32-bit format (word).

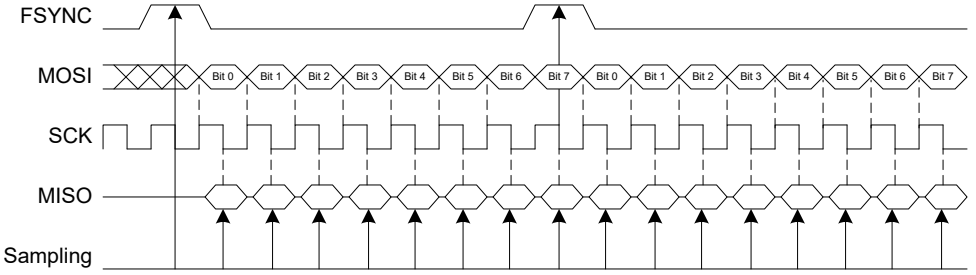
When the DATA Length Counter is enabled (LENTH.LENEN = 1), the length of the frame is controlled by the DATA Length field in LENGTH register (LENGTH.LEN). The Transmit Complete interrupt flag is set when LENGTH DATA are transferred, and when the internal shift register is empty. The Data Register Empty flag is set each time a new 32-bit data can be stored in the internal buffer. A new FSYNC must be received before a new transaction starts.

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If the address matching is enabled, the first data after FSYNC detection will be compared with the ADDR register. If a match occurs, the client continues to receive data. If the match fails, the data is discarded and the client waits for a new FSYNC.

A DMA trigger is generated each time there is 32-bit internal place to store a new data. As a consequence, the DMA descriptor transfer counter must be 32-bit aligned.

Figure 35-46. FMODE = CLIENT, FSPOL = HIGH, FSLEN = STROBE, FSES = 0



Framed SPI Errors

If the transmit buffer is empty when the SPI must load the shift register to start (in the case of Framed Client) or continue (for either Framed Host or Client) a transfer, the SPI immediately sets the transmit underrun status bit in the STATUS (STATUS.TUR) register. If enabled, an Error interrupt flag (INTFLAG.ERROR) will be also generated.

While the SPI is in an underrun condition, the SPI transmits all zeroes until the end of the transaction (byte, word or length counter). If the SPI is a frame client, another frame sync pulse can occur before the condition clears. In this case the SPI continues to transmit zeros. If the SPI is a frame host, it then waits for software to clear the under-run condition before initiating another FSYNC regardless of the state of the DATA buffer.

When the TUR status is cleared the data present in the DATA buffer is flushed. The SPI ignores writes to the DATA after clearing the STATUS.TUR bit, until a read of STATUS register, when STATUS.TUR=0. This behavior ensures that a data service routine that is interrupted long enough to cause STATUS.TUR, cannot inadvertently start a new framed transaction after the SPI error handler has cleared the error.

For cases when software does not care or need to know about the underrun condition, CTRLC.IGNTUR = 1 provides the serial engine the ability to ignore the underrun. When an underrun occurs, the SPI still sets the corresponding STATUS and INTFLAG bits. When the SPI is either a frame client or a frame host, an underrun event still causes the SPI to transmit zeros until the end of the frame. However, when the Ignore Transmit Underrun bit is set (CTRLC.IGNTUR = 1), the SPI can re-sample the underrun condition and continue to transmit data at each frame boundary. If the SPI is a frame host, new data written to the DATA buffer during a frame when an underrun condition exists does not get transmitted during that frame. But, the SPI evaluates the DATA buffer continuously after the last frame. If data is in it, the SPI generates a frame sync and transmits the data. If the SPI is a frame client, its transmit logic evaluates DATA buffer for underrun during the next FSYNC. If the buffer contains data when a valid FSYNC is detected, SPI transmits that data. If not, the SPI transmits zero data until the end of the frame.

In the case of client frames, if a new FSYNC is received during an ongoing frame transaction, the transaction length error status bit is set, and the error interrupt flag is set. The module will continue to send data from the internal buffer.

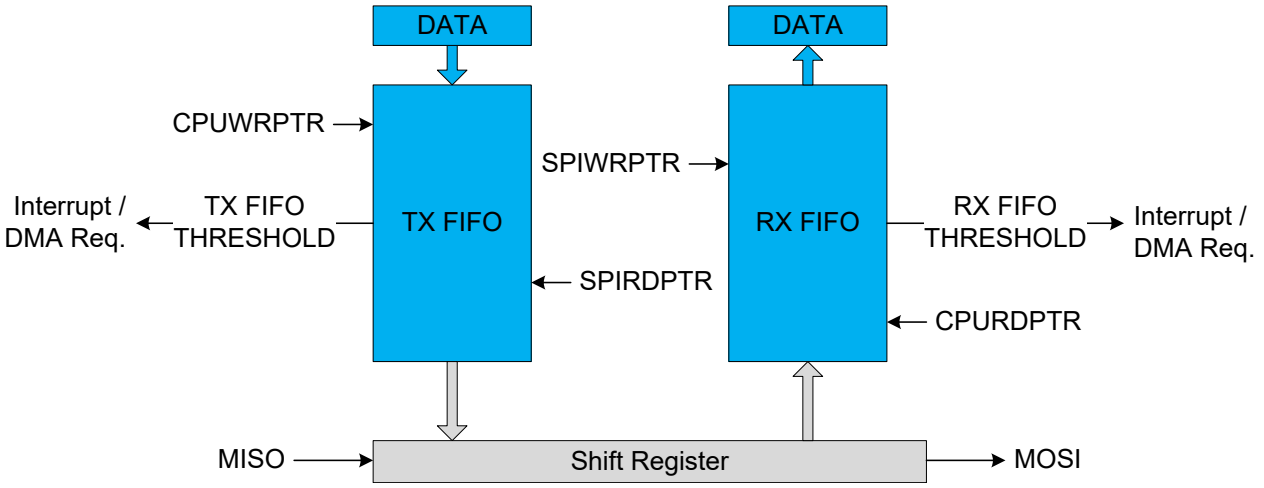
35.7.4.3.10. FIFO Operation

The SPI embeds up to 16-bytes FIFO capability. The receive/transmit buffer is considered to have the FIFO mode enabled when the FIFOEN bit in the CTRLC register is set to a ‘1’ (CTRLC.FIFOEN = 1). By default, the FIFO can act as a 16-by-8-bit array, or as a 4-by-32-bit array, depending on the setting of the CTRLC.DATA32B bit.

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The FIFO implements four pointers, called the CPU Write Pointer (CPUWRPTR), the CPU Read Pointer (CPURDPTR), the SPI Write pointer (SPIWRPTR) and the SPI Read pointer (SPIRDPTR). All of these pointers reset to '0'. The CPUWRPTR and CPURDPTR pointers are native to the CPU clock domain, while the SPIWRPTR and SPIRDPTR are native to the SPI domain. The location pointed to by the CPUWRPTR is the current TX FIFO. The location pointed to by the CPURDPTR becomes the current RX FIFO. Writes to DATA register by the CPU will go to TX FIFO. Reads to DATA register by the CPU will come from the RX FIFO. The location pointed to by the SPIWRPTR/SPIRDPTR is logically the current shift register. Physically, the receive (shift-in) portion of the shift register is a single register located in the SCK clock domain, and the transmit (shift-out) portion is the buffer location pointed to by the SPIRDPTR. When a full word/byte is clocked into the SPI shift register, it is copied into the location pointed by SPIWRPTR.

Figure 35-47. FIFO Overview



The interrupts and DMA triggers are generated according to FIFO threshold settings in the Control C register (CTRLC.TXTRHOLD, CTRLC.RXTRHOLD).

The Data Register Empty interrupt flag, and the DMA TX trigger respectively, are generated when the available place in the TX FIFO is equal or higher than the threshold value defined by the CTRLC.TXTRHOLD settings. The Transfer complete interrupt is generated when the TX FIFO is empty and the last bit is shifted out.

The Receive Complete interrupt flag, and the DMA RX trigger respectively, are generated when the number of bytes present in the RX FIFO equals or is higher than the threshold value defined by the CTRLC.RXTRHOLD settings. The ERROR interrupt flag is generated when both RX shifter and the RX FIFO are full.

The FIFO is fully accessible if the SERCOM is halted, by writing the corresponding CPU FIFO pointer in the FIFOPTR register. The RX or TX FIFO can be individually cleared, by setting the respective FIFO Clear bit in the Control B register (CTRLB.FIFOCLR). The FIFO Clear must be written before data transfer begins. Writing the FIFO Clear bits while a frame is in progress will produce unpredictable results.

Pointer Operation in Host Mode

In Host mode, the transmit / receive sequence is started by the CPU writing one or more transmit words into the TX FIFO. The CPUWRPTR is incremented by 1 every time the CPU writes a word to the memory array. As soon as the CPUWRPTR becomes not-equal to SPIRDPTR (FIFOSPACE.TXSPACE != 0), the SPI transmits the data pointed to by the SPIRDPTR through MOSI. When a complete word is shifted in, the SPIRDPTR is compared to CPUWRPTR. If they are not equal, SPIRDPTR is incremented, another byte / word is shifted in/out, and so on. When the CPU completes a read from the RX FIFO location (FIFOSPACE.RXSPACE != 0), the CPURDPTR pointer is incremented. When both RX shifter and

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RX FIFO are full, the Buffer Overflow status bit is set (STATUS.BUFOVF) and optional ERROR interrupt is generated. The module will not respond to SCK transitions while BUFOVF is '1', effectively disabling the module until software reads DATA register.

All pointers increment to their maximum value, dictated by CTRLC.DATA32B bit, and then rolls over to '0'. CPURDPTR will not increment past SPIWRPTR. In other words, if CPURDPTR = SPIWRPTR, and the CPU attempts another read, the pointer will stay at the value of SPIWRPTR.

Pointer Operation in Client Mode

In Client mode, the transmit / receive sequence is started by the SPI receiving an SCK clock pulse. As soon as an SCK pulse is received, the SPI transmits the data pointed to by the SPIRDPTR. When a complete data is shifted in, the SPIRDPTR / SPIWRPTR are incremented, another data are shifted in/ out, and so on. The newly received data is written to the RX FIFO location pointed to by SPIWRPTR. The CPUWRPTR is incremented by one every time the CPU writes a new data to the TX FIFO memory array. If the CPUWRPTR is pointing to location n, and SPIWRPTR is pointing to location n, and a wrap is not detected, the CPUWRPTR will auto-increment to SPIWRPTR, to keep up with SPIWRPTR. This is so that the next data to be transmitted will be placed in the correct position in the storage element. The CPU can read data from RX FIFO as long as FIFOSPACE.RXSPACE != 0. When both RX shifter and RX FIFO are full, the Buffer Overflow status bit is set (STATUS.BUFOVF) and optional ERROR interrupt is generated. The module will not respond to SCK transitions while BUFOVF is '1', effectively disabling the module until software reads RX FIFO. All pointers increment to their maximum value, dictated by CTRLC.DATA32B bit, and then roll over to '0'. CPURDPTR will not increment past SPIWRPTR. In other words, if CPURDPTR = SPIWRPTR, and the CPU attempts another read, the pointer will stay at the value of SPIWRPTR.

35.7.4.4. DMA and Interrupts

Table 35-27. Module Request for SERCOM SPI

Condition	Request DMA	Interrupt
Standard (DRE): Data Register Empty FIFO (DRE): at least TXTRHOLD locations in TX FIFO are empty	Yes (request cleared when data is written)	Yes
Standard (RXC): Receive Complete FIFO (RXC): at least RXTRHOLD data available in RX FIFO, or a last word available and length frame reception completed.	Yes (request cleared when data is read)	Yes
Standard (TXC): Transmit Complete FIFO (TXC): Transmit Complete and TX FIFO is empty	NA	Yes
Client Select low (SSL)	NA	Yes
Error (ERROR)	NA	Yes

35.7.4.4.1. DMA Operation

The SPI generates the following DMA requests:

- Data received (RX): The request is set when data is available in the receive FIFO or if at least RXTRHOLD data are available in the RX FIFO when FIFO operation is enabled. The request is cleared when DATA is read.
- Data transmit (TX): The request is set when the transmit buffer (TX DATA) is empty or if at least TXTRHOLD data locations are empty in the TX FIFO, when FIFO operation is enabled. The request is cleared when DATA is written.

35.7.4.4.2. Interrupts

The SPI has the following interrupt sources. These are asynchronous interrupts, and can wake-up the device from any Sleep mode:

- Data Register Empty (DRE)

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- Receive Complete (RXC)
- Transmit Complete (TXC)
- Client Select Low (SSL)
- Error (ERROR)

Each interrupt source has its own Interrupt flag. The Interrupt flag in the Interrupt Flag Status and Clear register (INTFLAG) will be set when the Interrupt condition is met. Each interrupt can be individually enabled by writing '1' to the corresponding bit in the Interrupt Enable Set register (INTENSET), and disabled by writing '1' to the corresponding bit in the Interrupt Enable Clear register (INTENCLR).

An interrupt request is generated when the Interrupt flag is set, and the corresponding interrupt is enabled. The interrupt request remains active until the Interrupt flag is cleared, the interrupt is disabled, or the SPI is reset. For details on clearing Interrupt flags, refer to the INTFLAG register description.

The value of INTFLAG indicates which interrupt is executed. Note that interrupts must be globally enabled for interrupt requests. Refer to the Nested Vector Interrupt Controller for details.

35.7.4.5. Sleep Mode Operation

The behavior in Sleep mode depends on the host/client configuration and the Run In Standby bit in the Control A register (CTRLA.RUNSTDBY):

- Host operation, CTRLA.RUNSTDBY=1: The peripheral clock GCLK_SERCOM_CORE will continue to run in Idle Sleep mode and in Standby Sleep mode. Any interrupt can wake-up the device.
- Host operation, CTRLA.RUNSTDBY=0: GLK_SERCOM_CORE will be disabled after the ongoing transaction is finished. Any interrupt can wake up the device.
- Client operation, CTRLA.RUNSTDBY=1: The Receive Complete interrupt can wake-up the device
- Client operation, CTRLA.RUNSTDBY=0: All reception will be dropped, including the ongoing transaction

35.7.4.6. Synchronization

Due to asynchronicity between the main clock domain and the peripheral clock domains, some SERCOM registers need to be synchronized when written ("Write-Synchronized") or read ("Read-Synchronized").

The following bits are synchronized when written:

- The Software Reset bit in the CTRLA register (CTRLA.SWRST)
- The Enable bit in the CTRLA register (CTRLA.ENABLE)
- The Receiver Enable bit in the CTRLB register (CTRLB.RXEN)
- The Data Length Enable bit and Data Length bits in the LENGTH register (LENGTH.LENEN, LENGTH.LEN)

Note: CTRLB.RXEN is write-synchronized somewhat differently than other registers. See the CTRLB register for details.

Required write synchronization is denoted by the "Write-Synchronized" property in the register description. If a write-synchronized register is written while a synchronization is ongoing, a Bus Error exception will be generated.

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35.7.5. Register Summary

For descriptions and definitions of both Register and bitfield properties, refer to Register Properties.

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x00	CTRLA	31:24		DORD	CPOL	CPHA	FORM[3:0]			
		23:16			DIPO[1:0]				DOPO[1:0]	
		15:8								IBON
		7:0	RUNSTDBY			MODE[2:0]			ENABLE	SWRST
0x04	CTRLB	31:24								
		23:16	FIFOCLR[1:0]						RXEN	
		15:8	AMODE[1:0]		MSSEN				SSDE	
		7:0		PLOADEN				CHSIZE[2:0]		
0x08	CTRLC	31:24	TXTRHOLD[1:0]		RXTRHOLD[1:0]		FIFOEN			DATA32B
		23:16							FMODE	FRMEN
		15:8					IGNTUR	FSPOL	FSLEN	FSES
		7:0			ICSPACE[5:0]					
0x0C	BAUD	7:0	BAUD[7:0]							
0x0D ... 0x13	Reserved									
0x14	INTENCLR	7:0	ERROR				SSL	RXC	TXC	DRE
0x15	Reserved									
0x16	INTENSET	7:0	ERROR				SSL	RXC	TXC	DRE
0x17	Reserved									
0x18	INTFLAG	7:0	ERROR				SSL	RXC	TXC	DRE
0x19	Reserved									
0x1A	STATUS	15:8					LENERR			
		7:0					TUR	BUFOVF		
0x1C	SYNCBUSY	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0				LENGTH		CTRLB	ENABLE	SWRST
0x20 ... 0x21	Reserved									
0x22	LENGTH	15:8								LENEN
		7:0	LEN[7:0]							
0x24	ADDR	31:24								
		23:16	ADDRMASK[7:0]							
		15:8								
		7:0	ADDR[7:0]							
0x28	DATA	31:24	DATA[31:24]							
		23:16	DATA[23:16]							
		15:8	DATA[15:8]							
		7:0	DATA[7:0]							
0x2C ... 0x2F	Reserved									
0x30	DBGCTRL	7:0								DBGSTOP
0x31 ... 0x33	Reserved									
0x34	FIFOSPACE	15:8				RXSPACE[4:0]				
		7:0				TXSPACE[4:0]				
0x36	FIFOPTR	15:8					CPURDPTR[3:0]			
		7:0					CPUWRPTR[3:0]			

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35.7.5.1. Control A

Name: CTRLA
Offset: 0x00
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Enable-Protected

Table 35-28. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
		DORD	CPOL	CPHA	FORM[3:0]			
Access		R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset		0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
			DIPO[1:0]				DOPO[1:0]	
Access			R/W	R/W			R/W	R/W
Reset			0	0			0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
								IBON
Access								R/W
Reset								0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	RUNSTDBY			MODE[2:0]			ENABLE	SWRST
Access	R/W			R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0			0	0	0	0	0

Bit 30 – DORD Data Order
This bit selects the data order when a character is shifted out from the Shift register.
This bit is not synchronized.

Value	Description
0	MSB is transferred first.
1	LSB is transferred first.

Bit 29 – CPOL Clock Polarity
In combination with the Clock Phase bit (CPHA), this bit determines the SPI Transfer mode.
This bit is not synchronized.

Value	Description
0	SCK is low when idle. The leading edge of a clock cycle is a rising edge, while the trailing edge is a falling edge.
1	SCK is high when idle. The leading edge of a clock cycle is a falling edge, while the trailing edge is a rising edge.

Bit 28 – CPHA Clock Phase
In combination with the Clock Polarity bit (CPOL), this bit determines the SPI Transfer mode.
This bit is not synchronized.

Mode	CPOL	CPHA	Leading Edge	Trailing Edge
0x0	0	0	Rising, sample	Falling, change

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CPHA (continued)				
Mode	CPOL	CPHA	Leading Edge	Trailing Edge
0x1	0	1	Rising, change	Falling, sample
0x2	1	0	Falling, sample	Rising, change
0x3	1	1	Falling, change	Rising, sample

Value	Description
0	The data is sampled on a leading SCK edge and changed on a trailing SCK edge.
1	The data is sampled on a trailing SCK edge and changed on a leading SCK edge.

Bits 27:24 – FORM[3:0] Frame Format

This bit field selects the various frame formats supported by the SPI in Client mode. When the 'SPI frame with address' format is selected, the first byte received is checked against the ADDR register.

FORM[3:0]	Name	Description
0x0	SPI	SPI frame
0x1	-	Reserved
0x2	SPI_ADDR	SPI frame with address
0x3-0xF	-	Reserved

Bits 21:20 – DIPO[1:0] Data In Pinout

These bits define the Data In (DI) pad configurations.
In host operation, DI is MISO.
In client operation, DI is MOSI.
These bits are not synchronized.

DIPO[1:0]	Name	Description
0x0	PAD[0]	SERCOM PAD[0] is used as data input
0x1	PAD[1]	SERCOM PAD[1] is used as data input
0x2	PAD[2]	SERCOM PAD[2] is used as data input
0x3	PAD[3]	SERCOM PAD[3] is used as data input

Bits 17:16 – DOPO[1:0] Data Out Pinout

This bit defines the available pad configurations for Data Out (DO) and the Serial Clock (SCK). In client operation, the Client Select ($\overline{SS}$) line is controlled by DOPO, while in host operation the $\overline{SS}$ line is controlled by the port configuration.
In host operation, DO is MOSI.
In client operation, DO is MISO.
These bits are not synchronized.

DOPO	DO	SCK	Client $\overline{SS}$	Host $\overline{SS}$
0x0	PAD[0]	PAD[1]	PAD[2]	PAD[2] Host $\overline{SS}$ pin when MSSEN = 1 otherwise System configuration
0x1	Reserved			
0x2	PAD[3]	PAD[1]	PAD[2]	PAD[2] Host $\overline{SS}$ pin when MSSEN = 1 otherwise System configuration
0x3	Reserved			

Bit 8 – IBON Immediate Buffer Overflow Notification

This bit controls when the Buffer Overflow Status bit (STATUS.BUFOVF) is set when a buffer overflow occurs.
This bit is not synchronized.

Value	Description
0	STATUS.BUFOVF is set when it occurs in the data stream.
1	STATUS.BUFOVF is set immediately upon buffer overflow.

Bit 7 – RUNSTDBY Run In Standby

This bit defines the functionality in Standby Sleep mode.

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This bit is not synchronized.

RUNSTDBY	Client	Host
0x0	Disabled. All reception is dropped, including the ongoing transaction.	Generic clock is disabled when ongoing transaction is finished. All interrupts can wake-up the device.
0x1	Ongoing transaction continues, wake on Receive Complete interrupt.	Generic clock is enabled while in sleep modes. All interrupts can wake-up the device.

Bits 4:2 – MODE[2:0] Operating Mode

These bits must be written to 0x2 or 0x3 to select the SPI of the SERCOM.
0x2: SPI client operation
0x3: SPI host operation
These bits are not synchronized.

Bit 1 – ENABLE Enable

Due to synchronization, there is delay from writing CTRLA.ENABLE until the peripheral is enabled/disabled. The value written to CTRL.ENABLE will read back immediately and the Synchronization Enable Busy bit in the Synchronization Busy register (SYNCBUSY.ENABLE) will be set. SYNCBUSY.ENABLE is cleared when the operation is complete.
This bit is not enable-protected.

Value	Description
0	The peripheral is disabled or being disabled.
1	The peripheral is enabled or being enabled.

Bit 0 – SWRST Software Reset

Writing '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing '1' to this bit resets all registers in the SERCOM, except DBGCTRL, to their initial state, and the SERCOM will be disabled.
Writing ''1' to CTRL.SWRST will always take precedence, meaning that all other writes in the same write-operation will be discarded. Any register write access during the ongoing Reset will result in a bus error. Reading any register will return the Reset value of the register.
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.
This bit is not enable-protected.

Notes:

1. When the CTRLA.SWRST is written, the user should poll the SYNCB.SWRST bit to know when the reset operation is complete.
2. During a SWRST, access to registers/bits without SWRST are disallowed until SYNCBUSY.SWRST is cleared by the hardware.

Value	Description
0	There is no Reset operation ongoing.
1	The Reset operation is ongoing.

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35.7.5.2. Control B

Name: CTRLB
Offset: 0x04
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Enable-Protected, Write-Synchronized

Write to this register only when SYNCBUSY.CTRLB = 0, otherwise a bus error will result.

Table 35-29. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Access								
Reset								

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	FIFOCLR[1:0]						RXEN	
Access	R/W	R/W					R/W	
Reset	0	0					0	

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	AMODE[1:0]		MSSEN				SSDE	
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W				R/W	
Reset	0	0	0				0	

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

Bits 23:22 – FIFOCLR[1:0] FIFO Clear
When these bits are set, the corresponding FIFO will be cleared. The bits will automatically clear when SYNCBUSY.CTRLB = 0.
These bits are not enable-protected.

FIFOCLR[1:0]	Name	Description
0x0	NONE	No action
0x1	TXFIFO	Clear TX FIFO
0x2	RXFIFO	Clear RX FIFO
0x3	BOTH	Clear both TX/RX FIFO

Bit 17 – RXEN Receiver Enable
Writing '0' to this bit will disable the SPI receiver immediately. The receive buffer will be flushed, data from ongoing receptions will be lost and STATUS.BUFOVF will be cleared.
Writing '1' to this bit when the SPI is disabled will set it immediately. When the SPI is enabled, RXEN will be cleared, SYNCBUSY.CTRLB will be set and remain set until the receiver is enabled. When the receiver is enabled RXEN will read back as '1'.
Writing '1' to RXEN when the SPI is enabled will set SYNCBUSY.CTRLB, which will remain set until the receiver is enabled, and RXEN will read back as '1'.

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This bit is not enable-protected.

Value	Description
0	The receiver is disabled or being enabled.
1	The receiver is enabled or it will be enabled when SPI is enabled.

Bits 15:14 – AMODE[1:0] Address Mode

These bits set the Client Addressing mode when the frame format (CTRLA.FORM) with address is used. They are unused in Host mode.

AMODE[1:0]	Name	Description
0x0	MASK	ADDRMASK is used as a mask to the ADDR register
0x1	2_ADDRS	The client responds to the two unique addresses in ADDR and ADDRMASK
0x2	RANGE	The client responds to the range of addresses : ADDRMASK < address < ADDR
0x3	-	Reserved

Bit 13 – MSSEN Host Client Select Enable

This bit enables hardware Client Select ($\overline{SS}$) control.

Value	Description
0	Hardware $\overline{SS}$ control is disabled.
1	Hardware $\overline{SS}$ control is enabled.

Bit 9 – SSDE Client Select Low Detect Enable

This bit enables wake-up when the Client Select ($\overline{SS}$) pin transitions from high to low.

Value	Description
0	$\overline{SS}$ low detector is disabled.
1	$\overline{SS}$ low detector is enabled.

Bit 6 – PLOADEN Client Data Preload Enable

Setting this bit will enable preloading of the Client Shift register when there is no transfer in progress. If the $\overline{SS}$ line is high when DATA is written, it will be transferred immediately to the Shift register.

Bits 2:0 – CHSIZE[2:0] Character Size

CHSIZE[2:0]	Name	Description
0x0	8BIT	8 bits
0x1	9BIT	9 bits
0x2-0x7	-	Reserved

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35.7.5.3. Control C

Name: CTRLC
Offset: 0x08
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Enable-Protected

Table 35-30. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	TXTRHOLD[1:0]		RXTRHOLD[1:0]		FIFOEN			DATA32B
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W			R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0			0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
							FMODE	FRMEN
Access							R/W	R/W
Reset							0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
					IGNTUR	FSPOL	FSLEN	FSES
Access					R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset					0	0	0	0

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

Bits 31:30 – TXTRHOLD[1:0] Transmit FIFO Threshold
These bits define the threshold for generating the Data Register Empty interrupt and DMA TX trigger.

TXTRHOLD	Name	Description
0	DEFAULT	Interrupt and DMA triggers can be generated as long as the FIFO is not full.
1	HALF	Interrupt and DMA triggers are generated when half FIFO space is free.
2	EMPTY	Interrupt and DMA triggers are generated when the FIFO is empty.
3	-	Reserved

Bits 29:28 – RXTRHOLD[1:0] Receive FIFO Threshold
These bits define the threshold for generating the RX Complete interrupt and DMA RX trigger.

RXTRHOLD	Name	Description
0	DEFAULT	Interrupt and DMA triggers can be generated when a DATA is present in the FIFO.
1	HALF	Interrupt and DMA triggers can be generated only when the FIFO is half-full.
2	FULL	Interrupt and DMA triggers can be generated only when the FIFO is full.
3	-	Reserved

Bit 27 – FIFOEN FIFO Enable
This bit enables the FIFO operation.

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Value	Description
0	FIFO operation is disabled
1	FIFO operation is enabled

Bit 24 – DATA32B Enable 32-Bit Data

This bit enables 32-bit Extension for read and write transactions to the DATA register.
When disabled, access is according to CTRLB.CHSIZE.

Value	Description
0	Transactions from and to DATA register are 8-bit
1	Transactions from and to DATA register are 32-bit

Bit 17 – FMODE Frame Mode

This bit defines the Frame Mode.

FMODE	Name	Description
0	HOST	Frame Host
1	CLIENT	Frame Client

Bit 16 – FRMEN Frame Mode Enable

This bit enables the SPI Frame Mode operation.

FRMEN	Name	Description
0	DISABLE	Frame Mode Disabled
1	ENABLE	Frame Mode Enabled

Bit 11 – IGNTUR Ignore Transmit Underrun

This bit controls when the underrun conditions in framed mode must be ignored.
This bit is not synchronized.

Value	Description
0	When a new FSYNC is detected, zero-bytes frames will be sent while underrun condition detection is not cleared.
1	When a new FSYNC is detected, DATA will be transmitted.

Bit 10 – FSPOL Frame Synch Polarity

This bit defines the valid Frame Synch polarity.

FSPOL	Name	Description
0	HIGH	VCC-level valid polarity
1	LOW	Ground-level valid polarity

Bit 9 – FSLEN Frame Synch Length

This bit defines the Frame Synch duration.

FSLEN	Name	Description
0	STROBE	One SCK pulse
1	LEVEL	One frame duration valid level

Bit 8 – FSES Frame Sync Edge Select

This bit controls when the frame sync pulse edge must be generated.
This bit is not synchronized.

Value	Description
0	Frame synchronization pulse (idle-to-active edge) precedes the first bit clock.
1	Frame synchronization pulse (idle-to-active edge) coincides with the first bit clock.

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Bits 5:0 – ICSPACE[5:0] Inter-Character Spacing
When non-zero, CTRLC.ICSPACE selects the minimum number of baud cycles the SCK line will not toggle between characters.

Value	Description
0x00	Inter-Character Spacing is disabled
0x01-0x3F	The minimum Inter-Character Spacing

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35.7.5.4. Baud Rate

Name: BAUD
Offset: 0x0C
Reset: 0x00
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Enable-Protected

Table 35-31. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	BAUD[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 – BAUD[7:0] Baud Register
These bits control the clock generation, as described in the Clock Generation – Baud-Rate Generator.

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35.7.5.5. Interrupt Enable Clear

Name: INTENCLR
Offset: 0x14
Reset: 0x00
Property: PAC Write-Protection

This register allows the user to disable an interrupt without read-modify-write operation. Changes in this register will also be reflected in the Interrupt Enable Set register (INTENSET). On read, a bit value of zero indicates the associated interrupt is disabled while a bit value of one indicates the associated interrupt is enabled.

Table 35-32. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	ERROR				SSL	RXC	TXC	DRE
Access	R/W				R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0				0	0	0	0

Bit 7 – ERROR Error Interrupt Disable
Writing '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing '1' to this bit will clear the Error Interrupt Enable bit, which disables the Error interrupt.

Bit 3 – SSL Client Select Low Interrupt Disable
Writing '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing '1' to this bit will clear the Client Select Low Interrupt Enable bit, which disables the Client Select Low interrupt.

Bit 2 – RXC Receive Complete Interrupt Disable
Writing '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing '1' to this bit will clear the Receive Complete Interrupt Enable bit, which disables the Receive Complete interrupt.

Bit 1 – TXC Transmit Complete Interrupt Disable
Writing '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing '1' to this bit will clear the Transmit Complete Interrupt Enable bit, which disable the Transmit Complete interrupt.

Bit 0 – DRE Data Register Empty Interrupt Disable
Writing '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing '1' to this bit will clear the Data Register Empty Interrupt Enable bit, which disables the Data Register Empty interrupt.

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35.7.5.6. Interrupt Enable Set

Name: INTENSET
Offset: 0x16
Reset: 0x00
Property: PAC Write-Protection

This register allows the user to disable an interrupt without read-modify-write operation. Changes in this register will also be reflected in the Interrupt Enable Clear register (INTENCLR). On read, a bit value of zero indicates the associated interrupt is disabled while a bit value of one indicates the associated interrupt is enabled.

Table 35-33. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	ERROR				SSL	RXC	TXC	DRE
Access	R/W				R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0				0	0	0	0

Bit 7 – ERROR Error Interrupt Enable
Writing '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing '1' to this bit will set the Error Interrupt Enable bit, which enables the Error interrupt.

Bit 3 – SSL Client Select Low Interrupt Enable
Writing '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing '1' to this bit will set the Client Select Low Interrupt Enable bit, which enables the Client Select Low interrupt.

Bit 2 – RXC Receive Complete Interrupt Enable
Writing '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing '1' to this bit will set the Receive Complete Interrupt Enable bit, which enables the Receive Complete interrupt.

Bit 1 – TXC Transmit Complete Interrupt Enable
Writing '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing '1' to this bit will set the Transmit Complete Interrupt Enable bit, which enables the Transmit Complete interrupt.

Bit 0 – DRE Data Register Empty Interrupt Enable
Writing '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing '1' to this bit will set the Data Register Empty Interrupt Enable bit, which enables the Data Register Empty interrupt.

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35.7.5.7. Interrupt Flag Status and Clear

Name: INTFLAG
Offset: 0x18
Reset: 0x00
Property: -

Note: Interrupt flags must be cleared and then read back to confirm the clear before exiting the ISR to avoid double interrupts.

Table 35-34. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	ERROR				SSL	RXC	TXC	DRE
Access	R/W				R/W	R	R/W	R
Reset	0				0	0	0	0

Bit 7 – ERROR Error
This flag is cleared by writing '1' to it.
This bit is set when any error is detected. Errors that will set this flag have corresponding flags in the STATUS register: TUR error, BUFOVF error, and the LENERR error.
Writing '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing '1' to this bit will clear the flag.

Bit 3 – SSL Client Select Low
This flag is cleared by writing '1' to it.
This bit is set when a high to low transition is detected on the $\overline{SS}$ pin in Client mode and Client Select Low Detect (CTRLB.SSDE) is enabled.
Writing '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing '1' to this bit will clear the flag.

Bit 2 – RXC Receive Complete
This flag is cleared by reading the Data (DATA) register or by disabling the receiver.
This flag is set when there are unread data in the receive buffer. If address matching is enabled (CTRLA.FORM = 0x2), the first data received in a transaction will be an address.
Writing '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing '1' to this bit has no effect.

Bit 1 – TXC Transmit Complete
This flag is cleared by writing '1' to it or by writing new data to DATA.
In Host mode, this flag is set when the data have been shifted out and there are no new data in DATA.
In Client mode, this flag is set when the $\overline{SS}$ pin is pulled high. If address matching is enabled (CTRLA.FORM = 0x2), this flag is only set if the transaction was initiated with an address match.
Writing '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing '1' to this bit will clear the flag.

Bit 0 – DRE Data Register Empty
This flag is cleared by writing new data to DATA.
This flag is set when DATA is empty and ready for new data to transmit.

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Writing '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing '1' to this bit has no effect.

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35.7.5.8. Status

Name: STATUS
Offset: 0x1A
Reset: 0x0000
Property: –

Table 35-35. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
					LENERR			
Access					R/W			
Reset					0			

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

Bit 11 – LENERR Transaction Length Error
This bit is set in client mode when the length counter is enabled (LENGTH.LENEN=1) and the transfer length while $\overline{SS}$ is low is not a multiple of LENGTH.LEN.
Writing '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing '1' to this bit will clear it.

Value	Description
0	No Length Error has occurred.
1	A Length Error has occurred.

Bit 3 – TUR Frame Transmit Underrun
This bit is cleared by writing '1' to the bit or by disabling the receiver. This bit is set when an underflow condition is detected in frame mode. Writing '0' to this bit has no effect. Writing '1' to this bit sends a request to clear it. It will be actually cleared after the DATA buffer is flushed.

Value	Description
0	No Underrun has occurred.
1	A Underrun has occurred.

Bit 2 – BUFOVF Buffer Overflow
Reading this bit before reading DATA will indicate the error status of the next character to be read.
This bit is cleared by writing '1' to the bit or by disabling the receiver.
This bit is set when a Buffer Overflow condition is detected. See also CTRLA.IBON for overflow handling.
When set, the corresponding RxDATA will be zero.
Writing '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing '1' to this bit will clear it.

Value	Description
0	No Buffer Overflow has occurred.
1	A Buffer Overflow has occurred.

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35.7.5.9. Synchronization Busy

Name: SYNCBUSY
Offset: 0x1C
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 35-36. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
				LENGTH		CTRLB	ENABLE	SWRST
Access				R		R	R	R
Reset				0		0	0	0

Bit 4 – LENGTH LENGTH Synchronization Busy
Writing to the LENGTH register requires synchronization. When writing to LENGTH, SYNCBUSY.LENGTH will be asserted until synchronization is complete. If the LENGTH register is written to while SYNCBUSY.LENGTH is asserted, a bus error is generated.
Note: In client mode, the clock is only running during data transfer, so SYNCBUSY.LENGTH will remain asserted until the next data transfer begins.

Value	Description
0	LENGTH synchronization is not busy.
1	LENGTH synchronization is busy.

Bit 2 – CTRLB CTRLB Synchronization Busy
Writing to the CTRLB when the SERCOM is enabled requires synchronization. Ongoing synchronization is indicated by SYNCBUSY.CTRLB=1 until synchronization is complete, after which the bit will read zero. If CTRLB is written while SYNCBUSY.CTRLB=1, a bus error will be generated.

Value	Description
0	CTRLB synchronization is not busy.
1	CTRLB synchronization is busy.

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Bit 1 – ENABLE SERCOM Enable Synchronization Busy

Enabling and disabling the SERCOM (CTRLA.ENABLE) requires synchronization. Ongoing synchronization is indicated by SYNCBUSY.ENABLE=1 until synchronization is complete, after which it will read zero.

Value	Description
0	Enable synchronization is not busy.
1	Enable synchronization is busy.

Bit 0 – SWRST Software Reset Synchronization Busy

Resetting the SERCOM (CTRLA.SWRST) requires synchronization. Ongoing synchronization is indicated by SYNCBUSY.SWRST=1 until synchronization is complete, after which it will read zero.

Value	Description
0	SWRST synchronization is not busy.
1	SWRST synchronization is busy.

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35.7.5.10. Length

Name: LENGTH
Offset: 0x22
Reset: 0x0000
Property: Write-Synchronized

Write to this register only when SYNCBUSY.LENGTH = 0, otherwise a bus error will result.

Table 35-37. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
								LENEN
Access								R/W
Reset								0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	LEN[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

Bit 8 – LENEN Data Length Enable
In 32-bit Extension mode, this bit field enables the length counter.

Value	Description
0	Length counter disabled
1	Length counter enabled

Bits 7:0 – LEN[7:0] Data Length
In 32-bit Extension mode, this bit field configures the data length after which the flags INTFLAG.RCX or INTFLAG.DRE are raised.

Value	Description
0x00	Reserved if LENEN=0x1
0x01-0xFF	Data Length

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35.7.5.11. Address

Name: ADDR
Offset: 0x24
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Enable-Protected

Table 35-38. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Access								
Reset								

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	ADDRMASK[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

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Access								
Reset								

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	ADDR[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 23:16 – ADDRMASK[7:0] Address Mask
These bits hold the address mask when the transaction format with address is used (CTRLA.FORM = 0x2, CTRLB.AMODE).

Bits 7:0 – ADDR[7:0] Address
These bits hold the address when the transaction format with address is used (CTRLA.FORM = 0x2, CTRLB.AMODE).

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35.7.5.12. Data

Name: DATA
Offset: 0x28
Reset: 0x0000
Property: –

Table 35-39. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	DATA[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
	DATA[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
	DATA[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
	DATA[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 – DATA[31:0] Data

Reading these bits will return the contents of the receive data buffer. The register should be read only when the Receive Complete Interrupt Flag bit in the Interrupt Flag Status and Clear register (INTFLAG.RXC) is set.

Writing these bits will write the transmit data buffer. This register should be written only when the Data Register Empty Interrupt Flag bit in the Interrupt Flag Status and Clear register (INTFLAG.DRE) is set.

Reads and writes are 32-bit or CTLB.CHSIZE based on the CTRLC.DATA32B setting.

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35.7.5.13. Debug Control

Name: DBGCTRL
Offset: 0x30
Reset: 0x00
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 35-40. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

Bit 0 – DBGSTOP Debug Stop Mode
This bit controls the functionality when the CPU is halted by an external debugger.

Value	Description
0	The baud-rate generator continues normal operation when the CPU is halted by an external debugger.
1	The baud-rate generator is halted when the CPU is halted by an external debugger.

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35.7.5.14. FIFO Space

Name: FIFOSPACE
Offset: 0x34
Reset: 0x0000

This register allows the user to identify the number of bytes present in each TX and RX FIFO.

Table 35-41. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
				RXSPACE[4:0]				
Access				R	R	R	R	R
Reset				0	0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
				TXSPACE[4:0]				
Access				R	R	R	R	R
Reset				0	0	0	0	0

Bits 12:8 – RXSPACE[4:0] RX FIFO Filled Space
These bits return the number filled locations in the RX FIFO (bytes or words, depending on CTRLC.DATA32B setting).

Bits 4:0 – TXSPACE[4:0] TX FIFO Filled Space
These bits return the number of available locations in the TX FIFO (bytes or words, depending on CTRLC.DATA32B setting).
Note: When preloading is used, data written to shift register is not accessible in TXSPACE.

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35.7.5.15. FIFO CPU Pointers

Name: FIFOPTR
Offset: 0x36
Reset: 0x0000

This register provides a copy of internal CPU TX and RX FIFO pointers.

Table 35-42. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
					CPURDPTR[3:0]			
Access					R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset					0	0	0	0

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

Bits 11:8 – CPURDPTR[3:0] RX FIFO Pointer
These bits return the CPURDPTR pointer value. These bits can be written only if the SERCOM is halted during debugging. Reading DATA register, will return RXFIFO[CPURDPTR] location value.

Bits 3:0 – CPUWRPTR[3:0] TX FIFO Pointer
These bits return the CPUWRPTR pointer value. These bits can be written only if the SERCOM is halted during debugging. When writing to DATA register, the DATA will be written to TXFIFO[CPUWRPTR] location.
Note: When preloading is used, data written to shift register is not accessible in CPUWRPTR.

35.8. SERCOM I²C

35.8.1. Overview

The Inter-Integrated Circuit (I²C) interface is one of the available modes in the Serial Communication Interface module (SERCOM).

The I²C interface uses the SERCOM transmitter and receiver configured as shown in the Block Diagram. Labels in capital letters are registers accessible by the CPU, while lowercase labels are internal to the SERCOM.

A SERCOM instance can be configured to be either an I²C host or an I²C client. Both host and client have an interface containing a Shift register, a transmit buffer and a receive buffer. The I²C host mode uses the SERCOM baud-rate generator, while the I²C client mode uses the SERCOM address match logic.

35.8.2. Features

SERCOM I²C includes the following features:

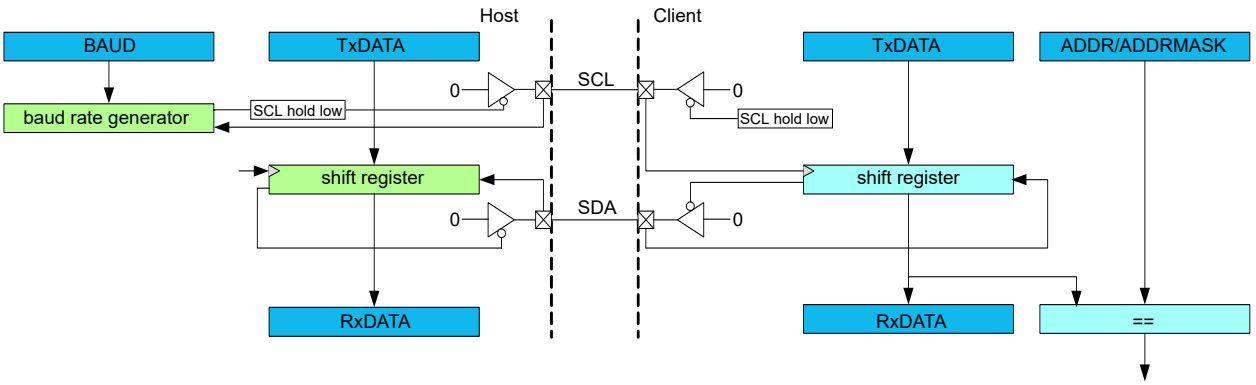
- Host or Client Operation
- Can be used with DMA

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- Philips I²C Compatible
- SMBus Compatible
- PMBus™ Compatible
- Support of 100 kHz and 400 kHz, 1 MHz and 3.4 MHz I²C mode
- 32-bit Data Extension for better system bus utilization
- Up to 16-bytes internal FIFO
- 4-Wire Operation Supported
- Physical interface includes:
  - Slew-rate limited outputs
  - Filtered inputs
- Client Operation:
  - Operation in all Sleep modes
  - Wake-up on address match
  - 7-bit and 10-bit Address match in hardware for:
    - Unique address and/or 7-bit general call address
    - Address range
    - Two unique addresses can be used with DMA

35.8.3. Block Diagram

Figure 35-48. I²C Single-Host Single-Client Interconnection



35.8.4. Clocks

The SERCOM bus clock (CLK_SERCOM_APB) can be enabled and disabled in the Main Clock Controller. Refer to Peripheral Clock Masking for details and default status of this clock.

Two generic clocks are used by SERCOM, GCLK_SERCOM_CORE and GCLK_SERCOM_SLOW. The core clock (GCLK_SERCOM_CORE) can clock the I²C when working as a host. The slow clock (GCLK_SERCOM_SLOW) is required only for certain functions, e.g. SMBus timing. These two clocks must be configured and enabled in the Generic Clock Controller (GCLK) before using the I²C.

These generic clocks are asynchronous to the bus clock (CLK_SERCOM_APB). Due to this asynchronicity, writes to certain registers will require synchronization between the clock domains.

35.8.5. Functional Description

35.8.5.1. Principle of Operation

The I²C interface uses two physical lines for communication:

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- Serial Data Line (SDA) for data transfer
- Serial Clock Line (SCL) for the bus clock

A transaction starts with the I²C host sending the Start condition, followed by a 7-bit address and a direction bit (read or write to/from the client).

The addressed I²C client will then Acknowledge (ACK) the address, and data packet transactions can begin. Every 9-bit data packet consists of 8 data bits followed by a one-bit reply indicating whether the data was acknowledged or not.

If a data packet is Not Acknowledged (NACK), whether by the I²C client or host, the I²C host takes action by either terminating the transaction by sending the Stop condition, or by sending a repeated start to transfer more data.

The following figure illustrates the possible transaction formats. These symbols will be used in the following descriptions.

Figure 35-49. Transaction Diagram Symbols

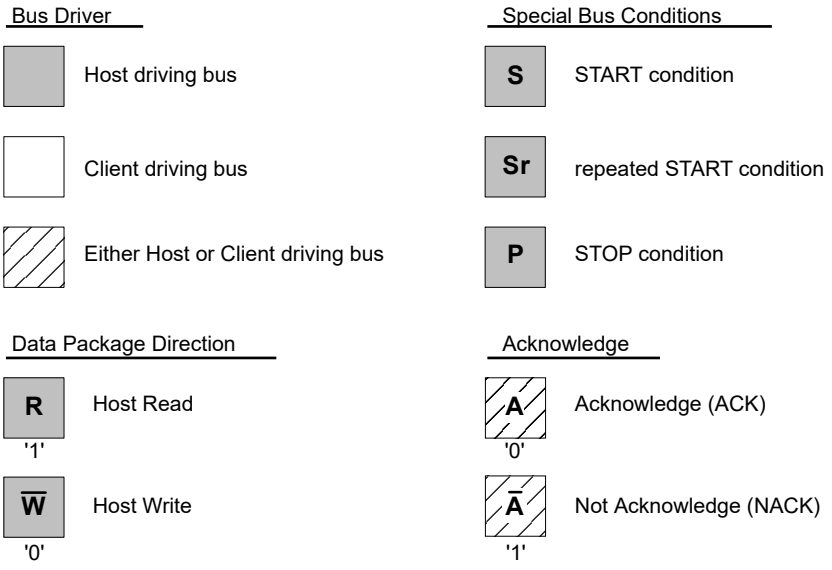
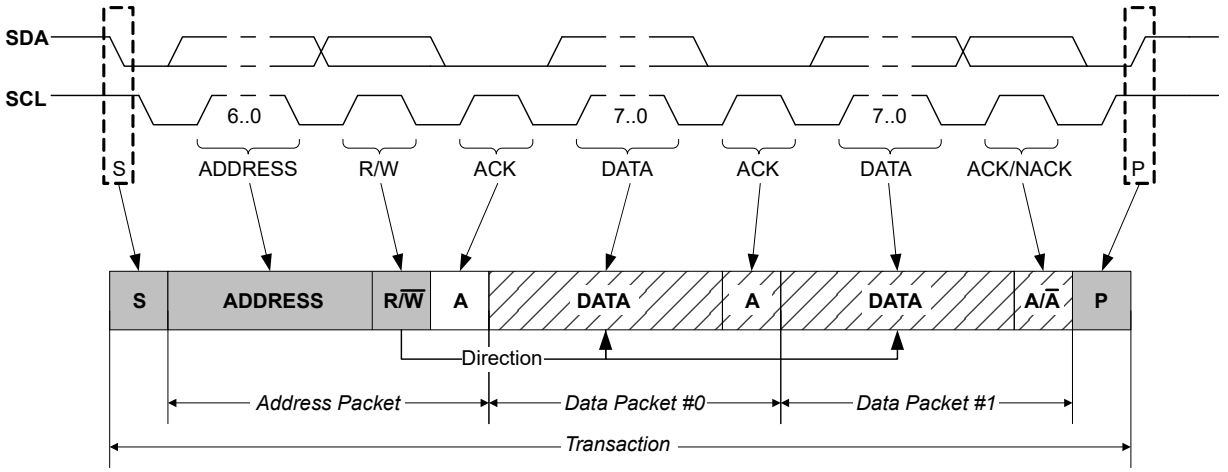


Figure 35-50. Basic I²C Transaction Diagram



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35.8.5.2. Basic Operation

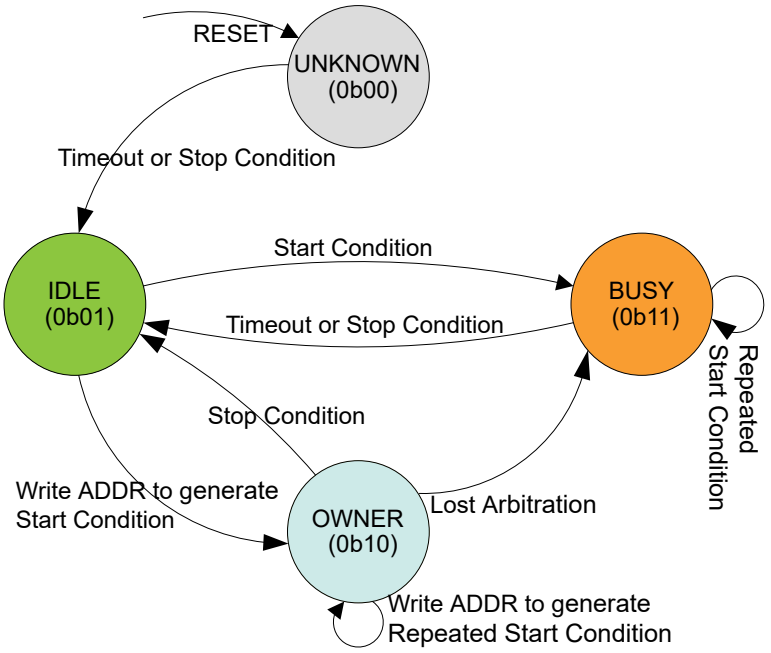
35.8.5.2.1. Initialization

1. Select I²C Host or Client mode by writing 0x4 (Client mode) or 0x5 (Host mode) to the Operating Mode bits in the CTRLA register (CTRLA.MODE).
2. If desired, select the SDA Hold Time value in the CTRLA register (CTRLA.SDAHOLD).
3. In Client mode, the minimum client setup time for the SDA can be selected in the SDA Setup Time bit group in the Control C register (CTRLC.SDASETUP).
4. If desired, enable smart operation by setting the Smart Mode Enable bit in the CTRLB register (CTRLB.SMEN).
5. If desired, enable SCL low time-out by setting the SCL Low Time-Out bit in the Control A register (CTRLA.LOWTOUT).
6. In Host mode:
   a. Select the inactive bus time-out in the Inactive Time-Out bit group in the CTRLA register (CTRLA.INACTOUT).
   b. Write the Baud Rate register (BAUD) to generate the desired baud rate.
7. In Client mode:
   a. Configure the address match configuration by writing the Address Mode value in the CTRLB register (CTRLB.AMODE).
   b. Set the Address and Address Mask value in the Address register (ADDR.ADDR and ADDR.ADDRMASK) according to the address configuration.

35.8.5.2.2. I²C Bus State Logic

The Bus state logic includes several logic blocks that continuously monitor the activity on the I²C bus lines in all Sleep modes with running GCLK_SERCOM_x clocks. The start and stop detectors and the bit counter are all essential in the process of determining the current Bus state. The Bus state is determined according to the following figure. Software can get the current Bus state by reading the Host Bus State bits in the Status register (STATUS.BUSSTATE). The value of STATUS.BUSSTATE in the figure is shown in binary.

Figure 35-51. Bus State Diagram



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The Bus state machine is active when the I²C host is enabled.

After the I²C host has been enabled, the Bus state is UNKNOWN (0b00). From the UNKNOWN state, the bus will transition to IDLE (0b01) by either:

- Forcing by writing 0b01 to STATUS.BUSSTATE
- A Stop condition is detected on the bus
- If the inactive bus time-out is configured for SMBus compatibility (CTRLA.INACTOUT) and a time-out occurs.

Note: Once a known Bus state is established, the Bus state logic will not re-enter the UNKNOWN state.
When the bus is IDLE it is ready for a new transaction. If a Start condition is issued on the bus by another I²C host in a multi-host setup, the bus becomes BUSY (0b11). The bus will re-enter IDLE either when a Stop condition is detected, or when a time-out occurs (inactive bus time-out needs to be configured).

If a Start condition is generated internally by writing the Address bit group in the Address register (ADDR.ADDR) while IDLE, the OWNER state (0b10) is entered. If the complete transaction was performed without interference, i.e., arbitration was not lost, the I²C host can issue a Stop condition, which will change the Bus state back to IDLE.

However, if a packet collision is detected while in OWNER state, the arbitration is assumed lost and the Bus state becomes BUSY until a Stop condition is detected. A repeated Start condition will change the Bus state only if arbitration is lost while issuing a repeated start.

Note: Violating the protocol may cause the I²C to hang. If this happens it is possible to recover from this state by a software Reset (CTRLA.SWRST='1').

35.8.5.2.3. I²C Host Operation

The I²C host is byte-oriented and interrupt based. The number of interrupts generated is kept at a minimum by automatic handling of most incidents. The software driver complexity and code size are reduced by auto-triggering of operations, and a Special Smart mode, which can be enabled by the Smart Mode Enable bit in the Control A register (CTRLB.SMEN).

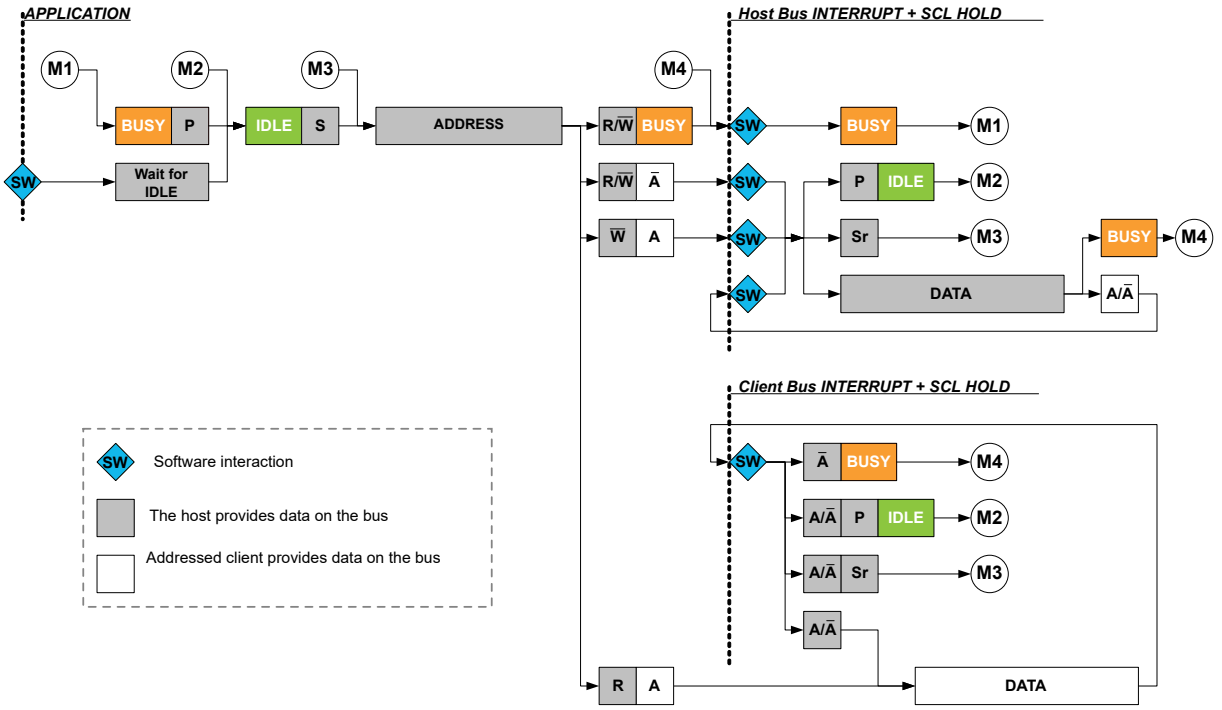
The I²C host has two interrupt strategies.

When SCL Stretch Mode (CTRLA.SCLSM) is '0', SCL is stretched before or after the Acknowledge bit . In this mode the I²C host operates according to the following diagram. The circles labeled "M*n*" (M1, M2..) indicate the nodes the bus logic can jump to, based on software or hardware interaction.

This diagram is used as reference for the description of the I²C host operation throughout the document.

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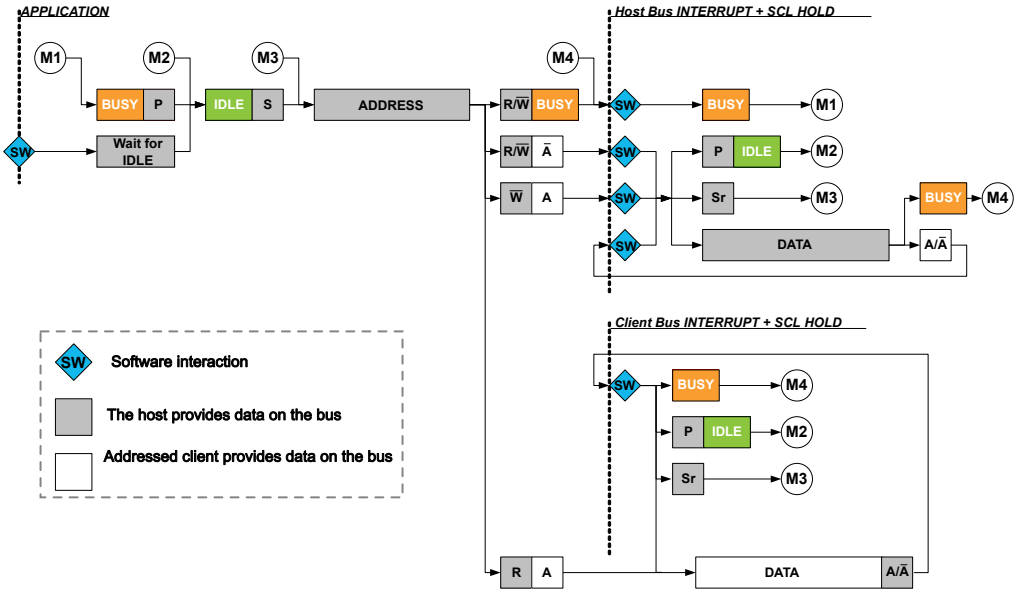
Figure 35-52. I²C Host Behavioral Diagram (SCLSM=0)



In the second strategy (CTRLA.SCLSM=1), interrupts only occur after the ACK bit, as in the following diagram. This strategy can be used when it is not necessary to check DATA before acknowledging.

Note: I²C High-speed (*Hs*) mode requires CTRLA.SCLSM=1.

Figure 35-53. I²C Host Behavioral Diagram (SCLSM=1)



Host Clock Generation

The SERCOM peripheral supports several I²C bidirectional modes:

- Standard mode (*Sm*) up to 100 kHz
- Fast mode (*Fm*) up to 400 kHz

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- Fast mode Plus (*Fm+*) up to 1 MHz
- High-speed mode (*Hs*) up to 3.4 MHz

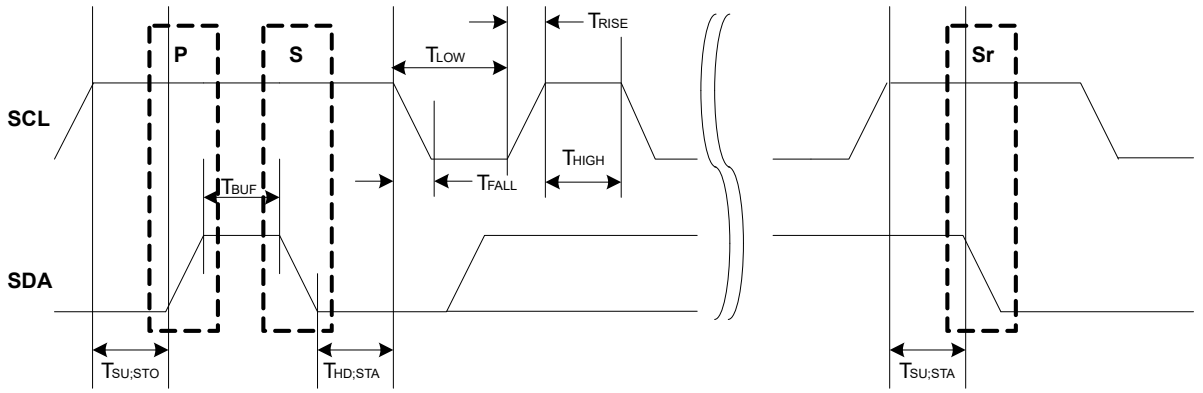
The Host clock configuration for *Sm, Fm,* and *Fm+* are described in *Clock Generation (Standard-Mode, Fast-Mode, and Fast-Mode Plus)*. For *Hs*, refer to *Host Clock Generation (High-Speed Mode)*.

Clock Generation (Standard-Mode, Fast-Mode, and Fast-Mode Plus)

In I^2C *Sm, Fm*, and *Fm+* mode, the Host clock (SCL) frequency is determined as described in this section:

The low (TLOW) and high (THIGH) times are determined by the Baud Rate register (BAUD), while the rise (TRISE) and fall (T FALL) times are determined by the bus topology. Because of the wired-AND logic of the bus, TFALL will be considered as part of TLOW. Likewise, TRISE will be in a state between TLOW and THIGH until a high state has been detected.

Figure 35-54. SCL Timing



The following parameters are timed using the SCL low time period TLOW. This comes from the Host Baud Rate Low bit group in the Baud Rate register (BAUD.BAUDLOW). When BAUD.BAUDLOW=0, the Host Baud Rate bit group in the Baud Rate register (BAUD.BAUD) determines it.

- **TLOW:** Low period of SCL clock
- **TSU;STO:** Set-up time for stop condition
- **TBUF:** Bus free time between stop and start conditions
- **THD;STA:** Hold time (repeated) start condition
- **TSU;STA:** Set-up time for repeated start condition
- **THIGH:** Timed using the SCL high time count from BAUD.BAUD
- **TRISE:** Determined by the bus impedance; for internal pull-ups
- **TFALL:** Determined by the open-drain current limit and bus impedance; can typically be regarded as zero

The SCL frequency is given by:

$$f_{SCL} = \frac{1}{T_{LOW} + T_{HIGH} + T_{RISE}}$$

When BAUD.BAUDLOW is zero, the BAUD.BAUD value is used to time both SCL high and SCL low. In this case the following formula will give the SCL frequency:

$$f_{SCL} = \frac{f_{GCLK}}{10 + 2BAUD + f_{GCLK} \cdot T_{RISE}}$$

When BAUD.BAUDLOW is non-zero, the following formula determines the SCL frequency:

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$$f_{SCL} = \frac{f_{GCLK}}{10 + BAUD + BAUDLOW + f_{GCLK} \cdot T_{RISE}}$$

The following formulas can determine the SCL T_{LOW} and T_{HIGH} times:

$$T_{LOW} = \frac{BAUDLOW + 5}{f_{GCLK}}$$

$$T_{HIGH} = \frac{BAUD + 5}{f_{GCLK}}$$

Note: The I²C standard*Fm+*(Fast-mode plus) requires a nominal high to low SCL ratio of 1:2, and BAUD should be set accordingly. At a minimum, BAUD.BAUD and/or BAUD.BAUDLOW must be non-zero.

Startup Timing The minimum time between SDA transition and SCL rising edge is 6 APB cycles when the DATA register is written in smart mode. If a greater startup time is required due to long rise times, the time between DATA write and IF clear must be controlled by software.

Note: When timing is controlled by user, the Smart Mode cannot be enabled.

Host Clock Generation (High-Speed Mode)

For I²C *Hs* transfers, there is no SCL synchronization. Instead, the SCL frequency is determined by the GCLK_SERCOMx_CORE frequency (*f*GCLK) and the High-Speed Baud setting in the Baud register (BAUD.HSBAUD). When BAUD.HSBAUDLOW=0, the HSBAUD value will determine both SCL high and SCL low. In this case the following formula determines the SCL frequency:

$$f_{SCL} = \frac{f_{GCLK}}{2 + 2 \cdot HS\ BAUD}$$

When HSBAUDLOW is non-zero, the following formula determines the SCL frequency:

$$f_{SCL} = \frac{f_{GCLK}}{2 + HS\ BAUD + HSBAUDLOW}$$

Note: The I²C standard*Hs*(High-speed) requires a nominal high to low SCL ratio of 1:2, and HSBAUD should be set accordingly. At a minimum, BAUD.HSBAUD and/or BAUD.HSBAUDLOW must be non-zero.

Transmitting Address Packets

The I²C host starts a bus transaction by writing the I²C client address to ADDR.ADDR and the direction bit, as described in 5.6.1 Principle of Operation. If the bus is busy, the I²C host will wait until the bus becomes idle before continuing the operation. When the bus is idle, the I²C host will issue a start condition on the bus. The I²C host will then transmit an address packet using the address written to ADDR.ADDR. After the address packet has been transmitted by the I²C host, one of four cases will arise according to arbitration and transfer direction.

Case 1: Arbitration lost or bus error during address packet transmission

If arbitration was lost during transmission of the address packet, the Host on Bus bit in the Interrupt Flag Status and Clear register (INTFLAG.MB) and the Arbitration Lost bit in the Status register (STATUS.ARBLOST) are both set. Serial data output to SDA is disabled, and the SCL is released, which disables clock stretching. In effect the I²C host is no longer allowed to execute any operation on the bus until the bus is idle again. A bus error will behave similarly to the Arbitration Lost condition. In this case, the MB Interrupt flag and Host Bus Error bit in the Status register (STATUS.BUSERR) are both set in addition to STATUS.ARBLOST.

The Host Received Not Acknowledge bit in the Status register (STATUS.RXNACK) will always contain the last successfully received acknowledge or not acknowledge indication.

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In this case, software will typically inform the application code of the condition and then clear the Interrupt flag before exiting the interrupt routine. No other flags have to be cleared at this moment, because all flags will be cleared automatically the next time the ADDR.ADDR register is written.

Case 2: Address packet transmit complete – No ACK received

If there is no I^2C client device responding to the address packet, then the INTFLAG.MB Interrupt flag and STATUS.RXNACK will be set. The clock hold is active at this point, preventing further activity on the bus.

The missing ACK response can indicate that the I^2C client is busy with other tasks or sleeping. Therefore, it is not able to respond. In this event, the next step can be either issuing a Stop condition (recommended) or resending the address packet by a repeated Start condition. When using SMBus logic, the client must ACK the address. If there is no response, it means that the client is not available on the bus.

Case 3: Address packet transmit complete – Write packet, Host on Bus set

If the I^2C host receives an ACK response from the I^2C client, INTFLAG.MB will be set and STATUS.RXNACK will be cleared. The clock hold is active at this point, preventing further activity on the bus.

In this case, the software implementation becomes highly protocol dependent. Three possible actions can enable the I^2C operation to continue:

- Initiate a data transmit operation by writing the data byte to be transmitted into DATA.DATA
- Transmit a new address packet by writing ADDR.ADDR. A repeated Start condition will automatically be inserted before the address packet.
- Issue a Stop condition, consequently terminating the transaction

Case 4: Address packet transmit complete – Read packet, Client on Bus set

If the I^2C host receives an ACK from the I^2C client, the I^2C host proceeds to receive the next byte of data from the I^2C client. When the first data byte is received, the Client on Bus bit in the Interrupt Flag register (INTFLAG.SB) will be set and STATUS.RXNACK will be cleared. The clock hold is active at this point, preventing further activity on the bus.

In this case, the software implementation becomes highly protocol dependent. Three possible actions can enable the I^2C operation to continue:

- Let the I^2C host continue to read data by acknowledging the data received. ACK can be sent by software, or automatically in Smart mode.
- Transmit a new address packet
- Terminate the transaction by issuing a Stop condition

Note: An ACK or NACK will be automatically transmitted if Smart mode is enabled. The Acknowledge Action bit in the Control B register (CTRLB.ACKACT) determines whether ACK or NACK should be sent.

Transmitting Data Packets

When an address packet with direction Host Write is transmitted successfully , INTFLAG.MB will be set. The I^2C host will start transmitting data via the I^2C bus by writing to DATA.DATA, and monitor continuously for packet collisions.

If a collision is detected, the I^2C host will lose arbitration and STATUS.ARBLOST will be set. If the transmit was successful, the I^2C host will receive an ACK bit from the I^2C client, and STATUS.RXNACK will be cleared. INTFLAG.MB will be set in both cases, regardless of arbitration outcome.

It is recommended to read STATUS.ARBLOST and handle the arbitration lost condition in the beginning of the I^2C Host on Bus interrupt. This can be done as there is no difference between handling address and data packet arbitration.

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STATUS.RXNACK must be checked for each data packet transmitted before the next data packet transmission can commence. The I²C host is not allowed to continue transmitting data packets if a NACK is received from the I²C client.

Receiving Data Packets (SCLSM=0)

When INTFLAG.SB is set, the I²C host will already have received one data packet. The I²C host must respond by sending either an ACK or NACK. Sending a NACK may be unsuccessful when arbitration is lost during the transmission. In this case, a lost arbitration will prevent setting INTFLAG.SB. Instead, INTFLAG.MB will indicate a change in arbitration. Handling of lost arbitration is the same as for data bit transmission.

Receiving Data Packets (SCLSM=1)

When INTFLAG.SB is set, the I²C host will already have received one data packet and transmitted an ACK or NACK, depending on CTRLB.ACKACT. At this point, CTRLB.ACKACT must be set to the correct value for the next ACK bit, and the transaction can continue by reading DATA and issuing a command if not in the Smart mode.

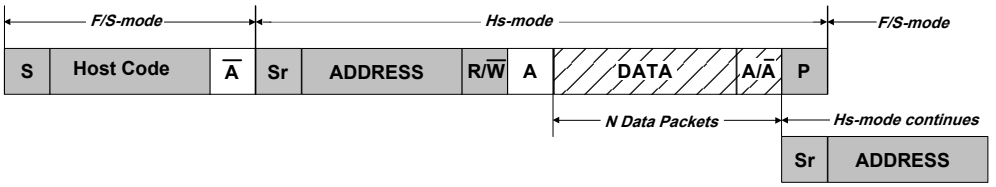
High-Speed Mode

High-speed transfers are a multi-step process, for further information, refer to the following figure.

First, a host code (0b00001nnn, where 'nnn' is a unique host code) is transmitted in Full-speed mode, followed by a NACK since no client should acknowledge. Arbitration is performed only during the Full-speed Host Code phase. The host code is transmitted by writing the host code to the Address register (ADDR.ADDR) and writing the High-speed bit (ADDR.HS) to '0'.

After the host code and NACK have been transmitted, the host write interrupt will be asserted. In the meantime, the client address can be written to the ADDR.ADDR register together with ADDR.HS=1. Now in High-speed mode, the host will generate a repeated start, followed by the client address with RW-direction. The bus will remain in High-speed mode until a stop is generated. If a repeated start is desired, the ADDR.HS bit must again be written to '1', along with the new address ADDR.ADDR to be transmitted.

Figure 35-55. High Speed Transfer



Transmitting in High-speed mode requires the I²C host to be configured in High-speed mode (CTRLA.SPEED=0x2) and the SCL Clock Stretch mode (CTRLA.SCLSM) bit set to '1'.

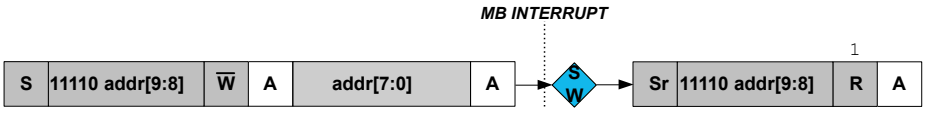
10-bit Addressing

When 10-bit addressing is enabled by the Ten Bit Addressing Enable bit in the Address register (ADDR.TENBITEN=1) and the Address bit field ADDR.ADDR is written, the two address bytes will be transmitted, see 10-bit Address Transmission for a Read Transaction. The addressed client acknowledges the two address bytes, and the transaction continues. Regardless of whether the transaction is a read or write, the host must start by sending the 10-bit address with the direction bit (ADDR.ADDR[0]) being zero.

If the host receives a NACK after the first byte, the Write Interrupt flag will be raised and the STATUS.RXNACK bit will be set. If the first byte is acknowledged by one or more clients, then the host will proceed to transmit the second address byte and the host will first see the Write Interrupt flag after the second byte is transmitted. If the transaction direction is read-from-client, the 10-bit address transmission must be followed by a repeated start and the first 7 bits of the address with the read/write bit equal to '1'.

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Figure 35-56. 10-bit Address Transmission for a Read Transaction



This implies the following procedure for a 10-bit read operation:

1. Write the 10-bit address to ADDR.ADDR[10:1]. ADDR.TENBITEN must be '1', the direction bit (ADDR.ADDR[0]) must be '0' (can be written simultaneously with ADDR).
2. Once the Host on Bus interrupt is asserted, Write ADDR[7:0] register to '`11110 address[9:8]1`'. ADDR.TENBITEN must be cleared (can be written simultaneously with ADDR).
3. Proceed to transmit data.

35.8.5.2.4. I²C Client Operation

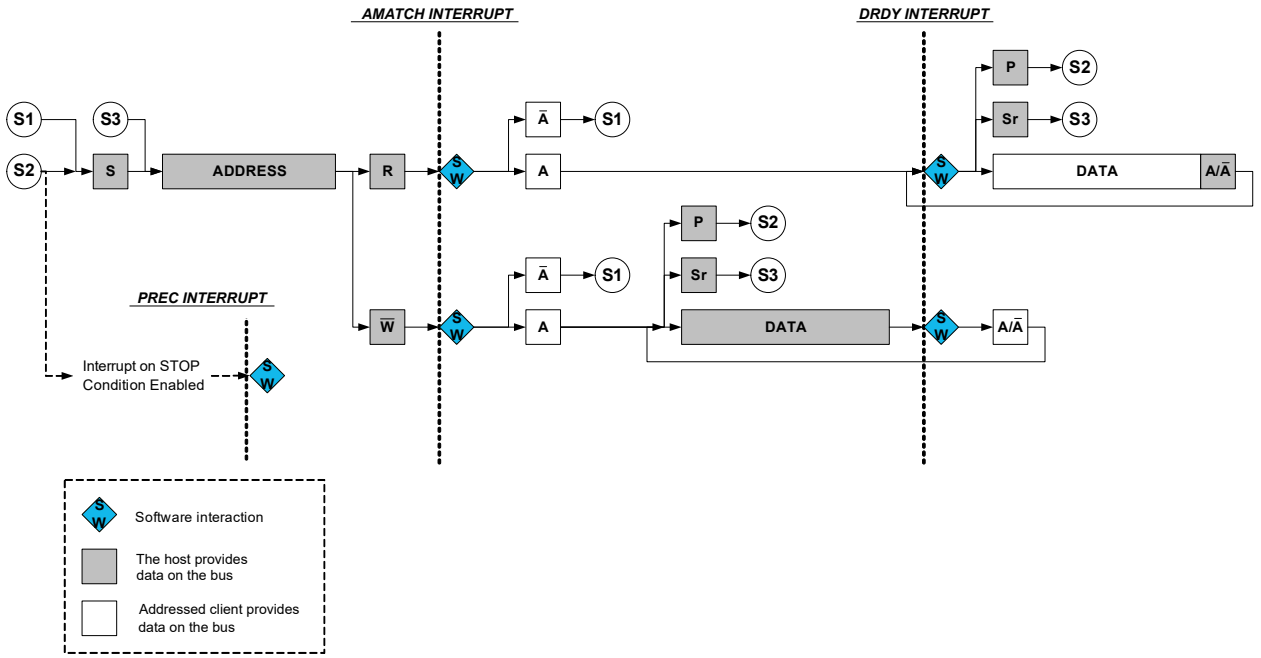
The I²C client is byte-oriented and interrupt-based. The number of interrupts generated is kept at a minimum by automatic handling of most events. The software driver complexity and code size are reduced by auto-triggering of operations, and a special smart mode, which can be enabled by the Smart Mode Enable bit in the Control A register (CTRLA.SMEN).

The I²C client has two interrupt strategies.

When SCL Stretch Mode bit (CTRLA.SCLSM) is '0', SCL is stretched before or after the acknowledge bit. In this mode, the I²C client operates according to the following figure. The circles labeled "S*n*" (S1, S2..) indicate the nodes the bus logic can jump to, based on software or hardware interaction.

This diagram is used as reference for the description of the I²C client operation throughout the document.

Figure 35-57. I²C Behavioral Diagram (SCLSM=0)



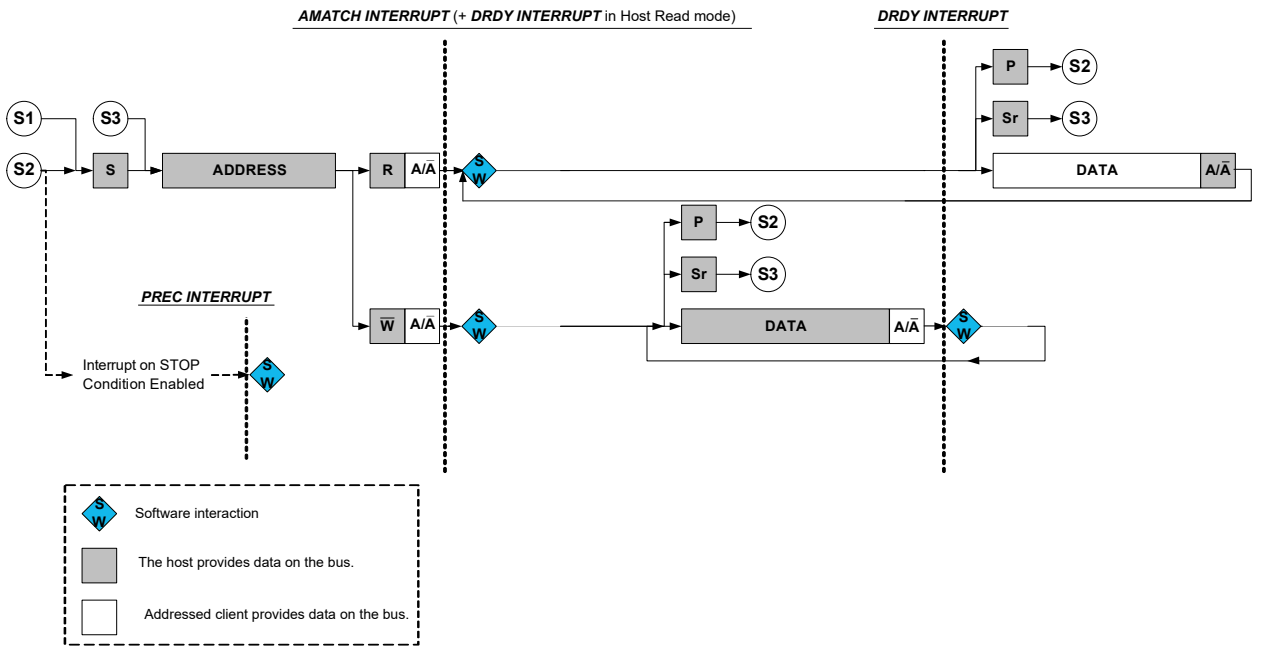
In the second strategy (CTRLA.SCLSM=1), interrupts only occur after the ACK bit is sent as shown in Client Behavioral Diagram (SCLSM=1). This strategy can be used when it is not necessary to check DATA before acknowledging. For host reads, an address and data interrupt will be issued simultaneously after the address acknowledge. However, for host writes, the first data interrupt will

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be seen after the first data byte has been received by the client and the acknowledge bit has been sent to the host.

Note: For I²C High-speed mode (*Hs*), SCLSM=1 is required.

Figure 35-58. I²C Client Behavioral Diagram (SCLSM=1)



Receiving Address Packets (SCLSM=0)

When CTRLA.SCLSM=0, the I²C client stretches the SCL line according to the I²C Behavioral Diagram (SCLSM0). When the I²C client is properly configured, it will wait for a Start condition.

When a Start condition is detected, the successive address packet will be received and checked by the address match logic. If the received address is not a match, the packet will be rejected, and the I²C client will wait for a new Start condition. If the received address is a match, the Address Match bit in the Interrupt Flag register (INTFLAG.AMATCH) will be set.

SCL will be stretched until the I²C client clears INTFLAG.AMATCH. As the I²C client holds the clock by forcing SCL low, the software has unlimited time to respond.

The direction of a transaction is determined by reading the Read/Write Direction bit in the Status register (STATUS.DIR). This bit will be updated only when a valid address packet is received.

If the Transmit Collision bit in the Status register (STATUS.COLL) is set, this indicates that the last packet addressed to the I²C client had a packet collision. A collision causes the SDA and SCL lines to be released without any notification to software. Therefore, the next AMATCH interrupt is the first indication of the previous packet's collision. Collisions are intended to follow the SMBus Address Resolution Protocol (ARP).

After the address packet has been received from the I²C host, one of two cases will arise based on transfer direction.

Case 1: Address packet accepted – Read flag set

The STATUS.DIR bit is '1', indicating an I²C host read operation. The SCL line is forced low, stretching the bus clock. If an ACK is sent, I²C client hardware will set the Data Ready bit in the Interrupt Flag register (INTFLAG.DRDY), indicating data are needed for transmit. If a NACK is sent, the I²C client will wait for a new Start condition and address match.

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Typically, software will immediately acknowledge the address packet by sending an ACK/NACK bit. The I²C client Command bit field in the Control B register (CTRLB.CMD) can be written to '0x3' for both read and write operations as the command execution is dependent on the STATUS.DIR bit. Writing '1' to INTFLAG.AMATCH will also cause an ACK/NACK to be sent corresponding to the CTRLB.ACKACT bit.

Case 2: Address packet accepted – Write flag set

The STATUS.DIR bit is cleared, indicating an I²C host write operation. The SCL line is forced low, stretching the bus clock. If an ACK is sent, the I²C client will wait for data to be received. Data, repeated start or stop can be received.

If a NACK is sent, the I²C client will wait for a new Start condition and address match. Typically, software will immediately acknowledge the address packet by sending an ACK/NACK. The I²C client command CTRLB.CMD = 3 can be used for both read and write operation as the command execution is dependent on STATUS.DIR.

Writing '1' to INTFLAG.AMATCH will also cause an ACK/NACK to be sent corresponding to the CTRLB.ACKACT bit.

Receiving Address Packets (SCLSM=1)

When SCLSM=1, the I²C client will stretch the SCL line only after an ACK, see Client Behavioral Diagram(SCLSM=1). When the I²C client is properly configured, it will wait for a Start condition to be detected. When a Start condition is detected, the successive address packet will be received and checked by the address match logic.

If the received address is not a match, the packet will be rejected and the I²C client will wait for a new Start condition.

If the address matches, the acknowledge action as configured by the Acknowledge Action bit Control B register (CTRLB.ACKACT) will be sent and the Address Match bit in the Interrupt Flag register (INTFLAG.AMATCH) is set. SCL will be stretched until the I²C client clears INTFLAG.AMATCH. As the I²C client holds the clock by forcing SCL low, the software is given unlimited time to respond to the address.

The direction of a transaction is determined by reading the Read/Write Direction bit in the Status register (STATUS.DIR). This bit will be updated only when a valid address packet is received.

If the Transmit Collision bit in the Status register (STATUS.COLL) is set, the last packet addressed to the I²C client had a packet collision. A collision causes the SDA and SCL lines to be released without any notification to software. The next AMATCH interrupt is, therefore, the first indication of the previous packet's collision. Collisions are intended to follow the SMBus Address Resolution Protocol (*ARP*).

After the address packet has been received from the I²C host, INTFLAG.AMATCH be set to '1' to clear it.

Receiving and Transmitting Data Packets

After the I²C client has received an address packet, it will respond according to the direction either by waiting for the data packet to be received or by starting to send a data packet by writing to DATA.DATA.

When a data packet is received or sent, INTFLAG.DRDY will be set. After receiving data, the I²C client will send an acknowledge according to CTRLB.ACKACT.

Case 1: Data received

INTFLAG.DRDY is set, and SCL is held low, pending for SW interaction.

Case 2: Data sent

When a byte transmission is successfully completed, the INTFLAG.DRDY Interrupt flag is set. If NACK is received, indicated by STATUS.RXNACK=1, the I²C client must expect a stop or a repeated start

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to be received. The I²C client must release the data line to allow the I²C host to generate a stop or repeated start. Upon detecting a Stop condition, the Stop Received bit in the Interrupt Flag register (INTFLAG.PREC) will be set and the I²C client will return to IDLE state.

High-Speed Mode

When the I²C client is configured in High-speed mode (*Hs*, CTRLA.SPEED=0x2) and CTRLA.SCLSM=1, switching between Full-speed and High-speed modes is automatic. When the client recognizes a START followed by a host code transmission and a NACK, it automatically switches to High-speed mode and sets the High-speed status bit (STATUS.HS). The client will then remain in High-speed mode until a STOP is received.

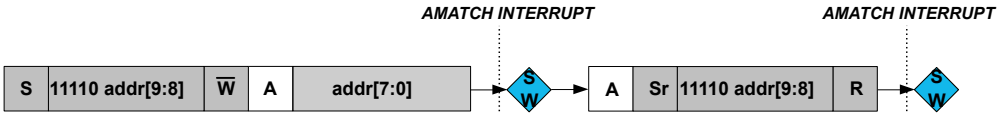
10-bit Addressing (Client)

When 10-bit addressing is enabled (ADDR.TENBITEN=1), the two address bytes following a START will be checked against the 10-bit client address recognition. The first byte of the address will always be acknowledged, and the second byte will raise the address Interrupt flag, see 10-bit Addressing.

If the transaction is a write, then the 10-bit address will be followed by *N* data bytes.

If the operation is a read, the 10-bit address will be followed by a repeated START and reception of `11110 ADDR[9:8] 1`, and the second address interrupt will be received with the DIR bit set. The client matches on the second address as it was addressed by the previous 10-bit address.

Figure 35-59. 10-bit Addressing



PMBus Group Command

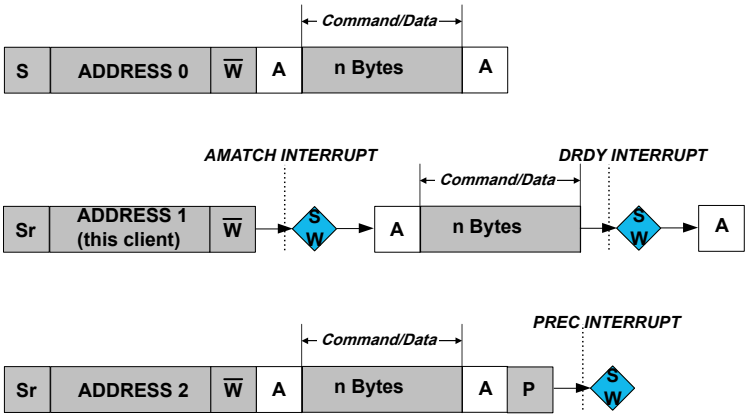
When the PMBus Group Command bit in the CTRLB register is set (CTRLB.GCMD=1) and 7-bit addressing is used, INTFLAG.PREC will be set if the client has been addressed since the last STOP condition. When CTRLB.GCMD=0, a STOP condition without address match will not be set INTFLAG.PREC.

The group command protocol is used to send commands to more than one device. The commands are sent in one continuous transmission with a single STOP condition at the end. When the STOP condition is detected by the clients addressed during the group command, they all begin executing the command they received.

The following figure shows an example where this client, bearing ADDRESS 1, is addressed after a repeated START condition. There can be multiple clients addressed before and after this client. Eventually, at the end of the group command, a single STOP is generated by the host. At this point a STOP interrupt is asserted.

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Figure 35-60. PMBus Group Command Example



35.8.5.3. Additional Features

35.8.5.3.1. SMBus

The I^{2}C includes three hardware SCL low time-outs, which allow a time-out to occur for SMBus SCL low time-out, host extend time-out, and client extend time-out. This allows for SMBus functionality These time-outs are driven by the GCLK_SERCOM_SLOW clock. The GCLK_SERCOM_SLOW clock is used to accurately time the time-out and must be configured to use a 32 KHz oscillator. The I^{2}C interface also allows for a SMBus compatible SDA hold time.

- **TTIMEOUT:** SCL low time of 25..35ms – Measured for a single SCL low period. It is enabled by CTRLA.LOWTOUTEN.
- **TLOW:SEXT:** Cumulative clock low extend time of 25 ms – Measured as the cumulative SCL low extend time by a client device in a single message from the initial START to the STOP. It is enabled by CTRLA.SEXTTOEN.
- **TLOW:MEXT:** Cumulative clock low extend time of 10 ms – Measured as the cumulative SCL low extend time by the host device within a single byte from START-to-ACK, ACK-to-ACK, or ACK-to-STOP. It is enabled by CTRLA.MEXTTOEN.

The SMBus-compatible logic levels are enabled by writing the SMBus Input Buffer Enable bit in Control A register (CTRLA.SMBUFEN).

35.8.5.3.2. Smart Mode

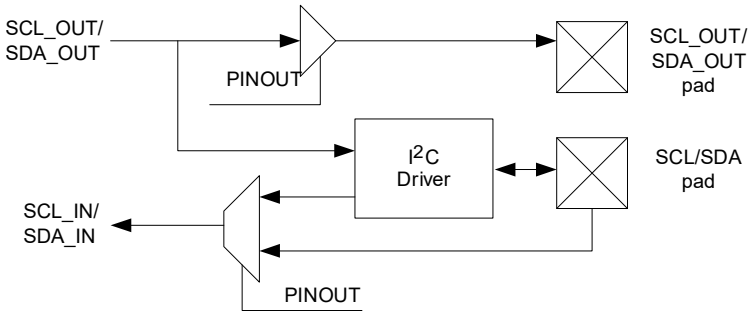
The I^{2}C interface has a Smart mode that simplifies application code and minimizes the user interaction needed to adhere to the I^{2}C protocol. The Smart mode accomplishes this by automatically issuing an ACK or NACK (based on the content of CTRLB.ACKACT) as soon as DATA.DATA is read.

35.8.5.3.3. 4-Wire Mode

Writing a '1' to the Pin Usage bit in the Control A register (CTRLA.PINOUT) will enable 4-Wire mode operation. In this mode, the internal I^{2}C tri-state drivers are bypassed, and an external I^{2}C compliant tri-state driver is needed when connecting to an I^{2}C bus.

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Figure 35-61. I²C Pad Interface



35.8.5.3.4. Quick Command

Setting the Quick Command Enable bit in the Control B register (CTRLB.QCEN) enables quick command. When quick command is enabled, the corresponding Interrupt flag (INTFLAG.SB or INTFLAG.MB) is set immediately after the client acknowledges the address. At this point, the software can either issue a Stop command or a repeated start by writing CTRLB.CMD or ADDR.ADDR.

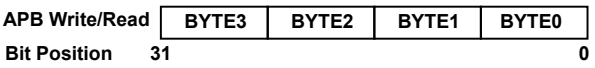
35.8.5.3.5. 32-bit Extension

For better system bus utilization, 32-bit data receive and transmit can be enabled by writing to the Data 32-bit bit field in the Control C register (CTRLC.DATA32B=1). When enabled, write and read transaction to/from the DATA register are 32 bit in size.

If frames are not multiples of 4 Bytes, the Length Counter (LENGTH.LEN) and Length Enable (LENGTH.LENEN) must be configured before data transfer begins.

The following figure shows the order of transmit and receive when using 32-bit mode. Bytes are transmitted or received and stored in order from 0 to 3.

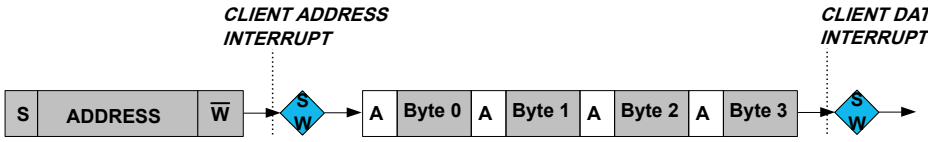
Figure 35-62. 32-bit Extension Byte Ordering



32-bit Extension Client Operation

The figure below shows a transaction with 32-bit Extension enabled (CTRLC.DATA32B=1). In client operation, the Address Match interrupt in the Interrupt Flag Status and Clear register (INTFLAG.AMATCH) is set after the address is received and available in the DATA register. The Data Ready interrupt (INTFLAG.DRDY) will then be raised for every 4 Bytes transferred.

Figure 35-63. 32-bit Extension Client Operation



The LENGTH register can be written before the frame begins, or when the AMATCH interrupt is set. If the frame size is not LENGTH.LEN Bytes, the Length Error status bit (STATUS.LENERR) is raised. If LENGTH.LEN is not a multiple of 4 Bytes, the final INTFLAG.DRDY interrupt is raised when the last Byte is received for host reads. For host writes, the last data byte will be automatically NACKed. On address recognition, the internal length counter is reset in preparation for the incoming frame.

High Speed transactions start with a Full Speed Host Code. When a Host Code is detected, no data is received and the next expected operation is a repeated start. For this reason, the length is not

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counted after a Host Code is received. In this case, no Length Error (STATUS.LENERR) is registered, regardless of the LENGTH.LENEN setting.

When SCL clock stretch mode is selected (CTRLA.SCLSM=1) and the transaction is a host write, the selected Acknowledge Action (CTRLB.ACKACT) will only be used to ACK/NACK each 4th byte. All other bytes are ACKed. This allows the user to write CTRLB.ACKACT=1 in the final interrupt, so that the last byte in a 32-bit word will be NACKed.

Writing to the LENGTH register while a frame is in progress will produce unpredictable results. If LENGTH.LENEN is not set and a frame is not a multiple of 4 Bytes, the remainder will be lost.

32-bit Extension Host Operation

When using the I^2C configured as Host, the Address register must be written with the desired address (ADDR.ADDR), and optionally, the transaction Length and transaction Length Enable bits (ADDR.LEN and ADDR.LENEN) can be written. When ADDR.LENEN is written to '1' along with ADDR.ADDR, ADDR.LEN determines the number of data bytes in the transaction from 0 to 255. Then, the ADDR.LEN bytes are transferred, followed by an automatically generated NACK (for host reads) and a STOP.

The INTFLAG.SB or INTFLAG.MB are raised for every 4 Bytes transferred. If the transaction is a host read and ADDR.LEN is not a multiple of 4 Bytes, the final INTFLAG.SB is set when the last byte is received.

When SCL clock stretch mode is enabled (CTRLA.SCLSM=1) and the transaction is a host read, the selected Acknowledge Action (CTRLB.ACKACT) will only be used to ACK/NACK each 4th Byte. All other bytes are ACKed. This allows the user to set CTRLB.ACKACT=1 in the final interrupt, so that the last byte in a 32-bit word will be NACKed.

If a NACK is received by the client for a host write transaction before ADDR.LEN bytes, a STOP will be automatically generated, and the length error (STATUS.LENERR) is raised along with the INTFLAG.ERROR interrupt.

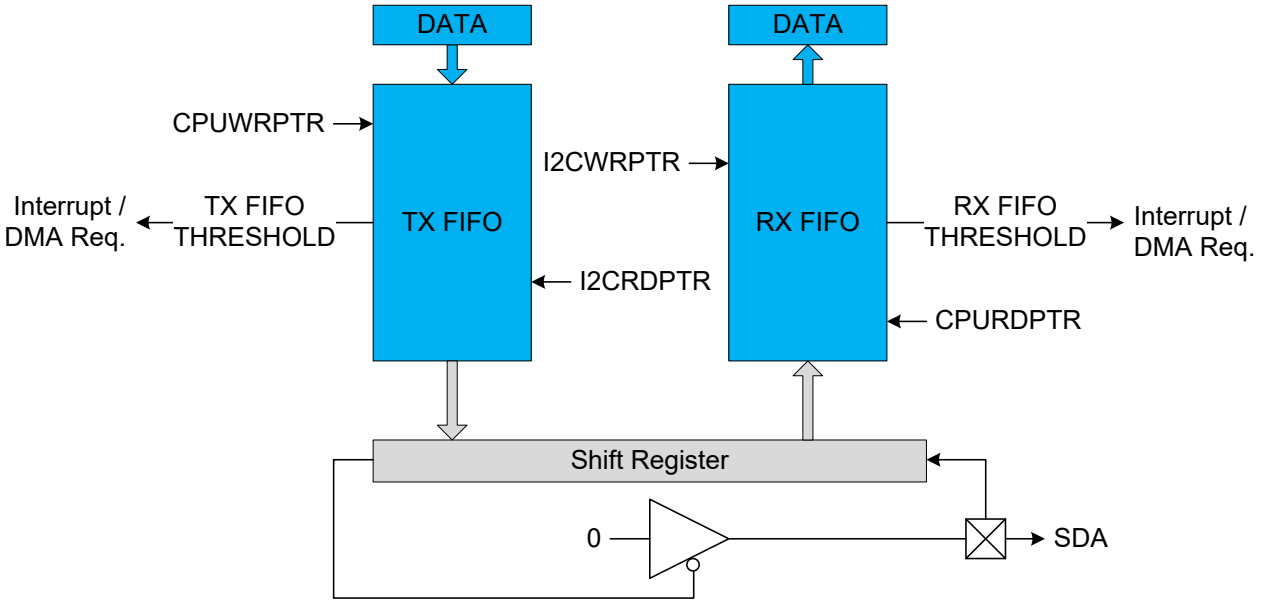
35.8.5.3.6. FIFO Operation

For better system bus utilization, the I^2C embeds up to 16-bytes FIFO capability. The receive / transmit buffer is considered to have the FIFO mode enabled when the FIFOEN bit in CTRLC register is set (CTRLC.FIFOEN = 1). By default, the FIFO can act as a 16-by-8-bit array, or as a 4-by-32-bit array, depending on the setting of the CTRLC.DATA32B bit.

The hardware around this array implements four pointers, called the CPU Write Pointer (CPUWRPTR), the CPU Read Pointer (CPURDPTR), the I^2C Write pointer (I2CWRPTR) and the I^2C Read pointer (I2CRDPTR). All of these pointers reset to '0'. The CPUWRPTR and CPURDPTR pointers are native to the CPU clock domain, while the I2CWRPTR and I2CRDPTR are native to the I^2C domain. The location pointed to by the CPUWRPTR is the current TX FIFO. The location pointed to by the CPURDPTR becomes the current RX FIFO. Writes to DATA register by the CPU will point to TX FIFO. Reads to DATA register by the CPU will point to RX FIFO. The location pointed to by the I2CWRPTR / I2CRDPTR is logically the current shift register.

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Figure 35-64. FIFO Overview



When using the I²C configured as Host, the Address register must be written with the desired address (ADDR.ADDR), and optionally, the transaction Length and transaction Length Enable bits (ADDR.LEN and ADDR.LENEN) can be written if the 32-bit extension is enabled (CTRLC.DATA32B).

In client operation, the Address Match interrupt in the Interrupt Flag Status and Clear register (INTFLAG.AMATCH) is set after the address is received, and the SCL clock is stretched as long as the FIFO is empty in host read mode.

The FIFO threshold settings allow (CTRLC.TXTRHOLD, CTRLC.RXTRHOLD) allow flexible interrupt, DMA trigger and bus condition generations, as described below.

The FIFO is fully accessible if the SERCOM is halted, by writing the corresponding CPU FIFO pointer in the FIFOPTR register. The RX or TX FIFO can be individually cleared, by setting the respective FIFO Clear bit in the Control B register (CTRLB.FIFOCLR). The FIFO Clear must be written before data transfer begins. Writing the FIFO Clear bits while a frame is in progress will produce unpredictable results.

Hardware Actions in Host Mode

Table 35-43. Interrupts Request Conditions for Valid SERCOM I²C Host Configurations

Direction	CTRLB.SMEN	CTRLC.DATA32B	LENGTH.LENEN	Action
Host Write	0	0	0	• INTFLAG.TXFE = 1 if TX FIFO is empty • INTFLAG.TXFE = 1 if TX FIFO threshold reached • INTFLAG.MB = 1 if TX FIFO is empty and SCL hold
	0	1	0	
	0	1	1	• INTFLAG.TXFE = 1 if TX FIFO is empty • INTFLAG.TXFE = 1 if TX FIFO threshold is reached • INTFLAG.MB = 1 if TX FIFO is empty and SCL hold, or length transaction is completed
	1	0	0	• INTFLAG.TXFE = 1 if TX FIFO is empty • INTFLAG.TXFE = 1 if TX FIFO threshold reached • INTFLAG.MB = 1 if TX FIFO is empty and SCL hold, or length transaction is completed
	1	1	0	
	1	1	1	

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Table 35-43. Interrupts Request Conditions for Valid SERCOM I²C Host Configurations (continued)

Direction	CTRLB.SMEN	CTRLC.DATA32B	LENGTH.LENEN	Action
Host Read	0	0	0	• INTFLAG.SB = 1 if RX FIFO is full • INTFLAG.RXFE = 1 if RX FIFO threshold reached or length transaction is completed
	0	1	0	
	0	1	1	
	1	0	0	
	1	1	0	
	1	1	1	

Table 35-44. Bus Actions for Valid SERCOM I²C Host Configurations

Direction	CTRLB.SMEN	CTRLC.DATA32B	LENGTH.LENEN	Actions
Host Write	0	0	0	• SCL hold if TX FIFO is empty
	0	1	0	
	0	1	1	• SCL hold if TX FIFO is empty and length transaction not completed • Issue STOP when transaction is completed
	1	0	0	• SCL hold if TX FIFO is empty, when no automatic stop is sent • STOP is sent on SW decision
	1	1	0	• SCL hold if TX FIFO is empty, when no automatic stop is sent • STOP is sent on SW decision
	1	1	1	• SCL hold if TX FIFO is empty and length transaction is not completed • Issue STOP when transaction is completed
Host Read	0	0	0	• SCL hold if RX FIFO is full
	0	1	0	• SCL hold if RX FIFO is full
	0	1	1	• SCL stretched if RX FIFO is full • ACK/NACK last frame byte, depending on Acknowledge Action (CTRLB.ACKACT) • ACK all other bytes
	1	0	0	• SCL stretched if RX FIFO is full
	1	1	0	
	1	1	1	• SCL stretched if RX FIFO is full • ACK/NACK last frame byte, depending on Acknowledge Action (CTRLB.ACKACT) • ACK all other bytes

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Hardware Actions in Client Mode

Table 35-45. Interrupt Request Conditions for Valid SERCOM I²C Client Configurations

Direction	CTRLB.SMEN	CTRLC.DATA32B	LENGTH.LENEN	Condition
Host Write	0	0	0	• INTFLAG.DRDY = 1 if RX FIFO is full • INTFLAG.RXFF = 1 RX FIFO threshold is reached or length transaction is completed
	0	1	0	
	0	1	1	
	1	0	0	
	1	1	0	
	1	1	1	
Host Read	0	0	0	• INTFLAG.DRDY = 1 if TX FIFO is empty and SCL hold • INTFLAG.TXFE = 1 if TX FIFO is empty or TX FIFO threshold is reached
	0	1	0	
	0	1	1	
	1	0	0	
	1	1	0	
	1	1	1	

Table 35-46. Bus Actions for Valid SERCOM I²C Client Configurations

Direction	CTRLB.SMEN	CTRLC.DATA32B	LENGTH.LENEN	Actions
Host Write	0	0	0	• Byte mode operation • SCL stretched if RX FIFO is full
	0	1	0	• 32-bit mode operation • SCL stretched if RX FIFO is full • ACK/NACK each 4th byte, depending on Acknowledge Action (CTRLB.ACKACT) • ACK all other bytes
	0	1	1	• 32-bit mode operation with length control • SCL stretched if RX FIFO is full • ACK/NACK last byte of the frame, depending on Acknowledge Action (CTRLB.ACKACT) • ACK all other bytes
	1	0	0	• SCL stretched if RX FIFO is full • ACK all bytes received
	1	1	0	• 32-bit mode operation • SCL stretched if RX FIFO is full • ACK/NACK each 4th byte, depending on Acknowledge Action (CTRLB.ACKACT) • ACK all other bytes
	1	1	1	• 32-bit mode operation with length control • SCL stretched if RX FIFO is full • ACK/NACK last byte of the frame, depending on Acknowledge Action (CTRLB.ACKACT) • ACK all other bytes

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Table 35-46. Bus Actions for Valid SERCOM I²C Client Configurations (continued)

Direction	CTRLB.SMEN	CTRLC.DATA32B	LENGTH.LENEN	Actions
Host Read	0	0	0	• SCL stretched if TX FIFO is empty
	0	1	0	• SCL stretched if TX FIFO is empty
	0	1	1	• SCL stretched if TX FIFO is empty and length transaction is not completed
	1	0	0	• SCL stretched if TX FIFO is empty
	1	1	0	• SCL stretched if TX FIFO is empty
	1	1	1	• SCL stretched if TX FIFO is empty and length transaction is not completed

35.8.5.4. DMA and Interrupts

This chapter provides DMA and interrupt conditions when the FIFO is disabled. For details when the FIFO is enabled, refer to FIFO Support.

Each interrupt source has its own Interrupt flag. The Interrupt flag in the Interrupt Flag Status and Clear register (INTFLAG) will be set when the Interrupt condition is met. Each interrupt can be individually enabled by writing '1' to the corresponding bit in the Interrupt Enable Set register (INTENSET), and disabled by writing '1' to the corresponding bit in the Interrupt Enable Clear register (INTENCLR). An interrupt request is generated when the Interrupt flag is set and the corresponding interrupt is enabled. The interrupt request is active until the Interrupt flag is cleared, the interrupt is disabled or the I²C is reset. See the INTFLAG (Client) or INTFLAG (Host) register for details on how to clear Interrupt flags.

Table 35-47. Module Request for SERCOM I²C Client

Condition	Request DMA	Interrupt	Event
Data needed for transmit (TX) (Client Transmit mode)	Yes (request cleared when data is written)		N/A
Data received (RX) (Client Receive mode)	Yes (request cleared when data is read)		
Data Ready (DRDY)		Yes	
Address Match (AMATCH)		Yes	
Stop received (PREC)		Yes	
TX FIFO Empty (TXFE)		Yes	
RX FIFO Full (RXFF)		Yes	
Error (ERROR)		Yes	

Table 35-48. Module Request for SERCOM I²C Host

Condition	Request DMA	Interrupt	Event
Data needed for transmit (TX) (Host Transmit mode)	Yes (request cleared when data is written)		N/A
Data needed for transmit (RX) (Host Transmit mode)	Yes (request cleared when data is read)		
Host on Bus (MB)		Yes	
Stop received (SB)		Yes	
TX FIFO Empty (TXFE)		Yes	
RX FIFO Full (RXFF)		Yes	
Error (ERROR)		Yes	

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35.8.5.4.1. DMA Operation

Smart mode must be enabled for DMA operation in the Control B register by writing CTRLB.SMEN=1.

Client DMA

When using the I²C client with DMA, an address match will cause the address Interrupt flag (INTFLAG.ADDRMATCH) to be raised. After the interrupt has been serviced, data transfer will be performed through DMA.

The I²C client generates the following requests:

- Write data received (RX): If the FIFO is disabled, the request is set when host write data is received. If the FIFO is enabled, the request is set when the RX FIFO threshold is reached (CTRLC.RXTRHOLD). The request is cleared when DATA is read.
- Read data needed for transmit (TX): If the FIFO is disabled, the request is set when data is needed for a host read operation. If the FIFO is enabled, the request is set when the TX FIFO threshold is reached (CTRLC.TXTRHOLD). The request is cleared when DATA is written.

Host DMA

When using the I²C host with DMA, the ADDR register must be written with the desired address (ADDR.ADDR) and transaction length (ADDR.LEN), with transaction length enable (ADDR.LENEN). When ADDR.LENEN is written to 1 along with ADDR.ADDR, ADDR.LEN determines the number of data bytes in the transaction from 0 to 255. DMA is then used to transfer ADDR.LEN bytes followed by an automatically generated NACK (for host reads) and a STOP.

If a NACK is received by the client for a host write transaction before ADDR.LEN bytes, a STOP will be automatically generated and the length error (STATUS.LENERR) will be raised along with the INTFLAG.ERROR interrupt.

The I²C host generates the following requests:

- Read data received (RX): If the FIFO is disabled, the request is set when host read data is received. If the FIFO is enabled, the request is set when the RX FIFO threshold is reached. The request is cleared when DATA is read.
- Write data needed for transmit (TX): If the FIFO is disabled, the request is set when data is needed for a host write operation. If the FIFO is enabled, the request is set when the TX FIFO threshold is reached (CTRLC.TXTRHOLD). The request is cleared when DATA is written.

35.8.5.4.2. Interrupts

The I²C client has the following interrupt sources. These are asynchronous interrupts. They can wake-up the device from any Sleep mode:

- Error (ERROR)
- RX FIFO Full (RXFF)
- TX FIFO Empty (TXFE)
- Data Ready (DRDY)
- Address Match (AMATCH)
- Stop Received (PREC)

The I²C host has the following interrupt sources. These are asynchronous interrupts. They can wake-up the device from any Sleep mode:

- Error (ERROR)
- RX FIFO Full (RXFF)
- TX FIFO Empty (TXFE)
- Client on Bus (SB)
- Host on Bus (MB)

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Each interrupt source has its own Interrupt flag. The Interrupt flag in the Interrupt Flag Status and Clear register (INTFLAG) will be set when the Interrupt condition is meet. Each interrupt can be individually enabled by writing '1' to the corresponding bit in the Interrupt Enable Set register (INTENSET), and disabled by writing '1' to the corresponding bit in the Interrupt Enable Clear register (INTENCLR). An interrupt request is generated when the Interrupt flag is set and the corresponding interrupt is enabled. The interrupt request active until the Interrupt flag is cleared, the interrupt is disabled or the I^2C is reset. See the INTFLAG register for details on how to clear Interrupt flags.

The value of INTFLAG indicates which interrupt is executed. Note that interrupts must be globally enabled for interrupt requests. Refer to Nested Vector Interrupt Controller for details.

35.8.5.5. Sleep Mode Operation

35.8.5.5.1. I^2C Host Operation

The generic clock (GCLK_SERCOMx_CORE) will continue to run in idle sleep mode. If the Run In Standby bit in the Control A register (CTRLA.RUNSTDBY) is '1', the GLK_SERCOMx_CORE will also run in Standby Sleep mode. Any interrupt can wake-up the device.

If CTRLA.RUNSTDBY=0, the GLK_SERCOMx_CORE will be disabled after any ongoing transaction is finished. Any interrupt can wake-up the device.

35.8.5.5.2. I^2C Client Operation

Writing CTRLA.RUNSTDBY=1 will allow the Address Match interrupt to wake-up the device.

When CTRLA.RUNSTDBY=0, all receptions will be dropped.

35.8.5.6. Synchronization

Due to asynchronicity between the main clock domain and the peripheral clock domains, some SERCOM registers need to be synchronized when written ("Write-Synchronized") or read ("Read-Synchronized").

The following bits are synchronized when written:

- Software Reset bit in the CTRLA register (CTRLA.SWRST)
- Enable bit in the CTRLA register (CTRLA.ENABLE)
- Command bits in CTRLB register (CTRLB.CMD)
- FIFO Clear bits in CTRLB register (CTRLB.FIFOCLR)
- Write to Bus State bits in the Status register (STATUS.BUSSTATE)
- Address bits in the Address register (ADDR.ADDR) when in host operation

The following registers are synchronized when written:

- Data (DATA) when in host operation
- Length (LENGTH) when in client operation

Required write synchronization is denoted by the "Write-Synchronized" property in the register description.

If a write-synchronized register is written while a synchronization is ongoing, a Bus Error exception will be generated.

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35.8.6. Register Summary - I2C Client

For descriptions and definitions of both Register and bitfield properties, refer to Register Properties.

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x00	CTRLA	31:24		LOWTOUT			SCLSM		SPEED[1:0]	
		23:16	SEXTTOEN		SDAHOLD[1:0]				SMBUSEN	PINOUT
		15:8					SLEWRATE[1:0]		FILTSEL[1:0]	
		7:0	RUNSTDBY			MODE[2:0]			ENABLE	SWRST
0x04	CTRLB	31:24								
		23:16	FIFOCLR[1:0]					ACKACT	CMD[1:0]	
		15:8	AMODE[1:0]					AACKEN	GCMD	SMEN
		7:0								
0x08	CTRLC	31:24	TXTRHOLD[1:0]		RXTRHOLD[1:0]		FIFOEN			DATA32B
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0					SDASETUP[3:0]			
0x0C ... 0x13	Reserved									
0x14	INTENCLR	7:0	ERROR			RXFF	TXFE	DRDY	AMATCH	PREC
0x15	Reserved									
0x16	INTENSET	7:0	ERROR			RXFF	TXFE	DRDY	AMATCH	PREC
0x17	Reserved									
0x18	INTFLAG	7:0	ERROR			RXFF	TXFE	DRDY	AMATCH	PREC
0x19	Reserved									
0x1A	STATUS	15:8					LENERR	HS	SEXTTOUT	
		7:0	CLKHOLD	LOWTOUT		SR	DIR	RXNACK	COLL	BUSERR
0x1C	SYNCBUSY	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0				LENGTH		SYSOP	ENABLE	SWRST
0x20 ... 0x21	Reserved									
0x22	LENGTH	15:8								LENEN
		7:0	LEN[7:0]							
0x24	ADDR	31:24						ADDRMASK[9:7]		
		23:16	ADDRMASK[6:0]							
		15:8	TENBITEN					ADDR[9:7]		
		7:0	ADDR[6:0]							GENCEN
0x28	DATA	31:24	DATA[31:24]							
		23:16	DATA[23:16]							
		15:8	DATA[15:8]							
		7:0	DATA[7:0]							
0x2C ... 0x33	Reserved									
0x34	FIFOSPACE	15:8				RXSPACE[4:0]				
		7:0				TXSPACE[4:0]				
0x36	FIFOPTR	15:8					CPURDPTR[3:0]			
		7:0					CPUWRPTR[3:0]			

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35.8.6.1. Control A

Name: CTRLA
Offset: 0x00
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Enable-Protected

Table 35-49. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
		LOWTOUT			SCLSM		SPEED[1:0]	
Access		R/W			R/W		R/W	R/W
Reset		0			0		0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	SEXTTOEN		SDAHOLD[1:0]				SMBUSEN	PINOUT
Access	R/W		R/W	R/W			R/W	R/W
Reset	0		0	0			0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
					SLEWRATE[1:0]		FILTSEL[1:0]	
Access					R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset					0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	RUNSTDBY			MODE[2:0]			ENABLE	SWRST
Access	R/W			R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0			0	0	0	0	0

Bit 30 – LOWTOUT SCL Low Time-Out Enable
This bit enables the SCL low time-out. If SCL is held low for 25ms-35ms, the client will release its clock hold, if enabled, and reset the internal state machine. Any interrupt flags set at the time of time-out will remain set.

Value	Description
0	Time-out disabled.
1	Time-out enabled.

Bit 27 – SCLSM SCL Clock Stretch Mode
This bit controls when SCL will be stretched for software interaction.
This bit is not synchronized.

Value	Description
0	SCL stretch according to I²C Behavioral Diagram (SCLSM = 0)
1	SCL stretch only after ACK bit according to I²C Client Behavioral Diagram SCLSM = 1

Bits 25:24 – SPEED[1:0] Transfer Speed
These bits define bus speed.
These bits are not synchronized.

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Value	Description
0x0	Standard-mode (Sm) up to 100 kHz and Fast-mode (Fm) up to 400 kHz
0x1	Fast-mode Plus (Fm+) up to 1 MHz
0x2	High-speed mode (Hs-mode) up to 3.4 MHz
0x3	Reserved

Bit 23 – SEXTTOEN Client SCL Low Extend Time-Out
This bit enables the client SCL low extend time-out. If SCL is cumulatively held low for greater than 25ms from the initial START to a STOP, the client will release its clock hold if enabled and reset the internal state machine. Any interrupt flags set at the time of time-out will remain set. If the address was recognized, PREC will be set when a STOP is received.
This bit is not synchronized.

Value	Description
0	Time-out disabled
1	Time-out enabled

Bits 21:20 – SDAHOLD[1:0] SDA Hold Time
These bits define the SDA hold time with respect to the negative edge of SCL.
These bits are not synchronized.

Value	Name	Description
0x0	DIS	Disabled
0x1	75	50-100ns hold time
0x2	450	300-600ns hold time
0x3	600	400-800ns hold time

Bit 17 – SMBUSEN SMBus Input Buffer Enable
This bit enables SMBus-compatible I/O logic level.
This bit is not synchronized.

Value	Description
0	SMBus input buffer is disabled.
1	SMBus input buffer is enabled.

Bit 16 – PINOUT Pin Usage
This bit sets the pin usage to either two- or four-wire operation:
This bit is not synchronized.

Value	Description
0	4-wire operation disabled
1	4-wire operation enabled

Bits 11:10 – SLEWRATE[1:0] Slew Rate Enable
This bit enables the I/O pins slew rate control.
These bits are not synchronized.
Note: If an I^2C function is enabled on a pin, the corresponding PINCFGn.SLEWLIM for that pin MUST = 0x00.

Value	Name	Description
0x0	SM	Standard Mode
0x1	FM	Fast Mode
0x2	FMP	Fast Mode Plus
0x3	HS	High-speed Mode

Bits 9:8 – FILTSEL[1:0] Input Filter Selection
These bits define filter length applied to the input signals.

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These bits are not synchronized.

Value	Name	Description
0x0	DIS	Disabled
0x1	50F	Minimum 50ns filter (SCL fast mode)
0x2	50E	Minimum 50ns filter (SDA even mode)
0x3	10	Minimum 10ns filter

Bit 7 – RUNSTDBY Run in Standby

This bit defines the functionality in standby sleep mode.
This bit is not synchronized.

Value	Description
0	Disabled – All reception is dropped.
1	Wake on address match, if enabled.

Bits 4:2 – MODE[2:0] Operating Mode

These bits must be written to 0x04 to select the I^2C client serial communication interface of the SERCOM.
These bits are not synchronized.

Bit 1 – ENABLE Enable

Due to synchronization, there is delay from writing CTRLA.ENABLE until the peripheral is enabled/disabled. The value written to CTRL.ENABLE will read back immediately and the Enable Synchronization Busy bit in the Synchronization Busy register (SYNCBUSY.ENABLE) will be set. SYNCBUSY.ENABLE will be cleared when the operation is complete.
This bit is not enable-protected.

Value	Description
0	The peripheral is disabled or being disabled.
1	The peripheral is enabled.

Bit 0 – SWRST Software Reset

Writing '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing '1' to this bit resets all registers in the SERCOM, except DBGCTRL, to their initial state, and the SERCOM will be disabled.
Writing '1' to CTRLA.SWRST will always take precedence, meaning that all other writes in the same write-operation will be discarded. Any register write access during the ongoing reset will result in a bus error. Reading any register will return the reset value of the register.
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.
This bit is not enable-protected.

Notes:

1. When the CTRLA.SWRST is written, the user should poll the SYNCB.SWRST bit to know when the reset operation is complete.
2. During a SWRST, access to registers/bits without SWRST are disallowed until the SYNCBUSY.SWRST is cleared by the hardware.

Value	Description
0	There is no reset operation ongoing.
1	The reset operation is ongoing.

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35.8.6.2. Control B

Name: CTRLB
Offset: 0x04
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Enable-Protected, Write-Synchronized

Table 35-50. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Access								
Reset								

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	FIFOCLR[1:0]					ACKACT	CMD[1:0]	
Access	R/W	R/W				R/W	W	W
Reset	0	0				0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	AMODE[1:0]					AACKEN	GCMD	SMEN
Access	R/W	R/W				R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0				0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Access								
Reset								

Bits 23:22 – FIFOCLR[1:0] FIFO Clear
When these bits are set, the corresponding FIFO will be cleared. The bits will automatically clear when SYNCBUSY.SYSOP = 0.
These bits are not enable-protected.

FIFOCLR[1:0]	Name	Description
0x0	NONE	No action
0x1	TXFIFO	Clear TX FIFO
0x2	RXFIFO	Clear RX FIFO
0x3	BOTH	Clear both TX/RX FIFO

Bit 18 – ACKACT Acknowledge Action
This bit defines the client's acknowledge behavior after an address or data byte is received from the host. The acknowledge action is executed when a command is written to the CMD bits. If smart mode is enabled (CTRLB.SMEN=1), the acknowledge action is performed when the DATA register is read.
ACKACT shall not be updated more than once between each peripheral interrupts request.
This bit is not enable-protected. This bit is not write-synchronized.
Note:
CTRLB.ACKACT shall not be updated more than once between each peripheral interrupt request.

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Value	Description
0	Send ACK
1	Send NACK

Bits 17:16 – CMD[1:0] Command

This bit field triggers the client operation as shown below. The CMD bits are strobe bits, and always read as zero. The operation is dependent on the client interrupt flags, INTFLAG.DRDY and INTFLAG.AMATCH, in addition to STATUS.DIR.
All interrupt flags (INTFLAG.DRDY, INTFLAG.AMATCH and INTFLAG.PREC) are automatically cleared when a command is given.
This bit is not enable-protected. This bit is not write-synchronized.

Table 35-51. Command Description

CMD[1:0]	STATUS.DIR Value	Action
0x0	X	(No action)
0x1	X	(Reserved)
0x2	Used to complete a transaction in response to a data interrupt (DRDY)	
	0 (Host write)	Execute acknowledge action succeeded by waiting for any start (S/Sr) condition
	1 (Host read)	Wait for any start (S/Sr) condition
0x3	Used in response to an address interrupt (AMATCH)	
	0 (Host write)	Execute acknowledge action succeeded by reception of next byte
	1 (Host read)	Execute acknowledge action succeeded by client data interrupt
	Used in response to a data interrupt (DRDY)	
	0 (Host write)	Execute acknowledge action succeeded by reception of next byte
	1 (Host 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 client 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 client responds to the two unique addresses in ADDR.ADDR and ADDR.ADDRMASK.
0x2	RANGE	The client responds to the range of addresses: ADDR.ADDRMASK < address < ADDR.ADDR
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 Received interrupt flag (INTFLAG.PREC) will be set when a STOP condition is detected if the client has been addressed since the last STOP condition on the bus.
This bit is not write-synchronized.

Value	Description
0	Group command is disabled.
1	Group command is enabled.

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Bit 8 – SMEN Smart Mode Enable

When smart mode is enabled, data is acknowledged automatically when DATA.DATA is read.
This bit is not write-synchronized.

Value	Description
0	Smart mode is disabled.
1	Smart mode is enabled.

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35.8.6.3. Control C

Name: CTRLC
Offset: 0x08
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Enable-Protected

Table 35-52. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	TXTRHOLD[1:0]		RXTRHOLD[1:0]		FIFOEN			DATA32B
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W			R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0			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
					SDASETUP[3:0]			
Access					R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset					0	0	0	0

Bits 31:30 – TXTRHOLD[1:0] Transmit FIFO Threshold
These bits define the threshold for generating the Data Register Empty interrupt and DMA TX trigger.

TXTRHOLD	Name	Description
0	DEFAULT	Interrupt and DMA triggers can be generated as long as the FIFO is not full.
1	HALF	Interrupt and DMA triggers are generated when half FIFO space is free.
2	EMPTY	Interrupt and DMA triggers are generated when the FIFO is empty.
3	-	Reserved

Bits 29:28 – RXTRHOLD[1:0] Receive FIFO Threshold
These bits define the threshold for generating the RX Complete interrupt and DMA RX trigger.

RXTRHOLD	Name	Description
0	DEFAULT	Interrupt and DMA triggers can be generated when a DATA is present in the FIFO.
1	HALF	Interrupt and DMA triggers can be generated only when the FIFO is half-full.
2	FULL	Interrupt and DMA triggers can be generated only when the FIFO is full.
3	-	Reserved

Bit 27 – FIFOEN FIFO Enable
This bit enables the FIFO operation.

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Value	Description
0	FIFO operation is disabled
1	FIFO operation is enabled

Bit 24 – DATA32B Data 32 Bit

This bit enables 32-bit data writes and reads to/from the DATA register.

Value	Description
0	Data transaction to/from DATA are 8-bit in size
1	Data transaction to/from DATA are 32-bit in size

Bits 3:0 – SDASETUP[3:0] SDA Setup Time

These bits select the minimum SDA-to-SCL setup time, measured from the release of SDA to the release of SCL:

$t_{SU:DAT}$ = (6 + 16 * SDASETUP) APB CLOCK_SERCOM periods.

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35.8.6.4. Interrupt Enable Clear

Name: INTENCLR
Offset: 0x14
Reset: 0x00
Property: PAC Write-Protection

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) On read, a bit value of zero indicates the associated interrupt is disabled while a bit value of one indicates the associated interrupt is enabled.

Table 35-53. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	ERROR			RXFF	TXFE	DRDY	AMATCH	PREC
Access	R/W			R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0			0	0	0	0	0

Bit 7 – ERROR Error Interrupt Disable
Writing '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing '1' to this bit will clear the Error Interrupt Enable bit, which disables the Error interrupt.

Bit 4 – RXFF RX FIFO Full Interrupt Disable
Writing '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing '1' to this bit will clear the RX FIFO Full bit, which disables the RX FIFO Full interrupt.

Bit 3 – TXFE TX FIFO Empty Interrupt Disable
Writing '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing '1' to this bit will clear the TX FIFO Empty bit, which disables the TX FIFO Empty interrupt.

Bit 2 – DRDY Data Ready Interrupt Disable
Writing '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing '1' to this bit will clear the Data Ready bit, which disables the Data Ready interrupt.

Bit 1 – AMATCH Address Match Interrupt Disable
Writing '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing '1' to this bit will clear the Address Match Interrupt Enable bit, which disables the Address Match interrupt.

Bit 0 – PREC Stop Received Interrupt Disable
Writing '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing '1' to this bit will clear the Stop Received Interrupt Enable bit, which disables the Stop Received interrupt.

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35.8.6.5. Interrupt Enable Set

Name: INTENSET
Offset: 0x16
Reset: 0x00
Property: PAC Write-Protection

This register allows the user to enable an interrupt without doing a read-modify-write operation. Changes in this register will also be reflected in the Interrupt Enable Clear register (INTENCLR) On read, a bit value of zero indicates the associated interrupt is disabled while a bit value of one indicates the associated interrupt is enabled.

Table 35-54. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	ERROR			RXFF	TXFE	DRDY	AMATCH	PREC
Access	R/W			R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0			0	0	0	0	0

Bit 7 – ERROR Error Interrupt Enable
Writing '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing '1' to this bit will set the Error Interrupt Enable bit, which enables the Error interrupt.

Bit 4 – RXFF RX FIFO Full Interrupt Enable
Writing '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing '1' to this bit will set the RX FIFO Full bit, which enables the RX FIFO Full interrupt.

Bit 3 – TXFE TX FIFO Empty Interrupt Enable
Writing '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing '1' to this bit will set the TX FIFO Empty bit, which enables the TX FIFO Empty interrupt.

Bit 2 – DRDY Data Ready Interrupt Enable
Writing '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing '1' to this bit will set the Data Ready bit, which enables the Data Ready interrupt.

Bit 1 – AMATCH Address Match Interrupt Enable
Writing '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing '1' to this bit will set the Address Match Interrupt Enable bit, which enables the Address Match interrupt.

Bit 0 – PREC Stop Received Interrupt Enable
Writing '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing '1' to this bit will set the Stop Received Interrupt Enable bit, which enables the Stop Received interrupt.

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35.8.6.6. Interrupt Flag Status and Clear

Name: INTFLAG
Offset: 0x18
Reset: 0x00
Property: -

Note: Interrupt flags must be cleared and then read back to confirm the clear before exiting the ISR to avoid double interrupts.

Table 35-55. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	ERROR			RXFF	TXFE	DRDY	AMATCH	PREC
Access	R/W			R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0			0	0	0	0	0

Bit 7 – ERROR Error
This bit is set when any error is detected. Errors that will set this flag have corresponding status flags in the STATUS register: LENERR, SEXTTOUT, LOWTOUT, COLL, and BUSERR.
Writing '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing '1' to this bit will clear the flag.

Bit 4 – RXFF RX FIFO Full
This flag is set when RX FIFO Threshold locations are fullfilled.
The flag is cleared when the RX FIFO is empty.
Writing '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing '1' to this bit will clear the RX FIFO Full interrupt flag.

Bit 3 – TXFE TX FIFO Empty
This flag is set when TX FIFO Threshold locations are available.
The flag is cleared when the TX FIFO is full.
Writing '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing '1' to this bit will clear the TX FIFO Empty interrupt flag.

Bit 2 – DRDY Data Ready
This flag is set when a I^2C client byte transmission is successfully completed.
The flag is cleared by hardware by either:

- Writing to the DATA register.
- Reading the DATA register with Smart mode enabled.
- Writing a valid command to the CMD register.

Writing '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing '1' to this bit will clear the Data Ready Interrupt flag.

Bit 1 – AMATCH Address Match
This flag is set when the I^2C client address match logic detects that a valid address has been received.
The flag is cleared by hardware when CTRL.CMD is written.
Writing '0' to this bit has no effect.

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Writing '1' to this bit will clear the Address Match Interrupt flag. When cleared, an ACK/NACK will be sent according to CTRLB.ACKACT.

Bit 0 – PREC Stop Received

This flag is set when a Stop condition is detected for a transaction being processed. A Stop condition detected between a bus host and another client will not set this flag, unless the PMBus Group Command is enabled in the Control B register (CTRLB.GCMD=1).
This flag is cleared by hardware after a command is issued on the next address match.
Writing '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing '1' to this bit will clear the Stop Received Interrupt flag.

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35.8.6.7. Status

Name: STATUS
Offset: 0x1A
Reset: 0x0000
Property: -

Table 35-56. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
					LENERR	HS	SEXTTOUT	
Access					R/W	R/W	R/W	
Reset					0	0	0	

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	CLKHOLD	LOWTOUT		SR	DIR	RXNACK	COLL	BUSERR
Access	R	R/W		R	R	R	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0		0	0	0	0	0

Bit 11 – LENERR Transaction Length Error
This bit is set when the length counter is enabled (LENGTH.LENEN) and a STOP or repeated START is received before or after the length in LENGTH.LEN is reached.
This bit is cleared automatically when responding to a new start condition with ACK or NACK (CTRLB.CMD=0x3) or when INTFLAG.AMATCH is cleared.
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit will clear the status.

Bit 10 – HS High-speed
This bit is set if the client detects a START followed by a Host Code transmission.
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit will clear the status. However, this flag is automatically cleared when a STOP is received.

Bit 9 – SEXTTOUT Client SCL Low Extend Time-Out
This bit is set if a client SCL low extend time-out occurs.
This bit is cleared automatically if responding to a new start condition with ACK or NACK (write 3 to CTRLB.CMD) or when INTFLAG.AMATCH is cleared.
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit will clear the status.

Value	Description
0	No SCL low extend time-out has occurred.
1	SCL low extend time-out has occurred.

Bit 7 – CLKHOLD Clock Hold
The client Clock Hold bit (STATUS.CLKHOLD) is set when the client is holding the SCL line low, stretching the I^2C clock. Software should consider this bit a read-only status flag that is set when INTFLAG.DRDY or INTFLAG.AMATCH is set.
This bit is automatically cleared when the corresponding interrupt is also cleared.

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Bit 6 – LOWTOUT SCL Low Time-out

This bit is set if an SCL low time-out occurs.
This bit is cleared automatically if responding to a new start condition with ACK or NACK (write 0x3 to CTRLB.CMD) or when INTFLAG.AMATCH is cleared.
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit will clear the status.

Value	Description
0	No SCL low time-out has occurred.
1	SCL low time-out has occurred.

Bit 4 – SR Repeated Start

When INTFLAG.AMATCH is raised due to an address match, SR indicates a repeated start or start condition.
This flag is only valid while the INTFLAG.AMATCH flag is one.

Value	Description
0	Start condition on last address match
1	Repeated start condition on last address match

Bit 3 – DIR Read / Write Direction

The Read/Write Direction (STATUS.DIR) bit stores the direction of the last address packet received from a host.

Value	Description
0	Host write operation is in progress.
1	Host read operation is in progress.

Bit 2 – RXNACK Received Not Acknowledge

This bit indicates whether the last data packet sent was acknowledged or not.

Value	Description
0	Host responded with ACK.
1	Host responded with NACK.

Bit 1 – COLL Transmit Collision

If set, the I^2C client was not able to transmit a high data or NACK bit, the I^2C client immediately released the SDA and SCL lines and waited for the next packet addressed to it.
This flag is intended for the SMBus address resolution protocol (ARP). A detected collision in non-ARP situations indicates that there has been a protocol violation, and should be treated as a bus error.
Note that this status will not trigger any interrupt, and should be checked by software to verify that the data were sent correctly. This bit is cleared automatically if responding to an address match with an ACK or a NACK (writing 0x3 to CTRLB.CMD), or INTFLAG.AMATCH is cleared.
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit will clear the status.

Value	Description
0	No collision detected on last data byte sent.
1	Collision detected on last data byte sent.

Bit 0 – BUSERR Bus Error

The Bus Error bit (STATUS.BUSERR) indicates that an illegal bus condition has occurred on the bus, regardless of bus ownership. An illegal bus condition is detected if a protocol violating start, repeated start, or stop is detected on the I^2C bus lines. A start condition directly followed by a stop condition is one example of a protocol violation. If a time-out occurs during a frame, this is also considered a protocol violation, and will set this bit.

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This bit is cleared automatically if responding to an address match with an ACK or a NACK (writing 0x3 to CTRLB.CMD) or INTFLAG.AMATCH is cleared.
Writing a '1' to this bit will clear the status.
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.

Value	Description
0	No bus error detected.
1	Bus error detected.

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35.8.6.8. Synchronization Busy

Name: SYNCBUSY
Offset: 0x1C
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 35-57. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
				LENGTH		SYSOP	ENABLE	SWRST
Access				R		R	R	R
Reset				0		0	0	0

Bit 4 – LENGTH LENGTH Synchronization Busy
Writing the LENGTH register requires synchronization. When written, this bit will be set until synchronization is complete. If LENGTH is written while SYNCBUSY.LENGTH is asserted, a bus error will be generated.
Note: In client mode, the clock is only running during data transfer, so SYNCBUSY.LENGTH will remain asserted until the next data transfer begins.

Value	Description
0	LENGTH synchronization is not busy.
1	LENGTH synchronization is busy.

Bit 2 – SYSOP System Operation Synchronization Busy
Writing CTRLB.FIFOCLR when the SERCOM is enabled requires synchronization. In this case the SYNCBUSY.SYSOP bit will be set until synchronization is complete.

Value	Description
0	System operation synchronization is not busy.
1	System operation synchronization is busy.

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Bit 1 – ENABLE SERCOM Enable Synchronization Busy

Enabling and disabling the SERCOM (CTRLA.ENABLE) requires synchronization. When written, the SYNCBUSY.ENABLE bit will be set until synchronization is complete.

Value	Description
0	Enable synchronization is not busy.
1	Enable synchronization is busy.

Bit 0 – SWRST Software Reset Synchronization Busy

Resetting the SERCOM (CTRLA.SWRST) requires synchronization. When written, the SYNCBUSY.SWRST bit will be set until synchronization is complete.

Value	Description
0	SWRST synchronization is not busy.
1	SWRST synchronization is busy.

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35.8.6.9. Length

Name: LENGTH
Offset: 0x22
Reset: 0x0000
Property: Write-Synchronized

Table 35-58. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
								LENEN
Access								R/W
Reset								0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	LEN[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

Bit 8 – LENEN Data Length Enable
In 32-bit Extension mode (CTRLC.DATA32B=1), this bit field enables the length counter.

Value	Description
0	Length counter is disabled.
1	Length counter is enabled.

Bits 7:0 – LEN[7:0] Data Length
In 32-bit Extension mode (CTRLC.DATA32B=1) with Data Length counting enabled (LENGTH.LENEN), this bit field configures the data length from 0 to 255 Bytes after which the flag INTFLAG.DRDY is raised.

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35.8.6.10. Address

Name: ADDR
Offset: 0x24
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Enable-Protected

Table 35-59. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
						ADDRMASK[9:7]		
Access						R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset						0	0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	ADDRMASK[6:0]							
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	TENBITEN					ADDR[9:7]		
Access	R/W					R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0					0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	ADDR[6:0]							GENCEN
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 26:17 – ADDRMASK[9:0] Address Mask
These bits act as a second address match register, an address mask register, or the lower limit of an address range, depending on the CTRLB.AMODE setting.

Bit 15 – TENBITEN Ten Bit Addressing Enable

Value	Description
0	10-bit address recognition disabled.
1	10-bit address recognition enabled.

Bits 10:1 – ADDR[9:0] Address
These bits contain the I^2C client address used by the client address match logic to determine if a host has addressed the client.
When using 7-bit addressing, the client address is represented by ADDR[6:0].
When using 10-bit addressing (ADDR.TENBITEN=1), the client address is represented by ADDR[9:0]
When the address match logic detects a match, INTFLAG.AMATCH is set and STATUS.DIR is updated to indicate whether it is a read or a write transaction.

Bit 0 – GENCEN General Call Address Enable
A general call address is an address consisting of all-zeroes, including the direction bit (host write).

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Value	Description
0	General call address recognition disabled.
1	General call address recognition enabled.

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35.8.6.11. Data

Name: DATA
Offset: 0x28
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 35-60. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	DATA[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
	DATA[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
	DATA[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
	DATA[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 – DATA[31:0] Data

The client data register I/O location (DATA.DATA) provides access to the host transmit and receive data buffers. Reading valid data or writing data to be transmitted can be successfully done only when SCL is held low by the client (STATUS.CLKHOLD is set). An exception occurs when reading the last data byte after the stop condition has been received.

Accessing DATA.DATA auto-triggers I^2C bus operations. The operation performed depends on the state of CTRLB.ACKACT, CTRLB.SMEN and the type of access (read/write).

When CTRLC.DATA32B=1, read and write transactions from/to the DATA register are 32 bit in size. Otherwise, reads and writes are 8 bit.

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35.8.6.12. FIFO Space

Name: FIFOSPACE
Offset: 0x34
Reset: 0x0000
Property: -

This register allows the user to identify the number of bytes present in each TX and RX FIFO.

Table 35-61. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
				RXSPACE[4:0]				
Access				R	R	R	R	R
Reset				0	0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
				TXSPACE[4:0]				
Access				R	R	R	R	R
Reset				0	0	0	0	0

Bits 12:8 – RXSPACE[4:0] RX FIFO Filled Space
These bits return the number filled locations in the RX FIFO (bytes or words, depending on CTRLC.DATA32B setting).

Bits 4:0 – TXSPACE[4:0] TX FIFO Empty Space
These bits return the number of available locations in the TX FIFO (bytes or words, depending on CTRLC.DATA32B setting).

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35.8.6.13. FIFO CPU Pointers

Name: FIFOPTR
Offset: 0x36
Reset: 0x0000
Property: -

This register provides a copy of internal CPU TX and RX FIFO pointers.

Table 35-62. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
					CPURDPTR[3:0]			
Access					R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset					0	0	0	0

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

Bits 11:8 – CPURDPTR[3:0] RX FIFO Pointer
These bits return the CPURDPTR pointer value. These bits can be written only if the SERCOM is halted during debugging. Reading DATA register, will return RXFIFO[CPURDPTR] location value.

Bits 3:0 – CPUWRPTR[3:0] TX FIFO Pointer
These bits return the CPUWRPTR pointer value. These bits can be written only if the SERCOM is halted during debugging. When writing to DATA register, the DATA will be written to TXFIFO[CPUWRPTR] location.

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35.8.7. Register Summary - I2C Host

For descriptions and definitions of both Register and bitfield properties, refer to Register Properties.

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x00	CTRLA	31:24		LOWTOUT	INACTOUT[1:0]		SCLSM		SPEED[1:0]	
		23:16	SEXTTOEN	MEXTTOEN	SDAHOLD[1:0]				SMBUSEN	PINOUT
		15:8					SLEWRATE[1:0]		FILTSEL[1:0]	
		7:0	RUNSTDBY			MODE[2:0]			ENABLE	SWRST
0x04	CTRLB	31:24								
		23:16	FIFOCLR[1:0]					ACKACT	CMD[1:0]	
		15:8							QCEN	SMEN
		7:0								
0x08	CTRLC	31:24	TXTRHOLD[1:0]		RXTRHOLD[1:0]		FIFOEN			DATA32B
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0								
0x0C	BAUD	31:24	HSBAUDLOW[7:0]							
		23:16	HSBAUD[7:0]							
		15:8	BAUDLOW[7:0]							
		7:0	BAUD[7:0]							
0x10 ... 0x13	Reserved									
0x14	INTENCLR	7:0	ERROR			RXFF	TXFE		SB	MB
0x15	Reserved									
0x16	INTENSET	7:0	ERROR			RXFF	TXFE		SB	MB
0x17	Reserved									
0x18	INTFLAG	7:0	ERROR			RXFF	TXFE		SB	MB
0x19	Reserved									
0x1A	STATUS	15:8						LENERR	SEXTTOUT	MEXTTOUT
		7:0	CLKHOLD	LOWTOUT	BUSSTATE[1:0]			RXNACK	ARBLOST	BUSERR
0x1C	SYNCBUSY	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0						SYSOP	ENABLE	SWRST
0x20 ... 0x23	Reserved									
0x24	ADDR	31:24								
		23:16	LEN[7:0]							
		15:8	TENBITEN	HS	LENEN			ADDR[10:8]		
		7:0	ADDR[7:0]							
0x28	DATA	31:24	DATA[31:24]							
		23:16	DATA[23:16]							
		15:8	DATA[15:8]							
		7:0	DATA[7:0]							
0x2C ... 0x2F	Reserved									
0x30	DBGCTRL	7:0								DBGSTOP
0x31 ... 0x33	Reserved									
0x34	FIFOSPACE	15:8				RXSPACE[4:0]				
		7:0				TXSPACE[4:0]				
0x36	FIFOPTR	15:8					CPURDPTR[3:0]			
		7:0					CPUWRPTR[3:0]			

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35.8.7.1. Control A

Name: CTRLA
Offset: 0x00
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Enable-Protected

Table 35-63. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
		LOWTOUT	INACTOUT[1:0]		SCLSM		SPEED[1:0]	
Access		R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W		R/W	R/W
Reset		0	0	0	0		0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	SEXTTOEN	MEXTTOEN	SDAHOLD[1:0]				SMBUSEN	PINOUT
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W			R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0			0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
					SLEWRATE[1:0]		FILTSEL[1:0]	
Access					R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset					0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	RUNSTDBY			MODE[2:0]			ENABLE	SWRST
Access	R/W			R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0			0	0	0	0	0

Bit 30 – LOWTOUT SCL Low Time-Out Enable

This bit enables the SCL low time-out. If SCL is held low for 25 ms-35 ms, the Host will release its clock hold, if enabled, and complete the current transaction. A stop condition will automatically be transmitted.
INTFLAG.SB or INTFLAG.MB will be set as normal, but the clock hold will be released. The STATUS.LOWTOUT and STATUS.BUSERR status bits will be set.
This bit is not synchronized.

Value	Description
0	Time-out disabled.
1	Time-out enabled.

Bits 29:28 – INACTOUT[1:0] Inactive Time-Out

If the inactive bus time-out is enabled and the bus is inactive for longer than the time-out setting, the bus state logic will be set to idle. An inactive bus arises when either an I^2C host or client is holding the SCL low.
Enabling this option is necessary for SMBus compatibility, but can also be used in a non-SMBus set-up.
Calculated time-out periods are based on a 100 kHz baud rate.
These bits are not synchronized.

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Value	Name	Description
0x0	DIS	Disabled
0x1	55US	5-6 SCL cycle time-out (50-60µs)
0x2	105US	10-11 SCL cycle time-out (100-110µs)
0x3	205US	20-21 SCL cycle time-out (200-210µs)

Bit 27 – SCLSM SCL Clock Stretch Mode

This bit controls when SCL will be stretched for software interaction.
This bit is not synchronized.

Value	Description
0	SCL stretch according to I²C Host Behavioral Diagram (SCLSM = 0).
1	SCL stretch only after ACK bit, I²C Host Behavioral Diagram (SCLSM = 1).

Bits 25:24 – SPEED[1:0] Transfer Speed

These bits define bus speed.
These bits are not synchronized.

Value	Description
0x0	Standard-mode (Sm) up to 100 kHz and Fast-mode (Fm) up to 400 kHz
0x1	Fast-mode Plus (Fm+) up to 1 MHz
0x2	High-speed mode (Hs-mode) up to 3.4 MHz
0x3	Reserved

Bit 23 – SEXTTOEN Client SCL Low Extend Time-Out Enable

This bit enables the client SCL low extend time-out. If SCL is cumulatively held low for greater than 25ms from the initial START to a STOP, the host will release its clock hold if enabled, and complete the current transaction. A STOP will automatically be transmitted.
SB or MB will be set as normal, but CLKHOLD will be released. The MEXTTOUT and BUSERR status bits will be set.
This bit is not synchronized.

Value	Description
0	Time-out disabled
1	Time-out enabled

Bit 22 – MEXTTOEN Host SCL Low Extend Time-Out Enable

This bit enables the host SCL low extend time-out. If SCL is cumulatively held low for greater than 10ms from START-to-ACK, ACK-to-ACK, or ACK-to-STOP the host will release its clock hold if enabled, and complete the current transaction. A STOP will automatically be transmitted.
SB or MB will be set as normal, but CLKHOLD will be released. The MEXTTOUT and BUSERR status bits will be set.
This bit is not synchronized.

Value	Description
0	Time-out disabled
1	Time-out enabled

Bits 21:20 – SDAHOLD[1:0] SDA Hold Time

These bits define the SDA hold time with respect to the negative edge of SCL.
These bits are not synchronized.

Value	Name	Description
0x0	DIS	Disabled
0x1	75NS	50-100ns hold time
0x2	450NS	300-600ns hold time
0x3	600NS	400-800ns hold time

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Bit 17 – SMBUSEN SMBus Input Buffer Enable
This bit enables SMBus-compatible I/O logic level.
This bit is not synchronized.

Value	Description
0	SMBus input buffer is disabled.
1	SMBus input buffer is enabled.

Bit 16 – PINOUT Pin Usage
This bit set the pin usage to either two- or four-wire operation:
This bit is not synchronized.

Value	Description
0	4-wire operation disabled.
1	4-wire operation enabled.

Bits 11:10 – SLEWRATE[1:0] Slew Rate Enable
This bit enables the I/O pins slew rate control.
This bit is not synchronized.

Value	Name	Description
0x0	SM	Standard Mode
0x1	FM	Fast Mode
0x2	FMP	Fast Mode Plus
0x3	HS	High-speed Mode

Bits 9:8 – FILTSEL[1:0] Input Filter Selection
These bits define filter length applied to the input signals.
These bits are not synchronized.

Value	Name	Description
0x0	DIS	Disabled
0x1	-	Reserved
0x2	50E	Minimum 50ns filter (SDA even mode)
0x3	10	Minimum 10ns filter

Bit 7 – RUNSTDBY Run in Standby
This bit defines the functionality in standby sleep mode.
This bit is not synchronized.

Value	Description
0	GCLK_SERCOMx_CORE is disabled and the I^2C host will not operate in standby sleep mode.
1	GCLK_SERCOMx_CORE is enabled in all sleep modes.

Bits 4:2 – MODE[2:0] Operating Mode
These bits must be written to 0x5 to select the I^2C host serial communication interface of the SERCOM.
These bits are not synchronized.

Bit 1 – ENABLE Enable
Due to synchronization, there is delay from writing CTRLA.ENABLE until the peripheral is enabled/disabled. The value written to CTRL.ENABLE will read back immediately and the Synchronization Enable Busy bit in the Synchronization Busy register (SYNCBUSY.ENABLE) will be set. SYNCBUSY.ENABLE will be cleared when the operation is complete.
This bit is not enable-protected.

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Value	Description
0	The peripheral is disabled or being disabled.
1	The peripheral is enabled.

Bit 0 – SWRST Software Reset

Writing '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing '1' to this bit resets all registers in the SERCOM, except DBGCTRL, to their initial state, and the SERCOM will be disabled.
Writing '1' to CTRLA.SWRST will always take precedence, meaning that all other writes in the same write-operation will be discarded. Any register write access during the ongoing reset will result in a bus error. Reading any register will return the reset value of the register.
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.
This bit is not enable-protected.

Notes:

1. When the CTRLA.SWRST is written, the user should poll the SYNCB.SWRST bit to know when the reset operation is complete.
2. During a SWRST, access to registers/bits without SWRST are disallowed until the SYNCBUSY.SWRST is cleared by the hardware.

Value	Description
0	There is no reset operation ongoing.
1	The reset operation is ongoing.

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35.8.7.2. Control B

Name: CTRLB
Offset: 0x04
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Enable-Protected, Write-Synchronized

Table 35-64. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Access								
Reset								

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	FIFOCLR[1:0]					ACKACT	CMD[1:0]	
Access	R/W	R/W				R/W	W	W
Reset	0	0				0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
							QCEN	SMEN
Access							R/W	R/W
Reset							0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Access								
Reset								

Bits 23:22 – FIFOCLR[1:0] FIFO Clear
When these bits are set, the corresponding FIFO will be cleared. The bits will automatically clear when SYNCBUSY.SYSOP = 0.
These bits are not enable-protected.

FIFOCLR[1:0]	Name	Description
0x0	NONE	No action
0x1	TXFIFO	Clear TX FIFO
0x2	RXFIFO	Clear RX FIFO
0x3	BOTH	Clear both TX/RX FIFO

Bit 18 – ACKACT Acknowledge Action
This bit defines the I^2C host's acknowledge behavior after a data byte is received from the I^2C client.
The acknowledge action is executed when a command is written to CTRLB.CMD, or if Smart mode is enabled (CTRLB.SMEN is written to one), when DATA.DATA is read.
This bit is not enable-protected.
This bit is not write-synchronized.

Value	Description
0	Send ACK.
1	Send NACK.

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Bits 17:16 – CMD[1:0] Command

Writing these bits triggers a host operation as described below. The CMD bits are strobe bits, and always read as zero. The acknowledge action is only valid in Host Read mode. In Host Write mode, a command will only result in a repeated Start or Stop condition. The CTRLB.ACKACT bit and the CMD bits can be written at the same time, and then the acknowledge action will be updated before the command is triggered.
Commands can only be issued when either the Client on Bus Interrupt flag (INTFLAG.SB) or Host on Bus Interrupt flag (INTFLAG.MB) is '1'.
If CMD 0x1 is issued, a repeated start will be issued followed by the transmission of the current address in ADDR.ADDR. If another address is desired, ADDR.ADDR must be written instead of the CMD bits. This will trigger a repeated start followed by transmission of the new address.
Issuing a command will set the System Operation bit in the Synchronization Busy register (SYNCBUSY.SYSOP).

Table 35-65. Command Description

CMD[1:0]	Direction	Action
0x0	X	(No action)
0x1	X	Execute acknowledge action succeeded by repeated Start
0x2	0 (Write)	No operation
	1 (Read)	Execute acknowledge action succeeded by a byte read operation
0x3	X	Execute acknowledge action succeeded by issuing a Stop condition

These bits are not enable-protected.

Bit 9 – QCEN Quick Command Enable

This bit is not write-synchronized.

Value	Description
0	Quick Command is disabled.
1	Quick Command is enabled.

Bit 8 – SMEN Smart Mode Enable

When Smart mode is enabled, acknowledge action is sent when DATA.DATA is read.
This bit is not write-synchronized.

Value	Description
0	Smart mode is disabled.
1	Smart mode is enabled.

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35.8.7.3. Control C

Name: CTRLC
Offset: 0x08
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Enable-Protected

Table 35-66. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	TXTRHOLD[1:0]		RXTRHOLD[1:0]		FIFOEN			DATA32B
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W			R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0			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
Access								
Reset								

Bits 31:30 – TXTRHOLD[1:0] Transmit FIFO Threshold
These bits define the threshold for generating the Data Register Empty interrupt and DMA TX trigger.

TXTRHOLD	Name	Description
0	DEFAULT	Interrupt and DMA triggers can be generated as long as the FIFO is not full.
1	HALF	Interrupt and DMA triggers are generated when half FIFO space is free.
2	EMPTY	Interrupt and DMA triggers are generated when the FIFO is empty.
3	-	Reserved

Bits 29:28 – RXTRHOLD[1:0] Receive FIFO Threshold
These bits define the threshold for generating the RX Complete interrupt and DMA RX trigger.

RXTRHOLD	Name	Description
0	DEFAULT	Interrupt and DMA triggers can be generated when a DATA is present in the FIFO.
1	HALF	Interrupt and DMA triggers can be generated only when the FIFO is half-full.
2	FULL	Interrupt and DMA triggers can be generated only when the FIFO is full.
3	-	Reserved

Bit 27 – FIFOEN FIFO Enable
This bit enables the FIFO operation.

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Value	Description
0	FIFO operation is disabled
1	FIFO operation is enabled

Bit 24 – DATA32B Data 32 Bit

This bit enables 32-bit data writes and reads to/from the DATA register.

Value	Description
0	Data transactions to/from DATA are 8-bit in size
1	Data transactions to/from DATA are 32-bit in size

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35.8.7.4. Baud Rate

Name: BAUD
Offset: 0x0C
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Enable-Protected

Table 35-67. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	HSBAUDLOW[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

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	HSBAUD[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

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	BAUDLOW[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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	BAUD[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 31:24 – HSBAUDLOW[7:0] High Speed Host Baud Rate Low

HSBAUDLOW non-zero: HSBAUDLOW indicates the SCL low time in High-speed mode according to $\mathrm{HSBAUDLOW} = f_{\mathrm{GCLK}} \cdot T_{\mathrm{LOW}} - 1$

HSBAUDLOW equal to zero: The HSBAUD register is used to time T_{LOW}, T_{HIGH}, $T_{SU;STO}$, $T_{HD;STA}$ and $T_{SU;STA}$. T_{BUF} is timed by the BAUD register.

Bits 23:16 – HSBAUD[7:0] High Speed Host Baud Rate

This bit field indicates the SCL high time in High-speed mode according to the following formula. When HSBAUDLOW is zero, T_{LOW}, T_{HIGH}, $T_{SU;STO}$, $T_{HD;STA}$ and $T_{SU;STA}$ are derived using this formula. T_{BUF} is timed by the BAUD register.

$\mathrm{HSBAUD} = f_{\mathrm{GCLK}} \cdot T_{\mathrm{HIGH}} - 1$

Bits 15:8 – BAUDLOW[7:0] Host Baud Rate Low

If this bit field is non-zero, the SCL low time will be described by the value written.

For more information on how to calculate the frequency, see Clock Generation - Baud-Rate Generator.

Bits 7:0 – BAUD[7:0] Host Baud Rate

This bit field is used to derive the SCL high time if BAUD.BAUDLOW is non-zero. If BAUD.BAUDLOW is zero, BAUD will be used to generate both high and low periods of the SCL.

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For more information on how to calculate the frequency, see Clock Generation - Baud-Rate Generator.

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35.8.7.5. Interrupt Enable Clear

Name: INTENCLR
Offset: 0x14
Reset: 0x00
Property: PAC Write-Protection

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). On read, a bit value of zero indicates the associated interrupt is disabled while a bit value of one indicates the associated interrupt is enabled.

Table 35-68. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	ERROR			RXFF	TXFE		SB	MB
Access	R/W			R/W	R/W		R/W	R/W
Reset	0			0	0		0	0

Bit 7 – ERROR Error Interrupt Disable
Writing '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing '1' to this bit will clear the Error Interrupt Enable bit, which disables the Error interrupt.

Bit 4 – RXFF RX FIFO Full Interrupt Disable
Writing '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing '1' to this bit will clear the RX FIFO Full bit, which disables the RX FIFO Full interrupt.

Bit 3 – TXFE TX FIFO Empty Interrupt Disable
Writing '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing '1' to this bit will clear the TX FIFO Empty bit, which disables the TX FIFO Empty interrupt.

Bit 1 – SB Client on Bus Interrupt Disable
Writing '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing '1' to this bit will clear the Client on Bus Interrupt Enable bit, which disables the Client on Bus interrupt.

Value	Description
0	The Client on Bus interrupt is disabled.
1	The Client on Bus interrupt is enabled.

Bit 0 – MB Host on Bus Interrupt Disable
Writing '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing '1' to this bit will clear the Host on Bus Interrupt Enable bit, which disables the Host on Bus interrupt.

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35.8.7.6. Interrupt Enable Set

Name: INTENSET
Offset: 0x16
Reset: 0x00
Property: PAC Write-Protection

This register allows the user to enable an interrupt without doing a read-modify-write operation. Changes in this register will also be reflected in the Interrupt Enable Clear register (INTENCLR). On read, a bit value of zero indicates the associated interrupt is disabled while a bit value of one indicates the associated interrupt is enabled.

Table 35-69. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	ERROR			RXFF	TXFE		SB	MB
Access	R/W			R/W	R/W		R/W	R/W
Reset	0			0	0		0	0

Bit 7 – ERROR Error Interrupt Enable
Writing '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing '1' to this bit will set the Error Interrupt Enable bit, which enables the Error interrupt.

Bit 4 – RXFF RX FIFO Full Interrupt Enable
Writing '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing '1' to this bit will set the RX FIFO Full bit, which enables the RX FIFO Full interrupt.

Bit 3 – TXFE TX FIFO Empty Interrupt Enable
Writing '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing '1' to this bit will set the TX FIFO Empty bit, which enables the TX FIFO Empty interrupt.

Bit 1 – SB Client on Bus Interrupt Enable
Writing '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing '1' to this bit will set the Client on Bus Interrupt Enable bit, which enables the Client on Bus interrupt.

Bit 0 – MB Host on Bus Interrupt Enable
Writing '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing '1' to this bit will set the Host on Bus Interrupt Enable bit, which enables the Host on Bus interrupt.

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35.8.7.7. Interrupt Flag Status and Clear

Name: INTFLAG
Offset: 0x18
Reset: 0x00
Property: -

Note: Interrupt flags must be cleared and then read back to confirm the clear before exiting the ISR to avoid double interrupts.

Table 35-70. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	ERROR			RXFF	TXFE		SB	MB
Access	R/W			R/W	R/W		R/W	R/W
Reset	0			0	0		0	0

Bit 7 – ERROR Error
This flag is cleared by writing '1' to it.
This bit is set when any error is detected. Errors that will set this flag have corresponding status bits in the STATUS register: LENERR, SEXTTOUT, MEXTTOUT, LOWTOUT, ARBLOST, and BUSERR.
Writing '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing '1' to this bit will clear the flag.

Bit 4 – RXFF RX FIFO Full
This flag is set when RX FIFO Threshold locations are fulfilled.
The flag is cleared when the RX FIFO is empty.
Writing '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing '1' to this bit will clear the RX FIFO Full interrupt flag.

Bit 3 – TXFE TX FIFO Empty
This flag is set when TX FIFO Threshold locations are available.
The flag is cleared when the TX FIFO is full.
Writing '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing '1' to this bit will clear the TX FIFO Empty interrupt flag.

Bit 1 – SB Client on Bus
The Client on Bus flag (SB) is set when a byte is successfully received in Host Read mode, for example, no arbitration lost or bus error occurred during the operation. When this flag is set, the host forces the SCL line low, stretching the I^2C clock period. The SCL line will be released and the SB bit will be cleared on one of the following actions:

- Writing to ADDR.ADDR
- Writing to DATA.DATA
- Reading DATA.DATA when Smart mode is enabled (CTRLB.SMEN)
- Writing a valid command to CTRLB.CMD

Writing '1' to this bit location will clear the SB flag. The transaction will not continue or be terminated until one of the above actions is performed.
Writing '0' to this bit has no effect.

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Bit 0 – MB Host on Bus

This flag is set when a byte is transmitted in Host Write mode. The flag is set regardless of the occurrence of a bus error or an Arbitration Lost condition. MB is also set when arbitration is lost during sending of NACK in Host Read mode, or when issuing a Start condition if the bus state is unknown. When this flag is set and arbitration is not lost, the host forces the SCL line low, stretching the I^2C clock period. The SCL line will be released and MB will be cleared on one of the following actions:

- Writing to ADDR.ADDR
- Writing to DATA.DATA
- Reading DATA.DATA when Smart mode is enabled (CTRLB.SMEN)
- Writing a valid command to CTRLB.CMD

Writing '1' to this bit location will clear the MB flag. The transaction will not continue or be terminated until one of the above actions is performed.
Writing '0' to this bit has no effect.

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35.8.7.8. Status

Name: STATUS
Offset: 0x1A
Reset: 0x0000
Property: Write-Synchronized

Table 35-71. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
						LENERR	SEXTTOUT	MEXTTOUT
Access						R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset						0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	CLKHOLD	LOWTOUT	BUSSTATE[1:0]			RXNACK	ARBLOST	BUSERR
Access	R	R/W	R/W	R/W		R	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0		0	0	0

Bit 10 – LENERR Transaction Length Error
This bit is set when automatic length is used for a DMA and/or 32-bit transaction and the client sends a NACK before ADDR.LEN bytes have been written by the host.
Writing '1' to this bit location will clear STATUS.LENERR. This flag is automatically cleared when writing to the ADDR register.
Writing '0' to this bit has no effect.
This bit is not write-synchronized.

Value	Description
0	No Error
1	Transaction Length Error has occurred.

Bit 9 – SEXTTOUT Client SCL Low Extend Time-Out
This bit is set if a client SCL low extend time-out occurs.
This bit is automatically cleared when writing to the ADDR register.
Writing '1' to this bit location will clear SEXTTOUT. Normal use of the I^2C interface does not require the SEXTTOUT flag to be cleared by this method.
Writing '0' to this bit has no effect.
This bit is not write-synchronized.

Value	Description
0	No Time-Out
1	Client SCL Low Time-Out has occurred.

Bit 8 – MEXTTOUT Host SCL Low Extend Time-Out
This bit is set if a host SCL low time-out occurs.
Writing '1' to this bit location will clear STATUS.MEXTTOUT. This flag is automatically cleared when writing to the ADDR register.
Writing '0' to this bit has no effect.
This bit is not write-synchronized.

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Value	Description
0	No Time-Out
1	Host SCL Low Extend Time-Out has occurred

Bit 7 – CLKHOLD Clock Hold

This bit is set when the host is holding the SCL line low, stretching the I²C clock. Software should consider this bit when INTFLAG.SB or INTFLAG.MB is set.
This bit is cleared when the corresponding Interrupt flag is cleared and the next operation is given.
Writing '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing '1' to this bit has no effect.
This bit is not write-synchronized.

Value	Description
0	No Time-Out
1	SCL Low Time-Out has occurred

Bit 6 – LOWTOUT SCL Low Time-Out

This bit is set if an SCL low time-out occurs.
Writing '1' to this bit location will clear this bit. This flag is automatically cleared when writing to the ADDR register.
Writing '0' to this bit has no effect.
This bit is not write-synchronized.

Bits 5:4 – BUSSTATE[1:0] Bus State

These bits indicate the current I²C Bus state.
When in UNKNOWN state, writing 0x1 to BUSSTATE forces the bus state into the IDLE state. The bus state cannot be forced into any other state.
Writing BUSSTATE to idle will set SYNCBUSY.SYSOP.
These bits are write synchronized.

Value	Name	Description
0x0	UNKNOWN	The Bus state is unknown to the I²C host and will wait for a Stop condition to be detected or wait to be forced into an Idle state by software
0x1	IDLE	The Bus state is waiting for a transaction to be initialized
0x2	OWNER	The I²C host is the current owner of the bus
0x3	BUSY	Some other I²C host owns the bus

Bit 2 – RXNACK Received Not Acknowledge

This bit indicates whether the last address or data packet sent was acknowledged or not.
Writing '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing '1' to this bit has no effect.
This bit is not write-synchronized.

Value	Description
0	Client responded with ACK.
1	Client responded with NACK.

Bit 1 – ARBLOST Arbitration Lost

This bit is set if arbitration is lost while transmitting a high data bit or a NACK bit, or while issuing a Start or Repeated Start condition on the bus. The Host on Bus Interrupt flag (INTFLAG.MB) will be set when STATUS.ARBLOST is set.
Writing the ADDR.ADDR register will automatically clear STATUS.ARBLOST.
Writing '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing '1' to this bit will clear it.
This bit is not write-synchronized.

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Value	Description
0	No Error
1	Arbitration Lost

Bit 0 – BUSERR Bus Error

This bit indicates that an illegal Bus condition has occurred on the bus, regardless of bus ownership. An illegal Bus condition is detected if a protocol violating start, repeated start or stop is detected on the I^2C bus lines. A Start condition directly followed by a Stop condition is one example of a protocol violation. If a time-out occurs during a frame, this is also considered a protocol violation, and will set BUSERR.
If the I^2C host is the bus owner at the time a bus error occurs, STATUS.ARBLOST and INTFLAG.MB will be set in addition to BUSERR.
Writing the ADDR.ADDR register will automatically clear the BUSERR flag.
Writing '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing '1' to this bit will clear it.
This bit is not write-synchronized.

Value	Description
0	No Error
1	Bus Error has occurred

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35.8.7.9. Synchronization Busy

Name: SYNCBUSY
Offset: 0x1C
Reset: 0x00000000

Table 35-72. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
						SYSOP	ENABLE	SWRST
Access						R	R	R
Reset						0	0	0

Bit 2 – SYSOP System Operation Synchronization Busy
Writing CTRLB.CMD, STATUS.BUSSTATE, ADDR, or DATA when the SERCOM is enabled requires synchronization.
Writing CTRLB.FIFOCLR when the SERCOM is enabled and Smart Mode is enabled requires synchronization. When written, the SYNCBUSY.SYSOP bit will be set until synchronization is complete.

Value	Description
0	System operation synchronization is not busy.
1	System operation synchronization is busy.

Bit 1 – ENABLE SERCOM Enable Synchronization Busy
Enabling and disabling the SERCOM (CTRLA.ENABLE) requires synchronization. When written, the SYNCBUSY.ENABLE bit will be set until synchronization is complete.

Value	Description
0	Enable synchronization is not busy.
1	Enable synchronization is busy.

Bit 0 – SWRST Software Reset Synchronization Busy
Resetting the SERCOM (CTRLA.SWRST) requires synchronization. When written, the SYNCBUSY.SWRST bit will be set until synchronization is complete.

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Value	Description
0	SWRST synchronization is not busy.
1	SWRST synchronization is busy.

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35.8.7.10. Address

Name: ADDR
Offset: 0x24
Reset: 0x0000
Property: Write-Synchronized

Table 35-73. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Access								
Reset								

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	LEN[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

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	TENBITEN	HS	LENEN			ADDR[10:8]		
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W			R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0			0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	ADDR[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 23:16 – LEN[7:0] Transaction Length
These bits define the transaction length of a DMA and/or 32-bit transaction from 0 to 255 bytes. The Transfer Length Enable (LENEN) bit must be written to '1' in order to use DMA.

Bit 15 – TENBITEN Ten Bit Addressing Enable
This bit enables 10-bit addressing. This bit can be written simultaneously with ADDR to indicate a 10-bit or 7-bit address transmission.

Value	Description
0	10-bit addressing disabled.
1	10-bit addressing enabled.

Bit 14 – HS High Speed Enable
This bit enables High-speed mode for the current transfer from repeated START to STOP. This bit can be written simultaneously with ADDR for a high speed transfer.

Value	Description
0	High-speed transfer disabled.
1	High-speed transfer enabled.

Bit 13 – LENEN Transfer Length Enable

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Value	Description
0	Automatic transfer length disabled.
1	Automatic transfer length enabled.

Bits 10:0 – ADDR[10:0] Address

When ADDR is written, the consecutive operation will depend on the bus state:

- UNKNOWN: INTFLAG.MB and STATUS.BUSERR are set, and the operation is terminated.
- BUSY: The I^2C host will await further operation until the bus becomes IDLE.
- IDLE: The I^2C host will issue a start condition followed by the address written in ADDR. If the address is acknowledged, SCL is forced and held low, and STATUS.CLKHOLD and INTFLAG.MB are set.
- OWNER: A repeated start sequence will be performed. If the previous transaction was a read, the acknowledge action is sent before the repeated start bus condition is issued on the bus. Writing ADDR to issue a repeated start is performed while INTFLAG.MB or INTFLAG.SB is set. STATUS.BUSERR, STATUS.ARBLOST, INTFLAG.MB and INTFLAG.SB will be cleared when ADDR is written.

  The ADDR register can be read at any time without interfering with ongoing bus activity, as a read access does not trigger the host logic to perform any bus protocol related operations.

Note: The I^2C host control logic uses bit 0 of ADDR as the bus protocol's read/write flag (R/W); 0 for write and 1 for read.

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35.8.7.11. Data

Name: DATA
Offset: 0x28
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read Synchronized, Write Synchronized

Table 35-74. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	DATA[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
	DATA[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
	DATA[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
	DATA[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 – DATA[31:0] Data

The host data register I/O location (DATA) provides access to the host transmit and receive data buffers. Reading valid data or writing data to be transmitted can be successfully done only when SCL is held low by the host (STATUS.CLKHOLD is set). An exception to this is reading the last data byte after the stop condition has been sent.

Accessing DATA.DATA auto-triggers I^2C bus operations. The operation performed depends on the state of CTRLB.ACKACT, CTRLB.SMEN and the type of access (read/write).

When CTRLC.DATA32B=1, read and write transactions from/to the DATA register are 32 bit in size. Otherwise, reads and writes are 8 bit.

Writing or reading DATA.DATA when not in smart mode does not require synchronization.

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35.8.7.12. Debug Control

Name: DBGCTRL
Offset: 0x30
Reset: 0x00
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 35-75. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

Bit 0 – DBGSTOP Debug Stop Mode
This bit controls functionality when the CPU is halted by an external debugger.

Value	Description
0	The baud-rate generator continues normal operation when the CPU is halted by an external debugger.
1	The baud-rate generator is halted when the CPU is halted by an external debugger.

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35.8.7.13. FIFO Space

Name: FIFOSPACE
Offset: 0x34
Reset: 0x0000
Property: -

This register allows the user to identify the number of bytes present in each TX and RX FIFO.

Table 35-76. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
				RXSPACE[4:0]				
Access				R	R	R	R	R
Reset				0	0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
				TXSPACE[4:0]				
Access				R	R	R	R	R
Reset				0	0	0	0	0

Bits 12:8 – RXSPACE[4:0] RX FIFO Filled Space
These bits return the number filled locations in the RX FIFO (bytes or words, depending on CTRLC.DATA32B setting).

Bits 4:0 – TXSPACE[4:0] TX FIFO Empty Space
These bits return the number of available locations in the TX FIFO (bytes or words, depending on CTRLC.DATA32B setting).

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35.8.7.14. FIFO CPU Pointers

Name: FIFOPTR
Offset: 0x36
Reset: 0x0000
Property: -

This register provides a copy of internal CPU TX and RX FIFO pointers.

Table 35-77. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
					CPURDPTR[3:0]			
Access					R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset					0	0	0	0

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

Bits 11:8 – CPURDPTR[3:0] RX FIFO Pointer
These bits return the CPURDPTR pointer value. These bits can be written only if the SERCOM is halted during debugging. Reading DATA register, will return RXFIFO[CPURDPTR] location value.

Bits 3:0 – CPUWRPTR[3:0] TX FIFO Pointer
These bits return the CPUWRPTR pointer value. These bits can be written only if the SERCOM is halted during debugging. When writing to DATA register, the DATA will be written to TXFIFO[CPUWRPTR] location.

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36. Serial Quad Interface (SQI)

36.1. Overview

The SQI module is a synchronous serial interface that provides access to serial Flash memories and other serial devices. The SQI module supports Single Lane (identical to SPI), Dual Lane, and Quad Lane interface modes.

This device features 2 SQI peripherals, SQI0, SQI1.

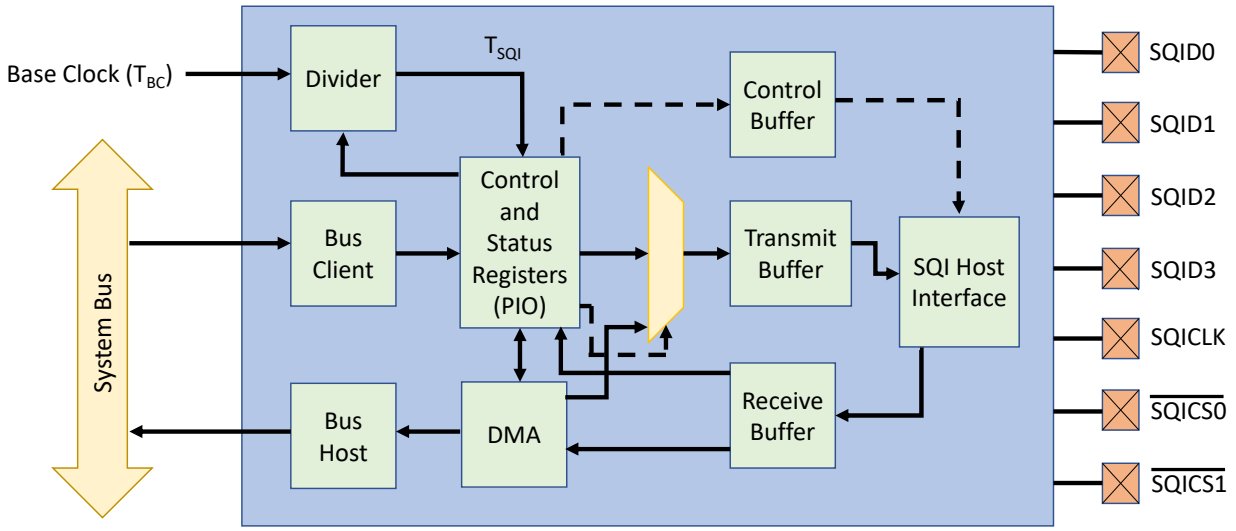
36.2. Features

Key features of the SQI module:

- Supports Single, Dual, and Quad Lane modes
- Supports Single Data Rate (SDR)
- Programmable command sequence
- Data transfer:
  - Programmed I/O mode(PIO)
  - Buffer descriptor DMA
  - execute-In-Place (xIP)
- Supports SPI Mode 0 and Mode3
- Programmable Clock Polarity (CPOL) and Clock Phase (CPHA) bits
- Supports up to two Chip Selects
- Supports up to four bytes of Flash address
- Programmable interrupt thresholds
- 256-byte transmit data buffer
- 256-byte receive data buffer
- 4-word controller buffer

36.3. Block Diagram

Figure 36-1. SQI Module Block Diagram



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36.4. Functional Description

The SQI module, which is an industry standard synchronous serial link, helps communicate with multiple SPI compatible devices such as serial EEPROMs and serial Flash devices.

The SQI module has three interfaces, one external to the device (SQI Bus Interface) that connects to the external Flash memories or other serial devices, and two internal (Bus Client interface for control register reads/writes and Bus Host for data transfers), as illustrated in the Block Diagram.

The SQI bus interface consists of four data lines (SQID3-SQID0), a clock line (SQICLK), and two select lines (SQICS0 and SQICS1). As mentioned earlier, the SQI module supports Single Lane (SPI mode), Dual Lane, and Quad Lane modes of operation.

The SQI module operates in both Single Data Rate (SDR) and Double Data Rate (DDR) modes. In DDR mode, the data transition occurs on both edges of the clock providing double the throughput.

Note: The SQI module is a half-duplex, synchronous serial interface when in Host mode of operation.

The SQI module has configurable transmit and receive buffers, programmable baud rates through the internal clock divider, clock phase, and clock polarity control for efficient data operations. Transmit and receive buffers can be accessed through SQI1TXDATA and SQI1RXDATA registers. Similarly, the control buffer can be accessed through the SQI1CON register and is mainly used to pipeline the operations. The SQI module operates in three transfer modes: DMA, PIO, and XIP. All three modes use the control buffer to pipeline the command/data sequences on the SQI bus.

The SQI module supports two data flow modes: SPI Mode 0 and Mode 3. Each transfer mode (XIP/PIO/DMA) can use any of the data flow modes as desired by the application.

DMA and PIO modes are typically used to transfer the data to and from external serial Flash memory, whereas, eXecute In Place (XIP) mode is used to execute the code out of the external serial Flash memory. DMA mode uses the internal DMA engine and buffer descriptors to transfer data between source and destination memory spaces off-loading the Host processor during which time, accessing SQI1TXDATA, SQI1RXDATA, and SQI1CON functionally will not yield expected results. However, PIO mode engages the Host processor to access the contents of the external serial Flash memory using a bit-band method through the transmit and receive data registers. Refer to *SQI Transfer Modes* for a detailed description of each transfer mode.

The SQI module supports automatic memory status check reducing software burden. For a block diagram of the SQI module, refer to the Block Diagram.

36.4.1. SQI Operation

The SQI peripheral is primarily used to communicate with Serial Flash memory devices. The Serial Flash devices support operations such as ERASE, READ, and WRITE through a set of command sequences, which are issued by a host controller, in this case the SQI peripheral. The SQI peripheral facilitates these command sequences through the following prominent interface features:

- Single, Dual, or Quad lane modes
- Single Data Rate (SDR) or Double Data Rate (DDR)speeds
- SPI Mode 0 or Mode3
- DMA, PIO, or XIP transfer modes
- Flash status check
- Tap delays at high interface speeds

36.4.1.1. Single, Dual or Quad Lane Modes

The lane modes (single/dual/quad), as the names imply set the interface to exercise transactions using single (SQID0), dual (SQID0, SQID1) or quad (SQID0-SQID3) data lanes. The majority of serial Flash devices provide commands specifically to exercise the transactions in a specific lane mode

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(i.e., JEDEC-ID to read device ID in single lane mode and QJID to read the same device ID in quad lane mode in case of SST26VF series devices).

36.4.1.2. Single Data Rate (SDR) Speeds

In SDR mode, the data transaction occurs only on the rising edge of the clock, whereas in DDR mode the transactions occur on both the rising and falling edge of the clock, providing double the throughput. Some Serial Flash devices support commands specifically aimed at DDR mode (i.e., the 4DDRQIOR command to read from Flash using quad I/O in DDR mode in case of Spansion memories supporting DDR mode).

The following figures show the high-speed read quad lane sequence in SDR mode and DDR mode, respectively.

Figure 36-2. High-Speed Read Quad Lane Sequence in SDR Mode

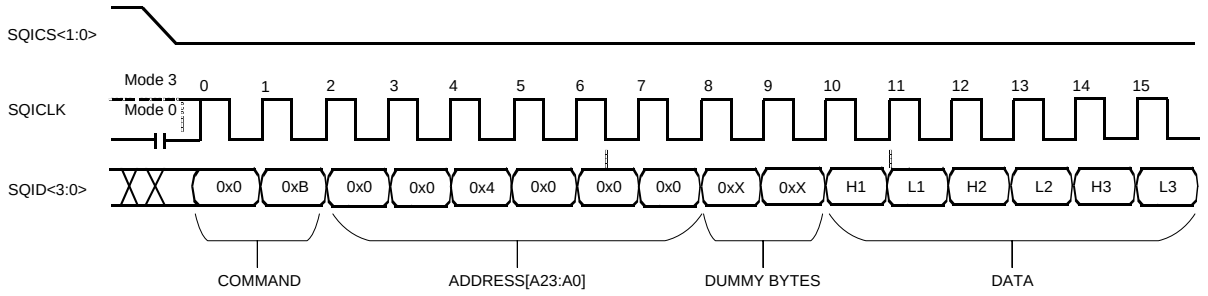
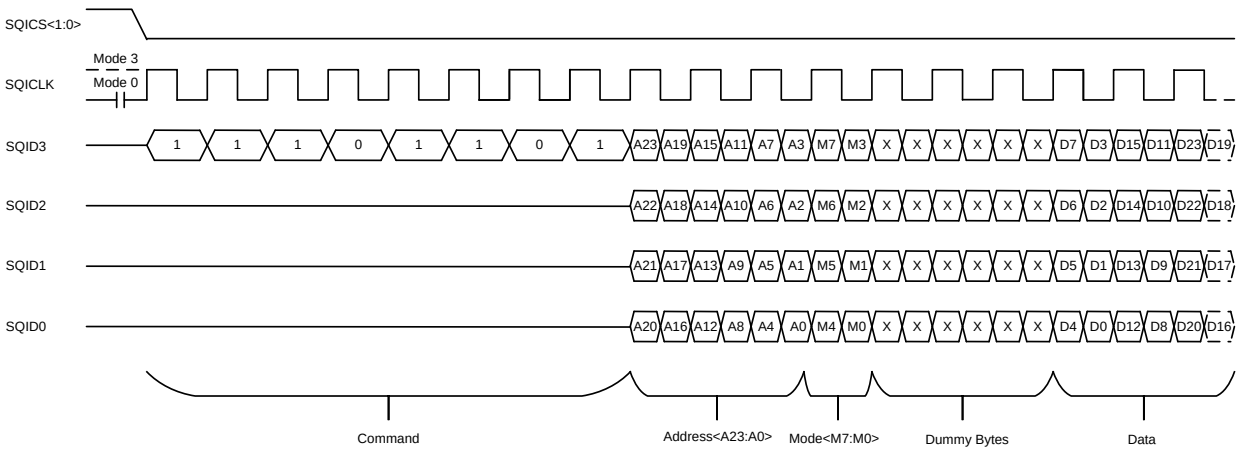


Figure 36-3. High-Speed Read Quad Lane Sequence in DDR Mode



36.4.2. SPI Mode 0 or Mode 3

The SQI peripheral supports the two most prominent SPI data flow modes, Mode 0 and Mode 3, which are controlled by the CPOL bit (CFG<4>) and the CPHA bit (CFG<3>). For additional details refer to SQI Data Flow Modes.

Mode 0 and Mode 3 are typical SPI modes of operation, which are differentiated by the CPOL and CPHA bit settings. When CPOL and CPHA are set to '0', the SQI module operates in Mode 0. When these two bits are set to '1', the SQI module operates in Mode 3.

As shown in the following figures, the primary difference between Mode 0 and Mode 3 concerns the state of SQI clock when the SQI controller is in Idle mode (i.e., no transfers are in progress). In Mode 0, the SQI clock stays low during Idle mode and in Mode 3, it stays high (provides a better

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clock edge entering active mode). In Mode 0, the SQI clock is held low at the start and the end of the SQI transfer cycle, whereas in Mode 3, the SQI clock is held high at the start and end of the transfer cycle. In both modes, the SQI data input in sampled on the rising edge of the SQI clock, and the SQI data output is clocked on the falling edge of the SQI clock.

Figure 36-4. Mode 0 (CPHA = 0, CPOL = 0)

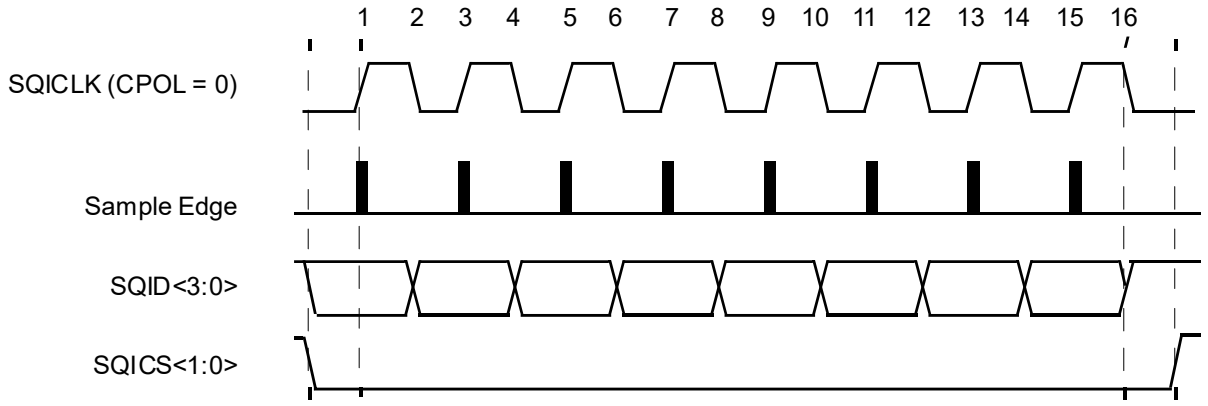
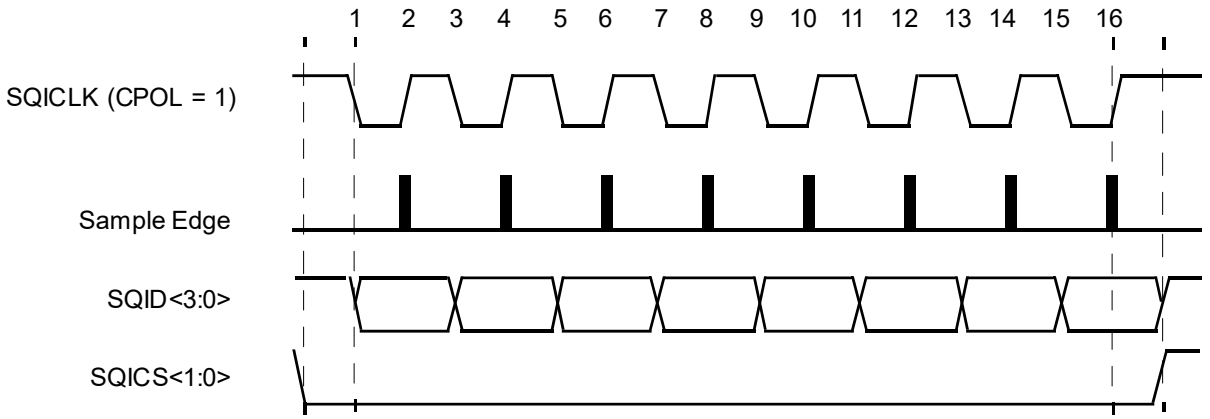


Figure 36-5. Mode 3 (CPHA = 1, CPOL = 1)



36.4.2.1. SQI Transfer Modes

The SQI module operates in three transfer modes: DMA, PIO, and XIP. As mentioned earlier, DMA and PIO modes are typically used to transfer data, whereas XIP mode is used to execute the code out of the attached serial Flash memory space. DMA mode uses the internal DMA engine and linked-list type of structures to transfer data between source and destination memory spaces, making it a little more automated, resulting in less software overhead and CPU intervention. DMA mode can be considered as a high throughput data transfer mode. In PIO mode, the CPU can access the contents of the attached serial memory device through the SQI transmit data and receive data registers with status and interrupt flag assistance.

36.4.2.2. SQI Data Flow Modes

The SQI module is a synchronous SPI-compatible serial port, which can operate in typical SPI modes 0 and 3 (specified by the CPOL bit (CFG<4>) and the CPHA bit (CFG<3>)).

36.4.2.3. DMA, PIO or XIP Transfer Modes

The SQI module operates in three transfer modes: DMA, PIO and XIP. For additional details on the modes of transfer, refer to SQI Transfer Modes.

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36.4.2.4. Flash Status Check

The SQI module supports a hardware-based Flash status check in DMA, PIO, and XIP modes, thereby reducing the burden on software. The status check option is user-configurable, and checks the status of the Flash by automatically reading the Flash status register and checks the RDY/BUSY status flag. If a specific Flash command (i.e., programming or erase type of operations) requires a status check, the user can use this feature, and when enabled, the SQI module will not proceed with the next command in the queue until the status check on the current command returns the RDY state.

In DMA and PIO modes, the SQI module uses the SCHECK bit (CON<24>) in DMA mode and the DDRCMD bit (XCON1<24>) in PIO mode in combination with the MEMSTAT register to handle the Flash status check operation.

In XIP mode, the INIT1SCHECK (XCON3<28>) and INIT2SCHECK (XCON4<28>) bits in combination with different commands in the same registers facilitates the Flash status check operation.

36.4.2.5. Tap Delays at High Interface Speeds

The SQI module provides a tap control register, TAPCON, which can be used to adjust the timing between the SQICLK and SQID0-SQID3 signals to compensate for the data delays control the setup and hold times at higher speeds. Each tap adds a certain delay on the signal that can be used to control the clock and data relationship, and may be useful in certain instances to compensate for the PCB routing delays. Refer to the *Electrical Characteristics* for the exact delay that each tap element adds.

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36.5. Register Summary

For descriptions and definitions of both Register and bitfield properties, refer to Register Properties.

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x00	CTRLA	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0		RUNSTDBY						SWRST
0x04 ... 0x0F	Reserved									
0x10	INTENCLR	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0								SQI
0x14	INTENSET	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0								SQI
0x18	INTFLAG	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0								SQI
0x1C ... 0x1F	Reserved									
0x20	SYNCBUSY	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0								SWRST
0x24 ... 0xFF	Reserved									
0x0100	XCON1	31:24			SDRCMD	DDRDATA	DDRDUMMY	DDRMODE	DDRADDR	DDRCMD
		23:16	DUMMYBYTES[2:0]			ADDRBYTES[2:0]			READOPCODE[7:6]	
		15:8	READOPCODE[5:0]						TYPEDATA[1:0]	
		7:0	TYPEDUMMY[1:0]		TYPEMODE[1:0]		TYPEADDR[1:0]		TYPECMD[1:0]	
0x0104	XCON2	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8					DEVSEL[1:0]		MODEBYTES[1:0]	
		7:0	MODECODE[7:0]							
0x0108	CFG	31:24							CSEN[1:0]	
		23:16	SQIEN		DATAEN[1:0]		CONBUFRST	RXBUFRST	TXBUFRST	RESET
		15:8		Reserved[1:0]		BURSTEN	Reserved	HOLD	WP	Reserved[2]
		7:0	Reserved[1:0]		LSBF	CPOL	CPHA		MODE[2:0]	
0x010C	CON	31:24							Reserved	SCHECK
		23:16	DDRMODE	DASSERT	DEVSEL[1:0]		LANEMODE[1:0]		CMDINIT[1:0]	
		15:8	TXRXCOUNT[15:8]							
		7:0	TXRXCOUNT[7:0]							
0x0110	CLKCON	31:24								
		23:16						CLKDIV[10:8]		
		15:8	CLKDIV[7:0]							
		7:0							STABLE	EN
0x0114	CMDTHR	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8			TXCMDTHR[5:0]					
		7:0			RXCMDTHR[5:0]					
0x0118	INTTHR	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8			TXINTTHR[5:0]					
		7:0			RXINTTHR[5:0]					

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Register Summary (continued)

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x011C	INTEN	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8					DMAEIE	PKTCOMPIE	BDDONEIE	CONTHRIE
		7:0	CONEMPTYIE	CONFULLIE	RXTHRIE	RXFULLIE	RXEMPTYIE	TXTHRIE	TXFULLIE	TXEMPTYIE
0x0120	INTSTAT	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8					DMAEIF	PKTCOMPIF	BDDONEIF	CONTHRIF
		7:0	CONEMPTYIF	CONFULLIF	RXTHRIF	RXFULLIF	RXEMPTYIF	TXTHRIF	TXFULLIF	TXEMPTYIF
0x0124	TXDATA	31:24	TXDATA[31:24]							
		23:16	TXDATA[23:16]							
		15:8	TXDATA[15:8]							
		7:0	TXDATA[7:0]							
0x0128	RXDATA	31:24	RXDATA[31:24]							
		23:16	RXDATA[23:16]							
		15:8	RXDATA[15:8]							
		7:0	RXDATA[7:0]							
0x012C	STAT1	31:24								
		23:16			TXBUFFREE[5:0]					
		15:8								
		7:0			RXBUFCNT[5:0]					
0x0130	STAT2	31:24								
		23:16							CMDSTAT[1:0]	
		15:8						CONAVAIL[3:1]		
		7:0	CONAVAIL[0]	SQID3	SQID2	SQID1	SQID0		RXUN	TXOV
0x0134	BDCON	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0						START	POLLEN	DMAEN
0x0138	BDCURADD	31:24	BDCURRADDR[31:24]							
		23:16	BDCURRADDR[23:16]							
		15:8	BDCURRADDR[15:8]							
		7:0	BDCURRADDR[7:0]							
0x013C ... 0x013F	Reserved									
0x0140	BDBASEADD	31:24	BDADDR[31:24]							
		23:16	BDADDR[23:16]							
		15:8	BDADDR[15:8]							
		7:0	BDADDR[7:0]							
0x0144	BDSTAT	31:24								
		23:16			BDSTATE[3:0]				DMASTART	DMAACTV
		15:8	BDCON[15:8]							
		7:0	BDCON[7:0]							
0x0148	BDPOLLCON	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	POLLCON[15:8]							
		7:0	POLLCON[7:0]							
0x014C	BDTXDSTAT	31:24				TXSTATE[3:0]				
		23:16				TXBUFCNT[4:0]				
		15:8								
		7:0	TXCURBUFLEN[7:0]							
0x0150	BDRXDSTAT	31:24				RXSTATE[3:0]				
		23:16				RXBUFCNT[4:0]				
		15:8								
		7:0	RXCURBUFLEN[7:0]							
0x0154	THR	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0					THRES[3:0]			

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Register Summary (continued)

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x0158	INTSIGEN	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8					DMAEISE	PKTDONEISE	BDDONEISE	CONTHRISE
		7:0	CONEMPTYISE	CONFULLISE	RXTHRISE	RXFULLISE	RXEMPTYISE	TXTHRISE	TXFULLISE	TXEMPTYISE
0x015C	TAPCON	31:24			DDRCLKINDLY[5:0]					
		23:16	SDRDATINDLY[3:0]				DDRDATINDLY[3:0]			
		15:8			SDRCLKINDLY[5:0]					
		7:0	DATAOUTDLY[3:0]				CLKOUTDLY[3:0]			
0x0160	MEMSTAT	31:24								
		23:16				STATPOS	STATTYPE[1:0]		STATBYTES[1:0]	
		15:8	STATCMD[15:8]							
		7:0	STATCMD[7:0]							
0x0164	XCON3	31:24				INIT1SCHECK	INIT1COUNT[1:0]		INIT1TYPE[1:0]	
		23:16	INIT1CMD3[7:0]							
		15:8	INIT1CMD2[7:0]							
		7:0	INIT1CMD1[7:0]							
0x0168	XCON4	31:24				INIT2SCHECK	INIT2COUNT[1:0]		INIT2TYPE[1:0]	
		23:16	INIT2CMD3[7:0]							
		15:8	INIT2CMD2[7:0]							
		7:0	INIT2CMD1[7:0]							

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36.5.1. Control A Register

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

Table 36-1. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
		RUNSTDBY						SWRST
Access		R/W						R/S/HC
Reset		0						0

Bit 6 – RUNSTDBY Run in Standby

Value	Description
0	Module is disabled in Standby Sleep mode
1	Module continues to run in Standby Sleep mode

Bit 0 – SWRST Software Reset

Write a '1' to this bit to reset the SFR registers including CTRLA.ENABLE. The bit stays high until reset completes. Setting this bit also sets the SYNCBUSY.SWRST to 1. SYNCBUSY.SWRST stays 1 until reset sequence completes.

Notes:

1. When the CTRLA.SWRST is written, the user should poll the SYNCB.SWRST bit to know when the reset operation is complete.
2. During a SWRST, access to registers/bits without SWRST are disallowed until the SYNCBUSY.SWRST is cleared by the hardware.

Value	Description
0	No reset in progress
1	Resetting

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36.5.2. Interrupt Enable Clear Register

Name: INTENCLR
Offset: 0x010
Reset: 0x000
Property: PAC Write Protection

Table 36-2. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
								SQI
Access								R/K
Reset								0

Bit 0 – SQI SQI Interrupt Enable Clear
Writing a '1' to this field clears the interrupt enable.
When read, the value return reflects the state of the enable as denoted below.

Value	Description
0	Interrupt disabled
1	Interrupt enabled

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36.5.3. Interrupt Enable Set Register

Name: INTENSET
Offset: 0x014
Reset: 0x000
Property: PAC Write Protection

Table 36-3. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
								SQI
Access								R/S
Reset								0

Bit 0 – SQI SQI Interrupt Enable Set
Writing a '1' to this field sets the interrupt enable.
When read, the value return reflects the state of the enable as denoted below.

Value	Description
0	Interrupt disabled
1	Interrupt enabled

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36.5.4. Interrupt Status Flag Register

Name: INTFLAG
Offset: 0x018
Reset: 0x000
Property: PAC Write Protection

Note: Interrupt flags must be cleared and then read back to confirm the clear before exiting the ISR to avoid double interrupts.

Table 36-4. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
								SQI
Access								R/K
Reset								0

Bit 0 – SQI SQI Interrupt Status Flag
Read value reflects the state of the interrupt flag.

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36.5.5. Synchronization Busy Register

Name: SYNCBUSY
Offset: 0x020
Reset: 0x000
Property: PAC Write Protection

Table 36-5. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
								SWRST
Access								R/W
Reset								0

Bit 0 – SWRST Software Reset Synchronization Busy

Value	Description
0	SWRST synchronization is not busy
1	SWRST synchronization is busy

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36.5.6. SQI XIP CONTROL REGISTER 1

Name: XCON1
Offset: 0x100
Reset: 0x0000

Table 36-6. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
			SDRCMD	DDRDATA	DDRDUMMY	DDRMODE	DDRADDR	DDRCMD
Access			R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset			0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	DUMMYBYTES[2:0]			ADDRBYTES[2:0]			READOPCODE[7:6]	
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
	READOPCODE[5:0]						TYPEDATA[1:0]	
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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	TYPEDUMMY[1:0]		TYPEMODE[1:0]		TYPEADDR[1:0]		TYPECMD[1:0]	
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

Bit 29 – SDRCMD SQI Command in SDR Mode bit

Value	Description
1	SQI command is in SDR mode and SQI data is in DDR mode
0	SQI command is in DDR mode and SQI data is in DDR mode

Bit 28 – DDRDATA SQI Data DDR Mode bit

Value	Description
1	SQI data bytes are transferred in DDR mode
0	SQI data bytes are transferred in SDR mode

Bit 27 – DDRDUMMY SQI Dummy DDR Mode bit

Value	Description
1	SQI dummy bytes are transferred in DDR mode
0	SQI dummy bytes are transferred in SDR mode

Bit 26 – DDRMODE SQI DDR Mode bit

Value	Description
1	SQI mode bytes are transferred in DDR mode
0	SQI mode bytes are transferred in SDR mode

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Bit 25 – DDRADDR SQI Address Mode bit

Value	Description
1	SQI address bytes are transferred in DDR mode
0	SQI address bytes are transferred in SDR mode

Bit 24 – DDRCMD SQI DDR Command Mode bit

Note: When DDRCMD is set to '0', the SQI module will ignore the value in the SDRCMD bit.

Value	Description
1	SQI command bytes are transferred in DDR mode
0	SQI command bytes are transferred in SDR mode

Bits 23:21 – DUMMYBYTES[2:0] Transmit Dummy Bytes bits <2:0>

Value	Description
111	Transmit seven dummy bytes after the address bytes
011	Transmit three dummy bytes after the address bytes
010	Transmit two dummy bytes after the address bytes
001	Transmit one dummy bytes after the address bytes
000	Transmit zero dummy bytes after the address bytes

Bits 20:18 – ADDRBYTES[2:0] Address Cycle bits <2:0>

Value	Description
111	Reserved
101	Reserved
100	Four address bytes
011	Three address bytes
010	Two address bytes
001	One address bytes
000	Zero address bytes

Bits 17:10 – READOPCODE[7:0] Op code Value for Read Operation bits <7:0>

Bits 9:8 – TYPEDATA[1:0] SQI Type Data Enable bits <1:0>

Value	Description
11	Reserved
10	Quad Lane mode data is enabled
01	Dual Lane mode data is enabled
00	Single Lane mode data is enabled

Bits 7:6 – TYPEDUMMY[1:0] SQI Type Dummy Enable bits <1:0>

Value	Description
11	Reserved
10	Quad Lane mode dummy is enabled
01	Dual Lane mode dummy is enabled
00	Single Lane mode dummy is enabled

Bits 5:4 – TYPEMODE[1:0] SQI Type Mode Enable bits <1:0>

Value	Description
11	Reserved
10	Quad Lane mode is enabled
01	Dual Lane mode is enabled
00	Single Lane mode is enabled

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Bits 3:2 – TYPEADDR[1:0] SQI Type Address Enable bits <1:0>

Value	Description
11	Reserved
10	Quad Lane mode address is enabled
01	Dual Lane mode address is enabled
00	Single Lane mode address is enabled

Bits 1:0 – TYPECMD[1:0] SQI Type Command Enable bits <1:0>

Value	Description
11	Reserved
10	Quad Lane mode command is enabled
01	Dual Lane mode command is enabled
00	Single Lane mode command is enabled

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36.5.7. SQI XIP CONTROL REGISTER 2

Name: XCON2
Offset: 0x104
Reset: 0x0000

These bits contain the 8-bit code value for the mode bits.

Table 36-7. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
					DEVSEL[1:0]		MODEBYTES[1:0]	
Access					R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset					0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	MODECODE[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 11:10 – DEVSEL[1:0] Device Select bits <1:0>

Value	Description
11	Reserved
10	Reserved
01	Device 1 is selected
00	Device 0 is selected

Bits 9:8 – MODEBYTES[1:0] Mode Byte Cycle Enable bits <1:0>

Value	Description
11	Three cycles
10	Two cycles
01	One cycle
00	Zero cycles

Bits 7:0 – MODECODE[7:0] Mode Code Value bits <7:0>

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36.5.8. SQI CONFIGURATION REGISTER

Name: CFG
Offset: 0x108
Reset: 0x0000
Property: -

Table 36-8. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
							CSEN[1:0]	
Access							R/W	R/W
Reset							0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	SQIEN		DATAEN[1:0]		CONBUFRST	RXBUFRST	TXBUFRST	RESET
Access	R/W		R/W	R/W	R/W/HC	R/W/HC	R/W/HC	R/W/HC
Reset	0		0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
		Reserved[1:0]		BURSTEN	Reserved	HOLD	WP	Reserved[2]
Access		R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset		0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	Reserved[1:0]		LSBF	CPOL	CPHA	MODE[2:0]		
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 25:24 – CSEN[1:0] Chip Select Output Enable bits <1:0>

Value	Description
11	Chip Select 0 and Chip Select 1 are used
10	Chip Select 1 is used (Chip Select 0 is not used)
01	Chip Select 0 is used (Chip Select 1 is not used)
00	Chip Select 0 and Chip Select 1 are not used

Bit 23 – SQIEN SQI Enable bit

Value	Description
1	SQI module is enabled
0	SQI module is disabled

Bits 21:20 – DATAEN[1:0] Data Output Enable bits <1:0>

Value	Description
11	Reserved
10	SQID3-SQID0 outputs are enabled
01	SQID1 and SQID0 data outputs are enabled
00	SQID0 data output is enabled

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Bit 19 – CONBUFRST Control Buffer Reset bit

Value	Description
1	A reset pulse is generated clearing the control buffer
0	A reset pulse is not generated

Bit 18 – RXBUFRST Receive Buffer Reset bit

Value	Description
1	A reset pulse is generated clearing the receive buffer
0	A reset pulse is not generated

Bit 17 – TXBUFRST Transmit Buffer Reset bit

Value	Description
1	A reset pulse is generated clearing the transmit buffer
0	A reset pulse is not generated

Bit 16 – RESET Software Reset Select bit

Value	Description
1	A reset pulse is generated
0	A reset pulse is not generated

Bits 14:13 – Reserved[1:0]
Must be programmed as ‘0’

Bit 12 – BURSTEN Burst Configuration bit
Note: This bit must be programmed as'1'.

Value	Description
1	Burst is enabled
0	Burst is not enabled

Bit 11 – Reserved
Must be programmed as ‘0’

Bit 10 – HOLD Hold bit
In Single Lane or Dual Lane mode, this bit is used to drive the SQID3 pin, which can be used for devices with a HOLD input pin. The meaning of the values for this bit will depend on the device to which SQID3 is connected.

Bit 9 – WP Write Protect bit
In Single Lane or Dual Lane mode, this bit is used to drive the SQID2 pin, which can be used with devices with a write-protect pin. The meaning of the values for this bit will depend on the device to which SQID2 is connected.

Bits 8:6 – Reserved[2:0]
Must be programmed as ‘0’

Bit 5 – LSBF Data Format Select bit

Value	Description
1	LSB is sent or received first
0	MSB is sent or received first

Bit 4 – CPOL Clock Polarity Select bit

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Value	Description
1	Active-low SQICLK (SQICLK high is the Idle state)
0	Active-high SQICLK (SQICLK low is the Idle state)

Bit 3 – CPHA Clock Phase Select bit

Value	Description
1	SQICLK starts toggling at the start of the first data bit
0	SQICLK starts toggling at the middle of the first data bit

Bits 2:0 – MODE[2:0] Mode Select bits <2:0>

Value	Description
111	Reserved
100	Reserved
011	XIP mode is selected (when this mode is entered, the module behaves as if executing in place (XIP), but uses the register data to control timing)
010	DMA mode is selected
001	CPU mode is selected (the module is controlled by the CPU in PIO mode. This mode is entered when leaving Boot or XIP mode)
000	Reserved

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36.5.9. SQI CONTROL REGISTER

Name: CON
Offset: 0x10C
Reset: 0x0000
Property: -

If it is Transmit, commands are initiated based on a write to the transmit register or the contents of TX

buffer. If CMDINIT is Receive, commands are initiated based on reads to the read register or RX buffer availability.

These bits specify the total number of bytes to transmit or received (based on CMDINIT).

Table 36-9. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
							Reserved	SCHECK
Access							R	RW
Reset							0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	DDRMODE	DASSERT	DEVSEL[1:0]		LANEMODE[1:0]		CMDINIT[1:0]	
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

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	TXRXCOUNT[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
	TXRXCOUNT[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

Bit 25 – Reserved
Must be programmed as ‘0’

Bit 24 – SCHECK Flash Status Check bit
Note: When this bit is set to '1', the SQI module uses the MEMSTAT register to control the status check command process.

Value	Description
1	Check the status of the Flash
0	Do not check the status of the Flash

Bit 23 – DDRMODE Double Data Rate Mode bit

Value	Description
1	Set the SQI transfers to DDR mode

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Value	Description
0	Set the SQI transfers to SDR mode

Bit 22 – DASSERT Chip Select Assert bit

Value	Description
1	Chip Select is deasserted after transmission or reception of the specified number of bytes
0	Chip Select is not deasserted after transmission or reception of the specified number of bytes

Bits 21:20 – DEVSEL[1:0] SQI Device Select bits <1:0>

Value	Description
11	Reserved
10	Reserved
01	Select Device 1
00	Select Device 0

Bits 19:18 – LANEMODE[1:0] SQI Lane Mode Select bits <1:0>

Value	Description
11	Reserved
10	Quad Lane mode
01	Dual Lane mode
00	Single Lane mode

Bits 17:16 – CMDINIT[1:0] Command Initiation Mode Select bits <1:0>
If it is Transmit, commands are initiated based on a write to the transmit register or the contents of Tx buffer. If CMDINIT is Receive, commands are initiated based on reads to the read register or Rx buffer availability.

Value	Description
11	Reserved
10	Receive
01	Transmit
00	Idle

Bits 15:0 – TXRXCOUNT[15:0] Transmit/Receive Count bits <15:0>
These bits specify the total number of bytes to transmit or received (based on CMDINIT).

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36.5.10. SQI CLOCK CONTROL REGISTER

Name: CLKCON
Offset: 0x110
Reset: 0x0000
Property: -

Table 36-10. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Access								
Reset								

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
						CLKDIV[10:8]		
Access						R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset						0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	CLKDIV[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

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

Bits 18:8 – CLKDIV[10:0] SQI Clock Tsqi Frequency Select bit <10:0>

Note: Refer to the *Electrical Characteristics* for the maximum clock frequency specifications.

Setting these bits to '00000000' specifies the highest frequency of the SQI clock.

Value	Description
10000000000	Base clock Tbc is divided by 2048
01000000000	Base clock Tbc is divided by 1024
00100000000	Base clock Tbc is divided by 512
00010000000	Base clock Tbc is divided by 256
00001000000	Base clock Tbc is divided by 128
00000100000	Base clock Tbc is divided by 64
00000010000	Base clock Tbc is divided by 32
00000001000	Base clock Tbc is divided by 16

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Value	Description
0000000100	Base clock Tbc is divided by 8
0000000010	Base clock Tbc is divided by 4
0000000001	Base clock Tbc is divided by 2
0000000000	Base clock Tbc

Bit 1 – STABLE Tsqi Clock Stable Select bit
This bit is set to '1' when the SQI clock, TSQI, is stable after writing a '1' to the EN bit.

Value	Description
1	Tsqi clock is stable
0	Tsqi clock is not stable

Bit 0 – EN Tsqi Clock Enable Select bit
When clock oscillation is stable, the SQI module will set the STABLE bit to '1'.

Value	Description
1	Enable the SQI clock (Tsqi) (when clock oscillation is stable, the SQI module sets the STABLE bit to '1')
0	Disable the SQI clock (Tsqi) (the SQI module should stop its clock to enter a low power state); SFRs can still be accessed, as they use PBCLK5

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36.5.11. SQI COMMAND THRESHOLD REGISTER

Name: CMDTHR
Offset: 0x114
Reset: 0x0000
Property: -

Table 36-11. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
			TXCMDTHR[5:0]					
Access			R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset			0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
			RXCMDTHR[5:0]					
Access			RW	RW	RW	RW	RW	RW
Reset			0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 13:8 – TXCMDTHR[5:0] Transmit Command Threshold bits <5:0>
In transmit initiation mode, the SQI module performs a transmit operation when transmit command threshold bytes are present in the Tx buffer. These bits should usually be set to '1' for normal Flash commands, and set to a higher value for page programming. For 16-bit mode, the value should be a multiple of 2.

Bits 5:0 – RXCMDTHR[5:0] Receive Command Threshold bits <5:0>
In receive initiation mode, the SQI module attempts to perform receive operations to fetch the receive command threshold number of bytes in the receive buffer. If space for these bytes is not present in the buffer, the SQI will not initiate a transfer. For 16-bit mode, the value should be a multiple of 2.
If software performs any reads, thereby reducing the buffer count, hardware would initiate a receive transfer to make the buffer count equal to the value in these bits. If software would not like any more words latched into the buffer, command initiation mode needs to be changed to Idle before any buffer reads by software.
In the case of Boot/xIP mode, the SQI module will use the System Bus burst size, instead of the receive command threshold value.
Note:
These bits should only be programmed when a receive is not active (i.e., during Idle mode or a transmit).

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36.5.12. SQI INTERRUPT THRESHOLD REGISTER

Name: INTTHR
Offset: 0x118
Reset: 0x0000
Property: -

Table 36-12. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
			TXINTTHR[5:0]					
Access			R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset			0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Bits 13:8 – TXINTTHR[5:0] Transmit Interrupt Threshold bits <5:0>
A transmit interrupt is set when the transmit buffer has more space than the set number of bytes. For 16-bit mode, the value should be a multiple of 2.

Bits 5:0 – RXINTTHR[5:0] Receive Interrupt Threshold bits <5:0>
A receive interrupt is set when the receive buffer count is larger than or equal to the set number of bytes. For 16-bit mode, the value should be multiple of 2.

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36.5.13. SQI INTERRUPT ENABLE REGISTER

Name: INTEN
Offset: 0x11C
Reset: 0x0000
Property: -

Table 36-13. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
					DMAEIE	PKTCOMPIE	BDDONEIE	CONTHRIE
Access					R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset					0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	CONEMPTYIE	CONFULLIE	RXTHRIE	RXFULLIE	RXEMPTYIE	TXTHRIE	TXFULLIE	TXEMPTYIE
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 11 – DMAEIE DMA Bus Error Interrupt Enable bit

Value	Description
1	Interrupt is enabled
0	Interrupt is disabled

Bit 10 – PKTCOMPIE DMA Buffer Descriptor Packet Complete Interrupt Enable bit

Value	Description
1	Interrupt is enabled
0	Interrupt is disabled

Bit 9 – BDDONEIE DMA Buffer Descriptor Done Interrupt Enable bit

Value	Description
1	Interrupt is enabled
0	Interrupt is disabled

Bit 8 – CONTHRIE Control Buffer Threshold Interrupt Enable bit

Value	Description
1	Interrupt is enabled

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Value	Description
0	Interrupt is disabled

Bit 7 – CONEMPTYIE Control Buffer Empty Interrupt Enable bit

Value	Description
1	Interrupt is enabled
0	Interrupt is disabled

Bit 6 – CONFULLIE Control Buffer Full Interrupt Enable bit
This bit enables an interrupt when the receive buffer is full.

Value	Description
1	Interrupt is enabled
0	Interrupt is disabled

Bit 5 – RXTHRIE Receive Buffer Threshold Interrupt Enable bit

Value	Description
1	Interrupt is enabled
0	Interrupt is disabled

Bit 4 – RXFULLIE Receive Buffer Full Interrupt Enable bit

Value	Description
1	Interrupt is enabled
0	Interrupt is disabled

Bit 3 – RXEMPTYIE Receive Buffer Empty Interrupt Enable bit

Value	Description
1	Interrupt is enabled
0	Interrupt is disabled

Bit 2 – TXTHRIE Transmit Threshold Interrupt Enable bit

Value	Description
1	Interrupt is enabled
0	Interrupt is disabled

Bit 1 – TXFULLIE Transmit Buffer Full Interrupt Enable bit

Value	Description
1	Interrupt is enabled
0	Interrupt is disabled

Bit 0 – TXEMPTYIE Transmit Buffer Empty Interrupt Enable bit

Value	Description
1	Interrupt is enabled
0	Interrupt is disabled

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36.5.14. SQI INTERRUPT STATUS REGISTER

Name: INTSTAT
Offset: 0x120
Reset: 0x0000
Property: -

Note: The bits in the register are cleared by writing a '1' to the corresponding bit position

Table 36-14. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
					DMAEIF	PKTCOMPIF	BDDONEIF	CONTHRIF
Access					R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset					0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	CONEMPTYIF	CONFULLIF	RXTHRIF	RXFULLIF	RXEMPTYIF	TXTHRIF	TXFULLIF	TXEMPTYIF
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0

Bit 11 – DMAEIF DMA Bus Error Interrupt Flag bit

Value	Description
1	DMA bus error has occurred
0	DMA bus error has not occurred

Bit 10 – PKTCOMPIF DMA Buffer Descriptor Processor Packet Completion Interrupt Flag bit

Value	Description
1	DMA BD packet is complete
0	DMA BD packet is in progress

Bit 9 – BDDONEIF DMA Buffer Descriptor Done Interrupt Flag bit

Value	Description
1	DMA BD process is done
0	DMA BD process is in progress

Bit 8 – CONTHRIF Control Buffer Threshold Interrupt Flag bit

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Value	Description
1	The control buffer has more than THRES words of space available
0	The control buffer has less than THRES words of space available

Bit 7 – CONEMPTYIF Control Buffer Empty Interrupt Flag bit

Value	Description
1	Control buffer is empty
0	Control buffer is not empty

Bit 6 – CONFULLIF Control Buffer Full Interrupt Flag bit

Value	Description
1	Control buffer is full
0	Control buffer is not full

Bit 5 – RXTHRIF Receive Buffer Threshold Interrupt Flag bit

Note: In the case of Boot/xIP mode, the POR value of the receive buffer threshold is zero. Therefore, this bit will be set to a '1',immediately after a POR until a read request on the System Bus bus is received.

Value	Description
1	Receive buffer has more than RXINTTHR words of space available
0	Receive buffer has less than RXINTTHR words of space available

Bit 4 – RXFULLIF Receive Buffer Full Interrupt Flag bit

Value	Description
1	Receive buffer is full
0	Receive buffer is not full

Bit 3 – RXEMPTYIF Receive Buffer Empty Interrupt Flag bit

Value	Description
1	Receive buffer is empty
0	Receive buffer is not empty

Bit 2 – TXTHRIF Transmit Buffer Threshold Interrupt Flag bit

Value	Description
1	Transmit buffer has more than TXINTTHR words of space available
0	Transmit buffer has less than TXINTTHR words of space available

Bit 1 – TXFULLIF Transmit Buffer Full Interrupt Flag bit

Value	Description
1	The transmit buffer is full
0	The transmit buffer is not full

Bit 0 – TXEMPTYIF Transmit Buffer Empty Interrupt Flag bit

Value	Description
1	The transmit buffer is empty
0	The transmit buffer has content

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36.5.15. SQI TRANSMIT DATA BUFFER REGISTER

Name: TXDATA
Offset: 0x124
Reset: 0x0000
Property: -

Table 36-15. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	TXDATA[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
	TXDATA[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
	TXDATA[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
	TXDATA[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 – TXDATA[31:0] Transmit Command Data bits <31:0>
Data is loaded into this register before being transmitted. Just prior to the beginning of a data transfer, the data in TxDATA is loaded into the shift register (SFDR).
Multiple writes to TxDATA can occur even while a transfer is already in progress. There can be a maximum of eight commands that can be queued.

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36.5.16. SQI RECEIVE DATA BUFFER REGISTER

Name: RXDATA
Offset: 0x128
Reset: 0x0000
Property: -

Table 36-16. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

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

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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	RXDATA[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 31:0 – RXDATA[31:0] Receive Data Buffer bits <31:0>
At the end of a data transfer, the data in the shift register is loaded into the RxDATA register. This register works like a buffer. The depth of the receive buffer is eight words.

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36.5.17. SQI STATUS REGISTER 1

Name: STAT1
Offset: 0x12C
Reset: 0x0000
Property: -

Table 36-17. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Access								
Reset								

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
			TXBUFFREE[5:0]					
Access			R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset			0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Access								
Reset								

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
			RXBUFCNT[5:0]					
Access			R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset			0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 21:16 – TXBUFFREE[5:0] Transmit buffer Available Word Space bits <5:0>

Bits 5:0 – RXBUFCNT[5:0] Number of words of read data in the buffer <5:0>

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36.5.18. SQI STATUS REGISTER 2

Name: STAT2
Offset: 0x130
Reset: 0x0000
Property: -

Table 36-18. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Access								
Reset								

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
							CMDSTAT[1:0]	
Access							R	R
Reset							0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
						CONAVAIL[3:1]		
Access						R	R	R
Reset						0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	CONAVAIL[0]	SQID3	SQID2	SQID1	SQID0		RXUN	TXOV
Access	R	R	R	R	R		R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0		0	0

Bits 17:16 – CMDSTAT[1:0] Current Command Status bits <1:0>
These bits indicate the current command status.

Value	Description
11	Reserved
10	Receive
01	Transmit
00	Idle

Bits 10:7 – CONAVAIL[3:0] Control buffer Space Available bits <3:0>
These bits indicate the available control wordspace.

Value	Description
1000	8 words are available
0111	7 words are available
0001	1 word is available
0000	No words are available

Bit 6 – SQID3 SQID3 Status bit

Value	Description
1	Data is present on SQID3

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Value	Description
0	Data is not present on SQID3

Bit 5 – SQID2 SQID2 Status bit

Value	Description
1	Data is present on SQID2
0	Data is not present on SQID2

Bit 4 – SQID1 SQID1 Status bit

Value	Description
1	Data is present on SQID1
0	Data is not present on SQID1

Bit 3 – SQID0 SQID0 Status bit

Value	Description
1	Data is present on SQID0
0	Data is not present on SQID0

Bit 1 – RXUN Receive buffer Underflow Status bit

Value	Description
1	Receive buffer Underflow has occurred
0	Receive buffer underflow has not occurred

Bit 0 – TXOV Transmit buffer Overflow Status bit

Value	Description
1	Transmit buffer overflow has occurred
0	Transmit buffer overflow has not occurred

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36.5.19. SQI BUFFER DESCRIPTOR CONTROL REGISTER

Name: BDCON
Offset: 0x134
Reset: 0x0000
Property: -

Table 36-19. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
						START	POLLEN	DMAEN
Access						R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset						0	0	0

Bit 2 – START Buffer Descriptor Processor Start bit

Value	Description
1	Start the buffer descriptor processor
0	Disable the buffer descriptor processor

Bit 1 – POLLEN Buffer Descriptor Poll Enable bit

Value	Description
1	BDP poll is enabled
0	BDP poll is not enabled

Bit 0 – DMAEN DMA Enable bit

Value	Description
1	DMA is enabled
0	DMA is disabled

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36.5.20. SQI BUFFER DESCRIPTOR CURRENT ADDRESS REGISTER

Name: BDCURADD
Offset: 0x138
Reset: 0x0000
Property: -

Table 36-20. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

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

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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	BDCURRADDR[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 31:0 – BDCURRADDR[31:0] Current Buffer Descriptor Address bits <31:0>

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36.5.21. SQI BUFFER DESCRIPTOR BASE ADDRESS REGISTER

Name: BDBASEADD
Offset: 0x140
Reset: 0x0000
Property: -

Table 36-21. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

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

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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	BDADDR[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 31:0 – BDADDR[31:0] DMA Base Address bits <31:0>
These bits contain the physical address of the root buffer descriptor. This register should be updated only when the DMA is idle.

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36.5.22. SQI BUFFER DESCRIPTOR STATUS REGISTER

Name: BDSTAT
Offset: 0x144
Reset: 0x0000
Property: -

Table 36-22. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Access								
Reset								

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
			BDSTATE[3:0]				DMASTART	DMAACTV
Access			R	R	R	R	R	RO
Reset			x	x	x	x	x	x

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	BDCON[15:8]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	x	x	x	x	0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	BDCON[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 21:18 – BDSTATE[3:0] DMA Buffer Descriptor Processor State Status bits <3:0>
These bits return the current state of the buffer descriptor processor:

Value	Description
5	Fetched buffer descriptor is disabled
4	Descriptor is done
3	Data phase
2	Buffer descriptor is loading
1	Descriptor fetch request is pending
0	Idle

Bit 17 – DMASTART DMA Buffer Descriptor Processor Start Status bit

Value	Description
1	DMA has started
0	DMA has not started

Bit 16 – DMAACTV DMA Buffer Descriptor Processor Active Status bit

Value	Description
1	Buffer Descriptor Processor is active
0	Buffer Descriptor Processor is idle

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Bits 15:0 – BDCON[15:0] DMA Buffer Descriptor Control Word bits <15:0>
These bits contain the current buffer descriptor control word.

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36.5.23. SQI BUFFER DESCRIPTOR POLL CONTROL REGISTER

Name: BDPOLLCON
Offset: 0x148
Reset: 0x0000
Property: -

Table 36-23. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	POLLCON[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
	POLLCON[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 15:0 – POLLCON[15:0] Buffer Descriptor Processor Poll Status bits <15:0>
These bits indicate the number of cycles the BDP would wait before refetching the descriptor control word if the previous descriptor fetched was disabled.

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36.5.24. SQI BUFFER DESCRIPTOR DMA TRANSMIT STATUS REGISTER

Name: BDTXDSTAT
Offset: 0x14C
Reset: 0x0000
Property: -

Table 36-24. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
				TXSTATE[3:0]				
Access				R	R	R	R	
Reset				x	x	x	x	

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
				TXBUFCNT[4:0]				
Access				R	R	R	R	R
Reset				x	x	x	x	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Access								
Reset								

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	TXCURBUFLEN[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	x	x	x	x	0	0	0	0

Bits 28:25 – TXSTATE[3:0] Current DMA Transmit State Status bits <3:0>
These bits provide information on the current DMA receive states.

Bits 20:16 – TXBUFCNT[4:0] DMA Buffer Byte Count Status bits <4:0>
These bits provide information on the internal buffer space.

Bits 7:0 – TXCURBUFLEN[7:0] Current DMA Transmit Buffer Length Status bits <7:0>
These bits provide the length of the current DMA transmit buffer.

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36.5.25. SQI BUFFER DESCRIPTOR DMA RECEIVE STATUS REGISTER

Name: BDRXDSTAT
Offset: 0x150
Reset: 0x0000
Property: -

Table 36-25. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
				RXSTATE[3:0]				
Access				R	R	R	R	
Reset				x	x	x	x	

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
				RXBUFCNT[4:0]				
Access				R	R	R	R	R
Reset				x	x	x	x	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Access								
Reset								

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	RXCURBUFLEN[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	x	x	x	x	0	0	0	0

Bits 28:25 – RXSTATE[3:0] Current DMA Receive State Status bits <3:0>
These bits provide information on the current DMA receive states.

Bits 20:16 – RXBUFCNT[4:0] DMA Buffer Byte Count Status bits <4:0>
These bits provide information on the internal buffer space.

Bits 7:0 – RXCURBUFLEN[7:0] Current DMA Receive Buffer Length Status bits <7:0>
These bits provide the length of the current DMA receive buffer.

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36.5.26. SQI THRESHOLD CONTROL REGISTER

Name: THR
Offset: 0x154
Reset: 0x0000
Property: -

Table 36-26. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
					THRES[3:0]			
Access					R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset					0	0	0	0

Bits 3:0 – THRES[3:0] SQI Control Threshold Value bits <3:0>

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36.5.27. SQI INTERRUPT SIGNAL ENABLE REGISTER

Name: INTSIGEN
Offset: 0x158
Reset: 0x0000
Property: -

Table 36-27. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
					DMAEISE	PKTDONEISE	BDDONEISE	CONTHRISE
Access					R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset					0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	CONEMPTYISE	CONFULLISE	RXTHRISE	RXFULLISE	RXEMPTYISE	TXTHRISE	TXFULLISE	TXEMPTYISE
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 11 – DMAEISE DMA Bus Error Interrupt Signal Enable bit

Value	Description
1	Interrupt signal is enabled
0	Interrupt signal is disabled

Bit 10 – PKTDONEISE Receive Error Interrupt Signal Enable bit

Value	Description
1	Interrupt signal is enabled
0	Interrupt signal is disabled

Bit 9 – BDDONEISE Transmit Error Interrupt Signal Enable bit

Value	Description
1	Interrupt signal is enabled
0	Interrupt signal is disabled

Bit 8 – CONTHRISE Control Buffer Threshold Interrupt Signal Enable bit

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Value	Description
1	Interrupt signal is enabled
0	Interrupt signal is disabled

Bit 7 – CONEMPTYISE Control Buffer Empty Interrupt Signal Enable bit

Value	Description
1	Interrupt signal is enabled
0	Interrupt signal is disabled

Bit 6 – CONFULLISE Control Buffer Full Interrupt Signal Enable bit

Value	Description
1	Interrupt signal is enabled
0	Interrupt signal is disabled

Bit 5 – RXTHRISE Receive Buffer Threshold Interrupt Signal Enable bit

Value	Description
1	Interrupt signal is enabled
0	Interrupt signal is disabled

Bit 4 – RXFULLISE Receive Buffer Full Interrupt Signal Enable bit

Value	Description
1	Interrupt signal is enabled
0	Interrupt signal is disabled

Bit 3 – RXEMPTYISE Receive Buffer Empty Interrupt Signal Enable bit

Value	Description
1	Interrupt signal is enabled
0	Interrupt signal is disabled

Bit 2 – TXTHRISE Transmit Buffer Threshold Interrupt Signal Enable bit

Value	Description
1	Interrupt signal is enabled
0	Interrupt signal is disabled

Bit 1 – TXFULLISE Transmit Buffer Full Interrupt Signal Enable bit

Value	Description
1	Interrupt signal is enabled
0	Interrupt signal is disabled

Bit 0 – TXEMPTYISE Transmit Buffer Empty Interrupt Signal Enable bit

Value	Description
1	Interrupt signal is enabled
0	Interrupt signal is disabled

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36.5.28. SQI TAP CONTROL REGISTER

Name: TAPCON
Offset: 0x15C
Reset: 0x0000
Property: -

Table 36-28. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
			DDRCLKINDLY[5:0]					
Access			R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset			0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	SDRDATINDLY[3:0]				DDRDATINDLY[3:0]			
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

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
			SDRCLKINDLY[5:0]					
Access			R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset			0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Bits 29:24 – DDRCLKINDLY[5:0] SQI Clock Input Delay in DDR Mode bits <5:0>
These bits are used to add fractional delays to SQI Clock Input while sampling the incoming data in DDR mode.

Value	Description
111111	64 taps added on clock input
111110	63 taps added on clock input
000001	2 taps added on clock input
000000	1 tap added on clock input

Bits 23:20 – SDRDATINDLY[3:0] SQI Data Input Delay in SDR Mode bits <3:0>
These bits are used to add fractional delays to SQI Data Output while writing the data to the Flash in SDR mode.

Value	Description
1111	16 taps added on data input
1110	15 taps added on data input
0001	2 taps added on data input
0000	1 tap added on data input

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Bits 19:16 – DDRDATINDLY[3:0] SQI Data Output Delay in DDR Mode bits <3:0>
These bits are used to add fractional delays to SQI Data Output while writing the data to the Flash in DDR mode.

Value	Description
1111	16 taps added on data input
1110	15 taps added on data input
0001	2 taps added on data input
0000	1 tap added on data input

Bits 13:8 – SDRCLKINDLY[5:0] SQI Clock Input Delay in SDR Mode bits <5:0>
These bits are used to add fractional delays to SQI Clock Input while sampling the incoming data in DDR mode.

Value	Description
111111	64 taps added on clock input
111110	63 taps added on clock input
000001	2 taps added on clock input
000000	1 tap added on clock input

Bits 7:4 – DATAOUTDLY[3:0] SQI Data Output Delay bits <3:0>
These bits are used to add fractional delays to SQI Data Output while writing the data to the Flash in all modes of operation.

Value	Description
1111	16 taps added on data output
1110	15 taps added on data output
0001	2 taps added on data output
0000	1 tap added on data output

Bits 3:0 – CLKOUTDLY[3:0] SQI Clock Output Delay bits <3:0>
These bits are used to add fractional delays to SQI Clock Output while writing the data to the Flash in all modes of operation.

Value	Description
1111	16 taps added on clock output
1110	15 taps added on clock output
0001	2 taps added on clock output
0000	1 tap added on clock output

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36.5.29. SQI MEMORY STATUS CONTROL REGISTER

Name: MEMSTAT
Offset: 0x160
Reset: 0x0000
Property: -

Table 36-29. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Access								
Reset								

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
				STATPOS	STATTYPE[1:0]		STATBYTES[1:0]	
Access				R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset				0	0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	STATCMD[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
	STATCMD[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

Bit 20 – STATPOS Status Bit Position in Flash bit
Indicates the BUSY bit position in the Flash Status register. This bit is added to support all Flash types (with BUSY bit at 0 and at 7).

Value	Description
1	BUSY bit position is bit 7 in status register
0	BUSY bit position is bit 0 in status register

Bits 19:18 – STATTYPE[1:0] Status Command Lane Mode bits <1:0>

Value	Description
11	Reserved
10	Status command and read are executed in Quad Lane mode
01	Status command and read are executed in Dual Lane mode
00	Status command and read are executed in Single Lane mode

Bits 17:16 – STATBYTES[1:0] Number of Status Bytes bits <1:0>

Value	Description
11	Reserved
10	Status command is 2 bytes long
01	Status command is 1 byte long

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Value	Description
00	Reserved

Bits 15:0 – STATCMD[15:0] Status Command bits <15:0>
The status check command is written into these bits

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36.5.30. SQI XIP CONTROL REGISTER 3

Name: XCON3
Offset: 0x164
Reset: 0x0000
Property: -

Note: Some Flash devices require write enable and sector unprotect commands before write/read operations and this register is useful in working with those Flash types (xIP mode only)

Table 36-30. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
				INIT1SCHECK	INIT1COUNT[1:0]		INIT1TYPE[1:0]	
Access				R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset				0	0	0	0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	INIT1CMD3[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

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	INIT1CMD2[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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	INIT1CMD1[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

Bit 28 – INIT1SCHECK Flash Initialization 1 Command Status Check bit

Value	Description
1	Check the status after executing the INIT1 commands
0	Do not check the status

Bits 27:26 – INIT1COUNT[1:0] Flash Initialization 1 Command Count bits <1:0>

Value	Description
11	INIT1CMD1, INIT1CMD2, and INIT1CMD3 are sent
10	INIT1CMD1 and INIT1CMD2 are sent, but INIT1CMD3 is still pending
01	INIT1CMD1 is sent, but INIT1CMD2 and INIT1CMD3 are still pending
00	No commands are sent

Bits 25:24 – INIT1TYPE[1:0] Flash Initialization 1 Command Type bits <1:0>

Value	Description
11	Reserved
10	INIT1 commands are sent in Quad Lane mode

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Value	Description
01	INIT1 commands are sent in Dual Lane mode
00	INIT1 commands are sent in Single Lane mode

Bits 24:16 – INIT1CMD3[8:0] Flash Initialization Command 3 bits <7:0>
Third command of the Flash initialization.

Bits 15:8 – INIT1CMD2[7:0] Flash Initialization Command 2 bits <7:0>
Second command of the Flash initialization.

Bits 7:0 – INIT1CMD1[7:0] Flash Initialization Command 1 bits <7:0>
First command of the Flash initialization.

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36.5.31. SQI XIP CONTROL REGISTER 4

Name: XCON4
Offset: 0x168
Reset: 0x0000
Property: -

Table 36-31. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
				INIT2SCHECK	INIT2COUNT[1:0]		INIT2TYPE[1:0]	
Access				R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset				0	0	0	0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	INIT2CMD3[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

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	INIT2CMD2[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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	INIT2CMD1[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

Bit 28 – INIT2SCHECK Flash Initialization 2 Command Status Check bit

Value	Description
1	Check the status after executing the INIT2 commands
0	Do not check the status

Bits 27:26 – INIT2COUNT[1:0] Flash Initialization 2 Command Count bits <1:0>

Value	Description
11	INIT2CMD1, INIT2CMD2, and INIT2CMD3 are sent
10	INIT2CMD1 and INIT2CMD2 are sent, but INIT2CMD3 is still pending
01	INIT2CMD1 is sent, but INIT2CMD2 and INIT2CMD3 are still pending
00	No commands are sent

Bits 25:24 – INIT2TYPE[1:0] Flash Initialization 2 Command Type bits <1:0>

Value	Description
11	Reserved
10	INIT2 commands are sent in Quad Lane mode
01	INIT2 commands are sent in Dual Lane mode
00	INIT2 commands are sent in Single Lane mode

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Bits 24:16 – INIT2CMD3[8:0] Flash Initialization Command 3 bits <7:0>
Third command of the Flash initialization.

Bits 15:8 – INIT2CMD2[7:0] Flash Initialization Command 2 bits <7:0>
Second command of the Flash initialization.

Bits 7:0 – INIT2CMD1[7:0] Flash Initialization Command 1 bits <7:0>
First command of the Flash initialization

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37. Hi-Speed Universal Serial Bus (USB)

37.1. Overview

The Universal Serial Bus (USB) module contains analog and digital components to provide a USB 2.0 embedded Host or device implementation with a minimum of external components. Some PIC32CZ CA8x/CA9x family of devices contain up to two High-Speed USB modules.

The module supports Hi-Speed, Full-Speed, or Low- Speed (in Host Mode only). This module in Host mode is intended for use as an embedded Host and therefore does not implement a Universal Host Controller Interface (UHCI), or Open Host Controller Interface (OHCI) controller.

The USB module consists of the RAM controller, packet encode/decode, UTM synchronization, endpoint control, a dedicated USB DMA controller, pull-up and pull-down resistors, and the register interface. A block diagram of the PIC32 USB module is illustrated in the Block Diagram.

37.2. Features

All USB modules include the following features:

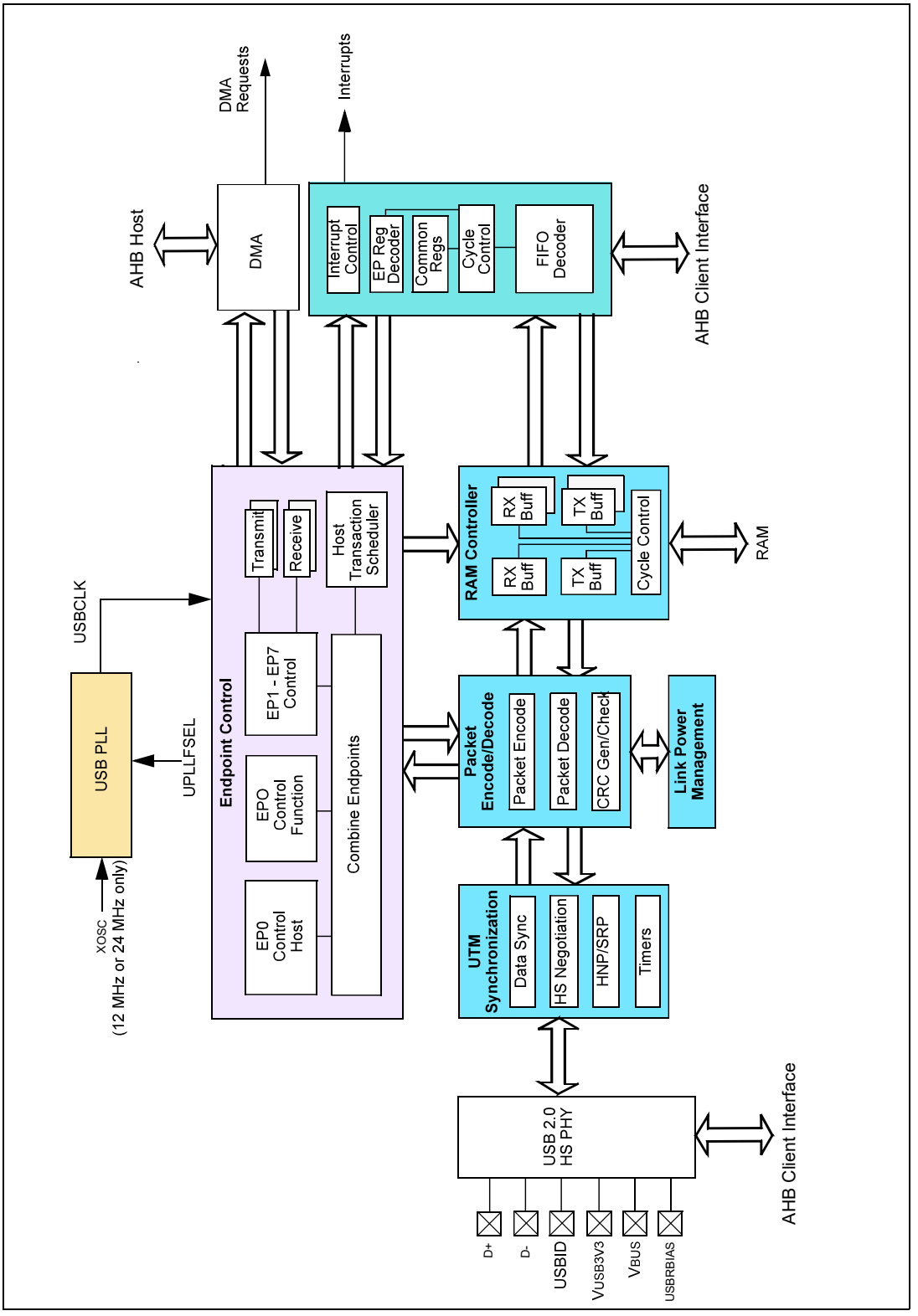
- USB Hi-Speed, Full-Speed, and Low-Speed (in Host Mode only)
- USB support with one or more Hi-Speed, Full-Speed, or Low-Speed device
- Integrated internal USB signaling resistors
- Integrated analog comparators for VBUS monitoring
- Integrated USB transceiver
- Transaction handshaking performed by hardware
- Integrated 8-channel DMA to access system RAM and Flash
- Seven transmit endpoints and seven receive endpoints, in addition to Endpoint 0
- Session Request Protocol (SRP) and Host Negotiation Protocol (HNP) support
- Suspend and resume signaling support
- Dynamic FIFO sizing
- Integrated RAM for the FIFOs, eliminating the need for system RAM for the FIFOs
- Link power management support

Notes:

1. The implementation and use of the USB specifications,and other third party specifications or technologies, may require licensing; including, but not limited to, USB Implementers Forum, Inc. (also referred to as USB-IF). The user is fully responsible for investigating and satisfying any applicable licensing obligations.
2. If the USB module is used, the Primary Oscillator (XOSC) is limited to either 12 MHz, 24 MHz.
3. External 270 (+/-1%) hm resister is required on the USBRBIASx pin to AVSS.

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37.3. Block Diagram



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37.4. Signal Description

Signal Name	Type	Description
D0-	Analog	USB0 D- differential data line
D0+	Analog	USB0 D+ differential data line
USBID0	Digital Input	USB0 ID Detect
VUSB3V3_0	Power	USB 3.3V internal transceiver supply. This pin can be grounded when the USB feature is not used.
VBUS0	Analog (VBUS Power Monitor)	USB0 Bus Power Monitor
USBRBIAS0	Analog	270Ω ±1% resistor to AGND (Required)
D1-	Analog	USB1 D- differential data line
D1+	Analog	USB1 D+ differential data line
USBID1	Digital Input	USB1 ID Detect
VUSB3V3_1	Power	USB 3.3V internal transceiver supply. This pin can be grounded when the USB feature is not used.
VBUS1	Analog (VBUS Power Monitor)	USB1 Bus Power Monitor
USBRBIAS1	Analog	270Ω ±1% resistor to AGND (Required)

37.5. Peripheral Dependencies

Table 37-1. USB_0

Peripheral Name	HSUSB0 (USB 0)
Base Address	0X4F01_0000
NVIC IRQ Index:Source	213 : INT
MCLK AXI/APB Clocks Index:Name	MCLK.CLKMSK2[9]
GCLK Peripheral Channel Index:	N/A
PAC Peripheral Identifier (PAC.WRCTRL)	62 : INTFLAGAHB[11]
EVSYS Users (EVSYS.USERm)	N/A
EVSYS Generators (EVSYS.CHANNELn)	N/A
Power Domain	VDDREG / VUSB3V3_0

Table 37-2. USB_1

Peripheral Name	HSUSB1 (USB 1)
Base Address	0X4F01_2000
NVIC IRQ Index:Source	214 : INT
MCLK AXI/APB Clocks Index:Name	MCLK.CLKMSK2[10]
GCLK Peripheral Channel Index:	N/A
PAC Peripheral Identifier (PAC.WRCTRL)	63 : INTFLAGAHB[12]
EVSYS Users (EVSYS.USERm)	N/A
EVSYS Generators (EVSYS.CHANNELn)	N/A
Power Domain	VDDREG / VUSB3V3_1

37.6. Functional Description

Important: Before attempting to initialize and enable either of the two USBs, the user must first enable the internal USBx regulator, SUPC.VREGCTRL.AVREGEN, and then wait a minimum of 55µs for internal power to stabilize before reading or writing any of the USBx registers.

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The universal serial bus (USB) is an industry standard serial bus used to facilitate communication between a host and devices within a hierarchical system. In the PIC32CZ CA family of MCUs, the Hi-Speed USB module is connected to the ARM M-7 core via the advanced high-performance bus (AHB). The Hi-Speed USB module has a dedicated DMA host to transfer data between the USB port and system memory.

The Hi-Speed USB module has two main modes of operation: Device mode and Embedded Host mode.

37.6.1. Device Mode

In Device mode, the Hi-Speed USB module encodes, decodes, checks, and directs all USB packets sent and received. IN transactions are handled through the device's TX FIFOs, OUT transactions are handled through its RX FIFOs. Control, Bulk, Isochronous and Interrupt transactions are also supported.

37.6.2. Embedded Host Mode

In Embedded Host mode, the way in which the Hi-Speed USB module behaves depends on whether it is linked up for point-to-point communications with another USB system or whether it is attached to a hub. When attached directly to a USB system operating as a Device, the module offers the range of capabilities needed to act as the host in point-to-point communications with this USB system. When attached through a USB hub, the Hi-Speed USB module can perform the functions required to act as the host for multiple USB Devices simultaneously.

When operating in Embedded Host mode and used for point-to-point communications with a single other USB device (which can be Hi-Speed, Full-Speed, or Low-Speed), the Hi-Speed USB module can support Control, Bulk, Isochronous or Interrupt transactions. IN transactions are handled through the RX FIFOs, OUT transactions are handled through the TX FIFOs. As well as encoding, decoding and checking the USB packets sent and received, the module will also automatically schedule Isochronous endpoints and Interrupt endpoints to perform one transaction every 'n' frames/micro-frames (or up to three transactions if the high-bandwidth option is selected), where 'n' represents the polling interval that has been programmed for the endpoint. The remaining bus bandwidth is shared equally between the Control and Bulk endpoints.

37.6.3. Embedded Host Mode Through a Hub

When attached to a single or multiple USB devices through a USB hub, the Hi-Speed USB module continues to offer the facilities previously mentioned, but it needs to be further configured for the following functional overlays:

- The function address of the target device
- The operating speed of the target device (so that the appropriate speed conversion can be carried out)
- If the target device is a Full-Speed or Low-Speed device that is accessed through a Hi-Speed hub, the endpoint additionally needs to be configured with the function address and port number of the hub

37.6.4. Operation

The initial operating role of the Hi-Speed USB module (Embedded Host mode or Device mode) depends on orientation of the Micro-AB cable. The orientation of the Micro-AB cable determines the logic state of USBID input pin. The USBID low state indicates the connection of the Micro-A side of the Micro-AB cable and initial operation in the Embedded Host role. The USBID high state indicates the connection of the Micro-B side of the Micro-AB cable and initial operation in the Device role. The cable orientation state of USBID can be superseded using the IDOVEN and IDVAL bits of the CTRLA register.

The HOSTREQ bit is provided in the DEVCTL register of the Hi-Speed USB module which can trigger a Host Negotiation, requesting that the system currently operating in the Device role swap to the

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Embedded Host role during the next USB bus idle period. Information about the current operating role and current bus connection speed can be found in the DEVCTL register.

Note: See the latest version of the USB-IF document *On-The-Go and Embedded Host Supplement to the USB Revision 2.0 Specification* for the powering and wake signaling requirements for operating in the USB environment.

37.6.5. FIFOs

The Hi-Speed USB module has 9kB of dedicated RAM that can be dynamically allocated between the endpoint FIFOs.

37.6.6. Dedicated DMA

The Hi-Speed USB module has a dedicated, 8-channel DMA controller that can be set up to load/unload the endpoint FIFOs. Each of the DMA channels can be configured to operate in one of two modes:

- **DMA Mode 0:** Allows one packet to be automatically transferred to/from its respective endpoint FIFO
- **DMA Mode 1:** Allows for a complete Bulk transfer to be setup and automatically transferred to/from its respective endpoint FIFO

37.6.7. Configuration

The Hi-Speed USB module has a set of common registers and a set of indexed registers for configuration of the individual endpoints. The indexed endpoint configuration registers are accessed for a specific endpoint by selecting that endpoint using in the INDEX register. For additional information on the configuration and operation of the Hi-Speed USB module, please refer to the documentation, firmware and application examples provided by Microchip and third-party solution providers for PIC32 products. For information about fully USB IF compliant middleware, please refer to available third-party solutions.

Note: At startup, it is necessary to load the calibration values from CALTOP.FCCFG67 into the PHY00 register. See the Memories section for details about CALTOP.FCCFG67.

37.6.8. Operating Speed

The Hi-Speed USB module supports operation in Hi-Speed (480 Mb/s), Full Speed (12 Mb/s) and Low Speed (1.5 Mb/s).

- Hi-Speed operation can be enabled or disabled using the HSEN bit in the POWR register.
- Operation in Full-Speed and Hi-Speed modes can be forced in the TESTMODE register for testing purposes.
- The operating speed is set using the SPEED bits of the configuration registers for the individual endpoints.

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37.7. Register Summary: USB Common Registers

For descriptions and definitions of both Register and bitfield properties, refer to Register Properties.

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x00	CTRLA	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8						REFCLKSEL	IDOVEN	IDVAL
		7:0							ENABLE	SWRST
0x04	CTRLB	31:24								
		23:16						BLANK[19:16]		
		15:8	BLANK[15:8]							
		7:0	BLANK[7:0]							
0x08	CTRLC	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0				T1MSEN				
0x0C	INTENCLR	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0			PHYRDY	T1MS	DMA	USB	RESUME	WAKEUP
0x10	INTENSET	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0			PHYRDY	T1MS	DMA	USB	RESUME	WAKEUP
0x14	INTFLAG	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0			PHYRDY	T1MS	DMA	USB	RESUME	WAKEUP
0x18	STATUS	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0						VREGRDY	PHYON	PHYRDY
0x1C	SYNCBUSY	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0						T1MSEN	ENABLE	SWRST
0x20 ... 0x1000	Reserved									
0x1001	POWR	7:0	ISOUPD	SOFTCONN	HSEN	HSMODE	RESET	RESUME	SUSPMODE	SUSPEN
0x1002	INTRTX	15:8								
		7:0	EP6TXIF	EP5TXIF	EP4TXIF	EP3TXIF	EP2TXIF	EP1TXIF	EP0TXIF	EP0IF
0x1004	INTRRX	15:8								
		7:0	EP6RXIF	EP5RXIF	EP4RXIF	EP3RXIF	EP2RXIF	EP1RXIF	EP0RXIF	
0x1006	INTRTXE	15:8								
		7:0	EP6TXEN	EP5TXEN	EP4TXEN	EP3TXEN	EP2TXEN	EP1TXEN	EP0TXEN	EP0EN
0x1008	INTRRXE	15:8								
		7:0	EP6RXEN	EP5RXEN	EP4RXEN	EP3RXEN	EP2RXEN	EP1RXEN	EP0RXEN	
0x100A	INTRUSB	7:0	VBUSERR	SESSREQ	DISCON	CONN	SOF	RESET	RESUME	SUSPEND
0x100B	INTRUSBE	7:0	VBUSERREN	SESSREQEN	DISCONEN	CONNEN	SOFEN	RESETEN	RESUMEEN	SUSPENDEN
0x100C	FRAME	15:8						FRMNUM[10:8]		
		7:0	FRMNUM[7:0]							
0x100E	INDEX	7:0						SELEP[3:0]		
0x100F	TESTMODE	7:0	FORCEHOST	FIFOACCESS	FORCEFS	FORCEHS	TESTPACKET	TESTK	TESTJ	TESTSE0NAK
0x1010	TXMAXP	15:8			MULT[4:0]			TXMAXP[10:8]		
		7:0	TXMAXP[7:0]							
0x1012 ... 0x1013	Reserved									
0x1014	RXMAXP	15:8			MULT[4:0]			RXMAXP[10:8]		
		7:0	RXMAXP[7:0]							

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Register Summary: USB Common Registers (continued)

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x1016 ... 0x101E	Reserved									
0x101F	FIFOSIZE	7:0	RXFIFOSIZE[3:0]				TXFIFOSIZE[3:0]			
0x1020	FIFO0	31:24	DATA[31:24]							
		23:16	DATA[23:16]							
		15:8	DATA[15:8]							
		7:0	DATA[7:0]							
0x1024	FIFO1	31:24	DATA[31:24]							
		23:16	DATA[23:16]							
		15:8	DATA[15:8]							
		7:0	DATA[7:0]							
0x1028	FIFO2	31:24	DATA[31:24]							
		23:16	DATA[23:16]							
		15:8	DATA[15:8]							
		7:0	DATA[7:0]							
0x102C	FIFO3	31:24	DATA[31:24]							
		23:16	DATA[23:16]							
		15:8	DATA[15:8]							
		7:0	DATA[7:0]							
0x1030	FIFO4	31:24	DATA[31:24]							
		23:16	DATA[23:16]							
		15:8	DATA[15:8]							
		7:0	DATA[7:0]							
0x1034	FIFO5	31:24	DATA[31:24]							
		23:16	DATA[23:16]							
		15:8	DATA[15:8]							
		7:0	DATA[7:0]							
0x1038	FIFO6	31:24	DATA[31:24]							
		23:16	DATA[23:16]							
		15:8	DATA[15:8]							
		7:0	DATA[7:0]							
0x103C	FIFO7	31:24	DATA[31:24]							
		23:16	DATA[23:16]							
		15:8	DATA[15:8]							
		7:0	DATA[7:0]							
0x1040 ... 0x105F	Reserved									
0x1060	DEVCTL	7:0	BDEVICE	FSDEV	LSDEV	VBUS[1:0]		HOSTMODE	HOSTREQ	SESSION
0x1061	MISC	7:0							TXEDMA	RXEDMA
0x1062	TXFIFOSZ	7:0				DPB	FIFOSZ[3:0]			
0x1063	RXFIFOSZ	7:0				DPB	FIFOSZ[3:0]			
0x1064	TXFIFOADD	15:8				ADDR[12:8]				
		7:0	ADDR[7:0]							
0x1066	RXFIFOADD	15:8				ADDR[12:8]				
		7:0	ADDR[7:0]							
0x1068 ... 0x1077	Reserved									
0x1078	EPIINFO	7:0	RXENDPOINTS[3:0]				TXENDPOINTS[3:0]			
0x1079	Reserved									
0x107A	LINKINFO	7:0	WTCON[3:0]				WTID[3:0]			
0x107B	VPLEN	7:0	VPLEN[7:0]							
0x107C	HSEOF1	7:0	HSEOF1[7:0]							
0x107D	FSEOF1	7:0	FSEOF1[7:0]							
0x107E	LSEOF1	7:0	LSEOF1[7:0]							
0x107F	SOFTRST	7:0							NRSTX	NRST
0x1080 ... 0x11FF	Reserved									

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Register Summary: USB Common Registers (continued)

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x1200	DMAINTR	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0	DMA7IF	DMA6IF	DMA5IF	DMA4IF	DMA3IF	DMA2IF	DMA1IF	DMA0IF
0x1204	DMA0CTRL	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8						DMABRSTM[1:0]		DMAERR
		7:0	DMAEP[3:0]				DMAIE	DMAMODE	DMADIR	DMAEN
0x1208	DMA0ADDR	31:24	DMAADDR[31:24]							
		23:16	DMAADDR[23:16]							
		15:8	DMAADDR[15:8]							
		7:0	DMAADDR[7:0]							
0x120C	DMA0NCOUNT	31:24	DMACOUNT[31:24]							
		23:16	DMACOUNT[23:16]							
		15:8	DMACOUNT[15:8]							
		7:0	DMACOUNT[7:0]							
0x120E	DMA1CTRL	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8						DMABRSTM[1:0]		DMAERR
		7:0	DMAEP[3:0]				DMAIE	DMAMODE	DMADIR	DMAEN
0x1212	DMA1ADDR	31:24	DMAADDR[31:24]							
		23:16	DMAADDR[23:16]							
		15:8	DMAADDR[15:8]							
		7:0	DMAADDR[7:0]							
0x1216	DMA1NCOUNT	31:24	DMACOUNT[31:24]							
		23:16	DMACOUNT[23:16]							
		15:8	DMACOUNT[15:8]							
		7:0	DMACOUNT[7:0]							
0x1218	DMA2CTRL	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8						DMABRSTM[1:0]		DMAERR
		7:0	DMAEP[3:0]				DMAIE	DMAMODE	DMADIR	DMAEN
0x121C	DMA2ADDR	31:24	DMAADDR[31:24]							
		23:16	DMAADDR[23:16]							
		15:8	DMAADDR[15:8]							
		7:0	DMAADDR[7:0]							
0x1220	DMA2NCOUNT	31:24	DMACOUNT[31:24]							
		23:16	DMACOUNT[23:16]							
		15:8	DMACOUNT[15:8]							
		7:0	DMACOUNT[7:0]							
0x1222	DMA3CTRL	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8						DMABRSTM[1:0]		DMAERR
		7:0	DMAEP[3:0]				DMAIE	DMAMODE	DMADIR	DMAEN
0x1226	DMA3ADDR	31:24	DMAADDR[31:24]							
		23:16	DMAADDR[23:16]							
		15:8	DMAADDR[15:8]							
		7:0	DMAADDR[7:0]							
0x122A	DMA3NCOUNT	31:24	DMACOUNT[31:24]							
		23:16	DMACOUNT[23:16]							
		15:8	DMACOUNT[15:8]							
		7:0	DMACOUNT[7:0]							
0x122C	DMA4CTRL	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8						DMABRSTM[1:0]		DMAERR
		7:0	DMAEP[3:0]				DMAIE	DMAMODE	DMADIR	DMAEN
0x1230	DMA4ADDR	31:24	DMAADDR[31:24]							
		23:16	DMAADDR[23:16]							
		15:8	DMAADDR[15:8]							
		7:0	DMAADDR[7:0]							

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Register Summary: USB Common Registers (continued)

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x1234	DMA4NCOUNT	31:24	DMACOUNT[31:24]							
		23:16	DMACOUNT[23:16]							
		15:8	DMACOUNT[15:8]							
		7:0	DMACOUNT[7:0]							
0x1236	DMA5CTRL	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8						DMABRSTM[1:0]		DMAERR
		7:0	DMAEP[3:0]				DMAIE	DMAMODE	DMADIR	DMAEN
0x123A	DMA5ADDR	31:24	DMAADDR[31:24]							
		23:16	DMAADDR[23:16]							
		15:8	DMAADDR[15:8]							
		7:0	DMAADDR[7:0]							
0x123E	DMA5NCOUNT	31:24	DMACOUNT[31:24]							
		23:16	DMACOUNT[23:16]							
		15:8	DMACOUNT[15:8]							
		7:0	DMACOUNT[7:0]							
0x1240	DMA6CTRL	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8						DMABRSTM[1:0]		DMAERR
		7:0	DMAEP[3:0]				DMAIE	DMAMODE	DMADIR	DMAEN
0x1244	DMA6ADDR	31:24	DMAADDR[31:24]							
		23:16	DMAADDR[23:16]							
		15:8	DMAADDR[15:8]							
		7:0	DMAADDR[7:0]							
0x1248	DMA6NCOUNT	31:24	DMACOUNT[31:24]							
		23:16	DMACOUNT[23:16]							
		15:8	DMACOUNT[15:8]							
		7:0	DMACOUNT[7:0]							
0x124A	DMA7CTRL	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8						DMABRSTM[1:0]		DMAERR
		7:0	DMAEP[3:0]				DMAIE	DMAMODE	DMADIR	DMAEN
0x124E	DMA7ADDR	31:24	DMAADDR[31:24]							
		23:16	DMAADDR[23:16]							
		15:8	DMAADDR[15:8]							
		7:0	DMAADDR[7:0]							
0x1252	DMA7NCOUNT	31:24	DMACOUNT[31:24]							
		23:16	DMACOUNT[23:16]							
		15:8	DMACOUNT[15:8]							
		7:0	DMACOUNT[7:0]							
0x1256 ... 0x133F	Reserved									
0x1340	RXDPKTBUFDIS	15:8								
		7:0	EP6RXD	EP5RXD	EP4RXD	EP3RXD	EP2RXD	EP1RXD	EP0RXD	
0x1342	TXDPKTBUFDIS	15:8								
		7:0	EP6TXD	EP5TXD	EP4TXD	EP3TXD	EP2TXD	EP1TXD	EP0TXD	
0x1344	CTUCH	15:8	TUCH[15:8]							
		7:0	TUCH[7:0]							
0x1346	CTHHSRTN	15:8	THHSRTN[15:8]							
		7:0	THHSRTN[7:0]							
0x1348	CTHSBT	15:8								
		7:0					HSTMEOUTADD[3:0]			
0x134A ... 0x135F	Reserved									
0x1360	LPMATTR	15:8	ENDPOINT[3:0]							RMTWAK
		7:0	HIRD[3:0]				LNKSTATE[3:0]			
0x1362	LPMCNTRL	7:0				LPMNAK	LPMEN[1:0]		LPMRES	LPMXMT
0x1363	LPMINTREN	7:0			LPMERREN	LPMRESEN	LPMNCEN	LPMACKEN	LPMNYEN	LPMSTEN

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Register Summary: USB Common Registers (continued)

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x1364	LPMINTR	7:0			LPMERR	LPMRES	LPMNC	LPMACK	LPMNY	LPMST

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37.7.1. Control A Register

Name: CTRLA
Offset: 0x0000
Reset: 0x0000000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Note: All bits in CTRLA are enable protected except for ENABLE and SWRST.

Table 37-3. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
						REFCLKSEL	IDOVEN	IDVAL
Access						R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset						0	0	0

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

Bit 10 – REFCLKSEL Select USB PLL Reference Clock Speed

Value	Description
0	12 MHz clock input
1	24 MHz clock input

Bit 9 – IDOVEN ID Source Select
Note: Affects the value of DEVCTL.B Device.

Value	Description
0	IDDIG value from PHY is the source of ID
1	IDVAL is the source of ID

Bit 8 – IDVAL Override value of ID

Value	Description
0	ID override value is 0 (A plug) bit
1	ID override value is 1 (B plug)

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Bit 1 – ENABLE Enable

Notes:

1. Due to synchronization, there is delay from writing CTRLA.ENABLE until the operation completes. The value written to CTRL.ENABLE reads back immediately and the SYNCBUSY.ENABLE bit is set. SYNC- BUSY.ENABLE is cleared when the operation completes.
2. Before clearing ENABLE ensure the USBCORE Controller has entered Suspend mode.
3. It is necessary to make all other configuration settings in this register first before setting the ENABLE bit.

Value	Description
0	Disable module: Only SFR reads/writes
1	Enable module: Requests Reference Clock

Bit 0 – SWRST Software initiated Reset for USB System

Notes:

1. Writing'1' to CTRLA.SWRST take precedence over other bit updates in the same write-operation. Any register write during the ongoing reset results in a bus error. Reading any register returns the reset value of the register.
2. Due to synchronization there is a delay from writing CTRLA.SWRST until the reset completes. CTRLA.SWRST and SYNCBUSY.SWRST are both cleared when the reset is completes.
3. During a SWRST, access to registers/bits without SWRST are disallowed until SYNCBUSY.SWRST is cleared by hardware.

Value	Description
0	This module remains in its current state. Writing a 0 to this field has no effect.
1	Reset all logic and registers in the USB system, except SYNCBUSY.SWRST, and disable the module (USBCORE, PHY, and VREG).

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37.7.2. Control B Register

Name: CTRLB
Offset: 0x0004
Reset: 0x0000000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 37-4. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Access								
Reset								

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

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	BLANK[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
	BLANK[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 19:0 – BLANK[19:0] Blank the Resume/Wakeup Monitoring for XCLK

Blank the Resume/Wakeup Monitoring for XCLK counts when entering Suspend When entering Suspend from HS as a Host, Blank allows time for the downstream Device to detect Suspend and switch from HS to FS (HS term to FS Pull-up) and enter its suspend state, before the Host Resume/Wakeup monitor becomes active.

Notes:

1. The amount of time required to blank instability (HS term to FS pull-up) in LineState depends upon when the downstream device activates its pullup resistors in response to detecting suspend, the transmission line distance, and other factors. The user may adjust this blanking time as required but should consult the USB spec for detection of suspend/resume requirements.
2. Zero is a valid value for LS or FS modes.
3. This field can be safely updated when CTRLA.ENABLE=0 or when POWER.SUSPEND=.

Value	Description
FFFFF	Maximum time to ignore Resume/Wakeup detection (220-1)*16.6ns or about 17.4ms.
00010	Ignore Resume/Wakeup detector for2*16.6ns
00001	Ignore Resume/Wakeup detector for1*16.6ns
00000	Do not ignore Resume/Wakeup detector

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37.7.3. Control C Register

Name: CTRLC
Offset: 0x0008
Reset: 0x0000000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 37-5. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
				T1MSEN				
Access				R/W				
Reset				0				

Bit 4 – T1MSEN 1ms Timer Tick Enable

Value	Description
0	Disabled
1	Enabled

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37.7.4. Interrupt Enable Clear

Name: INTENCLR
Offset: 0x000C
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 37-6. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
			PHYRDY	T1MS	DMA	USB	RESUME	WAKEUP
Access			R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset			0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit 5 – PHYRDY Physical Ready Bit Interrupt Clear
Writing a '1' to this field clears the interrupt enable.

Value	Description
0	Interrupt disabled
1	Interrupt enabled

Bit 4 – T1MS
Writing a '1' to this field clears the interrupt enable.

Value	Description
0	Interrupt disabled
1	Interrupt enabled

Bit 3 – DMA DMA Interrupt Enable Clear
Writing a '1' to this field clears the interrupt enable.

Value	Description
0	Interrupt disabled
1	Interrupt enabled

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Bit 2 – USB USB Interrupt Enable Clear
Writing a '1' to this field clears the interrupt enable.

Value	Description
0	Interrupt disabled
1	Interrupt enabled

Bit 1 – RESUME Resume Interrupt Enable Clear
Writing a '1' to this field clears the interrupt enable.

Value	Description
0	Interrupt disabled
1	Interrupt enabled

Bit 0 – WAKEUP Wake-Up Interrupt Enable Clear
Writing a '1' to this field clears the interrupt enable.

Value	Description
0	Interrupt disabled
1	Interrupt enabled

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37.7.5. Interrupt Enable Set

Name: INTENSET
Offset: 0x0010
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 37-7. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
			PHYRDY	T1MS	DMA	USB	RESUME	WAKEUP
Access			R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset			0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit 5 – PHYRDY Physical Ready Bit Interrupt Enable Set
Writing a '1' to this field sets the interrupt enable.

Value	Description
0	Interrupt disabled
1	Interrupt enabled

Bit 4 – T1MS
Writing a '1' to this field sets the interrupt enable.

Value	Description
0	Interrupt disabled
1	Interrupt enabled

Bit 3 – DMA DMA Interrupt Enable Set
Writing a '1' to this field sets the interrupt enable.

Value	Description
0	Interrupt disabled
1	Interrupt enabled

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Bit 2 – USB USB Interrupt Enable Set
Writing a '1' to this field sets the interrupt enable.

Value	Description
0	Interrupt disabled
1	Interrupt enabled

Bit 1 – RESUME Resume Interrupt Enable Set
Writing a '1' to this field sets the interrupt enable.

Value	Description
0	Interrupt disabled
1	Interrupt enabled

Bit 0 – WAKEUP Wake-Up Interrupt Enable Set
Writing a '1' to this field sets the interrupt enable.

Value	Description
0	Interrupt disabled
1	Interrupt enabled

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37.7.6. Interrupt Flag Register

Name: INTFLAG
Offset: 0x0014
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Note: Interrupt flags must be cleared and then read back to confirm the clear before exiting the ISR to avoid double interrupts.

Table 37-8. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
			PHYRDY	T1MS	DMA	USB	RESUME	WAKEUP
Access			R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS
Reset			0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit 5 – PHYRDY RHY Ready Interrupt Flag

Value	Description
0	No Change in STATUS.PHYRDY state
1	Change in STATUS.PHYRDY state

Bit 4 – T1MS Timer 1ms Tick Interrupt Flag

Value	Description
0	1ms Timer has Not Expired
1	1ms Timer has Expired

Bit 3 – DMA DMAINTR Interrupt Flag

Value	Description
0	No interrupt input is present
1	DMA Interrupt

Bit 2 – USB USBCORE General Interrupts Flag

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Value	Description
0	No interrupt input is present status
1	General Interrupt

Bit 1 – RESUME Resume Detected Flag

Note: Set to one when USB is in Suspend Mode and a Remote Device asserts a “K” state on the USB bus.

Value	Description
0	No Resume Activity Detected or not in Suspend State
1	Resume from Suspend Detected

Bit 0 – WAKEUP USB Activity Detected while in USB Suspend

Note: This bit can be used to wake the device from Standby.

Value	Description
0	No Activity Detected or not in Suspend State
1	Activity Detected while USB in Suspend

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37.7.7. Status Register

Name: STATUS
Offset: 0x0018
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 37-9. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
						VREGRDY	PHYON	PHYRDY
Access						R/HC/HS	R/HC/HS	R/HC/HS
Reset						0	0	0

Bit 2 – VREGRDY USB Voltage Regulator status

Value	Description
0	Voltage Regulator output is off
1	Voltage Regulator output is on

Bit 1 – PHYON PHY Power State

Value	Description
0	PHY is in off (low power state)
1	PHY is in on (operational power state)

Bit 0 – PHYRDY PHY Ready

Value	Description
0	PHY is NOT Ready for USBCORE activity
1	PHY is ready for USBCORE activity

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37.7.8. Synchronization Busy Register

Name: SYNCBUSY
Offset: 0x001C
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 37-10. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
						T1MSEN	ENABLE	SWRST
Access						R/HC/HS	R/HC/HS	R/HC/HS
Reset						0	0	0

Bit 2 – T1MSEN T1MS Enable busy bit
Note: Software must poll this bit to know when the operation completes.

Value	Description
0	T1MSEN synchronization is NOT busy
1	T1MSEN synchronization is busy

Bit 1 – ENABLE Enable Busy bit
Note: Software must poll this bit to know when the operation completes.

Value	Description
0	ENABLE synchronization is NOT busy
1	ENABLE synchronization is busy

Bit 0 – SWRST Software Reset Busy bit
Note: Software must poll this bit to know when the operation completes.

Value	Description
0	SWRST synchronization is NOT busy
1	SWRST synchronization is busy

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37.7.9. Power Register

Name: POWR
Offset: 0x1001
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 37-11. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	ISOUPD	SOFTCONN	HSEN	HSMODE	RESET	RESUME	SUSPMODE	SUSPEN
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/HS	R	R/W	R/HC	R/W
Reset	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

Bit 7 – ISOUPD ISO Update Bit
(Device mode only; unimplemented in Hostmode)
This bit only affects endpoints performing isochronous transfers when in *Device mode*. This bit is unimplemented in *Host mode*.

Value	Description
0	No change in behavior
1	USB module will wait for a SOF token from the time TXPKTRDY is set before sending the packet

Bit 6 – SOFTCONN Soft Connect/Disconnect Feature Selection bit
This bit is only available in *Device mode*.

Value	Description
0	The USB D+/D- lines are disabled and are tri-stated
1	The USB D+/D- lines are enabled and active

Bit 5 – HSEN Hi-Speed Enable bit

Value	Description
0	Module only operates in Full-Speed mode
1	The USB module will negotiate for Hi-Speed mode when the device is reset by the hub

Bit 4 – HSMODE Hi-Speed Mode Status bit
In *Device mode*, this bit becomes valid when a USB reset completes. In *Host mode*, it becomes valid when the RESET bit is cleared.

Value	Description
0	Module is not in Hi-Speed mode
1	Hi-Speed mode successfully negotiated during USB reset

Bit 3 – RESET Module Reset Status bit
In *Device mode*, this bit is read-only. In *Host mode*, this bit is read/write.

Value	Description
0	Normal module operation
1	Reset signaling is present on the bus

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Bit 2 – RESUME Resume from Suspend Control bit

In *Devicemode*, the software should clear this bit after 10 ms (a maximum of 15 ms) to end Resume signaling. In *Host mode*, the software should clear this bit after 20 ms.

Value	Description
0	Stop Resume signaling
1	Generate Resume signaling when the device is in Suspend mode

Bit 1 – SUSPMODE Suspend Mode Status bit

This bit is read-only in Device mode. In Host mode, it can be set by software, and is cleared by hardware.

Value	Description
0	The USB module is in Normal operations
1	The USB module is in Suspend mode

Bit 0 – SUSPEN Suspend Mode Enable bit

Value	Description
0	Suspend mode is not enabled
1	Suspend mode is enabled

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37.7.10. USB TX Interrupt Flag Register

Name: INTRTX
Offset: 0x1002
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Note: Interrupt flags must be cleared and then read back to confirm the clear before exiting the ISR to avoid double interrupts.

All EPnTX and EP0 bits are cleared when this register is read. Therefore, each bit must be read independently from the remaining bits in this register to avoid accidental clearing.

Table 37-12. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Access								
Reset								

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	EP6TXIF	EP5TXIF	EP4TXIF	EP3TXIF	EP2TXIF	EP1TXIF	EP0TXIF	EP0IF
Access	R/HS	R/HS	R/HS	R/HS	R/HS	R/HS	R/HS	R/HS
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 – EPnTXIF Endpoint 'n' TX Interrupt Flag bit

Value	Description
0	No interrupt event
1	Endpoint has a transmit interrupt to be serviced

Bit 0 – EP0IF Endpoint 0 Interrupt bit

Value	Description
0	No interrupt event
1	Endpoint 0 has an interrupt to be serviced

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37.7.11. USB RX Interrupt Flag Register

Name: INTRRX
Offset: 0x1004
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Note: Interrupt flags must be cleared and then read back to confirm the clear before exiting the ISR to avoid double interrupts.

All EPnRX and are cleared when this register is read. Therefore, each bit must be read independently from the remaining bits in this register to avoid accidental clearing.

Table 37-13. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Access								
Reset								

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	EP6RXIF	EP5RXIF	EP4RXIF	EP3RXIF	EP2RXIF	EP1RXIF	EP0RXIF	
Access	R/HS	R/HS	R/HS	R/HS	R/HS	R/HS	R/HS	
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Bits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 – EPnRXIF Endpoint 'n' RX Interrupt Flag bit

Value	Description
0	No interrupt event
1	Endpoint has a transmit interrupt to be serviced

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37.7.12. USB TX Interrupt Enable Register

Name: INTRTXE
Offset: 0x1006
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 37-14. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Access								
Reset								

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	EP6TXEN	EP5TXEN	EP4TXEN	EP3TXEN	EP2TXEN	EP1TXEN	EP0TXEN	EP0EN
Access	R/HS	R/HS	R/HS	R/HS	R/HS	R/HS	R/HS	R/HS
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 – EPnTXEN Endpoint 'n' Transmit Interrupt Enable bits

Value	Description
0	Endpoint Transmit interrupt events are not enabled
1	Endpoint Transmit interrupt events are enabled

Bit 0 – EP0EN Endpoint 0 Interrupt Enable bit

Value	Description
0	Endpoint 0 interrupt events are not enabled
1	Endpoint 0 interrupt events are enabled

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37.7.13. USB RX Interrupt Enable Register

Name: INTRRXE
Offset: 0x1008
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 37-15. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Access								
Reset								

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	EP6RXEN	EP5RXEN	EP4RXEN	EP3RXEN	EP2RXEN	EP1RXEN	EP0RXEN	
Access	R/HS	R/HS	R/HS	R/HS	R/HS	R/HS	R/HS	
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Bits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 – EPnRXEN Endpoint 'n' Receive Interrupt Enable bits

Value	Description
0	Endpoint Receive interrupt events are not enabled
1	Endpoint Receive interrupt events are enabled

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37.7.14. USB Interrupt Status Register

Name: INTRUSB
Offset: 0x100A
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 37-16. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	VBUSERR	SESSREQ	DISCON	CONN	SOF	RESET	RESUME	SUSPEND
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit 7 – VBUSERR VBUS Error Interrupt Bit

Value	Description
0	No interrupt
1	V_{BUS} has dropped below the VBUS valid threshold during a session

Bit 6 – SESSREQ Session Request Interrupt bit

Value	Description
0	No session request detected
1	Session request signaling has been detected

Bit 5 – DISCON Device Disconnect Interrupt bit

Value	Description
0	No device disconnect detected
1	In *Host mode*, indicates when a device disconnect is detected. In *Device mode*, indicates when a session ends.

Bit 4 – CONN Device Connection Interrupt bit

Value	Description
0	No device connection detected
1	In *Host mode*, indicates when a device connection is detected

Bit 3 – SOF Start of Frame Interrupt bit

Value	Description
0	No start of frame detected
1	A new frame has started

Bit 2 – RESET Reset/Babble Interrupt bit

Value	Description
0	No reset/babble detected
1	In *Host mode*, indicates babble is detected. In *Device mode*, indicates reset signaling is detected on the bus.

Bit 1 – RESUME Resume Interrupt bit

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Value	Description
0	No Resume signaling detected
1	Resume signaling is detected on the bus while USB module is in Suspend mode

Bit 0 – SUSPEND Suspend Interrupt bit

Value	Description
0	No suspend signaling detected
1	Suspend signaling is detected on the bus *(Device mode)*

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37.7.15. USB Interrupt Enable Register

Name: INTRUSBE
Offset: 0x100B
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 37-17. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	VBUSERREN	SESSREQEN	DISCONEN	CONNEN	SOFEN	RESETEN	RESUMEEN	SUSPENDEN
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

Bit 7 – VBUSERREN VBUS Error Interrupt Enable Bit

Value	Description
0	V_{BUS} error interrupt is disabled
1	V_{BUS} error interrupt is enabled

Bit 6 – SESSREQEN Session Request Interrupt Enable bit

Value	Description
0	Session request interrupt is disabled
1	Session request interrupt is enabled

Bit 5 – DISCONEN Device Disconnect Interrupt Enable bit

Value	Description
0	Device disconnect interrupt is disabled
1	Device disconnect interrupt is enabled

Bit 4 – CONNEN Device Connection Interrupt Enable bit

Value	Description
0	Device connection interrupt is disabled
1	Device connection interrupt is enabled

Bit 3 – SOFEN Start of Frame Interrupt Enable bit

Value	Description
0	Start of Frame event interrupt is disabled
1	Start of Frame event interrupt is enabled

Bit 2 – RESETEN Reset/Babble Interrupt Enable bit

Value	Description
0	Reset/Babble interrupt is disabled
1	Interrupt when reset (Device mode) or Babble (Host mode) is enabled

Bit 1 – RESUMEEN Resume Interrupt Enable bit

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Value	Description
0	Resume signaling interrupt is disabled
1	Resume signaling interrupt is enabled

Bit 0 – SUSPENDEN Suspend Interrupt Enable bit

Value	Description
0	Suspend signaling interrupt is disabled
1	Suspend signaling interrupt is enabled

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37.7.16. USB RX Frame Number Register

Name: FRAME
Offset: 0x100C
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 37-18. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	FRMNUM[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 10:0 – FRMNUM[10:0] Last Received Frame Number bits

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37.7.17. USB Endpoint Select Register

Name: INDEX
Offset: 0x100E
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 37-19. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

Bits 3:0 – SELEP[3:0] Endpoint Registers Select bits

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37.7.18. USB Test Mode Register

Name: TESTMODE
Offset: 0x100F
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 37-20. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	FORCEHOST	FIFOACCESS	FORCEFS	FORCEHS	TESTPACKET	TESTK	TESTJ	TESTSE0NAK
Access	R/W	R/W/HC	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit 7 – FORCEHOST Test Mode Force Host Select bit

Value	Description
0	Normal operation
1	Forces USB module into *Host mode*, regardless of whether it is connected to any peripheral

Bit 6 – FIFOACCESS Test Mode Endpoint 0 FIFO Transfer Force bit

Value	Description
0	No transfer
1	Transfers the packet in the Endpoint 0 TX FIFO to the Endpoint 0 RX FIFO

Bit 5 – FORCEFS Test Mode Force Full-Speed Mode Select bit
This bit is only active if FORCEHST = 1.

Value	Description
0	If FORCEHS = 0, places USB module into Low-Speed mode.
1	Forces USB module into Full-Speed mode. Undefined behavior if FORCEHS = 1.

Bit 4 – FORCEHS Test Mode Force Hi-Speed Mode Select bit
This bit is only active if FORCEHST = 1.

Value	Description
0	If FORCEFS = 0, places USB module into Low-Speed mode.
1	Forces USB module into Hi-Speed mode. Undefined behavior if FORCEFS = 1.

Bit 3 – TESTPACKET Test_Packet Test Mode Select bit
This bit is only active if module is in Hi-Speed mode.

Value	Description
0	Normal operation
1	The USB module repetitively transmits on the bus a 53-byte test packet. Test packet must be loaded into the Endpoint 0 FIFO before the test mode is entered.

Bit 2 – TESTK Test_K Test Mode Select bit
This bit is only active if the USB module is in Hi-Speed mode.

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Value	Description
0	Normal operation
1	Enters Test_K test mode. The USB module transmits a continuous K on the bus.

Bit 1 – TESTJ Test_J Test Mode Select bit
This bit is only active if the USB module is in Hi-Speed mode.

Value	Description
0	Normal operation
1	Enters Test_J test mode. The USB module transmits a continuous J on the bus.

Bit 0 – TESTSE0NAK Test_SE0_NAK Test Mode Select bit
This mode is only active if module is in Hi-Speed mode

Value	Description
0	Normal operation
1	Enter Test_SE0_NAK test mode. The USB module remains in Hi-Speed mode but responds to any valid IN token with a NAK

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37.7.19. USB Max Data TX Register

Name: TXMAXP
Offset: 0x1010
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 37-21. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	MULT[4:0]					TXMAXP[10:8]		
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
	TXMAXP[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 15:11 – MULT[4:0] Multiplier Control bits
For Isochronous/Interrupt endpoints or of packet splitting on Bulk endpoints, multiplies TXMAXP by MULT+1 for the payload size.
For Bulk endpoints, MULT can be up to 32 and defines the number of "USB" packets of the specified payload into which a single data packet placed in the FIFO should be split, prior to transfer. The data packet is required to be an exact multiple of the payload specified by TXMAXP.
For Isochronous/Interrupts endpoints operating in Hi-Speed mode, MULT may be either 2 or 3 and specifies the maximum number of such transactions that can take place in a single microframe.

Bits 10:0 – TXMAXP[10:0] Maximum TX Payload per Transaction Control bits
This field sets the maximum payload (in bytes) transmitted in a single transaction. The value is subject to the constraints placed by the USB Specification on packet sizes for Bulk, Interrupt and Isochronous transfers in Full-Speed and Hi-Speed operations.
TXMAXP must be set to an even number of bytes for proper interrupt generation in DMA Mode 1.

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37.7.20. USB Max Data RX Register

Name: RXMAXP
Offset: 0x1014
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 37-22. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	MULT[4:0]					RXMAXP[10:8]		
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
	RXMAXP[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 15:11 – MULT[4:0] Multiplier Control bits
ForIsochronous/Interrupt endpoints or of packet splitting on Bulk endpoints, multiplies RXMAXP by MULT+1 for the payload size.
For Bulk endpoints, MULT can be up to 32 and defines the number of "USB" packets of the specified payload into which a single data packet placed in the FIFO should be split, prior to transfer. The data packet is required to be an exact multiple of the payload specified by RXMAXP.
For Isochronous/Interrupts endpoints operating in Hi-Speed mode, MULT may be either 2 or 3 and specifies the maximum number of such transactions that can take place in a single microframe.

Bits 10:0 – RXMAXP[10:0] Maximum RX Payload per Transaction Control bits
This field sets the maximum payload (in bytes) transmitted in a single transaction. The value is subject to the constraints placed by the USB Specification on packet sizes for Bulk, Interrupt and Isochronous transfers in Full-Speed and Hi-Speed operations.
RXMAXP must be set to an even number of bytes for proper interrupt generation in DMA Mode 1.
Note: Transfer size greater than RxMaxP is handled by DMA Mode 1 only.

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37.7.21. USB TX/RX FIFO Size Register

Name: FIFOSIZE
Offset: 0x101F
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

FIFOSIZE is a Read-Only register that returns the sizes of the FIFOs associated with the selected additional TX/Rx endpoints. The lower nibble encodes the size of the selected TX endpoint FIFO; the upper nibble encodes the size of the selected Rx endpoint FIFO. Values of 3 – 13 correspond to a FIFO size of 2n bytes (8 – 8192 bytes). If an endpoint has not been configured, a value of 0 will be displayed. Where the TX and Rx endpoints share the same FIFO, the Rx FIFO size will be encoded as 0xF.

Table 37-23. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	RXFIFOSIZE[3:0]				TXFIFOSIZE[3:0]			
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Bits 7:4 – RXFIFOSIZE[3:0] Receive FIFO Size bits
This register only has this interpretation when dynamic sizing is not selected. It is not valid where dynamic FIFO sizing is used.

Value	Description
1111	Reserved
1110	Reserved
1101	8192 bytes
1100	4096 bytes
0011	8 bytes
0010	Reserved
0001	Reserved
0000	Reserved or endpoint has not been configured

Bits 3:0 – TXFIFOSIZE[3:0] Transmit FIFO Size bits
This register only has this interpretation when dynamic sizing is not selected. It is not valid where dynamic FIFO sizing is used.

Value	Description
1111	Reserved
1110	Reserved
1101	8192 bytes
1100	4096 bytes
0011	8 bytes
0010	Reserved
0001	Reserved
0000	Reserved or endpoint has not been configured

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37.7.22. USB RX End Point Double Packet Buffer Disable Register

Name: RXDPKTBUFDIS
Offset: 0x1340
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 37-24. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Access								
Reset								

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	EP6RXD	EP5RXD	EP4RXD	EP3RXD	EP2RXD	EP1RXD	EP0RXD	
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Bits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 – EPnRXD RX Endpoint 'x' Double Packet Buffer Disable bits

Value	Description
0	RX double packet buffering is enabled for endpoint 'x'
1	RX double packet buffering is disabled for endpoint 'x'

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37.7.23. USB TX End Point Double Packet Buffer Disable Register

Name: TXDPKTBUFDIS
Offset: 0x1342
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 37-25. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Access								
Reset								

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	EP6TXD	EP5TXD	EP4TXD	EP3TXD	EP2TXD	EP1TXD	EP0TXD	
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Bits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 – EPnTXD TX Endpoint 'n' Double Packet Buffer Disable bits

Value	Description
0	TX double packet buffering is enabled for endpoint 'n'
1	TX double packet buffering is disabled for endpoint 'n'

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37.7.24. USB FIFO Data Register 'x'

Name: FIFOx
Offset: 0x1020 + x*0x04 [x=0..7]
Reset: 0x0000000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 37-26. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	DATA[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
	DATA[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
	DATA[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
	DATA[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 – DATA[31:0] USB Transmit/Receive FIFO Data bits
Writes to this register loads data into the TxFIFO for the corresponding endpoint. Reading from this register unloads data from the RxFIFO for the corresponding endpoint.
Transfers may be 8-bit, 16-bit or 32-bit as required, and any combination of access is allowed provided the data accessed is contiguous. However, all transfers associated with one packet must be of the same width so that data is consistently byte-, word- or double-word aligned. The last transfer may contain fewer bytes than the previous transfers in order to complete an odd-byte or odd-word transfer.

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37.7.25. USB Device Control Register

Name: DEVCTL
Offset: 0x1060
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 37-27. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	BDEVICE	FSDEV	LSDEV	VBUS[1:0]		HOSTMODE	HOSTREQ	SESSION
Access	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R	R/W/HC	R/W
Reset	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

Bit 7 – BDEVICE USB Device Type bit

Value	Description
0	USB is operating as an 'A' device
1	USB is operating as a 'B' device

Bit 6 – FSDEV Full-Speed/Hi-Speed Device Detection bit (Host mode)

Value	Description
0	No Full-Speed or Hi-Speed device detected
1	A Full-Speed or Hi-Speed device has been detected being connected to the port

Bit 5 – LSDEV Low-Speed Device Detection bit (Host mode)

Value	Description
0	No Low-Speed device detected
1	A Low-Speed device has been detected being connected to the port

Bits 4:3 – VBUS[1:0] VBUS Level Detection bits

Value	Description
11	Above V_{BUS} Valid
10	Above AValid, below V_{BUS} Valid
01	Above Session End, below AValid
00	Below Session End

Bit 2 – HOSTMODE Host Mode bit

Value	Description
0	USB module is not acting as aHost
1	USB module is acting as a Host

Bit 1 – HOSTREQ Host Request Control bit
'B' device only:

Value	Description
0	Host Negotiation is not taking place

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Value	Description
1	USB module initiates the Host Negotiation when Suspend mode is entered. This bit is cleared when Host Negotiation is completed.

Bit 0 – SESSION Active Session Control/Status

'A'device:

1= Start a session

0= End a session

'B' device:

1= (Read) Session has started or is in progress, (Write) Initiate the Session Request Protocol

0= When USB module is in Suspend mode, clearing this bit will cause a software disconnect

Note: Clearing this bit when the USB module is not suspended will result in undefined behavior.

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37.7.26. USB Miscellaneous Register

Name: MISC
Offset: 0x1061
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 37-28. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
							TXEDMA	RXEDMA
Access							R	R
Reset							0	0

Bit 1 – TXEDMA TX Endpoint DMA Assertion Control bit

Value	Description
0	DMA_REQ signal for all IN endpoints will be deasserted when MAXP bytes have been written to an endpoint. This is Late mode.
1	DMA_REQ signal for all IN endpoints will be deasserted when MAXP-8 bytes have been written to an endpoint. This is Early mode.

Bit 0 – RXEDMA RX Endpoint DMA Assertion Control bit

Value	Description
0	DMA_REQ signal for all IN endpoints will be deasserted when MAXP bytes have been written to an endpoint. This is Late mode.
1	DMA_REQ signal for all IN endpoints will be deasserted when MAXP-8 bytes have been written to an endpoint. This is Early mode.

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37.7.27. USB TX FIFO Size Register

Name: TXFIFOSZ
Offset: 0x1062
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

TXFIFOSZ controls the size of the selected TX endpoint FIFO.

Table 37-29. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

Bit 4 – DPB TX Endpoint Double-packet Buffering Control bit

Value	Description
0	Double-packet buffer is not supported
1	Double-packet buffer is supported. This doubles the size set in TXFIFOSZ.

Bits 3:0 – FIFOSZ[3:0] TX Endpoint FIFO packet size bits
The maximum packet size to allowed for (before any splitting within the FIFO of Bulk/High-Bandwidth packets prior to transmission)

Value	Description
1111	Reserved
1010	Reserved
1001	4096 bytes
1000	2048 bytes
0111	1024 bytes
0110	512 bytes
0101	256 bytes
0100	128 bytes
0011	64 bytes
0010	32 bytes
0001	16 bytes
0000	8 bytes

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37.7.28. USB RX FIFO Size Register

Name: RXFIFOSZ
Offset: 0x1063
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

RXFIFOSZ controls the size of the selected RX endpoint FIFO.

Table 37-30. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

Bit 4 – DPB RX Endpoint Double-packet Buffering Control bit

Value	Description
0	Double-packet buffer is not supported
1	Double-packet buffer is supported. This doubles the size set in RXFIFOSZ.

Bits 3:0 – FIFOSZ[3:0] RX Endpoint FIFO packet size bits
The maximum packet size to allowed for (before any splitting within the FIFO of Bulk/High-Bandwidth packets prior to transmission)

Value	Description
1111	Reserved
1010	Reserved
1001	4096 bytes
1000	2048 bytes
0111	1024 bytes
0110	512 bytes
0101	256 bytes
0100	128 bytes
0011	64 bytes
0010	32 bytes
0001	16 bytes
0000	8 bytes

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37.7.29. USB TX FIFO Address Register

Name: TXFIFOADD
Offset: 0x1064
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

TXFIFOADD controls the start address of the selected TX endpoint FIFO.

Table 37-31. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	ADDR[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 12:0 – ADDR[12:0] Transmit Endpoint FIFO Address bits
Start address of the endpoint FIFO in units of 8 bytes as follows:

Value	Description
1111111111111	0xFFF8
0000000000010	0x0010
0000000000001	0x0008
0000000000000	0x0000

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37.7.30. USB RX FIFO Address Register

Name: RXFIFOADD
Offset: 0x1066
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

RXFIFOADD controls the start address of the selected RX endpoint FIFO.

Table 37-32. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	ADDR[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 12:0 – ADDR[12:0] Receive Endpoint FIFO Address bits
Start address of the endpoint FIFO in units of 8 bytes as follows:

Value	Description
1111111111111	0xFFF8
0000000000010	0x0010
0000000000001	0x0008
0000000000000	0x0000

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37.7.31. USB Endpoint Info Register

Name: EPIINFO
Offset: 0x1078
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 37-33. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	RXENDPOINTS[3:0]				TXENDPOINTS[3:0]			
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1

Bits 7:4 – RXENDPOINTS[3:0] Included RX Endpoint bits
This read-only register gives the number of RX endpoints in the design. For the PIC32CZ CA8x/CA9x family, this number is 7.

Bits 3:0 – TXENDPOINTS[3:0] Included TX Endpoint bits
These read-only bits provide the number of TX endpoints in the design. For the PIC32CZ CA8x/CA9x family, this number is 7.

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37.7.32. USB Link Info Delay Register

Name: LINKINFO
Offset: 0x107A
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 37-34. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

Bits 7:4 – WTCON[3:0] Connect/Disconnect Filter Control bits
Sets the wait to be applied to allow for the connect/disconnect filter in units of 533.3 ns. The default setting corresponds to 2.667 µs.

Bits 3:0 – WTID[3:0] ID Delay Valid Control bits
Sets the delay to be applied from ID Pull up resistor being asserted to ID input Signal being considered valid in units of 4.369ms. The default setting corresponds to 52.43ms.

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37.7.33. USB VBUS Pulse Charge Duration Register

Name: VPLEN
Offset: 0x107B
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 37-35. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

Bits 7:0 – VPLEN[7:0] VBUS Pulsing Charge Length bits.
Sets the duration of the VBUS pulsing charge in units of 546.1 µs. (The default setting corresponds to 32.77 ms.)

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37.7.34. USB HS EOF Register

Name: HSEOF1
Offset: 0x107C
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 37-36. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	HSEOF1[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	1

Bits 7:0 – HSEOF1[7:0] High-Speed EOF bits.
These bits set the Hi-Speed transaction in units of 133.3 µs (default setting is 17.07µs) prior to the EOF to stop new transactions from beginning.

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37.7.35. USB FS EOF Register

Name: FSEOF1
Offset: 0x107D
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 37-37. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	FSEOF1[7:0]							
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0

Bits 7:0 – FSEOF1[7:0] Full-Speed EOF bits.
These bits set the Full-Speed transaction in units of 533.3 µs (default setting is 63.46 µs) prior to the EOF to stop new transactions from beginning.

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37.7.36. USB LS EOF Register

Name: LSEOF1
Offset: 0x107E
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 37-38. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	LSEOF1[7:0]							
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0

Bits 7:0 – LSEOF1[7:0] Low-Speed EOF bits.
These bits set the Low-Speed transaction in units of 1.067 µs (default setting is 121.6 µs) prior to the EOF to stop new transactions from beginning.

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37.7.37. USB Soft Reset Register

Name: SOFTRST
Offset: 0x107F
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 37-39. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

Bit 1 – NRSTX Reset of XCLK Domain bit

Value	Description
0	Normal operation
1	Reset the XCLK domain, which is clock recovered from the received data by the PHY

Bit 0 – NRST Reset of CLK Domain bit

Value	Description
0	Normal operation
1	Reset the CLK domain, which is clock recovered from the peripheral bus

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37.7.38. USB DMA Interrupt Register

Name: DMAINTR
Offset: 0x1200
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

All bits are cleared on a read of the register.

Table 37-40. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	DMA7IF	DMA6IF	DMA5IF	DMA4IF	DMA3IF	DMA2IF	DMA1IF	DMA0IF
Access	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 – DMAxIF DMA Channel x Interrupt bit

Value	Description
0	No interrupt event
1	The DMA channel has an interrupt event

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37.7.39. USB DMA Channel x Control Register

Name: DMAxCTRL
Offset: 0x1204 + x*0x0A [x=0..7]
Reset: 0x0000000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 37-41. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
						DMABRSTM[1:0]		DMAERR
Access						R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset						0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	DMAEP[3:0]				DMAIE	DMAMODE	DMADIR	DMAEN
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 10:9 – DMABRSTM[1:0] DMA Burst Mode Selection bit

Value	Description
11	Burst Mode 3: INCR16, INCR8, INCR4 or unspecified length
10	Burst Mode 2: INCR8, INCR4 or unspecified length
01	Burst Mode 1: INCR4 or unspecified length
00	Burst Mode 0: Bursts of unspecified length

Bit 8 – DMAERR DMA Bus Error bit

Value	Description
0	The software writes this to clear the error
1	A bus error has been observed on the input

Bits 7:4 – DMAEP[3:0] DMA Endpoint Assignment bits
These bits hold the endpoint that the DMA channel is assigned to. Valid values are 0-7.

Bit 3 – DMAIE DMA Interrupt Enable bit

Value	Description
0	Interrupt is disabled for this channel
1	Interrupt is enabled for this channel

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Bit 2 – DMAMODE DMA Transfer Mode bit

Value	Description
0	DMA Mode0 Transfers
1	DMA Mode1 Transfers

Bit 1 – DMADIR DMA Transfer Direction bit

Value	Description
0	DMA Write (RX endpoint)
1	DMA Read (TX endpoint)

Bit 0 – DMAEN DMA Enable bit

Value	Description
0	Disable the DMA transfer
1	Enable the DMA transfer and start the transfer

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37.7.40. USB DMA Channel x Memory Address Register

Name: DMAxADDR
Offset: 0x1208 + x*0x0A [x=0..7]
Reset: 0x0000000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

This register identifies the current memory address of the corresponding DMA channel. The initial memory address written to this register during initialization must have a value such that its modulo 4 value is equal to '0'. The lower two bits of this register are read only and cannot be set by software. As the DMA transfer progresses, the memory address will increment as bytes are transferred.

Table 37-42. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	DMAADDR[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
	DMAADDR[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
	DMAADDR[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
	DMAADDR[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 – DMAADDR[31:0] DMA Memory Address bits

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37.7.41. USB DMA Channel x Count Register

Name: DMAxNCOUNT
Offset: 0x120C + x*0x0A [x=0..7]
Reset: 0x0000000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

This register identifies the current DMA count of the transfer. Software will set the initial count of the transfer which identifies the entire transfer length. As the count progresses this count is decremented as bytes are transferred.

Table 37-43. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	DMACOUNT[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
	DMACOUNT[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
	DMACOUNT[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
	DMACOUNT[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 – DMACOUNT[31:0] DMA Transfer Count bits

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37.7.42. USB High Chirp Time-out Register

Name: CTUCH
Offset: 0x1344
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Note: Use of this register will allow the Hi-Speed time-out to be set to values that are greater than the maximum specified in the USB 2.0 specification, making the USB module non-compliant.

Table 37-44. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	TUCH[15:8]							
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0

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

Bits 15:0 – TUCH[15:0] Chirp Time-out bits.
These bits set the chirp time-out. This number, when multiplied by 4, represents the number of USB module clock cycles before the time-out occurs.

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37.7.43. USB High Speed Resume Signal Delay Register

Name: CTHHSRTN
Offset: 0x1346
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Note: Use of this register will allow the Hi-Speed time-out to be set to values that are greater than the maximum specified in the USB 2.0 specification, making the USB module non-compliant.

Table 37-45. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	THHSRTN[15:8]							
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1

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

Bits 15:0 – THHSRTN[15:0] Hi-Speed Resume Signaling Delay bits.
These bits set the delay from the end of Hi-Speed resume signaling (acting as a Host) to enable the UTM normal operating mode.

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37.7.44. USB High Speed Time-out Adder Register

Name: CTHSBT
Offset: 0x1348
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Note: Use of this register will allow the Hi-Speed time-out to be set to values that are greater than the maximum specified in the USB 2.0 specification, making the USB module non-compliant.

Table 37-46. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Access								
Reset								

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

Bits 3:0 – HSTMEOUTADD[3:0] Hi-Speed Time-out Adder bits.
These bits represent the value to be added to the minimum high speed time-out period of 736 bit times. The time-out period can be increased in increments of 64 Hi-Speed bit times (133 ns).

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37.7.45. USB LPM Attribute Register for LPM Transaction and Sleep Cycle

Name: LPMATTR
Offset: 0x1360
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

This register is used to define the attributes of an LPM transaction and sleep cycle. In both the Host mode and the Device mode, the meaning of this register is the same however the source of the data is different for Host and Device as follows:

In Device mode:

In Device mode, the values in this register will contain the equivalent attributes that were received in the last LPM transaction that was accepted. This register is updated with the LPM packet contents if the response to the LPM transaction was an ACK. This register can be update via software. In all other cases, this register will hold its current value.

In Host mode:

In Host mode software will set-up the values in this register to define the next LPM transaction that will be transmitted. These values will be inserted in the payload of the next LPM Transaction.

Table 37-47. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	ENDPOINT[3:0]							RMTWAK
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W				R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0				0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	HIRD[3:0]				LNKSTATE[3:0]			
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 15:12 – ENDPOINT[3:0] LPM Token Packet Endpoint bits
This is the endpoint in the token packet of the LPM transaction.

Bit 8 – RMTWAK Remote Wake-up Enable bit
This bit is applied on a temporary basis only and is only applied to the current suspend state. After the suspend cycle, the remote wakeup capability that was negotiated upon enumeration applies.

Value	Description
0	Remote wake-up is disabled
1	Remote wake-up is enabled

Bits 7:4 – HIRD[3:0] Host Initiated Resume Duration bits
The minimum time the host will drive resume on the bus. The value in this register corresponds to an actual resume time of:
Resume Time = 50 µs + HIRD * 75 µs. The resulting range is 50 µs to 1200 µs.

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Bits 3:0 – LNKSTATE[3:0] Link State bits

This value is provided by the host to the peripheral to indicate what state the peripheral must transition to after the receipt and acceptance of an LPM transaction. The only valid value for this register is '1' for Sleep State (L1). All other values are reserved.

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37.7.46. USB LPM Control Register

Name: LPMCNTRL
Offset: 0x1362
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 37-48. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
				LPMNAK	LPMEN[1:0]		LPMRES	LPMXMT
Access				R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset				0	0	0	0	0

Bit 4 – LPMNAK LPM-only Transaction Setting bit
Device Mode only bit. Unimplemented in Host mode.
This bit is used to place all end points in a state such that the response to all transactions other than an LPM transaction will be a NAK.
Setting this bit to '1'will only take effect after the USB module has been LPM suspended. In this case, the USB device will continue to NAK until this bit has been cleared by software.

Value	Description
0	Normal transaction operation
1	All endpoints will respond to all transactions other than an LPM transaction with a NAK

Bits 3:2 – LPMEN[1:0] LPM Enable bits
Device Mode only bit. Unimplemented in Host mode.

Value	Description
11	LPM Extended transactions are supported
10	LPM and Extended transactions are not supported
01	LPM mode is not supported but Extended transactions are supported
00	LPM Extended transactions are supported

Bit 1 – LPMRES LPM Resume bit
When in Device mode:
This bit is used by software to initiate resume (remote wakeup). This bit differs from the classic RESUME bit in the POWER register (address offset 0x0001) in that the RESUME signal timing is controlled by hardware. When software writes this bit, resume signaling will be asserted for 50us. This bit is self-clearing.
1 = Initiate resume (remote wake-up). Resume signaling is asserted for 50 µs.
0 = No resume operation
This bit is self-clearing.
When in Host mode:
This bit is used by software to initiate a RESUME from the L1 State. This bit differs from the classic RESUME bit in the POWER register (address offset 0x0001) in that the RESUME signal timing is controlled by hardware. When software writes this bit, resume signaling will be asserted for a time specified by the HIRD field in the LPMATTR register.
1 = Initiate resume
0 = No resume operation

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This bit is self-clearing.

Bit 0 – LPMXMT LPM Transition to the L1 State bit

When in Device mode:

1 = USB module will transition to the L1 state upon the receipt of the next LPM transaction. LPMEN must be set to `'0b11`. Both LPMXMT and LPMEN must be set in the same cycle.
0 = Maintain current state
When LPMXMT and LPMEN are set, the USB module can respond in the following ways:

- If no data is pending (all TX FIFOs are empty), the USB module will respond with an ACK. The bit will self-clear and a software interrupt will be generated.
- If data is pending (data resides in at least one TX FIFO), the USB module will respond with a NYET. In this case, the bit will not self-clear however a software interrupt will be generated.

When in Host mode:

Software should set this bit to transmit an LPM transaction.
1 = USB module will transmit an LPM transaction. This bit is self-clearing and will be immediately cleared upon receipt of any Token or three time-outs have occurred.
0 = Maintain current state

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37.7.47. USB LPM Interrupts Enable Register

Name: LPMINTREN
Offset: 0x1363
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 37-49. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
			LPMERREN	LPMRESEN	LPMNCEN	LPMACKEN	LPMNYEN	LPMSTEN
Access			R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset			0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit 5 – LPMERREN LPM Error Interrupt Enable bit
Device Mode only bit. Unimplemented in Host mode.

Value	Description
0	LPMERR interrupt is disabled
1	LPMERR interrupt is enabled

Bit 4 – LPMRESEN LPM Resume Interrupt Enable bit

Value	Description
0	LPMRES interrupt is disabled
1	LPMRES interrupt is enabled

Bit 3 – LPMNCEN LPM Not Complete Interrupt Enable bit

Value	Description
0	Disable the LPMNC Interrupt
1	Enable the LPMNC Interrupt

Bit 2 – LPMACKEN LPM ACK Interrupt Enable bit

Value	Description
0	Disable the LPMACK Interrupt
1	Enable the LPMACK Interrupt

Bit 1 – LPMNYEN LPM NYET Interrupt Enable bit

Value	Description
0	Disable the LPMNYET Interrupt
1	Enable the LPMNYET Interrupt

Bit 0 – LPMSTEN LPM Stall Interrupt Enable bit

Value	Description
0	Disable the LPMST Interrupt
1	Enable the LPMST Interrupt

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37.7.48. USB LPM Interrupts Status Register

Name: LPMINTR
Offset: 0x1364
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 37-50. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
			LPMERR	LPMRES	LPMNC	LPMACK	LPMNY	LPMST
Access			R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset			0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit 5 – LPMERR LPM Error Interrupt Flag bit
Device Mode only bit. Unimplemented in Host mode.

Value	Description
0	No error condition
1	An LPM transaction was received that had a LINKSTATE field that is not supported. The response will be a STALL.

Bit 4 – LPMRES LPM Resume Interrupt Flag bit
This bit is mutually exclusive from the RESUME bit in the Power register.

Value	Description
0	No Resume condition
1	The USB module has resumed (for any reason)

Bit 3 – LPMNC LPM Not Complete Interrupt Flag bit
When in Device mode:
1= The USB module received an LPM transaction and responded with a NYET due to data pending in the RX FIFOs.
0 = No NC interrupt condition
When in Host mode:
1= An LPM transaction is transmitted and has failed to complete. The transaction will have failed because a timeout occurred or there were bit errors in the response for three attempts.
0 = No NC interrupt condition

Bit 2 – LPMACK LPM ACK Interrupt Flag bit
When in Device mode:
1= An LPM transaction was received and the USB Module responded with an ACK.
0 = No ACK interrupt condition
When in Host mode:
1= The LPM transaction is transmitted and the device responds with an ACK
0 = No ACK interrupt condition

Bit 1 – LPMNY LPM NYET Interrupt Flag bit
When in Device mode:
1= An LPM transaction is received and the USB Module responded with a NYET.

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0 = No NYET interrupt flag
When in Host mode:
1= An LPM transaction is transmitted and the device responded with an NYET
0= No NYET interrupt flag

Bit 0 – LPMST LPM Stall Interrupt Flag bit
When in Device mode:
1= An LPM transaction was received and the USB Module responded with a STALL.
0 = No Stall condition
When in Host mode:
1= An LPM transaction was transmitted and the device responded with a STALL
0 = No Stall condition

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37.8. Register Summary: USB Endpoint0 Common Registers

For descriptions and definitions of both Register and bitfield properties, refer to Register Properties.

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x00 ... 0x1017	Reserved									
0x1018	COUNT0	7:0		ENDPOINT0RXCOUNT[6:0]						
0x1018	RXCOUNT	15:8			ENDPOINTRXCOUNT[13:8]					
		7:0	ENDPOINTRXCOUNT[7:0]							
0x101A ... 0x101E	Reserved									
0x101F	CONFIGDATA	7:0	MPRXE	MPTXE	BIGENDIAN	HBRXE	HBTXE	DYNOFIFOSIZING	SOFTCONE	UTMIDATAWIDTH

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37.8.1. Endpoint0 RX Count Register

Name: COUNT0
Offset: 0x1018
Reset: 0x0000
Property: Read Only

Count0 is a read-only register that indicates the number of received data bytes in the Endpoint 0 FIFO. The value returned changes as the contents of the FIFO change and is only valid while RxPktRdy (CSR0.D0) is set.

Table 37-51. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
		ENDPOINT0RXCOUNT[6:0]						
Access		R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset		0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 6:0 – ENDPOINT0RXCOUNT[6:0]
The number of received data bytes in the Endpoint 0 FIFO. The value returned changes as the contents of the FIFO change and is only valid while the RXPKTRDY bit is set.

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37.8.2. USB Configuration Data Register

Name: CONFIGDATA
Offset: 0x101F
Reset: 0x0000
Property: Read-Only

Table 37-52. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	MPRXE	MPTXE	BIGENDIAN	HBRXE	HBTXE	DYNOFIFOSIZING	SOFTCONE	UTMIDATAWIDTH
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	x	x	0	x	x	x	1	0

Bit 7 – MPRXE Automatic Amalgamation Option bit

Value	Description
0	No automatic amalgamation
1	Automatic amalgamation of bulk packets is done

Bit 6 – MPTXE Automatic Splitting Option bit

Value	Description
0	No automatic splitting
1	Automatic splitting of bulk packets is done

Bit 5 – BIGENDIAN Byte Ordering Option bit

Value	Description
0	Little Endian ordering
1	Big Endian ordering

Bit 4 – HBRXE High-Bandwidth RX ISO Option bit

Value	Description
0	No High-bandwidth RX ISO support
1	High-bandwidth RX ISO endpoint support is selected

Bit 3 – HBTXE High-Bandwidth TX ISO Option bit

Value	Description
0	No High-bandwidth TX ISO support
1	High-bandwidth TX ISO endpoint support is selected

Bit 2 – DYNOFIFOSIZING Dynamic FIFO Sizing Option bit

Value	Description
0	No Dynamic FIFO sizing
1	Dynamic FIFO sizing is supported

Bit 1 – SOFTCONE Soft Connect/Disconnect Option bit

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Value	Description
0	Soft Connect/Disconnect is not supported
1	Soft Connect/Disconnect is supported

Bit 0 – UTMIDATAWIDTH UTMI+ Data Width Option bit
Always '0', indicating 8-bit UTMI+ data width.

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37.8.3. Endpoint 1-7 RX Count Registers

Name: RXCOUNT
Offset: 0x1018
Reset: 0x0000
Property: Read Only

RXCOUNT is a read-only register that holds the number of data bytes in the packet currently in line to be read from the RXFIFO. If the packet was transmitted as multiple bulk packets, the number given will be for the combined packet.

Note: The value returned changes as the FIFO is unloaded and is only valid while RXPKTRDY (RXCSR.D0) is set.

Table 37-53. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	ENDPOINTRXCOUNT[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 13:0 – ENDPOINTRXCOUNT[13:0]
The number of received data bytes in the Endpoint 0 FIFO. The value returned changes as the contents of the FIFO change and is only valid while the RXPKTRDY bit is set.

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37.9. Register Summary: USB Host Mode Only Registers

For descriptions and definitions of both Register and bitfield properties, refer to Register Properties.

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x00 ... 0x107F	Reserved									
0x1080	TXFUNCADDREP0	7:0					TXFUNCADDR[6:0]			
0x1081	Reserved									
0x1082	TXHUBADDREP0	7:0	MULTTRANS				TXHUBADDR[6:0]			
0x1083	TXHUBPORT0	7:0					HUBPORT[6:0]			
0x1084	RXFUNCADDREP0	7:0					RXFUNCADDR[6:0]			
0x1085	Reserved									
0x1086	RXHUBADDREP0	7:0	MULTTRANS				RXHUBADDR[6:0]			
0x1087	RXHUBPORT0	7:0					HUBPORT[6:0]			
0x1088	TXFUNCADDREP1	7:0					TXFUNCADDR[6:0]			
0x1089	Reserved									
0x108A	TXHUBADDREP1	7:0	MULTTRANS				TXHUBADDR[6:0]			
0x108B	TXHUBPORT1	7:0					HUBPORT[6:0]			
0x108C	RXFUNCADDREP1	7:0					RXFUNCADDR[6:0]			
0x108D	Reserved									
0x108E	RXHUBADDREP1	7:0	MULTTRANS				RXHUBADDR[6:0]			
0x108F	RXHUBPORT1	7:0					HUBPORT[6:0]			
0x1090	TXFUNCADDREP2	7:0					TXFUNCADDR[6:0]			
0x1091	Reserved									
0x1092	TXHUBADDREP2	7:0	MULTTRANS				TXHUBADDR[6:0]			
0x1093	TXHUBPORT2	7:0					HUBPORT[6:0]			
0x1094	RXFUNCADDREP2	7:0					RXFUNCADDR[6:0]			
0x1095	Reserved									
0x1096	RXHUBADDREP2	7:0	MULTTRANS				RXHUBADDR[6:0]			
0x1097	RXHUBPORT2	7:0					HUBPORT[6:0]			
0x1098	TXFUNCADDREP3	7:0					TXFUNCADDR[6:0]			
0x1099	Reserved									
0x109A	TXHUBADDREP3	7:0	MULTTRANS				TXHUBADDR[6:0]			
0x109B	TXHUBPORT3	7:0					HUBPORT[6:0]			
0x109C	RXFUNCADDREP3	7:0					RXFUNCADDR[6:0]			
0x109D	Reserved									
0x109E	RXHUBADDREP3	7:0	MULTTRANS				RXHUBADDR[6:0]			
0x109F	RXHUBPORT3	7:0					HUBPORT[6:0]			
0x10A0	TXFUNCADDREP4	7:0					TXFUNCADDR[6:0]			
0x10A1	Reserved									
0x10A2	TXHUBADDREP4	7:0	MULTTRANS				TXHUBADDR[6:0]			
0x10A3	TXHUBPORT4	7:0					HUBPORT[6:0]			
0x10A4	RXFUNCADDREP4	7:0					RXFUNCADDR[6:0]			
0x10A5	Reserved									
0x10A6	RXHUBADDREP4	7:0	MULTTRANS				RXHUBADDR[6:0]			
0x10A7	RXHUBPORT4	7:0					HUBPORT[6:0]			
0x10A8	TXFUNCADDREP5	7:0					TXFUNCADDR[6:0]			
0x10A9	Reserved									
0x10AA	TXHUBADDREP5	7:0	MULTTRANS				TXHUBADDR[6:0]			
0x10AB	TXHUBPORT5	7:0					HUBPORT[6:0]			
0x10AC	RXFUNCADDREP5	7:0					RXFUNCADDR[6:0]			
0x10AD	Reserved									
0x10AE	RXHUBADDREP5	7:0	MULTTRANS				RXHUBADDR[6:0]			
0x10AF	RXHUBPORT5	7:0					HUBPORT[6:0]			
0x10B0	TXFUNCADDREP6	7:0					TXFUNCADDR[6:0]			
0x10B1	Reserved									
0x10B2	TXHUBADDREP6	7:0	MULTTRANS				TXHUBADDR[6:0]			
0x10B3	TXHUBPORT6	7:0					HUBPORT[6:0]			
0x10B4	RXFUNCADDREP6	7:0					RXFUNCADDR[6:0]			
0x10B5	Reserved									
0x10B6	RXHUBADDREP6	7:0	MULTTRANS				RXHUBADDR[6:0]			

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Register Summary: USB Host Mode Only Registers (continued)

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x10B7	RXHUBPORT6	7:0		HUBPORT[6:0]						
0x10B8	TXFUNCADDREP7	7:0		TXFUNCADDR[6:0]						
0x10B9	Reserved									
0x10BA	TXHUBADDREP7	7:0	MULTTRANS	TXHUBADDR[6:0]						
0x10BB	TXHUBPORT7	7:0		HUBPORT[6:0]						
0x10BC	RXFUNCADDREP7	7:0		RXFUNCADDR[6:0]						
0x10BD	Reserved									
0x10BE	RXHUBADDREP7	7:0	MULTTRANS	RXHUBADDR[6:0]						
0x10BF	RXHUBPORT7	7:0		HUBPORT[6:0]						
0x10C0 ... 0x1364	Reserved									
0x1365	LPMFADDR	7:0		FUNCADDR[6:0]						

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37.9.1. USB Transmit Endpoint n Function Address Register

Name: TXFUNCADDREP
Offset: 0x1080 + n*0x08 [n=0..7]
Reset: 0x0000
Property: Read/Write

Table 37-54. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

Bits 6:0 – TXFUNCADDR[6:0] TX Functional Address Bits
Specifies the address for the target function that is be accessed through the associated endpoint. It needs to be defined for each TX endpoint that is used.

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37.9.2. USB Transmit Endpoint n Hub Address Register

Name: TXHUBADDREP
Offset: 0x1082 + n*0x08 [n=0..7]
Reset: 0x0000
Property: Read/Write

Table 37-55. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	MULTTRANS	TXHUBADDR[6:0]						
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

Bit 7 – MULTTRANS TX Hub Multiple Translators Bit

Value	Description
0	The USB 2.0 hub has a single transaction translator
1	The USB 2.0 hub has multiple transaction translators

Bits 6:0 – TXHUBADDR[6:0] TX Hub Address Bits
When a Low-Speed or Full-Speed device is connected to this endpoint via a Hi-Speed USB 2.0 hub, these bits record the address of the USB 2.0 hub.

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37.9.3. USB Transmit Endpoint n Hub Port Register

Name: TXHUBPORT
Offset: 0x1083 + n*0x08 [n=0..7]
Reset: 0x0000
Property: Read/Write

Table 37-56. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

Bits 6:0 – HUBPORT[6:0] TX Hub Port Bits
When a Low-Speed or Full-Speed device is connected to this endpoint via a Hi-Speed USB 2.0 hub, this field records the port number of that USB 2.0 hub.

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37.9.4. USB Receive Endpoint n Function Address Register

Name: RXFUNCADDREP
Offset: 0x1084 + n*0x08 [n=0..7]
Reset: 0x0000
Property: Read/Write

Table 37-57. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

Bits 6:0 – RXFUNCADDR[6:0] RX Functional Address Bits
Specifies the address for the target function that is be accessed through the associated endpoint. It needs to be defined for each RX endpoint that is used.

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37.9.5. USB Recieve Endpoint n Hub Address Register

Name: RXHUBADDREP
Offset: 0x1086 + n*0x08 [n=0..7]
Reset: 0x0000
Property: Read/Write

Table 37-58. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	MULTTRANS	RXHUBADDR[6:0]						
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

Bit 7 – MULTTRANS RX Hub Multiple Translators Bit

Value	Description
0	The USB 2.0 hub has a single transaction translator
1	The USB 2.0 hub has multiple transaction translators

Bits 6:0 – RXHUBADDR[6:0] RX Hub Address Bits
When a Low-Speed or Full-Speed device is connected to this endpoint via a Hi-Speed USB 2.0 hub, these bits record the address of the USB 2.0 hub.

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37.9.6. USB Receive Endpoint n Hub Port Register

Name: RXHUBPORT
Offset: 0x1087 + n*0x08 [n=0..7]
Reset: 0x0000
Property: Read/Write

Table 37-59. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

Bits 6:0 – HUBPORT[6:0] RX Hub Port Bits
When a Low-Speed or Full-Speed device is connected to this endpoint via a Hi-Speed USB 2.0 hub, this field records the port number of that USB 2.0 hub.

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37.9.7. USB Function Address in LPM Payload Register

Name: LPMFADDR
Offset: 0x1365
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 37-60. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

Bits 6:0 – FUNCADDR[6:0] Function Address bits.
Function address that will be placed in the LPM payload.

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37.10. Register Summary: Home Mode Endpoint0 Registers

For descriptions and definitions of both Register and bitfield properties, refer to Register Properties.

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x00 ... 0x1011	Reserved									
0x1012	CSR0L	7:0	NAKTMOUT	STATUSPKT	REQPKT	ERROR	SETUPPKT	RXSTALL	TXPKTRDY	RXPKTRDY
0x1013	CSR0H	7:0					DISPING	DTWREN	DATATGGL	FLSHFIFO
0x1014 ... 0x1019	Reserved									
0x101A	TYPE0	7:0	SPEED[1:0]							
0x101B	NAKLIMIT0	7:0				EP0NAKLIMIT[4:0]				

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37.10.1. USB Control Status Register Low for Endpoint0

Name: CSR0L
Offset: 0x1012
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 37-61. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	NAKTMOUT	STATUSPKT	REQPKT	ERROR	SETUPPKT	RXSTALL	TXPKTRDY	RXPKTRDY
Access	R/W/HC	R/W/HC	R/W/HC	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit 7 – NAKTMOUT NAK Time-out Control bit

Value	Description
0	Allow the endpoint to continue
1	Endpoint 0 is halted following the receipt of NAK responses for longer than the time set by the NAKLIM<4:0> bits (USBICSR<28:24>)

Bit 6 – STATUSPKT Status Stage Transaction Control Bit

Value	Description
0	Do not perform a status stage transaction
1	When set at the same time as the TXPKTRDY or REQPKT bit is set, performs a status stage transaction

Bit 5 – REQPKT IN Transaction Request Control Bit

Value	Description
0	Do not request an IN transaction
1	Request an IN transaction. This bit is cleared when the RXPKTRDY bit is set.

Bit 4 – ERROR No Response Error Status bit

Value	Description
0	Clear this flag. Software must write a '0' to this bit to clear it.
1	Three attempts have been made to perform a transaction with no response from the peripheral. An interrupt is generated.

Bit 3 – SETUPPKT Definition bit

Value	Description
0	Normal OUT token for the transaction bit 19
1	When set at the same time as the TXPKTRDY bit is set, send a SETUP token instead of an OUT token for the transaction. This also clears the Data Toggle.

Bit 2 – RXSTALL STALL handshake received Status bit

Value	Description
0	Software clear of bit
1	STALL handshake was received

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Bit 1 – TXPKTRDY TX Packet Ready Control bit

Value	Description
0	No data packet is ready for transmit
1	Data packet has been loaded into the FIFO. It is cleared automatically.

Bit 0 – RXPKTRDY RX Packet Ready Status bit
This bit is cleared by setting the SVCRPR bit.

Value	Description
0	No data packet has been received
1	Data packet has been received. Interrupt is generated (when enabled) when this bit is set.

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37.10.2. USB Control Status Register High for Endpoint0

Name: CSR0H
Offset: 0x1013
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 37-62. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
					DISPING	DTWREN	DATATGGL	FLSHFIFO
Access					R/W	R/W/HC	R/W	R/W/HC
Reset					0	0	0	0

Bit 3 – DISPING Disable Ping tokens control bit

Value	Description
0	Ping tokens are issued
1	USB Module will not issue PING tokens in data and status phases of a Hi-Speed Control transfer

Bit 2 – DTWREN Data Toggle Write Enable bit

Value	Description
0	Disable data toggle write
1	Enable the current state of the Endpoint 0 data toggle to be written. Automatically cleared.

Bit 1 – DATATGGL Data Toggle bit

When read, this bit indicates the current state of the Endpoint 0 data toggle.
If DTWREN = 1, this bit is writable with the desired setting.
If DTWREN = 0, this bit is read-only.

Bit 0 – FLSHFIFO Flush FIFO Control bit

Value	Description
0	No Flush operation
1	Flush the next packet to be transmitted/read from the Endpoint 0 FIFO. The FIFO pointer is reset and theTXPKTRDY/RXPKTRDY bit is cleared. Automatically cleared when the operation completes. Should only be used when TXPKTRDY/RXPKTRDY = 1.

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37.10.3. Endpoint0 Operating Speed Registers

Name: TYPE0
Offset: 0x101A
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

This register defines the speed of the Endpoint 0.

Table 37-63. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

Bits 7:6 – SPEED[1:0] Operating Speed Control bits.

Value	Description
11	Low-Speed
10	Full-Speed
01	Hi-Speed
00	Reserved

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37.10.4. Endpoint0 NAK Response Limit Registers

Name: NAKLIMIT0
Offset: 0x101B
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 37-64. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
				EP0NAKLIMIT[4:0]				
Access				R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset				0	0	0	0	0

Bits 4:0 – EP0NAKLIMIT[4:0] Endpoint0 NAK Limit bits.
The number of frames/microframes (Hi-Speed transfers) after which Endpoint 0 should time-out on receiving a stream of NAK responses.

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37.11. Register Summary: USB Host Mode Endpoint1-7 Registers

For descriptions and definitions of both Register and bitfield properties, refer to Register Properties.

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x00 ... 0x1011	Reserved									
0x1012	TXCSRL	7:0	NAKTMOUT	CLRDATATOG	RXSTALL	SETUPPKT	FLUSHFIFO	ERROR	FIFONOTEMPTY	TXPKTRDY
0x1013	TXCSRH	7:0	AUTOSET		MODE	DMAREQENAB	FRCDATATOG	DMAREQMODE	DATATOGGLEWRENABLE	DATATOGGLE
0x1014 ... 0x1015	Reserved									
0x1016	RXCSRL	7:0	CLRDATATOG	RXSTALL	REQPKT	FLUSHFIFO	NAKTIMEOUT	ERROR	FIFOFULL	RXPKTRDY
0x1017	RXCSRH	7:0	AUTOCLEAR	AUTOREQ	DMAREQENAB	PIDERROR	DMAREQMODE	DATATOGGLEWRENABLE	DATATOGGLE	INCOMPRX
0x1018 ... 0x1019	Reserved									
0x101A	TXTYPE	7:0	SPEED[1:0]		PROTOCOL[1:0]		ENDPOINTNUMBER[3:0]			
0x101B	TXINTERVAL	7:0	TXPOLLINGINTERVAL[7:0]							
0x101C	RXTYPE	7:0	SPEED[1:0]		PROTOCOL[1:0]		ENDPOINTNUMBER[3:0]			
0x101D	RXINTERVAL	7:0	RXPOLLINGINTERVAL[7:0]							
0x101E ... 0x12FF	Reserved									
0x1300	USBE1RPC	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	RQPKTCNT[15:8]							
		7:0	RQPKTCNT[7:0]							
0x1304	USBE2RPC	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	RQPKTCNT[15:8]							
		7:0	RQPKTCNT[7:0]							
0x1308	USBE3RPC	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	RQPKTCNT[15:8]							
		7:0	RQPKTCNT[7:0]							
0x130C	USBE4RPC	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	RQPKTCNT[15:8]							
		7:0	RQPKTCNT[7:0]							
0x1310	USBE5RPC	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	RQPKTCNT[15:8]							
		7:0	RQPKTCNT[7:0]							
0x1314	USBE6RPC	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	RQPKTCNT[15:8]							
		7:0	RQPKTCNT[7:0]							
0x1318	USBE7RPC	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	RQPKTCNT[15:8]							
		7:0	RQPKTCNT[7:0]							

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37.11.1. TX Control Status Register Low for Endpoint 1-7

Name: TXCSRL
Offset: 0x1012
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 37-65. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	NAKTMOUT	CLRDATATOG	RXSTALL	SETUPPKT	FLUSHFIFO	ERROR	FIFONOTEMPTY	TXPKTRDY
Access	R/W/HS	R/W/HC	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W/HC	R/W	R/W/HC
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit 7 – NAKTMOUT NAK Time-out Status bit

Value	Description
0	Written by software to clear this bit
1	TX endpoint is halted following the receipt of NAK responses for longer than the NAKLIM setting

Bit 6 – CLRDATATOG Clear Data Toggle Control Bit

Value	Description
0	Do not clear the data toggle
1	Resets the endpoint data toggle to 0

Bit 5 – RXSTALL Stall Receipt Bit

Value	Description
0	Written by software to clear this bit
1	STALL handshake is received. Any DMA request in progress is stopped, the FIFO is completely flushed and the TXPKTRDY bit is cleared.

Bit 4 – SETUPPKT Definition bit

Value	Description
0	Normal OUT token for the transaction
1	When set at the same time as the TXPKTRDY bit is set, send a SETUP token instead of an OUT token for the transaction. This also clears the Data Toggle.

Bit 3 – FLUSHFIFO FIFO Flush Control bit

Value	Description
0	Do not flush the FIFO
1	Flush the latest packet from the endpoint TX FIFO. The FIFO pointer is reset, the TXPKTRDY bit is cleared and an interrupt is generated.

Bit 2 – ERROR Handshake Failure Status bit

Value	Description
0	Written by software to clear this bit.
1	Three attempts have been made to send a packet and no handshake packet has been received

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Bit 1 – FIFONOTEMPTY FIFO Not Empty Status bit

Value	Description
0	TX FIFO is empty
1	There is at least 1 packet in the TX FIFO

Bit 0 – TXPKTRDY TX Packet Ready Control bit

The software sets this bit after loading a data packet into the FIFO. It is cleared automatically when a data packet has been transmitted. This bit is also automatically cleared prior to loading a second packet into a double-buffered FIFO.

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37.11.2. TX Control Status Register High for Endpoint 1-7

Name: TXCSRH
Offset: 0x1013
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 37-66. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	AUTOSET		MODE	DMAREQENAB	FRCDATATOG	DMAREQMODE	DATATOGGLEWRENABLE	DATATOGGLE
Access	R/W		R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0		0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit 7 – AUTOSET Auto Set Control bit

Value	Description
0	TXPKTRDY must be set manually for all packet sizes
1	TXPKTRDY will be automatically set when data of the maximum packet size (value in TXMAXP) is loaded into the TX FIFO. If a packet of less than the maximum packet size is loaded, then TXPKTRDY will have to be set manually.

Bit 5 – MODE Endpoint Direction Control Bit

Value	Description
0	Endpoint is RX
1	Endpoint is TX

Bit 4 – DMAREQENAB Endpoint DMA Request Enable bit

Value	Description
0	DMA requests are disabled for this endpoint
1	DMA requests are enabled for this endpoint

Bit 3 – FRCDATATOG Force Endpoint Data Toggle Control bit

Value	Description
0	No forced behavior
1	Forces the endpoint data toggle to switch and the data packet to be cleared from the FIFO, regardless of whether an ACK was received.

Bit 2 – DMAREQMODE Endpoint DMA Request Mode Control bit

Value	Description
0	DMA Request Mode0
1	DMA Request Mode1

Bit 1 – DATATOGGLEWRENABLE Data Toggle Write Enable bit

Value	Description
0	Disables writing the DATATOGGLE bit
1	Enable the current state of the TX Endpoint data toggle (DATATOGGLE) to be written

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Bit 0 – DATATOGGLE Data Toggle Control bit
When read, this bit indicates the current state of the TX Endpoint data toggle.
If DATATOGGLEWRENABLE = 1, this bit may be written with the required setting of the data toggle.
If DATATOGGLEWRENABLE = 0, any value written to this bit is ignored.

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37.11.3. RX Control Status Register Low for Endpoint 1-7

Name: RXCSRL
Offset: 0x1016
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 37-67. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	CLRDATATOG	RXSTALL	REQPKT	FLUSHFIFO	NAKTIMEOUT	ERROR	FIFOFULL	RXPKTRDY
Access	R/W/HC	R/W/HS	R/W	R/W/HC	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/W/HC	R/W/HS
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit 7 – CLRDATATOG Clear Data Toggle Control bit

Value	Description
0	Leave endpoint data toggle alone
1	Reset the endpoint data toggle to 0

Bit 6 – RXSTALL Stall Handshake Receive Status Bit

Value	Description
0	Written by software to clear this bit
1	STALL handshake is received. An interrupt is generated.

Bit 5 – REQPKT IN Transaction Request Control bit
This bit is cleared when RXPKTRDY is set.

Value	Description
0	No request
1	Request an IN transaction.

Bit 4 – FLUSHFIFO FIFO Flush Control bit
This bit is automatically cleared.

Value	Description
0	Normal FIFO operation
1	Flush the next packet to be read from the endpoint RX FIFO. The FIFO pointer is reset and the RXPKTRDY bit is cleared. This should only be used when RXPKTRDY is set. If the FIFO is double- buffered, FLUSH may need to be set twice to completely clear the FIFO.

Bit 3 – NAKTIMEOUT Data Error/NAK Time-out Status bit (Host mode)

Value	Description
0	No data or NAK time-out error
1	The data packet has a CRC or bit-stuff error. In Bulk mode, the RX endpoint is halted following the receipt of NAK responses for longer than the time set as the NAK limit.

Bit 2 – ERROR No Data Packet Received Status bit
This bit is only valid when the RX endpoint is operating in Bulk or Interrupt mode. In ISO mode, it always returns zero.

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Value	Description
0	Written by software to clear this bit.
1	Three attempts have been made to receive a packet and no data packet has been received. An interrupt is generated.

Bit 1 – FIFOFULL FIFO Full Status bit

Value	Description
0	The RX FIFO has at least one free space
1	No more packets can be loaded into the RX FIFO

Bit 0 – RXPKTRDY Data Packet Reception Status bit

Value	Description
0	Written by software to clear this bit when the packet has been unloaded from the RX FIFO.
1	A data packet has been received. An interrupt is generated.

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37.11.4. RX Control Status Register High for Endpoint 1-7

Name: RXCSRH
Offset: 0x1017
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 37-68. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	AUTOCLEAR	AUTOREQ	DMAREQENAB	PIDERROR	DMAREQMODE	DATATOGGLEWRENABLE	DATATOGGLE	INCOMPRX
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W/HC	R	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit 7 – AUTOCLEAR RXPKTRDY Automatic Clear Control bit
This bit should not be set for high-bandwidth Isochronous endpoints.

Value	Description
0	No automatic clearing of RXPKTRDY
1	RXPKTRDY will be automatically cleared when a packet of RXMAXP bytes has been unloaded from the RXFIFO. When packets of less than the maximum packet size are unloaded, RXPKTRDY will have to be cleared manually. When using a DMA to unload the RX FIFO, data is read from the RX FIFO in 4-byte chunks regardless of the RXMAXP.

Bit 6 – AUTOREQ Automatic Packet Request Control bit
This bit is automatically cleared when a short packet is received.

Value	Description
0	No automatic packet request
1	REQPKT will be automatically set when RXPKTRDY bit is cleared.

Bit 5 – DMAREQENAB DMA Request Enable Control bit

Value	Description
0	Disable DMA requests for the RX endpoint.
1	Enable DMA requests for the RX endpoint.

Bit 4 – PIDERROR PID Error Status bit

Value	Description
0	No error
1	In ISO transactions, this indicates a PID error in the received packet.

Bit 3 – DMAREQMODE DMA Request Mode Selection bit

Value	Description
0	DMA Request Mode 0
1	DMA Request Mode 1

Bit 2 – DATATOGGLEWRENABLE Data Toggle Write Enable Control bit

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Value	Description
0	DATATGGL is not writable
1	DATATGGL can be written

Bit 1 – DATATOGGLE Data Toggle bit

When read, this bit indicates the current state of the endpoint data toggle.
If DATATWEN = 1, this bit may be written with the required setting of the data toggle.
If DATATWEN = 0, any value written to this bit is ignored.

Bit 0 – INCOMPRX Incomplete Packet Status bit

Value	Description
0	Written by then software to clear this bit
1	The packet in the RX FIFO during a high-bandwidth Isochronous/Interrupt transfer is incomplete because parts of the data were not received

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37.11.5. Endpoint1-7 TX Type Registers

Name: TXTYPE
Offset: 0x101A
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 37-69. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	SPEED[1:0]		PROTOCOL[1:0]		ENDPOINTNUMBER[3:0]			
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 7:6 – SPEED[1:0] Operating Speed Control bits.

Value	Description
11	Low-Speed
10	Full-Speed
01	Hi-Speed
00	Reserved

Bits 5:4 – PROTOCOL[1:0] TX Endpoint Protocol Control bits.

Value	Description
11	Interrupt
10	Bulk
01	Isochronous
00	Control

Bits 3:0 – ENDPOINTNUMBER[3:0] TX Target Endpoint Number bits
This value is the endpoint number contained in the TX endpoint descriptor returned to the USB module during device enumeration.

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37.11.6. Host Endpoint 1-7 Polling Interval Register

Name: TXINTERVAL
Offset: 0x101B
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 37-70. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	TXPOLLINGINTERVAL[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 – TXPOLLINGINTERVAL[7:0] Endpoint TX Polling Interval/NAK Limit bits (Host mode)
For Interrupt and Isochronous transfers, this field defines the polling interval for the endpoint. For Bulk end- points,this field sets the number of frames/microframes after which the endpoint should time out on receiving a stream of NAK responses.
The following table describes the valid values and interpretation for these bits:

Transfer Type	Speed	Valid Values (m)	Interpretation
Interrupt	Low/Full	0x01 to 0xFF	Polling interval is 'm' frames.
	High	0x01 to 0x10	Polling interval is $2^{(m-1)}$ frames.
Isochronous	Full or High	0x01 to 0x10	Polling interval is $2^{(m-1)}$ frames/microframes.
Bulk	Full or High	0x02 to 0x10	NAK limit is $2^{(m-1)}$ frames/microframes. A value of '0' or '1' disables the NAK time-out function.

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37.11.7. Endpoint1-7 RX Type Registers

Name: RXTYPE
Offset: 0x101C
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 37-71. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	SPEED[1:0]		PROTOCOL[1:0]		ENDPOINTNUMBER[3:0]			
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 7:6 – SPEED[1:0] Operating Speed Control bits.

Value	Description
11	Low-Speed
10	Full-Speed
01	Hi-Speed
00	Reserved

Bits 5:4 – PROTOCOL[1:0] RX Endpoint Protocol Control bits.

Value	Description
11	Interrupt
10	Bulk
01	Isochronous
00	Control

Bits 3:0 – ENDPOINTNUMBER[3:0] RX Target Endpoint Number bits
This value is the endpoint number contained in the RX endpoint descriptor returned to the USB module during device enumeration.

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37.11.8. Host Endpoint 1-7 Polling Interval Register

Name: RXINTERVAL
Offset: 0x101D
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 37-72. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	RXPOLLINGINTERVAL[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 – RXPOLLINGINTERVAL[7:0] Endpoint RX Polling Interval/NAK Limit bits
For Interrupt and Isochronous transfers, this field defines the polling interval for the endpoint. For Bulk end- points,this field sets the number of frames/microframes after which the endpoint should time out on receiving a stream of NAK responses.
The following table describes the valid values and interpretation for these bits:

Transfer Type	Speed	Valid Values (m)	Interpretation
Interrupt	Low/Full	0x01 to 0xFF	Polling interval is 'm' frames.
	High	0x01 to 0x10	Polling interval is $2^{(m-1)}$ frames.
Isochronous	Full or High	0x01 to 0x10	Polling interval is $2^{(m-1)}$ frames/microframes.
Bulk	Full or High	0x02 to 0x10	NAK limit is $2^{(m-1)}$ frames/microframes. A value of '0' or '1' disables the NAK time-out function.

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37.11.9. USB Endpoint 'x' Request Packet Count Register (Host Mode Only)

Name: USBExRPC
Offset: 0x1300 + (x-1)*0x04 [x=1..7]
Reset: 0x0000
Property: Read/Write

Table 37-73. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	RQPKTCNT[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
	RQPKTCNT[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 15:0 – RQPKTCNT[15:0] Request Packet Count Bits
Sets the number of packets of size MAXP that are to be transferred in a block transfer. This register is only available in *Host mode* when AUTOREQ is set.

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37.12. Register Summary: Device Mode Only Common Registers

For descriptions and definitions of both Register and bitfield properties, refer to Register Properties.

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x00 ... 0x0FFF	Reserved									
0x1000	FUNCADDR	7:0		FUNCADDR[6:0]						

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37.12.1. Device Function Address Register

Name: FUNCADDR
Offset: 0x1000
Reset: 0x0000
Property: Read/Write

Table 37-74. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

Bits 6:0 – FUNCADDR[6:0] Device Functional Address Bits
These bits are only available in *Device mode*. This field is written with the address received through a SET_ADDRESS command, which will then be used for decoding the function address in subsequent token packets.

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37.13. Register Summary: Device Mode Endpoint0 Registers

For descriptions and definitions of both Register and bitfield properties, refer to Register Properties.

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x00 ... 0x1011	Reserved									
0x1012	CSR0L	7:0	SERVICEDSETUPEND	SERVICEDRXPKTRDY	SENDSTALL	SETUPEND	DATAEND	SENTSTALL	TXPKTRDY	RXPKTRDY
0x1013	CSR0H	7:0								FLSHFIFO

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37.13.1. USB Control Status Register Low for Endpoint0

Name: CSR0L
Offset: 0x1012
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 37-75. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	SERVICEDSETUPEND	SERVICEDRXPKTRDY	SENDSTALL	SETUPEND	DATAEND	SENTSTALL	TXPKTRDY	RXPKTRDY
Access	R/W/HC	R/W/HC	R/W/HC	R/W/HS	R/W/HS	R/HS	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit 7 – SERVICEDSETUPEND Clear SETUPEND Control bit

Value	Description
0	Do not clear
1	Clear the SETUPEND bit in this register. This bit is automatically cleared.

Bit 6 – SERVICEDRXPKTRDY Clear Control Bit

Value	Description
0	Do not clear
1	Clear the RXPKTRDY bit in this register. This bit is automatically cleared.

Bit 5 – SENDSTALL Send Stall Control Bit

Value	Description
0	Do not send STALL handshake.
1	Terminate the current transaction and transmit a STALL handshake. This bit is automatically cleared.

Bit 4 – SETUPEND Early Control Transaction End Status bit
This bit is cleared by writing a '1' to the SERVICEDSETUPEND bit in this register.

Value	Description
0	Normal operation
1	A control transaction ended before the DATAEND bit has been set. An interrupt will be generated and the FIFO flushed at this time.

Bit 3 – DATAEND End of Data Control bit
The software sets this bit when:

- Setting TXPKTRDY for the last data packet
- Clearing RXPKTRDY after unloading the last data packet
- Setting TXPKTRDY for a zero length data packet

Hardware clears this bit.

Bit 2 – SENTSTALL STALL Sent Status bit

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Value	Description
0	Software clear of bit
1	STALL handshake has been transmitted

Bit 1 – TXPKTRDY TX Packet Ready Control bit

Value	Description
0	No data packet is ready for transmit
1	Data packet has been loaded into the FIFO. It is cleared automatically.

Bit 0 – RXPKTRDY RX Packet Ready Status bit
This bit is cleared by setting the SERVICEDRXPKTRDY bit.

Value	Description
0	No data packet has been received
1	Data packet has been received. Interrupt is generated (when enabled) when this bit is set.

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37.13.2. USB Control Status Register High for Endpoint0

Name: CSR0H
Offset: 0x1013
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 37-76. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

Bit 0 – FLSHFIFO Flush FIFO Control bit

Value	Description
0	No Flush operation
1	Flush the next packet to be transmitted/read from the Endpoint 0 FIFO. The FIFO pointer is reset and the TXPKTRDY/RXPKTRDY bit is cleared. Automatically cleared when the operation completes. Should only be used when TXPKTRDY/RXPKTRDY = 1.

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37.14. Register Summary: Device Mode Endpoint1-7 Registers

For descriptions and definitions of both Register and bitfield properties, refer to Register Properties.

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x00 ... 0x1011	Reserved									
0x1012	TXCSRL	7:0	INCOMPRX	CLRDT	SENTSTALL	SENDSTALL	FLUSHFIFO	UNDERRUN	FIFONE	TXPKTRDY
0x1013	TXCSRH	7:0	AUTOSET	ISO	MODE	DMAREQEN	FRCDATATOG	DMAREQMODE		
0x1014 ... 0x1015	Reserved									
0x1016	RXCSRL	7:0	CLRDATATOG	SENTSTALL	SENDSTALL	FLUSHFIFO	DATAERROR	OVERRUN	FIFOFULL	RXPKTRDY
0x1017	RXCSRH	7:0	AUTOCLEAR	ISO	DMAREQENAB	DISNYET	DMAREQMODE			INCOMPRX

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37.14.1. TX Control Status Register Low for Endpoint 1-7

Name: TXCSRL
Offset: 0x1012
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 37-77. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	INCOMPRX	CLRDT	SENTSTALL	SENDSTALL	FLUSHFIFO	UNDERRUN	FIFONE	TXPKTRDY
Access	R/W/HS	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W/HC	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit 7 – INCOMPRX Incomplete Packet Status bit
In anything other than Isochronous transfer, this bit will always return 0.

Value	Description
0	Written by the software to clear this bit
1	The packet in the RX FIFO during a high-bandwidth Isochronous/Interrupt transfer is incomplete because parts of the data were not received

Bit 6 – CLRDT Clear Data Toggle Control Bit

Value	Description
0	Do not clear the data toggle
1	Resets the endpoint data toggle to 0

Bit 5 – SENTSTALL Stall Handshake Status Bit

Value	Description
0	Written by the software to clear this bit
1	STALL handshake is transmitted

Bit 4 – SENDSTALL STALL Handshake Control bit

Value	Description
0	Terminate stall condition
1	Issue a STALL handshake

Bit 3 – FLUSHFIFO FIFO Flush Control bit

Value	Description
0	Do not flush the FIFO
1	Flush the latest packet from the endpoint TX FIFO. The FIFO pointer is reset, the TXPKTRDY bit is cleared and an interrupt is generated.

Bit 2 – UNDERRUN Underrun Status bit

Value	Description
0	Written by software to clear this bit.
1	An IN token has been received when the TXPKTRDY bit is not set.

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Bit 1 – FIFONE FIFO Not Empty Status bit

Value	Description
0	TX FIFO is empty
1	There is at least 1 packet in the TX FIFO

Bit 0 – TXPKTRDY TX Packet Ready Control bit

The software sets this bit after loading a data packet into the FIFO. It is cleared automatically when a data packet has been transmitted. This bit is also automatically cleared prior to loading a second packet into a double-buffered FIFO.

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37.14.2. TX Control Status Register High for Endpoint 1-7

Name: TXCSRH
Offset: 0x1013
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 37-78. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	AUTOSET	ISO	MODE	DMAREQEN	FRCDATATOG	DMAREQMODE		
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W		
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0		

Bit 7 – AUTOSET Auto Set Control bit

Value	Description
0	TXPKTRDY must be set manually for all packet sizes
1	TXPKTRDY will be automatically set when data of the maximum packet size (value in TXMAXP) is loaded into the TX FIFO. If a packet of less than the maximum packet size is loaded, then TXPKTRDY will have to be set manually.

Bit 6 – ISO Isochronous TX Endpoint Enable bit
This bit only has an effect in Device mode. In Host mode, it always returns zero.

Value	Description
0	Disables the endpoint for Isochronous transfers and enables it for Bulk or Interrupt transfers.
1	Enables the endpoint for Isochronous transfers

Bit 5 – MODE Endpoint Direction Control bit
This bit only has any effect where the same endpoint FIFO is used for both TX and RX transactions.

Value	Description
0	Endpoint is RX
1	Endpoint is TX

Bit 4 – DMAREQEN Endpoint DMA Request Enable bit

Value	Description
0	DMA requests are disabled for this endpoint
1	DMA requests are enabled for this endpoint

Bit 3 – FRCDATATOG Force Endpoint Data Toggle Control bit

Value	Description
0	No forced behavior
1	Forces the endpoint data toggle to switch and the data packet to be cleared from the FIFO, regardless of whether an ACK was received.

Bit 2 – DMAREQMODE Endpoint DMA Request Mode Control bit
This bit must not be cleared either before or in the same cycle as the DMAREQEN bit is cleared.

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Value	Description
0	DMA Request Mode0
1	DMA Request Mode1

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37.14.3. RX Control Status Register Low for Endpoint 1-7

Name: RXCSRL
Offset: 0x1016
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 37-79. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	CLRDATATOG	SENTSTALL	SENDSTALL	FLUSHFIFO	DATAERROR	OVERRUN	FIFOFULL	RXPKTRDY
Access	R/W/HC	R/W/HS	R/W	R/W/HC	R/W/HC	R/W/HS	R/W/HC	R/W/HS
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit 7 – CLRDATATOG Clear Data Toggle Control Bit

Value	Description
0	Do not clear the data toggle
1	Resets the endpoint data toggle to 0

Bit 6 – SENTSTALL Stall Handshake Status Bit

Value	Description
0	Written by the software to clear this bit
1	STALL handshake is transmitted

Bit 5 – SENDSTALL STALL Handshake Control bit (Device Mode)

Value	Description
0	Terminate stall condition
1	Issue a STALL handshake

Bit 4 – FLUSHFIFO FIFO Flush Control bit
This bit is automatically cleared.

Value	Description
0	Normal FIFO operation
1	Flush the next packet to be read from the endpoint RX FIFO. The FIFO pointer is reset and the RXPKTRDY bit is cleared. This should only be used when RXPKTRDY is set. If the FIFO is double- buffered, FLUSH may need to be set twice to completely clear the FIFO.

Bit 3 – DATAERROR Data Packet Error Status bit
This bit is cleared when RXPKTRDY is cleared. This bit is only valid when the endpoint is operating in ISO mode. In Bulk mode, it always returns zero.

Value	Description
0	No data error
1	The data packet has a CRC or bit-stuff error.

Bit 2 – OVERRUN Data Overrun Status bit
This bit is only valid when the endpoint is operating in ISO mode. In Bulk mode, it always returns zero.

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Value	Description
0	Written by software to clear this bit
1	An OUT packet cannot be loaded into the RX FIFO.

Bit 1 – FIFOFULL FIFO Full Status bit

Value	Description
0	The RX FIFO has at least one free space
1	No more packets can be loaded into the RX FIFO

Bit 0 – RXPKTRDY Data Packet Reception Status bit

Value	Description
0	Written by software to clear this bit when the packet has been unloaded from the RX FIFO.
1	A data packet has been received. An interrupt is generated.

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37.14.4. RX Control Status Register High for Endpoint 1-7

Name: RXCSRH
Offset: 0x1017
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 37-80. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	AUTOCLEAR	ISO	DMAREQENAB	DISNYET	DMAREQMODE			INCOMPRX
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W			R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0			0

Bit 7 – AUTOCLEAR Automatic Clear Control bit
This bit should not be set for high-bandwidth Isochronous endpoints.

Value	Description
0	No automatic clearing of RXPKTRDY
1	RXPKTRDY will be automatically cleared when a packet of RXMAXP bytes has been unloaded from the RXFIFO. When packets of less than the maximum packet size are unloaded, RXPKTRDY will have to be cleared manually. When using a DMA to unload the RX FIFO, data is read from the RX FIFO in 4-byte chunks regardless of the RXMAXP.

Bit 6 – ISO Isochronous Endpoint Control bit (Device Mode)
This bit only has an effect in Device mode. In Host mode, it always returns zero.

Value	Description
0	Enable the RX endpoint for Bulk/Interrupt transfers
1	Enable the RX endpoint for Isochronous transfers

Bit 5 – DMAREQENAB DMA Request Enable Control bit

Value	Description
0	Disable DMA requests for the RX endpoint.
1	Enable DMA requests for the RX endpoint.

Bit 4 – DISNYET Disable NYET Handshakes Control/PID Error Status bit (Device mode)
In Bulk/Interrupt transactions, this bit only has any effect in Hi-Speed mode, in which mode it should be set for all Interrupt endpoints.

Value	Description
0	Normal operation.
1	In Bulk/Interrupt transactions, disables the sending of NYET handshakes. All successfully received RX packets are ACKed including at the point at which the FIFO becomes full.

Bit 3 – DMAREQMODE DMA Request Mode Selection bit

Value	Description
0	DMA Request Mode 0
1	DMA Request Mode 1

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Bit 0 – INCOMPRX Incomplete Packet Status bit

Value	Description
0	Written by the software to clear this bit
1	The packet in the RX FIFO during a high-bandwidth Isochronous/Interrupt transfer is incomplete because parts of the data were not received

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37.15. Register Summary: USB PHY Registers

For descriptions and definitions of both Register and bitfield properties, refer to Register Properties.

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x00 ... 0x14FF	Reserved									
0x1500	PHY00	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0	RXPHSSEL[2:0]			SLEWRATE[1:0]		PREEMP[2:0]		
0x1504	PHY04	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0	SQUELCH[2:0]			HIZ	Reserved	TXPHSSEL[2:0]		
0x1508	PHY08	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0								SQUELCH
0x150C	PHY0C	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0	TUNE[2:0]							
0x1510	PHY10	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0	DRVTUNE[2:0]			TUNE[4:0]				
0x1514	PHY14	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0	ODT			BYPSSSQUELCH		COMPBYPSS[2:0]		
0x1518	PHY18	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0							ODT[1:0]	
0x151C	PHY1C	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0	FSLSDIFF						ODTBYPASS	
0x1520	PHY20	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0	HSSLEW[1:0]							
0x1524	PHY24	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0	HSDRIVST[1:0]		HSPREEMPST[2:0]			PREEMPHEN	OTGPDN	HSSLEW
0x1528	PHY28	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0	HSDRVCOMP[2:0]			DISCONDET[3:0]				HSDRIVST
0x152C ... 0x1543	Reserved									
0x1544	PHY44	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0	FRCSESSEND				FRCVBUSVAL	DIGDBG	PLLDAMP	

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Register Summary: USB PHY Registers (continued)

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x1548	PHY48	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0	SESSENDTUNE[2:0]					VBUSCHRGE	FRCBSESSVAL	FRCASESSVAL
0x154C	PHY4C	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0	BSESSVALIDTUNE[1:0]					VBUSVALTUNE[2:0]		
0x1550	PHY50	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0	COMPCURREF[2:0]				ASESSVALIDTUNE[2:0]			BSESSVALIDTUNE

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37.15.1. PHY Control Register 00

Name: PHY00
Offset: 0x1500
Reset: 0x00000019
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Note: The USB PHY values must be loaded from the CAL OTP area into the USB PHY registers by software, before enabling the USB, to achieve the specified accuracy.

Table 37-81. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	RXPHSSEL[2:0]			SLEWRATE[1:0]		PREEMP[2:0]		
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1

Bits 7:5 – RXPHSSEL[2:0] RX Clock Phase Select
The delay associated with each step is 256ps.

Value	Description
111	Represents the latest phase (7 * 256ps)
110	-
100	-
011	-
010	-
001	-
000	Represents the earliest phase (0 * 256ps)

Bits 4:3 – SLEWRATE[1:0] Adjustment for FS/LS Slew Rate

Value	Description
11	Slowest Slew Rate
10	-
01	-
00	Fastest Slew Rate

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Bits 2:0 – PREEMP[2:0] Pre-Emphasis Setting

Value	Description
111	Enable pre-emphasis always
110	Enable pre-emphasis during chirp and non-chirp
100	Enable pre-emphasis during non-chirp
011	Enable pre-emphasis during SOF and EOP and chirp
010	Enable pre-emphasis during chirp
001	Enable pre-emphasis during SOF and EOP
000	Disable pre-emphasis

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37.15.2. PHY Control Register 04

Name: PHY04
Offset: 0x1504
Reset: 0x0000008F
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Note: The USB PHY values must be loaded from the CAL OTP area into the USB PHY registers by software, before enabling the USB, to achieve the specified accuracy.

Table 37-82. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	SQUELCH[2:0]			HIZ	Reserved	TXPHSSEL[2:0]		
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1

Bits 7:5 – SQUELCH[2:0] Squelch Trigger Point Configuration
Sets the lower 3 bits of the RX squelch trigger point configuration.
Settings include lower bits (PHY04.5:7) and upper bit the upper bit (PHY08.0).

Value	Description
1111	200 mV
1110	125 mV
1101	187.5 mV
1100	150 mV (default)
1011	175 mV
1010	100 mV
1001	162.5 mV
1000	Reserved
0111	Reserved
0110	75 mV
0101	137 mV

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Bit 4 – HIZ

Sets D+/D- to a high impedance state.

Value	Description
1	Enabled
0	Disabled

Bit 3 – Reserved

Bits 2:0 – TXPHSSEL[2:0] TX Clock Phase Select

Value	Description
111	Represents the latest phase (7 * 256ps)
110	-
100	-
011	-
010	-
001	-
000	Represents the earliest phase (0 * 256ps)

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37.15.3. PHY Control Register 08

Name: PHY08
Offset: 0x1508
Reset: 0x00000007
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Note: The USB PHY values must be loaded from the CAL OTP area into the USB PHY registers by software, before enabling the USB, to achieve the specified accuracy.

Table 37-83. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
								SQUELCH
Access								R/W
Reset								1

Bit 0 – SQUELCH RX Squelch Trigger Point Set
Sets the upper bit of the RX squelch trigger point configuration.
Settings include lower bits (PHY04.5:7) and upper bit the upper bit (PHY08.0).

Value	Description
1111	200 mV
1110	125 mV
1101	187.5 mV
1100	150 mV (default)
1011	175 mV
1010	100 mV
1001	162.5 mV
1000	Reserved
0111	Reserved
0110	75 mV
0101	137 mV
0100	100 mV
0011	162.5 mV

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Value	Description
0010	87.5 mV
0001	Reserved
0000	112.5 mV

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37.15.4. PHY Control Register 0C

Name: PHY0C
Offset: 0x150C
Reset: 0x000000E0
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Note: The USB PHY values must be loaded from the CAL OTP area into the USB PHY registers by software, before enabling the USB, to achieve the specified accuracy.

Table 37-84. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	TUNE[2:0]							
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W					
Reset	1	1	1					

Bits 7:5 – TUNE[2:0] Amplitude Tuning
Sets the lower 3 bits of the HS amplitude tuning.
Settings include the lower bits (PHY0C.5:7) and upper bit the upper bit (PHY10.0:4) – setting of each bit location lowers the amplitude by the same amount regardless of location.

Value	Description
11111111	Setting with the smallest amplitude
10101100	4-‘0’ and 4-‘1’ is the middle amplitude
00000000	Setting with the largest amplitude

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37.15.5. PHY Control Register 10

Name: PHY10
Offset: 0x1510
Reset: 0x000000AA
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Note: The USB PHY values must be loaded from the CAL OTP area into the USB PHY registers by software, before enabling the USB, to achieve the specified accuracy.

Table 37-85. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	DRVTUNE[2:0]			TUNE[4:0]				
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0

Bits 7:5 – DRVTUNE[2:0] Driver Strength Tuning
Sets the lower 3 bits for the HS/FS/LS driver strength tuning.
Settings include the lower bits (PHY10.5:7) and the upper bit (PHY14.0:1).

Value	Description
11111	Fastest rise fall time
00000	Slowest rise fall time

Bits 4:0 – TUNE[4:0] Amplitude Tuning
Sets the upper 5 bits of the HS amplitude tuning.
Settings include the lower bits (PHY0C.5:7) and the upper bit the upper bit (PHY10.0:4) – setting of each bit location lowers the amplitude by the same amount regardless of location.

Value	Description
11111111	Setting with the smallest amplitude
10101100	4-'0' and 4-'1' is the middle amplitude
00000000	Setting with the largest amplitude

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37.15.6. PHY Control Register 14

Name: PHY14
Offset: 0x1514
Reset: 0x00000012
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Note: The USB PHY values must be loaded from the CAL OTP area into the USB PHY registers by software, before enabling the USB, to achieve the specified accuracy.

Table 37-86. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	ODT			BYPSSSQUELCH		COMPBYPSS[2:0]		
Access	R/W			R/W		R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0			1		0	0	0

Bit 7 – ODT On Die Termination
Sets the lowest bit of the on die termination compensation voltage reference.
Settings include the lower bits (PHY14.8) and the upper bit the upper bits (PHY18.0:1).

Value	Description
111	362.5 mV
110	375 mV
101	387.5 mV
100	450 mV
011	437.5 mV
010	425 mV
001	412.5 mV
000	400 mV

Bit 4 – BYPSSSQUELCH Bypass Squelch Trigger Point
Sets the bypass squelch trigger point configure in chirp mode.

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Value	Description
1	Bypass
0	Do not bypass

Bits 2:0 – COMPBYPSS[2:0] Auto-Compression Bypass
Sets the auto-compression bypass.
Settings include the lower bits (PHY0C.5:7) and the upper bit the upper bit (PHY10.0:4) – setting of each bit location lowers the amplitude by the same amount regardless of location.

Value	Description
11	Disable current and disable ODT auto-calibration
10	Disable current and enable ODT auto-calibration
01	Enable current and disable ODT auto-calibration
00	Enable current and ODT auto-calibration

Bits 1:0 – DRVTUNE[1:0] HS/FS/LS Driver Strength Tuning
Sets the upper 2 bits for HS/FS/LS driver strength tuning.
Settings include the lower bits (PHY10.5:7) and the upper bit (PHY14.0:1).

Value	Description
11111	Fastest rise fall time
00000	Slowest rise fall time

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37.15.7. PHY Control Register 18

Name: PHY18
Offset: 0x1518
Reset: 0x00000008
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Note: The USB PHY values must be loaded from the CAL OTP area into the USB PHY registers by software, before enabling the USB, to achieve the specified accuracy.

Table 37-87. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
							ODT[1:0]	
Access							R/W	R/W
Reset							0	0

Bits 1:0 – ODT[1:0] On Die Termination
Sets the lowest bit of the on die termination compensation voltage reference.
Settings include the lower bits (PHY14.7) and the upper bits (PHY18.0:1).

Value	Description
111	362.5 mV
110	375 mV
101	387.5 mV
100	450 mV
011	437.5 mV
010	425 mV
001	412.5 mV
000	400 mV

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37.15.8. PHY Control Register 1C

Name: PHY1C
Offset: 0x151C
Reset: 0x00000082
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Note: The USB PHY values must be loaded from the CAL OTP area into the USB PHY registers by software, before enabling the USB, to achieve the specified accuracy.

Table 37-88. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	FSLSDIFF						ODTBYPASS	
Access	R/W						R/W	
Reset	1						1	

Bit 7 – FSLSDIFF FS/LS Differential Receiver
Turns off FS/LS differential receiver in suspend mode.

Value	Description
1	On
0	Off

Bit 1 – ODTBYPASS ODT Auto-Refresh Bypass
Sets the ODT auto-refresh bypass.

Value	Description
1	Bypass
0	Do not bypass

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37.15.9. PHY Control Register 20

Name: PHY20
Offset: 0x1520
Reset: 0x00000080
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Note: The USB PHY values must be loaded from the CAL OTP area into the USB PHY registers by software, before enabling the USB, to achieve the specified accuracy.

Table 37-89. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	HSSLEW[1:0]							
Access	R/W	R/W						
Reset	1	0						

Bits 7:6 – HSSLEW[1:0] HS Slew Rate
Sets the HS slew rate.
Settings include the lower bits (PHY20.6:7) and the upper bits (PHY24.0).

Value	Description
111	Fastest rise/fall time
010	Middle slew rate
001	Slowest rise/fall time
000	Reserved

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37.15.10. PHY Control Register 24

Name: PHY24
Offset: 0x1524
Reset: 0x0000000C
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Note: The USB PHY values must be loaded from the CAL OTP area into the USB PHY registers by software, before enabling the USB, to achieve the specified accuracy.

Table 37-90. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	HSDRIVST[1:0]		HSPREEMPST[2:0]			PREEMPHEN	OTGPDN	HSSLEW
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0

Bits 7:6 – HSDRIVST[1:0] HS Transmit Driver Strength
Sets the HS transmit driver strength.
Settings include the lower bits (PHY24.6:7) and the upper bit (PHY28.0).

Value	Description
111	Strongest drive strength
000	Weakest drive strength

Bits 5:3 – HSPREEMPST[2:0] HS Transmit Pre-Emphasis Strength
Sets the HS transmit pre-emphasis strength.

Value	Description
11	Slowest Slew Rate
10	-
01	-
00	Fastest Slew Rate

Bit 2 – PREEMPHEN HS Transmit Pre-Emphasis Enable
Enable half-bit pre-emphasis for HS transmit.

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Value	Description
1	Enable
0	Disable

Bit 1 – OTGPDN ODT Power Down
Sets the ODT power down.

Value	Description
1	On
0	Off

Bit 0 – HSSLEW HS Slew Rate
Sets the HS slew rate.
Settings include the lower bits (PHY20.6:7) and the upper bit (PHY24.0).

Value	Description
111	Fastest rise/fall time
010	Middle slew rate
001	Slowest rise/fall time
000	Reserved

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37.15.11. PHY Control Register 28

Name: PHY28
Offset: 0x1528
Reset: 0x0000001B
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Note: The USB PHY values must be loaded from the CAL OTP area into the USB PHY registers by software, before enabling the USB, to achieve the specified accuracy.

Table 37-91. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	HSDRVCOMP[2:0]			DISCONDET[3:0]				HSDRIVST
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1

Bits 7:5 – HSDRVCOMP[2:0] HS Driver Current Compensation
Sets the HS driver current compensation voltage reference.

Value	Description
111	362.5 mV
110	375 mV
101	387.5 mV
100	450 mV
011	437.5 mV
010	425 mV
001	412.5 mV
000	400 mV

Bits 4:1 – DISCONDET[3:0] HOST Disconnect Detection
Sets the HOST disconnect detection trigger point.

Value	Description
1111	Reserved
1110	612.5 mV

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Value	Description
1101	650 mV
1100	Reserved
1011	Reserved
1010	58705 mV
1001	Reserved
1000	600 mV
0111	Reserved
0110	537.5 mV
0101	Reserved
0100	550 mV
0011	625 mV
0010	562.5 mV
0001	600 mV
0000	575 mV

Bit 0 – HSDRIVST HS Transmit Driver Strength

Sets the HS transmit driver strength.
Settings include the lower bits (PHY24.6:7) and the upper bit (PHY28.0).

Value	Description
111	Strongest drive strength
000	Weakest drive strength

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37.15.12. PHY Control Register 44

Name: PHY44
Offset: 0x1544
Reset: 0x00000040
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Note: The USB PHY values must be loaded from the CAL OTP area into the USB PHY registers by software, before enabling the USB, to achieve the specified accuracy.

Table 37-92. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	FRCSESSEND				FRCVBUSVAL	DIGDBG	PLLDAMP	
Access	R/W				R/W	R/W	R/W	
Reset	0				0	0	0	

Bit 7 – FRCSESSEND Force Session End

Value	Description
1	-
0	Default

Bit 3 – FRCVBUSVAL Force Output VBUS_VALID

Value	Description
1	-
0	Default

Bit 2 – DIGDBG Digital Debug Interface (Reserved)

Value	Description
1	-
0	Default

Bit 1 – PLLDAMP Digital Debug Interface (Reserved)

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Value	Description
1	Decreased PLL damping factor
0	Increased PLL damping factor (default)

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37.15.13. PHY Control Register 48

Name: PHY48
Offset: 0x1548
Reset: 0x00000004
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Note: The USB PHY values must be loaded from the CAL OTP area into the USB PHY registers by software, before enabling the USB, to achieve the specified accuracy.

Table 37-93. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	SESSENDTUNE[2:0]					VBUSCHRGE	FRCBSESSVAL	FRCASESSVAL
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W			R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0			1	0	0

Bits 7:5 – SESSENDTUNE[2:0] Session End Reference Tuning

Value	Description
111	300 mV
110	650 mV
101	600 mV
100	550 mV
011	350 mV
010	400 mV
001	450 mV
000	500 mV

Bit 2 – VBUSCHRGE VBUS Charging/Discharging Bypass

Value	Description
1	Default
0	-

Bit 1 – FRCBSESSVAL Force B Session Valid

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Value	Description
1	-
0	Default

Bit 0 – FRCASESSVAL Force A Session Valid

Value	Description
1	-
0	Default

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37.15.14. PHY Control Register 4C

Name: PHY4C
Offset: 0x154C
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Note: The USB PHY values must be loaded from the CAL OTP area into the USB PHY registers by software, before enabling the USB, to achieve the specified accuracy.

Table 37-94. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	BSESSVALIDTUNE[1:0]					VBUSVALTUNE[2:0]		
Access	R/W	R/W				R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0				0	0	0

Bits 7:6 – BSESSVALIDTUNE[1:0] B Session Valid Reference Tune
Settings include the lower bits (PHY4C.6:7) and the upper bit (PHY50.0).

Value	Description
111	2.16 V
110	2.58 V
101	2.52 V
100	2.46 V
011	2.22 V
010	2.28 V
001	2.34 V
000	2.4 V (Default)

Bits 2:0 – VBUSVALTUNE[2:0] VBUS Valid Reference Tune

Value	Description
111	4.3 V
110	4.65 V
101	4.6 V

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Value	Description
100	4.55 V
011	4.3 V
010	4.4 V
001	4.5 V
000	4.45 V

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37.15.15. PHY Control Register 50

Name: PHY50
Offset: 0x1550
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Note: The USB PHY values must be loaded from the CAL OTP area into the USB PHY registers by software, before enabling the USB, to achieve the specified accuracy.

Table 37-95. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	COMPCURREF[2:0]				ASESSVALIDTUNE[2:0]			BSESSVALIDTUNE
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W		R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

Bits 7:5 – COMPCURREF[2:0] Compensation Current Tuning Reference

Value	Description
111	162.5 mV
110	175 mV
101	212.5 mV
100	250 mV
011	237.5 mV
010	225 mV
001	187.5 mV
000	200 mV

Bits 3:1 – ASESSVALIDTUNE[2:0] A Session Valid Reference Tune

Value	Description
111	1.2 V
110	1.55 V
101	1.5 V

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Value	Description
100	1.45 V
011	1.25 V
010	1.3 V
001	1.35 V
000	1.4 V (Default)

Bit 0 – BSESSVALIDTUNE B Session Valid Reference Tune
Settings include the lower bits (PHY4C.6:7) and the upper bit (PHY50.0).

Value	Description
111	2.16 V
110	2.58 V
101	2.52 V
100	2.46 V
011	2.22 V
010	2.28 V
001	2.34 V
000	2.4 V (Default)

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38. Controller Area Network (CAN)

38.1. Overview

The CAN communication controller provides hardware support for the CAN protocol version 2.0 part A and B and ISO 11898-1:2015 which includes the CAN Flexible Data Rate Frame format (CAN-FD). The CAN module uses system RAM, which it accesses through a Host AHB bus for FIFO and filter storage.

38.2. Features

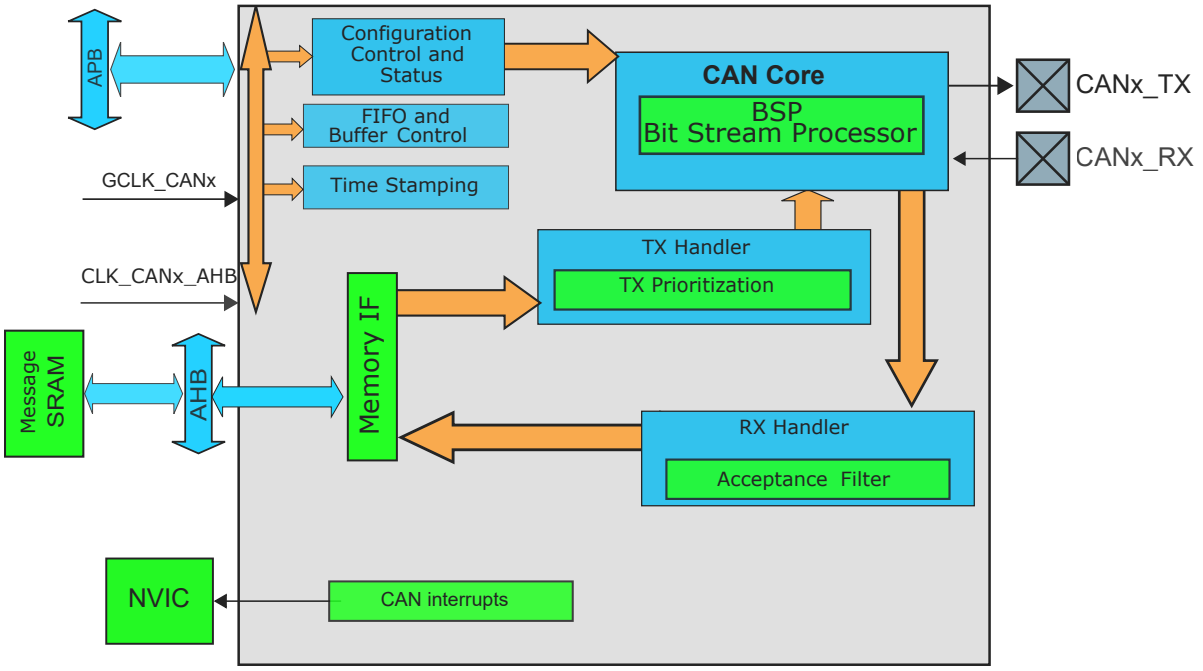
The following are key features of the CAN module:

- Conforms with CAN protocol version 2.0 part A and B plus ISO 11898-1:2015
- Up to six Controller Area Network CAN
  - Supporting CAN2.0 A/B and CAN-FD (ISO 11898-1:2015)
- CAN FD with up to 64 data bytes supported
- CAN Error Logging
- Acceptance filtering
  - Up to 128 configurable filter elements
  - Special filter for SAE J1939 IDs
  - Separate signaling on reception of High Priority Messages
- AUTOSAR optimized
- SAE J1939 optimized
- Two configurable Receive FIFOs
- Separate signaling on reception of High-Priority Messages
- Up to 64 dedicated Receive Buffers and up to 32 dedicated Transmit Buffers
- Configurable Transmit FIFO, Transmit Queue, Transmit Event FIFO
- Direct Message RAM access for CPU
- Programmable Loop-Back Test mode
- Maskable module interrupts
- Power-down support; debug on CAN support
- Transfer rates:
  - 1 Mb/s for CAN 2.0 mode
  - 8 Mb/s for CAN-FD mode

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38.3. Block Diagram

Figure 38-1. CAN Block Diagram



Note: x= 0,1,2,3,4,5. This device family contains up to six CAN modules.

38.4. Signal Description

Table 38-1. Signal Description

PIN NAME	DESCRIPTION	TYPE
CAN0_RX	CAN0_FD Receive	Digital Input
CAN0_TX	CAN0_FD Transmit	Digital Output
CAN1_RX	CAN1_FD Receive	Digital Input
CAN1_TX	CAN1_FD Transmit	Digital Output
CAN2_RX	CAN2_FD Receive	Digital Input
CAN2_TX	CAN2_FD Transmit	Digital Output
CAN3_RX	CAN3_FD Receive	Digital Input
CAN3_TX	CAN3_FD Transmit	Digital Output
CAN4_RX	CAN4_FD Receive	Digital Input
CAN4_TX	CAN4_FD Transmit	Digital Output
CAN5_RX	CAN5_FD Receive	Digital Input
CAN5_TX	CAN5_FD Transmit	Digital Output

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38.5. Peripheral Dependencies

Peripheral Name	Base Address	NVIC IRQ Index:Source	MCLK AXI/APB Clk Index	GCLK Peripheral Channel Index : Clock	PAC Peripheral Identifier (PAC.WRCTRL)	DMA Trigger Index:Source (DMAC.CHCTRLB)	Power Domain
CAN0	0x4506 0000	194 : LINE0, LINE1, or ERROR	MCLK.CLKMSK1[24]	GCLK.PCHCTRL[46]	48 INTFLAGB[16]	83 : DMA CAN0 Debug	VDDREG
CAN1	0x4606 0000	195: LINE0, LINE1, or ERROR	MCLK.CLKMSK1[25]	GCLK.PCHCTRL[47]	49 INTFLAGB[17]	84 : DMA CAN1 Debug	VDDREG
CAN2	0x4606 2000	196: LINE0, LINE1, or ERROR	MCLK.CLKMSK1[26]	GCLK.PCHCTRL[48]	50 INTFLAGB[18]	85 : DMA CAN2 Debug	VDDREG
CAN3	0X4586 0000	197: LINE0, LINE1, or ERROR	MCLK.CLKMSK1[27]	GCLK.PCHCTRL[49]	51 INTFLAGB[19]	86 : DMA CAN3 Debug	VDDREG
CAN4	0x4506 2000	198: LINE0, LINE1, or ERROR	MCLK.CLKMSK1[28]	GCLK.PCHCTRL[50]	52 INTFLAGB[20]	87 : DMA CAN4 Debug	VDDREG
CAN5	0x4686_0000	199: LINE0, LINE1, or ERROR	MCLK.CLKMSK1[29]	GCLK.PCHCTRL[51]	53 INTFLAGB[21]	88 : DMA CAN5 Debug	VDDREG

Note: In order to use this peripheral, other parts of the system must be configured correctly, as described below.

38.5.1. I/O Lines

Using the CAN's I/O lines requires the I/O pins to be configured.

References:

PORT - I/O Pin Controller

38.5.2. Clocks

An AHB clock CLK_CANx_AHB (where x = 0,1,2,3,4,5) is required to clock the CAN. The CAN AHB BUS interface clocks are enabled by default on reset. This clock can be configured in the Main Clock peripheral (MCLK) before using the CAN, and the default state of CLK_CANx_AHB can be found in the AHBMASK register of the MCLK (Main Clock Controller) module.

A generic clock GCLK_CANx (where x = 0,1,2,3,4,5) is required to clock the CAN. This clock must be configured and enabled in the generic clock controller before using the CAN.

This generic clock is asynchronous to the bus clock (CLK_CANx_AHB). Due to this asynchronicity, writes to certain registers will require synchronization between the clock domains.

References:

Peripheral Clock Masking - MCLK

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Generic Clock Controller - GCLK

38.5.3. DMA

The CAN has a built-in Direct Memory Access (DMA) and will read/write data to/from the system RAM when a CAN transaction takes place. No CPU or *DMA Controller (DMAC)* resources are required.

The DMAC can be used for debug messages functionality.

38.6. Functional Description

38.6.1. Principle of Operation

The CAN performs communication according to ISO 11898-1:2015 (identical to Bosch™ CAN protocol specification 2.0 part A,B, ISO CAN FD).

For FIFO and filter storage, the CAN module uses system RAM, which it accesses through a Host AHB bus. Each CAN FD instance may use up to 4864 bytes of system memory.

All functions concerning the handling of messages are implemented by the Rx Handler and the Tx Handler. The Rx Handler manages message acceptance filtering, the transfer of received messages from the CAN Core to the Message RAM as well as providing receive message status information. The Tx Handler is responsible for the transfer of transmit messages from the Message RAM to the CAN Core as well as providing transmit status information.

Acceptance filtering is implemented by a combination of up to 128 filter elements where each one can be configured as a range, as a bit mask, or as a dedicated ID filter.

38.6.2. Operating Modes

38.6.2.1. Software Initialization

Software initialization is started by setting the CCCR.INIT bit (CCCR <0>), either by software, or by going “bus off.” While the CCCR.INIT bit (CCCR <0>) is set, message transfer from and to the CAN bus is stopped, the status of the CAN bus output CANx_TX is ”recessive” (HIGH). The counters of the Error Management Logic EML are unchanged. Setting the CCCR.INIT bit (CCCR <0>) does not change any configuration register. Resetting the CCCR.INIT bit (CCCR <0>) finishes the software initialization. Afterwords the Bit Stream Processor (BSP) synchronizes itself to the data transfer on the CAN bus by waiting for the occurrence of a sequence of 11 consecutive ”recessive” bits (= Bus_Idle) before it can take part in bus activities and start the message transfer.

Access to the CAN configuration registers is only enabled when the CCCR.CCE bit (CCCR <1>) and the CCCR.INIT bit (CCCR <0>) are set (protected write).

The CCCR.CCE bit (CCCR <1>) can only be set and cleared while the CCCR.INIT bit (CCCR <0>) = ‘1’. The CCCR.CCE bit (CCCR <1>) is automatically cleared when the CCCR.INIT bit (CCCR <0>) is cleared.

The following registers are reset when the CCCR.CCE bit (CCCR <1>) is set

- HPMS - High Priority Message Status
- RXF0S - Rx FIFO 0 Status
- RXF1S - Rx FIFO 1 Status
- TXFQS - Tx FIFO/Queue Status
- TXBRP - Tx Buffer Request Pending
- TXBTO - Tx Buffer Transmission Occurred
- TXBCF - Tx Buffer Cancellation Finished
- TXEFS - Tx Event FIFO Status

The Timeout Counter value (TOCV.TOC) bits (TOCV <15:0>) is preset to the value configured by the TOCC.TOP bits (TOCC <31:16>) when the CCCR.CCE bit (CCCR <1>) is set.

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In addition, the state machines of the Tx Handler and Rx Handler are held in idle state while the CCCR.CCE bit (CCCR <1>) = '1'.

The following registers are only writable while the CCCR.CCE bit (CCCR <1>) = '0'.

- TXBAR - Tx Buffer Add Request
- TXBCR - Tx Buffer Cancellation Request

The CCCR.TEST bit (CCCR <7>) and CCCR.MON bit (CCCR <5>) can only be set by the CPU while the CCCR.INIT bit (CCCR <0>) = '1' and CCR.CCE bit (CCCR <1>) = '1'. Both bits may be cleared at any time. The CCCR.DAR bit (CCCR <6>) can only be set/cleared while the CCCR.INIT bit (CCCR <0>) = '1' and the CCCR.CCE bit (CCCR <1>) = '1'.

38.6.2.2. Normal Operation

Once the CAN is initialized and the CCCR.INIT bit (CCCR <0>) is reset to '0', the CAN synchronizes itself to the CAN bus and is ready for communication.

After passing the acceptance filtering, received messages including the message ID and DLC are stored into a dedicated Rx Buffer or into Rx FIFO0 or Rx FIFO1.

For messages to be transmitted dedicated Tx Buffers and/or a Tx FIFO or a Tx Queue can be initialized or updated. Automated transmission on reception of remote frames is not implemented.

38.6.2.3. CAN FD Operation

There are two variants in the CAN FD frame format, first the CAN FD frame without bit rate switching where the data field of a CAN frame may be longer than 8 bytes. The second variant is the CAN FD frame where control field, data field, and CRC field of a CAN frame are transmitted with a higher bit rate than the beginning and the end of the frame.

The previously reserved bit in standard CAN frames with 11-bit identifiers and the first previously reserved bit in extended CAN frames with 29-bit identifiers will now be decoded as FDF bit. A recessive FDF signifies a CAN FD frame, where as a dominant FDF bit signifies a Classic CAN frame. In a CAN FD frame, the two bits following FDF, (i.e.,res and BRS), decide whether the bit rate inside of this CAN FD frame is switched. A CAN FD bit rate switch is signified by a dominant res bit and a recessive BRS bit. The coding of a recessive res bit is reserved for future expansion of the protocol. In case the CAN receives a frame with a recessive FDF bit and a recessive res bit, it will signal a Protocol Exception Event by setting bit PSR.PXE bit (PSR <14>). When Protocol Exception Handling is enabled (CCCR.PXHD bit (CCCR<12>) = '0'), this causes the operation state to change from Receiver (PSR.ACT = "0x2") to synchronizing on CAN communication (PSR.ACT bits (PSR <4:3>) = "0x0") at the next sample point. In case Protocol Exception Handling is disabled (CCCR.PXHD bit (CCCR<12>) = '1'), the CAN will treat a recessive res bit as a form error and will respond with an error frame.

CAN FD operation is enabled by programming CCCR.FDOE bit (CCCR<8>). In case CCCR.FDOE bit (CCCR<8>) = '1', transmission and reception of CAN FD frames is enabled. Transmission and reception of Classic CAN frames is always possible. Whether a CAN FD frame or a Classic CAN frame is transmitted can be configured via FDF bit in the respective Tx Buffer element. With CCCR.FDOE bit (CCCR<8>) = '0', received frames are interpreted as Classic CAN frames, witch leads to the transmission of an error frame when receiving a CAN FD frame. When CAN FD operation is disabled, no CAN FD frames are transmitted even if FDF bit of a Tx Buffer element is set. CCCR.FDOE bit (CCCR<8>) and CCCR.BRSE bit (CCCR<9>) can only be changed while CCCR.INIT bit (CCCR <0>) and CCCR.CCE (CCCR <1>) are both set.

With CCCR.FDOE bit (CCCR<8>) = '0', the setting of FDF and BRS bits is ignored and frames are transmitted in Classic CAN format. With CCCR.FDOE bit (CCCR<8>) = '1' and CCCR.BRSE bit (CCCR<9>) = '0', only bit FDF of a Tx Buffer element is evaluated. With CCCR.FDOE bit (CCCR<8>) = '1' and CCCR.BRSE bit (CCCR<9>) = '1', transmission of CAN FD frames with bit rate switching is enabled. All Tx Buffer elements with FDF and BRS bits set are transmitted in CAN FD format with bit rate switching.

A mode change during CAN operation is only recommended under the following conditions:

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- The failure rate in the CAN FD data phase is significantly higher than in the CAN FD arbitration phase. In this case disable the CAN FD bit rate switching option for transmissions.
- During system startup all nodes are transmitting Classic CAN messages until it is verified that they are able to communicate in CAN FD format. If this is true, all nodes switch to CAN FD operation.
- Wake-up messages in CAN Partial Networking have to be transmitted in Classic CAN format.
- End-of-line programming in case not all nodes are CAN FD capable. Non CAN FD nodes are held in silent mode until programming has completed. Then all nodes switch back to Classic CAN communication.

In the CAN FD format, the coding of the DLC differs from the standard CAN format. The DLC codes 0 to 8 have the same coding as in standard CAN. However, the codes 9 to 15, (which in standard CAN all code a data field of 8 bytes), are coded according to the following table.

Table 38-2. Coding of DLC in CAN FD

DLC	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Number of Data Bytes	12	16	20	24	32	48	64

In CAN FD frames, the bit timing will be switched inside the frame, after the BRS (Bit Rate Switch) bit, if this bit is recessive. Before the BRS bit, in the CAN FD arbitration phase, the nominal CAN bit timing is used as defined by the Nominal Bit Timing & Prescaler Register (NBTP). In the following CAN FD data phase, the fast CAN bit timing is used as defined by the Data Bit Timing & Prescaler Register (DBTP). The bit timing is switched back from the fast timing at the CRC delimiter or when an error is detected, whichever occurs first.

The maximum configurable bit rate in the CAN FD data phase depends on the CAN clock frequency (GCLK_CANx). Example: with a CAN clock frequency of 20MHz and the shortest configurable bit time of 4 t_q, the bit rate in the data phase is 5 Mbit/s.

In both data frame formats, CAN FD long and CAN FD fast, the value of the bit ESI (Error Status Indicator) is determined by the transmitter's error state at the start of the transmission. If the transmitter is error passive, ESI is transmitted recessive, else it is transmitted dominant.

38.6.2.4. Transceiver Delay Compensation

During the data phase of a CAN FD transmission only one node is transmitting, all others are receivers. The length of the bus line has no impact. When transmitting via pin CANx_TX the CAN receives the transmitted data from its local CAN transceiver via pin CANx_RX. The received data is delayed by the CAN transceiver's loop delay. In case this delay is greater than TSEG1 (time segment before sample point), a bit error is detected. In order to enable a data phase bit time that is even shorter than the transceiver loop delay, the delay compensation is introduced. Without transceiver delay compensation, the bit rate in the data phase of a CAN FD frame is limited by the transceivers loop delay.

Description

The CAN's protocol unit has implemented a delay compensation mechanism to compensate the transmitter delay, thereby enabling transmission with higher bit rates during the CAN FD data phase independent of the delay of a specific CAN transceiver.

To check for bit errors during the data phase of transmitting nodes, the delayed transmit data is compared against the received data at the Secondary Sample Point SSP. If a bit error is detected, the transmitter will react on this bit error at the next following regular sample point. During arbitration phase the delay compensation is always disabled.

The transmitter delay compensation enables configurations where the data bit time is shorter than the transmitter delay, it is described in detail in the new ISO11898-1. It is enabled by setting the DBTP.TDC bit (DBTP<23>).

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The received bit is compared against the transmitted bit at the SSP. The SSP position is defined as the sum of the measured delay from the CAN's transmit output CANx_TX through the transceiver to the receive input CANx_RX plus the transmitter delay compensation offset as configured by TDCR.TDCO bits (TDCR <15:8>). The transmitter delay compensation offset is used to adjust the position of the SSP inside the received bit (e.g. half of the bit time in the data phase). The position of the secondary sample point is rounded down to the next integer number of minimum time quantum (mtq). 1 mtq is equal to time period of GCLK_CANx clock.

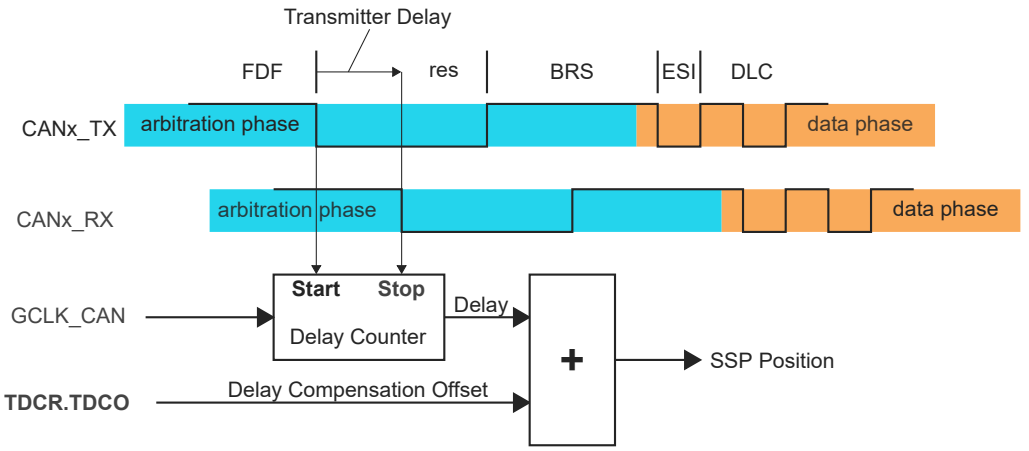
The PSR.TDCV bits (PSR <22:16>) show the actual transmitter delay compensation value. PSR.TDCV bits (PSR <22:16>) are cleared when CCCR.INIT bit (CCCR <0>) is set and is updated at each transmission of an FD frame while DBTP.TDC bit (DBTP <23>) is set.

The following boundary conditions have to be considered for the transmitter delay compensation implemented in the CAN:

- The sum of the measured delay from CANx_TX to CANx_RX and the configured transceiver delay compensation offset FBTP.TDCR bits (TDCR <15:8>) has to be less than 6 bit times in the data phase.
- The sum of the measured delay from CANx_TX to CANx_RX and the configured transceiver delay compensation offset FBTP.TDCR bits (TDCR <15:8>) has to be less or equal to 127 mtq. In case this sum exceeds 127 mtq, the maximum value of 127 mtq is used for transceiver delay compensation.
- The data phase ends at the sample point of the CRC delimiter, that stops checking of receive bits at the SSPs.
  Transmitter Delay Compensation Measurement

If transmitter delay compensation is enabled by programming the DBTP.TDC bit (DBTP <23>) = '1', the measurement is started within each transmitted CAN FD frame at the falling edge of bit FDF to bit res. The measurement is stopped when this edge is seen at the receive input CANx_TX of the transmitter. The resolution of this measurement is one mtq.

Figure 38-2. Transceiver delay measurement



To avoid that a dominant glitch inside the received FDF bit ends the delay compensation measurement before the falling edge of the received res bit, resulting in a too early SSP position, the use of a transmitter delay compensation filter window can be enabled by programming TDCR.TDCF bit (TDCR <6:0>). This defines a minimum value for the SSP position. Dominant edges of CANx_RX, that would result in an earlier SSP position are ignored for transmitter delay measurement. The measurement is stopped when the SSP position is at least TDCR.TDCF bit (TDCR <6:0>) and CANx_RX is low.

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38.6.2.5. Restricted Operation Mode

In Restricted Operation Mode the node is able to receive data and remote frames and to give acknowledge to valid frames, but it does not send data frames, remote frames, active error frames, or overload frames. In case of an error condition or overload condition, it does not send dominant bits, instead it waits for the occurrence of bus idle condition to resynchronize itself to the CAN communication. The error counters (ECR.REC bit (ECR <14:8>), ECR.TEC bit (ECR <7:0>)) are frozen while Error Logging (ECR.CEL bit (ECR <23:16>)) is still incremented. The CPU can set the CAN into Restricted Operation mode by setting bit CCCR.ASM bit (CCCR <2>). The bit can only be set by the CPU when both CCCR.CCE bit (CCCR <1>) and CCCR.INIT bit (CCCR <0>) are set to '1'. The bit can be reset by the CPU at any time.

Restricted Operation Mode is automatically entered when the Tx Handler was not able to read data from the Message RAM in time. To leave Restricted Operation Mode, the CPU has to reset CCCR.ASM bit (CCCR <2>).

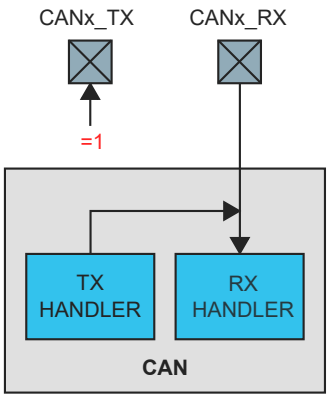
The Restricted Operation Mode can be used in applications that adapt themselves to different CAN bit rates. In this case the application tests different bit rates and leaves the Restricted Operation Mode after it has received a valid frame.

38.6.2.6. Bus Monitoring Mode

The CAN is set in Bus Monitoring Mode by programming CCCR.MON bit (CCCR <5>) to '1'. In Bus Monitoring Mode (see ISO 11898-1, 10.12 Bus monitoring), the CAN is able to receive valid data frames and valid remote frames, but cannot start a transmission. In this mode, it sends only recessive bits on the CAN bus. If the CAN is required to send a dominant bit (ACK bit, overload flag, active error flag), the bit is rerouted internally so that the CAN monitors this dominant bit, although the CAN bus may remain in recessive state. In Bus Monitoring Mode register TXBRP is held in reset state.

The Bus Monitoring Mode can be used to analyze the traffic on a CAN bus without affecting it by the transmission of dominant bits. The figure below shows the connection of signals CANx_TX and CANx_RX to the CAN in Bus Monitoring Mode.

Figure 38-3. Pin Control in Bus Monitoring Mode



Bus Monitoring Mode

38.6.2.7. Disabled Automatic Retransmission

According to the CAN Specification (see ISO 11898-1, 6.3.3 Recovery Management), the CAN provides means for automatic retransmission of frames that have lost arbitration or that have been disturbed by errors during transmission. By default automatic retransmission is enabled. To support time-triggered communication as described in ISO 11898-1, chapter 9.2, the automatic retransmission may be disabled via CCCR.DAR bit (CCCR <6>).

Frame Transmission in DAR Mode

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In DAR mode all transmissions are automatically cancelled after they started on the CAN bus. A Tx Buffer's Tx Request Pending bit (TXBRP.TRPx) is reset after successful transmission, when a transmission has not yet been started at the point of cancellation, has been aborted due to lost arbitration, or when an error occurred during frame transmission.

- Successful transmission:
  - Corresponding Tx Buffer Transmission Occurred bit TXBTO.TOx set
  - Corresponding Tx Buffer Cancellation Finished bit TXBCF.CFx not set
- Successful transmission in spite of cancellation:
  - Corresponding Tx Buffer Transmission Occurred bit TXBTO.TOx set
  - Corresponding Tx Buffer Cancellation Finished bit TXBCF.CFx set
- Arbitration lost or frame transmission disturbed:
  - Corresponding Tx Buffer Transmission Occurred bit TXBTO.TOx not set
  - Corresponding Tx Buffer Cancellation Finished bit TXBCF.CFx set

In case of a successful frame transmission, and if storage of Tx events is enabled, a Tx Event FIFO element is written with Event Type ET = "10" (transmission in spite of cancellation).

38.6.2.8. Test Modes

To enable write access to register TEST, bit CCCR.TEST bit (CCCR <7>) has to be set to '1'. This allows the configuration of the test modes and test functions.

Four output functions are available for the CAN transmit pin CANx_TX by programming TEST.TX bits (TEST <6:5>). Additionally to its default function – the serial data output – it can drive the CAN Sample Point signal to monitor the CAN's bit timing and it can drive constant dominant or recessive values. The actual value at pin CANx_RX can be read from TEST.RX bit (TEST <7>). Both functions can be used to check the CAN bus' physical layer.

Due to the synchronization mechanism between GCLK_CANx and CLK_CANx_AHB domains, there may be a delay of several CLK_CANx_AHB periods between writing to TEST.TX bits (TEST <6:5>) until the new configuration is visible at output pin CANx_TX. This applies also when reading input pin CANx_RX via TEST.RX bit (TEST <7>).

Note: Test modes should be used for production tests or self test only. The software control for pin CANx_TX interferes with all CAN protocol functions. It is not recommended to use test modes for application.

External Loop Back Mode

The CAN can be set in External Loop Back Mode by programming TEST.LBCK bit (TEST <4>) to '1'. In Loop Back Mode, the CAN treats its own transmitted messages as received messages and stores them (if they pass acceptance filtering) into an Rx Buffer or an Rx FIFO. The figure below shows the connection of signals CANx_TX and CANx_RX to the CAN in External Loop Back Mode.

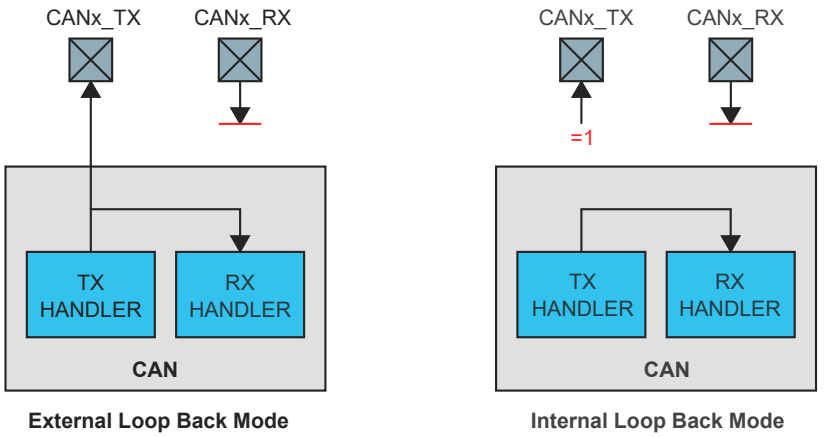
This mode is provided for hardware self-test. To be independent from external stimulation, the CAN ignores acknowledge errors (recessive bit sampled in the acknowledge slot of a data/remote frame) in Loop Back Mode. In this mode the CAN performs an internal feedback from its Tx output to its Rx input. The actual value of the CANx_RX input pin is disregarded by the CAN. The transmitted messages can be monitored at the CANx_TX pin.

Internal Loop Back Mode

Internal Loop Back Mode is entered by programming bits TEST.LBCK bit (TEST <4>) and CCCR.MON bit (CCCR <5>) to '1'. This mode can be used for a "Hot Selftest", meaning the CAN can be tested without affecting a running CAN system connected to the pins CANx_TX and CANx_RX. In this mode pin CANx_RX is disconnected from the CAN and pin CANx_TX is held recessive. The following figure shows the connection of CANx_TX and CANx_RX to the CAN in case of Internal Loop Back Mode.

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Figure 38-4. Pin Control in Loop Back Modes



38.6.3. Timestamp Generation

For timestamp generation the CAN supplies a 16-bit wrap-around counter. A prescaler TSCC.TCP bit (TSCC <19:16>) can be configured to clock the counter in multiples of CAN bit times (1...16). The counter is readable via TSCV.TSC bit (TSCV <15:8>). A write access to register TSCV resets the counter to zero. When the timestamp counter wraps around interrupt flag IR.TSW bit (TSW <16>) is set.

On start of frame reception / transmission the counter value is captured and stored into the timestamp section of an Rx Buffer / Rx FIFO (RXTS[15:0]) or Tx Event FIFO (TXTS[15:0]) element.

38.6.4. Timeout Counter

To signal timeout conditions for Rx FIFO 0, Rx FIFO 1, and the Tx Event FIFO the CAN supplies a 16-bit Timeout Counter. It operates as down-counter and uses the same prescaler controlled by TSCC.TCP bit (TSCC <19:16>) as the Timestamp Counter. The Timeout Counter is configured via register TOCC. The actual counter value can be read from TOCV.TOC bits (TOCV <15:0>). The Timeout Counter can only be started while CCCR.INIT bit (CCCR <0>) = '0'. It is stopped when CCCR.INIT bit (CCCR <0>) = '1', e.g. when the CAN enters "bus off" state.

The operation mode is selected by TOCC.TOS bits (TOCC <2:1>). When operating in Continuous Mode, the counter starts when CCCR.INIT bit (CCCR <0>) is reset. A write to TOCV presets the counter to the value configured by TOCC.TOP bits (TOCC <31:16>) and continues down-counting.

When the Timeout Counter is controlled by one of the FIFOs, an empty FIFO presets the counter to the value configured by TOCC.TOP bits (TOCC <31:16>). Down-counting is started when the first FIFO element is stored. Writing to TOCV has no effect.

When the counter reaches zero, interrupt flag IR.TOO bit (IR<18>) is set. In Continuous Mode, the counter is immediately restarted at TOCC.TOP bits (TOCC <31:16>).

Note: The clock signal for the Timeout Counter is derived from the CAN Core's sample point signal. Therefore the point in time where the Timeout Counter is decremented may vary due to the synchronization / re-synchronization mechanism of the CAN Core. If the baud rate switch feature in CAN FD is used, the timeout counter is clocked differently in arbitration and data field.

38.6.5. Rx Handling

The Rx Handler controls the acceptance filtering, the transfer of received messages to the Rx Buffers or to one of the two Rx FIFOs, as well as the Rx FIFO's Put and Get Indices.

38.6.5.1. Acceptance Filtering

The CAN offers the possibility to configure two sets of acceptance filters, one for standard identifiers and one for extended identifiers. These filters can be assigned to an Rx Buffer or to Rx FIFO 0,1.

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For acceptance filtering each list of filters is executed from element #0 until the first matching element. Acceptance filtering stops at the first matching element. The following filter elements are not evaluated for this message.

The main features are:

- Each filter element can be configured as
  - range filter (from - to)
  - filter for one or two dedicated IDs
  - classic bit mask filter
- Each filter element is configurable for acceptance or rejection filtering
- Each filter element can be enabled / disabled individually
- Filters are checked sequentially, execution stops with the first matching filter element

Related configuration registers are:

- Global Filter Configuration GFC
- Standard ID Filter Configuration SIDFC
- Extended ID Filter Configuration XIDFC
- Extended ID AND Mask XIDAM

Depending on the configuration of the filter element (SFEC/EFEC) a match triggers one of the following actions:

- Store received frame in FIFO 0 or FIFO 1
- Store received frame in Rx Buffer
- Store received frame in Rx Buffer and generate pulse at filter event pin
- Reject received frame
- Set High Priority Message interrupt flag IR.HPM (IR <8>)
- Set High Priority Message interrupt flag IR.HPM (IR <8>) and store received frame in FIFO 0 or FIFO 1

Acceptance filtering is started after the complete identifier has been received. After acceptance filtering has completed, and if a matching Rx Buffer or Rx FIFO has been found, the Message Handler starts writing the received message data in portions of 32 bit to the matching Rx Buffer or Rx FIFO. If the CAN protocol controller has detected an error condition (e.g. CRC error), this message is discarded with the following impact on the affected Rx Buffer or Rx FIFO:

Rx Buffer

New Data flag of matching Rx Buffer is not set, but Rx Buffer (partly) overwritten with received data. For error type see PSR.LEC bits (PSR <2:0>) respectively PSR.DLEC bit field (PSR<10:8>).

Rx FIFO

Put index of matching Rx FIFO is not updated, but related Rx FIFO element (partly) overwritten with received data. For error type see PSR.LEC bits (PSR <2:0>) respectively PSR.DLEC bit field (PSR<10:8>). In case the matching Rx FIFO is operated in overwrite mode, the boundary conditions described in *Rx FIFO Overwrite Mode* have to be considered.

Note: When an accepted message is written to one of the two Rx FIFOs, or into an Rx Buffer, the unmodified received identifier is stored independent of the filter(s) used. The result of the acceptance filter process is strongly depending on the sequence of configured filter elements.

Range Filter

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The filter matches for all received frames with Message IDs in the range defined by SF1ID/SF2ID for standard frames or EF1ID/EF2ID for extended frames.

There are two possibilities when range filtering is used together with extended frames:

EFT = "00"	The Message ID of received frames is AND'ed with the Extended ID AND Mask (XIDAM) before the range filter is applied
EFT = "11"	The Extended ID AND Mask (XIDAM) is not used for range filtering

Filter for specific IDs

A filter element can be configured to filter for one or two specific Message IDs. To filter for one specific Message ID, the filter element has to be configured with SF1ID = SF2ID resp. EF1ID = EF2ID.

Classic Bit Mask Filter

Classic bit mask filtering is intended to filter groups of Message IDs by masking single bits of a received Message ID. With classic bit mask filtering SF1ID/EF1ID is used as Message ID filter, while SF2ID/EF2ID is used as filter mask.

A zero bit at the filter mask will mask out the corresponding bit position of the configured ID filter, e.g. the value of the received Message ID at that bit position is not relevant for acceptance filtering. Only those bits of the received Message ID where the corresponding mask bits are one are relevant for acceptance filtering.

In case all mask bits are one, a match occurs only when the received Message ID and the Message ID filter are identical. If all mask bits are zero, all Message IDs match.

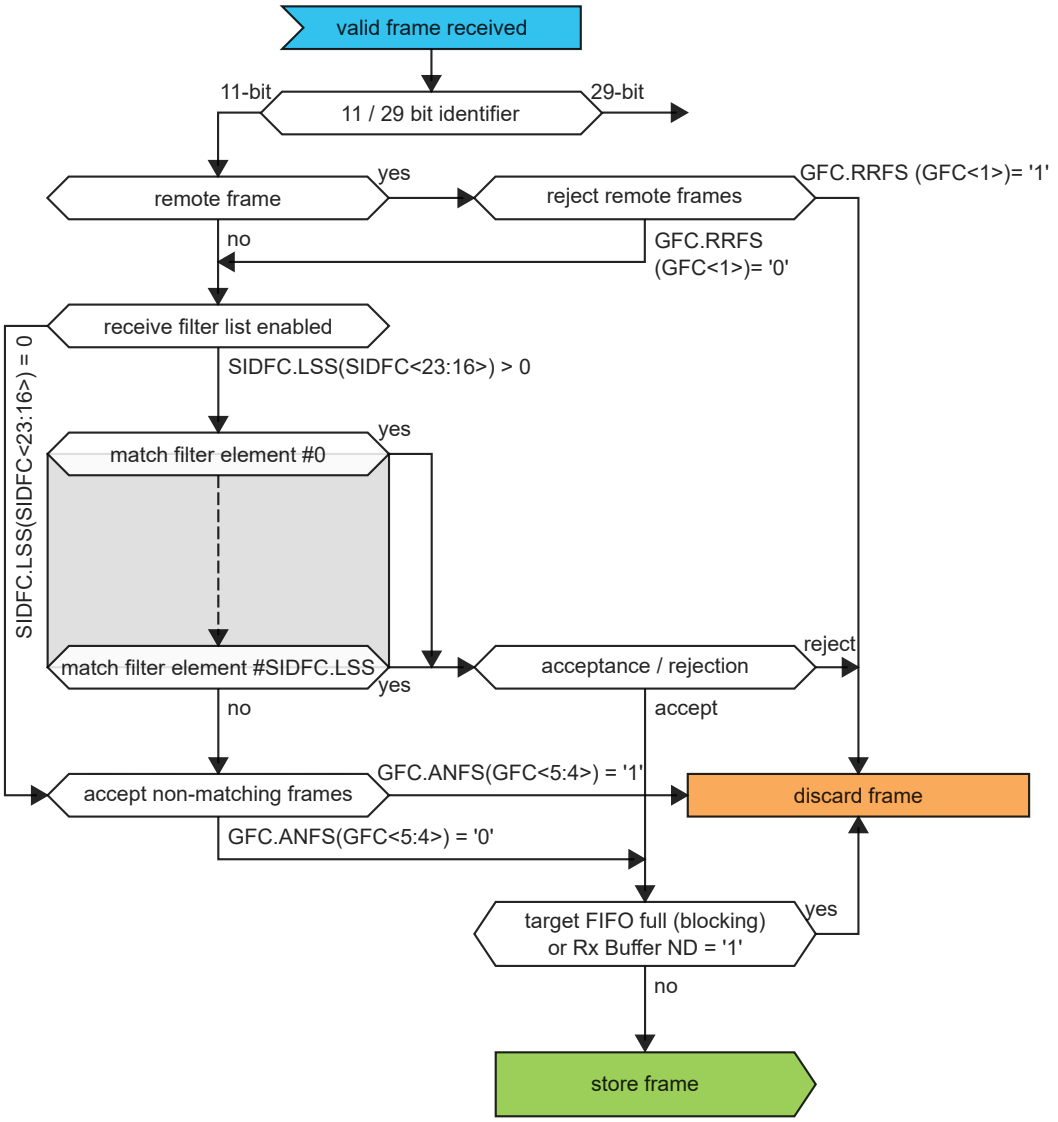
Standard Message ID Filtering

The figure below shows the flow for standard Message ID (11-bit Identifier) filtering. The Standard Message ID Filter element is described in Standard Message ID Filter Element.

Controlled by the Global Filter Configuration GFC and the Standard ID Filter Configuration SIDFC Message ID, Remote Transmission Request bit (RTR), and the Identifier Extension bit (IDE) of received frames are compared against the list of configured filter elements.

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Figure 38-5. Standard Message ID Filtering



Extended Message ID Filtering

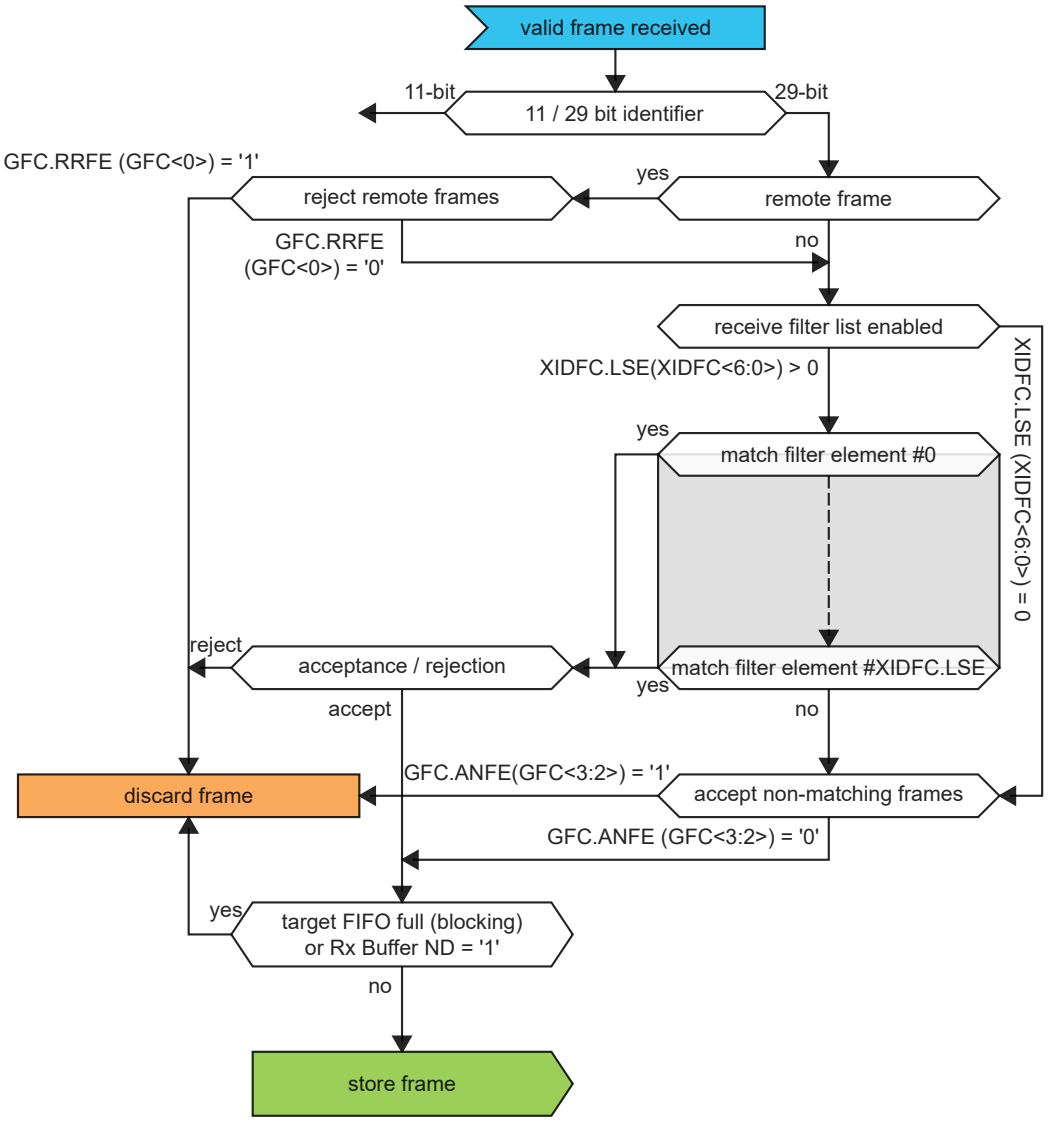
The figure below shows the flow for extended Message ID (29-bit Identifier) filtering. The Extended Message ID Filter element is described in *Extended Message ID Filter Element*.

Controlled by the Global Filter Configuration GFC and the Extended ID Filter Configuration XIDFC Message ID, Remote Transmission Request bit (RTR), and the Identifier Extension bit (IDE) of received frames are compared against the list of configured filter elements.

The Extended ID AND Mask XIDAM is AND'ed with the received identifier before the filter list is executed.

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Figure 38-6. Extended Message ID Filtering



38.6.5.2. Rx FIFOs

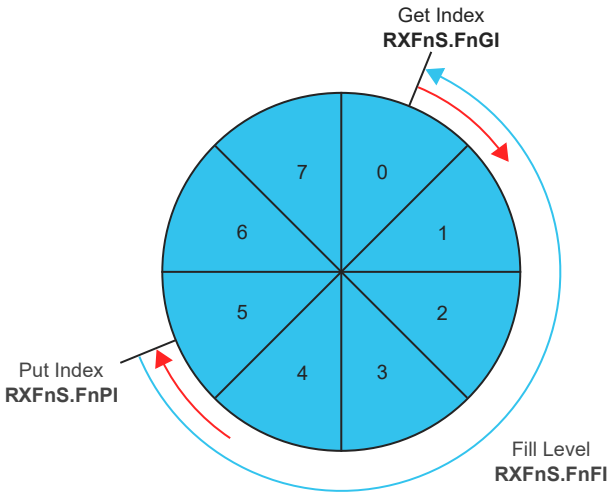
Rx FIFO 0 and Rx FIFO 1 can be configured to hold up to 64 elements each. Configuration of the two Rx FIFOs is done via registers RXF0C and RXF1C.

Received messages that passed acceptance filtering are transferred to the Rx FIFO as configured by the matching filter element. For a description of the filter mechanisms available for Rx FIFO 0 and Rx FIFO 1 see *Acceptance Filtering*. The Rx FIFO element is described in *Rx Buffer and FIFO Element*.

To avoid an Rx FIFO overflow, the Rx FIFO watermark can be used. When the Rx FIFO fill level reaches the Rx FIFO watermark configured by RXFnC.FnWM, interrupt flag IR.RFnW is set. When the Rx FIFO Put Index reaches the Rx FIFO Get Index an Rx FIFO Full condition is signalled by RXFnS.FnF. In addition interrupt flag IR.RFnF is set, where n = 0 for Rx FIFO 0 buffer and n = 1 for Rx FIFO 1 buffer.

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Figure 38-7. Rx FIFO Status (n =0 for Rx FIFO 0 buffer and n=1 for Rx FIFO 1 buffer)



When reading from an Rx FIFO, Rx FIFO Get Index RXFnS.FnGI • FIFO Element Size has to be added to the corresponding Rx FIFO start address RXFnC.FnSA.

Table 38-3. Rx Buffer / FIFO Element Size

RXESC.RBDS[2:0] RXESC.FnDS[2:0]	Data Field [bytes]	FIFO Element Size [RAM words]
000	8	4
001	12	5
010	16	6
011	20	7
100	24	8
101	32	10
110	48	14
111	64	18

Rx FIFO Blocking Mode

The Rx FIFO blocking mode is configured by RXFnC.FnOM = '0'. This is the default operation mode for the Rx FIFOs.

When an Rx FIFO full condition is reached (RXFnS.FnPI = RXFnS.FnGI), no further messages are written to the corresponding Rx FIFO until at least one message has been read out and the Rx FIFO Get Index has been incremented. An Rx FIFO full condition is signaled by RXFnS.FnF = '1'. In addition interrupt flag IR.RFnF is set.

In case a message is received while the corresponding Rx FIFO is full, this message is discarded and the message lost condition is signalled by RXFnS.RFnL = '1'. In addition interrupt flag IR.RFnL is set.

Rx FIFO Overwrite Mode

The Rx FIFO overwrite mode is configured by RXFnC.FnOM = '1'.

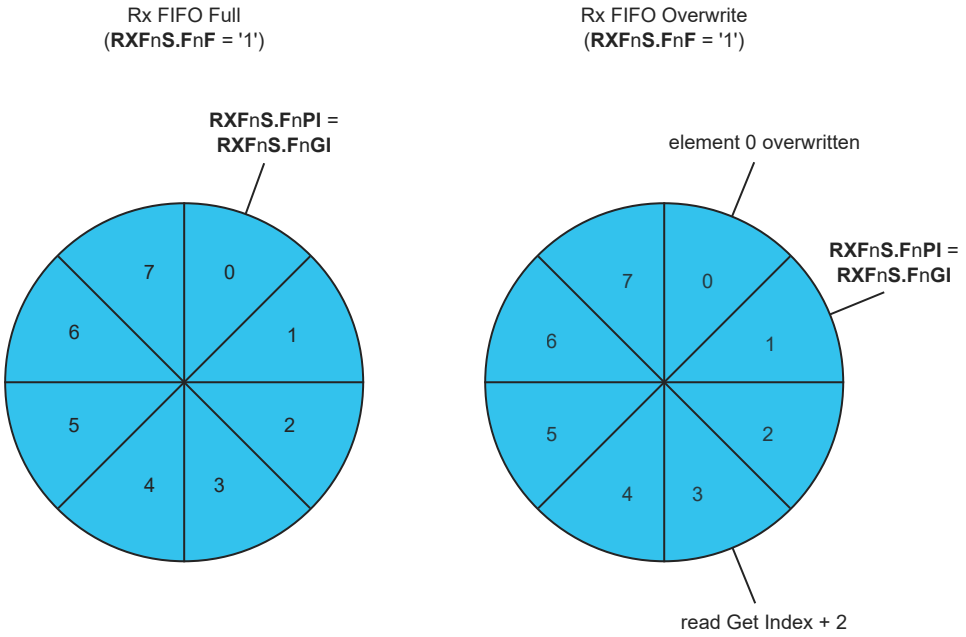
When an Rx FIFO full condition (RXFnS.FnPI = RXFnS.FnGI) is signaled by RXFnS.FnF = '1', the next message accepted for the FIFO will overwrite the oldest FIFO message. Put and get index are both incremented by one.

When an Rx FIFO is operated in overwrite mode and an Rx FIFO full condition is signaled, reading of the Rx FIFO elements should start at least at get index + 1. The reason for that is, that it might

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happen, that a received message is written to the Message RAM (put index) while the CPU is reading from the Message RAM (get index). In this case inconsistent data may be read from the respective Rx FIFO element. Adding an offset to the get index when reading from the Rx FIFO avoids this problem. The offset depends on how fast the CPU accesses the Rx FIFO. The figure below shows an offset of two with respect to the get index when reading the Rx FIFO. In this case the two messages stored in element 1 and 2 are lost.

Figure 38-8. Rx FIFO Overflow Handling (n =0 for Rx FIFO 0 buffer and n=1 for Rx FIFO 1 buffer)



After reading from the Rx FIFO, the number of the last element read has to be written to the Rx FIFO Acknowledge Index RXFnA.FnA. This increments the get index to that element number. In case the put index has not been incremented to this Rx FIFO element, the Rx FIFO full condition is reset (RXFnS.FnF = '0').

38.6.5.3. Dedicated Rx Buffers

The CAN supports up to 64 dedicated Rx Buffers. The start address of the dedicated Rx Buffer section is configured via RXBC.RBSA bits (RXBC <15:0>).

For each Rx Buffer a Standard or Extended Message ID Filter Element with SFEC / EFEC = "111" and SFID2 / EFID2[10:9] = "00" has to be configured (see *Standard Message ID Filter Element* and *Extended Message ID Filter Element*).

After a received message has been accepted by a filter element, the message is stored into the Rx Buffer in the Message RAM referenced by the filter element. The format is the same as for an Rx FIFO element. In addition the flag IR.DRX bit (IR <19>) (Message stored in Dedicated Rx Buffer) in the interrupt register is set.

Table 38-4. Example Filter Configuration for Rx Buffers

Filter Element	SFID1[10:0] / EFID1[28:0]	SFID2[10:9] / EFID2[10:9]	SFID2[5:0] / EFID2[5:0]
0	ID message 1	00	00 0000
1	ID message 2	00	00 0001
2	ID message 3	00	00 0010

After the last word of a matching received message has been written to the Message RAM, the respective New Data flag in register NDAT1, NDAT2 is set. As long as the New Data flag is set, the

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respective Rx Buffer is locked against updates from received matching frames. The New Data flags have to be reset by the CPU by writing a '1' to the respective bit position.

While an Rx Buffer's New Data flag is set, a Message ID Filter Element referencing this specific Rx Buffer will not match, causing the acceptance filtering to continue. Following Message ID Filter Elements may cause the received message to be stored into another Rx Buffer, or into an Rx FIFO, or the message may be rejected, depending on filter configuration.

Rx Buffer Handling

- Reset interrupt flag IR.DRX bit (IR <19>)
- Read New Data registers
- Read messages from Message RAM
- Reset New Data flags of processed messages

38.6.5.4. Debug on CAN Support

Debug messages are stored into Rx Buffers. For debug handling three consecutive Rx buffers (e.g. #61, #62, #63) have to be used for storage of debug messages A, B, and C. The format is the same as for an Rx Buffer or an Rx FIFO element (see *Rx Buffer and FIFO Element*).

Advantage: Fixed start address for the DMA transfers (relative to RXBC.RBSA bits (RXBC <15:0>)), no additional configuration required.

For filtering of debug messages Standard / Extended Filter Elements with SFEC / EFEC = "111" have to be set up. Messages matching these filter elements are stored into the Rx Buffers addressed by SFID2 / EFID2[5:0].

After message C has been stored, the DMA request output is activated and the three messages can be read from the Message RAM under DMA control. The RAM words holding the debug messages will not be changed by the CAN while DMA request is activated. The behavior is similar to that of an Rx Buffers with its New Data flag set.

After the DMA has completed the DMA unit sets the DMA acknowledge. This resets DMA request. Now the CAN is prepared to receive the next set of debug messages.

Filtering for Debug Messages

Filtering for debug messages is done by configuring one Standard / Extended Message ID Filter Element for each of the three debug messages. To enable a filter element to filter for debug messages SFEC / EFEC has to be programmed to "111". In this case fields SFID1 / SFID2 and EFID1 / EFID2 have a different meaning (see *Standard Message ID Filter Element* and *Extended Message ID Filter Element*). While SFID2 / EFID2[10:9] controls the debug message handling state machine, SFID2 / EFID2[5:0] controls the location for storage of a received debug message.

When a debug message is stored, neither the respective New Data flag nor IR.DRX bit (IR <19>) are set. The reception of debug messages can be monitored via RXF1S.DMS bits (RXF1S <31:30>).

Table 38-5. Example Filter Configuration for Debug Messages

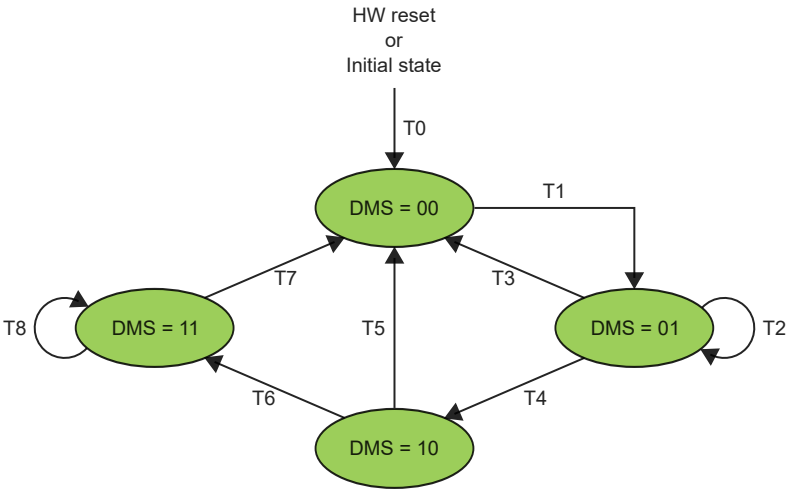
Filter Element	SFID1[10:0] / EFID1[28:0]	SFID2[10:9] / EFID2[10:9]	SFID2[5:0] / EFID2[5:0]
0	ID debug message A	01	11 1101
1	ID debug message B	10	11 1110
2	ID debug message C	11	11 1111

Debug Message Handling

The debug message handling state machine assures that debug messages are stored to three consecutive Rx Buffers in correct order. In case of missing messages the process is restarted. The DMA request is activated only when all three debug messages A, B, C have been received in correct order.

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Figure 38-9. Debug Message Handling State Machine



T0: Reset DMA request output, enable reception of debug message A, B, and C
T1: Reception of debug message A
T2: Reception of debug message A
T3: Reception of debug message C
T4: Reception of debug message B
T5: Reception of debug message A, B
T6: Reception of debug message C
T7: DMA transfer completed
T8: Reception of debug message A, B, C (message rejected)

38.6.6. Tx Handling

The Tx Handler handles transmission requests for the dedicated Tx Buffers, the Tx FIFO, and the Tx Queue. It controls the transfer of transmit messages to the CAN Core, the Put and Get Indices, and the Tx Event FIFO. Up to 32 Tx Buffers can be set up for message transmission. The CAN mode for transmission (Classic CAN or CAN FD) can be configured separately for each Tx Buffer element. The Tx Buffer element is described in *Tx Buffer Element*. The table below describes the possible configurations for frame transmission.

Table 38-6. Possible Configurations for Frame Transmission

CCCR		Tx Buffer Element		Frame Transmission
BRSE	FDOE	FDF	BRS	
ignored	0	ignored	ignored	Classic CAN
0	1	0	ignored	Classic CAN
0	1	1	ignored	FD without bit rate switching
1	1	0	ignored	Classic CAN
1	1	1	0	FD without bit rate switching
1	1	1	1	FD with bit rate switching

Note: AUTOSAR requires at least three Tx Queue Buffers and support of transmit cancellation

The Tx Handler starts a Tx scan to check for the highest priority pending Tx request (Tx Buffer with lowest Message ID) when the Tx Buffer Request Pending register TXBRP is updated, or when a transmission has been started.

38.6.6.1. Transmit Pause

The transmit pause feature is intended for use in CAN systems where the CAN message identifiers are (permanently) specified to specific values and cannot easily be changed. These message identifiers may have a higher CAN arbitration priority than other defined messages, while in a

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specific application their relative arbitration priority should be inverse. This may lead to a case where one ECU sends a burst of CAN messages that cause another ECU's CAN messages to be delayed because that other messages have a lower CAN arbitration priority.

If e.g. CAN ECU-1 has the transmit pause feature enabled and is requested by its application software to transmit four messages, it will, after the first successful message transmission, wait for two CAN bit times of bus idle before it is allowed to start the next requested message. If there are other ECUs with pending messages, those messages are started in the idle time, they would not need to arbitrate with the next message of ECU-1. After having received a message, ECU-1 is allowed to start its next transmission as soon as the received message releases the CAN bus.

The transmit pause feature is controlled by bit CCCR.TXP bit (CCCR<14>). If the bit is set, the CAN will, each time it has successfully transmitted a message, pause for two CAN bit times before starting the next transmission. This enables other CAN nodes in the network to transmit messages even if their messages have lower prior identifiers. Default is transmit pause disabled (CCCR.TXP bit (CCCR<14>) = '0').

This feature looses up burst transmissions coming from a single node and it protects against "babbling idiot" scenarios where the application program erroneously requests too many transmissions.

38.6.6.2. Dedicated Tx Buffers

Dedicated Tx Buffers are intended for message transmission under complete control of the CPU. Each Dedicated Tx Buffer is configured with a specific Message ID. In case that multiple Tx Buffers are configured with the same Message ID, the Tx Buffer with the lowest buffer number is transmitted first.

If the data section has been updated, a transmission is requested by an Add Request via TXBAR.ARn. The requested messages arbitrate internally with messages from an optional Tx FIFO or Tx Queue and externally with messages on the CAN bus, and are sent out according to their Message ID.

A Dedicated Tx Buffer allocates Element Size 32-bit words in the Message RAM (refer to table below). Therefore the start address of a dedicated Tx Buffer in the Message RAM is calculated by adding transmit buffer index (0...31) • Element Size to the Tx Buffer Start Address TXBC.TBSA bit (TXBC <15:0>).

Table 38-7. Tx Buffer / FIFO / Queue Element Size

TXESC.TBDS[2:0]	Data Field [bytes]	Element Size [RAM words]
000	8	4
001	12	5
010	16	6
011	20	7
100	24	8
101	32	10
110	48	14
111	64	18

38.6.6.3. Tx FIFO

Tx FIFO operation is configured by programming TXBC.TFQM bit (TXBC <30>) to '0'. Messages stored in the Tx FIFO are transmitted starting with the message referenced by the Get Index TXFQS.TFGI bit TXFQS (<12:8>). After each transmission the Get Index is incremented cyclically until the Tx FIFO is empty. The Tx FIFO enables transmission of messages with the same Message ID from different Tx Buffers in the order these messages have been written to the Tx FIFO. The CAN calculates the Tx FIFO Free Level TXFQS.TFFL bits (TXFQS <5:0>) as difference between Get and Put Index. It indicates the number of available (free) Tx FIFO elements.

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New transmit messages have to be written to the Tx FIFO starting with the Tx Buffer referenced by the Put Index TXFQS.TFQPI bits TXFQS (<20:16>). An Add Request increments the Put Index to the next free Tx FIFO element. When the Put Index reaches the Get Index, Tx FIFO Full (TXFQS.TFQF bit (TXFQS <21>) = '1') is signaled. In this case no further messages should be written to the Tx FIFO until the next message has been transmitted and the Get Index has been incremented.

When a single message is added to the Tx FIFO, the transmission is requested by writing a '1' to the TXBAR bit related to the Tx Buffer referenced by the Tx FIFO's Put Index.

When multiple (n) messages are added to the Tx FIFO, they are written to n consecutive Tx Buffers starting with the Put Index. The transmissions are then requested via TXBAR. The Put Index is then cyclically incremented by n. The number of requested Tx buffers should not exceed the number of free Tx Buffers as indicated by the Tx FIFO Free Level.

When a transmission request for the Tx Buffer referenced by the Get Index is canceled, the Get Index is incremented to the next Tx Buffer with pending transmission request and the Tx FIFO Free Level is recalculated. When transmission cancellation is applied to any other Tx Buffer, the Get Index and the FIFO Free Level remain unchanged.

A Tx FIFO element allocates Element Size 32-bit words in the Message RAM (refer to *Tx Buffer / FIFO / Queue Element Size*). Therefore the start address of the next available (free) Tx FIFO Buffer is calculated by adding Tx FIFO/Queue Put Index TXFQS.TFQPI bits (TXFQS <20:16>) (0...31).

- Element Size to the Tx Buffer Start Address TXBC.TBSA bits (TXBC <15:0>)

38.6.6.4. Tx Queue

Tx Queue operation is configured by programming TXBC.TFQM bit (TXBC <30>) to '1'. Messages stored in the Tx Queue are transmitted starting with the message with the lowest Message ID (highest priority). In case that multiple Queue Buffers are configured with the same Message ID, the Queue Buffer with the lowest buffer number is transmitted first.

New messages have to be written to the Tx Buffer referenced by the Put Index TXFQS.TFQPI bits TXFQS (<20:16>). An Add Request cyclically increments the Put Index to the next free Tx Buffer. In case that the Tx Queue is full (TXFQS.TFQF bit (TXFQS <21>) = '1'), the Put Index is not valid and no further message should be written to the Tx Queue until at least one of the requested messages has been sent out or a pending transmission request has been canceled.

The application may use register TXBRP instead of the Put Index and may place messages to any Tx Buffer without pending transmission request.

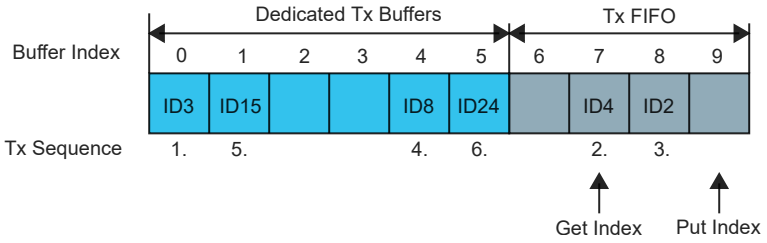
A Tx Queue Buffer allocates Element Size 32-bit words in the Message RAM (refer to *Tx Buffer / FIFO / Queue Element Size*). Therefore the start address of the next available (free) Tx Queue Buffer is calculated by adding Tx FIFO/Queue Put Index TXFQS.TFQPI bits TXFQS (<20:16>) (0...31). Element Size to the Tx Buffer Start Address TXBC.TBSA bits (TXBC <15:0>).

38.6.6.5. Mixed Dedicated Tx Buffers / Tx FIFO

In this case the Tx Buffers section in the Message RAM is subdivided into a set of Dedicated Tx Buffers and a Tx FIFO. The number of Dedicated Tx Buffers is configured by TXBC.NDTB bits (TXBC <21:16>). The number of Tx Buffers assigned to the Tx FIFO is configured by TXBC.TFQS bits (TXBC <29:24>). In case TXBC.TFQS bits (TXBC <29:24>) is programmed to zero, only Dedicated Tx Buffers are used.

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Figure 38-10. Example of mixed Configuration Dedicated Tx Buffers / Tx FIFO



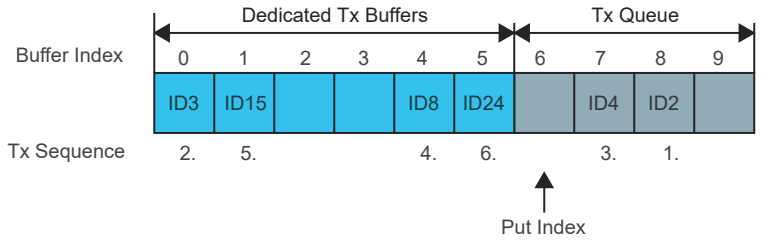
Tx prioritization:

- Scan Dedicated Tx Buffers and oldest pending Tx FIFO Buffer (referenced by TXFQS.TFGI bits (TXFQS <12:8>))
- Buffer with lowest Message ID gets highest priority and is transmitted next

38.6.6.6. Mixed Dedicated Tx Buffers / Tx Queue

In this case the Tx Buffers section in the Message RAM is subdivided into a set of Dedicated Tx Buffers and a Tx Queue. The number of Dedicated Tx Buffers is configured by TXBC.NDTB bits (TXBC <21:16>). The number of Tx Queue Buffers is configured by TXBC.TFQS bits (TXBC <29:24>). In case TXBC.TFQS bits (TXBC <29:24>) is programmed to zero, only Dedicated Tx Buffers are used.

Figure 38-11. Example of mixed Configuration Dedicated Tx Buffers / Tx Queue



Tx prioritization:

- Scan all Tx Buffers with activated transmission request
- Tx Buffer with lowest Message ID gets highest priority and is transmitted next

38.6.6.7. Transmit Cancellation

The CAN supports transmit cancellation. This feature is especially intended for gateway applications and AUTOSAR based applications. To cancel a requested transmission from a dedicated Tx Buffer or a Tx Queue Buffer the CPU has to write a '1' to the corresponding bit position (=number of Tx Buffer) of register TXBCR. Transmit cancellation is not intended for Tx FIFO operation.

Successful cancellation is signaled by setting the corresponding bit of register TXBCF to '1'.

In case a transmit cancellation is requested while a transmission from a Tx Buffer is already ongoing, the corresponding TXBRP bit remains set as long as the transmission is in progress. If the transmission was successful, the corresponding TXBTO and TXBCF bits are set. If the transmission was not successful, it is not repeated and only the corresponding TXBCF bit is set.

Note: In case a pending transmission is canceled immediately before this transmission could have been started, there follows a short time window where no transmission is started even if another message is also pending in this node. This may enable another node to transmit a message which may have a lower priority than the second message in this node.

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38.6.6.8. Tx Event Handling

To support Tx event handling the CAN has implemented a Tx Event FIFO. After the CAN has transmitted a message on the CAN bus, Message ID and timestamp are stored in a Tx Event FIFO element. To link a Tx event to a Tx Event FIFO element, the Message Marker from the transmitted Tx Buffer is copied into the Tx Event FIFO element.

The Tx Event FIFO can be configured to a maximum of 32 elements. The Tx Event FIFO element is described in *Tx Event FIFO Element*.

When a Tx Event FIFO full condition is signaled by IR.TEFF bit (IR <14>), no further elements are written to the Tx Event FIFO until at least one element has been read out and the Tx Event FIFO Get Index has been incremented. In case a Tx event occurs while the Tx Event FIFO is full, this event is discarded and interrupt flag IR.TEFL bit (IR <15>) is set.

To avoid a Tx Event FIFO overflow, the Tx Event FIFO watermark can be used. When the Tx Event FIFO fill level reaches the Tx Event FIFO watermark configured by TXEFC.EFWM bit (TXEFC <29:24>), interrupt flag IR.TEFW bit (IR <13>) is set.

When reading from the Tx Event FIFO, two times the Tx Event FIFO Get Index TXEFS.EFGI bit (TXEFS <12:8>) has to be added to the Tx Event FIFO start address TXEFC.EFSA bit (TXEFC <15:0>).

38.6.7. FIFO Acknowledge Handling

The Get Indexes of Rx FIFO 0, Rx FIFO 1 and the Tx Event FIFO are controlled by writing to the corresponding FIFO Acknowledge Index (refer to *RXF0A*, *RXF1A* and *TXEFA*). Writing to the FIFO Acknowledge Index will set the FIFO Get Index to the FIFO Acknowledge Index plus one and thereby updates the FIFO Fill Level. There are two use cases:

When only a single element has been read from the FIFO (the one being pointed to by the Get Index), this Get Index value is written to the FIFO Acknowledge Index.

When a sequence of elements has been read from the FIFO, it is sufficient to write the FIFO Acknowledge Index only once at the end of that read sequence (value: Index of the last element read), to update the FIFO's Get Index.

Due to the fact that the CPU has free access to the CAN's Message RAM, special care has to be taken when reading FIFO elements in an arbitrary order (Get Index not considered). This might be useful when reading a High Priority Message from one of the two Rx FIFOs. In this case the FIFO's Acknowledge Index should not be written because this would set the Get Index to a wrong position and also alters the FIFO's Fill Level. In this case some of the older FIFO elements would be lost.

Note: The application has to ensure that a valid value is written to the FIFO Acknowledge Index. The CAN does not check for erroneous values.

38.6.8. Message RAM

For storage of Rx/Tx messages and for storage of the filter configuration this module uses system RAM and the base address can be set by MRCFG.OFFSET bits (MRCFG <23:16>).

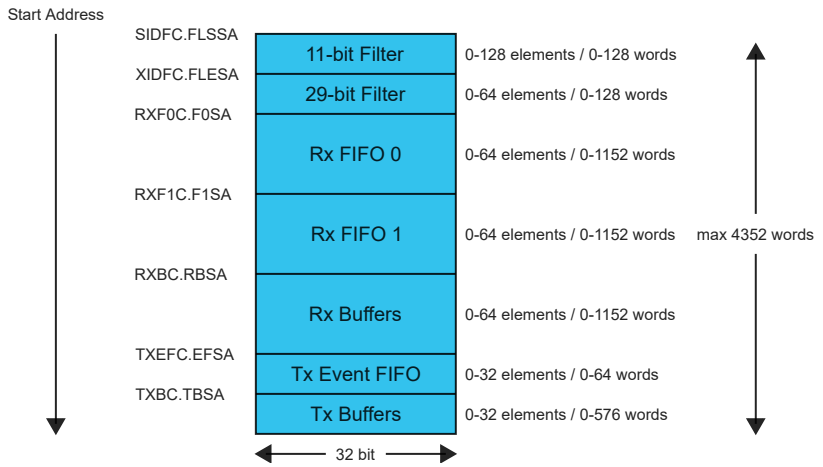
38.6.8.1. Message RAM Configuration

The Message RAM has a width of 32 bits. The CAN module can be configured to allocate up to 4352 words in the Message RAM. It is not necessary to configure each of the sections listed in the figure below, nor is there any restriction with respect to the sequence of the sections.

When operated in CAN FD mode the required Message RAM size strongly depends on the element size configured for Rx FIFO 0, Rx FIFO 1, Rx Buffers, and Tx Buffers via RXESC.F0DS bits (RXESC <2:0>), RXESC.F1DS bits (RXESC <6:4>), RXESC.RBDS bits (RXESC <10:8>), and TXESC.TBDS bits (TXESC <2:0>).

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Figure 38-12. Message RAM Configuration



When the CAN addresses the Message RAM it addresses 32-bit words, not single bytes. The configurable start addresses are 32-bit word addresses (i.e. only bits 15 to 2 are evaluated and the two LSBs are ignored).

WARNING The CAN does not check for erroneous configuration of the Message RAM. Especially the configuration of the start addresses of the different sections and the number of elements of each section has to be done carefully to avoid falsification or loss of data.

38.6.8.2. Rx Buffer and FIFO Element

Up to 64 Rx Buffers and two Rx FIFOs can be configured in the Message RAM. Each Rx FIFO section can be configured to store up to 64 received messages. The structure of a Rx Buffer / FIFO element is shown in the table below. The element size can be configured for storage of CAN FD messages with up to 64 bytes data field via register RXESC.

Table 38-8. Rx Buffer and FIFO Element

	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
R0	ESI	XTD	RTR	ID[28:0]																												
R1	ANMF	FIDX[6:0]									FDF	BRS	DLC[3:0]				RXTS[15:0]															
R2	DB3[7:0]							DB2[7:0]									DB1[7:0]								DB0[7:0]						
R3	DB7[7:0]							DB6[7:0]									DB5[7:0]								DB4[7:0]						
...	...							...									...								...						
Rn	DBm[7:0]							DBm-1[7:0]									DBm-2[7:0]								DBm-3[7:0]						

R0 Bit 31 - ESI: Error State Indicator

0 : Transmitting node is error active.

1 : Transmitting node is error passive.

R0 Bit 30 - XTD: Extended Identifier

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Signals to the Host whether the received frame has a standard or extended identifier.

0 : 11-bit standard identifier.

1 : 29-bit extended identifier.

R0 Bit 29 - RTR: Remote Transmission Request

Signals to the Host whether the received frame is a data frame or a remote frame.

0 : Received frame is a data frame.

1 : Received frame is a remote frame.

Note: There are no remote frames in CAN FD format. In case a CAN FD frame was received (EDL = '1'), bit RTR reflects the state of the reserved bit r1.

R0 Bits 28:0 - ID[28:0]: Identifier

Standard or extended identifier depending on bit XTD. A standard identifier is stored into ID[28:18].

R1 Bit 31 - ANMF: Accepted Non-matching Frame

Acceptance of non-matching frames may be enabled via GFC.ANFS bits (GFC <5:4>) and GFC.ANFE bits (GFC <3:2>).

0 : Received frame matching filter index FIDX.

1 : Received frame did not match any Rx filter element.

R1 Bits 30:24 - FIDX[6:0]: Filter Index

0-127 : Index of matching Rx acceptance filter element (invalid if ANMF = '1').

Note: Range is 0 to SIDFC.LSS bits (SIDFC <23:16>) -1 for standard and 0 to XIDFC.LSE bits (XIDFC <22:16>) -1 for extended.

R1 Bits 23:22 - Reserved

R1 Bit 21 - FDF: FD Format

0 : Standard frame format.

1 : CAN FD frame format (new DLC-coding and CRC).

R1 Bit 20 - BRS: Bit Rate Search

0 : Frame received without bit rate switching.

1 : Frame received with bit rate switching.

R1 Bits 19:16 - DLC[3:0]: Data Length Code

0-8 : CAN + CAN FD: received frame has 0-8 data bytes.

9-15 : CAN: received frame has 8 data bytes.

9-15 : CAN FD: received frame has 12/16/20/24/32/48/64 data bytes.

R1 Bits 15:0 - RXTS[15:0]: Rx Timestamp

Timestamp Counter value captured on start of frame reception. Resolution depending on configuration of the Timestamp Counter Prescaler TSCC.TCP bit (TSCC <19:16>).

R2 Bits 31:24 - DB3[7:0]: Data Byte 3

R2 Bits 23:16 - DB2[7:0]: Data Byte 2

R2 Bits 15:8 - DB1[7:0]: Data Byte 1

R2 Bits 7:0 - DB0[7:0]: Data Byte 0

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R3 Bits 31:24 - DB7[7:0]: Data Byte 7

R3 Bits 23:16 - DB6[7:0]: Data Byte 6

R3 Bits 15:8 - DB5[7:0]: Data Byte 5

R3 Bits 7:0 - DB4[7:0]: Data Byte 4

...

Rn Bits 31:24 - DBm[7:0]: Data Byte m

Rn Bits 23:16 - DBm-1[7:0]: Data Byte m-1

Rn Bits 15:8 - DBm-2[7:0]: Data Byte m-2

Rn Bits 7:0 - DBm-3[7:0]: Data Byte m-3

WARNING Depending on the configuration of RXESC, between two and sixteen 32-bit words (Rn = 3 ... 17) are used for storage of a CAN message's data field.

38.6.8.3. Tx Buffer Element

The Tx Buffers section can be configured to hold dedicated Tx Buffers as well as a Tx FIFO / Tx Queue. In case that the Tx Buffers section is shared by dedicated Tx buffers and a Tx FIFO / Tx Queue, the dedicated Tx Buffers start at the beginning of the Tx Buffers section followed by the buffers assigned to the Tx FIFO or Tx Queue. The Tx Handler distinguishes between dedicated Tx Buffers and Tx FIFO / Tx Queue by evaluating the Tx Buffer configuration TXBC.TFQS bits (TXBC <29:24>) and TXBC.NDTB bits (TXBC <21:16>). The element size can be configured for storage of CAN FD messages with up to 64 bytes data field via register TXESC.

Table 38-9. Tx Buffer Element

	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
T0	ESI	XTD	RTR	ID[28:0]																												
T1	MM[7:0]								EFC		FDF	BRS	DLC[3:0]																			
T2	DB3[7:0]								DB2[7:0]								DB1[7:0]								DB0[7:0]							
T3	DB7[7:0]								DB6[7:0]								DB5[7:0]								DB4[7:0]							
...	...								...								...								...							
Tn	DBm[7:0]								DBm-1[7:0]								DBm-2[7:0]								DBm-3[7:0]							

T0 Bit 31 - ESI: Error State Indicator

0 : ESI bit in CAN FD format depends only on error passive flag.

1 : ESI bit in CAN FD format transmitted recessive.

Note: The ESI bit of the transmit buffer is OR'ed with the error passive flag to decide the value of the ESI bit in the transmitted FD frame. As required by the CAN FD protocol specification, an error active node may optionally transmit the ESI bit recessive, but an error passive node will always transmit the ESI bit recessive.

T0 Bit 30 - XTD: Extended Identifier

0 : 11-bit standard identifier.

1 : 29-bit extended identifier.

T0 Bit 29 - RTR: Remote Transmission Request

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0 : Transmit data frame.

1 : Transmit remote frame.

Note: When RTR = '1', the CAN transmits a remote frame according to ISO 11898-1, even if CCCR.CME enables the transmission in CAN FD format.

T0 Bits 28:0 - ID[28:0]: Identifier

Standard or extended identifier depending on bit XTD. A standard identifier is stored into ID[28:18].

T1 Bits 31:24 - MM[7:0]: Message Marker

Written by CPU during Tx Buffer configuration. Copied into Tx Event FIFO element for identification of Tx message status.

T1 Bit 23 - EFC: Event FIFO Control

0 : Don't store Tx events.

1 : Store Tx events.

T1 Bit 22 - Reserved

TR1 Bit 21 - FDF: FD Format

0 : Frame transmitted in Classic CAN format.

1 : Frame transmitted in CAN FD format.

T1 Bit 20 - BRS: Bit Rate Search

0 : CAN FD frames transmitted without bit rate switching.

1 : CAN FD frames transmitted with bit rate switching.

Note: Bits ESI, FDF, and BRS are only evaluated when CAN FD operation is enabled CCCR.FDOE bit (CCCR <8>) = '1'. Bit BRS is only evaluated when in addition CCCR.BRSE bit (CCCR <9>) = '1'.

T1 Bits 19:16 - DLC[3:0]: Data Length Code

0-8 : CAN + CAN FD: received frame has 0-8 data bytes.

9-15 : CAN: received frame has 8 data bytes.

9-15 : CAN FD: received frame has 12/16/20/24/32/48/64 data bytes.

T1 Bits 15:0 - Reserved

T2 Bits 31:24 - DB3[7:0]: Data Byte 3

T2 Bits 23:16 - DB2[7:0]: Data Byte 2

T2 Bits 15:8 - DB1[7:0]: Data Byte 1

T2 Bits 7:0 - DB0[7:0]: Data Byte 0

T3 Bits 31:24 - DB7[7:0]: Data Byte 7

T3 Bits 23:16 - DB6[7:0]: Data Byte 6

T3 Bits 15:8 - DB5[7:0]: Data Byte 5

T3 Bits 7:0 - DB4[7:0]: Data Byte 4

...

Tn Bits 31:24 - DBm[7:0]: Data Byte m

Tn Bits 23:16 - DBm-1[7:0]: Data Byte m-1

Tn Bits 15:8 - DBm-2[7:0]: Data Byte m-2

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Tn Bits 7:0 - DBm-3[7:0]: Data Byte m-3

Note: Depending on the configuration of TXESC, between two and sixteen 32-bit words (Tn = 3 ... 17) are used for storage of a CAN message's data field.

38.6.8.4. Tx Event FIFO Element

Each element stores information about transmitted messages. By reading the Tx Event FIFO the Host CPU gets this information in the order the messages were transmitted. Status information about the Tx Event FIFO can be obtained from register TXEFS.

Table 38-10. Tx Event FIFO Element

	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
E0	ESI	XTD	RTR	ID[28:0]																												
E1	MM[7:0]								ET[1:0]		FDF	BRS	DLC[3:0]				TXTS[15:0]															

E0 Bit 31 - ESI: Error State Indicator

0 : Transmitting node is error active.

1 : Transmitting node is error passive.

E0 Bit 30 - XTD: Extended Identifier

0 : 11-bit standard identifier.

1 : 29-bit extended identifier.

E0 Bit 29 - RTR: Remote Transmission Request

0 : Received frame is a data frame.

1 : Received frame is a remote frame.

E0 Bits 28:0 - ID[28:0]: Identifier

Standard or extended identifier depending on bit XTD. A standard identifier is stored into ID[28:18].

E1 Bits 31:24 - MM[7:0]: Message Marker

Copied from Tx Buffer into Tx Event FIFO element for identification of Tx message status.

E1 Bits 23:22 - ET[1:0]: Event Type

This field defines the event type.

Table 38-11. Event Type

Value	Name	Description
0x0 or 0x3	RES	Reserved
0x1	TXE	Tx event
0x2	TXC	Transmission in spite of cancellation (always set for transmission in DAR mode)

E1 Bit 21 - FDF: FD Format

0 : Standard frame format.

1 : CAN FD frame format (new DLC-coding and CRC).

E1 Bit 20 - BRS: Bit Rate Search

0 : Frame received without bit rate switching.

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1 : Frame received with bit rate switching.

E1 Bits 19:16 - DLC[3:0]: Data Length Code

0-8 : CAN + CAN FD: received frame has 0-8 data bytes.

9-15 : CAN: received frame has 8 data bytes.

9-15 : CAN FD: received frame has 12/16/20/24/32/48/64 data bytes.

E1 Bits 15:0 - TXTS[15:0]: Tx Timestamp

Timestamp Counter value captured on start of frame transmission. Resolution depending on configuration of the Timestamp Counter Prescaler TSCC.TCP bit (TSCC <19:16>).

38.6.8.5. Standard Message ID Filter Element

Up to 128 filter elements can be configured for 11-bit standard IDs. When accessing a Standard Message ID Filter element, its address is the Filter List Standard Start Address SIDFC.FLSSA bits (SIDFC <15:0>) plus the index of the filter element (0 ... 127).

Table 38-12. Standard Message ID Filter Element

	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
S0	SFT [1:0]		SFEC [2:0]			SFID1[10:0]																SFID2[10:0]										

Bits 31:30 - SFT[1:0]: Standard Filter Type

This field defines the standard filter type.

Table 38-13. Standard Filter Type

Value	Name	Description
0x0	RANGE	Range filter from SFID1 to SFID2 (SFID2 >= SFID1)
0x1	DUAL	Dual ID filter for SFID1 or SFID2
0x2	CLASSIC	Classic filter: SFID1 = filter, SFID2 = mask
0x3	RES	Reserved

Bits 29:27 - SFEC[2:0]: Standard Filter Element Configuration

All enabled filter elements are used for acceptance filtering of standard frames. Acceptance filtering stops at the first matching enabled filter element or when the end of the filter list is reached. If SFEC = “100”, “101”, or “110” a match sets interrupt flag IR.HPM (IR <8>) and, if enabled, an interrupt is generated. In this case register HPMS is updated with the status of the priority match.

Table 38-14. Standard Filter Element Configuration

Value	Name	Description
0x0	DISABLE	Disable filter element
0x1	STF0M	Store in Rx FIFO 0 if filter matches
0x2	STF1M	Store in Rx FIFO 1 if filter matches
0x3	REJECT	Reject ID if filter matches
0x4	PRIORITY	Set priority if filter matches.
0x5	PRIF0M	Set priority and store in FIFO 0 if filter matches.
0x6	PRIF1M	Set priority and store in FIFO 1 if filter matches.
0x7	STRXBUF	Store into Rx Buffer or as debug message, configuration of SFT[1:0] ignored.

Bits 26:16 - SFID1[10:0]: Standard Filter ID 1

First ID of standard ID filter element.

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When filtering for Rx Buffers or for debug messages this field defines the ID of a standard mesage to be stored. The received identifiers must match exactly, no masking mechanism is used.

Bits 15:11 - Reserved

Bits 10:0 - SFID2[10:0]: Standard Filter ID 2

This bit field has a different meaning depending on the configuration of SFEC.

1. SFEC = “001” ... “110”: Second ID of standard ID filter element.
2. SFEC = “111”: Filter for Rx Buffers or for debug messages.

SFID2[10:9] decides whether the received message is stored into an Rx Buffer or treated as message A, B, or C of the debug message sequence.
00 = Store message into an Rx Buffer
01 = Debug Message A
10 = Debug Message B
11 = Debug Message C

SFID2[8:6] is used to control the filter event pins at the Extension Interface. A ‘1’ at the respective bit position enables generation of a pulse at the related filter event pin with the duration of one CLK_CANx_APB period in case the filter matches.

SFID2[5:0] defines the offset to the Rx Buffer Start Address RXBC.RBSA bits (RXBC <15:0>) for storage of a matching message.

38.6.8.6. Extended Message ID Filter Element

Up to 64 filter elements can be configured for 29-bit extended IDs. When accessing an Extended Message ID Filter element, its address is the Filter List Extended Start Address XIDFC.FLESA bits (XIDFC <15:0>) plus two times the index of the filter element (0...63).

Table 38-15. Extended Message ID Filter Element

	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
F0	EFEC [2:0]			EFID1[28:0]																												
F1	EFT [1:0]			EFID2[28:0]																												

F0 Bits 31:29 - EFEC[2:0]: Extended Filter Element Configuration

All enabled filter elements are used for acceptance filtering of extended frames. Acceptance filtering stops at the first matching enabled filter element or when the end of the filter list is reached. If EFEC = “100”, “101”, or “110” a match sets interrupt flag IR.HPM (IR <8>) and, if enabled, an interrupt is generated. In this case register HPMS is updated with the status of the priority match.

Table 38-16. Extended Filter Element Configuration

Value	Name	Description
0x0	DISABLE	Disable filter element.
0x1	STF0M	Store in Rx FIFO 0 if filter matches.
0x2	STF1M	Store in Rx FIFO 1 if filter matches.
0x3	REJECT	Reject ID if filter matches.
0x4	PRIORITY	Set priority if filter matches.
0x5	PRIF0M	Set priority and store in FIFO 0 if filter matches.
0x6	PRIF1M	Set priority and store in FIFO 1 if filter matches.
0x7	STRXBUF	Store into Rx Buffer or as debug message, configuration of EFT[1:0] ignored.

F0 Bits 28:0 - EFID1[28:0]: Extended Filter ID 1

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First ID of extended ID filter element.

When filtering for Rx Buffers or for debug messages this field defines the ID of a extended message to be stored. The received identifiers must match exactly, only XIDAM masking mechanism is used.

F1 Bits 31:30 - EFT[1:0]: Extended Filter Type

This field defines the extended filter type.

Table 38-17. Extended Filter Type

Value	Name	Description
0x0	RANGEM	Range filter from EFID1 to EFID2 (EFID2 >= EFID1).
0x1	DUAL	Dual ID filter for EFID1 or EFID2.
0x2	CLASSIC	Classic filter: EFID1 = filter, EFID2 = mask.
0x3	RANGE	Range filter from EFID1 to EFID2 (EFID2 >= EFID1), XIDAM mask not applied.

F1 Bits 28:0 - EFID2[28:0]: Extended Filter ID 2

This bit field has a different meaning depending on the configuration of EFEC.
1) EFEC = “001” ... “110” Second ID of standard ID filter element.
2) EFEC = “111” Filter for Rx Buffers or for debug messages.

EFID2[10:9] decides whether the received message is stored into an Rx Buffer or treated as message A, B, or C of the debug message sequence.

00 = Store message into an Rx Buffer

01 = Debug Message A

10 = Debug Message B

11 = Debug Message C

EFID2[8:6] is used to control the filter event pins at the Extension Interface. A ‘1’ at the respective bit position enables generation of a pulse at the related filter event pin with the duration of one CLK_CANx_AHB period in case the filter matches.

EFID2[5:0] defines the offset to the Rx Buffer Start Address RXBC.RBSA bits (RXBC <15:0>) for storage of a matching message.

38.6.9. Interrupts

The CAN has the following interrupt sources:

- Access to Reserved Address
- Protocol Errors (Data Phase / Arbitration Phase)
- Watchdog Interrupt
- “bus off” Status
- Error Warning & Passive
- Error Logging Overflow
- AHB Bus Error (BERR)
- Message stored to Dedicated Rx Buffer
- Timeout Occurred
- Message RAM Access Failure
- Timestamp Wraparound
- Tx Event FIFO statuses (Element Lost / Full / Watermark Reached / New Entry)
- Tx FIFO Empty

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- Transmission Cancellation Finished
- Timestamp Completed
- High Priority Message
- Rx FIFO 1 Statuses (Message Lost / Full / Watermark Reached / New Message)
- Rx FIFO 0 Statuses (Message Lost / Full / Watermark Reached / New Message)

Each interrupt source has an interrupt flag associated with it. The interrupt flag register (IR) is set when the interrupt condition occurs. Each interrupt can be individually enabled by writing '1' or disabled by writing '0' to the corresponding bit in the interrupt enable register (IE). Each interrupt flag can be assigned to one of two interrupt service lines.

An interrupt request is generated when an interrupt flag is set, the corresponding interrupt enable is set, and the corresponding service line enable assigned to the interrupt is set. The interrupt request remains active until the interrupt flag is cleared, the interrupt is disabled, the service line is disabled, or the CAN is reset. Refer to the IR register for details on how to clear interrupt flags. The interrupt request lines are connected to the Nested Vector Interrupt Controller (NVIC). All interrupt requests from the peripheral are sent to the *Nested vector Interrupt Controller NVIC*. Using the CAN FD interrupt requires the interrupt controller to be configured first. The user must read the IR register to determine which interrupt condition is present.

The CAN has one non-maskable interrupt source:

- AHB Bus Error (BERR)

The BERR bit (ERROR<0>) in the error interrupt flag register (ERROR) is set when the interrupt condition occurs. The bus error (BERR) interrupt flag is assigned to the ERROR interrupt service line.

The error interrupt request is generated when the BERR interrupt flag is set. The interrupt request remains active until the interrupt flag is cleared, or the CAN is reset. The interrupt request is sent to the NVIC.

Note: Interrupts must be globally enabled for interrupt requests to be generated.

38.6.10. Sleep Mode Operation

The CAN module can be configured to operate in any idle sleep mode if both AHB and GCLK clocks are available. The CAN interrupts can be used to wake up the device from sleep mode.

The CAN module has its own low power mode that may be used at any time without disabling this module. This is performed by writing one to the Clock Stop Request bit in the CC Control register (CCCR.CSR bit (CCCR <4>) = 1). Once all pending transactions are completed and the idle bus state is detected, the CAN will automatically set the Clock Stop Acknowledge bit (CCCR.CSA bit (CCCR <3>) = 1). The CAN then reverts back to its initial state (CCCR.INIT bit (CCCR <0>) = 1), blocking further transfers.

To exit low power mode, CCCR.CSR bit (CCCR<4>) in CCCR register must be written to 0. Afterwards, the application can restart CAN communication by resetting bit CCCR.INIT bit (CCCR <0>).

After reset, the GCLK_CANx and CLK_CANx_AHB clocks are not requested, except for each APB bus access. However, after the CAN initialization, both GCLK_CANx and CLK_CANx_AHB clocks are requested as long as Clock Stop Request bit in the CC Control register is cleared (CCCR.CSR (CCCR<4>)= 0), and stopped when Clock Stop Request bit in the CC Control register is set (CCCR.CSR (CCCR<4>) = 1) and the Clock Stop Acknowledge bit is set (CCCR.CSA (CCCR<3>)= 1). To limit the wake-up time latency, the CAN clock sources must be enabled in continuous mode (ONDEMAND of respective oscillator must be set zero). For further details, refer to the Clock System chapter.

38.6.11. Synchronization

Due to the asynchronicity between the main clock domain (CLK_CANx_AHB) and the peripheral clock domain (GCLK_CANx) some registers are synchronized when written. When a write-

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synchronized register is written, the read back value will not be updated until the register has completed synchronization.

The following bits and registers are write-synchronized:

One Initialization bit in CC Control register (CCCR.INIT bit (CCCR <0>)).

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38.7. Register Summary

For descriptions and definitions of both Register and bitfield properties, refer to Register Properties.

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x00 ... 0x03	Reserved									
0x04	ENDN	31:24	ETV[31:24]							
		23:16	ETV[23:16]							
		15:8	ETV[15:8]							
		7:0	ETV[7:0]							
0x08	MRCFG	31:24								
		23:16	OFFSET[7:0]							
		15:8								
		7:0								
0x0C	DBTP	31:24								
		23:16	TDC			DBRP[4:0]				
		15:8				DTSEG1[4:0]				
		7:0	DTSEG2[3:0]				DSJW[3:0]			
0x10	TEST	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0	RX	TX[1:0]		LBCK				
0x14	RWD	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	WDV[7:0]							
		7:0	WDC[7:0]							
0x18	CCCR	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8		TXP	EFBI	PXHD			BRSE	FDOE
		7:0	TEST	DAR	MON	CSR	CSA	ASM	CCE	INIT
0x1C	NBTP	31:24	NSJW[6:0]							NBRP[8]
		23:16	NBRP[7:0]							
		15:8	NTSEG1[7:0]							
		7:0		NTSEG2[6:0]						
0x20	TSCC	31:24								
		23:16					TCP[3:0]			
		15:8								
		7:0							TSS[1:0]	
0x24	TSCV	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	TSC[15:8]							
		7:0	TSC[7:0]							
0x28	TOCC	31:24	TOP[15:8]							
		23:16	TOP[7:0]							
		15:8								
		7:0						TOS[1:0]		ETOC
0x2C	TOCV	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	TOC[15:8]							
		7:0	TOC[7:0]							
0x30 ... 0x3F	Reserved									
0x40	ECR	31:24								
		23:16	CEL[7:0]							
		15:8	RP	REC[6:0]						
		7:0	TEC[7:0]							
0x44	PSR	31:24								
		23:16		TDCV[6:0]						
		15:8		PXE	RFDF	RBRS	RESI	DLEC[2:0]		
		7:0	BO	EW	EP	ACT[1:0]		LEC[2:0]		

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Register Summary (continued)

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x48	TDCR	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8		TDCO[6:0]						
		7:0		TDCF[6:0]						
0x4C ... 0x4F	Reserved									
0x50	IR	31:24			ARA	PED	PEA	WDI	BO	EW
		23:16	EP	ELO			DRX	TOO	MRAF	TSW
		15:8	TEFL	TEFF	TEFW	TEFN	TFE	TCF	TC	HPM
		7:0	RF1L	RF1F	RF1W	RF1N	RF0L	RF0F	RF0W	RF0N
0x54	IE	31:24			ARAE	PEDE	PEAE	WDIE	BOE	EWE
		23:16	EPE	ELOE			DRXE	TOOE	MRAFE	TSWE
		15:8	TEFLE	TEFFE	TEFWE	TEFNE	TFEE	TCFE	TCE	HPME
		7:0	RF1LE	RF1FE	RF1WE	RF1NE	RF0LE	RF0FE	RF0WE	RF0NE
0x58	ILS	31:24			ARAL	PEDL	PEAL	WDIL	BOL	EWL
		23:16	EPL	ELOL			DRXL	TOOL	MRAFL	TSWL
		15:8	TEFLL	TEFFL	TEFWL	TEFNL	TFEL	TCFL	TCL	HPML
		7:0	RF1LL	RF1FL	RF1WL	RF1NL	RF0LL	RF0FL	RF0WL	RF0NL
0x5C	ILE	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0							EINT1	EINT0
0x60 ... 0x7F	Reserved									
0x80	GFC	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0			ANFS[1:0]		ANFE[1:0]		RRFS	RRFE
0x84	SIDFC	31:24								
		23:16	LSS[7:0]							
		15:8	FLSSA[15:8]							
		7:0	FLSSA[7:0]							
0x88	XIDFC	31:24								
		23:16		LSE[6:0]						
		15:8	FLESA[15:8]							
		7:0	FLESA[7:0]							
0x8C ... 0x8F	Reserved									
0x90	XIDAM	31:24				EIDM[28:24]				
		23:16	EIDM[23:16]							
		15:8	EIDM[15:8]							
		7:0	EIDM[7:0]							
0x94	HPMS	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	FLST	FIDX[6:0]						
		7:0	MSI[1:0]		BIDX[5:0]					
0x98	NDAT1	31:24	ND31	ND30	ND29	ND28	ND27	ND26	ND25	ND24
		23:16	ND23	ND22	ND21	ND20	ND19	ND18	ND17	ND16
		15:8	ND15	ND14	ND13	ND12	ND11	ND10	ND9	ND8
		7:0	ND7	ND6	ND5	ND4	ND3	ND2	ND1	ND0
0x9C	NDAT2	31:24	ND63	ND62	ND61	ND60	ND59	ND58	ND57	ND56
		23:16	ND55	ND54	ND53	ND52	ND51	ND50	ND49	ND48
		15:8	ND47	ND46	ND45	ND44	ND43	ND42	ND41	ND40
		7:0	ND39	ND38	ND37	ND36	ND35	ND34	ND33	ND32

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Register Summary (continued)

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0xA0	RXF0C	31:24	F0OM	F0WM[6:0]						
		23:16		F0S[6:0]						
		15:8	F0SA[15:8]							
		7:0	F0SA[7:0]							
0xA4	RXF0S	31:24							RF0L	F0F
		23:16			F0PI[5:0]					
		15:8			F0GI[5:0]					
		7:0		F0FL[6:0]						
0xA8	RXF0A	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0			F0AI[5:0]					
0xAC	RXBC	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	RBSA[15:8]							
		7:0	RBSA[7:0]							
0xB0	RXF1C	31:24	F1OM	F1WM[6:0]						
		23:16		F1S[6:0]						
		15:8	F1SA[15:8]							
		7:0	F1SA[7:0]							
0xB4	RXF1S	31:24	DMS[1:0]						RF1L	F1F
		23:16			F1PI[5:0]					
		15:8			F1GI[5:0]					
		7:0		F1FL[6:0]						
0xB8	RXF1A	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0			F1AI[5:0]					
0xBC	RXESC	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8						RBDS[2:0]		
		7:0			F1DS[2:0]			F0DS[2:0]		
0xC0	TXBC	31:24		TFQM	TFQS[5:0]					
		23:16			NDTB[5:0]					
		15:8	TBSA[15:8]							
		7:0	TBSA[7:0]							
0xC4	TXFQS	31:24								
		23:16			TFQF	TFQPI[4:0]				
		15:8				TFGI[4:0]				
		7:0			TFFL[5:0]					
0xC8	TXESC	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0						TBDS[2:0]		
0xCC	TXBRP	31:24	TRP31	TRP30	TRP29	TRP28	TRP27	TRP26	TRP25	TRP24
		23:16	TRP23	TRP22	TRP21	TRP20	TRP19	TRP18	TRP17	TRP16
		15:8	TRP15	TRP14	TRP13	TRP12	TRP11	TRP10	TRP9	TRP8
		7:0	TRP7	TRP6	TRP5	TRP4	TRP3	TRP2	TRP1	TRP0
0xD0	TXBAR	31:24	AR31	AR30	AR29	AR28	AR27	AR26	AR25	AR24
		23:16	AR23	AR22	AR21	AR20	AR19	AR18	AR17	AR16
		15:8	AR15	AR14	AR13	AR12	AR11	AR10	AR9	AR8
		7:0	AR7	AR6	AR5	AR4	AR3	AR2	AR1	AR0
0xD4	TXBCR	31:24	CR31	CR30	CR29	CR28	CR27	CR26	CR25	CR24
		23:16	CR23	CR22	CR21	CR20	CR19	CR18	CR17	CR16
		15:8	CR15	CR14	CR13	CR12	CR11	CR10	CR9	CR8
		7:0	CR7	CR6	CR5	CR4	CR3	CR2	CR1	CR0
0xD8	TXBTO	31:24	TO31	TO30	TO29	TO28	TO27	TO26	TO25	TO24
		23:16	TO23	TO22	TO21	TO20	TO19	TO18	TO17	TO16
		15:8	TO15	TO14	TO13	TO12	TO11	TO10	TO9	TO8
		7:0	TO7	TO6	TO5	TO4	TO3	TO2	TO1	TO0

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Register Summary (continued)

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0xDC	TXBCF	31:24	CF31	CF30	CF29	CF28	CF27	CF26	CF25	CF24
		23:16	CF23	CF22	CF21	CF20	CF19	CF18	CF17	CF16
		15:8	CF15	CF14	CF13	CF12	CF11	CF10	CF9	CF8
		7:0	CF7	CF6	CF5	CF4	CF3	CF2	CF1	CF0
0xE0	TXBTIE	31:24	TIE31	TIE30	TIE29	TIE28	TIE27	TIE26	TIE25	TIE24
		23:16	TIE23	TIE22	TIE21	TIE20	TIE19	TIE18	TIE17	TIE16
		15:8	TIE15	TIE14	TIE13	TIE12	TIE11	TIE10	TIE9	TIE8
		7:0	TIE7	TIE6	TIE5	TIE4	TIE3	TIE2	TIE1	TIE0
0xE4	TXBCIE	31:24	CFIE31	CFIE30	CFIE29	CFIE28	CFIE27	CFIE26	CFIE25	CFIE24
		23:16	CFIE23	CFIE22	CFIE21	CFIE20	CFIE19	CFIE18	CFIE17	CFIE16
		15:8	CFIE15	CFIE14	CFIE13	CFIE12	CFIE11	CFIE10	CFIE9	CFIE8
		7:0	CFIE7	CFIE6	CFIE5	CFIE4	CFIE3	CFIE2	CFIE1	CFIE0
0xE8 ... 0xEF	Reserved									
0xF0	TXEFC	31:24			EFWM[5:0]					
		23:16			EFS[5:0]					
		15:8	EFSA[15:8]							
		7:0	EFSA[7:0]							
0xF4	TXEFS	31:24							TEFL	EFF
		23:16				EFPI[4:0]				
		15:8				EFGI[4:0]				
		7:0				EFFL[4:0]				
0xF8	TXEFA	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0				EFAI[4:0]				
0xFC ... 0xFF	Reserved									
0x0100	ERROR	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0								BERR

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38.7.1. Endian

Name: ENDN
Offset: 0x04
Reset: 0x87654321
Property: Read-only

Table 38-18. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	ETV[31:24]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	ETV[23:16]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	ETV[15:8]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	ETV[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

Bits 31:0 – ETV[31:0] Endianness Test Value
The endianness test value is 0x87654321

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38.7.2. Message RAM Configuration

Name: MRCFG
Offset: 0x08
Reset: 0x00000002
Property: Write-restricted

This register is writable only if CCCR.CCE bit (CCCR <1>) is set.

Table 38-19. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Access								
Reset								

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	OFFSET[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

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Access								
Reset								

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Access								
Reset								

Bits 23:16 – OFFSET[7:0] Message RAM Base Address Offset
This bitfield value represents the 8 bits offset of the memory base address (bits [23:16]).
The base address is calculated following the formula: Base_Address = 0x20000000+OFFSET << 16.

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38.7.3. Data Bit Timing and Prescaler

Name: DBTP
Offset: 0x0C
Reset: 0x00000A33
Property: Write-restricted

This register is write-restricted and only writable if both CCCR.CCE bit (CCCR <1>) and CCCR.INIT bit (CCCR <0>) are set.

The CAN bit time may be programmed in the range of 4 to 49 time quanta. The CAN time quantum may be programmed in the range of 1 to 32 GCLK_CANx periods. time quantum (t_q) = (DBRP + 1) mtq. Therefore the length of the bit time is [DTSEG1 + DTSEG2 + 3] tq where DTSEG1 and DTSEG2 are programmed values in the DBTP register.

Note:
With a GCLK_CANx of 8MHz, the reset value 0x00000A33 configures the CAN for a fast bit rate of 500 kBits/s.

The bit rate configured for the CAN FD data phase via the DBTP register must be higher or equal to the bit rate configured for the arbitration phase via the NBTP register.

Table 38-20. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Access								
Reset								

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	TDC			DBRP[4:0]				
Access	R/W			R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0			0	0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
				DTSEG1[4:0]				
Access				R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset				0	1	0	1	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	DTSEG2[3:0]				DSJW[3:0]			
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1

Bit 23 – TDC Transceiver Delay Compensation

Value	Description
0	Transceiver Delay Compensation disabled.
1	Transceiver Delay Compensation enabled.

Bits 20:16 – DBRP[4:0] Data Baud Rate Prescaler

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Value	Description
0x00 – 0x1F	The value by which the GCLK_CANx is divided for generating the bit time quanta. The bit time is built up from a multiple of this quanta. Valid values for the Baud Rate Prescaler are 0 to 31. The actual interpretation by the hardware of this value is such that one more than the value programmed here is used.

Bits 12:8 – DTSEG1[4:0] Fast time segment before sample point

Value	Description
0x00 – 0x1F	Valid values are 0 to 31. The actual interpretation by the hardware of this value is such that one more than the programmed value is used. DTSEG1 is the sum of PROPAGATION TIME SEGMENT (PROP_SEG) and PHASE BUFFER SEGMENT1 (PHASE_SEG1).

Bits 7:4 – DTSEG2[3:0] Data time segment after sample point

Value	Description
0x0 – 0xF	Valid values are 0 to 15. The actual interpretation by the hardware of this value is such that one more than the programmed value is used. DTSEG2 is PHASE BUFFER SEGMENT2 (PHASE_SEG2).

Bits 3:0 – DSJW[3:0] Data (Re)Syncronization Jump Width

Value	Description
0x0 – 0xF	Valid values are 0 to 15. The actual interpretation by the hardware of this value is such that one more than the programmed value is used.

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38.7.4. Test

Name: TEST
Offset: 0x10
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Write-restricted

Table 38-21. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	RX	TX[1:0]		LBCK				
Access	R	R/W	R/W	R/W				
Reset	0	0	0	0				

Bit 7 – RX Receive Pin
This bit reflects the actual value of pin CANx_RX. The read value can be interpret as follows.

Value	Description
0	The CAN bus is dominant (CANx_RX = 0).
1	The CAN bus is recessive (CANx_RX = 1).

Bits 6:5 – TX[1:0] Control of Transmit Pin
This field defines the control of the transmit pin.

Value	Name	Description
0x0	CORE	Reset value, CANx_TX controlled by CAN core, updated at the end of CAN bit time.
0x1	SAMPLE	Sample Point can be monitored at pin CANx_TX.
0x2	DOMINANT	Dominant (‘0’) level at pin CANx_TX.
0x3	RECESSIVE	Recessive (‘1’) level at pin CANx_TX.

Bit 4 – LBCK Loop Back Mode

Value	Description
0	Loop Back Mode is disabled.
1	Loop Back Mode is enabled.

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38.7.5. RAM Watchdog

Name: RWD
Offset: 0x14
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Write-restricted

This register is write-restricted and writable only if both CCCR.CCE bit (CCCR <1>) and CCCR.INIT bit (CCCR <0>) are set.

The RAM Watchdog monitors the READY output of the Message RAM. A Message RAM access via the CAN's AHB Host Interface starts the Message RAM Watchdog Counter with the value configured by WDC bits (RWD <7:0>). The counter is reloaded with WDC bits (RWD <7:0>) when the Message RAM signals successful completion by activating its READY output. In case there is no response from the Message RAM until the counter has counted down to zero, the counter stops and interrupt IR.WDI bit (IR<26>) is set.

Table 38-22. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	WDV[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	WDC[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 15:8 – WDV[7:0] Watchdog Value
Actual Message RAM Watchdog Counter Value.

Bits 7:0 – WDC[7:0] Watchdog Configuration
Start value of the Message RAM Watchdog Counter. With the reset value of 0x00 the counter is disabled.

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38.7.6. CC Control

Name: CCCR
Offset: 0x18
Reset: 0x00000001
Property: Write-restricted

Table 38-23. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
		TXP	EFBI	PXHD			BRSE	FDOE
Access		R/W	R/W	R/W			R/W	R/W
Reset		0	0	0			0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	TEST	DAR	MON	CSR	CSA	ASM	CCE	INIT
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	1

Bit 14 – TXP Transmit Pause
This bit field is write-restricted and only writable if both CCCR.CCE bit (CCCR <1>) and CCCR.INIT bit (CCCR <0>) are set.

Value	Description
0	Transmit pause disabled.
1	Transmit pause enabled. The CAN pauses for two CAN bit times before starting the next transmission after itself has successfully transmitted a frame.

Bit 13 – EFBI Edge Filtering during Bus Integration

Value	Description
0	Edge filtering is disabled.
1	Two consecutive dominant tq required to detect an edge for hard synchronization.

Bit 12 – PXHD Protocol Exception Handling Disable
Note: When protocol exception handling is disabled, the CAN will transmit an error frame when it detects a protocol exception condition.

Value	Description
0	Protocol exception handling enabled.
1	Protocol exception handling disabled.

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Bit 9 – BRSE Bit Rate Switch Enable

Note: When CAN FD operation is disabled (i.e.,CCCR.FDOE bit (CCCR <8>) = 0), BRSE is not evaluated.

Value	Description
0	Bit rate switching for transmissions disabled.
1	Bit rate switching for transmissions enabled.

Bit 8 – FDOE FD Operation Enable

Value	Description
0	FD operation disabled.
1	FD operation enabled.

Bit 7 – TEST Test Mode Enable

This bit field is write-restricted.
Writing a 0 to this field is always allowed.
Writing a 1 to this field is allowed only if both CCCR.CCE bit (CCCR <1>) and CCCR.INIT bit (CCCR <0>) are set.

Value	Description
0	Normal operation. Register TEST holds reset values.
1	Test Mode, write access to register TEST enabled.

Bit 6 – DAR Disable Automatic Retransmission

This bit field is write-restricted and writable only if both CCCR.CCE bit (CCCR <1>) and CCCR.INIT bit (CCCR <0>) are set.

Value	Description
0	Automatic retransmission of messages not transmitted successfully enabled.
1	Automatic retransmission disabled.

Bit 5 – MON Bus Monitoring Mode

This bit field is write-restricted.
Writing a 0 to this field is always allowed.
Writing a 1 to this field is allowed only both CCCR.CCE bit (CCCR <1>) and CCCR.INIT bit (CCCR <0>) are set.

Value	Description
0	Bus Monitoring Mode is disabled.
1	Bus Monitoring Mode is enabled.

Bit 4 – CSR Clock Stop Request

Value	Description
0	No clock stop is requested.
1	Clock stop requested. When clock stop is requested, first CCCR.INIT bit (CCCR <0>) and then the CCCR.CSA bit (CCCR <3>) will be set after all pending transfer requests have been completed and the CAN bus reached idle.

Bit 3 – CSA Clock Stop Acknowledge

Value	Description
0	No clock stop acknowledged.
1	CAN may be set in power down by stopping CLK_CANx_AHB and GCLK_CANx.

Bit 2 – ASM Restricted Operation Mode

This bit field is write-restricted.
Writing a 0 to this field is always allowed.

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Writing a 1 to this field is allowed only if both CCCR.CCE bit (CCCR <1>) and CCCR.INIT bit (CCCR <0>) are set.

Value	Description
0	Normal CAN operation.
1	Restricted Operation Mode active.

Bit 1 – CCE Configuration Change Enable

This bit field is write-restricted and only writable if bit field CCCR.INIT bit (CCCR <0>) is set.

Value	Description
0	The CPU has no write access to the protected configuration registers.
1	The CPU has write access to the protected configuration registers (while CCCR.INIT bit (CCCR <0>) =1).

Bit 0 – INIT Initialization

Due to the synchronization mechanism between the two clock domains, there may be a delay until the value written to the INIT bit can be read back. The programmer has to assure that the previous value written to the INIT bit has been accepted by reading the INIT bit before setting the INIT bit to a new value.

Value	Description
0	Normal Operation.
1	Initialization is started.

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38.7.7. Nominal Bit Timing and Prescaler

Name: NBTP
Offset: 0x1C
Reset: 0x00000A33
Property: Write-restricted

This register is write-restricted and writable only if both CCCR.CCE bit (CCCR <1>) and CCCR.INIT bit (CCCR <0>) are set.

The CAN bit time may be programmed in the range of 4 to 385 time quanta. The CAN time quantum may be programmed in the range of 1 to 512 GCLK_CANx periods. tq = (NBRP + 1) mtq.

Therefore the length of the bit time is [NTSEG1 + NTSEG2 + 3] tq, where NTSEG1 and NTSEG2 are programmed values in the NBTP register.

Note: With a CAN clock (GCLK_CANx) of 8MHz, the reset value 0x06000A03 configures the CAN for a bit rate of 500 kBits/s.

Table 38-24. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	NSJW[6:0]							NBRP[8]
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	NBRP[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

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	NTSEG1[7:0]							
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
		NTSEG2[6:0]						
Access		R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset		0	0	0	0	0	1	1

Bits 31:25 – NSJW[6:0] Nominal (Re)Syncronization Jump Width

Value	Description
0x00 – 0x7F	Valid values are 0 to 127. The actual interpretation by the hardware of this value is such that one more than the programmed value is used.

Bits 24:16 – NBRP[8:0] Nominal Baud Rate Prescaler

Value	Description
0x000 – 0x1FF	The value by which the GCLK_CANx is divided for generating the bit time quanta. The bit time is built up from a multiple of this quanta. Valid values for the Baud Rate Prescaler are 0 to 511. The actual interpretation by the hardware of this value is such that one more than the value programmed here is used.

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Bits 15:8 – NTSEG1[7:0] Nominal Time segment before sample point

Value	Description
0x00 – 0x7F	Valid values are 1 to 255. The actual interpretation by the hardware of this value is such that one more than the programmed value is used. NTSEG1 is the sum of PROPAGATION TIME SEGMENT (PROP_SEG) and PHASE BUFFER SEGMENT1 (PHASE_SEG1).

Bits 6:0 – NTSEG2[6:0] Time segment after sample point

Value	Description
0x00 – 0x7F	Valid values are 0 to 127. The actual interpretation by the hardware of this value is such that one more than the programmed value is used. NTSEG2 is PHASE BUFFER SEGMENT2 (PHASE_SEG2).

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38.7.8. Timestamp Counter Configuration

Name: TSCC
Offset: 0x20
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Write-restricted

This register is write-restricted and writable only if both CCCR.CCE bit (CCCR <1>) and CCCR.INIT bit (CCCR <0>) are set.

Table 38-25. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Access								
Reset								

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
					TCP[3:0]			
Access					R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset					0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Access								
Reset								

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

Bits 19:16 – TCP[3:0] Timestamp Counter Prescaler

Value	Description
0x0 – 0xF	Configures the timestamp and timeout counters time unit in multiples of CAN bit times [1...16]. The actual interpretation by the hardware of this value is such that one more than the value programmed here is used.

Bits 1:0 – TSS[1:0] Timestamp Select
This field defines the timestamp counter selection.

Value	Name	Description
0x0 or 0x3	ZERO	Timestamp counter value always 0x0000.
0x1	INC	Timestamp counter value incremented by TCP.
0x2	-	Reserved

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38.7.9. Timestamp Counter Value

Name: TSCV
Offset: 0x24
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read-only

Notes:

1. A write access to TSCV clears the Timestamp Counter value.
2. A “wrap around” is a change of the Timestamp Counter value from non-zero to zero not caused by the write access to TSCV.

Table 38-26. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	TSC[15:8]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	TSC[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 15:0 – TSC[15:0] Timestamp Counter
The internal Timestamp Counter value is captured on start of frame (both Rx and Tx). When bitfield TSCC.TSS (TSCC<1:0>) = 0x1, the Timestamp Counter is incremented in multiples of CAN bit times [1...16] depending on the configuration of bitfield TSCC.TCP (TSCC<19:16>) . A wrap around sets interrupt flag IR.TSW (IR<16>) .

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38.7.10. Timeout Counter Configuration

Name: TOCC
Offset: 0x28
Reset: 0xFFFF0000
Property: Write-restricted

This register is write-restricted and writable if both CCCR.CCE bit (CCCR <1>) and CCCR.INIT bit (CCCR <0>) are set.

Table 38-27. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	TOP[15:8]							
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	TOP[7:0]							
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Access								
Reset								

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

Bits 31:16 – TOP[15:0] Timeout Period
Start value of the Timeout Counter (down-counter). Configures the Timeout Period.

Bits 2:1 – TOS[1:0] Timeout Select
When operating in Continuous mode, a write to TOCV register presets the counter to the value configured by bit TOCC.TOP (TOCC<31:16>) and continues down-counting. When the Timeout Counter is controlled by one of the FIFOs, an empty FIFO presets the counter to the value configured by bit TOCC.TOP (TOCC<31:16>). Down-counting is started when the first FIFO element is stored.

Value	Name	Description
0x0	CONT	Continuous operation.
0x1	TXEF	Timeout controlled by TX Event FIFO.
0x2	RXF0	Timeout controlled by Rx FIFO 0.
0x3	RXF1	Timeout controlled by Rx FIFO 1.

Bit 0 – ETOC Enable Timeout Counter

Value	Description
0	Timeout Counter disabled.

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Value	Description
1	Timeout Counter enabled.

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38.7.11. Timeout Counter Value

Name: TOCV
Offset: 0x2C
Reset: 0x0000FFFF
Property: -

Note: A write access to TOCV reloads the Timeout Counter with the value of bit TOCC.TOP (TOCC<31:16>).

Table 38-28. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	TOC[15:8]							
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

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

Bits 15:0 – TOC[15:0] Timeout Counter
The Timeout Counter is decremented in multiples of CAN bit times [1...16] depending on the configuration of the TSCC.TCP bit (TSCC<19:16>). When decremented to zero, interrupt flag (IR.TOO bit (IR<18>)) is set and the Timeout Counter is stopped. Start and reset/restart conditions are configured via TOCC.TOS bit (TOCC<2:1>).

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38.7.12. Error Counter

Name: ECR
Offset: 0x40
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read-only

Note: When CCCR.ASM bit (CCCR<2>) is set, the CAN protocol controller does not increment TEC and REC when a CAN protocol error is detected, but CEL is still incremented.

Table 38-29. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Access								
Reset								

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	CEL[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	RP	REC[6:0]						
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	TEC[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 23:16 – CEL[7:0] CAN Error Logging
The counter is incremented each time when a CAN protocol error causes the Transmit Error Counter or Receive Error Counter to be incremented. It is reset by read access to CEL. The counter stops at 0xFF; and the next increment of TEC or REC sets interrupt flag IR.ELO bit (IR<22>).

Bit 15 – RP Receive Error Passive

Bits 14:8 – REC[6:0] Receive Error Counter
Actual state of the Receive Error Counter, values between 0 and 127.

Bits 7:0 – TEC[7:0] Transmit Error Counter
Actual state of the Transmit Error Counter, values between 0 and 255.

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38.7.13. Protocol Status

Name: PSR
Offset: 0x44
Reset: 0x00000707
Property: Read-only

Notes:

1. When a frame in CAN FD format has reached the data phase with BRS flag set, the next CAN event (error or valid frame) will be shown in PSR.DLEC bit field (PSR<10:8>) instead of LEC. An error in a fixed stuff bit of a CAN FD CRC sequence will be shown as a Form Error, not Stuff Error.
2. The 'bus off' recovery sequence (see CAN Specification Rev. 2.0 or ISO 11898-1) cannot be shortened by setting or resetting CCCR.INIT bit (CCCR <0>). If the device goes 'bus off', it will set CCCR.INIT bit (CCCR <0>) of its own accord, stopping all bus activities. Once CCCR.INIT bit (CCCR <0>) has been cleared by the CPU, the device will wait for 129 occurrences of Bus Idle (129 * 11 consecutive recessive bits) before resuming normal operation. At the end of the'bus off' recovery sequence, the Error Management Counters will be reset. During the wait time after the resetting of CCCR.INIT bit (CCCR <0>), each time a sequence of 11 recessive bits is monitored, a Bit0 Error code is written to PSR.LEC bit field (PSR <2:0>). This enables the CPU to readily check the status of CAN bus (whether bus is stuck at dominant level or continuously disturbed). ECR.REC bit-field (ECR<14:8>) is used to count these sequences.

Table 38-30. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Access								
Reset								

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
		TDCV[6:0]						
Access		R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset		0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
		PXE	RFDF	RBRS	RESI	DLEC[2:0]		
Access		R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset		0	0	0	0	1	1	1

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	BO	EW	EP	ACT[1:0]		LEC[2:0]		
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1

Bits 22:16 – TDCV[6:0] Transmitter Delay Compensation Value

Value	Description
0x00 – 0x7F	Position of the secondary sample point, defined by the sum of the measured delay from CANx_TX to CANx_RX and TDCR.TDCO bit-field (TDCR <14:8>). The SSP position is, in the data phase, the number of mtq between the start of the transmitted bit and the secondary sample point. Valid values are 0 to 127 mtq.

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Bit 14 – PXE Protocol Exception Event

This field is cleared on read access. A recessive “reserved bit” following a recessive FDF bit is the example of Protocol Exception.

Value	Description
0	No protocol exception event occurred since last read access.
1	Protocol exception event occurred.

Bit 13 – RFDF Received a CAN FD Message

This field is cleared on read access.

Value	Description
0	Since this bit was reset by the CPU, no CAN FD message has been received.
1	Message in CAN FD format with FDF flag set has been received. This bit is set independent of acceptance filtering.

Bit 12 – RBRS BRS flag of last received CAN FD Message

This field is cleared on read access.

Value	Description
0	Last received CAN FD message did not have its BRS flag set.
1	Last received CAN FD message had its BRS flag set. This bit is set together with RFDF, independent of acceptance filtering.

Bit 11 – RESI ESI flag of last received CAN FD Message

This field is cleared on read access.

Value	Description
0	Last received CAN FD message did not have its ESI flag set.
1	Last received CAN FD message had its ESI flag set.

Bits 10:8 – DLEC[2:0] Data Last Error Code

Type of last error that occurred in the data phase of a CAN FD format frame with its BRS flag set. Coding is the same as for LEC. This field will be cleared to zero when a CAN FD format frame with its BRS flag set has been transferred (reception or transmission) without error.

Bit 7 – BO 'bus off' Status

Value	Description
0	The CAN is not 'bus off' state.
1	The CAN is in 'bus off' state.

Bit 6 – EW Error Warning Status

Value	Description
0	Both error counters are below the Error Warning limit of 96.
1	At least one of the error counter has reached the Error Warning limit of 96.

Bit 5 – EP Error Passive

Value	Description
0	The CAN is in the ‘error active’ state. It normally takes part in bus communication and sends an active error flag when an error has been detected.
1	The CAN is in the 'error passive' state.

Bits 4:3 – ACT[1:0] Activity

Monitors the module’s CAN communication state.

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Value	Name	Description
0x0	SYNC	Node is synchronizing on CAN communication.
0x1	IDLE	Node is neither receiver nor transmitter.
0x2	RX	Node is operating as receiver.
0x3	TX	Node is operating as transmitter.

Bits 2:0 – LEC[2:0] Last Error Code

The LEC indicates the type of the last error to occur on the CAN bus. This field will be cleared to '0' when a message has been transferred (reception or transmission) without error.
This field is set on read access.

Value	Name	Description
0x0	NONE	No Error: No error occurred since LEC has been reset by successful reception or transmission.
0x1	STUFF	Stuff Error: More than 5 equal bits in a sequence have occurred in a part of a received message where this is not allowed.
0x2	FORM	Form Error: A fixed format part of a received frame has the wrong format.
0x3	ACK	Ack Error: The message transmitted by the CAN was not acknowledged by another node.
0x4	BIT1	Bit1 Error: During the transmission of a message (with the exception of the arbitration field), the device wanted to send a recessive level (bit of logical value '1'), but the monitored bus was dominant.
0x5	BIT0	Bit0 Error: During the transmission of a message (or acknowledge bit, or active error flag, or overload flag), the device wanted to send a dominant level (data or identifier bit logical value '0'), but the monitored bus value was recessive. During 'bus off' recovery this status is set each time a sequence of 11 recessive bits have been monitored. This enables the CPU to monitor the proceeding of the 'bus off' recovery sequence (indicating the bus is not stuck at dominant or continuously disturbed).
0x6	CRC	CRC Error: The CRC checksum of a received message was incorrect. The CRC of an incoming message does not match with the CRC calculated from the received data.
0x7	NC	No Change: Any read access to the Protocol Status Register re-initializes the LEC to '7'. When the LEC shows the value '7', no CAN bus event was detected since the last CPU read access to the Protocol Status Register.

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38.7.14. Transmitter Delay Compensation

Name: TDCR
Offset: 0x48
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Write-restricted

This register is write-restricted and only writable if bit fields CCCR.CCE bit (CCCR <1>) = 1 and CCCR.INIT bit (CCCR <0>) = 1.

Table 38-31. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
		TDCO[6:0]						
Access		R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset		0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Bits 14:8 – TDCO[6:0] Transmitter Delay Compensation Offset

Value	Description
0x00 – 0x7F	Offset value defining the distance between the measured delay from CANx_TX to CANx_RX and the secondary sample point. Valid values are 0 to 127 mtq.

Bits 6:0 – TDCF[6:0] Transmitter Delay Compensation Filter Window Length

Value	Description
0x00 – 0x7F	Defines the minimum value for the SSP position, dominant edges on CANx_RX that would result in an earlier SSP position are ignored for transmitter delay measurement. The feature is enabled when TDCF is configured to a value greater than TDCO. Valid values are 0 to 127 mtq.

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38.7.15. Interrupt

Name: IR
Offset: 0x50
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Note: Interrupt flags must be cleared and then read back to confirm the clear before exiting the ISR to avoid double interrupts.

The flags are set when one of the listed conditions is detected (edge-sensitive). A flag is cleared by writing a 1 to the corresponding bit field. Writing a 0 has no effect. A hard reset will clear the register.

Table 38-32. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
			ARA	PED	PEA	WDI	BO	EW
Access			R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset			0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	EP	ELO			DRX	TOO	MRAF	TSW
Access	R/W	R/W			R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0			0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	TEFL	TEFF	TEFW	TEFN	TFE	TCF	TC	HPM
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
	RF1L	RF1F	RF1W	RF1N	RF0L	RF0F	RF0W	RF0N
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 29 – ARA Access to Reserved Address

Value	Description
0	No access to reserved address occurred.
1	Access to reserved address occurred.

Bit 28 – PED Protocol Error in Data Phase

Value	Description
0	No protocol error in data phase detected.
1	Protocol error in data phase detected (i.e., PSR.DLEC bits (PSR<10:8>) != 0 and PSR.DLEC bits (PSR<10:8>) != 0).

Bit 27 – PEA Protocol Error in Arbitration Phase

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Value	Description
0	No protocol error in arbitration phase detected.
1	Protocol error in arbitration phase detected (i.e., PSR.LEC bits (PSR<2:0>) != 0 and PSR.LEC bits (PSR<2:0>) != 0).

Bit 26 – WDI Watchdog Interrupt

Value	Description
0	No Message RAM Watchdog event occurred.
1	Message RAM Watchdog event due to missing READY.

Bit 25 – BO 'bus off' Status

Value	Description
0	'bus off' status unchanged.
1	'bus off' status changed.

Bit 24 – EW Error Warning Status

Value	Description
0	Error Warning status unchanged.
1	Error Warning status changed.

Bit 23 – EP Error Passive

Value	Description
0	Error Passive status unchanged.
1	Error Passive status changed.

Bit 22 – ELO Error Logging Overflow

Value	Description
0	CAN Error Logging Counter did not overflow.
1	Overflow of CAN Error Logging Counter occurred.

Bit 19 – DRX Message stored in a Dedicated Rx Buffer

The flag is set whenever a received message has been stored into a dedicated Rx Buffer.

Value	Description
0	No Rx Buffer updated.
1	At least one received message stored into a Rx Buffer.

Bit 18 – TOO Timeout Occurred

Value	Description
0	No timeout.
1	Timeout reached.

Bit 17 – MRAF Message RAM Access Failure

The flag is set, when the Rx Handler:

- has not completed acceptance filtering or storage of an accepted message until the arbitration field of the following message has been received. In this case acceptance filtering or message storage is aborted and the Rx Handler starts processing of the following message.
- was not able to write a message to the Message RAM. In this case message storage is aborted.

In both cases the FIFO put index is not updated. The New Data flag for a dedicated Rx Buffer is not set, a partly stored message is overwritten when the next message is stored to this location.

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The flag is also set when the Tx Handler was not able to read a message from the Message RAM in time. In this case message transmission is aborted. In case of a Tx Handler access failure the CAN is switched into Restricted Operation Mode. To leave Restricted Operation Mode, the Host CPU must clear CCCR.ASM bit (CCCR <2>).

Value	Description
0	No Message RAM access failure occurred.
1	Message RAM access failure occurred.

Bit 16 – TSW Timestamp Wraparound

Value	Description
0	No timestamp counter wrap-around.
1	Timestamp counter wrapped around.

Bit 15 – TEFL Tx Event FIFO Element Lost

Value	Description
0	No Tx Event FIFO element lost.
1	Tx Event FIFO element lost, also set after write attempt to Tx Event FIFO of size zero.

Bit 14 – TEFF Tx Event FIFO Full

Value	Description
0	Tx Event FIFO not full.
1	Tx Event FIFO full.

Bit 13 – TEFW Tx Event FIFO Watermark Reached

Value	Description
0	Tx Event FIFO fill level below watermark.
1	Tx Event FIFO fill level reached watermark.

Bit 12 – TEFN Tx Event FIFO New Entry

Value	Description
0	Tx Event FIFO unchanged.
1	Tx Handler wrote Tx Event FIFO element.

Bit 11 – TFE Tx FIFO Empty

Value	Description
0	Tx FIFO not-empty.
1	Tx FIFO empty.

Bit 10 – TCF Transmission Cancellation Finished

Value	Description
0	Transmission cancellation not finished.
1	Transmission cancellation finished.

Bit 9 – TC Timestamp Completed

Value	Description
0	No transmission completed.
1	Transmission completed.

Bit 8 – HPM High Priority Message

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Value	Description
0	No high priority message received.
1	High priority message received.

Bit 7 – RF1L Rx FIFO 1 Message Lost

Value	Description
0	No Rx FIFO 1 message lost.
1	Rx FIFO 1 message lost. also set after write attempt to Rx FIFO 1 of size zero.

Bit 6 – RF1F Rx FIFO 1 Full

Value	Description
0	Rx FIFO 1 not full.
1	Rx FIFO 1 full.

Bit 5 – RF1W Rx FIFO 1 Watermark Reached

Value	Description
0	Rx FIFO 1 fill level below watermark.
1	Rx FIFO 1 fill level reached watermark.

Bit 4 – RF1N Rx FIFO 1 New Message

Value	Description
0	No new message written to Rx FIFO 1.
1	New message written to Rx FIFO 1.

Bit 3 – RF0L Rx FIFO 0 Message Lost

Value	Description
0	No Rx FIFO 0 message lost.
1	Rx FIFO 0 message lost. also set after write attempt to Rx FIFO 0 of size zero.

Bit 2 – RF0F Rx FIFO 0 Full

Value	Description
0	Rx FIFO 0 not full.
1	Rx FIFO 0 full.

Bit 1 – RF0W Rx FIFO 0 Watermark Reached

Value	Description
0	Rx FIFO 0 fill level below watermark.
1	Rx FIFO 0 fill level reached watermark.

Bit 0 – RF0N Rx FIFO 0 New Message

Value	Description
0	No new message written to Rx FIFO 0.
1	New message written to Rx FIFO 0.

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38.7.16. Interrupt Enable

Name: IE
Offset: 0x54
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

The settings in the Interrupt Enable register determine which status changes in the Interrupt Register will be signalled on an interrupt line.

Table 38-33. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
			ARAE	PEDE	PEAE	WDIE	BOE	EWE
Access			R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset			0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	EPE	ELOE			DRXE	TOOE	MRAFE	TSWE
Access	R/W	R/W			R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0			0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	TEFLE	TEFFE	TEFWE	TEFNE	TFEE	TCFE	TCE	HPME
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
	RF1LE	RF1FE	RF1WE	RF1NE	RF0LE	RF0FE	RF0WE	RF0NE
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 29 – ARAE Access to Reserved Address Interrupt Enable

Value	Description
0	Interrupt disabled.
1	Interrupt enabled.

Bit 28 – PEDE Protocol Error in Data Phase Interrupt Enable

Value	Description
0	Interrupt disabled.
1	Interrupt enabled.

Bit 27 – PEAE Protocol Error in Arbitration Phase Interrupt Enable

Value	Description
0	Interrupt disabled.
1	Interrupt enabled.

Bit 26 – WDIE Watchdog Interrupt Enable

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Value	Description
0	Interrupt disabled.
1	Interrupt enabled.

Bit 25 – BOE 'bus off' Status Interrupt Enable

Value	Description
0	Interrupt disabled.
1	Interrupt enabled.

Bit 24 – EWE Error Warning Status Interrupt Enable

Value	Description
0	Interrupt disabled.
1	Interrupt enabled.

Bit 23 – EPE Error Passive Interrupt Enable

Value	Description
0	Interrupt disabled.
1	Interrupt enabled.

Bit 22 – ELOE Error Logging Overflow Interrupt Enable

Value	Description
0	Interrupt disabled.
1	Interrupt enabled.

Bit 19 – DRXE Message stored to Dedicated Rx Buffer Interrupt Enable

Value	Description
0	Interrupt disabled.
1	Interrupt enabled.

Bit 18 – TOOE Timeout Occurred Interrupt Enable

Value	Description
0	Interrupt disabled.
1	Interrupt enabled.

Bit 17 – MRAFE Message RAM Access Failure Interrupt Enable

Value	Description
0	Interrupt disabled.
1	Interrupt enabled.

Bit 16 – TSWE Timestamp Wraparound Interrupt Enable

Value	Description
0	Interrupt disabled.
1	Interrupt enabled.

Bit 15 – TEFLE Tx Event FIFO Event Lost Interrupt Enable

Value	Description
0	Interrupt disabled.
1	Interrupt enabled.

Bit 14 – TEFFE Tx Event FIFO Full Interrupt Enable

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Value	Description
0	Interrupt disabled.
1	Interrupt enabled.

Bit 13 – TEFWE Tx Event FIFO Watermark Reached Interrupt Enable

Value	Description
0	Interrupt disabled.
1	Interrupt enabled.

Bit 12 – TEFNE Tx Event FIFO New Entry Interrupt Enable

Value	Description
0	Interrupt disabled.
1	Interrupt enabled.

Bit 11 – TFEE Tx FIFO Empty Interrupt Enable

Value	Description
0	Interrupt disabled.
1	Interrupt enabled.

Bit 10 – TCFE Transmission Cancellation Finished Interrupt Enable

Value	Description
0	Interrupt disabled.
1	Interrupt enabled.

Bit 9 – TCE Transmission Completed Interrupt Enable

Value	Description
0	Interrupt disabled.
1	Interrupt enabled.

Bit 8 – HPME High Priority Message Interrupt Enable

Value	Description
0	Interrupt disabled.
1	Interrupt enabled.

Bit 7 – RF1LE Rx FIFO 1 Message Lost Interrupt Enable

Value	Description
0	Interrupt disabled.
1	Interrupt enabled.

Bit 6 – RF1FE Rx FIFO 1 Full Interrupt Enable

Value	Description
0	Interrupt disabled.
1	Interrupt enabled.

Bit 5 – RF1WE Rx FIFO 1 Watermark Reached Interrupt Enable

Value	Description
0	Interrupt disabled.
1	Interrupt enabled.

Bit 4 – RF1NE Rx FIFO 1 New Message Interrupt Enable

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Value	Description
0	Interrupt disabled.
1	Interrupt enabled.

Bit 3 – RF0LE Rx FIFO 0 Message Lost Interrupt Enable

Value	Description
0	Interrupt disabled.
1	Interrupt enabled.

Bit 2 – RF0FE Rx FIFO 0 Full Interrupt Enable

Value	Description
0	Interrupt disabled.
1	Interrupt enabled.

Bit 1 – RF0WE Rx FIFO 0 Watermark Reached Interrupt Enable

Value	Description
0	Interrupt disabled.
1	Interrupt enabled.

Bit 0 – RF0NE Rx FIFO 0 New Message Interrupt Enable

Value	Description
0	Interrupt disabled.
1	Interrupt enabled.

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38.7.17. Interrupt Line Select

Name: ILS
Offset: 0x58
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

The Interrupt Line Select register assigns an interrupt generated by a specific interrupt flag from IR to one of the two module interrupt lines.

Table 38-34. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
			ARAL	PEDL	PEAL	WDIL	BOL	EWL
Access			R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset			0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	EPL	ELOL			DRXL	TOOL	MRAFL	TSWL
Access	R/W	R/W			R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0			0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	TEFLL	TEFFL	TEFWL	TEFNL	TFEL	TCFL	TCL	HPML
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
	RF1LL	RF1FL	RF1WL	RF1NL	RF0LL	RF0FL	RF0WL	RF0NL
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 29 – ARAL Access to Reserved Address Interrupt Line

Value	Description
0	Interrupt assigned to CAN interrupt line 0.
1	Interrupt assigned to CAN interrupt line 1.

Bit 28 – PEDL Protocol Error in Data Phase Interrupt Line

Value	Description
0	Interrupt assigned to CAN interrupt line 0.
1	Interrupt assigned to CAN interrupt line 1.

Bit 27 – PEAL Protocol Error in Arbitration Phase Interrupt Line

Value	Description
0	Interrupt assigned to CAN interrupt line 0.
1	Interrupt assigned to CAN interrupt line 1.

Bit 26 – WDIL Watchdog Interrupt Line

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Value	Description
0	Interrupt assigned to CAN interrupt line 0.
1	Interrupt assigned to CAN interrupt line 1.

Bit 25 – BOL 'bus off' Status Interrupt Line

Value	Description
0	Interrupt assigned to CAN interrupt line 0.
1	Interrupt assigned to CAN interrupt line 1.

Bit 24 – EWL Error Warning Status Interrupt Line

Value	Description
0	Interrupt assigned to CAN interrupt line 0.
1	Interrupt assigned to CAN interrupt line 1.

Bit 23 – EPL Error Passive Interrupt Line

Value	Description
0	Interrupt assigned to CAN interrupt line 0.
1	Interrupt assigned to CAN interrupt line 1.

Bit 22 – ELOL Error Logging Overflow Interrupt Line

Value	Description
0	Interrupt assigned to CAN interrupt line 0.
1	Interrupt assigned to CAN interrupt line 1.

Bit 19 – DRXL Message stored to Dedicated Rx Buffer Interrupt Line

Value	Description
0	Interrupt assigned to CAN interrupt line 0.
1	Interrupt assigned to CAN interrupt line 1.

Bit 18 – TOOL Timeout Occurred Interrupt Line

Value	Description
0	Interrupt assigned to CAN interrupt line 0.
1	Interrupt assigned to CAN interrupt line 1.

Bit 17 – MRAFL Message RAM Access Failure Interrupt Line

Value	Description
0	Interrupt assigned to CAN interrupt line 0.
1	Interrupt assigned to CAN interrupt line 1.

Bit 16 – TSWL Timestamp Wraparound Interrupt Line

Value	Description
0	Interrupt assigned to CAN interrupt line 0.
1	Interrupt assigned to CAN interrupt line 1.

Bit 15 – TEFLL Tx Event FIFO Event Lost Interrupt Line

Value	Description
0	Interrupt assigned to CAN interrupt line 0.
1	Interrupt assigned to CAN interrupt line 1.

Bit 14 – TEFFL Tx Event FIFO Full Interrupt Line

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Value	Description
0	Interrupt assigned to CAN interrupt line 0.
1	Interrupt assigned to CAN interrupt line 1.

Bit 13 – TEFWL Tx Event FIFO Watermark Reached Interrupt Line

Value	Description
0	Interrupt assigned to CAN interrupt line 0.
1	Interrupt assigned to CAN interrupt line 1.

Bit 12 – TEFNL Tx Event FIFO New Entry Interrupt Line

Value	Description
0	Interrupt assigned to CAN interrupt line 0.
1	Interrupt assigned to CAN interrupt line 1.

Bit 11 – TFEL Tx FIFO Empty Interrupt Line

Value	Description
0	Interrupt assigned to CAN interrupt line 0.
1	Interrupt assigned to CAN interrupt line 1.

Bit 10 – TCFL Transmission Cancellation Finished Interrupt Line

Value	Description
0	Interrupt assigned to CAN interrupt line 0.
1	Interrupt assigned to CAN interrupt line 1.

Bit 9 – TCL Transmission Completed Interrupt Line

Value	Description
0	Interrupt assigned to CAN interrupt line 0.
1	Interrupt assigned to CAN interrupt line 1.

Bit 8 – HPML High Priority Message Interrupt Line

Value	Description
0	Interrupt assigned to CAN interrupt line 0.
1	Interrupt assigned to CAN interrupt line 1.

Bit 7 – RF1LL Rx FIFO 1 Message Lost Interrupt Line

Value	Description
0	Interrupt assigned to CAN interrupt line 0.
1	Interrupt assigned to CAN interrupt line 1.

Bit 6 – RF1FL Rx FIFO 1 Full Interrupt Line

Value	Description
0	Interrupt assigned to CAN interrupt line 0.
1	Interrupt assigned to CAN interrupt line 1.

Bit 5 – RF1WL Rx FIFO 1 Watermark Reached Interrupt Line

Value	Description
0	Interrupt assigned to CAN interrupt line 0.
1	Interrupt assigned to CAN interrupt line 1.

Bit 4 – RF1NL Rx FIFO 1 New Message Interrupt Line

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Value	Description
0	Interrupt assigned to CAN interrupt line 0.
1	Interrupt assigned to CAN interrupt line 1.

Bit 3 – RF0LL Rx FIFO 0 Message Lost Interrupt Line

Value	Description
0	Interrupt assigned to CAN interrupt line 0.
1	Interrupt assigned to CAN interrupt line 1.

Bit 2 – RF0FL Rx FIFO 0 Full Interrupt Line

Value	Description
0	Interrupt assigned to CAN interrupt line 0.
1	Interrupt assigned to CAN interrupt line 1.

Bit 1 – RF0WL Rx FIFO 0 Watermark Reached Interrupt Line

Value	Description
0	Interrupt assigned to CAN interrupt line 0.
1	Interrupt assigned to CAN interrupt line 1.

Bit 0 – RF0NL Rx FIFO 0 New Message Interrupt Line

Value	Description
0	Interrupt assigned to CAN interrupt line 0.
1	Interrupt assigned to CAN interrupt line 1.

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38.7.18. Interrupt Line Enable

Name: ILE
Offset: 0x5C
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 38-35. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
							EINT1	EINT0
Access							R/W	R/W
Reset							0	0

Bit 1 – EINT1 Enable Interrupt Line 1

Value	Description
0	CAN interrupt line 1 disabled.
1	CAN interrupt line 1 enabled.

Bit 0 – EINT0 Enable Interrupt Line 0

Value	Description
0	CAN interrupt line 0 disabled.
1	CAN interrupt line 0 enabled.

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38.7.19. Global Filter Configuration

Name: GFC
Offset: 0x80
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Write-restricted

This register is write-restricted and only writable if bit fields CCCR.CCE bit (CCCR <1>) = 1 and CCCR.INIT bit (CCCR <0>) = 1.

Table 38-36. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
			ANFS[1:0]		ANFE[1:0]		RRFS	RRFE
Access			R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset			0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 5:4 – ANFS[1:0] Accept Non-matching Frames Standard
Defines how received messages with 11-bit IDs that do not match any element of the filter list are treated.

Value	Name	Description
0x0	RXF0	Accept in Rx FIFO 0.
0x1	RXF1	Accept in Rx FIFO 1.
0x1x	REJECT	Reject

Bits 3:2 – ANFE[1:0] Accept Non-matching Frames Extended
Defines how received messages with 29-bit IDs that do not match any element of the filter list are treated.

Value	Name	Description
0x0	RXF0	Accept in Rx FIFO 0.
0x1	RXF1	Accept in Rx FIFO 1.
0x1x	REJECT	Reject

Bit 1 – RRFS Reject Remote Frames Standard

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Value	Description
0	Filter remote frames with 11-bit standard IDs.
1	Reject all remote frames with 11-bit standard IDs.

Bit 0 – RRFE Reject Remote Frames Extended

Value	Description
0	Filter remote frames with 29-bit extended IDs.
1	Reject all remote frames with 29-bit extended IDS.

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38.7.20. Standard ID Filter Configuration

Name: SIDFC
Offset: 0x84
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Write-restricted

This register is write-restricted and only writable if bit fields CCCR.CCE bit (CCCR <1>) = 1 and CCCR.INIT bit (CCCR <0>) = 1.

Table 38-37. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Access								
Reset								

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	LSS[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

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	FLSSA[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
	FLSSA[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 23:16 – LSS[7:0] List Size Standard

Value	Description
0	No standard Message ID filter.
1 - 128	Number of standard Message ID filter elements.
> 128	Values greater than 128 are interpreted as 128.

Bits 15:0 – FLSSA[15:0] Filter List Standard Start Address
Start address of standard Message ID filter list. When the CAN module addresses the Message RAM it addresses 32-bit words, not single bytes. The configurable start addresses are 32-bit word addresses, i.e. only bits 15 to 2 are evaluated, the two least significant bits are ignored. Bits 1 to 0 will always be read back as “00”.

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38.7.21. Extended ID Filter Configuration

Name: XIDFC
Offset: 0x88
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Write-restricted

Table 38-38. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Access								
Reset								

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
		LSE[6:0]						
Access		R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset		0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	FLESA[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
	FLESA[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 22:16 – LSE[6:0] List Size Extended

Value	Description
0	No extended Message ID filter.
1 – 64	Number of Extended Message ID filter elements.
> 64	Values greater than 64 are interpreted as 64.

Bits 15:0 – FLESA[15:0] Filter List Extended Start Address
Start address of extended Message ID filter list. When the CAN module addresses the Message RAM it addresses 32-bit words, not single bytes. The configurable start addresses are 32-bit word addresses, i.e. only bits 15 to 2 are evaluated, the two least significant bits are ignored. Bits 1 to 0 will always be read back as “00”.

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38.7.22. Extended ID AND Mask

Name: XIDAM
Offset: 0x90
Reset: 0x1FFFFFFF
Property: Write-restricted

This register is write-restricted and only writable if bit fields CCCR.CCE bit (CCCR <1>) = 1 and CCCR.INIT bit (CCCR <0>) = 1.

Table 38-39. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
				EIDM[28:24]				
Access				R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset				1	1	1	1	1

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	EIDM[23:16]							
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	EIDM[15:8]							
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

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

Bits 28:0 – EIDM[28:0] Extended ID Mask
For acceptance filtering of extended frames the Extended ID AND Mask is ANDed with the Message ID of a received frame. Intended for masking of 29-bit IDs in SAE J1939. With the reset value of all bits set to one the mask is not active.

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38.7.23. High Priority Message Status

Name: HPMS
Offset: 0x94
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read-only

This register is updated every time a Message ID filter element configured to generate a priority event matches. This can be used to monitor the status of incoming high priority messages and to enable fast access to these messages.

Table 38-40. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	FLST	FIDX[6:0]						
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	MSI[1:0]		BIDX[5:0]					
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit 15 – FLST Filter List
Indicates the filter list of the matching filter element.

Value	Description
0	Standard Filter List.
1	Extended Filter List.

Bits 14:8 – FIDX[6:0] Filter Index
Index of matching filter element. Range is 0 to SIDFC.LSS bits (SIDFC <23:16>) bits (XIDFC <22:16>) - 1 (standard) or XIDFC.LSE bits (XIDFC <22:16>)- 1 (extended).

Bits 7:6 – MSI[1:0] Message Storage Indicator
This field defines the message storage information to a FIFO.

Value	Name	Description
0x0	NONE	No FIFO selected.
0x1	LOST	FIFO message lost.
0x2	FIFO0	Message stored in FIFO 0.

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Value	Name	Description
0x3	FIFO1	Message stored in FIFO 1.

Bits 5:0 – BIDX[5:0] Buffer Index
Index of Rx FIFO element to which the message was stored. Only valid when MSI[1] = 1.

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38.7.24. New Data 1

Name: NDAT1
Offset: 0x98
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 38-41. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	ND31	ND30	ND29	ND28	ND27	ND26	ND25	ND24
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
	ND23	ND22	ND21	ND20	ND19	ND18	ND17	ND16
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
	ND15	ND14	ND13	ND12	ND11	ND10	ND9	ND8
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
	ND7	ND6	ND5	ND4	ND3	ND2	ND1	ND0
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 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 – NDn New Data n [n = 0..31]
The register holds the New Data flags of Rx Buffers 0 to 31. The flags are set when the respective Rx Buffer has been updated from a received frame. The flags remain set until the Host clears them. A flag is cleared by writing 1 to the corresponding bit position. Writing a 0 has no effect. A hard reset will clear the register.

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38.7.25. New Data 2

Name: NDAT2
Offset: 0x9C
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 38-42. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	ND63	ND62	ND61	ND60	ND59	ND58	ND57	ND56
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
	ND55	ND54	ND53	ND52	ND51	ND50	ND49	ND48
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
	ND47	ND46	ND45	ND44	ND43	ND42	ND41	ND40
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
	ND39	ND38	ND37	ND36	ND35	ND34	ND33	ND32
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 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 – NDn New Data [n = 32..63]
The register holds the New Data flags of Rx Buffers 32 to 63. The flags are set when the respective Rx Buffer has been updated from a received frame. The flags remain set until the Host clears them. A flag is cleared by writing 1 to the corresponding bit position. Writing a 0 has no effect. A hard reset will clear the register.

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38.7.26. Rx FIFO 0 Configuration

Name: RXF0C
Offset: 0xA0
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Write-restricted

Table 38-43. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	F0OM	F0WM[6:0]						
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

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
		F0S[6:0]						
Access		R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset		0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	F0SA[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
	F0SA[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

Bit 31 – F0OM FIFO 0 Operation Mode
FIFO 0 can be operated in blocking or in overwrite mode.

Value	Description
0	FIFO 0 blocking mode.
1	FIFO 0 overwrite mode.

Bits 30:24 – F0WM[6:0] Rx FIFO 0 Watermark

Value	Description
0	Watermark interrupt disabled.
1 – 64	Level for Rx FIFO 0 watermark interrupt (IR.RF0W bit (IR <1>)).
>64	Watermark interrupt disabled.

Bits 22:16 – F0S[6:0] Rx FIFO 0 Size
The Rx FIFO 0 elements are indexed from 0 to F0S - 1.

Value	Description
0	No Rx FIFO 0
1 – 64	Number of Rx FIFO 0 elements.
>64	Values greater than 64 are interpreted as 64.

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Bits 15:0 – F0SA[15:0] Rx FIFO 0 Start Address

Start address of Rx FIFO 0 in Message RAM. When the CAN module addresses the Message RAM it addresses 32-bit words, not single bytes. The configurable start addresses are 32-bit word addresses, i.e. only bits 15 to 2 are evaluated, the two least significant bits are ignored. Bits 1 to 0 will always be read back as “00”.

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38.7.27. Rx FIFO 0 Status

Name: RXF0S
Offset: 0xA4
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read-only

Table 38-44. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
							RF0L	F0F
Access							R	R
Reset							0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
			F0PI[5:0]					
Access			R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset			0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
			F0GI[5:0]					
Access			R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset			0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
		F0FL[6:0]						
Access		R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset		0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit 25 – RF0L Rx FIFO 0 Message Lost
This bit is a copy of interrupt flag IR.RF0L bit (IR <3>). When IR.RF0L bit (IR <3>) is reset, this bit is also reset.
Overwriting the oldest message when RXF0C.F0OM bit (RXF0C <31>) = '1' will not set this flag.

Value	Description
0	No Rx FIFO 0 message lost.
1	Rx FIFO 0 message lost, also set after write attempt to Rx FIFO 0 of size zero.

Bit 24 – F0F Rx FIFO 0 Full

Value	Description
0	Rx FIFO 0 not full.
1	Rx FIFO 0 full.

Bits 21:16 – F0PI[5:0] Rx FIFO 0 Put Index
Rx FIFO 0 write index pointer, range 0 to 63.

Bits 13:8 – F0GI[5:0] Rx FIFO 0 Get Index
Rx FIFO 0 read index pointer, range 0 to 63.

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Bits 6:0 – F0FL[6:0] Rx FIFO 0 Fill Level
Number of elements stored in Rx FIFO 0, range 0 to 64.

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38.7.28. Rx FIFO 0 Acknowledge

Name: RXF0A
Offset: 0xA8
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 38-45. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
			F0AI[5:0]					
Access			R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset			0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 5:0 – F0AI[5:0] Rx FIFO 0 Acknowledge Index
After the Host has read a message or a sequence of messages from Rx FIFO 0 it has to write the buffer index of the last element read from Rx FIFO 0 to F0AI. This will set the Rx FIFO 0 Get Index RXF0S.F0GI bits (RXF0S <13:8>) to F0AI + 1 and update the FIFO 0 Fill Level RXF0S.F0FL bit (RXF0S <25>).

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38.7.29. Rx Buffer Configuration

Name: RXBC
Offset: 0xAC
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Write-restricted

This register is write-restricted and only writable if bit fields CCCR.CCE bit (CCCR <1>) = 1 and CCCR.INIT bit (CCCR <0>) = 1.

Table 38-46. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	RBSA[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
	RBSA[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 15:0 – RBSA[15:0] Rx Buffer Start Address
Configures the start address of the Rx Buffers section in the Message RAM. Also used to reference debug message A,B,C. When the CAN module addresses the Message RAM it addresses 32-bit words, not single bytes. The configurable start addresses are 32-bit word addresses, i.e. only bits 15 to 2 are evaluated, the two least significant bits are ignored. Bits 1 to 0 will always be read back as "00".

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38.7.30. Rx FIFO 1 Configuration

Name: RXF1C
Offset: 0xB0
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Write-restricted

This register is write-restricted and only writable if bit fields CCCR.CCE bit (CCCR <1>) = 1 and CCCR.INIT bit (CCCR <0>) = 1.

Table 38-47. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	F1OM	F1WM[6:0]						
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

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
		F1S[6:0]						
Access		R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset		0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	F1SA[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
	F1SA[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

Bit 31 – F1OM FIFO 1 Operation Mode
FIFO 1 can be operated in blocking or in overwrite mode.

Value	Description
0	FIFO 1 blocking mode.
1	FIFO 1 overwrite mode.

Bits 30:24 – F1WM[6:0] Rx FIFO 1 Watermark

Value	Description
0	Watermark interrupt disabled.
1 – 64	Level for Rx FIFO 1 watermark interrupt (IR.RF1W bit (IR <5>)).
>64	Watermark interrupt disabled.

Bits 22:16 – F1S[6:0] Rx FIFO 1 Size
The Rx FIFO 1 elements are indexed from 0 to F1S - 1.

Value	Description
0	No Rx FIFO 1

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Value	Description
1 – 64	Number of Rx FIFO 1 elements.
>64	Values greater than 64 are interpreted as 64.

Bits 15:0 – F1SA[15:0] Rx FIFO 1 Start Address

Start address of Rx FIFO 1 in Message RAM. When the CAN module addresses the Message RAM it addresses 32-bit words, not single bytes. The configurable start addresses are 32-bit word addresses, i.e. only bits 15 to 2 are evaluated, the two least significant bits are ignored. Bits 1 to 0 will always be read back as “00”.

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38.7.31. Rx FIFO 1 Status

Name: RXF1S
Offset: 0xB4
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read-only

Table 38-48. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	DMS[1:0]						RF1L	F1F
Access	R	R					R	R
Reset	0	0					0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
			F1PI[5:0]					
Access			R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset			0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
			F1GI[5:0]					
Access			R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset			0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
		F1FL[6:0]						
Access		R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset		0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 31:30 – DMS[1:0] Debug Message Status
This field defines the debug message status.

Value	Name	Description
0x0	IDLE	Idle state, wait for reception of debug messages, DMA request is cleared.
0x1	DBGA	Debug message A received.
0x2	DBGB	Debug message A, B received.
0x3	DBGC	Debug message A, B, C received, DMA request is set.

Bit 25 – RF1L Rx FIFO 1 Message Lost
This bit is a copy of interrupt flag IR.RF1L bit (IR <7>). When IR.RF1L bit (IR <7>) is reset, this bit is also reset.
Overwriting the oldest message when RXF1C.F1OM bit (RXF1C <31>) = '1' will not set this flag.

Value	Description
0	No Rx FIFO 1 message lost.
1	Rx FIFO 1 message lost, also set after write attempt to Rx FIFO 1 of size zero.

Bit 24 – F1F Rx FIFO 1 Full

Value	Description
0	Rx FIFO 1 not full.

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Value	Description
1	Rx FIFO 1 full.

Bits 21:16 – F1PI[5:0] Rx FIFO 1 Put Index
Rx FIFO 1 write index pointer, range 0 to 63.

Bits 13:8 – F1GI[5:0] Rx FIFO 1 Get Index
Rx FIFO 1 read index pointer, range 0 to 63.

Bits 6:0 – F1FL[6:0] Rx FIFO 1 Fill Level
Number of elements stored in Rx FIFO 1, range 0 to 64.

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38.7.32. Rx FIFO 1 Acknowledge

Name: RXF1A
Offset: 0xB8
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 38-49. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
			F1AI[5:0]					
Access			R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset			0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 5:0 – F1AI[5:0] Rx FIFO 1 Acknowledge Index
After the Host has read a message or a sequence of messages from Rx FIFO 1 it has to write the buffer index of the last element read from Rx FIFO 1 to F1AI. This will set the Rx FIFO 1 Get Index RXF1S.F1GI bits (RXF1S <13:8>) to F1AI + 1 and update the FIFO 1 Fill Level RXF1S.F1FL bits (RXF1S <6:0>).

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38.7.33. Rx Buffer / FIFO Element Size Configuration

Name: RXESC
Offset: 0xBC
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Write-restricted

This register is write-restricted and only writable if bit fields CCCR.CCE bit (CCCR <1>) = 1 and CCCR.INIT bit (CCCR <0>) = 1.

Configures the number of data bytes belonging to an Rx Buffer / Rx FIFO element. Data field sizes >8 bytes are intended for CAN FD operation only.

Table 38-50. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
						RBDS[2:0]		
Access						R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset						0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
		F1DS[2:0]				F0DS[2:0]		
Access		R/W	R/W	R/W		R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset		0	0	0		0	0	0

Bits 10:8 – RBDS[2:0] Rx Buffer Data Field Size
In case the data field size of an accepted CAN frame exceeds the data field size configured for the matching Rx Buffer, only the number of bytes as configured by RXESC are stored to the Rx Buffer element. The rest of the frame's data field is ignored.

Value	Name	Description
0x0	DATA8	8 byte data field.
0x1	DATA12	12 byte data field.
0x2	DATA16	16 byte data field.
0x3	DATA20	20 byte data field.
0x4	DATA24	24 byte data field.
0x5	DATA32	32 byte data field.
0x6	DATA48	48 byte data field.
0x7	DATA64	64 byte data field.

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Bits 6:4 – F1DS[2:0] Rx FIFO 1 Data Field Size

In case the data field size of an accepted CAN frame exceeds the data field size configured for the matching Rx FIFO 1, only the number of bytes as configured by RXESC are stored to the Rx FIFO 1 element. The rest of the frame's data field is ignored.

Value	Name	Description
0x0	DATA8	8 byte data field.
0x1	DATA12	12 byte data field.
0x2	DATA16	16 byte data field.
0x3	DATA20	20 byte data field.
0x4	DATA24	24 byte data field.
0x5	DATA32	32 byte data field.
0x6	DATA48	48 byte data field.
0x7	DATA64	64 byte data field.

Bits 2:0 – F0DS[2:0] Rx FIFO 0 Data Field Size

In case the data field size of an accepted CAN frame exceeds the data field size configured for the matching Rx FIFO 0, only the number of bytes as configured by RXESC are stored to the Rx FIFO 0 element. The rest of the frame's data field is ignored.

Value	Name	Description
0x0	DATA8	8 byte data field.
0x1	DATA12	12 byte data field.
0x2	DATA16	16 byte data field.
0x3	DATA20	20 byte data field.
0x4	DATA24	24 byte data field.
0x5	DATA32	32 byte data field.
0x6	DATA48	48 byte data field.
0x7	DATA64	64 byte data field.

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38.7.34. Tx Buffer Configuration

Name: TXBC
Offset: 0xC0
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Write-restricted

This register is write-restricted and only writable if bit fields CCCR.CCE bit (CCCR <1>) = 1 and CCCR.INIT bit (CCCR <0>) = 1.

Note: Be aware that the sum of TFQS and NDTB may not be greater than 32. There is no check for erroneous configurations. The Tx Buffers section in the Message RAM starts with the dedicated Tx Buffers.

Table 38-51. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
		TFQM	TFQS[5:0]					
Access		R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset		0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
			NDTB[5:0]					
Access			R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset			0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	TBSA[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
	TBSA[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

Bit 30 – TFQM Tx FIFO/Queue Mode

Value	Description
0	Tx FIFO operation.
1	Tx Queue operation.

Bits 29:24 – TFQS[5:0] Transmit FIFO/Queue Size

Value	Description
0	No Tx FIFO/Queue.
1 - 32	Number of Tx Buffers used for Tx FIFO/Queue.
>32	Values greater than 32 are interpreted as 32.

Bits 21:16 – NDTB[5:0] Number of Dedicated Transmit Buffers

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Value	Description
0	No Tx FIFO/Queue.
1 – 32	Number of Tx Buffers used for Tx FIFO/Queue.
>32	Values greater than 32 are interpreted as 32.

Bits 15:0 – TBSA[15:0] Tx Buffers Start Address

Start address of Tx Buffers section in Message RAM. When the CAN module addresses the Message RAM it addresses 32-bit words, not single bytes. The configurable start addresses are 32-bit word addresses, i.e. only bits 15 to 2 are evaluated, the two least significant bits are ignored. Bits 1 to 0 will always be read back as “00”.

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38.7.35. Tx FIFO/Queue Status

Name: TXFQS
Offset: 0xC4
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read-only

Note: In case of mixed configurations where dedicated Tx Buffers are combined with a Tx FIFO or a Tx Queue, the Put and Get Indexes indicate the number of the Tx Buffer starting with the first dedicated Tx Buffers. Example: For a configuration of 12 dedicated Tx Buffers and a Tx FIFO of 20 Buffers a Put Index of 15 points to the fourth buffer of the Tx FIFO.

Table 38-52. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Access								
Reset								

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
			TFQF	TFQPI[4:0]				
Access			R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset			0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
				TFGI[4:0]				
Access				R	R	R	R	R
Reset				0	0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
			TFFL[5:0]					
Access			R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset			0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit 21 – TFQF Tx FIFO/Queue Full

Value	Description
0	Tx FIFO/Queue not full.
1	Tx FIFO/Queue full.

Bits 20:16 – TFQPI[4:0] Tx FIFO/Queue Put Index
Tx FIFO/Queue write index pointer, range 0 to 31.

Bits 12:8 – TFGI[4:0] Tx FIFO/Queue Get Index
Tx FIFO read index pointer, range 0 to 31. Read as zero when Tx Queue operation is configured (TXBC.TFQM bit (TXBC <30>) = '1').

Bits 5:0 – TFFL[5:0] Tx FIFO Free Level
Number of consecutive free Tx FIFO elements starting from TFGI, range 0 to 32. Read as zero when Tx Queue operation is configured (TXBC.TFQM bit (TXBC <30>) = '1').

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38.7.36. Tx Buffer Element Size Configuration

Name: TXESC
Offset: 0xC8
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Write-restricted

This register is write-restricted and only writable if bit fields CCCR.CCE bit (CCCR <1>) = 1 and CCCR.INIT bit (CCCR <0>) = 1.

Configures the number of data bytes belonging to a Tx Buffer element. Data field sizes >8 bytes are intended for CAN FD operation only.

Table 38-53. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
						TBDS[2:0]		
Access						R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset						0	0	0

Bits 2:0 – TBDS[2:0] Tx Buffer Data Field Size
In case the data length code DLC of a Tx Buffer element is configured to a value higher than the Tx Buffer data field size TXESC.TBDS (TXESC <2:0>), the bytes not defined by the Tx Buffer are transmitted as “0xCC” (padding bytes).

Value	Name	Description
0x0	DATA8	8 byte data field.
0x1	DATA12	12 byte data field.
0x2	DATA16	16 byte data field.
0x3	DATA20	20 byte data field.
0x4	DATA24	24 byte data field.
0x5	DATA32	32 byte data field.
0x6	DATA48	48 byte data field.
0x7	DATA64	64 byte data field.

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38.7.37. Tx Buffer Request Pending

Name: TXBRP
Offset: 0xCC
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read-only

Note: TXBRP bits which are set while a Tx scan is in progress are not considered during this particular Tx scan. In case a cancellation is requested for such a Tx Buffer, this Add Request is canceled immediately, the corresponding TXBRP bit is reset.

Table 38-54. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	TRP31	TRP30	TRP29	TRP28	TRP27	TRP26	TRP25	TRP24
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	TRP23	TRP22	TRP21	TRP20	TRP19	TRP18	TRP17	TRP16
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	TRP15	TRP14	TRP13	TRP12	TRP11	TRP10	TRP9	TRP8
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	TRP7	TRP6	TRP5	TRP4	TRP3	TRP2	TRP1	TRP0
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Each Tx Buffer has its own Transmission Request Pending bit.
The bits are reset after a requested transmission has completed or has been cancelled via register TXBCR.
TXBRP bits are set only for those Tx Buffers configured via TXBC. After a TXBRP bit has been set, a Tx scan is started to check for the pending Tx request with the highest priority (Tx Buffer with lowest Message ID).
A cancellation request resets the corresponding transmission request pending bit of register TXBRP. In case a transmission has already been started when a cancellation is requested, this is done at the end of the transmission, regardless whether the transmission was successful or not. The cancellation request bits are reset directly after the corresponding TXBRP bit has been reset.
After a cancellation has been requested, a finished cancellation is signaled via TXBCF

- after successful transmission together with the corresponding TXBTO bit
- when the transmission has not yet been started at the point of cancellation
- when the transmission has been aborted due to lost arbitration

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- when an error occurred during frame transmission

In DAR mode all transmissions are automatically canceled if they are not successful. The corresponding TXBCF bit is set for all unsuccessful transmissions.

Value	Description
0	No transmission request pending.
1	Transmission request pending.

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38.7.38. Tx Buffer Add Request

Name: TXBAR
Offset: 0xD0
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Note: If an add request is applied for a Tx Buffer with pending transmission request (corresponding TXBRP bit is already set), this add request is ignored.

Table 38-55. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	AR31	AR30	AR29	AR28	AR27	AR26	AR25	AR24
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
	AR23	AR22	AR21	AR20	AR19	AR18	AR17	AR16
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
	AR15	AR14	AR13	AR12	AR11	AR10	AR9	AR8
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
	AR7	AR6	AR5	AR4	AR3	AR2	AR1	AR0
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 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 – ARn Add Request

Each Tx Buffer has its own Add Request bit.
Writing a '1' will set the corresponding Add Request bit; writing a '0' has no impact. This enables the Host to set transmission requests for multiple Tx Buffers with one write to TXBAR. TXBAR bits are set only for those Tx Buffers configured via TXBC. When no Tx scan is running, the bits are reset immediately, else the bits remain set until the Tx scan process has completed.

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38.7.39. Tx Buffer Cancellation Request

Name: TXBCR
Offset: 0xD4
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 38-56. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	CR31	CR30	CR29	CR28	CR27	CR26	CR25	CR24
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
	CR23	CR22	CR21	CR20	CR19	CR18	CR17	CR16
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
	CR15	CR14	CR13	CR12	CR11	CR10	CR9	CR8
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
	CR7	CR6	CR5	CR4	CR3	CR2	CR1	CR0
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 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 – CRn Cancellation Request

Each Tx Buffer has its own Cancellation Request bit.
Writing a '1' will set the corresponding Cancellation Request bit; writing a '0' has no impact. This enables the Host to set cancellation requests for multiple Tx Buffers with one write to TXBCR. TXBCR bits are set only for those Tx Buffers configured via TXBC. The bits remain set until the corresponding bit of TXBRP is reset.

Value	Description
0	No cancellation pending.
1	Cancellation pending.

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38.7.40. Tx Buffer Transmission Occurred

Name: TXBTO
Offset: 0xD8
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read-only

Table 38-57. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	TO31	TO30	TO29	TO28	TO27	TO26	TO25	TO24
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	TO23	TO22	TO21	TO20	TO19	TO18	TO17	TO16
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	TO15	TO14	TO13	TO12	TO11	TO10	TO9	TO8
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	TO7	TO6	TO5	TO4	TO3	TO2	TO1	TO0
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Each Tx Buffer has its own Transmission Occurred bit.
The bits are set when the corresponding TXBRP bit is cleared after a successful transmission.
The bits are reset when a new transmission is requested by writing '1' to the corresponding bit of register TXBAR.

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38.7.41. Tx Buffer Cancellation Finished

Name: TXBCF
Offset: 0xDC
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read-only

Table 38-58. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	CF31	CF30	CF29	CF28	CF27	CF26	CF25	CF24
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	CF23	CF22	CF21	CF20	CF19	CF18	CF17	CF16
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	CF15	CF14	CF13	CF12	CF11	CF10	CF9	CF8
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	CF7	CF6	CF5	CF4	CF3	CF2	CF1	CF0
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Each Tx Buffer has its own Cancellation Finished bit.
The bits are set when the corresponding TXBRP bit is cleared after a cancellation was requested via TXBCR. In case the corresponding TXBRP bit was not set at the point of cancellation, CF is set immediately.
The bits are reset when a new transmission is requested by writing '1' to the corresponding bit of register TXBAR.

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38.7.42. Tx Buffer Transmission Interrupt Enable

Name: TXBTIE
Offset: 0xE0
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 38-59. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	TIE31	TIE30	TIE29	TIE28	TIE27	TIE26	TIE25	TIE24
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
	TIE23	TIE22	TIE21	TIE20	TIE19	TIE18	TIE17	TIE16
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
	TIE15	TIE14	TIE13	TIE12	TIE11	TIE10	TIE9	TIE8
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
	TIE7	TIE6	TIE5	TIE4	TIE3	TIE2	TIE1	TIE0
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 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 – TIEn Transmission Interrupt Enable

Each Tx Buffer has its own Transmission Interrupt Enable bit.

Value	Description
0	Transmission interrupt disabled.
1	Transmission interrupt enabled.

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38.7.43. Tx Buffer Cancellation Finished Interrupt Enable

Name: TXBCIE
Offset: 0xE4
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 38-60. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	CFIE31	CFIE30	CFIE29	CFIE28	CFIE27	CFIE26	CFIE25	CFIE24
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
	CFIE23	CFIE22	CFIE21	CFIE20	CFIE19	CFIE18	CFIE17	CFIE16
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
	CFIE15	CFIE14	CFIE13	CFIE12	CFIE11	CFIE10	CFIE9	CFIE8
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
	CFIE7	CFIE6	CFIE5	CFIE4	CFIE3	CFIE2	CFIE1	CFIE0
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 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 – CFIEn Cancellation Finished Interrupt Enable

Each Tx Buffer has its own Cancellation Finished Interrupt Enable bit.

Value	Description
0	Cancellation finished interrupt disabled.
1	Cancellation finished interrupt enabled.

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38.7.44. Tx Event FIFO Configuration

Name: TXEFC
Offset: 0xF0
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Write-restricted

This register is write-restricted and only writable if bit fields CCCR.CCE bit (CCCR <1>) = 1 and CCCR.INIT bit (CCCR <0>) = 1.

Table 38-61. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
			EFWM[5:0]					
Access			R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset			0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
			EFS[5:0]					
Access			R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset			0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	EFSA[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
	EFSA[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 29:24 – EFWM[5:0] Event FIFO Watermark

Value	Description
0	Watermark interrupt disabled.
1 – 32	Level for Tx Event FIFO watermark interrupt (IR.TEFW bit (IR <13>)).
>32	Watermark interrupt disabled.

Bits 21:16 – EFS[5:0] Event FIFO Size
The Tx Event FIFO elements are indexed from 0 to EFS - 1.

Value	Description
0	Tx Event FIFO disabled
1 – 32	Number of Tx Event FIFO elements.
>32	Values greater than 32 are interpreted as 32.

Bits 15:0 – EFSA[15:0] Event FIFO Start Address
Start address of Tx Event FIFO in Message RAM. When the CAN module addresses the Message RAM it addresses 32-bit words, not single bytes. The configurable start addresses are 32-bit word

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addresses, i.e. only bits 15 to 2 are evaluated, the two least significant bits are ignored. Bits 1 to 0 will always be read back as “00”.

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38.7.45. Tx Event FIFO Status

Name: TXEFS
Offset: 0xF4
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read-only

Table 38-62. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
							TEFL	EFF
Access							R	R
Reset							0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
				EFPI[4:0]				
Access				R	R	R	R	R
Reset				0	0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
				EFGI[4:0]				
Access				R	R	R	R	R
Reset				0	0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
				EFFL[4:0]				
Access				R	R	R	R	R
Reset				0	0	0	0	0

Bit 25 – TEFL Tx Event FIFO Element Lost
This bit is a copy of interrupt flag IR.TEFL bit (IR <15>). When IR.TEFL bit (IR <15>) is reset, this bit is also reset.

Value	Description
0	No Tx Event FIFO element lost.
1	Tx Event FIFO element lost, also set after write attempt to Tx Event FIFO of size zero.

Bit 24 – EFF Event FIFO Full

Value	Description
0	Tx Event FIFO not full.
1	Tx Event FIFO full.

Bits 20:16 – EFPI[4:0] Event FIFO Put Index
Tx Event FIFO write index pointer, range 0 to 31.

Bits 12:8 – EFGI[4:0] Event FIFO Get Index
Tx Event FIFO read index pointer, range 0 to 31.

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Bits 4:0 – EFFL[4:0] Event FIFO Fill Level
Number of elements stored in Tx Event FIFO, range 0 to 32.

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38.7.46. Tx Event FIFO Acknowledge

Name: TXEFA
Offset: 0xF8
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 38-63. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
				EFAI[4:0]				
Access				R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset				0	0	0	0	0

Bits 4:0 – EFAI[4:0] Event FIFO Acknowledge Index
After the Host has read an element or a sequence of elements from the Tx Event FIFO it has to write the index of the last element read from Tx Event FIFO to EFAI. This will set the Tx Event FIFO Get Index TXEFS.EFGI bits (TXEFS <12:8>) to EFAI + 1 and update the FIFO 0 Fill Level TXEFS.EFFL bits (TXEFS <4:0>).

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38.7.47. Error Interrupt Flag

Name: ERROR
Offset: 0x100
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Note: Interrupt flags must be cleared and then read back to confirm the clear before exiting the ISR to avoid double interrupts.

Table 38-64. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
								BERR
Access								R/W
Reset								0

Bit 0 – BERR AHB Bus Error Detection
The flag is set when an AHB bus error is detected. The flag is cleared by writing a 1 to the corresponding bit field. Writing a 0 has no effect. A hard reset will clear the register. When the bit is set, the Error non-maskable interrupt is generated.

Value	Description
0	No bus error detection.
1	Bus error detection.

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39. External Bus Interface (EBI)

39.1. Overview

The External Bus Interface (EBI), only available on 176 & 208 pin devices, is designed to provide data transfer between external devices and the embedded Memory Controller of an ARM-based microcontroller.

The EBI module generates the signals that control the access to the external memory devices or peripheral devices. It has 4 chip selects, a 24-bit address bus, and a configurable 8 or 16-bit data bus. Separate read and write control signals allow for direct memory and peripheral interfacing. Read and write signal waveforms are fully adjustable.

The EBI module can manage wait requests from external devices to extend access times. The EBI module provides an automatic Slow clock mode. In Slow clock mode, it switches from user-programmed waveforms to slow-rate specific waveforms on read and write signals. It also supports asynchronous burst read in Page mode access for page sizes up to 32 bytes.

39.2. Features

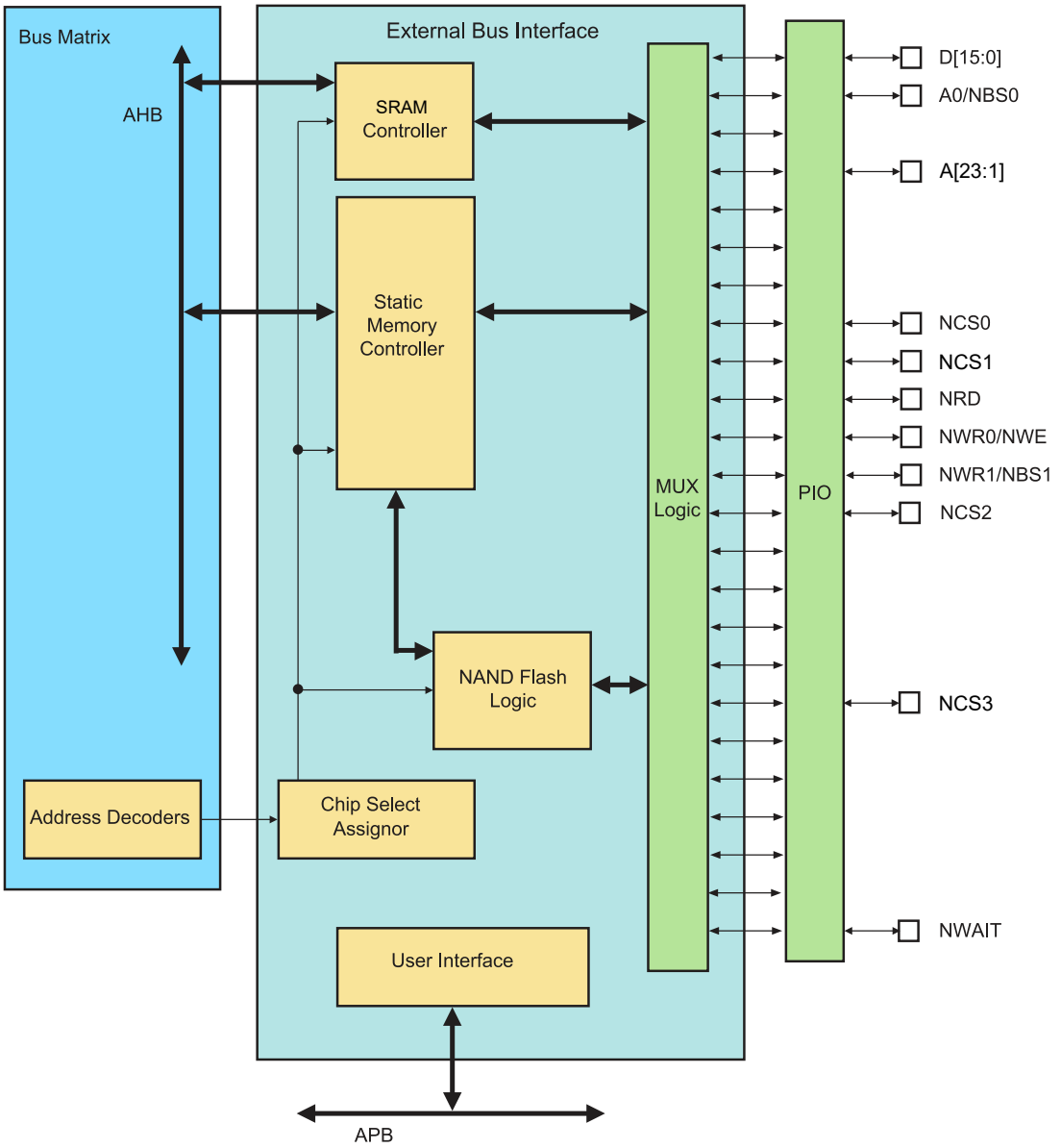
The following are key features of the External Bus Interface module:

- Up to 24-bit Address Bus (up to 16 Mbytes linear per chip select)
- Up to four Chip Selects
- 8-bit or 16-bit Data Bus
- Word, Halfword, Byte Transfers
- Byte Write or Byte Select Lines
- Programmable Setup, and Hold Time for Read Signals per Chip Select
- Programmable Setup, and Hold Time for Write Signals per Chip Select
- Programmable Data Float Time per Chip Select
- Compliant with most LCD Module interfaces as well as Flash and SRAM
- External Wait Request
- Automatic Switch to Slow Clock Mode
- Asynchronous Read in Page Mode Supported: Page Size Ranges from 4 to 32 Bytes

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39.3. EBI Block Diagram

Figure 39-1. Organization of the External Bus Interface



39.4. I/O Lines Description

Table 39-1. EBI I/O Lines Description

Name	Description	Type	Active Level
EBI_NCS[3:0]	Static Memory Controller Chip Select Lines	Output	Low
EBI_NRD	Read Signal	Output	Low
EBI_NWR0	Write 0 Signal	Output	Low
EBI_NBS0	Byte 0 Select Signal	Output	Low
EBI_NBS1	Byte 1 Select Signal	Output	Low
EBI_NWR1	Write 1 Signal	Output	Low
EBI_NWE	Write Enable Signal	Output	Low

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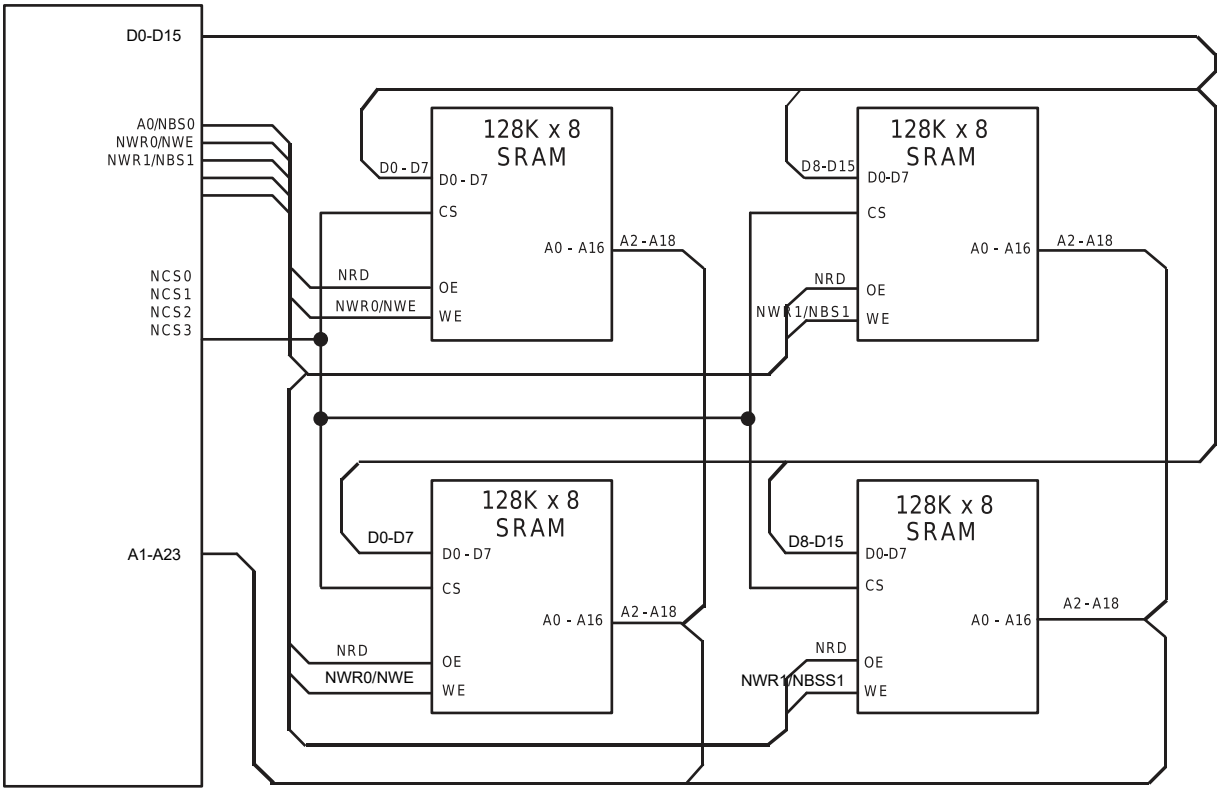
Table 39-1. EBI I/O Lines Description (continued)

Name	Description	Type	Active Level
EBI_A[23:0]	Address Bus	Output	–
EBI_D[15:0]	Data Bus	I/O	–
EBI_NWAIT	External Wait Signal	Input	Low

39.5. Application Example

39.5.1. Hardware Interface

Figure 39-2. EBI Interface Connections to External Memory Devices Example



39.6. Peripheral Dependencies

Peripheral Name	EBI
Base Address	0x458B 0000 (Peripheral Bus D)
NVIC IRQ Index:Source	NA
MCLK AXI/APB Clocks Index:Name	AHB: MCLK.CLKMSK2[11] APB: MCLK.CLKMSK2[12]
GCLK Peripheral Channel Index:Clock Name	NA
PAC Peripheral Peripheral Identifier (PAC.WRCTRL)	64
APB Mask Register[Index]	NA
AHB Mask Register[Index]	INTFLAGAHB[13]
Power Domain	VDDREG

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39.6.1. I/O Lines

The pins used for interfacing the External Bus Interface may be multiplexed with the PIO lines. The programmer must first program the PIO controller to assign the External Bus Interface pins to their peripheral function. If I/O lines of the External Bus Interface are not used by the application, they can be used for other purposes by the PIO Controller.

39.7. Functional Description

The EBI transfers data between the internal AHB Bus (handled by the Bus Matrix) and the external memories or peripheral devices. It controls the waveforms and the parameters of the external address, data and control buses. It is composed of the following elements:

- Static Memory Controller(SMC)
- A chip select assignment feature that assigns an AHB address space to the external devices

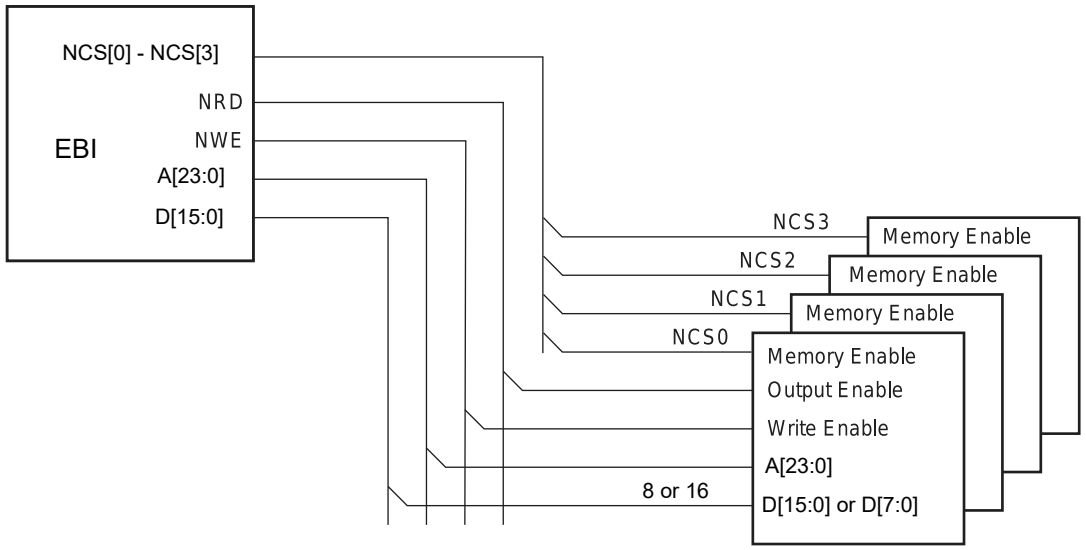
39.7.1. External Memory Mapping

The EBI provides up to 24 address lines, A[23:0]. This allows each chip select line to address up to 16 Mbytes of memory.

If the physical memory device connected on one chip select is smaller than 16 Mbytes, it wraps around and appears to be repeated within this space. The EBI handles any valid access to the memory device within the page, as shown in the following figure.

The LSB of A[23:0], A0, is only significant for 8 bit memories and not used for 16bit bit wide memories, A[23:1].

Figure 39-3. Memory Connections for Four External Devices



39.7.2. Connection to External Devices

39.7.2.1. Data Bus Width

A data bus width of 8 or 16 bits can be selected for each chip select. This option is con-trolled by the field DBW in SMC_MODE (Mode Register) for the corresponding chip select.

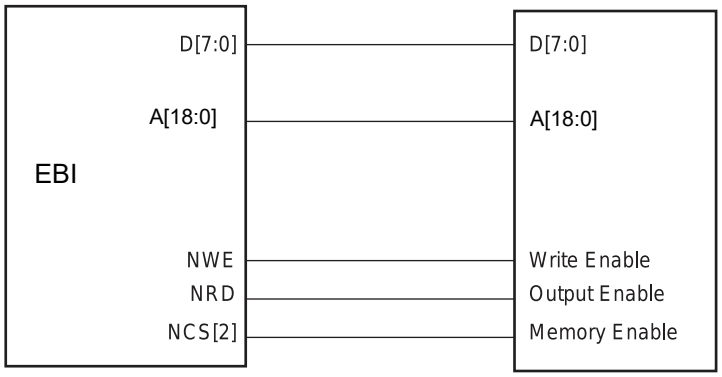
39.7.2.2. Byte Write or Byte Select Access

Each chip select with an 8 or 16 bit data bus can operate with one of two different types of write access: byte write or byte select access. This is controlled by the BAT field of the SMC_MODE register for the corresponding chip select.

The following figure shows how to connect a 512K x 8-bit memory on NCS2.

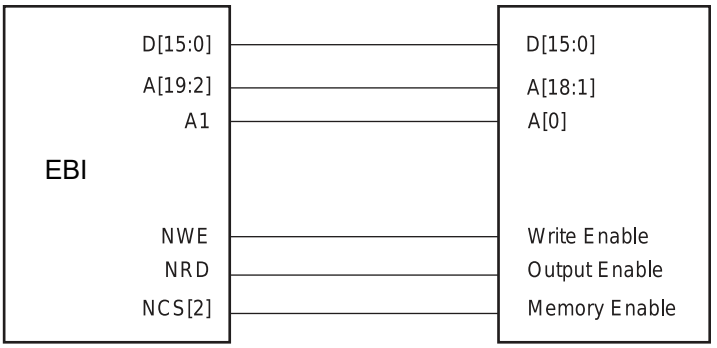
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Figure 39-4. Memory Connection for an 8-bit Data Bus



The following figure shows how to connect a 512K x 16-bit memory on NCS2.

Figure 39-5. Memory Connection for a 16-bit Data Bus



39.7.2.2.1. Byte Write Access

Byte write access supports one byte write signal per byte of the data bus and a single read signal.

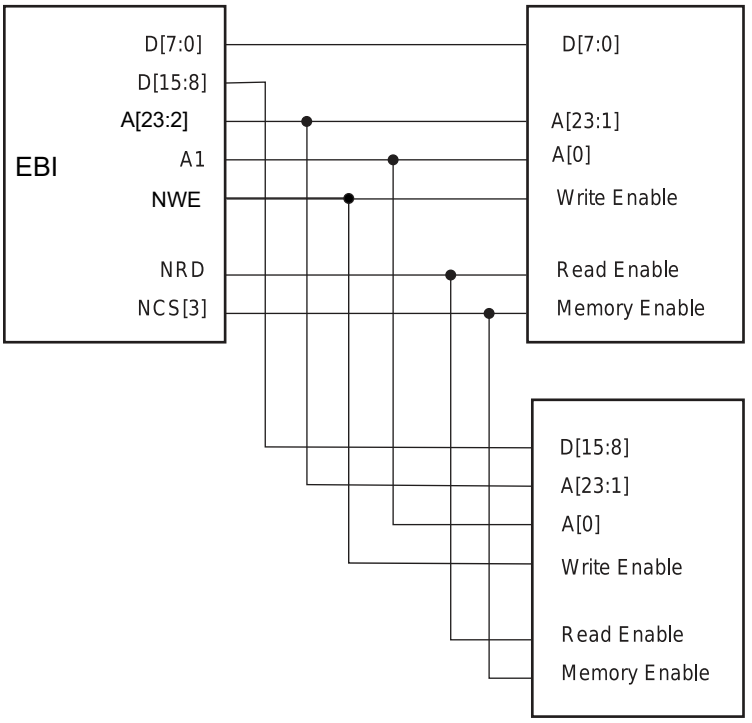
Note that the EBI does not allow boot in Byte Write Access mode.

- For 16-bit devices: the EBI provides NWR0 and NWR1 write signals for respectively byte0 (lower byte) and byte1 (upper byte) of a 16-bit bus. One single read signal (NRD) is provided.

Byte Write Access is used to connect 2 x 8-bit devices as a 16-bit memory.

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Figure 39-6. Connection of a 2x8-bit Devices on a 16-bit Bus



39.7.2.2.2. Byte Select Access

In this mode, read/write operations can be enabled/disabled at a byte level. One byte-select line per byte of the data bus is provided. One NRD and one NWE signal control read and write.

- For 16-bit devices: the EBI provides NBS0 and NBS1 selection signals for respectively byte0 (lower byte) and byte1 (upper byte) of a 16-bit bus.

Byte Select Access is used to connect one 16-bit device.

39.7.3. Signal Multiplexing

Depending on the byte access type (BAT), only the byte write signals or the byte select signals are used. To save I/Os at the external bus interface, control signals at the EBI interface are multiplexed. The following table shows signal multiplexing depending on the data bus width and the byte access type.

For32-bit devices, bits A0 and A1 are unused. For 16-bit devices, bit A0 of address is unused. When the Byte Select option is selected, NWR1 to NWR3 are unused. When the Byte Write option is selected, NBS0 to NBS3 are unused.

Table 39-2. EBI Multiplexed Signal Translation

Signal Name	16-bit Bus		8-bit Bus
Device Type	**1 x 16-bit**	**2 x 8-bit**	**1 x 8-bit**
Byte Access Type (BAT)	Byte Select	Byte Write	–
NBS0_A0	NBS0	–	A0
NWE_NWR0	NWE	NWR0	NWE
NBS1_NWR1	NBS1	NWR1	–

39.7.4. Standard Read and Write Protocols

In the following sections, the byte access type is not considered. Byte select lines (NBS0 and NBS1) always have the same timing as the address bus. NWE represents either the NEW signal in byte

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select access type or one of the byte write lines (NWR0 to NWR1) in byte write access type. NWR0 to NWR1 have the same timings and protocol as NWE. In the same way, NCS represents one of the NCS[0..NB_CS-1] chip select lines.

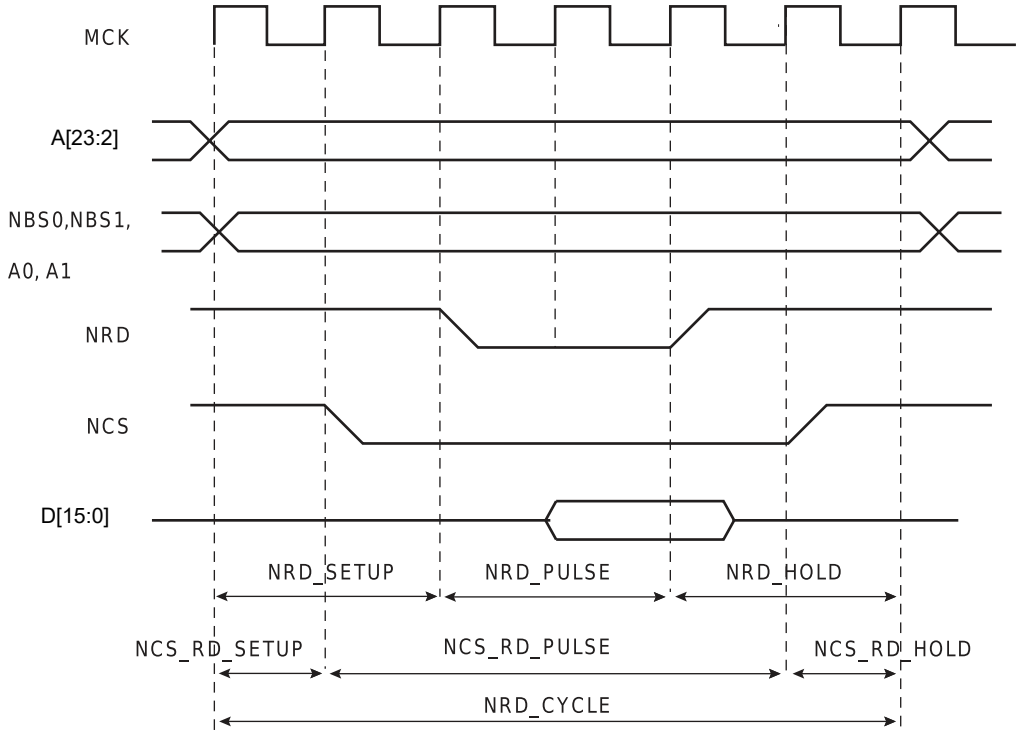
39.7.4.1. Read Waveforms

The read cycle is shown in the following figure. The read cycle starts with the address setting on the memory address bus:

{A[23:2], A1, A0} for 8-bit devices

{A[23:2], A1} for 16-bit devices

Figure 39-7. Standard Read Cycle



39.7.4.2. NRD Waveform

The NRD signal is characterized by a setup timing, a pulse width and a hold timing.

- **nrdsetup:** NRD setup time is defined as the setup of address before the NRD falling edge
- **nrdpulse:** NRD pulse length is the time between NRD falling edge and NRD rising edge
- **nrdhold:** NRD hold time is defined as the hold time of address after the NRD rising edge

39.7.4.3. NCS Waveform

The NCS signal can be divided into a setup time, pulse length and hold time:

- **ncsrd setup:** NCS setup time is defined as the setup time of address before the NCS falling edge
- **ncsrd pulse:** NCS pulse length is the time between NCS falling edge and NCS rising edge
- **ncsrd hold:** NCS hold time is defined as the hold time of address after the NCS rising edge

39.7.4.4. Read Cycle

The NRD CYCLE time is defined as the total duration of the read cycle, i.e., from the time where address is set on the address bus to the point where address may change. The total read cycle time is defined as:

NRD CYCLE = NRD SETUP + NRD PULSE + NRD HOLD,

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as well as

NRD CYCLE = NCS RD SETUP + NCS RD PULSE + NCS RD HOLD

All NRD and NCS timings are defined separately for each chip select as an integer number of Host Clock cycles. The NRD CYCLE field is common to both the NRD and NCS signals, thus the timing period is of the same duration.

NRD CYCLE, NRD SETUP, and NRD PULSE implicitly define the NRD HOLD value as:

NRD HOLD = NRD CYCLE - NRD SETUP - NRD PULSE

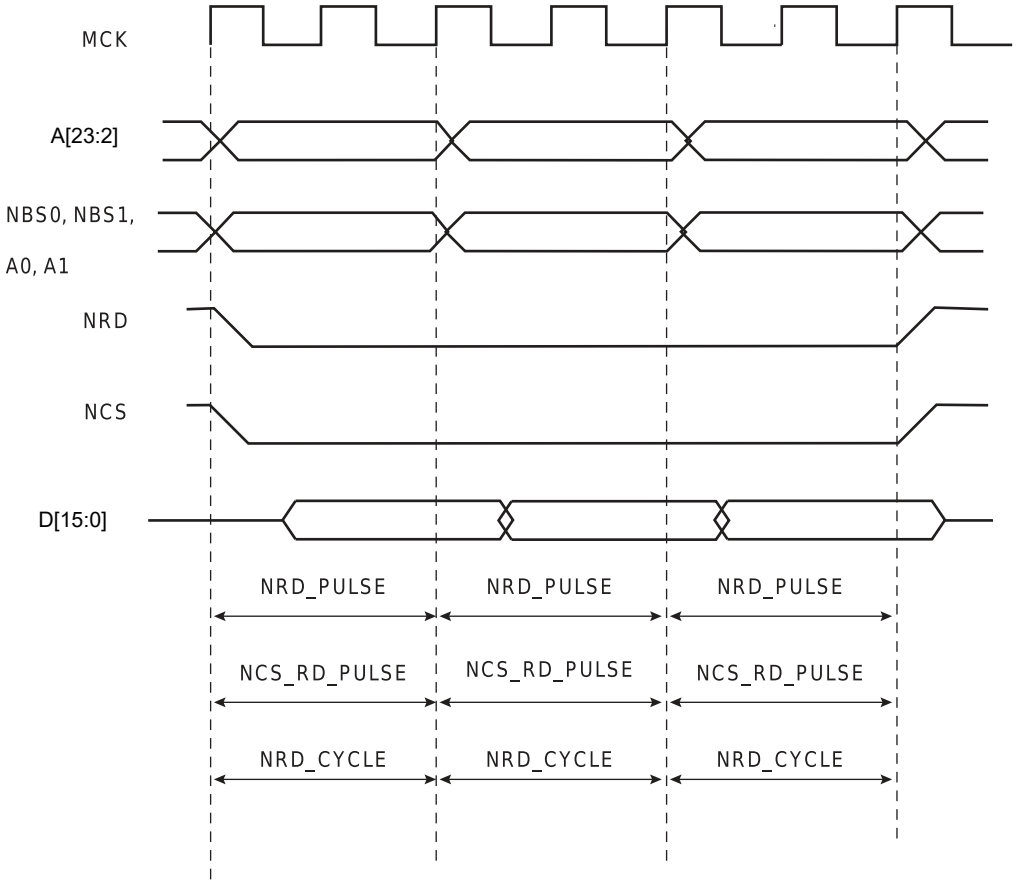
NRD CYCLE, NCS RD SETUP, and NCS RD PULSE implicitly define the NCS RD HOLD value as:

NCS RD HOLD = NRD CYCLE - NCS RD SETUP - NCS RD PULSE

39.7.4.5. Null Delay Setup and Hold

If null setup and hold parameters are programmed for NRD and/or NCS, NRD and NCS remain active continuously in case of consecutive read cycles in the same memory. This is shown in the following figure.

Figure 39-8. No Setup, No Hold on NRD and NCS Read Signals



39.7.4.6. Null Pulse

Programming a null pulse is not permitted. The pulse must be at least set to 1. A null value leads to unpredictable behavior.

39.7.5. Read Mode

As NCS and NRD waveforms are defined independently of one other, the EBI needs to know when the read data is available on the data bus. The SMC does not compare NCS and NRD timings to

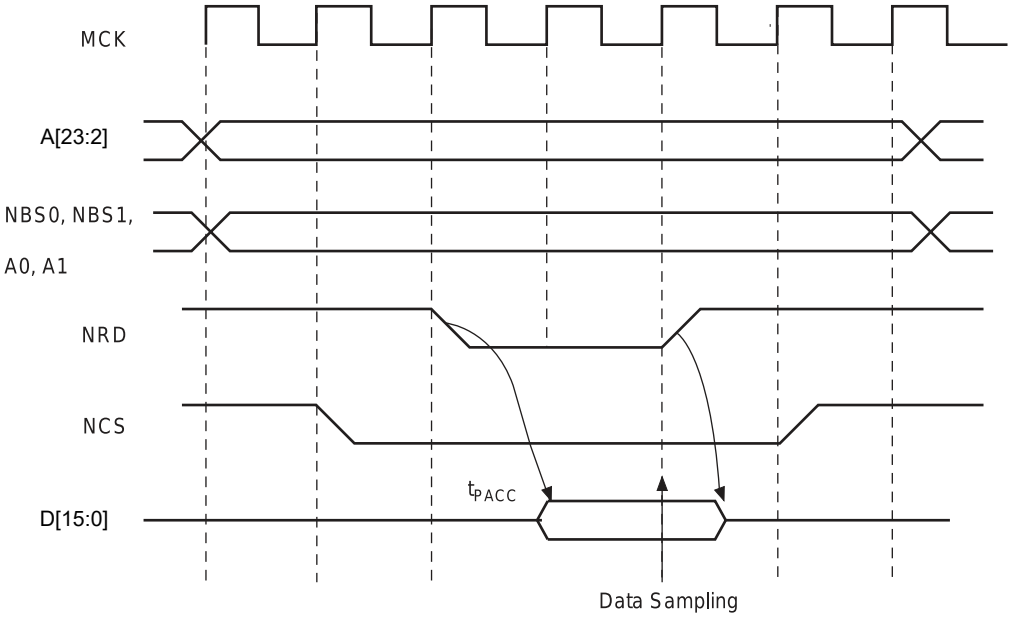
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know which signal rises first. The READ MODE bit in the SMC MODE register of the corresponding chip select indicates which signal of NRD and NCS controls the read operation.

39.7.5.1. Read is Controlled by NRD (EBI MODE.READ MODE = 1)

The following figure shows the waveforms of a read operation of a typical asynchronous RAM. The read data is available tPACC after the falling edge of NRD, and turns to 'Z' after the rising edge of NRD. In this case, SMC MODE.READ MODE must be set to 1 (read is controlled by NRD), to indicate that data is available with the rising edge of NRD. The EBI samples the read data internally on the rising edge of Host Clock that generates the rising edge of NRD, whatever the programmed waveform of NCS may be.

Figure 39-9. SMC MODE.READ MODE=1: Data is Sampled by EBI before the Rising Edge of NRD

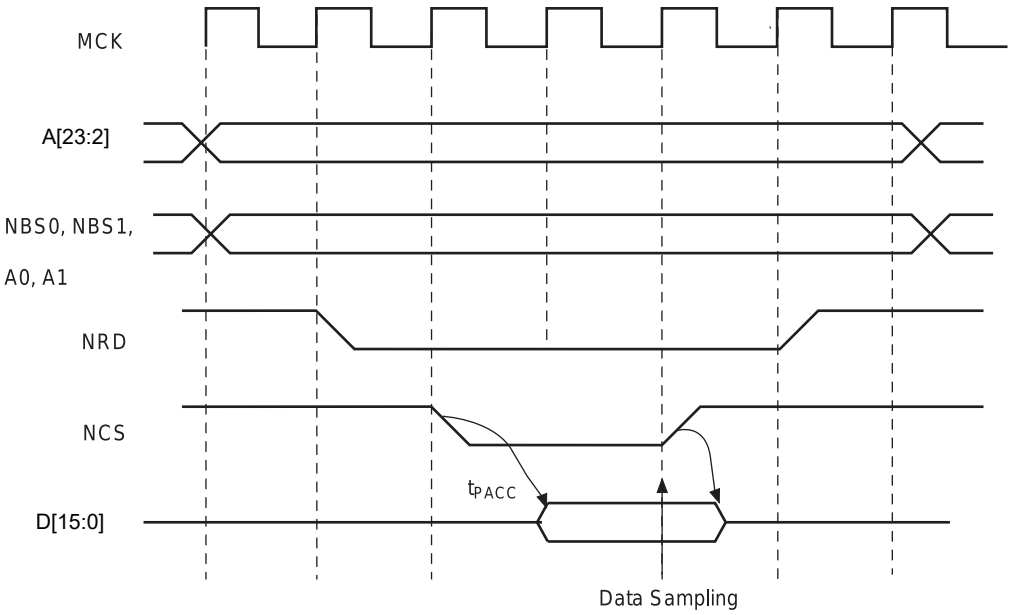


39.7.5.2. Read is Controlled by NCS (EBI M0DE.READ M0DE = 0)

The following figure shows the typical read cycle of an LCD module. The read data is valid tPACC after the falling edge of the NCS signal and remains valid until the rising edge of NCS. Data must be sampled when NCS is raised. In this case, the EBI MODE.READ MODE must be set to 0 (read is controlled by NCS): the EBI internally samples the data on the rising edge of Host Clock that generates the rising edge of NCS, whatever the programmed waveform of NRD may be.

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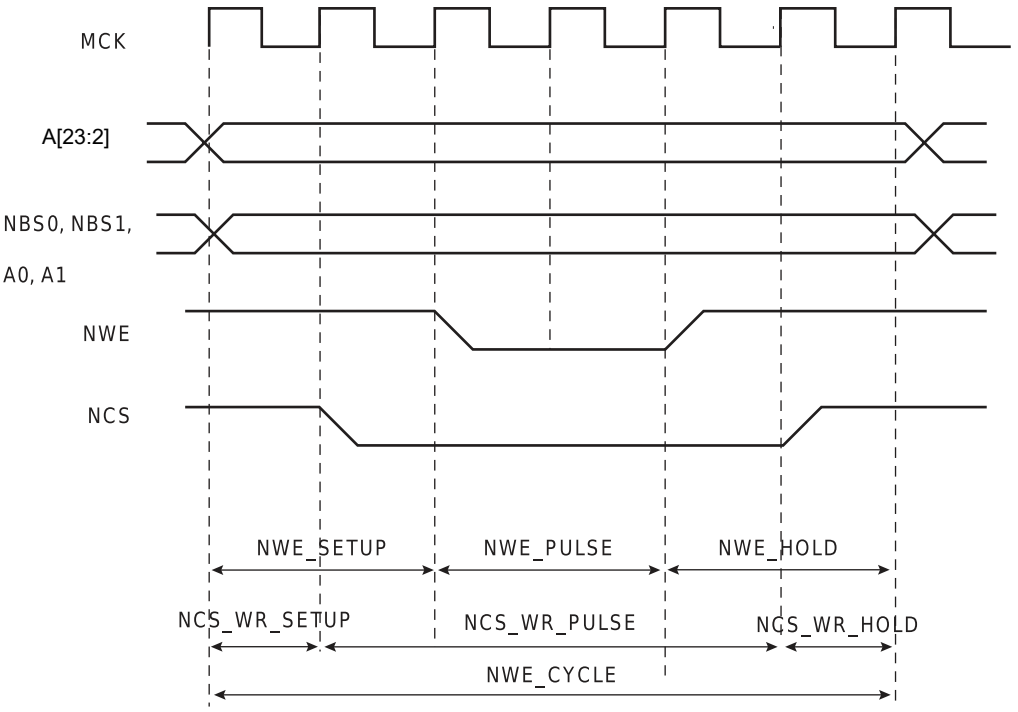
Figure 39-10. SMC MODE.READ MODE = 0: Data is Sampled by EBI before the Rising Edge of NCS



39.7.6. Write Waveforms

The write protocol is similar to the read protocol. It is depicted in the following figure. The write cycle starts with the address setting on the memory address bus.

Figure 39-11. Write Cycle



39.7.6.1. NWE Waveforms

The NWE signal is characterized by a setup timing, a pulse width and a hold timing.

- **NWE SETUP:** The NWE setup time is defined as the setup of address and data before the NWE falling edge

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- **NWEPULSE:** The NWE pulse length is the time between NWE falling edge and NWE rising edge
- **NWE HOLD:** The NWE hold time is defined as the hold time of address and data after the NWE rising edge

39.7.6.2. NCS Waveforms

The NCS signal waveforms in write operation are not the same that those applied in read operations, but are separately defined:

- **ncs wr setup:** The NCS setup time is defined as the setup time of address before the NCS falling edge
- **ncs wr pulse:** The NCS pulse length is the time between NCS falling edge and NCS rising edge
- **ncs wr hold:** The NCS hold time is defined as the hold time of address after the NCS rising edge

39.7.6.3. Write Cycle

The write cycle time is defined as the total duration of the write cycle; that is, from the time where address is set on the address bus to the point where address may change. The total write cycle time is defined as:

NWE CYCLE = NWE SETUP + NWE PULSE + NWE HOLD,

as well as

NWE CYCLE = NCS WR SETUP + NCS WR PULSE + NCS WR HOLD

All NWE and NCS (write) timings are defined separately for each chip select as an integer number of Host Clock cycles. The NWE CYCLE field is common to both the NWE and NCS signals, thus the timing period is of the same duration.

NWE CYCLE, NWE SETUP, and NWE PULSE implicitly define the NWE HOLD value as:

NWE HOLD = NWE CYCLE - NWE SETUP - NWE PULSE

NWE CYCLE, NCS WR SETUP, and NCS WR PULSE implicitly define the NCS WR HOLD value as:

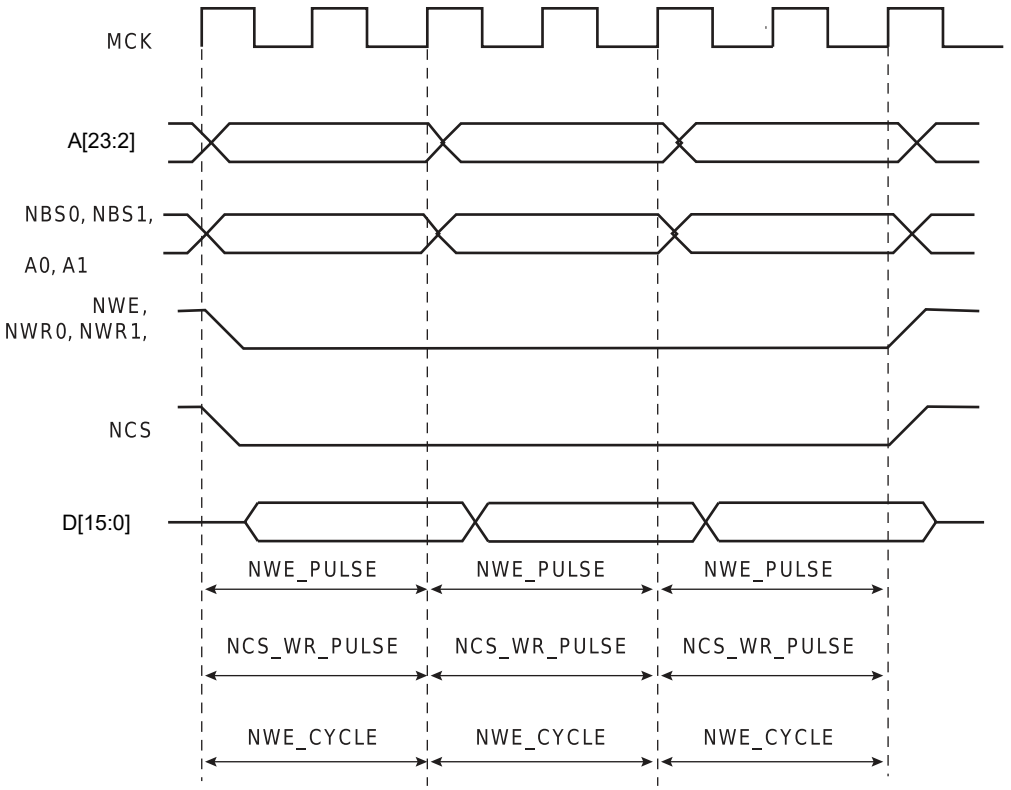
NCS WR HOLD = NWE CYCLE - NCS WR SETUP - NCS WR PULSE

39.7.6.4. Null Delay Setup and Hold

If null setup parameters are programmed for NWE and/or NCS, NWE and/or NCS remain active continuously in case of consecutive write cycles in the same memory (see the following figure). However, for devices that perform write operations on the rising edge of NWE or NCS, such as SRAM, either a setup or a hold must be programmed.

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Figure 39-12. Null Setup and Hold Values of NCS and NWE in Write Cycle



39.7.6.5. Null Pulse

Programming null pulse is not permitted. Pulse must be at least set to 1. A null value leads to unpredictable behavior.

39.7.7. Write Mode

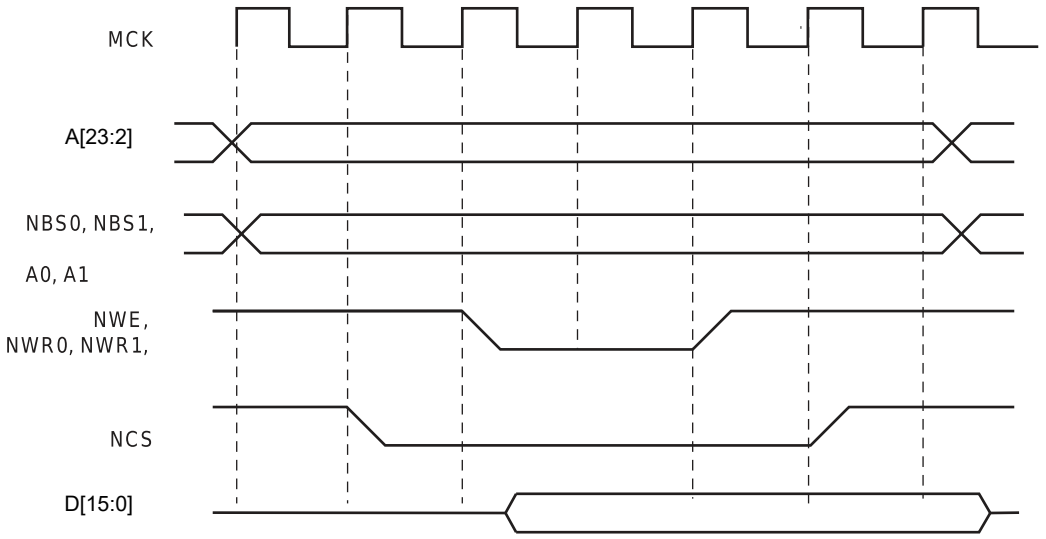
The bit WRITE MODE in the SMC MODE register of the corresponding chip select indicates which signal controls the write operation.

39.7.7.1. Write is Controlled by NWE (SMC.M0DE.WRITE M0DE = 1)

The following figure shows the waveforms of a write operation with SMC MODE.WRITE MODE set. The data is put on the bus during the pulse and hold steps of the NWE signal. The internal data buffers are switched to Output mode after the NWE SETUP time, and remain in this mode until the end of the write cycle, regardless of the programmed waveform on NCS.

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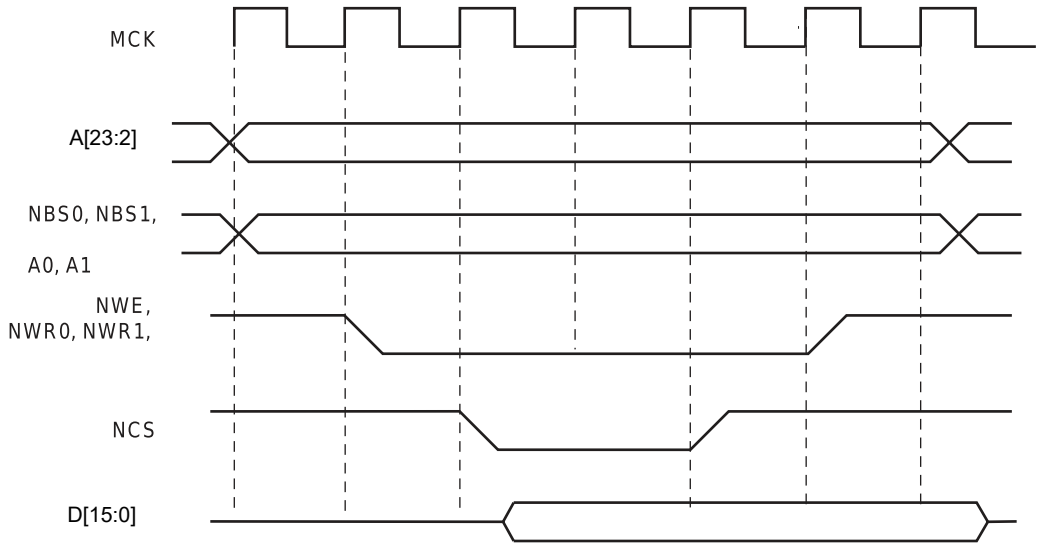
Figure 39-13. SMC M0DE.WRITE M0DE = 1. Write 0peration is Controlled by NWE



39.7.7.2. Write is Controlled by NCS (SMC.M0DE.WRITE M0DE = 0)

The following figure shows the waveforms of a write operation with SMC MODE.WRITE MODE cleared. The data is put on the bus during the pulse and hold steps of the NCS signal. The internal data buffers are switched to Output mode after the NCS WR SETUP time, and remain in this mode until the end of the write cycle, regardless of the programmed waveform on NWE.

Figure 39-14. WRITE M0DE = 0. Write 0peration is Controlled by NCS



39.7.8. Register Write Protection

To prevent any single software error that may corrupt EBI behavior, the registers listed below can be write-protected by setting the WPEN bit in the SMC Write Protection Mode register (SMC WPMR).

If a write access in a write-protected register is detected, the WPVS flag in the SMC Write Protection Status register (SMC WPSR) is set and the field WPVSRC indicates in which register the write access has been attempted.

The WPVS flag is automatically cleared after reading the SSMC WPSR. The following registers can be write-protected:

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- SETUP Register
- PULSE Register
- CYCLE Register
- MODE Register
- Off-chip Memory Scrambling Register

39.7.9. Coding Timing Parameters

All timing parameters are defined for one chip select and are grouped together in one register according to their type.

The SMC SETUP register groups the definition of all setup parameters:

- NRDSETUP
- NCS RDSETUP
- NWE SETUP
- NCS WR SETUP

The SMC PULSE register groups the definition of all pulse parameters:

- NRDPULSE
- NCS RDPULSE
- NWE PULSE
- NCS WR PULSE

The SMC CYCLE register groups the definition of all cycle parameters:

- NRDCYCLE
- NWE CYCLE

The following table shows how the timing parameters are coded and their permitted range.

Table 39-3. Coding and Range of Timing Parameters

Coded Value	Number of Bits	Effective Value	Permitted Range	
			Coded Value	Effective Value
setup [5:0]	6	128 x setup[5] + setup[4:0]	0 :: 31	0 :: 128+31
pulse [6:0]	7	256 x pulse[6] + pulse[5:0]	0 :: 63	0 :: 256+63
cycle [8:0]	9	256 x cycle[8:7] + cycle[6:0]	0 :: 127	0 :: 256+127
				0 :: 512+127
				0 :: 768+127

39.7.10. Usage Restriction

The SMC does not check the validity of the user-programmed parameters. If the sum of SETUP and PULSE parameters is larger than the corresponding CYCLE parameter, this leads to unpredictable behavior of the SMC.

- For read operations:

Null but positive setup and hold of address and NRD and/or NCS can not be guaranteed at the memory interface because of the propagation delay of theses signals through external logic and pads. If positive setup and hold values must be verified, then it is strictly recommended to program non-null values so as to cover possible skews between address, NCS and NRD signals.

- For write operations:

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If a null hold value is programmed on NWE, the EBI can guarantee a positive hold of address and NCS signal after the rising edge of NWE. This is true for SMC MODE.WRITE MODE = 1 only. See *Early Read Wait State*.

- For read and write operations:

A null value for pulse parameters is forbidden and may lead to unpredictable behavior.

In read and write cycles, the setup and hold time parameters are defined in reference to the address bus. For external devices that require setup and hold time between NCS and NRD signals (read), or between NCS and NWE signals (write), these setup and hold times must be converted into setup and hold times in reference to the address bus.

39.7.11. Automatic Wait States

Under certain circumstances, the EBI automatically inserts idle cycles between accesses to avoid bus contention or operation conflict.

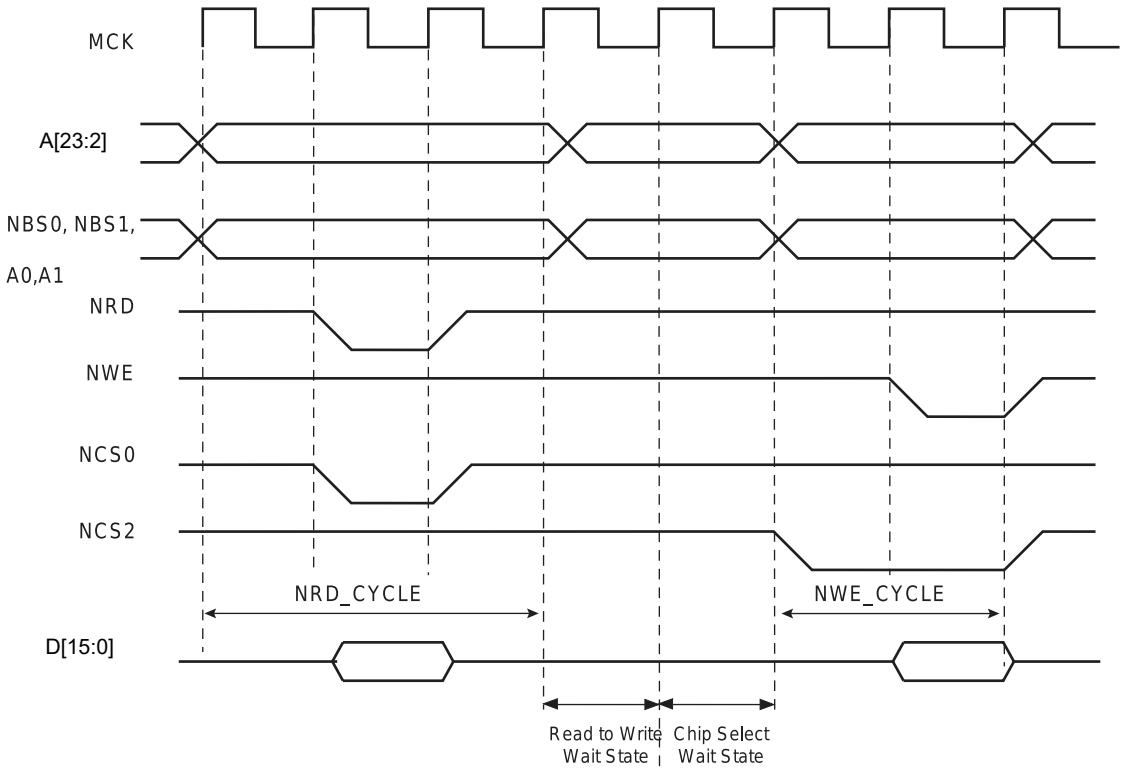
39.7.11.1. Chip Select Wait States

The EBI always inserts an idle cycle between two transfers on separate chip selects. This idle cycle ensures that there is no bus contention between the deactivation of one device and the activation of the next one.

During chip select wait state, all control lines are turned inactive: NBS0 to NBS1, NWR0 to NWR1, NCS[0..NB_CS-1], NRD lines are all set to 1.

The following figure illustrates a chip select wait state between access on Chip Select 0 and Chip Select 2.

Figure 39-15. Chip Select Wait State Between a Read Access on NSC0 and a Write Access on NCS2



39.7.11.2. Early Read Wait State

In some cases, the EBI inserts a wait state cycle between a write access and a read access to allow time for the write cycle to end before the subsequent read cycle begins. This wait state is not

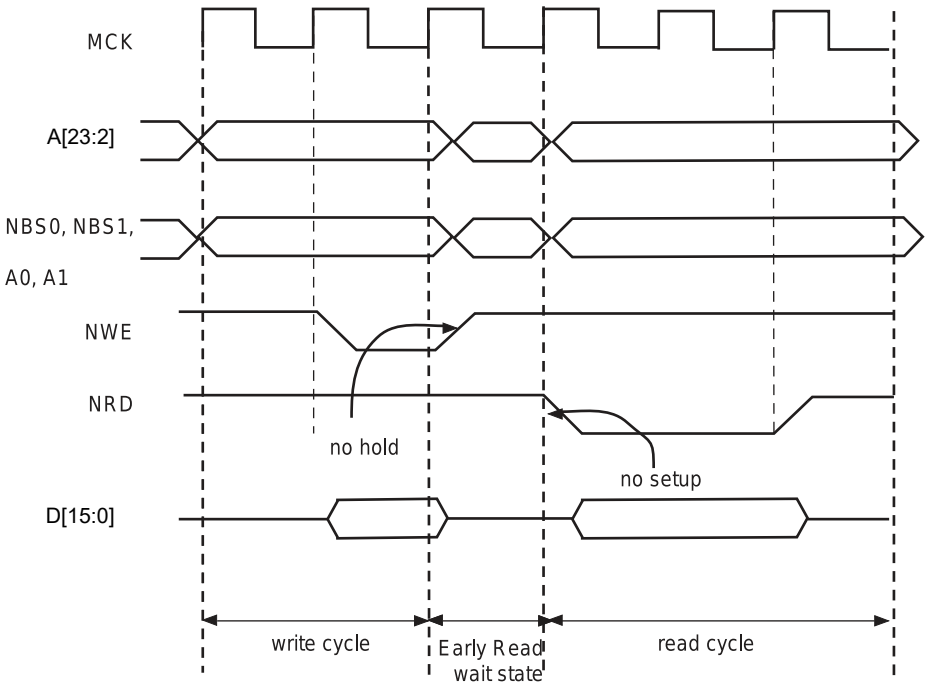
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generated in addition to a chip select wait state. The early read cycle thus only occurs between a write and read access to the same memory device (same chip select).

An early read wait state is automatically inserted if at least one of the following conditions is valid:

- If the write controlling signal has no hold time and the read controlling signal has no setup time
- In NCS Write controlled mode (SMC MODE.WRITE MODE = 0), if there is no hold timing on the NCS signal and the NCS RD SETUP parameter is set to 0, regardless of the Read mode. The write operation must end with a NCS rising edge. Without an Early Read Wait State, the write operation could not complete properly.
- In NWE controlled mode (SMC MODE.WRITE MODE = 1) and if there is no hold timing (NWE HOLD = 0), the feedback of the write control signal is used to control address, data, and chip select lines. If the external write control signal is not inactivated as expected due to load capacitances, an Early Read Wait State is inserted and address, data and control signals are maintained one more cycle.

Figure 39-16. Early Read Wait State: Write with no Hold Followed by Read with no Setup



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Figure 39-17. Early Read Wait State: NCS Controlled Write with no Hold Followed by a Read with no NCS Setup

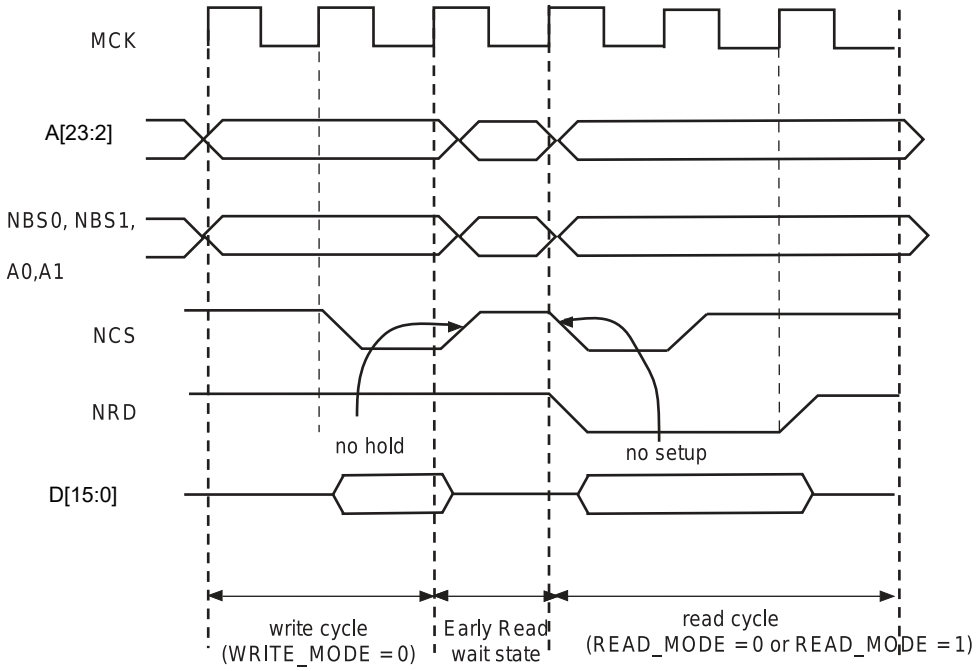
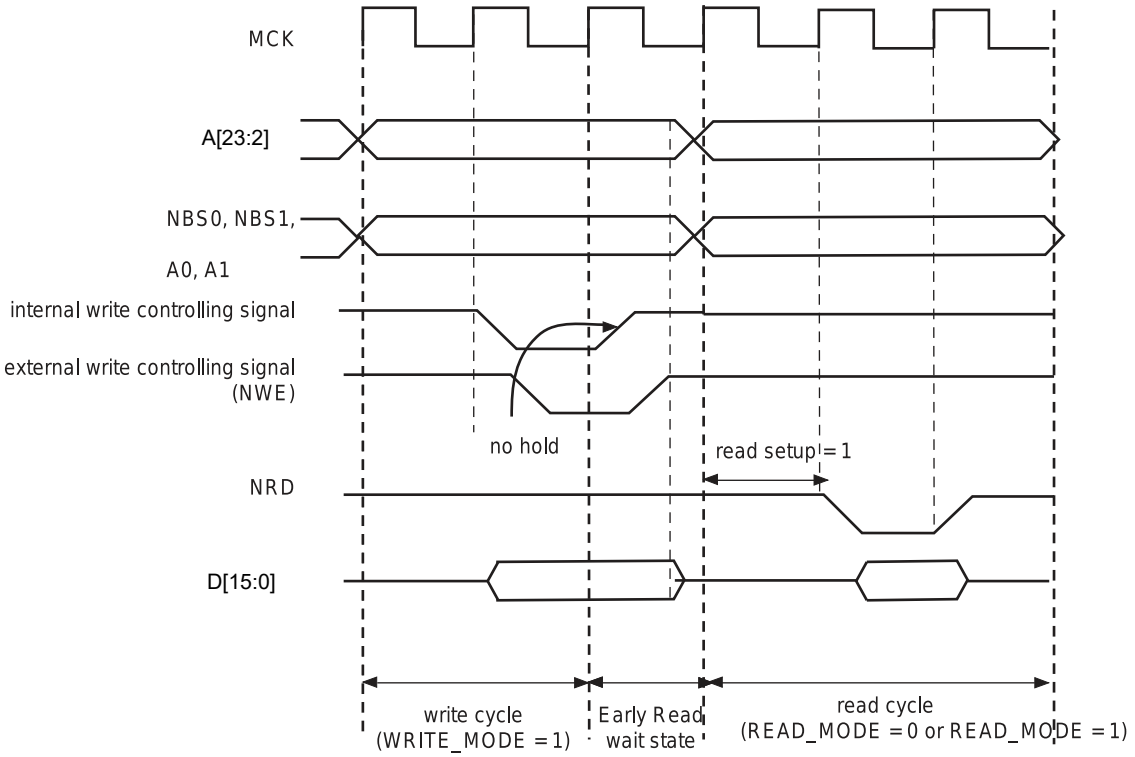


Figure 39-18. Early Read Wait State: NWE-Controlled Write with no Hold Followed by a Read with One Set-up Cycle



39.7.11.3. Reload User Configuration Wait State

The user may change any of the configuration parameters by writing the SMC user interface.

When detecting that a new user configuration has been written in the user interface, the EBI inserts a wait state before starting the next access. This "reload user configuration wait state" is used by the EBI to load the new set of parameters to apply to next accesses.

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The reload configuration wait state is not applied in addition to the chip select wait state. If accesses before and after re-programming the user interface are made to different devices (chip selects), then one single chip select wait state is applied.

On the other hand, if accesses before and after writing the user interface are made to the same device, a reload configuration wait state is inserted, even if the change does not concern the current chip select.

39.7.11.3.1. User Procedure

To insert a reload configuration wait state, the SMC detects a write access to any SMC MODE register of the user interface. If the user only modifies timing registers (SMC SETUP, SMC PULSE, SMC CYCLE registers) in the user interface, he must validate the modification by writing the SMC MODE, even if no change was made on the mode parameters.

The user must not change the configuration parameters of an EBI chip select (Setup, Pulse, Cycle, Mode) if accesses are performed on this CS during the modification. Any change of the chip select parameters, while fetching the code from a memory connected on this CS, may lead to unpredictable behavior. The instructions used to modify the parameters of an EBI chip select can be executed from the internal RAM or from a memory connected to another CS.

39.7.11.3.2. Slow Clock Mode Transition

A reload configuration wait state is also inserted when the Slow Clock mode is entered or exited, after the end of the current transfer. For more information, see *Slow Clock Mode*.

39.7.11.4. Read to Write Wait State

Due to an internal mechanism, a wait cycle is always inserted between consecutive read and write SMC accesses.

This wait cycle is referred to as a read to write wait state in this document.

This wait cycle is applied in addition to chip select and reload user configuration wait states when they are to be inserted.

39.7.12. Data Float Wait States

Some memory devices are slow to release the external bus. For such devices, it is necessary to add wait states (data float wait states) after a read access:

- Before starting a read access to a different external memory
- Before starting a write access to the same device or to a different external one

The data float output time (t_{DF}) for each external memory device is programmed in the SMC MODE.TDF CYCLES field for the corresponding chip select. The value of

SMC MODE.TDF CYCLES indicates the number of data float wait cycles (between 0 and 15) before the external device releases the bus, and represents the time allowed for the data output to go to high impedance after the memory is disabled.

Data float wait states do not delay internal memory accesses. Therefore, a single access to an external memory with long t_{DF} will not slow down the execution of a program from internal memory.

The data float wait states management depends on SMC MODE.READ MODE and the SMC MODE.TDF MODE fields for the corresponding chip select.

39.7.12.1. SMC M0DE.READ M0DE

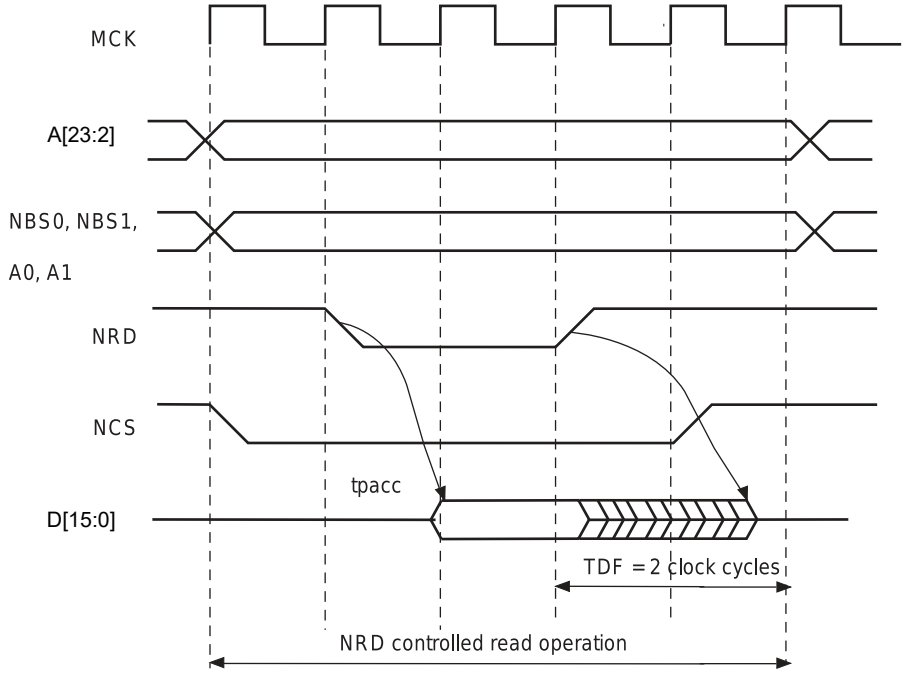
Setting SMC MODE.READ MODE to 1 indicates to the SMC that the NRD signal is responsible for turning off the tri-state buffers of the external memory device. The Data Float Period then begins after the rising edge of the NRD signal and lasts SMC MODE.TDF CYCLES MCK cycles.

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When the read operation is controlled by the NCS signal (SMC MODE.READ MODE = 0), the TDF field gives the number of MCK cycles during which the data bus remains busy after the rising edge of NCS.

The following figure illustrates the Data Float Period in NRD-controlled mode (SMC MODE.READ MODE =1), assuming a data float period of 2 cycles (SMC MODE.TDF CYCLES = 2).

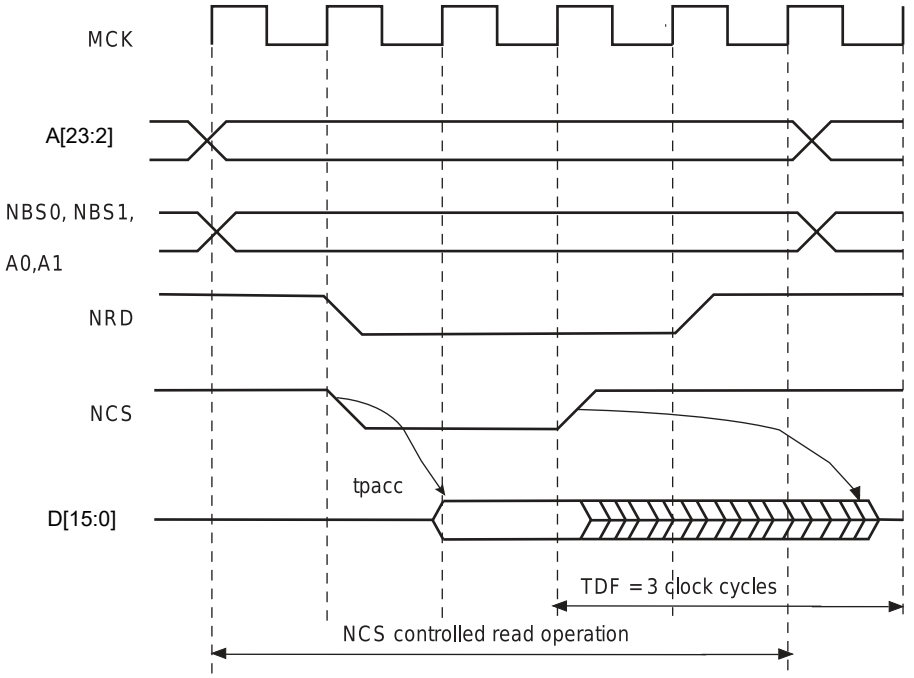
Figure 39-19. TDF Period in NRD Controlled Read Access (TDF = 2)



The following figure shows the read operation when controlled by NCS (SMC MODE.READ MODE = 0) and SMC MODE.TDF CYCLES = 3.

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Figure 39-20. TDF, (i.e. Data Float Time), Period in NCS Controlled Read 0peration (TDF = 3)



39.7.12.2. TDF, (i.e. Data Float Time), Optimization Enabled (SMC M0DE.TDF M0DE = 1)

When the TDF_MODE of the SMC_MODE register is set to 1 (TDF data float optimization is enabled),the SMC takes advantage of the setup period of the next access to optimize the number of wait states cycle to insert.

The following figure shows a read access controlled by NRD, followed by a write access controlled by NWE, on Chip Select 0. Chip Select 0 has been programmed with:

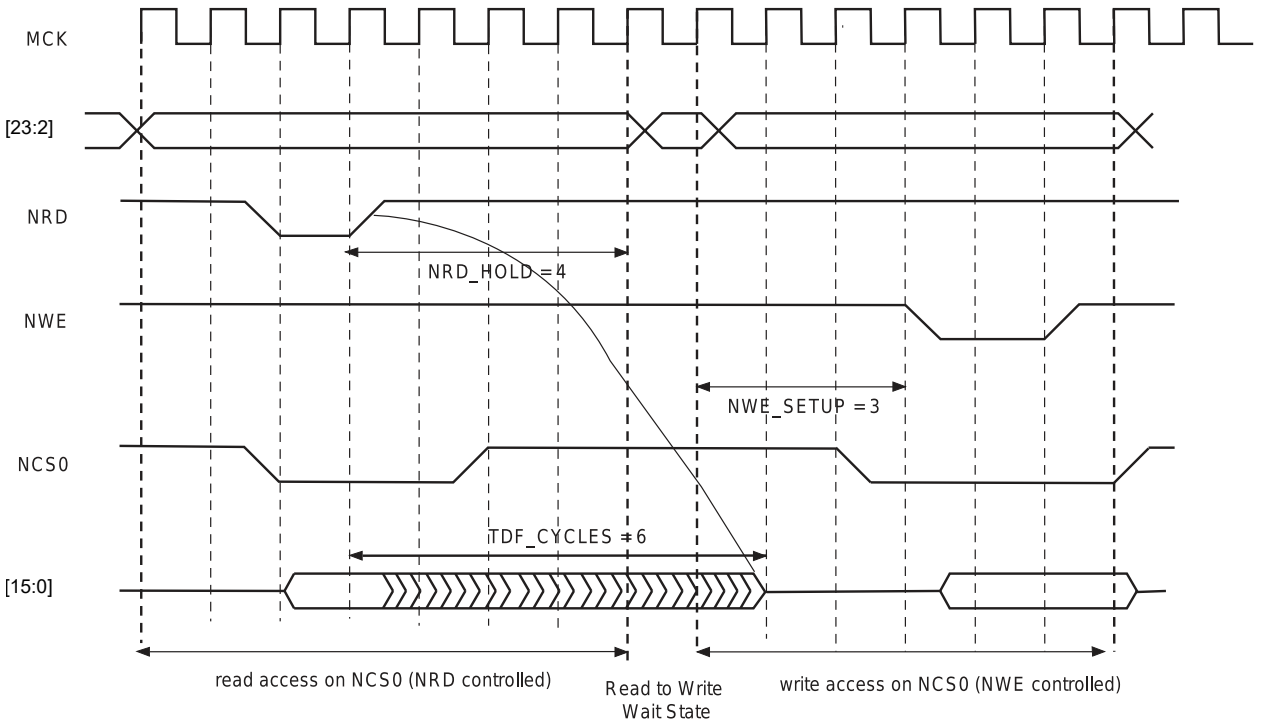
NRD_HOLD = 4; READ_MODE = 1 (NRD controlled)

NWE_SETUP = 3; WRITE_MODE = 1 (NWE controlled)

TDF_CYCLES = 6; TDF_MODE= 1 (optimization enabled).

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Figure 39-21. TDF, (i.e. Data Float Time), Optimization: No TDF Wait States are Inserted if the TDF Period is over when the Next Access Begins



39.7.12.3. TDF, (i.e. Data Float Time), Optimization Disabled (SMC M0DE.TDF M0DE = 0)

When optimization is disabled, TDF Wait states are inserted at the end of the read transfer, so that the data float period is ended when the second access begins. If the hold period of the read1 controlling signal overlaps the data float period, no additional TDF Wait states will be inserted.

The following figures illustrate the cases:

- read access followed by a read access on another Chip Select
- read access followed by a write access on another Chip Select
- read access followed by a write access on the same Chip Select, with no TDF optimization

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Figure 39-22. TDF 0ptimization Disabled (TDF Mode = 0): TDF Wait States Between Two Read Accesses on Different Chip Selects

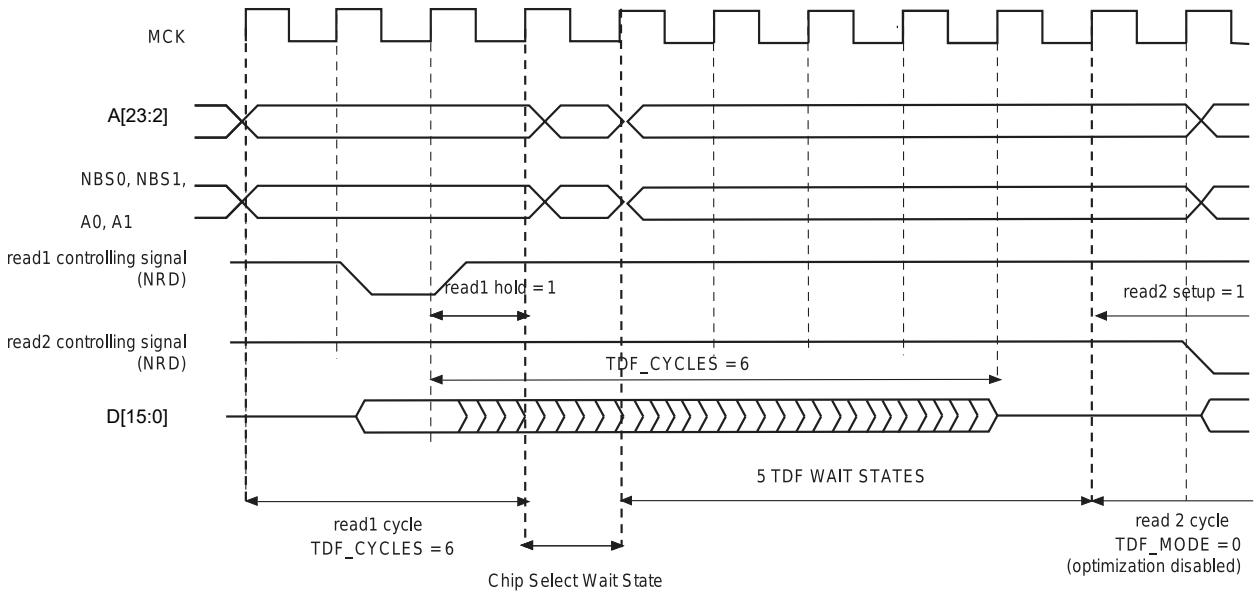
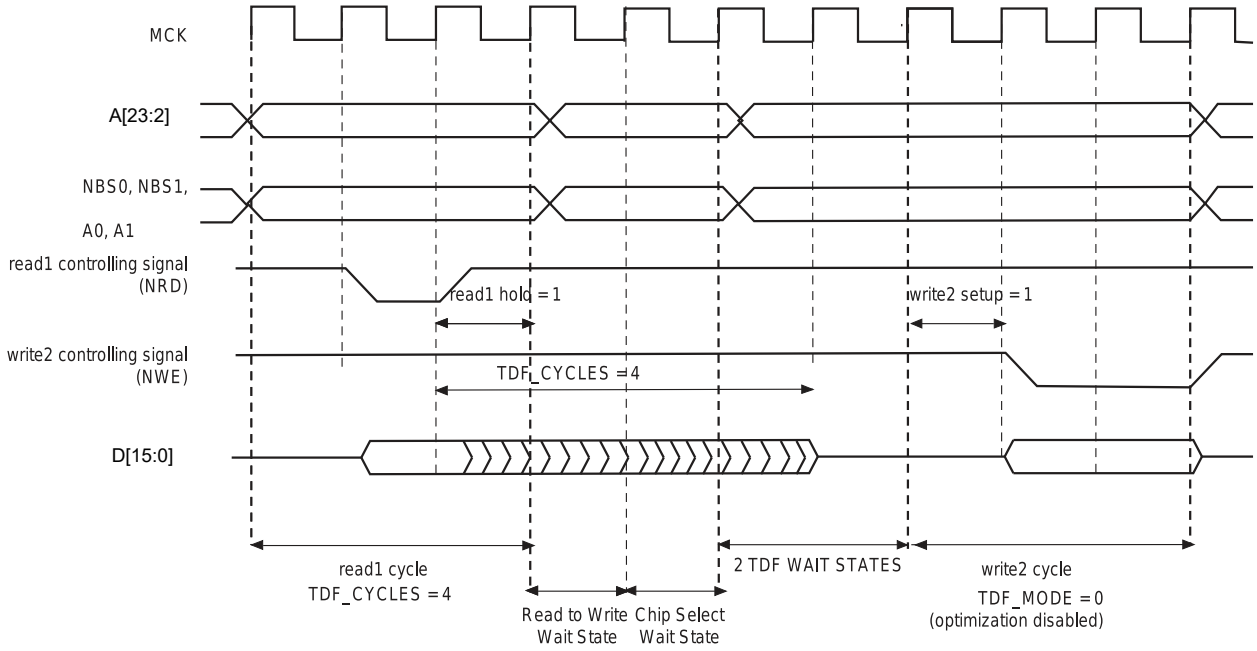
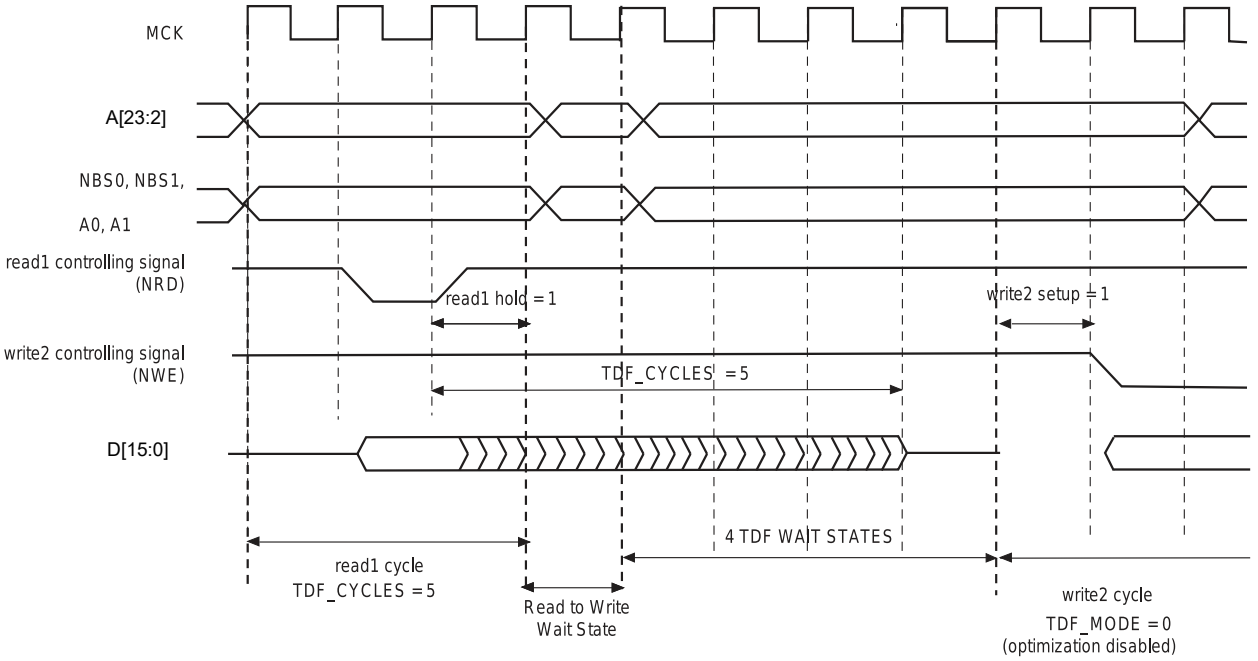


Figure 39-23. TDF Mode = 0: TDF Wait States Between a Read and a Write Access on Different Chip Selects



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Figure 39-24. TDF Mode = 0: TDF Wait States Between Read and Write Accesses on the Same Chip Select



39.7.13. External Wait

Any access can be extended by an external device using the NWAIT input signal of the EBI. The EXNW_MODE field of the SMC_MODE register on the corresponding chip select must be set to either to '10' (frozen mode) or '11' (ready mode). When the EXNW_MODE is set to '00' (disabled), the NWAIT signal is simply ignored on the corresponding chip select. The NWAIT signal delays the read or write operation in regards to the read or write controlling signal, depending on the read and write modes of the corresponding chip select.

39.7.13.1. Restriction

When one of the EXNW_MODE is enabled, it is mandatory to program at least one hold cycle for the read/write controlling signal. For that reason, the NWAIT signal cannot be used in Page Mode, or in Slow Clock Mode .

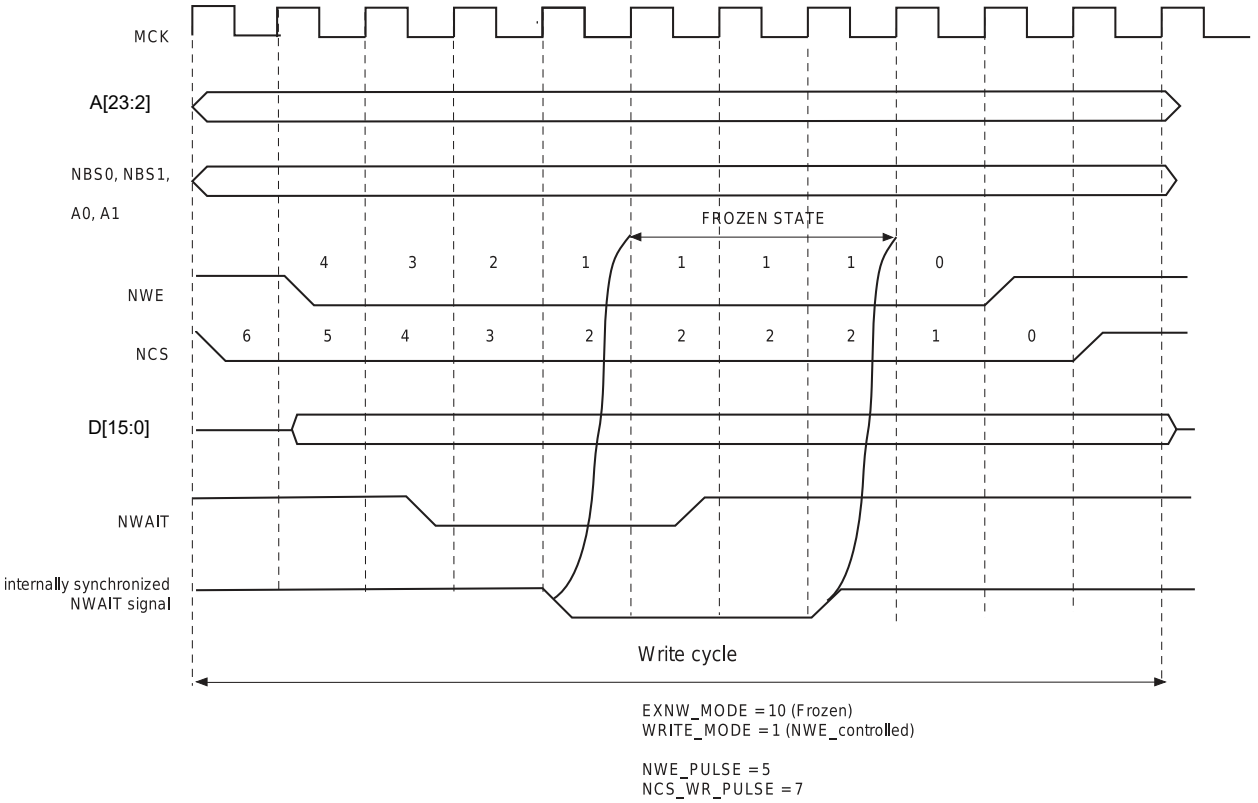
The NWAIT signal is assumed to be a response of the external device to the read/write request of the SMC. Then NWAIT is examined by the SMC only in the pulse state of the read or write controlling signal. The assertion of the NWAIT signal outside the expected period has no impact on SMC behavior

39.7.13.2. Frozen Mode

When the external device asserts the NWAIT signal (active low), and after internal synchronization of this signal, the EBI state is frozen, i.e., SMC internal counters are frozen, and all control signals remain unchanged. When the resynchronized NWAIT signal is deasserted, the EBI completes the access, resuming the access from the point where it was stopped. This mode must be selected when the external device uses the NWAIT signal to delay the access and to freeze the EBI.

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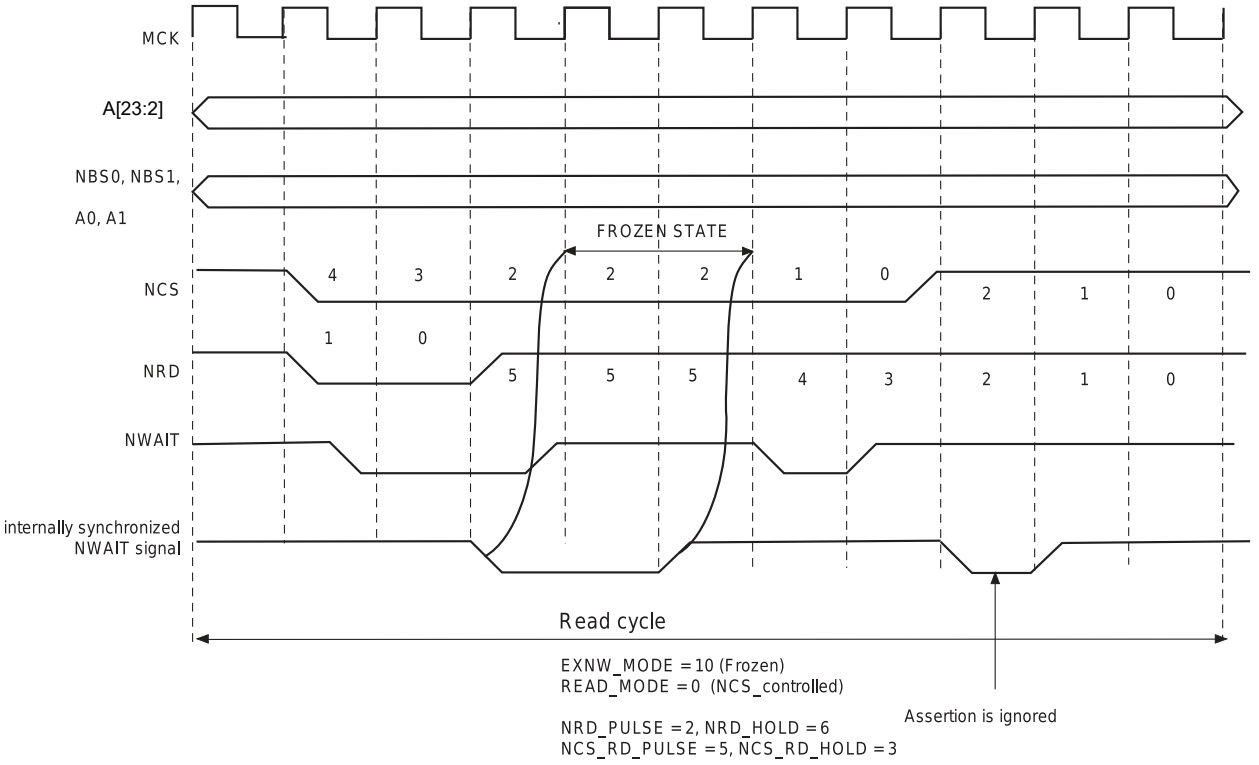
Figure 39-25. Write Access with NWAIT Assertion in Frozen Mode (SMC M0DE.EXNW M0DE = 10)



The assertion of the NWAIT signal outside the expected period is ignored as illustrated in the following figure.

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Figure 39-26. Read Access with NWAIT Assertion in Frozen Mode (SMC M0DE.EXNW M0DE = 10)



39.7.13.3. Ready Mode

In Ready mode (EXNW MODE = 11), the EBI behaves differently. Normally, the EBI begins the access by down counting the setup and pulse counters of the read/write controlling signal. In the last cycle of the pulse phase, the resynchronized NWAIT signal is examined.

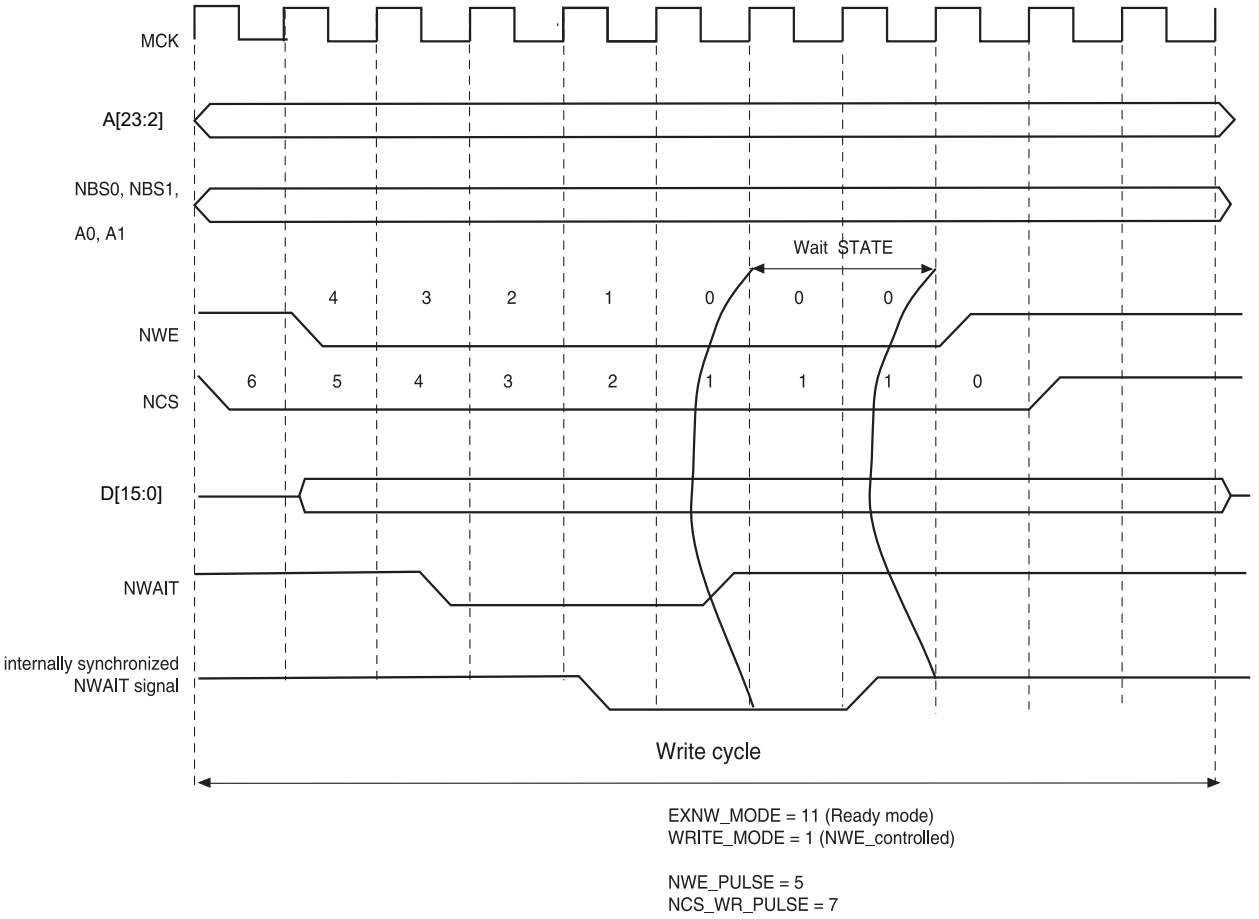
If asserted, the EBI suspends the access. After deassertion, the access is completed and the hold step of the access is performed.

This mode must be selected when the external device uses deassertion of the NWAIT signal to indicate its ability to complete the read or write operation.

If the NWAIT signal is deasserted before the end of the pulse, or asserted after the end of the pulse of the controlling read/write signal, it will have impact on the access length.

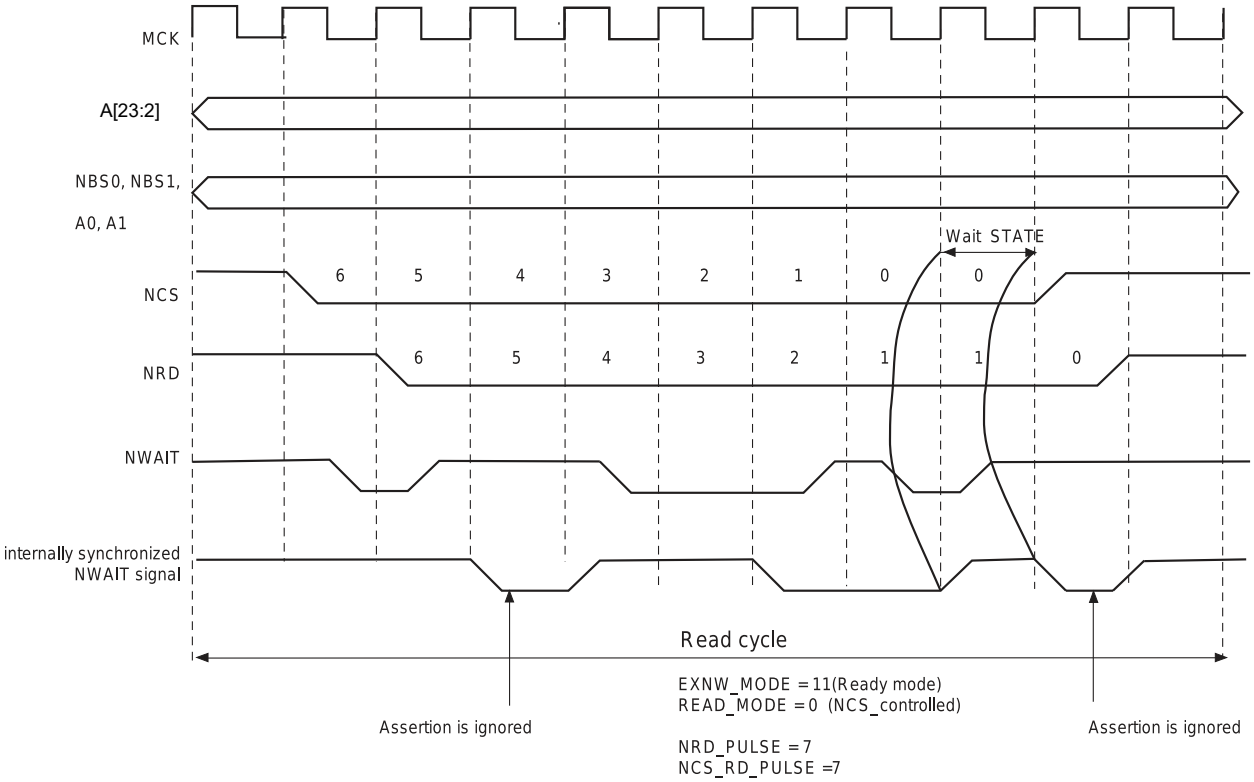
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Figure 39-27. NWAIT Assertion in Write Access: Ready Mode (SMC M0DE.EXNW M0DE = 11)



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Figure 39-28. NWAIT Assertion in Read Access: Ready Mode (SMC M0DE.EXNW M0DE = 11)



39.7.13.4. NWAIT Latency and Read/Write Timings

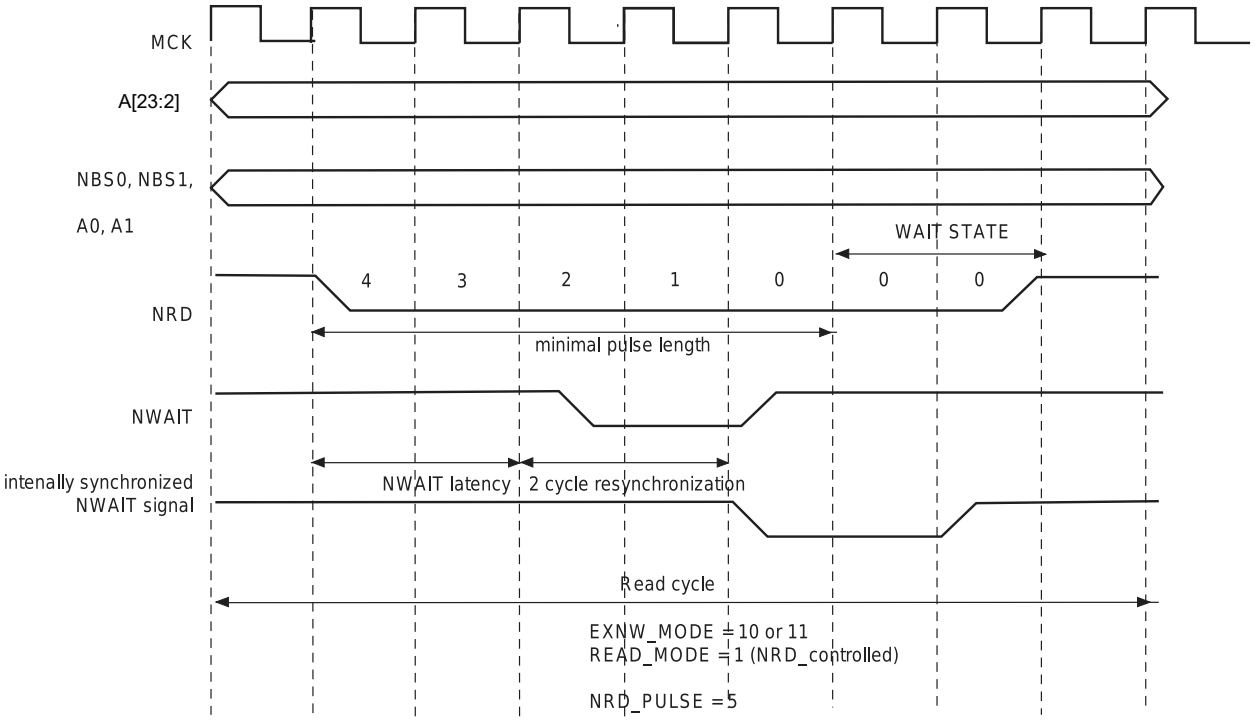
There may be a latency between the assertion of the read/write controlling signal and the assertion of the NWAIT signal by the device. The programmed pulse length of the read/write controlling signal must be at least equal to this latency plus the 2 cycles of resynchronization + one cycle. Otherwise, the SMC may enter the hold state of the access without detecting the NWAIT signal assertion. This is true in Frozen mode as well as in Ready mode. This is illustrated in the following figure.

When EXNW MODE is enabled (ready or frozen), the user must program a pulse length of the read and write controlling signal of at least:

Minimal pulse length = NWAIT latency + 2 resynchronization cycles + 1 cycle

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Figure 39-29. NWAIT Latency



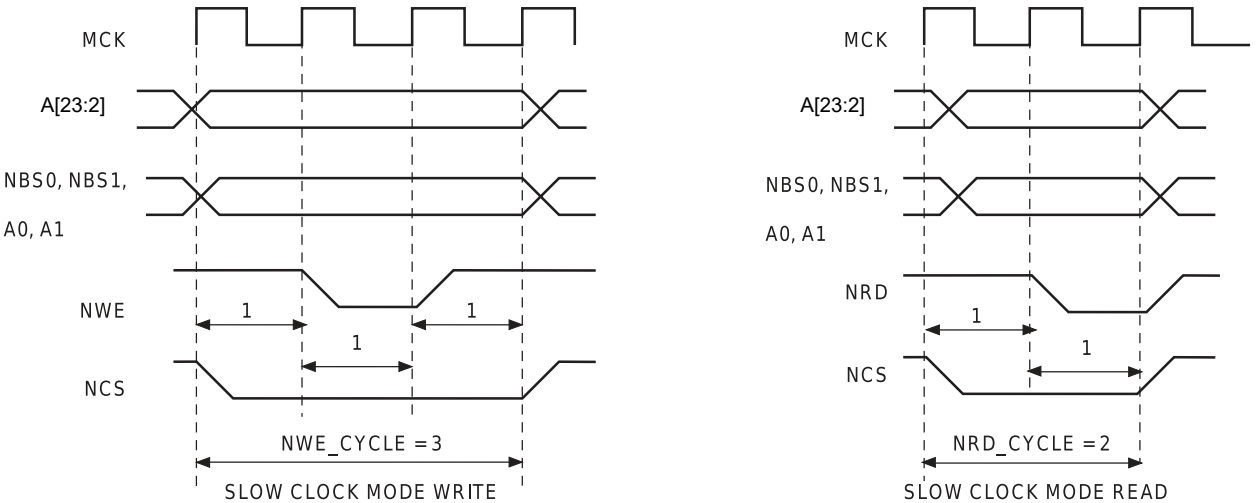
39.7.14. Slow Clock Mode

The SMC is able to automatically apply a set of "Slow clock mode" read/write waveforms when an internal signal driven by the Power Management Controller is asserted because MCK has been turned to a very slow clock rate (typically 32 kHz clock rate). In this mode, the user-programmed waveforms are ignored and the Slow clock mode waveforms are applied. This mode is provided so as to avoid reprogramming the User Interface with appropriate waveforms at a very slow clock rate. When activated, the Slow clock mode is active on all chip selects.

39.7.14.1. Slow Clock Mode Waveforms

The following figure illustrates the read and write operations in Slow Clock mode. They are valid on all Chip Selects.

Figure 39-30. Read/Write Cycles in Slow Clock Mode



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The following table indicates the value of read and write parameters in Slow Clock mode.

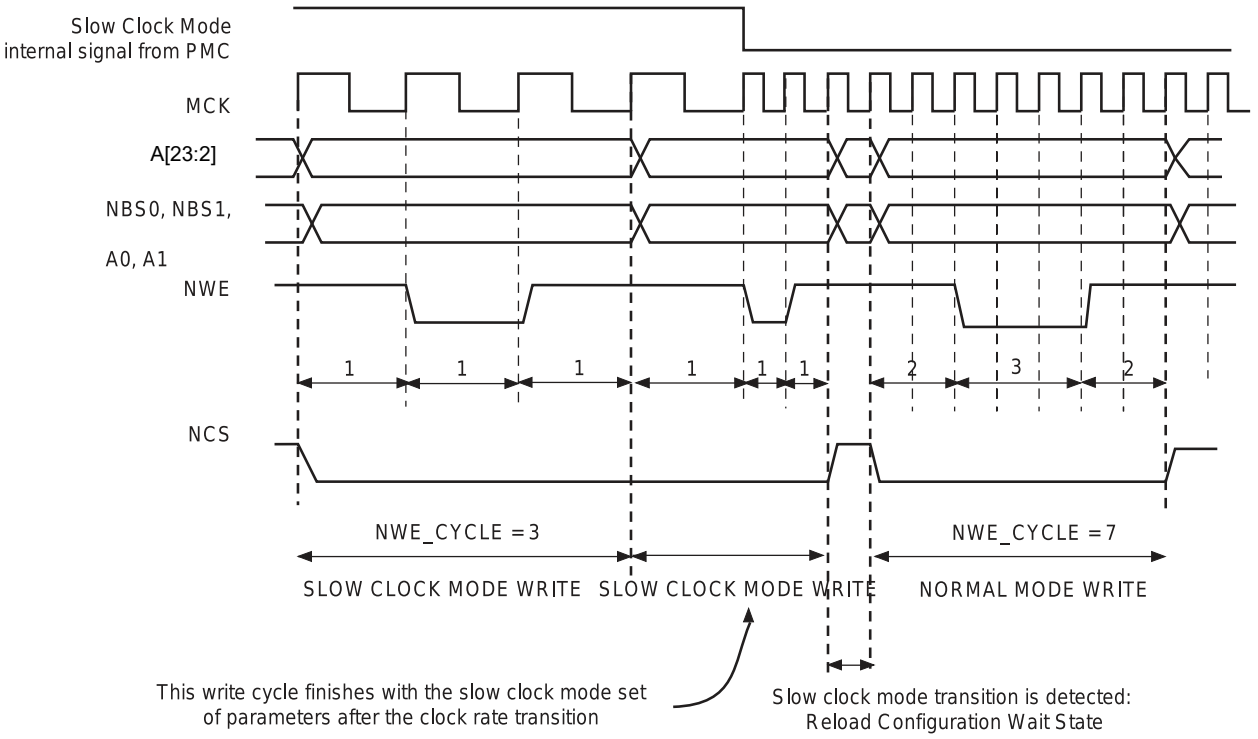
Table 39-4. Read and Write Timing Parameters in Slow Clock Mode

Read Parameters	Duration (cycles)	Write Parameters	Duration (cycles)
NRD SETUP	1	NWE SETUP	1
NRD PULSE	1	NWE PULSE	1
NCS RD SETUP	0	NCS WR SETUP	0
NCS RD PULSE	2	NCS WR PULSE	3
NRD CYCLE	2	NWE CYCLE	3

39.7.14.2. Switching from (to) Slow Clock Mode to (from) Normal Mode

When switching from Slow clock mode to Normal mode, the current Slow clock mode transfer is completed at a high clock rate, with the set of Slow clock mode parameters. The external device may not be fast enough to support such timings.

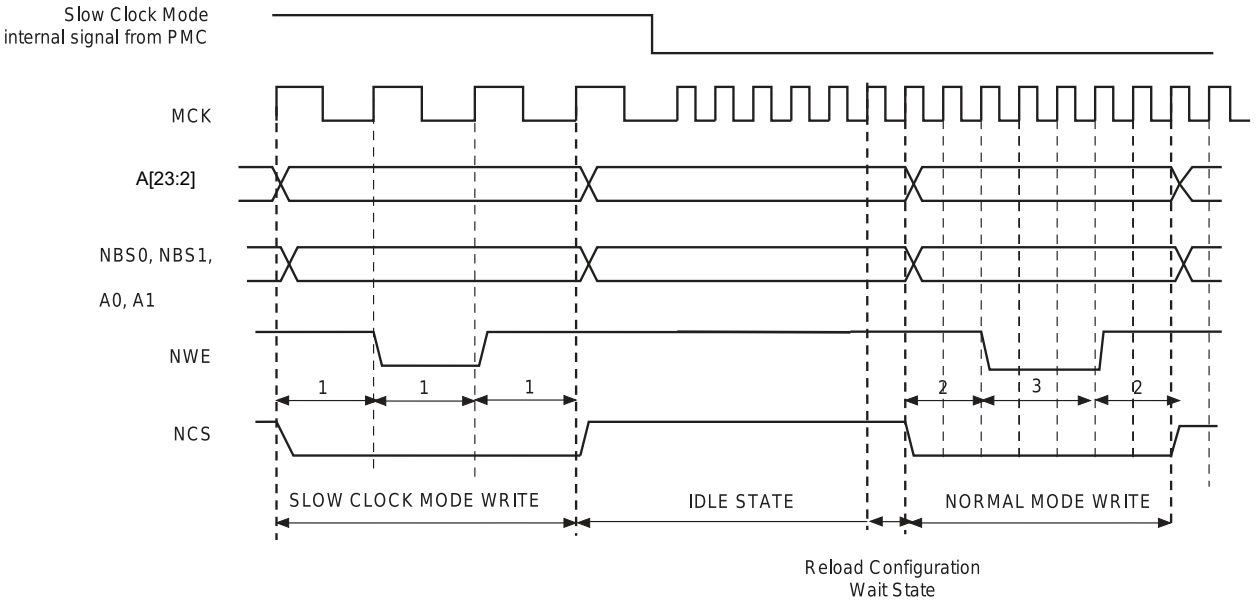
Figure 39-31. Clock Rate Transition Occurs while the SMC is Performing a Write Operation



The following figure illustrates the recommended procedure to switch from one mode to the other.

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Figure 39-32. Recommended Procedure to Switch from Slow Clock Mode to Normal Mode or from Normal Mode to Slow Clock Mode



39.7.15. Asynchronous Page Mode

The EBI supports asynchronous burst reads in Page mode, provided that the Page mode is enabled (SMC MODE.PMEN =1). The page size must be configured in the SMC MODE register (PS field) to 4, 8, 16 or 32 bytes.

The page defines a set of consecutive bytes into memory. A 4-byte page (resp. 8-, 16-, 32-byte page) is always aligned to 4-byte boundaries (resp. 8-, 16-, 32-byte boundaries) of memory. The MSB of data address defines the address of the page in memory, the LSB of address define the address of the data in the page as detailed in the following table.

With Page mode memory devices, the first access to one page (t_{pa}) takes longer than the subsequent accesses to the page (t_{sa}) as shown in *Page Mode Read Protocol*. When in Page mode, the EBI enables the user to define different read timings for the first access within one page, and next accesses within the page.

Table 39-5. Page Address and Data Address within a Page

Page Size	Page Address (see Note)	Data Address in the Page
4 bytes	A[23:2]	A[1:0]
8 bytes	A[23:3]	A[2:0]
16 bytes	A[23:4]	A[3:0]
32 bytes	A[23:5]	A[4:0]

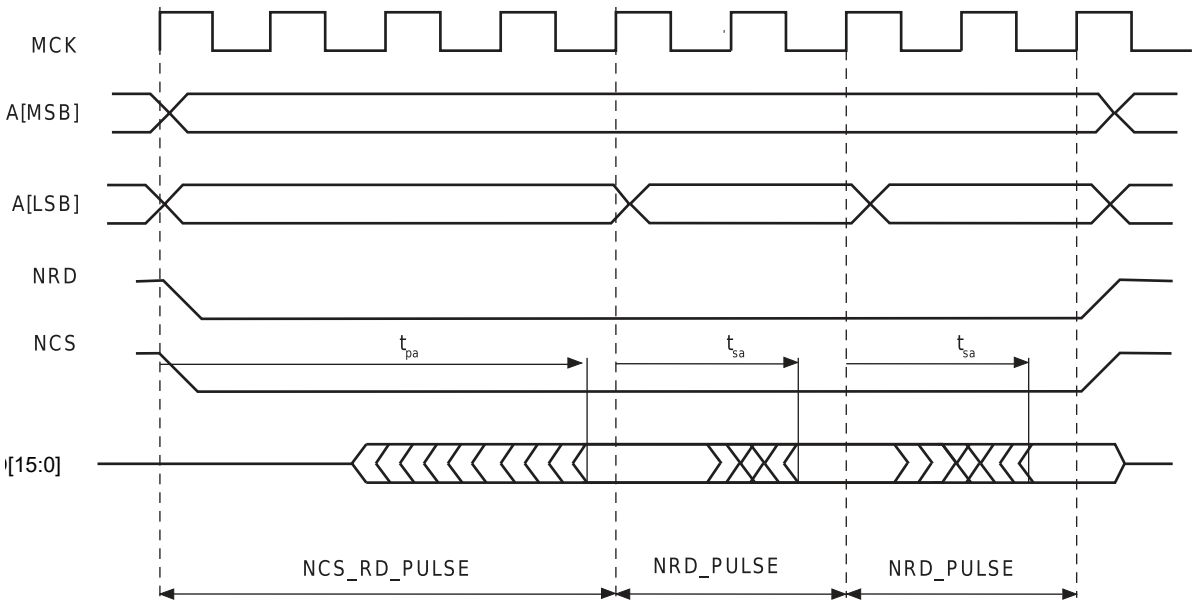
Note: "A" denotes the address bus of the memory device.

39.7.15.1. Protocol and Timings in Page Mode

The following figure shows the NRD and NCS timings in Page mode access.

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Figure 39-33. Page Mode Read Protocol



The NRD and NCS signals are held low during all read transfers, whatever the programmed values of the setup and hold timings in the User Interface may be. Moreover, the NRD and NCS timings are identical. The pulse length of the first access to the page is defined with the NCS RD PULSE field of the

SMC PULSE register. The pulse length of subsequent accesses within the page are defined using the NRD PULSE parameter.

In Page mode, the programming of the read timings is described in the following table:

Table 39-6. Programming of Read Timings in Page Mode

Parameter	Value	Definition
READ MODE	'x'	No impact.
NCS RD SETUP	'x'	No impact.
NCS RD PULSE	t_{pa}	Access time of first access to the page.
NRD SETUP	'x'	No impact.
NRD PULSE	t_{sa}	Access time of subsequent accesses in the page.
NRD CYCLE	'x'	No impact.

The SMC does not check the coherency of timings. It will always apply the NCS RD PULSE timings as page access timing (t_{pa}) and the NRD PULSE for accesses to the page (t_{sa}), even if the programmed value for t_{pa} is shorter than the programmed value for t_{sa}.

39.7.15.2. Byte Access Type in Page Mode

The byte access type (BAT) configuration remains active in page mode. For 16-bit or 32-bit page mode devices that require byte selection signals, write a 0 to the BAT bit in the SMC Mode Register (SMC_MODE) to select the byte select access type.

39.7.15.3. Page Mode Restriction

The page mode is not compatible with the use of the NWAIT signal. Using the page mode and the NWAIT signal may lead to unpredictable behavior.

39.7.15.4. Sequential and Non-Sequential Accesses

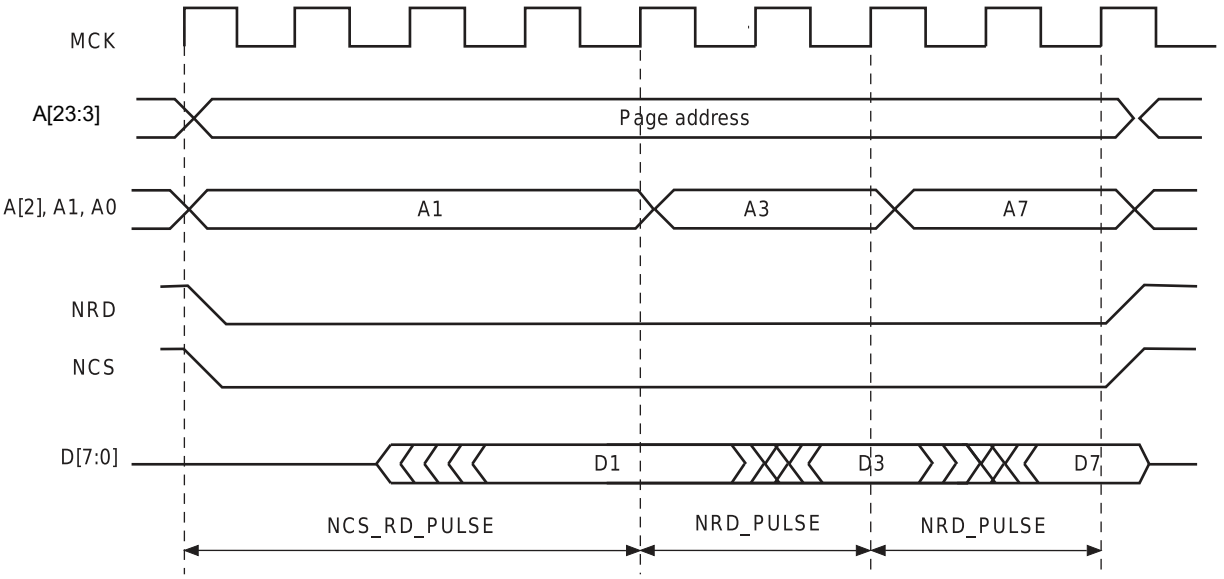
If the chip select and the MSB of addresses are identical, then the current access lies in the same page as the previous one, and no page break occurs.

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Using this information, all data within the same page, sequential or not sequential, are accessed with a minimum access time (t_{sa}). The following figure illustrates access to an 8-bit memory device in Page mode, with 8-byte pages. Access to D1 causes a page access with a long access time (t_{pa}). Accesses to D3 and D7, though they are not sequential accesses, only require a short access time (t_{sa}).

If the MSB of addresses are different, the EBI performs the access of a new page. In the same way, if the chip select is different from the previous access, a page break occurs. If two sequential accesses are made to the Page mode memory, but separated by an other internal or external peripheral access, a page break occurs on the second access because the chip select of the device was deasserted between both accesses.

Figure 39-34. Access to Non-Sequential Data within the Same Page



39.7.16. Register Write Protection

To prevent any single software error from corrupting EBI behavior, certain registers in the address space can be write-protected by setting the WPEN bit in the SMC Write Protection Mode Register (SMC_WPMR).

If a write access to a write-protected register is detected, the WPVS flag in the SMC Write Protection Status Register (SMC_WPSR) is set and the field WPVSRC indicates the register in which the write access has been attempted.

The WPVS bit is automatically cleared after reading the SMC_WPSR. The following registers can be write-protected:

- Setup Register
- Pulse Register
- Cycle Register
- Mode Register

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39.8. Register Summary

For descriptions and definitions of both Register and bitfield properties, refer to Register Properties.

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x00	SETUP0	31:24			NCS RD SETUP[5:0]					
		23:16			NRD SETUP[5:0]					
		15:8			NCS WR SETUP[5:0]					
		7:0			NWE SETUP[5:0]					
0x04	SETUP1	31:24			NCS RD SETUP[5:0]					
		23:16			NRD SETUP[5:0]					
		15:8			NCS WR SETUP[5:0]					
		7:0			NWE SETUP[5:0]					
0x04	PULSE0	31:24		NCS RD PULSE[6:0]						
		23:16		NRD PULSE[6:0]						
		15:8		NCS WR PULSE[6:0]						
		7:0		NWE PULSE[6:0]						
0x08	SETUP2	31:24			NCS RD SETUP[5:0]					
		23:16			NRD SETUP[5:0]					
		15:8			NCS WR SETUP[5:0]					
		7:0			NWE SETUP[5:0]					
0x08	PULSE1	31:24		NCS RD PULSE[6:0]						
		23:16		NRD PULSE[6:0]						
		15:8		NCS WR PULSE[6:0]						
		7:0		NWE PULSE[6:0]						
0x08	CYCLE0	31:24								NRD CYCLE[8]
		23:16	NRD CYCLE[7:0]							
		15:8								NWE CYCLE[8]
		7:0	NWE CYCLE[7:0]							
0x0C	SETUP3	31:24			NCS RD SETUP[5:0]					
		23:16			NRD SETUP[5:0]					
		15:8			NCS WR SETUP[5:0]					
		7:0			NWE SETUP[5:0]					
0x0C	PULSE2	31:24		NCS RD PULSE[6:0]						
		23:16		NRD PULSE[6:0]						
		15:8		NCS WR PULSE[6:0]						
		7:0		NWE PULSE[6:0]						
0x0C	CYCLE1	31:24								NRD CYCLE[8]
		23:16	NRD CYCLE[7:0]							
		15:8								NWE CYCLE[8]
		7:0	NWE CYCLE[7:0]							
0x0C	MODE0	31:24			PS[1:0]					PMEN
		23:16				TDF MODE	TDF CYCLES[3:0]			
		15:8				DBW				BAT
		7:0			EXNW MODE[1:0]				WRITE MODE	READ MODE
0x10	PULSE3	31:24		NCS RD PULSE[6:0]						
		23:16		NRD PULSE[6:0]						
		15:8		NCS WR PULSE[6:0]						
		7:0		NWE PULSE[6:0]						
0x10	CYCLE2	31:24								NRD CYCLE[8]
		23:16	NRD CYCLE[7:0]							
		15:8								NWE CYCLE[8]
		7:0	NWE CYCLE[7:0]							
0x10	MODE1	31:24			PS[1:0]					PMEN
		23:16				TDF MODE	TDF CYCLES[3:0]			
		15:8				DBW				BAT
		7:0			EXNW MODE[1:0]				WRITE MODE	READ MODE

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Register Summary (continued)

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x14	CYCLE3	31:24								NRD CYCLE[8]
		23:16	NRD CYCLE[7:0]							
		15:8								NWE CYCLE[8]
		7:0	NWE CYCLE[7:0]							
0x14	MODE2	31:24			PS[1:0]					PMEN
		23:16				TDF MODE	TDF CYCLES[3:0]			
		15:8				DBW				BAT
		7:0			EXNW MODE[1:0]				WRITE MODE	READ MODE
0x18	MODE3	31:24			PS[1:0]					PMEN
		23:16				TDF MODE	TDF CYCLES[3:0]			
		15:8				DBW				BAT
		7:0			EXNW MODE[1:0]				WRITE MODE	READ MODE
0x1C ... 0xE3	Reserved									
0xE4	WPMR	31:24	WPKEY [23:16]							
		23:16	WPKEY [15:8]							
		15:8	WPKEY [7:0]							
		7:0								WPEN
0xE8	WPSR	31:24								
		23:16	WPVSRC [15:8]							
		15:8	WPVSRC [7:0]							
		7:0								WPVS

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39.8.1. SMC Setup Register

Name: SETUP
Offset: 0x00 + n*0x04 [n=0..3]
Reset: 0x01010101
Property: Read/Write

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

Table 39-7. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
			NCS RD SETUP[5:0]					
Access			R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset			1	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
			NRD SETUP[5:0]					
Access			R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset			1	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
			NCS WR SETUP[5:0]					
Access			R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset			1	0	0	0	0	0

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

Bits 29:24 – NCS RD SETUP[5:0] NCS Setup Length in READ Access
In read access, the NCS signal setup length is defined as:
NCS setup length = (128* NCS RD SETUP[5] + NCS RD SETUP[4:0]) clock cycles

Bits 21:16 – NRD SETUP[5:0] NRD Setup Length
The NRD signal setup length is defined in clock cycles as:
NRD setup length = (128* NRD SETUP[5] + NRD SETUP[4:0]) clock cycles

Bits 13:8 – NCS WR SETUP[5:0] NCS Setup Length in WRITE Address
In write access, the NCS signal setup length is defined as:
NCS setup length = (128* NCS WR SETUP[5] + NCS WR SETUP[4:0]) clock cycles

Bits 5:0 – NWE SETUP[5:0] NWE Setup Length
The NWE signal setup length is defined as:
NWE setup length = (128* NWE SETUP[5] + NWE SETUP[4:0]) clock cycles

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39.8.2. SMC Pulse Register

Name: PULSE
Offset: 0x04 + n*0x04 [n=0..3]
Reset: 0x01010101
Property: Read/Write

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

Table 39-8. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
		NCS RD PULSE[6:0]						
Access		R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset		1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
		NRD PULSE[6:0]						
Access		R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset		1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
		NCS WR PULSE[6:0]						
Access		R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset		1	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Bits 30:24 – NCS RD PULSE[6:0] NCS Pulse Length in READ Access
In standard read access, the NCS signal pulse length is defined as:
NCS pulse length = (256* NCS RD PULSE[6] + NCS RD PULSE[5:0]) clock cycles The NCS pulse length must be at least 1 clock cycle.
In Page mode read access, the NCS RD PULSE parameter defines the duration of the first access to one page.

Bits 22:16 – NRD PULSE[6:0] NRD Pulse Length
In standard read access, the NRD signal pulse length is defined in clock cycles as: NRD pulse length = (256* NRD PULSE[6] + NRD PULSE[5:0]) clock cycles
The NRD pulse length must be at least 1 clock cycle.
In Page mode read access, the NRD PULSE parameter defines the duration of the subsequent accesses in the page.

Bits 14:8 – NCS WR PULSE[6:0] NCS Pulse Length in WRITE Address
In write access, the NCS signal pulse length is defined as:
NCS pulse length = (256* NCS WR PULSE[6] + NCS WR PULSE[5:0]) clock cycles The NCS pulse length must be at least 1 clock cycle.

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Bits 6:0 – NWE PULSE[6:0] NWE Pulse Length
The NWE signal pulse length is defined as:
NWE pulse length = (256* NWE PULSE[6] + NWE PULSE[5:0]) clock cycles
The NWE pulse length must be at least 1 clock cycle.

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39.8.3. SMC Cycle Register

Name: CYCLE
Offset: 0x08 + n*0x04 [n=0..3]
Reset: 0x03030303
Property: Read/Write

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

Table 39-9. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
								NRD CYCLE[8]
Access								R/W
Reset								0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	NRD CYCLE[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

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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	NWE CYCLE[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 24:16 – NRD CYCLE[8:0] Total Read Cycle Length
The total read cycle length is the total duration in clock cycles of the read cycle. It is equal to the sum of the setup, pulse and hold steps of the NRD and NCS signals. It is defined as:
Read cycle length = (NRD CYCLE[8:7]*256 + NRD CYCLE[6:0]) clock cycles

Bits 8:0 – NWE CYCLE[8:0] Total Write Cycle Length
The total write cycle length is the total duration in clock cycles of the write cycle. It is equal to the sum of the setup, pulse and hold steps of the NWE and NCS signals. It is defined as:
Write cycle length = (NWE CYCLE[8:7]*256 + NWE CYCLE[6:0]) clock cycles

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39.8.4. SMC Mode Register

Name: MODE
Offset: 0x0C + n*0x04 [n=0..3]
Reset: 0x00
Property: Read/Write

This register can only be written if the WPEN bit is cleared in the SMC Write Protection Mode Register. The user must confirm the SMC configuration by writing any one of the SMC MODE registers.

Table 39-10. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
			PS[1:0]					PMEN
Access			R/W	R/W				R/W
Reset			0	0				0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
				TDF MODE	TDF CYCLES[3:0]			
Access				R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset				0	0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
				DBW				BAT
Access				R/W				R/W
Reset				0				0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
			EXNW MODE[1:0]				WRITE MODE	READ MODE
Access			R/W	R/W			R/W	R/W
Reset			0	0			0	0

Bits 29:28 – PS[1:0] Page Size
If page mode is enabled, this field indicates the size of the page in bytes.

Value	Name	Description
o	4 BYTE	4-byte page
1	8 BYTE	8-byte page
2	16 BYTE	16-byte page
3	32 BYTE	32-byte page

Bit 24 – PMEN Page Mode Enabled

Value	Description
0	Standard read is applied.
1	Asynchronous burst read in page mode is applied on the corresponding chip select.

Bit 20 – TDF MODE TDF, Data Float Time, Optimization

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Value	Description
0	TDF optimization disabled-the number of TDF wait states is inserted before the next access begins.
1	TDF optimization enabled-the number of TDF wait states is optimized using the setup period of the next read/write access.

Bits 19:16 – TDF CYCLES[3:0] Data Float Time

This field gives the integer number of clock cycles required by the external device to release the data after the rising edge of the read controlling signal. The SMC always provide one full cycle of bus turnaround after the TDF CYCLES period. The external bus cannot be used by another chip select during TDF CYCLES + 1 cycles. From 0 up to 15 TDF CYCLES can be set.

Bit 12 – DBW Data Bus Width

Value	Name	Description
0	8 BIT	8-bit Data Bus
1	16 BIT	16-bit Data Bus
2	32 BIT	32-but Data Bus
3	-	Reserved

Bit 8 – BAT Byte Access Type

This field is used only if DBW defines a 16-bit data bus.

Value	Name	Description
0	BYTE SELECT	Byte select access type: • Write operation is controlled using NCS, NWE, NBS0, NBS1, NBS2 and NBS3 • Read operation is controlled using NCS, NRD, NBS0, NBS1, NBS2 and NBS3
1	BYTE WRITE	Byte write access type: • Write operation is controlled using NCS, NWR0, NWR1, NWR2,NWR3 • Read operation is controlled using NCS and NRD

Bits 5:4 – EXNW MODE[1:0] NWAIT Mode

The NWAIT signal is used to extend the current read or write signal. It is only taken into account during the pulse phase of the read and write controlling signal. When the use of NWAIT is enabled, at least one cycle hold duration must be programmed for the read and write controlling signal.

Value	Name	Description
0	DISABLED	Disabled-The NWAIT input signal is ignored on the corresponding chip select.
1	Reserved	
2	FROZEN	Frozen Mode-If asserted, the NWAIT signal freezes the current read or write cycle. After deassertion, the read/write cycle is resumed from the point where it was stopped.
3	READY	Ready Mode-The NWAIT signal indicates the availability of the external device at the end of the pulse of the controlling read or write signal, to complete the access. If high, the access normally completes. If low, the access is extended until NWAIT returns high.

Bit 1 – WRITE MODE Write Mode

Value	Name	Description
0	NCS_CTRL	Write operation controlled by NCS signal—If TDF optimization is enabled (TDF_MODE = 1), TDF wait states will be inserted after the setup of NCS.
1	NWE_CTRL	Write operation controlled by NWE signal—If TDF optimization is enabled (TDF_MODE = 1), TDF wait states will be inserted after the setup of NWE.

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Bit 0 – READ MODE Read Mode

Value	Name	Description
0	NCS_CTRL	Read operation controlled by NCS signal • If TDF cycles are programmed, the external bus is marked busy after the rising edge of NCS. • If TDF optimization is enabled (TDF_MODE = 1), TDF wait states are inserted after the setup of NCS.
1	NRD_CTRL	Read operation controlled by NRD signal • If TDF cycles are programmed, the external bus is marked busy after the rising edge of NRD. • If TDF optimization is enabled (TDF_MODE = 1), TDF wait states are inserted after the setup of NRD.

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39.8.5. SMC Write Protection Mode Register

Name: WPMR
Offset: 0xE4
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read/Write

Table 39-11. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	WPKEY [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	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	WPKEY [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	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	WPKEY [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

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

Bits 31:8 – WPKEY [23:0] Write Protection Key

Value	Name	Description
0x534D43	PASSWD	Writing any other value in this field aborts the write operation of the WPEN bit. Always reads as 0.

Bit 0 – WPEN Write Protect Enable

See Register Write Protection for the list of registers that can be write-protected.

Value	Description
0	Disables the write protection if WPKEY corresponds to 0x534D43 ("SMC" in ASCII).
1	Enables the write protection if WPKEY corresponds to 0x534D43 ("SMC" in ASCII).

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39.8.6. SMC Write Protection Status Register

Name: WPSR
Offset: 0xE8
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read-Only

Table 39-12. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Access								
Reset								

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	WPVSRC [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	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	WPVSRC [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

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

Bits 23:8 – WPVSRC [15:0] Write Protection Violation Source
When WPVS = 1, WPVSRC indicates the register address offset at which a write access has been attempted.

Bit 0 – WPVS Write Protect Violation Status

Value	Description
0	No write protection violation has occurred since the last read of the SMC WPSR register.
1	A write protection violation has occurred since the last read of the SMC WPSR register. If this violation is an unauthorized attempt to write a protected register, the associated violation is reported into field WPVSRC.

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40. SD/MMC Host Controller (SDHC)

40.1. Overview

The SD/MMC Host Controller (SDHC) supports the embedded MultiMedia Card (e.MMC) Specification, the SD Memory Card Specification, and the SDIO Specification. It is compliant with the SD Host Controller Standard specifications.

The SDHC includes the register set defined in the "SD Host Controller Simplified Specification V3.00" and additional registers to manage e.MMC devices and enhanced features.

The SDHC is clocked by up to three clocks (bus clock, SDHC core clock, and a slow clock for certain functions). Both the MCLK and GCLK must be configured before the SDHC can be used.

40.1.1. Reference Documents

Name	Link
SD Host Controller Simplified Specification V3.00	https://www.sdcard.org
SDIO Simplified Specification V3.00	
Physical Layer Simplified Specification V3.01	
Embedded MultiMedia Card (e.MMC) Electrical Standard 4.51	http://www.jedec.org

40.2. Features

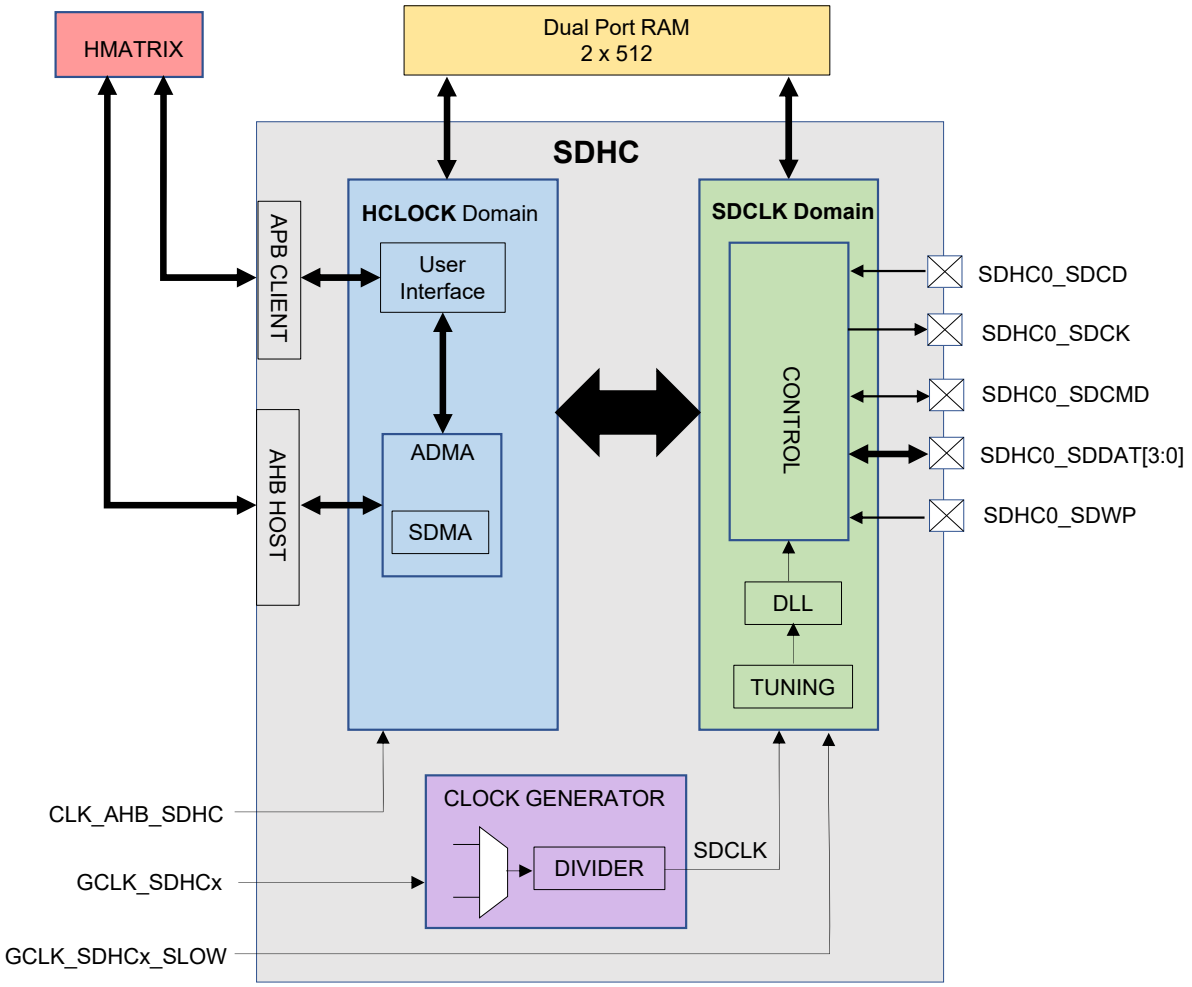
The following are key features of the SDHC module:

- Compatibility:
  - SD Host Controller Standard Specification
  - MultiMedia Card Specification
  - SD Memory Card Specification
  - SDIO Specification Version
- Support for 1-bit/ 4-bit SD/SDIO Devices
- Support for 1-bit/4-bit e.MMC Devices
- Support for SD/SDIO Default Speed (Maximum SDCLK Frequency = 25 MHz)
- Support for SD/SDIO High Speed (Maximum SDCLK Frequency = 50 MHz)
- Support for e.MMC Default Speed (Maximum SDCLK Frequency = 52 MHz)
- e.MMC Boot Operation Mode Support
- Support for Block Size from 1 to 512 bytes
- Support for Stream, Block and Multi-block Data Read and Write -Advanced DMA and SDMA Capability
- Internal 2 x 512, (1024) -byte Dual Port RAM
- Support for both synchronous and asynchronous abort
- Supports for SDIO Card Interrupt

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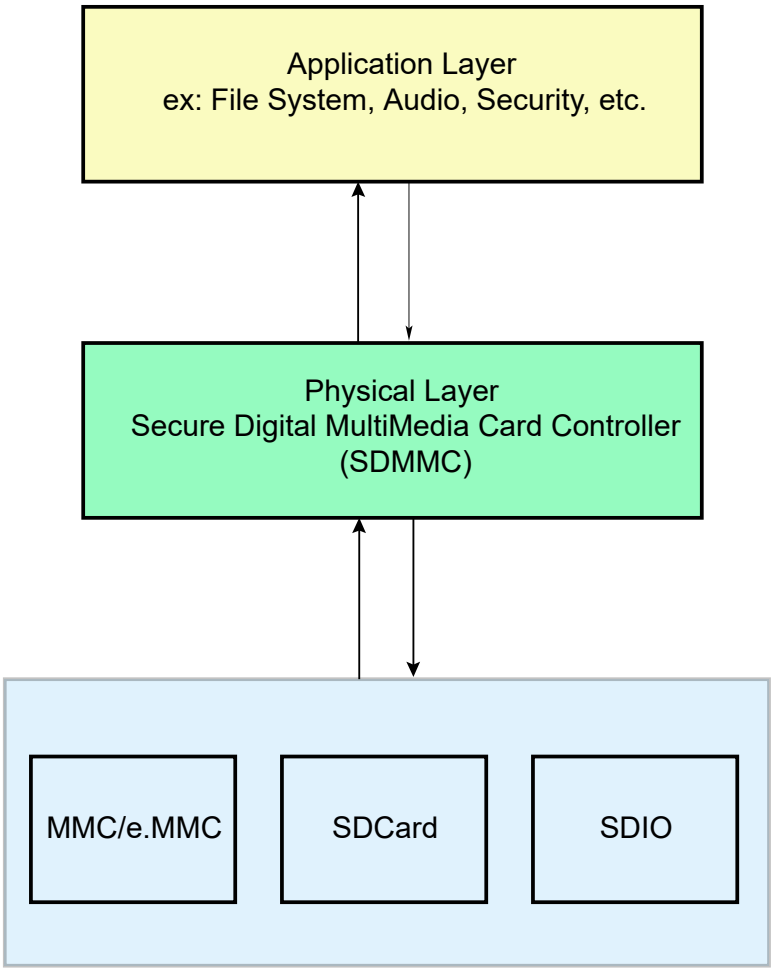
40.3. Block Diagram

Figure 40-1. SDHC Block Diagram



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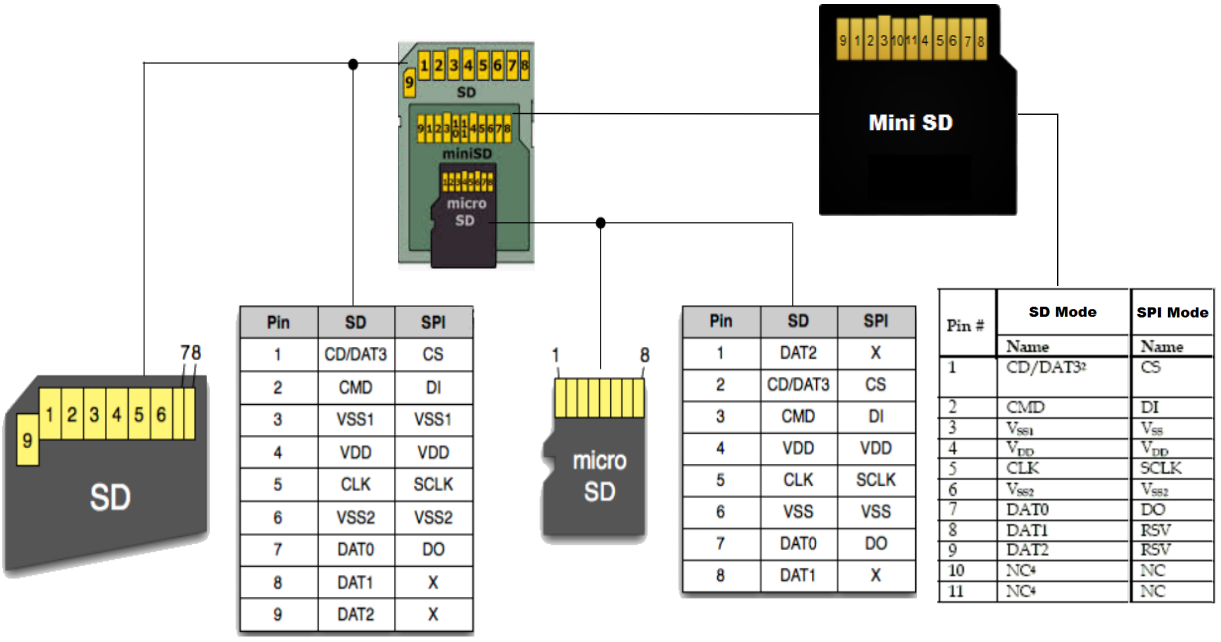
Figure 40-2. Application Block Diagram



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40.4. Connection Diagram

Figure 40-3. RS SDHC Connection Diagram



Pin	SD	SPI
1	CD/DAT3	CS
2	CMD	DI
3	VSS1	VSS1
4	VDD	VDD
5	CLK	SCLK
6	VSS2	VSS2
7	DAT0	DO
8	DAT1	X
9	DAT2	X

Pin	SD	SPI
1	DAT2	X
2	CD/DAT3	CS
3	CMD	DI
4	VDD	VDD
5	CLK	SCLK
6	VSS	VSS
7	DAT0	DO
8	DAT1	X

Pin #	SD Mode	SPI Mode
	Name	Name
1	CD/DAT3[2]	CS
2	CMD	DI
3	V_{SS1}	V_{SS}
4	V_{DD}	V_{DD}
5	CLK	SCLK
6	V_{SS2}	V_{SS2}
7	DAT0	DO
8	DAT1	R5V
9	DAT2	R5V
10	NC[4]	NC
11	NC[4]	NC

40.5. Signal Description

SignalName	Type	Description
SDHCx_SDCD	Digital Input	SD Card / SDIO /e.MMC Card Detect (Requires 10k to 100k external pull-up)
SDHCx_SDCMD	Digital I/O	SD Card / SDIO /e.MMC Command/Response Line (Requires 10k to 100k external pull-up)
SDHCx_SDWP	Digital Input	SD Card Connector Write Protect Signal (Requires 10k to 100k external pull-up)
SDMMC CK	Digital Output	SD Card / SDIO /e.MMC Clock Signal
SDHCx_SDDAT[3:0]	Digital I/O	SD Card / SDIO /e.MMC data lines (Requires 10k to 100k external pull-up)

Note:
This product supports up to two, (i.e. x=0,1),SDHC controllers. Refer to the Pinout for details on the pin mapping for this peripheral.

40.6. Peripheral Dependencies

Peripheral Name	Base Address	NVIC IRQ Index:Source	MCLK AXI/APB Clk Index	GCLK Peripheral Channel Index : Clock	PAC Peripheral Identifier (PAC.WRCTRL)	Power Domain
SDHC0	0x458A 0000	211 : LINE or TIMER	AHB: MCLK.CLKMSK2[5] APB: MCLK.CLKMSK2[6]	GCLK_SDHC0_CORE: GCLK.PCHCTRL[58] GCLK_SDHC0_SLOW: GCLK.PCHCTRL[59]	60 : INTFLAGB[28]	VDDREG

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Peripheral Dependencies (continued)

Peripheral Name	Base Address	NVIC IRQ Index:Source	MCLK AXI/APB Clk Index	GCLK Peripheral Channel Index : Clock	PAC Peripheral Identifier (PAC.WRCTRL)	Power Domain
SDHC1	0x460A 0000	212 : LINE or TIMER	AHB: MCLK.CLKMSK2[7] APB: MCLK.CLKMSK2[8]	GCLK_SDHC1_CORE: GCLK.PCHCTRL[60] GCLK_SDHC1_SLOW: GCLK.PCHCTRL[61]	61 : INTFLAGB[29]	VDDREG

40.6.1. I/O Lines

In order to use the I/O lines, the I/O pins must be configured using the IO Pin Controller (PORT).

40.6.2. Clocks

The peripheral is using two generic clocks and one bus clock.

The clock for the SDHC bus interface (CLK AHB SDHC) is enabled and disabled by the Main Clock Controller. The default state of CLK AHB SDHC can be found in the Peripheral Clock Masking section.

The two generic clocks are:

- The core clock GCLK SDHCx is required to clock the SDHC core.
- The slow clock GCLK SDHCx SLOW is only required for certain functions. When this clock is required, GCLK SDHCx must be enabled.

These clocks must be configured and enabled in the Generic Clock Controller (GCLK) before using the SDHC. The generic clocks are asynchronous to the user interface clock (CLK SDHCx AHB). Due to this asynchronicity, writing to certain registers will require synchronization between the clock domains.

40.6.3. DMA

The SDHC has a built-in Direct Memory Access (DMA) and will read/write data to/from the system RAM when a SDHC transaction takes place. No CPU or DMA Controller (DMAC) resources are required.

40.6.4. Interrupts

The interrupt request line is connected to the Interrupt Controller. In order to use interrupt requests of this peripheral, the Interrupt Controller (NVIC) must be configured first.

40.7. Functional Description

40.7.1. SD/SDIO Operating Mode

This peripheral is fully compliant with the "SD Host Controller Simplified Specification V3.00" for SD/SDIO devices. Refer to this specification for configuration.

40.7.2. e.MMC Operating Mode

This peripheral supports e.MMC devices management. As the "SD Host Controller Simplified Specification V3.00" does not apply to e.MMC devices, some registers have been added to those described in this specification in order to manage e.MMC devices. Most of the registers described in the "SD Host Controller Simplified Specification V3.00" must be used for e.MMC management, but e.MMC- specific features are managed using SDHC_MC1R and SDHC_MC2R.

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40.8. Register Summary

For descriptions and definitions of both Register and bitfield properties, refer to Register Properties.

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x00	SSAR	31:24	ARG2[31:24]							
		23:16	ARG2[23:16]							
		15:8	ARG2[15:8]							
		7:0	ARG2[7:0]							
0x04	BSR	15:8		BOUNDARY[2:0]					BLKSIZE[9:8]	
		7:0	BLKSIZE[7:0]							
0x06	BCR	15:8	BLKCNT[15:8]							
		7:0	BLKCNT[7:0]							
0x08	ARG1R	31:24	ARG1[31:24]							
		23:16	ARG1[23:16]							
		15:8	ARG1[15:8]							
		7:0	ARG1[7:0]							
0x0C	TMR	15:8								
		7:0			MSBSEL	DTDSEL	ACMDEN[1:0]		BCEN	DMAEN
0x0E	CR	15:8			CMDIDX[5:0]					
		7:0	CMDTYP[1:0]		DPSEL	CMDICEN	CMDCCEN		RESPTYP[1:0]	
0x10	RR0	31:24	CMDRESP[31:24]							
		23:16	CMDRESP[23:16]							
		15:8	CMDRESP[15:8]							
		7:0	CMDRESP[7:0]							
0x14	RR1	31:24	CMDRESP[31:24]							
		23:16	CMDRESP[23:16]							
		15:8	CMDRESP[15:8]							
		7:0	CMDRESP[7:0]							
0x18	RR2	31:24	CMDRESP[31:24]							
		23:16	CMDRESP[23:16]							
		15:8	CMDRESP[15:8]							
		7:0	CMDRESP[7:0]							
0x1C	RR3	31:24	CMDRESP[31:24]							
		23:16	CMDRESP[23:16]							
		15:8	CMDRESP[15:8]							
		7:0	CMDRESP[7:0]							
0x20	BDPR	31:24	BUFDATA[31:24]							
		23:16	BUFDATA[23:16]							
		15:8	BUFDATA[15:8]							
		7:0	BUFDATA[7:0]							
0x24	PSR	31:24								CMDLL
		23:16	DATLL[3:0]				WRPPL	CARDDPL	CARDSS	CARDINS
		15:8					BUFRDEN	BUFWREN	RTACT	WTACT
		7:0						DLACT	CMDINHD	CMDINHC
0x28	HC1R	7:0	CARDDSEL	CARDDTL	EXTDW	DMASEL[1:0]		HSEN	DW	LEDCTRL
0x29	PCR	7:0								SDBPWR
0x2A	BGCR	7:0					INTBG	RWCTRL	CONTR	STPBGR
0x2B	WCR	7:0						WKENCREM	WKENCINS	WKENCINT
0x2C	CCR	15:8	SDCLKFSEL[7:0]							
		7:0	USDCLKFSEL[1:0]		CLKGSEL			SDCLKEN	INTCLKS	INTCLKEN
0x2E	TCR	7:0					DTCVAL[3:0]			
0x2F	SRR	7:0						SWRSTDAT	SWRSTCMD	SWRSTALL
0x30	NISTR	15:8	ERRINT	BOOTAR						CINT
		7:0	CREM	CINS	BRDRDY	BWRRDY	DMAINT	BLKGE	TRFC	CMDC
0x32	EISTR	15:8				BOOTAE		TUNING	ADMA	ACMD
		7:0	CURLIM	DATEND	DATCRC	DATTEO	CMDIDX	CMDEND	CMDCRC	CMDTEO
0x34	NISTER	15:8		BOOTAR						
		7:0	CREM	CINS	BRDRDY	BWRRDY	DMAINT	BLKGE	TRFC	CMDC
0x36	EISTER	15:8				BOOTAE		TUNING	ADMA	ACMD
		7:0	CURLIM	DATEND	DATCRC	DATTEO	CMDIDX	CMDEND	CMDCRC	CMDTEO

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Register Summary (continued)

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x38	NISIER	15:8		BOOTAR						CINT
		7:0	CREM	CINS	BRDRDY	BWRRDY	DMAINT	BLKGE	TRFC	CMDC
0x3A	EISIER	15:8				BOOTAE		TUNING	ADMA	ACMD
		7:0	CURLIM	DATEND	DATCRC	DATTEO	CMDIDX	CMDEND	CMDCRC	CMDTEO
0x3C	ACESR	15:8								
		7:0	CMDNI			ACMDIDX	ACMDEND	ACMDCRC	ACMDTEO	ACMD12NE
0x3E	HC2R	15:8	PVALEN	ASINTEN						
		7:0								
0x40	CA0R	31:24	SLTYPE[1:0]		ASINTSUP	SB64SUP			V30VSUP	V33VSUP
		23:16	SRSUP	SDMASUP	HSSUP		ADMA2SUP	ED8SUP		
		15:8	BASECLKF[7:0]							
		7:0	TEOCLKU		TEOCLKF[5:0]					
0x44	CA1R	31:24								
		23:16	CLKMULT[7:0]							
		15:8								
		7:0		DRVDSUP	DRVCSUP	DRVASUP		DDR50SUP	SDR104SUP	SDR50SUP
0x48	MCCAR	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	MAXCUR30V[7:0]							
		7:0	MAXCUR33V[7:0]							
0x4C ... 0x4F	Reserved									
0x50	FERACES	15:8								
		7:0	CMDNI			ACMDIDX	ACMDEND	ACMDCRC	ACMDTEO	ACMD12NE
0x52	FEREIS	15:8				BOOTAE			ADMA	ACMD
		7:0	CURLIM	DATEND	DATCRC	DATTEO	CMDIDX	CMDEND	CMDCRC	CMDTEO
0x54	AESR	7:0						LMIS	ERRST[1:0]	
0x55 ... 0x57	Reserved									
0x58	ASARx	31:24	ADMASA[31:24]							
		23:16	ADMASA[23:16]							
		15:8	ADMASA[15:8]							
		7:0	ADMASA[7:0]							
0x5C ... 0x5F	Reserved									
0x60	PVR0	15:8						CLKGSEL	SDCLKFSEL[9:8]	
		7:0	SDCLKFSEL[7:0]							
0x62	PVR1	15:8						CLKGSEL	SDCLKFSEL[9:8]	
		7:0	SDCLKFSEL[7:0]							
0x64	PVR2	15:8						CLKGSEL	SDCLKFSEL[9:8]	
		7:0	SDCLKFSEL[7:0]							
0x66	PVR3	15:8						CLKGSEL	SDCLKFSEL[9:8]	
		7:0	SDCLKFSEL[7:0]							
0x68	PVR4	15:8						CLKGSEL	SDCLKFSEL[9:8]	
		7:0	SDCLKFSEL[7:0]							
0x6A	PVR5	15:8						CLKGSEL	SDCLKFSEL[9:8]	
		7:0	SDCLKFSEL[7:0]							
0x6C	PVR6	15:8						CLKGSEL	SDCLKFSEL[9:8]	
		7:0	SDCLKFSEL[7:0]							
0x6E	PVR7	15:8						CLKGSEL	SDCLKFSEL[9:8]	
		7:0	SDCLKFSEL[7:0]							
0x70 ... 0xFB	Reserved									
0xFC	SISR	15:8								
		7:0	INTSSL[7:0]							
0xFE	HCVR	15:8	VVER[7:0]							
		7:0	SVER[7:0]							

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Register Summary (continued)

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x0100 ... 0x01FF	Reserved									
0x0200	APSR	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0					HDATLL[3:0]			
0x0204	MC1R	7:0	FCD		BOOTA				CMDTYP[1:0]	
0x0205	MC2R	7:0							ABOOT	SRESP
0x0206 ... 0x0207	Reserved									
0x0208	ACR	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0			B1KBDIS	HNBRDIS			BMAX[1:0]	
0x020C	CC2R	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0								FSDCLKD
0x0210 ... 0x022F	Reserved									
0x0230	CACR	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	KEY[7:0]							
		7:0								CAPWREN
0x0234	DBGR	15:8								
		7:0								NIDBG

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40.8.1. SDHC SDMA System Address / Argument 2 Register

Name: SSAR
Offset: 0x00
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

This register contains the physical system memory address used for SDMA transfers or the second argument for Auto CMD23.

Table 40-1. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	ARG2[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
	ARG2[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
	ARG2[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
	ARG2[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 – ARG2[31:0] SDMA System Address/Argument 2

The function of this bit field depends on the operational mode:
For a SDMA transfer, this field is the system memory address. When the peripheral stops an SDMA transfer, this field points to the system address of the next contiguous data position. This field can be accessed only if no transaction is executing (i.e., after a transaction has stopped). Read operations during transfers may return an invalid value. An interrupt can be generated to instruct the software to update this field. Writing the next system address of the next data position restarts the SDMA transfer.
When executing Auto CMD23, this field is used with Auto CMD23 to set a 32-bit block count value to the CMD23 argument. If Auto CMD23 is used with ADMA, the full 32-bit block count value can be used. If Auto CMD23 is used without ADMA, the available block count value is limited by SDHC_BCR. In this case, 65535 blocks is the maximum value.

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40.8.2. Block Size Register

Name: BSR
Offset: 0x04
Reset: 0x0000
Property: -

Table 40-2. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
		BOUNDARY[2:0]					BLKSIZE[9:8]	
Access		-	-	-			R/W	R/W
Reset		0	0	0			0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	BLKSIZE[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 14:12 – BOUNDARY[2:0] SDMA Buffer Boundary
This field specifies the size of the contiguous buffer in the system memory. The SDMA transfer waits at every boundary specified by this field and the peripheral generates the DMA Interrupt to instruct the software to update SDHC_SSAR. If this field is set to 0 (buffer size = 4 Kbytes), the lowest 12 bits of SDHC_SSAR.ADDRESS point to data in the contiguous buffer, and the upper 20 bits point to the location of the buffer in the system memory. This function is active when the DMA Enable bit in the Transfer Mode Register (SDHC_TMR.DMAEN) is '1'.

Value	Name	Description
0	4K	4-Kbyte boundary
1	8K	8-Kbyte boundary
2	16K	16-Kbyte boundary
3	32K	32-Kbyte boundary
4	64K	64-Kbyte boundary
5	128K	128-Kbyte boundary
6	256k	256-Kbyte boundary
7	512K	512-Kbyte boundary

Bits 9:0 – BLKSIZE[9:0] Transfer Block Size
This field specifies the block size of data transfers for CMD17, CMD18, CMD24, CMD25 and CMD53. Values ranging from 1 to SDMMC_MAX_BLOCK_SIZE can be set. It can be accessed only if no transaction is executing (i.e., after a transaction has stopped). Read operations during transfers may return an invalid value, and write operations are ignored.

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40.8.3. SDHC Block Count Register

Name: BCR
Offset: 0x06
Reset: 0x0000
Property: -

Table 40-3. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	BLKCNT[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
	BLKCNT[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 15:0 – BLKCNT[15:0] Block Count for Current Transfer

This field is used only if SDHC_TMR.BCEN (Block Count Enable) is set to 1 and is valid only for multiple block transfers. BLKCNT is the number of blocks to be transferred and it must be set to a value between 1 and the maximum block count. The peripheral decrements the block count after each block transfer and stops when the count reaches 0. When this field is set to 0, no data block is transferred.

This register should be accessed only when no transaction is executing (i.e., after transactions are stopped). During data transfer, read operations on this register may return an invalid value and write operations are ignored.

When a suspend command is completed, the number of blocks yet to be transferred can be determined by reading this register. Before issuing a resume command, the previously saved block count is restored.

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40.8.4. SDHC Argument 1 Register

Name: ARG1R
Offset: 0x08
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read/Write

Table 40-4. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	ARG1[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
	ARG1[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
	ARG1[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
	ARG1[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 – ARG1[31:0] Argument 1

This register contains the SD command argument which is specified as the bit 39-8 of Command-Format in the “Physical Layer Simplified Specification V3.01” or “Embedded MultiMedia Card (e.MMC) Electrical Standard 4.51”.

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40.8.5. SDHC_Transfer Mode Register

Name: TMR
Offset: 0x0C
Reset: 0x0000
Property: -

This register is used to control data transfers. The user shall set this register before issuing a command which transfers data (refer to bit DPSEL in SDHC_CR), or before issuing a Resume command. The user must save the value of this register when the data transfer is suspended (as a result of a Suspend command) and restore it before issuing a Resume command. To prevent data loss, this register cannot be written while data transactions are in progress. Writes to this register are ignored when bit SDHC_PSR.CMDINHD is '1'.

Table 40-5. Determining the Transfer Type

MSBSEL	BCEN	SDHC_BCR.BLKCNT	Function
0	Don't care	Don't care	Single Transfer
1	0	Don't care	Infinite Transfer
1	1	Not Zero	Multiple Transfer
1	1	Zero	Stop Multiple Transfer

Table 40-6. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Access								
Reset								

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
			MSBSEL	DTDSEL	ACMDEN[1:0]		BCEN	DMAEN
Access			R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset			0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit 5 – MSBSEL Multi/Single Block Selection
Write this bit to '1' when issuing multiple-block transfer commands using DAT line(s). For any other commands, write this bit to 0. If this bit is 0, it is not necessary to write SDHC_BCR to '1'.

Bit 4 – DTDSEL Data Transfer Direction Selection
This bit defines the direction of the DAT lines data transfers. Write this bit to '1' to transfer data from the device (SD Card/SDIO/e.MMC) to the peripheral. Write this bit to '0' for all other commands.

Value	Name	Description
0	WRITE	Writes data from the peripheral to the device.
1	READ	Reads data from the device to the peripheral.

Bits 3:2 – ACMDEN[1:0] Auto Command Enable
Two methods can be used to stop Multiple-block read and write operation:

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1. Auto CMD12: when the ACMDEN field is set to 1, the peripheral issues CMD12 automatically when the last block transfer is completed. An Auto CMD12 error is indicated to SDHC_ACESR. Auto CMD12 is not enabled if the command does not require CMD12.
2. Auto CMD23: when the ACMDEN field is set to 2, the peripheral issues a CMD23 automatically before issuing a command specified in SDHC_CR.

The following conditions are required to use Auto CMD23:

- A memory card that supports CMD23 (SCR[33] = 1)
- If DMA is used, it must be ADMA (SDMA not supported).
- Only CMD18 or CMD25 is issued.

Note: The peripheral does not check the command index.

Auto CMD23 can be used with or without ADMA. By writing SDHC_CR, the peripheral issues a CMD23 first and then issues a command specified by the SDHC_CR.CMDIDX field. If CMD23 response errors are detected, the second command is not issued. A CMD23 error is indicated in SDHC_ACESR. The CMD23 argument (32-bit block count value) is defined in SDHC_SSAR.
This field determines the use of auto command functions.

Value	Name	Description
0	DISABLED	Auto Command Disabled
1	CMD12	Auto CMD12 Enabled
2	CMD23	Auto CMD23 Enabled
3	Reserved	Reserved

Bit 1 – BCEN Block Count Enable
This bit is used to enable SDHC_BCR, which is only relevant for multiple block transfers. When this bit is 0, SDHC_BCR is disabled, which is useful when executing an infinite transfer . If an ADMA2 transfer is more than 65535 blocks, this bit is set to 0 and the data transfer length is designated by the Descriptor Table.

Value	Name	Description
0	DISABLED	Block count is disabled
1	ENABLED	Block count is enabled

Bit 0 – DMAEN DMA Enable
This bit enables the DMA functionality described in section “Supporting DMA” in “SD Host Controller Simplified Specification V3.00” . DMA can be enabled only if it is supported as indicated by the bit SDHC_CA0R.ADMA2SUP. One of the DMA modes can be selected using the field SDHC_HC1R.DMASEL. If DMA is not supported, this bit is meaningless and then always reads 0. When this bit is set to 1, a DMA operation begins when the user writes to the upper byte of SDHC_CR.

Value	Name	Description
0	DISABLED	DMA functionality is disabled
1	ENABLED	DMA functionality is enabled

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40.8.6. SDHC_Command Register

Name: CR
Offset: 0x0E
Reset: 0x0000
Property: -

Table 40-7. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
			CMDIDX[5:0]					
Access			R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset			0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	CMDTYP[1:0]		DPSEL	CMDICEN	CMDCCEN		RESPTYP[1:0]	
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	-	R/W		R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0		0	0

Bits 13:8 – CMDIDX[5:0] Command Index
This bit shall be set to the command number (CMD0-63, ACMD0-63) that is specified in bits 45-40 of the Command-Format in the "Physical Layer Simplified Specification V3.01", "SDIO Simplified Specification V3.00", and "Embedded MultiMedia Card (e.MMC) Electrical Standard 4.51".

Bits 7:6 – CMDTYP[1:0] Command Type

Value	Name	Description
0	NORMAL	Other commands
1	SUSPEND	CMD52 to write "Bus Suspend" in the Card Common Control Registers (CCCR) (for SDIO only)
2	RESUME	CMD52 to write "Function Select" in the Card Common Control Registers (CCCR) (for SDIO only)
3	ABORT	CMD12, CMD52 to write "I/O Abort" in the Card Common Control Registers (CCCR) (for SDIO only)

Bit 5 – DPSEL Data Present Select
This bit is set to 1 to indicate that data is present and shall be transferred using the DAT lines. It is set to 0 for the following:

1. Commands using only CMD line (Ex. CMD52)
2. Commands with no data transfer but using Busy signal on DAT[0] line (Ex. CMD38)
3. Resume command

Value	Description
0	No data present
1	Data present

Bit 4 – CMDICEN Command Index Check Enable
If this bit is set to 1, the peripheral checks the Index field in the response to see if it has the same value as the command index. If it has not, it is reported as a Command Index Error (CMDIDX) in SDHC_EISTR. If this bit is set to 0, the Index field of the response is not checked.

Value	Name	Description
0	DISABLED	The Command Index Check is disabled.

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Value	Name	Description
1	ENABLED	The Command Index Check is enabled.

Bit 3 – CMDCCEN Command CRC Check Enable

If this bit is set to 1, the peripheral checks the CRC field in the response. If an error is detected, it is reported as a Command CRC Error (CMDCRC) in SDHC_EISTR. If this bit is set to 0, the CRC field is not checked. The position of the CRC field is determined according to the length of the response.

Value	Name	Description
0	DISABLED	The Command CRC Check is disabled.
1	ENABLED	The Command CRC Check is enabled.

Bits 1:0 – RESPTYP[1:0] Response Type

This field is set according to the response type expected for the command index (CMDIDX).

Value	Name	Description
0	NORESP	No Response
1	RL136	Response Length 136
2	RL48	Response Length 48
3	RL48BUSY	Response Length 48 with Busy

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40.8.7. SDHC_Response Register x

Name: RRx
Offset: 0x10 + x*0x04 [x=0..3]
Reset: 0x000000000
Property: -

Table 40-8. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

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

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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	CMDRESP[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 31:0 – CMDRESP[31:0] Command Response

The table below describes the mapping of command responses from the SD/SDIO/e.MMC bus to these registers for each responses type. In this table, R[] refers to a bit range of the response data as transmitted on the SD/SDIO/e.MMC bus.

Type of response	Meaning of response	Response field	Response register
R1, R1b (normal response)	Card Status	R[39:8]	SDHC_RR0[31:0]
R1b (Auto CMD12 response)	Card Status for Auto CMD12	R[39:8]	SDHC_RR3[31:0]
R1 (Auto CMD23 response)	Card Status for Auto CMD23	R[39:8]	SDHC_RR3[31:0]
R2 (CID, CSD register)	CID or CSD register	R[127:8]	SDHC_RR0[31:0] SDHC_RR1[31:0] SDHC_RR2[31:0] SDHC_RR3[23:0]
R3 (OCR register)	OCR register for memory	R[39:8]	SDHC_RR0[31:0]
R4 (OCR register)	OCR register for I/O	R[39:8]	SDHC_RR0[31:0]
R5, R5b	SDIO response	R[39:8]	SDHC_RR0[31:0]
R6 (Published RCA response)	New published RCA[31:16] and Card status bits	R[39:8]	SDHC_RR0[31:0]

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40.8.8. SDHC Buffer Data Port Register

Name: BDPR
Offset: 0x20
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 40-9. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	BUFDATA[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
	BUFDATA[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
	BUFDATA[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
	BUFDATA[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 – BUFDATA[31:0] Buffer Data
The peripheral's data buffer can be accessed through this 32-bit Data Port register.

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40.8.9. SDHC Present State Register

Name: PSR
Offset: 0x24
Reset: 0x00F80000
Property: -

Table 40-10. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
								CMDLL
Access								R
Reset								0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	DATLL[3:0]				WRPPL	CARDDPL	CARDSS	CARDINS
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
					BUFRDEN	BUFWREN	RTACT	WTACT
Access					R	R	R	R
Reset					0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
						DLACT	CMDINHD	CMDINHC
Access						R	R	R
Reset						0	0	0

Bit 24 – CMDLL CMD Line Level
This status is used to check the CMD line level to recover from errors, and for debugging.

Bits 23:20 – DATLL[3:0] DAT[3:0] Line Level
This status is used to check the DAT line level to recover from errors, and for debugging. This is especially useful in detecting the Busy signal level from DAT[0].

Bit 19 – WRPPL Write Protect Pin Level
The Write Protect Switch is supported for memory and combo cards. This bit reflects the SDHC_WP pin.

Value	Description
0	Write protected (SDHC_WP = 0)
1	Write enabled (SDHC_WP = 1)

Bit 18 – CARDDPL Card Detect Pin Level
This bit reflects the inverse value of the SDHC_CD pin. Debouncing is not performed on this bit. This bit may be valid when CARDSS is set to 1, but it is not guaranteed because of the propagation delay. Use of this bit is limited to testing since it must be debounced by software.

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Value	Description
0	No card present (SDHC_CD = 1)
1	Card present (SDHC_CD = 0)

Bit 17 – CARDSS Card State Stable

This bit is used for testing. If it is 0, the CARDDPL is not stable. If this bit is set to 1, it means that the CARDDPL is stable. No Card state can be detected if this bit is set to 1 and CARDINS is set to 0.
The Software Reset For All (SWRSTALL) in SDHC_SRR does not affect this bit.

Value	Description
0	Reset or debouncing
1	No card or card inserted

Bit 16 – CARDINS Card Inserted

This bit indicates whether a card has been inserted. The peripheral debounces this signal so that the user does not need to wait for it to stabilize.
A change from 0 to 1 rises the Card Insertion (CINS) status flag in SDHC_NISTR if SDHC_NISTER.CINS is set to 1. An interrupt is generated if SDHC_NISIER.CINS is set to 1.
A change from 1 to 0 rises the Card Removal (CREM) status flag in SDHC_NISTR if SDHC_NISTER.CREM is set to 1. An interrupt is generated if SDHC_NISIER.CREM is set to 1.
The Software Reset For All (SWRSTALL) in SDHC_SRR does not affect this bit.

Bit 11 – BUFRDEN Buffer Read Enable

This bit is used for non-DMA read transfers. This flag indicates that valid data exists in the peripheral data buffer. If this bit is 1, readable data exists in the buffer.
A change from 1 to 0 occurs when all the block data is read from the buffer.
A change from 0 to 1 occurs when block data is ready in the buffer. This rises the Buffer Read Ready (BRDRDY) status flag in SDHC_NISTR if SDHC_NISTER.BRDRDY is set to 1. An interrupt is generated if SDHC_NISIER.BRDRDY is set to 1.

Bit 10 – BUFWREN Buffer Write Enable

This bit is used for non-DMA write transfers. This flag indicates if space is available for write data. If this bit is 1, data can be written to the buffer.
A change from 1 to 0 occurs when all the block data are written to the buffer.
A change from 0 to 1 occurs when top of block data can be written to the buffer. This rises the Buffer Write Ready (BRWRDY) status flag in SDHC_NISTR if SDHC_NISTER.BRWRDY is set to 1. An interrupt is generated if SDHC_NISIER.BRWRDY is set to 1.

Bit 9 – RTACT Read Transfer Active

This bit is used to detect completion of a read transfer. Refer to section “Read Transaction Wait / Continue Timing” in the “SD Host Controller Simplified Specification V3.00” for more details on the sequence of events.
This bit is set to 1 in either of the following conditions:

- After the end bit of the read command.
- When a read operation is restarted by writing a 1 to SDHC_BGCR.CONTR (Continue Request).

This bit is cleared to 0 in either of the following conditions:

- When the last data block as specified by Transfer Block Size (BLKSIZE) is transferred to the system.
- In case of ADMA2, end of read is designated by the descriptor table.
- When all valid data blocks in the peripheral have been transferred to the system and no current block transfers are being sent as a result of the Stop At Block Gap Request (STPBGR) of SDHC_BGCR being set to 1.

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A change from 1 to 0 rises the Transfer Complete (TRFC) status flag in SDHC_NISTR if SDHC_NISTER.TRFC is set to 1. An interrupt is generated if SDHC_NISIER.TRFC is set to 1.

Bit 8 – WTACT Write Transfer Active

This bit indicates a write transfer is active. If this bit is 0, it means no valid write data exists in the peripheral. Refer to section "Write Transaction Wait / Continue Timing" in the "SD Host Controller Simplified Specification V3.00" for more details on the sequence of events.
This bit is set to 1 in either of the following conditions:

- After the end bit of the write command.
- When a write operation is restarted by writing a 1 to SDHC_BGCR.CONTR (Continue Request).

This bit is cleared to 0 in either of the following conditions:

- After getting the CRC status of the last data block as specified by the transfer count (single and multiple). In case of ADMA2, transfer count is designated by the descriptor table.
- After getting the CRC status of any block where a data transmission is about to be stopped by a Stop At Block Gap Request (STPBGR) of SDHC_BGCR.

During a write transaction and as the result of the Stop At Block Gap Request (STPBGR) being set, a change from 1 to 0 rises the Block Gap Event (BLKGE) status flag in SDHC_NISTR if SDHC_NISTER.BLKGE is set to 1. An interrupt is generated if BLKGE is set to 1 in SDHC_NISIER.
This status is useful to determine whether non-DAT line commands can be issued during Write Busy.

Bit 2 – DLACT DAT Line Active

This bit indicates whether one of the DAT lines on the bus is in use.
In the case of read transactions:
This status indicates whether a read transfer is executing on the bus. A change from 1 to 0 resulting from setting the Stop At Block Gap Request (STPBGR) rises the Block Gap Event (BLKGE) status flag in SDHC_NISTR if SDHC_NISTER.BLKGE is set to 1. An interrupt is generated if SDHC_NISIER.BLKGE is set to 1. Refer to section "Read Transaction Wait / Continue Timing" in the "SD Host Controller Simplified Specification V3.00" for details on timing.
This bit is set in either of the following cases:

- After the end bit of the read command.
- When writing 1 to SDHC_BGCR.CONTR (Continue Request) to restart a read transfer.

This bit is peripheral cleared in either of the following cases:

- When the end bit of the last data block is sent from the bus to the peripheral. In case of ADMA2, the last block is designated by the last transfer of the Descriptor Table.
- When a read transfer is stopped at the block gap initiated by a Stop At Block Gap Request (STPBGR).

The peripheral stops a read operation at the start of the interrupt cycle by driving the Read Wait (DAT[2] line) or by stopping the SD Clock. If the Read Wait signal is already driven (due to the fact that the data buffer cannot receive data), the peripheral can continue to stop the read operation by driving the Read Wait signal. It is necessary to support the Read Wait in order to use the Suspend/Resume operation.
In the case of write transactions:
This status indicates that a write transfer is executing on the bus. A change from 1 to 0 rises the Transfer Complete (TRFC) status flag in SDHC_NISTR if SDHC_NISTER.TRFC is set to 1. An interrupt is generated if SDHC_NISIER.TRFC is set to 1. Refer to section "Write Transaction Wait / Continue Timing" in the "SD Host Controller Simplified Specification V3.00" for details on timing.
This bit is set in either of the following cases:

- After the end bit of the write command.
- When writing 1 to SDHC_BGCR.CONTR (Continue Request) to continue a write transfer.

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This bit is cleared in either of the following cases:

- When the card releases Write Busy of the last data block. If the card does not drive a Busy signal for 8 SDCLK, the peripheral considers the card drive “Not Busy”. In the case of ADMA2, the last block is designated by the last transfer of the Descriptor Table.
- When the card releases Write Busy prior to wait for write transfer as a result of a Stop At Block Gap Request (STPBGR).

Command with Busy:
This status indicates whether a command that indicates Busy (ex. erase command for memory) is executing on the bus. This bit is set to 1 after the end bit of the command with Busy and cleared when Busy is de-asserted. A change from 1 to 0 rises the Transfer Complete (TRFC) status flag in SDHC_NISTR if SDHC_NISTER.TRFC is set to 1. An interrupt is generated if SDHC_NISIER.TRFC is set to 1. Refer to Figures 2.11 to 2.13 in the “SD Host Controller Simplified Specification V3.00”.

Value	Description
0	DAT Line Inactive
1	DAT Line Active

Bit 1 – CMDINHD Command Inhibit (DAT)

This status bit is 1 if either the DAT Line Active (DLACT) or the Read Transfer Active (RTACT) is set to 1. If this bit is 0, it indicates that the peripheral can issue the next command. Commands with a Busy signal belong to Command Inhibit (DAT) (ex. R1b, R5b type). A change from 1 to 0 rises the Transfer Complete (TRFC) status flag in SDHC_NISTR if SDHC_NISTER.TRFC is set to 1. An interrupt is generated if SDHC_NISIER.TRFC is set to 1.
Note: The software can save registers in the 000-00Dh range for a suspend transaction after this bit has changed from 1 to 0.

Value	Description
0	Can issue a command which uses the DAT line(s).
1	Cannot issue a command which uses the DAT line(s).

Bit 0 – CMDINHC Command Inhibit (CMD)

If this bit is 0, it indicates the CMD line is not in use and the peripheral can issue a command using the CMD line. This bit is set to 1 immediately after SDHC_CR is written. This bit is cleared when the command response is received. Auto CMD12 and Auto CMD23 consist of two responses. In this case, this bit is not cleared by the CMD12 or CMD23 response, but by the Read/Write command response.
Status issuing Auto CMD12 is not read from this bit. So, if a command is issued during Auto CMD12 operation, the peripheral manages to issue both commands: CMD12 and a command set by SDHC_CR.
Even if the Command Inhibit (DAT) is set to 1, commands using only the CMD line can be issued if this bit is 0.
A change from 1 to 0 rises the Command Complete (CMDC) status flag in SDHC_NISTR if SDHC_NISTER.CMDC is set to 1. An interrupt is generated if SDHC_NISIER.CMDC is set to 1.
If the peripheral cannot issue the command because of a command conflict error (refer to CMDCRC in SDHC_EISTR) or because of a ‘Command Not Issued By Auto CMD12’ error, this bit remains 1 and Command Complete is not set.

Value	Description
0	Can issue a command using only CMD line.
1	Cannot issue a command.

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40.8.10. Host Control 1 Register

Name: HC1R
Offset: 0x28
Reset: 0x00
Property: -

Table 40-11. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	CARDDSEL	CARDDTL	EXTDW	DMASEL[1:0]		HSEN	DW	LEDCTRL
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	-	-	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit 7 – CARDDSEL Card Detect Signal Selection
Note: This register entry is specific to the SD/SDIO operation mode.

This bit selects the source for the card detection.

Value	Description
0	The SDHC_CD pin is selected.
1	The Card Detect Test Level (CARDDTL) is selected (for test purpose).

Bit 6 – CARDDTL Card Detect Test Level
Note: This register entry is specific to the SD/SDIO operation mode.

This bit is enabled while the Card Detect Signal Selection (CARDDSEL) is set to 1 and it indicates whether the card is inserted or not.

Value	Description
0	No card.
1	Card inserted.

Bit 5 – EXTDW Extended Data Width
Note: This register entry is specific to the e.MMC operation mode.

This bit controls the 8-bit Bus Width mode for embedded devices. Support of this function is indicated in 8-bit Support for Embedded Device in SDHC_CA0R. If a device supports the 8-bit mode, this may be set to 1. If this bit is 0, the bus width is controlled by Data Width (DW).

Bits 4:3 – DMASEL[1:0] DMA Select
One of the supported DAM modes can be selected. The user must check support of DMA modes by referring the SDHC_CA0R. Use of selected DMA is determined by DMA Enable (DMAEN) in SDHC_TMR.

Value	Name	Description
0	SDMA	SDMA is selected
1	Reserved	Reserved
2	ADMA32	32-bit Address ADMA2 is selected
3	Reserved	Reserved

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Bit 2 – HSEN High Speed Enable

Before setting this bit, the user must check the High Speed Support (HSSUP) in SDHC_CA0R.
If this bit is set to 0 (default), the peripheral outputs CMD line and DAT lines at the falling edge of the SD clock (up to 25 MHz). If this bit is set to 1, the SDMMC outputs the CMD line and the DAT lines at the rising edge of the SD clock (up to 50 MHz).
If Preset Value Enable (PVALEN) in SDHC_HC2R is set to 1, the user needs to reset SD Clock Enable (SDCLKEN) before changing this bit to avoid generating clock glitches. After setting this bit to 1, the user sets SDCLEN to 1 again.

Value	Description
0	Normal Speed mode.
1	High Speed mode. Note: 1. This bit is effective only if SDHC_MC1R.DDR is set to 0. 2. The clock divider (DIV) in SDHC_CCR must be set to a value different from 0 when HSEN is 1.

Bit 1 – DW Data Width

This bit selects the data width of the peripheral. It must be set to match the data width of the card.
Note: If the Extended Data Transfer Width is 1, this bit has no effect and the data width is 8-bit mode.

Value	Name	Description
0	1_BIT	1-bit mode
1	4_BIT	4-bit mode

Bit 0 – LEDCTRL LED Control

Note: This register entry is specific to the SD/SDIO operation mode.

This bit is used to caution the user not to remove the card while it is being accessed. If the software is going to issue multiple commands, this bit is set to 1 during all transactions.

Value	Name	Description
0	OFF	LED off
1	ON	LED on

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40.8.11. SDHC Power Control Register

Name: PCR
Offset: 0x29
Reset: 0x0E
Property: -

Table 40-12. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

Bit 0 – SDBPWR SD Bus Power
This bit is automatically cleared by the peripheral if the card is removed. If this bit is cleared, the peripheral stops driving SDHC_CMD and SDHC_DAT[7:0] (tri-state) and drives SDHC_CK to low level.

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40.8.12. SDHC Block Gap Control Register

Name: BGCR
Offset: 0x2A
Reset: 0x00
Property: -

Table 40-13. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
					INTBG	RWCTRL	CONTR	STPBGR
Access					R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset					0	0	0	0

Bit 3 – INTBG Interrupt at Block Gap
Note: This register entry is specific to the SD/SDIO operation mode.

This bit is valid only in 4-bit mode of the SDIO card and selects a sample point in the interrupt cycle. Setting to 1 enables interrupt detection at the block gap for a multiple block transfer. If the SDIO card cannot signal an interrupt during a multiple block transfer, this bit should be set to 0. When the software detects an SDIO card insertion, it sets this bit according to the CCCR of the SDIO card.

Value	Name	Description
0	DISABLED	Interrupt detection disabled
1	ENABLED	Interrupt detection enabled

Bit 2 – RWCTRL Read Wait Control
Note: This register entry is specific to the SD/SDIO operation mode.

The Read Wait control is optional for SDIO cards. If the card supports Read Wait, set this bit to enable use of the Read Wait protocol to stop read data using the SDHC_DAT[2] line. Otherwise, the peripheral stops the SDCLK to hold read data, which restricts command generation. When the software detects an SD card insertion, this bit must be set according to the CCCR of the SDIO card. If the card does not support Read Wait, this bit shall never be set to 1, otherwise an SDHC_DAT line conflict may occur. If this bit is set to 0, Suspend/Resume cannot be supported.

Value	Description
0	Disables Read Wait control.
1	Enables Read Wait control.

Bit 1 – CONTR Continue Request
This bit is used to restart a transaction which was stopped using a Stop At Block Gap Request (STPBGR). To cancel stop at the block gap, set STPBGR to 0 and set this bit to 1 to restart the transfer.
The peripheral automatically clears this bit in either of the following cases:

- In the case of a read transaction, the DAT Line Active (DLACT) changes from 0 to 1 as a read transaction restarts.
- In the case of a write transaction, the Write Transfer Active (WTACT) changes from 0 to 1 as the write transaction restarts.

Therefore, it is not necessary to set this bit to 0. If STPBGR is set to 1, any write to this bit is ignored.

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Refer to the “Abort Transaction” and “Suspend/Resume” sections in the “SD Host Controller Simplified Specification V3.00” for more details.

Value	Description
0	No affect
1	Restart

Bit 0 – STPBGR Stop At Block Gap Request

This bit is used to stop executing read and write transactions at the next block gap for non-DMA, SDMA, and ADMA transfers. The user must leave this bit set to 1 until Transfer Complete (TRFC) in SDHC_NISTR. Clearing both Stop At Block Gap Request and Continue Request does not cause the transaction to restart. This bit can be set whether the card supports the Read Wait signal or not. During read transfers, the peripheral stops the transaction by using the Read Wait signal (SDHC_DAT[2]) if supported, or by stopping the SD clock otherwise.
In case of write transfers in which the user writes data to SDHC_BDPR, this bit must be set to 1 after all the block of data is written. If this bit is set to 1, the user does not write data to SDHC_BDPR.
This bit affects Read Transfer Active (RTACT), Write Transfer Active (WTACT), DAT Line Active (DLACT) and Command Inhibit (DAT) (CMDINHD) in SDHC_PSR.
Refer to the “Abort Transaction” and “Suspend/Resume” sections in the “SD Host Controller Simplified Specification V3.00” for more details.

Value	Description
0	Transfer
1	Stop

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40.8.13. SDHC Wakeup Control Register: SD/SDIO

Name: WCR
Offset: 0x2B
Reset: 0x00
Property: -

Table 40-14. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
						WKENCREM	WKENCINS	WKENCINT
Access						R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset						0	0	0

Bit 2 – WKENCREM Wake-up Event Enable on Card Removal
This bit enables a wake-up event via Card Removal (CREM) in SDHC_NISTR. FN_WUS (Wake-Up Support) in the CIS (Card Information Structure) does not affect this bit.

Value	Name	Description
0	DISABLED	Wake-Up Event disabled
1	ENABLED	Wake-Up Event enabled

Bit 1 – WKENCINS Wake-Up Event Enable on Card Insertion
This bit enables a wake-up event via Card Insertion (CINS) in SDHC_NISTR. FN_WUS (Wake-Up Support) in the CIS (Card Information Structure) does not affect this bit.

Value	Name	Description
0	DISABLED	Wake-Up Event disabled
1	ENABLED	Wake-Up Event enabled

Bit 0 – WKENCINT Wake-Up Event Enable on Card Interrupt
This bit enables a wake-up event via Card Interrupt (CINT) in SDHC_NISTR. This bit can be set to 1 if FN_WUS (Wake-Up Support) in the CIS (Card Information Structure) is set to 1 in the SDIO card.

Value	Name	Description
0	DISABLED	Wake-Up Event disabled
1	ENABLED	Wake-Up Event enabled

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40.8.14. SDHC Clock Control Register

Name: CCR
Offset: 0x2C
Reset: 0x0000
Property: -

Table 40-15. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	SDCLKFSEL[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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	USDCLKFSEL[1:0]		CLKGSEL			SDCLKEN	INTCLKS	INTCLKEN
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W			R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0			0	0	0

Bits 15:8 – SDCLKFSEL[7:0] SDCLK Frequency Select
This register is used to select the frequency of the SDCLK pin. There are two SDCLK Frequency modes according to Clock Generator Select (CLKGSEL).
The length of the clock divider (DIV) is extended to 10 bits (DIV[9:8] = USDCLKFSEL, DIV[7:0] = SDCLKFSEL)
– 10-bit Divided Clock Mode (CLKGSEL = 0):
$F_{SDCLK} = F_{BASECLK}/(2 \times DIV)$

. If DIV = 0 then
$F_{SDCLK} = F_{BASECLK}$

– Programmable Clock Mode (CLKGSEL = 1):
$F_{SDCLK} = F_{MULTCLK}/(DIV+1)$

This field depends on the setting of Preset Value Enable (PVALEN) in SDHC_HC2R.
If SDHC_HC2R.PVALEN = 0, this field is set by the user.
If SDHC_HC2R.PVALEN = 1, this field is automatically set to a value specified in one of the SDHC_PVR.

Bits 7:6 – USDCLKFSEL[1:0] Upper Bits of SDCLK Frequency Select
These bits expand the SDCLK Frequency Select (SDCLKFSEL) to 10 bits. These two bits are assigned to bit 09-08 of the clock divider as described in SDCLKFSEL.

Bit 5 – CLKGSEL Clock Generator Select
This bit is used to select the clock generator mode in the SDCLK Frequency Select field. If the Programmable mode is not supported (SDHC_CA1R.CLKMULT (Clock Multiplier) set to 0), then this bit cannot be written and is always read at 0.
This bit depends on the setting of Preset Value Enable (PVALEN) in SDHC_HC2R.
If SDHC_HC2R.PVALEN = 0, this bit is set by the user.
If SDHC_HC2R.PVALEN = 1, this bit is automatically set to a value specified in one of the SDHC_PVRx.

Value	Description
0	Divided Clock mode (BASECLK is used to generate SDCLK).

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Value	Description
1	Programmable Clock mode (MULTCLK is used to generate SDCLK).

Bit 2 – SDCLKEN SD Clock Enable

The peripheral stops the SD Clock when writing this bit to 0. SDCLK Frequency Select (SDCLKFSEL) can be changed when this bit is 0. Then, the peripheral maintains the same clock frequency until SDCLK is stopped (Stop at SDCLK=0). If Card Inserted (CARDINS) in SDHC_PSR is cleared, this bit is also cleared.

Value	Description
0	SD Clock disabled
1	SD Clock enabled

Bit 1 – INTCLKS Internal Clock Stable

This bit is set to 1 when the SD clock is stable after setting SDHC_CCR.INTCLKEN (Internal Clock Enable) to 1. The user must wait to set SD Clock Enable (SDCLKEN) until this bit is set to 1.

Value	Description
0	Internal clock not ready
1	Internal clock ready

Bit 0 – INTCLKEN Internal Clock Enable

This bit is set to 0 when the peripheral is not used or is awaiting a wakeup interrupt. In this case, its internal clock is stopped to reach a very low power state. Registers are still able to be read and written. The clock starts to oscillate when this bit is set to 1. Once the clock oscillation is stable, the peripheral sets Internal Clock Stable (INTCLKS) in this register to 1.

Value	Description
0	The internal clock stops.
1	The internal clock oscillates.

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40.8.15. SDHC Timeout Control Register

Name: TCR
Offset: 0x2E
Reset: 0x00
Property: -

Table 40-16. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

Bits 3:0 – DTCVAL[3:0] Data Timeout Counter Value
This value determines the interval at which DAT line timeouts are detected. For more information about timeout generation, refer to Data Timeout Error (DATTEO) in SDHC_EISTR. When setting this register, the user can prevent inadvertent timeout events by clearing the Data Timeout Error Status Enable (in SDHC_EISTER).

$$\mathrm{TIMEOUT}_{(\mu S)} = \frac{2^{13 + \mathrm{DTCVAL}}}{F_{\mathrm{BASECLK(MHz)}}}$$

Note: DTCVAL = $F_{(Hexa)}$ is reserved.

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40.8.16. SDHC Software Reset Register

Name: SRR
Offset: 0x2F
Reset: 0x00
Property: -

Table 40-17. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
						SWRSTDAT	SWRSTCMD	SWRSTALL
Access						R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset						0	0	0

Bit 2 – SWRSTDAT Software reset for DAT line
Only part of a data circuit is reset. The DMA circuit is also reset.
The following registers and bits are cleared by this bit:

- Buffer Data Port Register SDHC_BDPR: BUFDATA is cleared and initialized.
- Present State Register SDHC_PSR:
  - Buffer Read Enable (BUFRDEN)
  - Buffer Write Enable (BUFWREN)
  - Read Transfer Active (RTACT)
  - Write Transfer Active (WTACT)
  - DAT Line Active (DATLL)
  - Command Inhibit - DAT (CMDINHD)
- Block Gap Control Register SDHC_BGCR:
  - Continue Request (CONTR)
  - Stop At Block Gap Request (STPBGR)
- Normal Interrupt Status Register SDHC_NISTR:
  - Buffer Read Ready (BRDRDY)
  - Buffer Write Ready (BWRRDY)
  - DMA Interrupt (DMAINT)
  - Block Gap Event (BLKGE)
  - Transfer Complete (TRFC)

Value	Description
0	Work
1	Reset

Bit 1 – SWRSTCMD Software reset for CMD line
Only part of a command circuit is reset.
The following registers and bits are cleared by this bit:

- Present State Register :
  - Command Inhibit (CMD) (CMDINHC)

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- Normal Interrupt Status Register :
  - Command Complete (CMDC)

Value	Description
0	Work
1	Reset

Bit 0 – SWRSTALL Software reset for All

This reset affects the entire peripheral except the card detection circuit. During initialization, the peripheral must be reset by setting this bit to 1. This bit is automatically cleared to 0 when SDHC_CA0R and SDHC_CA1R are valid and the user can read them. If this bit is set to 1, the user should issue a reset command and reinitialize the card.
List of registers cleared to 0:

- SDMA System Address / Argument 2 Register
- Block Size Register
- Block Count Register
- Argument 1 Register
- Transfer Mode Register
- Command Register
- Response Register n
- Buffer Data Port Register
- Present State Register (except CMDLL, DATLL, WRPPL, CARDDDPL, CARDSS, CARDINS)
- Host Control 1 Register
- Power Control Register
- Block Gap Control Register
- Wakeup Control Register
- Clock Control Register
- Timeout Control Register
- Normal Interrupt Status Register
- Error Interrupt Status Register
- Normal Interrupt Status Enable Register
- Error Interrupt Status Enable Register
- Normal Interrupt Signal Enable Register
- Error Interrupt Signal Enable Register
- Auto CMD Error Status Register
- Host Control 2 Register
- ADMA Error Status Register
- ADMA System Address Registers
- Slot Interrupt Status Register
- e.MMC Control 1 Register
- e.MMC Control 2 Register
- AHB Control Register
- Clock Control 2 Register
- Capabilities Control Register (except KEY)

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Value	Description
0	Work
1	Reset

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40.8.17. SDHC Normal Interrupt Status Register

Name: NISTR
Offset: 0x30
Reset: 0x0000
Property: -

Note: Interrupt flags must be cleared and then read back to confirm the clear before exiting the ISR to avoid double interrupts.

Table 40-18. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	ERRINT	BOOTAR						CINT
Access	R/W	R/W						R/W
Reset	0	0						0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	CREM	CINS	BRDRDY	BWRRDY	DMAINT	BLKGE	TRFC	CMDC
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 – ERRINT Error Interrupt
If any of the bits in SDHC_EISTR are set, then this bit is set. Therefore, the user can efficiently test for an error by checking this bit first. This bit is read-only.

Value	Description
0	No error
1	Error

Bit 14 – BOOTAR Boot Acknowledge Received
Note: This register entry is specific to the e.MMC operation mode.

This bit is set to 1 when the peripheral received a Boot Acknowledge pattern from the e.MMC.
This bit can only be set to 1 if SDHC_NISTER.BOOTAR is set to 1. An interrupt can only be generated if SDHC_NISIER.BOOTAR is set to 1.
Writing this bit to 1 clears this bit.

Value	Description
0	Boot Acknowledge pattern not received.
1	Boot Acknowledge pattern received.

Bit 8 – CINT Card Interrupt
Note: This register entry is specific to the SD/SDIO operation mode.

Writing this bit to 1 does not clear this bit. It is cleared by resetting the SD card interrupt factor. In 1-bit mode, the peripheral detects the Card Interrupt without SDCLK to support wake-up. In 4-bit mode, the Card Interrupt signal is sampled during the interrupt cycle, so there are some sample delays between the interrupt signal from the SD card and the interrupt to the system.
When this bit has been set to 1 and the user needs to start this interrupt service, Card Interrupt Status Enable (CINT) in SDHC_NISTER may be set to 0 in order to clear the card interrupt statuses latched in the peripheral and to stop driving the interrupt signal to the system. After completion of

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the card interrupt service (it should reset interrupt factors in the SD card and the interrupt signal may not be asserted), set SDHC_NISTER.CINT to 1 and start sampling the interrupt signal again. Interrupt detected by DAT[1] is supported when there is one card per slot. In case of a shared bus, interrupt pins are used to detect interrupts. If 0 is set to Interrupt Pin Select (INTPSEL) in SDHC_SBCR, this status is effective. If a non-zero value is set to INTPSEL, INT_A, INT_B or INT_C is used as device interrupts.
This bit can only be set to 1 if SDHC_NISTER.CREM is set to 1. An interrupt can only be generated if SDHC_NISIER.CREM is set to 1.

Value	Description
0	No card interrupt
1	Card interrupt

Bit 7 – CREM Card Removal

Note: This register entry is specific to the SD/SDIO operation mode.

This status is set to 1 if Card Inserted (CARDINS) in SDHC_PSR changes from 1 to 0. When the user writes this bit to 1 to clear this status, the status of SDHC_PSR.CARDINS must be confirmed because the card detect state may possibly be changed when the user clears this bit and no interrupt event can be generated.
This bit can only be set to 1 if SDHC_NISTER.CREM is set to 1. An interrupt can only be generated if SDHC_NISIER.CREM is set to 1.
Writing this bit to 1 clears this bit.

Value	Description
0	Card state unstable or card inserted
1	Card removed

Bit 6 – CINS Card Insertion

Note: This register entry is specific to the SD/SDIO operation mode.

This status is set if Card Inserted (CARDINS) in SDHC_PSR changes from 0 to 1. When the user writes this bit to 1 to clear this status, the status of SDHC_PSR.CARDINS must be confirmed because the card detect state may possibly be changed when the user clears this bit and no interrupt event can be generated.
This bit can only be set to 1 if SDHC_NISTER.CINS is set to 1. An interrupt can only be generated if SDHC_NISIER.CINS is set to 1.
Writing this bit to 1 clears this bit.

Value	Description
0	Card state unstable or card removed
1	Card inserted

Bit 5 – BRDRDY Buffer Read Ready

This status is set to 1 if the Buffer Read Enable (BUFRDEN) changes from 0 to 1. Refer to BUFRDEN in SDHC_PSR.
This bit can only be set to 1 if SDHC_NISTER.BRDRDY is set to 1. An interrupt can only be generated if SDHC_NISIER.BRDRDY is set to 1.
Writing this bit to 1 clears this bit.

Value	Description
0	Not ready to read buffer
1	Ready to read buffer

Bit 4 – BWRRDY Buffer Write Ready

This status is set to 1 if the Buffer Write Enable (BUFWREN) changes from 0 to 1. Refer to BUFWREN in SDHC_PSR.

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This bit can only be set to 1 if SDHC_NISTER.BWRRDY is set to 1. An interrupt can only be generated if SDHC_NISIER.BWRRDY is set to 1.
Writing this bit to 1 clears this bit.

Value	Description
0	Not ready to write buffer
1	Ready to write buffer

Bit 3 – DMAINT DMA Interrupt

This status is set if the peripheral detects the Host SDMA Buffer boundary during transfer. Refer to SDMA Buffer Boundary (BOUNDARY) in SDHC_BSR.
In case of ADMA, by setting the "int" field in the descriptor table, the peripheral rises this status flag when the descriptor line is completed. This status flag does not rise after Transfer Complete (TRFC).
This bit can only be set to 1 if SDHC_NISTER.DMAINT is set to 1. An interrupt can only be generated if SDHC_NISIER.DMAINT is set to 1.
Writing this bit to 1 clears this bit.

Value	Description
0	No DMA Interrupt
1	DMA Interrupt

Bit 2 – BLKGE Block Gap Event

If the Stop At Block Gap Request (STPBGR) in SDHC_BGCR is set to 1, this bit is set when either a read or a write transaction is stopped at a block gap. If STPBGR is not set to 1, this bit is not set to 1.
In the case of a Read transaction:
This bit is set at the falling edge of the DAT Line Active (DLACT) status (when the transaction is stopped at SD bus timing). The Read Wait must be supported in order to use this function. Refer to section "Read Transaction Wait / Continue Timing" in the "SD Host Controller Simplified Specification V3.00" about the detailed timing.
In the case of a Write transaction:
This bit is set at the falling edge of the Write Transfer Active (WTACT) status (after getting the CRC status at SD bus timing). Refer to section "Write Transaction Wait / Continue Timing" in the "SD Host Controller Simplified Specification V3.00" for more details on the sequence of events.
This bit can only be set to 1 if SDHC_NISTER.BLKGE is set to 1. An interrupt can only be generated if SDHC_NISIER.BLKGE is set to 1.
Writing this bit to 1 clears this bit.

Value	Description
0	No block gap event
1	Transaction stopped at block gap

Bit 1 – TRFC Transfer Complete

This bit is set when a read/write transfer and a command with Busy is completed.
In the case of a Read Transaction:
This bit is set at the falling edge of the Read Transfer Active Status. The interrupt is generated in two cases. The first is when a data transfer is completed as specified by the data length (after the last data has been read to the system). The second is when data has stopped at the block gap and completed the data transfer by setting the Stop At Block Gap Request (STPBGR) in SDHC_BGCR (after valid data has been read to the system). Refer to section "Read Transaction Wait / Continue Timing" in the "SD Host Controller Simplified Specification V3.00" for more details on the sequence of events.
In the case of a Write Transaction:
This bit is set at the falling edge of the DAT Line Active (DLACT) status. This interrupt is generated in two cases. The first is when the last data is written to the card as specified by the data length and the Busy signal is released. The second is when data transfers are stopped at the block gap by setting Stop At Block Gap Request (STPBGR) in SDHC_BGCR and data transfers are completed. (After valid data is written to the card and the Busy signal is released). Refer to section "Write Transaction

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Wait / Continue Timing" in the "SD Host Controller Simplified Specification V3.00" for more details on the sequence of events.
In the case of command with Busy:
This bit is set when Busy is de-asserted. Refer to DAT Line Active (DLACT) and Command Inhibit (DAT) (CMDINHD) in SDHC_PSR.
This bit can only be set to 1 if SDHC_NISTER.TRFC is set to 1. An interrupt can only be generated if SDHC_NISIER.TRFC is set to 1.
Writing this bit to 1 clears this bit.
The table below shows that Transfer Complete (TRFC) has a higher priority than Data Timeout Error (DATTEO). If both bits are set to 1, execution of a command can be considered to be completed.

TRFC	DATTEO	Meaning of the status
0	0	Interrupted by another factor
0	1	Timeout occurred during transfer
1	Don't Care	Command execution complete

Value	Description
0	Command execution is not complete.
1	Command execution is complete.

Bit 0 – CMDC Command Complete

This bit is set when getting the end bit of the command response. Auto CMD12 and Auto CMD23 consist of two responses. Command Complete is not generated by the response of CMD12 or CMD23, but it is generated by the response of a read/write command. Refer to Command Inhibit (CMD) in SDHC_PSR for details on how to control this bit.
This bit can only be set to 1 if SDHC_NISTER.CMDC is set to 1. An interrupt can only be generated if SDHC_NISIER.CMDC is set to 1.
Writing this bit to 1 clears this bit.
The table below shows that Command Timeout Error (CMDTEO) has a higher priority than Command Complete (CMDC). If both bits are set to 1, it can be considered that the response was not received correctly.

CMDC	CMDTEO	Meaning of the status
0	0	Interrupted by another factor
Don't care	1	Response not received within 64 SDCLK cycles
1	0	Response received

Value	Description
0	No command complete
1	Command complete

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40.8.18. SDHC Error Interrupt Status Register

Name: EISTR
Offset: 0x32
Reset: 0x0000
Property: -

Table 40-19. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
				BOOTAE		TUNING	ADMA	ACMD
Access				R/W		R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset				0		0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	CURLIM	DATEND	DATCRC	DATTEO	CMDIDX	CMDEND	CMDCRC	CMDTEO
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 12 – BOOTAE Boot Acknowledge Error

Note: This register entry is specific to the e.MMC operation mode.

This bit is set to 1 when detecting that the e.MMC Boot Acknowledge Status has a value other than "010".
This bit can only be set to 1 if SDHC_EISTER.BOOTAE is set to 1. An interrupt can only be generated if SDHC_EISIER.BOOTAE is set to 1.
Writing this bit to 1 clears this bit.

Value	Description
0	No error
1	Error

Bit 10 – TUNING Tuning Error

This bit is set to 1 when an unrecoverable error is detected in a tuning circuit, except during a tuning procedure (occurrence of an error during tuning procedure is indicated by Sampling Clock Select (SCLKSEL) in SDHC_HC2R).
When detecting a tuning error, the user needs to abort the execution of a command and to perform tuning. To reset the tuning circuit, SCLKSEL must be set to 0 before executing the tuning procedure (refer to Figure 2-29 in the "SD Host Controller Simplified Specification V3.00").
Tuning Error has a higher priority than the other error statuses generated during data transfer.
When detecting a tuning error, the user should discard any data transferred by a current read/write command and retry the transfer after the peripheral recovered from tuning circuit error.
This bit can only be set to 1 if SDHC_EISTER.TUNING is set to 1. An interrupt can only be generated if SDHC_EISIER. TUNING is set to 1.
Writing this bit to 1 clears this bit.

Value	Description
0	No error
1	Error

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Bit 9 – ADMA ADMA Error

This bit is set to 1 when the peripheral detects errors during an ADMA-based data transfer. The state of the ADMA at an error occurrence is saved in SDHC_AESR.
In addition, the peripheral rises this status bit when it detects some invalid description data (Valid=0) at the ST_FDS state (refer to section “Advanced DMA” in the “SD Host Controller Simplified Specification V3.00”. ADMA Error Status (ERRST) in SDHC_AESR indicates that an error occurs in ST_FDS state. The user may find that the Valid bit is not set at the error descriptor.
This bit can only be set to 1 if SDHC_EISTER.ADMA is set to 1. An interrupt can only be generated if SDHC_EISIER.ADMA is set to 1.
Writing this bit to 1 clears this bit.

Value	Description
0	No error
1	Error

Bit 8 – ACMD Auto CMD Error

Auto CMD12 and Auto CMD23 use this error status. This bit is set to 1 when detecting that one of the 0 to 4 bits in SDHC_AESR (SDHC_ACESR[4:0]) has changed from 0 to 1. In the case of Auto CMD12, this bit is set to 1, not only when errors occur in Auto CMD12, but also when Auto CMD12 is not executed due to the previous command error.
This bit can only be set to 1 if SDHC_EISTER.ACMD is set to 1. An interrupt can only be generated if SDHC_EISIER.ACMD is set to 1.
Writing this bit to 1 clears this bit.

Value	Description
0	No error
1	Error

Bit 7 – CURLIM Current Limit Error

By setting SD Bus Power (SDBPWR) in SDHC_PCR, the peripheral is requested to supply power for the SD Bus. The peripheral is protected from an illegal card by stopping power supply to the card, in which case this bit indicates a failure status. Reading 1 means the peripheral is not supplying power to the card due to some failure. Reading 0 means that the peripheral is supplying power and no error has occurred. The peripheral may require some sampling time to detect the current limit.
This bit can only be set to 1 if SDHC_EISTER.CURLIM is set to 1. An interrupt can only be generated if SDHC_EISIER.CURLIM is set to 1.
Writing this bit to 1 clears this bit.

Value	Description
0	No error
1	Error

Bit 6 – DATEND Data End Bit Error

This bit is set to 1 either when detecting 0 at the end bit position of read data which uses the DAT line or at the end bit position of the CRC Status.
This bit can only be set to 1 if SDHC_EISTER.DATEND is set to 1. An interrupt can only be generated if SDHC_EISIER.DATEND is set to 1.
Writing this bit to 1 clears this bit.

Value	Description
0	No error
1	Error

Bit 5 – DATCRC Data CRC Error

This bit is set to 1 when detecting a CRC error during a transfer of read data which uses the DAT line or when detecting that the Write CRC Status has a value other than '010'.

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This bit can only be set to 1 if SDHC_EISTER. DATCRC is set to 1. An interrupt can only be generated if SDHC_EISIER. DATCRC is set to 1.
Writing this bit to 1 clears this bit.

Value	Description
0	No error
1	Error

Bit 4 – DATTEO Data Timeout error

This bit is set to 1 when detecting one of following timeout conditions:

- Busy timeout for R1b, R5b response type (see “Physical Layer Simplified Specification V3.01” and “SDIO Simplified Specification V3.00”).
- Busy timeout after Write CRC Status.
- Write CRC Status timeout.
- Read data timeout.

This bit can only be set to 1 if SDHC_EISTER.DATTEO is set to 1. An interrupt can only be generated if SDHC_EISIER.DATTEO is set to 1.
Writing this bit to 1 clears this bit.

Value	Description
0	No error
1	Error

Bit 3 – CMDIDX Command Index Error

This bit is set to 1 if a Command Index error occurs in the command response.
This bit can only be set to 1 if SDHC_EISTER.CMDIDX is set to 1. An interrupt can only be generated if SDHC_EISIER.CMDIDX is set to 1.
Writing this bit to 1 clears this bit.

Value	Description
0	No error
1	Error

Bit 2 – CMDEND Command End Bit Error

This bit is set to 1 when detecting that the end bit of a command response is 0.
This bit can only be set to 1 if SDHC_EISTER.CMDEND is set to 1. An interrupt can only be generated if SDHC_EISIER.CMDEND is set to 1.
Writing this bit to 1 clears this bit.

Value	Description
0	No error
1	Error

Bit 1 – CMDCRC Command CRC Error

The Command CRC Error is generated in two cases.
If a response is returned and Command Timeout Error (CMDTEO) is set to 0 (indicating no command timeout), this bit is set to 1 when detecting a CRC error in the command response.
The peripheral detects a CMD line conflict by monitoring the CMD line when a command is issued. If the peripheral drives the CMD line to 1 level, but detects 0 level on the CMD line at the next SDCLK edge, then the peripheral aborts the command (stops driving the CMD line) and sets this bit to 1. CMDTEO is also set to 1 to indicate a CMD line conflict.
This bit can only be set to 1 if SDHC_EISTER.CMDCRC is set to 1. An interrupt can only be generated if SDHC_EISIER.CMDCRC is set to 1.
Writing this bit to 1 clears this bit.

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Bit 0 – CMDTEO Command Timeout Error

This bit is set to 1 only if no response is returned within 64 SDCLK cycles from the end bit of the command. If the peripheral detects a CMD line conflict, in which case Command CRC Error (CMDCRC) is also set to 1, this bit is set without waiting for 64 SDCLK cycles because the command is aborted by the peripheral.
This bit can only be set to 1 if SDHC_EISTER.CMDTEO is set to 1. An interrupt can only be generated if SDHC_EISIER.CMDTEO is set to 1.
Writing this bit to 1 clears this bit.

Table 40-20. CMD Error Types

CMDCRC	CMDTEO	Types of error
0	0	No error
0	1	Response timeout error
1	0	Response CRC error
1	1	CMD line conflict

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40.8.19. SDHC Normal Interrupt Status Enable Register: e.MMC

Name: NISTER
Offset: 0x34
Reset: 0x0000
Property: -

Table 40-21. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
		BOOTAR						
Access		R/W						
Reset		0						

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	CREM	CINS	BRDRDY	BWRRDY	DMAINT	BLKGE	TRFC	CMDC
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 14 – BOOTAR Boot Acknowledge Received Status Enable
Note: This register entry is specific to the e.MMC operation mode.

Value	Name	Description
0	MASKED	The BOOTAR status flag in SDHC_NISTR is masked.
1	ENABLED	The BOOTAR status flag in SDHC_NISTR is enabled.

Bit 7 – CREM Card Removal Status Enable

Value	Name	Description
0	MASKED	The CREM status flag in SDHC_NISTR is masked.
1	ENABLED	The CREM status flag in SDHC_NISTR is enabled.

Bit 7 – CINT Card Interrupt Status Enable
If this bit is set to 0, the peripheral clears interrupt requests to the system. The Card Interrupt detection is stopped when this bit is cleared and restarted when this bit is set to 1. The user may clear this bit before servicing the Card Interrupt and may set this bit again after all interrupt requests from the card are cleared to prevent inadvertent interrupts.

Value	Name	Description
0	MASKED	The CINT status flag in SDHC_NISTR is masked.
1	ENABLED	The CINT status flag in SDHC_NISTR is enabled.

Bit 6 – CINS Card Insertion Status Enable

Value	Name	Description
0	MASKED	The CINS status flag in SDHC_NISTR is masked.
1	ENABLED	The CINS status flag in SDHC_NISTR is enabled.

Bit 5 – BRDRDY Buffer Read Ready Status Enable

Value	Name	Description
0	MASKED	The BRDRDY status flag in SDHC_NISTR is masked.

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Value	Name	Description
1	ENABLED	The BRDRDY status flag in SDHC_NISTR is enabled.

Bit 4 – BWRRDY Buffer Write Ready Status Enable

Value	Name	Description
0	MASKED	The BWRRDY status flag in SDHC_NISTR is masked.
1	ENABLED	The BWRRDY status flag in SDHC_NISTR is enabled.

Bit 3 – DMAINT DMA Interrupt Status Enable

Value	Name	Description
0	MASKED	The DMAINT status flag in SDHC_NISTR is masked.
1	ENABLED	The DMAINT status flag in SDHC_NISTR is enabled.

Bit 2 – BLKGE Block Gap Event Status Enable

Value	Name	Description
0	MASKED	The BLKGE status flag in SDHC_NISTR is masked.
1	ENABLED	The BLKGE status flag in SDHC_NISTR is enabled.

Bit 1 – TRFC Transfer Complete Status Enable

Value	Name	Description
0	MASKED	The TRFC status flag in SDHC_NISTR is masked.
1	ENABLED	The TRFC status flag in SDHC_NISTR is enabled.

Bit 0 – CMDC Command Complete Status Enable

Value	Name	Description
0	MASKED	The CMDC status flag in SDHC_NISTR is masked.
1	ENABLED	The CMDC status flag in SDHC_NISTR is enabled.

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40.8.20. SDHC Error Interrupt Status Enable Register

Name: EISTER
Offset: 0x36
Reset: 0x0000
Property: -

Table 40-22. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
				BOOTAE		TUNING	ADMA	ACMD
Access				R/W		R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset				0		0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	CURLIM	DATEND	DATCRC	DATTEO	CMDIDX	CMDEND	CMDCRC	CMDTEO
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 12 – BOOTAE Boot Acknowledge Error Status Enable
Note: This register entry is specific to the e.MMC operation mode.

Value	Name	Description
0	MASKED	The BOOTAE status flag in SDHC_EISTR is masked.
1	ENABLED	The BOOTAE status flag in SDHC_EISTR is enabled.

Bit 10 – TUNING Tuning Error Status Enable

Value	Name	Description
0	MASKED	The TUNING status flag in SDHC_EISTR is masked.
1	ENABLED	The TUNING status flag in SDHC_EISTR is enabled.

Bit 9 – ADMA ADMA Error Status Enable

Value	Name	Description
0	MASKED	The ADMA status flag in SDHC_EISTR is masked.
1	ENABLED	The ADMA status flag in SDHC_EISTR is enabled.

Bit 8 – ACMD Auto CMD Error Status Enable

Value	Name	Description
0	MASKED	The ACMD status flag in SDHC_EISTR is masked.
1	ENABLED	The ACMD status flag in SDHC_EISTR is enabled.

Bit 7 – CURLIM Current Limit Error Status Enable

Value	Name	Description
0	MASKED	The CURLIM status flag in SDHC_EISTR is masked.
1	ENABLED	The CURLIM status flag in SDHC_EISTR is enabled.

Bit 6 – DATEND Data End Bit Error Status Enable

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Value	Name	Description
0	MASKED	The DATEND status flag in SDHC_EISTR is masked.
1	ENABLED	The DATEND status flag in SDHC_EISTR is enabled.

Bit 5 – DATCRC Data CRC Error Status Enable

Value	Name	Description
0	MASKED	The DATCRC status flag in SDHC_EISTR is masked.
1	ENABLED	The DATCRC status flag in SDHC_EISTR is enabled.

Bit 4 – DATTEO Data Timeout Error Status Enable

Value	Name	Description
0	MASKED	The DATTEO status flag in SDHC_EISTR is masked.
1	ENABLED	The DATTEO status flag in SDHC_EISTR is enabled.

Bit 3 – CMDIDX Command Index Error Status Enable

Value	Name	Description
0	MASKED	The CMDIDX status flag in SDHC_EISTR is masked.
1	ENABLED	The CMDIDX status flag in SDHC_EISTR is enabled.

Bit 2 – CMDEND Command End Bit Error Status Enable

Value	Name	Description
0	MASKED	The CMDEND status flag in SDHC_EISTR is masked.
1	ENABLED	The CMDEND status flag in SDHC_EISTR is enabled.

Bit 1 – CMDCRC Command CRC Error Status Enable

Value	Name	Description
0	MASKED	The CMDCRC status flag in SDHC_EISTR is masked.
1	ENABLED	The CMDCRC status flag in SDHC_EISTR is enabled.

Bit 0 – CMDTEO Command Timeout Error Status Enable

Value	Name	Description
0	MASKED	The CMDTEO status flag in SDHC_EISTR is masked.
1	ENABLED	The CMDTEO status flag in SDHC_EISTR is enabled.

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40.8.21. SDHC Normal Interrupt Signal Enable Register

Name: NISIER
Offset: 0x38
Reset: 0x0000
Property: -

Table 40-23. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
		BOOTAR						CINT
Access		R/W						R/W
Reset		0						0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	CREM	CINS	BRDRDY	BWRRDY	DMAINT	BLKGE	TRFC	CMDC
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 14 – BOOTAR Boot Acknowledge Received Signal Enable
Note: This register entry is specific to the e.MMC operation mode.

Value	Name	Description
0	MASKED	No interrupt is generated when SDHC_NISTR.BOOTAR is set.
1	ENABLED	An interrupt is generated when SDHC_NISTR.BOOTAR is set.

Bit 8 – CINT Card Interrupt Signal Enable
Note: This register entry is specific to the SD/SDIO operation mode.

Value	Name	Description
0	MASKED	No interrupt is generated when SDHC_NISTR.CINT is set.
1	ENABLED	An interrupt is generated when SDHC_NISTR.CINT is set.

Bit 7 – CREM Card Removal Signal Enable
Note: This register entry is specific to the SD/SDIO operation mode.

Value	Name	Description
0	MASKED	No interrupt is generated when SDHC_NISTR.CREM is set.
1	ENABLED	An interrupt is generated when SDHC_NISTR.CREM is set.

Bit 6 – CINS Card Insertion Signal Enable
Note: This register entry is specific to the SD/SDIO operation mode.

Value	Name	Description
0	MASKED	No interrupt is generated when SDHC_NISTR.CINS is set.
1	ENABLED	An interrupt is generated when SDHC_NISTR.CINS is set.

Bit 5 – BRDRDY Buffer Read Ready Signal Enable

Value	Name	Description
0	MASKED	No interrupt is generated when SDHC_NISTR.BRDRDY is set.
1	ENABLED	An interrupt is generated when SDHC_NISTR.BRDRDY is set.

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Bit 4 – BWRRDY Buffer Write Ready Signal Enable

Value	Name	Description
0	MASKED	No interrupt is generated when SDHC_NISTR.BWRRDY is set.
1	ENABLED	An interrupt is generated when SDHC_NISTR.BWRRDY is set.

Bit 3 – DMAINT DMA Interrupt Signal Enable

Value	Name	Description
0	MASKED	No interrupt is generated when SDHC_NISTR.DMAINT is set.
1	ENABLED	An interrupt is generated when SDHC_NISTR.DMAINT is set.

Bit 2 – BLKGE Block Gap Event Signal Enable

Value	Name	Description
0	MASKED	No interrupt is generated when SDHC_NISTR.BLKGE is set.
1	ENABLED	An interrupt is generated when SDHC_NISTR.BLKGE is set.

Bit 1 – TRFC Transfer Complete Signal Enable

Value	Name	Description
0	MASKED	No interrupt is generated when SDHC_NISTR.TRFC is set.
1	ENABLED	An interrupt is generated when SDHC_NISTR.TRFC is set.

Bit 0 – CMDC Command Complete Signal Enable

Value	Name	Description
0	MASKED	No interrupt is generated when SDHC_NISTR.CMDC is set.
1	ENABLED	An interrupt is generated when SDHC_NISTR.CMDC is set.

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40.8.22. SDHC Error Interrupt Signal Enable Register

Name: EISIER
Offset: 0x3A
Reset: 0x0000
Property: -

Table 40-24. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
				BOOTAE		TUNING	ADMA	ACMD
Access				R/W		R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset				0		0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	CURLIM	DATEND	DATCRC	DATTEO	CMDIDX	CMDEND	CMDCRC	CMDTEO
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 12 – BOOTAE Boot Acknowledge Error Signal Enable
Note: This register entry is specific to the e.MMC operation mode.

Value	Name	Description
0	MASKED	No interrupt is generated when SDHC_EISTR.BOOTAE is set.
1	ENABLED	An interrupt is generated when SDHC_EISTR.BOOTAE is set.

Bit 10 – TUNING Tuning Error Signal Enable

Value	Name	Description
0	MASKED	No interrupt is generated when SDHC_EISTR.TUNING is set.
1	ENABLED	An interrupt is generated when SDHC_EISTR.TUNING is set.

Bit 9 – ADMA ADMA Error Signal Enable

Value	Name	Description
0	MASKED	No interrupt is generated when SDHC_EISTR.ADMA is set.
1	ENABLED	An interrupt is generated when SDHC_EISTR.ADMA is set.

Bit 8 – ACMD Auto CMD Error Signal Enable

Value	Name	Description
0	MASKED	No interrupt is generated when SDHC_EISTR.ACMD is set.
1	ENABLED	An interrupt is generated when SDHC_EISTR.ACMD is set.

Bit 7 – CURLIM Current Limit Error Signal Enable

Value	Name	Description
0	MASKED	No interrupt is generated when SDHC_EISTR.CURLIM is set.
1	ENABLED	An interrupt is generated when SDHC_EISTR.CURLIM is set.

Bit 6 – DATEND Data End Bit Error Signal Enable

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Value	Name	Description
0	MASKED	No interrupt is generated when SDHC_EISTR.DATEND is set.
1	ENABLED	An interrupt is generated when SDHC_EISTR.DATEND is set.

Bit 5 – DATCRC Data CRC Error Signal Enable

Value	Name	Description
0	MASKED	No interrupt is generated when SDHC_EISTR.DATCRC is set.
1	ENABLED	An interrupt is generated when SDHC_EISTR.DATCRC is set.

Bit 4 – DATTEO Data Timeout Error Signal Enable

Value	Name	Description
0	MASKED	No interrupt is generated when SDHC_EISTR.DATTEO is set.
1	ENABLED	An interrupt is generated when SDHC_EISTR.DATTEO is set.

Bit 3 – CMDIDX Command Index Error Signal Enable

Value	Name	Description
0	MASKED	No interrupt is generated when SDHC_EISTR.CMDIDX is set.
1	ENABLED	An interrupt is generated when SDHC_EISTR.CMDIDX is set.

Bit 2 – CMDEND Command End Bit Error Signal Enable

Value	Name	Description
0	MASKED	No interrupt is generated when SDHC_EISTR.CMDEND is set.
1	ENABLED	An interrupt is generated when SDHC_EISTR.CMDEND is set.

Bit 1 – CMDCRC Command CRC Error Signal Enable

Value	Name	Description
0	MASKED	No interrupt is generated when SDHC_EISTR.CMDCRC is set.
1	ENABLED	An interrupt is generated when SDHC_EISTR.CMDCRC is set.

Bit 0 – CMDTEO Command Timeout Error Signal Enable

Value	Name	Description
0	MASKED	No interrupt is generated when SDHC_EISTR.CMDTEO is set.
1	ENABLED	An interrupt is generated when SDHC_EISTR.CMDTEO is set.

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40.8.23. SDHC Auto CMD Error Status Register

Name: ACESR
Offset: 0x3C
Reset: 0x0000
Property: -

Table 40-25. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Access								
Reset								

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	CMDNI			ACMDIDX	ACMDEND	ACMDCRC	ACMDTEO	ACMD12NE
Access	R			R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0			0	0	0	0	0

Bit 7 – CMDNI Command Not Issued by Auto CMD12 Error
Setting this bit to 1 means CMD_wo_DAT is not executed due to an Auto CMD12 error (SDHC_ACESR[4:1]). This bit is set to 0 when Auto CMD Error is generated by Auto CMD23.

Value	Description
0	No error
1	Error

Bit 4 – ACMDIDX Auto CMD Index Error
This bit is set to 1 when the Command Index error occurs in response to a command.

Value	Description
0	No error
1	Error

Bit 3 – ACMDEND Auto CMD End Bit Error
This bit is set to 1 when detecting that the end bit of the command response is 0.

Value	Description
0	No error
1	Error

Bit 2 – ACMDCRC Auto CMD CRC Error
This bit is set to 1 when detecting a CRC error in the command response.

Bit 1 – ACMDTEO Auto CMD Timeout Error
This bit is set to 1 if no response is returned within 64 SDCLK cycles from the end bit of the command. If this bit is set to 1, the other error status bits (SDHC_ACESR[4:2]) are meaningless.

ACMDCRC	ACMDTEO	Types of error
0	0	No error
0	1	Response Timeout error

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ACMDTEO (continued)		
ACMDCRC	**ACMDTEO**	**Types of error**
1	0	Response CRC error
1	1	CMD line conflict

Bit 0 – ACMD12NE Auto CMD12 Not Executed

If a memory multiple block data transfer is not started due to a command error, this bit is not set to 1 because it is not necessary to issue Auto CMD12. Setting this bit to 1 means the peripheral cannot issue Auto CMD12 to stop a memory multiple block data transfer due to some error. If this bit is set to 1, other error status bits (SDHC_ACESR[4:1]) are meaningless.
This bit is set to 0 when an Auto CMD error is generated by Auto CMD23.

Value	Description
0	No error
1	Error

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40.8.24. SDHC Host Control 2 Register: SD/SDIO

Name: HC2R
Offset: 0x3E
Reset: 0x0000
Property: -

Note: The content of the SDHC_HC2R register is depending on the mode. This description is for SD/SDIO mode.

Table 40-26. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	PVALEN	ASINTEN						
Access	R/W	R/W						
Reset	0	0						

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Access								
Reset								

Bit 15 – PVALEN Preset Value Enable
As the operating SDCLK frequency depend on the system implementation, it is difficult to determine these parameters in the standard host driver. When Preset Value Enable (PVALEN) is set to 1, automatic SDCLK frequency generation performed without considering system-specific conditions. This bit enables the functions defined in SDHC_PVR.
If this bit is written to 0, the Clock Generator Select bit (SDHC_CCR.CLKGSEL) and the SDCLK Frequency Select bit (SDHC_CCR.SDCLKFSEL) in the Clock Control Register (SDHC_CCR) are selected by the user.
If this bit is set to 1, SDHC_CCR.SDCLKFSEL and SDHC_CCR.CLKGSEL and SDHC_HC2R.DRVSEL are set by the peripheral as specified in the Preset Value Register (SDHC_PVR).

Value	Description
0	SDHC_CCR.SDCLK, SDHC_CCR.SDCLKFSEL controlled by the user.
1	Automatic selection by Preset Value is enabled.

Bit 14 – ASINTEN Asynchronous Interrupt Enable
This bit can be set to 1 if a card support asynchronous interrupts and Asynchronous Interrupt Support (ASINTSUP) is set to 1 in SDHC_CA0R. Asynchronous interrupt is effective when DAT[1] interrupt is used in 4-bit SD mode. If this bit is set to 1, the user can stop the SDCLK during the asynchronous interrupt period to save power. During this period, the peripheral continues to deliver the Card Interrupt to the host when it is asserted by the card.

Value	Description
0	Disabled
1	Enabled

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40.8.25. SDHC Capabilities 0 Register

Name: CA0R
Offset: 0x40
Reset: 0x27E80080
Property: -

Note: The Capabilities 0 Register is not supposed to be written by the user.

Table 40-27. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	SLTYPE[1:0]		ASINTSUP	SB64SUP			V30VSUP	V33VSUP
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W			R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	1	0			1	1

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	SRSUP	SDMASUP	HSSUP		ADMA2SUP	ED8SUP		
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W		R/W	R/W		
Reset	1	1	1		1	0		

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	BASECLKF[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

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

Bits 31:30 – SLTYPE[1:0] Slot Type
This field indicates usage of a slot by a specific system. An peripheral control register set is defined per slot.
Embedded Slot for One Device means that only one non-removable device is connected to a bus slot.
The Standard Host Driver controls a removable card (SLTYPE = 0) or one embedded device (SLTYPE = 1) connected to an SD bus slot.

Value	Name
0	Removable Card Slot
1	Embedded Slot for One Device
2	Shared Bus Slot
2	Reserved
3	Reserved

Bit 29 – ASINTSUP Asynchronous Interrupt Support
Refer to section “Asynchronous Interrupt” in the “SDIO Simplified Specification V3.00”.

Value	Description
0	Asynchronous interrupt not supported

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Value	Description
1	Asynchronous interrupt supported

Bit 28 – SB64SUP 64-Bit System Bus Support
This bit indicates if the peripheral supports the 64-bit Address Descriptor mode and is connected to the 64-bit address system bus.

Value	Description
0	64-bit address bus not supported
1	64-bit address bus supported

Bit 25 – V30VSUP Voltage Support 3.0V
Note: The signal and supply voltages of the peripheral are limited by the supply voltage of the device.

Value	Description
0	3.0V Voltage supply not supported
1	3.0V Voltage supply supported

Bit 24 – V33VSUP Voltage Support 3.3V
Note: The signal and supply voltages of the peripheral are limited by the supply voltage of the device.

Value	Description
0	3.3V Voltage supply not supported
1	3.3V Voltage supply supported

Bit 23 – SRSUP Suspend/Resume Support
This bit indicates whether the peripheral supports the Suspend/Resume functionality. If this bit is set to 0, the user does not issue either Suspend or Resume commands because the Suspend and Resume mechanism (refer to “Suspend and Resume Mechanism” in the “SD Host Controller Simplified Specification V3.00”) is not supported.

Value	Description
0	Suspend/Resume not supported
1	Suspend/Resume supported

Bit 22 – SDMASUP SDMA Support
This bit indicates whether the peripheral is capable of using SDMA to transfer data between system memory and the peripheral directly.

Value	Description
0	SDMA not supported
1	SDMA supported

Bit 21 – HSSUP High Speed Support
This bit indicates whether the peripheral and the system support High Speed mode and they can supply SDCLK frequency from 25MHz to 50MHz.

Value	Description
0	High Speed not supported
1	High Speed supported

Bit 19 – ADMA2SUP ADMA2 Support
This bit indicates whether the peripheral is capable of using ADMA2.

Value	Description
0	ADMA2 not supported

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Value	Description
1	ADMA2 supported

Bit 18 – ED8SUP 8-Bit Support for Embedded Device
This bit indicates whether the peripheral is capable of using the 8-bit Bus Width mode.

Value	Description
0	8-bit bus width not supported
1	8-bit bus width supported

Bits 15:8 – BASECLKF[7:0] Base Clock Frequency
This value indicates the frequency of the base clock (BASECLK). The user uses this value to calculate the clock divider value (refer to SDCLK Frequency Select (SDCLKFSEL) in SDHC_CCR).
If this field is set to 0, the user must get the information via another method.
$F_{\mathrm{BASECLK}} = \mathrm{BASECLKF}_{\mathrm{MHz}}$

Bit 7 – TEOCLKU Timeout Clock Unit
This bit shows the unit of the base clock frequency used to detect Data Timeout Error.

Value	Description
0	kHz
1	MHz

Bits 5:0 – TEOCLKF[5:0] Timeout Clock Frequency
This bit shows the timeout clock frequency (TEOCLK) used to detect Data Timeout Error.
If this field is set to 0, the user must get the information via another method.
The Timeout Clock Unit (TEOCLKU) defines the unit of this field's value.
– TEOCLKU = 0:
$F_{\mathrm{TEOCLK}} = \mathrm{TEOCLKF}_{\mathrm{KHz}}$

– TEOCLKU = 1:
$F_{\mathrm{TEOCLK}} = \mathrm{TEOCLKF}_{\mathrm{MHz}}$

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40.8.26. SDHC Capabilities 1 Register

Name: CA1R
Offset: 0x44
Reset: 0x00000070
Property: -

Note: The Capabilities 1 Register is not supposed to be written by the user.

Table 40-28. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Access								
Reset								

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	CLKMULT[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

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Access								
Reset								

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
		DRVDSUP	DRVCSUP	DRVASUP		DDR50SUP	SDR104SUP	SDR50SUP
Access		R/W	R/W	R/W		R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset		0	0	0		0	0	0

Bits 23:16 – CLKMULT[7:0] Clock Multiplier
This field indicates the multiplier factor between the Base Clock (BASECLK) used for the Divided Clock Mode and the Multiplied Clock (MULTCLK) used for the Programmable Clock mode (refer to SDHC_CCR).
Reading this field to 0 means that the Programmable Clock mode is not supported.
$F_{\mathrm{MULTCLK}} = F_{\mathrm{BASECLK}} \times (\mathrm{CLKMULT}+1)$

Bit 6 – DRVDSUP Driver Type D Support

Value	Description
0	Driver type D is not supported.

Bit 5 – DRVCSUP Driver Type C Support

Value	Description
0	Driver type C is not supported.

Bit 4 – DRVASUP Driver Type A Support

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Value	Description
0	Driver type A is not supported.

Bit 2 – DDR50SUP DDR50 Support

Value	Description
0	DDR50 mode is not supported.

Bit 1 – SDR104SUP SDR104 Support

Value	Description
0	SDR104 mode is not supported.
1	SDR104 mode is supported.

Bit 0 – SDR50SUP SDR50 Support

Value	Description
0	SDR50 mode is not supported.
1	SDR50 mode is supported.

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40.8.27. SDHC Maximum Current Capabilities Register

Name: MCCAR
Offset: 0x48
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 40-29. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	MAXCUR30V[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	MAXCUR33V[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 15:8 – MAXCUR30V[7:0] Maximum Current for 3.0V

This field indicates the maximum current capability for 3.0V voltage. This value is meaningful only if V30VSUP is set to 1 in SDHC_CA0R. Reading MAXCUR30V at 0 means that the user must get information via another method.

$\mathrm{Imax}_{\mathrm{mA}} = 4 \times \mathrm{MAXCURR30}V$

Bits 7:0 – MAXCUR33V[7:0] Maximum Current for 3.3V

This field indicates the maximum current capability for 3.3V voltage. This value is meaningful only if V33VSUP is set to 1 in SDHC_CA0R. Reading MAXCUR33V at 0 means that the user must get information via another method.

$\mathrm{Imax}_{\mathrm{mA}} = 4 \times \mathrm{MAXCURR33}V$

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40.8.28. SDHC Force Event Register for Auto CMD Error Status

Name: FERACES
Offset: 0x50
Reset: 0x0000
Property: -

Table 40-30. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Access								
Reset								

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	CMDNI			ACMDIDX	ACMDEND	ACMDCRC	ACMDTEO	ACMD12NE
Access	W			W	W	W	W	W
Reset	0			0	0	0	0	0

Bit 7 – CMDNI Force Event for Command Not Issued by Auto CMD12 Error
For testing purposes, the user can write this bit to 1 to rise the CMDNI status flag in SDHC_ACESR.
Writing this bit to 0 has no effect.

Bit 4 – ACMDIDX Force Event for Auto CMD Index Error
For testing purposes, the user can write this bit to 1 to rise the ACMDIDX status flag in SDHC_ACESR.
Writing this bit to 0 has no effect.

Bit 3 – ACMDEND Force Event for Auto CMD End Bit Error
For testing purposes, the user can write this bit to 1 to rise the ACMDEND status flag in SDHC_ACESR.
Writing this bit to 0 has no effect.

Bit 2 – ACMDCRC Force Event for Auto CMD CRC Error
For testing purposes, the user can write this bit to 1 to rise the ACMDCRC status flag in SDHC_ACESR.
Writing this bit to 0 has no effect.

Bit 1 – ACMDTEO Force Event for Auto CMD Timeout Error
For testing purposes, the user can write this bit to 1 to rise the ACMDTEO status flag in SDHC_ACESR.
Writing this bit to 0 has no effect.

Bit 0 – ACMD12NE Force Event for Auto CMD12 Not Executed
For testing purposes, the user can write this bit to 1 to rise the ACMD12NE status flag in SDHC_ACESR.
Writing this bit to 0 has no effect.

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40.8.29. SDHC Force Event Register for Error Interrupt Status

Name: FEREIS
Offset: 0x52
Reset: 0x0000
Property: -

Table 40-31. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
				BOOTAE			ADMA	ACMD
Access				W			W	W
Reset				0			0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	CURLIM	DATEND	DATCRC	DATTEO	CMDIDX	CMDEND	CMDCRC	CMDTEO
Access	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit 12 – BOOTAE Force Event for Boot Acknowledge Error
For testing purposes, the user can write this bit to 1 to rise the BOOTAE status flag in SDHC_EISTR.
Writing this bit to 0 has no effect.

Bit 9 – ADMA Force Event for ADMA Error
For testing purposes, the user can write this bit to 1 to rise the ADMA status flag in SDHC_EISTR.
Writing this bit to 0 has no effect.

Bit 8 – ACMD Force Event for Auto CMD Error
For testing purposes, the user can write this bit to 1 to rise the ACMD status flag in SDHC_EISTR.
Writing this bit to 0 has no effect.

Bit 7 – CURLIM Force Event for Current Limit Error
For testing purposes, the user can write this bit to 1 to rise the CURLIM status flag in SDHC_EISTR.
Writing this bit to 0 has no effect.

Bit 6 – DATEND Force Event for Data End Bit Error
For testing purposes, the user can write this bit to 1 to rise the DATEND status flag in SDHC_EISTR.
Writing this bit to 0 has no effect.

Bit 5 – DATCRC Force Event for Data CRC error
For testing purposes, the user can write this bit to 1 to rise the DATCRC status flag in SDHC_EISTR.
Writing this bit to 0 has no effect.

Bit 4 – DATTEO Force Event for Data Timeout error
For testing purposes, the user can write this bit to 1 to rise the DATTEO status flag in SDHC_EISTR.
Writing this bit to 0 has no effect.

Bit 3 – CMDIDX Force Event for Command Index Error
For testing purposes, the user can write this bit to 1 to rise the CMDIDX status flag in SDHC_EISTR.

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Writing this bit to 0 has no effect.

Bit 2 – CMDEND Force Event for Command End Bit Error
For testing purposes, the user can write this bit to 1 to rise the CDMEND status flag in SDHC_EISTR.
Writing this bit to 0 has no effect.

Bit 1 – CMDCRC Force Event for Command CRC Error
For testing purposes, the user can write this bit to 1 to rise the CMDCRC status flag in SDHC_EISTR.
Writing this bit to 0 has no effect.

Bit 0 – CMDTEO Force Event for Command Timeout Error
For testing purposes, the user can write this bit to 1 to rise the CMDTEO status flag in SDHC_EISTR.
Writing this bit to 0 has no effect.

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40.8.30. SDHC ADMA Error Status Register

Name: AESR
Offset: 0x54
Reset: 0x00
Property: -

Table 40-32. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
						LMIS	ERRST[1:0]	
Access						R	R	R
Reset						0	0	0

Bit 2 – LMIS ADMA Length Mismatch Error
This error occurs in the following two cases:

- While Block Count Enable (BCEN) is being set, the total data length specified by the Descriptor table is different from that specified by the Block Count (BLKCNT) and Transfer Block Size (BLKSIZE).
- The total data length cannot be divided by the Transfer Block Size (BLKSIZE).

Value	Description
0	No error
1	Error

Bits 1:0 – ERRST[1:0] ADMA Error State
This field indicates the state of ADMA when an error has occurred during an ADMA data transfer. This field never indicates 2 because ADMA never stops in this state.

Value	Name	Description
0x0	ST_STOP (Stop DMA)	Points to the descriptor following the error descriptor
0x1	ST_FDS (Fetch Descriptor)	Points to the error descriptor
0x2	-	Reserved
0x3	ST_TRF (Transfer Data)	Points to the descriptor following the error descriptor

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40.8.31. SDHC ADMA System Address Register

Name: ASARx
Offset: 0x58
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 40-33. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	ADMASA[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
	ADMASA[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
	ADMASA[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
	ADMASA[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 – ADMASA[31:0] ADMA System Address

This field holds the byte address of the executing command of the descriptor table. At the start of ADMA, the user must set the start address of the descriptor table. The ADMA increments this register address, which points to the next Descriptor line to be fetched.

When the ADMA Error (ADMA) status flag rises, this field holds a valid descriptor address depending on the ADMA Error State (ERRST). The user must program Descriptor Table on 32-bit boundary and set 32-bit boundary address to this register. ADMA2 ignores the lower 2 bits of this register and assumes it to be 0.

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40.8.32. SDHC Preset Value Register

Name: PVRx
Offset: 0x60 + x*0x02 [x=0..7]
Reset: 0x0000
Property: R/W

One of the Preset Value Registers is effective based on the selected bus speed mode. The table below defines the conditions to select one of the SDHC_PVRs.

Table 40-34. Preset Value Register Select Condition

Selected Bus Speed Mode	VS18EN (SDHC_HC2R)	HSEN (SDHC_HC1R)	UHSMS (SDHC_HC2R)
Default Speed	0	0	don't care
High Speed	0	Response Timeout Error	don't care
Reserved	1	don't care	Other values

The following table shows the effective Preset Value Register according to the Selected Bus Speed mode.

Table 40-35. Preset Value Registers

SDHC_PVRx	Selected Bus Speed Mode	Signal Voltage
SDHC_PVR0	Initialization	3.3V or 1.8V
SDHC_PVR1	Default Speed	3.3V
SDHC_PVR2	High Speed	3.3V

When Preset Value Enable (PVALEN) in SDHC_HC2R is set to 1, SDCLK Frequency Select (SDLCKFSEL) and Clock Generator Select (CLKGSEL) in SDHC_CCR are automatically set based on the Selected Bus Speed mode. This means that the user does not need to set these fields when preset is enabled. A Preset Value Register for Initialization (SDHC_PVR0) is not selected by Bus Speed mode. Before starting the initialization sequence, the user needs to set a clock preset value to SDCLKFSEL in SDHC_CCR. PVALEN can be set to 1 after the initialization is completed.

Note: Preset Values in SDHC_PVRx registers are not supposed to be written by the user. However, the user can modify preset values only if Capabilities Write Enable (CAPWREN) is written to 1 in SDHC_CACR.

Table 40-36. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	SDCLKFSEL[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

Bit 10 – CLKGSEL Clock Generator Select
Refer to CGGSEL in SDHC_CCR.

Bits 9:0 – SDCLKFSEL[9:0] SDCLK Frequency Select
Refer to SDCLKFSEL in SDHC_CCR.

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40.8.33. SDHC Slot Interrupt Status Register

Name: SISR
Offset: 0xFC
Reset: 0x0000
Property: -

Table 40-37. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Access								
Reset								

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	INTSSL[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 7:0 – INTSSL[7:0] Interrupt Signal for Each Slot
These status bits indicate the logical OR of Interrupt Signals and WakeUp Signal for each peripheral instance in the device. INTSSL[x] corresponds to instance SDHCx. There are 2 instances in this device.

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40.8.34. SDHC Host Controller Version Register

Name: HCVR
Offset: 0xFE
Reset: 0x1802
Property: -

Table 40-38. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	VVER[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	SVER[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

Bits 15:8 – VVER[7:0] Vendor Version Number
Reserved. Value subject to change. No functionality associated.

Bits 7:0 – SVER[7:0] Specification Version Number
This status indicates the SD Host Controller Specification Version.

Value	Name
0	SD Host Specification Version 1.00
1	SD Host Specification Version 2.00, including the feature of the ADMA and Test Register
2	SD Host Specification Version 3.00

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40.8.35. SDHC Additional Present State Register

Name: APSR
Offset: 0x200
Reset: 0x0000000F
Property: -

Table 40-39. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
					HDATLL[3:0]			
Access					R	R	R	R
Reset					1	1	1	1

Bits 3:0 – HDATLL[3:0] High Line Level
This status is used to check the DAT[7:4] line level to recover from errors, and for debugging.

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40.8.36. SDHC e.MMC Control 1 Register

Name: MC1R
Offset: 0x204
Reset: 0x00
Property: R/W

Note: This register is reserved to manage e.MMC specific features only.

Table 40-40. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

Bit 7 – FCD e.MMC Force Card Detect
When using e.MMC, the user can set this bit to 1 to bypass the card detection procedure using the SDHC_CD signal.

Value	Name	Description
0	DISABLED	e.MMC Forced Card Detect is disabled. The SDHC_CD signal is used and debounce timing is applied.
1	ENABLED	e.MMC Forced Card Detect is enabled.

Bit 5 – BOOTA e.MMC Boot Acknowledge Enable
This bit must be set according to the value of BOOT_ACK in the Extended CSD Register (refer to "Embedded MultiMedia Card (e.MMC) Electrical Standard 4.51").
When this bit is set to 1, the peripheral waits for boot acknowledge pattern from the e.MMC before receiving boot data.
If the boot acknowledge pattern is wrong, the BOOTAE status flag rises in SDHC_EISTR if BOOTAE is set in SDHC_EISTER. An interrupt is generated if BOOTAE is set in SDHC_EISIER.
If the no boot acknowledge pattern is received, the DATTEO status flag rises in SDHC_EISTR if DATTEO is set in SDHC_EISTER. An interrupt is generated if DATTEO is set in SDHC_EISIER.

Bits 1:0 – CMDTYP[1:0] e.MMC Command Type

Value	Name	Description
0	NORMAL	The command is not an e.MMC specific command.
1	WAITIRQ	This bit must be set to 1 when the e.MMC is in Interrupt mode (CMD40). Refer to "Interrupt Mode" in the "Embedded MultiMedia Card (e.MMC) Electrical Standard 4.51" .
2	STREAM	This bit must be set to 1 in the case of Stream Read(CMD11) or Stream Write (CMD20). Only effective for e.MMC up to revision 4.41.
3	BOOT	Starts a Boot Operation mode at the next write to SDHC_CR. Boot data are read directly from e.MMC device.

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40.8.37. SDHC e.MMC Control 2 Register

Name: MC2R
Offset: 0x205
Reset: 0x00
Property: -

Note: This register is reserved to manage e.MMC specific features only.

Table 40-41. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
							ABOOT	SRESP
Access							W	W
Reset							0	0

Bit 1 – ABOOT e.MMC Abort Boot
This bit is used to exit from Boot mode. Writing this bit to 1 exits the Boot Operation mode. Writing 0 is ignored.

Bit 0 – SRESP e.MMC Abort Wait IRQ
This bit is used to exit from the Interrupt mode. When this bit is written to 1, the peripheral sends the CMD40 response automatically. This brings the e.MMC from Interrupt mode to the standard Data Transfer mode. Writing this bit to 0 is ignored.
Note: This bit is only effective when CMD_TYP in SDHC_MC1R is set to WAITIRQ.

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40.8.38. SDHC AHB Control Register

Name: ACR
Offset: 0x208
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 40-42. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
			B1KBDIS	HNBRDIS			BMAX[1:0]	
Access			R/W	R/W			R/W	R/W
Reset			0	0			0	0

Bit 5 – B1KBDIS 1kB Boundary Disable
Only significant when the xKBBoundary is not supported by the HMATRIX. Used for debug.

Bit 4 – HNBRDIS HNBREQ Disable
Used for debug to modulate the peripheral host interface bandwidth. Set to 1 to reduce the peripheral bandwidth.

Bits 1:0 – BMAX[1:0] AHB Maximum Burst
This field selects the maximum burst size in case of DMA transfer.

Value	Name	Description
0	INCR16	The maximum burst size is INCR16.
1	INCR8	The maximum burst size is INCR8.
2	INCR4	The maximum burst size is INCR4.
3	SINGLE	Only SINGLE transfers are performed.

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40.8.39. SDHC Clock Control 2 Register

Name: CC2R
Offset: 0x20C
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 40-43. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
								FSDCLKD
Access								R/W
Reset								0

Bit 0 – FSDCLKD Force SDCLK Disabled

The user can choose to maintain the SDCLK during 8 SDCLK cycles after the end bit of the last data block in case of a read transaction, or after the end bit of the CRC status in case of a write transaction.

Value	Description
0	The SDCLK is forced and it cannot be stopped immediately after the transaction.
1	The SDCLK is not forced and it can be stopped immediately after the transaction.

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40.8.40. SDHC Capabilities Control Register

Name: CACR
Offset: 0x230
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 40-44. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	KEY[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

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

Bits 15:8 – KEY[7:0] Key

Value	Name	Description
46h	KEY	Writing any other value in this field aborts the write operation of the CAPWREN bit. Always reads as 0.

Bit 0 – CAPWREN Capabilities Write Enable
This bit can only be written if KEY correspond to 46h.

Value	Description
0	Capabilities registers (SDHC_CA0R and SDHC_CA1R) cannot be written.
1	Capabilities registers (SDHC_CA0R and SDHC_CA1R) can be written.

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40.8.41. SDHC Debug Register

Name: DBGR
Offset: 0x234
Reset: 0x00
Property: -

Table 40-45. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Access								
Reset								

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

Bit 0 – NIDBG Non-Intrusive Debug

Value	Name	Description
0	DISABLED	Reading the SDHC_BDPR via debugger increments the dual port RAM read pointer.
1	ENABLED	Reading the SDHC_BDPR via debugger does not increment the dual port RAM read pointer.

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41. True Random Number Generator (TRNG)

41.1. Overview

The True Random Number Generator (TRNG) module generates unpredictable random numbers that are not generated by an algorithm.

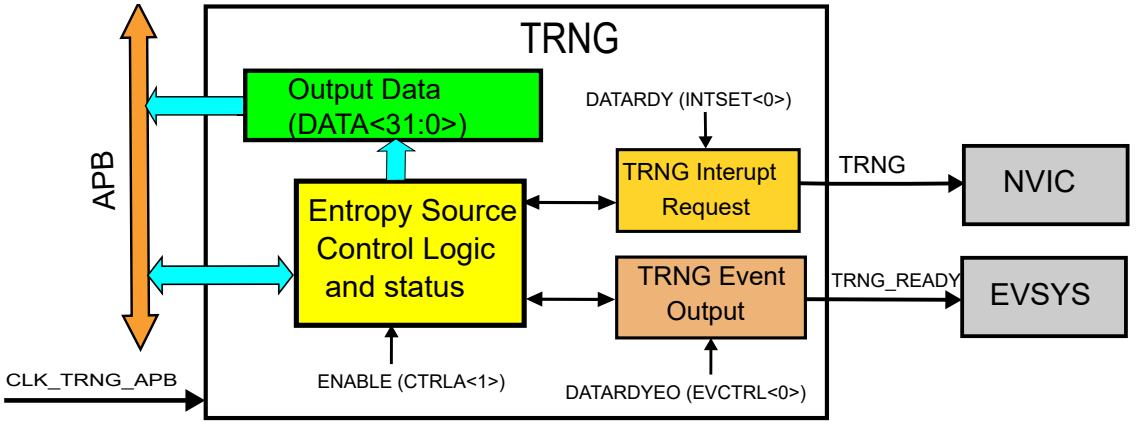
The True Random Number Generator (TRNG) is used to generate a random number for cryptographic applications. For applications that require an entropy source for seeding a NIST approved DRNG (Deterministic RNG) as required by FIPS PUB 140-2 and 140-3, it is recommended that an external TRNG source be used that is compliant with the NIST Special Publication 800-22 Test Suite.

41.2. Features

- Provides a 32-bit random number every 84 clock cycles

41.3. Block Diagram

Figure 41-1. TRNG Block Diagram.



41.4. Clocks

The TRNG bus clock (CLK_TRNG_APB) can be enabled and disabled in the Main Clock module, and the default state of CLK_TRNG_APB can be found in Peripheral Clock Masking.

References:

MCLK - Peripheral Clock Masking

41.5. Functional Description

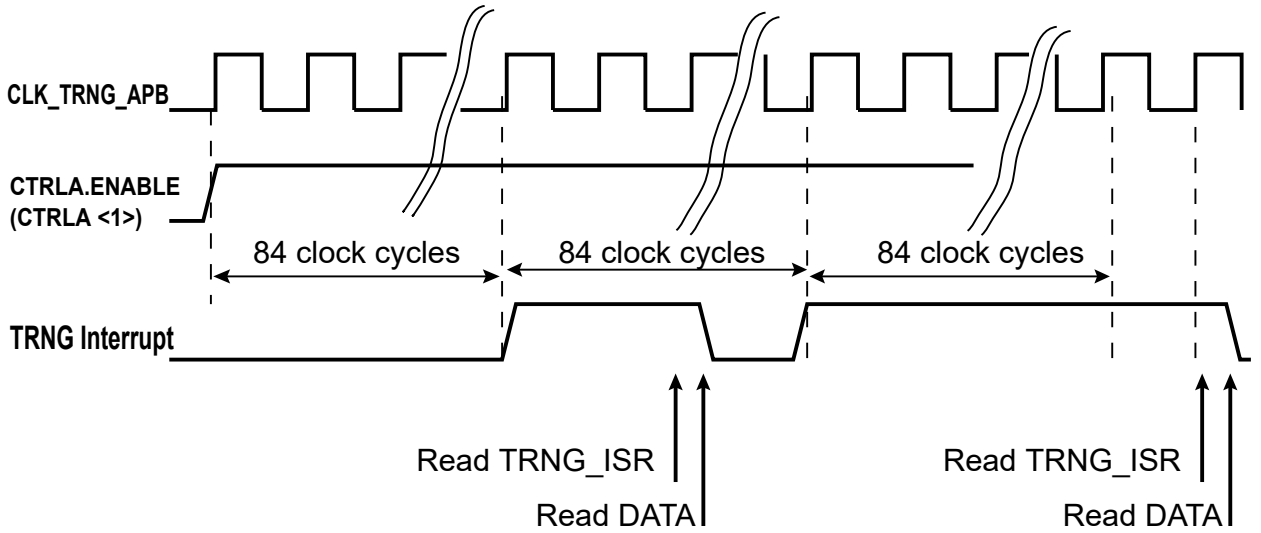
41.5.1. Principle of Operation

When the TRNG module is enabled, the peripheral starts providing new 32-bit random numbers every 84 CLK_TRNG_APB clock cycles.

The TRNG module can be configured to generate an interrupt or event when a new random number is available.

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Figure 41-2. TRNG Data Generation Sequence



41.5.2. Basic Operation

41.5.2.1. Initialization

To operate the TRNG, do the following:

- Configure the clock source for CLK_TRNG_APB in the Main Clock Controller (MCLK) and enable the clock by writing a '1' to the TRNG bit in the APB Mask register of the MCLK
- Enable the TRNG operation by writing a '1' to CTRLA.ENABLE bit (CTRLA.ENABLE <1>)
- When the INTFLAG.DATARDY bit (INTFLAG <0>) is set, read the Output Data register (DATA<31:0>) to get the newly generated random number

Notes:

1. INTFLAG.DATARDY bit (INTFLAG <0>) is cleared automatically when the DATA register is read.
2. It is necessary to wait 100ms after the TRNG is enabled before use to allow for target entropy to be achieved.

41.5.2.2. Enabling and Disabling

The TRNG module is enabled by writing '1' to the Enable bit in the Control A register (CTRLA.ENABLE bit (CTRLA <1>)). The TRNG is disabled by writing a '0' to CTRLA.ENABLE bit (CTRLA <1>).

41.5.3. Interrupts

The TRNG module has the TRNG Data Ready (TRNG_READY) interrupt source, which indicates that a new random number is available in the DATA register and ready to be read.

The interrupt source has an interrupt flag associated with it. The interrupt flag in the Interrupt Flag Status and Clear register (INTFLAG.DATARDY (INTFLAG <0>)) is set to '1' when the interrupt condition occurs. The interrupt can be enabled by writing a '1' to the INTENSET.DATARDY bit (INTENSET <0>) in the Interrupt Enable Set register and disabled by writing a '1' to the INTENCLR.DATARDY bit (INTENCLR <0>) in the Interrupt Enable Clear (INTENCLR) register.

The interrupt request line is connected to the Nested Vector Interrupt Controller (NVIC). Using the TRNG interrupt requires the interrupt controller to be configured first. Refer to Nested Vector Interrupt Controller for details. This interrupt is a synchronous wake-up source. Refer to the Sleep Mode Controller for details.

An interrupt request is generated when the interrupt flag is set and the corresponding interrupt is enabled. The interrupt request remains active until the interrupt flag is cleared, or the interrupt is disabled. See INTFLAG Status and Clear register for details on how to clear interrupt flags.

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The following steps are used to configure the TRNG in interrupt mode:

- Configure the NVIC by setting group priority, sub priority, and by enabling the TRNG IRQ (Vector No 210)
- Enable TRNG interrupt by setting the INTENSET.DATARDY bit (INTENSET<0>)
- Generated 32-bit random number is read from the Output data register (DATA<31:0>) in the TRNG Interrupt Service Routine (TRNG_ISR)

References:

Sleep Mode Controller

Nested Vector Interrupt Controller

41.5.4. Events

The TRNG can generate the following output event:

- TRNG Data Ready (TRNG_READY): Generated when a new 32-bit random number is available in the Output Data register (DATA <31:0>).

Writing '1' to the TRNG Data Ready Event Output bit in the Event Control Register (EVCTRL.DATARDYEO bit (EVCTRL <0>)) enables the TRNG_READY event. Writing a '0' to this bit disables the corresponding output event. The TRNG cannot use any events from other peripherals, as it is not an Event User. Refer to *EVSYS – Event System* for details on configuring the Event System.

References:

EVSYS - Event System

41.5.5. Sleep Mode Operation

The Run in Standby bit in Control A register (CTRLA.RUNSTDBY bit (CTRLA <6>)) controls the behavior of the TRNG during standby sleep mode:

When this bit is '0', the TRNG is halted during sleep, but maintains its current configuration.

When this bit is '1', the TRNG continues to operate during sleep and the TRNG interrupt can be used to wake up the device from sleep modes. Events connected to the event system can trigger other operations in the system without exiting sleep modes.

References:

Sleep Mode Controller

41.5.6. Debug Mode Operation

When the CPU is halted in debug mode the TRNG continues normal operation.

During debug, if the TRNG interrupt is enabled and the generated data is not read periodically in the Interrupt Service Routine (TRNG_ISR) data loss may result.

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41.6. Register Summary

For descriptions and definitions of both Register and bitfield properties, refer to Register Properties.

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x00	CTRLA	7:0		RUNSTDBY					ENABLE	
0x01 ... 0x03	Reserved									
0x04	EVCTRL	7:0								DATARDYEO
0x05 ... 0x07	Reserved									
0x08	INTENCLR	7:0								DATARDY
0x09	INTENSET	7:0								DATARDY
0x0A	INTFLAG	7:0								DATARDY
0x0B ... 0x1F	Reserved									
0x20	DATA	31:24	DATA[31:24]							
		23:16	DATA[23:16]							
		15:8	DATA[15:8]							
		7:0	DATA[7:0]							

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41.6.1. Control A

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

Table 41-1. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

Bit 6 – RUNSTDBY Run in Standby
This bit controls how the TRNG behaves during standby sleep mode:

Value	Description
0	The TRNG is halted during standby sleep mode.
1	The TRNG continues to operate in standby sleep mode.

Bit 1 – ENABLE Enable

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

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41.6.2. Event Control

Name: EVCTRL
Offset: 0x04
Reset: 0x00
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Enable-Protected

Table 41-2. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

Bit 0 – DATARDYEO TRNG Data Ready Event (TRNG_RDY) Output
This bit indicates whether the TRNG Data Ready event output is enabled and whether an output event will be generated when a new random value is ready.

Value	Description
0	TRNG Data Ready event output is disabled and an event will not be generated.
1	TRNG Data Ready event output is enabled and an event will be generated.

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41.6.3. Interrupt Enable Clear

Name: INTENCLR
Offset: 0x08
Reset: 0x00
Property: PAC Write-Protection

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 (INTENSET) register.

Table 41-3. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

Bit 0 – DATARDY Data Ready Interrupt (TRNG) Enable
Writing a '1' to this bit will clear the Data Ready Interrupt (TRNG) Enable bit, which disables the corresponding interrupt request.
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect. Reading this bit provides the following information.

Value	Description
0	The TRNG interrupt is disabled.
1	The TRNG interrupt is enabled.

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41.6.4. Interrupt Enable Set

Name: INTENSET
Offset: 0x09
Reset: 0x00
Property: PAC Write-Protection

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

Table 41-4. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

Bit 0 – DATARDY Data Ready Interrupt (TRNG) Enable
Writing a '1' to this bit will set the Data Ready Interrupt (TRNG) Enable bit, which enables the corresponding interrupt request.
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect. Reading this bit provides the following information.

Value	Description
0	The TRNG interrupt is disabled.
1	The TRNG interrupt is enabled.

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41.6.5. Interrupt Flag Status and Clear

Name: INTFLAG
Offset: 0x0A
Reset: 0x00
Property: -

Note: Interrupt flags must be cleared and then read back to confirm the clear before exiting the ISR to avoid double interrupts.

Table 41-5. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

Bit 0 – DATARDY Data Ready Interrupt Flag
This flag is set when a new random value is generated, and the TRNG interrupt will be generated if this interrupt is enabled (INTENSET.DATARDY bit (INTENSET <0>) =1).
This flag is cleared by writing a '1' to the flag or by reading the DATA register.
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.

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41.6.6. Output Data

Name: DATA
Offset: 0x20
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 41-6. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	DATA[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
	DATA[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
	DATA[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
	DATA[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 – DATA[31:0] Output Data
These bits hold the 32-bit randomly generated output data.

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42. Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC)

42.1. Overview

The Analog-to-Digital Convertor can convert up to four independent signals at a time using four separate SAR (Successive Approximation Register) ADC Modules. Each ADC module supports up to 12 bit resolution. For sample timing and conversion rates, see the ADC Electrical Specifications. Single-ended and differential measurements are supported. Signed and unsigned sampling formats are supported.

The SAR ADC0 module can support up to 16 separate external analog input channels. The SAR ADC modules 1, 2, and 3 support up to seven channels, six external and one internal channel. Internal inputs to the SAR ADC 1, 2, and 3 modules provide internal measurements for VDDCORE, Band gap temperature, and Band gap 1.2 Volt reference.

ADC measurements can be started by either application software or an incoming event from another peripheral in the device. ADC measurements can be started with predictable timing, and without software intervention.

Both internal AVDD and external VREFH reference voltages can be used (i.e., AVDD or VREFH respectively).

The ADC has a digital result compare function for accurate monitoring of user-defined thresholds, with minimum software intervention required. Hardware oversampling is also supported in the ADC's hardware.

Note: If AVDD < 2.5V, the user must enable analog charge pumps in SUPC.VREGCTRL.CPEN[2:0].

42.2. Features

Up to 12-bit resolution of the numerical output, signed or unsigned (higher resolutions possible with oversampling).

- Signed/Unsigned results
- Left or Right aligned result
- Fractional or integer results
- Up to 4.6875 Msps conversion rate in 12-bit resolution mode
- Throughput rates (See the Electrical Specifications):
  Note: Assumes GCLK_ADC = 150 MHz, TAD = 1/75 MHz = 13.33333 ns.
  - Non-Interleaved ADC 1, 2, 3 modules:
    - 12-bit resolution: 4.687500 Msps
    - 10-bit resolution: 5.357142 Msps
  - ADC 0 module:
    - 12-bit resolution: 3.947368 Msps
    - 10-bit resolution: 4.411764 Msps
  - Interleaved ADC 1, 2, 3 modules only:
    - 12-bit resolution: 13.636363 Msps
    - 10-bit resolution: 15 Msps
  - Interleaved ADC 0, 1, 2, 3 modules:
    - 12-bit resolution: 15 Msps
    - 10-bit resolution: 16.666666 Msps
- Maximum of 16 unique external analog input channels.

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  - AIN[15:0] ADC Module 0
  - AIN[5:0] ADC1, ADC2, and ADC3 Modules
- Internal inputs:
  - VDDCORE internal analog channel AIN6 on ADC1 module
  - Temperature Sensor internal analog channel AIN6 on ADC2 module
  - IVREF 1.2v, internal analog channel AIN6 on ADC3 module
- ADC0 16 single ended external analog inputs, (i.e., no differential channels on ADC0 Module).
- ADC1/2/3 six single ended external analog inputs or up to three differential inputs plus one internal channel
- Up to 16 trigger sources, off-chip hardware or on-chip hardware or software generated per analog input channel
- Edge or level active triggering modes, generating single conversions or bursts of conversions
- A scan trigger per each shared Analog ADC module to start a scan cycle which can individually include or not include any of the analog inputs assigned to that ADC module assuming that the different ADC modules are assigned the same scan trigger source
- Supports up to four scan cycles running simultaneously on different ADC modules
- Any of the 16 trigger sources or the scan triggers can be assigned to individual analog input channels
- The scan trigger itself can select any of the 16 trigger sources as its own source
- Programmable sampling time, individually set for each ADC, CORCTRLx.SAMC.
- Each analog input/channel output register can be read from a general dedicated output register (write to the CORDYID and CHRDYID registers and then reads the CHRDYDATA register)
- 16 sample deep FIFO supporting all channels
- Four Digital Comparators for monitoring output values in relation to user-specified ADC result thresholds.
  Note: There can be at most one digital comparator assigned to each ADC module, because only one channel per Analog ADC module can be converted at a time.
- Four digital filters; providing averaging/oversampling for increased noise immunity and are assignable to any analog input.
  Note: There can be at most one digital filter assigned to each ADC module, because only one channel per ADC module can be converted at a time.

42.3. Block Diagram

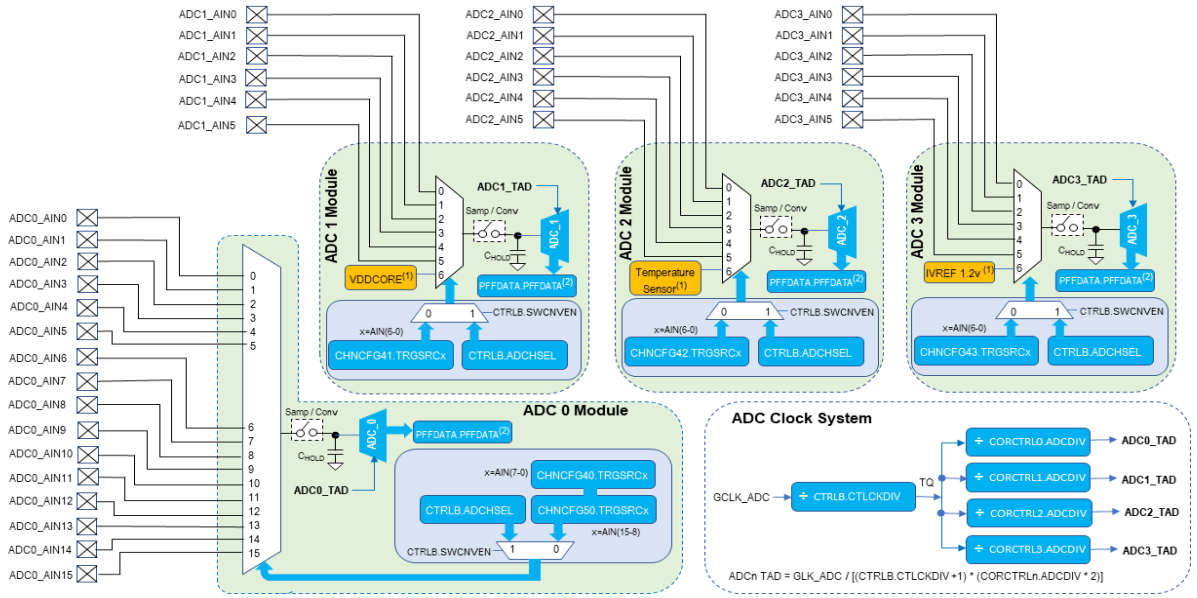
There are four ADC modules in the ADC and each controlled by common logic. Each ADC module has a dedicated Analog Input Multiplexer, which can select from seven up to 16 different analog inputs depending on the ADC module. Each ADC module has a Post Processing Block, consisting of a dedicated Digital Filter, and a dedicated Digital Comparator.

The ADC's sample data is available in a single ADC Channel Ready Data Register (CHRDYDAT) and a 16-sample-deep FIFO (PFFDATA).

The ADC module provides five interrupts to the NVIC: one Global Interrupt and four ADC module-specific interrupts. Global interrupts are serviced by the CTLINTENCLR, CTLINTENSET, and CTLINTFLAG registers, while each ADCn module's interrupts are serviced by INTENCLRn, INTENSETn, and INTFLAGn registers (where ADCn = 0,1,2,3).

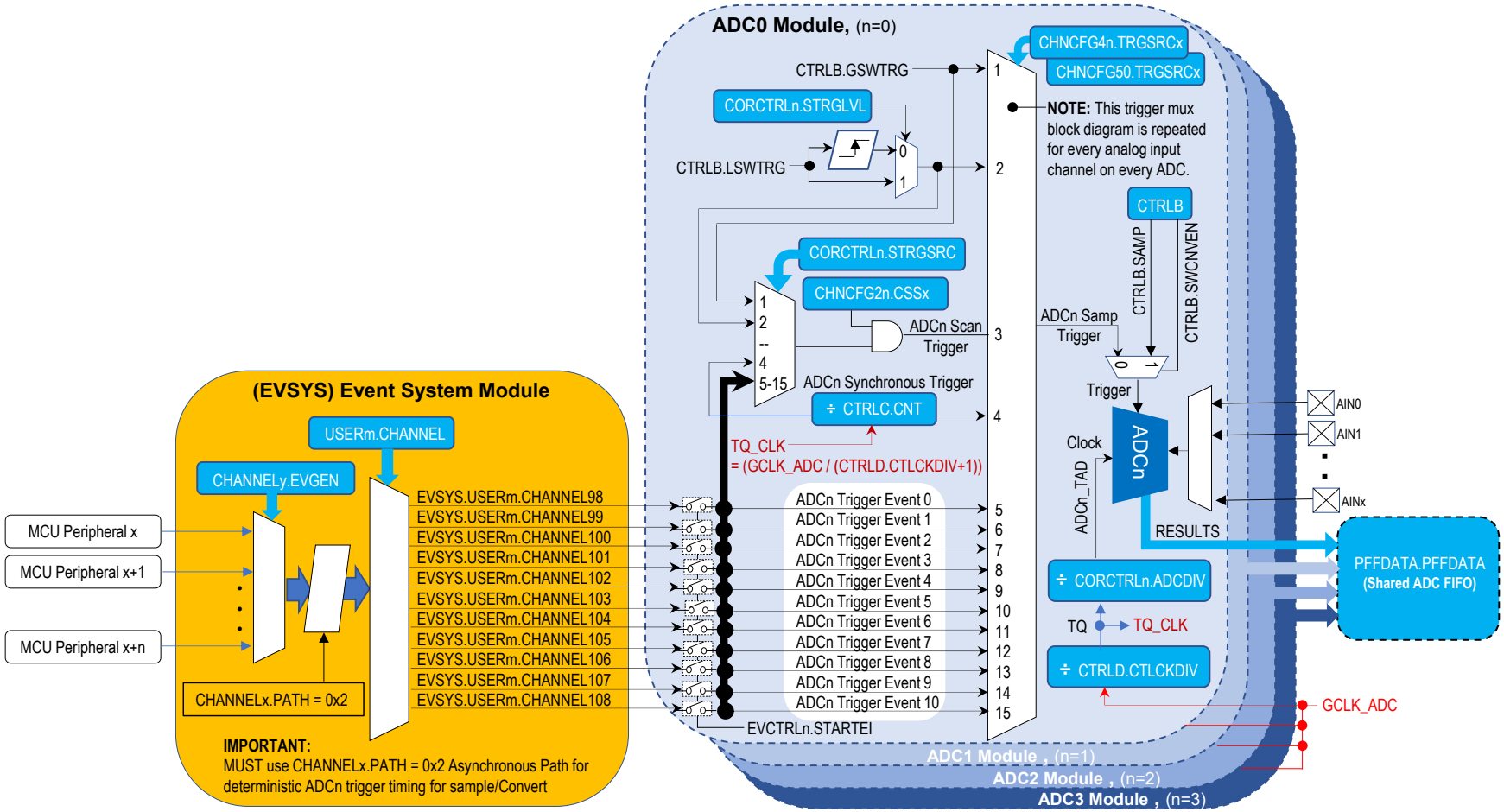
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Figure 42-1. ADC Block Diagram



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Figure 42-2. ADC Trigger Block Diagram



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Notes:

1. Virtual internal analog input AIN6 channel.
2. PFFDATA.PFFDATA is a shared ADC0-3 FIFO.

The ADC runs on a peripheral clock provided by the Generic Clock (GCLK) module, known as the GCLK_ADC, and identified as ADC Control Clock, or CTL_CLK in this chapter. Each of the four ADC Modules has a clock derived from the ADC Control Clock, CORE_CLK[n], n=0,1,2,3. ADC Special Function Registers (SFRs) are identified as to which clock domain they belong: “APB_CLK” for the APB/Main Clock and “GCLK” for the clock derived from the GCLK, i.e. the ADC Control Clock (CTL_CLK).

The ADC Data Bus is 19 bits wide: { ChannelValid, CoreChannelID[5:0], ChannelData{11:0] }. The output results of each of the four ADC modules are stacked onto the bus in a 4:1 Time Division Multiplexing (TDM) scheme and the ChannelValid signal identifies whether the core’s time slot contains valid data. The input channel index is reported in the CoreChannelID bits. The captured signal is reported in the 12 bits of ChannelData.

The ADC Data Bus sends data to the ADC’s status and data registers as well as to the Digital Filter and Digital Comparator Post Processing Blocks. The bus also supports sending filtered results to the ADC’s data registers.

42.4. Signal Description

Table 42-1. Signal Description

Signal	Type	Description
AVDD	Power	Analog Power Supply
AVSS	Power	Analog Ground Supply
ADC_VREFH	Reference	External voltage reference
ADC0 AINx, x =0,1,,...,15	Analog	AINx Analog inputs for ADC Module 0
ADC1 AINx x =0,1,,...,5	Analog	AINx Analog inputs for ADC Module 1
ADC2 AINx, x =0,1,,...,5	Analog	AINx Analog inputs for ADC Module 2
ADC3 AINx, x =0,1,,...,5	Analog	AINx Analog inputs for ADC Module 3

Notes:

1. ADC Module 1, Channel 6 is attached internally to VDDCORE Voltage Monitor.
2. ADC Module 2, Channel 6 is attached internally to Temperature Sensor Monitor.
3. ADC Module 3, Channel 6 is attached internally to IVREF, Band Gap 1.2 Volt Monitor.

Note: Please consult the section “Signal Description” and “ADC Pinout I/O Description” table to determine which pins provide which input signals, depending on the device package in use.

All the AINx signals listed above can be used for single-ended input. ADC Modules 1-3 can also provide three differential input pairs each:

- (ADCn_AIN0 (Diff +) , ADCn_AIN1 (Diff -))
- (ADCn_AIN2 (Diff +) , ADCn_AIN3 (Diff -))
- (ADCn_AIN4 (Diff +) , ADCn_AIN5 (Diff -))

For ADC Module n=1,2,3: These pairs are configured in the CHNCFG3n (n=1,2,3) register by setting the DIFF bits corresponding to the signal pairs in use.

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42.5. Peripheral Dependencies

Peripheral Name	Base Address	NVIC IRQ Index:Source	MCLK AXI/APB Clocks Index:Name (1)	GCLK Peripheral Channel Index:Clock Name (2)	PAC Peripheral Peripheral Identifier (PAC.WRCTRL)	Power Domain
ADC	0x4682 0000	185: INTREQ[0] 186: INTREQ[1] 187: INTREQ[2] 188: INTREQ[3] 189: INTREQ[4]	MCLK.CLKMSK1[19]	GCLK_ADC: GCLK.PCHCTRL[41]	43	VDDREG, AVDD

Notes:

1. Register Field: MCLK.CLKMSK{index/32}.MASK[index mod 32].
2. See GCLK.PCHCTRLm Register, where m = Index.

42.6. Functional Description

42.6.1. Indexing

There are four ADC Modules, each of which has varying numbers of input channels. Each ADC has a dedicated Digital Filter and a dedicated Digital Comparator:

- There are four ADCn modules : *n* = 0,1,2,3
- There are four dedicated Digital Filters are indexed by *n* : *n* = 0,1,2,3
- There are four dedicated Digital Comparators are indexed by *n* : *n* = 0,1,2,3
- Each of the four ADC modules that have a varying number of input signals:
  ADC0: External AIN[15:0] inputs
  ADC1: External AIN[5:0] inputs and internal AIN6=VDDCORE
  ADC2: External AIN[5:0] inputs and internal AIN6=Temperature Sensor
  ADC3: External AIN[5:0] inputs and internal AIN6=1.2v IVREF

42.6.2. Principle of Operation

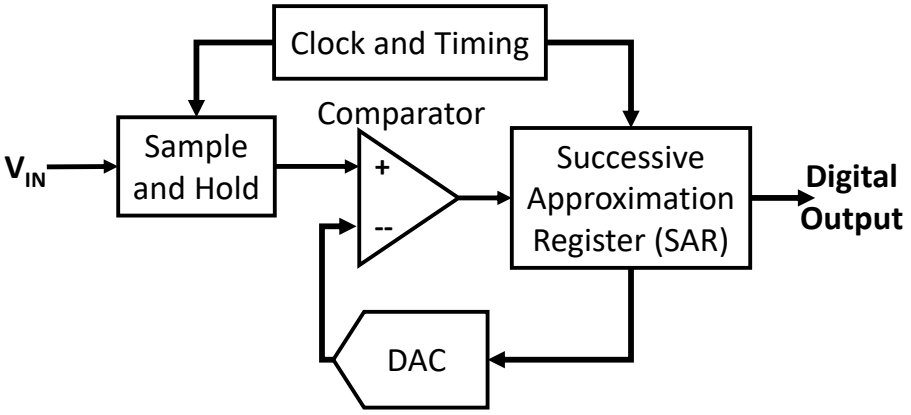
Important: When AVDD < 2.5v, for proper ADC operation it is critical that the internal charge pumps be enabled as necessary as define in SUPC.VREGCTRL.CPEN[2:0].

The basic architecture of an ADC Module is shown in the following figure.

During the at the start of a capture cycle the Sample and Hold capacitor is connected to the incoming voltage on a trigger event until the expiration of the sample time defined by CORCTRLx.SAMC. At the end of the sampling period the Sample and Hold is disconnected from the input signal and connected to the Comparator and the conversion sequence begins. ADC conversion time = (# bits +1)*TAD).

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Figure 42-3. ADC Module Architecture



42.6.3. Basic Operation

42.6.3.1. Enabling, Disabling, and Resetting

The ADC is enabled by setting **CTRLA.ENABLE** = 1. Setting this bit to zero disables the ADC. The ADC can be reset by setting **CTRLA.SWRST** = 1 to initiate a software reset. (The ADC module is reset when the **SYNCYBUSY.SWRST** bit goes low.)

Note: The bit **DBGCTRL.DBGRUN** is unchanged by a software reset.

42.6.3.2. Operation

A trigger event initiates the start of the ADC sampling of the selected analog input. After the expiration of the SAMC sample time the conversion sequence is automatically initiated by the hardware assuming CTRLB.SWCNVEN = 0. For maximum efficiency, in the case of SCAN mode, at the conclusion of sampling for the current active analog input and while the conversion cycle is in progress, the analog channel input multiplexer will switch to the next analog input in the users scan sequence in preparation to initiate the next channel sampling sequence immediately once the previous channel conversion is complete. In SCAN mode, sample/conversion progression is always lower to higher numbered channels as selected by the user in the CHNCFG2n.CSSx registers for the respective ADCn module.

42.6.3.3. Clocks Setup

The interface to the Advanced Peripheral Bus (APB) is clocked by the system's Main Clock. The main clock, (GCLK0 or MCLK), can operate up to 300 MHz.

The ADC Core operates on a clock provided by the GCLK module, GCLK_ADC max 150Mhz. The register field GCLK.PCHCTRL41.GEN[2:0] is configured to select one of the GCLK's clock generators. Clock generators are configured by the register GCLK.GENCTRLm , for m=0,1,...,8. This register selects the input clock for the generator and provides the clock divider to divide an input clock down to the clock output of GCLK Generator m . This clock is called the ADC Control Clock, or CTL_CLK in this chapter.

Each of the four ADC modules has a clock, TAD or ADC_CLOCK[n], n=0,1,2,3, that is divided down from the CTL_CLK. The divider for the respective ADCn is specified by CONFIG[n].CORCTRL.ADCDIV[6:0].

42.6.3.4. Conversion Timing and Sampling Rate

If the period of CTL_CLK is T_Q , then the period of the respective ADCn_CLK module clock, T_{AD} , is given by:

$T_{AD} = 2 \cdot ADCDIV \cdot T_Q$.

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The minimum ADCn clock period is $T_{AD} = 2 \cdot T_Q$.

The maximum ADC throughput rate for ADC modules 1-3, with N_{BITS} of resolution, is:

Provided CTRLB.SWCNVEN=0:

Maximum Throughput rate F_{TPR} = [1/ [(CONFIG[n].CORCTRL.SAMC+2)TAD + (N_{BITS}+1)TAD]] / #Active ADCn Channels

For example:

(CONFIG[n].CORCTRL.SAMC = 0x1, 12-bit resolution and 2 AINx scan channels selected)

F_{TPR} = [1/ (3TAD + 13TAD)] / 2

= (1 / 16TAD) / 2

Important: The TAD clock must have the following characteristics:

1. TAD <= 75 MHz.
2. The highest value possible given the integer divisor relationship with the clock source, Examples are as follows:

Clock Source TAD CLOCK(min.):

300 MHz to 75 MHz

200 MHz to 50 MHz

150 MHz to 75 MHz

120 MHz to 60 MHz

72 MHz to 72 MHz

42.6.3.5. Voltage Reference Selection

The ADC's voltage reference is selected by CTRLD.VREFSEL[2:0]:

VREFSEL[2:0]	ADREF+	ADREF-
000	A_{VDD}	A_{VSS}
001	External V_{REF}H	A_{VSS}
010 – 111	Reserved	Reserved

42.6.3.6. ADC Resolution

The output resolution of each of the four ADC modules is selected by CONFIG[n].CORCTRL.SELRES, to choose between 6 bits, 8 bits, 10 bits, or 12 bits (default). Changing the resolution of an ADC module will also change the ADC throughput rate.

Note: Required analog signal sample time in ADC clock cycles (TAD) as defined in CORCTRL.SAMC depend on source impedance of external signal source. Consult electrical specifications for required sample time based on external source impedance.

42.6.3.7. Differential and Single Ended Conversions

All four ADC Modules can measure single-ended signals. Only ADC modules 1, 2, and 3 can measure differential signals. Each of these cores supports a maximum of three differential signal pairs.

Refer to registers CONFIG[1].CHNCFG3 for ADC1, CONFIG[2].CHNCFG3 for ADC2 and CONFIG[3].CHNCFG3 for ADC3 bit descriptions on how to configure them for differential mode,

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42.6.3.8. Input Channel Conversion Priority

The selection of the next analog input for conversion uses a natural ascending analog input channel order priority. In scan mode, analog input channels are always processed, lower to higher channels as selected by the user in the ADCn CONFIG[n].CHNCFG2.CSS register.

42.6.3.9. Output Data Formats

The Analog/Digital core provides up to 12-bits of resolution which are available in registers CHRDYDAT and PFFDATA as 16 bits. The 12-bit ADC output data is translated into a 16-bit format specified by CONFIG[n].CHNCFG2.FRACTk. Additionally, the CONFIG[n].CHNCFG2.SIGNk bit specifies the data format as unsigned, or two's complementary signed.

The following table shows the four cases of the channel index k 16-bit output data format depending on the values [FRACTk ,SIGNk]:

Table 42-2. ADC Analog Input Channel n Data Format Examples

FRACT*k*	SIGN*k*	16-bit Output Data Format
		s = sign bit d = mantissa value bit
0	0	0000 dddd dddd dddd
0	1	ssss sddd dddd dddd
1	0	dddd dddd dddd 0000
1	1	sddd dddd dddd 0000

42.6.3.10. Initialization

The following steps are required to correctly configure the ADC for operation:

Step 1: Configure input pins for operation as analog input pins, ADCn_AINk .

Step 2: Configure a GCLK generator to provide the GCLK_ADC clock (PCHCTRLm index = 41).

Step 3: Configure ADC registers:

- Copy factory-provided calibration values from Calibration Configuration Register FCCFG65 into CONFIG[n].CALCTRL for all the ADCn in use by the application
- Configure CTRLA as needed but do not set CTRLA.ENABLE
- Configure CTRLD, choosing the clock divider (CTLCKDIV) for the CTL_CLK clock based on the GCLK_ADC, Voltage Reference (VREFSEL), and Wake-up Delay Exponent (WKUPEXP)
- (Optionally) Enable ADC interrupts for FIFO support using CTLINTENSET. Optionally enable the interrupts for VREFRDY and Core n ready. (Or these conditions can be monitored by watching CTLINTFLAG in a while(1) loop.) Enable interrupt vector 185 (ADC Global Interrupt) in the NVIC.
- Enable ADC interrupts for each Module using the INTENSETn registers. Enable the corresponding NVIC interrupt vectors 186-189 (ADC Core Interrupts 0-3).
- For each ADCn, configure its control register CONFIG[n].CORCTRL:
  - Set the clock divider, ADCDIV, for the ADC Module clock, CORE_CLK[n]
  - Set the sample count SAMC (ADCDIV and SAMC determine the ADC Module's sample rate fs)
  - If ADC resolution other than 12 bits is desired, set it using SELRES
  - Other settings in CONFIG[n].CORCTRL as needed
- Setup differential channels using CHNCFG3n.DIFFk = 1 for signals pairs k and k+1 (k even)
- Select the input channels for each scan using CONFIG[n].CHNCFG2.CSSk = 1
- Set the data format for each sample using CONFIG[n].CHNCFG2.FRACTk and CONFIG[n].CHNCFG3.SIGNk
- Setup channel triggers

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- Optional: Setup up the Digital Filter and Digital Comparator associated with each of the four Modules

Step 4: Enable the ADC by setting CTRLA.ENABLE = 1.

Step 5: Wait until CTLINTFLAG.VREFRDY == 1, either using an ISR or polling in a while(1) loop. This signals that the chip's analog environment is ready.

Step 6: Wait for CRRDYn to go high in CTLINTFLAG, indicating that the corresponding ADC Module is ready. This can be polled in a while(1) loop or trapped by the ISR attached to the ADC Global Interrupt

42.6.3.11. Channel Triggers

The ADC controller starts the capture and conversion of an input channel when that channel is "triggered". The ADC Controller needs to know when a channel requests an analog-to-digital conversion. For this purpose, each input channel contains a trigger signal which is passed by the channel to the Module's Access Arbiter. The Access Arbiter drives the address selections to both the input Analog Multiplexer and to the output Digital De-multiplexer.

42.6.3.11.1. Trigger Priority

When two triggers arrive at the Access Arbiter at the same time the trigger associated with the input channel having the lower index *k* will be serviced. The second trigger will be queued for later service, provided it is not overwritten by a third trigger request. In that case, the third trigger will be lost and not serviced.

42.6.3.11.2. Channel Trigger Selection

The trigger used for ADCn, Input Channel k, is specified by CONFIG[n].CHNCFG4|5.TRGSRCk[3:0]. (CONFIG[n].CHNCFG4 contains the trigger choices for k = 0,1,...,7. CONFIG[n].CHNCFG5 contains the trigger choices for k = 8,9,...,15. TRGSRCk for Sn ≤ k are not defined.)

The possible values for TRGSRCk are as follows:

= 0000: No Trigger (NOP)

= 0001: Global Software Trigger (CTRLB.GSWTRG)

= 0010: Global Level Software Trigger (CTRLB.LSWTRG)

= 0011: SCANTRG - Scan Trigger

= 0100: STRIG Synchronous Trigger

= 0101 - 1111: ADC Trigger Event User 0 – 10

Input channels with no triggers will not be serviced during the Module's operation. For all trigger sources except the SCANTRG, setting the TRGSRCk will result in only input channel k being serviced by the Module. To collect a "scan" of input channels TRGSRCk must be set to SCANTRG and then SCANTRG is defined by CONFIG[n].CORCTRL.STRGSRC. All the input channels to be included in a scan started by SCANTRG must have CONFIG[n].CHNCFG2.CSSk set to one.

The SCANTRG source is selected by CONFIG[n].CORSTRL.STRGSRC:

= 0000: No trigger (NOP)

= 0001: Global Software trigger (CTRLB.GSWTRG)

= 0010: Level Software trigger (CTRLB.LSWTRG)

= 0011: Reserved

= 0100: Synchronous Trigger (STRIG)

= 0101 - 1111: EVSYS Event Generator 0 – 10

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The Synchronous Trigger (STRIG) is driven by a counter at the ADC Control Clock (CTL_CLK) frequency and fires when the counter reaches the value defined by CTRLC.CNT[7:0]. To enable this clock set CTRLB.STRGEN to one.

42.6.3.11.3. Software Triggers

ADC captures can be directly controlled from software by using the Global Software Trigger to start a single capture (when CTRLB.GSWTRG = 1) or by using the Global Level Software Trigger to start a burst of captures that will continue as long CTRLB.LSWTRG = 1 and stop when LSWTRG = 0.

42.6.3.11.4. ADC Debugging

Setting CTRLB.SWCNVEN = 1 allows two bits in CTRLB to control the Module specified by CTRLB.ADCORSEL and the input channel specified by CTRLB.ADCHSEL. For this to work all the other input channels for the Module specified by ADCORSEL must be disabled by setting TRGSRCk = 0, which can only be accomplished when the ADC is disabled. Sampling of the specified input channel starts when CTRLB.SAMP is set to one and stops when CTRLB.SAMP is reset to zero. Immediately after this start conversion by setting CTRLB.RQCNVRT to one.

The CTRLB register has a dedicated SYNCBUSY bit to allow the manipulation of these bits when the ADC is enabled. After writing to the CTRLB register the SYNCBUSY.CTRLB will go high. Wait until the bit goes low before writing to CTRLB again.

42.6.3.11.5. Trigger Limitations

Trigger Rule 1: In order to ensure synchronizing every single pulse on GSWTRG, the GSWTRG pulses must be at least 4 ADC Control Clock periods apart, positive edge to positive edge (because the GSWTRG lasts only 1 single APB clock period by construction).

Trigger Rule 2: If a channel k is effectively included in scan n by setting CONFIG[n].CHNCFG4|5.TRGSRCk = 3 (SCANTRG) and CONFIG[n].CHNCFG2.CSSk = 1, then the user must ensure that no other triggers are generated for that channel using CTRLB.RQCNVRT or any digital filter. Otherwise the scan behavior is unpredictable.

Trigger Rule 3: To ensure synchronizing every single pulse on LSWTRG, the LSWTRG pulses must be at least 8 ADC Control Clock periods + 10 Main Clock clock periods positive edge to positive edge, and also at least 4 ADC control clock periods + 4 Main Clock periods negative edge to positive edge.

Trigger Rule 4: When using EVSYS for ADC triggers, only EVSYS asynchronous path, CHANNELn.PATH = 0x2, can be used to avoid ADC sampling and throughput timing inconsistencies.

42.6.4. ADC Result Registers

Each of the 39 analog input channels has an associated results register. To read the converted data write the ADC Module index n and the channel index k in the CORCHDATAID register:

CORCHDATAID.CORDYID = n

CORCHDATAID.CHRDYID = k

Then read the data from the CHRDYDAT register. The captured data bits are stored in CHRDYDAT, together with the FRACT, SIGN, DIFF, and LVL settings associated with this input channel. CHRDYDAT is 16 bits wide. For more information on the data formats found in this field consult Output Data Formats.

When data from ADCn, input channel k, is ready to be read by the application the INTFLAGn.CHRDY[k] bit will be set. If the corresponding bit in INTENSETn has been set, then the interrupt associated with ADCn will fire. (To reset the CHRDY bit write one to it.) If the application does not read the new data before another sample arrives the Channel Overwritten Error flag (INTFLAGn.CHNERRC) bit will be set.

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42.6.5. ADC Result FIFO

The ADC has a 16-sample deep FIFO. To capture ADCn results in this FIFO, first enable the FIFO: PFFCTRL.PFFEN = 1. Then enable the FIFO for ADCn: PFFCTRL.PFFCRn= 1. FIFO results are available in the PFFDATA register.

The status of the FIFO is reflected in the CTLINTFLAG register. Setting the corresponding bits in the CTLINTENSET register enables these bits to fire the ADC Global Interrupt.

42.6.6. Additional Features

42.6.6.1. Interleaving Samples for Higher Sample Rate

The interleaving of ADC CORES provides a method of increasing the sampling rates of the ADC. The interleaving process involves two or more ADC cores (determined by CTRLC.CORINTERLEAVED[1:0]) with a given same analog input signal being sampled at different times by the interleaved ADCs. Only one input channel per each ADC module must be configured for the interleaving trigger source. The remaining input channels must be configured for NOP triggers. The trigger mode must be EVSYS rising edge only, not level.

Table 42-3. Interleaved ADCs

Number of Interleaved ADCs Used	Interleaved ADC Modules	CTRLC. CORINTERLEAVED	12-bit Msps (Max.) [Min Trigger rate]	10-bit Msps (Max.) [Min Trigger rate]	8-bit Msps (Max.) [Min Trigger rate]	6-bit Msps (Max.) [Min Trigger rate]
2	1,2	=0b001	1 / (8 * TAD) [8 TAD]	1/ (7 * TAD) [7 TAD]	1/ (6 * TAD) [6 TAD]	1 / (4.5 * TAD) [4.5 TAD]
	0,1	=0b100	1 / (10 * TAD) [10 TAD]	1/ (8.5 * TAD) [8.5 TAD]	1/ (7,5 * TAD) [7.5 TAD]	1 / (6.5 * TAD) [6.5 TAD]
3	1,2,3	=0b010	1 / (5.5 * TAD) [5.5 TAD]	1/ (5 * TAD) [5 TAD]	1 / (4 *TAD) [4 TAD]	1 / (3 * TAD) [3 TAD]
	0,1,2	=0b101	1 / (6.5 * TAD) [6.5 TAD]	1 / (6 * TAD) [6 TAD]	1 / (5 * TAD) [5 TAD]	1 / (4.5 * TAD) [4.5 TAD]
4	0,1,2,3	=0b011	1 / (5 * TAD) [5 TAD]	1 / (4.5 * TAD) [4.5 TAD]	1 / (4 *TAD) [4 TAD]	1 / (3.5 * TAD) [3.5 TAD]

Minimum CORCTRLn.SAMC sample time values for 12/10/8/6-bit Resolution:

- **ADC0:** CORCTRL0.SAMC = 4 (i.e., = 6 TAD sample time)
- **ADC1:** CORCTRL1.SAMC = 1 (i.e., = 3 TAD sample time)
- **ADC2:** CORCTRL2.SAMC = 1 (i.e., = 3 TAD sample time)
- **ADC3:** CORCTRL3.SAMC = 1 (i.e., = 3 TAD sample time)
- Conversion Time = (#bits Resolution + 1)

Important: When interleaving ADC modules, users must use the same worst case CONFIG[n].CORCTRL.SAMC value of the slowest ADC for all the active interleaved ADC's SAMC values. All ADC must use the same SAMC sample time. In this case ADC0, 6 TAD is the minimum sample time and ADC1/2/3 must be the same if used together in interleaved mode for the fastest configuration.

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Notes:

1. The table above assumes event trigger source GCLK is 2x GCLK_ADC. This allows 0.5 TAD increments. If not, and trigger source GCLK is equal to GCLK_ADC then maximum throughput rate and minimum trigger rate must be rounded up to next whole integer TAD value.
2. TAD is the ADC_CLOCK period time in nano seconds (see ADC electrical specifications).
   ADCn TAD = GLK_ADC / [(CTRLD.CTLCKDIV +1) * (CONFIG[n].CORCTRL.ADCDIV * 2)]
3. Assumes EVSYS trigger peripheral clock = (2 / TAD) = (2 * GCLK_ADC).
4. Must use the same analog input AINx on ADCn modules being interleaved.
5. These bits are Enabled Protected (writes are ignored when CTRLA.ENABLE = 1 and will return a bus error).
6. ADC0, due to the higher number of analog inputs it services have a higher minimum CONFIG[n].CORCTRL.SAMC sample time that the user must consider since the slowest ADC affects the maximum combination of ADC interleaved throughput rate. ADC 1, 2, and 3 have an identical CONFIG[n].CORCTRL.SAMC minimum sample time.
7. In interleaved mode, for the user selected active interleaved ADC modules, the sample or conversion sequence occurs from lowest-to-highest ADC modules (natural order priority ADC0 -> ADC1 -> ADC2 -> ADC3). The trigger event, although it must be common to all the interleaved ADC modules, is sequenced by the ADC hardware singularly, one at a time, to each interleaved ADC group according to the natural priority of the ADC modules.
8. In interleaved mode for fastest conversion speeds, the trigger clock source timing resolution should be TAD/2.
   For example, ADC triggered by TCC timer.
   ADC TAD = 75 MHz, (13.333 ns), TCC timer increment = 150 MHz, (6.667 ns)

Important: All ADCs used in an ADC interleaved group must use the same CONFIG[n].CORCTRL.ADCDIV and CORCTRLn.SAMC settings, and the same singular peripheral for the Event System (EVSYS) and ADC trigger source to minimize clock skew and phase shifts between ADC modules to maintain a consistent and coherent sample or conversion timing between all the linked interleaved ADC's.

42.6.6.2. Dedicated Digital Filter

The Dedicated Digital Filter enables the ADC Module to feed a contiguous (i.e. back-to-back) set of input samples into a digital filter to produce a single finished output sample that either "averages" or "oversamples" the input samples. All the captured samples are equally weighted in the accumulation of the result before scaling of the final result.

The main difference between the "averaging" and "oversampling" modes relates to how the final filter output is scaled. Collecting 16 samples in "oversampling" mode generates two additional bits of output (14 bits total) while in "averaging" mode the output is always exactly 12 bits wide for all burst sizes.

The Digital Filter trades ADC throughput for increased data output resolution, in the sense that if random noise contaminates the least significant bits of a sample then "oversampling" can increase the resolution of the results. Oversampling by a factor of N increases the number of effective bits (ENOB) by square root(N). The scaling in "oversampling" mode for small N conserves all the data but for larger N some resolution is lost in order to fit the filters results into just 16 bits.

On the other hand, if the noise contamination of the samples is not random, but is harmonically related to another signal, this filtering will not improve ADC performance (ENOB does not change.).

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42.6.6.2.1. Operation of the Digital Filter

The Digital Filter for ADCn must be enabled by setting FLTCTRLn.FLTEN. The input channel to be filtered, with index k, is set with FLTCTRLn.FLTCHNID = k . The choice between “averaging” or “oversampling” is implemented by FLTCTRLn.FMODE.

Once the Digital Filter is configured, the filter’s control logic waits for an external trigger of channel k to initiate the contiguous scan of samples defined by FLTCTRLn.OVRSAM. The trigger signal for the channel k to be filtered causes the accumulator to be cleared and initiates the first conversion.

On being enabled, the filter control logic has forced the trigger sensitivity into Level Mode (by logic appended to the internal registers associated with the CONFIG[n].CHNCFG1.LVNk registers), which enables the selected ADCn to work in burst mode collecting back-to-back samples. The filter control logic will force internally the trigger to one as long as the filter needs more samples. In this way the ADCn itself will collect a burst of samples spaced apart according to CONFIG[n].CORCTRL.SAMC.

When the required number of samples have been received and processed by the filter logic, the filter control logic releases the forcing of the channel trigger and starts waiting for a new initial sample (when the external trigger determines the sampling event according to the trigger waveform and the trigger setting to edge / level sensitivity).

At the completion of a burst collection the filter control logic will set the INTFLAGn.FLTRDY flag, which will trigger the ADCn interrupt if the corresponding bit in INTENSET has been set. Then the new output will be available using the CORCHDATAID and CHRDYDAT registers as described in ADC Result Registers.

42.6.6.2.2. Digital Filters Usage

To sustain the back-to-back collection of input samples the digital filter module will block any lower priority ADC conversion requests until the required input samples have been completed. However, any higher priority ADC requests will be processed un-impeded. Therefore, if higher priority requests occur during the filter sequence, the collected samples will no longer be contiguous, injecting unacceptable levels of aperture jitter over the burst and therefore contaminating the filter output. *For this reason,the user should arrange the initiation trigger for the over burst collection to occur while there are no expected interruptions from higher priority ADC conversion requests.*

The register field FLTCTRLn.FMODE determines the filtering mode. For “averaging” mode, FMODE=1. For “oversampling” mode, FMODE=0. When FMODE=1, the register field FLTCTRLn.DATA16EN controls the format of the filter’s output:

- FMODE=1 and DATA16EN=1, then the filter index output data is always left justified with all 16 bits significant.
- If FMODE=1 and DATA16EN=0, then the filter output data is always left justified but with only the first 12 bits significant and the last 4 bits always zero.

If FMODE=0 (i.e. when the Digital Filter works in accumulation mode), DATA16EN bit has no effect, but CONFIG[n].CHNCFG2.FRACTk and CONFIG[n].CHNCFG3.SIGNk determines the format of the filter output data as shown in Output Data Formats.

42.6.6.2.3. Digital Filters and the APB Bus FIFO

If PFFCTRL.PFFCRn is set for the ADCn using its Digital Filter the FIFO will capture all the back-to-back samples fed into the Digital Filter, save for the last scanned sample, which will be replaced by the filter’s output.

42.6.6.2.4. Finite Bursts

If the trigger of a burst collection is not repeated, then the ADC will collect just one burst. As long as the number of samples defined in OVRSAM is less than 16 then the samples collected will not overflow the FIFO. The first 15 will be directly available from the FIFO and, while the 16 sample is overwritten by the filter, the 16 sample can be recovered using the first 15 samples and the filter’s output.

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42.6.6.3. Dedicated Digital Comparator

Each of the four ADC modules has a dedicated Digital Comparator that can alert the application to the capture and conversion of input signals that match predefined criterion(s). When an input conversion produces a "hit" the flag INTFLAGn.CMPHIT is set, which can optionally fire the interrupt associated with ADCn if INTENSETn.CMPHIT is set. The index, k, of the input channel that produce the "hit" is identified in the INTENSETn.CMPINTID[3:0] field.

The Digital Comparator must be enabled by setting CMPCTRLn.CMPEN. Only those input channels that have the associated CHNCFG1n.CHNCMPENk bit set are included in the comparator scans.

The CMPCTRLn register supports these comparisons directly:

- **`bit 29` IEHIHI: Enable Comparison - High Limit, Active High:**
  Setting this bit enables comparison events ADCMPHI ≤ ADC value
- **`bit 28` IEHILO: Enable Comparison - High Limit, Active Low:**
  Setting this bit enables comparison events ADC value < ADCMPHI
- **`bit 15` IEBTWN: Enable Comparison - Active Between Limits:**
  Setting this bit enables comparison events ADCMPLO ≤ ADC Value < ADCMPHI
- **`bit 14` IELOHI: Enable Comparison - Low Limit, Active High:**
  Setting this bit enables comparison events ADCMPLO ≤ ADC Value
- **`bit 13` IELOLO: Enable Comparison - Low Limit, Active Low:**
  Setting this bit enables comparison events ADC Value < ADCMPLO

Since setting more than one of the IE* bits produces a condition that is the and of all conditions enabled, it is not a recommended configuration.

42.6.7. DMA Operation

Table 42-4. DMA Event Trigger Mapping

Instance	Channel	CHCTRLB.TRIG [index]	Presentation
ADC	PFFRDY	75	ADC DMA PFFRDY trigger

The DMA can be programmed to read the APB Bus FIFO when there is available data. The DMA can read from the FIFO when the FIFO is half full or when the FIFO is not empty (i.e. it is "Ready"). The bit **PFFCTRL.PFFRDYDMA** controls this choice.

For the FIFO to work, first enable bit by setting **PFFCTRL.PFFEN** to one. Next enable the FIFO to capture data from one or more ADC Modules in operation by setting **PFFCTRL.**

PFFCR*n* to one for all *n* in use.

42.6.8. Interrupts

The ADC module provides five interrupts to the NVIC: one Global Interrupt and four Module-specific interrupts. Global interrupts are serviced by the **CTLINTENCLR, CTLINTENSET,** and **CTLINTFLAG** registers, while each ADC Module's interrupts are serviced by **INTENCLR*n***, **INTENSET*n***, and **INTFLAG*n*** registers (where *n*=0,1,2,3).

When the ADC's chosen voltage reference status changes (not ready to ready or the reverse) the **CTLINTFLAG.VREFUPD** bit will be set. For this bit to fire the global interrupt **CTLINTENSET.VREFUPD** should be set to one. The ADC's global interrupt ISR should always check this flag and disable ADC operation when **CTLINTFLAG.VREFUPD** = 1 and **CTLINTFLAG.VREFRDY** = 0, indicating that the voltage reference is no longer "ready" and thus no longer useable.

When the startup delay for each ADC Module has elapsed a **CRRDY*n*** bit in the **CTLINTFLAG** register will go high. This can trigger a global interrupt as well if the corresponding bit in **CTLINTENSET** has

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been set. Note that the **CRRDY*n*** bit in INTFLAG will stay high and thus continue to fire the global interrupt unless the global interrupt service routine disables the Core Ready Interrupts from firing by setting the **CTLINTENCLR.CRRDY*n*** bits to one before exiting.

Other bits in the **CTLINTFLAG** register are related to the operation of the APB Data FIFO. The **CTLINTFLAG.PFFHFUL** bit goes high when the FIFO is half full. The **CTLINTFLAG.PFFRDY** goes high when the FIFO is "ready", i.e. when it contains data to be ready. FIFO overflow and underflow will set the **CTLINTFLAG.PFFOVF** or **CTLINTFLAG.PFFUNF** bits, respectively.

42.6.9. Events

The ADC can generate events, which can be shared by the Event System (EVSYS) module with other modules, and it can be an event user of events generated by other modules and distributed by the EVSYS module. The ADC can generate an event when a Digital Comparator "Hit" occurs. It can also generate an event when a new data result is "ready" (available for reading.) As a user the ADC often uses events generated by a timer to trigger the capture and conversion of new samples.

There are four Results Ready (ADC*n*_RESRDY) generators, one for each of the four ADC Modules. Similarly, there are four Comparator Hit (ADC_CMP*n*) generators, one for each of the four ADC Modules. The ADC has eleven "trigger" users in the EVSYS (TRIG*n*, *n* = 0,1,...,10). This provides eleven separate event users which can be used to trigger up to eleven different types of ADC captures.

Each of the four ADC Modules has a dedicated "ADC Event Control" register (EVCTRL*n*, *n*=0,1,2,3). Each register controls the Compare Hit and Results Ready generators associated with that ADC Module. To use generated events as a capture trigger **EVCTRL*n*.STARTEI** must be set. The polarity of trigger inputs can be inverted by setting **EVCTRL*n*. STARTINV.**

42.6.10. Power Management

The ADC will continue to operate in any sleep mode where the selected source clock is running. The ADC's interrupts can be used to wake up the device from sleep modes. Events connected to the event system can trigger other operations in the system without exiting sleep modes.

Note: If several events are connected to the ADC, the enabled action will be taken on any of the incoming events.

42.6.11. Idle and Standby Sleep Mode Operation

The host device supports several modes of operation, starting at Active and ending with Off:

Mode of Operation:	Behavior:	Wake-Up Signal:
Active	CPU running. All memory is active. ADC can run.	None
(CPU) Idle	CPU halted. All memory is active. ADC (1)	All Interrupts
Standby	All logic content retained. ADC (1) NVM in sleep mode. Configurable RAM retention support.	All Interrupts
Hibernate	Only backup domain remains active. ADC cannot run. Configurable RAM retention. Only 32 kHz clock can run.	Backup Interrupts
Backup	Only backup domain remains active. ADC cannot run. Only 32 kHz clock can run.	Backup Interrupts

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Idle and Standby Sleep Mode Operation (continued)		
Mode of Operation:	**Behavior:**	**Wake-Up Signal:**
Off	Everything is off.	External Reset

Note:

1. The CTRLA.ONDEMAND and CTRLA.RUNSTDBY bits control the behavior of the ADC during Idle and Standby sleep modes, in cases where the ADC is enabled (CTRLA.ENABLE = 1). See the following table:

Table 42-5. ADC Idle and Standby Mode Behavior

CTRLA.ENABLE	CTRLA.RUNSTDBY	CTRLA.ONDEMAND	Description
0	x	x	Disabled.
1	0	0	ADC inactive in Idle and Standby mode
1	0	1	Run in Idle and Standby modes only on EVSYS trigger request.
1	1	0	Run in Idle and Standby modes.
1	1	1	Run in Idle and Standby modes.

Note: When CTRLA.ONDEMAND=1, the analog block is always powered-off. When a start request is detected, the system returns from sleep and starts a new conversion. When RUNSTDBY is enabled the GCLK to the ADC continues to run when ONDEMAND=0. With ONDEMAND and RUNSTDBY set the GCLK will be requested. Therefore, there will be an additional delay until the analog front end is ready (CTLINTFLAG.CRRDYn=1).

42.6.12. Debug Operation

Setting **DBGCTRL.DBGRUN** = 1 enables the ADC to continue operation when the device is halted in debug mode. If this bit is not set, then the ADC is halted in debug mode.

If **DBGCTRL.DBGRUN**=0, then during debug the ADC macro will capture all the triggers that fire and on exit from the debug operation to normal running operation the ADC will perform conversions on the captured event or events based on ADC channel priorities.

During a debug stop all the ADC registers are still write protected as long as **CTRLA.ENABLE**=1.

42.6.13. Register Synchronization

The **SYNCBUSY** register supports the **CTRLA** and **CTRLB** registers. When **CTRLA.ENABLE** has been set no additional writes to this bit are allowed as long as the SYNCYBUSY.ENABLE bit remains high. Additional writes to the **CTRLB** register are not allowed as long as the **SYNCBUSY.CTRLB** bit remains high.

Register synchronization is required for other registers in the GLCK clock domain. These registers can be modified while CTRLA.ENABLE=0, i.e. as long as the ADC is not enabled. Once the ADC is enabled (CTRLA.ENABLE=1) these registers are synchronized to the APB_CLK (Main Clock) domain and are write protected.

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42.7. Register Summary

For descriptions and definitions of both Register and bitfield properties, refer to Register Properties.

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x00	CTRLA	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0	ONDEMAND	RUNSTDBY				ANAEN	ENABLE	SWRST
0x04	CTRLB	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	SWCNVEN				STRGEN	TRGSUSP	LSWTRG	GSWTRG
		7:0	SAMP	RQCNVRT	ADCORSEL[1:0]		ADCHSEL[3:0]			
0x08	CTRLC	31:24		COREINTERLEAVED[2:0]						
		23:16								
		15:8	CNT[15:8]							
		7:0	CNT[7:0]							
0x0C ... 0x0F	Reserved									
0x10	CTRLD	31:24		VREFSEL[2:0]			WKUPCLKCNT[3:0]			
		23:16	ANLEN3	ANLEN2	ANLEN1	ANLEN0	CHNEN3	CHNEN2	CHNEN1	CHNEN0
		15:8			CTLCKDIV[5:0]					
		7:0								
0x14 ... 0x1F	Reserved									
0x20	CONFIG0.CORCTRL	31:24		ADCDIV[6:0]						
		23:16		SCNRTDS	STRGLVL		STRGSRC[3:0]			
		15:8	EIRQOVR	EIS[2:0]			SELRES[1:0]		SAMC[9:8]	
		7:0	SAMC[7:0]							
0x24	CONFIG[0].CHNCFG1	31:24	LVL15	LVL14	LVL13	LVL12	LVL11	LVL10	LVL9	LVL8
		23:16	LVL7	LVL6	LVL5	LVL4	LVL3	LVL2	LVL1	LVL0
		15:8	CHNCMPE15	CHNCMPE14	CHNCMPE13	CHNCMPE12	CHNCMPE11	CHNCMPE10	CHNCMPE9	CHNCMPE8
		7:0	CHNCMPE7	CHNCMPE6	CHNCMPE5	CHNCMPE4	CHNCMPE3	CHNCMPE2	CHNCMPE1	CHNCMPE0
0x28	CONFIG[0].CHNCFG2	31:24	FRAC15	FRAC14	FRAC13	FRAC12	FRAC11	FRAC10	FRAC9	FRAC8
		23:16	FRAC7	FRAC6	FRAC5	FRAC4	FRAC3	FRAC2	FRAC1	FRAC0
		15:8	CSS15	CSS14	CSS13	CSS12	CSS11	CSS10	CSS9	CSS8
		7:0	CSS7	CSS6	CSS5	CSS4	CSS3	CSS2	CSS1	CSS0
0x2C	CONFIG[0].CHNCFG3	31:24	SIGN15	SIGN14	SIGN13	SIGN12	SIGN11	SIGN10	SIGN9	SIGN8
		23:16	SIGN7	SIGN6	SIGN5	SIGN4	SIGN3	SIGN2	SIGN1	SIGN0
		15:8								
		7:0								
0x30	CONFIG[0].CHNCFG4	31:24	TRGSRC7[3:0]				TRGSRC6[3:0]			
		23:16	TRGSRC5[3:0]				TRGSRC4[3:0]			
		15:8	TRGSRC3[3:0]				TRGSRC2[3:0]			
		7:0	TRGSRC1[3:0]				TRGSRC0[3:0]			
0x34	CONFIG[0].CHNCFG5	31:24	TRGSRC15[3:0]				TRGSRC14[3:0]			
		23:16	TRGSRC13[3:0]				TRGSRC12[3:0]			
		15:8	TRGSRC11[3:0]				TRGSRC10[3:0]			
		7:0	TRGSRC9[3:0]				TRGSRC8[3:0]			
0x38	CONFIG[0].CALCTRL	31:24	CALBITS[31:24]							
		23:16	CALBITS[23:16]							
		15:8	CALBITS[15:8]							
		7:0	CALBITS[7:0]							
0x3C	EVCTRL[0]	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0			CMPEO	RESRDYEO	STARTINV			STARTEI
0x40	CONFIG1.CORCTRL	31:24		ADCDIV[6:0]						
		23:16		SCNRTDS	STRGLVL		STRGSRC[3:0]			
		15:8	EIRQOVR	EIS[2:0]			SELRES[1:0]		SAMC[9:8]	
		7:0	SAMC[7:0]							

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Register Summary (continued)

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x44	CONFIG[1].CHNCFG1	31:24								
		23:16		LVL6	LVL5	LVL4	LVL3	LVL2	LVL1	LVL0
		15:8								
		7:0		CHNCMPE6	CHNCMPE5	CHNCMPE4	CHNCMPE3	CHNCMPE2	CHNCMPE1	CHNCMPE0
0x48	CONFIG[1].CHNCFG2	31:24								
		23:16		FRAC6	FRAC5	FRAC4	FRAC3	FRAC2	FRAC1	FRAC0
		15:8								
		7:0		CSS6	CSS5	CSS4	CSS3	CSS2	CSS1	CSS0
0x4C	CONFIG[1].CHNCFG3	31:24								
		23:16		SIGNn	SIGNn	SIGNn	SIGNn	SIGNn	SIGNn	SIGNn
		15:8								
		7:0				DIFF4		DIFF2		DIFF0
0x50	CONFIG[1].CHNCFG4	31:24					TRGSRC6[3:0]			
		23:16	TRGSRC5[3:0]				TRGSRC4[3:0]			
		15:8	TRGSRC3[3:0]				TRGSRC2[3:0]			
		7:0	TRGSRC1[3:0]				TRGSRC0[3:0]			
0x54 ... 0x57	Reserved									
0x58	CONFIG[1].CALCTRL	31:24	CALBITS[31:24]							
		23:16	CALBITS[23:16]							
		15:8	CALBITS[15:8]							
		7:0	CALBITS[7:0]							
0x5C	EVCTRL[1]	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0			CMPEO	RESRDYEO	STARTINV			STARTEI
0x60	CONFIG2.CORCTRL	31:24		ADCDIV[6:0]						
		23:16		SCNRTDS	STRGLVL		STRGSRC[3:0]			
		15:8	EIRQOVR	EIS[2:0]			SELRES[1:0]		SAMC[9:8]	
		7:0	SAMC[7:0]							
0x64	CONFIG[2].CHNCFG1	31:24								
		23:16		LVL6	LVL5	LVL4	LVL3	LVL2	LVL1	LVL0
		15:8								
		7:0		CHNCMPE6	CHNCMPE5	CHNCMPE4	CHNCMPE3	CHNCMPE2	CHNCMPE1	CHNCMPE0
0x68	CONFIG[2].CHNCFG2	31:24								
		23:16		FRAC6	FRAC5	FRAC4	FRAC3	FRAC2	FRAC1	FRAC0
		15:8								
		7:0		CSS6	CSS5	CSS4	CSS3	CSS2	CSS1	CSS0
0x6C	CONFIG[2].CHNCFG3	31:24								
		23:16		SIGNn	SIGNn	SIGNn	SIGNn	SIGNn	SIGNn	SIGNn
		15:8								
		7:0				DIFF4		DIFF2		DIFF0
0x70	CONFIG[2].CHNCFG4	31:24					TRGSRC6[3:0]			
		23:16	TRGSRC5[3:0]				TRGSRC4[3:0]			
		15:8	TRGSRC3[3:0]				TRGSRC2[3:0]			
		7:0	TRGSRC1[3:0]				TRGSRC0[3:0]			
0x74 ... 0x77	Reserved									
0x78	CONFIG[2].CALCTRL	31:24	CALBITS[31:24]							
		23:16	CALBITS[23:16]							
		15:8	CALBITS[15:8]							
		7:0	CALBITS[7:0]							
0x7C	EVCTRL[2]	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0			CMPEO	RESRDYEO	STARTINV			STARTEI

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Register Summary (continued)

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x80	CONFIG3.CORCTRL	31:24		ADCDIV[6:0]						
		23:16		SCNRTDS	STRGLVL		STRGSRC[3:0]			
		15:8	EIRQOVR	EIS[2:0]			SELRES[1:0]		SAMC[9:8]	
		7:0	SAMC[7:0]							
0x84	CONFIG[3].CHNCFG1	31:24								
		23:16		LVL6	LVL5	LVL4	LVL3	LVL2	LVL1	LVL0
		15:8								
		7:0		CHNCMPE6	CHNCMPE5	CHNCMPE4	CHNCMPE3	CHNCMPE2	CHNCMPE1	CHNCMPE0
0x88	CONFIG[3].CHNCFG2	31:24								
		23:16		FRAC6	FRAC5	FRAC4	FRAC3	FRAC2	FRAC1	FRAC0
		15:8								
		7:0		CSS6	CSS5	CSS4	CSS3	CSS2	CSS1	CSS0
0x8C	CONFIG[3].CHNCFG3	31:24								
		23:16		SIGN6	SIGN5	SIGN4	SIGN3	SIGN2	SIGN1	SIGN0
		15:8								
		7:0				DIFF4		DIFF2		DIFF0
0x90	CONFIG[3].CHNCFG4	31:24					TRGSRC6[3:0]			
		23:16	TRGSRC5[3:0]				TRGSRC4[3:0]			
		15:8	TRGSRC3[3:0]				TRGSRC2[3:0]			
		7:0	TRGSRC1[3:0]				TRGSRC0[3:0]			
0x94 ... 0x97	Reserved									
0x98	CONFIG[3].CALCTRL	31:24	CALBITS[31:24]							
		23:16	CALBITS[23:16]							
		15:8	CALBITS[15:8]							
		7:0	CALBITS[7:0]							
0x9C	EVCTRL[3]	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0			CMPEO	RESRDYEO	STARTINV			STARTEI
0xA0 ... 0xAF	Reserved									
0xB0	CMPCTRL[0]	31:24			IEHIHI	IEHILO	ADCMPHI[11:8]			
		23:16	ADCMPHI[7:0]							
		15:8	IEBTWN	IELOHI	IELOLO	CMPEN	ADCMPLO[11:8]			
		7:0	ADCMPLO[7:0]							
0xB4	CMPCTRL[1]	31:24			IEHIHI	IEHILO	ADCMPHI[11:8]			
		23:16	ADCMPHI[7:0]							
		15:8	IEBTWN	IELOHI	IELOLO	CMPEN	ADCMPLO[11:8]			
		7:0	ADCMPLO[7:0]							
0xB8	CMPCTRL[2]	31:24			IEHIHI	IEHILO	ADCMPHI[11:8]			
		23:16	ADCMPHI[7:0]							
		15:8	IEBTWN	IELOHI	IELOLO	CMPEN	ADCMPLO[11:8]			
		7:0	ADCMPLO[7:0]							
0xBC	CMPCTRL[3]	31:24			IEHIHI	IEHILO	ADCMPHI[11:8]			
		23:16	ADCMPHI[7:0]							
		15:8	IEBTWN	IELOHI	IELOLO	CMPEN	ADCMPLO[11:8]			
		7:0	ADCMPLO[7:0]							
0xC0	FLTCTRL[0]	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8			FLTCHNID[3:0]					FLTEN
		7:0				DATA16EN	FMODE	OVRSAM[2:0]		
0xC4	FLTCTRL[1]	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8			FLTCHNID[3:0]					FLTEN
		7:0				DATA16EN	FMODE	OVRSAM[2:0]		

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Register Summary (continued)

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0xC8	FLTCTRL[2]	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8			FLTCHNID[3:0]					FLTEN
		7:0				DATA16EN	FMODE	OVRSAM[2:0]		
0xCC	FLTCTRL[3]	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8			FLTCHNID[3:0]					FLTEN
		7:0				DATA16EN	FMODE	OVRSAM[2:0]		
0xD0	CORCHDATAID	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0			CORDYID[1:0]		CHRDYID[3:0]			
0xD4	CHRDYDAT	31:24					FRACT	SIGN	DIFF	LVL
		23:16								
		15:8	CHRDYDAT[15:8]							
		7:0	CHRDYDAT[7:0]							
0xD8	PFFDATA	31:24	PFFCNT[7:0]							
		23:16	PFFFRACT	PFFSIGN	PFFCORID[1:0]		PFFCHNID[3:0]			
		15:8	PFFDATA[15:8]							
		7:0	PFFDATA[7:0]							
0xDC ... 0xE3	Reserved									
0xE4	PFFCTRL	31:24								
		23:16								PFFRDYDMA
		15:8								
		7:0	PFFCR3	PFFCR2	PFFCR1	PFFCR0			PFFEN	
0xE8	SYNCBUSY	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0						CTRLB	ENABLE	SWRST
0xEC ... 0xFB	Reserved									
0xFC	CTLINTENSET	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8					PFFHFUL	PFFRDY	PFFOVF	PFFUNF
		7:0	VREFRDY	VREFUPD			CRRDY3	CRRDY2	CRRDY1	CRRDY0
0x0100	CTLINTENCLR	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8					PFFHFUL	PFFRDY	PFFOVF	PFFUNF
		7:0	VREFRDY	VREFUPD			CRRDY3	CRRDY2	CRRDY1	CRRDY0
0x0104	CTLINTFLAG	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8					PFFHFUL	PFFRDY	PFFOVF	PFFUNF
		7:0	VREFRDY	VREFUPD			CRRDY3	CRRDY2	CRRDY1	CRRDY0
0x0108 ... 0x011F	Reserved									
0x0120	INTENCLR[0]	31:24	CHRDY[15:8]							
		23:16	CHRDY[7:0]							
		15:8					EOSRDY	CHNERRC	FLTRDY	CHRDYC
		7:0	SOVFL			CMPHIT				
0x0124	INTENSET[0]	31:24	CHRDY[15:8]							
		23:16	CHRDY[7:0]							
		15:8					EOSRDY	CHNERRC	FLTRDY	CHRDYC
		7:0	SOVFL			CMPHIT				

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Register Summary (continued)

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x0128	INTFLAG[0]	31:24	CHRDY[15:8]							
		23:16	CHRDY[7:0]							
		15:8	CRDYID[3:0]				EOSRDY	CHNERRC	FLTRDY	CHRDYC
		7:0	SOVFL			CMPHIT	CMPINTID[3:0]			
0x012C ... 0x012F	Reserved									
0x0130	INTENCLR[1]	31:24	CHRDY[15:8]							
		23:16	CHRDY[7:0]							
		15:8					EOSRDY	CHNERRC	FLTRDY	CHRDYC
		7:0	SOVFL			CMPHIT				
0x0134	INTENSET[1]	31:24	CHRDY[15:8]							
		23:16	CHRDY[7:0]							
		15:8					EOSRDY	CHNERRC	FLTRDY	CHRDYC
		7:0	SOVFL			CMPHIT				
0x0138	INTFLAG[1]	31:24	CHRDY[15:8]							
		23:16	CHRDY[7:0]							
		15:8	CRDYID[3:0]				EOSRDY	CHNERRC	FLTRDY	CHRDYC
		7:0	SOVFL			CMPHIT	CMPINTID[3:0]			
0x013C ... 0x013F	Reserved									
0x0140	INTENCLR[2]	31:24	CHRDY[15:8]							
		23:16	CHRDY[7:0]							
		15:8					EOSRDY	CHNERRC	FLTRDY	CHRDYC
		7:0	SOVFL			CMPHIT				
0x0144	INTENSET[2]	31:24	CHRDY[15:8]							
		23:16	CHRDY[7:0]							
		15:8					EOSRDY	CHNERRC	FLTRDY	CHRDYC
		7:0	SOVFL			CMPHIT				
0x0148	INTFLAG[2]	31:24	CHRDY[15:8]							
		23:16	CHRDY[7:0]							
		15:8	CRDYID[3:0]				EOSRDY	CHNERRC	FLTRDY	CHRDYC
		7:0	SOVFL			CMPHIT	CMPINTID[3:0]			
0x014C ... 0x014F	Reserved									
0x0150	INTENCLR[3]	31:24	CHRDY[15:8]							
		23:16	CHRDY[7:0]							
		15:8					EOSRDY	CHNERRC	FLTRDY	CHRDYC
		7:0	SOVFL			CMPHIT				
0x0154	INTENSET[3]	31:24	CHRDY[15:8]							
		23:16	CHRDY[7:0]							
		15:8					EOSRDY	CHNERRC	FLTRDY	CHRDYC
		7:0	SOVFL			CMPHIT				
0x0158	INTFLAG[3]	31:24	CHRDY[15:8]							
		23:16	CHRDY[7:0]							
		15:8	CRDYID[3:0]				EOSRDY	CHNERRC	FLTRDY	CHRDYC
		7:0	SOVFL			CMPHIT	CMPINTID[3:0]			

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42.7.1. Control Enable Register (ADC)

Name: CTRLA
Offset: 0x0
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protected

Table 42-6. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	ONDEMAND	RUNSTDBY				ANAEN	ENABLE	SWRST
Access	R/W	R/W				R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	1	0				0	0	0

Bit 7 – ONDEMAND On Demand Control (idle/standby mode)

The On Demand operation mode allows the ADC to be normally disabled, lowest power mode, until enabled by an EVSYS trigger event. The consequences of this however is that the analog logic is completely powered down when ONDEMAND=1 and clocks are suspended. Upon a EVSYS trigger event, it will require up to 20-50µs for the ADC to warm up meaning that the actual sample/convert sequence will not happen for:

ADC analog input signal sample point in time = (EVSYS Trigger event + CTRLD.WKUPEXP)

Which can be up to 50µs after the initial EVSYS trigger event. After the conversion is complete, if there are no pending EVSYS trigger events the ADC will again power down and the sequence will repeat as before.

When ONDEMAND = 1, the ADC works only on a rising edge EVSYS events. In addition, all other ADC trigger sources other than EVSYS triggers will not be acknowledged and therefore will render the ADC inactive. (See table below)

In Idle and Standby mode, if ONDEMAND = 1 and CTRLA.RUNSTDBY = 1, the ADC will be active and not powered down. If CTRLA.RUNSTDBY=0, the ADC is powered down and ADC clocks are suspended.

Note: CTRLD.WKUPEXP should be set by user to the equivalent of 50 µs or CTRLD.WKUPEXP[xxx] = 50 µs / TAD.

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Table 42-7. ONDEMAND Matrix

SYSTEM STATUS	ONDEMAND	RUNSTDBY	ADCn Trigger Source	ADC BEHAVIOR
ACTIVE	1	x	ADCn Global Software Trigger.	Do Nothing
		x	ADCn Global Level Software Trigger	Do Nothing
		x	ADCn SCANTRG	Do Nothing except only when SCAN trigger source selected is EVSYS trigger, then RUN only when EVSYS trigger request is received.
		x	ADCn STRIG Synchronous Trigger	Do Nothing
		x	ADCn Trigger Event(s) from Event System (EVSYS)	RUN only when EVSYS trigger request is received.
	0	x	ADCn Global Software Trigger.	ADC active, Trigger sample/conv and wait for next trigger
		x	ADCn Global Level Software Trigger	ADC active, Trigger sample/conv continuously.
		x	ADCn SCANTRG	ADC active, Trigger sample/conv and wait for next trigger
		x	ADCn STRIG Synchronous Trigger	ADC active, Trigger sample/conv and wait for next trigger
		x	ADCn Trigger Event(s) from Event System (EVSYS)	ADC active, Trigger sample/conv and wait for next trigger.
IDLE, STANDBY	0	1	All triggers working	ADC active
	1	0	n/a	Do nothing
	1	1	ADCn Trigger Event(s) from Event System (EVSYS)	RUN only when EVSYS trigger request is received.

Value	Description
0	The ADC is always on, if ENABLE = 1. (Highly Recommended)
1	See table below.

Bit 6 – RUNSTDBY Run in Idle/Standby Mode

This bit controls how the ADC behaves during Standby Sleep mode.
This bit is not synchronized.

Value	Description
0	Discontinue module operation when device enters idle/standby mode (but do not stop the CTL_CLK to preserve the analog biasing). The ADC will complete the ongoing conversion before disabling the module.
1	The ADC is not stopped in Idle or Standby sleep mode. If CTRLA.ONDEMAND = 1, the ADC will be running when a peripheral is requesting it. If CTRLA.ONDEMAND = 0, the ADC will always be running in standby sleep mode.

Bit 2 – ANAEN Analog Cores Enable bit

Note: This bit must be set prior to setting any of the CTRLD.ANLENn bits.

Value	Description
0	The analog and bias circuitry for all ADC modules are powered down and clocks disabled. Trigger events will not be serviced.
1	Enables and powers up the individual ADC modules analog logic based on the settings of CTRLD.ANLENn = 1, (where n = 0,1,2,3). Whenever the ADC module"n" exits a power down state to a powered-up state, CTRLA.ANAEN = 1 and CTRLD.ANLENn = 1, then the system hardware will wait until CTRLD.WKUPEXP time has expired before starting an ADCn sample/conversion if a trigger event is pending. The ADCn required warm-up time is 20-50us before it will stabilize for a valid ADC sample/conversion sequence to start. CTRLA.ENABLE does not need to be set to power-up the analog logic and begin the CTRLD.WKUPEXP time out.

Bit 1 – ENABLE A/D Module Operating Enable bit

Notes:

1. The ENABLE bit should be set only after the ADC module has been configured. Changing the configuration bits after enabling the ADC could result in unpredictable behavior.
2. When ENABLE = 0 the internal control logic is reset, and all status generated by the module is cleared. All ADC Module clocks are disabled unless ANAEN = 1. In this case ANLENn = 0 disable clocks and ANLENn = 1 enables them. All ADC registers are available for reading and writing.

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Value	Description
0	A/D converter is off.
1	A/D converter module is enabled.

Bit 0 – SWRST Software Reset

Writing a one to the SWRST bit resets the state of the ADC and all the registers to their initial state. The only exception is the DBGCTRL.DBGRUN bit, which will keep its value after a SWRST. The module will be disabled after the reset (ENABLE = 0). When writing a one to SWRST, no other bits in the same register will be written, as SWRST will clear all the bits in the same register.
After writing a one to SWRST, SWRST will read back one until the module and the registers are reset. Any register write access during the ongoing reset will be discarded and an error will be generated. Read access can be performed without an error generated and must return reset value. Writing a one to SWRST will have priority above all other actions and will always happen immediately.
Writing a zero to SWRST has no effect.
Note: During a SWRST, access to registers/bits without SWRST are disallowed until SYNCBUSY.SWRST is cleared by hardware.

Value	Description
0	There is no reset operation ongoing.
1	The reset operation is ongoing.

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42.7.2. ADC Control Register B (ADC)

Name: CTRLB
Offset: 0x4
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Write-Synchronized through SYNCBUSY.CTRLB

Table 42-8. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	SWCNVEN				STRGEN	TRGSUSP	LSWTRG	GSWTRG
Access	R/W				R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W/HC
Reset	0				0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	SAMP	RQCNVRT	ADCORSEL[1:0]		ADCHSEL[3:0]			
Access	R/W	R/W/HC	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit 15 – SWCNVEN Software - Controlled Conversion Enable bit

Note: When CTRLB.SWCNVEN = 1, all ADC ADCORSEL[1:0] module channels sample and conversions controlled exclusively by SAMP and RQCNVRT. All hardware triggers and GSWTRG and LSWTRG are disabled for ADC module as specified by ADCORSEL[1:0]. It will place the ADC module and all of its channels defined by ADCORSEL[1:0] under the exclusive control of the CTRLB.SAMP and CT RLB.RQCNVRT bits.

Value	Description
0	Software controlled conversions disable. Traditional ADC hardware triggers as defined by CHNCFG4n and CHNCFG5n will be active if enabled.
1	SAMP and RQCNVRT bits control entire ADC module sample and convert respectively for all channels on ADC module as defined by ADCORSEL[1:0]. Setting this bit blocks all other hardware triggers events defined by CHNCFG4n and CHNCFG5n.

Bit 11 – STRGEN Synchronous Trigger Enable bit

Note: This bit is ignored if CTRLB.SWCNVEN=1.

Value	Description
0	Disable automatic ADC hardware CTRLC.CNT counter driven synchronous ADC triggers.
1	Enable automated hardware synchronous trigger period defined by CTRLC.CNT register.

Bit 10 – TRGSUSP Trigger Suspend bit

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Value	Description
0	Trigger suspend disabled. Triggers if enabled and selected will occur.
1	Blocks triggers from starting new ADC conversions but does not disable the ADC Modules or disable trigger capture, (i.e., persistent last trigger event is latched). If trigger capture during trigger suspend is not desired for any channels connected to a certain ADCn, then CTRLD.CHNENn must be cleared then set in that order prior to resetting TRGSUSP. Pulsing down and up CTRLD.CHNENn prior to resetting TRGSUSP will clear ALL pending triggers for ADCn.

Bit 9 – LSWTRG Level Global Software Trigger bit

Notes:

1. This bit is ignored if SWCNVEN = 1.
2. If SWCNVEN = 0, this bit is not self-clearing and is meant to allow the user software to implement continuous sample/conversions on the associated analog input channel.

Value	Description
0	Global Level Software Trigger disabled.
1	Trigger A/D conversions for ADC analog inputs "y" that have selected the LSWTRG bit as the trigger signal through the associated CHNCFG4n.TRGSRC[y] or ADC0 CHNCFG50.TRGSRC[y] = 0b0010 or via the CORCTRLn.STRGSRC value where (n = ADC 0,1,2,3).

Bit 8 – GSWTRG Global Software Trigger bit

This software settable bit will trigger ADC sample/conversion sequences for ADC inputs that have selected the GSWTRG bit as the trigger signal via the associated CHNCFG4n.TRGSRC[y] = 0b0001 value, or through the CORCTRLn.STRGSRC value. This bit is auto cleared on the next APB clock cycle and is meant to implement single conversions on trigger edge-sensitive channels.

Notes:

1. This bit is ignored if SWCNVEN = 1.
2. If SWCNVEN = 0, this bit is auto cleared by hardware after sampling cycle has been triggered and is meant to implement single sample/conversions on trigger edge-sensitive channels.

Value	Description
0	Disable Global Software Trigger.
1	If SWCNVEN = 0, this bit is auto cleared by hardware after sampling cycle has been triggered and is meant to implement single sample/conversions on trigger edge-sensitive channels.

Bit 7 – SAMP Enable the Analog Mux Input and Start Sampling

Notes:

1. This bit is ignored if SWCNVEN = 0.
2. ADCORSEL[1:0] and ADCHSEL[3:0] must be initialized at or before when the SAMP bit is set.
3. The SAMP bit will keep the S&H circuit in Sample mode until the bit is cleared by the users software. Also, usage of the SAMP bit will cause settings of respective CORCTRLx.SAMC<9:0> bits to be ignored for the ADCn selected by CTRLB.ADCORSEL[1:0].
4. The SAMP bit is not a self-clearing bit and it is the responsibility of application software to clear this bit but only after setting the RQCNVRT bit to start the analog-to-digital conversion.
5. When the SAMP and RQCNVRT bits are used by software routines, all TRGSRCx<4:0> bits and STRGSRC<4:0> bits for the designated ADC module defined by ADCORSEL[1:0] and ADCHSEL[3:0] should be set to '00000' to disable all hardware triggers and prevent them from interfering with the software-controlled sampling command signal SAMP and with the software controlled trigger RQCNVRT.
6. The SAMP bit should only be used in conjunction with RQCNVRT for user software-controlled sampling and triggering.

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Value	Description
0	ADC is not software-controlled sampling the ADC module and channel selected by ADCORSEL[1:0] and ADCHSEL[3:0].
1	ADC is sampling and remain sampling for as long as user has this bit set in SW. The sampled analog input for a given ADCn module is defined by the channel selected by ADCORSEL[1:0] and ADCHSEL[3:0] provided SWCNVEN = 1.

Bit 6 – RQCNVRT Request Individual ADC Conversion

Notes:

1. If user's software sets RQCNVRT = 1, an ADC conversion will begin immediately and terminate the sampling period defined by CORCTRLn.SAMC. This bit is cleared by hardware after the conversion is complete.
2. If SWCNVEN = 1, after setting this bit the users software must immediately clear the SAMP bit.
3. This bit is ignored if SWCNVEN = 0, (i.e., if software-controlled sample/conversions are disabled).

Value	Description
0	ADC is not converting if SWCNVEN = 1 or user previously set this bit and the previous ADC conversion is complete for the analog channel that was defined by ADCORSEL[1:0] and ADCHSEL[3:0]
1	Terminate sampling and begin conversion of ADC and analog channel defined by ADCORSEL[1:0] and ADCHSEL[3:0]. This bit is cleared by hardware when the conversion is complete.

Bits 5:4 – ADCORSEL[1:0] ADC Module Input Select bits

This binary encoded bit field selects which ADC module is to be used by the CTRLB.SAMP and CTRLB.RQCNVRT bit if SWCNVEN = 1.

Note: These bits are ignored if SWCNVEN = 0.

Value	Description
0b00	ADC Module 0
0b01	ADC Module 1
0b10	ADC Module 2
0b11	ADC Module 3

Bits 3:0 – ADCHSEL[3:0] ADC Module Channel Input Select bits

This binary encoded bit field selects the ADC analog input to be sampled and converted respectively by the SAMP and RQCNVRT bit if SWCNVEN = 1.

Note: These bits are ignored if SWCNVEN = 0.

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ADC Modules				ADCHSEL[3:0]	Analog Channel Input
ADC0 (AIN15:0)	**ADC1** (AIN5:0)	**ADC2** (AIN5:0)	**ADC3** (AIN5:0)	0x0	AIN0
				0x1	AIN1
				0x2	AIN2
				0x3	AIN3
				0x4	AIN4
				0x5	AIN5
				0X6	1.2v IREF (ADC3)
			ADC2 Only	0X6	Temp Sensor (ADC2)
		ADC1 Only		0X6	VDDCORE (ADC1)
	ADC0 Only Channels			0X6	AIN6
				0x7	AIN7
				0x8	AIN8
				0x9	AIN9
				0xA	AIN10
				0xB	AIN11
				0xC	AIN12
				0xD	AIN13
				0xE	AIN14
				0xF	AIN15

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42.7.3. Control Register C (ADC)

Name: CTRLC
Offset: 0x8
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Write-Protected, Enable-Protected

Table 42-9. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
		COREINTERLEAVED[2:0]						
Access		R/W	R/W	R/W				
Reset		0	0	0				

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
Access								
Reset								

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	CNT[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
	CNT[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 30:28 – COREINTERLEAVED[2:0]

This bit-field selects the ADC modules to be interleaved.

Number of Interleaved ADCs Used	Interleaved ADC Modules	CTRLC. CORINTERLEAVED	12-bit Msps (Max) [Min. Trigger rate]	10-bit Msps (Max) [Min. Trigger rate]	8-bit Msps (Max) [Min. Trigger rate]	6-bit Msps (Max) [Min. Trigger rate]
2	1,2	=0b001	1 / (8 * TAD) [8 TAD]	1/ (7 * TAD) [7 TAD]	1/ (6 * TAD) [6 TAD]	1 / (4.5 * TAD) [4.5 TAD]
	0,1	=0b100	1 / (10 * TAD) [10 TAD]	1/ (8.5 * TAD) [8.5 TAD]	1/ (7,5 * TAD) [7.5 TAD]	1 / (6.5 * TAD) [6.5 TAD]
3	1,2,3	=0b010	1 / (5.5 * TAD) [5.5 TAD]	1/ (5 * TAD) [5 TAD]	1 / (4 *TAD) [4 TAD]	1 / (3 * TAD) [3 TAD]
	0,1,2	=0b101	1 / (6.5 * TAD) [6.5 TAD]	1 / (6 * TAD) [6 TAD]	1 / (5 * TAD) [5 TAD]	1 / (4.5 * TAD) [4.5 TAD]
4	0,1,2,3	=0b011	1 / (5 * TAD) [5 TAD]	1 / (4.5 * TAD) [4.5 TAD]	1 / (4 *TAD) [4 TAD]	1 / (3.5 * TAD) [3.5 TAD]

Minimum CORCTRLn.SAMC sample time values for 12/10/8/6-bit resolution

- ADC0: CORCTRL0.SAMC = 4 (i.e., = 6 TAD sample time)
- ADC1: CORCTRL1.SAMC = 1 (i.e., = 3 TAD sample time)

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- ADC2: CORCTRL2.SAMC = 1 (i.e., = 3 TAD sample time)
- ADC3: CORCTRL3.SAMC = 1 (i.e., = 3 TAD sample time)
- Conversion Time = (#bits resolution + 1)

Important: When interleaving ADC modules, the user must use the same worst case CORCTRLn.SAMC value of the slowest ADC for all the active interleaved ADC's SAMC values. All ADC must use the same SAMC sample time. In this case ADC0, 6 TAD is the minimum sample time and ADC1/2/3 must be the same if used together in interleaved mode with ADC0 for the fastest configuration. ADC0 is the slowest as reflected in the maximum Msps values shown in the table above.

Notes:

1. The table above assumes event trigger source GCLK is 2x GCLK_ADC. This is what allows 0.5 TAD increments. If not, and trigger source GCLK is equal to GCLK_ADC, then maximum throughput rate and minimum trigger rate must be rounded up to next whole integer TAD value.
2. TAD is the ADC_CLOCK period time in nano seconds, refer to the *ADC Electrical Specifications*. ADCn TAD = GLK_ADC / [(CTRLB.CTLCKDIV +1) * (CORCTRLn.ADCDIV * 2)]
3. Assumes EVSYS trigger peripheral clock = (2 / TAD) = (2 * GCLK_ADC).
4. Must use the same analog input AINx on ADCn modules being interleaved.
5. These bits are Enabled Protected, and rites are ignored when CTRLA.ENABLE = 1 and will return a bus error.
6. ADC0, due to the higher number of analog inputs it services have a higher minimum CORCTRLn.SAMC sample time that the user must consider since the slowest ADC affects the maximum combination of ADC interleaved through put rate. ADC 1, 2, and 3 have an identical CORCTRLn.SAMC minimum sample time.

Important: It is important that all ADCs used in an ADC interleaved group use the same CORCTRLn.ADCDIV and CORCTRLn.SAMC settings, and the same singular peripheral for the Event System (EVSYS) and ADC trigger source to minimize clock skew and phase shifts between ADC modules to maintain a consistent and coherent sample or conversion timing between all the linked interleaved ADC's.

Value	Description
000	Interleaving off
100	Interleaving cores 0,1
001	Interleaving cores 1,2
101	Interleaving cores 0,1,2
010	Interleaving cores 1,2,3
011	Interleaving cores 0,1,2,3
100-111	Reserved

Bits 15:0 – CNT[15:0] This bit-field selects an alternate trigger source delay counter
Free-running counter based on CTL_CLK times out when it reaches this value. At time out, the STRIG synchronous trigger will fire.

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Important:

1. This register is not valid unless either [CORCTRLn.STRGSRC = 0x4 plus CHNCFG4/5n.TRGSRCx = 0x3 plus CHNCFG2n.CSSx = 1] or [CHNCFG4n.TRGSRCx = 0x4 plus CTRLB.SWCNVEN = 0] for Synchronous Trigger from CTRLC.CNT.
2. CTL_CLK = GCLK_ADC / (CTRLD.CTLCKDIV+1).
3. This bit is Enabled Protected (writes are ignored when CTRLA.ENABLE = 1 and return a bus error).

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42.7.4. Control Register D (ADC)

Name: CTRLD
Offset: 0x10
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Write-Protected, Enable-Protected

Table 42-10. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
		VREFSEL[2:0]			WKUPCLKCNT[3:0]			
Access		R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset		0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	ANLEN3	ANLEN2	ANLEN1	ANLEN0	CHNEN3	CHNEN2	CHNEN1	CHNEN0
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
			CTLCKDIV[5:0]					
Access			R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset			0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Access								
Reset								

Bits 30:28 – VREFSEL[2:0] VREF Input Selection

VREFSEL[2:0]	ADREF+	ADREF-
000	A_{VDD}	A_{VSS}
001	External $V_{REF}H$	A_{VSS}
010-111	Reserved	Reserved

Note:
1. This bit is Enabled Protected. Writes are ignored when CTRLA.ENABLE = 1 and return a bus error.

Bits 27:24 – WKUPCLKCNT[3:0] Wake-Up TAD Clock Count bits
These bits represent the number of ADC TAD clocks required to warm-up the ADC module before it can perform conversion. Although the clocks are specific to each ADC, the WKUPCLKCNT bit is common to all ADC modules.
1111 = 215 = 32,768 TAD clocks
* * *
* * *
0110 = 26 = 64 TAD clocks
0101 = 25 = 32 TAD clocks
0100 = 24 = 16 TAD clocks
0011 = 24 = 16 TAD clocks

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0010 = 24 = 16 TAD clocks
0001 = 24 = 16 TAD clocks
0000 = 24 = 16 TAD clocks

Notes:

1. Minimum required ADCx warm-up time (i.e., WKUPCLKCNT) is 50 µs. (i.e., TAD * WKUPCLKCNT).
2. TAD = [1 / ((GCLK_ADCx Freq / (CTRLD.CTLCKDIV+1)) / (2 * CORCTRLn.ADCDIV))] or (GCLK_ADCx Period * (CTRLD.CTLCKDIV+1)) * (2 * ADCDIV).
3. These bits are Enabled Protected. Writes are ignored when CTRLA.ENABLE = 1 and return a bus error.
4. After enabling the Analog and Bias Circuitry for the ADC Module x, CTRLD.ANLENx = 1, the user must poll the CTLINTFLAG.CRRDYx flag and wait for it to be set before allowing any ADC trigger events or ADC sample/conversions to begin. Failure to do so will yield inaccurate results for up to 50 us.
5. After enabling the CTRLD.CHNENn ADC module digital logic it only requires one TAD clock before the digital logic is ready.

Bits 20, 21, 22, 23 – ANLENx Analog and Bias Circuitry Enable for the ADC module x

Notes:

1. The CALCTRL0 register must be initialized by the user software to the factory-provided values in the Calibration Configuration Register FCCFG65 before setting ANLENx = 1. This applies to every ADC module that will be used by
2. CTRLA.ANAEN = 1 must be set prior to setting ANLENx = 1.
3. This bit is Enabled Protected. Writes are ignored when CTRLA.ENABLE = 1 and return a bus error.

Value	Description
0	ADC3 Analog and bias circuitry powered down and clocks suspended. Analog logic power saving mode.
1	Analog and bias circuitry enabled. Once the analog and bias circuit is enabled CTRLA.ANLEN = 1 and ANLENx, the ADC module needs a warm-up time, as defined by the WKUPCLKCNT<3:0> bits.

Bits 16, 17, 18, 19 – CHNENn ADC Module n Digital Enable

Notes:

1. This bit is Enabled Protected. Writes are ignored when CTRLA.ENABLE = 1 and return a bus error.
2. ANLENn qualifies CHNENn: If ANLENn = 0, then digital logic is also disabled.

Value	Description
0	ADCn digital logic disabled. No trigger, sample or conversion events will be processed. (power-saving mode with fast 2 TAD clock wakeup provided ANLENn = 1).
1	ADCn digital logic enabled (required for active operation).

Bits 13:8 – CTLCKDIV[5:0] A/D Clock Source to Control Clock Divider

The CTLCKDIV bit field divides the GCLK_ADC input clock into the ADC Module control clock CTL_CLK scaled by CTRLD.CTLCKDIV with period T_Q.

Note: This bit is Enabled Protected. Writes are ignored when CTRLA.ENABLE = 1 and returns a bus error.

Value	Description
111111	T_{GCLK_ADCx}·(CTLCKDIV[5:0]+1) = 64·T_{GCLK_ADCx} = T_Q
111110	T_{GCLK_ADCx}·(CTLCKDIV[5:0]+1) = 63·T_{GCLK_ADCx} = T_Q
. . .	...
000100	T_{GCLK_ADCx}·(CTLCKDIV[5:0]+1) = 5·T_{GCLK_ADCx} = T_Q
000011	T_{GCLK_ADCx}·(CTLCKDIV[5:0]+1) = 4·T_{GCLK_ADCx} = T_Q
000010	T_{GCLK_ADCx}·(CTLCKDIV[5:0]+1) = 3·T_{GCLK_ADCx} = T_Q
000001	T_{GCLK_ADCx}·(CTLCKDIV[5:0]+1) = 2·T_{GCLK_ADCx} = T_Q

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Value	Description
000000	$T_{GCLK_ADCx} \cdot (CTLCKDIV[5:0]+1) = 1 \cdot T_{GCLK_ADCx} = T_Q$

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42.7.5. ADCn Module Core Control Registers (ADC)

Name: CONFIGn.CORCTRL
Offset: 0x20 + n*0x20 [n=0..3]
Reset: 0x00000C00
Property: Write-Protected, Enable-Protected

Table 42-11. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
		ADCDIV[6:0]						
Access		R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset		0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
		SCNRTDS	STRGLVL		STRGSRC[3:0]			
Access		R/W	R/W		R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset		0	0		0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	EIRQOVR	EIS[2:0]			SELRES[1:0]		SAMC[9:8]	
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	SAMC[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 30:24 – ADCDIV[6:0] Division Ratio for ADC Clock

ADCDIV provides the ADC analog functional clock referred to as the ADC clock or TAD, (i.e., the period of the ADC clock). It divides CTL_CLK output clock from (GCLK_ADC Period * (CTRLD.CTLCKDIV+1)) with period = TQ to produce the resulting ADC_CLK for ADC sampling and converting. It will have the period TAD given by the formula:
TAD = (GCLK_ADCx Period * (CTRLD.CTLCKDIV+1)) * (2 * ADCDIV)
Note: The ADC throughput rate F_{TPR} = [1 / ((SAMC+2) * TAD) + ((#bits of resolution selected+1)*TAD)] / # of active AINx inputs.

Example 1:
TAD = 1/ADC_CLK = 1/75 MHz = 13.33 ns, SAMC = 0x1, SELRES = 0x3 = 12 bits, AIN0 used only ADC throughput rate
F_{TPR} = [1 / (3TAD + 13TAD)] / 1
= 1 / 16TAD
= 1 / (16 * 13.33e-9)
= 4.6875 Msps
Example 2: (Non Interleaved Mode)
TAD = 1/ADC_CLK = 1/75 MHz = 13.33 ns, SAMC = 0x1, SELRES = 0x3 = 12 bits, AIN0 and AIN3 in single ended mode used ADC throughput rate
F_{TPR} = [1 / (3TAD + 13TAD)] / 2
= (1 / 16 TAD) / 2

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= (1 / (16 * 13.33e-9)) / 2
= 4.6875e+6
= 2.34375 Msps

Notes:

1. This bit is Enabled Protected (Writes are ignored when CTRLA.ENABLE = 1). Returns a bus error.
2. The minimum sample rate for ADC0 is Ftpr >= 100 ksps.
3. For optimal performance and accuracy, the user must select the maximum TAD clock supported by the device as specified in the ADC electrical specs:
   TAD = (GCLK_ADCx Period * (CTRLD.CTLCKDIV+1)) * (2 * ADCDIV)
4. If the user wishes to control the ADC throughput rate, they must do so by modulating either CORCTRLn.SAMC or the EVSYS trigger interval or both. Do not try to do so by reducing the TAD clock frequency as this will increase the ADC conversion time allowing the charge on the ADC holding capacitor from the sampled analog input signal to leak off, attenuating the ADC result accuracy.

Value	Description
1111111	$254 \cdot T_Q = T_{AD}$
. . .	...
0000011	$6 \cdot T_Q = T_{AD}$
0000010	$4 \cdot T_Q = T_{AD}$
0000001	$2 \cdot T_Q = T_{AD}$
0000000	Reserved

Bit 22 – SCNRTDS SCAN Retrigger Disable for ADC

Note:

1. This bit is Enabled Protected: (Writes are ignored when CTRLA.ENABLE = 1). Returns a bus error.

Value	Description
0	Allows the scan cycle to restart from the beginning, lowest CSSn channel even before all of the scan channels have been measured if a new scan trigger arrives before then. If this happens then the INTENCLRn.EOSRDY flag will be set when the current scan is interrupted, and the new scan starts from the beginning of the lowest CSSn channel selected.
1	Prevents an early scan trigger (arriving before of the end of the current scan) from starting a new scan cycle. The scan will includes all channels associated with ADCn which have their CHNCFG4n.TRGSRCk set to point to the Scan Trigger, i.e., CHNCFG4n.TRGSRCy[3:0] = 4'b0011, and have their associated CHNCFG2n.CSSk bit set.

Bit 21 – STRGLVL Scan Trigger High Level Sensitivity for the ScanTrigger of the ADCn (STRIGn)

Note:

1. This bit is Enabled Protected (Writes are ignored when CTRLA.ENABLE = 1). Returns a bus error.

STRGLVL functions as follows:

Value	Description
0	SCANTRG is Positive Edge Active(the power-up value for backwards compatibility). A positive edge on the SCANTRG will initiate a single but complete scan of all included channels.
1	SCANTRG is High Level Active. So long as SCANTRG stays high, the entire scan will re-trigger.

Bits 19:16 – STRGSRC[3:0] SCAN Trigger Source Select for the SCANTRG

These bits select the trigger source for the scan trigger SCANTRG serving ADCn. The trigger STRIGn serves all the channels k which are associated to ADCn, have their CHNCFG{4|5}n.TRGSRCk = 4'h0011, and have their Channel Scan Select bit set (CHNCFG2n.CSSk = 1'b1).

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Notes:

1. This bit is Enabled Protected: Writes are ignored when CTRLA.ENABLE = 1 returns a bus error.
2. In order to utilize CORCTRLn.STRGSRC=0x4, user must configure the following registers:
   a. CTRLC.CNT.
   b. CHNCFG2n.CSSx.
   c. CHNCFG4/5n.TRGSRCx = 0x3.
   d. CTRLB.SWCNVEN = 0.

Value	Description
0000	No trigger (NOP)
0001	Global Software Trigger (CTRLB.GSWTRG) - Self-cleared on the next APB clock cycle.
0010	Level Software Trigger (CTRLB.LSWTRG) - Not self-cleared.
0011	Reserved
0100	Synchronous Trigger (CTRLC.CNT)
0101 – 1111	ADC Trigger Event User 0 – 10

Bit 15 – EIRQOVR Interrupt Type Selection

Note:

1. This bit is Enabled Protected : (Writes are ignored when CTRLA.ENABLE = 1) . returns a bus error.

Value	Description
0	Use normal ADC interrupts
1	Use early ADC interrupts as defined by CORCTRLn.EIS bits

Bits 14:12 – EIS[2:0] Early Interrupt Select Bits for ADCn

These bits select the number of core clocks and TAD clocks prior to the end of conversion at which the early interrupt is generated. All channels serviced by ADCn share the same EIS setting.
The interrupt is generated ((EIS +1) x TAD) ADC Module clocks prior to end of conversion.

Notes:

1. This bit is Enabled Protected : (Writes are ignored when CTRLA.ENABLE = 1) . returns a bus error.
2. Early interrupt is a feature that can be useful in ADC very high-speed data acquisitions to mask the MCU interrupt latency delay.
   For example, CPU MCLK = 300 MHz, ADC CTL_CLK = 150 MHz, and ADC TAD Clk = 75 MHz.
   Hypothetically, if it took the CPU 20 MCLK cycles to service an interrupt, then theoretically the ADC early interrupt EIS could be set to 4, hence the ISR latency was masked. The CPU could then read the ADC result almost immediately from within the Interrupt Service Routine (ISR), when the result was ready without any concern for overwriting the current result or FIFO with the next ADC conversion result.

Notes: Depending on the bit resolution selection field SELRES, the allowed maximum EIS values are as follows:

- 12-bit Resolution, all 8 possible settings are allowed, 0 - 7
- 10-bit Resolution, all 8 possible settings are allowed, 0 - 7
- 8-bit Resolution, only the 6 lowest settings are allowed, 0 - 5
- 6-bit Resolution, only the 4 lowest settings are allowed, 0 - 3

The hardware will utilize the maximum allowed EIS setting if the user sets the EIS value that is too big.

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CAUTION Do not set the EIS to large or the interrupt can occur before the ADC conversion is complete and the CPU could read the previous ADC conversion result instead of the one in progress.

Value	Description
0x0	Generate interrupt 1 TAD clock before end of ADC conversion
0x1	Generate interrupt 2 TAD clocks before end of ADC conversion
0x2	Generate interrupt 3 TAD clocks before end of ADC conversion
0x3	Generate interrupt 4 TAD clocks before end of ADC conversion
0x4	Generate interrupt 5 TAD clocks before end of ADC conversion
0x5	Generate interrupt 6 TAD clocks before end of ADC conversion
0x6	Generate interrupt 7 TAD clocks before end of ADC conversion
0x7	Generate interrupt 8 TAD clocks before end of ADC conversion

Bits 11:10 – SELRES[1:0] ADC Resolution for the ADCn

Note:

1. This bit is Enabled Protected: (Writes are ignored when CTRLA.ENABLE = 1). Returns a bus error.

Value	Description
00	6 bits
01	8 bits
10	10 bits
11	12 bits (power-on default)

Bits 9:0 – SAMC[9:0] Sample Count

The sample time required depends on the external analog signal source impedance. (See ADC electrical characteristics of SAMC values required based on external source impedance. If the external analog source impedance is unknown or if your getting inconsistent ADC results consider increasing the SAMC sample time at the cost of a lower ADC throughput rate of course.
ADCn Throughput Rate
F_{TPR} = [1 / ((SAMC value +2) * TAD) + ((#bits of resolution selected+1)*TAD)] / # of active AINx inputs on ADCn

Notes:

1. All channels serviced by ADCn share the same SAMC setting.
2. The sampling sequence starts with a trigger event.
3. The internal sampling cap is not discharged between samples. These bits are Enabled Protected: Writes are ignored when CTRLA.ENABLE = 1 returns a bus error.
4. When IVREF is to be sampled (Internal - ADC3 Module - Channel 6), (SAMC value + 2) * TAD must be ≧ 30 us.

Value	Description
1111111111	1025 T_{AD}n
...	...
0000000001	3 T_{AD}n
0000000000	Reserved

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42.7.6. ADC0 Channel Configuration Registers 1 (ADC)

Name: CONFIG[0].CHNCFG1
Offset: 0x24
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protected, Enable-Protected

Table 42-12. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	LVL15	LVL14	LVL13	LVL12	LVL11	LVL10	LVL9	LVL8
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
	LVL7	LVL6	LVL5	LVL4	LVL3	LVL2	LVL1	LVL0
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
	CHNCMPE15	CHNCMPE14	CHNCMPE13	CHNCMPE12	CHNCMPE11	CHNCMPE10	CHNCMPE9	CHNCMPE8
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
	CHNCMPE7	CHNCMPE6	CHNCMPE5	CHNCMPE4	CHNCMPE3	CHNCMPE2	CHNCMPE1	CHNCMPE0
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 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 – LVLk Trigger Level for Input k

Bit 31 :LVL15 Scan Level Trigger mode select for ADC Module 0, analog input ADC0_AIN15
Bit 30 :LVL14 Scan Level Trigger mode select for ADC Module 0, analog input ADC0_AIN14
Bit 29 :LVL13 Scan Level Trigger mode select for ADC Module 0, analog input ADC0_AIN13
Bit 28 :LVL12 Scan Level Trigger mode select for ADC Module 0, analog input ADC0_AIN12
Bit 27 :LVL11 Scan Level Trigger mode select for ADC Module 0, analog input ADC0_AIN11
Bit 26 :LVL10 Scan Level Trigger mode select for ADC Module 0, analog input ADC0_AIN10
Bit 25 :LVL9 Scan Level Trigger mode select for ADC Module 0, analog input ADC0_AIN9
Bit 24 :LVL8 Scan Level Trigger mode select for ADC Module 0, analog input ADC0_AIN8
Bit 23 :LVL7 Scan Level Trigger mode select for ADC Module 0, analog input ADC0_AIN7
Bit 22 :LVL6 Scan Level Trigger mode select for ADC Module 0, analog input ADC0_AIN6
Bit 21 :LVL5 Scan Level Trigger mode select for ADC Module 0, analog input ADC0_AIN5
Bit 20 :LVL4 Scan Level Trigger mode select for ADC Module 0, analog input ADC0_AIN4
Bit 19 :LVL3 Scan Level Trigger mode select for ADC Module 0, analog input ADC0_AIN3
Bit 18 :LVL2 Scan Level Trigger mode select for ADC Module 0, analog input ADC0_AIN2
Bit 17 :LVL1 Scan Level Trigger mode select for ADC Module 0, analog input ADC0_AIN1
Bit 16 :LVL0 Scan Level Trigger mode select for ADC Module 0, analog input ADC0_AIN0

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Notes:

1. These bits are ignored if CTRLB.SWCNVEN = 1 and CTRLB.ADCORSEL= 0.
2. These bits are Enabled Protected (Writes are ignored when CTRLA.ENABLE = 1 returns a bus error).

Value	Description
0	Rising edge scan trigger mode select. A rising edge trigger event will initiate a single but complete scan of all included scan channels defined in CHNCFG21.CSSy (Default).
1	Level scan trigger mode select. As long as the trigger event stays a logic high when The corresponding CHNCFG40/ CHNCFG50 TRGSRCx = 0b0011, (SCANTRG - Scan Trigger Select), the entire scan will re-trigger continuously.

Bits 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 – CHNCMPEk Channel k Compare Enable

Bit 15 :CHNCMPE15 Enable digital comparator for processing ADC0 conversion results for ADC0_AIN15
Bit 14 :CHNCMPE14 Enable digital comparator for processing ADC0 conversion results for ADC0_AIN14
Bit 13 :CHNCMPE13 Enable digital comparator for processing ADC0 conversion results for ADC0_AIN13
Bit 12 :CHNCMPE12 Enable digital comparator for processing ADC0 conversion results for ADC0_AIN12
Bit 11 :CHNCMPE11 Enable digital comparator for processing ADC0 conversion results for ADC0_AIN11
Bit 10 :CHNCMPE10 Enable digital comparator for processing ADC0 conversion results for ADC0_AIN10
Bit 9 :CHNCMPE9 Enable digital comparator for processing ADC0 conversion results for ADC0_AIN9
Bit 8 :CHNCMPE8 Enable digital comparator for processing ADC0 conversion results for ADC0_AIN8
Bit 7 :CHNCMPE7 Enable digital comparator for processing ADC0 conversion results for ADC0_AIN7
Bit 6 :CHNCMPE6 Enable digital comparator for processing ADC0 conversion results for ADC0_AIN6
Bit 5 :CHNCMPE5 Enable digital comparator for processing ADC0 conversion results for ADC0_AIN5
Bit 4 :CHNCMPE4 Enable digital comparator for processing ADC0 conversion results for ADC0_AIN4
Bit 3 :CHNCMPE3 Enable digital comparator for processing ADC0 conversion results for ADC0_AIN3
Bit 2 :CHNCMPE2 Enable digital comparator for processing ADC0 conversion results for ADC0_AIN2
Bit 1 :CHNCMPE1 Enable digital comparator for processing ADC0 conversion results for ADC0_AIN1
Bit 0 :CHNCMPE0 Enable digital comparator for processing ADC0 conversion results for ADC0_AIN0

Notes:

1. In addition to setting the CHNCMPENn bit in this register, the associated ADC0 Digital Comparator must be also properly configured in its Digital Comparator Control Register, CMPCTRL0 as well as EVCTRL0.CMPEO.
2. These bits are ignored if CTRLB.SWCNVEN = 1 and CTRLB.ADCORSEL = 0 and are Enabled Protected (Writes are ignored when CTRLA.ENABLE = 1. Returns a bus error.)

Value	Description
0	ADC0 analog channel is not monitored by ADC0 internal digital comparator
1	ADC0 analog channel conversion result is monitored by ADC0 internal digital comparator

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42.7.7. ADC0 Channel Configuration Registers 2 (ADC)

Name: CONFIG[0].CHNCFG2
Offset: 0x28
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protected, Enable-Protected

Table 42-13. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	FRAC15	FRAC14	FRAC13	FRAC12	FRAC11	FRAC10	FRAC9	FRAC8
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
	FRAC7	FRAC6	FRAC5	FRAC4	FRAC3	FRAC2	FRAC1	FRAC0
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
	CSS15	CSS14	CSS13	CSS12	CSS11	CSS10	CSS9	CSS8
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
	CSS7	CSS6	CSS5	CSS4	CSS3	CSS2	CSS1	CSS0
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 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 – FRACk Fractional Data Output Format Enable for Channel k

Bit 31: FRAC15 Fractional Data Output Format select for ADC Module 0, analog input ADC0_AIN15
Bit 30: FRAC14 Fractional Data Output Format select for ADC Module 0, analog input ADC0_AIN14
Bit 29: FRAC13 Fractional Data Output Format select for ADC Module 0, analog input ADC0_AIN13
Bit 28: FRAC12 Fractional Data Output Format select for ADC Module 0, analog input ADC0_AIN12
Bit 27: FRAC11 Fractional Data Output Format select for ADC Module 0, analog input ADC0_AIN11
Bit 26: FRAC10 Fractional Data Output Format select for ADC Module 0, analog input ADC0_AIN10
Bit 25: FRAC9 Fractional Data Output Format select for ADC Module 0, analog input ADC0_AIN9
Bit 24: FRAC8 Fractional Data Output Format select for ADC Module 0, analog input ADC0_AIN8
Bit 23: FRAC7 Fractional Data Output Format select for ADC Module 0, analog input ADC0_AIN7
Bit 22: FRAC6 Fractional Data Output Format select for ADC Module 0, analog input ADC0_AIN6
Bit 21: FRAC5 Fractional Data Output Format select for ADC Module 0, analog input ADC0_AIN5
Bit 20: FRAC4 Fractional Data Output Format select for ADC Module 0, analog input ADC0_AIN4
Bit 19: FRAC3 Fractional Data Output Format select for ADC Module 0, analog input ADC0_AIN3
Bit 18: FRAC2 Fractional Data Output Format select for ADC Module 0, analog input ADC0_AIN2
Bit 17: FRAC1 Fractional Data Output Format select for ADC Module 0, analog input ADC0_AIN1
Bit 16: FRAC0 Fractional Data Output Format select for ADC Module 0, analog input ADC0_AIN0

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Notes:

1. These bits are ignored if CTRLB.SWCNVEN = 1 and CTRLB.ADCORSEL = 0x0
2. These bits are Enabled Protected (Writes are ignored when CTRLA.ENABLE = 1. Returns a bus error.)
3. Fractional format is very useful in MAC, (Multiply and Accumulate), operations since result overruns cannot happen since any given result is less than 1.

Value	Description
0	ADC0 channel “AINn” result output format is unsigned integer
1	ADC0 channel “AINn” result output format is fractional

Bits 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 – CSSk Channel Scan Select for Channel k
Bit 15: CSS15 Channel Scan Select for ADC Module 0, analog input ADC0_AIN15
Bit 14: CSS14 Channel Scan Select for ADC Module 0, analog input ADC0_AIN14
Bit 13: CSS13 Channel Scan Select for ADC Module 0, analog input ADC0_AIN13
Bit 12: CSS12 Channel Scan Select for ADC Module 0, analog input ADC0_AIN12
Bit 11: CSS11 Channel Scan Select for ADC Module 0, analog input ADC0_AIN11
Bit 10: CSS10 Channel Scan Select for ADC Module 0, analog input ADC0_AIN10
Bit 9: CSS9 Channel Scan Select for ADC Module 0, analog input ADC0_AIN9
Bit 8: CSS8 Channel Scan Select for ADC Module 0, analog input ADC0_AIN8
Bit 7: CSS7 Channel Scan Select for ADC Module 0, analog input ADC0_AIN7
Bit 6: CSS6 Channel Scan Select for ADC Module 0, analog input ADC0_AIN6
Bit 5: CSS5 Channel Scan Select for ADC Module 0, analog input ADC0_AIN5
Bit 4: CSS4 Channel Scan Select for ADC Module 0, analog input ADC0_AIN4
Bit 3: CSS3 Channel Scan Select for ADC Module 0, analog input ADC0_AIN3
Bit 2: CSS2 Channel Scan Select for ADC Module 0, analog input ADC0_AIN2
Bit 1: CSS1 Channel Scan Select for ADC Module 0, analog input ADC0_AIN1
Bit 0: CSS0 Channel Scan Select for ADC Module 0, analog input ADC0_AIN0

Notes:

1. Scan mode requires programming of CORCTRL0.SCANTRG and CORCTRL0.STRGSRC to select scan trigger source.
2. ADC Scan sequence is always least to most significant analog input.
3. These register bits are ignored if CTRLB.SWCNVEN = 1 and CTRLB.ADCORSEL= 0x0 and they are enabled Protected (Writes are ignored when CTRLA.ENABLE = 1 returns a bus error).

Value	Description
0	ADC0 analog input channel “AINn” is not part of ADC scan list
1	Add ADC0 analog input channel “AINn” to scan list

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42.7.8. ADC0 Channel Configuration Registers 3 (ADC)

Name: CONFIG[0].CHNCFG3
Offset: 0x2C
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protected, Enable-Protected

Table 42-14. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	SIGN15	SIGN14	SIGN13	SIGN12	SIGN11	SIGN10	SIGN9	SIGN8
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
	SIGN7	SIGN6	SIGN5	SIGN4	SIGN3	SIGN2	SIGN1	SIGN0
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
Access								
Reset								

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Access								
Reset								

Bits 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 – SIGNk Signed Data Output Format Enable for channel k

Bit 31: SIGN15 Signed Data Output Format Enable for ADC Module 0, analog input ADC0_AIN15 (2)
Bit 30: SIGN14 Signed Data Output Format Enable for ADC Module 0, analog input ADC0_AIN14 (2)
Bit 29: SIGN13 Signed Data Output Format Enable for ADC Module 0, analog input ADC0_AIN13 (2)
Bit 28: SIGN12 Signed Data Output Format Enable for ADC Module 0, analog input ADC0_AIN12 (2)
Bit 27: SIGN11 Signed Data Output Format Enable for ADC Module 0, analog input ADC0_AIN11 (2)
Bit 26: SIGN10 Signed Data Output Format Enable for ADC Module 0, analog input ADC0_AIN10 (2)
Bit 25: SIGN9 Signed Data Output Format Enable for ADC Module 0, analog input ADC0_AIN9 (3)
Bit 24: SIGN8 Signed Data Output Format Enable for ADC Module 0, analog input ADC0_AIN8 (1)
Bit 23: SIGN7 Signed Data Output Format Enable for ADC Module 0, analog input ADC0_AIN7 (1)
Bit 22: SIGN6 Signed Data Output Format Enable for ADC Module 0, analog input ADC0_AIN6 (1)
Bit 21: SIGN5 Signed Data Output Format Enable for ADC Module 0, analog input ADC0_AIN5
Bit 20: SIGN4 Signed Data Output Format Enable for ADC Module 0, analog input ADC0_AIN4
Bit 19: SIGN3 Signed Data Output Format Enable for ADC Module 0, analog input ADC0_AIN3
Bit 18: SIGN2 Signed Data Output Format Enable for ADC Module 0, analog input ADC0_AIN2
Bit 17: SIGN1 Signed Data Output Format Enable for ADC Module 0, analog input ADC0_AIN1
Bit 16: SIGN0 Signed Data Output Format Enable for ADC Module 0, analog input ADC0_AIN0

Value	Description
0	Output format is unsigned

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Value	Description
1	Output format is signed

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42.7.9. ADC0 Channel Configuration Registers 4 (ADC)

Name: CONFIG[0].CHNCFG4
Offset: 0x30
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protected, Enable-Protected

Table 42-15. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	TRGSRC7[3:0]				TRGSRC6[3:0]			
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

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	TRGSRC5[3:0]				TRGSRC4[3:0]			
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

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	TRGSRC3[3:0]				TRGSRC2[3:0]			
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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	TRGSRC1[3:0]				TRGSRC0[3:0]			
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 0:3, 4:7, 8:11, 12:15, 16:19, 20:23, 24:27, 28:31 – TRGSRCk Conversion Trigger Source for channel k
Bits 31-28: TRGSRC7 ADC0 Sample/Conversion Trigger Source for analog input channel 'ADC0_AIN7 (1)

Bits 27-24: TRGSRC6 ADC0 Sample/Conversion Trigger Source for analog input channel 'ADC0_AIN6 (1)

Bits 23-20: TRGSRC5 ADC0 Sample/Conversion Trigger Source for analog input channel 'ADC0_AIN5
Bits 19-16: TRGSRC4 ADC0 Sample/Conversion Trigger Source for analog input channel 'ADC0_AIN4
Bits 15-12: TRGSRC3 ADC0 Sample/Conversion Trigger Source for analog input channel 'ADC0_AIN3
Bits 11-8: TRGSRC2 ADC0 Sample/Conversion Trigger Source for analog input channel 'ADC0_AIN2
Bits 7-4: TRGSRC1 ADC0 Sample/Conversion Trigger Source for analog input channel 'ADC0_AIN1
Bits 3-0: TRGSRC0 ADC0 Sample/Conversion Trigger Source for analog input channel 'ADC0_AIN0

TRGSRCn	Description (Trigger events start ADC sample/conversion sequence)
0000	No Trigger
0001	ADC0 Global Software Trigger. (Requires CTRLB.GSWTRG = 1, CTRLB.GSWTRG is self-clearing after trigger event.)
0010	ADC0 Global Level Software Trigger (Requires CTRLB.LSWTRG = 1)
0011(1)	ADC0 SCANTRG - Scan Trigger. (Requires CHNCFG20.CSSy be configured accordingly)
0100	ADC0 STRIG Synchronous Trigger
0101-1111	ADC0 Trigger Event(s) from Event System (EVSYS)

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If CHNCFG40.TRGSRCy = 0b101 thru 0b1111:

Event System (EVSYS)			ADC0
CHANNELx.EVGEN	CHANNELn.PATH(2)	USERm.CHANNEL	CHNCFG40.TRGSRCy
User Selected ADC Trigger Event Source	= 0x2 Asynchronous path	98	0b0101
		99	0b0110
		100	0b0111
		101	0b1000
		102	0b1001
		103	0b1010
		104	0b1011
		105	0b1100
		106	0b1101
		107	0b1110
		108	0b1111

Notes:

1. SCANTRG in turn requires programming of CORCTRL0.STRGSRC to select its trigger source. Also, the appropriate CHNCFG20.CSSy bit must be set to include channel “y” in the scan started by the STRIGn trigger.
2. Requires EVCTRL0.STARTEI = 1 to enable any trigger events from Event System (EVSYS).
3. If using the Event System (EVSYS) trigger for ADC, Asynchronous CHANNELn.PATH = 0x2 must be used to guarantee deterministic ADC sample/convert trigger timing.
4. These bits are Enabled Protected (Writes are ignored when CTRLA.ENABLE = 1 returns a bus error).
5. If CTRLB.SWCNVEN = 1 and CTRLB.ADCORSEL= 0x0, all of these register bits are ignored.

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42.7.10. ADC0 Channel Configuration Registers 5 (ADC)

Name: CONFIG[0].CHNCFG5
Offset: 0x34
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protected, Enable-Protected

Table 42-16. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	TRGSRC15[3:0]				TRGSRC14[3:0]			
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

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	TRGSRC13[3:0]				TRGSRC12[3:0]			
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

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	TRGSRC11[3:0]				TRGSRC10[3:0]			
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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	TRGSRC9[3:0]				TRGSRC8[3:0]			
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 0:3, 4:7, 8:11, 12:15, 16:19, 20:23, 24:27, 28:31 – TRGSRCk Conversion Trigger Source for channel k
Bits 28-31: TRGSRC15 ADC0 Sample/Conversion Trigger Source for analog input channel ADC0_AIN15
Bits 24-27: TRGSRC14 ADC0 Sample/Conversion Trigger Source for analog input channel ADC0_AIN14
Bits 20-23: TRGSRC13 ADC0 Sample/Conversion Trigger Source for analog input channel ADC0_AIN13
Bits 16-19: TRGSRC12 ADC0 Sample/Conversion Trigger Source for analog input channel ADC0_AIN12
Bits 15-12: TRGSRC11 ADC0 Sample/Conversion Trigger Source for analog input channel ADC0_AIN11
Bits 11-8: TRGSRC10 ADC0 Sample/Conversion Trigger Source for analog input channel ADC0_AIN10
Bits 7-4: TRGSRC9 ADC0 Sample/Conversion Trigger Source for analog input channel ADC0_AIN9
Bits 3-0: TRGSRC8 ADC0 Sample/Conversion Trigger Source for analog input channel ADC0_AIN8

TRGSRCn	Description (Trigger events start ADC sample/conversion sequence)
0000	No Trigger
0001	ADC0 Global Software Trigger. (Requires CTRLB.GSWTRG = 1, CTRLB.GSWTRG is self-clearing after trigger event.)
0010	ADC0 Global Level Software Trigger (Requires CTRLB.LSWTRG = 1)
0011	ADC0 SCANTRG - Scan Trigger. (Requires CHNCFG20.CSSy be configured accordingly)

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TRGSRCk (continued)	
TRGSRCn	**Description (Trigger events start ADC sample/conversion sequence)**
0100	ADC0 STRIG Synchronous Trigger
0101-1111	ADC0 Trigger Event(s) from Event System (EVSYS)

If CHNCFG5.TRGSRCy = 0b101 thru 0b1111:

Event System (EVSYS)			ADC0
CHANNELx.EVGEN	**CHANNELn.PATH(2)**	**USERm.CHANNEL**	**CHNCFG5.TRGSRCy**
User Selected ADC0 Trigger Event Source	= 0x2 Asynchronous path	78	0b0101
		79	0b0110
		80	0b0111
		81	0b1000
		82	0b1001
		83	0b1010
		84	0b1011
		85	0b1100
		86	0b1101
		87	0b1110
		88	0b1111

Notes:

1. SCANTRG in turn requires programming of CORCTRL0.STRGSRC to select its trigger source. Also, the appropriate CHNCFG20.CSSy bit must be set to include channel “y” in the scan started by the STRIGn trigger.
2. Requires EVCTRL0.STARTEI = 1 to enable any trigger events from Event System (EVSYS).
3. If using Event System (EVSYS) trigger for ADC, Asynchronous CHANNELn.PATH = 0x2 must be used to guarantee deterministic ADC sample/convert trigger timing.
4. These bits are Enabled Protected (writes are ignored when CTRLA.ENABLE = 1 returns a bus error).
5. If CTRLB.SWCNVEN = 1 and CTRLB.ADCORSEL= 0x0, all of these register bits are ignored.

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42.7.11. ADCn Module CALIBRATION Values Register (ADC)

Name: CONFIG[n].CALCTRL
Offset: 0x38 + n*0x20 [n=0..3]
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protected, Enable-Protected

Table 42-17. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	CALBITS[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
	CALBITS[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
	CALBITS[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
	CALBITS[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 – CALBITS[31:0] Calibration Data to the ADCn

Where n=0,1,2,3:
These register bits can only change when the applicable CTRLD.ANLENn bit is 0. Once the applicable CTRLD.ANLENn bit rising edge occurs, those bit values must remain unchanged until after the same CTRLD.ANLENn bit falling edge occurs.
This register must be initialized in user software to the factory-provided values in the Calibration Configuration Register FCCFG65 before setting CTRLD.ANLENn to 1. This applies to every ADC Module that will be used by the application.

Note:

1. This bit is Enabled Protected (Writes are ignored when CTRLA.ENABLE = 1 . Returns a bus error.)

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42.7.12. ADCn Event Control (ADC)

Name: EVCTRL[n]
Offset: 0x3C + n*0x20 [n=0..3]
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protected, Enable-Protected

Table 42-18. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
			CMPEO	RESRDYEO	STARTINV			STARTEI
Access			R/W	R/W	R/W			R/W
Reset			0	0	0			0

Bit 5 – CMPEO Window Event Out Enable
This bit indicates whether the Digital Comparator Window event output is enabled or not and whether an output event will be generated when the Digital Comparator Window is met.
Note: These events correspond to EVSYS Event Generators 127-130 for Modules 0-3.

Note:

1. This bit is Enabled Protected. (Writes are ignored when CTRLA.ENABLE = 1. Returns a bus error.)

Value	Description
0	Window event output is disabled, and an event will not be generated.
1	Window event output is enabled, and an event will be generated.

Bit 4 – RESRDYEO Result Ready Event Out Enable
This bit indicates whether the Result Ready event output is enabled or not and an output event will be generated when the conversion result is available.
Note: These events correspond to EVSYS Event Generators 123-126 for Modules 0-3.

Note:

1. This bit is Enabled Protected. (Writes are ignored when CTRLA.ENABLE = 1. Returns a bus error.)

Value	Description
0	Result Ready event output is disabled, and an event will not be generated.

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Value	Description
1	Result Ready event output is enabled, and an event will be generated.

Bit 3 – STARTINV Start Sample/Conversion Event/Trigger Invert Enable

Notes:

1. Only rising edge EVSYS ADC Trigger events are acknowledged.
2. This bit is Enabled Protected. (Writes are ignored when CTRLA.ENABLE = 1. Returns a bus error).

Value	Description
0	Start event input source is not inverted.
1	Start event input source is inverted.

Bit 0 – STARTEI Start Conversion Event/Trigger Enable

Note:

1. This bit is Enabled Protected. (Writes are ignored when CTRLA.ENABLE = 1. Returns a bus error.)

Value	Description
0	Not enabled. ADC Event System events cannot trigger start of conversions.
1	Enabled. ADC Event System events can trigger start of conversions.

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42.7.13. ADC1 Channel Configuration Registers 1 (ADC)

Name: CONFIG[1].CHNCFG1
Offset: 0x44
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protected, Enable-Protected

Table 42-19. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Access								
Reset								

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
		LVL6	LVL5	LVL4	LVL3	LVL2	LVL1	LVL0
Access		R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset		0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Access								
Reset								

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
		CHNCMPE6	CHNCMPE5	CHNCMPE4	CHNCMPE3	CHNCMPE2	CHNCMPE1	CHNCMPE0
Access		R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset		0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 – LVLk Trigger Level for Input k
Bit 22: LVL6 Scan Level Trigger mode select for ADC Module 1, analog internal VDDCORE
Bit 21: LVL5 Scan Level Trigger mode select for ADC Module 1, analog input ADC1_AIN5
Bit 20: LVL4 Scan Level Trigger mode select for ADC Module 1, analog input ADC1_AIN4
Bit 19: LVL3 Scan Level Trigger mode select for ADC Module 1, analog input ADC1_AIN3
Bit 18: LVL2 Scan Level Trigger mode select for ADC Module 1, analog input ADC1_AIN2
Bit 17: LVL1 Scan Level Trigger mode select for ADC Module 1, analog input ADC1_AIN1
Bit 16: LVL0 Scan Level Trigger mode select for ADC Module 1, analog input ADC1_AIN0
Notes:

1. These bits are ignored if CTRLB.SWCNVEN = 1 and CTRLB.ADCORSEL= 0.
2. These bits are Enabled Protected (Writes are ignored when CTRLA.ENABLE = 1. Returns a bus error).

Value	Description
0	Rising edge scan trigger mode select. A rising edge trigger event will initiate a single but complete scan of all included scan channels defined in CHNCFG21.CSSy. (Default)
1	Level scan trigger mode select. As long as the trigger event stays a logic high when the corresponding CHNCFG41 TRGSRCx = 0b0011, (SCANTRG - Scan Trigger Select), the entire scan will re-trigger continuously.

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Bits 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 – CHNCMPEk Channel k Compare Enable

Bit 6: CHNCMPE6 Enable digital comparator for processing ADC1 conversion results for internal VDDCORE
Bit 5: CHNCMPE5 Enable digital comparator for processing ADC1 conversion results for ADC1_AIN5
Bit 4: CHNCMPE4 Enable digital comparator for processing ADC1 conversion results for ADC1_AIN4
Bit 3: CHNCMPE3 Enable digital comparator for processing ADC1 conversion results for ADC1_AIN3
Bit 2: CHNCMPE2 Enable digital comparator for processing ADC1 conversion results for ADC1_AIN2
Bit 1: CHNCMPE1 Enable digital comparator for processing ADC1 conversion results for ADC1_AIN1
Bit 0: CHNCMPE0 Enable digital comparator for processing ADC1 conversion results for ADC1_AIN0

Notes:

1. In addition to setting the CHNCMPENn bit in this register, the associated ADC1 Digital Comparator must be configured in its Digital Comparator Control Register, CMPCTRL1 as well as EVCTRL1.CMPEO.
2. These bits are ignored if CTRLB.SWCNVEN = 1 and CTRLB.ADCORSEL = 0 and are Enabled Protected (Writes are ignored when CTRLA.ENABLE = 1. Returns a bus error.)

Value	Description
0	ADC1 analog channel is not monitored by ADC1 internal digital comparator
1	ADC1 analog channel conversion result is monitored by ADC1 internal digital comparator

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42.7.14. ADC1 Channel Configuration Registers 2 (ADC)

Name: CONFIG[1].CHNCFG2
Offset: 0x48
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protected, Enable-Protected

Table 42-20. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Access								
Reset								

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
		FRAC6	FRAC5	FRAC4	FRAC3	FRAC2	FRAC1	FRAC0
Access		R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset		0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Access								
Reset								

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
		CSS6	CSS5	CSS4	CSS3	CSS2	CSS1	CSS0
Access		R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset		0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 – FRACk Fractional Data Output Format Enable for Channel k
Bit 22: FRAC6 Fractional Data Output Format select for ADC Module 1, internal analog input VDDCORE
Bit 21: FRAC5 Fractional Data Output Format select for ADC Module 1, analog input ADC1_AIN5
Bit 20: FRAC4 Fractional Data Output Format select for ADC Module 1, analog input ADC1_AIN4
Bit 19: FRAC3 Fractional Data Output Format select for ADC Module 1, analog input ADC1_AIN3
Bit 18: FRAC2 Fractional Data Output Format select for ADC Module 1, analog input ADC1_AIN2
Bit 17: FRAC1 Fractional Data Output Format select for ADC Module 1, analog input ADC1_AIN1
Bit 16: FRAC0 Fractional Data Output Format select for ADC Module 1, analog input ADC1_AIN0
Notes:

1. These bits are ignored if CTRLB.SWCNVEN = 1 and CTRLB.ADCORSEL = 0x1.
2. These bits are Enabled Protected (Writes are ignored when CTRLA.ENABLE = 1. Returns a bus error.)
3. Fractional format is very useful in MAC, (Multiply and Accumulate), operations since result overruns can't happen since any given result is less than 1.

Value	Description
0	ADC1 channel "AINn" result output format is unsigned integer
1	ADC1 channel "AINn" result output format is fractional

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Bits 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 – CSSk Channel Scan Select for Channel k

Bit 6: CSS6 Channel Scan Select for ADC Module 1, internal analog input VDDCORE
Bit 5: CSS5 Channel Scan Select for ADC Module 1, analog input ADC1_AIN
Bit 4: CSS4 Channel Scan Select for ADC Module 1, analog input ADC1_AIN4
Bit 3: CSS3 Channel Scan Select for ADC Module 1, analog input ADC1_AIN3
Bit 2: CSS2 Channel Scan Select for ADC Module 1, analog input ADC1_AIN2
Bit 1: CSS1 Channel Scan Select for ADC Module 1, analog input ADC1_AIN1
Bit 0: CSS0 Channel Scan Select for ADC Module 1, analog input ADC1_AIN0

Notes:

1. Scan mode requires programming of CORCTRL1.SCANTRG and CORCTRL1.STRGSRC to select scan trigger source.
2. ADC Scan sequence is always least to most significant analog input.
3. These register bits are ignored if CTRLB.SWCNVEN = 1 and CTRLB.ADCORSEL = 0x0 and they are enabled Protected (Writes are ignored when CTRLA.ENABLE = 1 returns a bus error).

Value	Description
0	ADC1 analog input channel “AINn” is not part of ADC scan list
1	Add ADC1 analog input channel “AINn” to scan list

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42.7.15. ADC1 Channel Configuration Registers 3 (ADC)

Name: CONFIG[1].CHNCFG3
Offset: 0x4C
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protected, Enable-Protected

Note: All bits are Enabled Protected (Writes are ignored when CTRLA.ENABLE = 1. Returns a bus error.)

Table 42-21. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Access								
Reset								

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
		SIGNn	SIGNn	SIGNn	SIGNn	SIGNn	SIGNn	SIGNn
Access		R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset		0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Access								
Reset								

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
				DIFF4		DIFF2		DIFF0
Access				R/W		R/W		R/W
Reset				0		0		0

Bits 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 – SIGNn Signed Data Output Format Enable for AIN channel n
Bit 22: SIGN6 Signed Data Output Format Enable for ADC Module 1, analog internal VDDCORE monitor
Bit 21: SIGN5 Signed Data Output Format Enable for ADC Module 1, analog input ADC1_AIN5 (1)
Bit 20: SIGN4 Signed Data Output Format Enable for ADC Module 1, analog input ADC1_AIN4 (1)
Bit 19: SIGN3 Signed Data Output Format Enable for ADC Module 1, analog input ADC1_AIN3
Bit 18: SIGN2 Signed Data Output Format Enable for ADC Module 1, analog input ADC1_AIN2
Bit 17: SIGN1 Signed Data Output Format Enable for ADC Module 1, analog input ADC1_AIN1
Bit 16: SIGN0 Signed Data Output Format Enable for ADC Module 1, analog input ADC1_AIN0

Value	Description
0	Output format is unsigned
1	Output format is signed

Bit 4 – DIFF4 Differential Mode Enable for ADC1, ADC1_AIN4(+), and ADC1_AIN4(-) analog input channels
Note: If SIGN mode desired for DIFF4 Differential mode then users must set SIGN4 = 1, SIGN5 = 0.

Value	Description
0	ADC1 inputs ADC1_AIN4 and ADC1_AIN5 are in single ended input mode.

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Value	Description
1	ADC1 inputs ADC1_AIN4(+) and ADC1_AIN5(-) are in differential input mode as differential pair.

Bit 2 – DIFF2 Differential Mode Enable for ADC1, ADC1_AIN2(+), and ADC1_AIN3(-) analog input channels
Note: If SIGN mode desired for DIFF2 Differential mode then users must set SIGN2 = 1, SIGN3 = 0.

Value	Description
0	ADC1 inputs ADC1_AIN2 and ADC1_AIN3 are in single ended input mode
1	ADC1 inputs ADC1_AIN2(+) and ADC1_AIN3(-) are in differential input mode as differential pair.

Bit 0 – DIFF0 Differential Mode Enable for ADC1, ADC1_AIN0(+), and ADC1_AIN1(-) analog input channels
Note: If SIGN mode desired for DIFF0 Differential mode then users must set SIGN0 = 1, SIGN1 = 0.

Value	Description
0	ADC1 inputs ADC1_AIN0 and ADC1_AIN1 are in single ended input mode
1	ADC1 inputs ADC1_AIN0(+) and ADC1_AIN1(-) are in differential input mode as differential pair.

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42.7.16. ADC1 Channel Configuration Registers 4 (ADC)

Name: CONFIG[1].CHNCFG4
Offset: 0x50
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protected, Enable-Protected

Table 42-22. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
					TRGSRC6[3:0]			
Access					R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset					0	0	0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	TRGSRC5[3:0]				TRGSRC4[3:0]			
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

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	TRGSRC3[3:0]				TRGSRC2[3:0]			
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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	TRGSRC1[3:0]				TRGSRC0[3:0]			
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 0:3, 4:7, 8:11, 12:15, 16:19, 20:23, 24:27 – TRGSRCk Conversion Trigger Source for channel k
Bits 27-24: TRGSRC6 ADC1 Sample/Conversion Trigger Source for internal analog input channel from VDDCORE
Bits 23-20: TRGSRC5 ADC1 Sample/Conversion Trigger Source for analog input channel ADC1_AIN5 (1)
Bits 19-16: TRGSRC4 ADC1 Sample/Conversion Trigger Source for analog input channel ADC1_AIN4 (1)
Bits 15-12: TRGSRC3 ADC1 Sample/Conversion Trigger Source for analog input channel ADC1_AIN3
Bits 11-8: TRGSRC2 ADC1 Sample/Conversion Trigger Source for analog input channel ADC1_AIN2
Bits 7-4: TRGSRC1 ADC1 Sample/Conversion Trigger Source for analog input channel ADC1_AIN1
Bits 3-0: TRGSRC0 ADC1 Sample/Conversion Trigger Source for analog input channel ADC1_AIN0

TRGSRCn	Description (Trigger events start ADC sample/conversion sequence)
0000	No Trigger
0001	ADC1 Global Software Trigger. (Requires CTRLB.GSWTRG = 1, CTRLB.GSWTRG is self-clearing after trigger event.)
0010	ADC1 Global Level Software Trigger (Requires CTRLB.LSWTRG = 1)
0011(1)	ADC1 SCANTRG - Scan Trigger. (Requires CHNCFG21.CSSy be configured accordingly)
0100	ADC1 STRIG Synchronous Trigger
0101-1111	ADC1 Trigger Events from Event System (EVSYS)

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If CHNCFG41.TRGSRCy = 0b101 thru 0b1111:

Event System (EVSYS)			ADC1
CHANNELx.EVGEN	CHANNELn.PATH(2)	USERm.CHANNEL	CHNCFG41.TRGSRCy
User Selected ADC1 Trigger Event Source	= 0x2 Asynchronous path	98	0b0101
		99	0b0110
		100	0b0111
		101	0b1000
		102	0b1001
		103	0b1010
		104	0b1011
		105	0b1100
		106	0b1101
		107	0b1110
		108	0b1111

Notes:

1. SCANTRG in turn requires programming of CORCTRL1.STRGSRC to select its trigger source. Also, the appropriate CHNCFG21.CSSy bit must be set to include channel “y” in the scan started by the STRIGn trigger.
2. Requires EVCTRL1.STARTEI = 1 to enable any trigger event(s) from Event System (EVSYS).
3. If using the Event System (EVSYS) trigger for ADC1, Asynchronous CHANNELn.PATH = 0x2 must be used to guarantee deterministic ADC sample/convert trigger timing.
4. These bits are Enabled Protected (Writes are ignored when CTRLA.ENABLE = 1 returns a bus error.).
5. If CTRLB.SWCNVEN = 1 and CTRLB.ADCORSEL= 0x1, all of these register bits are ignored.

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42.7.17. ADC2 Channel Configuration Registers 1 (ADC)

Name: CONFIG[2].CHNCFG1
Offset: 0x64
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protected, Enable-Protected

Table 42-23. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Access								
Reset								

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
		LVL6	LVL5	LVL4	LVL3	LVL2	LVL1	LVL0
Access		R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset		0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Access								
Reset								

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
		CHNCMPE6	CHNCMPE5	CHNCMPE4	CHNCMPE3	CHNCMPE2	CHNCMPE1	CHNCMPE0
Access		R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset		0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 – LVLk Trigger Level for Input k

Bit 22 :LVL6 Scan Level Trigger mode select for ADC Module 2, analog internal TEMPERATURE SENSOR
Note: Before attempting to measure Temperature sensor it must first be enabled with SUPC.VREFCTRL.TSEN = 1.

Bit 21 :LVL5 Scan Level Trigger mode select for ADC Module 2, analog input ADC2_AIN5
Bit 20 :LVL4 Scan Level Trigger mode select for ADC Module 2, analog input ADC2_AIN4
Bit 19 :LVL3 Scan Level Trigger mode select for ADC Module 2, analog input ADC2_AIN3
Bit 18 :LVL2 Scan Level Trigger mode select for ADC Module 2, analog input ADC2_AIN2
Bit 17 :LVL1 Scan Level Trigger mode select for ADC Module 2, analog input ADC2_AIN1
Bit 16 :LVL0 Scan Level Trigger mode select for ADC Module 2, analog input ADC2_AIN0
Notes:

1. These bits are ignored if CTRLB.SWCNVEN=1 and CTRLB.ADCORSEL = 0.
2. These bits are Enabled Protected (Writes are ignored when CTRLA.ENABLE = 1. Returns a bus error).

Value	Description
0	Rising edge scan trigger mode select. A rising edge trigger event will initiate a single but complete scan of all included scan channels defined in CHNCFG22.CSSy. (Default)

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Value	Description
1	Level scan trigger mode select. As long as the trigger event stays a logic high when the corresponding CHNCFG42 TRGSRCx = 0b0011, (SCANTRG - Scan Trigger Select), the entire scan will re-trigger continuously.

Bits 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 – CHNCMPEk Channel k Compare Enable

Bit 6 :CHNCMPE6 Enable digital comparator for processing ADC2 conversion results for internal TEMPERATURE SENSOR

Note: Before attempting to measure Temperature sensor it must first be enabled with SUPC.VREFCTRL.TSEN = 1.

Bit 5 :CHNCMPE5 Enable digital comparator for processing ADC2 conversion results for ADC2_AIN5
Bit 4 :CHNCMPE4 Enable digital comparator for processing ADC2 conversion results for ADC2_AIN4
Bit 3 :CHNCMPE3 Enable digital comparator for processing ADC2 conversion results for ADC2_AIN3
Bit 2 :CHNCMPE2 Enable digital comparator for processing ADC2 conversion results for ADC2_AIN2
Bit 1 :CHNCMPE1 Enable digital comparator for processing ADC2 conversion results for ADC2_AIN1
Bit 0 :CHNCMPE0 Enable digital comparator for processing ADC2 conversion results for ADC2_AIN0

Notes:

1. In addition to setting the CHNCMPENn bit in this register, the associated ADC2 Digital Comparator must be also properly configured in its Digital Comparator Control Register, CMPCTRL2 as well as EVCTRL2.CMPEO.
2. These bits are ignored if CTRLB.SWCNVEN = 1 and CTRLB.ADCORSEL = 0 and are Enabled Protected (Writes are ignored when CTRLA.ENABLE = 1 returns a bus error).

Value	Description
0	ADC2 analog channel is not monitored by ADC2 internal digital comparator
1	ADC2 analog channel conversion result is monitored by ADC2 internal digital comparator

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42.7.18. ADC2 Channel Configuration Registers 2 (ADC)

Name: CONFIG[2].CHNCFG2
Offset: 0x68
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protected, Enable-Protected

Table 42-24. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Access								
Reset								

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
		FRAC6	FRAC5	FRAC4	FRAC3	FRAC2	FRAC1	FRAC0
Access		R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset		0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Access								
Reset								

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
		CSS6	CSS5	CSS4	CSS3	CSS2	CSS1	CSS0
Access		R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset		0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 – FRACk Fractional Data Output Format Enable for Channel k
Bit 22: FRAC6 Fractional Data Output Format select for ADC Module 2, internal analog input Temperature Sensor
Note: Before attempting to measure Temperature sensor it must first be enabled with SUPC.VREFCTRL.TSEN = 1.

Bit 21: FRAC5 Fractional Data Output Format select for ADC Module 2, analog input ADC2_AIN5
Bit 20: FRAC4 Fractional Data Output Format select for ADC Module 2, analog input ADC2_AIN4
Bit 19: FRAC3 Fractional Data Output Format select for ADC Module 2, analog input ADC2_AIN3
Bit 18: FRAC2 Fractional Data Output Format select for ADC Module 2, analog input ADC2_AIN2
Bit 17: FRAC1 Fractional Data Output Format select for ADC Module 2, analog input ADC2_AIN1
Bit 16: FRAC0 Fractional Data Output Format select for ADC Module 2, analog input ADC2_AIN0
Notes:

1. These bits are ignored if CTRLB.SWCNVEN=1 and CTRLB.ADCORSEL = 0x2.
2. These bits are Enabled Protected (Writes are ignored when CTRLA.ENABLE = 1. Returns a bus error.)
3. Fractional format is very useful in MAC, (Multiply and Accumulate), operations since result overruns can't happen since any given result is less than 1.

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Value	Description
0	ADC2 channel “AINn” result output format is unsigned integer
1	ADC2 channel “AINn” result output format is fractional

Bits 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 – CSSk Channel Scan Select for Channel k

Bit 6: CSS6 Channel Scan Select for ADC Module 2, internal analog input Temperature Sensor
Note: Before attempting to measure Temperature sensor it must first be enabled with SUPC.VREFCTRL.TSEN = 1.

Bit 5: CSS5 Channel Scan Select for ADC Module 2, analog input ADC2_AIN5
Bit 4: CSS4 Channel Scan Select for ADC Module 2, analog input ADC2_AIN4
Bit 3: CSS3 Channel Scan Select for ADC Module 2, analog input ADC2_AIN3
Bit 2: CSS2 Channel Scan Select for ADC Module 2, analog input ADC2_AIN2
Bit 1: CSS1 Channel Scan Select for ADC Module 2, analog input ADC2_AIN1
Bit 0: CSS0 Channel Scan Select for ADC Module 2, analog input ADC2_AIN0
Notes:

1. Scan mode requires programming of CORCTRL2.SCANTRG and CORCTRL2.STRGSRC to select scan trigger source.
2. ADC Scan sequence is always least to most significant analog input.
3. These register bits are ignored if CTRLB.SWCNVEN = 1 and CTRLB.ADCORSEL = 0x0 and they are enabled Protected (Writes are ignored when CTRLA.ENABLE = 1 returns a bus error).

Value	Description
0	ADC2 analog input channel “AINn” is not part of ADC scan list
1	Add ADC2 analog input channel “AINn” to scan list

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42.7.19. ADC2 Channel Configuration Registers 3 (ADC)

Name: CONFIG[2].CHNCFG3
Offset: 0x6C
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protected, Enable-Protected

Note: All bits are Enabled Protected (Writes are ignored when CTRLA.ENABLE = 1 returns a bus error).

Table 42-25. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Access								
Reset								

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
		SIGNn	SIGNn	SIGNn	SIGNn	SIGNn	SIGNn	SIGNn
Access		R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset		0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Access								
Reset								

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
				DIFF4		DIFF2		DIFF0
Access				R/W		R/W		R/W
Reset				0		0		0

Bits 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 – SIGNn Signed Data Output Format Enable for channel n
Note: Before attempting to measure Temperature sensor it must first be enabled with SUPC.VREFCTRL.TSEN = 1.

Bit 22: SIGN6 Signed Data Output Format Enable for ADC Module 2, analog internal Temperature Sensor
Note: Before attempting to measure Temperature sensor it must first be enabled with SUPC.VREFCTRL.TSEN = 1 and wait 20us if previously SUPC.VREFCTRL.TSEN = 0 for warm up stabilization time. Then Minimum ADC sample time required SAMC=0x300.

Bit 21: SIGN5 Signed Data Output Format Enable for ADC Module 2, analog input ADC2_AIN5 (1)
Bit 20: SIGN4 Signed Data Output Format Enable for ADC Module 2, analog input ADC2_AIN4 (1)
Bit 19: SIGN3 Signed Data Output Format Enable for ADC Module 2, analog input ADC2_AIN3
Bit 18: SIGN2 Signed Data Output Format Enable for ADC Module 2, analog input ADC2_AIN2
Bit 17: SIGN1 Signed Data Output Format Enable for ADC Module 2, analog input ADC2_AIN1
Bit 16: SIGN0 Signed Data Output Format Enable for ADC Module 2, analog input ADC2_AIN0

Value	Description
0	Output format is unsigned

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Value	Description
1	Output format is signed

Bit 4 – DIFF4 Differential Mode Enable for ADC2, ADC2_AIN4(+), and ADC2_AIN5(-) analog input channels
Note: If SIGN mode desired for DIFF4 Differential mode then users must set SIGN4 = 1, SIGN5 = 0.

Value	Description
0	ADC2 inputs ADC2_AIN4 and ADC2_AIN5 are in single ended input mode.
1	ADC2 inputs ADC2_AIN4(+) and ADC2_AIN5(-) are in differential input mode as differential pair.

Bit 2 – DIFF2 Differential Mode Enable for ADC2, ADC2_AIN2(+), and ADC2_AIN3(-) analog input channels
Note: If SIGN mode desired for DIFF2 Differential mode then user must set SIGN2 = 1, SIGN3 = 0.

Value	Description
0	ADC2 inputs ADC2_AIN2 and ADC2_AIN3 are in single-ended input mode
1	ADC2 inputs ADC2_AIN2(+) and ADC2_AIN3(-) are in differential input mode as differential pair.

Bit 0 – DIFF0 Differential Mode Enable for ADC2, ADC2_AIN0(+), and ADC2_AIN1(-) analog input channels
Note: If SIGN mode desired for DIFF0 Differential mode then user must set SIGN0=1, SIGN1=0.

Value	Description
0	ADC2 inputs ADC2_AIN0 and ADC2_AIN1 are in single-ended input mode
1	ADC2 inputs ADC2_AIN0(+) and ADC2_AIN1(-) are in differential input mode as differential pair.

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42.7.20. ADC2 Channel Configuration Registers 4 (ADC)

Name: CONFIG[2].CHNCFG4
Offset: 0x70
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protected, Enable-Protected

Table 42-26. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
					TRGSRC6[3:0]			
Access					R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset					0	0	0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	TRGSRC5[3:0]				TRGSRC4[3:0]			
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

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	TRGSRC3[3:0]				TRGSRC2[3:0]			
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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	TRGSRC1[3:0]				TRGSRC0[3:0]			
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 0:3, 4:7, 8:11, 12:15, 16:19, 20:23, 24:27 – TRGSRCk Conversion Trigger Source for channel k
Bits 27-24: TRGSRC6 ADC2 Sample/Conversion Trigger Source for internal analog Temperature Sensor input
Note: Before attempting to measure Temperature sensor it must first be enabled with SUPC.VREFCTRL.TSEN = 1.

Bits 23-20: TRGSRC5 ADC2 Sample/Conversion Trigger Source for analog input channel ADC2_AIN5 (1)

Bits 19-16: TRGSRC4 ADC2 Sample/Conversion Trigger Source for analog input channel ADC2_AIN4 (1)

Bits 15-12: TRGSRC3 ADC2 Sample/Conversion Trigger Source for analog input channel ADC2_AIN3
Bits 11-8: TRGSRC2 ADC2 Sample/Conversion Trigger Source for analog input channel ADC2_AIN2
Bits 7-4: TRGSRC1 ADC2 Sample/Conversion Trigger Source for analog input channel ADC2_AIN1
Bits 3-0: TRGSRC0 ADC2 Sample/Conversion Trigger Source for analog input channel ADC2_AIN0

TRGSRCn	Description (Trigger events start ADC sample/conversion sequence)
0000	No Trigger
0001	ADC2 Global Software Trigger. (Requires CTRLB.GSWTRG = 1, CTRLB.GSWTRG is self-clearing after trigger event.)
0010	ADC2 Global Level Software Trigger (Requires CTRLB.LSWTRG=1)
0011(1)	ADC2 SCANTRG - Scan Trigger. (Requires CHNCFG22.CSSy be configured accordingly)

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TRGSRCk (continued)	
TRGSRCn	**Description (Trigger events start ADC sample/conversion sequence)**
0100	ADC2 STRIG Synchronous Trigger
0101-1111	ADC2 Trigger Event(s) from Event System (EVSYS)

If CHNCFG42.TRGSRCy = 0b101 thru 0b1111:

Event System (EVSYS)			ADC2
CHANNELx.EVGEN	**CHANNELn.PATH(2)**	**USERm.CHANNEL**	**CHNCFG42.TRGSRCy**
User Selected ADC2 Trigger Event Source	= 0x2 Asynchronous path	98	0b0101
		99	0b0110
		100	0b0111
		101	0b1000
		102	0b1001
		103	0b1010
		104	0b1011
		105	0b1100
		106	0b1101
		107	0b1110
		108	0b1111

Notes:

1. SCANTRG in turn requires programming of CORCTRL2.STRGSRC to select its trigger source. Also, the appropriate CHNCFG22.CSSy bit must be set to include channel “y” in the scan started by the STRIGn trigger.
2. Requires EVCTRL2.STARTEI = 1 to enable any trigger event(s) from Event System (EVSYS).
3. If using the Event System (EVSYS) trigger for ADC1, Asynchronous CHANNELn.PATH = 0x2 must be used to guarantee deterministic ADC sample/convert trigger timing.
4. These bits are Enabled Protected (Writes are ignored when CTRLA.ENABLE = 1 returns a bus error).
5. If CTRLB.SWCNVEN = 1 and CTRLB.ADCORSEL = 0x2, all of these register bits are ignored.

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42.7.21. ADC3 Channel Configuration Registers 1 (ADC)

Name: CONFIG[3].CHNCFG1
Offset: 0x84
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protected, Enable-Protected

Table 42-27. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Access								
Reset								

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
		LVL6	LVL5	LVL4	LVL3	LVL2	LVL1	LVL0
Access		R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset		0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Access								
Reset								

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
		CHNCMPE6	CHNCMPE5	CHNCMPE4	CHNCMPE3	CHNCMPE2	CHNCMPE1	CHNCMPE0
Access		R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset		0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 – LVLk Trigger Level for Input k

Bit 22 :LVL6 Scan Level Trigger mode select for ADC Module 3, analog internal IVREF 1.2V
Bit 21 :LVL5 Scan Level Trigger mode select for ADC Module 3, analog input ADC3_AIN5
Bit 20 :LVL4 Scan Level Trigger mode select for ADC Module 3, analog input ADC3_AIN4
Bit 19 :LVL3 Scan Level Trigger mode select for ADC Module 3, analog input ADC3_AIN3
Bit 18 :LVL2 Scan Level Trigger mode select for ADC Module 3, analog input ADC3_AIN2
Bit 17 :LVL1 Scan Level Trigger mode select for ADC Module 3, analog input ADC3_AIN1
Bit 16 :LVL0 Scan Level Trigger mode select for ADC Module 3, analog input ADC3_AIN0

Notes:

1. These bits are ignored if CTRLB.SWCNVEN = 1 and CTRLB.ADCORSEL = 0.
2. These bits are Enabled Protected (Writes are ignored when CTRLA.ENABLE = 1. Returns a bus error).

Value	Description
0	Rising edge scan trigger mode select. A rising edge trigger event will initiate a single but complete scan of all included scan channels defined in CHNCFG23.CSSy. (Default)
1	Level scan trigger mode select. As long as the trigger event stays a logic high when the corresponding CHNCFG43 TRGSRCx = 0b0011, (SCANTRG - Scan Trigger Select), the entire scan will re-trigger continuously.

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Bits 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 – CHNCMPEk Channel k Compare Enable

Bit 6 :CHNCMPE6 Enable digital comparator for processing ADC3 conversion results for internal IVREF 1.2V
Bit 5 :CHNCMPE5 Enable digital comparator for processing ADC3 conversion results for ADC3_AIN5
Bit 4 :CHNCMPE4 Enable digital comparator for processing ADC3 conversion results for ADC3_AIN4
Bit 3 :CHNCMPE3 Enable digital comparator for processing ADC3 conversion results for ADC3_AIN3
Bit 2 :CHNCMPE2 Enable digital comparator for processing ADC3 conversion results for ADC3_AIN2
Bit 1 :CHNCMPE1 Enable digital comparator for processing ADC3 conversion results for ADC3_AIN1
Bit 0 :CHNCMPE0 Enable digital comparator for processing ADC3 conversion results for ADC3_AIN0

Notes:

1. In addition to setting the CHNCMPENn bit in this register, the associated ADC3 Digital Comparator must be also properly configured in its Digital Comparator Control Register, CMPCTRL3 as well as EVCTRL3.CMPEO.
2. These bits are ignored if CTRLB.SWCNVEN = 1 and CTRLB.ADCORSEL = 0 and are Enabled Protected (Writes are ignored when CTRLA.ENABLE = 1. Returns a bus error).

Value	Description
0	ADC3 analog channel is not monitored by ADC3 internal digital comparator
1	ADC3 analog channel conversion result is monitored by ADC3 internal digital comparator

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42.7.22. ADC3 Channel Configuration Registers 2 (ADC)

Name: CONFIG[3].CHNCFG2
Offset: 0x88
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protected, Enable-Protected

Table 42-28. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Access								
Reset								

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
		FRAC6	FRAC5	FRAC4	FRAC3	FRAC2	FRAC1	FRAC0
Access		R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset		0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Access								
Reset								

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
		CSS6	CSS5	CSS4	CSS3	CSS2	CSS1	CSS0
Access		R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset		0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 – FRACk Fractional Data Output Format Enable for Channel k
Bit 22: FRAC6 Fractional Data Output Format select for ADC Module 3, internal analog input IVREF 1.2V
Bit 21: FRAC5 Fractional Data Output Format select for ADC Module 3, analog input ADC3_AIN5
Bit 20: FRAC4 Fractional Data Output Format select for ADC Module 3, analog input ADC3_AIN4
Bit 19: FRAC3 Fractional Data Output Format select for ADC Module 3, analog input ADC3_AIN3
Bit 18: FRAC2 Fractional Data Output Format select for ADC Module 3, analog input ADC3_AIN2
Bit 17: FRAC1 Fractional Data Output Format select for ADC Module 3, analog input ADC3_AIN1
Bit 16: FRAC0 Fractional Data Output Format select for ADC Module 3, analog input ADC3_AIN0
Notes:

1. These bits are ignored if CTRLB.SWCNVEN = 1 and CTRLB.ADCORSEL = 0x3.
2. These bits are Enabled Protected (Writes are ignored when CTRLA.ENABLE = 1. Returns a bus error.)
3. Fractional format is very useful in MAC, (Multiply and Accumulate), operations since result overruns cannot happen since any given result is less than 1.

Value	Description
0	ADC3 channel “AINn” result output format is unsigned integer
1	ADC3 channel “AINn” result output format is fractional

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Bits 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 – CSSk Channel Scan Select for Channel k

Bit 6: CSS6 Channel Scan Select for ADC Module 3, internal analog input IVREF 1.2V
Bit 5: CSS5 Channel Scan Select for ADC Module 3, analog input ADC3_AIN5
Bit 4: CSS4 Channel Scan Select for ADC Module 3, analog input ADC3_AIN4
Bit 3: CSS3 Channel Scan Select for ADC Module 3, analog input ADC3_AIN3
Bit 2: CSS2 Channel Scan Select for ADC Module 3, analog input ADC3_AIN2
Bit 1: CSS1 Channel Scan Select for ADC Module 3, analog input ADC3_AIN1
Bit 0: CSS0 Channel Scan Select for ADC Module 3, analog input ADC3_AIN0

Notes:

1. Scan mode requires programming of CORCTRL3.SCANTRG and CORCTRL3.STRGSRC to select scan trigger source.
2. ADC Scan sequence is always least to most significant analog input.
3. These register bits are ignored if CTRLB.SWCNVEN = 1 and CTRLB.ADCORSEL = 0x0 and they are enabled Protected (Writes are ignored when CTRLA.ENABLE = 1 returns a bus error).

Value	Description
0	ADC3 analog input channel “AINn” is not part of ADC scan list
1	Add ADC3 analog input channel “AINn” to scan list

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42.7.23. ADC3 Channel Configuration Registers 3 (ADC)

Name: CONFIG[3].CHNCFG3
Offset: 0x8C
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protected, Enable-Protected

Note: All bits are Enabled Protected (Writes are ignored when CTRLA.ENABLE = 1 returns a bus error).

Table 42-29. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Access								
Reset								

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
		SIGN6	SIGN5	SIGN4	SIGN3	SIGN2	SIGN1	SIGN0
Access		R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset		0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Access								
Reset								

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
				DIFF4		DIFF2		DIFF0
Access				R/W		R/W		R/W
Reset				0		0		0

Bits 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 – SIGNk Signed Data Output Format Enable for channel k
Bit 22: SIGN6 Signed Data Output Format Enable for ADC Module 3, analog internal 1.2v IVREF
Bit 21: SIGN5 Signed Data Output Format Enable for ADC Module 3, analog input ADC3_AIN5 (1)
Bit 20: SIGN4 Signed Data Output Format Enable for ADC Module 3, analog input ADC3_AIN4 (1)
Bit 19: SIGN3 Signed Data Output Format Enable for ADC Module 3, analog input ADC3_AIN3
Bit 18: SIGN2 Signed Data Output Format Enable for ADC Module 3, analog input ADC3_AIN2
Bit 17: SIGN1 Signed Data Output Format Enable for ADC Module 3, analog input ADC3_AIN1
Bit 16: SIGN0 Signed Data Output Format Enable for ADC Module 3, analog input ADC3_AIN0

Value	Description
0	Output format is unsigned
1	Output format is signed

Bit 4 – DIFF4 Differential Mode Enable for ADC3, ADC3_AIN4(+), and ADC3_AIN5(-) analog input channels
Note: If SIGN mode desired for DIFF4 Differential mode then users must set SIGN4 = 1, SIGN5 = 0.

Value	Description
0	ADC3 inputs ADC3_AIN4 and ADC3_AIN5 are in single-ended input mode.
1	ADC3 inputs ADC3_AIN4(+) and ADC3_AIN5(-) are in differential input mode as differential pair.

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Bit 2 – DIFF2 Differential Mode Enable for ADC3, ADC3_AIN2(+), and ADC3_AIN3(-) analog input channels
Note: If SIGN mode desired for DIFF2 Differential mode then users must set SIGN2 = 1, SIGN3 = 0.

Value	Description
0	ADC3 inputs ADC3_AIN2 and ADC3_AIN3 are in single-ended input mode
1	ADC3 inputs ADC3_AIN2(+) and ADC3_AIN3(-) are in differential input mode as differential pair.

Bit 0 – DIFF0 Differential Mode Enable for ADC3, ADC3_AIN0(+), and ADC3_AIN1(-) analog input channels
Note: If SIGN mode desired for DIFF0 Differential mode then users must set SIGN0 = 1, SIGN1 = 0.

Value	Description
0	ADC3 inputs ADC3_AIN0 and ADC3_AIN1 are in single-ended input mode
1	ADC3 inputs ADC3_AIN0(+) and ADC3_AIN1(-) are in differential input mode as differential pair.

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42.7.24. ADC3 Channel Configuration Registers 4 (ADC)

Name: CONFIG[3].CHNCFG4
Offset: 0x90
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protected, Enable-Protected

Table 42-30. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
					TRGSRC6[3:0]			
Access					R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset					0	0	0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	TRGSRC5[3:0]				TRGSRC4[3:0]			
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

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	TRGSRC3[3:0]				TRGSRC2[3:0]			
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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	TRGSRC1[3:0]				TRGSRC0[3:0]			
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 0:3, 4:7, 8:11, 12:15, 16:19, 20:23, 24:27 – TRGSRCk Conversion Trigger Source for channel k
Bits 27-24: TRGSRC6 ADC3 Sample/Conversion Trigger Source for internal analog IVREF = 1.2V
Bits 23-20: TRGSRC5 ADC3 Sample/Conversion Trigger Source for analog input channel ADC3_AIN5 (1)
Bits 19-16: TRGSRC4 ADC3 Sample/Conversion Trigger Source for analog input channel ADC3_AIN4 (1)
Bits 15-12: TRGSRC3 ADC3 Sample/Conversion Trigger Source for analog input channel ADC3_AIN3
Bits 11-8: TRGSRC2 ADC3 Sample/Conversion Trigger Source for analog input channel ADC3_AIN2
Bits 7-4: TRGSRC1 ADC3 Sample/Conversion Trigger Source for analog input channel ADC3_AIN1
Bits 3-0: TRGSRC0 ADC3 Sample/Conversion Trigger Source for analog input channel ADC3_AIN0

TRGSRCn	Description (Trigger events start ADC sample/conversion sequence)
0000	No Trigger
0001	ADC3 Global Software Trigger. (Requires CTRLB.GSWTRG = 1, CTRLB.GSWTRG is self-clearing after trigger event.)
0010	ADC3 Global Level Software Trigger (Requires CTRLB.LSWTRG = 1)
0011(1)	ADC3 SCANTRG - Scan Trigger. (Requires CHNCFG23.CSSy be configured accordingly)
0100	ADC3 STRIG Synchronous Trigger
0101-1111	ADC3 Trigger Events from Event System (EVSYS)

If CHNCFG43.TRGSRCy = 0b101 thru 0b1111:

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Event System (EVSYS)			ADC3
CHANNELx.EVGEN	CHANNELn.PATH(2)	USERm.CHANNEL	CHNCFG43.TRGSRCy
User Selected ADC3 Trigger Event Source	= 0x2 Asynchronous path	98	0b0101
		99	0b0110
		100	0b0111
		101	0b1000
		102	0b1001
		103	0b1010
		104	0b1011
		105	0b1100
		106	0b1101
		107	0b1110
		108	0b1111

Notes:

1. SCANTRG in turn requires programming of CORCTRL3.STRGSRC to select its trigger source. Also, the appropriate CHNCFG23.CSSy bit must be set to include channel “y” in the scan started by the STRIGn trigger.
2. Requires EVCTRL3.STARTEI = 1 to enable any trigger events from Event System (EVSYS).
3. If using the Event System (EVSYS) trigger for ADC3, Asynchronous CHANNELn.PATH = 0x2 must be used to guarantee deterministic ADC sample/convert trigger timing.
4. These bits are Enabled Protected (Writes are ignored when CTRLA.ENABLE = 1 returns a bus error).
5. If CTRLB.SWCNVEN = 1 and CTRLB.ADCORSEL = 0x3, all of these register bits are ignored.

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42.7.25. ADC[n] Digital Comparator Control Register (ADC)

Name: CMPCTRL[n]
Offset: 0xB0 + n*0x04 [n=0..3]
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protected, Enable-Protected

Table 42-31. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
			IEHIHI	IEHILO	ADCMPHI[11:8]			
Access			R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset			0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	ADCMPHI[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

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	IEBTWN	IELOHI	IELOLO	CMPEN	ADCMPLO[11:8]			
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
	ADCMPLO[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

Bit 29 – IEHIHI Enable Comparison - High Limit, Active High
Setting this bit enables comparison events ADCMPHI≤ ADC value.
Notes:

1. This bit is Enabled Protected : (Writes are ignored when CTRLA.ENABLE = 1) returns a bus error.
2. The Digital Comparator works on the final value of the filter data.
3. When using channel using FRACT (16bits left justified) the lower 4 bits are ‘0, therefor in this mode 15:4 will be in 11:0 and user must account for the lower 4 bits of 0’s.
4. In any case where the results value is of greater resolution than 12 bits, the comparison is only performed on upper 12 bits of the results value according to the settings of register CMPCTRLn.

Bit 28 – IEHILO Enable Comparison - High Limit, Active Low
Setting this bit enables comparison events ADC value < ADCMPHI.

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Notes:

1. This bit is Enabled Protected : (Writes are ignored when CTRLA.ENABLE = 1) returns a bus error.
2. The Digital Comparator works on the final value of the filter data.
3. When using channel using FRACT (16bits left justified) the lower 4 bits are '0, therefor in this mode 15:4 will be in 11:0 and user must account for the lower 4 bits of 0's.
4. In any case where the results value is of greater resolution than 12 bits, the comparison is only performed on upper 12 bits of the results value according to the settings of register CMPCTRLn.

Bits 27:16 – ADCMPHI[11:0] High limit of Digital Analog Comparator n

This register stores the limit value which is used for comparisons with the ADC Module output data when
IEHIHI = 1, IEHILO = 1, or IEBTWN = 1.
The user is responsible for formatting the data in ADCMPHI[11:0] as signed or unsigned to match the data format as specified by the CHNCFG3n.SIGNk and CHNCFG2n.FRACTk bits for all the analog input channels k which are enabled by CHNCFG1n.CHNCMPENk .
Note: In Filter accumulation mode, the comparison is done on the upper 12 of the 16 bits of filter data.

Notes:

1. This bit is Enabled Protected : (Writes are ignored when CTRLA.ENABLE = 1) returns a bus error.
2. The Digital Comparator works on the final value of the filter data.
3. When using channel using FRACT (16bits left justified) the lower 4 bits are '0, therefor in this mode 15:4 will be in 11:0 and user must account for the lower 4 bits of 0's.
4. In any case where the results value is of greater resolution than 12 bits, the comparison is only performed on upper 12 bits of the results value according to the settings of register CMPCTRL*n.*

Bit 15 – IEBTWN Enable Comparison - Active Between Limits

Setting this bit enables comparison events ADCMPLO ≤ ADC Value < ADCMPHI.
Notes:

1. This bit is Enabled Protected : (Writes are ignored when CTRLA.ENABLE = 1) returns a bus error.
2. The Digital Comparator works on the final value of the filter data.
3. When using channel using FRACT (16bits left justified) the lower 4 bits are '0, therefor in this mode 15:4 will be in 11:0 and user must account for the lower 4 bits of 0's.
4. In any case where the results value is of greater resolution than 12 bits, the comparison is only performed on upper 12 bits of the results value according to the settings of register CMPCTRL*n.*

Bit 14 – IELOHI Enable Comparison - Low Limit, Active High

Setting this bit enables comparison events ADCMPLO≤ ADC Value.
Notes:

1. This bit is Enabled Protected : (Writes are ignored when CTRLA.ENABLE = 1) returns a bus error.
2. The Digital Comparator works on the final value of the filter data.
3. When using channel using FRACT (16bits left justified) the lower 4 bits are '0, therefor in this mode 15:4 will be in 11:0 and user must account for the lower 4 bits of 0's.
4. In any case where the results value is of greater resolution than 12 bits, the comparison is only performed on upper 12 bits of the results value according to the settings of register CMPCTRL*n.*

Value	Description
0	Use normal interrupts
1	use early interrupts

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Bit 13 – IELOLO Enable Comparison - Low Limit, Active Low

Setting this bit enables comparison events ADC Value < ADCMPLO.

Notes:

1. This bit is Enabled Protected : (Writes are ignored when CTRLA.ENABLE = 1) returns a bus error.
2. The Digital Comparator works on the final value of the filter data.
3. When using channel using FRACT (16bits left justified) the lower 4 bits are '0, therefor in this mode 15:4 will be in 11:0 and user must account for the lower 4 bits of 0's.
4. In any case where the results value is of greater resolution than 12 bits, the comparison is only performed on upper 12 bits of the results value according to the settings of register CMPCTRLn.

Bit 12 – CMPEN Digital Comparator n Enable

Setting this bit enables digital comparisons for the inputs to ADCn.
For each channel input channel k to ADCn to be compared the corresponding bit CHNCFG1n.CHNCMPENk must be set for the channel to be monitored.

Notes:

1. This bit is Enabled Protected : (Writes are ignored when CTRLA.ENABLE = 1) returns a bus error.
2. The Digital Comparator works on the final value of the filter data.
3. When using channel using FRACT (16bits left justified) the lower 4 bits are '0, therefor in this mode 15:4 will be in 11:0 and user must account for the lower 4 bits of 0's.
4. In any case where the results value is of greater resolution than 12 bits, the comparison is only performed on upper 12 bits of the results value according to the settings of register CMPCTRL*n.*

Bits 11:0 – ADCMPLO[11:0] Low limit of Digital Analog Comparator

This register stores the limit value which is used for comparisons with the ADC Module output data when
IELOHI = 1, IELOLO = 1, or IEBTWN = 1.
The user is responsible for formatting the data in ADCMPLO[11:0] as signed or unsigned to match the data format as specified by the CHNCFG3n.SIGNk and CHNCFG2n.FRACTk bits for all the analog input channels k which are enabled by CHNCFG1n.CHNCMPENk .
Note: In Filter accumulation mode, the comparison is done on the upper 12 of the 16 bits of filter data.

Notes:

1. This bit is Enabled Protected : (Writes are ignored when CTRLA.ENABLE = 1) returns a bus error.
2. The Digital Comparator works on the final value of the filter data.
3. When using channel using FRACT (16bits left justified) the lower 4 bits are '0, therefor in this mode 15:4 will be in 11:0 and user must account for the lower 4 bits of 0's.
4. In any case where the results value is of greater resolution than 12 bits, the comparison is only performed on upper 12 bits of the results value according to the settings of register CMPCTRL*n.*

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42.7.26. ADCn Digital Filter Control Register (ADC)

Name: FLTCTRL[n]
Offset: 0xC0 + n*0x04 [n=0..3]
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protected, Enable-Protected

Table 42-32. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
			FLTCHNID[3:0]					FLTEN
Access			R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W		R/W
Reset			0	0	0	0		0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
				DATA16EN	FMODE	OVRSAM[2:0]		
Access				R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset				0	0	0	0	0

Bits 13:10 – FLTCHNID[3:0] ADCn Channel ID To Be Filtered
Identifies which input channel, k , is to be filtered by the Digital Filter.

FLTCTRL0	FLTCHNID[3:0] = ADC0 External analog inputs AIN0 to AIN15 (2,3,4)
FLTCTRL1	FLTCHNID[3:0] = ADC1 External analog inputs AIN0 to AIN5 and internal AIN6= VDDCORE
FLTCTRL2	FLTCHNID[3:0] = ADC2 External analog inputs AIN0 to AIN5 and internal AIN6=Temperature Sensor
FLTCTRL3	FLTCHNID[3:0] = ADC3 External analog inputs AIN0 to AIN5 and internal AIN6= IVREF 1.2v

Note:
1. This bit is Enabled Protected : (Writes are ignored when CTRLA.ENABLE = 1) returns a bus error.

Bit 8 – FLTEN Digital Filter Enable
When set, this bit enables the Digital Filter associated with ADCn to filter the output data generated by the ADCn . The input channel to be filtered is determined by FLTCHNID.
Note:
1. This bit is Enabled Protected : (Writes are ignored when CTRLA.ENABLE = 1) returns a bus error.

Bit 4 – DATA16EN Data 16 Bits Enable
Note:
1. This bit is Enabled Protected : (Writes are ignored when CTRLA.ENABLE = 1) returns a bus error.

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This bit is significant only if FMODE = 1 (Averaging Mode) and CHNCFG2n.FRACTk= 1 (Fractional Output Mode, where k = FLTCHNID[3:0] is the chosen input for filtering) as follows:

Value	Description
0	Only the first 12 bits are significant, followed by 4 zeros.
1	All 16 bits of the filter output data are significant

Bit 3 – FMODE ADC Filter Mode

Note:

1. This bit is Enabled Protected : (Writes are ignored when CTRLA.ENABLE = 1) returns a bus error.

Value	Description
0	Filtering in Oversampling Mode (power-up default)
1	Filtering in Averaging Mode

Bits 2:0 – OVRSAM[2:0] Oversampling Ratio

Note:

1. This bit is Enabled Protected : (Writes are ignored when CTRLA.ENABLE = 1) returns a bus error.

Determines the number of samples generated in the burst mode used for computing one single filter output value.
The OVRSAM encoding depends on the FMODE setting as follows:
If FMODE = 0 (Oversampling Mode) then OVRSAM is encoded as follows:

Value	Descripton
000	4 samples, shift sum 1-bit to right, output data is 13-bits
001	16 samples, shift sum 2-bits to right, output data is 14-bits
010	64 samples, shift sum 3-bits to right, output data is 15-bits
011	256 samples, shift sum 4-bits to right, output data is 16-bits
100	2 samples, shift sum 0-bits to right, output data is in 12.1 format
101	8 samples, shift sum 1-bit to right, output data is in 13.1 format
110	32 samples, shift sum 2-bits to right, output data is in 14.1 format
111	128 samples, shift sum 3-bits to right, output data is in 15.1 format

If FMODE=1 (Averaging Mode), then OVRSAM is encoded as follows:

Value	Descripton
000	2 samples to be averaged
001	4 samples to be averaged
010	8 samples to be averaged
011	16 samples to be averaged
100	32 samples to be averaged
101	64 samples to be averaged
110	128 samples to be averaged
111	256 samples to be averaged

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42.7.27. ADC COR Channel Ready DATA ID Register (ADC)

Name: CORCHDATAID
Offset: 0xD0
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protected, Enable-Protected

Table 42-33. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
			CORDYID[1:0]		CHRDYID[3:0]			
Access			R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset			0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 5:4 – CORDYID[1:0] ADC Channel Read ID
ADCn where n= Index:
Set value to ADCn index for which status register CHNRDYDAT is going to display the current values of configuration bits and the last converted output data or written by the user to display the channel.

Value	Description
11	ADC3
10	ADC2
01	ADC1
00	ADC0

Bits 3:0 – CHRDYID[3:0] ADC Channel Read ID
Input Channel Index k:
For ADCn , set value to input channel index, k,0 ≤ k ≤ (Sn-1) for status register CHNRDYDAT to display the current values of configuration bits and the last converted output data or written by the user to display the channel.

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Notes:

1. ADC0 supports external analog inputs AIN0 - AIN15,
   ADC1 supports external analog inputs AIN0 - AIN5 and internal AIN6 VDDCORE.
   ADC2 supports external analog inputs AIN0 - AIN5 and internal AIN6 Temperature Sensor .
   ADC3 supports external analog inputs AIN0 - AIN5 and internal AIN6 IVREF 1.2V .
2. Selecting unimplemented input channels on a given ADCn will return a bus error with the data (32'h00000000).

Value	Description
1111	analog input channel 15 (1)
1110	analog input channel 14(1)
. . .	...
0010	analog input channel 2
0001	analog channel 1
0000	analog channel 0

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42.7.28. ADC Channel Ready DATA Register (ADC)

Name: CHRDYDAT
Offset: 0xD4
Reset: 0x00000000

Note: All the data read in this register pertains to the Module defined by CORCHDATAID.CORDYID and its analog input channel defined by CORCHDATAID.CHRDYID.

Table 42-34. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
					FRACT	SIGN	DIFF	LVL
Access					R	R	R	R
Reset					0	0	0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
Access								
Reset								

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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	CHRDYDAT[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit 27 – FRACT Current FRACT setting for the analog input channel

Bit 26 – SIGN Current SIGN setting for the analog input channel

Bit 25 – DIFF Current DIFF setting for the analog input channel

Bit 24 – LVL Current LVL setting for the analog input channel

Bits 15:0 – CHRDYDAT[15:0] ADC Channel Output Data [15:0] for the analog input channel
Note: A read of CHRDYDAT will generate a read bus error on analog input channels which have not been implemented on ADCn, and the returned data will be 0x0000_0000.

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42.7.29. ADC FIFO Output Data Register (ADC)

Name: PFFDATA
Offset: 0xD8
Reset: 0x00000000

Note: Reading any part of the PFFDATA register advances the FIFO pointer, therefore it is recommended to read all 32 bits of the register and then parse out the values of each field.

Table 42-35. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	PFFCNT[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	PFFFRACT	PFFSIGN	PFFCORID[1:0]		PFFCHNID[3:0]			
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	PFFDATA[7:0]							
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 31:24 – PFFCNT[7:0] Current number of data entries to be read in the APB FIFO

Bit 23 – PFFFRACT CHNCFG2n.FRACTk setting associated with data in the PFFDATA register

Bit 22 – PFFSIGN CHNCFG3n.SIGNk setting associated with data in the PFFDATA register

Bits 21:20 – PFFCORID[1:0] Module Index n associated with PFFCHNID[3:0] and data in the PFFDATA register

Value	Description
00	data from ADC0
01	data from ADC1
10	data from ADC2
11	data from ADC3

Bits 19:16 – PFFCHNID[3:0] Analog Input Channel Index k associated with PFFCORID and data in the PFFDATA register, 0 ≤ k ≤ Sn-1

Bits 15:0 – PFFDATA[15:0] 16-bit Output Data of the FIFO
Data is in the format given by PFFFRACT and PFFSIGN.

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42.7.30. ADC FIFO Control Register (ADC)

Name: PFFCTRL
Offset: 0xE4
Reset: 0x00000000

The ADC FIFO is useful in applications that stream out ADC data at very high transfer rates to relive CPU bandwidth. Individual high data rate ADC result interrupts and CPU reads may slow bus access transfer requests.

Table 42-36. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Access								
Reset								

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
								PFFRDYDMA
Access								R/W
Reset								0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Access								
Reset								

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	PFFCR3	PFFCR2	PFFCR1	PFFCR0			PFFEN	
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W			R/W	
Reset	0	0	0	0			0	

Bit 16 – PFFRDYDMA DMA FIFO Data Ready Interrupt selection

Note:

1. This bit is Enabled Protected : (Writes are ignored when CTRLA.ENABLE = 1. Returns a bus error.)

Value	Description
0	Selects CTLINTFLAG.PFFHFUL for the ADC DMA PFFRDY trigger signal to the DMAC
1	Selects CTLINTFLAG.PFFRDY for the ADC DMA PFFRDY trigger signal to the DMAC

Bits 4, 5, 6, 7 – PFFCRn FIFO Enable for ADCn

When PFFEN = 1, setting this bit for the ADCn enables the conversion output data of any channel k associated to the ADCn to be stored into the optional data FIFO.

Note:

1. This bit is Enabled Protected : (Writes are ignored when CTRLA.ENABLE = 1. Returns a bus error.)

Bit 1 – PFFEN FIFO General Enable

When the FIFO is disabled no data is being saved into the FIFO and the its logic is being kept in reset state.

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Note:

1. This bit is Enabled Protected : (Writes are ignored when CTRLA.ENABLE = 1. Returns a bus error.)

Value	Description
0	FIFO is disabled
1	FIFO is enabled

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42.7.31. ADC Core Synchronization Register (ADC)

Name: SYNCBUSY
Offset: 0xE8
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Notes: The following GCLK-clocked registers are “Enable Write Protected”:

- CTRLC
- CTRLD
- CORCTRLn
- CHNCFG1n
- CHNCFG2n
- CHNCFG3n
- CHNCFG4n
- CHNCFG5n
- CALTRLn
- FLTCTRLn

Therefore, they do not require a SyncBusy bit. These registers are write-disabled when the CTRLA.ENABLE bit is set to enable the ADC. They can only be changed when the ADC is disabled (CTRLA.ENABLE = 0). The user must completely configure the ADC and then enable the ADC by setting CTRLA.ENABLE = 1.

Table 42-37. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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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
						CTRLB	ENABLE	SWRST
Access						R	R	R
Reset						0	0	0

Bit 2 – CTRLB Synchronization Busy bit
For the GCLK-based register CTRLB:
When Hardware sets this bit, no writes are permitted to the CTRLB register.

Bit 1 – ENABLE ENABLE Synchronization Busy bit
For GCLK-based register bit CTRLA.ENABLE:
When Hardware sets this bit, no writes are permitted to the CTRLA.ENABLE register.

Bit 0 – SWRST Software Reset Busy bit

Notes:

1. Typically, when the SWRST is written, the bit is auto-cleared the next APB clock cycle after. However, the SYNCBUSY.SWRST bit is set and stays set until the reset in the GCLK domain is completed. So, the user must poll the SYNCBUSY register to know when the operation is complete.
2. Care must be taken during the APB reset phase, because potentially the external clock (GCLK) may not present.
3. During a SWRST, access to registers/bits without SWRST are disallowed until SYNCBUSY.SWRST is cleared by hardware.

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42.7.32. ADC Control Interrupt Enable Set Register (ADC)

Name: CTLINTENSET
Offset: 0xFC
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Note: Writing a zero to these bits has no effect. Writing a one to these any of these bits will SET the ENABLE bit.

Note: A read of this register provides whether the Interrupt is Enabled (bit=1) or Disabled (bit=0), i.e. a write of a 1 to the bit then a read of the bit will return the interrupt is enabled (=0).

Table 42-38. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
					PFFHFUL	PFFRDY	PFFOVF	PFFUNF
Access					R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset					0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	VREFRDY	VREFUPD			CRRDY3	CRRDY2	CRRDY1	CRRDY0
Access	R/W	R/W			R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0			0	0	0	0

Bit 11 – PFFHFUL ADC FIFO Half Full Interrupt Enable
Writing a 1 to this bit will enable the ADC FIFO Half Full interrupt request.
Reading this bit returns whether the PFFHFUL interrupt is enabled (1 = enabled).

Bit 10 – PFFRDY ADC FIFO Data Ready Interrupt Enable
Writing a 1 to this bit will enable the ADC FIFO Data Ready interrupt request.
Reading this bit returns whether the PFFRDY interrupt is enabled (1 = enabled).

Bit 9 – PFFOVF ADC FIFO Write Overflow Error Interrupt Enable
Writing a 1 to this bit will enable the ADC FIFO Overflow Error interrupt request,
Reading this bit returns whether the PFFOVF interrupt is enabled (1 = enabled).

Bit 8 – PFFUNF ADC FIFO Read Underflow Error Interrupt Enable
Writing a 1 to this bit will enable the ADC FIFO Read Underflow Error interrupt request.
Reading this bit returns whether the PFFUNF interrupt is enabled (1 = enabled).

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Bit 7 – VREFRDY Voltage Reference Ready Interrupt Enable
Writing a 1 to this bit will Enable the ADC Voltage Reference Ready as an interrupt request.
Reading this bit returns whether the VREFRDY interrupt is enabled (1 = enabled).

Bit 6 – VREFUPD Voltage Reference Ready Updated Interrupt Enable
Writing a 1 to this bit will Enable the ADC Voltage Reference Ready Updated as an interrupt request.
Reading this bit returns whether the VREFUPD interrupt is enabled (1 = enabled).

Bits 0, 1, 2, 3 – CRRDYn Core n Ready Interrupt Enable
Writing a 1 to this bit will enable the Core n Ready as an interrupt request.
Reading this bit returns whether the CRRDYn interrupt is enabled (1 = enabled).

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42.7.33. ADC Control Interrupt Enable Clear Register (ADC)

Name: CTLINTENCLR
Offset: 0x100
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Note: Writing a zero to these bits has no effect. Writing a one to these any of these bits will CLEAR the ENABLE bit.

Note: A read of this register provides whether the Interrupt is Enabled (bit=1) or Disabled (bit=0), i.e. a write of a 1 to the bit then a read of the bit will return the interrupt is disabled (=0).

Table 42-39. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
					PFFHFUL	PFFRDY	PFFOVF	PFFUNF
Access					R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset					0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	VREFRDY	VREFUPD			CRRDY3	CRRDY2	CRRDY1	CRRDY0
Access	R/W	R/W			R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0			0	0	0	0

Bit 11 – PFFHFUL ADC FIFO Half Full Disable
Writing a 1 to this bit will disable the ADC FIFO Half Full as an interrupt request.
Reading this bit returns whether the PFFHFUL interrupt is enabled (1 = enabled).

Bit 10 – PFFRDY ADC FIFO Data Ready Disable
Writing a 1 to this bit will disable the ADC FIFO Data Ready as an interrupt request.
Reading this bit returns whether the PFFRDY interrupt is enabled (1 = enabled).

Bit 9 – PFFOVF ADC FIFO Write Overflow Error Disable
Writing a 1 to this bit will disable the ADC FIFO Overflow Error as an interrupt request,
Reading this bit returns whether the PFFOVF interrupt is enabled (1 = enabled).

Bit 8 – PFFUNF ADC FIFO Read Underflow Error Disable
Writing a 1 to this bit will disable the ADC FIFO Read Underflow Error as an interrupt request.
Reading this bit returns whether the PFFUNF interrupt is enabled (1 = enabled).

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Bit 7 – VREFRDY Voltage Reference Ready Interrupt Disable
Writing a 1 to this bit will disable the ADC Voltage Reference Ready as an interrupt request.
Reading this bit returns whether the VREFRDY interrupt is enabled (1 = enabled).

Bit 6 – VREFUPD Voltage Reference Ready Updated Interrupt Disable
Writing a 1 to this bit will disable the ADC Voltage Reference Ready Updated as an interrupt request.
Reading this bit returns whether the VREFUPD interrupt is enabled (1 = enabled).

Bits 0, 1, 2, 3 – CRRDYn Core n Ready Interrupt Disable
Writing a 1 to this bit will disable the Core n Ready as an interrupt request.
Reading this bit returns whether the CRRDYn interrupt is enabled (1 = enabled).

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42.7.34. ADC Control Interrupt Flags Register (ADC)

Name: CTLINTFLAG
Offset: 0x104
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Note: Interrupt flags must be cleared and then read back to confirm the clear before exiting the ISR to avoid double interrupts.

Table 42-40. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
					PFFHFUL	PFFRDY	PFFOVF	PFFUNF
Access					R/HS/HC	R/HS/HC	R/W/HS	R/W/HS
Reset					0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	VREFRDY	VREFUPD			CRRDY3	CRRDY2	CRRDY1	CRRDY0
Access	R/W/HS/HC	R/W/HS			R/HS/HC	R/HS/HC	R/HS/HC	R/HS/HC
Reset	0	0			0	0	0	0

Bit 11 – PFFHFUL ADC FIFO Half Full Interrupt Flag
This bit is set when the FIFO is at least half full of data to be read. When set, this bit enables this condition to trigger the ADC interrupt if the corresponding bit in CTLINTSET is set. This bit is cleared by hardware when the FIFO output data has been read and there is less than a half full FIFO left to be read.
This bit is NOT reset by software writing a 1 to it, it is only reset by hardware.

Bit 10 – PFFRDY ADC FIFO Data Ready Interrupt Flag
This bit is set when the FIFO has data to be read. When set, this bit enables the trigger of the ADC interrupt if the corresponding bit in CTLINTSET is set.
This bit is cleared by hardware when the FIFO output data in has been read and there is no additional data ready in the FIFO (that is the APB FIFO is empty). This bit is NOT reset by software writing a 1 to it.

Bit 9 – PFFOVF Write Overflow Error in the FIFO
This bit is set by hardware when the FIFO is full and new output data overwrites data to be read. When set, this bit enables this condition to trigger an ADC interrupt if the corresponding bit in CTLINTSET is set.

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This bit is reset by software writing a 1 to it.

Bit 8 – PFFUNF Read Underflow Error in the FIFO
This bit is set by hardware when the FIFO is empty. When set, this bit enables the trigger of an ADC interrupt if the corresponding bit in CTLINTSET is set.
This bit is reset by software writing a 1 to it.

Bit 7 – VREFRDY Read-only ADC Voltage Reference Ready Status Bit
Hardware sets and clears this bit according to the status of the ADC Voltage Reference. ADC Conversion Data is valid only after VREFRDY is set by hardware, so the ADC interrupt service routine in charge of data processing should always check first that VREFRDY is set to ensure the data validity. This bit will only be updated to the VREFRDY condition set or cleared when the CTRLA.ENABLE is on. Therefore, once the ISR has verified that VREFRDY=1, it should disable the corresponding interrupt by setting CTLINTENCLR.VREFRDY = 1 to prevent continuous firing of the ISR. Alternately, the software setup routine for the ADC can wait in a while(1) loop, polling VREFRDY until it goes high.

Bit 6 – VREFUPD Voltage Reference Ready Update Interrupt Flag
This bit is set by hardware on both the positive and negative edges of the bit VREFRDY. This means that the hardware will set this bit when the ADC Voltage Reference is ready, but also when it fails, that is on any change. When set, this bit enables the trigger of an ADC interrupt if the corresponding bit in CTLINTSET is set.
This bit is reset by software writing a 1 to it. It is NOT cleared by a software read.
Software must read the value of VREFRDY to ascertain if the ADC analog reference circuits are in order or not when the CPU is servicing the interrupt prompted by VREFUPD. The ADC Voltage Reference analog signals are required to be ready during operation of the ADC. If an ADC Voltage Reference fault is detected, the ADC module must be re-calibrated. Most likely an ADC Reference Voltage fault is caused by a brown-out of the analog Vdd supply.
Hardware sets this bit to zero when CTRLA.ENABLE=0.

Bits 0, 1, 2, 3 – CRRDYn Read-only ADCn Ready Status Bit, n = 0,1,2,3
It is set by hardware when $2^{WKUPEXP}$ ADCn clocks have elapsed after software setting CTRLD.ANLENn to one. It is cleared by hardware when CTRLD.ANLENn is de-asserted (but does NOT depend on CTRLD.CHNENn). When set, this bit enables the trigger of an ADC interrupt if the corresponding bit in CTLINTSET is set.
It is NOT cleared after a software read.
Note: Since this bit cannot be cleared except by setting CTRLD.ANLENn to zero, which would then disable the analog and bias circuitry for ADCn, the ISR that services CRRDYn firing should then disable the interrupt by setting CTLINTENCLR.CRRDYn = 1.

Note: These bits are only cleared when the Analog Channel is disabled.

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42.7.35. ADCn Interrupt Enable Clear (ADC)

Name: INTENCLR[n]
Offset: 0x0120 + n*0x10 [n=0..3]
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protected, Enable-Protected

Note: Writing a zero to any of these bits has no effect, but writing a one to these bits will CLEAR the ENABLE bit.
A read of this register provides the current status of interrupts, i.e., whether each interrupt is enabled (bit=1) or disabled (bit=0).

Table 42-41. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	CHRDY[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	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	CHRDY[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

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
					EOSRDY	CHNERRC	FLTRDY	CHRDYC
Access					R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset					0	0	0	0

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

Bits 31:16 – CHRDY[15:0] ADCn Channel Ready Interrupt Disable for Input Channel k of Core n
Writing a 1 to bit will k disable the data ready flag for Core n channel k as an interrupt request.
CHRDY[k] is defined only for k = 0,1,2,...,(Sn-1).
Note:

1. This bit is Enabled Protected : (Writes are ignored when CTRLA.ENABLE = 1. Returns a bus error.)

Bit 11 – EOSRDY ADCn Module End-Of-Scan Interrupt Disable
Writing a 1 to this bit will disable the flag bit EOSRDY as an interrupt request.
Note:

1. This bit is Enabled Protected : (Writes are ignored when CTRLA.ENABLE = 1. Returns a bus error.)

Bit 10 – CHNERRC ADCn Module Channel Overwritten Error Flag Interrupt Disable
Writing a 1 to this bit will disable the flag bit CHNERRCas an interrupt request.
Note:

1. This bit is Enabled Protected : (Writes are ignored when CTRLA.ENABLE = 1. Returns a bus error.)

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Bit 9 – FLTRDY ADCn Digital Filter Ready Flag Disable
Writing a 1 to this bit will disable the filter ready flag for Filter as an interrupt request.
Note:
1. This bit is Enabled Protected : (Writes are ignored when CTRLA.ENABLE = 1. Returns a bus error.)

Bit 8 – CHRDYC ADCn Module Current Channel ready Disable
Writing a 1 to this bit will disable the flag bit CHRDYC as an interrupt request.
Note:
1. This bit is Enabled Protected : (Writes are ignored when CTRLA.ENABLE = 1. Returns a bus error.)

Bit 7 – SOVFL ADCn Clock Synchronizer Overflow Disable
Writing a 1 to this bit will disable the flag SOVFL as an interrupt request.
Note:
1. This bit is Enabled Protected : (Writes are ignored when CTRLA.ENABLE = 1. Returns a bus error.)

Bit 4 – CMPHIT ADCn Digital Comparator Hit Disable
Writing a 1 to this bit will disable the comparator hit flag for Comparator n as an interrupt request.
Note:
1. This bit is Enabled Protected : (Writes are ignored when CTRLA.ENABLE = 1. Returns a bus error.)

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42.7.36. ADCn Interrupt Enable Set Register (ADC)

Name: INTENSET[n]
Offset: 0x0124 + n*0x10 [n=0..3]
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protected, Enable-Protected

Note: Writing a zero to any of these bits has no effect, but writing a one to these bits will SET the ENABLE bit.
A read of this register provides the current status of interrupts, i.e., whether each interrupt is enabled (bit=1) or disabled (bit=0).

Table 42-42. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	CHRDY[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	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	CHRDY[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

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
					EOSRDY	CHNERRC	FLTRDY	CHRDYC
Access					R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset					0	0	0	0

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

Bits 31:16 – CHRDY[15:0] ADCn Channel Ready Interrupt Enable for Input Channel k of Core n
Writing a 1 to bit k will enable the data ready flag for Core n channel k as an interrupt request.
CHRDY[k] is defined only for k = 0,1,2,...,(Sn-1).
Note:

1. This bit is Enabled Protected : (Writes are ignored when CTRLA.ENABLE = 1. Returns a bus error.)

Bit 11 – EOSRDY ADCn Module End-Of-Scan Interrupt Enable
Writing a 1 to this bit will disable the flag bit EOSRDY as an interrupt request.
Note:

1. This bit is Enabled Protected : (Writes are ignored when CTRLA.ENABLE = 1. Returns a bus error.)

Bit 10 – CHNERRC ADCn Module Channel Overwritten Error Flag Interrupt Enable
Writing a 1 to this bit will enable the flag bit CHNERRC as an interrupt request.
Note:

1. This bit is Enabled Protected : (Writes are ignored when CTRLA.ENABLE = 1. Returns a bus error.)

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Bit 9 – FLTRDY ADCn Digital Filter Ready Flag Enable
Writing a 1 to this bit will enable the filter ready flag for Filter as an interrupt request.
Note:
1. This bit is Enabled Protected: (Writes are ignored when CTRLA.ENABLE = 1. Returns a bus error.)

Bit 8 – CHRDYC ADCn Module Current Channel Ready Enable
Writing a 1 to this bit will enable the flag bit CHRDYC as an interrupt request.
Note:
1. This bit is Enabled Protected : (Writes are ignored when CTRLA.ENABLE = 1. Returns a bus error.)

Bit 7 – SOVFL ADCn Clock Synchronizer Overflow Enable
Writing a 1 to this bit will enable the flag SOVFL as an interrupt request.
Note:
1. This bit is Enabled Protected: (Writes are ignored when CTRLA.ENABLE = 1. Returns a bus error.)

Bit 4 – CMPHIT ADCn Digital Comparator Hit Enable
Writing a 1 to this bit will enable the comparator hit flag for Comparator n as an interrupt request.
Note:
1. This bit is Enabled Protected: (Writes are ignored when CTRLA.ENABLE = 1. Returns a bus error.)

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42.7.37. ADCn Interrupt Flags Register (ADC)

Name: INTFLAG[n]
Offset: 0x0128 + n*0x10 [n=0..3]
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Note: Interrupt flags must be cleared and then read back to confirm they are cleared before exiting the ISR to avoid double interrupts.

Table 42-43. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	CHRDY[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	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	CHRDY[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

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	CRDYID[3:0]				EOSRDY	CHNERRC	FLTRDY	CHRDYC
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
	SOVFL			CMPHIT	CMPINTID[3:0]			
Access	R/W			R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0			0	0	0	0	0

Bits 31:16 – CHRDY[15:0] ADCn Channel Ready Interrupt Flag Channel k
CHRDY[k] = 1 indicates that ADCn has completed its last A/D conversion for channel k.
Note: CHRDY[k] is defined only for k = 0,1,2,...,(Sn-1).
If INTENSETn.CHRDY[k] is set, then CHRDY[k]=1 will trigger an ADC interrupt.

CHRDY[k] is reset by software writing a 1 to it.

Bits 15:12 – CRDYID[3:0] ADCn Module Current Channel ID Ready Bits
The value of CRDYID indicates the input channel index, k , that ADCn has just completed in its current scan. This if for information only since these bits cannot be used to trigger an ADC interrupt. (CHRDY[k] are intended for that purpose.)
These bits are reset by software writing a 1 to them.

Bit 11 – EOSRDY ADCn Module End-Of-Scan Interrupt Flag
This bit is set by hardware at the end of the scan of all channels included in the scan performed by ADCn in response to a SINGLE event of the Scan Trigger 0 (STRIG0).
If INTENSETn.EOSRDY is set, then EOSRDY = 1 will trigger an ADC interrupt.
This bit is reset by software writing a 1 to it.

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Bit 10 – CHNERRC ADCn Module Channel Overwritten Error Flag
When set, this bit indicates that the ADCn has completed its last A/D conversion for channel CRDYID[3:0], but at the time CRDYID[3:0] was updated, the status bit CHRDYC was still set, which indicates that the software may not have had the time to read the previous data, which may be now lost.
If INTENSETn.CHNERRC is set, then CHNERRC = 1 will trigger an ADC interrupt.
This bit is reset by software writing a 1 to it.

Bit 9 – FLTRDY ADCn Digital Filter Ready for Filter Flag
When set, this bit indicates that the digital filter has issued a new output sample for the input channel defined by FLTCTRLn.FLTCHNID.
If INTENSETn.FLTRDY is set, then FLTRDY = 1 will trigger an ADC interrupt.
This bit is reset by software writing a 1 to it.

Bit 8 – CHRDYC ADCn Current Channel Ready Flag
0 = ADCn busy or idle
1 = When set, this bit signifies that the ADCn has completed its current A/D conversion for the channel identified in CRDYID[3:0].
Notes:

1. If INTENSETn.CHRDYC is set, then CHRDYC = 1 will trigger an ADC interrupt.
2. This bit is reset by software writing a 1 to it.

Bit 7 – SOVFL ADCn Clock Synchronizer Overflow into the APB Clock Domain
When set this bit signifies the ADC data was lost due to a slow APB_CLK.
If INTENSETn.SOVFL is set, then SOVFL = 1 will trigger an ADC interrupt.
This bit is reset by software writing a 1 to it.

Bit 4 – CMPHIT ADCn Digital Comparator Hit Interrupt Flag for Comparator
When set, this bit signifies that the Digital Comparator associated with ADCn has issued a condition hit interrupt for channel identified in CMPINTID[5:0].
If INTENSETn.CMPHIT is set, then CMPHIT = 1 will trigger an ADC interrupt.
This bit is reset by software writing a 1 to it.

Bits 3:0 – CMPINTID[3:0] ADCn Module Digital Comparator Channel ID Bits
When set, this signifies that the ADC Module x Channel ID for which the digital comparator has issued the condition hit interrupt (CMPHIT=1). These bits cannot be used as an interrupt request flag. This is for information only. (CMPHIT is intended for that purpose.)
This bit is reset by software writing a 1 to it.

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43. Analog Comparators (AC)

43.1. Overview

The Analog Comparator (AC) consists of two individual comparators. Each comparator (COMP) compares the voltage levels on two inputs, and provides a digital output based on this comparison. Each comparator may be configured to generate interrupt requests and/or peripheral events upon several different combinations of input change. The two comparators can combine to support a window function, discussed below.

Hysteresis is user selectable to achieve the optimal operation for each application.

By default, the input selection includes four shared analog port pins and several internal signals. The flexible internal architecture allows additional input selections. For details, refer to each chip-specific documentation. Each comparator output state can also be output on a pin for use by external devices.

The comparators are grouped in pairs on each port. The AC peripheral implements one, called Comparator 0 (COMP0) and Comparator 1 (COMP1). The pair can be set in window mode to compare a signal to a voltage range instead of a single voltage level.

Important: If AVDD < 2.5v, users must enable analog charge pumps in SUPC.VREGCTRL.CPEN[2:0].

43.2. Features

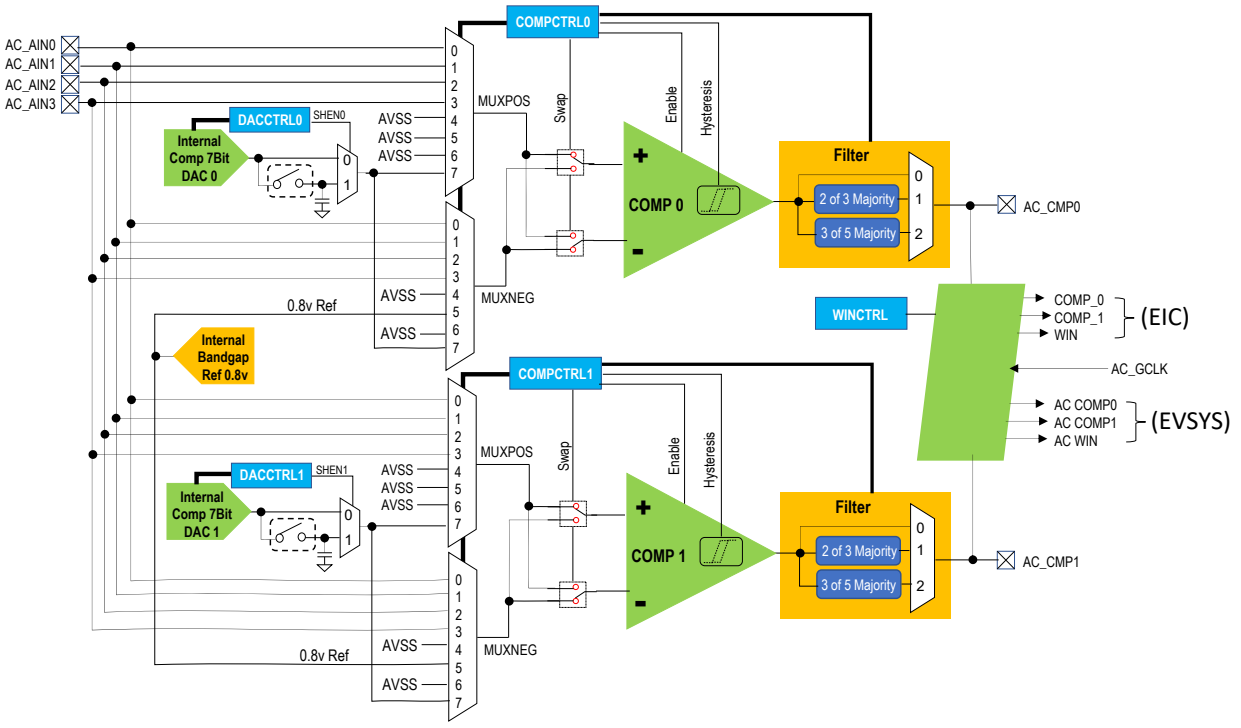
- Two individual comparators
- Selectable propagation delay versus current consumption
- Selectable hysteresis
  - 4-levels , Always ON
- Analog comparator outputs available on pins
  - Asynchronous or synchronous
- Flexible input selection:
  - Four pins selectable for positive or negative inputs
  - Ground (for zero crossing)
  - One dedicated 7-bit DAC for each comparator, enabling up to 128-level programmable VDD scaler
  - Extensions available to connect additional internal or external pins on each device
- Interrupt generation on:
  - Rising or falling edge
  - Toggle
  - End of comparison
- Window function interrupt generation on:
  - Signal above window
  - Signal inside window
  - Signal below window
  - Signal outside window
- Event generation on:

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  - Comparator output
  - Window function inside/outside window
- Optional digital filter on comparator output
- Low-power option
  - Single-shot support

43.3. Block Diagram

Figure 43-1. Analog Comparator Block Diagram



43.4. Analog Connections

Each comparator has minimum four I/O pins that can be used as analog inputs. Each pair of comparators shares four pins. These pins must be configured for analog operation before using them as comparator inputs.

The Analog comparator embeds additional capabilities, enabling the option to connect more I/O pins from device to device, or other internal references. This selection is device specific, and for further details refer to the device specification.

Any internal reference source, such as a bandgap voltage reference or internal DAC must be configured and enabled prior to its use as a comparator input. Any external reference must be enabled and ready to be used, before the comparator is enabled.

43.5. Peripheral Dependencies

Peripheral Name	Base Address	NVIC IRQ Index:Source	MCLK AXI/APB Clocks Index:Name (1)	GCLK Peripheral Channel Index:Clock Name (2)	PAC Peripheral Peripheral Identifier (PAC.WRCTRL)	Power Domain
AC	0x4682 2000 (APB F)	190 : COMP_0, COMP_1, or WIN	MCLK.CLKMSK1[20]	GCLK_AC: GCLK.PCHCTRL[42]	44	VDDREG, AVDD

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Notes:

1. Register Field: MCLK.CLKMSK{index/32}.MASK[index mod 32].
2. See GCLK.PCHCTRLm Register, where m = Index.

43.6. Functional Description

43.6.1. Principle of Operation

Each comparator has one positive input and one negative input. Each positive input may be chosen from a selection of analog input pins. Each negative input may be chosen from a selection of both analog input pins and internal inputs, such as a bandgap voltage reference.

The digital output from the comparator is '1' when the difference between the positive and the negative input voltage is positive, and '0' otherwise.

The individual comparators can be used independently (Normal mode) or paired to form a window comparison (Window mode).

43.6.2. Basic Operation

43.6.2.1. Comparator Configuration

Each individual comparator must be configured by its respective Comparator Control register (COMPCTRLn) before that comparator is enabled. These settings cannot be changed while the comparator is enabled.

- Select the desired measurement mode with COMPCTRLn.SINGLE. See Starting a Comparison for more details.
- Select the desired hysteresis with COMPCTRLn.HYSTEN and COMPCTRLn.HYST. See Input Hysteresis for more details.
- Write COMPCTRLn.SPEED to ‘1’ (high speed)
- Select the interrupt source with COMPCTRLn.INTSEL
- Select the positive and negative input sources with the COMPCTRLn.MUXPOS and COMPCTRLn.MUXNEG bits. See Selecting Comparator Inputs for more details.
- Select the filtering option with COMPCTRLn.FLEN
- Select standby operation with Run in the Standby bit (COMPCTRLn.RUNSTDBY)

The individual comparators are enabled by writing a '1' to the Enable bit in the Comparator x Control registers (COMPCTRLn.ENABLE). The individual comparators are disabled by writing a '0' to COMPCTRLn.ENABLE. Writing a '0' to CTRLA.ENABLE will also disable all the comparators, but will not clear their COMPCTRLn.ENABLE bits.

43.6.2.2. Starting a Comparison

Each comparator channel can be in one of two different measurement modes, determined by the Single bit in the Comparator (n) Control register (COMPCTRLn.SINGLE):

- Continuous measurement
- Single-shot

After being enabled, a start-up delay (COMPCTRLn.SUT) is required before the result of the comparison is ready. This start-up time is measured automatically to account for environmental changes, such as temperature or voltage supply level. During the start-up time, the COMP output is not available. For details on how the start-up time is calculated, refer to COMPCTRLn.SUT description.

The comparator can be configured to generate interrupts when the output toggles, when the output changes from '0' to '1' (rising edge), when the output changes from '1' to '0' (falling edge) or at the end of the comparison. An end-of-comparison interrupt can be used with the

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Single-Shot mode to chain further events in the system, regardless of the state of the comparator outputs. The Interrupt mode is set by the Interrupt Selection bit group in the Comparator Control register (COMPCTRLn.INTSEL). Events are generated using the comparator output state, regardless of whether the interrupt is enabled or not.

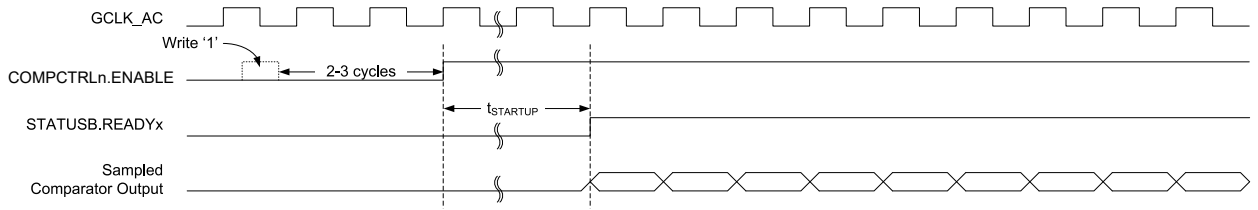
43.6.2.2.1. Continuous Measurement

Continuous measurement is selected by writing COMPCTRLn.SINGLE to zero. In continuous mode, the comparator is continuously enabled and performing comparisons. This ensures that the result of the latest comparison is always available in the Current State bit in the Status A register (STATUSA.STATEx).

After the start-up time has passed, a comparison is done and STATUSA is updated. The Comparator n Ready bit in the Status B register (STATUSB.READYx) is set, and the appropriate peripheral events and interrupts are also generated. New comparisons are performed continuously until the COMPCTRLn.ENABLE bit is written to zero. The start-up time applies only to the first comparison.

In continuous operation, edge detection of the comparator output for interrupts is done by comparing the current and previous sample. The sampling rate is the GCLK_AC frequency. An example of continuous measurement is shown in the following figure.

Figure 43-2. Continuous Measurement Example



For low-power operation, comparisons can be performed during sleep modes without a clock. The comparator is enabled continuously, and changes of the comparator state are detected asynchronously. When a toggle occurs, the Power Manager will start GCLK_AC to register the appropriate peripheral events and interrupts. The GCLK_AC clock is then disabled again automatically, unless configured to wake up the system from sleep.

43.6.2.2.2. Single-Shot

Single-shot operation is selected by writing COMPCTRLn.SINGLE to '1'. During single-shot operation, the comparator is normally idle. The user starts a single comparison by writing '1' to the respective Start Comparison bit in the write-only Control B register (CTRLB.STARTx). The comparator is enabled, and after the start-up time has passed, a single comparison is done and STATUSA is updated. Appropriate peripheral events and interrupts are also generated. No new comparisons will be performed.

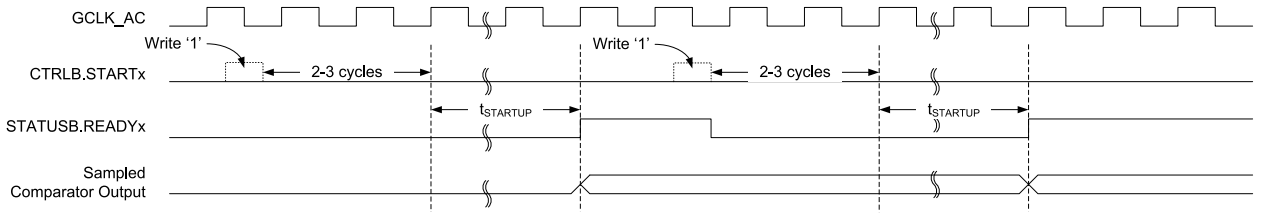
Writing '1' to CTRLB.STARTx also clears the Comparator n Ready bit in the Status B register (STATUSB.READYx). STATUSB.READYx is set automatically by hardware when the single comparison has completed.

A single-shot measurement can also be triggered by the Event System. Setting the Comparator n Event Input bit in the Event Control Register (EVCTRL.COMPEIx) enables triggering on incoming peripheral events. Each comparator can be triggered independently by separate events. Event-triggered operation is similar to user-triggered operation; the difference is that a peripheral event from another hardware module causes the hardware to automatically start the comparison and will not clear STATUSB.READYx.

To detect an edge of the comparator output in single-shot operation for the purpose of interrupts, the result of the current measurement is compared with the result of the previous measurement (one sampling period earlier). An example of single-shot operation is shown in the following figure.

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Figure 43-3. Single-Shot Example



For low-power operation, event-triggered measurements can be performed during sleep modes. When the event occurs, the Power Manager will start GCLK_AC. The comparator is enabled, and after the startup time has passed, a comparison is done and appropriate peripheral events and interrupts are also generated. The comparator and GCLK_AC are then disabled again automatically, unless configured to wake up the system from sleep.

43.6.3. Selecting Comparator Inputs

Each comparator has one positive and one negative input. The positive input is one of the external input pins (AINx). The negative input can be fed either from an external input pin (AINx) or from one of the several internal reference voltage sources common to all comparators. The user selects the input source as follows:

- The positive input is selected by the Positive Input MUX Select bit group in the Comparator Control register (COMPCTRLn.MUXPOS)
- The negative input is selected by the Negative Input MUX Select bit group in the Comparator Control register (COMPCTRLn.MUXNEG)

In the case of using an external I/O pin, the selected pin must be configured for analog use in the PORT Controller by disabling the digital input and output. The switching of the analog input multiplexers is controlled to minimize crosstalk between the channels. The input selection must be changed only while the individual comparator is disabled.

43.6.4. Window Operation

Each comparator pair can be configured to work together in Window mode. In this mode, a voltage range is defined, and the comparators give information about whether an input signal is within this range or not. Window mode is enabled by the Window Enable x bit in the Window Control register (WINCTRL.WENx). Both comparators in a pair must have the same measurement mode setting in their respective Comparator Control Registers (COMPCTRLn.SINGLE).

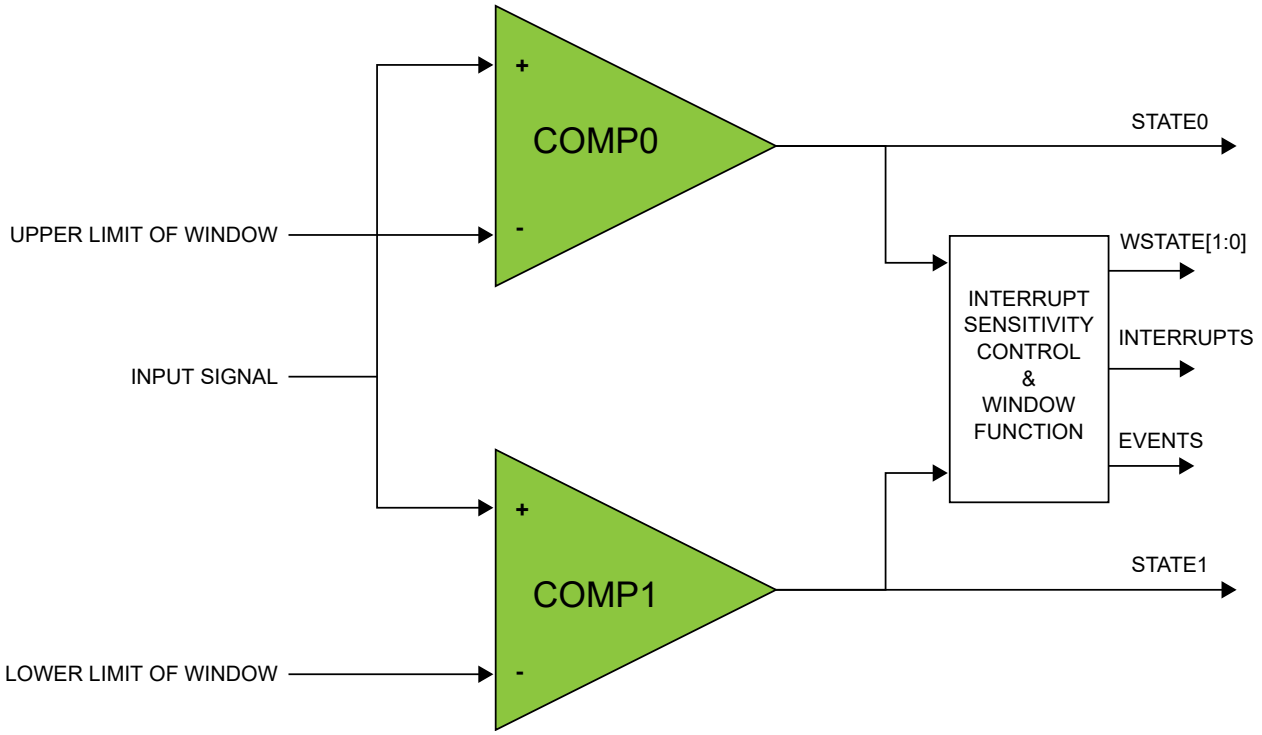
To physically configure the pair of comparators for Window mode, the same I/O pin must be chosen as positive input for each comparator, providing a shared input signal. The negative inputs define the range for the window. In the following figure, COMP0 defines the upper limit and COMP1 defines the lower limit of the window, as shown but the window will also work in the opposite configuration with COMP0 lower and COMP1 higher. The current state of the window function is available in the Window x State bit group of the Status register (STATUS.WSTATEx).

Window mode can be configured to generate interrupts when the input voltage changes to below the window, when the input voltage changes to above the window, when the input voltage changes into the window or when the input voltage changes outside the window. The interrupt selections are set by the Window Interrupt Selection bit field in the Window Control register (WINCTRL.WINTSEL). Events are generated using the inside/outside state of the window, regardless of whether the interrupt is enabled or not. Note that the individual comparator outputs, interrupts and events continue to function normally during Window mode.

When the comparators are configured for Window mode and Single-shot mode, measurements are performed simultaneously on both comparators. Writing '1' to either Start Comparison bit in the Control B register (CTRLB.STARTx) will start a measurement. Likewise either peripheral event can start a measurement.

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Figure 43-4. Comparators in Window Mode



43.6.5. Internal DAC Operation

Each Analog Comparator pair, includes two DACs, each connected to its respective ACx.

The DACx is enabled when the analog comparator is enabled (COMPCTRLn = 1), and the DAC is used as positive or negative input for the respective comparator (MUXNEG = INTDAC or MUXPOS = INTDAC).

The DAC is disabled when the analog comparator is disabled (COMPCTRLn.ENABLE = 0).

The DAC configuration registers are cleared when the analog comparator is reset (CTRLA.SWRST = 1).

The DAC generates a reference voltage that is a fraction of the device's supply voltage, with 128 levels. One independent DAC channel is dedicated for each comparator. The voltage of each channel is selected by the Value x bit field in the DACCTRL registers (DACCTRL.VALUEx).

The DAC can be enabled in continuous operating mode (DACCTRL.SHENx = 0), or in sample mode (DACCTRL.SHENx = 1). When set in continuous mode, no clocks are required for operation. In sampling mode, each DAC controller includes a dedicated counter, generating the sampling clock. The counter operation is started when the analog comparator is ready (STATUSB.READYx = 1), and stopped when the analog comparator is disabled. As a consequence, in single shot mode, the DAC is enabled in continuous mode when the AC is enabled (COMPCTRLn.ENABLE = 1), and switches to the sample and hold operation when the comparator is ready.

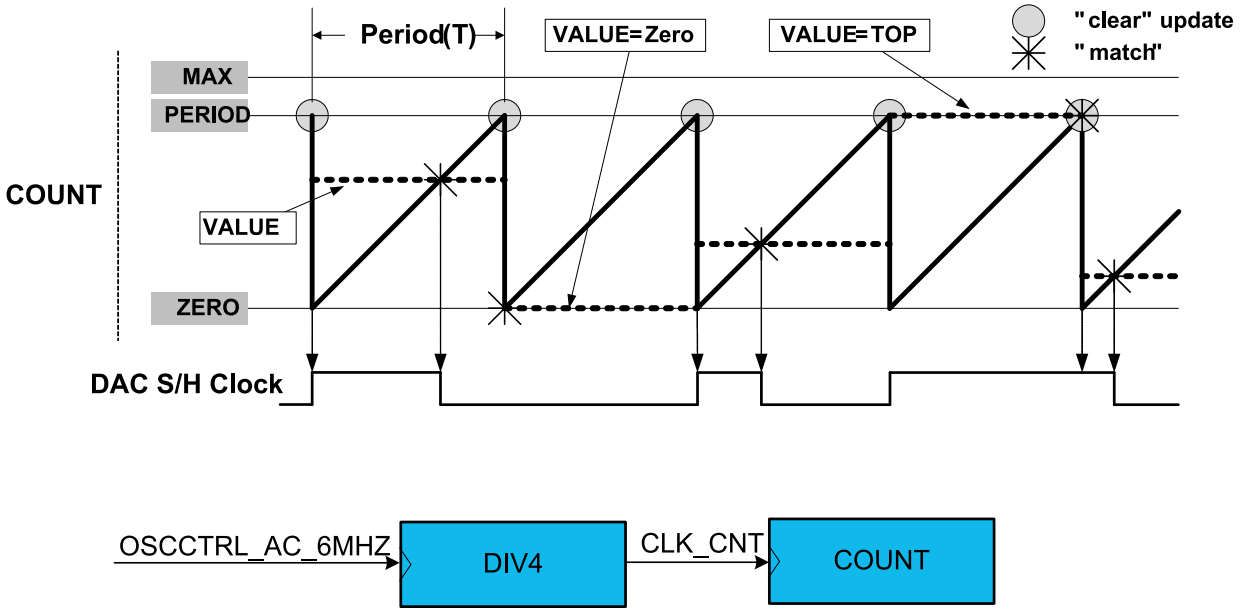
Note: the DAC S/H operating mode and AC single-shot mode are two independent operations, and not linked together. Both S/H and continuous DAC operating modes can be selected when the AC is used either continuous or single-shot mode. The operating modes must be selected by the application, depending on power consumption and/or response time requirements.

The counter counts up and restarted when software PERIOD programmable value (CTRLC.PER) is reached. The counter operation is stopped and the internal counter is cleared when the sampling and hold operation is not required. When the AC output toggles, the counter is restarted.

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The sampling clock is set when the counter operation starts, and cleared when the counter reaches the WIDTH software programmable value (CTRLC.WIDTH).

Figure 43-5. Sample and Hold Clock Generation



43.6.6. Input Hysteresis

Applying hysteresis will help prevent constant toggling of the output, which can be caused by noise when the input signals are close to each other. Hysteresis is always enabled for each comparator. The level of hysteresis is programmable through the Hysteresis Level bits also in the Comparator n Control register (COMPCTRLn.HYST).

43.6.7. Propagation Delay vs. Power Consumption

It is possible to trade off comparison speed for power efficiency to get the shortest possible propagation delay or the lowest power consumption. The speed setting is configured for each comparator individually by the Speed bit group in the Comparator n Control register (COMPCTRLn.SPEED). The Speed bits select the amount of bias current provided to the comparator, and as such will also affect the start-up time.

43.6.8. Filtering

The output of the comparators can be filtered digitally to reduce noise. The filtering is determined by the Filter Length bits in the Comparator Control n register (COMPCTRLn.FLEN), and is independent for each comparator. Filtering is selectable from none, 3-bit majority (N=3) or 5-bit majority (N=5) functions. Any change in the comparator output is considered valid only if N/2+1 out of the last N samples agree. The filter sampling rate is the GCLK_AC frequency.

Note that filtering creates an additional delay of N-1 sampling cycles from when a comparison is started until the comparator output is validated. For Continuous mode, the first valid output will occur when the required number of filter samples is taken. Subsequent outputs will be generated every cycle based on the current sample plus the previous N-1 samples, as shown in Continuous Mode Filtering. For Single-shot mode, the comparison completes after the Nth filter sample, as shown in Single-Shot Filtering.

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Figure 43-6. Continuous Mode Filtering

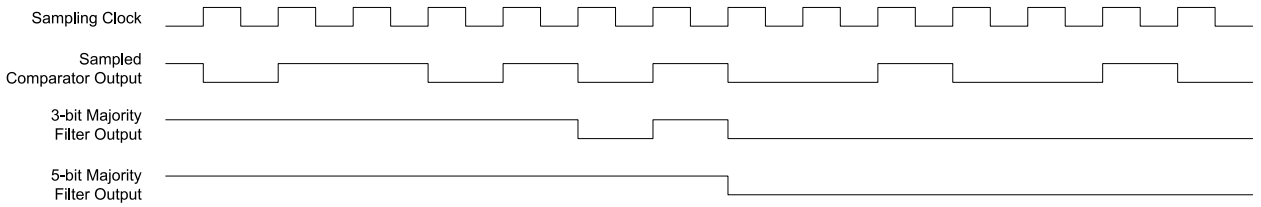
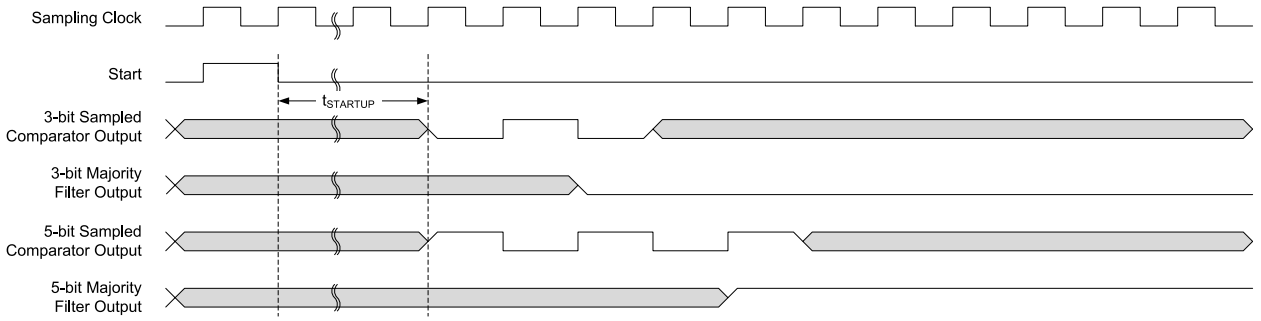


Figure 43-7. Single-Shot Filtering



During Sleep modes, filtering is supported only for single-shot measurements. Filtering must be disabled if continuous measurements will be done during Sleep modes, or the resulting interrupt/event may be generated incorrectly.

43.6.9. Comparator Output

The output of each comparator can be routed to an I/O pin by setting the Output bit group in the Comparator Control n register (COMPCTRLn.OUT). This allows the comparator to be used by external circuitry. Either the raw, non-synchronized output of the comparator or the CLK_AC-synchronized version, including filtering, can be used as the I/O signal source. The output appears on the corresponding CMP[x] pin.

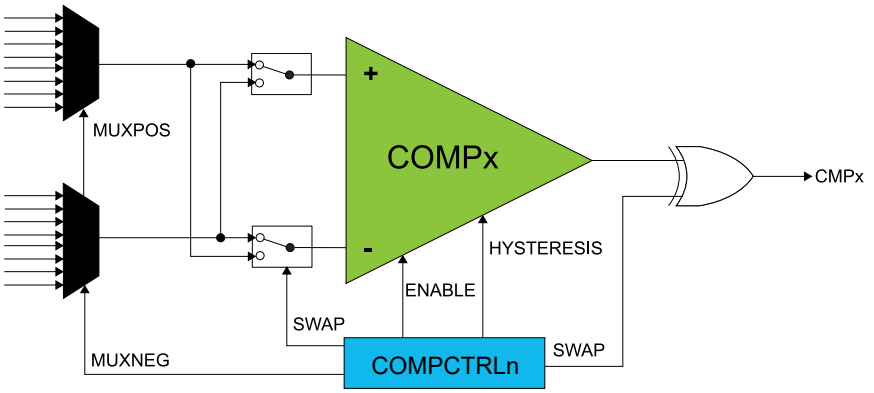
43.6.10. Inputs Swapping

The Swap bit in the Comparator Control registers (COMPCTRLn.SWAP) controls switching of the input signals to a comparator's positive and negative terminals. When the comparator terminals are swapped, the output signal from the comparator is also inverted, as shown in the figure below. As part of the input selection, COMPCTRLn.SWAP can be changed only while the comparator is disabled.

Note: The output signal from the comparator is inverted only if the comparator inputs difference is within offset values.

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Figure 43-8. Input Swapping



43.6.11. Interrupts

The AC has the following interrupt sources:

- Comparator (COMPx, x = {0,1}): Indicates a change in comparator status.
- Window (WIN0): Indicates a change in the window status.

Comparator interrupts are generated based on the conditions selected by the Interrupt Selection bit group in the Comparator Control registers (COMPCTRLn.INTSEL). Window interrupts are generated based on the conditions selected by the Window Interrupt Selection bit group in the Window Control register (WINCTRL.WINTSELx).

Each interrupt source has an interrupt flag associated with it. The interrupt flag in the Interrupt Flag Status and Clear (INTFLAG) register is set when the interrupt condition occurs. Each interrupt can be individually enabled by writing a one to the corresponding bit in the Interrupt Enable Set (INTENSET) register, and disabled by writing a one to the corresponding bit in the Interrupt Enable Clear (INTENCLR) register. An interrupt request is generated when the interrupt flag is set and the corresponding interrupt is enabled. The interrupt request remains active until the interrupt flag is cleared, the interrupt is disabled, or the AC is reset. See INFLAG register for details on how to clear interrupt flags. All interrupt requests from the peripheral are ORed together on system level to generate one combined interrupt request to the NVIC. The user must read the INTFLAG register to determine which interrupt condition is present.

43.6.12. Events

The AC can generate the following output events:

- Comparator (COMPx, x={0,1}): Generated as a copy of the comparator status
- Window (WIN0): Generated as a copy of the window inside/outside status

Writing a one to an Event Output bit in the Event Control Register (EVCTRL.xxEO) enables the corresponding output event. Writing a zero to this bit disables the corresponding output event. Refer to the Event System chapter for details on configuring the event system.

The AC can take the following action on an input event:

- Start comparison (STARTx, x={0,1}): Start a comparison

Writing a one to an Event Input bit into the Event Control register (EVCTRL.COMPEIx) enables the corresponding action on input event. Writing a zero to this bit disables the corresponding action on input event. Note that if several events are connected to the AC, the enabled action will be taken on any of the incoming events. Refer to the Event System chapter for details on configuring the event system.

When EVCTRL.COMPEIx is one, the event will start a comparison on COMPx after the start-up time delay. In normal mode, each comparator responds to its corresponding input event independently.

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For a pair of comparators in window mode, either comparator event will trigger a comparison on both comparators simultaneously.

43.6.13. Sleep Mode Operation

The Run in Standby bits in the Comparator n Control registers (COMPCTRLn.RUNSTDBY) control the behavior of the AC during standby sleep mode. Each RUNSTDBY bit controls one comparator. When the bit is zero, the comparator is disabled during sleep, but maintains its current configuration. When the bit is one, the comparator continues to operate during sleep. Note that when RUNSTDBY is zero, the analog blocks are powered off for the lowest power consumption. This necessitates a start-up time delay when the system returns from sleep.

For Window Mode operation, both comparators in a pair must have the same RUNSTDBY configuration.

When RUNSTDBY is one, any enabled AC interrupt source can wake up the CPU. The AC can also be used during sleep modes where the clock used by the AC is disabled, provided that the AC is still powered (not in shutdown). In this case, the behavior is slightly different and depends on the measurement mode, as listed in the following table.

Table 43-1. Sleep Mode Operation

COMPCTRLn.MODE	RUNSTDBY=0	RUNSTDBY=1
0 (Continuous)	GCLK_AC stopped, COMPx disabled	GCLK_AC stopped or running (depends on filtering options), COMPx enabled
1 (Single-shot)	GCLK_AC stopped, COMPx disabled	GCLK_AC stopped, COMPx enabled only when triggered by an input event

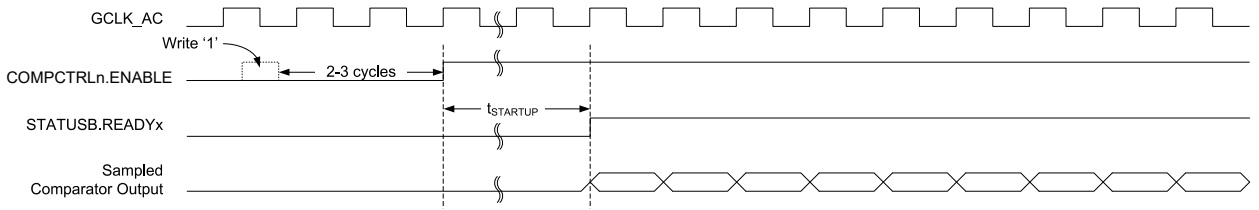
The Run in Standby bits in the Comparator n Control registers (COMPCTRLn.RUNSTDBY) also controls the behavior of the internal DAC during standby sleep mode, if the DAC is selected a positive or negative multiplexor input (COMPCTRLn.MUXPOS = INTDAC, COMPCTRLn.MUXNEG = INTDAC). When the bit is zero, the DAC is disabled during sleep, but maintains its current configuration. When the bit is one, the DAC continues to operate during sleep. Note that when RUNSTDBY is zero, the DAC blocks are powered off for the lowest power consumption. This necessitates a start-up time delay when the system returns from sleep.

43.6.13.1. Continuous Measurement during Sleep

When a comparator is enabled in continuous measurement mode and the filtering options are disabled, the GCLK_AC is disabled during sleep and the comparator will remain continuously enabled and will function asynchronously. The current state of the comparator is asynchronously monitored for changes. If an edge matching the interrupt condition is found, GCLK_AC is started to register the interrupt condition and generate events. If the interrupt is enabled in the Interrupt Enable registers (INTENCLR/SET), the AC can wake up the device; otherwise GCLK_AC is disabled until the next edge detection.

If the filtering is enabled, the GCLK_AC is kept running, the comparator will remain continuously enabled and will function synchronously. The current state of the comparator is synchronously monitored for changes. If an edge matching the interrupt condition is found and the interrupt is enabled in the Interrupt Enable registers (INTENCLR/SET), the AC can wake up the device.

Figure 43-9. Continuous Mode SleepWalking

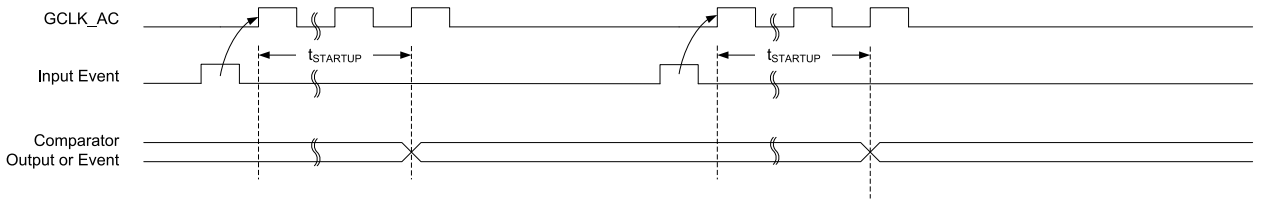


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43.6.13.2. Single-Shot Measurement during Sleep

For low-power operation, event-triggered measurements can be performed during sleep modes. When the event occurs, the Power Manager will start GCLK_AC. The comparator is enabled, and after the start-up time has passed, a comparison is done, with filtering if desired, and the appropriate peripheral events and interrupts are also generated, as shown in the following figure. The comparator and GCLK_AC are then disabled again automatically, unless configured to wake the system from sleep. Filtering is allowed with this configuration.

Figure 43-10. Single-Shot SleepWalking



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43.7. Register Summary

For descriptions and definitions of both Register and bitfield properties, refer to Register Properties.

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x00	CTRLA	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0							ENABLE	SWRST
0x02	EVCTRL	31:24							INVEI1	INVEI0
		23:16							COMPEI1	COMPEI0
		15:8								WINEO0
		7:0							COMPEO1	COMPEO0
0x04	CTRLB	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0							START1	START0
0x08	CTRLC	31:24						PRESCALER[2:0]		
		23:16			PER[9:4]					
		15:8	PER[3:0]						WIDTH[9:8]	
		7:0	WIDTH[7:0]							
0x0C ... 0x0F	Reserved									
0x10	INTENCLR	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								WIN0
		7:0							COMP1	COMP0
0x14	INTENSET	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								WIN0
		7:0							COMPn	COMPn
0x18	INTFLAG	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								WIN0
		7:0							COMP1	COMP0
0x1C	STATUSA	31:24								
		23:16					WSTATE1[1:0]		WSTATE0[1:0]	
		15:8								
		7:0							STATE1	STATE0
0x20	STATUSB	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0							READY1	READY0
0x24	DBGCTRL	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0								DBGRUN
0x28	SYNCBUSY	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8						WINCTRL0		
		7:0					COMPCTRL1	COMPCTRL0	ENABLE	SWRST
0x2C ... 0x2F	Reserved									
0x30	COMPCTRL0	31:24	SUT[5:0]						OUT[1:0]	
		23:16	FLEN[2:0]			HYST[1:0]			SPEED	SWAP
		15:8		MUXPOS[2:0]				MUXNEG[2:0]		
		7:0		RUNSTDBY	INTSEL[1:0]		SINGLE		ENABLE	
0x34 ... 0x37	Reserved									

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Register Summary (continued)

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x38	DACCTRL0	31:24	SHEN1							
		23:16		VALUE1[6:0]						
		15:8	SHEN0							
		7:0		VALUE0[6:0]						
0x3C	WINCTRL	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0						WINTSEL[1:0]		WEN
0x40	COMPCTRL1	31:24	SUT[5:0]						OUT[1:0]	
		23:16	FLEN[2:0]			HYST[1:0]			SPEED	SWAP
		15:8		MUXPOS[2:0]				MUXNEG[2:0]		
		7:0		RUNSTDBY	INTSEL[1:0]		SINGLE		ENABLE	
0x44 ... 0x47	Reserved									
0x48	DACCTRL1	31:24	SHEN1							
		23:16		VALUE1[6:0]						
		15:8	SHEN0							
		7:0		VALUE0[6:0]						

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43.7.1. Comparator Control A (AC)

Name: CTRLA
Offset: 0x00
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Write-Synchronized

Table 43-2. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
							ENABLE	SWRST
Access							R/W	W
Reset							0	0

Bit 1 – ENABLE Enable

Due to synchronization, there is delay from updating the register until the peripheral is enabled/disabled. The value written to CTRL.ENABLE will read back immediately and the corresponding bit in the Synchronization Busy register (SYNCBUSY.ENABLE) will be set. SYNCBUSY.ENABLE is cleared when the peripheral is enabled/disabled.

Value	Description
0	The AC is disabled.
1	The AC is enabled. Each comparator must also be enabled individually by the Enable bit in the Comparator Control register (COMPCTRLn.ENABLE).

Bit 0 – SWRST Software Reset

Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit resets all registers in the AC to their initial state, and the AC will be disabled.
Writing a '1' to CTRLA.SWRST will always take precedence, meaning that all other writes in the same write-operation 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.
Note: To avoid spurious interrupts from enable/disable cycles, use the SWRST bit to reset the comparator module.

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Value	Description
0	There is no reset operation ongoing.
1	The reset operation is ongoing.

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43.7.2. Comparator Control B (AC)

Name: CTRLB
Offset: 0x04
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 43-3. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
							START1	START0
Access							R/S	R/S
Reset							0	0

Bits 0, 1 – STARTn Comparator n Start Comparison (n=0,1)
Writing a '0' to this field has no effect.
Writing a '1' to STARTn starts a single-shot comparison on COMPn if both the Single-Shot and Enable bits in the Comparator n Control Register are '1' (COMPCTRLn.SINGLE and COMPCTRLn.ENABLE), if enabled in single-shot mode. Writing a '1' has no effect.
This bit always reads as zero.
Note: If COMPCTRLn.SINGLE=1 and WINCTRL.WIN=1, window single shot mode, it is only necessary to set one of the CTRLB.STARTn bits for the paired window comparators.

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43.7.3. Comparator Control C (AC)

Name: CTRLC
Offset: 0x08
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Enable-Protected

Table 43-4. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
						PRESCALER[2:0]		
Access						R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset						0	0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
			PER[9:4]					
Access			R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset			0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	PER[3:0]						WIDTH[9:8]	
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W			R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0			0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	WIDTH[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 26:24 – PRESCALER[2:0] Prescaling Factor
These bits define the prescaling factor for the AC clock source (GCLK_AC) to generate the DAC sampling clock as shown in the following table.

Value	Name	Description
0x0	DIV1	Sampling rate is GCLK_AC (No division)
0x1	DIV2	Sampling rate is GCLK_AC/2
0x2	DIV4	Sampling rate is GCLK_AC/4
0x3	DIV8	Sampling rate is GCLK_AC/8
0x4	DIV16	Sampling rate is GCLK_AC/16
0x5	DIV32	Sampling rate is GCLK_AC/32
0x6	DIV64	Sampling rate is GCLK_AC/64
0x7	DIV128	Sampling rate is GCLK_AC/128

Bits 21:12 – PER[9:0] DAC Sample and Hold Clock Period
These bits configure the sample and hold clock period. If PER is set to zero, no sample and hold DAC clock is generated.
Note: These bits are ignored if DACCTRLn.SHENn=0 (i.e. DAC continuous operation mode is enabled).

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Bits 9:0 – WIDTH[9:0] DAC Sample and Hold Clock Pulse Width

These bits configure the sample and hold clock pulse width. If WIDTH is set to zero, no sample and hold DAC clock is generated.

Note: These bits are ignored if DACCTRLn.SHENn=0 (i.e. DAC continuous operation mode is enabled).

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43.7.4. Comparator Event Control (AC)

Name: EVCTRL
Offset: 0x02
Reset: 0x0000
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Enable-Protected

Table 43-5. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
							INVEI1	INVEI0
Access							R/W	R/W
Reset							0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
							COMPEI1	COMPEI0
Access							R/W	R/W
Reset							0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
								WINEO0
Access								R/W
Reset								0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
							COMPEO1	COMPEO0
Access							R/W	R/W
Reset							0	0

Bits 24, 25 – INVEIx Inverted Event Input Enable x

Value	Description
0	Incoming event is not inverted for comparator x.
1	Incoming event is inverted for comparator x.

Bits 16, 17 – COMPEIx Comparator x Event Input
Note that several actions can be enabled for incoming events. If several events are connected to the peripheral, the enabled action will be taken for any of the incoming events. There is no way to tell which of the incoming events caused the action.
These bits indicate whether a comparison will start or not on any incoming event.

Value	Description
0	Comparison will not start on any incoming event.
1	Comparison will start on any incoming event.

Bit 8 – WINEO0 Window 0 Event Output Enable
These bits indicate whether the window function can generate a peripheral event or not.

Value	Description
0	Window 0 Event is disabled.
1	Window 0 Event is enabled.

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Bits 0, 1 – COMPEOx Comparator x Event Output Enable
These bits indicate whether the comparator x output can generate a peripheral event or not.

Value	Description
0	COMPx event generation is disabled.
1	COMPx event generation is enabled.

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43.7.5. Comparator Interrupt Enable Clear (AC)

Name: INTENCLR
Offset: 0x10
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

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).

Table 43-6. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
								WIN0
Access								R/W
Reset								0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
							COMP1	COMP0
Access							R/W	R/W
Reset							0	0

Bit 8 – WIN0 Window 0 Interrupt Enable
Reading this bit returns the state of the Window 0 interrupt enable.
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit disables the Window interrupt.

Value	Description
0	The Window 0 interrupt is disabled.
1	The Window 0 interrupt is enabled.

Bits 0, 1 – COMPx Comparator x Interrupt Enable
Reading this bit returns the state of the Comparator x interrupt enable.
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit disables the Comparator x interrupt.

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

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43.7.6. Comparator Interrupt Enable Set (AC)

Name: INTENSET
Offset: 0x14
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

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

Table 43-7. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
								WIN0
Access								R/W
Reset								0

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

Bit 8 – WIN0 Window 0 Interrupt Enable
Reading this bit returns the state of the Window 0 interrupt enable.
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit enables the Window 0 interrupt.

Value	Description
0	The Window 0 interrupt is disabled.
1	The Window 0 interrupt is enabled.

Bits 0, 1 – COMPn Comparator n Interrupt Enable (n=0,1)
Reading this bit returns the state of the Comparator n interrupt enable.
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit will set the Ready interrupt bit and enable the Ready interrupt.

Value	Description
0	The Comparator n interrupt is disabled.
1	The Comparator n interrupt is enabled.

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43.7.7. Comparator Interrupt Flag Status and Clear (AC)

Name: INTFLAG
Offset: 0x18
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: –

Note: Interrupt flags must be cleared and then read back to confirm they are cleared before exiting the ISR to avoid double interrupts.

Table 43-8. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
								WIN0
Access								R/W/HS
Reset								0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
							COMP1	COMP0
Access							R/W/HS	R/W/HS
Reset							0	0

Bit 8 – WIN0 Window 0
This flag is set according to the Window 0 Interrupt Selection bit group in the WINCTRL register (WINCTRL.WINTSEL0) and will generate an interrupt if INTENCLR/SET.WIN0 is also one.
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit clears the Window 0 interrupt flag.

Bits 0, 1 – COMPn Comparator n Interrupt Status (n=0,1)
Reading this bit returns the status of the Comparator n interrupt flag.
This flag is set according to the Interrupt Selection bit group in the Comparator n Control register (COMPCTRLn.INTSEL) and will generate an interrupt if INTENCLR/SET.COMPn is also one.
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit clears the Comparator n interrupt flag.

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43.7.8. Comparator Status A (AC)

Name: STATUSA
Offset: 0x1C
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read-Only

Table 43-9. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Access								
Reset								

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
					WSTATE1[1:0]		WSTATE0[1:0]	
Access					R	R	R	R
Reset					0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Access								
Reset								

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
							STATE1	STATE0
Access							R	R
Reset							0	0

Bits 19:18 – WSTATE1[1:0] Window 0 Current State
These bits show the current state of the signal if the window mode is enabled.

Value	Name	Description
0x0	ABOVE	Signal is above window
0x1	INSIDE	Signal is inside window
0x2	BELOW	Signal is below window
0x3	-	Reserved

Bits 17:16 – WSTATE0[1:0] Window 0 Current State
These bits show the current state of the signal if the window mode is enabled.

Value	Name	Description
0x0	ABOVE	Signal is above window
0x1	INSIDE	Signal is inside window
0x2	BELOW	Signal is below window
0x3	-	Reserved

Bits 0, 1 – STATEn Comparator n Current State (n=0,1)
This bit shows the current state of the output signal from COMPn. STATEn is valid only when STATUSB.READYn=1.

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43.7.9. Comparator Status B (AC)

Name: STATUSB
Offset: 0x20
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Read-Only

Table 43-10. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
							READY1	READY0
Access							R/HS/HC	R/HS/HC
Reset							0	0

Bits 0, 1 – READYx Comparator x Ready
This bit is cleared when the comparator n output is not ready.
This bit is set when the comparator n output is ready.
Note: In single shot mode, the READY is also cleared when a comparison is triggered by software (CTRLB.STARTx = 1). When the comparison is triggered by an event, the READY is set after the first comparison and stay set as long as the comparator is enabled.

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43.7.10. Comparator Debug Control (AC)

Name: DBGCTRL
Offset: 0x24
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 43-11. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
								DBGRUN
Access								R/W
Reset								0

Bit 0 – DBGRUN Debug Run
This bit is not reset by a software reset.
This bits controls the functionality when the CPU is halted by an external debugger.

Value	Description
0	The AC is halted when the CPU is halted by an external debugger. Any on-going comparison will complete.
1	The AC continues normal operation when the CPU is halted by an external debugger.

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43.7.11. Comparator Synchronization Busy (AC)

Name: SYNCBUSY
Offset: 0x28
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 43-12. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
						WINCTRL0		
Access						R		
Reset						0		

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
					COMPCTRL1	COMPCTRL0	ENABLE	SWRST
Access					R	R	R	R
Reset					0	0	0	0

Bit 10 – WINCTRL0 WINCTRL0 Synchronization Busy
This bit is cleared when the synchronization of the WINCTRL register between the clock domains is complete.
This bit is set when the synchronization of the WINCTRL register between clock domains is started.

Bits 2, 3 – COMPCTRLn COMPCTRLn Synchronization Busy (n=0,1)
This bit is cleared when the synchronization of the COMPCTRLn register between the clock domains is complete.
This bit is set when the synchronization of the COMPCTRLn register between clock domains is started.

Bit 1 – ENABLE Enable Synchronization Busy
This bit is cleared when the synchronization of the CTRLA.ENABLE bit between the clock domains is complete.
This bit is set when the synchronization of the CTRLA.ENABLE bit between clock domains is started.

Bit 0 – SWRST Software Reset Synchronization Busy
This bit is cleared when the synchronization of the CTRLA.SWRST bit between the clock domains is complete.
This bit is set when the synchronization of the CTRLA.SWRST bit between clock domains is started.

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43.7.12. Comparator Control n (AC)

Name: COMPCTRLn
Offset: 0x30 + n*0x10 [n=0..1]
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Enable Protected

Table 43-13. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	SUT[5:0]						OUT[1:0]	
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

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	FLEN[2:0]			HYST[1:0]			SPEED	SWAP
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W		R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0		0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
		MUXPOS[2:0]				MUXNEG[2:0]		
Access		R/W	R/W	R/W		R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset		0	0	0		0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
		RUNSTDBY	INTSEL[1:0]		SINGLE		ENABLE	
Access		R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W		R/W	
Reset		0	0	0	0		0	

Bits 31:26 – SUT[5:0] Start-up Time

Each time a comparator is enabled, the comparison will be enabled after the startup time specified by these bits using the formula:
SUT = (20us / ((2^PRESCALER) x t(GCLK_AC))).
Refer to electrical specifications for minimum analog comparator start-up time required to initialize COMPCTRLn.SUT bits to.

Notes:

1. If COMPCTRLn.SINGLE=1 even if comparator COMPCTRLn.ENABLE=1 the comparator is turned off to conserve power. When CTRLB.STARTn is set by the user to start the comparison the comparator is enabled, after COMPCTRLn.SUT time has expired the comparison is made and then the comparator is again shut off to conserve power ready for the next time.
2. These bits can be written only while COMPCTRLn.ENABLE is zero.
3. Zero value is not allowed and can lead to unpredictable behavior.

Bits 25:24 – OUT[1:0] Output

These bits configure the output selection for comparator n. COMPCTRLn.OUT can be written only while COMPCTRLn.ENABLE is zero.

Note: If the asynchronous path is selected, the filter settings are ignored.

Note: If OUT = 0x2 = Sync, Filtering must be enabled, FLEN>0.

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Value	Name	Description
0x0	OFF	The output of COMPn is not routed to the COMPn I/O port
0x1	ASYNC	The asynchronous output of COMPn is routed to the COMPn I/O port
0x2	SYNC	The synchronous output (including filtering) of COMPn is routed to the COMPn I/O port

Bits 23:21 – FLEN[2:0] Filter Length

These bits configure the filtering for comparator n. COMPCTRLn.FLEN can only be written while COMPCTRLn.ENABLE is zero.

Note: If COMPCTRLn.OUT=0x1 (Asyncronous Mode), these bits are ignored.

Value	Name	Description
0x0	OFF	No filtering (Not valid if COMPCTRLn.OUT = 0x2 = sync)
0x1	MAJ3	3-bit majority function (2 of 3)
0x2	MAJ5	5-bit majority function (3 of 5)
0x3-0x7	N/A	Reserved

Bits 20:19 – HYST[1:0] Hysteresis Level

These bits indicate the hysteresis level of comparator n when hysteresis is enabled (COMPCTRLn.HYSTEN=1). Hysteresis is available only for continuous mode (COMPCTRLn.SINGLE=0). COMPCTRLn.HYST can be written only while COMPCTRLn.ENABLE is zero.

Value	Name	Description
0x0	HYST10	10mV (Refer to AC Electrical Specifications)
0x1	HYST20	20mV (Refer to AC Electrical Specifications)
0x2	HYST40	40mV (Refer to AC Electrical Specifications)
0x3	HYST60	60mV (Refer to AC Electrical Specifications)

Bit 17 – SPEED Speed Selection

This bit indicates the speed/propagation delay mode of comparator n. COMPCTRLn.SPEED can be written only while COMPCTRLn.ENABLE is zero.

Note: High speed equates to higher operating current as well as faster response time.

Value	Name	Description
0x0	HIGH	High speed, high power
0x1	LOW	Low speed, low power

Bit 16 – SWAP Swap Inputs and Invert

This bit swaps the positive and negative inputs to COMPn and inverts the output. This function can be used for offset cancellation. COMPCTRLn.SWAP can be written only while COMPCTRLn.ENABLE is zero.

Value	Description
0	The output of MUXPOS connects to the positive input, and the output of MUXNEG connects to the negative input.
1	The output of MUXNEG connects to the positive input, and the output of MUXPOS connects to the negative input.

Bits 14:12 – MUXPOS[2:0] Positive Input Mux Selection

These bits select which input will be connected to the positive input of comparator n. COMPCTRLn.MUXPOS can be written only while COMPCTRLn.ENABLE is zero.

Value	Name	Description
0x0	AC_AIN0	Comparator(n) Positive analog input AIN0
0x1	AC_AIN1	Comparator(n) Positive analog input AIN1
0x2	AC_AIN2	Comparator(n) Positive analog input AIN2
0x3	AC_AIN3	Comparator(n) Positive analog input AIN3
0x4	AVSS	Internal AVSS connection

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Value	Name	Description
0x5	AVSS	Internal AVSS connection
0x6	AVSS	Internal AVSS connection
0x7	INTDAC	Internal DACn

Bits 10:8 – MUXNEG[2:0] Negative Input Mux Selection

These bits select which input will be connected to the negative input of comparator n. COMPCTRLn.MUXNEG can only be written while COMPCTRLn.ENABLE is zero.

Value	Name	Description
0x0	AC_AIN0	Comparator(n) Negative analog input AIN0
0x1	AC_AIN1	Comparator(n) Negative analog input AIN1
0x2	AC_AIN2	Comparator(n) Negative analog input AIN2
0x3	AC_AIN3	Comparator(n) Negative analog input AIN3
0x4	AVSS	Internal AVSS connection
0x5	BANDGAP	Internal 0.8v Bandgap
0x6	AVSS	AVSS
0x7	INTDAC	Internal DACn

Bit 6 – RUNSTDBY Run in Standby

This bit controls the behavior of the comparator during standby sleep mode. This bit can only be written while COMPCTRLn.ENABLE is zero.

Value	Description
0	The comparator n is disabled during sleep.
1	The comparator n continues to operate during sleep.

Bits 5:4 – INTSEL[1:0] Interrupt Selection

These bits select the condition for comparator n (n=0,1) to generate an interrupt or event. COMPCTRLn.INTSEL can be written only while COMPCTRLn.ENABLE is zero.

Value	Name	Description
0x0	TOGGLE	Interrupt on comparator n output toggle
0x1	RISING	Interrupt on comparator n output rising
0x2	FALLING	Interrupt on comparator n output falling
0x3	EOC	Interrupt on end of comparison (single-shot mode only)

Bit 3 – SINGLE Single-Shot Mode

This bit determines the operation of comparator n. COMPCTRLn.SINGLE can be written only while COMPCTRLn.ENABLE is zero.

Note: To initiate a single-shot comparison the user's software must write the respective CTRLB.STARTn = 1. Be aware that If COMPCTRLn.SINGLE=1 even if comparator COMPCTRLn.ENABLE=1 the comparator is turned off to conserve power.

When CTRLB.STARTn is set by the user to start the comparison the comparator is enabled, after COMPCTRLn.SUT time has expired the comparison is made and then the comparator is again shut off to conserve power ready for the next time.

Value	Description
0	Comparator n operates in continuous measurement mode.
1	Comparator n operates in single-shot mode.

Bit 1 – ENABLE Enable

Due to synchronization, there is delay from updating the register until the comparator is enabled/disabled. The value written to COMPCTRLn.ENABLE will read back immediately after being written. SYNCBUSY.COMPCTRLn is set. SYNCBUSY.COMPCTRLn is cleared when the peripheral is enabled/disabled.

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Writing a one to COMPCTRLn.ENABLE will prevent further changes to the other bits in COMPCTRLn. These bits remain protected until COMPCTRLn.ENABLE is written to zero and the write is synchronized.

Value	Description
0	Writing a zero to this bit disables comparator n.
1	Writing a one to this bit enables comparator n.

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43.7.13. Comparator DAC Control n (AC)

Name: DACCTRLn
Offset: 0x38 + n*0x10 [n=0..1]
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Enable-Protected

Note: This register can only be written while COMPCTRLn.ENABLE =0.

Table 43-14. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	SHEN1							
Access	R/W							
Reset	0							

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
		VALUE1[6:0]						
Access		R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset		0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	SHEN0							
Access	R/W							
Reset	0							

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
		VALUE0[6:0]						
Access		R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset		0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit 31 – SHEN1 Comparator1 DAC1 Sample and Hold Enable Operating Mode
This bit enabled the odd DAC low-power operation.
Note: If DACCTRLn.SHENn=1 user must initialize AC.CTRLC.PER and AC.CTRLC.WIDTH accordingly.

Value	Description
0	Continuous operation mode is enabled.
1	Sample-and-hold operation mode is enabled.

Bits 22:16 – VALUE1[6:0] Comparator1 DAC1 Output Value
These bits define the scaling factor for odd DAC channel voltage reference. The output voltage, VOUT, is:

$$V_{OUT} = \frac{AVDD \bullet (VALUE)}{128}$$

Bit 15 – SHEN0 Comparator0 DAC0 Sample and Hold Enable Operating Mode
This bit enabled the even DAC low-power operation.
Note: If DACCTRLn.SHENn=1 user must initialize AC.CTRLC.PER and AC.CTRLC.WIDTH accordingly.

Value	Description
0	Continuous operation mode is enabled.

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Value	Description
1	Sample-and-hold operation mode is enabled.

Bits 6:0 – VALUE0[6:0] Comparator0 DAC0 Output Value

These bits define the scaling factor for even DAC channel voltage reference. The output voltage, VOUT, is:

$$V_{OUT} = \frac{AVDD \bullet (VALUE)}{128}$$

These bits can be written only while COMPCTRL(2n).ENABLE is zero.

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43.7.14. Comparator Window Control (AC)

Name: WINCTRL
Offset: 0x3C
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Write-Synchronized

Table 43-15. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
						WINTSEL[1:0]		WEN
Access						R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset						0	0	0

Bits 2:1 – WINTSEL[1:0] Window n Interrupt Selection
These bits configure the interrupt mode for the comparator n window mode.

Value	Name	Description
0x0	ABOVE	Interrupt on signal above window
0x1	INSIDE	Interrupt on signal inside window
0x2	BELOW	Interrupt on signal below window
0x3	OUTSIDE	Interrupt on signal outside (above or below) window

Bit 0 – WEN Window n Mode Enable
Note: If WINCTRL.WIN=1 then both pair of appropriate comparators must have identical COMPCTRLn.SINGLE bit value settings.

Value	Description
0	Window mode is disabled for Comparator 0 and 1
1	Window mode is enabled for Comparator 0 and 1

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44. Timer/Counter for Control Applications (TCC)

44.1. Overview

The PIC32CZ CA devices contain up to ten instances of the 32-bit Timer/Counter for Control applications (TCC) modules, TCC0 to TCC9.

Each TCC instance consists of a counter, a prescaler, compare/capture channels and control logic. The counter can be set to count events or clock pulses. The counter together with the compare/capture channels can be configured to time stamp input events, allowing capture of frequency and pulse-width. It can also perform waveform generation, such as frequency generation and pulse-width modulation (PWM).

TCC contains waveform extension features for motor control, ballast control, LED control, H-bridge control, power converters, and other types of power control applications. These extensions allow for low-side and high-side output with optional dead-time insertion. Waveform extensions can also generate a synchronized bit pattern across the waveform output pins. The fault options enable fault protection for safe and deterministic handling, deactivating output signals from the microcontroller. These signals can be used to shutdown external drivers connected to microcontroller.

Note: The number of TCC instances, TCC channel numbers and TCC extensions are device specific. The TCC configurations, such as channel numbers and features, may be reduced for some of the TCC instances.

References:

- Device Configuration Summary

44.2. Features

- Up to eight Compare/Capture Channels (CC) with:
  - Double buffered period setting
  - Double buffered compare or capture channel
  - Circular buffer on period and compare channel registers
- Input Capture:
  - Event capture
  - Frequency capture
  - Pulse-width capture
- Waveform Generation:
  - Frequency generation
  - Single-slope pulse-width modulation (PWM)
  - Dual-slope PWM with half-cycle reload capability
- Waveform Extensions:
  - Configurable distribution of compare channels outputs across port pins
  - Low-side and high-side output with programmable dead-time insertion
  - Waveform swap option with double buffer support
  - Pattern generation with double buffer support
  - Dithering support
- Fault Protection for Safe Disabling of Drivers:
  - Two recoverable fault sources
  - Two non-recoverable fault sources

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  - Debugger can be a source of non-recoverable fault
- Input Events:
  - Two input events (TCCx_EV_0 , TCCx_EV_1) for counter
  - One input event (TCCx_MC_y) for each channel (y=0,1,2...7)
- Output Events:
  - Three output events (Count, re-trigger and overflow) are available for counter
  - One compare match/input capture event output for each channel
- Interrupts:
  - Overflow and re-trigger interrupt
  - Compare match/input capture interrupt
  - Interrupt on fault detection
- Can be used with DMA and can Trigger DMA Transactions

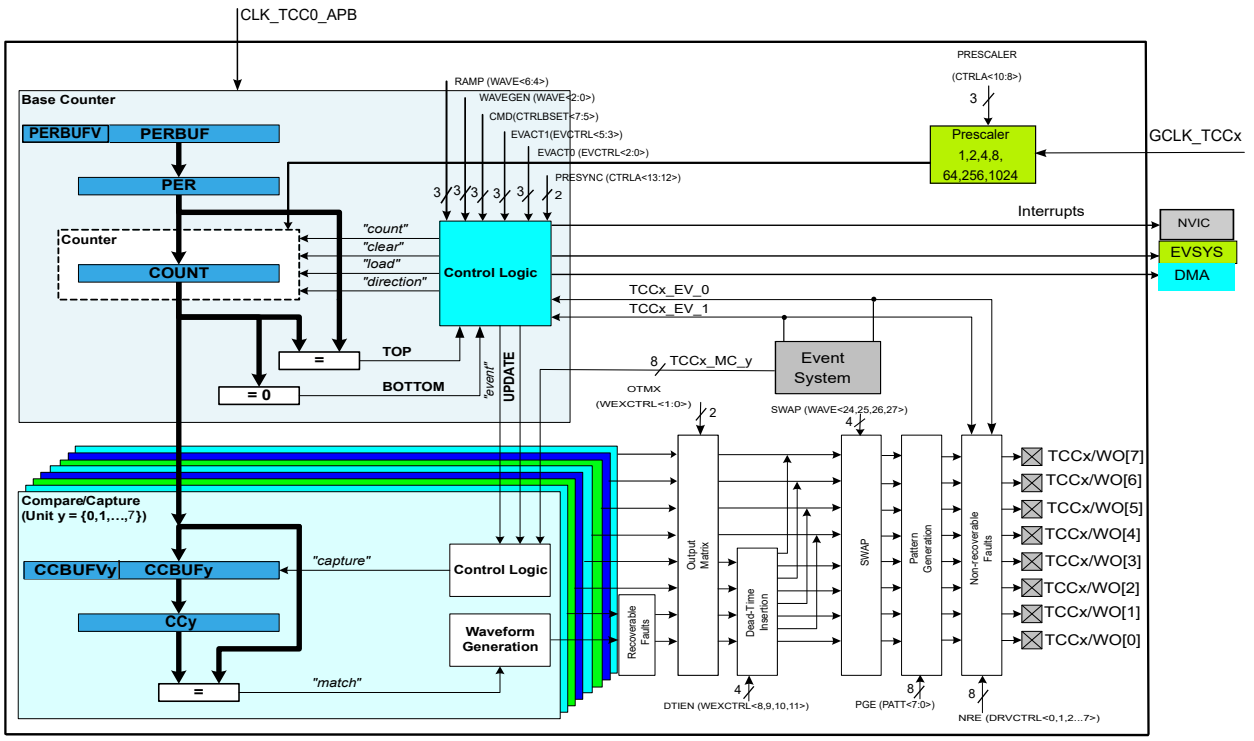
44.2.1. Feature Summary

TCC Instance	Capture-Compare Channels	Waveform Output Channel Pins	Output Channels that Support Dithering	(OTMX) Output Matrix Channels Available	(DTI) Output Channels that Support Dead Time Insertion	(SWAP) Outputs Channels that Support HS / LS swapping	(PG) Output Channels that Support Pattern Generation
0	8	8	1	1	1	1	1
1	8	8	1	1	1	1	1
2	6	6	1	1	1	1	1
3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
5	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
6	2	2	1	0	1	1	0
7	2	2	1	0	1	1	0
8	2	2	1	0	1	1	0
9	6	6	1	1	1	1	1

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44.3. Block Diagram

Figure 44-1. Timer/Counter for Control Applications - Detail Block Diagram



44.4. Signal Description

PIN NAME (1,2)	SIGNAL TYPE	Description
TCC0_WO0	Digital I/O	TCC0 channel 0, waveform output
TCC0_WO1	Digital I/O	TCC0 channel 1, waveform output
TCC0_WO2	Digital I/O	TCC0 channel 2, waveform output
TCC0_WO3	Digital I/O	TCC0 channel 3, waveform output
TCC0_WO4	Digital I/O	TCC0 channel 4, waveform output
TCC0_WO5	Digital I/O	TCC0 channel 5, waveform output
TCC0_WO6	Digital I/O	TCC0 channel 6, waveform output
TCC0_WO7	Digital I/O	TCC0 channel 7, waveform output
TCC1_WO0	Digital I/O	TCC1 channel 0, waveform output
TCC1_WO1	Digital I/O	TCC1 channel 1, waveform output
TCC1_WO2	Digital I/O	TCC1 channel 2, waveform output
TCC1_WO3	Digital I/O	TCC1 channel 3, waveform output
TCC1_WO4	Digital I/O	TCC1 channel 4, waveform output
TCC1_WO5	Digital I/O	TCC1 channel 5, waveform output
TCC1_WO6	Digital I/O	TCC1 channel 6, waveform output
TCC1_WO7	Digital I/O	TCC1 channel 7, waveform output
TCC2_WO0	Digital I/O	TCC2 channel 0, waveform output
TCC2_WO1	Digital I/O	TCC2 channel 1, waveform output
TCC2_WO2	Digital I/O	TCC2 channel 2, waveform output
TCC2_WO3	Digital I/O	TCC2 channel 3, waveform output

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Signal Description (continued)

PIN NAME [1,2]	SIGNAL TYPE	Description
TCC2_WO4	Digital I/O	TCC2 channel 4, waveform output
TCC2_WO5	Digital I/O	TCC2 channel 5, waveform output
TCC3_WO0	Digital I/O	TCC3 channel 0, waveform output
TCC3_WO1	Digital I/O	TCC3 channel 1, waveform output
TCC4_WO0	Digital I/O	TCC4 channel 0, waveform output
TCC4_WO1	Digital I/O	TCC4 channel 1, waveform output
TCC5_WO0	Digital I/O	TCC5 channel 0, waveform output
TCC5_WO1	Digital I/O	TCC5 channel 1, waveform output
TCC6_WO0	Digital I/O	TCC6 channel 0, waveform output
TCC6_WO1	Digital I/O	TCC6 channel 1, waveform output
TCC7_WO0	Digital I/O	TCC7 channel 0, waveform output
TCC7_WO1	Digital I/O	TCC7 channel 1, waveform output
TCC8_WO0	Digital I/O	TCC8 channel 0, waveform output
TCC8_WO1	Digital I/O	TCC8 channel 1, waveform output
TCC9_WO0	Digital I/O	TCC9 channel 0, waveform output
TCC9_WO1	Digital I/O	TCC9 channel 1, waveform output
TCC9_WO2	Digital I/O	TCC9 channel 2, waveform output
TCC9_WO3	Digital I/O	TCC9 channel 3, waveform output
TCC9_WO4	Digital I/O	TCC9 channel 4, waveform output

Notes:

1. Each CC, Capture Compare, channel enabled with Dead Time Insertion (DTI) extension, will require 2 TCC output waveforms.
2. Refer to the Pinout for details on the pin mapping for this peripheral. One signal can be mapped on several pins.

44.5. Peripheral Dependencies

Peripheral Name	Base Address	NVIC IRQ Index:Source	MCLK AXI/APB Clock Index	GCLK Peripheral Channel Index : Clock	PAC Peripheral Identifier (PAC.WRCTRL)	DMA Trigger Index:Source (DMAC.CHCTRLBk)	EVSYS Users (EVSYS.USERm)	EVSYS Generators (EVSYS.CHANNELn)	Power Domain
TCC0	0X45010000	125 : DFS, ERR, FAULTA, FAULTB, FAULT0, FAULT1, OVF, UFS 126 : CNT or TRIG 127-134 : MCx, x=0-7	MCLK.CLKMSK1[9]	GCLK_TCC0: GCLK.PCHCTRL[31]	33 INTFLAGB[1]	25 : Overflow, Underflow, Retrigger OVF 26-33 : Match/ Capture x (MCx), x=0-7	38 : Timer/ Counter Event 0 39 : Timer/ Counter Event 1 40-47 : Match/ Capture x (MCx), x=0-7	53 : Overflow (OVF) 54 : TRG (Trigger Event) 55 : CNT (Counter) 56-63 : Match/ Capture x (MCx), x=0-7	VDDREG

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Peripheral Dependencies (continued)

Peripheral Name	Base Address	NVIC IRQ Index:Source	MCLK AXI/APB Clock Index	GCLK Peripheral Channel Index : Clock	PAC Peripheral Identifier (PAC.WRCTRL)	DMA Trigger Index:Source (DMAC.CHCTRLBk)	EVSYS Users (EVSYS.USERm)	EVSYS Generators (EVSYS.CHANNELn)	Power Domain
TCC1	0X4501 2000	135 : DFS, ERR, FAULTA, FAULTB, FAULT0, FAULT1, OVF, UFS 136 : CNT or TRIG 137-144 : MCx, x=0-7	MCLK.CLKMSK1[10]	GCLK_TCC1: GCLK.PCHCTRL[32]	34 INTFLAGB[2]	34; Overflow, Underflow, Retrigger (OVF) 35-42 : Match/ Capture x (MCx), x=0-7	48 : Timer/ Counter Event 0 (EV0) 49 : Timer/ Counter Event 1 (EV1) 50-57 : Match/ Capture x (MCx), x=0-7	64 : Overflow (OVF) 65 : TRG (Trigger Event) 66 : CNT (Counter) 67-74 : Match/ Capture x (MCx), x=0-7	VDDREG
TCC2	0X4501 4000	145 : DFS, ERR, FAULTA, FAULTB, FAULT0, FAULT1, OVF, UFS 146 : CNT or TRIG 147-152 : MCx, x=0-5	MCLK.CLKMSK1[11]	GCLK_TCC2: GCLK.PCHCTRL[33]	35 INTFLAGB[3]	43 : Overflow, Underflow, Retrigger (OVF) 44-49 : Match/ Capture x (MCx), x=0-5	58 : Timer/ Counter Event 0 (EV0) 59 : Timer/ Counter Event 1 (EV1) 60-65 : Match/ Capture x (MCx), x=0-5	75 : Overflow (OVF) 76 : TRG (Trigger Event) 77 : CNT (Counter) 78-83 : Match/ Capture x (MCx), x=0-7	VDDREG
TCC3	0X4581 0000	153 : DFS, ERR, FAULTA, FAULTB, FAULT0, FAULT1, OVF, or UFS 154 : CNT or TRIG 155 - 156: MCx, x=0-1	MCLK.CLKMSK1[12]	GCLK_TCC3: GCLK.PCHCTRL[34]	36 INTFLAGB[4]	50 : Overflow, Underflow, Retrigger (OVF) 51-52 : Match/ Capture x (MCx), x=0-1	66 : Timer/ Counter Event 0 (EV0) 67 : Timer/ Counter Event 1 (EV1) 68-69 : Match/ Capture x (MCx), x=0-1	84 : Overflow (OVF) 85 : TRG (Trigger Event) 86 : CNT (Counter) 87-88 : Match/ Capture x (MCx), x=0-1	VDDREG
TCC4	0X4581 2000	157 : DFS, ERR, FAULTA, FAULTB, FAULT0, FAULT1, OVF, or UFS 158 : CNT or TRIG 159-160 : MCx, x=0-1	MCLK.CLKMSK1[13]	GCLK_TCC4: GCLK.PCHCTRL[35]	37 INTFLAGB[5]	53 : Overflow, Underflow, Retrigger (OVF) 54-55 : Match/ Capture x (MCx), x=0-1	70 : Timer/ Counter Event 0 (EV0) 71 : Timer/ Counter Event 1 (EV1) 72-73 : Match/ Capture x (MCx), x=0-1	89 : Overflow (OVF) 90 : TRG (Trigger Event) 91 : CNT (Counter) 92-93 : Match/ Capture x (MCx), x=0-1	VDDREG
TCC5	0X4601 0000	161 : DFS, ERR, FAULTA, FAULTB, FAULT0, FAULT1, OVF, UFS 162 : CNT or TRIG 163-164 : MCx, x=0-1	MCLK.CLKMSK1[14]	GCLK_TCC5: GCLK.PCHCTRL[36]	38 INTFLAGB[6]	56 : Overflow, Underflow, Retrigger (OVF) 57-58 : Match/ Capture x (MCx), x=0-1	74 : Timer/ Counter Event 0 (EV0) 75 : Timer/ Counter Event 1 (EV1) 76-77 : Match/ Capture x (MCx), x=0-1	94 : Overflow (OVF) 95 : TRG (Trigger Event) 96 : CNT (Counter) 97-98 : Match/ Capture x (MCx), x=0-1	VDDREG

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Peripheral Dependencies (continued)

Peripheral Name	Base Address	NVIC IRQ Index:Source	MCLK AXI/APB Clock Index	GCLK Peripheral Channel Index : Clock	PAC Peripheral Identifier (PAC.WRCTRL)	DMA Trigger Index:Source (DMAC.CHCTRLBk)	EVSYS Users (EVSYS.USERm)	EVSYS Generators (EVSYS.CHANNELn)	Power Domain
TCC6	0X4601 2000	165 : DFS, ERR, FAULTA, FAULTB, FAULT0, FAULT1, OVF, UFS 166 : CNT or TRIG 167-168 : MCx, x=0-1	MCLK.CLKMSK1[15]	GCLK_TCC6: GCLK.PCHCTRL[37]	39 INTFLAGB[7]	59 : Overflow, Underflow, Retrigger OVF 60-61 : Match/ Capture x (MCx), x=0-1	78 : Timer/ Counter Event 0 79 : Timer/ Counter Event 1 80-81 : Match/ Capture x (MCx), x=0-1	99 : Overflow (OVF) 100: TRG (Trigger Event) 101 : CNT (Counter) 102-103 : Match/ Capture x (MCx), x=0-1	VDDREG
TCC7	0X4681 0000	169 : DFS, ERR, FAULTA, FAULTB, FAULT0, FAULT1, OVF, UFS 170 : CNT or TRIG 171-172 : MCx, x=0-1	MCLK.CLKMSK1[16]	GCLK_TCC7: GCLK.PCHCTRL[38]	40 INTFLAGB[8]	62; Overflow, Underflow, Retrigger (OVF) 63-64 : Match/ Capture x (MCx), x=0-1	82 : Timer/ Counter Event 0 (EV0) 83: Timer/ Counter Event 1 (EV1) 84-85 : Match/ Capture x (MCx), x=0-1	104 : Overflow (OVF) 105 : TRG (Trigger Event) 106 : CNT (Counter) 107-108 : Match/ Capture x (MCx), x=0-1	VDDREG
TCC8	0X4681 2000	173 : DFS, ERR, FAULTA, FAULTB, FAULT0, FAULT1, OVF, UFS 174 : CNT or TRIG 175-176 : MCx, x=0-1	MCLK.CLKMSK1[17]	GCLK_TCC8: GCLK.PCHCTRL[39]	41 INTFLAGB[9]	65 : Overflow, Underflow, Retrigger (OVF) 66-67 : Match/ Capture x (MCx), x=0-1	86 : Timer/ Counter Event 0 (EV0) 87 : Timer/ Counter Event 1 (EV1) 88-89 : Match/ Capture x (MCx), x=0-1	109 : Overflow (OVF) 110 : TRG (Trigger Event) 111 : CNT (Counter) 112-113 : Match/ Capture x (MCx), x=0-1	VDDREG
TCC9	0X4681 4000	177 : DFS, ERR, FAULTA, FAULTB, FAULT0, FAULT1, OVF, UFS 178 : CNT or TRIG 179 - 184: MCx, x=0-5	MCLK.CLKMSK1[18]	GCLK_TCC9: GCLK.PCHCTRL[40]	42 INTFLAGB[10]	68 : Overflow, Underflow, Retrigger (OVF) 69-74 : Match/ Capture x (MCx), x=0-5	90 : Timer/ Counter Event 0 (EV0) 91 : Timer/ Counter Event 1 (EV1) 92-97 : Match/ Capture x (MCx), x=0-5	114 : Overflow (OVF) 115 : TRG (Trigger Event) 116 : CNT (Counter) 117-122 : Match/ Capture x (MCx), x=0-5	VDDREG

44.5.1. I/O Lines

In order to use the I/O lines of this peripheral, the I/O pins must be configured using the I/O Pin Controller (PORT).

References:

- PORT - I/O Pin Controller

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44.5.2. Clocks

The TCC bus clocks (CLK_TCCx_APB) where x is 0,1,2...9 is enabled by default, and can be enabled or disabled in the Main Clock (MCLK).

A generic clock (GCLK_TCCx) is required to clock the TCC. This clock must be configured and enabled in the Generic Clock Controller (GCLK) before using the TCC.

The generic clocks (GCLK_TCCx) are asynchronous to the bus clock (CLK_TCCx_APB). Due to this asynchronicity, writing certain registers will require synchronization between the clock domains. Refer to Synchronization for further details.

References:

- Peripheral Clock Masking

44.5.3. DMA

The DMA request lines are connected to the DMA Controller (DMAC). In order to use DMA requests with this peripheral the DMAC must be configured first. Refer to DMAC – Direct Memory Access Controller for details.

References:

- DMAC

44.5.4. Interrupts

The interrupt request line is connected to the Interrupt Controller. In order to use interrupt requests of this peripheral, the Interrupt Controller (NVIC) must be configured first. Refer to Nested Vector Interrupt Controller for details.

References:

- Nested Vector Interrupt Controller

44.5.5. Events

The events of this peripheral are connected to the Event System.

References:

- EVSYS

44.5.6. Debug Operation

When the CPU is halted in Debug mode, this peripheral will halt normal operation. This peripheral can be forced to continue operation during debugging - refer to the Debug Control (DBGCTRL) register for details.

References:

- TCC DBGCTRL Register

44.5.7. Register Access Protection

Registers with write access can be optionally write-protected by the Peripheral Access Controller (PAC), except for the following:

- Interrupt Flag register (INTFLAG)
- Status register (STATUS)
- Period and Period Buffer registers (PER, PERBUF)
- Compare/Capture and Compare/Capture Buffer registers (CCy, CCBUFy)
- Control Waveform register (WAVE)
- Pattern Generation Value and Pattern Generation Value Buffer registers (PATT, PATTBUF)

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Note: Optional write protection is indicated by the "PAC Write Protection" property in the register description.

When the CPU is halted in debug mode, write-protection is automatically disabled.

Write protection does not apply for accesses through an external debugger.

44.6. Functional Description

44.6.1. Principle of Operation

The following definitions are used throughout the documentation:

Table 44-1. Timer/Counter for Control Applications - Definitions

Name	Description
TOP	The counter reaches TOP when it becomes equal to the highest value in the count sequence. The TOP value can be the same as Period (PER) or the Compare Channel 0 (CC0) register value depending on the Waveform Generator mode in *Waveform Output Generation Operations*.
ZERO	The counter reaches ZERO when it contains all zeroes. (i.e. 0x00000000)
MAX	The counter reaches maximum when it contains all ones. (i.e. 0xFFFFFFFF)
UPDATE	The timer/counter signals an update when it reaches ZERO or TOP, depending on the direction settings.
Timer	The timer/counter clock control is handled by an internal source.
Counter	The clock control is handled externally (e.g., counting external events).
CC	For compare operations, the CC are referred to as "compare channels." For capture operations, the CC are referred to as "capture channels."

There are up to eight compare/capture (CC) channels starting from CC0 to CC7. The number of CC channels can be different on different instances of a TCC.

The Counter register (COUNT), Period registers with Buffer (PER and PERBUF), and Compare and Capture registers with buffers (CCy and CCBUFy) are 32-bit registers, on each TCC instance. Each Buffer register has a corresponding Buffer Valid flag in the STATUS register that indicates when the buffer contains a new value.

Under normal operation, the counter value is continuously compared to the TOP or ZERO value to determine whether the counter has reached TOP or ZERO. In either case, the TCC can generate interrupt requests, request DMA transactions, or generate events for the Event System. In Waveform Generator operation, these comparisons are used to set the waveform period or pulse width.

A prescaled generic clock (GCLK_TCCx) and events from the event system can be used to control the counter. The event system is also used as a source to the input capture.

The Recoverable Fault Unit enables event controlled waveforms by acting directly on the generated waveforms of the TCC compare channels output. These events can restart, halt the timer/counter period, shorten the output pulse active time, or disable waveform output as long as the fault condition is present. This can typically be used for current sensing regulation, and zero-crossing and demagnetization re-triggering.

The Recoverable Fault event inputs are connected to the MC0 and MC1 event lines. Only asynchronous events are used internally when fault unit extension is enabled. For further details on how to configure asynchronous events routing, refer to *EVSYS – Event System*.

Recoverable fault sources can be filtered and/or windowed to avoid false triggering, for example from I/O pin glitches, by using digital filtering, input blanking, and qualification options. See also *Recoverable Faults*.

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In order to support applications for different types of motors, ballasts, LEDs, H-bridges, power converters, and other types of power switching applications, the following independent units are implemented in some of the TCC instances:

- Recoverable faults and non-recoverable faults
- Output matrix
- Dead-time insertion
- Swap
- Pattern generation

See also TCC Block Diagram.

The output matrix (OTMX) can distribute and route out the TCC waveform outputs across the port pins in different configurations, each optimized for different application types. The Dead-Time Insertion (DTI) unit splits the four lower OTMX outputs into two non-overlapping signals: the non-inverted Low Side (LS) and inverted High Side (HS) of the waveform output with optional dead-time insertion between LS and HS switching. The SWAP unit can swap the LS and HS pin outputs, and can be used for fast decay motor control.

The pattern generation unit can be used to generate synchronized waveforms with constant logic level on TCC UPDATE conditions. This is useful for easy stepper motor and full bridge control.

The non-recoverable fault module enables event controlled fault protection by acting directly on the generated waveforms of the timer/counter compare channel outputs. When a non-recoverable fault condition is detected, the output waveforms are forced to a preconfigured value that is safe for the application. This is typically used for instant and predictable shut down and disabling high current or voltage drives. A non-recoverable fault can be recovered only by software.

The count event sources TCCx_EV_0 connected to TCE0 input and TCCx_EV_1 connected to TCE1 input are shared with the non-recoverable fault extension. The events can be optionally filtered. If the filter options are not used, the non-recoverable faults provide an immediate asynchronous action on waveform output, even for cases where the clock is not present. For further details on how to configure asynchronous events routing, refer to section *EVSYS – Event System*.

References:

- EVSYS

44.6.2. Basic Operation

44.6.2.1. Synchronization

Due to asynchronicity between the main clock domain and the peripheral clock domains, some registers need to be synchronized when written or read.

The following bits are synchronized when written:

- Software Reset and Enable bits in Control A register (CTRLA.SWRST and CTRLA.ENABLE)

The following registers are synchronized when written:

- Control B Clear and Control B Set registers (CTRLBCLR and CTRLBSET)
- Status register (STATUS)
- Pattern and Pattern Buffer registers (PATT and PATTBUF)
- Waveform register (WAVE)
- Count Value register (COUNT)
- Period Value and Period Buffer Value registers (PER and PERBUF)
- Compare/Capture Channel y and Compare/Capture Channel y Buffer Value registers (CCy and CCBUFy)

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The following registers are synchronized when read:

- Control B Clear and Control B Set registers (CTRLBCLR and CTRLBSET)
- Count Value register (COUNT): synchronization is done on demand through READSYNC command (CTRLBSET.CMD)
- Pattern and Pattern Buffer registers (PATT and PATTBUF)
- Waveform register (WAVE)
- Period Value and Period Buffer Value registers (PER and PERBUF)
- Compare/Capture Channel y and Compare/Capture Channel y Buffer Value registers (CCy and CCBUFy)

Required write synchronization is denoted by the “Write-Synchronized” property in the register description.

Required read synchronization is denoted by the “Read-Synchronized” property in the register description.

Reference:

- Register Synchronization

44.6.2.2. Initialization

The following registers are enable-protected, meaning that they can only be written when the TCC is disabled (CTRLA.ENABLE bit (CTRLA <1>)=0):

- Recoverable Fault Control registers (FCTRLA and FCTRLB)
- Waveform Extension Control register (WEXCTRL)
- Drive Control register (DRVCTRL)
- Event Control register (EVCTRL)

Register Enable-protection is denoted by the 'Enable-Protected' property in the register description.

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

- Capture Channel x Enable bits in Control A register (CTRLA.CPTEN[CC_NUM-1:0])
- DMA One-shot Trigger Mode (CTRLA.DMAOS)
- Full Cycle (CTRLA.FCYCLE)
- Auto Lock (CTRLA.ALOCK)
- Prescaler and Counter Synchronization Selection (CTRLA.PRESCSYNC)
- Run in Standby (CTRLA.RUNSTDBY)
- Prescaler (CTRLA.PRESCALER)
- Enhanced Resolution (CTRLA.RESOLUTION)

When CTRLA.ENABLE bit (CTRLA <1>) is '0', Enable-protected bits in the CTRLA register can be written at the same time CTRLA.ENABLE bit (CTRLA <1>) is written to '1'. However, when CTRLA.ENABLE bit (CTRLA <1>) is '1' these bits can not be written at the same time CTRLA.ENABLE bit (CTRLA <1>) is written to '0'. Enable-protection is denoted by the “Enable-Protected” property in the register description.

Before the TCC is enabled, it must be configured as outlined by the following steps:

1. Configure the clock source for the TCC Instance in the Main Clock Controller (MCLK) and enable the APB BUS clock for the TCC Instance by writing a ‘1’ to the TCCx_ bit in the APB Mask register of the MCLK (i.e., enable CLK_TCC0_APB for TCC0 by setting TCC0_ bit (APBCMASK<3>), CLK_TCC1_APB for TCC1 by setting TCC1_ bit (APBCMASK<4>) etc.).

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2. If Capture mode is required, enable the channel in Capture mode by writing a '1' to the Capture Enable bit in the Control A register (i.e., for Channel 0 CTRLA.CPTEN0 bit (CTRLA <24>), for Channel 1 CTRLA.CPTEN1 bit (CTRLA <25>) etc.).

Optionally, the following configurations can be set before enabling TCC:

1. Select PRESCALER setting in the Control A register (CTRLA.PRESCALER bits (CTRLA <10:8>)).
2. Select Prescaler Synchronization setting in Control A register (CTRLA.PRESYNC bits (CTRLA <13:12>)).
3. If down-counting operation is desired, write the Counter Direction bit in the Control B Set register (CTRLBSET.DIR bit (CTRLBSET <0>)) to '1'.
4. Select the Waveform Generation operation in the WAVE register (WAVEGEN bits (WAVE <2:0>)).
5. The output polarity for each individual channel can be changed by configuring the corresponding WAVE.POLy bit, where y=0,1,2,..7. For example, when the CC0 register is used for the duty cycle, the corresponding WAVE.POL0 bit (WAVE<16>) decides the polarity.
6. The waveform output for each individual channel can be inverted by configuring corresponding Waveform Output Invert Enable bit DRVCTRL.INVENy bits where y = 0,1,2...7. For example, when CC0 register is used for the duty cycle, corresponding DRVCTRL.INVEN0 bit (DRVCTRL <16>) decides inversion.

Note: See different PWM modes for detailed information.

44.6.2.3. Enabling, Disabling, and Resetting

The TCC is enabled by writing a '1' to the Enable bit in the Control A register (CTRLA.ENABLE bit (CTRLA <1>)). The TCC is disabled by writing a zero to CTRLA.ENABLE bit (CTRLA <1>) .

The TCC is reset by writing '1' to the Software Reset bit in the Control A register (CTRLA.SWRST bit (CTRLA <0>)). All registers in the TCC, except DBGCTRL, will be reset to their initial state, and the TCC will be disabled. Refer to Control A register for details.

The TCC should be disabled before the TCC is reset to avoid undefined behavior.

To ensure deterministic operation, the configuration of the TCC module should always be set/checked before operation is enabled.

44.6.2.4. Prescaler Selection

The GCLK_TCCx clock is fed into the internal prescaler.

The prescaler consists of a counter that counts up to the selected prescaler value, whereupon the output of the prescaler toggles.

If the prescaler value is higher than one, the Counter Update condition can be optionally executed on the next GCLK_TCCx clock pulse or the next prescaled clock pulse. For further details, refer to the Prescaler (CTRLA.PRESCALER bits (CTRLA <10:8>)) and Counter Synchronization (CTRLA.PRESYNC bits (CTRLA <13:12>)) descriptions.

Prescaler outputs from 1 to 1/1024 are available. For a complete list of available prescaler outputs, see the register description for the Prescaler bit group in the Control A register (CTRLA.PRESCALER bits (CTRLA <10:8>)).

Note: When counting events, the prescaler is bypassed, the joint stream of prescaler ticks and event action ticks is called CLK_TCC_COUNT.

44.6.2.5. Counter Operation

Depending on the mode of operation, the counter is cleared, reloaded, incremented, or decremented at each TCC clock input (CLK_TCC_COUNT). A counter clear or reload mark the end of current counter cycle and the start of a new one.

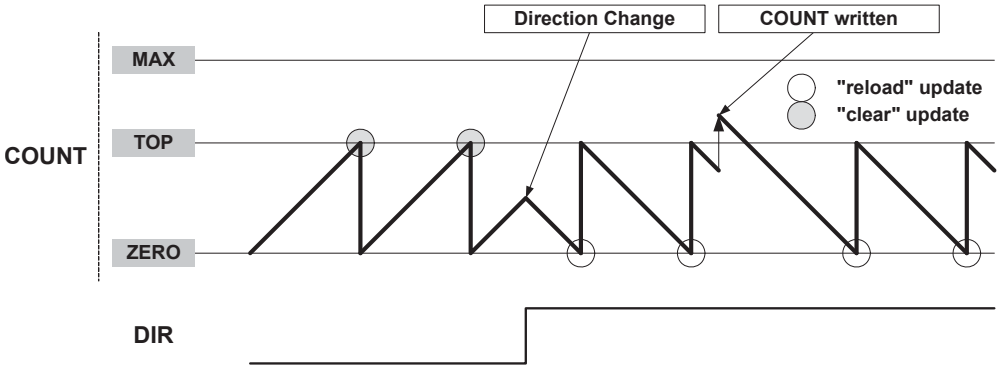
The counting direction is set by the Direction bit in the Control B Set/Clear registers (CTRLBSET and CTRLBCLR). If the bit is zero, it's counting up and if bit is one, it is counting down.

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The counter will count up or down for each tick (clock or event) until it reaches TOP or ZERO. When it's counting up and TOP is reached, the counter will be set to zero or TOP at the next tick (overflow) and the Overflow Interrupt Flag in the Interrupt Flag Status and Clear register (INTFLAG.OVF bit (INTFLAG <0>)) will be set. When down-counting, the counter is reloaded with the TOP value when ZERO is reached (underflow), and INTFLAG.OVF bit (INTFLAG <0>) is set.

INTFLAG.OVF bit (INTFLAG <0>) can be used to trigger an interrupt, a DMA request or an event. An overflow/underflow occurrence (i.e. a compare match with TOP/ZERO) will stop counting if the One-Shot bit in the Control B register is set (CTRLBSET.ONESHOT bit (CTRLBSET <2>)). The One-Shot feature is explained in the section “Additional Features”.

Figure 44-2. Counter Operation



It is possible to change the counter value (by writing directly in the COUNT register) even when the counter is running.

When starting the TCC, the COUNT value will always be ZERO or TOP, depending on direction set by CTRLBSET.DIR bit (CTRLBSET <0> or CTRLBCLR.DIR bit (CTRLBCLR <0>), unless a different value has been written to it, or the TCC has been stopped at a value other than ZERO or TOP.

The write access has higher priority than count, clear, or reload. The direction of the counter can also be changed during normal operation. See the previous figure.

Stop Command

A stop command can be issued from software by using TCC Command bits in Control B Set register (CMD bits (CTRLBSET <7:5>)=0x2, STOP).

When a stop is detected while the counter is running, and if CTRLA.FCYCLE bit (CTRLA <16>) = 0 the counter stops immediately maintaining its current value, however, if CTRLA.FCYCLE bit (CTRLA <16>)=1, it waits until end of current cycle to stop on a start value.

If the waveform generation operation (WG) is used, all waveforms are set to a state defined in Non-Recoverable State y Output Enable bit and Non- Recoverable State y Output Value bit in the Driver Control register (DRVCTRL.NREy and DRVCTRL.NRVy), and the Stop bit in the Status register is set (STATUS.STOP bit (STATUS <0>)).

Pause Event Action

A pause command can be issued when the stop event action is configured in the Input Event Action 1 bits in Event Control register (EVCTRL.EVACT0 bits (EVCTRL <2:0>)=0x3, STOP).

When a pause is detected, the counter will maintain its current value and all waveforms keep their current state when (CTRLA.FCYCLE (CTRLA <16>)=0), or wait to the end of the current cycle to stop on a start value and all waveforms keep their initial state when (CTRLA.FCYCLE (CTRLA <16>)= 1), until a start event action is detected: Input Event Action 0 bits in Event Control register (EVCTRL.EVACT0 bits (EVCTRL <2:0>) = 0x3, START).

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Re-Trigger Command and Event Action

A re-trigger command can be issued from software by using TCC Command bits in Control B Set register (CTRLBSET.CMD (CTRLBSET <7:5>)=0x1, RETRIGGER), or from event when the re-trigger event action is configured in the Input Event 0/1 Action bits in Event Control register (EVCTRL.EVACT0 bits (EVCTRL <2:0>)=0x1, RETRIGGER and EVCTRL.EVACT1 bits (EVCTRL <5:3>) =0x1, RETRIGGER).

When the command is detected during counting operation, the counter will be reloaded or cleared, depending on the counting direction (CTRLBSET.DIR (CTRLBSET <0>) or (CTRLBCLR.DIR (CTRLBCLR <0>)). The Re-Trigger bit in the Interrupt Flag Status and Clear register will be set (TRG bit (INTFLAG <1>)). It is also possible to generate an event by writing a '1' to the Re-Trigger Event Output Enable bit in the Event Control register (EVCTRL.TRGEO bit (EVCTRL <9>)). If the re-trigger command is detected when the counter is stopped, the counter will resume counting operation from the value in COUNT.

Note:
When a re-trigger event action is configured in the Event Action bits in the Event Control register (EVCTRL.EVACT0 bits (EVCTRL <2:0>)=0x1, RETRIGGER), enabling the counter will not start the counter. The counter will start on the next incoming event and restart on corresponding following event.

Start Event Action

The start action can be selected in the Event Control register (EVCTRL.EVACT0 (EVCTRL <2:0>)=0x3, START) and can start the counting operation when previously stopped. The event has no effect if the counter is already counting. When the module is enabled, the counter operation starts when the event is received or when a re-trigger software command is applied.

Note:
When a start event action is configured in the Event Action bits in the Event Control register (EVCTRL.EVACT0 (EVCTRL <2:0>)=0x3, START), enabling the counter will not start the counter. The counter will start on the next incoming event, but it will not restart on subsequent events.

Count Event Action

The TCC can count events. When an event is received, the counter increases or decreases the value, depending on direction settings (CTRLBSET.DIR (CTRLBSET <0>) or CTRLBCLR.DIR (CTRLBCLR <0>)).

The count event action is selected by the Event Action 0 bit group in the Event Control register (EVCTRL.EVACT0 (EVCTRL <2:0>)=0x5, COUNT).

Direction Event Action

The direction event action can be selected in the Event Control register (EVCTRL.EVACT1 (EVCTRL <5:3>)=0x2, DIR). When this event is used, the asynchronous event path specified in the event system must be configured or selected. The direction event action can be used to control the direction of the counter operation, depending on external events level. When received, the event level overrides the Direction settings (CTRLBSET.DIR (CTRLBSET <0>) or CTRLBCLR.DIR (CTRLBCLR <0>)) and the direction bit value is updated accordingly.

Increment Event Action

The increment event action can be selected in the Event Control register (EVCTRL.EVACT0 (EVCTRL <2:0>)=0x4, INC) and can change the Counter state when an event is received. When the TCCx_EV_0 (TCE0) event is received, the counter increments, irrespective of direction setting (CTRLBSET.DIR (CTRLBSET <0>) or CTRLBCLR.DIR (CTRLBCLR <0>)).

Decrement Event Action

The decrement event action can be selected in the Event Control register (EVCTRL.EVACT1 (EVCTRL <5:3>)=0x4, DEC) and can change the Counter state when an event is received. When the TCCx_EV_1

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(TCE1) event is received, the counter decrements, irrespective of direction setting (CTRLBSET.DIR (CTRLBSET <0>) or CTRLBCLR.DIR (CTRLBCLR <0>)).

Non-recoverable Fault Event Action

Non-recoverable fault actions can be selected in the Event Control register (EVCTRL.EVACTn=0x7, FAULT). When received, the counter will be stopped and the output of the compare channels is overridden according to the Driver Control register settings (DRVCTRL.NREy and DRVCTRL.NRVy). TCCx_EV_0 input event on TCE0 and TCCx_EV_1 input events on TCE1 must be configured as asynchronous events.

Event Action Off

If the event action is disabled (EVCTRL.EVACTn=0x0, OFF), enabling the counter will also start the counter.

44.6.2.6. Compare Operations

By default, the Compare/Capture channel is configured for compare operations. To perform capture operations, it must be re-configured.

When using the TCC with the Compare/Capture Value registers (CCy) for compare operations, the counter value is continuously compared to the values in the CCy registers. This can be used for timer or for waveform operation.

The Channel y Compare/Capture Buffer Value (CCBUFy) registers provide double buffer capability. The double buffering synchronizes the update of the CCy register with the buffer value at the UPDATE condition or a force update command (CTRLBSET.CMD (CTRLBSET <5:3>)=0x3, UPDATE). For further details, refer to *Double Buffering*. The synchronization prevents the occurrence of odd-length, non-symmetrical pulses and ensures glitch-free output.

44.6.2.6.1. Waveform Output Generation Operations

The compare channels can be used for waveform generation on output port pins. To make the waveform available on the connected pin, the following requirements must be fulfilled:

1. Choose a Waveform Generation Operation in the Waveform Generation Operation bits in Waveform register (WAVE.WAVEGEN (WAVE <2:0>)).
2. Optionally invert the waveform output WO[y] by writing the corresponding Waveform Output y Inversion bit in the Driver Control register (DRVCTRL.INVENy).
3. Configure the pins with the I/O Pin Controller. Refer to PORT - I/O Pin Controller for details.
   Note: Event must not be used when the compare channel is set in waveform output operating mode.

The counter value is continuously compared with each CCy value. On a comparison match, the Match or Capture Channel y bit in the Interrupt Flag Status and Clear register (INTFLAG.MCy) will be set on the next zero-to-one transition of GCC_TCCx (see Normal Frequency Operation). An interrupt and/or event can be generated on the same condition if Match/Capture occurs, i.e. INTENSET.MCy and/or EVCTRL.MCEOy is '1'. Both interrupt and event can be generated simultaneously. The same condition generates a DMA request.

There are seven waveform configurations for the Waveform Generation Operation bit group in the Waveform register (WAVE.WAVEGEN). This will influence how the waveform is generated and impose restrictions on the top value. The configurations are:

- Normal Frequency (NFRQ)
- Match Frequency (MFRQ)
- Normal Pulse-Width Modulation (NPWM)
- Dual-slope, interrupt/event at TOP (DSTOP)
- Dual-slope, interrupt/event at ZERO (DSBOTTOM)

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- Dual-slope, interrupt/event at Top and ZERO (DSBOTH)
- Dual-slope, critical interrupt/event at ZERO (DSCRITICAL)

When using MFRQ configuration, the TOP value is defined by the CC0 register value. For the other waveform operations, the TOP value is defined by the Period (PER) register value.

For dual-slope waveform operations, the update time occurs when the counter reaches ZERO. For the other Waveforms Generation Operations, the update time occurs on counter wraparound, on overflow, on underflow, or on re-trigger.

The table below shows the update counter and overflow event/interrupt generation conditions in different Waveform Generation Operations.

Table 44-2. Counter Update and Overflow Event/interrupt Conditions

Name	Operation	TOP	Update	Output Waveform		OVF Interrupt Flag/Event	
				On Match	On Update	Up	Down
NFRQ	Normal Frequency	PER	TOP/ ZERO	Toggle	Stable	TOP	ZERO
MFRQ	Match Frequency	CC0	TOP/ ZERO	Toggle	Stable	TOP	ZERO
NPWM	Single-slope PWM	PER	TOP/ ZERO	See section 'Output Polarity' below		TOP	ZERO
DSCRITICAL	Dual-slope PWM	PER	ZERO			-	ZERO
DSBOTTOM	Dual-slope PWM	PER	ZERO			-	ZERO
DSBOTH	Dual-slope PWM	PER	TOP(1) & ZERO			TOP	ZERO
DSTOP	Dual-slope PWM	PER	ZERO			TOP	–

1. The UPDATE condition on TOP only will occur when circular buffer is enabled for the channel.

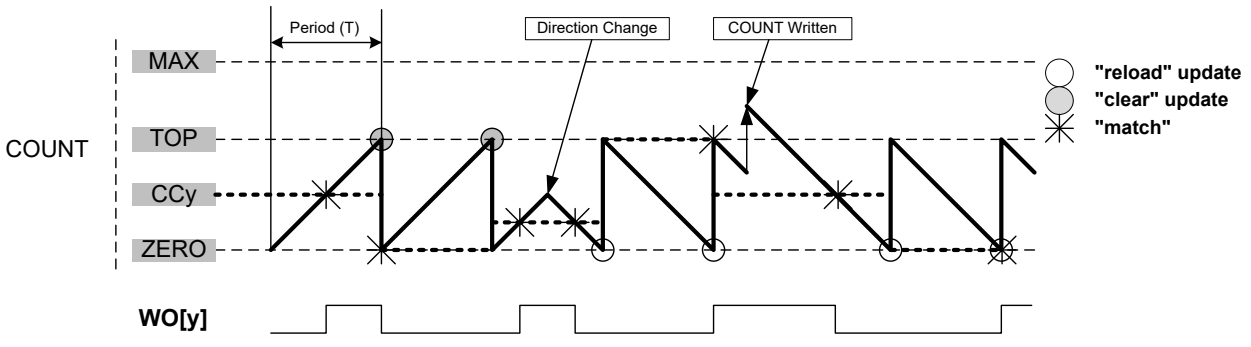
References:

- Circular Buffer
- PORT I/O

44.6.2.6.2. Normal Frequency (NFRQ)

For Normal Frequency generation, the period time (T) is controlled by the period register (PER). The waveform generation output (WO[y]) is toggled on each compare match between COUNT and CCy, and the corresponding Match or Capture Channel y Interrupt Flag (INTFLAG.MCy) will be set.

Figure 44-3. Normal Frequency Operation



The following steps must be performed to operate the TCC in Normal Frequency (NFRQ) Waveform Generation Operations.

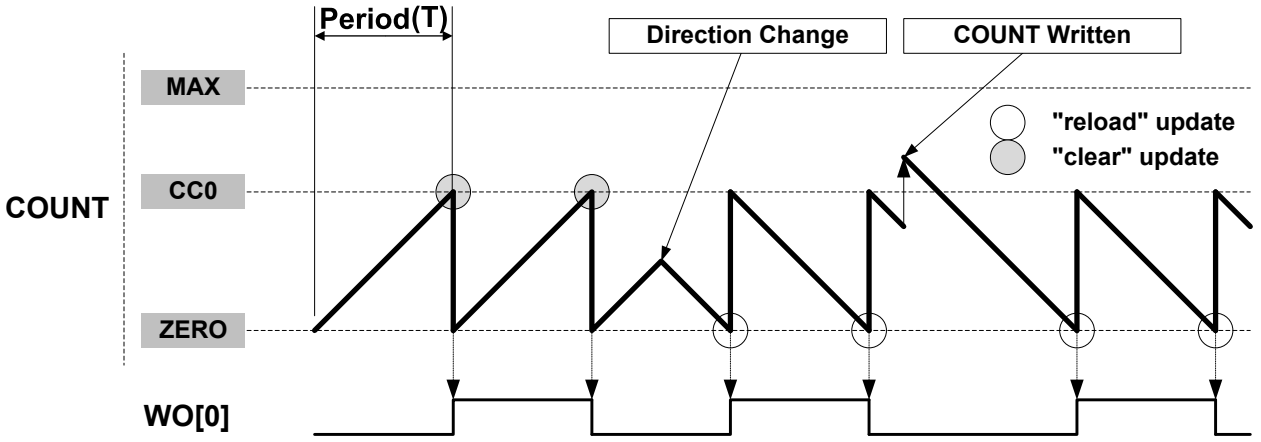
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1. Configure the clock source for the TCC Instance in the Main Clock Controller (MCLK) and enable the APB BUS clock for the TCC Instance by writing a '1' to the TCCx_ bit in the APB Mask register of the MCLK (i.e. enable CLK_TCC0_APB for TCC0 by setting TCC0_ bit (APBCMASK<3>), CLK_TCC1_APB for TCC1 by setting TCC1_ bit (APBCMASK<4>) etc.).
2. Enable Generic clock for TCC Instance (e.g. enable GCLK_TCC0 for TCC0 by setting PCHCTRL31.CHEN bit PCHCTRL31<6>, GCLK_TCC1 for TCC1 by setting PCHCTRL32.CHEN bit PCHCTRL32<6> etc.).
3. Select desired Prescaler by setting CTRLA.PRESCALER bits (CTRLA<10:8>).
4. Select matrix routing to desired port pins for generated output waveform, by configuring OTMX bits (WEXCTRL.WEXCTRL<1:0>).
5. Set Waveform Generation Operations to Normal Frequency Operation (NRFQ) by clearing WAVE.WAVEGEN bits (WAVE<2:0> =0)
6. Load the selected Compare/Capture (CCy) register (e.g. CC0<31:0>) with the desired compare match value. The generated output will toggle on this match.
7. Load the period register PER<31:0> with the desired time period value.
8. Set Counter to count in up direction by clearing CTRLBCLR.DIR bit (CTRLBCLR<0> = 1). To change the counter direction down set counter direction bit CTRLBSET.DIR(CTRLBSET<0> =1) The waveform output of a channel CCy can be inverted by configuring the corresponding Waveform Output Invert Enable bit DRVCTRL.INVENy bits where y = 0,1,2...7. For example, when the CC0 register is used for the duty cycle, the corresponding INVEN0 bit (DRVCTRL<16>) decides inversion.
9. If overflow interrupt is used, set INTENSET.OVF bit (INTENSET<0>) and configure the NVIC by setting group priority, sub priority and enabling TCCx IRQ.
10. Enable TCC by setting CTRLA.ENABLE bit (CTRLA<1>).
11. To know how to clear interrupts, see Interrupts.

44.6.2.6.3. Match Frequency (MFRQ)

For Match Frequency generation, the period time (T) is controlled by CC0 register instead of PER. WO[0] toggles on each update condition.

Figure 44-4. Match Frequency Operation



The following steps must be performed to operate the TCC in Match Frequency (MFRQ) Operation.

1. Configure the clock source for the TCC Instance in the Main Clock Controller (MCLK) and enable the APB BUS clock for the TCC Instance by writing a '1' to the TCCx_ bit in the APB Mask register of the MCLK (i.e. enable CLK_TCC0_APB for TCC0 by setting TCC0_ bit (APBCMASK<3>), CLK_TCC1_APB for TCC1 by setting TCC1_ bit (APBCMASK<4>) etc.).

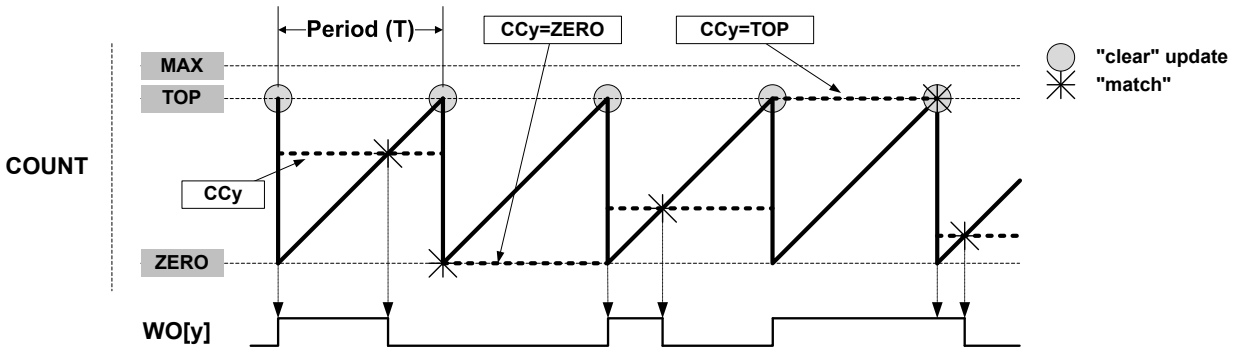
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2. Enable Generic clock for TCC Instance (e.g. enable GCLK_TCC0 for TCC0 by setting CHEN bit PCHCTRL31.PCHCTRL31<6>, GCLK_TCC1 for TCC1 by setting PCHCTRL32.CHEN bit PCHCTRL32<6> etc.).
3. Select desired prescaler by setting CTRLA.PRESCALER bits (CTRLA<10:8>).
4. Set Waveform Generation Operation to MATCH Frequency Operation (MFRQ) by setting WAVE.WAVEGEN bits (WAVE<2:0> = 0x1).
5. Load the selected Compare/Capture (CC) register (e.g. CC0<31:0>) with the desired compare match value. The generated output will toggle on this match, PER register is not used in this operations.
6. Set Counter to count in up direction by clearing CTRLBCLR.DIR bit (CTRLBCLR<0> = 1). To change the counter direction down set counter direction bit CTRLBSET.DIR(CTRLBSET<0> =1).
7. Select matrix routing to desired port pins for generated output waveform, by configuring WEXCTRL.OTMX bits (WEXCTRL<1:0>).
8. The waveform output can be inverted by configuring DRVCTRL.INVEN0 bit (DRVCTRL<16>).
9. If overflow interrupt is used, set INTENSET.OVF bit (INTENSET<0>) and configure the NVIC by setting group priority, sub priority and enabling corresponding TCCx IRQ.
10. Enable TCC by setting CTRLA.ENABLE bit (CTRLA<1>).
11. To know how to clear interrupts, see Interrupts.

44.6.2.6.4. Normal Pulse-Width Modulation (NPWM) Single-Slope Operation

For single-slope PWM generation, the period setting (TOP) is controlled by the PER register, and CCy controls the duty cycle of the generated waveform output. When up-counting, the WO[y] is set at start or at compare match between the COUNT and TOP values, and cleared on compare match between COUNT and CCy register values. When down-counting, the WO[y] is cleared at start or at compare match between the COUNT and ZERO values, and set on compare match between COUNT and CCy register values.

Figure 44-5. Single-Slope PWM Operation



The following equation calculates the exact resolution for a single-slope PWM (R_{PWM_SS}) waveform:

$$R_{PWM_SS} = \frac{\log(PER+1)}{\log(2)}$$

The PWM frequency depends on the Period register value (PER) and the peripheral clock frequency ($f_{GCLK_TCCx = 1/GCLK_TCCx}$), and can be calculated by the following equation:

$$f_{PWM_SS} = \frac{f_{GCLK_TCCx}}{N(PER+1)}$$

Where N represents the prescaler divider used CTRLA.PRESCALER (CTRLA<10:8>). The selected prescaler value can be 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 64, 256, or 1024.

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The following steps must be performed to operate the TCC in single-slope PWM generation operation.

1. Configure the clock source for the TCC Instance in the Main Clock Controller (MCLK) and enable the APB BUS clock for the TCC Instance by writing a '1' to the TCCx_ bit in the APB Mask register of the MCLK (i.e. enable CLK_TCC0_APB for TCC0 by setting TCC0_ bit (APBCMASK<3>), CLK_TCC1_APB for TCC1 by setting TCC1_ bit (APBCMASK<4>) etc.).
2. Enable Generic clock for TCC Instance (e.g. enable GCLK_TCC0 for TCC0 by setting PCHCTRL31.CHEN bit PCHCTRL31<6>, GCLK_TCC1 for TCC1 by setting PCHCTRL32.CHEN bit PCHCTRL32<6> etc.).
3. Select desired prescaler by setting CTRLA.PRESCALER bits (CTRLA<10:8>).
4. Set Waveform Generation Operation to Normal Pulse Width Modulation Operation (NPWM) by setting WAVE.WAVEGEN bits (WAVE<2:0> = 2).
5. Load the selected Compare/Capture (CCy) register (e.g. CC0<31:0>) with the desired PWM duty cycle value.
6. Load the period register PER<31:0> with the desired time period value.
7. Set Counter to count in up direction by clearing CTRLBCLR.DIR bit (CTRLBCLR<0> = 1). To change the counter direction down set counter direction bit CTRLBSET.DIR(CTRLBSET<0> =1).
8. Select matrix routing to desired port pins for generated output waveform, by configuring WEXCTRL.OTMX bits (WEXCTRL<1:0>).
9. The output polarity for each individual channel can be changed by configuring the corresponding WAVE.POLy bit, where y= 0,1,2,..7. For example, when the CC0 register is used for the duty cycle, the corresponding POL0 bit (WAVE<16>) decides the polarity.
10. The waveform output for each individual channel can be inverted by configuring the corresponding Waveform Output Invert Enable bit DRVCTRL.INVENy bits where y = 0,1,2...7. For example, when the CC0 register is used for the duty cycle, the corresponding INVEN0 bit (DRVCTRL<16>) decides inversion.
11. If overflow interrupt is used, set OVF bit (INTENSET<0>) and configure the NVIC by setting group priority, sub priority and enabling corresponding TCCx IRQ.
12. Enable TCC by setting ENABLE bit (CTRLA<1>).
13. To know how to clear interrupts, see Interrupts.

44.6.2.6.5. Normal Pulse-Width Modulation (NPWM) Dual-Slope Operation

For dual-slope PWM generation, the period setting (TOP) is controlled by PER, while CCy control the duty cycle of the generated waveform output. The figure below shows how the counter repeatedly counts from ZERO to PER and then from PER to ZERO. The waveform generator output is set on compare match when up-counting, and cleared on compare match when down-counting depends on DS mode (DSTOP, DSBOTTOM, DSBOTH or DSCRITICAL). Depending on Dual-Slope mode (DSTOP, DSBOTTOM, DSBOTH, or DSCRITICAL), an interrupt and/or event is generated on TOP (when counting upwards) and/or ZERO (when counting up or down).

In DSBOTH operation, the circular buffer must be enabled to enable the update condition on TOP.

References:

- Circular Buffer

The following steps must be performed to operate the TCC in Dual-slope PWM generation operation.

1. Configure the clock source for the TCC Instance in the Main Clock Controller (MCLK) and enable the APB BUS clock for the TCC Instance by writing a '1' to the TCCx_ bit in the APB Mask register of the MCLK (i.e. enable CLK_TCC0_APB for TCC0 by setting TCC0_ bit (APBCMASK<3>), CLK_TCC1_APB for TCC1 by setting TCC1_ bit (APBCMASK<4>) etc.).

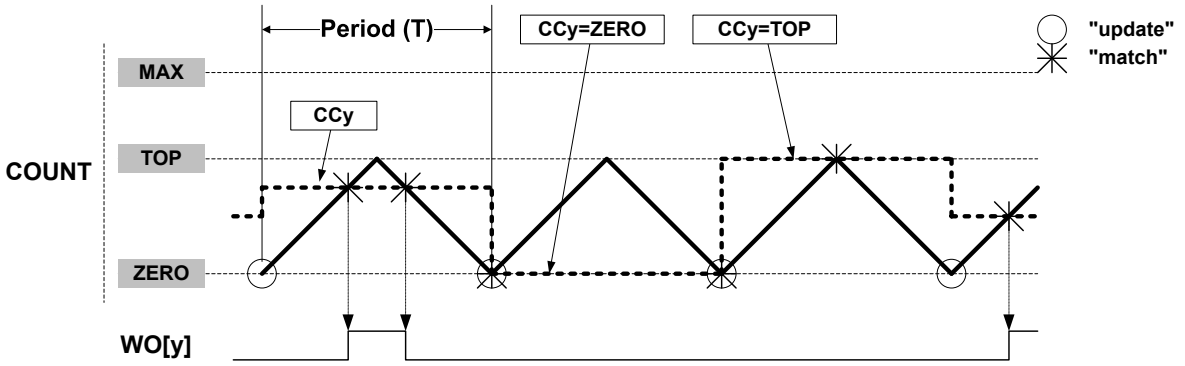
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2. Enable Generic clock for TCC Instance (e.g. enable GCLK_TCC0 for TCC0 by setting PCHCTRL31.CHEN bit PCHCTRL31<6>, GCLK_TCC1 for TCC1 by setting PCHCTRL32.CHEN bit PCHCTRL32<6> etc.).
3. Select desired prescaler by setting CTRLA.PRESCALER bits (CTRLA<10:8>).
4. Select prescaler Synchronization PRESCSYNC bits (CTRLA <13:12>).
5. Set waveform generation operation to Dual Slope PWM by configuring WAVE.WAVEGEN bits (WAVE<2:0>)
   a. For DSCRITICAL operation, set the value of WAVE.WAVEGEN bit (WAVE<2:0> = 4)
   b. For DSBOTTOM operation, set the value of WAVE.WAVEGEN bit (WAVE<2:0> = 5)
   c. For DSBOTH operation, set the value of WAVE.WAVEGEN bit (WAVE<2:0> = 6)
   d. For DSTOP operation, set the value of WAVE.WAVEGEN bit (WAVE<2:0> = 7)
6. Load the selected Compare/Capture (CCy) register (i.e. CC0<31:0>) with the desired PWM duty cycle value.
7. Load the period register PER<31:0> with the desired time period value.
8. Set Counter to count in up direction by clearing DIR bit (CTRLBCLR<0> = 1).
9. If DSBOTH operation (WAVEGEN bit (WAVE<2:0> = 6)) is set, enable Circular buffer by setting CIPEREN bit (WAVE<7>).
10. Select matrix routing to desired port pins for generated output waveform, by configuring WEXCTRL.OTMX bits (WEXCTRL<1:0>).
11. The dead time insertion on output matrix can be enabled by setting WEXCTRL.DTIENy bit, where y=0,1,2,3.
12. Higher side and Lower side PWM Dead-time is programmed in WEXCTRL.DTHS (WEXCTRL<30:24>) and WEXCTRL.DTLS (WEXCTRL<23:16>) respectively.
13. The output polarity for each individual channel can be changed by configuring the corresponding WAVE.POLy bit, where y= 0,1,2,..7. For example, when the CC0 register is used for the duty cycle, the corresponding POL0 bit (WAVE<16>) decides the polarity.
14. The waveform output for each individual channel can be inverted by configuring the corresponding Waveform Output Invert Enable bit DRVCTRL.INVENy bits where y = 0,1,2...7. For example, when the CC0 register is used for the duty cycle, the corresponding INVEN0 bit (DRVCTRL<16>) decides inversion.
15. If overflow interrupt is used, set OVF bit (INTENSET<0>) and configure the NVIC by setting group priority, sub priority and enabling corresponding TCCx IRQ.
16. Enable TCC by setting ENABLE bit (CTRLA<1>).
17. For instructions on how to clear interrupts, see Interrupts.

Dual-slope Critical (DSCRITICAL) PWM operation is explained below.

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Figure 44-6. Dual-Slope Pulse Width Modulation



Using dual-slope PWM results in a lower maximum operation frequency compared to single-slope PWM generation. The period (TOP) defines the PWM resolution. The minimum resolution is 1 bit (TOP=0x00000001).

The following equation calculates the exact resolution for dual-slope PWM (R_{PWM_DS}):

$$R_{PWM_DS} = \frac{\log(PER+1)}{\log(2)}.$$

The PWM frequency f_{PWM_DS} depends on the period setting (TOP) and the peripheral clock frequency f_{GCLK_TCCx}, and can be calculated by the following equation:

$$f_{PWM_DS} = \frac{f_{GCLK_TCCx}}{2N \cdot PER}$$

N represents the prescaler divider used. The prescaler can be selected by CTRLA.PRESCALER bits (CTRLA<10:8>). The selected prescaler value can be 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 64, 256, 1024.. The waveform generated will have a maximum frequency of half of the TCC clock frequency (f_{GCLK_TCCx}) when TOP is set to 0x00000001 and no prescaling is used.

The pulse width (P_{PWM_DS}) depends on the compare channel (CCy) register value and the peripheral clock frequency (f_{GCLK_TCCx}), and can be calculated by the following equation:

$$P_{PWM_DS} = \frac{2N \cdot (TOP - CCy)}{f_{GCLK_TCCx}}$$

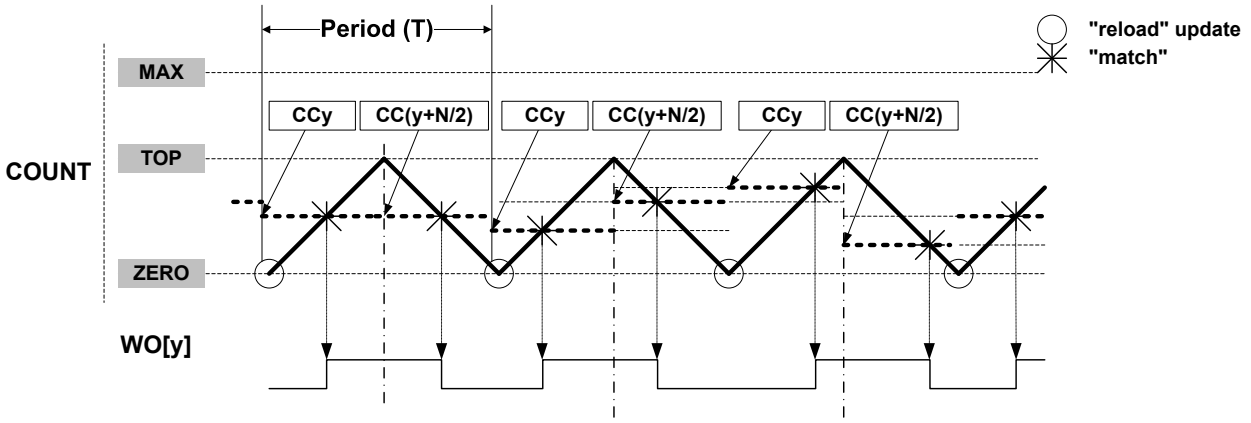
Note: In DSTOP, DSBOTTOM and DSBOTH operation, when TOP is lower than MAX/2, the MSB bit of CCy defines the Ramp on which the CCy Match interrupt or event is generated. (Rising if CCy[MSB] = 0, falling if CCy[MSB] = 1.)

44.6.2.6.6. Dual-Slope Critical PWM Generation

Critical generation operation allows generation of non-aligned centered pulses. In this operation, the period time is controlled by PER while CCy control the generated waveform output edge during up-counting and CC(y+CC_NUM/2) control the generated waveform output edge during down-counting.

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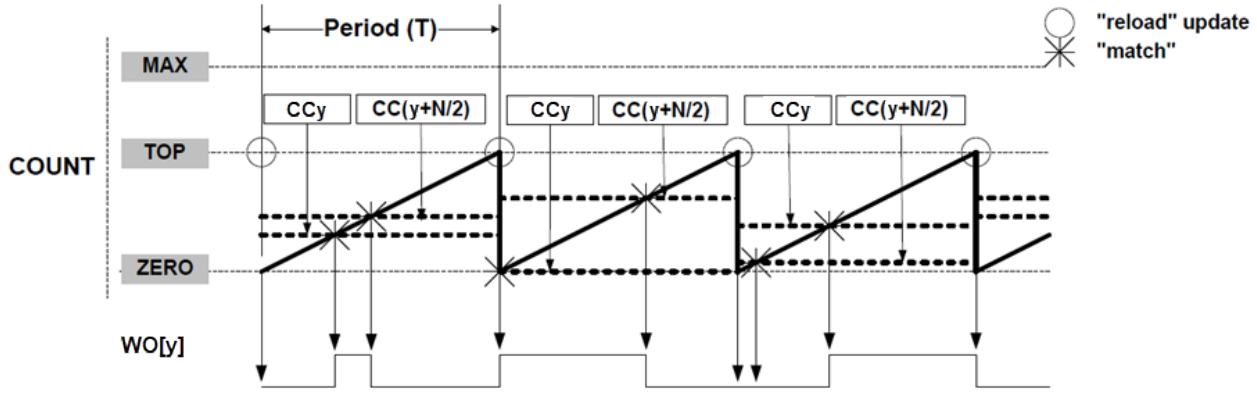
Figure 44-7. Dual-Slope Critical Pulse Width Modulation (N=CC_NUM)



44.6.2.6.7. Dual-Compare PWM Generation

Dual compare PWM generation allows generation of pulses unaligned on start or end of a period. In this operation, the period time is controlled by PER, while CCy controls the waveform output leading edge and the CC(y+CC_NUM/2) controls the waveform output trailing edge.

Figure 44-8. Dual-Compare Pulse Width Modulation (N=CC_NUM)



44.6.2.6.8. Output Polarity

The polarity (WAVE.POLy) is available in all waveform output generation. In single-slope and dual-slope PWM operation, it is possible to invert the pulse edge alignment individually on start or end of a PWM cycle for each compare channels. The table below shows the waveform output set/clear conditions, depending on the settings of timer/counter, direction, and polarity.

Table 44-3. Waveform Generation Set/Clear Conditions

Waveform Generation Operation	DIR	POL	Waveform Generation Output Update	
			Set	Clear
Single-Slope PWM	0	0	Timer/counter matches TOP	Timer/counter matches CC
		1	Timer/counter matches CC	Timer/counter matches TOP
	1	0	Timer/counter matches CC	Timer/counter matches ZERO
		1	Timer/counter matches ZERO	Timer/counter matches CC
Dual-Slope PWM	x	0	Timer/counter matches CC when counting up	Timer/counter matches CC when counting down
		1	Timer/counter matches CC when counting down	Timer/counter matches CC when counting up

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In Normal and Match Frequency, the WAVE.POLy value represents the initial state of the waveform output.

44.6.2.7. Double Buffering

The Pattern (PATT), Period (PER) and Compare Channels (CCy) registers are all double buffered. Each buffer register has a buffer valid (PATTBUFV(STATUS <5>), PERBUFV(STATUS<7>) and CCBUFVy) bit in the STATUS register, which indicates that the Buffer register contains a valid value that can be copied into the corresponding register. When a Buffer Valid Status flag (PATTBUFV,PERBUFV or CCBUFVy) is set and the corresponding SYNCBUSY bit is set (SYNCBUSY.PATT(SYNCBUSY<5>),SYNCBUSY.PER(SYNCBUSY<7>) or SYNCBUSY.CCy), a write to the respective PATT/PATTBUF, PER/PERBUF or CCy/CCBUFy registers will generate a PAC error.

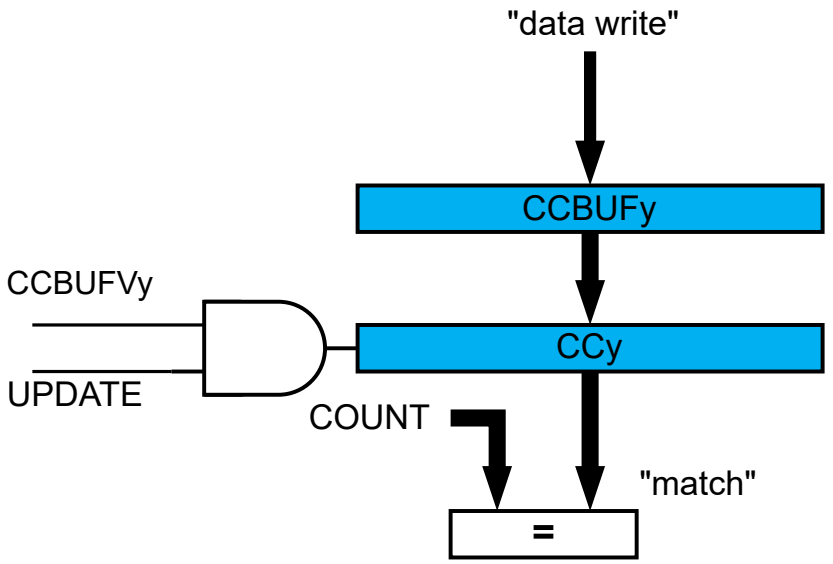
When the Buffer Valid Flag bit in the STATUS register is '1' and the Lock Update bit in the CTRLBCLR register is cleared, (writing CTRLBCLR.LUPD(CTRLBCLR<1>) to '1'), update of register by its buffer register is allowed: Data from the buffer register will be copied into the corresponding register under hardware UPDATE conditions, then the Buffer Valid flag bit in the STATUS register is automatically cleared by the hardware.

When the buffer valid flag bit in the STATUS register is '1' (i.e. the buffer register contains a valid value), and the Lock Update bit in the CTRLB register is set to '1', (writing CTRLBSET.LUPD(CTRLBSET<1>) to '1'), update of a register by its buffer register is disabled: Data from buffer register is not copied into the corresponding register on any UPDATE conditions and the buffer valid flag bit in the STATUS register stay unchanged.

Note: Software update command (CTRLBSET.CMD(CTRLBSET<7:5>)=0x3) act independently of LUPD value.

A compare register is double buffered as in the following figure.

Figure 44-9. Compare Channel Double Buffering



The registers (PATT/PER/CCy) and corresponding Buffer registers (PATTBUF/PERBUF/CCBUFy) are available in the I/O register map, and the double buffering feature is not mandatory. Double buffering feature can be bypassed by directly writing on (PATT/PER/CCy) registers.

Changing the Period

The counter period can be changed by writing a new TOP value to the register that decides period (PER or CCy, depending on the Waveform Generation Operation), however period update on registers (PER or CCy) is effective after the synchronization delay, irrespective of whether double buffer is enabled or disabled.

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Figure 44-10. Unbuffered Single-Slope Up-Counting Operation

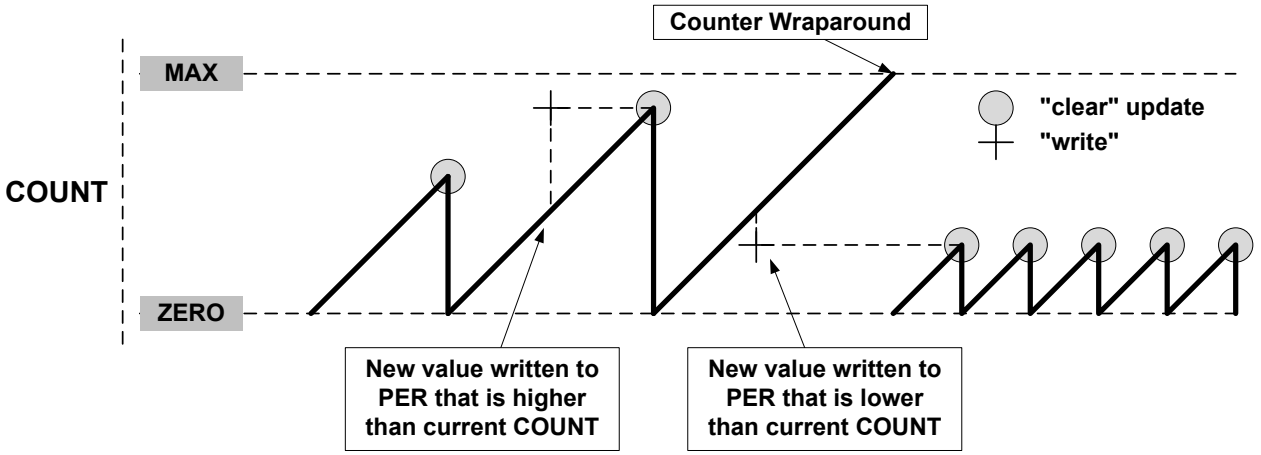
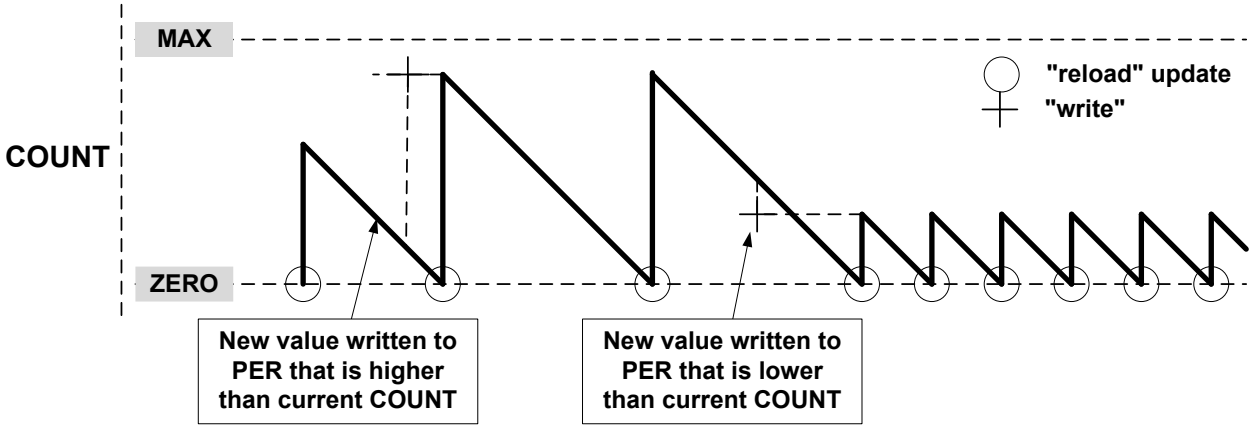
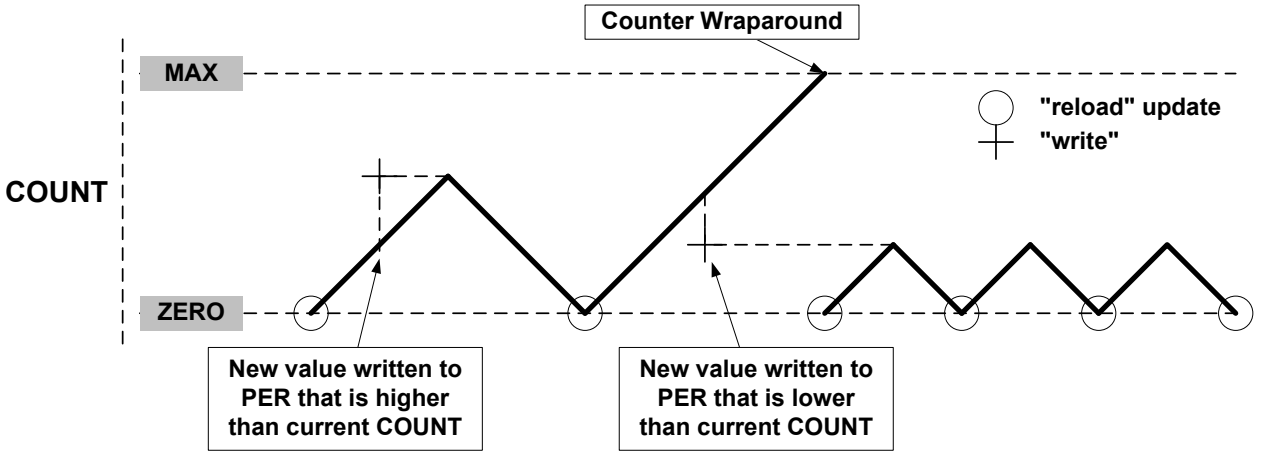


Figure 44-11. Unbuffered Single-Slope Down-Counting Operation



A counter wraparound can occur in any Waveform Generation Operation when up-counting without buffering, see the previous figure. COUNT and TOP are continuously compared, so when a new value that is lower than the current COUNT is written to TOP, COUNT will wrap before a compare match. Similarly, unbuffered down-counting operation is shown in the previous figure. Unbuffered operation in dual slope mode is shown in the following figure.

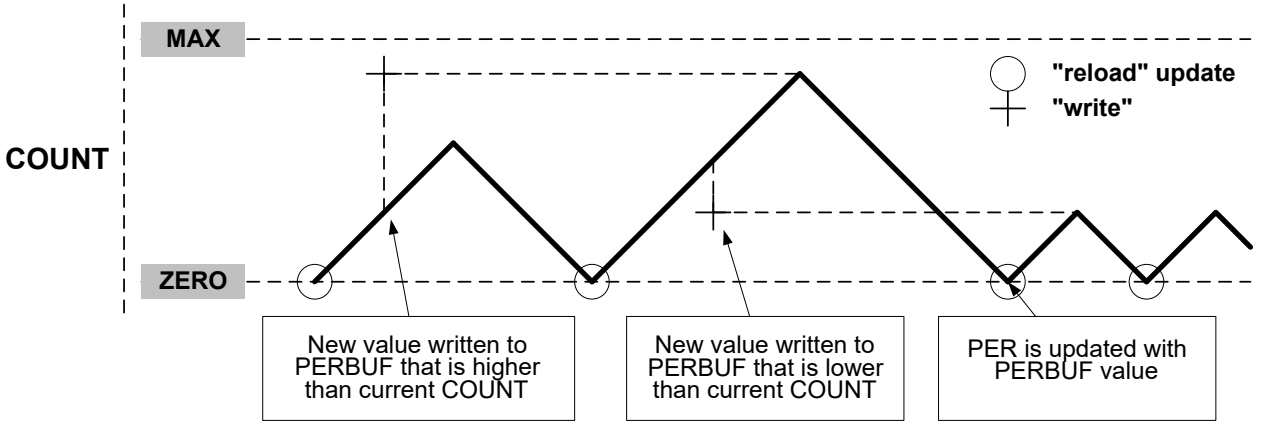
Figure 44-12. Unbuffered Dual-Slope Operation



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When double buffering is used, the buffer can be written at any time and the counter will still maintain correct operation. The period register is always updated on the update condition, as shown in *Changing the Period Using Buffer*. This prevents wraparound and the generation of odd waveforms.

Figure 44-13. Changing the Period Using Buffering



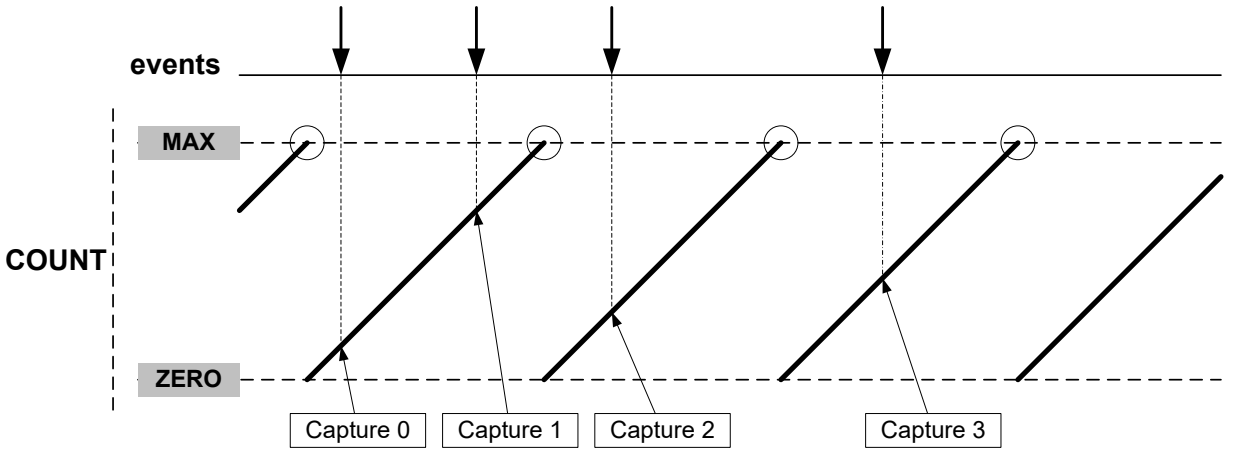
44.6.2.8. Capture Operations

To enable and use capture operations, the Match or Capture Channel y Event Input Enable bit (MCEIy) in the Event Control register must be written to '1'. The capture channels to be used must also be enabled in the Capture Channel y Enable bit (CPTENy) in the Control A register (CTRLA.CPTENy) before capturing can be performed.

Event Capture Action

The compare or capture channels can be used as input capture channels to capture events from the Event System, and give them a timestamp. The following figure shows four capture events for one capture channel. Event system channels must be configured to operate in asynchronous mode when used for capture operations.

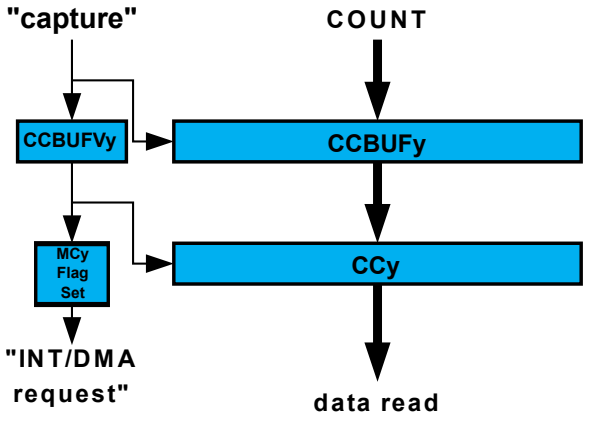
Figure 44-14. Input Capture Timing



For input capture, the Buffer register and the corresponding CCy act like a FIFO. When CCy is empty or read, any content in CCBUFy is transferred to CCy. The Buffer Valid flag (STATUS.CCBUFVy) is passed to set the CCy Interrupt flag (INTFLAG.MCy) and generate the optional interrupt, event, or DMA request. The CCBUFy register value cannot be read, all captured data must be read from the CCy register.

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Figure 44-15. Capture Double Buffering



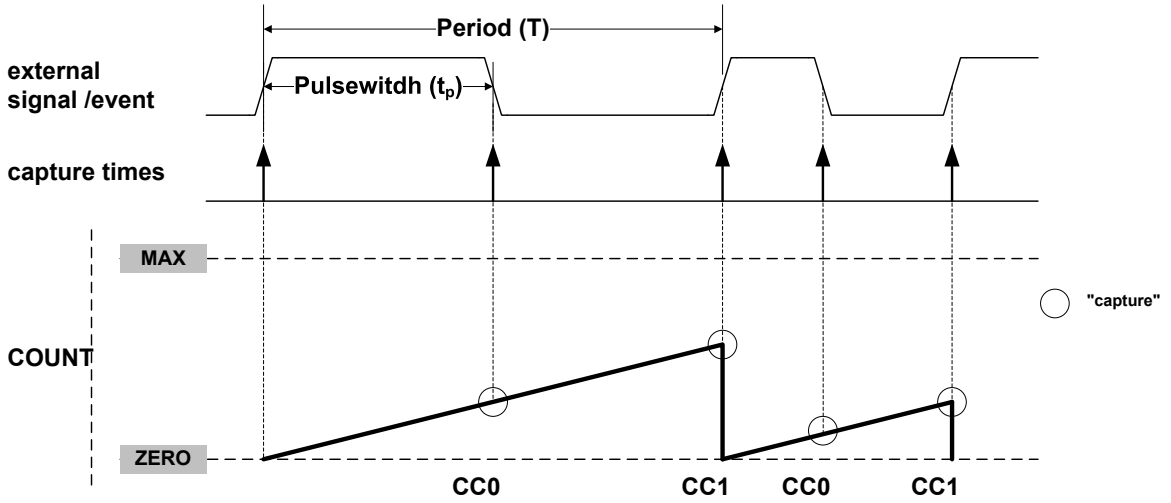
The TCC can detect capture overflow of the input capture channels. When a new capture event is detected while the Capture Buffer Valid flag, CCBUFVy (For example STATUS.CCBUFV0 for CCBUF0 buffer register) is still set, the new timestamp will not be stored and INTFLAG.ERR(INTFLAG<3>) will be set.

Pulse-Width and Period (PPW) Capture Action

The TCC can perform two input captures and restart the counter on one of the edges. This enables the TCC to measure the pulse-width and period, and to characterize the frequency *(f)* and *dutyCycle* of an input signal, as shown below:

$$f = \frac{1}{T} \quad , \quad dutyCycle = \frac{t_p}{T}$$

Figure 44-16. PWP Capture



Selecting Pulse Width and Period (PWP) in the Timer/Counter Event Input 1 Action bit group in the Event Control register (EVCTRL.EVACT1(EVCTRL <5:3>)) enables the TCC to perform one capture action on the rising edge and the other one on the falling edge. In PWP event action offers, the *T* is captured into CC1 and *tp* into CC0.

The Timer/Counter Event (TCE) n Invert Enable bit in Event Control register (EVCTRL.TCEINVn,where n=0,1 and input events are TCCx_EV_0 or TCCx_EV_1) is used for event source n to select whether the reload should occur on the rising edge or the falling edge. If EVCTRL.TCEINVn=1, the reload will happen on the falling edge.

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The corresponding capture is done only if the channel is enabled in Capture mode (CTRLA.CPTENy=1). If not, the capture action will be ignored and the channel will be enabled in compare mode of operation. When only one of these channel is required, the other channel can be used for other purposes.

The TCC can detect capture overflow of the input capture channels. When a new capture event is detected while the INTFLAG.MCy is still set, the new timestamp will not be stored and INTFLAG.ERR (INTFLAG<3>) will be set.

Note: When using PPW or PWP mode to capture the period and duty cycle of the frequency from the external pin with TCC, users must use the EIC and Event System.

Note: When up-counting (CTRLBCLR.DIR(CTRLBCLR <0>) = 1), counter values lower than 1 cannot be captured in Capture Minimum mode (FCTRLA.CAPTURE(FCTRLA<5:4>) = CAPTMIN or FCTRLB.CAPTURE(FCTRLA<5:4>) = CAPTMIN). To capture the full range including value 0, the TCC must be configured in down-counting mode (CTRLBSET.DIR(CTRLBCLR <0>) = 1).

44.6.3. Additional Features

44.6.3.1. One-Shot Operation

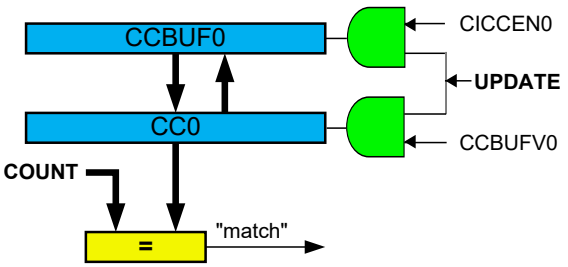
When one-shot is enabled, the counter automatically stops on the next Counter Overflow or Underflow condition. When the counter is stopped, the Stop bit in the Status register (STATUS.STOP(STATUS <0>)) is set and the waveform outputs are set to the value defined by DRVCTRL.NREy and DRVCTRL.NRVy.

One-shot operation can be enabled by writing a '1' to the One-Shot bit in the Control B Set register (CTRLBSET.ONESHOT(CTRLBSET<2>)) and disabled by writing a '1' to CTRLBCLR.ONESHOT(CTRLBCLR<2>). When enabled, the TCC will count until an overflow or underflow occurs and stop counting. The one-shot operation can be restarted by a re-trigger software command, a re-trigger event or a start event. When the counter restarts its operation, STATUS.STOP(STATUS <0>) is automatically cleared.

44.6.3.2. Circular Buffer

The Period register (PER) and the registers (CC0 to CC7) for Compare Channels support circular buffer operation. When circular buffer operation is enabled, the PER or CCy values are copied into the corresponding buffer registers at each update condition. Circular buffering is dedicated to RAMP2, RAMP2A, and DSBOTH operations.

Figure 44-17. Circular Buffer on Channel 0



44.6.3.3. Dithering Operation

The TCC supports dithering on Pulse-width or Period on a 16, 32 or 64 fractional clock cycle base.

Dithering consists in adding some extra clock cycles on some PWM cycles, to improve the accuracy of the average output pulse width and period. The extra clock cycles are added on some of the compare match signals, one at a time, through a 'blue noise' process that minimizes the flickering on the resulting dither patterns.

Dithering is enabled by writing the corresponding configuration in the Resolution bits in the CTRLA register (CTRLA.RESOLUTION (CTRLA <6:5>)) and gives three different options:

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- DITH4 dithering resolution is based on the overflow of a 4 bit-counter
- DITH5 dithering resolution is based on the overflow of a 5 bit-counter
- DITH6 dithering resolution is based on the overflow of a 6 bit-counter

The least significant bits of the COUNT, PER, and CCy registers are used to improve accuracy of output pulse width and period. These bits are called DITHERCY bits.

The remaining bits of the COUNT, PER, and CCy registers define the compare value for the normal operation. The DITHERCY bits of the COUNT, PER, and CCy define the increment on respective dithering counter (COUNT, PER, or CCy) registers to perform on each PWM cycle. If the value of dithering counter in CC register is '0' output pulse width dithering will be disabled. Similarly, if the value of dithering counter in PER register is '0' period dithering will be disabled.

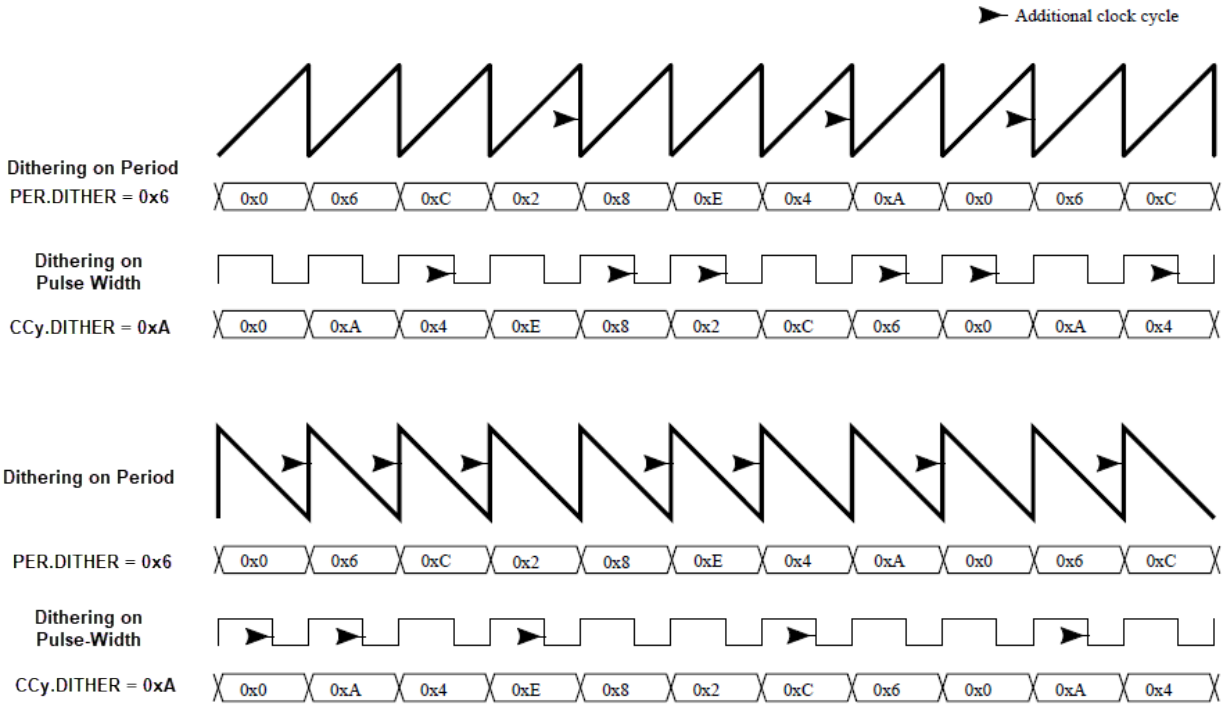
Dithering works as described below:

- In up-counting operation, an extra clock cycle is inserted on each dithering counter overflow.
- In down-counting operation, an extra clock cycle is inserted on each PWM cycles, except when a dithering counter overflow occurs.

The pseudo code, giving the extra cycles insertion regarding the cycle is given below:

```
int extra_cycle(resolution, dithercy, cycle){
  int MASK;
  int value
  switch (resolution){
    DITH4: MASK = 0x0f;
    DITH5: MASK = 0x1f;
    DITH6: MASK = 0x3f;
  }
  value = cycle * dithercy;
  if (((MASK & value) + dithercy) > MASK)
    return 1;
 return 0;
}
```

Figure 44-18. Additional Clock Cycles Location in DTH4 Resolution Mode (up counting and down counting)



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Dithering on Period

Writing DITHERCY in PER will lead to an average PWM period configured by the following formulas.

DITH4 mode:

If DITH4 mode is enabled for the period the 6 least significant bits from the PER and COUNT registers correspond to the period DITHERCY value, rest of the bits correspond to the PER or COUNT value.

$$PwmPeriod = \left(\frac{\text{DITHERCY}}{16} + \text{PER}\right)\left(\frac{1}{f_{\text{GCLK_TCC}x}}\right)$$

DITH5 mode:

If DITH5 mode is enabled for the period the 6 least significant bits from the PER and COUNT registers correspond to the DITHERCY value, rest of the bits correspond to the PER or COUNT value.

$$PwmPeriod = \left(\frac{\text{DITHERCY}}{32} + \text{PER}\right)\left(\frac{1}{f_{\text{GCLK_TCC}x}}\right)$$

DITH6 mode:

If DITH6 mode is enabled for the period the 6 least significant bits from the PER and COUNT registers correspond to the DITHERCY value, rest of the bits correspond to the PER or COUNT value.

$$PwmPeriod = \left(\frac{\text{DITHERCY}}{64} + \text{PER}\right)\left(\frac{1}{f_{\text{GCLK_TCC}x}}\right)$$

Dithering on Pulse-Width

Writing DITHERCY in CCy will lead to an average PWM pulse width configured by the following formulas.

DITH4 mode:

If DITH4 mode is enabled for pulse width the 6 least significant bits from the CCy and COUNT registers correspond to the output pulse width DITHERCY value, and rest of the bits correspond to the CCy or COUNT value.

$$PwmPulseWidth = \left(\frac{\text{DITHERCY}}{16} + \text{CC}y\right)\left(\frac{1}{f_{\text{GCLK_TCC}x}}\right)$$

DITH5 mode:

If DITH5 mode is enabled for pulse width the 6 least significant bits from the CCy and COUNT registers correspond to the output pulse width DITHERCY value, rest of the bits correspond to the CCy or COUNT value.

$$PwmPulseWidth = \left(\frac{\text{DITHERCY}}{32} + \text{CC}y\right)\left(\frac{1}{f_{\text{GCLK_TCC}x}}\right)$$

DITH6 mode:

If DITH6 mode is enabled for pulse width the 6 least significant bits from the CCy and COUNT registers correspond to the output pulse width DITHERCY value, rest of the bits correspond to the CCy or COUNT value.

$$PwmPulseWidth = \left(\frac{\text{DITHERCY}}{64} + \text{CC}y\right)\left(\frac{1}{f_{\text{GCLK_TCC}x}}\right)$$

Note: The PWM period will remain static in this case.

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44.6.3.4. Ramp Operations

This device supports Five Ramp Operations. All these RAMP Operations require the timer/counter running in single-slope PWM generation operation. The Ramp Operation is selected by writing to the RAMP[2:0] bits (WAVE <6:5>) in the Waveform Control register. The Ramp Operations are broadly divided into RAMP1 Operation and RAMP2x Operation.

RAMP1 Operation

This is the default PWM operation, described in *Single-Slope PWM Generation*.

RAMP2x Operation

These operations are dedicated for power factor correction (PFC), Half-Bridge and Push-Pull SMPS topologies, where two consecutive timer/counter cycles are interleaved, see Standard RAMP2 Operation. These cycles are called Ramp A and Ramp B. In the Ramp A cycle, the odd channel output is disabled, and in the Ramp B cycle, the even channel output is disabled. The Ramp index changes after each update, but can be software modified using the Ramp index command bits in Control B Set register (CTRLBSET.IDXCMD(CTRLBSET <4:3>)).

The RAMP2x functionality interleaves the duty cycle of two output signals in a single TCC module. The RAMP2x functions require that the TCC module is used in single slope operation (counting up or down but not both). Each of the different RAMP2x operations use different resources available in the TCC module to achieve the interleaving output.

The TCC module is extremely flexible and can be used in many different types of applications.

Most commonly, the TCC is known for its usage in all forms of motor control applications. In motor control applications, where power is supplied by an AC source there is the need to condition power before the motor control in the system. The TCC module has built in features to enable Interleaved Power Factor Correction to reduce inefficiencies and cost in the system design for power conditioning where an electric motor is controlled. Interleaved Power Factor Correction uses two outputs of a TCC module in RAMP2x configuration to operate two parallel PFC converters at 180º out of phase from each other. It is important to maintain the phase of the two converters precisely to maintain equal load sharing between the two channels. This can all be done simply with the use of the TCC module in one of the three RAMP2x operations. Faults can be generated anywhere in the microcontroller and quickly relayed to the TCC module for immediate handling for protection or control methods.

There are four RAMP2x operations:

1. Standard RAMP2 Operation
2. Alternate RAMP2 (RAMP2A) Operation
3. Critical RAMP2 (RAMP2C) Operation
4. Critical Swapped RAMP2 (RAMP2CS) Operation

Standard RAMP2 (RAMP2) Operation

RAMP2 operation uses the PER register of the TCC module to determine the period of both output waveforms. CC0 and CC1 registers of the TCC module are used to define the duty cycle of W[0] and W[1] respectfully. To identify the cycle (A or B) of the operation, the Ramp index bit of the STATUS register STATUS.IDX (STATUS<1>) can be read.

In the following figure, the output of both WO[0] and WO[1] is going high (duty cycle begins) when the respective CC0 and CC1 value match COUNT, and goes low (duty cycle ends) when the TOP, or PER value matches the COUNT register value. This is a result of the polarity bits WAVE.POL0 (WAVE<16>) and WAVE.POL1 (WAVE<17>) being set to one. If the polarity bits were cleared, the duty cycle would begin at the reset of COUNT and conclude on the CC0 and CC1 match.

RAMP2 operation can also provide different periods for cycle A (Ramp A) and cycle B (Ramp B). To enable two different period values (TOP) for cycle A and cycle B, the period circular buffer will

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have to be enabled (WAVE.CIRPEREN (WAVE<7>)=1) as well as writing the PERBUF register. In this operation the following registers are used.

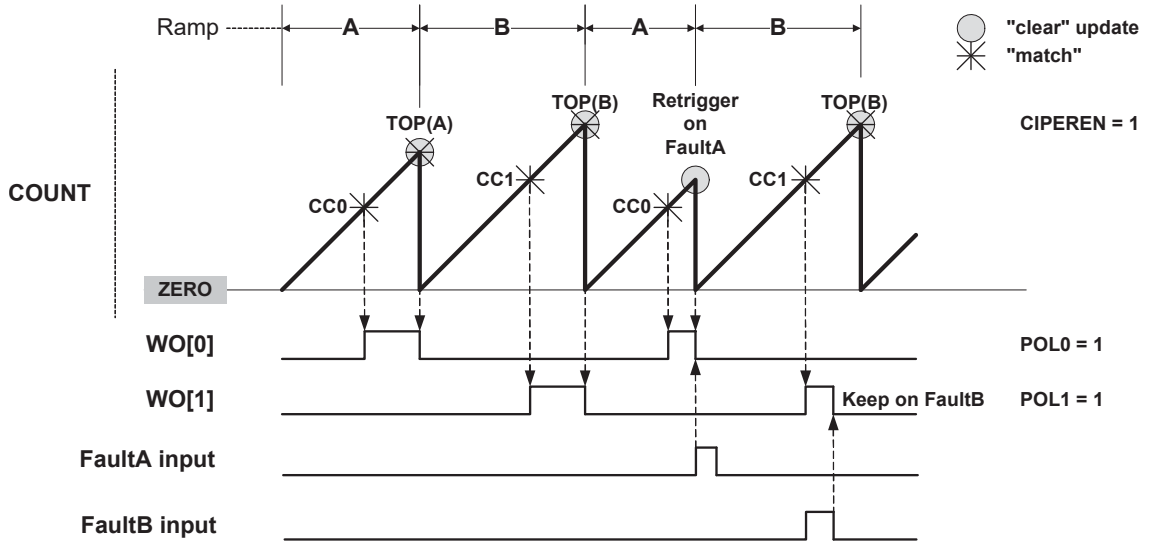
- PER – Period for both cycle A and cycle B when period circular buffer is not enabled
- PERBUF – At initialization, if the period circular buffer is enabled by setting WAVE.CIRPEREN (WAVE<7>) bit (WAVE<7>), then PERBUF defines cycle B period and PER defines cycle A period
- CC0 – Defines the duty cycle of cycle A (Ramp A)
- CC1 – Defines the duty cycle of cycle B (Ramp B)

In all cases updates to the period should be applied through the period buffer register, PERBUF. The use of the Ramp index bit STATUS.IDX (STATUS<1>) should be used to identify the cycle (A or B) of the operation to be sure the proper period is updated. The following steps are performed to operate the TCC in this operation and initialize the RAMP2 operation.

1. Configure the clock source for the TCC Instance in the Main Clock Controller (MCLK) and enable the APB BUS clock for the TCC Instance by writing a '1' to the TCCx_ bit in the APB Mask register of the MCLK (i.e. enable CLK_TCC0_APB for TCC0 by setting TCC0_ bit (APBCMASK<3>), CLK_TCC1_APB for TCC1 by setting TCC1_ bit (APBCMASK<4>) etc.).
2. Enable Generic clock for TCC Instance (e.g. enable GCLK_TCC0 for TCC0 by setting PCHCTRL31.CHEN bit PCHCTRL31<6>, GCLK_TCC1 for TCC1 by setting PCHCTRL32.CHEN bit PCHCTRL32<6> etc.).
3. Select desired prescaler by setting CTRLA.PRESCALER bits (CTRLA<10:8>).
4. Set waveform generation operation to Normal Pulse Width Modulation operation (NPWM) by setting WAVE.WAVEGEN bits (WAVE<2:0> = 2).
5. Set Ramp operation to RAMP2 by setting value of WAVE.RAMP bits (WAVE<6:4>) to 0x1.
6. If cycle B requires different period value than cycle A, enable the Circular buffer by setting WAVE.CIPEREN bit (WAVE<7>).
7. Load the selected Compare/Capture (CC0) register with the desired PWM duty cycle value for Cycle A.
8. Load the another Compare/Capture (CC1) register with the desired PWM duty cycle value for Cycle B.
9. Load the period register PER<31:0> with the desired time period value (TOP) for cycle A.
10. If the circular buffer is enabled, load the period register PERBUF<31:0> with the desired time period value (TOP) for cycle B.
11. Set Counter to count in up direction by clearing CTRLBCLR.DIR bit (CTRLBCLR<0> = 1).
12. In this operation the output polarity of a selected output signal (if needed) should be set as follow
    a. Set WAVE.POL0 bit (WAVE<16>) to invert WO[0] output.
    b. Set WAVE.POL1 bit (WAVE<17>) to invert WO[1] output
13. If overflow interrupt is used, set INTENSET.OVF bit (INTENSET<0>), if compare match interrupt is used, set INTENSET.MC0 bit (INTENSET<16> and configure the NVIC by setting group priority, sub priority and enabling corresponding TCCx IRQ.
14. Enable TCC by setting CTRLA.ENABLE bit (CTRLA<1>).
15. For information on how to clear interrupts, see Interrupts.
    Note: Retrigger in RAMP2 operations (RAMP2, RAMP2A, RAMP2C, RAMP2CS) is not supported if a prescaler is used (CTRLA.PRESCALER != 0) and the retrigger of the counter is done on the next GCLK (CTRLA.PRESCSYNC = GCLK or CTRLA.PRESCSYNC = RESYNC). If use of the prescaler is required, configure the retrigger of the counter on the next prescaler clock (CTRLA.PRESCSYNC = PRESC).

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Figure 44-19. RAMP2 Standard Operation



Alternate RAMP2 (RAMP2A) Operation

In RAMP2A operation, CC0 is required to use the circular buffer to provide two different duty cycles for cycle A (Ramp A) and cycle B (Ramp B). Updates to the duty cycle can be made by writing the CCBUF0 register at the time of an INTFLAG.OVF (INTFLAG<0>) or INTFLAG.MCy flags flag or MC flag. Writing CCBUF0 at the time of an INTFLAG.OVF (INTFLAG<0>) flag will change the duty-cycle of cycle B. Writing CCBUF0 at the time of an INTFLAG.MCy flag will change the duty cycle of cycle A. To further identify the cycle (A or B) of the operation refer to the Ramp index bit of the STATUS register, STATUS.IDX bit (STATUS<1>). To eliminate the need of monitoring the INTFLAG.OVF (INTFLAG<0>) or INTFLAG.MCy flags for the update to the duty-cycle, the DMA can be used to populate the appropriate buffer register.

RAMP2A operation uses the PER register of the TCC module to determine the period of both output waveforms. If different periods are needed for cycle A and cycle B outputs, the period circular buffer (CIPEREN) will have to be enabled. As mentioned for the duty cycle, the PER and PERBUF registers can be treated in the same manner as the CC0 and CCBUF0 to provide the period updates at the appropriate times. If the DMA is to be used, a separate DMA channel will need to be initialized for the period management.

- PER – Defines the period for both cycle A and cycle B if the period circular buffer is NOT enabled
- PERBUF – At startup PERBUF defines cycle B period and PER defines cycle A period. After the TCC module is started PERBUF holds the period value (TOP) of the next cycle
- CC0 – Defines the duty cycle for both cycle A and cycle B if the CC circular buffer is NOT enabled
- CCBUF0 – At startup CCBUF0 defines cycle B duty cycle and CC0 defines cycle A duty cycle. After the TCC module is started CCBUF holds the duty cycle value of the next cycle

In all cases for use with or without DMA in RAMP2A operation, updates to the period or duty cycle should be applied through the buffer registers (PERBUF or CCBUFy). If both the period and duty cycle have different values in cycle A and cycle B and the DMA is used, two DMA channels will be needed, one for PERBUF and one for CCBUFy. Refer to RAMP2 Alternate Operation.

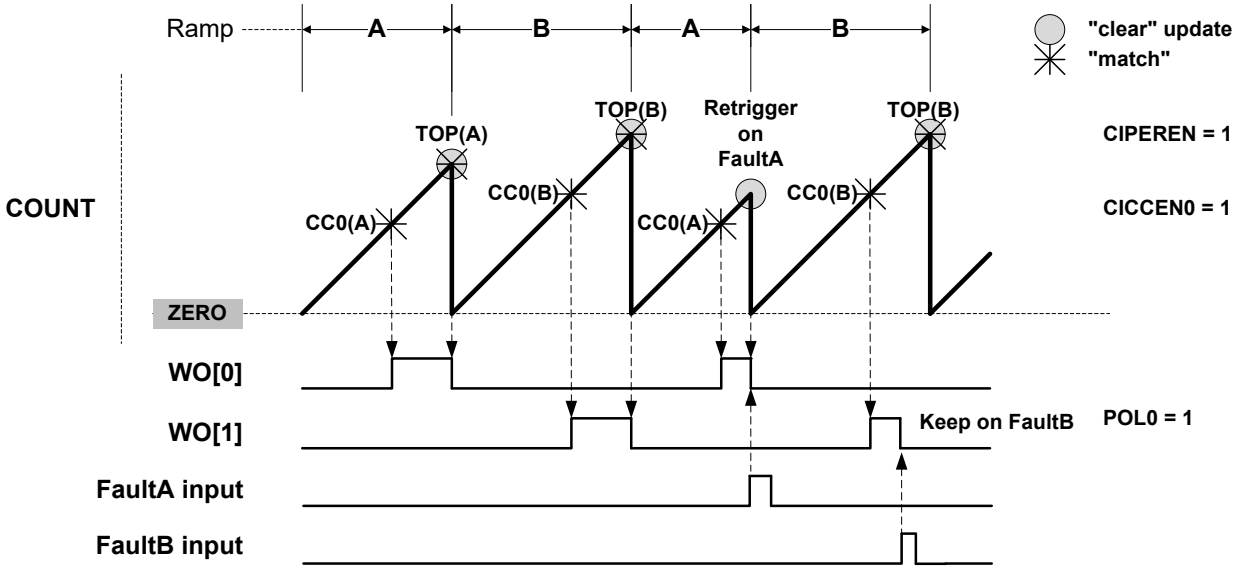
The following steps are performed to operate the TCC in this mode.

1. Configure the clock source for the TCC Instance in the Main Clock Controller (MCLK) and enable the APB BUS clock for the TCC Instance by writing a '1' to the TCCx_ bit in the APB Mask register of the MCLK (i.e. enable CLK_TCC0_APB for TCC0 by setting TCC0_ bit (APBCMASK<3>), CLK_TCC1_APB for TCC1 by setting TCC1_ bit (APBCMASK<4>) etc.).

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2. Enable Generic clock for TCC Instance (e.g. enable GCLK_TCC0 for TCC0 by setting PCHCTRL31.CHEN bit PCHCTRL31<6>, GCLK_TCC1 for TCC1 by setting PCHCTRL32.CHEN bit PCHCTRL32<6> etc.).
3. Select desired prescaler by setting CTRLA.PRESCALER bits (CTRLA<10:8>).
4. Set waveform generation operation to Normal Pulse Width Modulation operation (NPWM) by setting WAVE.WAVEGEN bits (WAVE<2:0> = 2).
5. Set Ramp operation to RAMP2A by setting value of WAVE.RAMP bits (WAVE<6:4>) to 0x2.
6. If cycle A requires different period value than cycle B, enable the Circular buffer for period by setting WAVE.CIPEREN bit (WAVE<7>).
7. Load Compare/Capture (CC0<31:0>) register with the desired PWM duty cycle value for Cycle A.
8. Load Compare/Capture buffer (CCBUF0<31:0>) register with the desired PWM duty cycle value for Cycle B.
9. Load the period register PER<31:0> with the desired time period value (TOP) for cycle A.
10. Load the period register PERBUF<31:0> with the desired time period value(TOP) for cycle B.
11. Set Counter to count in up direction by clearing CTRLBCLR.DIR bit (CTRLBCLR<0> = 1).
12. In this operation the output polarity of both output signals on WO[0] and WO[1], is controlled by setting WAVE.POL0 bit (WAVE<16>)
13. If overflow interrupt is used, set INTENSET.OVF bit (INTENSET<0>), if the compare match interrupt is used, set INTENSET.MC0 bit (INTENSET<16>) and configure the NVIC by setting group priority, sub priority and enabling corresponding TCCx IRQ.
14. Enable TCC by setting CTRLA.ENABLE bit (CTRLA<1>).
15. For information on how to clear interrupts, see Interrupts.

Figure 44-20. RAMP2 Alternate Operation



Critical RAMP2 (RAMP2C) Operation

Critical RAMP2 operation provides a way to cover RAMP2 operation requirements without the update constraint associated with the use of circular buffers. In this operation, CC0 is controlling the period of Ramp A and PER is controlling the period of Ramp B. When using more than two channels, WO[0] output is controlled by CC2 (HIGH) and CC0 (LOW). On TCC with 2 channels, a pulse on WO[0] will last the entire period of Ramp A, if WAVE.POL0 bit (WAVE<16>)=0. Refer to RAMP2 Critical Operation With More Than 2 Channels for more information.

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The RAMP2C operation is the simplest to setup and understand as circular buffers are not used in the implementation. The period and duty cycle of output is controlled as shown below.

- PER – Defines the period for cycle B (Ramp B)
- CC0 – Defines the period for cycle A (Ramp A)
- CC1 – Defines the duty cycle for cycle B (Ramp B)
- CC2 – Defines the duty cycle for cycle A (Ramp A)

RAMP2 Critical Operation With More Than 2 Channels illustrates the RAMP2CS operation with three active channels. The following steps are performed to operate the TCC in this operation.

1. Configure the clock source for the TCC Instance in the Main Clock Controller (MCLK) and enable the APB BUS clock for the TCC Instance by writing a '1' to the TCCx_ bit in the APB Mask register of the MCLK (i.e. enable CLK_TCC0_APB for TCC0 by setting TCC0_ bit (APBCMASK<3>), CLK_TCC1_APB for TCC1 by setting TCC1_ bit (APBCMASK<4>) etc.).
2. Enable Generic clock for TCC Instance (e.g. enable GCLK_TCC0 for TCC0 by setting PCHCTRL31.CHEN bit PCHCTRL31<6>, GCLK_TCC1 for TCC1 by setting PCHCTRL32.CHEN bit PCHCTRL32<6> etc.).
3. Select desired prescaler by setting CTRLA.PRESCALER bits (CTRLA<10:8>).
4. Set waveform generation operation to Normal Pulse Width Modulation Operation (NPWM) by setting WAVE.WAVEGEN bits (WAVE<2:0> = 2).
5. Set Ramp operation to RAMP2C by setting value of WAVE.RAMP bits (WAVE<6:4>) to 0x3.
6. Load Compare/Capture (CC1<31:0>) register with the desired PWM duty cycle value for Cycle B.
7. Load Compare/Capture buffer register (CC2<31:0>) register with the desired PWM duty cycle value for Cycle A.
8. Load the period register PER<31:0> with the desired time period value (TOP) for cycle B.
9. Load the Compare/Capture register (CC0<31:0>) with the desired time period value (TOP) for cycle A.
10. Set Counter to count in up direction by clearing CTRLBCLR.DIR bit (CTRLBCLR<0> = 1).
11. In this operation the output polarity of a selected output signal should be set as follow
    a. Set WAVE.POL2 bit (WAVE<18>) as this controls WO[0] output.
    b. Set WAVE.POL1 bit (WAVE<17>) as this controls WO[1] output
12. If overflow interrupt is used, set INTENSET.OVF bit (INTENSET<0>) ,if compare match interrupt is used, set INTENSET.MC2 bit (INTENSET<18>) for Ramp A match, INTENSET.MC1 bit (INTENSET<17>) for Ramp B match interrupt. Configure the NVIC by setting group priority, sub priority and enabling corresponding TCCx IRQ.
13. Enable TCC by setting CTRLA.ENABLE bit (CTRLA<1>).
14. For information on how to clear interrupts, see Interrupts.

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Figure 44-21. RAMP2 Critical Operation With More Than 2 Channels

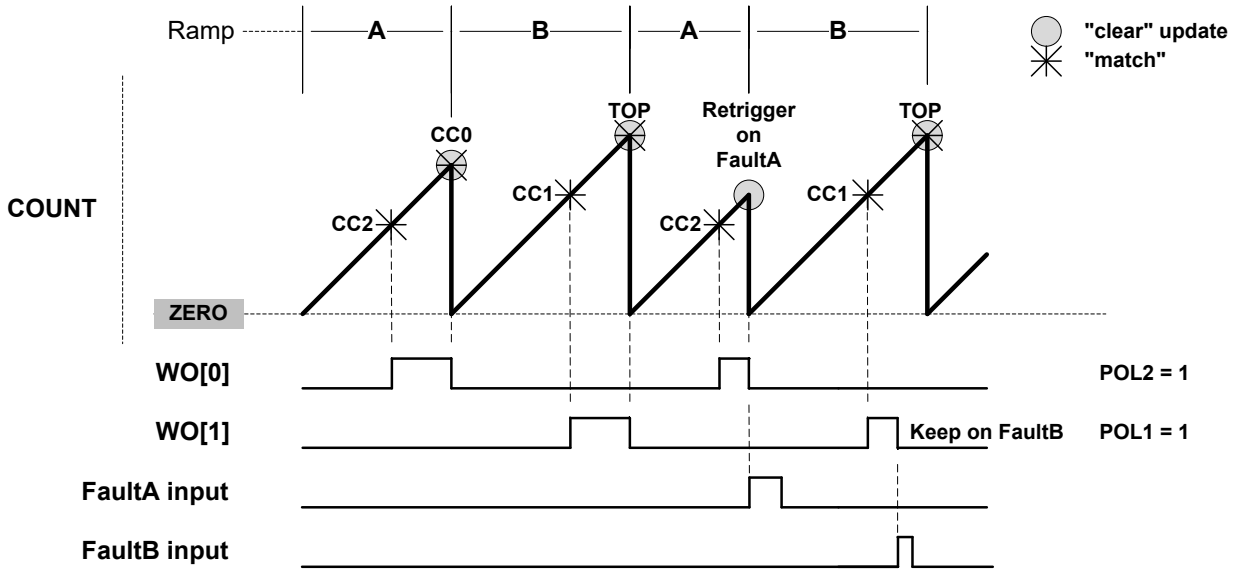
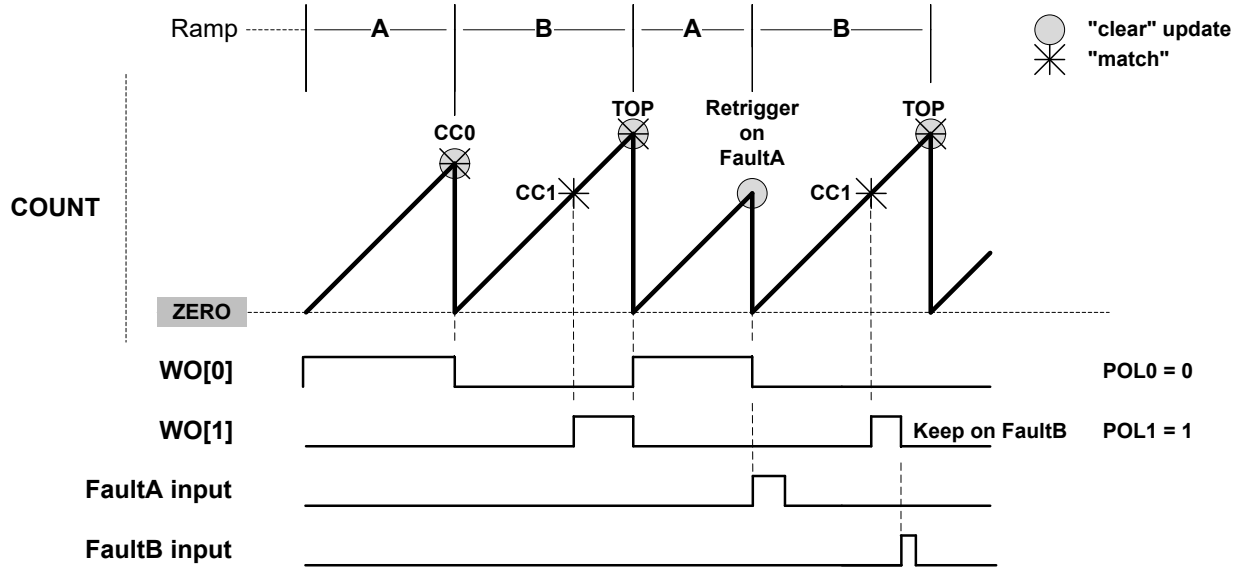


Figure 44-22. RAMP2 Critical Operation With 2 Channels



Critical Swapped RAMP2 (RAMP2C) Operation

In RAMP2CS variant, WO[0] and W0[1] active ramp are inverted, WO[0] is active on RAMPB and WO[1] is active on RAMPA. The RAMP2CS operation is similar to RAMP2C operation and does not use circular buffers in the implementation. The period and duty cycle of output is controlled as shown below.

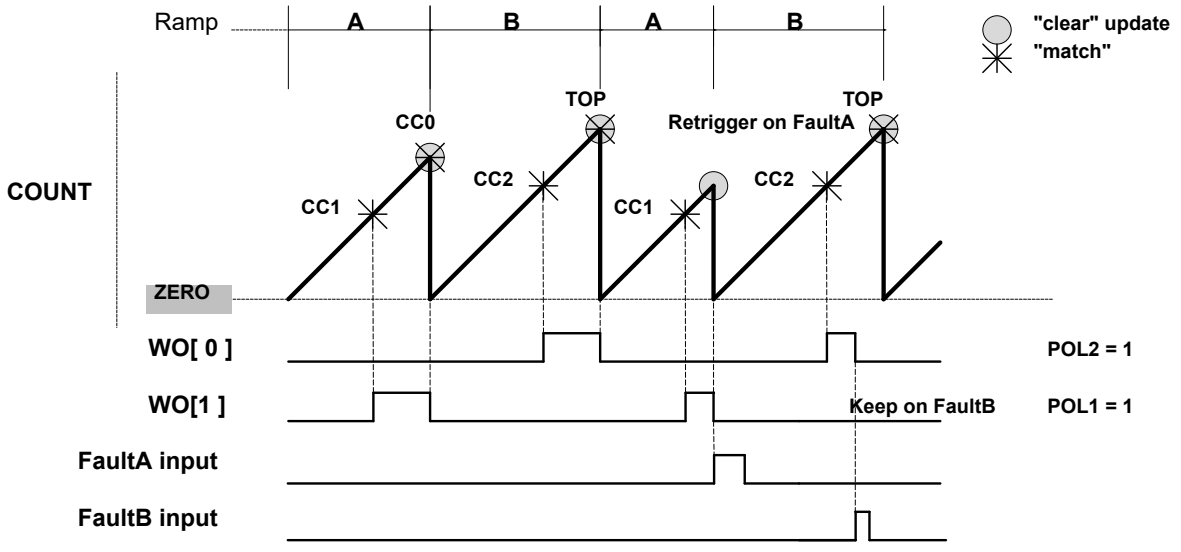
- PER – Defines the period for cycle B (Ramp B)
- CC0 – Defines the period for cycle A (Ramp A)
- CC1 – Defines the duty cycle for cycle A (Ramp A)
- CC2 – Defines the duty cycle for cycle B (Ramp B)

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RAMP2 Critical Swap Operation illustrates the RAMP2CS operation. The following steps are performed to operate the TCC in this operation.

1. Configure the clock source for the TCC Instance in the Main Clock Controller (MCLK) and enable the APB BUS clock for the TCC Instance by writing a '1' to the TCCx_ bit in the APB Mask register of the MCLK (i.e. enable CLK_TCC0_APB for TCC0 by setting TCC0_ bit (APBCMASK<3>), CLK_TCC1_APB for TCC1 by setting TCC1_ bit (APBCMASK<4>) etc.).
2. Enable Generic clock for TCC Instance (e.g. enable GCLK_TCC0 for TCC0 by setting PCHCTRL31.CHEN bit PCHCTRL31<6>, GCLK_TCC1 for TCC1 by setting PCHCTRL32.CHEN bit PCHCTRL32<6> etc.).
3. Select desired prescaler by setting CTRLA.PRESCALER bits (CTRLA<10:8>).
4. Set waveform generation operation to Normal Pulse Width Modulation Operation (NPWM) by setting WAVE.WAVEGEN bits (WAVE<2:0> = 2).
5. Set Ramp operation to RAMP2CS by setting value of WAVE.RAMP bits (WAVE<6:4>) to 0x4.
6. Load Compare/Capture (CC1<31:0>) register with the desired PWM duty cycle value for Cycle A (Ramp A).
7. Load Compare/Capture buffer register (CC2<31:0>) register with the desired PWM duty cycle value for Cycle B (Ramp B).
8. Load the period register PER<31:0> with the desired time period value (TOP) for cycle B.
9. Load the Compare/Capture register (CC0<31:0>) with the desired time period value (TOP) for cycle A.
10. Set Counter to count in up direction by clearing CTRLBCLR.DIR bit (CTRLBCLR<0> = 1).
11. In this operation the output polarity of a selected output signal should be set as follows:
    a. Set WAVE.POL2 bit (WAVE<18>) as this controls WO[0] output.
    b. Set WAVE.POL1 bit (WAVE<17>) as this controls WO[1] output
12. If overflow interrupt is used, set INTENSET.OVF bit (INTENSET<0>), if compare match interrupt is used, set INTENSET.MC1 bit (INTENSET<17>) for Ramp A match, INTENSET.MC2 bit (INTENSET<18>) for Ramp B match interrupt. Configure the NVIC by setting group priority, sub priority and enabling corresponding TCCx IRQ.
13. Enable TCC by setting CTRLA.ENABLE bit (CTRLA<1>).
14. For information on how to clear interrupts, see Interrupts.

Figure 44-23. RAMP2 Critical Swap Operation



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44.6.3.5. Recoverable Faults

Recoverable faults can restart or halt the timer/counter. Two faults, called Fault A and Fault B, can trigger recoverable fault actions on the compare channels CC0 and CC1 of the TCC. The compare channels' outputs can be clamped to inactive state either as long as the fault condition is present, or from the first valid fault condition detection on until the end of the timer/counter cycle.

Fault Inputs

The first two channel input events (TCCx_MC_0 and TCCx_MC_1) can be used as Fault A and Fault B inputs, respectively. Event system channels connected to these fault inputs must be configured as asynchronous. The TCC must work in a PWM operation.

Fault Filtering

There are three filters available for both Fault A and Fault B input. They are configured by the corresponding Recoverable Fault Configuration registers (FCTRLA and FCTRLB). The three filters can either be used independently or in any combination.

Input Filtering

When disabled (FCTRLx.FILTERVAL = 0), the action of a fault on the output port is asynchronous. This helps the fault action to be performed on the output of the compare channel, even when the fault is caused by the loss of the system clock. Therefore, when a fault occurs, the system will immediately and asynchronously disable the compare channel output as long as a fault is present. To avoid TCC control block corruption by a glitch on a fault input line, the fault action on the TCC control block (retrigger, capture, etc..) is synchronized on internal clock domain. A digital filter can be enabled and configured by the Fault Filter Value bits in the Fault Configuration registers (FCTRLA.FILTERVAL (FCTRLA <28:24>) and FCTRLB.FILTERVAL (FCTRLB <28:24>)). If the fault width is less than the FILTERVAL (in TCC clock cycles), will be ignored. A valid fault event action on the TCC FSM, will be then delayed by the clock cycles represented by the FILTERVAL.

Fault Blanking

This ignores any fault input for a certain time just after a selected waveform output edge. This can be used to prevent false fault triggering due to signal bouncing, as shown in the figure below. Blanking can be enabled by writing an edge triggering configuration to the Fault A or Fault B Blanking Mode bits in the Recoverable Fault Configuration registers (FCTRLA.BLANK (FCTRLA <6:5>) or FCTRLB.BLANK (FCTRLB <6:5>)). The desired duration of the blanking must be written to the Fault Blanking Time bits (FCTRLA.BLANKVAL (FCTRLA <23:16>) or FCTRLB.BLANKVAL (FCTRLB <23:16>)). The blanking time t_b is calculated by

$$t_b = \frac{1 + \mathrm{BLANKVAL}}{f_{\mathrm{GCLK_TCCx_PRESC}}}$$

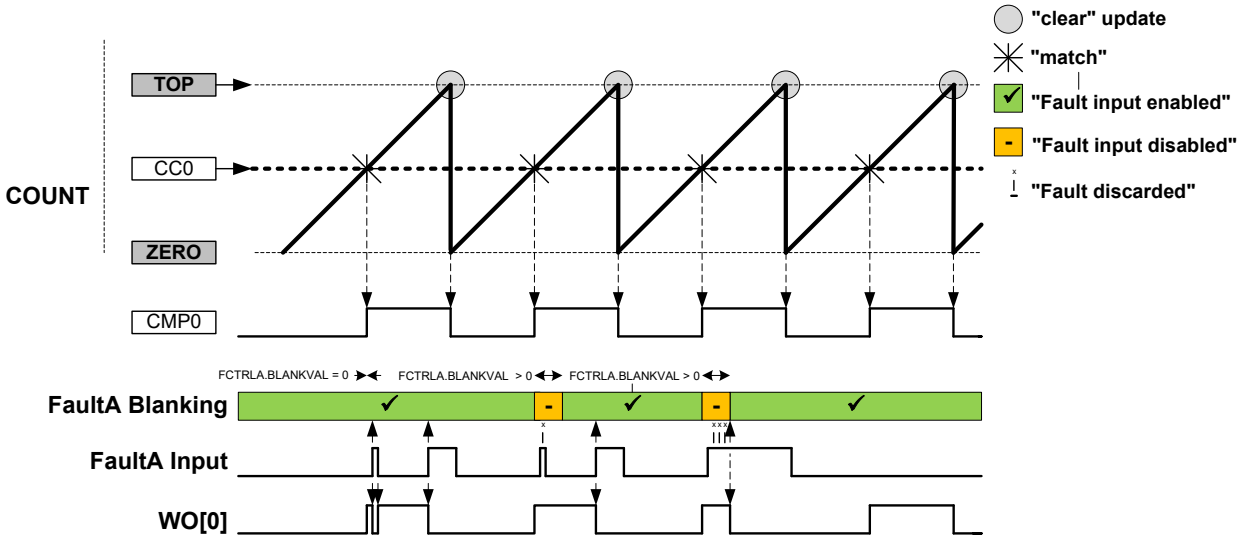
Here, $f_{\mathrm{GCLK_TCCx_PRESC}}$ is the frequency of the prescaled peripheral clock frequency $f_{\mathrm{GCLK_TCCx}}$.

The prescaler is enabled by writing '1' to the Fault A or Fault B Blanking Prescaler bit (FCTRLA.BLANKPRESC(FCTRLA <15>) or FCTRLB.BLANKPRESC(FCTRLB <15>)). When disabled, $f_{\mathrm{GCLK_TCCx_PRESC}}$=$f_{\mathrm{GCLK_TCCx}}$. When enabled, $f_{\mathrm{GCLK_TCCx_PRESC}}$=$f_{\mathrm{GCLK_TCCx}}$/64.

The maximum blanking time (FCTRLA.BLANKVAL (FCTRLA <23:16>) or FCTRLB.BLANKVAL (FCTRLB <23:16>))=
255) at $f_{\mathrm{GCLK_TCCx}}$=96MHz is 2.67µs (no prescaler) or 170µs (prescaling). For $f_{\mathrm{GCLK_TCCx}}$=1MHz, the maximum blanking time is either 170µs (no prescaling) or 10.9ms (prescaling enabled).

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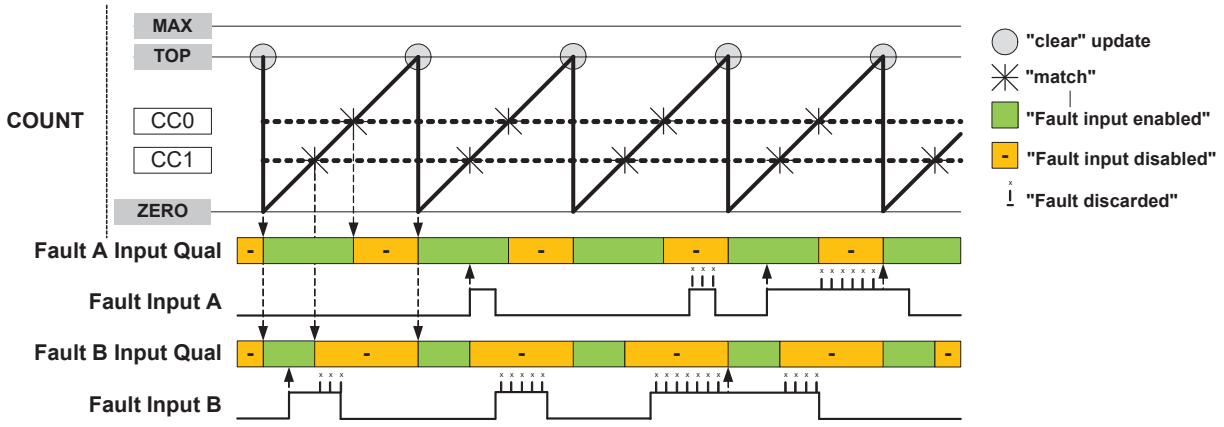
Figure 44-24. Fault Blanking in RAMP1 Operation with Inverted Polarity



Fault Qualification

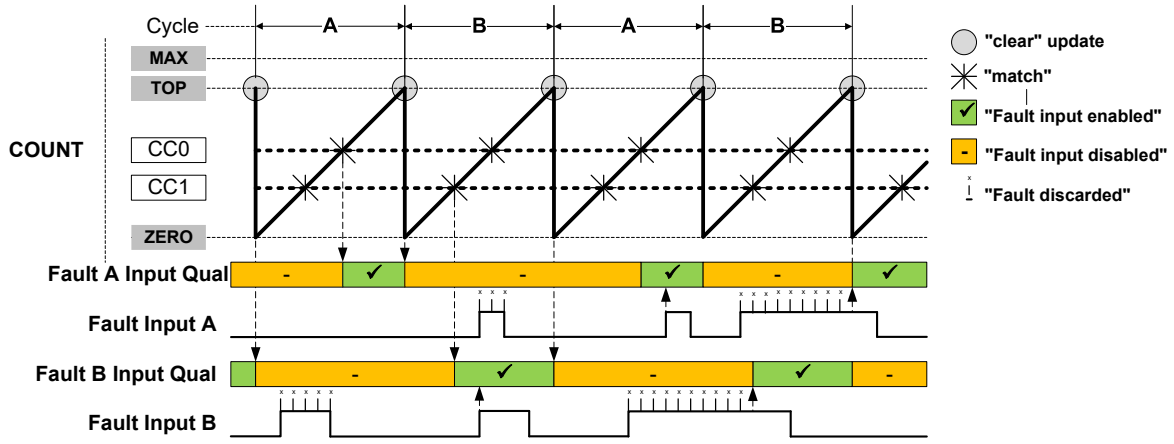
This is enabled by writing a '1' to the Fault A or Fault B Qualification bit in the Recoverable Fault A or Fault B Configuration register ((FCTRLA.QUAL(FCTRLA <4>) or FCTRLB.QUAL(FCTRLB <4>)). When the recoverable fault qualification is enabled (FCTRLA.QUAL(FCTRLA <4>) =1 or FCTRLB.QUAL(FCTRLB <4>)=1, the fault input is disabled all the time and the corresponding channel output has an inactive level, as shown in the figures below.

Figure 44-25. Fault Qualification in RAMP1 Operation



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Figure 44-26. Fault Qualification in RAMP2 Operation with Inverted Polarity

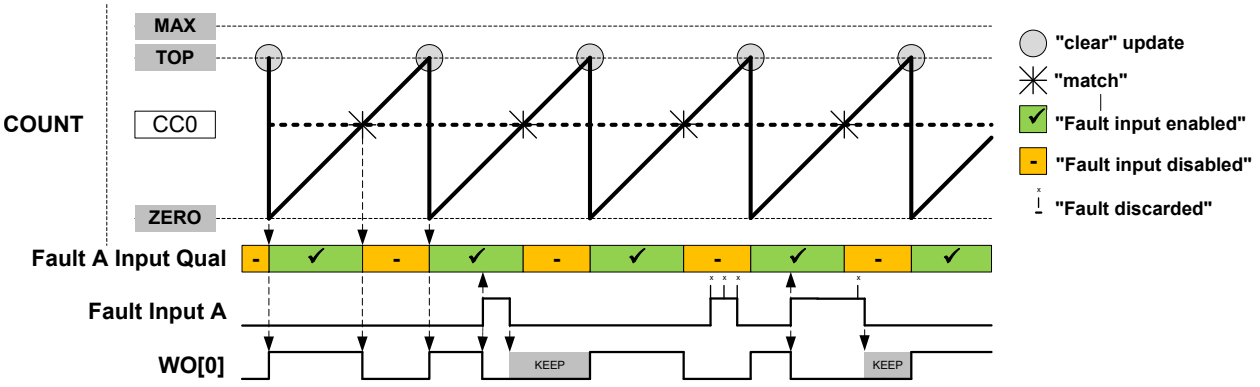


Fault Actions

Different fault actions can be configured individually for Fault A and Fault B. Most fault actions are not mutually exclusive; hence two or more actions can be enabled at the same time to achieve a result that is a combination of fault actions.

Keep Action This is enabled by writing the Fault A or Fault B Keeper bit in the corresponding Recoverable Fault A or Fault B Configuration register (FCTRLA.KEEP(FCTRLA <3>) or FCTRLB.KEEP(FCTRLB <3>) to '1'. When enabled, the corresponding channel output will be clamped to zero as long as the fault condition is present. The clamp will be released on the start of the first cycle after the fault condition is no longer present, see next Figure.

Figure 44-27. Waveform Generation with Fault Qualification and Keep Action



Restart Action This is enabled by writing the Fault A or Fault B Restart bit in corresponding Recoverable Fault A or Fault B Configuration register (FCTRLA.RESTART(FCTRLA <7>) =1 or FCTRLB.RESTART(FCTRLB <7>) to '1'. When enabled, the timer/counter will be restarted as soon as the corresponding fault condition is present. The ongoing cycle is stopped and the timer/counter starts a new cycle, see *Waveform Generation in RAMP1 Operation with Restart Action*. In RAMP1 operation, when the new cycle starts, the compare outputs will be clamped to inactive level as long as the fault condition is present.

Note: For RAMP2 operation, when a new timer/counter cycle starts the cycle index will change automatically, see *Waveform Generation in RAMP2 Operation with Restart Action*. Fault A and Fault B are qualified only during the cycle A and cycle B respectively: Fault A is disabled during cycle B, and Fault B is disabled during cycle A.

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Figure 44-28. Waveform Generation in RAMP1 Operation with Restart Action

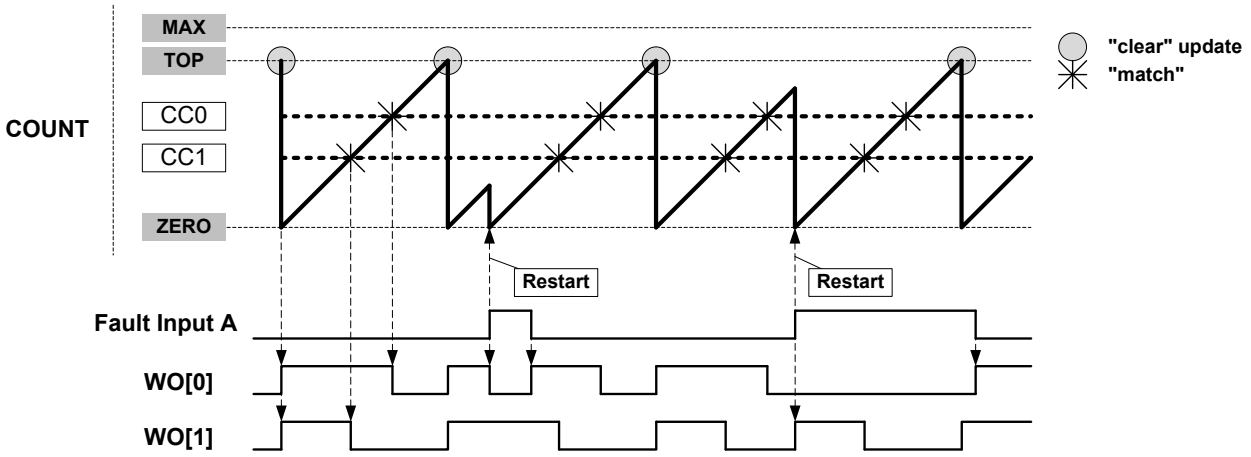
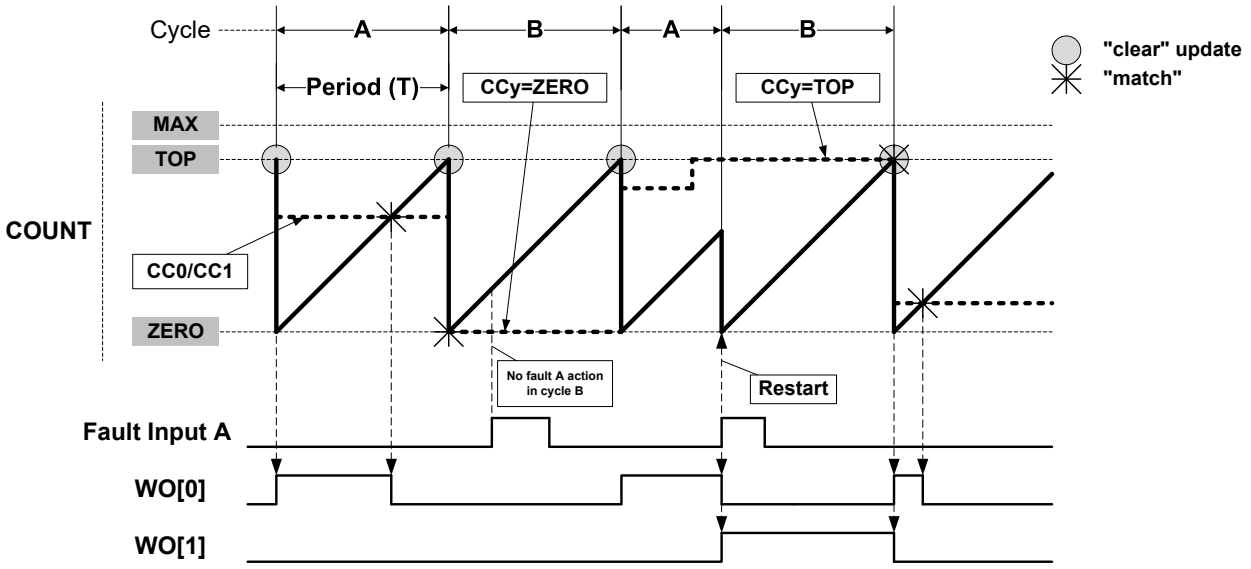


Figure 44-29. Waveform Generation in RAMP2 Operation with Restart Action



Capture Action

Several capture actions can be selected by writing the Fault A or Fault B Capture Action bits in the Fault A or Fault B Control register (FCTRLA.CAPTURE(FCTRLA <14:12>) or FCTRLB.CAPTURE(FCTRLB <14:12>). When one of the capture operations is selected, the counter value is captured when the fault occurs. The following capture operations are available:

- CAPT - the equivalent to a standard capture operation, for further details refer to *Capture Operations*
- CAPTMIN - gets the minimum time stamped value: on each new local minimum captured value, an event or interrupt is issued.
- CAPTMAX - gets the maximum time stamped value: on each new local maximum captured value, an event or interrupt (IT) is issued, see *Capture Action "CAPTMAX"* in the FCTRLA or FCTRLB register.
- LOCMIN - notifies by event or interrupt when a local minimum captured value is detected.
- LOCMAX - notifies by event or interrupt when a local maximum captured value is detected.

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- DERIV0 - notifies by event or interrupt when a local extreme captured value is detected, see *Capture Action "DERIV0"* in the FCTRLA or FCTRLB register.

CCy Content:

In CAPTMIN and CAPTMAX operations, CCy keeps the respective extreme captured values, see *Capture Action "CAPTMAX"*. In LOCMIN, LOCMAX or DERIV0 operation, CCy follows the counter value at fault time, see *Capture Action "DERIV0"*.

Before enabling CAPTMIN or CAPTMAX mode of capture, the user must initialize the corresponding CCy register value to a value different from zero (for CAPTMIN) and TOP (for CAPTMAX). If the initial value of the CCy register is zero for CAPTMIN and TOP for CAPTMAX, no captures will be performed using the corresponding channel.

MCy Behaviour:

In LOCMIN and LOCMAX operation, capture is performed on each capture event. The MCy interrupt flag is set only when the captured value is above or equal for LOCMIN and below or equal for LOCMAX to the previous captured value. So interrupt flag is set when a new relative local Minimum (for CAPTMIN) or Maximum (for CAPTMAX) value has been detected. DERIV0 is equivalent to an OR function of (LOCMIN, LOCMAX).

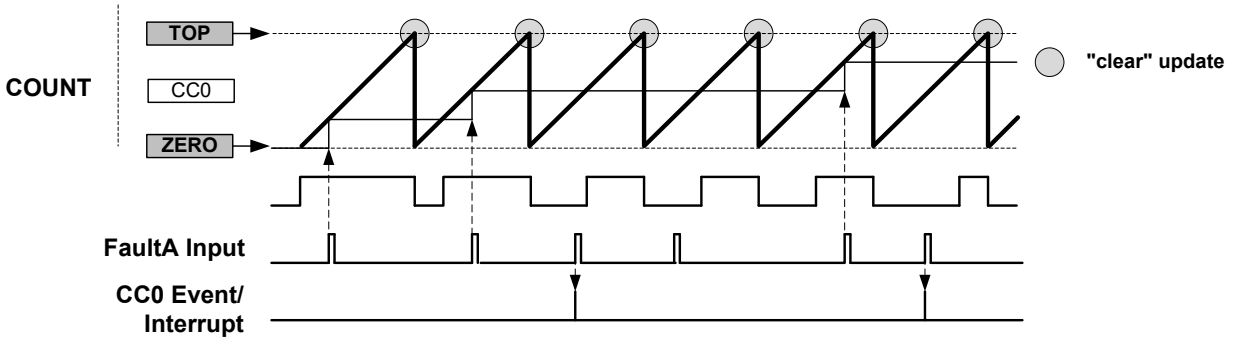
In CAPT operation, capture is performed on each capture event. The MCy interrupt flag is set on each new capture.

In CAPTMIN and CAPTMAX operation, capture is performed only when on capture event time, the counter value is lower (for CAPTMIN) or higher (for CAPMAX) than the last captured value. The MCy interrupt flag is set only when on capture event time, the counter value is greater than or equal (for CAPTMIN), or less than or equal (for CAPTMAX) to the value captured on the previous event. So interrupt flag is set when a new absolute local Minimum (for CAPTMIN) or Maximum (for CAPTMAX) value has been detected.

Interrupt Generation

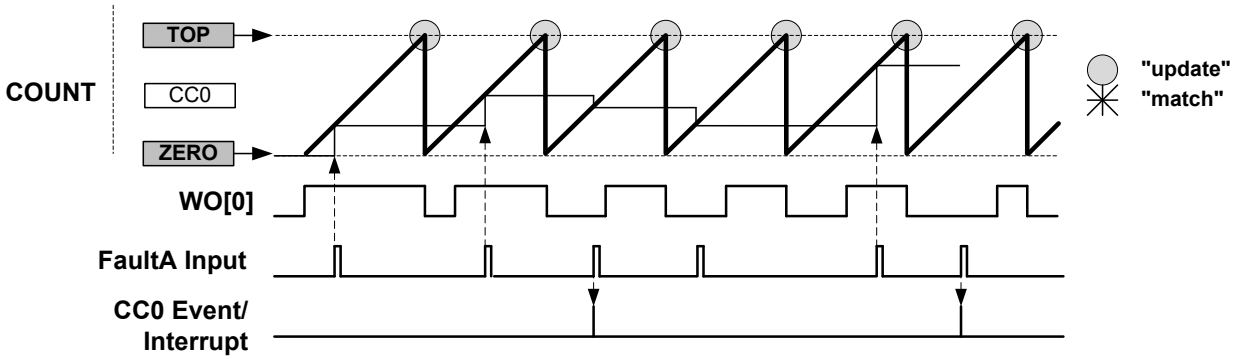
In CAPT mode, an interrupt is generated on each filtered Fault A and Fault B and each dedicated CCy channel capture counter value. In other modes, an interrupt is only generated on an extreme captured value.

Figure 44-30. Capture Action "CAPTMAX"



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Figure 44-31. Capture Action “DERIV0”



Hardware Halt Action

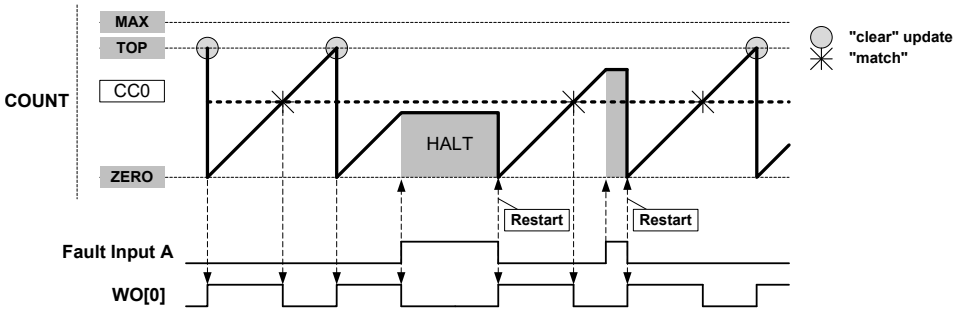
This is configured by writing 0x1 to the Fault A or Fault B Halt mode bits in the Recoverable Fault A or Fault B Configuration registers (FCTRLA.HALT(FCTRLA <9:8>) or FCTRLB.HALT(FCTRLB <9:8>). When enabled, the timer/counter is halted and the cycle is extended as long as the corresponding fault is present.

The next figure ('Waveform Generation with Halt and Restart Actions') shows an example where both restart action and hardware halt action are enabled for Fault A. The compare channel 0 output is clamped to inactive level as long as the timer/counter is halted. The timer/counter resumes the counting operation as soon as the fault condition is no longer present. As the restart action is enabled in this example, the timer/counter is restarted after the fault condition is no longer present.

The figure after that ('Waveform Generation with Fault Qualification, Halt, and Restart Actions') shows a similar example, but with additionally enabled fault qualification. Here, counting is resumed after the fault condition is no longer present.

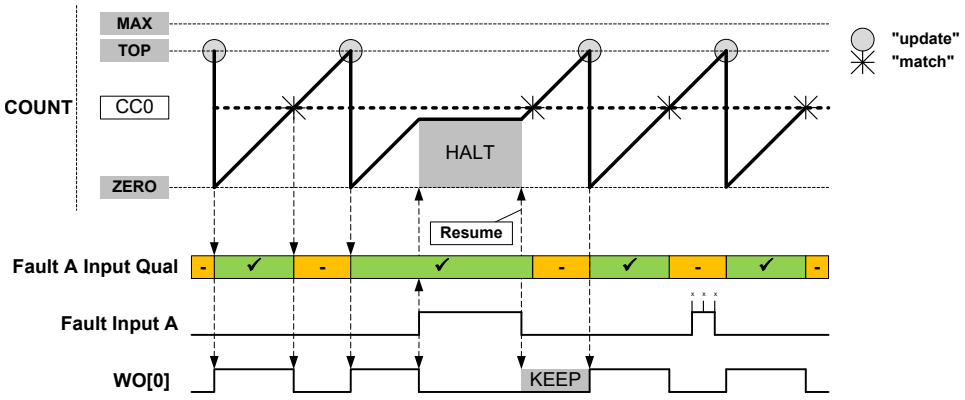
Note that in RAMP2 and RAMP2A operations, when a new timer/counter cycle starts, the cycle index will automatically change.

Figure 44-32. Waveform Generation with Halt and Restart Actions



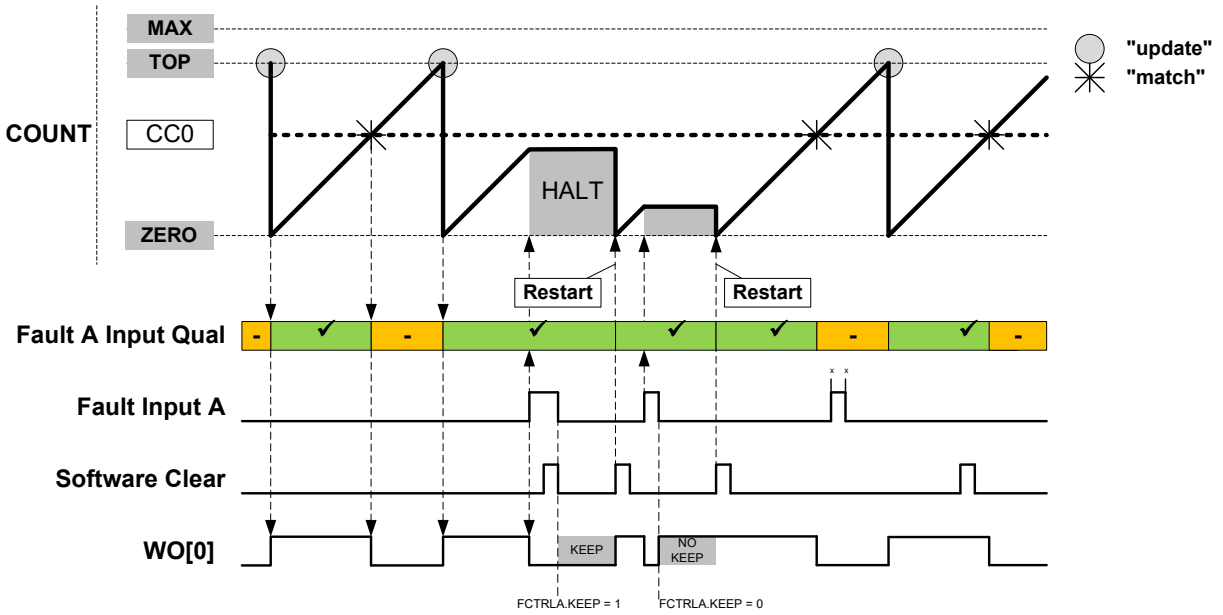
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Figure 44-33. Waveform Generation with Fault Qualification, Halt, and Restart Actions



Software Halt Action This action is configured by writing 0x2 to the Fault A and Fault B Halt mode bits in the Recoverable Fault A or Fault B configuration registers (FCTRLA.HALT(FCTRLA <9:8>) or FCTRLB.HALT(FCTRLB <9:8>). Software halt action is similar to hardware halt action, but in order to restart the timer/counter, the corresponding fault condition must not be present anymore, and the corresponding FAULT A or Fault B bit in the STATUS register must be cleared by software. See the following figure.

Figure 44-34. Waveform Generation with Software Halt, Fault Qualification, Keep and Restart Actions



44.6.3.6. Non-Recoverable Faults

The non-recoverable fault action will force all the compare outputs to a pre-defined level programmed into the Driver Control register (DRVCTRL.NREy and DRVCTRL.NRVy). The non-recoverable fault input (TCCx_EV_0 and TCCx_EV_1) actions are enabled in Event Control register (EVCTRL.EVACT0(EVCTRL <2:0>) and EVCTRL.EVACT1(EVCTRL <5:3>)).

To avoid false fault detection on external events (e.g. a glitch on an I/O port) a digital filter can be enabled using Non-Recoverable Fault Input Filter Value bits in the Driver Control register DRVCTRL.FILTERVAL0 (DRVCTRL<27:24>) and DRVCTRL.FILTERVAL1 (DRVCTRL<31:28>) . Therefore, the event detection is synchronous, and event action is delayed by the selected digital filter value clock cycles.

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When the Fault Detection on Debug Break Detection bit in Debug Control register (DGBCTRL.FDDBD (DGBCTRL <2>)) is written to '1', a non-recoverable Debug Faults State and an interrupt (DFS) is generated when the system goes in debug operation.

In RAMP2, RAMP2A, or DSBOTH operation, when the Lock Update bit in the Control B register is set by writing CTRLBSET.LUPD (CTRLBSET <1>)=1 and the Ramp index or counter direction changes, a non-recoverable Update Fault State and the respective interrupt (UFS) are generated.

44.6.3.7. Time-Stamp Capture

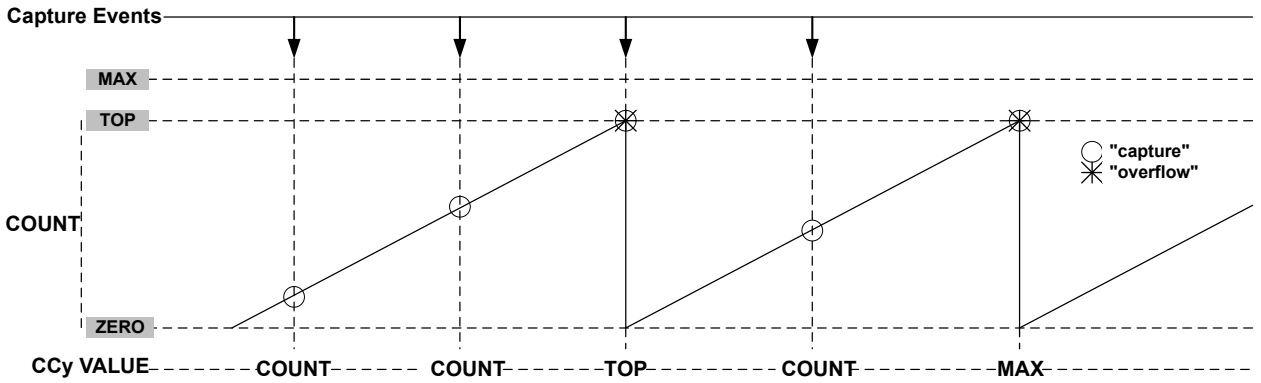
This feature is enabled when the Capture Time Stamp (STAMP) Event Action in Event Control register (EVCTRL.EVACT0(EVCTRL <2:0>)=0x6) is selected. The counter TOP value must be smaller than MAX.

When a capture event is detected, the COUNT value is copied into the corresponding Channel y Compare/Capture Value (CCy) register. In case of an overflow, the MAX value is copied into the corresponding CCy register.

When a valid captured value is present in the capture channel register, the corresponding Capture Channel y Interrupt Flag (INTFLAG.MCy) is set.

The timer/counter can detect capture overflow of the input capture channels: When a new capture event is detected while the Capture Channel interrupt flag (INTFLAG.MCy) is still set, the new time-stamp will not be stored and INTFLAG.ERR will be set.

Figure 44-35. Time-Stamp



44.6.3.8. Waveform Extension

Waveform Extension Stage Details shows a schematic diagram of actions of the four optional units that follow the recoverable fault stage on a port pin pair: Output Matrix (OTMX), Dead-Time Insertion (DTI), SWAP and Pattern Generation. The DTI and SWAP units can be seen as a four port pair slices:

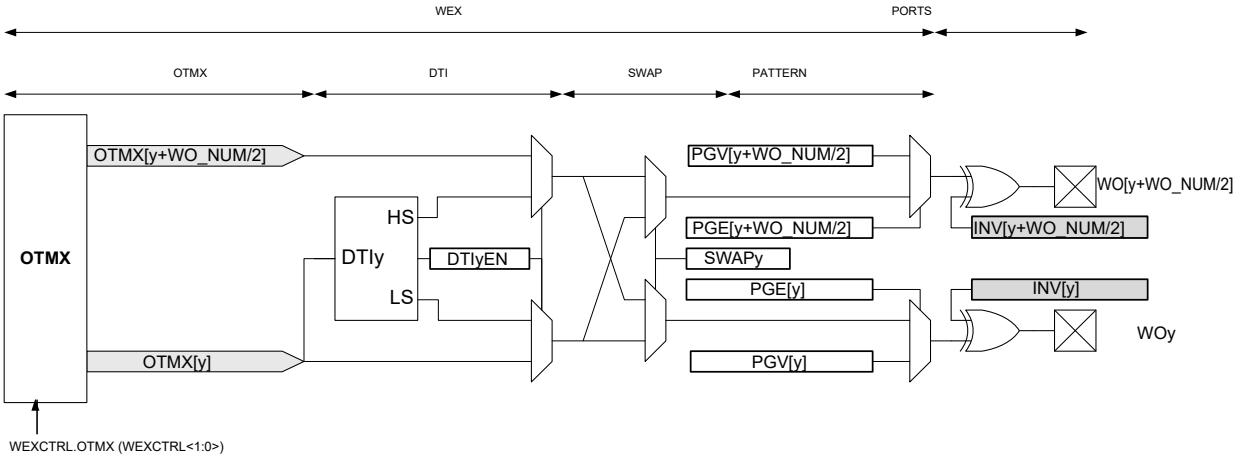
- Slice 0 DTI0 / SWAP0 acting on port pins (WO[0], WO[WO_NUM/2 +0])
- Slice 1 DTI1 / SWAP1 acting on port pins (WO[1], WO[WO_NUM/2 +1])

And generally:

- Slice y DTIy / SWAPy acting on port pins (WO[y], WO[WO_NUM/2 +y])

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Figure 44-36. Waveform Extension Stage Details



The **output matrix (OTMX)** unit distributes compare channels, according to the selectable configurations in the following table. This is configured by WEXCTRL.OTMX bits (WEXCTRL <1:0>) as shown below.

Table 44-4. Output Matrix Channel Pin Routing Configuration

Value	OTMX[7]	OTMX[6]	OTMX[5]	OTMX[4]	OTMX[3]	OTMX[2]	OTMX[1]	OTMX[0]
0x0	CC7	CC6	CC5	CC4	CC3	CC2	CC1	CC0
0x1	CC1	CC0	CC1	CC0	CC1	CC0	CC1	CC0
0x2	CC0	CC0	CC0	CC0	CC0	CC0	CC0	CC0
0x3	CC1	CC1	CC1	CC1	CC1	CC1	CC1	CC0

The following notes refer to this pin routing configuration:

- Configuration 0x0 is the default configuration. The channel location is the default one and channels are distributed on outputs modulo the number of channels. Channel 0 is routed to the Output matrix output OTMX[0], and Channel 1 to OTMX[1]. If there are more outputs than channels, then channel 0 is duplicated to the Output matrix output OTMX[CC_NUM], channel 1 to OTMX[CC_NUM+1] and so on.
- Configuration 0x1 distributes the channels on output modulo half the number of channels. This assigns twice the number of output locations to the lower channels than the default configuration. This can be used, for example, to control the four transistors of a full bridge using only two compare channels.
  Using pattern generation, some of these four outputs can be overwritten by a constant level, enabling flexible drive of a full bridge in all quadrant configurations.
- Configuration 0x2 distributes compare channel 0 (CC0) to all port pins. With pattern generation, this configuration can control a stepper motor.
- Configuration 0x3 distributes the compare channel CC0 to the first output, and the channel CC1 to all other outputs. Together with pattern generation and the fault extension, this configuration can control up to seven LED strings, with a boost stage.

The table below is an example showing four compare channels on four outputs.

Table 44-5. Four Compare Channels on Four Outputs

Value	OTMX[3]	OTMX[2]	OTMX[1]	OTMX[0]
0x0	CC3	CC2	CC1	CC0
0x1	CC1	CC0	CC1	CC0
0x2	CC0	CC0	CC0	CC0

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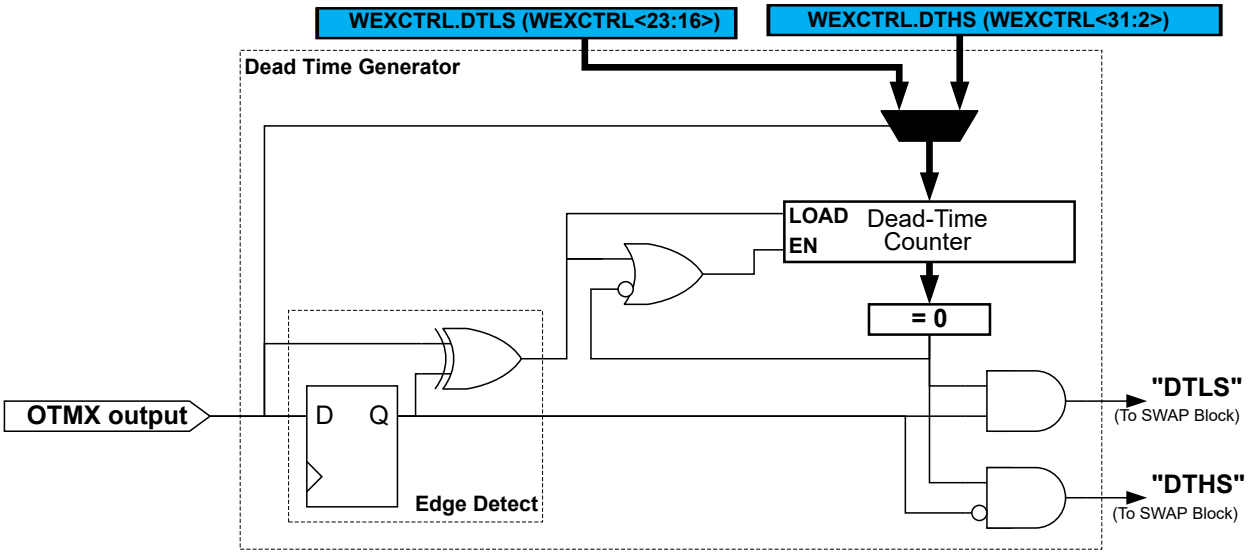
Table 44-5. Four Compare Channels on Four Outputs (continued)

Value	OTMX[3]	OTMX[2]	OTMX[1]	OTMX[0]
0x3	CC1	CC1	CC1	CC0

The dead-time insertion (DTI) unit generates OFF time with the non-inverted low side (LS) and inverted high side (HS) of the wave generator output forced at low level. This OFF time is called dead time. Dead-time insertion ensures that the LS and HS outputs (DTLS and DTHS) will never switch simultaneously.

The DTI stage consists of four equal dead-time insertion generators; one for each of the first four compare channels. *Dead-Time Generator Block Diagram* shows the block diagram of one DTI generator. The four channels have a common register which controls the dead time, which is independent of high side and low side setting.

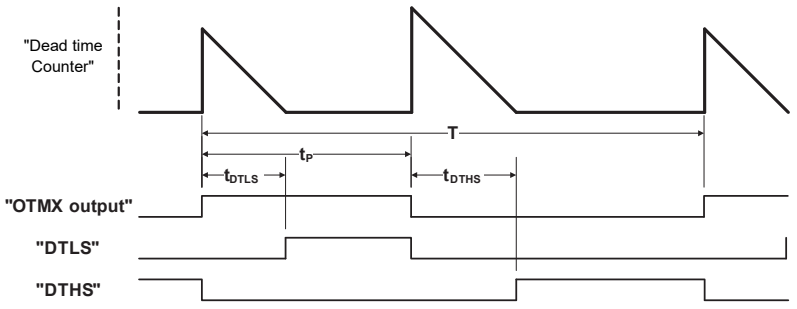
Figure 44-37. Dead-Time Generator Block Diagram



As shown in *Dead-Time Generator Timing Diagram*, the 8-bit dead-time counter is decremented by one for each peripheral clock cycle until it reaches zero. A non-zero counter value will force both the low side and high side outputs into their OFF state. When the output matrix (OTMX) output changes, the dead-time counter is reloaded according to the edge of the input. When the output changes from low to high (positive edge) it initiates a counter reload of the DTLS register. When the output changes from high to low (negative edge) it reloads the DTHS register.

In the following figure t_P shows the lower side output from OTMX and T is the period of OTMX output waveform. Dead-time insertion for lower and upper side outputs are shown by t_{DTLS} and t_{DTHS} respectively.

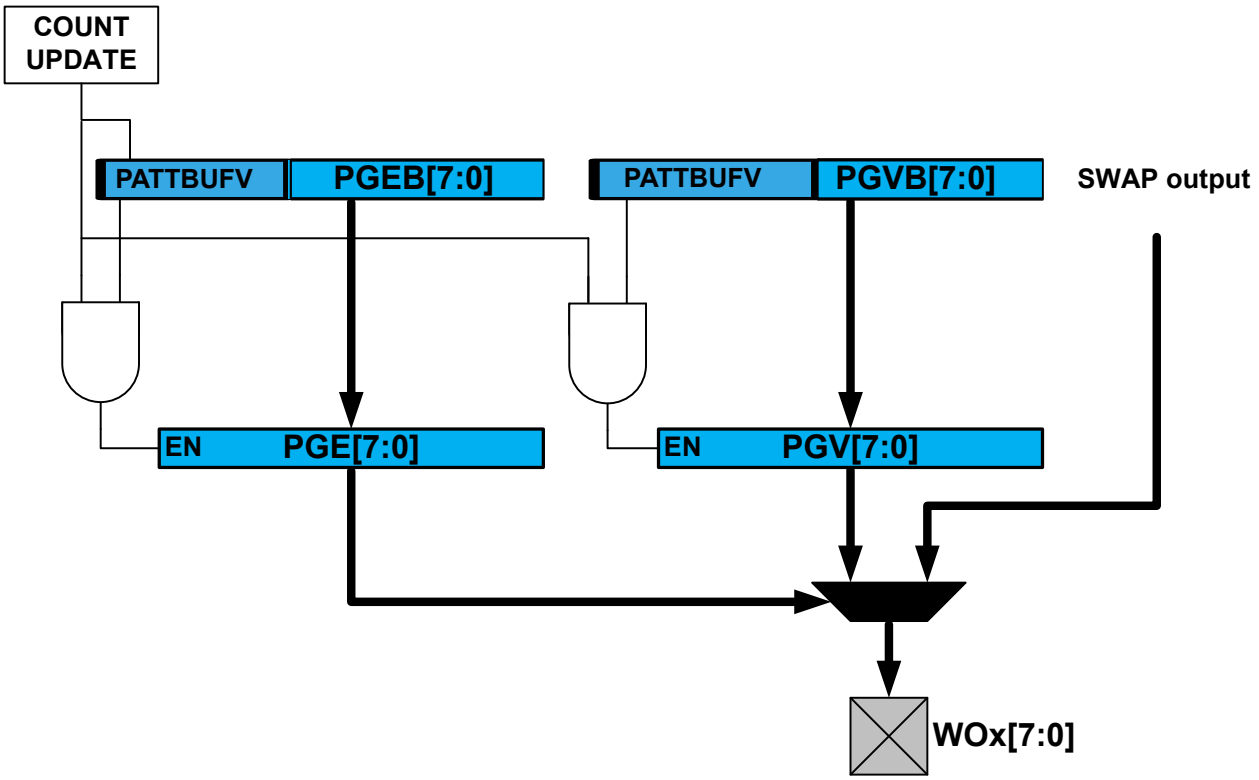
Figure 44-38. Dead-Time Generator Timing Diagram



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The pattern generator unit produces a synchronized bit pattern across the port pins it is connected to. The pattern generation features are primarily intended for handling the commutation sequence in brushless DC motors (BLDC), stepper motors, and full bridge control. See also *Pattern Generator Block Diagram*.

Figure 44-39. Pattern Generator Block Diagram



As with other double-buffered timer/counter registers, the register update is synchronized to the UPDATE condition set by the timer/counter waveform generation operation. If synchronization is not required by the application, the software can simply access directly the PGV[7:0] bits (PATT <15:8>) , PGE[7:0] bits (PATT <7:0>) registers.

44.6.4. DMA, Interrupts, and Events

The following table shows the DMA request for the TCC module.

Table 44-6. Module Requests for TCC

Condition	Interrupt request	Event output	Event input	DMA request	DMA request is cleared
Overflow / Underflow	Yes	Yes		Yes(1)	On DMA acknowledge
Channel Compare Match or Capture	Yes	Yes	Yes(2)	Yes(3)	For circular buffering: on DMA acknowledge For capture channel: when CCy register is read
Retrigger	Yes	Yes			
Count	Yes	Yes			
Capture Overflow Error	Yes				
Debug Fault State	Yes				
Recoverable Faults	Yes				
Non-Recoverable Faults	Yes				

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Table 44-6. Module Requests for TCC (continued)

Condition	Interrupt request	Event output	Event input	DMA request	DMA request is cleared
TCCx Event 0 input			Yes(4)		
TCCx Event 1 input			Yes(5)		

Notes:
1. DMA request set on Overflow, Underflow or Re-trigger conditions.
2. Can perform capture or generate recoverable fault on an event input.
3. In Capture or Circular modes.
4. On event input, either action can be executed:
   - re-trigger counter
   - control counter direction
   - stop the counter
   - decrement the counter
   - perform period and pulse width capture
   - generate non-recoverable fault
5. On event input, either action can be executed:
   - re-trigger counter
   - increment or decrement counter depending on direction
   - start the counter
   - increment or decrement counter based on direction
   - increment counter regardless of direction
   - generate non-recoverable fault

44.6.4.1. DMA Operation

The TCC can generate the following DMA requests:

Counter overflow (OVF)	If the One-shot Trigger mode in the control A register (CTRLA.DMAOS(CTRLA<23>)) is written to '0', the TCC generates a DMA request on each cycle when an update condition (Overflow, Underflow or Re-trigger) is detected. When an update condition (Overflow, Underflow or Re-trigger) is detected while CTRLA.DMAOS(CTRLA<23>)=1, the TCC generates a DMA trigger on the cycle following the DMA One-Shot Command written to the Control B register (CTRLBSET.CMD(CTRLBSET<7:5>) = DMAOS). In both cases, the request is cleared by hardware on DMA acknowledge.
Channel Match (MCy)	A DMA request is set only on a compare match if CTRLA.DMAOS(CTRLA<23>) = 0. The request is cleared by hardware on DMA acknowledge. When CTRLA.DMAOS(CTRLA<23>) = 1, the DMA requests are not generated.
Channel Capture (MCy)	For a capture channel, the request is set when valid data is present in the CCy register, and cleared once the CCy register is read. In this operation mode, the CTRLA.DMAOS bit (CTRLA<23>) value is ignored.

Important: DMA One-Shot mode is not available in RAMP1/RAMP2C/RAMP2CS modes.

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DMA Operation with Circular Buffer

When circular buffer operation is enabled, the Buffer registers must be written in a correct order and synchronized to the update times of the timer. The DMA triggers of the TCC provide a way to ensure a safe and correct update of circular buffers.

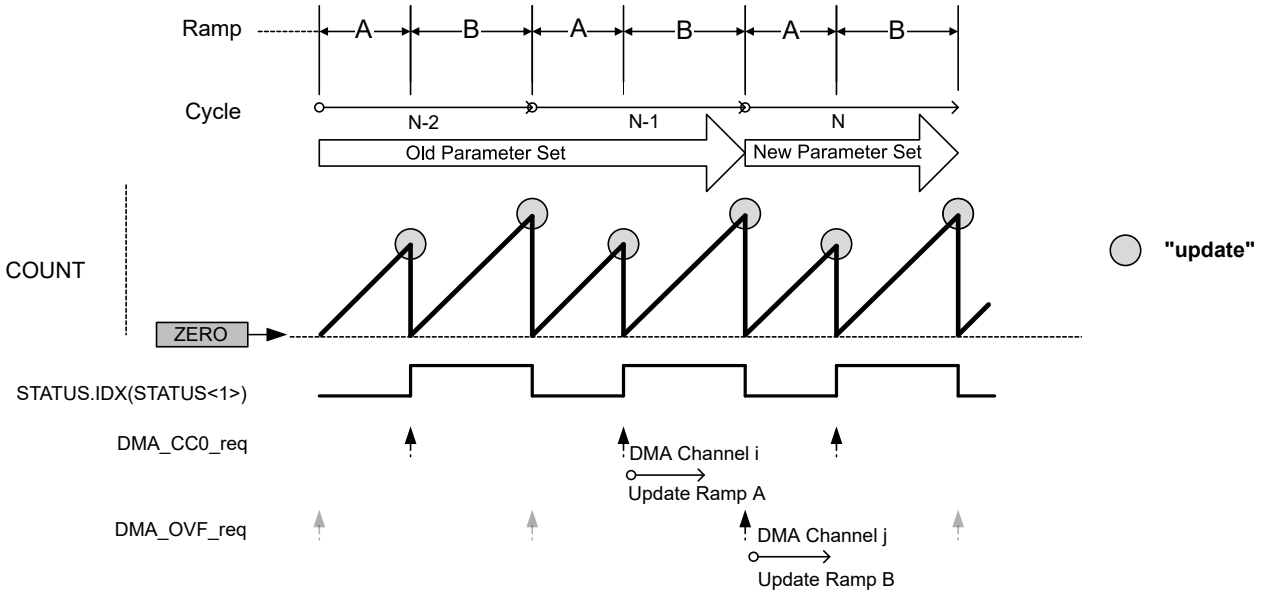
Note: Circular buffer are intended to be used with RAMP2, RAMP2A and DSBOTH operation only.

DMA Operation with Circular Buffer in RAMP2 and RAMP2A Operation.
When a CC0 channel is selected as a circular buffer, the related DMA request is not set on a compare match detection, but on start of Ramp B.

If at least one circular buffer is enabled, the DMA overflow request is conditioned to the start of Ramp A with an effective DMA transfer on previous Ramp B (DMA acknowledge).

The update of all circular buffer values for Ramp A can be done through a DMA channel triggered on a MC (Compare Match) trigger. The update of all circular buffer values for Ramp B, can be done through a second DMA channel triggered by the overflow DMA request.

Figure 44-40. DMA Triggers in RAMP2 Operation and Circular Buffer Enabled



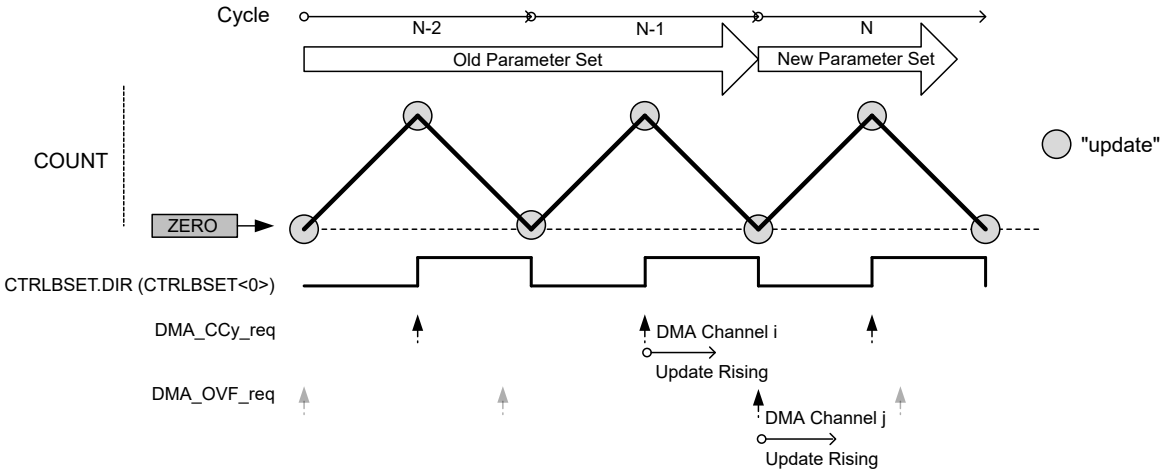
DMA Operation with Circular Buffer in DSBOTH.
When CC0 channel is selected as a circular buffer, the related DMA request is not set on a compare match detection, but on start of down-counting phase.

If at least one circular buffer is enabled, the DMA overflow request is conditioned to the start of up-counting phase with an effective DMA transfer on previous down-counting phase (DMA acknowledge).

When up-counting, all circular buffer values can be updated through a DMA channel triggered by MC (Compare Match) trigger. When down-counting, all circular buffer values can be updated through a second DMA channel, triggered by the OVF DMA request.

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Figure 44-41. DMA Triggers in DSBOTH Operation and Circular Buffer Enabled



44.6.4.2. Interrupts

The TCC has the following interrupt sources (See the INTENSET register):

- Overflow/Underflow (OVF)
- Retrigger (TRG)
- Count (CNT) - refer also to description of EVCTRL.CNTSEL.
- Capture Overflow Error (ERR)
- Non-Recoverable Update Fault (UFS)
- Debug Fault State (DFS)
- Recoverable Faults (FAULTA and FAULTB)
- Non-recoverable Faults (FAULT0 and FAULT1)
- Compare Match or Capture Channels (MCy)

These interrupts are asynchronous wake-up sources. See Sleep Mode Entry and Exit Table in PM/ Sleep Mode Controller section for details.

References:

- PM_Sleep Mode Controller

Each interrupt source has an Interrupt flag associated with it. The Interrupt flag in the Interrupt Flag Status and Clear (INTFLAG) register is set when the Interrupt condition occurs. Each interrupt can be individually enabled by writing a '1' to the corresponding bit in the Interrupt Enable Set (INTENSET) register, and disabled by writing a '1' to the corresponding bit in the Interrupt Enable Clear (INTENCLR) register. An interrupt request is generated when the Interrupt flag is set and the corresponding interrupt is enabled. The interrupt request remains active until the Interrupt flag is cleared, the interrupt is disabled, or the TCC is reset. See INTFLAG for details on how to clear Interrupt flags. The TCC has one common interrupt request line for OVF, ERR, UFS, DFS, FAULTA, FAULTB, FAULT0, and FAULT1 interrupt sources. It contains a separate line for both TRG, and CNT interrupt sources and another line for all Compare Match or Capture Channels (MCy) interrupt sources. The user must read the INTFLAG register to determine which Interrupt condition is present.

Note: Interrupts must be globally enabled for interrupt requests to be generated. Refer to *Nested Vector Interrupt Controller* for details.

References:

- Nested Vector Interrupt Controller

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44.6.4.3. Events

The TCC can generate the following output events:

- Overflow/Underflow (OVF)
- Trigger (TRG)
- Counter (CNT) For further details, refer to EVCTRL.CNTSEL description.
- Compare Match or Capture on compare/capture channels: MCy

Writing a '1' or '0' to an Event Output bit in the Event Control Register (OVFEO, TRGEO, CNTEO and MCEOy bits) enables or disables the corresponding output event. Refer also to *EVSYS – Event System*.

The TCC can take the following actions on a channel input event (MCy):

- Capture event
- Generate a recoverable or non-recoverable fault

The TCC can take the following actions on counter Event 1 (TCCx_EV_1):

- Counter re-trigger
- Counter direction control
- Stop the counter
- Decrement the counter on event
- Period and pulse width capture
- Non-recoverable fault

The TCC can take the following actions on counter Event 0 (TCCx_EV_0):

- Counter re-trigger
- Count on event (increment or decrement, depending on counter direction)
- Counter start - start counting on the event rising edge. Further events will not restart the counter; the counter will keep on counting using prescaled GCLK_TCCx, until it reaches TOP or ZERO, depending on the direction.
- Counter increment on event. This will increment the counter, irrespective of the counter direction.
- Count during active state of an asynchronous event (increment or decrement, depending on counter direction). In this case, the counter will be incremented or decremented on each cycle of the prescaled clock, as long as the event is active.
- Non-recoverable fault

The counter Event Actions are available in the Event Control registers (EVCTRL.EVACT0(EVCTRL <2:0>) and EVCTRL.EVACT1(EVCTRL <5:3>)). For further details, refer to EVCTRL.

Writing a '1' to an Event Input bit in the Event Control register (EVCTRL.MCEIy or EVCTRL.TCEIn where n=0,1) enables the corresponding action on input event, where writing '0' disables the action on input event.

Note: When several events are connected to the TCC, the enabled action will apply for each of the incoming events. Refer to *EVSYS – Event System* for details on how to configure the event system.

Reference:

- EVSYS

44.6.5. Sleep Mode Operation

The TCC can be configured to operate in any Sleep mode. To be able to run in standby the RUNSTDBY bit in the Control A register (CTRLA.RUNSTDBY) must be '1'. The TCC interrupt can be used to wake up the device from sleep modes. Events connected to the event system can trigger other operations in the system without exiting sleep modes.

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References:

- EVSYS

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44.7. Register Summary

For descriptions and definitions of both Register and bitfield properties, refer to Register Properties.

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x00	CTRLA	31:24	CPTEN7	CPTEN6	CPTEN5	CPTEN4	CPTEN3	CPTEN2	CPTEN1	CPTEN0
		23:16	DMAOS							FCYCLE
		15:8		ALOCK	PRESCYNC[1:0]		RUNSTDBY	PRESCALER[2:0]		
		7:0		RESOLUTION[1:0]					ENABLE	SWRST
0x04	CTRLBCLR	7:0	CMD[2:0]			IDXCMD[1:0]		ONESHOT	LUPD	DIR
0x05	CTRLBSET	7:0	CMD[2:0]			IDXCMD[1:0]		ONESHOT	LUPD	DIR
0x06 ... 0x07	Reserved									
0x08	SYNCBUSY	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8	CC7	CC6	CC5	CC4	CC3	CC2	CC1	CC0
		7:0	PER	WAVE	PATT	COUNT	STATUS	CTRLB	ENABLE	SWRST
0x0C	FCTRLA	31:24					FILTERVAL[3:0]			
		23:16	BLANKVAL[7:0]							
		15:8	BLANKPRESC	CAPTURE[2:0]			CHSEL[1:0]		HALT[1:0]	
		7:0	RESTART	BLANK[1:0]		QUAL	KEEP		SRC[1:0]	
0x10	FCTRLB	31:24					FILTERVAL[3:0]			
		23:16	BLANKVAL[7:0]							
		15:8	BLANKPRESC	CAPTURE[2:0]			CHSEL[1:0]		HALT[1:0]	
		7:0	RESTART	BLANK[1:0]		QUAL	KEEP		SRC[1:0]	
0x14	WEXCTRL	31:24	DTHS[7:0]							
		23:16	DTLS[7:0]							
		15:8					DTIEN3	DTIEN2	DTIEN1	DTIEN0
		7:0							OTMX[1:0]	
0x18	DRVCTRL	31:24	FILTERVAL1[3:0]				FILTERVAL0[3:0]			
		23:16	INVEN7	INVEN6	INVEN5	INVEN4	INVEN3	INVEN2	INVEN1	INVEN0
		15:8	NRV7	NRV6	NRV5	NRV4	NRV3	NRV2	NRV1	NRV0
		7:0	NRE7	NRE6	NRE5	NRE4	NRE3	NRE2	NRE1	NRE0
0x1C ... 0x1D	Reserved									
0x1E	DBGCTRL	7:0						FDDBD		DBGRUN
0x1F	Reserved									
0x20	EVCTRL	31:24	MCEO7	MCEO6	MCEO5	MCEO4	MCEO3	MCEO2	MCEO1	MCEO0
		23:16	MCEI7	MCEI6	MCEI5	MCEI4	MCEI3	MCEI2	MCEI1	MCEI0
		15:8	TCEI1	TCEI0	TCINV1	TCINV0		CNTEO	TRGEO	OVFEO
		7:0	CNTSEL[1:0]		EVACT1[2:0]			EVACT0[2:0]		
0x24	INTENCLR	31:24								
		23:16	MC7	MC6	MC5	MC4	MC3	MC2	MC1	MC0
		15:8	FAULT1	FAULT0	FAULTB	FAULTA	DFS	UFS		
		7:0					ERR	CNT	TRG	OVF
0x28	INTENSET	31:24								
		23:16	MC7	MC6	MC5	MC4	MC3	MC2	MC1	MC0
		15:8	FAULT1	FAULT0	FAULTB	FAULTA	DFS	UFS		
		7:0					ERR	CNT	TRG	OVF
0x2C	INTFLAG	31:24								
		23:16	MC7	MC6	MC5	MC4	MC3	MC2	MC1	MC0
		15:8	FAULT1	FAULT0	FAULTB	FAULTA	DFS	UFS		
		7:0					ERR	CNT	TRG	OVF
0x30	STATUS	31:24	CMP7	CMP6	CMP5	CMP4	CMP3	CMP2	CMP1	CMP0
		23:16	CCBUFV7	CCBUFV6	CCBUFV5	CCBUFV4	CCBUFV3	CCBUFV2	CCBUFV1	CCBUFV0
		15:8	FAULT1	FAULT0	FAULTB	FAULTA	FAULT1IN	FAULT0IN	FAULTBIN	FAULTAIN
		7:0	PERBUFV		PATTBUFV		DFS	UFS	IDX	STOP
0x34	COUNT	31:24	COUNT[31:24]							
		23:16	COUNT[23:16]							
		15:8	COUNT[15:8]							
		7:0	COUNT[7:0]							

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Register Summary (continued)

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x38	PATT	15:8	PGV[7:0]							
		7:0	PGE[7:0]							
0x3A ... 0x3B	Reserved									
0x3C	WAVE	31:24					SWAP3	SWAP2	SWAP1	SWAP0
		23:16	POL7	POL6	POL5	POL4	POL3	POL2	POL1	POL0
		15:8					CICCEN3	CICCEN2	CICCEN1	CICCEN0
		7:0	CIPEREN		RAMP[2:0]			WAVEGEN[2:0]		
0x40	PER	31:24	PER[25:18]							
		23:16	PER[17:10]							
		15:8	PER[9:2]							
		7:0	PER[1:0]		DITHER[5:0]					
0x44	CC0	31:24	CC[25:18]							
		23:16	CC[17:10]							
		15:8	CC[9:2]							
		7:0	CC[1:0]		DITHER[5:0]					
0x48	CC1	31:24	CC[25:18]							
		23:16	CC[17:10]							
		15:8	CC[9:2]							
		7:0	CC[1:0]		DITHER[5:0]					
0x4C	CC2	31:24	CC[25:18]							
		23:16	CC[17:10]							
		15:8	CC[9:2]							
		7:0	CC[1:0]		DITHER[5:0]					
0x50	CC3	31:24	CC[25:18]							
		23:16	CC[17:10]							
		15:8	CC[9:2]							
		7:0	CC[1:0]		DITHER[5:0]					
0x54	CC4	31:24	CC[25:18]							
		23:16	CC[17:10]							
		15:8	CC[9:2]							
		7:0	CC[1:0]		DITHER[5:0]					
0x58	CC5	31:24	CC[25:18]							
		23:16	CC[17:10]							
		15:8	CC[9:2]							
		7:0	CC[1:0]		DITHER[5:0]					
0x5C	CC6	31:24	CC[25:18]							
		23:16	CC[17:10]							
		15:8	CC[9:2]							
		7:0	CC[1:0]		DITHER[5:0]					
0x60	CC7	31:24	CC[25:18]							
		23:16	CC[17:10]							
		15:8	CC[9:2]							
		7:0	CC[1:0]		DITHER[5:0]					
0x64	PATTBUF	15:8	PGVB[7:0]							
		7:0	PGEB[7:0]							
0x66 ... 0x6B	Reserved									
0x6C	PERBUF	31:24	PERBUF[25:18]							
		23:16	PERBUF[17:10]							
		15:8	PERBUF[9:2]							
		7:0	PERBUF[1:0]		DITHERBUF[5:0]					
0x70	CCBUF0	31:24	CCBUF[25:18]							
		23:16	CCBUF[17:10]							
		15:8	CCBUF[9:2]							
		7:0	CCBUF[1:0]		DITHERBUF[5:0]					

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Register Summary (continued)

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x74	CCBUF1	31:24	CCBUF[25:18]							
		23:16	CCBUF[17:10]							
		15:8	CCBUF[9:2]							
		7:0	CCBUF[1:0]		DITHERBUF[5:0]					
0x78	CCBUF2	31:24	CCBUF[25:18]							
		23:16	CCBUF[17:10]							
		15:8	CCBUF[9:2]							
		7:0	CCBUF[1:0]		DITHERBUF[5:0]					
0x7C	CCBUF3	31:24	CCBUF[25:18]							
		23:16	CCBUF[17:10]							
		15:8	CCBUF[9:2]							
		7:0	CCBUF[1:0]		DITHERBUF[5:0]					
0x80	CCBUF4	31:24	CCBUF[25:18]							
		23:16	CCBUF[17:10]							
		15:8	CCBUF[9:2]							
		7:0	CCBUF[1:0]		DITHERBUF[5:0]					
0x84	CCBUF5	31:24	CCBUF[25:18]							
		23:16	CCBUF[17:10]							
		15:8	CCBUF[9:2]							
		7:0	CCBUF[1:0]		DITHERBUF[5:0]					
0x88	CCBUF6	31:24	CCBUF[25:18]							
		23:16	CCBUF[17:10]							
		15:8	CCBUF[9:2]							
		7:0	CCBUF[1:0]		DITHERBUF[5:0]					
0x8C	CCBUF7	31:24	CCBUF[25:18]							
		23:16	CCBUF[17:10]							
		15:8	CCBUF[9:2]							
		7:0	CCBUF[1:0]		DITHERBUF[5:0]					

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44.7.1. Control A

Name: CTRLA
Offset: 0x00
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Write-Synchronized (ENABLE, SWRST)

Table 44-7. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	CPTEN7	CPTEN6	CPTEN5	CPTEN4	CPTEN3	CPTEN2	CPTEN1	CPTEN0
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
	DMAOS							FCYCLE
Access	R/W							R/W
Reset	0							0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
		ALOCK	PRESCYNC[1:0]		RUNSTDBY	PRESCALER[2:0]		
Access		R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset		0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Bits 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 – CPTENy Capture Channel y Enable
These bits are used to select the capture or compare operation on channel y (where y=0,1,2...7).
Writing a '1' to CPTENy enables capture on channel y.
Writing a '0' to CPTENy disables capture on channel y.
All these bits are enable-protected.

Bit 23 – DMAOS DMA One-Shot Trigger Mode
This bit enables the DMA One-shot Trigger Mode.
Note: This bit is enable-protected.

Value	Description
0	Generate DMA triggers on each TCC cycle
1	Generate a DMA trigger on TCC cycle following a CTRLBSET.CMD(CTRLBSET<7:5>) = DMAOS command.

Bit 16 – FCYCLE Full Cycle Enable
When this bit is set, TCC will wait for the end of the current cycle, to evaluate the stop condition.
This bit is enable-protected.

Value	Description
0	The stop condition is evaluated immediately.
1	The stop condition is evaluated at the end of the cycle.

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Bit 14 – ALOCK Auto Lock
This bit is enable-protected.

Value	Description
0	The Lock Update bit in the Control B register (CTRLBSET.LUPD (CTRLBSET<1>)) is not affected by overflow/underflow, and re-trigger events
1	CTRLBSET.LUPD (CTRLBSET<1>) is set to '1' on each overflow/underflow or re-trigger event.

Bits 13:12 – PRESCYNC[1:0] Prescaler and Counter Synchronization
These bits select if on re-trigger event, the Counter is cleared or reloaded on either the next GCLK_TCCx clock, or on the next prescaled GCLK_TCCx clock. It is also possible to reset the prescaler on re-trigger event.
These bits are enable-protected.

Value	Name	Description	
		Counter Reloaded	Prescaler
0x0	GCLK	Reload or reset Counter on next GCLK	-
0x1	PRESC	Reload or reset Counter on next prescaler clock	-
0x2	RESYNC	Reload or reset Counter on next GCLK	Reset prescaler counter
0x3	Reserved		

Bit 11 – RUNSTDBY Run in Standby
This bit is used to keep the TCC running in Standby mode.
These bits are enable-protected.

Value	Description
0	The TCC is halted in standby mode.
1	The TCC continues to run in standby mode.

Bits 10:8 – PRESCALER[2:0] Prescaler
These bits select the Counter prescaler factor.
These bits are enable-protected.

Value	Name	Description
0x0	DIV1	Prescaler: GCLK_TCC
0x1	DIV2	Prescaler: GCLK_TCC/2
0x2	DIV4	Prescaler: GCLK_TCC/4
0x3	DIV8	Prescaler: GCLK_TCC/8
0x4	DIV16	Prescaler: GCLK_TCC/16
0x5	DIV64	Prescaler: GCLK_TCC/64
0x6	DIV256	Prescaler: GCLK_TCC/256
0x7	DIV1024	Prescaler: GCLK_TCC/1024

Bits 6:5 – RESOLUTION[1:0] Dithering Resolution
These bits increase the TCC resolution by enabling the dithering options.
These bits are enable-protected.

Table 44-8. Dithering

Value	Name	Description
0x0	NONE	The dithering is disabled.
0x1	DITH4	Dithering is based on overflow of a 4 bit-counter. PER[3:0] and CCy[3:0] contain dithering pattern selection.
0x2	DITH5	Dithering is based on overflow of a 5 bit-counter. PER[4:0] and CCy[4:0] contain dithering pattern selection.
0x3	DITH6	Dithering is based on overflow of a 6 bit-counter. PER[5:0] and CCy[5:0] contain dithering pattern selection.

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Bit 1 – ENABLE Enable

Due to synchronization there is delay between when the CTRLA.ENABLE (CTRLA<1>) is written and the peripheral is enabled/disabled. The value written to CTRLA.ENABLE(CTRLA<1>) will be read back immediately and the ENABLE bit in the SYNCBUSY register (SYNCBUSY.ENABLE(SYNCBUSY<1>)) will be set. SYNCBUSY.ENABLE (SYNCBUSY<1>) will be cleared when the operation is complete.

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

Bit 0 – SWRST Software Reset

Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit resets all registers in the TCC (except DBGCTRL) to their initial state, and the TCC will be disabled.
Writing a '1' to CTRLA.SWRST(CTRLA<0>) will always take precedence; all other writes in the same write-operation will be discarded.
Due to synchronization there is a delay from writing CTRLA.SWRST(CTRLA<0>) until the reset is complete. CTRLA.SWRST(CTRLA<0>) and SYNCBUSY.SWRST(SYNCBUSY<0>) will both be cleared when the reset is complete.

Notes:

1. When the CTRLA.SWRST is written, the user should poll the SYNCB.SWRST bit to know when the reset operation is complete.
2. During a SWRST, access to registers/bits without SWRST are disallowed until the SYNCBUSY.SWRST is cleared by hardware.

Value	Description
0	There is no Reset operation ongoing.
1	The Reset operation is ongoing.

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44.7.2. Control B Clear

Name: CTRLBCLR
Offset: 0x04
Reset: 0x00
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Write-Synchronized, Read-Synchronized

This register allows the user to change this register without doing a read-modify-write operation. Changes in this register will also be reflected in the Control B Set (CTRLBSET) register.

Table 44-9. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	CMD[2:0]			IDXCMD[1:0]		ONESHOT	LUPD	DIR
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 7:5 – CMD[2:0] TCC Command
These bits can be used for software control of re-triggering and stop commands of the TCC. When a command has been executed, the CMD bit field will read back zero. The commands are executed on the next prescaled GCLK_TCCx clock cycle.
Writing zero to this bit group has no effect.
Writing a '1' to any of these bits will clear the pending command.

Value	Name	Description
0x0	NONE	No action
0x1	RETRIGGER	Clear start, restart or retrigger
0x2	STOP	Force stop
0x3	UPDATE	Force update of double buffered registers
0x4	READSYNC	Force COUNT read synchronization
0x5	DMAOS	One-shot DMA trigger

Bits 4:3 – IDXCMD[1:0] Ramp Index Command
These bits can be used to force cycle A (Ramp A) and cycle B (Ramp B) changes in all RAMP2x operations. On timer/counter update condition, the command is executed, the IDX flag in STATUS register is updated and the IDXCMD command is cleared.
Writing zero to these bits has no effect.
Writing a '1' to any of these bits will clear the pending command.

Value	Name	Description
0x0	DISABLE	No Command: IDX toggles between cycles A and B
0x1	SET	Set IDX: cycle B will be forced in the next cycle
0x2	CLEAR	Clear IDX: cycle A will be forced in next cycle
0x3	HOLD	Hold IDX: the next cycle will be the same as the current cycle.

Bit 2 – ONESHOT One-Shot
This bit controls one-shot operation of the TCC. When one-shot operation is enabled, the TCC will stop counting on the next overflow/underflow condition or on a stop command.
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect
Writing a '1' to this bit will disable the one-shot operation.
Reading this bit gives the following status:

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Value	Description
0	The TCC will update the counter value on overflow/underflow condition and continue operation.
1	The TCC will stop counting on the next underflow/overflow condition.

Bit 1 – LUPD Lock Update

This bit controls the update operation of the TCC buffered registers.
When CTRLBCLR.LUPD (CTRLBCLR<1>) is cleared, the hardware UPDATE registers with value from their buffered registers is enabled.
This bit has no effect when input capture operation is enabled.
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit will enable the registers updates on hardware UPDATE condition.
Reading this bit gives the following status:

Value	Description
0	The CCBUFy, PERBUF, PGVB bits (PATTBUF <15:8>) and PGEV bits (PATTBUF <7:0>) buffer register bitfields *are* copied into the corresponding CCy, PER, PGV bits (PATT <15:8>), and PGE bits (PATT <7:0>) registers and register bitfields on hardware update condition.
1	The CCBUFy, PERBUF, PGVB bits (PATTBUF <15:8>) and PGEV bits (PATTBUF <7:0>) buffer registers bitfields are *not* copied into the corresponding CCy, PER, PGV bits (PATT <15:8>), and PGE bits (PATT <7:0>) registers and register bitfields on hardware update condition.

Bit 0 – DIR Counter Direction

This bit is used to change the direction of the counter.
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect
Writing a '1' to this bit will clear the bit and make the counter count up. Reading this bit gives the following status:

Value	Description
0	The timer/counter is counting up (incrementing).
1	The timer/counter is counting down (decrementing).

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44.7.3. Control B Set

Name: CTRLBSET
Offset: 0x05
Reset: 0x00
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Write-Synchronized, Read-Synchronized

This register allows the user to change this register without doing a read-modify-write operation. Changes in this register will also be reflected in the Control B Set (CTRLBCLR) register.

Table 44-10. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	CMD[2:0]			IDXCMD[1:0]		ONESHOT	LUPD	DIR
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 7:5 – CMD[2:0] TCC Command
These bits can be used for software control of re-triggering and stop commands of the TCC. When a command has been executed, the CMD bit field will be read back as zero. The commands are executed on the next prescaled GCLK_TCCx clock cycle.
Writing zero to this bit group has no effect
Writing a valid value to this bit group will set the associated command.

Value	Name	Description
0x0	NONE	No action
0x1	RETRIGGER	Force start, restart or retrigger
0x2	STOP	Force stop
0x3	UPDATE	Force update of double buffered registers
0x4	READSYNC	Force a read synchronization of COUNT
0x5	DMAOS	One-shot DMA trigger

Bits 4:3 – IDXCMD[1:0] Ramp Index Command
These bits can be used to force cycle A and cycle B changes in all RAMP2x operations. On timer/counter update condition, the command is executed, the IDX flag in STATUS register is updated and the IDXCMD command is cleared.
Writing a zero to these bits has no effect.
Writing a valid value to these bits will set a command.

Value	Name	Description
0x0	DISABLE	No Command: IDX toggles between cycles A and B
0x1	SET	Set IDX: cycle B will be forced in the next cycle
0x2	CLEAR	Clear IDX: cycle A will be forced in next cycle
0x3	HOLD	Hold IDX: the next cycle will be the same as the current cycle.

Bit 2 – ONESHOT One-Shot
This bit controls one-shot operation of the TCC. When in one-shot operation, the TCC will stop counting on the next overflow/underflow condition or a stop command.
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit will enable the one-shot operation.

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Value	Description
0	The TCC will count continuously.
1	The TCC will stop counting on the next underflow/overflow condition.

Bit 1 – LUPD Lock Update

This bit controls the update operation of the TCC buffered registers.
When CTRLBSET.LUPD (CTRLBSET<1>) is set, the hardware UPDATE registers with value from their buffered registers is disabled. Disabling the update ensures that all buffer registers are valid before an hardware update is performed. After all the buffer registers are loaded correctly, the buffered registers can be unlocked.
This bit has no effect when input capture operation is enabled.
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit will disable the registers updates on hardware UPDATE condition.

Value	Description
0	The CCBUFy, PERBUF, PGVB bits (PATTBUF <15:8>) and PGEV bits (PATTBUF <7:0>) buffer registers values *are* copied into the corresponding CCy, PER, PGV bits (PATT <15:8>), and PGE bits (PATT <7:0>) registers on hardware update condition.
1	The CCBUFy, PERBUF, PGVB bits (PATTBUF <15:8>) and PGEV bits (PATTBUF <7:0>) buffer registers values are *not* copied into CCy, PER, PGV bits (PATT <15:8>), and PGE bits (PATT <7:0>) registers on hardware update condition.

Bit 0 – DIR Counter Direction

This bit is used to change the direction of the counter.
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect
Writing a '1' to this bit will set the bit and make the counter count down. Reading this bit gives following status:

Value	Description
0	The timer/counter is counting up (incrementing).
1	The timer/counter is counting down (decrementing).

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44.7.4. Synchronization Busy

Name: SYNCBUSY
Offset: 0x08
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Table 44-11. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	CC7	CC6	CC5	CC4	CC3	CC2	CC1	CC0
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	PER	WAVE	PATT	COUNT	STATUS	CTRLB	ENABLE	SWRST
Access	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 – CCy Compare/Capture Channel y Synchronization Busy
This bit is cleared when the synchronization of Compare/Capture Channel y register between the clock domains is complete.
This bit is set when the synchronization of Compare/Capture Channel y register between clock domains is started.
CCy bit is available only for existing Compare/Capture Channels. For details on CC channels number, refer to each TCC feature list.
This bit is set when the synchronization of CCy register between clock domains is started.

Bit 7 – PER PER Synchronization Busy
This bit is cleared when the synchronization of PER register between the clock domains is complete.
This bit is set when the synchronization of PER register between clock domains is started.

Bit 6 – WAVE WAVE Synchronization Busy
This bit is cleared when the synchronization of WAVE register between the clock domains is complete.
This bit is set when the synchronization of WAVE register between clock domains is started.

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Bit 5 – PATT PATT Synchronization Busy
This bit is cleared when the synchronization of PATTERN register between the clock domains is complete.
This bit is set when the synchronization of PATTERN register between clock domains is started.

Bit 4 – COUNT COUNT Synchronization Busy
This bit is cleared when the synchronization of COUNT register between the clock domains is complete.
This bit is set when the synchronization of COUNT register between clock domains is started.

Bit 3 – STATUS STATUS Synchronization Busy
This bit is cleared when the synchronization of STATUS register between the clock domains is complete.
This bit is set when the synchronization of STATUS register between clock domains is started.

Bit 2 – CTRLB CTRLB Synchronization Busy
This bit is cleared when the synchronization of CTRLBSET/CTRLBCLR register between the clock domains is complete.
This bit is set when the synchronization of CTRLBSET/CTRLBCLR register between clock domains is started.

Bit 1 – ENABLE ENABLE Synchronization Busy
This bit is cleared when the synchronization of ENABLE bit between the clock domains is complete.
This bit is set when the synchronization of ENABLE bit between clock domains is started.

Bit 0 – SWRST SWRST Synchronization Busy
This bit is cleared when the synchronization of SWRST bit between the clock domains is complete.
This bit is set when the synchronization of SWRST bit between clock domains is started.

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44.7.5. Fault Control A

Name: FCTRLA
Offset: 0x0C
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Enable-Protected

Table 44-12. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
					FILTERVAL[3:0]			
Access					R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset					0	0	0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	BLANKVAL[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

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	BLANKPRESC	CAPTURE[2:0]			CHSEL[1:0]		HALT[1:0]	
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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	RESTART	BLANK[1:0]		QUAL	KEEP		SRC[1:0]	
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W		R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0		0	0

Bits 27:24 – FILTERVAL[3:0] Recoverable Fault A Filter Value
These bits define the filter value applied on the Fault A (MCE0) event input line. Input signal with pulse width shorter than (FILTERVAL) * GCLK_TCCx is filtered. An Input signal with pulse width larger than (FILTERVAL+1) * GCLK_TCCx is passed to the TCC. The value must be set to zero when this event is used as synchronous event.

Bits 23:16 – BLANKVAL[7:0] Recoverable Fault A Blanking Value
These bits determine the duration of the blanking of the fault input source. Activation and edge selection of the blank filtering are done by the BLANK bits (FCTRLA.BLANK(FCTRLA<6:5>)).
When enabled, the fault input source is internally disabled for BLANKVAL* prescaled GCLK_TCCx periods after the detection of the waveform edge.

Bit 15 – BLANKPRESC Recoverable Fault A Blanking Value Prescaler
This bit enables a factor 64 prescaler factor on used as base frequency of the BLANKVAL value.

Value	Description
0	Blank time is BLANKVAL* prescaled GCLK_TCCx.
1	Blank time is BLANKVAL* 64 * prescaled GCLK_TCCx.

Bits 14:12 – CAPTURE[2:0] Recoverable Fault A Capture Action
These bits select the capture and Fault A interrupt/event conditions.

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Table 44-13. Fault A Capture Action

Value	Name	Description
0x0	DISABLE	Capture on valid recoverable Fault A is disabled
0x1	CAPT	On rising edge of a valid recoverable Fault A, capture counter value on channel selected by FCTRLA.CHSEL bits (FCTRLA <11:10>) . INTFLAG.FAULTA (INTFLAG<12>) flag rises on each new captured value.
0x2	CAPTMIN	On rising edge of a valid recoverable Fault A, capture counter value on channel selected by FCTRLA.CHSEL bits (FCTRLA <11:10>) , if COUNT value is lower than the last stored capture value (CC). INTFLAG.FAULTA (INTFLAG<12>) flag rises on each local minimum detection.
0x3	CAPTMAX	On rising edge of a valid recoverable Fault A, capture counter value on channel selected by FCTRLA.CHSEL bits (FCTRLA <11:10>) , if COUNT value is higher than the last stored capture value (CC). INTFLAG.FAULTA (INTFLAG<12>)flag rises on each local maximum detection.
0x4	LOCMIN	On rising edge of a valid recoverable Fault A, capture counter value on channel selected by FCTRLA.CHSEL bits (FCTRLA <11:10>) . INTFLAG.FAULTA (INTFLAG<12>) flag rises on each local minimum value detection.
0x5	LOCMAX	On rising edge of a valid recoverable Fault A, capture counter value on channel selected by FCTRLA.CHSEL bits (FCTRLA <11:10>) . INTFLAG.FAULTA (INTFLAG<12>) flag rises on each local maximum detection.
0x6	DERIV0	On rising edge of a valid recoverable Fault A, capture counter value on channel selected by FCTRLA.CHSEL bits (FCTRLA <11:10>) . INTFLAG.FAULTA (INTFLAG<12>) flag rises on each local maximum or minimum detection.
0x7	CAPTMARK	Capture with Ramp index as MSB value.

Bits 11:10 – CHSEL[1:0] Recoverable Fault A Capture Channel
These bits select the channel for capture operation triggered by recoverable Fault A.

Value	Name	Description
0x0	CC0	Capture value stored into CC0
0x1	CC1	Capture value stored into CC1
0x2	CC2	Capture value stored into CC2
0x3	CC3	Capture value stored into CC3

Bits 9:8 – HALT[1:0] Recoverable Fault A Halt Operation
These bits select the halt action for recoverable Fault A.

Value	Name	Description
0x0	DISABLE	Halt action disabled
0x1	HW	Hardware halt action
0x2	SW	Software halt action
0x3	NR	Non-recoverable fault

Bit 7 – RESTART Recoverable Fault A Restart
Setting this bit enables restart action for Fault A.

Value	Description
0	Fault A restart action is disabled.
1	Fault A restart action is enabled.

Bits 6:5 – BLANK[1:0] Recoverable Fault A Blanking Operation
These bits, select the blanking start point for recoverable Fault A.

Value	Name	Description
0x0	START	Blanking applied from start of the Ramp period
0x1	RISE	Blanking applied from rising edge of the waveform output
0x2	FALL	Blanking applied from falling edge of the waveform output
0x3	BOTH	Blanking applied from each toggle of the waveform output

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Bit 4 – QUAL Recoverable Fault A Qualification
Setting this bit enables the recoverable Fault A input qualification.

Value	Description
0	The recoverable Fault A input is not disabled on CMPy value condition.
1	The recoverable Fault A input is disabled when channel output is at inactive level (CMPy = 0).

Bit 3 – KEEP Recoverable Fault A Keep
Setting this bit enables the Fault A keep action.

Value	Description
0	The Fault A state is released as soon as the recoverable Fault A is released.
1	The Fault A state is released at the end of TCC cycle.

Bits 1:0 – SRC[1:0] Recoverable Fault A Source
These bits select the TCC Fault A mode.
Event system channel connected to Match or Capture Channel 0 (MCE0) event input, must be configured to route the event asynchronously, when used as a recoverable Fault A input.

Value	Name	Description
0x0	DISABLE	Fault input disabled
0x1	ENABLE	Fault A (MCE0) event input
0x2	INVERT	Enable Fault A (inverted) (MCE0) event input
0x3	ALTFAULT	Alternate fault (A or B) state at the end of the previous period.

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44.7.6. Fault Control B

Name: FCTRLB
Offset: 0x10
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Enable-Protected

Table 44-14. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
					FILTERVAL[3:0]			
Access					R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset					0	0	0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	BLANKVAL[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

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	BLANKPRESC	CAPTURE[2:0]			CHSEL[1:0]		HALT[1:0]	
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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	RESTART	BLANK[1:0]		QUAL	KEEP		SRC[1:0]	
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W		R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0		0	0

Bits 27:24 – FILTERVAL[3:0] Recoverable Fault B Filter Value
These bits define the filter value applied on FAULT B (MCE1) event input line. An Input signal with pulse width shorter than (FILTERVAL) * GCLK_TCCx is filtered. An Input signal with pulse width larger than (FILTERVAL+1) * GCLK_TCCx is passed. The value must be set to zero when this event is used as synchronous event.

Bits 23:16 – BLANKVAL[7:0] Recoverable Fault B Blanking Value
These bits determine the duration of the blanking of the fault input source. Activation and edge selection of the blank filtering are done by the BLANK bits (FCTRLB.BLANK(FCTRLB<6:5>)).
When enabled, the fault input source is internally disabled for BLANKVAL* prescaled GCLK_TCCx periods after the detection of the waveform edge.

Bit 15 – BLANKPRESC Recoverable Fault B Blanking Value Prescaler
This bit enables a factor 64 prescaler factor on used as base frequency of the BLANKVAL value.

Value	Description
0	Blank time is BLANKVAL* prescaled GCLK_TCCx.
1	Blank time is BLANKVAL* 64 * prescaled GCLK_TCCx.

Bits 14:12 – CAPTURE[2:0] Recoverable Fault B Capture Action
These bits select the capture and Fault B interrupt/event conditions.

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Table 44-15. Fault B Capture Action

Value	Name	Description
0x0	DISABLE	Capture on valid recoverable Fault B is disabled
0x1	CAPT	On rising edge of a valid recoverable Fault B, capture counter value on channel selected by FCTRLB.CHSEL bits (FCTRLB <11:10>). INTFLAG.FAULTB (INTFLAG<13>) flag rises on each new captured value.
0x2	CAPTMIN	On rising edge of a valid recoverable Fault B, capture counter value on channel selected byFCTRLB.CHSEL bits (FCTRLB <11:10>), if COUNT value is lower than the last stored capture value (CC). INTFLAG.FAULTB (INTFLAG<13>) flag rises on each local minimum detection.
0x3	CAPTMAX	On rising edge of a valid recoverable Fault B, capture counter value on channel selected by FCTRLB.CHSEL bits (FCTRLB <11:10>), if COUNT value is higher than the last stored capture value (CC). INTFLAG.FAULTB (INTFLAG<13>) flag rises on each local maximun detection.
0x4	LOCMIN	On rising edge of a valid recoverable Fault B, capture counter value on channel selected by FCTRLB.CHSEL bits (FCTRLB <11:10>). INTFLAG.FAULTB (INTFLAG<13>) flag rises on each local minimum value detection.
0x5	LOCMAX	On rising edge of a valid recoverable Fault B, capture counter value on channel selected by FCTRLB.CHSEL bits (FCTRLB <11:10>). INTFLAG.FAULTB (INTFLAG<13>) flag rises on each local maximun detection.
0x6	DERIV0	On rising edge of a valid recoverable Fault B, capture counter value on channel selected by FCTRLB.CHSEL bits (FCTRLB <11:10>). INTFLAG.FAULTB (INTFLAG<13>) flag rises on each local maximun or minimum detection.
0x7	CAPTMARK	Capture with Ramp index as MSB value.

Bits 11:10 – CHSEL[1:0] Recoverable Fault B Capture Channel
These bits select the channel for capture operation triggered by recoverable Fault B.

Value	Name	Description
0x0	CC0	Capture value stored into CC0
0x1	CC1	Capture value stored into CC1
0x2	CC2	Capture value stored into CC2
0x3	CC3	Capture value stored into CC3

Bits 9:8 – HALT[1:0] Recoverable Fault B Halt Operation
These bits select the halt action for recoverable Fault B.

Value	Name	Description
0x0	DISABLE	Halt action disabled
0x1	HW	Hardware halt action
0x2	SW	Software halt action
0x3	NR	Non-recoverable fault

Bit 7 – RESTART Recoverable Fault B Restart
Setting this bit enables restart action for Fault B.

Value	Description
0	Fault B restart action is disabled.
1	Fault B restart action is enabled.

Bits 6:5 – BLANK[1:0] Recoverable Fault B Blanking Operation
These bits, select the blanking start point for recoverable Fault B.

Value	Name	Description
0x0	START	Blanking applied from start of the Ramp period
0x1	RISE	Blanking applied from rising edge of the waveform output
0x2	FALL	Blanking applied from falling edge of the waveform output
0x3	BOTH	Blanking applied from each toggle of the waveform output

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Bit 4 – QUAL Recoverable Fault B Qualification
Setting this bit enables the recoverable Fault B input qualification.

Value	Description
0	The recoverable Fault B input is not disabled on CMPy value condition.
1	The recoverable Fault B input is disabled when output signal is at inactive level (CMPy = 0).

Bit 3 – KEEP Recoverable Fault B Keep
Setting this bit enables the Fault B keep action.

Value	Description
0	The Fault B state is released as soon as the recoverable Fault B is released.
1	The Fault B state is released at the end of TCC cycle.

Bits 1:0 – SRC[1:0] Recoverable Fault B Source
These bits select the TCC Fault B mode.
Event system channel connected to Match or Capture Channel 1 (MCE1) event input, must be configured to route the event asynchronously, when used as a recoverable Fault B input.

Value	Name	Description
0x0	DISABLE	Fault input disabled
0x1	ENABLE	Enable Fault B (MCE1) event input
0x2	INVERT	Enable Fault B (inverted) (MCE1) event input
0x3	ALTFAULT	Alternate fault (A or B) state at the end of the previous period.

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44.7.7. Waveform Extension Control

Name: WEXCTRL
Offset: 0x14
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Enable-Protected

Table 44-16. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	DTHS[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

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	DTLS[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

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
					DTIEN3	DTIEN2	DTIEN1	DTIEN0
Access					R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset					0	0	0	0

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

Bits 31:24 – DTHS[7:0] Dead-Time High Side Outputs Value
This register holds the number of GCLK_TCCx clock cycles for the dead-time high side.

Bits 23:16 – DTLS[7:0] Dead-time Low Side Outputs Value
This register holds the number of GCLK_TCCx clock cycles for the dead-time low side.

Bits 8, 9, 10, 11 – DTIEN Dead-time Insertion Generator y Enable
Setting any of these bits enables the dead-time insertion generator for the corresponding output matrix. This will override the output matrix [y] and [y+WO_NUM/2], with the low side and high side waveform respectively.

Value	Description
0	No dead-time insertion override.
1	Dead time insertion override on signal outputs[y] and [y+WO_NUM/2], from matrix outputs[y] signal.

Bits 1:0 – OTMX[1:0] Output Matrix
These bits define the matrix routing of the TCC waveform generation outputs to the port pins, according to Waveform Extension.

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44.7.8. Driver Control

Name: DRVCTRL
Offset: 0x18
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Enable-Protected

Table 44-17. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	FILTERVAL1[3:0]				FILTERVAL0[3:0]			
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

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	INVEN7	INVEN6	INVEN5	INVEN4	INVEN3	INVEN2	INVEN1	INVEN0
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
	NRV7	NRV6	NRV5	NRV4	NRV3	NRV2	NRV1	NRV0
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
	NRE7	NRE6	NRE5	NRE4	NRE3	NRE2	NRE1	NRE0
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 31:28 – FILTERVAL1[3:0] Non-Recoverable Fault Input 1 Filter Value
These bits define the filter value applied on Fault 1 (TCE1) event input line. An Input signal with pulse width shorter than (FILTERVAL) * GCLK_TCCx is filtered. An Input signal with pulse width larger than (FILTERVAL+1) * GCLK_TCCx is passed. When value is 0, Fault1 acts asynchronously on PWM outputs.

Bits 27:24 – FILTERVAL0[3:0] Non-Recoverable Fault Input 0 Filter Value
These bits define the filter value applied on Fault 0 (TCE0) event input line. An Input signal with pulse width shorter than (FILTERVAL) * GCLK_TCCx is filtered. An Input signal with pulse width larger than (FILTERVAL+1) * GCLK_TCCx is passed. When value is 0, Fault 0 acts asynchronously on PWM outputs.

Bits 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 – INVENy Waveform Output y Inversion
These bits are used to select inversion on the output of channel y.
Writing a '1' to INVENy inverts output from WO[y].
Writing a '0' to INVENy disables inversion of output from WO[y].

Bits 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 – NRVy Non-Recoverable State y Output Value
These bits define the value of the enabled override outputs, under non-recoverable fault condition.

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Bits 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 – NREy Non-Recoverable State y Output Enable
These bits enable the override of individual outputs by NRVy value, under non-recoverable fault condition.

Value	Description
0	Non-recoverable fault tri-state the output.
1	Non-recoverable faults set the output to NRVy level.

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44.7.9. Debug control

Name: DBGCTRL
Offset: 0x1E
Reset: 0x00
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 44-18. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

Bit 2 – FDDBD Fault Detection on Debug Break Detection
This bit is not affected by software Reset and should not be changed by software while the TCC is enabled.
By default this bit is zero, and the on-chip debug (OCD) fault protection is disabled. When this bit is written to '1', OCD break request from the OCD system will trigger non-recoverable fault.

Value	Description
0	No faults are generated when TCC is halted in Debug mode.
1	A non recoverable fault is generated and INTFLAG.DFS (INTFLAG<11>) flag is set when TCC is halted in Debug mode.

Bit 0 – DBGRUN Debug Running State
This bit is not affected by software Reset and should not be changed by software while the TCC is enabled.

Value	Description
0	The TCC is halted when the device is halted in Debug mode.
1	The TCC continues normal operation when the device is halted in Debug mode.

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44.7.10. Event Control

Name: EVCTRL
Offset: 0x20
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Enable-Protected

Table 44-19. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	MCEO7	MCEO6	MCEO5	MCEO4	MCEO3	MCEO2	MCEO1	MCEO0
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
	MCEI7	MCEI6	MCEI5	MCEI4	MCEI3	MCEI2	MCEI1	MCEI0
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
	TCEI1	TCEI0	TCINV1	TCINV0		CNTEO	TRGEO	OVFEO
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W		R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0		0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	CNTSEL[1:0]		EVACT1[2:0]			EVACT0[2:0]		
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 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 – MCEOy Match or Capture Channel y Event Output Enable
These bits control if the Match/capture event on channel y is enabled and will be generated for every match or capture.

Value	Description
0	Match/capture y event is disabled and will not be generated.
1	Match/capture y event is enabled and will be generated for every compare/capture on channel y.

Bits 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 – MCEIy Fault A/B or Capture Channel y Event Input Enable
These bits indicate if the Match/capture y incoming event is enabled
These bits are used to enable Fault A/B or capture input events to the CCy channel of TCCC.

Value	Description
0	Incoming events are disabled.
1	Incoming events are enabled.

Bits 14, 15 – TCEIn Timer/Counter Event Input n Enable
This bit is used to enable input event n to the TCC.

Value	Description
0	Incoming event n is disabled.
1	Incoming event n is enabled.

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Bits 12, 13 – TCINVn Timer/Counter Event n Invert Enable
This bit inverts the event n input.

Value	Description
0	Input event source n is not inverted.
1	Input event source n is inverted.

Bit 10 – CNTEO Timer/Counter Event Output Enable
This bit is used to enable the counter cycle event. When enabled, an event will be generated on begin or end of counter cycle depending of on EVCTRL.CNTSEL(EVCTRL<7:6>) settings.

Value	Description
0	Counter cycle output event is disabled and will not be generated.
1	Counter cycle output event is enabled and will be generated depending on EVCTRL.CNTSEL(EVCTRL<7:6>) value.

Bit 9 – TRGEO Retrigger Event Output Enable
This bit is used to enable the counter retrigger event. When enabled, an event will be generated when the counter retriggers operation.

Value	Description
0	Counter retrigger event is disabled and will not be generated.
1	Counter retrigger event is enabled and will be generated for every counter retrigger.

Bit 8 – OVFEO Overflow/Underflow Event Output Enable
This bit is used to enable the overflow/underflow event. When enabled an event will be generated when the counter reaches the TOP or the ZERO value.

Value	Description
0	Overflow/underflow counter event is disabled and will not be generated.
1	Overflow/underflow counter event is enabled and will be generated for every counter overflow/underflow.

Bits 7:6 – CNTSEL[1:0] Timer/Counter Interrupt and Event Output Selection
These bits define on which part of the counter cycle the counter event output is generated.

Value	Name	Description
0x0	START	An interrupt/event is generated at begin of each counter cycle
0x1	END	An interrupt/event is generated at end of each counter cycle
0x2	-	Reserved
0x3	BOUNDARY	An interrupt/event is generated at begin of first counter cycle, and end of last counter cycle.

Bits 5:3 – EVACT1[2:0] Timer/Counter Event Input 1 Action
These bits define the action the TCC will perform on TCE1 event input.

Value	Name	Description
0x0	OFF	Event action disabled.
0x1	RETRIGGER	Start, restart or re-trigger TCC on event
0x2	DIR (asynch)	Direction control
0x3	STOP	Stop TCC on event
0x4	DEC	Decrement TCC on event
0x5	-	Reserved
0x6	PWP	Period captured into CC1 Pulse Width on CC0
0x7	FAULT	Non-recoverable Fault

Bits 2:0 – EVACT0[2:0] Timer/Counter Event Input 0 Action
These bits define the action the TCC will perform on TCE0 event input 0.

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Value	Name	Description
0x0	OFF	Event action disabled.
0x1	RETRIGGER	Start, restart or re-trigger TCC on event
0x2	COUNTEV	Count on event.
0x3	START	Start TCC on event
0x4	INC	Increment TCC on EVENT
0x5	COUNT (async)	Count on active state of asynchronous event
0x6	STAMP	Capture overflow times (Max value)
0x7	FAULT	Non-recoverable Fault

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44.7.11. Interrupt Enable Clear

Name: INTENCLR
Offset: 0x24
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

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

Table 44-20. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Access								
Reset								

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	MC7	MC6	MC5	MC4	MC3	MC2	MC1	MC0
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
	FAULT1	FAULT0	FAULTB	FAULTA	DFS	UFS		
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W		
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0		

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
					ERR	CNT	TRG	OVF
Access					R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset					0	0	0	0

Bits 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 – MCy Match or Capture Channel y Interrupt Enable
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit will clear the corresponding Match or Capture Channel y Interrupt Disable/Enable bit, which disables the Match or Capture Channel y interrupt.

Value	Description
0	The Match or Capture Channel y interrupt is disabled.
1	The Match or Capture Channel y interrupt is enabled.

Bit 15 – FAULT1 Non-Recoverable Fault 1 Interrupt Enable
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit will clear the Non-Recoverable Fault 1 Interrupt Disable/Enable bit, which disables the Non-Recoverable Fault 1 interrupt.

Value	Description
0	The Non-Recoverable Fault 1 interrupt is disabled.
1	The Non-Recoverable Fault 1 interrupt is enabled.

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Bit 14 – FAULT0 Non-Recoverable Fault 0 Interrupt Enable
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit will clear the Non-Recoverable Fault 0 Interrupt Disable/Enable bit, which disables the Non-Recoverable Fault 0 interrupt.

Value	Description
0	The Non-Recoverable Fault 0 interrupt is disabled.
1	The Non-Recoverable Fault 0 interrupt is enabled.

Bit 13 – FAULTB Recoverable Fault B Interrupt Enable
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit will clear the Recoverable Fault B Interrupt Disable/Enable bit, which disables the Recoverable Fault B interrupt.

Value	Description
0	The Recoverable Fault B interrupt is disabled.
1	The Recoverable Fault B interrupt is enabled.

Bit 12 – FAULTA Recoverable Fault A Interrupt Enable
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit will clear the Recoverable Fault A Interrupt Disable/Enable bit, which disables the Recoverable Fault A interrupt.

Value	Description
0	The Recoverable Fault A interrupt is disabled.
1	The Recoverable Fault A interrupt is enabled.

Bit 11 – DFS Non-Recoverable Debug Fault Interrupt Enable
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit will clear the Debug Fault State Interrupt Disable/Enable bit, which disables the Debug Fault State interrupt.

Value	Description
0	The Debug Fault State interrupt is disabled.
1	The Debug Fault State interrupt is enabled.

Bit 10 – UFS Non-Recoverable Update Fault Interrupt Enable
Writing a zero to this bit has no effect.
Writing a one to this bit will clear the Non-Recoverable Update Fault Interrupt Disable/Enable bit, which disables the Non-Recoverable Update Fault interrupt.
Note: This bit is only available on variant L devices. Refer to the *Configuration Summary* for more information.

Value	Description
0	The Non-Recoverable Update Fault interrupt is disabled.
1	The Non-Recoverable Update Fault interrupt is enabled.

Bit 3 – ERR Error Interrupt Enable
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit will clear the Error Interrupt Disable/Enable bit, which disables the Error interrupt.

Value	Description
0	The Error interrupt is disabled.
1	The Error interrupt is enabled.

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Bit 2 – CNT Counter Interrupt Enable
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit will clear the Counter Interrupt Disable/Enable bit, which disables the Counter interrupt.

Value	Description
0	The Counter interrupt is disabled.
1	The Counter interrupt is enabled.

Bit 1 – TRG Retrigger Interrupt Enable
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit will clear the Retrigger Interrupt Disable/Enable bit, which disables the Retrigger interrupt.

Value	Description
0	The Retrigger interrupt is disabled.
1	The Retrigger interrupt is enabled.

Bit 0 – OVF Overflow Interrupt Enable
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit will clear the Overflow Interrupt Disable/Enable bit, which disables the Overflow interrupt request.

Value	Description
0	The Overflow interrupt is disabled.
1	The Overflow interrupt is enabled.

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44.7.12. Interrupt Enable Set

Name: INTENSET
Offset: 0x28
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

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

Table 44-21. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Access								
Reset								

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	MC7	MC6	MC5	MC4	MC3	MC2	MC1	MC0
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
	FAULT1	FAULT0	FAULTB	FAULTA	DFS	UFS		
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W		
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0		

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
					ERR	CNT	TRG	OVF
Access					R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset					0	0	0	0

Bits 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 – MCy Match or Capture Channel y Interrupt Enable
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit will set the corresponding Match or Capture Channel y Interrupt Disable/Enable bit, which enables the Match or Capture Channel y interrupt.

Value	Description
0	The Match or Capture Channel y interrupt is disabled.
1	The Match or Capture Channel y interrupt is enabled.

Bit 15 – FAULT1 Non-Recoverable Fault 1 Interrupt Enable
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit will set the Non-Recoverable Fault 1 Interrupt Disable/Enable bit, which enables the Non-Recoverable Fault 1 interrupt.

Value	Description
0	The Non-Recoverable Fault 1 interrupt is disabled.
1	The Non-Recoverable Fault 1 interrupt is enabled.

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Bit 14 – FAULT0 Non-Recoverable Fault 0 Interrupt Enable
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit will clear the Non-Recoverable Fault 0 Interrupt Disable/Enable bit, which enables the Non-Recoverable Fault 0 interrupt.

Value	Description
0	The Non-Recoverable Fault 0 interrupt is disabled.
1	The Non-Recoverable Fault 0 interrupt is enabled.

Bit 13 – FAULTB Recoverable Fault B Interrupt Enable
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit will set the Recoverable Fault B Interrupt Disable/Enable bit, which enables the Recoverable Fault B interrupt.

Value	Description
0	The Recoverable Fault B interrupt is disabled.
1	The Recoverable Fault B interrupt is enabled.

Bit 12 – FAULTA Recoverable Fault A Interrupt Enable
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit will set the Recoverable Fault A Interrupt Disable/Enable bit, which enables the Recoverable Fault A interrupt.

Value	Description
0	The Recoverable Fault A interrupt is disabled.
1	The Recoverable Fault A interrupt is enabled.

Bit 11 – DFS Non-Recoverable Debug Fault Interrupt Enable
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit will set the Debug Fault State Interrupt Disable/Enable bit, which enables the Debug Fault State interrupt.

Value	Description
0	The Debug Fault State interrupt is disabled.
1	The Debug Fault State interrupt is enabled.

Bit 10 – UFS Non-Recoverable Update Fault Interrupt Enable
Writing a zero to this bit has no effect.
Writing a one to this bit will set the Non-Recoverable Update Fault Interrupt Disable/Enable bit, which enables the Non-Recoverable Update Fault interrupt.
Note: This bit is only available on variant L devices. Refer to the *Configuration Summary* for more information.

Value	Description
0	The Non-Recoverable Update Fault interrupt is disabled.
1	The Non-Recoverable Update Fault interrupt is enabled.

Bit 3 – ERR Error Interrupt Enable
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit will set the Error Interrupt Disable/Enable bit, which enables the Error interrupt.

Value	Description
0	The Error interrupt is disabled.
1	The Error interrupt is enabled.

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Bit 2 – CNT Counter Interrupt Enable
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit will set the Retrigger Interrupt Disable/Enable bit, which enables the Counter interrupt.

Value	Description
0	The Counter interrupt is disabled.
1	The Counter interrupt is enabled.

Bit 1 – TRG Retrigger Interrupt Enable
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit will set the Retrigger Interrupt Disable/Enable bit, which enables the Retrigger interrupt.

Value	Description
0	The Retrigger interrupt is disabled.
1	The Retrigger interrupt is enabled.

Bit 0 – OVF Overflow Interrupt Enable
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit will set the Overflow Interrupt Disable/Enable bit, which enables the Overflow interrupt request.

Value	Description
0	The Overflow interrupt is disabled.
1	The Overflow interrupt is enabled.

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44.7.13. Interrupt Flag Status and Clear

Name: INTFLAG
Offset: 0x2C
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Note: Interrupt flags must be cleared and then read back to confirm they are cleared before exiting the ISR to avoid double interrupts.

Table 44-22. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Access								
Reset								

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	MC7	MC6	MC5	MC4	MC3	MC2	MC1	MC0
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
	FAULT1	FAULT0	FAULTB	FAULTA	DFS	UFS		
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W		
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0		

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
					ERR	CNT	TRG	OVF
Access					R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset					0	0	0	0

Bits 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 – MCy Match or Capture Channel y Interrupt Flag
This flag is set and resynchronized on the APB clock after a match with the compare condition or once CCy register contain a valid capture value.
Writing a '0' to one of these bits has no effect.
Writing a '1' to one of these bits will clear the corresponding Match or Capture Channel y interrupt flag
In Capture operation, this flag is automatically cleared when CCy register is read.

Bit 15 – FAULT1 Non-Recoverable Fault 1 Interrupt Flag
This flag is set and resynchronized on the APB clock after a Non-Recoverable Fault 1 occurs.
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit clears the Non-Recoverable Fault 1 interrupt flag.

Bit 14 – FAULT0 Non-Recoverable Fault 0 Interrupt Flag
This flag is set and resynchronized on the APB clock after a Non-Recoverable Fault 0 occurs.
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit clears the Non-Recoverable Fault 0 interrupt flag.

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Value	Description
0	The Non-Recoverable Fault y interrupt is disabled.
1	The Non-Recoverable Fault y interrupt is enabled.

Bit 13 – FAULTB Recoverable Fault B Interrupt Flag
This flag is set and resynchronized on the APB clock after a Recoverable Fault B occurs.
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit clears the Recoverable Fault B interrupt flag.

Bit 12 – FAULTA Recoverable Fault A Interrupt Flag
This flag is set and resynchronized on the APB clock after a Recoverable Fault B occurs.
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit clears the Recoverable Fault B interrupt flag.

Bit 11 – DFS Non-Recoverable Debug Fault State Interrupt Flag
This flag is set and resynchronized on the APB clock after an Debug Fault State occurs.
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit clears the Debug Fault State interrupt flag.

Bit 10 – UFS Non-Recoverable Update Fault
This flag is set when the Ramp index changes and the Lock Update bit is set (CTRLBSET.LUPD(CTRLBSET<1>)).
Writing a zero to this bit has no effect.
Writing a one to this bit clears the Non-Recoverable Update Fault interrupt flag.
Note: This bit is only available on variant L devices. Refer to the *Configuration Summary* for more information.

Bit 3 – ERR Error Interrupt Flag
This flag is set if a new capture occurs on a channel when the corresponding Match or Capture Channel y interrupt flag is one. In which case there is nowhere to store the new capture.
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit clears the error interrupt flag.

Bit 2 – CNT Counter Interrupt Flag
This flag is set and resynchronized on the APB clock after a counter event occurs.
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit clears the CNT interrupt flag.

Bit 1 – TRG Retrigger Interrupt Flag
This flag is set and resynchronized on the APB clock after a counter retrigger occurs.
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit clears the re-trigger interrupt flag.

Bit 0 – OVF Overflow Interrupt Flag
This flag is set and resynchronized on the APB clock after an overflow condition occurs.
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit clears the Overflow interrupt flag.

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44.7.14. Status

Name: STATUS
Offset: 0x30
Reset: 0x00000001
Property: -

Table 44-23. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	CMP7	CMP6	CMP5	CMP4	CMP3	CMP2	CMP1	CMP0
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
	CCBUFV7	CCBUFV6	CCBUFV5	CCBUFV4	CCBUFV3	CCBUFV2	CCBUFV1	CCBUFV0
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
	FAULT1	FAULT0	FAULTB	FAULTA	FAULT1IN	FAULT0IN	FAULTBIN	FAULTAIN
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	PERBUFV		PATTBUFV		DFS	UFS	IDX	STOP
Access	R/W		R/W		R/W	R/W	R	R
Reset	0		0		0	0	0	1

Bits 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 – CMPy Channel y Compare Value
This bit reflects the channel y output compare value.

Value	Description
0	Channel compare output value is 0.
1	Channel compare output value is 1.

Bits 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 – CCBUFVy Channel y Compare or Capture Buffer Valid
For a compare channel, this bit is set when a new value is written to the corresponding CCBUFy register. The bit is cleared either by writing a '1' to the corresponding location when CTRLBSET.LUPD (CTRLBSET<1>) is set, or automatically on an UPDATE condition.
For a capture channel, the bit is set when a valid capture value is stored in the CCBUFy register. The bit is automatically cleared when the CCy register is read.

Bit 15 – FAULT1 Non-recoverable Fault 1 State
This bit is set by hardware as soon as non-recoverable Fault 1 condition occurs.
This bit is cleared by writing a one to this bit and when the corresponding STATUS.FAULT1IN(STATUS<11>) status bit is low.
Once this bit is cleared, the TCC will restart from the last COUNT value. To restart the TCC from BOTTOM, the TCC restart (RETRIGGER) command (CTRLBSET.CMD (CTRLBSET<7:5>)=1) must be

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executed before clearing the FAULT1 STATE bit. For further details on TCC commands, refer to the available commands description in the CTRLBSET register.

Bit 14 – FAULT0 Non-recoverable Fault 0 State
This bit is set by hardware as soon as non-recoverable Fault 0 condition occurs.
This bit is cleared by writing a one to this bit and when the corresponding STATUS.FAULT0IN(STATUS<10>) status bit is low.
Once this bit is cleared, the TCC will restart from the last COUNT value. To restart the TCC from BOTTOM, the TCC restart (RETRIGGER) command (CTRLBSET.CMD (CTRLBSET<7:5>)=1) must be executed before clearing the FAULT0 STATE bit. For further details on TCC commands, refer to the available commands description in the CTRLBSET register.

Bit 13 – FAULTB Recoverable Fault B State
This bit is set by hardware as soon as recoverable Fault B condition occurs.
This bit can be clear by the hardware when Fault B action is resumed, or by writing a '1' to this bit when the corresponding FAULTBIN bit is low. If software halt command is enabled (FCTRLB.HALT (FCTRLB<9:8>) =SW), clearing this bit will release the timer/counter.

Bit 12 – FAULTA Recoverable Fault A State
This bit is set by hardware as soon as recoverable Fault A condition occurs.
This bit can be clear by the hardware when Fault A action is resumed, or by writing a '1' to this bit when the corresponding FAULTAIN bit is low. If software halt command is enabled (FCTRLA.HALT (FCTRLB<9:8>) =SW), clearing this bit will release the timer/counter.

Bit 11 – FAULT1IN Non-Recoverable Fault 1 Input
This bit is set while an active Non-Recoverable Fault 1 input is present.

Bit 10 – FAULT0IN Non-Recoverable Fault 0 Input
This bit is set while an active Non-Recoverable Fault 0 input is present.

Bit 9 – FAULTBIN Recoverable Fault B Input
This bit is set while an active Recoverable Fault B input is present.

Bit 8 – FAULTAIN Recoverable Fault A Input
This bit is set while an active Recoverable Fault A input is present.

Bit 7 – PERBUFV Period Buffer Valid
This bit is set when a new value is written to the PERBUF register. The bit is cleared either by writing a '1' to the corresponding location when CTRLBSET.LUPD (CTRLBSET<1>) is set, or automatically on an UPDATE condition.

Bit 5 – PATTBUFV Pattern Generator Value Buffer Valid
This bit is set when a new value is written to the PATTBUF register. This bit is automatically cleared by hardware on UPDATE condition when CTRLBSET.LUPD (CTRLBSET<1>) is set, or by writing a '1' to this bit.

Bit 3 – DFS Debug Fault State
This bit is set by hardware in Debug mode when DDBGCTRL.FDDBD(DDBGCTRL<2>) bit is set. The bit is cleared by writing a '1' to this bit and when the TCC is not in Debug mode.
When the bit is set, the counter is halted and the Waveforms state depend on DRVCTRL.NREy and DRVCTRL.NRVy registers.

Bit 2 – UFS Non-recoverable Update Fault State
This bit is set by hardware when the Ramp index changes and the Lock Update bit is set (CTRLBSET.LUPD (CTRLBSET<1>)). The bit is cleared by writing a one to this bit.

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When the bit is set, the waveforms state depend on DRVCTRL.NREy and DRVCTRL.NRVy registers.

Bit 1 – IDX Ramp Index

In RAMP2 and RAMP2A operation, the bit is cleared during the cycle A and set during the cycle B. In RAMP1 operation, the bit always reads zero. For details on Ramp operations, refer to Ramp Operations.

Bit 0 – STOP Stop

This bit is set when the TCC is disabled either on a STOP command or on an UPDATE condition when One-Shot operation mode is enabled (CTRLBSET.ONESHOT(CTRLBSET <2>)=1).
This bit is clear on the next incoming counter increment or decrement.

Value	Description
0	Counter is running.
1	Counter is stopped.

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44.7.15. Counter Value

Name: COUNT
Offset: 0x34
Reset: 0x00000000
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 TCC Command value to the Control B Set register (CTRLBSET.CMD(CTRLBSET<7:5>)=READSYNC).

Table 44-24. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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 hold the value of the Counter register. When dithering is used, some LSBs of the counter cannot be used for counting and are read to 0. These bits are used for dithering. The number of LSBs used for dithering depends on the dithering resolution set by the CTRLA.RESOLUTION bits (CTRLA <6:5>).

Note: This bit field occupies the MSB of the register, [31:m]. m is dependent on the Resolution bit in the Control A register (CTRLA.RESOLUTION(CTRLA <6:5>)):

CTRLA.RESOLUTION	Bits [31:m]
0x0 - NONE	31:0 (default)
0x1 - DITH4	31:4
0x2 - DITH5	31:5
0x3 - DITH6	31:6

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44.7.16. Pattern

Name: PATT
Offset: 0x38
Reset: 0x0000
Property: Write-Synchronized

Table 44-25. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	PGV[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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	PGE[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 15:8 – PGV[7:0] Pattern Generation Output Value
This register holds the values of pattern for each waveform output.

Bits 7:0 – PGE[7:0] Pattern Generation Output Enable
This register holds the enable status of pattern generation for each waveform output. A bit written to '1' will override the SWAP output with the corresponding value bit from PGV[7:0] bit array.

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44.7.17. Waveform

Name: WAVE
Offset: 0x3C
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Write-Synchronized

Table 44-26. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
					SWAP3	SWAP2	SWAP1	SWAP0
Access					R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset					0	0	0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	POL7	POL6	POL5	POL4	POL3	POL2	POL1	POL0
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
					CICCEN3	CICCEN2	CICCEN1	CICCEN0
Access					R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset					0	0	0	0

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

Bits 24, 25, 26, 27 – SWAPy Swap DTI Output Pair y
Setting these bits enables output swap of DTI outputs [y] and [y+WO_NUM/2]. Note the DTIyEN settings will not affect the swap operation.

Bits 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 – POLy Channel Polarity y
Setting these bits enables the output polarity in single-slope and dual-slope PWM operations.

Value	Name	Description
0	(single-slope PWM waveform generation)	Compare output is initialized to ~DIR and set to DIR when TCC counter matches CCy value
1	(single-slope PWM waveform generation)	Compare output is initialized to DIR and set to ~DIR when TCC counter matches CCy value.
0	(dual-slope PWM waveform generation)	Compare output is set to ~DIR when TCC counter matches CCy value
1	(dual-slope PWM waveform generation)	Compare output is set to DIR when TCC counter matches CCy value.

Bits 8, 9, 10, 11 – CICCENy Circular CC Enable y
Setting this bits enables the compare circular buffer option on the first four Compare/Capture channels. When the bit is set, CCy register value is copied-back into the CCy register on UPDATE condition.

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Bit 7 – CIPEREN Circular Period Enable

Setting this bits enable the period circular buffer option. When the bit is set, the PER register value is copied-back into the PERBUF register on UPDATE condition.

Bits 6:4 – RAMP[2:0] Ramp Operation

These bits select Ramp operation (RAMP). These bits are not synchronized.

Value	Name	Description
0x0	RAMP1	RAMP1 operation
0x1	RAMP2A	Alternative RAMP2 operation
0x2	RAMP2	RAMP2 operation
0x3	RAMP2C	Critical RAMP2 operation
0x4	RAMP2CS	Critical Swapped RAMP2 operation

Bits 2:0 – WAVEGEN[2:0] Waveform Generation Operation

These bits select the waveform generation operation. The settings impact the top value and control if frequency or PWM waveform generation should be used. These bits are not synchronized.

Value	Name	Description						
		Operation	Top	Update	Waveform Output On Match	Waveform Output On Update	OVF Interrupt Flag/Event Up Down	
0x0	NFRQ	Normal Frequency	PER	TOP/Zero	Toggle	Stable	TOP	Zero
0x1	MFRQ	Match Frequency	CC0	TOP/Zero	Toggle	Stable	TOP	Zero
0x2	NPWM	Normal PWM	PER	TOP/Zero	Set	Clear	TOP	Zero
0x3	DPWM	Dual Compare PWM	PER	TOP/ZERO	Set/Clear	Clear	-	Zero
0x4	DSCRITICAL	Dual-slope PWM	PER	Zero	~DIR	Stable	–	Zero
0x5	DSBOTTOM	Dual-slope PWM	PER	Zero	~DIR	Stable	–	Zero
0x6	DSBOTH	Dual-slope PWM	PER	TOP & Zero	~DIR	Stable	TOP	Zero
0x7	DSTOP	Dual-slope PWM	PER	Zero	~DIR	Stable	TOP	–

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44.7.18. Period Value

Name: PER
Offset: 0x40
Reset: 0xFFFFFFFF
Property: Write-Synchronized

Table 44-27. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	PER[25:18]							
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	PER[17:10]							
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	PER[9:2]							
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

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

Bits 31:6 – PER[25:0] Period Value

These bits hold the value of the Period Buffer register. The number of bits in this field corresponds to the size of the counter.

Note: This bit field occupies the MSB of the register, [31:m]. m is dependent on the Resolution bit in the Control A register (CTRLA.RESOLUTION(CTRLA <6:5>)):

CTRLA.RESOLUTION	Bits [31:m]
0x0 - NONE	31:0
0x1 - DITH4	31:4
0x2 - DITH5	31:5
0x3 - DITH6	31:6 (depicted)

Bits 5:0 – DITHER[5:0] Dithering Cycle Number

These bits hold the number of extra cycles that are added on the PWM pulse period every 64 PWM frames.

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Note: This bit field consists of the n LSB of the register. n is dependent on the value of the Resolution bits in the Control A register (CTRLA.RESOLUTION(CTRLA <6:5>)):

CTRLA.RESOLUTION	Bits [n:0]
0x0 - NONE	-
0x1 - DITH4	3:0
0x2 - DITH5	4:0
0x3 - DITH6	5:0 (depicted)

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44.7.19. Compare/Capture Channel y

Name: CCy
Offset: 0x44 + y*0x04 [y=0..7]
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Write-Synchronized, Read-Synchronized

The CCy register represents the 32-bit value. The register has two functions, depending of the mode of operation.

For capture operation, this register represents the second buffer level and access point for the CPU and DMA.

For compare operation, this register is continuously compared to the counter value. Normally, the output form the comparator is then used for generating waveforms.

CCy register is updated with the buffer value from their corresponding CCBUFy register when an UPDATE condition occurs.

In addition, in match frequency operation, the CC0 register controls the counter period.

Table 44-28. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	CC[25:18]							
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
	CC[17:10]							
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
	CC[9:2]							
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
	CC[1:0]		DITHER[5:0]					
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 31:6 – CC[25:0] Channel y Compare/Capture Value
These bits hold the value of the Channel y compare/capture register.

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Note:

1. This bit field occupies the MSB of the register, [31:m]. m is dependent on the Resolution bit in the Control A register (CTRLA.RESOLUTION(CTRLA <6:5>)):

CTRLA.RESOLUTION	Bits [31:m]
0x0 - NONE	31:0
0x1 - DITH4	31:4
0x2 - DITH5	31:5
0x3 - DITH6	31:6 (depicted)

Bits 5:0 – DITHER[5:0] Dithering Cycle Number
These bits hold the number of extra cycles that are added on the PWM pulse width every 64 PWM frames.
Note: This bit field consists of the n LSB of the register. n is dependent on the value of the Resolution bits in the Control A register (CTRLA.RESOLUTION(CTRLA <6:5>)):

CTRLA.RESOLUTION	Bits [n:0]
0x0 - NONE	-
0x1 - DITH4	3:0
0x2 - DITH5	4:0
0x3 - DITH6	5:0 (depicted)

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44.7.20. Pattern Buffer

Name: PATTBUF
Offset: 0x64
Reset: 0x0000
Property: Write-Synchronized, Read-Synchronized

Note: This register must be written with 16 bit accesses only (no 8 bit writes).

Table 44-29. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	PGVB[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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	PGEB[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 15:8 – PGVB[7:0] Pattern Generation Output Value Buffer
This register is the buffer for the PGV register. If double buffering is used, valid content in this register is copied to the PGV register on an UPDATE condition.

Bits 7:0 – PGEB[7:0] Pattern Generation Output Enable Buffer
This register is the buffer of the PGE register. If double buffering is used, valid content in this register is copied into the PGE register at an UPDATE condition.

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44.7.21. Period Buffer Value

Name: PERBUF
Offset: 0x6C
Reset: 0xFFFFFFFF
Property: Write-Synchronized, Read-Synchronized

Note: This register must be written with 32 bit accesses only (no 8 or 16 bit writes).

Table 44-30. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	PERBUF[25:18]							
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	PERBUF[17:10]							
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	PERBUF[9:2]							
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

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

Bits 31:6 – PERBUF[25:0] Period Buffer Value
These bits hold the value of the Period Buffer register. The value is copied to PER register on UPDATE condition.
Note: This bit field occupies the MSB of the register, [31:m]. m is dependent on the Resolution bit in the Control A register (CTRLA.RESOLUTION(CTRLA <6:5>)):

CTRLA.RESOLUTION	Bits [31:m]
0x0 - NONE	31:0
0x1 - DITH4	31:4
0x2 - DITH5	31:5
0x3 - DITH6	31:6 (depicted)

Bits 5:0 – DITHERBUF[5:0] Dithering Buffer Cycle Number
These bits represent the buffer for the PER.DITHER bits. When the double buffering is enabled, the value of this bit field is copied to the PER.DITHER bits on an UPDATE condition.

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Note: This bit field consists of the n LSB of the register. n is dependent on the value of the Resolution bits in the Control A register (CTRLA.RESOLUTION(CTRLA <6:5>)):

CTRLA.RESOLUTION(CTRLA <6:5>)	Bits [n:0]
0x0 - NONE	-
0x1 - DITH4	3:0
0x2 - DITH5	4:0
0x3 - DITH6	5:0 (depicted)

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44.7.22. Channel y Compare/Capture Buffer Value

Name: CCBUFy
Offset: 0x70 + y*0x04 [y=0..7]
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: Write-Synchronized, Read-Synchronized

Note: This register must be written with 32 bit accesses only (no 8 or 16 bit writes).

CCBUFy is copied into CCy at TCC update time.

Table 44-31. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	CCBUF[25:18]							
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
	CCBUF[17:10]							
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
	CCBUF[9:2]							
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
	CCBUF[1:0]		DITHERBUF[5:0]					
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 31:6 – CCBUF[25:0] Channel y Compare/Capture Buffer Value
These bits hold the value of the Channel y Compare/Capture Buffer Value register. The register serves as the buffer for the associated compare or capture registers (CCy). Accessing this register using the CPU or DMA will affect the corresponding STATUS.CCBUFVy status bit.
Note:

1. This bit field occupies the MSB of the register, [31:m]. m is dependent on the Resolution bit in the Control A register (CTRLA.RESOLUTION(CTRLA <6:5>)):

CTRLA.RESOLUTION(CTRLA <6:5>)	Bits [31:m]
0x0 - NONE	31:0
0x1 - DITH4	31:4
0x2 - DITH5	31:5
0x3 - DITH6	31:6 (depicted)

Bits 5:0 – DITHERBUF[5:0] Dithering Buffer Cycle Number
These bits represent the CCy.DITHER bits buffer. When the double buffering is enable, CCBUFy.DITHERBUF bits value is copied to the CCy.DITHER bits on an UPDATE condition.

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Note: This bit field consists of the n LSB of the register. n is dependent on the value of the Resolution bits in the Control A register (CTRLA.RESOLUTION(CTRLA <6:5>)):

CTRLA.RESOLUTION(CTRLA <6:5>)	Bits [n:0]
0x0 - NONE	-
0x1 - DITH4	3:0
0x2 - DITH5	4:0
0x3 - DITH6	5:0 (depicted)

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45. TrustRAM (TRAM)

45.1. Overview

The TrustRAM (TRAM) module is the controller interface for an 8 KB security RAM. This RAM is intended for volatile secret data. The TRAM module is capable of performing address map scrambling for both write and read access to the security RAM. It can also perform data scrambling on write access, and data descrambling on read access. To improve side-channel attack resistance the TRAM module can perform silent access of the data stream from security RAM.

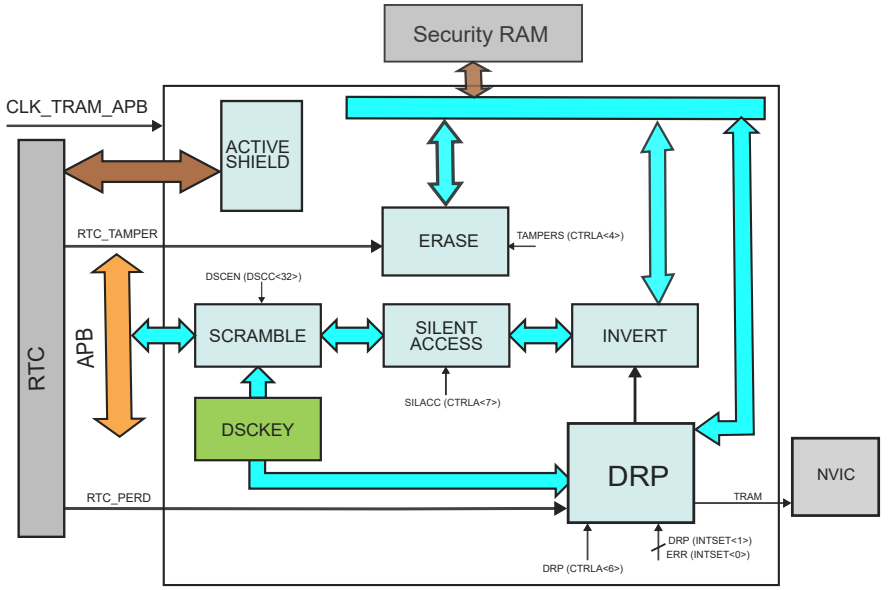
The TRAM module can execute two automated tasks that are triggered by external events: remanence prevention and erase. When a remanence periodic event occurs, the physical data stored in the security RAM is inverted in order to prevent physical “burn-in” signatures. When a tamper event occurs, the TRAM module executes a full erasure of scramble key as well as the data in the security RAM. Both automated tasks do not require CPU interaction and can be performed in all sleep modes.

45.2. Features

- Address scrambling to the security RAM
- Data scrambling to the security RAM and data descrambling from the security RAM
- Silent access of data for improved side-channel resistance
- Data remanence prevention
- Active shielding to prevent physical tamper on security RAM
- Full erasure of scramble key and security RAM data on tamper detection

45.3. Block Diagram

Figure 45-1. Block Diagram



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45.4. Peripheral Dependencies

Peripheral Name	Base Address	NVIC IRQ Index:Source	MCLK AXI/APB Clk Index	PAC Peripheral Identifier (PAC.WRCTRL)	GCLK Peripheral Channel Index(2):	Power Domain
TRAM	0x4482 4000 (Peripheral Bus B)	38 : ERR or DRP	MCLK.CLKMSK0[21]	INTFLAGA[17] STATUSA[17]	NA	AVDD

45.5. Functional Description

45.5.1. Principle of Operation

System bus transactions from the CPU to the security RAM undergo a scrambling routine. The TRAM module modifies both address and data bus information through an algorithm determined by a scrambling key (DSCC.DSCKEY (DSCC<29:0>)). This is performed on both write and read transactions. When the TRAM module receives a Tamper Event (RTC_TAMPER) from the RTC module, it erases the full security RAM and the scrambling key. When it receives a RTC Interval Periodic Event (RTC_PERD) from the RTC module, the TRAM module runs a data remanence routine on the security RAM.
The TRAM module can be configured to generate interrupts. The following sections describe each operation in detail.

45.5.2. Basic Operation

45.5.2.1. Clocks

The TRAM bus clock (CLK_TRAM_APB) can be enabled and disabled in the Main Clock module, and the default state of CLK_TRAM_APB can be found in the *Peripheral Clock Masking* section.

45.5.2.2. Register Access Protection

All registers with write-access are optionally write-protected in the Peripheral Access Controller (PAC), except for the following registers:

- Interrupt Flag (INTFLAG) register
- All RAM addresses

Write-protection is denoted by the Write-Protected property in the register description.

Write-protection does not apply to accesses through an external debugger. Refer to the *Peripheral Access Controller* chapter for details.

45.5.2.3. Enable Protection

The following bits and registers are enable-protected, meaning that they can only be written when the TRAM module is disabled (CTRLA.ENABLE bit (CTRLA <1>) = ‘0’):

- Tamper Erase bit in the Control A register (CTRLA.TAMPERS bit (CTRLA <4>))
- Data Remanence Protection bit in the Control A register (CTRLA.DRP bit (CTRLA <6>))
- Silent Access bit in the Control A register (CTRLA.SILACC bit (CTRLA <7>))
- Data Scramble Control register (DSCC) register

When the CTRLA.ENABLE bit (CTRLA <1>) is '0', enable-protected bits in the CTRLA register can be written at the same time the CTRLA.ENABLE bit (CTRLA <1>) is written to '1'. However, when the CTRLA.ENABLE bit (CTRLA <1>) is '1' these bits can not be written at the same time the CTRLA.ENABLE bit (CTRLA <1>) is written. Enable-protection is denoted by the Enable-Protected property in the register description.

45.5.2.4. Enabling, Disabling and Resetting

The TRAM is enabled by writing a ‘1’ to the Enable bit in the Control A register CTRLA.ENABLE bit (CTRLA<1>). The TRAM is disabled by writing a ‘0’ to CTRLA.ENABLE bit (CTRLA<1>).

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The TRAM is reset by writing a '1' to the Software Reset bit in the Control A register (CTRLA.SWRST bit (CTRLA <0>)). All registers in the TRAM will be reset to their initial state, and the TRAM will be disabled. All data in the security RAM will be cleared to '0'.

45.5.2.5. Synchronization

In the TRAM module some bits must be synchronized when accessed. A register or register bits may require:

- Synchronization when written
- No synchronization

When executing an operation that requires synchronization, the corresponding status bit in the Synchronization Busy (SYNCBUSY) register sets immediately, and is cleared when synchronization is complete.

If an operation that requires the execution of synchronization while the corresponding bit in SYNCBUSY register is set to '1', the operation is discarded and an error is generated. In the TRAM module, the following bits need synchronization when written:

- Software Reset bit in Control A register (CTRLA.SWRST bit (CTRLA <0>))
- Enable bit in Control A register (CTRLA.ENABLE bit (CTRLA <1>))

45.5.2.6. Initialization

The following steps must be performed to operate the TRAM module in basic mode:

- Configure the clock source for CLK_TRAM_APB in the Main Clock Controller (MCLK) and enable the clock by writing a '1' to the TRAM bit in the APB Mask register of the MCLK
- Clear all registers by writing '1' to CTRLA.SWRST bit (CTRLA<0>) and wait for the SYNCBUSY.SWRST bit (SYNCBUSY<0>) to set
- Program data scrambling key in DSCC.DSCKEY bits (DSCC <29:0) and enable scrambling by programming DSCEN bit (DSCC <31>)
- Enable the TRAM module by setting CTRLA.ENABLE bit (CTRLA<1>) and wait for the SYNCBUSY.CTRLA bit (SYNCBUSY<1>) to set

45.5.2.7. Scrambling

The Data Scramble Control (DSCC) must be configured before the CTRLA.ENABLE (CTRLA <1>) is set. These settings cannot be changed while the module is enabled.

The scrambling logic is enabled by writing '1' to the enable bit in the Data Scramble Control register (DSCC.DSCEN bit (DSCC <31>)). Scrambling is disabled by writing a '0' to DSCC.DSCEN bit (DSCC <31>).

45.5.2.8. Silent Access

Silent access bit (CTRLA.SILACC (CTRLA <7>)) must be configured before CTRLA.ENABLE bit (CTRLA <1>) is set. This setting cannot be changed while the module is enabled. When this mode is enabled, only half of the security RAM (4KB) is available for data storage since the other half is reserved to store the 1's complement (bitwise invert) values.

The TRAM module executes the following protocols:

- When the CPU writes to the security RAM, the data and its bitwise invert are stored into the security RAM.
- When the CPU reads from the security RAM, both the data and its bitwise invert are retrieved from the security RAM. If the TRAM module cannot verify that both values complement each other, a bus error is returned.

45.5.2.9. Data Remanence Prevention

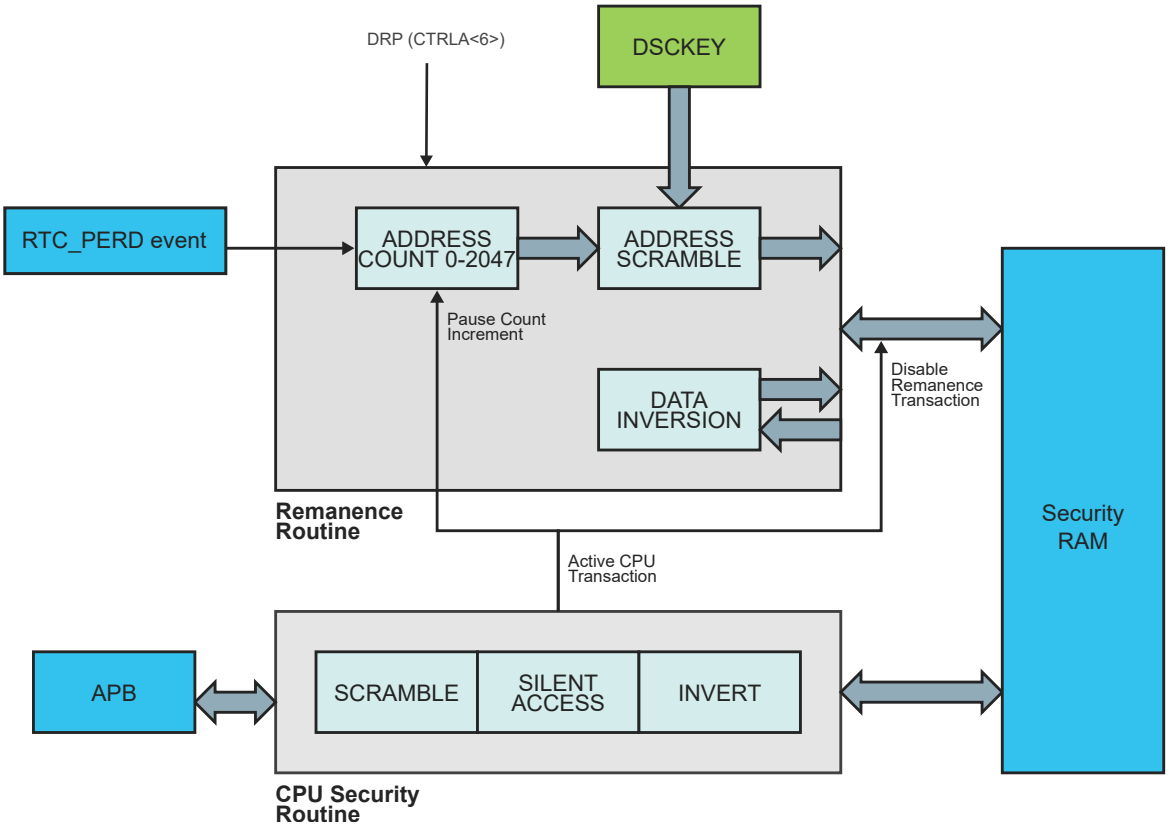
Data remanence prevention can be enabled by setting the CTRLA.DRP (CTRLA <6>) bit. The Data remanence prevention bit (CTRLA.DRP (CTRLA <6>)) must be configured before the CTRLA.ENABLE

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bit (CTRLA <1> is set. This setting cannot be changed while the module is enabled. When this feature is enabled, the RTC Periodic Interval Event (RTC_PERD) will trigger the automated data remanence routine. An internal counter will count from 0 to 2047 and serves as the address access bus to the security RAM. For every address iteration, the TRAM module reads the word data from the security RAM, inverts the value and writes back to the same address. To prevent linear access to the security RAM, the remanence address value is scrambled using the same protocols as a CPU address scramble. After remanence has updated all address locations, the routine will end by toggling the RAM inversion status bit (RAMINV bit (STATUS <0>)). See the following figure.

Data remanence is a low-priority routine. If the CPU attempts to access the security RAM while remanence is active, the routine is temporarily paused until the CPU access is completed. If a tamper full erase event is detected, the remanence routine is aborted and the internal address counter will reset to 0.

Figure 45-2. Remanence Routine



45.5.2.10. Tamper Full Erase

Tamper full erase bit (CTRLA.TAMPERS (CTRLA <4>)) must be configured before CTRLA.ENABLE bit (CTRLA <1>) is set. This setting cannot be changed while the module is enabled. When this feature is enabled, the RTC Tamper Event (RTC_TAMPER) will trigger the full erase equivalent to a TRAM module software reset and the reset of the Data Scramble Key (DSCC.DSCKEY bits (DSCC <29:0)) register. All the TRAM registers are reverted to the default reset value. Data inside the security RAM is written to '0' for all address locations.

The tamper full erase routine operates at the highest priority. If a remanence routine executing when a tamper full erase occurs, the remanence routine is immediately terminated. If the CPU attempts to write a new scramble key at the same time the tamper key erase routine is active, the CPU data is ignored, but no bus error will occur. If a CPU security routine access is requested

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during a tamper full erase, the CPU transaction will be ignored and treated as a bus error similar to accessing the module during a software reset.

45.5.3. Interrupts

The TRAM module has the following interrupt sources:

- Data Remanence Prevention (DRP): Indicates that the data remanence prevention routine has ended.
- Data Read Error (ERR): Indicates when there is a RAM readout error.

Each interrupt source has an interrupt flag associated with it. The interrupt flag in the Interrupt Flag Status and Clear (INTFLAG) register is set when the interrupt condition occurs. Each interrupt can be individually enabled by writing a '1' to the corresponding bit in the Interrupt Enable Set (INTENSET) register, and disabled by writing a '1' to the corresponding bit in the Interrupt Enable Clear (INTENCLR) register.

An interrupt request is generated when the interrupt flag is set and the corresponding interrupt is enabled. The interrupt request remains active until the interrupt flag is cleared, the interrupt is disabled, or the TRAM is reset. See INTFLAG for details on how to clear interrupt flags. The interrupt request lines are connected to the interrupt controller. Both interrupt requests from the TRAM module are read together on the system level to generate one combined interrupt request to the NVIC. This combined interrupt is called the TRAM interrupt. Using the TRAM module interrupts requires the interrupt controller to be configured first. Refer to *Nested Vector Interrupt Controller* for details. The user must read the INTFLAG register to determine which interrupt condition is present.

The following additional steps are needed for the TRAM module to operate in the interrupt mode before enabling the TRAM module:

- Configure the NVIC by setting group priority, sub priority and by enabling TRAM IRQ (Vector no 38)
- Enable TRAM Data Read Error (ERR) interrupt by setting INTENSET.ERR bit (INTENSET<0>)
- Enable TRAM Data Remanence Prevention (DRP) interrupt by setting INTENSET.DRP bit (INTENSET<1>)
- In the TRAM Interrupt Service Routine write '1' in INTFLAG.DRP bit (INTFLAG <1>) to clear the DRP interrupt and write '1' in INTFLAG.ERR bit (INTFLAG <0>) to clear the ERR interrupt

45.5.4. Events

The RTC Period Interval event (RTC_PERD) for Data Remanence Prevention and the RTC Tamper (RTC_TAMPER) event are directly connected from the RTC to the TRAM, without going through the Event System. No output events are connected from the TRAM module to Event Systems.

45.5.5. Sleep Mode Operation

The TRAM continues to operate during sleep. When it receives events from the RTC, it will request its own clock in order to perform the requested operation (remanence and tamper erase).

The TRAM will continue to operate in any sleep mode, as long as its source clock is running. The TRAM interrupt can be used to wake up the device from sleep mode.

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45.6. Register Summary

For descriptions and definitions of both Register and bitfield properties, refer to Register Properties.

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x00	CTRLA	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0	SILACC	DRP		TAMPERS			ENABLE	SWRST
0x04	INTENCLR	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0							DRP	ERR
0x08	INTENSET	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0							DRP	ERR
0x0C	INTFLAG	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0							DRP	ERR
0x10	STATUS	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0							DRP	RAMINV
0x14	SYNCBUSY	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0							ENABLE	SWRST
0x18	DSCC	31:24	DSCEN		DSCKEY[29:24]					
		23:16	DSCKEY[23:16]							
		15:8	DSCKEY[15:8]							
		7:0	DSCKEY[7:0]							
0x1C ... 0x0FFF	Reserved									
0x1000	RAM0	31:24	DATA[31:24]							
		23:16	DATA[23:16]							
		15:8	DATA[15:8]							
		7:0	DATA[7:0]							
...										
0x2FFC	RAM2047	31:24	DATA[31:24]							
		23:16	DATA[23:16]							
		15:8	DATA[15:8]							
		7:0	DATA[7:0]							

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45.6.1. Control A

Name: CTRLA
Offset: 0x00
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write Protection

Notes:

1. Only ENABLE and SWRST bits are Write Synchronized.
2. Read/Write access to this register is limited to 32-bit width. Byte level access is not allowed.
3. Reserved bits must always be written as '0'.
4. TRAM module registers are not reset during a soft system reset.

Table 45-1. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
	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 Data remanence prevention (DRP) in the TRAM module.

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

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Bit 4 – TAMPERS Tamper Erase

This bit enables auto-erase of the security RAM and DSCKEY bits (DSCC <29:0) on tamper event.

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

Bit 1 – ENABLE Enable

This bit is not Enable-Protected.

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

Bit 0 – SWRST Software Reset

Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit resets all registers in the TRAM module to their initial state, and the TRAM module will be disabled. This bit can also be set via hardware when a tamper occurs while CTRLA.TAMPERS bit (CTRLA <4>) is set.
Writing a one to CTRLA.SWRST bit (CTRLA <0>) will always take precedence, meaning that all other writes in the same write operation will be discarded.
Due to synchronization there is a delay from writing CTRLA.SWRST bit (CTRLA <0>) until the reset is complete. CTRLA.SWRST bit (CTRLA <0>) and SYNCBUSY.SWRST bit (SYNCBUSY <0>) will both be cleared when the reset is complete.
Reading this bit provides the following information.

Notes:

1. When the CTRLA.SWRST is written, the user should poll the SYNCB.SWRST bit to know when the reset operation is complete.
2. During a SWRST, access to registers/bits without SWRST are disallowed until the SYNCBUSY.SWRST is cleared by hardware.

Value	Description
0	The reset operation is not ongoing.
1	The reset operation is ongoing.

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45.6.2. Interrupt Enable Clear

Name: INTENCLR
Offset: 0x04
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Notes:

1. Access to this register is limited to 32-bit width. Byte level access is not allowed.
2. Reserved bits must always be written as '0'.

Table 45-2. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
							DRP	ERR
Access							R/W	R/W
Reset							0	0

Bit 1 – DRP Data Remanence Prevention Complete Interrupt Enable
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit will clear the Data Remanence Prevention Complete Interrupt Enable bit, which disables the data remanence prevention complete interrupt. Reading this bit provides the following information.

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

Bit 0 – ERR TRAM Read Error Interrupt Enable
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit will clear the TRAM Read Error Interrupt Enable bit, which disables the TRAM read error interrupt. Reading this bit provides the following information.

Value	Description
0	TRAM read error interrupt is disabled.

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Value	Description
1	TRAM read error interrupt is enabled.

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45.6.3. Interrupt Enable Set

Name: INTENSET
Offset: 0x08
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Notes:

1. Access to this register is limited to 32-bit width. Byte level access is not allowed.
2. Reserved bits must always be written as '0'.

Table 45-3. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
							DRP	ERR
Access							R/W	R/W
Reset							0	0

Bit 1 – DRP Data Remanence Prevention Complete Interrupt Enable
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit will set the Data Remanence Prevention Complete Interrupt Enable bit, which enables the data remanence prevention complete interrupt. Reading this bit provides the following information.

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

Bit 0 – ERR TRAM Read Error Interrupt Enable
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit will set the TRAM Read Error Interrupt Enable bit, which enables the TRAM read error interrupt. Reading this bit provides the following information.

Value	Description
0	TRAM read error interrupt is disabled.

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Value	Description
1	TRAM read error interrupt is enabled.

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45.6.4. Interrupt Flag Status and Clear

Name: INTFLAG
Offset: 0x0C
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Notes:

1. Access to this register is limited to 32-bit width. Byte level access is not allowed.
2. Reserved bits must always be written as ‘0’.
3. Interrupt flags must be cleared and then read back to confirm they are cleared before exiting the ISR to avoid double interrupts.

Table 45-4. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
							DRP	ERR
Access							R/W	R/W
Reset							0	0

Bit 1 – DRP Data Remanence Prevention Complete Interrupt
This flag is set when the data remanence prevention routine has completed, and an interrupt request will be generated if INTENSET.DRP bit (INTENSET <1>) is set to '1'.
Writing a ‘0’ to this bit has no effect.
Writing a ‘1’ to this bit clears the data remanence prevention complete interrupt flag.

Bit 0 – ERR TRAM Read Error Interrupt
This flag is set when an error is detected in the TRAM readout, and an interrupt request will be generated if INTENSET.ERR bit (INTENSET <0>) is set to '1'.
Writing a ‘0’ to this bit has no effect.
Writing a ‘1’ to this bit clears the TRAM read error interrupt flag.

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45.6.5. Status

Name: STATUS
Offset: 0x10
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Note: Access to this register is limited to 32-bit width. Byte level access is not allowed.

Table 45-5. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
							DRP	RAMINV
Access							R	R
Reset							0	0

Bit 1 – DRP Data Remanence Prevention Routine
This bit provides the status of the data remanence prevention routine.

Value	Description
0	The data remanence prevention routine is not running.
1	The data remanence prevention routine is running.

Bit 0 – RAMINV RAM Inversion Bit
This bit provides the status of the TRAM bit values inversion function.

Value	Description
0	The TRAM physical bit information is normal.
1	The TRAM physical bit information is inverted.

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45.6.6. Synchronization Busy

Name: SYNCBUSY
Offset: 0x14
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Note: Access to this register is limited to 32-bit width. Byte level access is not allowed.

Table 45-6. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
							ENABLE	SWRST
Access							R	R
Reset							0	0

Bit 1 – ENABLE Enable

Value	Description
0	Write synchronization for CTRLA.ENABLE bit (CTRLA <1>) bit is complete.
1	Write synchronization for CTRLA.ENABLE bit (CTRLA <1>) bit is ongoing.

Bit 0 – SWRST Software Reset Synchronization Busy Status
This bit will set in two ways:

- Writing '1' to CTRLA.SWRST bit (CTRLA <0>)
- A tamper event can occur when CTRLA.TAMPERS (CTRLA <4>) = '1' (i.e., Tamper erase is enabled)

Value	Description
0	Write synchronization for CTRLA.SWRST bit (CTRLA <0>) bit is complete.
1	Write synchronization for CTRLA.SWRST bit (CTRLA <0>) bit is ongoing.

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45.6.7. Data Scramble Control

Name: DSCC
Offset: 0x18
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protected, Enable-Protected

Note: Access to this register is limited to 32-bit width. Byte level access is not allowed.

Table 45-7. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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

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

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

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	DSCKEY[7:0]							
Access	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit 31 – DSCEN Data Scramble Enable
Writing '1' to this bit enables the TRAM scrambling function. Reading this bit provides the following information:

Value	Description
0	TRAM scrambling function is disabled
1	TRAM scrambling function is enabled

Bits 29:0 – DSCKEY[29:0] Data Scramble Key
The key value used for address and data scrambling and descrambling. Any value written to this field is XOR'ed with the previous data. Writing '1' to CTRLA.SWRST bit (CTRLA <0>) will reset this field to 0. These bits will always return '0' when read.

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45.6.8. RAM

Name: RAM
Offset: 0x1000 + n*0x04 [n=0..2047]
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: -

Access to the Security RAM is only permitted when CTRLA.ENABLE bit (CTRLA <1>).

Note: Access to this register is limited to 32-bit width. Byte level access is not allowed.

Table 45-8. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	DATA[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
	DATA[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
	DATA[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
	DATA[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 – DATA[31:0] Security RAM Data

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46. Peripheral Touch Controller (PTC)

46.1. Overview

The Peripheral Touch Controller (PTC) acquires signals in order to detect touch on capacitive sensors. The external capacitive touch sensor is typically formed on a PCB, and the sensor electrodes are connected to the analog front end of the PTC through the I/0 pins in the device. The PTC supports both self- and mutual-capacitance sensors.

In mutual-capacitance mode, sensing is done using capacitive touch matrices in various X-Y configurations, including indium tin oxide (IT0) sensor grids. The PTC requires one pin per X-line and one pin per Y-line.

In self-capacitance mode, the PTC requires only one pin (Y-line) for each touch sensor.

The number of available pins and the assignment of X- and Y-lines is depending on both package type and device configuration. Refer to the Configuration Summary and I/0 Multiplexing table for details.

Important: If AVDD < 2.5v user MUST enable analog charge pumps in SUPC.VREGCTRL.CPEN[2:0].

46.2. Features

- Low-power, high-sensitivity, environmentally robust capacitive touch buttons, sliders, and wheels
- Supports wake-up on touch from standby Sleep mode
- Supports mutual capacitance and self-capacitance sensing
  - Mix-and-match mutual and self-capacitance sensors
- One pin per electrode - no external components
- Load compensating charge sensing
  - Parasitic capacitance compensation and adjustable gain for superior sensitivity
- Zero drift over the temperature and VDD range
  - Auto calibration and recalibration of sensors
- Single-shot charge measurement
- Hardware noise filtering and noise signal desynchronization for high conducted immunity
- Polarity control, allowing Parallel Acquisition (through the QTouch Library) individually controls the polarity of each line
- Driven Shield Plus for better noise immunity and moisture tolerance
  - Any PTC X/Y line can be used for the driven shield
  - All enabled sensors will be driven at the same potential as the sensor scanned
- Selectable channel change delay allows choosing the settling time on a new channel, as required
- Acquisition-start triggered by command or through auto-triggering feature
- Low CPU utilization through interrupt on acquisition-complete

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46.3. Block Diagram

Figure 46-1. PTC Block Diagram Mutual Capacitance

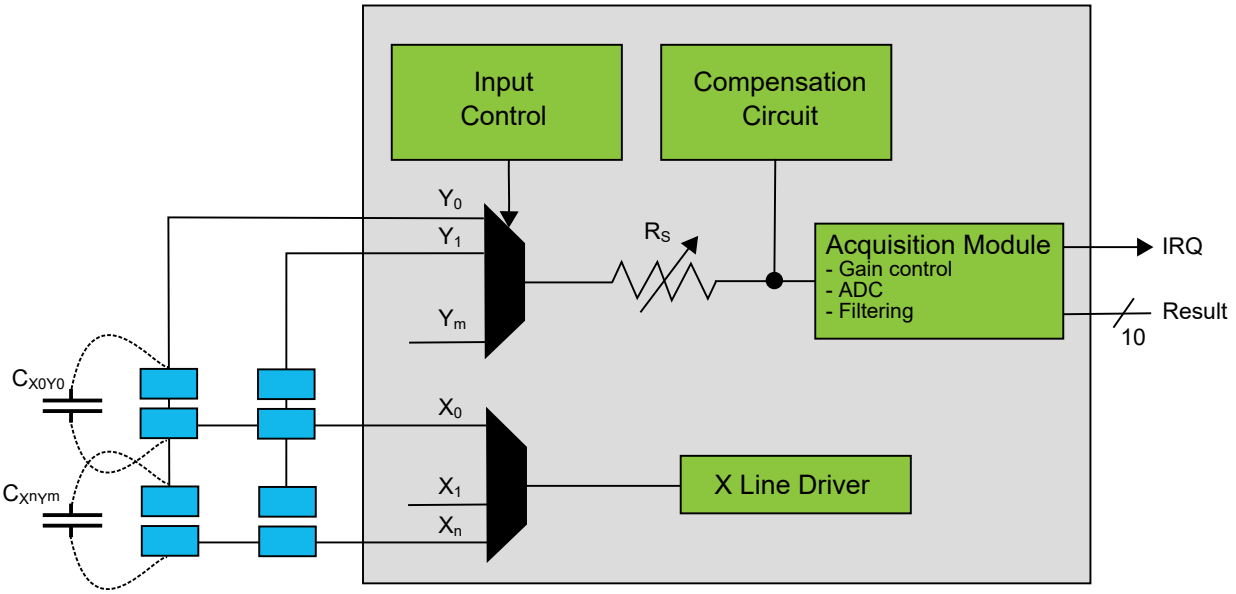
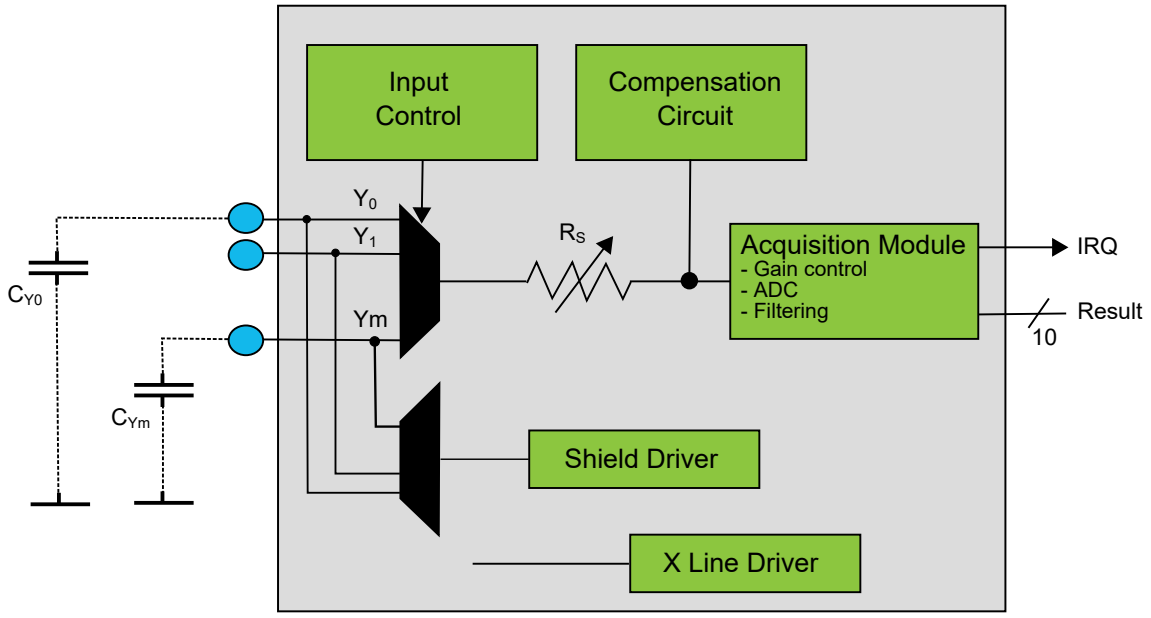


Figure 46-2. PTC Block Diagram Self Capacitance



46.4. Signal Description

Table 46-1. Signal Description for PTC

Name	Type	Description
Y[m:0]	Analog	Y-line (Input/0utput)

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Table 46-1. Signal Description for PTC (continued)

Name	Type	Description
X[n:0]	Digital	X-line (0utput)

Note: The number of X- and Y-lines are device dependent. Refer to the Configuration Summary for details.

Refer to the Pinout for details on the pin mapping for this peripheral. 0ne signal can be mapped on several pins.

46.5. Peripheral Dependencies

In order to use this peripheral, configure the other components of the system as described in the following sections.

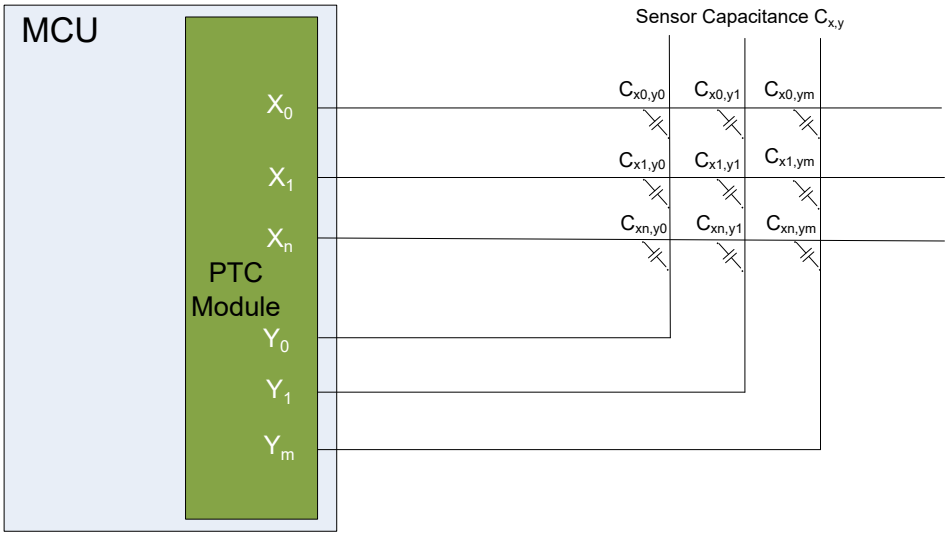
46.5.1. I/O Lines

The I/0 lines used for analog X-lines and Y-lines must be connected to external capacitive touch sensor electrodes. External components are not required for normal operation. However, to improve the EMC performance, a series resistor of 1kΩ or more can be used on X-lines and Y-lines.

46.5.1.1. Mutual-Capacitance Sensor Arrangement

A mutual-capacitance sensor is formed between two I/0 lines - an X electrode for transmitting and Y electrode for sensing. The mutual capacitance between the X and Y electrode is measured by the Peripheral Touch Controller.

Figure 46-3. Mutual Capacitance Sensor Arrangement

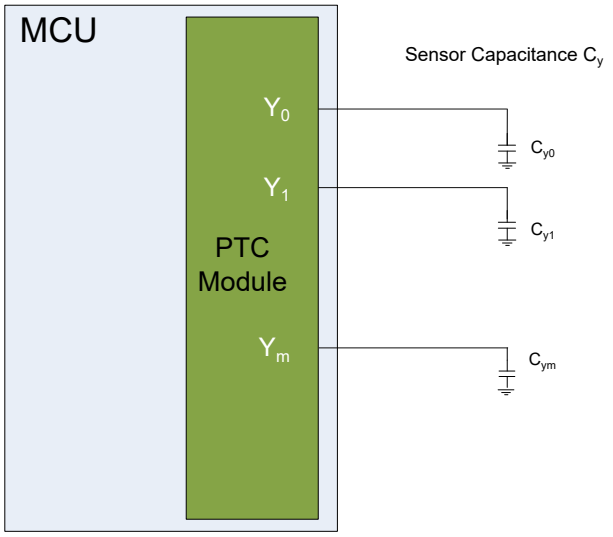


46.5.1.2. Self-Capacitance Sensor Arrangement

A self-capacitance sensor is connected to a single pin on the Peripheral Touch Controller through the Y electrode for sensing the signal. The sense electrode capacitance is measured by the Peripheral Touch Controller.

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Figure 46-4. Self-Capacitance Sensor Arrangement



For more information about designing the touch sensor, refer to Buttons, Sliders and Wheels Touch Sensor Design Guide.

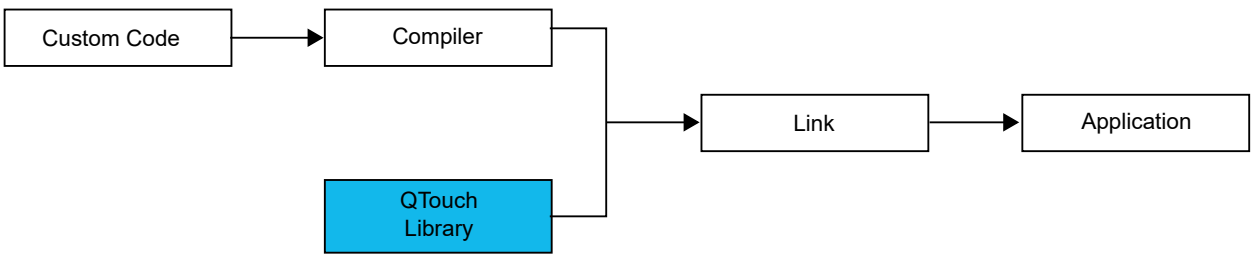
46.5.2. Clocks

The PTC is clocked by the GCLK_PTC clock. The PTC operates from an asynchronous clock source and the operation is independent of the main system clock and its derivative clocks, such as the peripheral bus clock (CLK_PTC_APB enabled by default in the MCLK.CLKMSK1.MSK21 register). A number of clock sources can be selected as the source for the asynchronous GCLK_PTC. The clock source is selected by configuring the Generic Clock Selection ID in the Generic Clock Control register. For more information about selecting the clock sources, refer to GCLK - Generic Clock Controller.

46.6. Functional Description

In order to access the PTC, the user must use the QTouch Configurator to configure and link the QTouch Library firmware with the application software. QTouch Library can be used to implement buttons, sliders, wheels in a variety of combinations on a single interface.

Figure 46-5. QTouch Library Usage



For more information about QTouch Library, refer to the QTouch Library Peripheral Touch Controller User Guide.

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46.6.1. Principle of Operation

The Peripheral Touch Controller (PTC) acquires signals in order to detect touch on capacitive sensors. The external capacitive touch sensor is typically formed on a PCB, and the sensor electrodes are connected to the analog front end of the PTC through the I/O pins in the device.

The PTC supports both self- and mutual-capacitance sensors.

In mutual-capacitance mode, sensing is done using capacitive touch matrices in various X-Y configurations, including indium tin oxide (ITO) sensor grids. The PTC requires one pin per X-line and one pin per Y-line.

In self-capacitance mode, the PTC requires only one pin (Y-line) for each touch sensor.

46.6.2. Basic Operation

46.6.2.1. Mutual Capacitance Mode

The I/O Port pins that are chosen for touch sensing channels must be set to Analog input/output mode using the Port control signals. The chosen X- and Y-channel set must be enabled for PTC use by writing the desired configuration into I/O Port control registers.

46.6.2.2. Self Capacitance Mode

The I/O Port pins that are chosen for touch sensing channels must be set to Analog input/output mode using the Port control signals. The chosen Y-channel set must be enabled for PTC use by writing the desired configuration into I/O Port control registers.

46.6.3. Driven Shield

Driven shield is the capability to drive an output line in synchronization with TOUCH input. This will provide better noise immunity from noise sources beneath the sensor, and improved sensitivity of the touch signal. Driven shield will only be used in self-cap mode.

46.6.4. Interrupts

The PTC has the following interrupt sources:

- End of Conversion:EOC
- Window Monitor: WCOMP
- Analog Core Ready:ACRRDY

These interrupts are asynchronous wake-up sources. Refer to the Sleep Mode Controllerfor details.

Note: Interrupts must be globally enabled for interrupt requests to be generated. Refer to the Nested Vector Interrupt Controller for details.

46.6.5. Events

The PTC can generate the following output events:

- End Of Conversion (EOC): Generated when the conversion is complete and the result is available. Refer to EVCTRL for details.
- Window Monitor (WCOMP): Generated when the window monitor condition match.

Setting an Event Output bit in the Event Control Register (EVCTRL.xxEO=1) enables the corresponding output event. Clearing this bit disables the corresponding output event. Refer to the Event System chapter for details on configuring the event system.

The PTC can take the following actions on an input event:

- Start a conversion
- Restart DMA sequencing

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Setting an Event Input bit in the Event Control register (EVCTRL.xxEI=1) enables the corresponding action on input event. Clearing this bit disables the corresponding action on input event.

The PTC uses only asynchronous events, so the asynchronous Event System channel path must be configured. By default, the PTC will detect a rising edge on the incoming event. If the PTC action must be performed on the falling edge of the incoming event, the event line must be inverted first. This is done by setting the corresponding Event Invert Enable bit in Event Control register (EVCTRL.xINV=1).

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47. SPI/I²S/I⁸S Controller

47.1. Overview

The I^{X}S controller supports I^{X}S audio, with up to 8-channels.

The additional Audio codex support includes TDM allowing multiple channels of data to be transmitted on a single data line. The TDM interface is similar to the 2 channel serial audio interface I^{2}S, with the exception that more channels are transmitted within a sample frame or sample period. As with the I^{2}S interface the TDM interface is comprised of two control clocks, a serial audio left/right clk (LRCK) and serial audio bit clk (SCLK) and the serial audio data line (SDATA).

Additional TDM support for a wide variety of serial data formats. The TDM format is typically used to transfer data to or from a DSP to a MCU. The TDM format consist of three components clock, data, and frame sync (I^{2}S could be considered a subset of TDM).

47.2. Features

The I^{2}S has the following features:

- Host and client mode support
- Full-duplex operation with 8/16/20/24/32-bit communication.
- Status bit to indicate the activity of the SPI
- Four different clock formats
- Interrupt event on every byte/half-word/word received
- Separate transmit and receive buffer events
- DMA support
- SDO pin disable option
- Two 64byte FIFO data buffers are provided, one for transmit and one for receive.
- Enhanced FSYNC operation
- Clock TAP in delay
- Audio CODEC Serial Support
  - I^{2}S protocol
  - I^{2}S left justified
  - I^{2}S right justified
  - I^{2}S 32bit fp audio
  - TDM standard protocol
  - TDM left or right justified
  - TDM,(I^{2}S) AM824 24, 20,16-bit raw audio data
  - TDM 32-bit data
  - TDM 24, 20,16-bit MSB aligned with mute of lower bits.
  - TDM, (I^{2}S) Packed 4x24 bit raw
  - TDM, (I^{2}S) Packed 2x16 bit raw packed upper or lower
- PCM
- I^{2}S Transmit Packed data (I2STPD) Host with multiple client transmit operation
- TDM - Additional features for DSP and Framed SPI host/client protocol support up to 32 slots per frame sync pulse

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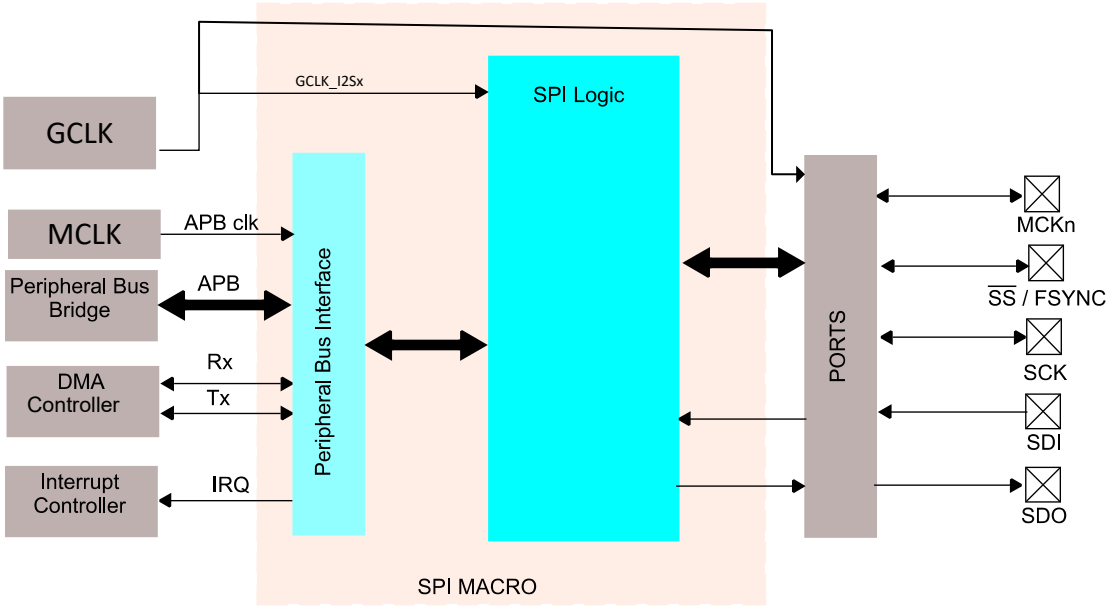
47.2.1. Codec Feature Set

- Codecs have complex clock divider modes to support their desired relationships between MCLK, SCLK, and LRCK
  - Most codecs support using a xtal osc so they can generate their own host clock
  - Some CODEC only support receiving MCLK (ala Cirrus LogicCS42*)
  - Codecs contain complex clocking schemes to generate their SCLK and LRCLK from MCLK.
  - Clocks are free running
  - Some codecs support using non-audio MCLK frequency such as USB 12/24/48MHz. these codecs have special divider ratios to achieve accurate PC Audio frequencies and near accurate (1.25%) CD Audio frequencies. (ala wolfson, national, adi, ti)
  - LRCK can have non 50:50 duty cycle - to support USB clocks for MCLK
  - Typical SCLK frequency is 64 Fs (LRCK)
  - Typical MCLK frequency is 125, 128,192, 250, 256, 272, 384, 512 x Fs (i.e., also the divider to achieve the sample rate from MCLK)
  - 125, 250, 272 ratios are for USB clocks
- I^2S interface operates in Host or Client
  - Most systems use the CODEC in host mode, in which case the CODEC provides SCLK and LRCK.
  - Systems that use the CODEC in client mode must provide a Host clock (MCLK), Serial clock (SCLK), and Sample clock (LRCK)that all have a CODEC supported relationship.
- I^2S for ADC and I^2S DAC
  - Some have two separate ports to support different sample rates for ADC and DAC
  - Some have 1 SDI and 1 SDO sharing a single LRCK and SCLK forcing the sample rate to be the same for ADC and DAC
- 16, 20, 24, 32 bit audio data sample sizes
  - Pad LSBs of smaller words to native size
  - Strips LSBs of larger words to native size
- Data direction is always MSB first
- Rx/Tx data is sample or transmitted on the rising edge, however timing diagrams show Rx data(to the DAC) driven on the falling edge
- SCLK= 25Mhz -- 4KHz to 192KHz Sample Rate
- SCLK= 50Mhz -- 4KHz to 384Khz Sample Rate
- Audio CODEC Support
  - I^2S protocol
  - Left Justified
  - Right Justified (DAC only)
- PCM (SPI like w/ 1-bit FSync and two data words sent - FSync occurs at Sampling Rate)

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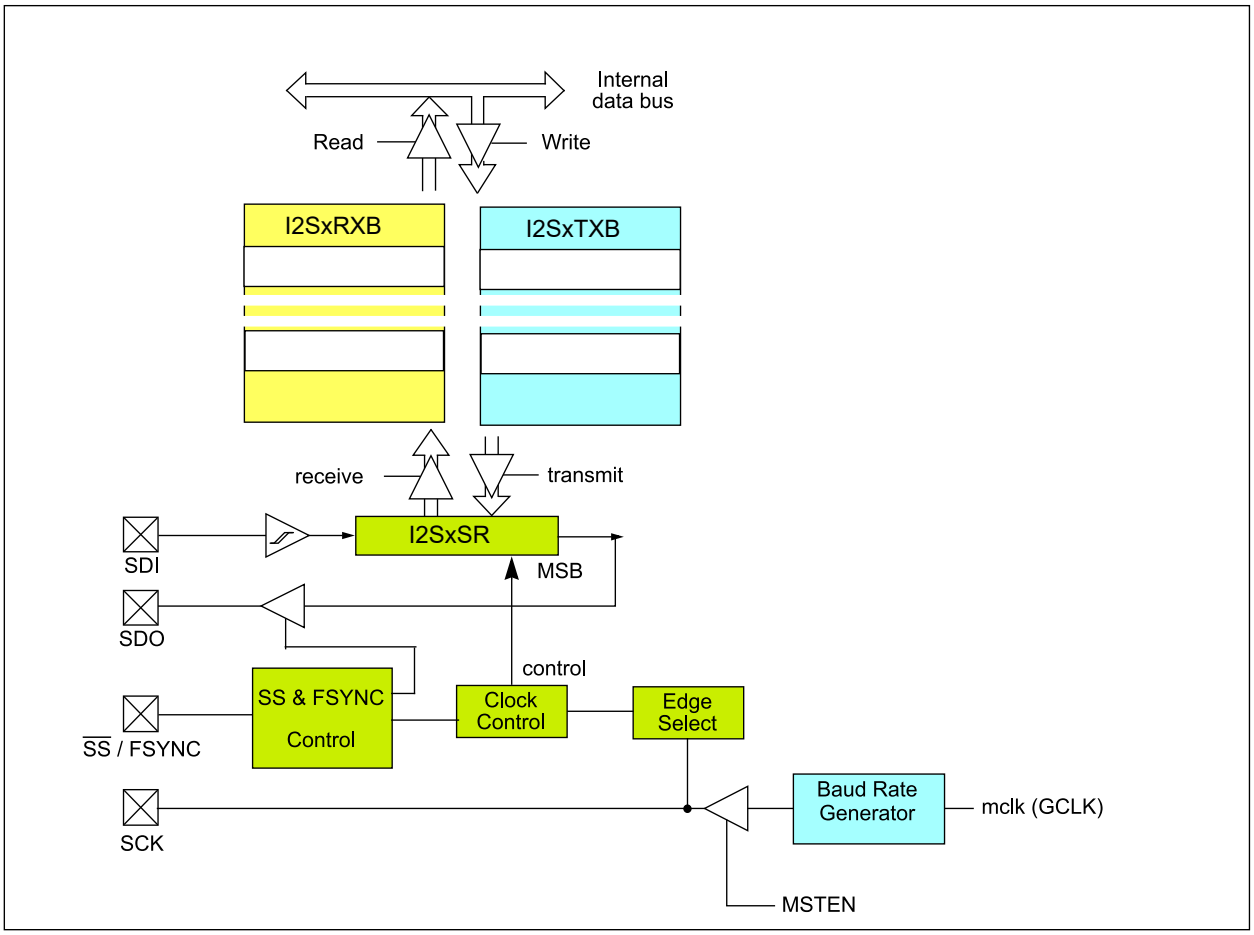
47.3. Block Diagram

Figure 47-1. I²S Block Diagram



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Figure 47-2. I²S Macro Block Diagram



47.4. Peripheral Dependencies

47.4.1. Power Management

The peripheral will continue to operate in any sleep mode where the selected source clocks are running.

47.4.2. Clocks

One clock, the GCLK_I2Sx is a required peripheral, GCLK_I2Sx can be set to a wide range of frequencies and clock sources. The GCLK_I2Sx must be enabled and configured before use. Refer to the clock peripheral configuration section for details on the GCLK_I2Sx configuration. The clock is only used in Host mode.

47.4.3. DMA

The IxS peripheral is connected to the DMA Controller (DMAC). Using the IxS DMA requests requires the DMA Controller to be configured first (Refer to DMAC section in this document).

47.4.4. Interrupts

The interrupt request line is connected to the interrupt controller (NVIC). Using the peripheral interrupt(s) requires the NVIC interrupt controller to be configured first.

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47.5. Functional Description

47.5.1. SPI Overview

The Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI) is a synchronous serial interface useful for communicating with other peripheral or microcontroller devices. These peripheral devices may be Serial EEPROMs, shift registers, display drivers, A/D converters, etc. SPI communication is full-duplex, which means that transmission and reception proceed simultaneously. It is an example of synchronous communication, as both communicating entities use the same clock signal, and is compatible with Motorola's SPI and SIOP interfaces.

Legacy compatibility is kept for the 8-bit and 16-bit modes with the addition of 32-bit operation.

47.5.2. Audio Protocol Overview

This IxS peripheral adds support for Audio CODEC serial protocols such as I^2S, Left Justified, Right Justified and PCM/DSP modes for 16, 20, 24, and 32-bit audio data. The macro supports only half-duplex for audio communication. Also, the audio CODEC protocols differ from SPI as they require a free running clocks.

47.5.3. SPI Operation

When MODE_EN = 00 (AUDEN = 0 or TDM_EN =0 or TPD_EN = 0) the macro operates like a normal SPI protocol.

The serial port consists of a 32-bit register (SPIxSR) used for sending data in and out. A receive buffer (SPIxRXB) and a transmit buffer (SPIxTXB) share one SFR address, SPIxBUF. The control registers (SPIx- CTRL) configures the peripheral, and the Status register (SPIxSTAT) indicates various status conditions.

The following pins make up the serial interface:

- SDI: Serial Data Input
- SDO: Serial Data Output
- SCK: Shift Clock input or output
- $\overline{SS}$/FSYNC: Active Low Client Select, or Frame Synchronization pulse

For a SPI data transfer to take place between two devices, one device must be configured as a Host and the other as a client. Host mode is enabled by setting the SPIxCTRL_*.MSTEN bit. The Host generates the serial clock pulses and does so only when there is data to be transmitted. In other words, the host controls the rate at which the data bits get transmitted. So, SCK is clock output in Host mode while in Client mode, it is clock input.

The $\overline{SS}$/FSYNC can be driven by the peripheral in Host mode. FRMEN (FRMEN = TDM_EN || AUDEN ||TPD_EN) and SPIxCTRL_*.MSSEN register bits control this feature.

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Figure 47-3. SPI Host/Client Connection

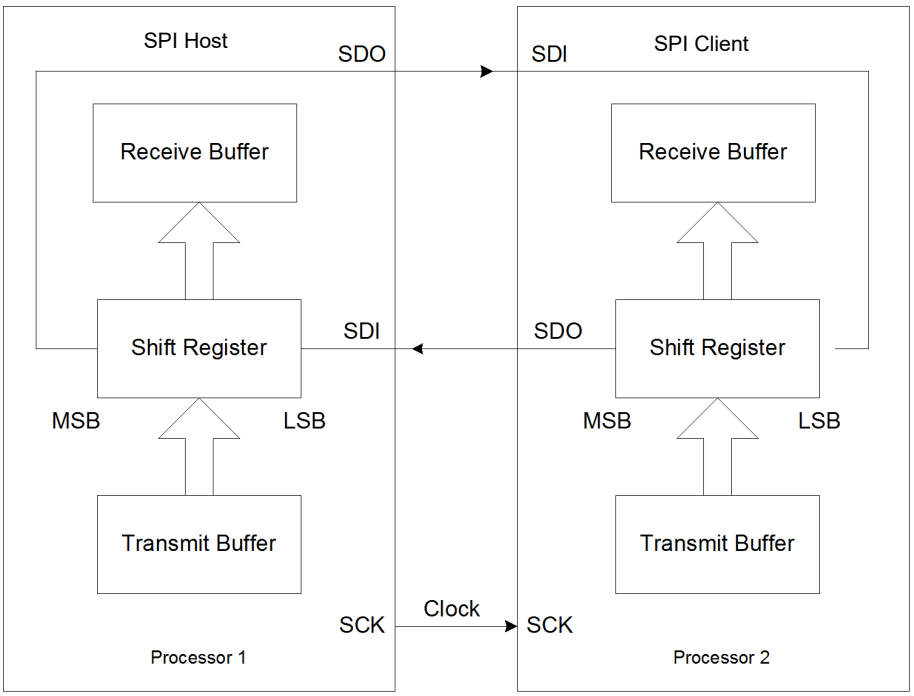


Figure 47-4. Programmer's Model



47.5.4. SPI Data Transmission/Reception

Control bits SPIxCTRL_*.MODE[32,16] allow the peripheral to communicate in either 8-bit (both MODE32 and MODE16 are cleared), 16-bit (MODE16 is set) or 32-bit (MODE32 is set) mode (See the following table). The functionality is the same for each mode except for the number of bits received and transmitted.

Table 47-1. Communication Mode Selection

MODE32	MODE16	MODE_EN	COMMUNICATION
0	0	0	8-bit
0	1	0	16-bit
1	0	0	32-bit
1	1	0	32-bit

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Additionally, the following should be noted in this context:

- Data is transmitted through and received by SPIxSR
  - In 8-bit operation, data is transmitted from bit7
  - In16-bit operation, data is transmitted from bit 15
  - In32-bit operation, data is transmitted from bit 31
  - In all modes, data is not have a SHIFT register but a register that fills MSB first and MSB-1 till end
- A series of eight, sixteen, or thirty-two clock pulses send out 8/16/32 bits from the SPIxSR to the SDO pin and simultaneously store in 8/16/32-bit data from the SDI pin. An event is generated when the transfer is complete.

16/32-bit (0/1) operation is identical to 8-bit operation except that the number of bits transmitted is sixteen or thirty-two, instead of eight.

Once the peripheral is enabled (SPIxCTRL_*.ENABLE) and set up for Host mode of operation, transmission/reception will start as soon as the data is written to SPIxBUF, thereby loading the SPIxTXB register, and the transmit buffer empty status flag (SPIxSTAT.SPITBE) is cleared. This flag will automatically be set in hardware after the data is transferred from SPIxTXB to SPIxSR. Now, the data to be transmitted next can be loaded into the SPIxTXB register at any time as long as the SPIxSTAT.SPITBE bit is set. The write can occur while SPIxSR is sending the previously written data, allowing continuous transmission. When the host/client transfer finishes, the data received is moved from SPIxSR to SPIxRXB and the receive buffer full status flag (SPIxSTAT.SPIRBF) is set. This flag will automatically be cleared in hardware after the data received is read by the user software.

Note: The SPIxSR register cannot be directly written to by the user. All writes to this register are performed via the SPIxBUF register.

In Host mode, the APBm_clk is divided based on the value loaded into SPIxBRG[12:0] and then output via SCK pin to the client devices.

In Client mode, data is received and transmitted as external clock pulses appear on SCK pin and the interrupt event will be generated as the last bit of the receive data is latched.

47.5.5. Receive Overflow

If the receive buffer is full when the protocol engine needs to transfer the data from SPIxSR to SPIxRXB, the SPI sets the receive overflow status flag (SPIxSTAT.SPIROV). During the overflow condition the SPI does not complete the data transfer from SPIxSR to SPIxRXB.

47.5.5.1. Ignore Receive Overflow

The SELCTRL.IGNROV bit controls how the SPI recovers from a receive overflow condition.

If IGNROV = 0 , the SPI does not push receive data into the SPIxRXB until the user clears both the overflow condition of the SPIxRXB (by reading data out of it) and the SPIROV (by writing it to zero).

If IGNROV = 1, the SPI does not require the user to clear the SPIROV bit to continue to receive data into the SPIxRXB. The user only needs to make room in the SPIxRXB (by reading data out of it).

Note: For either setting of IGNROV, once SPIROV is set, it remains so until software clears it or SPIxCTRL_*.ENABLE = 0.

47.5.5.2. Receive Overflow Interrupt Enable

The INTENSET.SPIROVEN bit controls SPI Error Interrupt generation from SPIROV. When SPIROVEN = 1, the SPI asserts its Error Interrupt persistent with SPIROV = 1. When SPIROVEN = 0, the SPI does not assert its Error Interrupt based on SPIROV.

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47.5.6. Sign Extend Serial Data

The SPI allows the user to sign extend data read from the SPIxRXB. This option is only valid for serial words whose length is less than 32-bits. The data in the SPIxRXB is not changed, only on the read of the data does the sign extension occur.

When SPISGNEXT = 1, reads from the SPIxRXB provide 32-bits worth of data. The SPI simply replicates the most significant serial word bit, as defined by AUD- WD_MODE[1,0] or MODE[32,16], though bit 31 of the read data.

47.5.7. Clock Formats

The SPI peripheral supports four different serial clock for- mats. The user software can select one of these for- mats by configuring the Clock Polarity Select bits (SPIxCTRL_*.CPOL) and the Clock Edge Select bits (SPIxCTRL_*.CPHA).

The CPOL bit determines whether the serial clock is at a high logic level or a low logic level when the SPI macro is in an Idle state.

- If CPOL is set, the SCK signal is interpreted as ‘active-low’.
- If CPOL is cleared, the SCK signal is interpreted as‘active-high’.

The CPHA bit determines whether the serial data out- put changes its state on an idle-to-active transition of the serial clock or on an active-to-idle transition of the serial clock. That is, CPHA=0 means sampling on the first clock edge, while CPHA=1 means sampling on the second clock edge, regardless of whether that clock edge is rising or falling. Note that with CPHA=0, the data must be stable for a half cycle before the first clock cycle.

- If CPHA is cleared, SDO changes on an active-to-idle transition.
- If CPHA is set, SDO changes on an idle-to-active transition.

Note: The user must turn the macro off prior to changing the CPHA or CPOL bits; otherwise the behavior of the macro is not guaranteed.

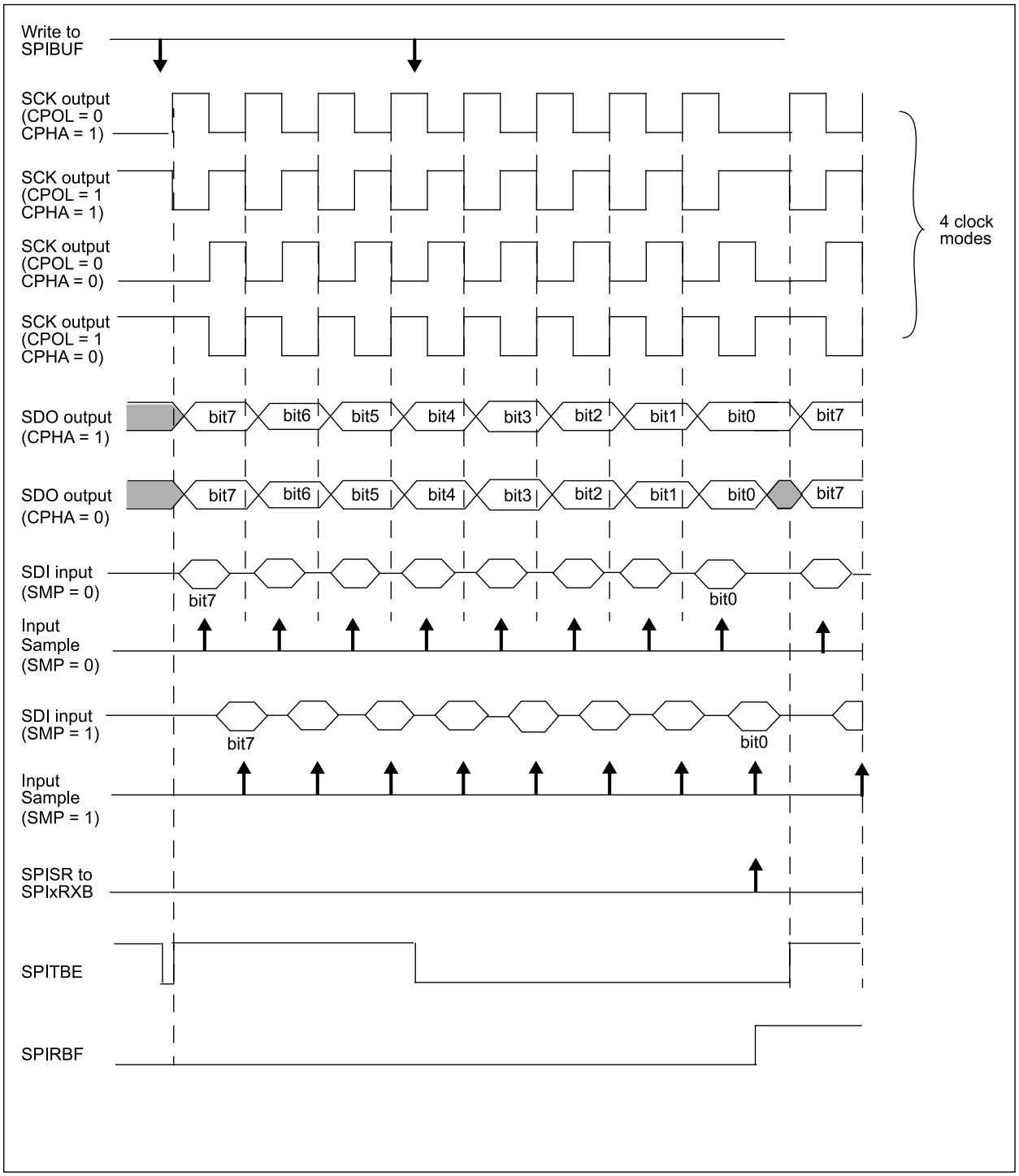
Table 47-2. SPI Four Modes Combine Polarity and Phase

Mode	CPOL	CPHA	Description
SPI_MODE0	0	0	SPI_CLK is active high and sample commences on the rising edge
SPI_MODE1	0	1	SPI_CLK is active high and sample commences on the falling edge
SPI_MODE2	1	0	SPI_CLK is active low and sample commences on the rising edge
SPI_MODE3	1	1	SPI_CLK is active low and sample commences on the falling edge

On the first write to SPIxBUF, the SPIxC- TRL_*.SPITBE bit is cleared for a very short period of time; however, on the second write, it will stay cleared until the completion of the first transmission and the beginning of the next transmission, meaning that the data loaded cannot be transferred to SPIxSR until the previous transmission has completed. The macro will sample the incoming data (via SDI pin) as specified by the SPIxCTRL_*.SMP bit.

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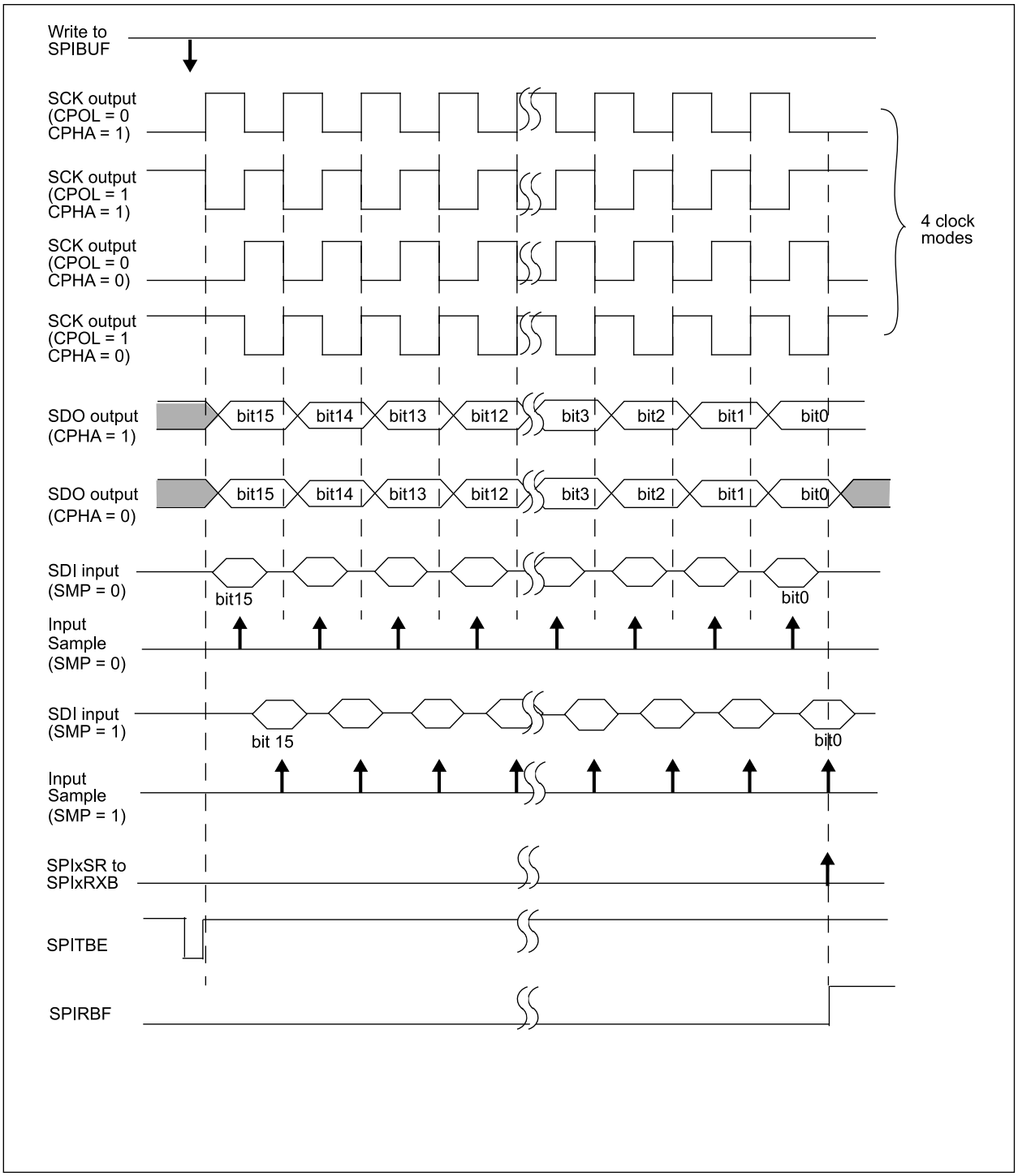
Figure 47-5. SPI Mode Timing (Host Mode; Mode16=0, Mode32=0, Mode_EN=0)



The 16-bit mode simply has more clock pulses than 8-bit mode.

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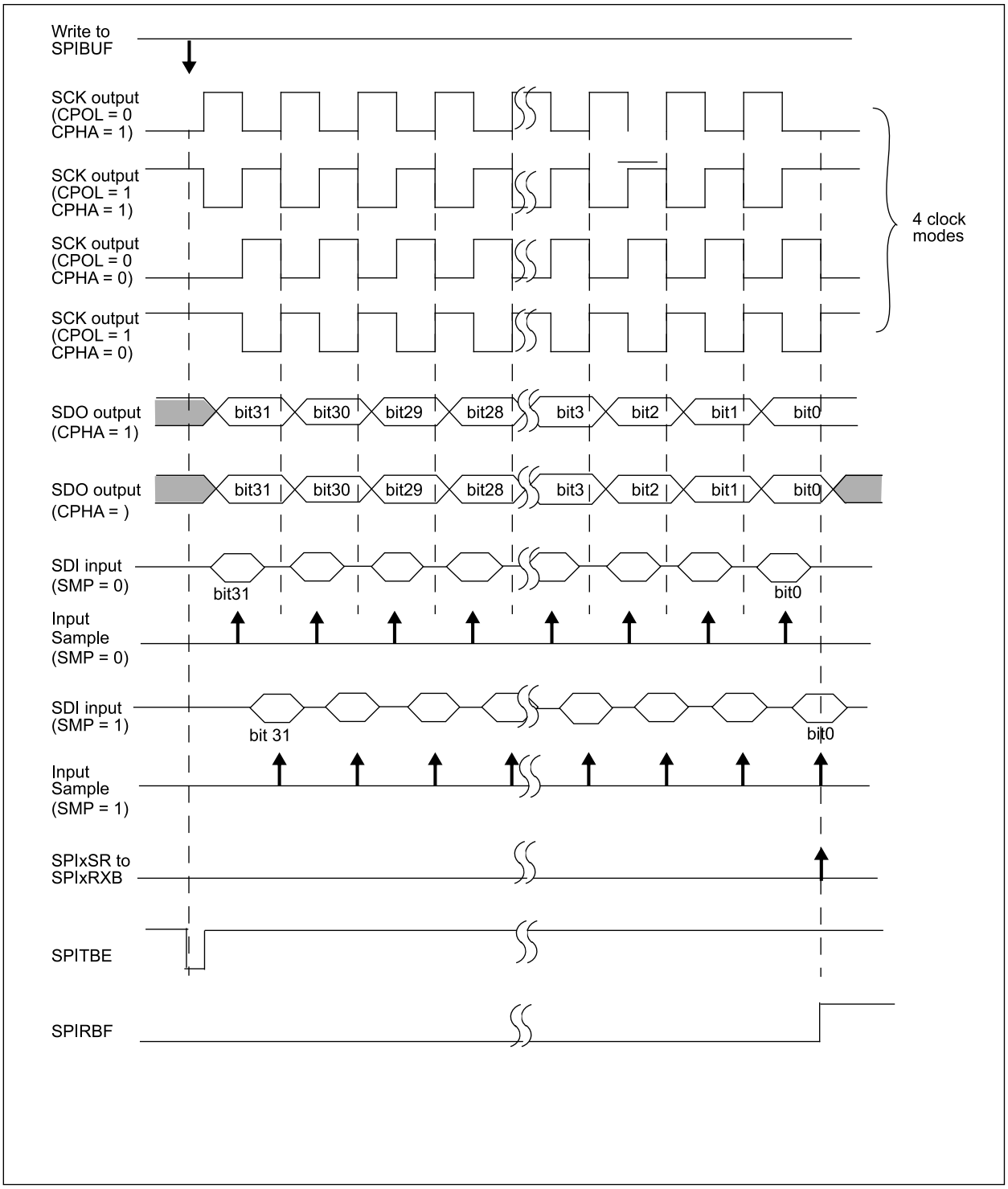
Figure 47-6. SPI Mode Timing (Host Mode; Mode16=1, Mode32=0, Mode_EN=0)



The 32-bit mode simply has more clock pulses than 8-bit or 16-bit mode.

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Figure 47-7. SPI Mode Timing (Host Mode; Mode32=1, Mode16=0/1, Mode_EN=0)



47.5.8. Client Select Synchronization

The Client Select pin ($\overline{SS}$) allows a synchronous Client mode. It can be used as a switch to enable or disable the function of a SPI client device. If the SPIxC- TRL_*.MSSEN bit is set, transmission/reception is enabled in Client mode only if the $\overline{SS}$ pin is driven to a low state. If the SPIxCTRL_*.MSSEN bit is set and the $\overline{SS}$ pin is driven high, the SDO pin is no longer driven and will tri-state even in the middle of a transmission. An aborted transmission will be retried the next

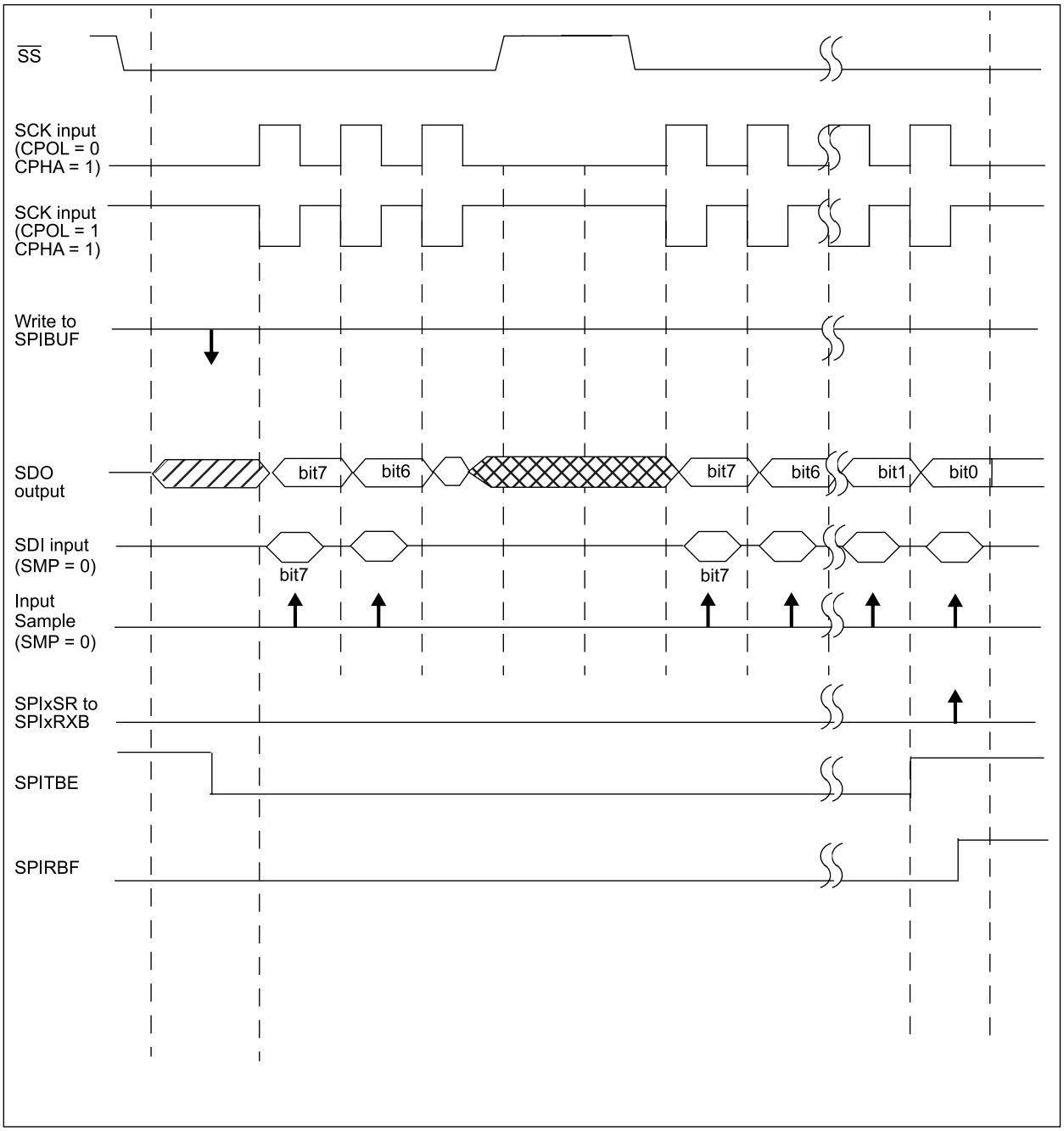
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time the $\overline{SS}$ pin is driven low. After one transmit/receive sequence, if the $\overline{SS}$ pin is still held low, the transmission should continue with the data available in the SPIxTXB register. If the transmit buffer (SPIxTXB) were empty at that time, the data received in the store register would be sent out. If the SPIxCTRL_*.MSSEN bit is not set, the $\overline{SS}$ pin does not affect the macro operation in Client mode. The $\overline{SS}$ pin must asynchronously control the SDO tri-state function. If the $\overline{SS}$ pin is asserted again after it had been de-asserted in the middle of a transmit/receive sequence, the transmission/reception will again begin with the most significant bit of the previously aborted data.

If SPIxCTRL_*.MSSEN is clear, the function of SPIxSTAT.SPITBE in Client mode is similar to that of the Host mode. When it is set, the SPIxSTAT.SPITBE is set only when the macro completes data transmission, unlike in Host mode of operation. Since transmission will be aborted at any time the $\overline{SS}$ pin goes high, to complete the transmission when $\overline{SS}$ is again driven low, the data must be held in SPIxTXB until all bits are transmitted to the receiver.

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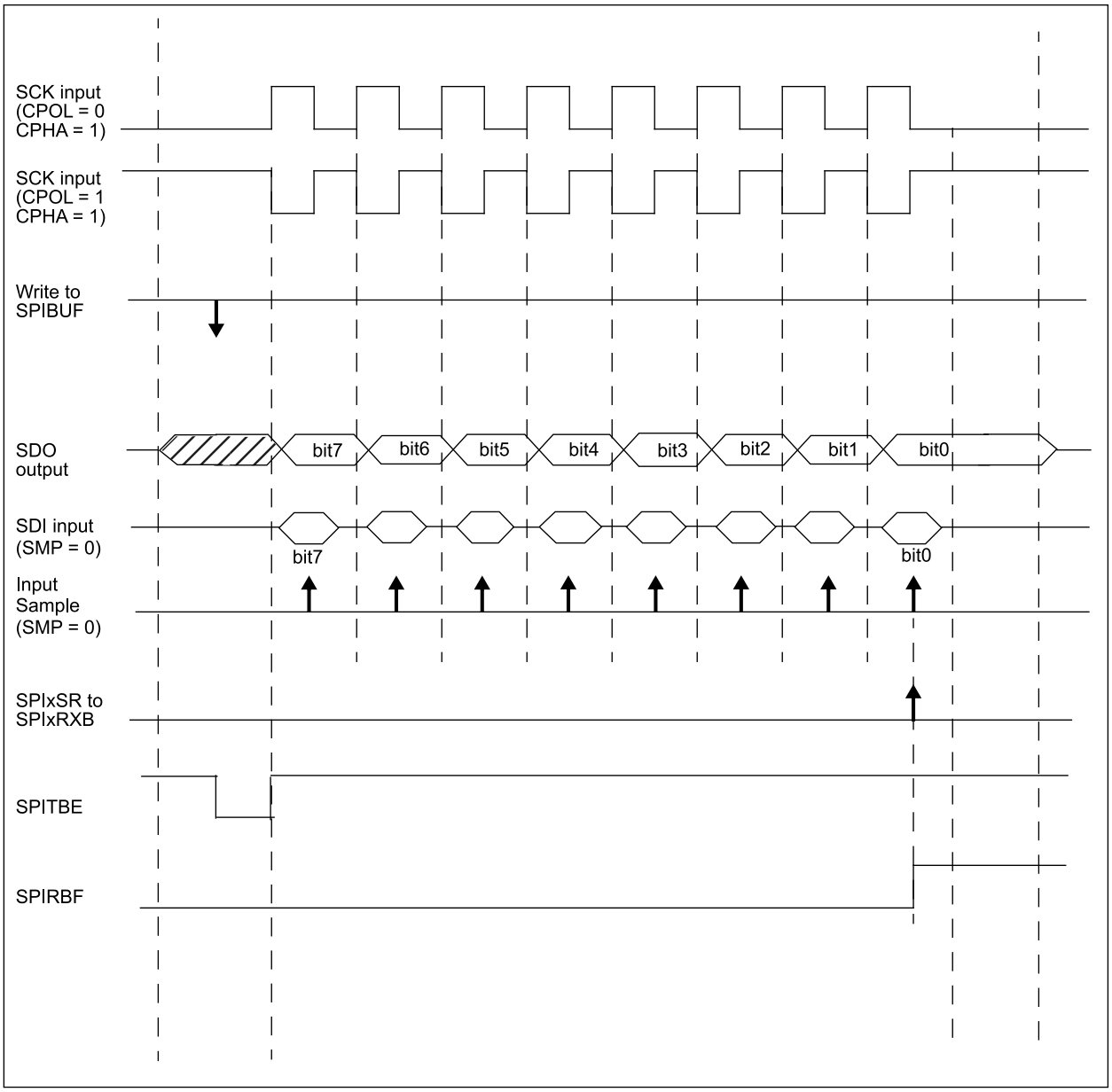
Figure 47-8. Client Synchronization Timing (Mode16=0, Mode32=0, MSSEN=1, Mode_EN=0)



In Client mode, the clocks are input via the SCK pin. In this case, SPIxCTRL_*.MSSEN = 0, and therefore, the $\overline{SS}$ pin is unused. The incoming data is sampled at the middle of data output time.

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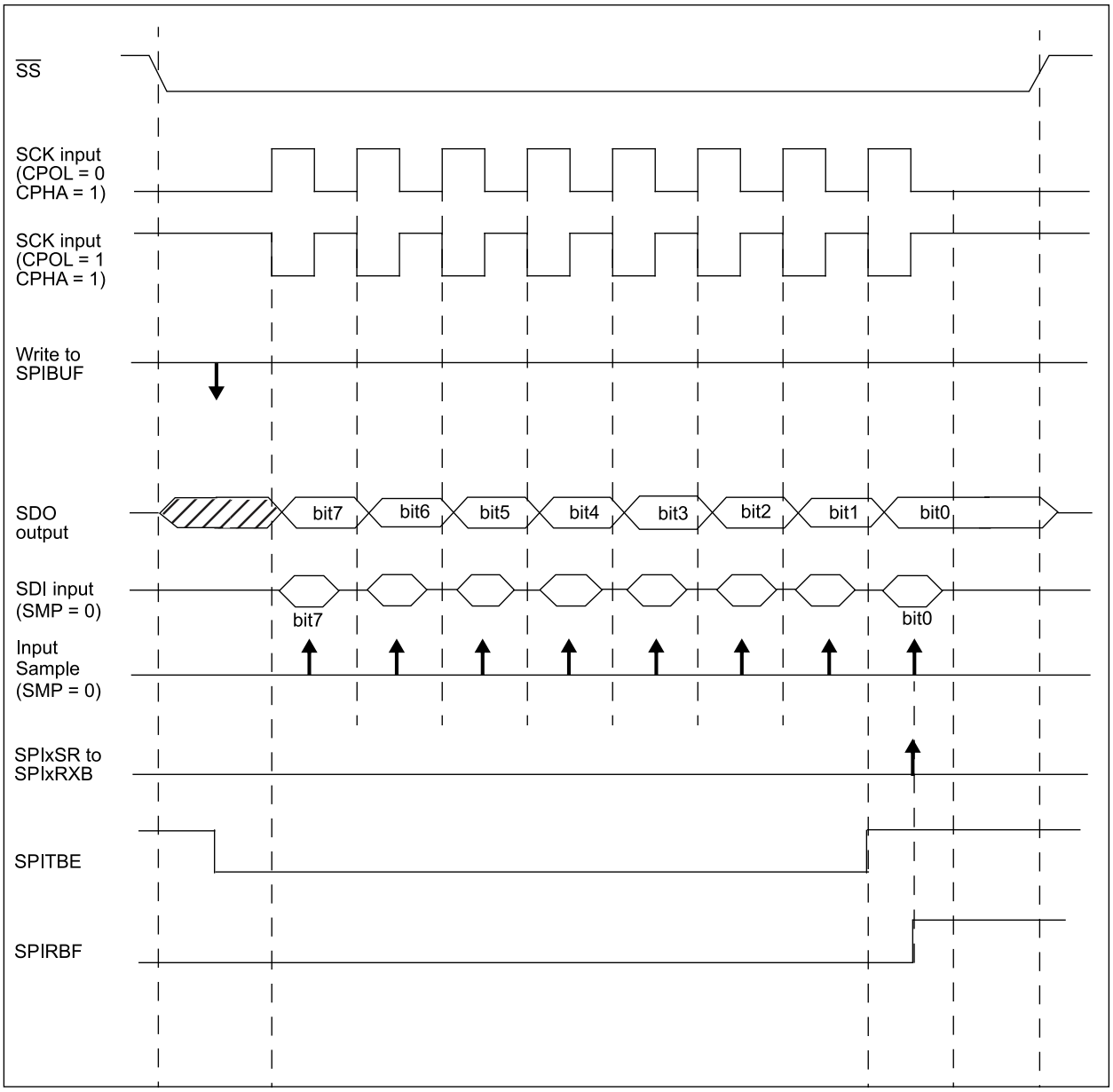
Figure 47-9. SPI Mode Timing (Client Mode W/CPHA=1 and MSSEN=0; Mode16=0, Mode32=0, Mode_EN=0



In this case, SPIxCTRL_*.MSSEN = 1, and therefore, the $\overline{SS}$ pin is used by the macro. Since the transmission may be interrupted when the $\overline{SS}$ pin goes high, the behavior of the SPIxSTAT.SPITBE bit is different than when SPIxCTRL_*.MSSEN = 0.

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Figure 47-10. SPI Mode Timing (Client Mode WW/CPHA=1 and MSSEN=1; Mode16=0, Mode32=0, Mode_EN=0



47.5.9. SPIXBUF Register Operation

47.5.9.1. Standard Buffer Mode

In standard buffer mode, the transmit buffer and receive buffer are each one element deep. Writes to the SPIxBUF are clocked in to the SPIxTXB register. Reads to the SPIBUF are read out of the SPIxRXB register. The data from these registers is not synchronized. As a consequence of this, the CPU must never read out of this register (SPIxBUF) until the SPIRBF is set, and must never write to this register until the SPITBF is cleared.

47.5.9.2. Buffer Mode

The buffer mode, a multi-element FIFO synchronizes data between the CPU clock domain and the SCK domain. The FIFO depth is always 64 bytes deep. AUDWD_MODE[1:0] field selects 32(24,20)-bit data lengths. If AUDWD_MODE selects 16-bit data lengths. If AUDWD_MODE selects 8-bit data lengths.

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The SPIxBUF provides access for both the Rx FIFO and the Tx FIFO. CPU reads complete from the Rx FIFO and CPU writes complete into the Tx FIFO. There is no protection (status of an error) against reading an empty Rx FIFO or writing a full Tx FIFO. However, the SPI Shift Register (SPIxSR) provides Transmit Under-run (SPITUR) and Receive Overflow (SPIROV) status.

The SPI provides four status flags for determining the state of Tx and Rx data in the FIFOS and SPIxSR. The SPIxSTAT.SPIBUSY bit indicates the SPIxSR is sending/receiving data or copying data to/from a FIFO. The SPIxSTAT.SRMT indicates if the SPIxSR is empty or not.

47.5.9.3. Transmit Buffer Under-run in Client Mode

When configured for non-framed, client mode with CPHA = 1, the SPI must drive the first bit of data on SDA with out using SCK. Therefore, the first bit of data is driven directly from the SPIxTXB and the second and subsequent bits from the SPIxSR. This condition causes asynchronous interaction with the SPIxTXB. When software can keep up with the selected data transfer rate of the SPI, the first bit of data is driven out of the SPIxTXB has plenty of setup time.

However, if software cannot fully keep up with the configured transfer rate causing the SPIxTXB to be empty at the start of a transaction one of two things can happen. If the SPIxTXB stays empty until after the first bit transmits, the SPI transmits the previous data. If data arrives in the SPIxTXB during the first bit time, the SPIxTXB drives the first bit on SDA and pushes the data into the SPIxSR. When the SPIxTXB becomes not empty during the first bit time, the first bit cannot be guaranteed to meet setup time.

To ensure this case does not cause issues, software needs to keep up with the selected transfer rate.

47.5.10. SDO Disable

The DISSDO bit determines if the SPI uses the SDO pin. Changing the value of DISSDO, immediately changes the control of the SDO pin between the SPI and Port function. The DISSDO bit is applicable to all SPI operating modes.

If DISSDO = 0, the SPI pops data from the SPIxTXB into the register and transmits data through the SDO pin. If DISSDI = 1, the SPI does not pop data from the SPIxTXB and does not use the SDO pin.

DISSDO can be modified while transmitting data. However, doing so usually corrupts the data in that word as the Port logic supplies the values for the remaining bits.

47.5.11. SDI Disable

The DISSDI bit determines if the SPI uses the SDI pin. Changing the value of DISSDI, immediately changes the control of the SDI pin between the SPI and Port function. The DISSDI bit is applicable to all SPI operating modes.

If DISSDI = 0, the SPI receives data through the SDI pin and pushes data into the SPIxRXB. If DISSDI = 1, the SPI does not use the SDI pin and does not push data into the SPIxRXB.

DISSDI can be modified while receiving data. How- ever, disabling SDI in the middle of a receive transaction usually results in corrupting that word of receive data (which is also the last word received).

47.5.12. Interrupt Events

The interrupt events from the peripheral are persistent, which means they remain active until the condition that generated the interrupt is cleared by the CPU.

Note: In order to clear any pending interrupt flag in the status register, it is recommended to use the SPIxSTATCLR SFR instead of directly writing the SPIxSTAT SFR.

47.5.12.1. Standard Buffer Mode Interrupts

In standard buffer mode, when the transmit buffer is empty, the SPI generates a transmit service request interrupt. This activity matches the activity of SPITBE. When the receive buffer is full, the SPI generates a receive service request interrupt. This activity matches the activity of SPIRBF.

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47.5.12.2. Buffer Mode Interrupts

The SPI generates transmit and receive service request interrupts based on the amount of data in the respective FIFO. Software controls this level independently for transmit and receive using the SPIxC- TRL_*.STXISEL and SPIxCTRL_*.SRXISEL fields.

The generation of the service request interrupts does not necessarily match the operation of SPITBE and SPIRBF.

47.5.12.3. Error Interrupts

The peripheral reports error status for receive overflow (SPIROV), transmit underrun (SPITUR) and frame error (FRMERR). If enabled by SPIROVEN, SPITUREN, or FRMERREN, respectively, the SPI peripheral generates an error event interrupt.

The SPI sets SPIROV if it receives a new serial-word when receive buffer is full (as defined by SPIRBF).

For FRMEN=1, the SPI sets SPITUR if it detects a transmit underrun condition.

The SPI sets FRMERR if it detects multiple frame sync pulses during a burst.

47.5.13. DMA Support

The buffer mode of operation supports selectable DMA burst lengths. This feature allows system designers to tune SPI and DMA interaction to account for system latency and throughput.

47.5.14. Host Mode Clocking

The SPI macro has a 13-bit baud rate generator to allow flexibility in baud rate generation. The SPIxBRG register is readable and writable and determines the baud rate. The GCLK_IxS provided to the peripheral is a divider function of the CPU core clock. This clock can then again be divided, based on the value loaded in the SPIxBRG register, before it is provided to the external devices via the SCK pin. The SCK clock is of 50% duty cycle. Some sample SPI clock frequencies are shown in Sample SCK Frequencies.

Note: In normal SPI mode, the host clock (via SCK pin) is not free-running. It will only run for 8, 16 or 32 pulses when SPIxBUF is loaded with data. However, the clock will run continuously in Framed SPI mode a subset of the TDM mode.

47.5.14.1. SCK Frequency Calculation

F_{PB} = Peripheral Bus clock frequency

Baud Rate = F_{PB} / (2* (SPIxBRG + 1))

Therefore, the maximum baud rate possible is F_{PB}/2 (SPIXBRG = 0) and the minimum baud rate possible is F_{PB}/16384.

Table 47-3. Sample SCK Frequencies

SPIxBRG								
APBm_clk	1	15	31	63	85	127	255	511
100.00E+6	25.00E+6	3.13E+6	1.56E+6	781.25E+3	581.40E+3	390.63E+3	195.31E+3	97.66E+3
SPIxBRG								
APBm_clk	1	15	31	63	85	127	255	511
96.00E+6	24.00E+6	3.00E+6	1.50E+6	750.00E+3	558.14E+3	375.00E+3	187.50E+3	93.75E+3
SPIxBRG								
APBm_clk	1	15	31	63	85	127	255	511
80.00E+6	20.00E+6	2.50E+6	1.25E+6	625.00E+3	465.12E+3	312.50E+3	156.25E+3	78.13E+3
SPIxBRG								
APBm_clk	1	15	31	63	85	127	255	511
60.00E+6	15.00E+6	1.88E+6	937.50E+3	468.75E+3	348.84E+3	234.38E+3	117.19E+3	58.59E+3
SPIxBRG								

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APBm_clk	0	15	31	63	85	127	255	511
50.00E+6	25.00E+6	1.56E+6	781.25E+3	390.63E+3	290.70E+3	195.31E+3	97.66E+3	48.83E+3
SPIxBRG								
APBm_clk	0	15	31	63	85	127	255	511
48.00E+6	24.00E+6	1.50E+6	750.00E+3	375.00E+3	279.07E+3	187.50E+3	93.75E+3	46.88E+3
SPIxBRG								
APBm_clk	0	15	31	63	85	127	255	511
40.00E+6	20.00E+6	1.25E+6	625.00E+3	312.50E+3	232.56E+3	156.25E+3	78.13E+3	39.06E+3
SPIxBRG								
APBm_clk	0	15	31	63	85	127	255	511
33.00E+6	16.50E+6	1.03E+6	515.63E+3	257.81E+3	191.86E+3	128.91E+3	64.45E+3	32.23E+3
SPIxBRG								
APBm_clk	0	15	31	63	85	127	255	511
25.00E+6	12.50E+6	781.25E+3	390.63E+3	195.31E+3	145.35E+3	97.66E+3	48.83E+3	24.41E+3
SPIxBRG								
APBm_clk	0	15	31	63	85	127	255	511
20.00E+6	10.00E+6	625.00E+3	312.50E+3	156.25E+3	116.28E+3	78.13E+3	39.06E+3	19.53E+3
SPIxBRG								
APBm_clk	0	15	31	63	85	127	255	511
12.00E+6	6.00E+6	375.00E+3	187.50E+3	93.75E+3	69.77E+3	46.88E+3	23.44E+3	11.72E+3
SPIxBRG								
APBm_clk	0	15	31	63	85	127	255	511
10.00E+6	5.00E+6	312.50E+3	156.25E+3	78.13E+3	58.14E+3	39.06E+3	19.53E+3	9.77E+3
SPIxBRG								
APBm_clk	0	15	31	63	85	127	255	511
8.00E+6	4.00E+6	250.00E+3	125.00E+3	62.50E+3	46.51E+3	31.25E+3	15.63E+3	7.81E+3

47.5.15. Audio Protocol Operation

The register SPIxCTRL_* contains the audio specific protocol control bits. When AUDEN = 1 the macro operates like an audio CODEC host or client. The audio protocol requires certain features of the SPI protocol and therefore overrides some SPI settings.

The macro uses the serial audio protocol defined by AUDMOD, AUDWD_MODE, and AUDFMT. In each of the modes the serial clock is free running and audio data is always transferred.

Four pins make up the serial interface. However, each audio connection is only half-duplex so SDO exists only on the transmit side and SDI exists only on the receive side of the interface. The four pins are:

- SDI: Serial Data Input
- SDO: Serial Data Output
- SCK: Serial Clock
- LRC: Left/Right Clock (on $\overline{SS}$/FSYNC)

Some codecs refer to Serial Clock (SCK) as Baud/Bit Clock (BCLK). Also, the Left/Right Clock is commonly referred to as LRC or LRCK. The I^2S (and other audio) protocol refers to LRC as Word Select (WS). This section refers to signal on SS/FSYNC as LRC (to be consistent with CODEC naming conventions).

An Audio Protocol data transfer takes place between two devices. Usually one device is the host and the other is the client. However, audio data can be transferred between two clients. Because the audio protocols require free running clocks the Host can be a third party controller. In either case the Host generates two free running clocks: SCK and LRC. The (clock) host must generate LRC and SCK continuously, regardless of the availability of transmit data.

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Host mode for Audio is enabled by setting the SPIxCTRL_*.MSTEN bit. The clocks (SCK and LRC) continue to generate pulses as long as SPIxCTRL_*.ENABLE = 1 and AUDEN = 1. In other words, the host controls the rate at which the data bits get transmitted. So, SCK is clock output in Host mode while in Client mode, it is clock input.

Most codecs require a host clock, usually called MCLK. MCLK provides a higher speed clock that has a timing relationship to the Sample Frequency (fs) and therefore SCK and LRC. Codecs that require an MCLK are almost always the host device. Many codecs are capable of generating their own MCLK from a crystal. Using an audio crystal with the CODEC provides accurate audio sample rates.

Certain codecs that require MCLK but without a crystal oscillators may still be usable. In this case codecs that support USB frequencies for MCLK (i.e., 12MHz) work best (because of their supported divider ratios). Also, the micro-controller that uses this macro must have a Clock Out feature for the USB clock. Using a USB frequency for MCLK does not provide 100% accurate audio sample rates for all audio frequencies.

47.5.15.1. Audio at Start Up

This section describes how the Audio Protocol behaves immediately after startup. Audio startup is defined as AUDEN = 1 and the ON bit being written from a 0 to a 1.

After startup, when configured for Client Mode, the SPI drives zeros out of SDO but does not send data out or in (SDI) until it receives the leading edge of LRC (i.e. the edge that precedes the left channel). Once it receives the leading edge of LRC, it starts receiving data (if DISSDI = 0). If there is no data in the TX FIFO, the I^2S continues to transmit zeros.

After audio startup, when configured for Host Mode, the SPI drives the leading edge of LRC and SCK within 1 SCK period. If the TX FIFO is empty the SPI continues to transmit zeros.

For either Client or Host Mode, the SPI does not generate an underrun on the TX FIFO after startup. This allows software to setup the SPI, setup the DMA, turn on the SPI's Audio Protocol and then turn on the DMA without getting an error. After the first write to the TX FIFO (SPIxBUF), the SPI enables underrun detection and generation.

Also, to keep the RX FIFO empty until the DMA is enabled, set DISSDI = 1. After enabling the DMA, set DISSDI = 0 to start receiving.

47.5.15.2. Audio Data Length

The SPIxCTRL_*.AUDWD_MODE[1,0] determines the audio data length. In Audio Protocol Mode it selects different lengths than it does in SPI Mode. It supports audio data transmit/receive lengths of 16, 20, 24, and 32 bits. Actual data can be any length up to 32-bits, but must be packed in one of those four formats.

AUDWD_MODE [1,0] also controls the (left/right) channel length or the I^8S Audio format protocols which can be different than the audio data length. For I^2S format16-bit data it provides the option of either a 16-bit channel or a 32-bit channel. For 20-bit, 24-bit and 32-bit data or I8S formats the channel is always comprised of a 32-bit word. Channel length inherently controls the Frame length as a Frame of audio data is made up of two channels. For I^2S 16-bit channels, a Frame is 32 Serial Clocks. For I^2S 32-bit channels, a Frame is 64 Serial Clocks, and for all I^8S modes a frame is 256 Serial Clocks

Further, AUDWD_MODE[1,0] determines the width of the data in the FIFO. For 32 24 and, 20-bit audio data (and some16-bit modes), the FIFO data is 32-bits wide and for some 16-bit audio modes, the FIFO is 16-bits data. The FIFO supports data writes either a 8-bits, 16-bits, 20-bits, 24-bits, or 32-bits per transaction. However, if the written data is a greater length than selected, the upper bytes are ignored. Also, if the written data is a lesser length than selected, the FIFO pointers change on the write to the Most Significant Byte of the selected length.

For example, the audio data length is set to 24-bits and the data writes are 8-bits each. Software then writes a byte at a time to the FIFO starting at its lowest address, offset 0020h. The next byte

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write is to address offset 0021h, followed by 0022h. On the write the 0022h the data is fully pushed into the FIFO and the next audio data word write must be to offset 0020h.

Data written to unused bytes is ignored. Also, transactions that are only to unused bytes are also ignored. Therefore a byte write to address offset 0023h is completely ignored and does not cause a FIFO push.

47.5.15.3. Audio Data Alignment

Audio data is transmitted through and received by SPIxSR. Regardless of the selected alignment on the serial interface.

- In 16-bit operation, data is transmitted from bit15
- In 20-bit operation(24bits-lower bits padded0), data is transmitted from bit 23
- In24-bit operation, data is transmitted from bit 23
- In32-bit operation, data is transmitted from bit 31

47.5.15.4. LRC Error (Frame Error)

LRC (frame) errors produce different behavior in Audio mode than in Framed SPI mode. Though the FRMERR and FRMERREN behave the same, the check happens on every LRC edge that defines a channel start. An LRC error occurs when an LRC edge occurs before the correct number of bits (as defined by MODE[32:16] or AUDWD_MODE[1,0]) in a channel completes. Note that in DSP/PCM mode the check only occurs on the edge that defines the combined left/right channel start.

When an LRC error occurs, the SPI immediately set FRMERR. It pushes the data in the SPIxSR into the SPIxRXB and pops data from the SPIxTXB into the SPIxSR. Under this condition, the receive and transmit data is almost certainly corrupted, but the actions of the SPI preserve the audio mode.

The SPI provides detection of FRMERR for LRC for debugging. Since LRC is a free-running clock, its period is expected to be constant, so this error condition would not be automatically recoverable in a system.

47.5.15.5. Audio Protocol Modes

The Audio function supports several protocol modes of operation using the AUDMOD, FRMCNT, FRMSYPW and AUDFMT registers. I2STPD - Hosts with clients Transmit Packed data mode is supported using the TPD_EN, DATFMT_LR, MST_SLV_EN[4:0], SLV_M-ST_UPPR, FRMCNT, and FRMSYPW registers. TDM mode is supported using the FRMCNT, TDMSSZ, TDMWSZ, TDM_EN, DATFILL, FRMCNT, and FRMSYPW. The macro uses these modes to communicate with different types of codecs. These modes control the edge relationships of LRC and SDI/SDO with respect to SCK.

For most combinations of audio data length, channel length and frame length, there are at least as many or more serial clocks than data to transmit. When this macro is the transmitter it pads all extra clocks with zeros.

All protocol modes transmit MSB first, followed by MSB-1, and so on, until the LSB transmits. Unlike the I^2S (I^8S) standard all Audio Protocol functions (including I^2S. I^8S) implemented by SPI require at least as many or more serial clocks as data to transmit or receive the audio data correctly.

Clock requirements for SCK and LRC differ between host and client setting. The client setting is less stringent. When a host, the Audio Protocol function only supports frame sizes of 32, 64, or 256 clocks. However, when a client and I^2S legacy mode AUDFMT=000, the Audio Protocol function only requires at least the number of clocks selected by MODE[32,16] or AUDWD_MODE[1,0], other wise in client mode and with new Audio Protocol functions selected AUDFMT ~= 000, the number of clocks required is 32 clocks per channel word.

I^8S is allowing multiple channels of data to be transmitted on a single data line. The I^8S interface is similar to the 2 channel serial audio interface I^2S with the exception that more channels are transmitted within a sample frame or sample period, basically defined as an 8 channel TDM interface (left or right justified) with a 50% duty cycle LRC clock. As with the I^2S interface the I^8S

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interface is comprised of two control clocks, a frame synchronization pulse (LRC), a serial clock (SCK) and the serial audio data line (SDO/SDI). Several Audio Modes can be selected, i.e., I^2S, I^8S, right justified, left justified, packed 24x4bit raw, packed 2x16 raw, Host with clients transmit Packed data and TDM.

47.5.15.5.1. I^2S (AUDMOD=00, AUDFMT=000)

In I^2S mode, the transmitter drives the MSB of the audio data on the first falling edge of SCK after an LRC transition. The receiver samples the MSB on the second rising edge of SCK. The left channel data transmits while LRC is low and the right channel transmits while LRC is high. A frame transmits left channel first then right channel.

To be I^2S compliant, the configuration bits in SPIxC- TRL_* must be set as follows: AUDEN=1, AUD- MOD=00, FRMPOL=0, CPOL=1, CPHA = 1, FRMSYPW=0001, FRMCNT=001, AUDFMT[2:0] =000, FRMCOINC=0. These values set SDO and LRC transitions to occur on the falling edge of SCK and sampling of SDI to occur on the rising edge of SCK. It also starts a frame with LRC falling edge transition.

Figure 47-11. I^2S with 16-bit Data/Channel or 32-bit Data/Channel

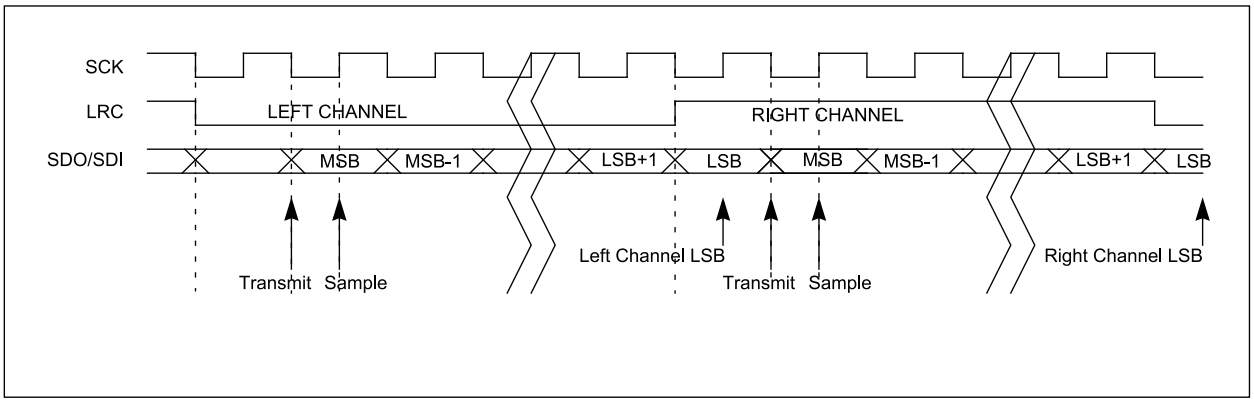
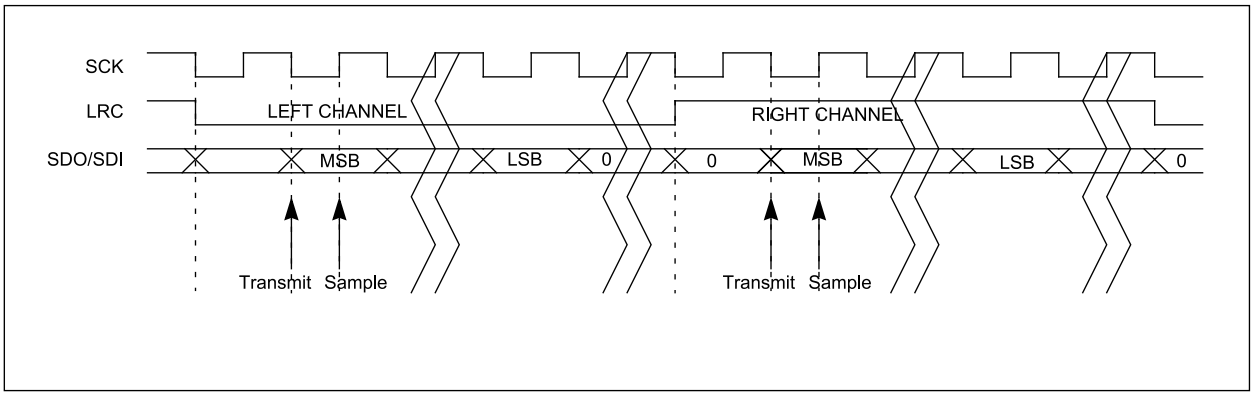


Figure 47-12. I^2S with 16/20/24-bit Data and 32-bit Channel



47.5.15.5.2. Left Justified (AUDMOD=01 AUDFMT=000)

In Left Justified mode, the transmitter drives the audio data's MSB on the SCK edge that is coincident with an LRC transition. The receiver samples the MSB on the next SCK edge.

Codecs using justified protocols usually default to transmitting data on the rising edge of SCK and receiving data on the falling edge of SCK. Another convention is that LRC is high for the left channel and low for the right channel which is opposite of I^2S. But they maintain left channel followed by right channel (in a frame).

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Many codecs support other options but to configure for the left justified standard convention set the following bits in SPIxCTRL_* as follows: AUDEN=1, AUD- MOD=01, FRMPOL=1, CPOL=0, CPHA = 1, FRM- SYPW=0001, FRMCNT=001, AUDFMT[2:0] = 000, FRMEN=1. FRMCOINC=1. The following figures show waveforms for this configuration.

Format for 20 bit Audio Data and 32-bit channel, transmitted or received as if it were a 24bit data word made up of the 20 bit sample data MSB left justified in the 24 bit word and remaining 4 bits are zeros, then left justified mode as a 24 bit word.

Figure 47-13. Left Justified with 16-bit Data/Channel or 32-bit Data/Channel

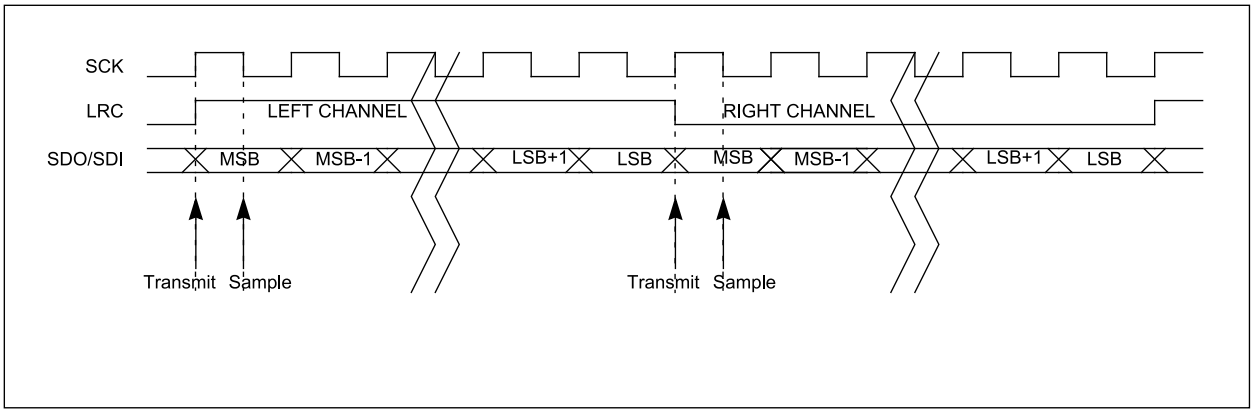
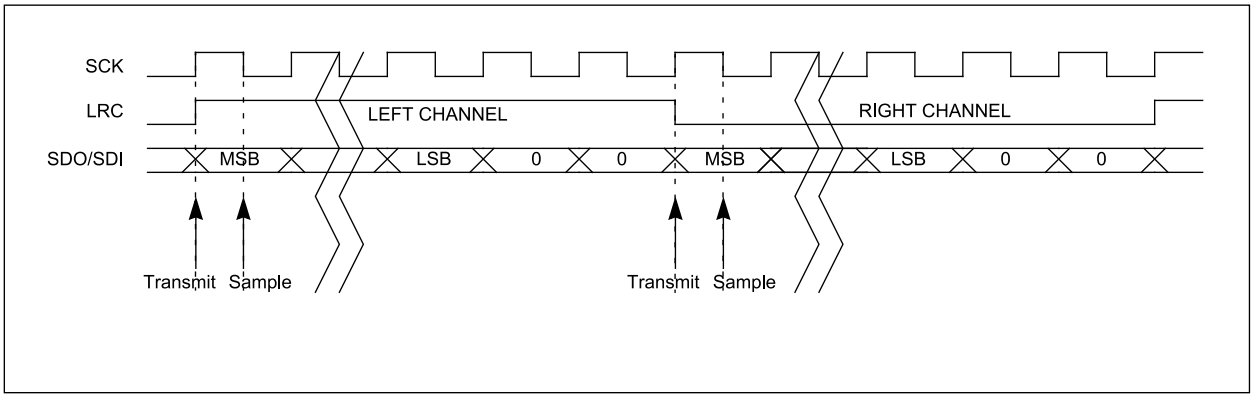


Figure 47-14. Left Justified with 16/20/24-bit Data and 32-bit Channel



47.5.15.5.3. Right Justified (AUDMOD=10 AUDFMT=000)

In Right Justified mode, the transmitter drives the audio data's MSB on the nth transmit edge of SCK such that the LSB is available on the receive edge of SCK preceding a transition of LRC.

When set to transmit (DISSDO = 0), this device drives the unused bit slots (preceding the audio data) with logic level 0. When set to receive (DISSDI = 0), this device ignores the unused bit slot.

The following figures show right justified mode configured as follows: AUDEN=1, AUDMOD=10, FRMPOL=1, CPOL=0, CPHA = 1, FRMSYPW=0001, FRMCNT=001, AUDFMT[2:0] = 000, FRMCOINC=1.

Format for 20 bit Audio Data and 32-bit channel, transmitted or received as if it was a 24bit data word made up of the 20 bit sample data MSB left justified in the 24 bit word and remaining 4 bits are zeros, then right justified mode as a 24 bit word.

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Figure 47-15. Right Justified with 16-bit Data/Channel or 32-bit Data/Channel

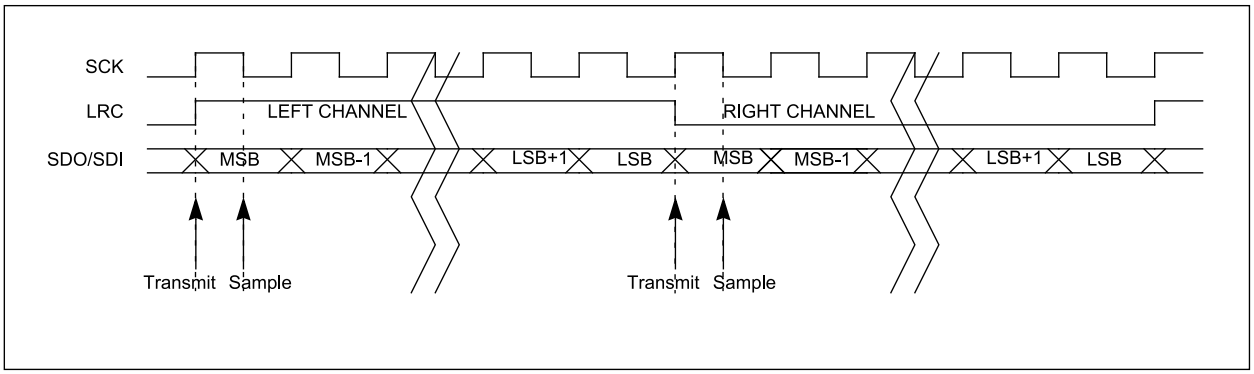
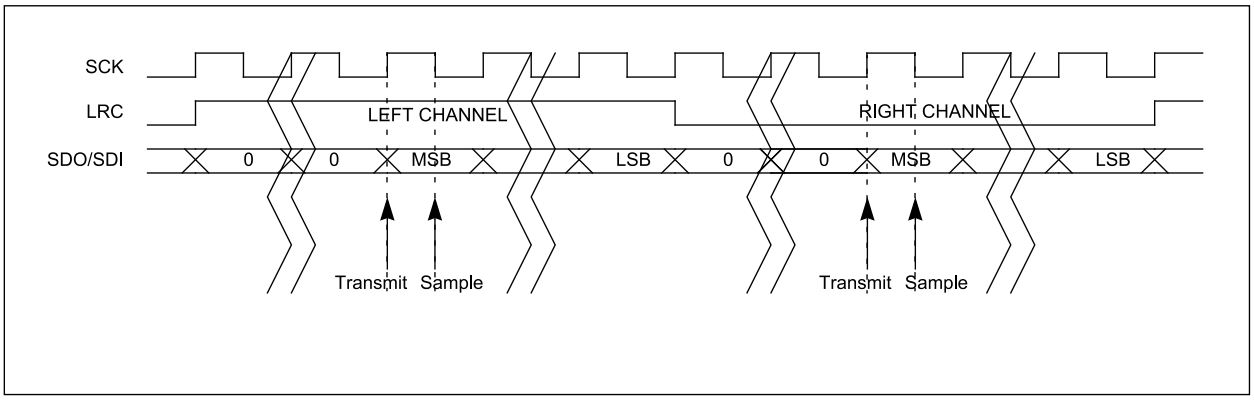


Figure 47-16. Right Justified with 16/20/24-bit Data and 32-bit Channel



47.5.15.5.4. PCM/DSP (AUDMOD=11 AUDFMT=000)

The PCM/DSP protocol mode is available for communication with some codecs and certain DSP devices. This mode modifies the behavior of LRC and audio data spacing.

In PCM/DSP mode the LRC can be single bit wide (i.e., 1 SCK) or as wide as the audio data (16,20,24,32-bits). The audio data is packed in the frame with the left channel data immediately followed by the right channel data. The frame length is still either 32 or 64 clocks when this device is the host.

In PCM/DSP mode, the transmitter drives the audio data's (left channel) MSB on the first or second transmit edge (See SPIxCTRL_*.FRMCOINC) of SCK (after an LRC transition). Immediately after the (left channel) LSB, the transmitter drives the (right channel) MSB.

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Figure 47-17. PCM/DSP with 16-bit Data/Channel or 32-bit Data/Channel

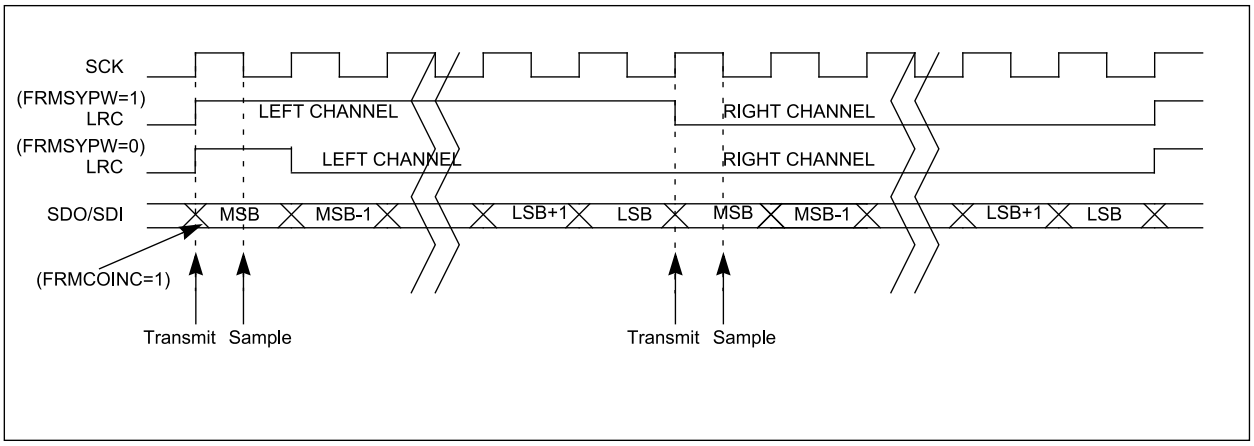
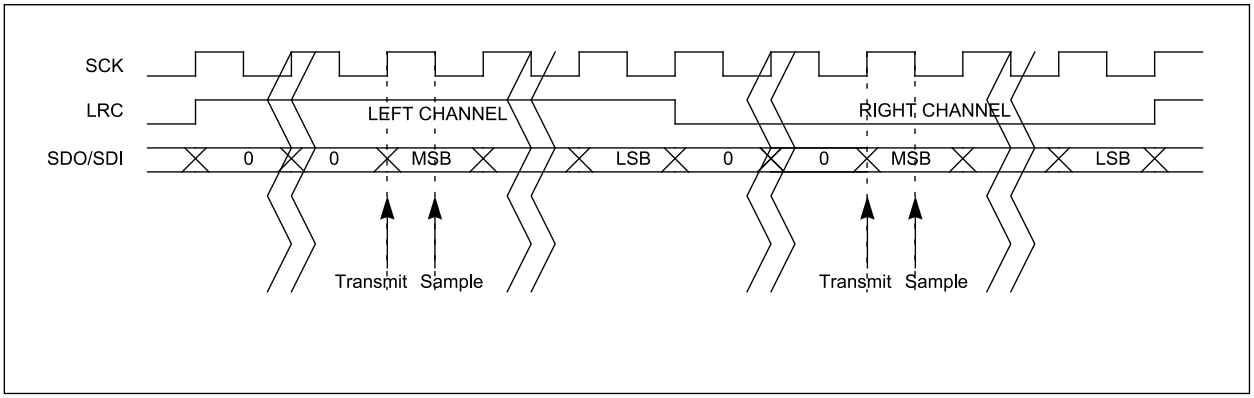


Figure 47-18. PCM/DSP with 16/20/24-bit Data and 32-bit Channel



47.5.15.6. Mono/Stereo Audio Data (AUDMONO)

The Audio Protocol function can transmit mono audio data on both the left and right channels. When AUDMONO = 1, and in a I^2S mode the register uses each FIFO location twice. This gives each channel the same mono stream of audio data. When AUDMONO = 0, the register uses each FIFO location once. This gives each channel a unique stream of data for stereo audio.

Receive data is not affected by AUDMONO.

47.5.15.7. Streaming Data Support

Due to the nature of audio data, it is often more important to keep the data channel actively transmitting or receiving to guarantee 100% time accurate data. This is especially true for streaming audio feeds that may be bursty or have packet drop. When this is the case the SPIxTXB may underrun frequently causing software to get involved with fixing the underrun.

47.5.15.7.1. Ignore Transmit Underrun (IGNTUR)

For cases when software does not care or need to know about the underrun condition, IGNTUR = 1 provides the serial engine the ability to ignore the underrun. When an underrun does occur, the SPI still sets the SPIxSTAT.SPITUR flag and obeys SPITUREN. Once SPITUR is set, it remains so until software clears it or SPIxCTRL_*.ENABLE = 0.

During the underrun condition, the SPI logic loads the SPIxSR with zeros instead of data from the SPIxTXB and continues to transmit. This allows gaps in audio data to sound like white space. Logic samples the underrun condition on channel boundaries, so transmission of zero data can start with either the left or right audio channel. When the condition clears (i.e., SPIxTXB is not empty), logic loads the audio data from the transmit buffer into the SPIxSR on the next LRC frame boundary.

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Since recovery from the underrun condition occurs on the LRC frame boundary, software must make sure that the left and right audio data is always transferred to the FIFO in pairs. If the FIFO underruns between the left and right channel, left and right data could be swapped when the underrun condition clears. Generally, this should not be a problem since this feature is not meant to mask system performance problems but assist in recovery of streaming data packet delays.

47.5.15.7.2. Ignore Receive Overflow

Ignoring receive overflow is seldom beneficial, since it usually means there is a general performance problem in the system that software must handle properly. However, the SPI does implement the IGNROV bit.

Alternately, receive overflow can be prevented by using DISSDI when the system does not need to receive audio data. DISSDI can be changed on-the-fly and the receive register starts a receive on the leading LRC edge.

47.5.15.8. Host Mode Clocking

The SPI uses GCLK to generate SCK and LRC.

The use of an on chip ClockOut source. This clock source can also be driven out a pin to be used as MCLK by the CODEC.

Typically the ClockOut feature supports the System Clock and, if available, the USB Clock as a source. The ClockOut peripheral divides the source clock to a frequency that can be driven out of the chip.

47.5.15.8.1. SCK and LRC Clock Generation

MODE[32,16] or AUDWD_MODE[1:0] defines the relationship between LRC and SCK. When a frame is 64-bits SCK is 64x the frequency of LRC. When a frame is 32-bits SCK is 32x the frequency of LRC.

Since LRC toggles at the sample rate (Fs), SCK's frequency must be derived from it. To setup SPIxBRG, divide the desired sample rate by the GCLK or MCLK frequency (whichever is being used). Then, divide the resulting number by the frame size (either 32 or 64). Program this value into SPIxBRG. If a whole number is not the result, error will be present in your actual sample rate.

47.5.15.8.2. MCLK Support

The use of a RefOut (reference clock output) peripheral to generate MCLK for the CODEC is not a perfect choice. Driving a clock out an I/O Pad induces jitter that may degrade audio fidelity of the CODEC. The best solution is for the CODEC to use a crystal and be the host I^2S/Audio device.

In lieu of the CODEC generating MCLK (including SCK and LRC), the next best choice is for the RefOut peripheral to generate MCLK with the CODEC being the Host I^2S. In this configuration the CODEC can use any of its timing dividers to achieve the necessary clocking results for SCK and LRC.

Also, RefOut peripherals generally support 12MHz and 24MHz derived from a USB PLL. Typical audio MCLK frequencies of 12.288MHz and 11.2896MHz cannot be obtained using USB clock frequencies.

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Figure 47-19. Device Level Clock Out Usage Example 1

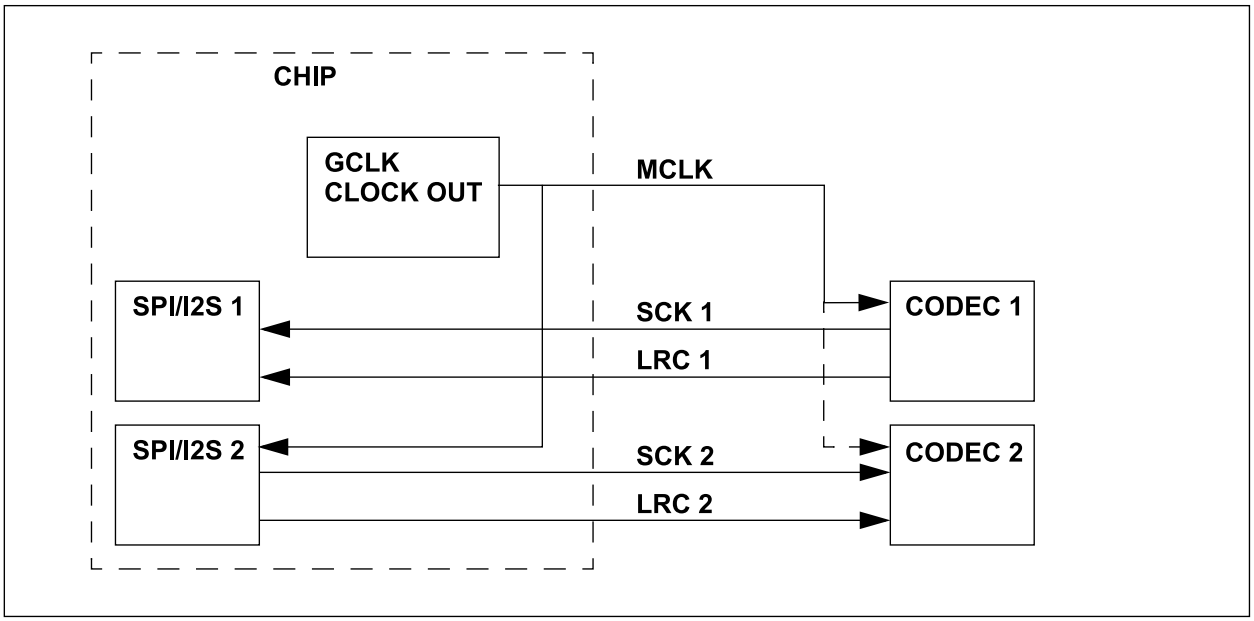
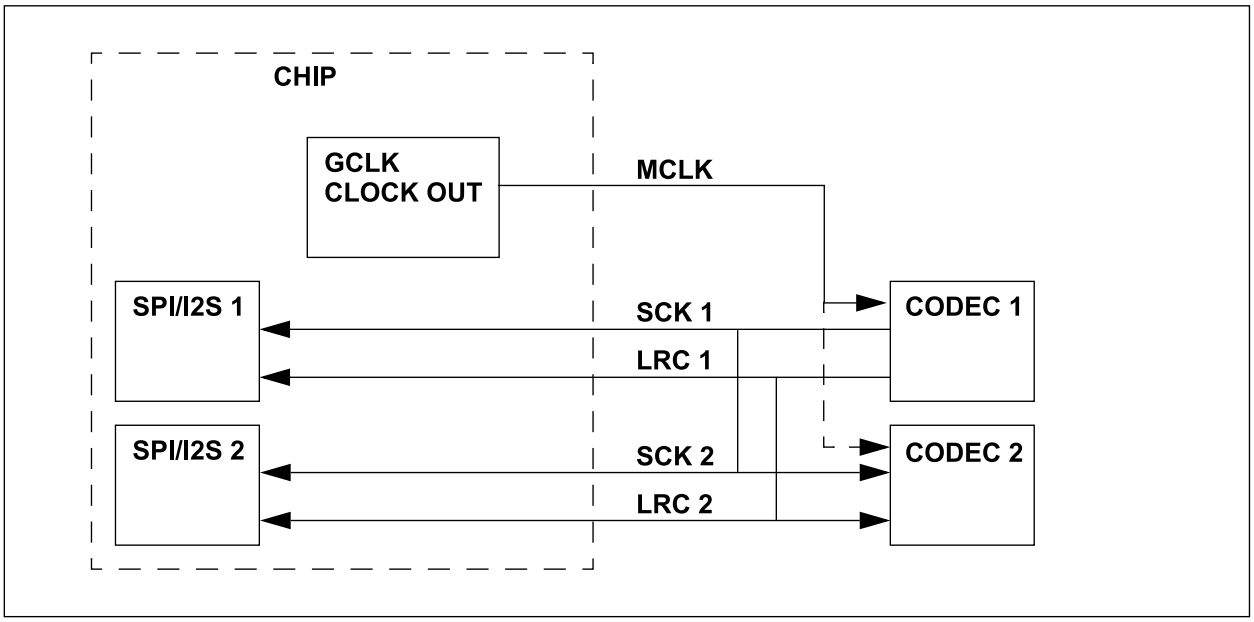


Figure 47-20. Device Level Clock Out Usage Example 2



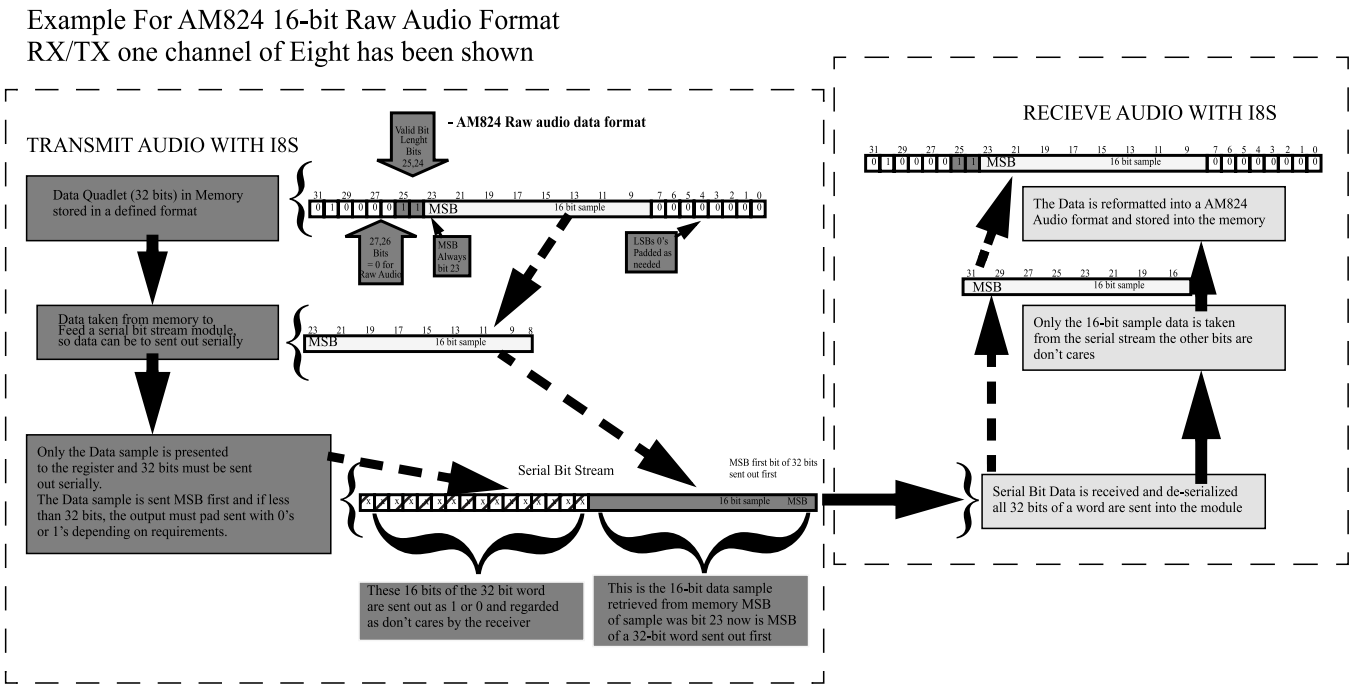
47.5.16. Audio Protocol I^{8}S (I^{2}S) (I2STPD) Operation New Features

The register SPIxCTRL_AUD contains the audio specific protocol control bits. When AUDEN = 1 the peripheral operates like an audio CODEC host or client. The audio protocol requires certain features of the SPI protocol and therefore overrides some SPI settings.

The peripheral uses the serial audio I^{8}S protocol defined herein. In each of the modes available for the I^{8}S the serial clock is free running and audio data is always transferred. For an example of AM824 data flow see the following figure.

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Figure 47-21. Example of AM824 Data Flow Transmit/Receive



Four pins make up the serial interface. However, each audio connection is only half-duplex so SDO exists only on the transmit side and SDI exists only on the receive side of the interface. The four pins are:

- SDI: Serial Data Input
- SDO: Serial Data Output
- SCK: Serial Clock
- LRC: Left/Right Clock (on $\overline{SS}$/FSYNC)

I^8S allows multiple channels of data to be transmitted on a single data line. The I^8S interface is similar to the 2 channel serial audio interface I^2S with the exception that more channels are transmitted within a sample frame or sample period. Basically defined as an 8 channel TDM interface (left or right justified) with a 50% duty cycle LRC clock.

As with the I^2S interface the I^8S interface is comprised of two control clocks, a frame synchronization pulse (LRC), a serial clock (SCK), and the serial audio data line (SDO/SDI). Several Audio Modes can be selected, standard I^8S, right justified, left justified, AM824 24, 20,16-bit (slot) Raw Audio, 32 bit data, 16-bit x2 packed, 24-bit x 4bit packed, 16, 20, 24-bit MSB aligned with lower bits muted (ie filled with '1 or '0 determined by user with DATFILL bit), and Host with multiple client transmit operation.

Each channel block is comprised of the audio data word (32, 24, 20, or 16). When specified the remainder of the 32bit word for 24, 20, 16 is padded with zeros or don't cares depending on the type of Audio mode selected. In all modes the audio word is transmitted with the MSB first 2's compliment format and the word size of 32 bits.

The function of the FSYNC pulse (LRC) is to identify the beginning of the frame and is indicated by the rising edge of the pulse and the frame rate is at the audio sample rate such as 48Khz. The FSYNC pulse (LRC) has two separate required representations:

1. For the width to be equivalent to a channel block or,
2. Where the width is equivalent to a single period of the serial clock which is more common with a TDM interface.

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In TPD mode is recommended to not enable the devices dedicated as clients interrupts. The SPITUREN, SPIROUEN, and FRMERREN for the Clients should all be disabled and only enable the Host's interrupts as needed.

47.5.16.1. Channel Block Alignment with the FSYNC (LRC) Pulse

There are two options for the alignment of the first channel block with the rising or falling edge of the FSYNC (LRC): 1. the beginning of the channel block aligns with the rising edge of FSYNC (LRC) or 2. the beginning of the channel block aligns with the falling edge of FSYNC (LRC).

The purpose of the SCK is to send the audio data into and out of the serial audio ports. The frequency of the SCK is directly proportional to the system audio sample rate, the number of channel blocks in a frame and the bit-width of each channel block.

SCK operates at a maximum of 256*Auto sample rate. An Example with the sample rate at 48Khz:

- 8 channel frame with 32 bit channel blocks at 48Khz requires a 12.2880 Mhz SCK

47.5.16.2. I^8S (I^2S) Standard Mode AM824 24-bit Raw Audio Format Mode (16, 20 24 Sample Data) AUDMOD=00, AUDFMT[2:0]=101(001), AUDWD_MODE[1:0]=10

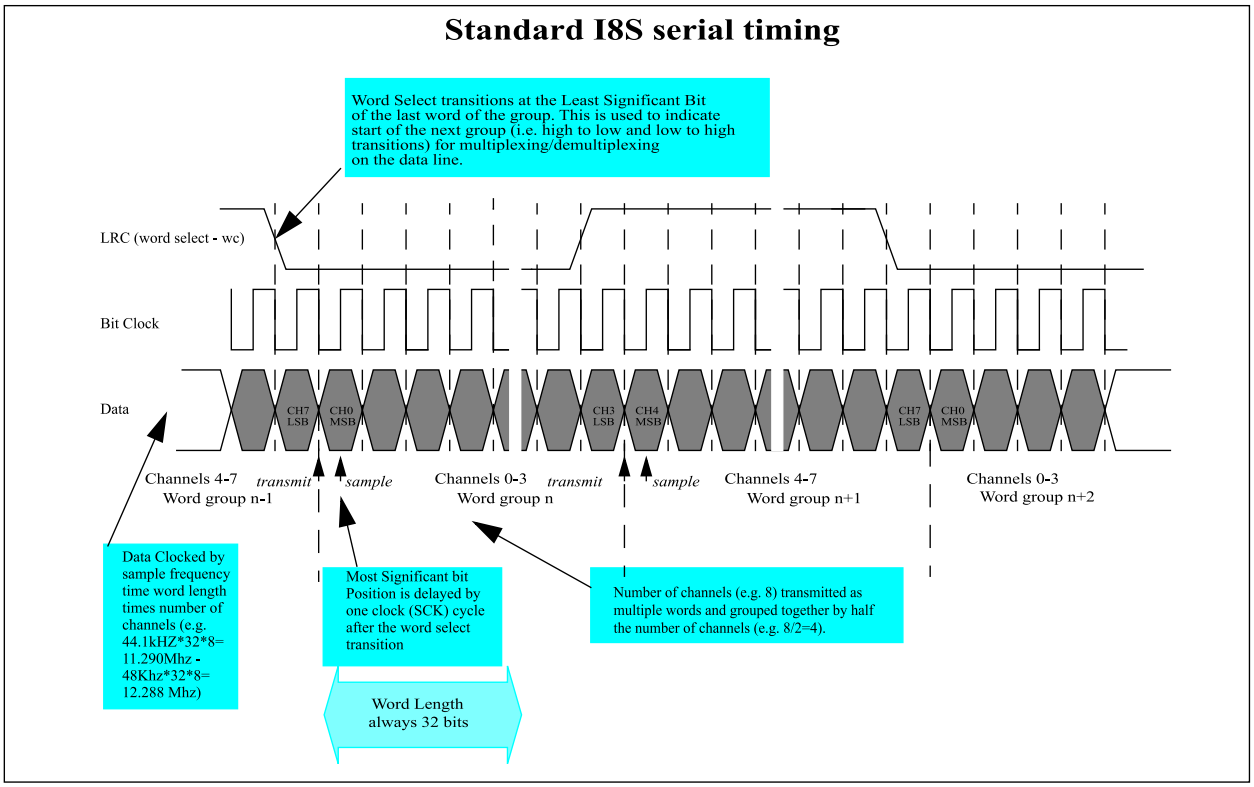
In I^8S (I^2S) AM824 mode, A frame transmits left channels first then right channels. For the left channels, the data is transmitted while LRC is low and for the right channels, the data is transmitted while LRC is high. The transmitter drives the audio data's MSB on the first falling edge of SCK after an LRC transition. The receiver samples the MSB on the second rising edge of SCK.

For I8S standard mode AM824 24-bit raw audio for- mat, the configuration bits in SPIxCTRL_* must be set as follows: AUDMOD=00, AUDEN=1, FRMPOL=0, CPOL=1, CPHA=1, FRMSYPW=0100, FRMCNT=011, AUDFMT[2:0]=101, AUDWD_-

MODE[1:0]=10, FRMCOINC=0. These values set SDO and LRC transitions to occur on the falling edge of SCK and sampling of SDI to occur on the rising edge of SCK. It also starts a frame with LRC falling edge transition. The following figure shows the waveform for this 24 bit configuration with relationship of the LRC with Falling Edge of LRC with transmit on the next falling edge of CLK and sampling on the rising edge of CLK FRMPOL=0, CPOL=1, CPHA=1, FRMCOINC=0.

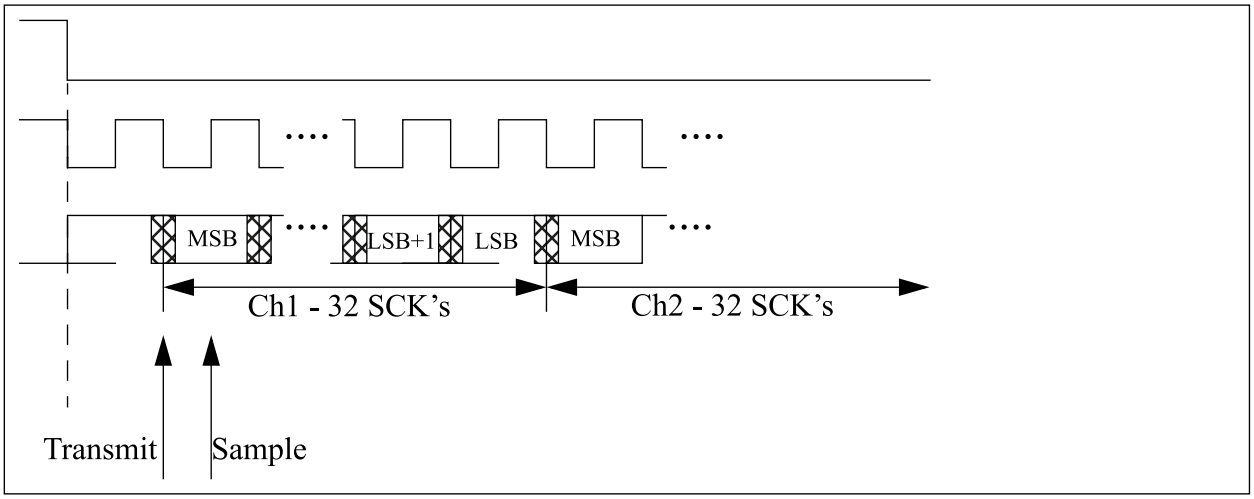
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Figure 47-22. I[8]S Standard Timing with Falling Edge Transition of LRC



The following figure shows an expanded view of this waveform with, starting of a frame on the falling edge transition of LRC. AM824 formats with 20, 16 bit raw audio are similar and are specified using the AUDWD_MODE[1:0] register set to 01 and 00.

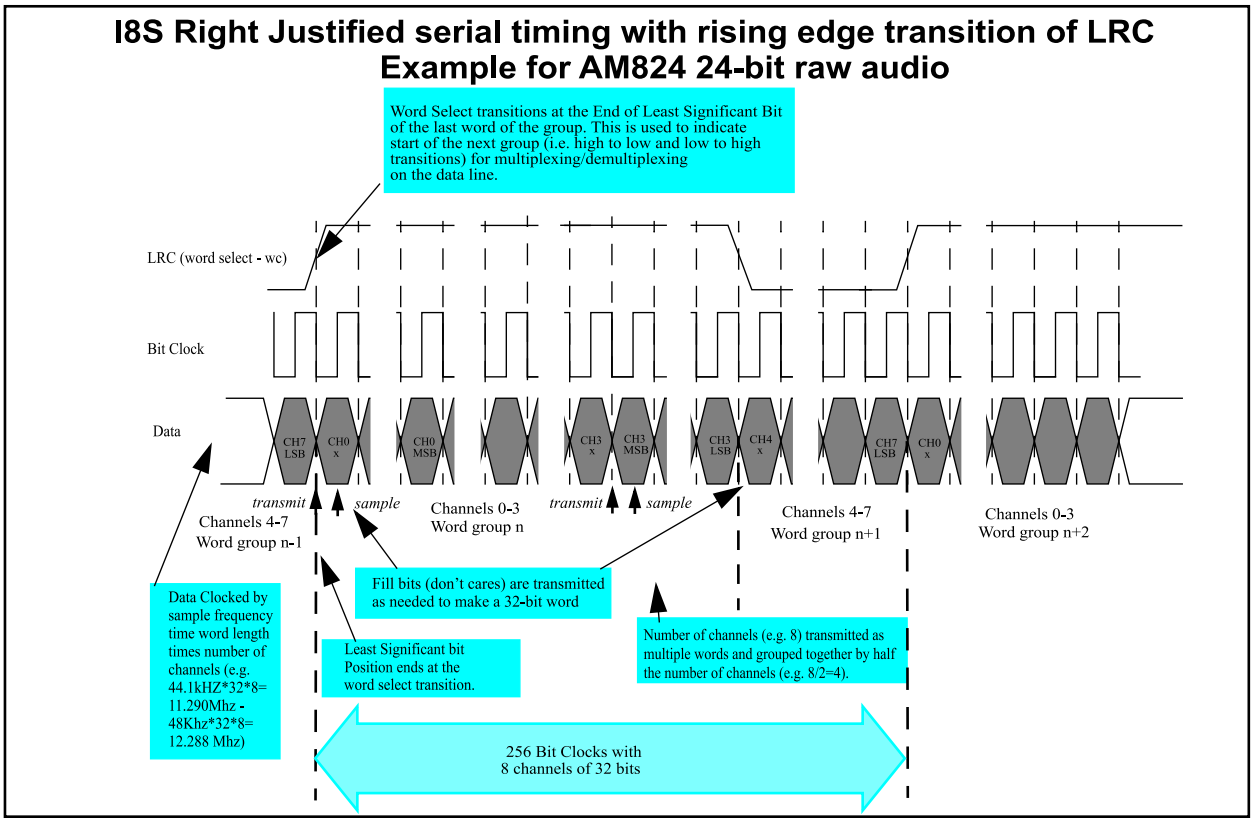
Figure 47-23. Expanded I8S Standard Timing with Falling Edge Transition of LRC



The following figure shows relationship of the LRC with rising edge of CLK with transmit on falling edge of CLK and sampling on the rising edge of CLK FRMPOL=1, CPOL=0, CPE=1,FRMCOINC=1.

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Figure 47-24. I8S Standard Timing with Rising Edge Transition of LRC and Sample Data on Falling Edge of CLK AM824 - Raw Audio Format

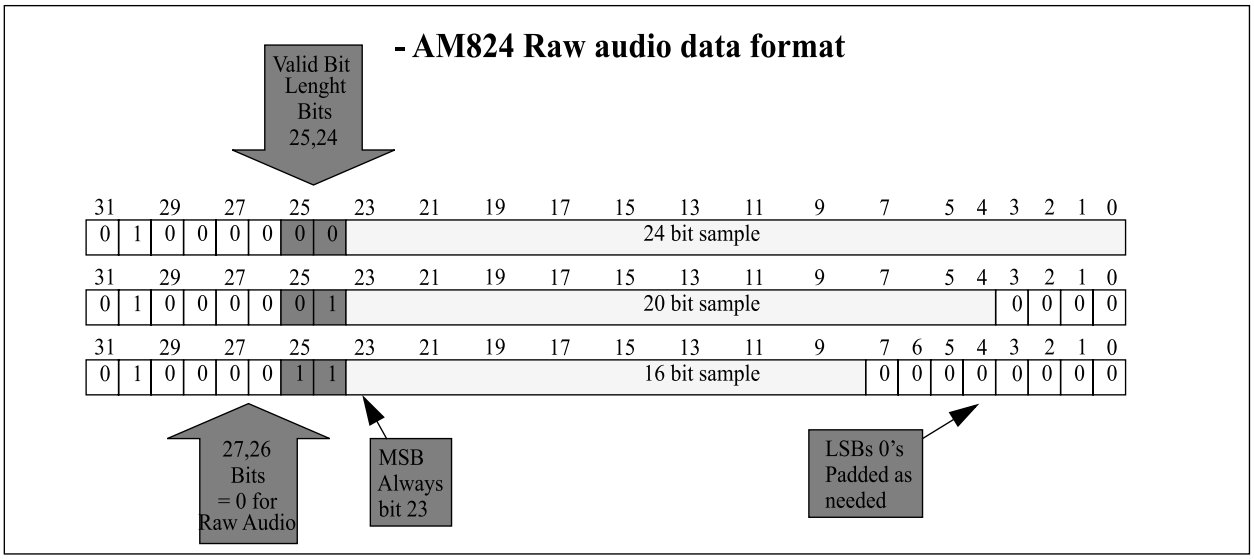


An I^2S example for AM824 would be the same as the I^8S in the previous figure. With the differences of 2 channels in-place of 8 channels and the frame would be 64 bit clocks in stead of 256 bit clocks. For I^2S standard mode AM824 24-bit raw audio format, the configuration bits in SPIxCTRL_* must be set as fol- lows: AUDMOD=00, AUDEN=1, FRMPOL=0, CPOL=1, CPHA=1, FRMSYPW=0001, FRMCNT=001, AUDFMT[2:0]=001, AUDWD_MODE[1:0]=10, FRMCOINC=0.

As the data is serially sent in/out of the peripheral only the 24(20/16) bit sample is sent and the remaining lower bits not defined by the 16, 20 or 24 bit sample (total of 32 bits in a quadlet/word) are don't care values sent out. The don't care bits are sent out to make a complete 32-bit word per channel to keep channel alignment with the LRC. As the serial data is sent into the peripheral, the 32-bit word is reformed with the proper label for the AM824 format and 24(20/16) bit sample to form a AM824 24, 20, 16 bit sample raw for- mat to store in memory as shown in the following figure.

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Figure 47-25. AM824 Packet Format

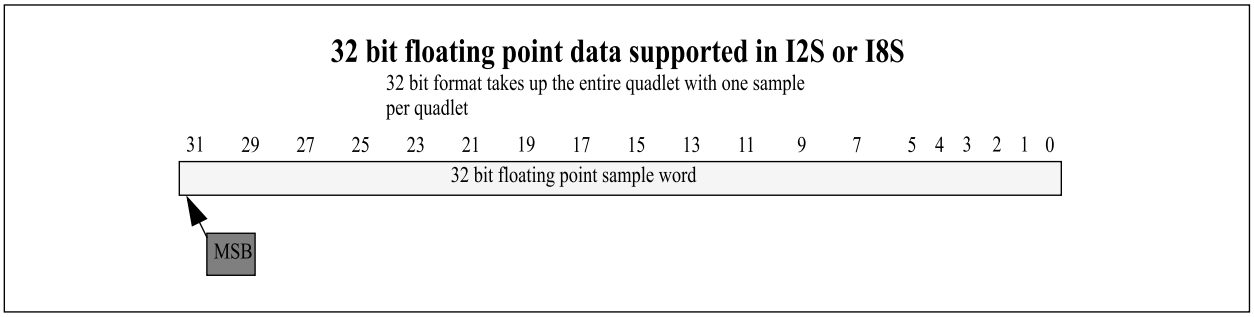


47.5.16.3. I[8]S (I[2]S) - 32-BIT FLOATING POINT AUDMOD = 00, AUDFMT[2:0] = 110, AUDWD_MODE[1:0] = 01

For I[8]S standard mode, AM other format mode 32-bit Floating Point format, the configuration bits in SPIxCTRL_* must be set as follows: AUDMOD=00, AUDEN=1, FRMPOL=0, CPOL=1, CPHA = 1, FRMSYPW=0100, FRMCNT=011, AUDFMT[2:0]=110, AUDWD_MODE[1:0]=01, FRMCOINC=0. These values set SDO and LRC transitions to occur on the falling edge of SCK and sampling of SDI to occur on the rising edge of SCK. The following figure shows the format of the 32-bit word to store in memory.

I[2]S is supported as part of the legacy mode of operation and is not described here.

Figure 47-26. 32-bit Packet Format



47.5.16.4. I[8]S (I[2]S)24-BIT X 4 AUDIO PACK - AUDMOD=00, AUDFMT[2:0]=110, AUDWD_MODE[1:0]=00

For I[8]S (I[2]S) standard mode, AM other format mode 24-bit x 4 audio pack format, the configuration bits in SPIxCTRL_* must be set as follows: AUDMOD=00, AUDEN=1, FRMPOL=0, CPOL=1, CPHA=1, FRMSYPW=0100, FRMCNT=011, AUDFMT[2:0]=110, AUDWD_MODE[1:0]=00, FRMCOINC=0. These values set SDO and LRC transitions to occur on the falling edge of SCK and sampling of SDI to occur on the rising edge of SCK.

As the data is serially sent in/out of the peripheral, only the 24 bit sample is captured or sent MSB first while the remaining lower bits of the 32 bit quadlet are don't cares values. And the don't care bits are also sent out to complete a 32-bit word per channel.

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An Example of 24-bit x 4 audio data flow see the following figure. When the serial data is sent into the module, the 24-bit data sample are stored in a 32-bit word reformed/packed to store in memory.

An I^2S example for 24-bit x 4 audio packed format would be the same as the I^8S above with the differences of 2 channels in-place of 8 channels and the frame would be 64 bit clocks in stead of 256 bit clocks and the configuration is as follows:

AUDMOD=00, AUDEN=1, FRMPOL=0, CPOL=1, CPHA=1, FRMSYPW=0001, FRMCNT=001, AUD-FMT[2:0]=010, AUDWD_MODE[1:0]=00, FRMCO- INC=0, DATFMT_LR=0.

Figure 47-27. Example of 24-bit x 4 Data Flow Transmit/Receiver

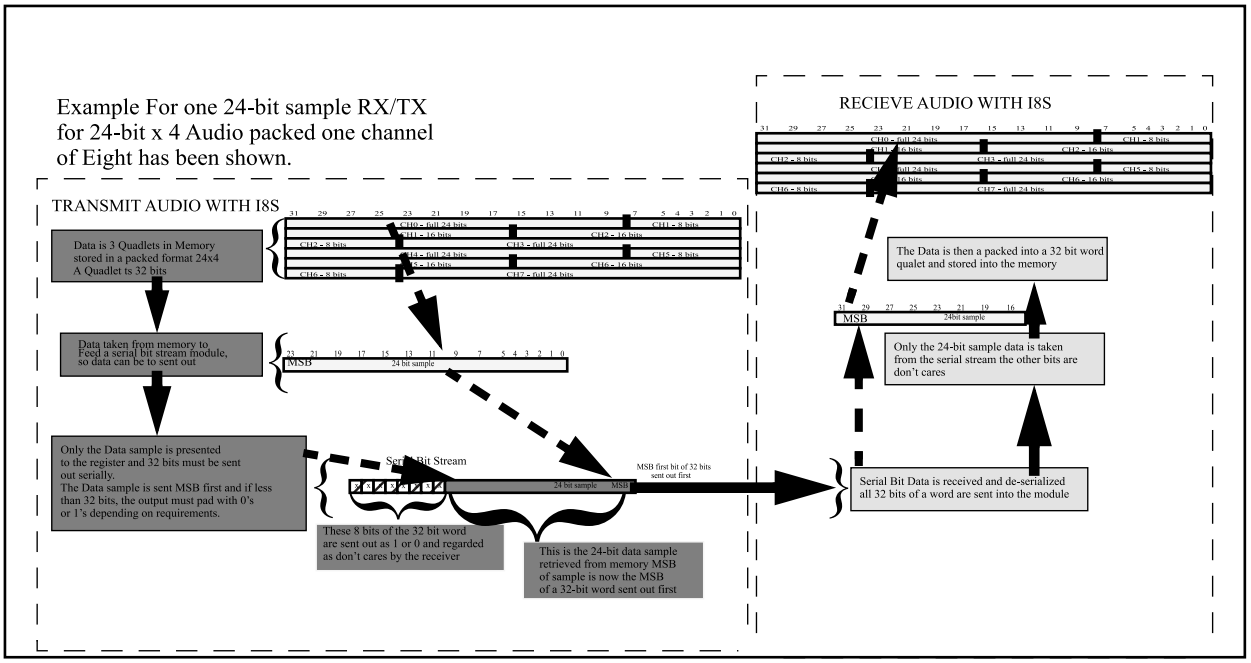
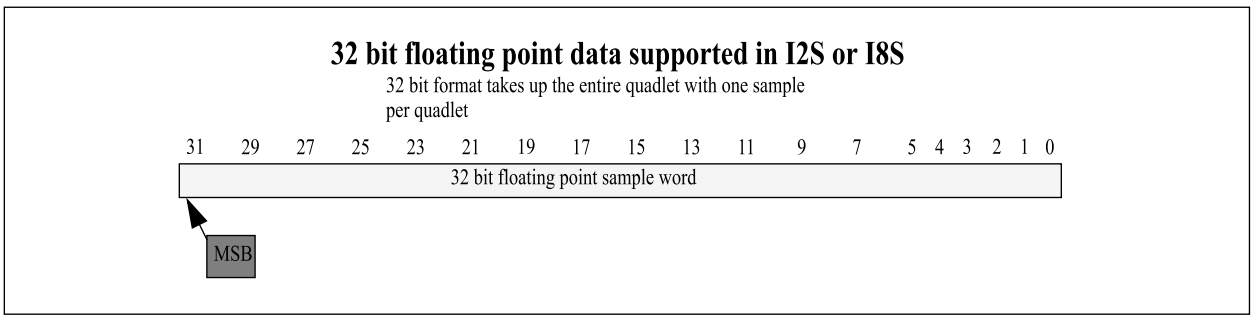
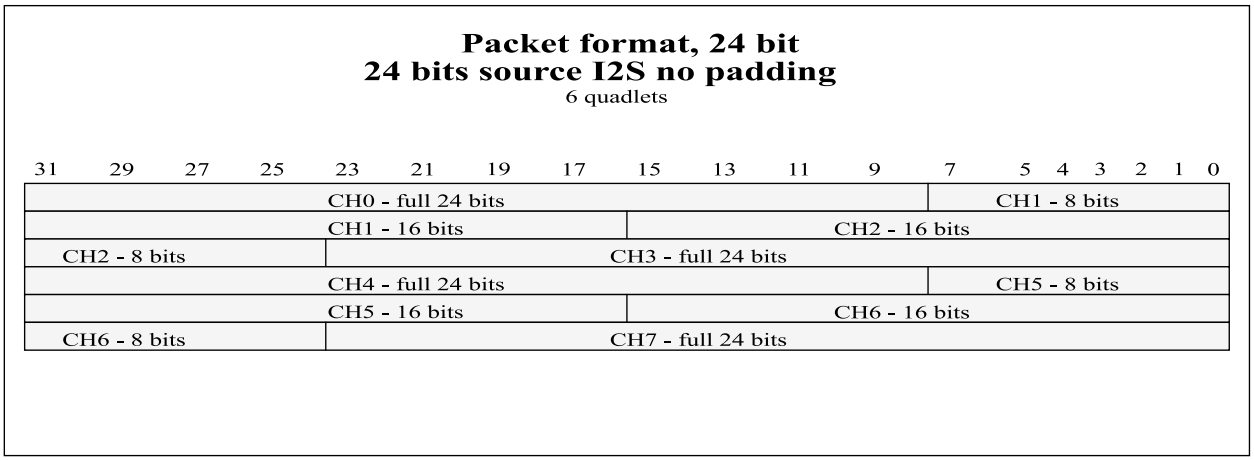


Figure 47-28. I^8S - 24-bit x 4 Audio Packed Format



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Figure 47-29. I²S - 24-bit x 4 Audio Packed Format



47.5.16.5. 16-BIT X 2 AUDIO PACK - AUDMOD=00, AUDFMT[2:0]=110(010), AUDWD_MODE[1:0]=10 OR 11, DATFMT_LR = 1 OR 0.

For I⁸S (I²S) standard mode, AM other formats mode 16-bit x 2 audio pack format, the configuration bits in SPIxCTRL_* must be set as follows: AUDMOD=00, AUDEN=1, FRMPOL=0, CPOL=1, CPHA=1, FRMSYPW=0100, FRMCNT=011, AUDFMT[2:0]=110, AUDWD_MODE[1:0]=10, FRMCOINC=0, DATFMT_LR=0. These values set SDO and LRC transitions to occur on the falling edge of SCK and sampling of SDI to occur on the rising edge of SCK. The following figure shows the format to store in memory.

As the data is serially sent in/out of the peripheral only the 16 bit sample is sent MSB first and the remaining lower bits not defined by the 16 bit sample (total of 32 bits in a quadlet/word) are don't cares values but the bits are sent out to complete a 32-bit word per channel.

For an Example of 16-bit x 2 audio data flow see the following figure.

When the serial data is sent into the peripheral, the 32-bit word is reformed/packed to store in memory as shown in the following figures.

An I²S example for 16-bit x 2 audio packed format would be the same as the I⁸S above with the differences of 2 channels in-place of 8 channels and the frame would be 64 bit clocks instead of 256 bit clocks and the configuration is as follows: AUDMOD=00, AUDEN=1, FRMPOL=0, CPOL=1, CPHA=1, FRMSYPW=0001, FRMCNT=001, AUDFMT[2:0]=010, AUDWD_MODE[1:0]=10, FRMCOINC=0, DATFMT_LR=0.

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Figure 47-30. Example of 16-bit x 2 Data Flow Transmit/Receiver

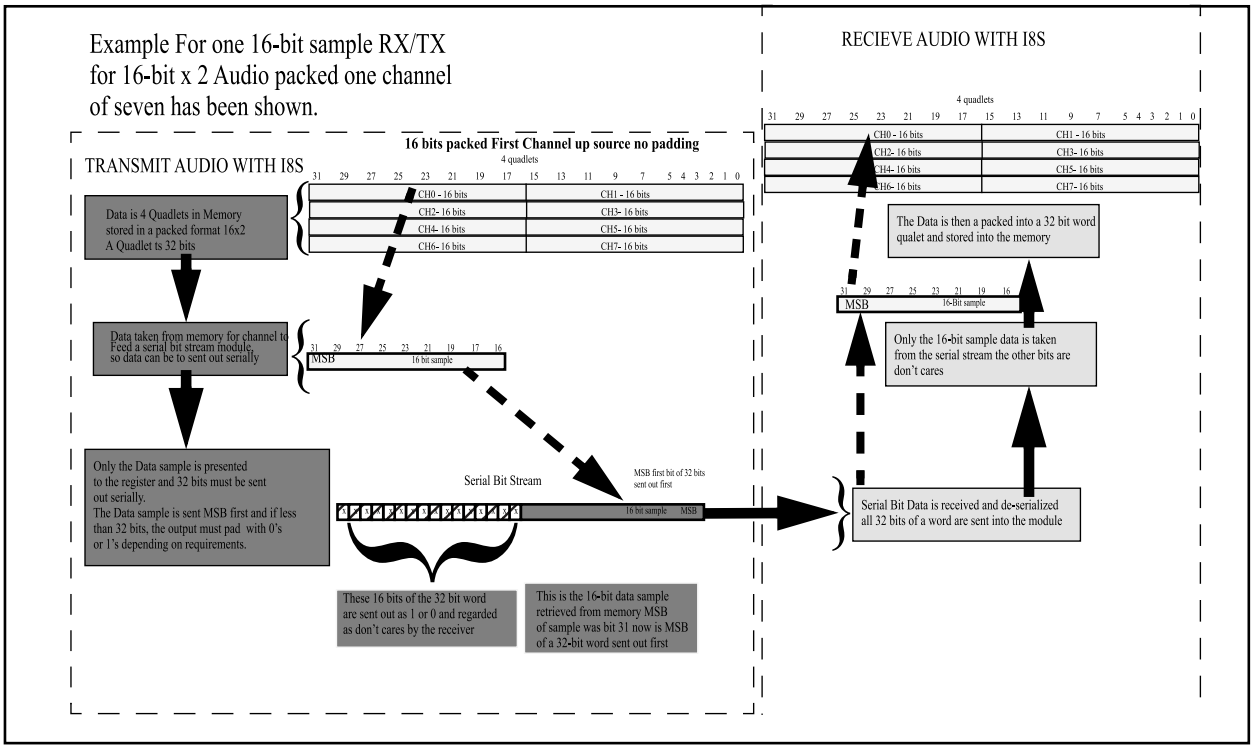


Figure 47-31. 16-bit x 2 Audio Packed Format AUDWD_MODE 10 Pack Left Up

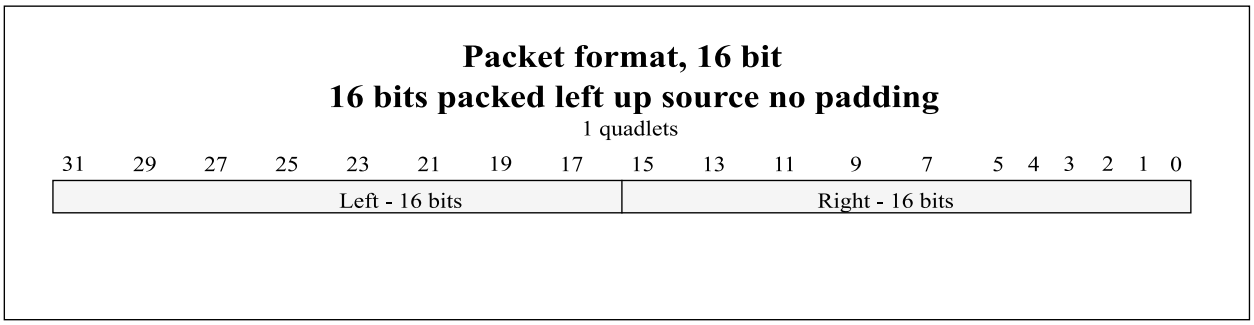
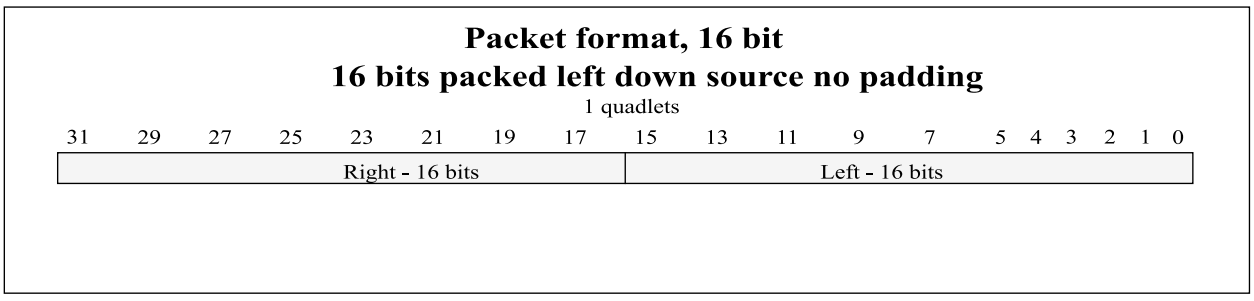


Figure 47-32. 16-bit x 2 Audio Packed Format Mode 11 pack Left Down



47.5.16.6. 24, 20, 16-BIT MSB ALIGNED - OTHER FORMATS

I^{8}S 24-bit MSB aligned format, the configuration bits in SPIxCTRL_* must be set as follows: AUDMOD=00, AUDEN=1, FRMPOL=0, CPOL=1, CPHA=1, FRMSYPW=0100, FRMCNT[2:0]=011, AUDFMT[2:0]=100, AUDWD_MODE[1:0]=10, FRMCOINC=0. These values set SDO and LRC transitions to occur on the falling edge of SCK and sampling of SDI to occur on the rising edge of SCK.

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As the data is serially sent in/out of the peripheral only the 24bit sample with padding is sent MSB first (total of 32 bits in a quadlet/word). When the serial data is sent into the peripheral, the 32-bit word is stored in memory as shown in the following figures. When set to transmit (DISSDO = 0), this device drives the unused bit slots (preceding the audio data) with logic level 0. When set to receive (DISSDI = 0), this device ignores the unused bit slot I^2S is supported as part of the legacy mode of operation and is not described here.

For an Example of 24-bit MSB Aligned audio data flow see the following figure.

Figure 47-33. Example of 24-bit MSAB Aligned Data Flow Transmit/Receive

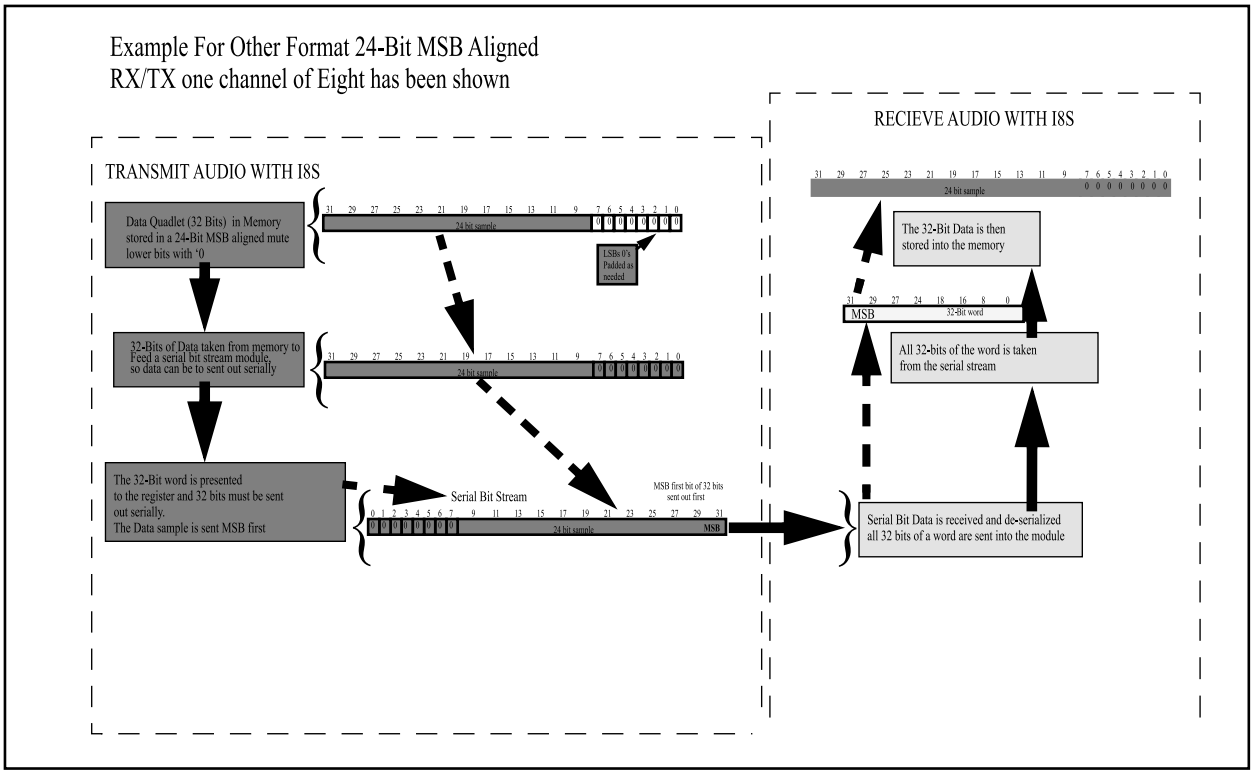
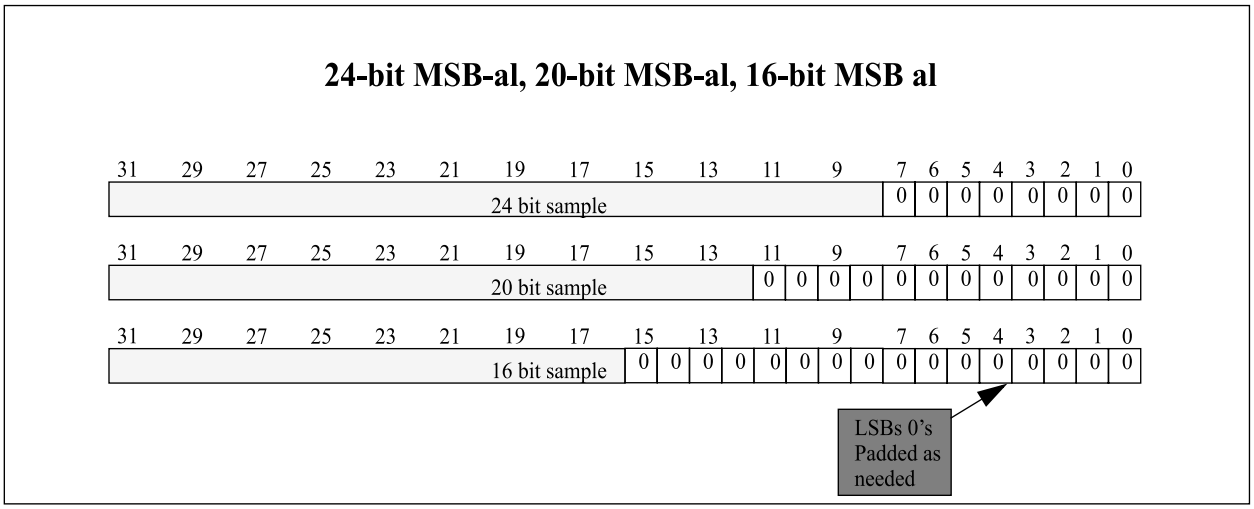


Figure 47-34. Other Formats 16,20,24 MSB Aligned Mute with Zeros



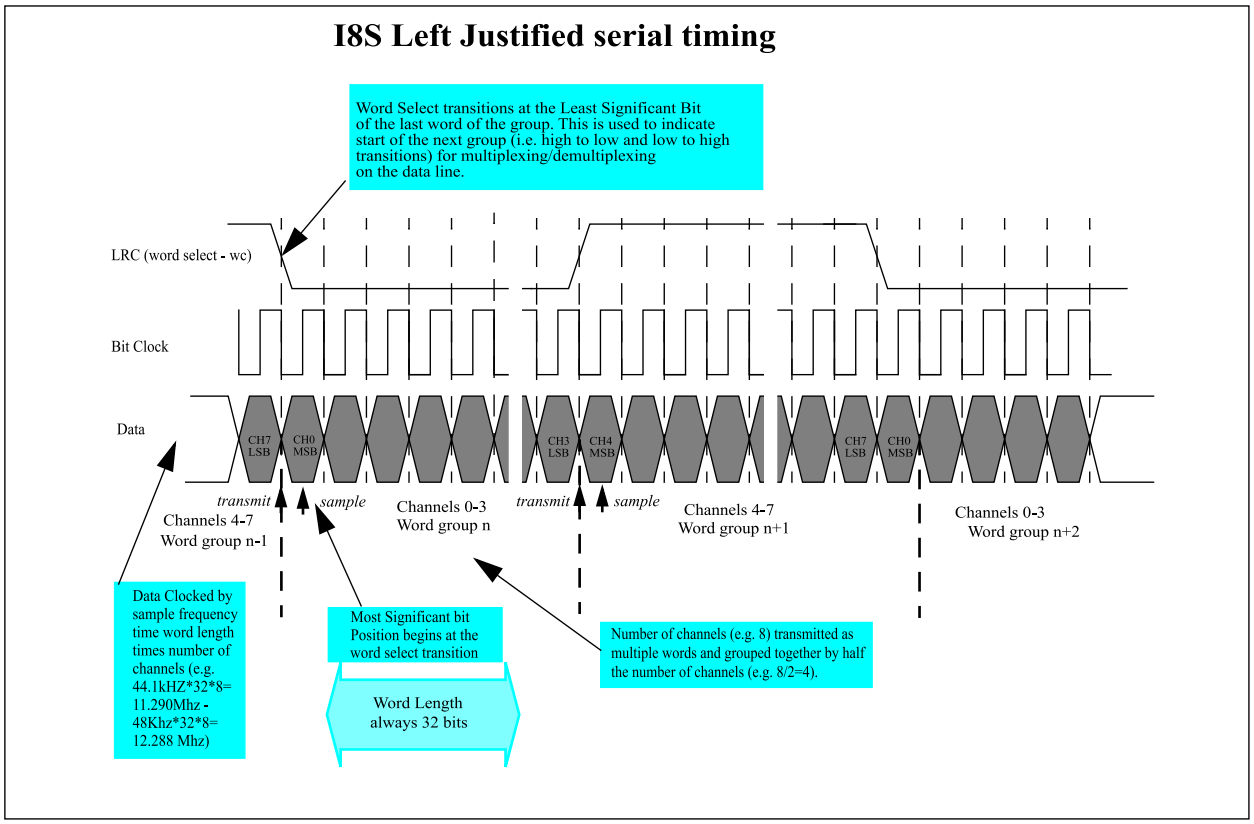
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47.5.16.7. I8S LEFT JUSTIFIED MODE -AUDMOD=01 AUDFMT = 001, 010, 101, 110, 100

For example, I8S Left Justified mode, the transmitter drives the audio data's MSB on the SCK edge that is coincident with an LRC transition. The receiver samples the MSB on the next SCK edge. Left justified can be used for all I8S formats with AUDWD_MODE[1:0]= 00,01, 10 and AUDFMT[2:0] = 001, 010, 101, 110, 100 settings. To configure for the I8S left justified standard convention, AM824 24-bit raw data, set the following bits in SPIxCTRL_* as follows: AUDMOD=01, AUDEN=1, FRMPOL=0, CPOL=1, CPHA = 1, FRMSYPW=0100, FRMCNT=011, AUDFMT[2:0]=101, AUDWD_MODE[1:0]=10, FRMCOINC=1. When set to transmit. The following figure shows the waveform for this configuration, with starting of a frame the falling edge transition of LRC.

An I2S example for AM824 24-bit raw data format would be the same as the I8S above with the differences of 2 channels in-place of 8 channels and the frame would be 64 bit clocks in stead of 256 bit clocks. To configure I2S set the following: AUDMOD=01, AUDEN=1, FRMPOL=0, CPOL=1, CPHA=1, FRMSYPW=0001, FRMCNT=001, AUDFMT[2:0]=001, AUDWD_MODE[1:0]=10, FRMCOINC=1.

Figure 47-35. I8S Left Justified Mode



47.5.16.8. I8S RIGHT JUSTIFIED MODE AUDMOD=10 AUDFMT = 001, 010,101, 110, 100

In Right Justified mode, the transmitter drives the audio data's MSB on the SCK edge that is coincident with an LRC transition. The receiver samples the MSB on the next SCK edge. Right justified can be used for all I8S formats with AUDWD_MODE[1:0] 00, 01, 10 and AUDFMT[2:0] = 001, 010, 101, 110, 100 settings.

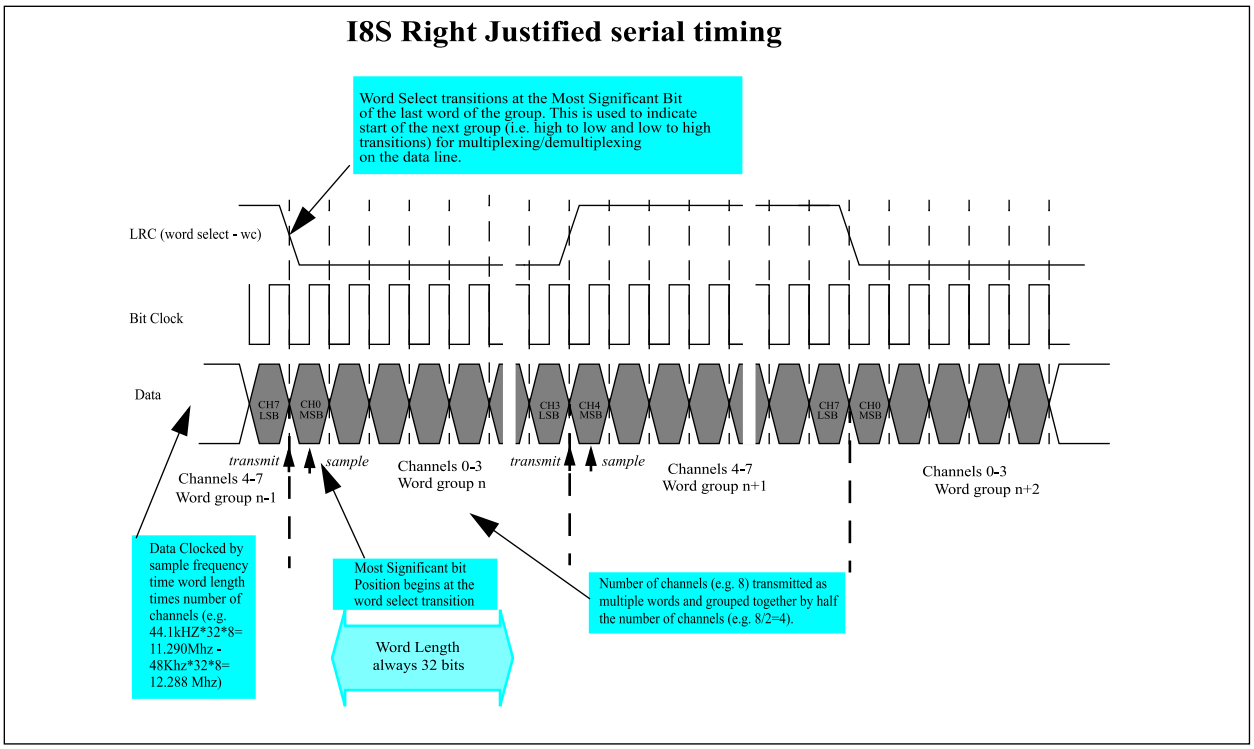
To configure for the I8S right justified standard convention, AM824 24-bit raw data, set the following bits in SPIxCTRL_* as follows: AUDMOD=10, AUDEN=1, FRMPOL=0, CPOL=1, CPHA = 1, FRMSYPW=0100, FRMCNT=011, AUDFMT[2:0] = 101, AUDWD_MODE[1:0] = 10, FRMCOINC=1. The following figure shows the waveform for this configuration.

An I2S example for AM824 24-bit raw data format would be the same as the I8S above with the differences of two channels in-place of 8 channels and the frame would be 64 bit clocks in stead of

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256 bit clocks. For I^{2}S AM824 24-bit use this configuration: AUD MOD=10 AUDEN=1, FRMPOL=0, CPOL=1, CPHA=1, FRMSYPW=0001, FRMCNT=001, AUDFMT[2:0]=001, AUDWD_MODE[1:0]=10, FRMCO INC=1.

Figure 47-36. I^{8}S Right Justified Mode

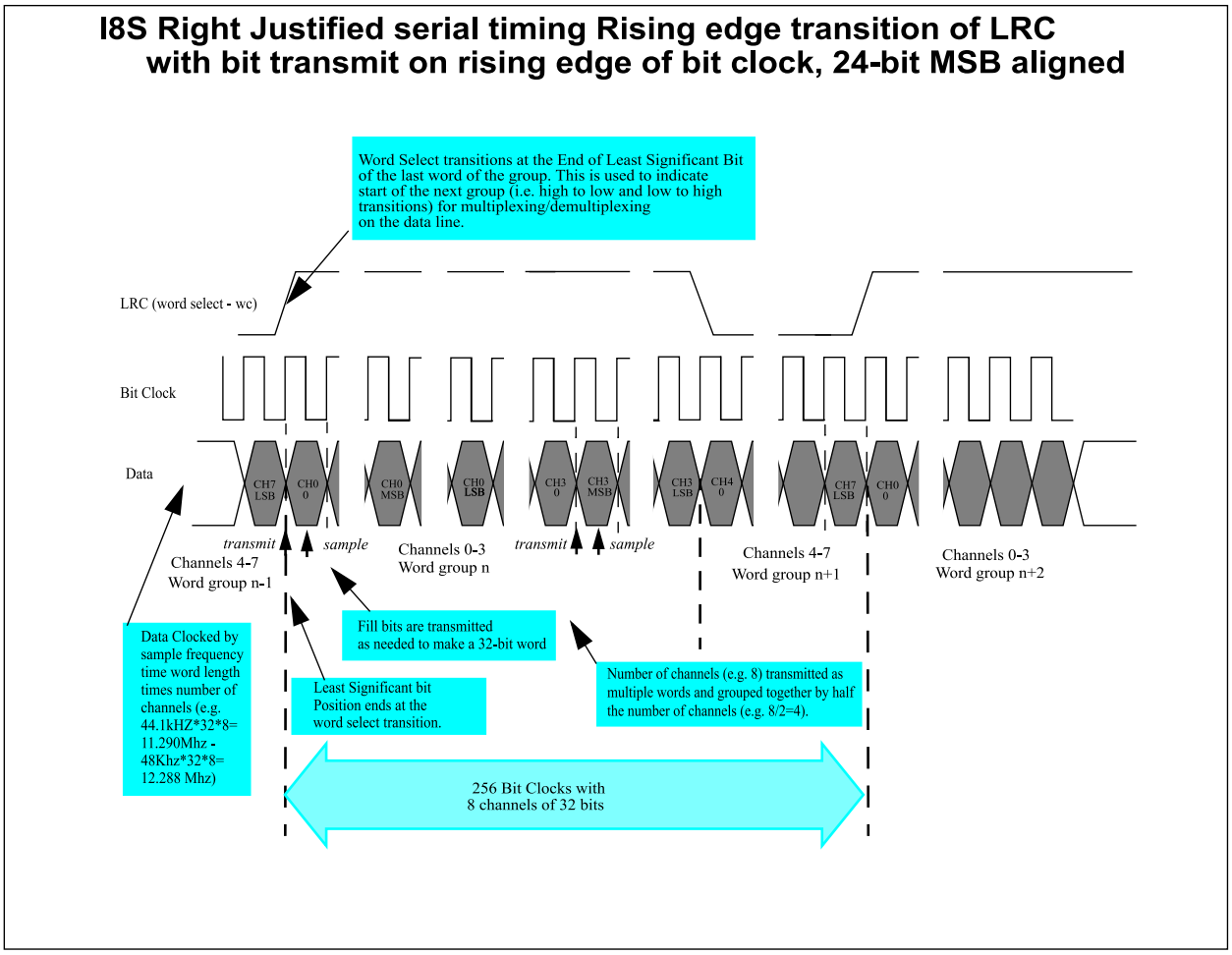


To configure for the I^{8}S right justified standard convention, AM824 24-bit raw with starting of a frame with the rising edge transition of LRC data, set the following bits in SPIxCTRL_* as follows: AUDMOD=10, AUDEN=1, FRMPOL=1, CPOL=0, CPHA=1, FRM- SYPW=0100, FRMCNT=011, AUDFMT[2:0]=101, AUDWD_MODE[1:0]=10, FRMCOINC=1.

The following figure shows the waveform for this configuration.

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Figure 47-37. I[8]S Right Justified Mode with Rising Edge Transition LRC



47.5.16.9. I2STPD Host with Multiple Client Transmit Operation (TPDFMT=100)

When in this mode (TPD_EN=1) all the configured SPI's FIFO(s) can be written by a single write to the HOST SPI and by utilizing the spi_ixs_buff_bus_in/out [31:0] bus to fill the client FIFOs.

In I2STPD Mode CLK and LRC system operation, the Client will feed through the CLK and LRC from the inputs (driven from device Host) to their respective Outputs. In addition the client will control the output enables as needed. This unique Microchip I2STPD mode all the SPI's in this configured in the device for this mode, look like Clients to a System. The device SPI Host drives its output CLK and the LRC to the device clients (pds_sck_in, pds_ssn_fsync_in driven from the device Host and not from ports).

The SPI's APBM interface needs to be configured in the I2STPD mode so that a single APB write will be utilized to fill all the configured SPI FIFO's at the same time.

47.5.16.9.1. I2STPD Standard Mode (TPDMOD=00, TPD_EN=1)

In I2STPD mode, the transmitter drives the audio data's MSB on the first falling edge of SCK after an LRC transition. The receiver samples the MSB on the second rising edge of SCK. The left channel data transmits while LRC is low and the right channel transmits while LRC is high. A frame transmits left channel first then right channel. In the I2STPD configuration all the SPI's (host and clients) must be configured with the same justification to ensure proper operation.

To be I[2]S compliant, the configuration bits in SPIxC- TRL_* registers for each SPI in the system must be set as follows: TPD_EN=1, TPDMOD=00, FRMPOL=0, CPOL=1, CPHA = 1, FRMSYPW=0001, FRMCNT=001, AUDFMT[2:0]=100, FRMCOINC=0.

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MSTEN=as need per SPI case, SLV_MS_B_UPPR=as need per SPI case, MSB_SLV_EN[4:0]=as need per SPI case.

47.5.16.9.2. Left Justified (TPDMOD=01TPDFMT=100, DATFMT_LR=0)

In Left Justified mode, the transmitter drives the audio data's MSB on the SCK edge that is coincident with an LRC transition. The receiver samples the MSB on the next SCK edge. In the I2STPD configuration all the SPI's (host and clients) must be configured with the same justification to ensure proper operation.

47.5.16.9.3. Right Justified (TPDMOD=10 TPD_EN=1, DATFMT_LR=1)

In Right Justified mode, the transmitter drives the audio data's MSB on the SCK edge that is coincident with an LRC transition. In the I2STPD configuration all the SPI's (host and clients) must be configured with the same justification to ensure proper operation.

47.5.16.9.4. Host SCK and LRC Clock Generation

AUDWD_MODE[1,0] defines the relationship between LRC and SCK and rising/falling edge sampling. The frame is 64-bits SCK (frame pulse is 32-bits SCK) which is 64x the frequency of LRC.

Since LRC toggles at the sample rate (Fs), SCK's frequency must be derived from it. Only For the I2STPD Host SPI setup SPIxBRG, divide the desired sample rate by the GCLK or MCLK frequency (whichever is being used). Then, divide the resulting number by the frame size (64). Program this value into SPIxBRG. If a whole number is not the result, error will be present in your actual sample rate. The I2STPD clients are not generating the SCK or LRC but using them from the I2STPD Host SPI.

47.5.16.10. TDM (TDM_EN=1)

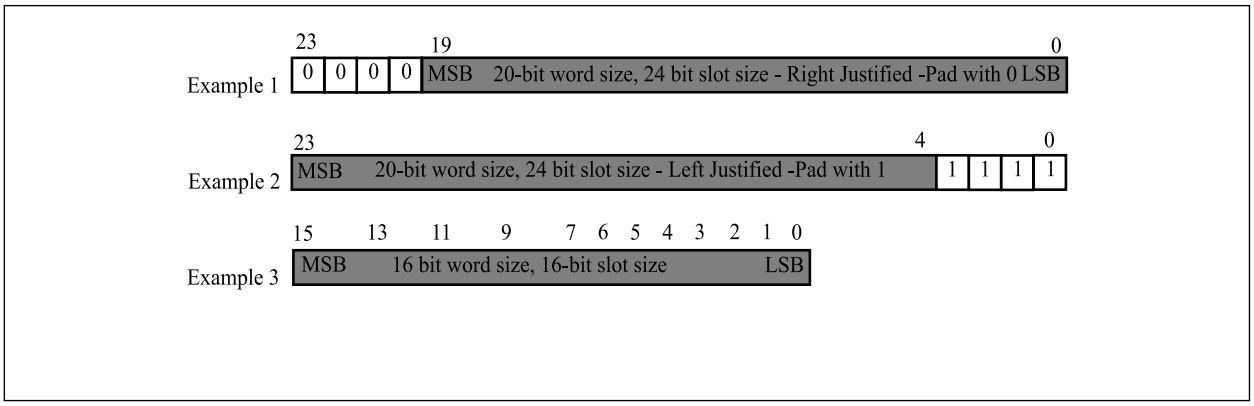
When configured for TDM protocol mode, TDM sup- ports a wide variety of serial data formats. The TDM format is typically used to transfer data to or from a DSP to the MCU. The TDM format consist of three components clock, data, and frame sync (I^2S could be considered a subset of TDM). The data bits are grouped into words and slots/channels as shown in the following figure. The data in the slot can be left or right justified with any unused bits filled with 1 or 0 as defined by AUDWD_MODE[1:0], when word size is < Slot size. The configured word must be "equal" or "less than" the slot/channel length size. A frame consist of multiple slots/channels and the TDM frame is defined by the frame sync pulse. The data transfer can be continuous and periodic because the TDM format is most commonly used to communicate at a fixed sample rate.

There are no delays between slots/channels, with the last byte of the slot/channel followed immediately on the next serial clock cycle with the first bit of the next slot/channel. But the frame sync may be offset from the first bit of the first slot/channel with 0 or 1-cycle delay.

TDM mode requires the transmitter and receiver in the system to mutually agree on the number of bits per slot/channel. This agreed to number of bits per slot/channel determines the slot/channel boundary which is not determined by the frame sync pulse signal. The frame sync pulse determines the beginning of the slot/channel 0 and the beginning of a new frame. Some examples of the word sizes and slot sizes that can be configured when in TDM mode are shown in the following figure.

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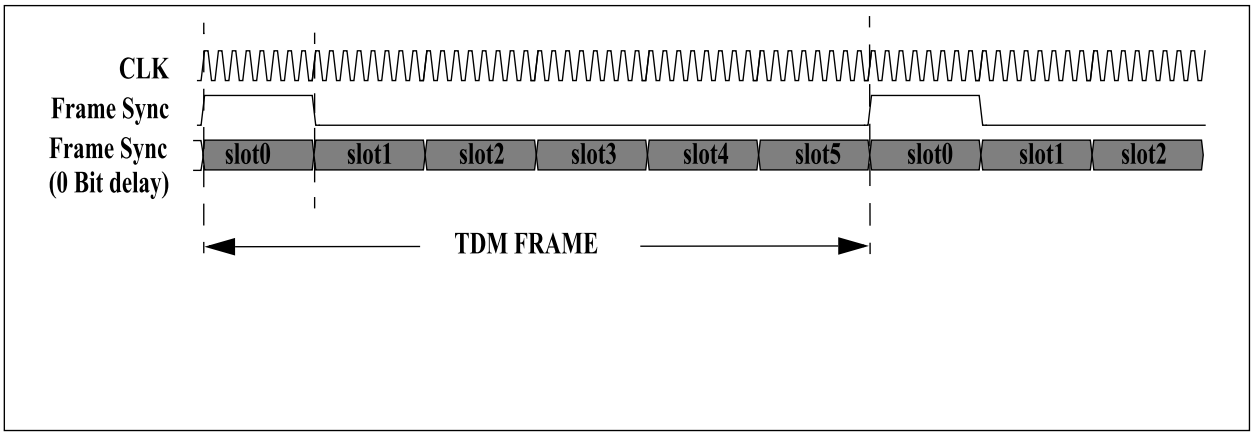
Figure 47-38. Examples of Word and Slot Sizes for TDM Data



Example for a 6 channel TDM with 8 bit word and slot size =8 bits set up registers FRMCNT=0011, TDMSSZ=000, TDMWSZ=000, AVDFMT=011, FRMCNT[2:0]=110, FRMSYPW=0001, FRMSYPW=0000, CPOL=0, FRMCOINC=1, FRMPOL=1, TDM_EN=1.

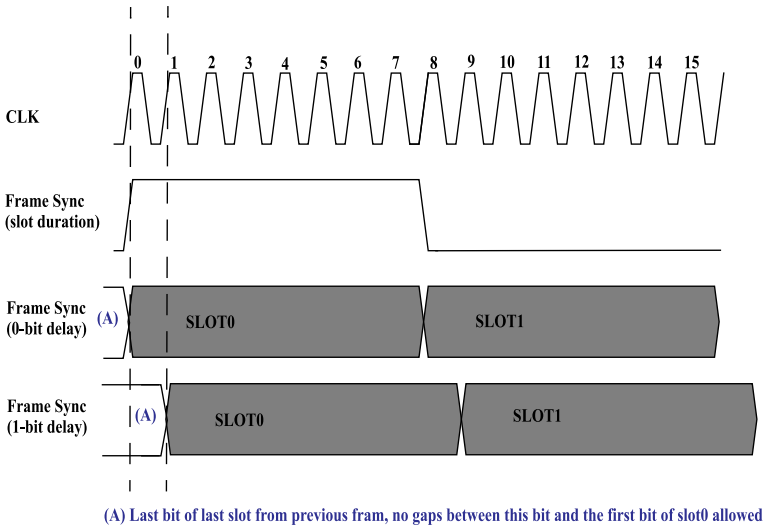
The following figure shows an example configuration above 6channel TDM with 8 bit word size and 8 bit slot size. The following figures show the TDM format bit delays set by FRMCOINC (1= coincident, 0=precedes by one bit clk), relative from frame sync.

Figure 47-39. TDM Format 6-Slots with 0-bit Delay From Frame Sync



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Figure 47-40. TDM Format Bit Delays from Frame Sync



47.5.16.11. Framed SPI Support, Subset of TDM

The macro supports Framed SPI protocol while operating in either Host or Client mode. The TDM_EN or bit enables causes the $\overline{SS}$ pin to be used as a frame synchronization pulse input or output pin. The state of SPIxCTRL_*.MSSEN bit is then ignored.

Unlike in normal SPI mode, the serial clock is continuous (free-running) in Framed SPI mode rather than being generated only when there is data to be transmitted. The data transmission/reception starts only when the frame synchronization pulse is generated at the $\overline{SS}$ pin. The device can be either a frame host if it generates the frame sync pulse or a frame client if it receives the frame sync pulse at the $\overline{SS}$ pin. In other words, only a frame host can generate the frame synchronization pulse.

Frame Host or Client mode is selected by clearing or setting the SPIxCTRL_*.FRMMST bit, respectively. The frame synchronization pulse can be an active-high or an active-low pulse of one SCK clock duration, or a multiple of (i.e. 8/16/24/32) bit character duration, based on the SPIxCTRL_*.FRMPOL, and SPIxCTRL_*.FRMSYPW settings.

Irrespective of which device is a host and which is a client, a framed SPI data transfer begins as soon as the frame host generates the frame sync pulse and writes the data to SPIxBUF. For full-duplex operation, the frame client should write to its buffer before the frame host does, in order to ensure that the data is ready at both ends when the data transfer begins.

Based on whether the SPI macro generates the serial clock and the frame synchronization pulse, four configurations are available to the user.

47.5.16.11.1. SPI Host, Frame Host

This mode is enabled by setting SPIxCTRL_*.TDM_EN = 1, SPIxCTRL_*.MSTEN = 1 and SPIxCTRL_*.FRMMST = 0. The serial clock is output at the SCK pin, regardless of whether the module is transmitting, and the $\overline{SS}$ pin is driven high on the next transmit edge of the SCK clock when the SPIx- BUF is written. Data will start transmitting on the subsequent transmit edge of the SPI clock.

47.5.16.11.2. SPI Host, Frame Client

This mode is enabled by setting SPIxCTRL_*.TDM_EN = 1, SPIxCTRL_*.MSTEN = 1and SPIxCTRL_*.FRMMST = 1. The SCK pin is an output while the $\overline{SS}$ pin is an input. When the $\overline{SS}$ pin is sampled high or low (SPIxCTRL_*.FRMPOL = 1/0), the data is transmitted on the subsequent transmit

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edge of the SPI clock. The user must make sure that the correct to-be-transmitted data is loaded into SPIx- BUF before the frame sync pulse is received at the $\overline{SS}$ pin.

47.5.16.11.3. SPI Client, Frame Host

This mode is enabled by setting SPIxCTRL_*.TDM_EN = 1, SPIxCTRL_*.MSTEN = 0 and SPIxCTRL_*.FRMMST = 0. The input clock at the SCK pin is continuous while the $\overline{SS}$ pin is an output.

47.5.16.11.4. SPI Client, Frame Client

This mode is enabled by setting SPIxCTRL_*.TDM_EN = 1, SPIxCTRL_*.MSTEN = 0 and SPIxCTRL_*.FRMMST = 1. Both SCK and $\overline{SS}$ pins are inputs.

47.5.16.11.5. SCK in Framed SPI Mode

SCK becomes an output when SPIxCTRL_*.TDM_EN = 1 and SPIxCTRL_*.MSTEN = 1. SCK becomes an input when SPIxCTRL_*.TDM_EN = 1 and SPIxCTRL_*.MSTEN = 0. In both cases, the source clock provided to the SCK pin is assumed to be free-running.

The polarity of the clock is selected by the SPIxC- TRL_*.CPOL and SPIxCTRL_*.CPHA bits. Since the clock does not stop, the specification of transmission on transition from active to idle or idle to active clock states is moot. The end result is that there are only 2 actual cases of clock although the CPOL and CPHA bits can specify 4 cases.

When (CPOL = 0, CPHA = 1) or (CPOL = 1, CPHA = 0) the frame sync pulse output and the SDO data out- put change on the rising edge of the SCK clock.

When (CPOL = 1, CPHA = 1) or (CPOL = 0, CPHA = 0), the frame sync pulse output and the SDO data out- put change on the falling edge of the SCK clock.

Framed SPI mode works in all 8/16/32-bit environments. The frame sync pulse is generated for every 8/16/32-bits of data transmitted/received in 8/16/32-bit modes, respectively.

47.5.16.11.6. Frame Errors

A frame error occurs when the SPI detects a second frame sync pulse during a burst transfer. If this SPI is a frame host, it does not generate more than one frame sync pulse per frame burst. However, if the SPI is the frame client, it could receive multiple frame sync pulses if the data transmit size (as defined by FRMCNT) differs between it and the frame host. In such a case, the SPI captures the occurrence in the FRMERR bit, but continues with the original transfer count. If FRMERREN = 1, then that occurrence generates an error interrupt.

47.5.16.11.7. Data Buffers in Framed SPI Modes

When the macro is in frame host mode (SPIxCTRL_*.FRMMST = 0), the frame sync pulse is initiated when the user software writes to SPIxBUF, thereby loading the SPIxTXB register with the transmit data. Depending on SPIxCTRL_*.FRMCOINC, the data is transferred to SPIxSR and the send sequence begins. At the end of the send sequence, the data received is transferred to SPIxRXB and is available for the software to read from SPIxBUF.

Note: As long as the data is available in the transmit buffer, frame sync pulse is initiated (frame host mode) after completing a transmit/receive sequence.

When the macro is in frame client mode (SPIxCTRL_*.FRMMST = 1), the frame sync pulse is generated by an external source. When the macro samples the frame sync pulse, it transfers the contents of the SPIxTXB register to SPIxSR and the data transmission/reception begins. After the host/client transfer finishes, the received data is moved to SPIxRXB, which then can be read by the user software from SPIxBUF.

Note: Receiving a frame sync pulse (frame client mode) starts a transmit, regardless of the empty state of SPIxTXB. If the SPIxTXB is empty in the SCK cycle before the first bit time the SPI transmits zeros. If it is not empty it transmits the data. This prevents the corner case that is unavoidable in non-frame client mode.

47.5.16.11.8. Events in Framed SPI Mode

Event generation and timing in Framed SPI mode are similar to that of the normal SPI mode.

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47.5.16.11.9. Enhanced Framed SPI Counter

For enhance framed SPI mode, the SPIxC- TRL_*.FRMCNT register bits determines how many characters are sent/received for every frame sync pulse. The entire transaction is called a frame. If SPIxCTRL_*.FRMCNT = “000”, then a fsync pulse is generated for every data/character transmission. A simple case of generating a frame sync pulse for every 2 data characters (SPIxCTRL_*.FRMCNT= “1”).

In addition, the width of the frame sync pulse can be programmed to be either one clock wide or one character wide by programming SPIxCTRL_*.FRMSYPW.

47.5.16.11.10. Host Mode Client Select Enable

This mode is the same as the other non-framed host modes, but with the additional ability to drive a client select directly by using the FSYNC pin. In this mode, the SPIxCTRL_*.MSSEN and SPIxC-TRL_*.FRMPOL control bits determine the activation of the client select signal. The client select signal will be driven approximately one SCK cycle before and after the data transmission occurs.

47.5.16.11.11. Transmit Underrun Conditions

If the transmit buffer is empty when the SPI must load the send register to start (in the case of Framed Client) or continue (for either Framed Host or Client) a transfer, the SPI immediately sets SPITUR to indicate an underrun condition. If SPITUREN=1, the SPI asserts its error interrupt (to the interrupt controller).

While the SPI is in an underrun condition, the SPI transmits all zeroes until the end of the transaction as defined by FRMCNT. If the SPI is a frame client, another frame sync pulse can occur before the condition clears. In this case the SPI continues to transmit zeros. If the SPI is a frame host, it then waits for software to clear the under-run condition before initiating another sync pulse regardless of the state of the SPIxTXB.

47.5.16.11.12. Ignore Transmit Underrun

For cases when software does not care or need to know about the underrun condition, IGNTUR = 1 provides the serial engine the ability to ignore the under- run. When an underrun occurs, the SPI still sets the SPIxSTAT.SPITUR flag and obeys SPITUREN. Once SPITUR is set, it remains so until software clears it or SPIxCTRL_*.ENABLE = 0.

When the SPI is either a frame client or a frame host, an underrun event still causes the SPI to transmit zeros until the end of the frame as defined by FRMCNT. However, with IGNTUR = 1, the SPI can re-sample the underrun condition and continue to transmit data at each frame boundary.

If the SPI is a frame host, new data written to the SPIxTXB during a frame when an underrun condition exists does not get transmitted during that frame. But, the SPI evaluates the SPIxTXB continuously after the last frame. If data is in it, the SPI generates a frame sync and transmits the data.

If the SPI is a frame client, its transmit logic evaluates SPIxTXB for underrun during the next sync pulse. If the SPIxTXB contains data at the onset of the sync pulse,the SPI transmits that data. If not, the SPI transmits zero data until the end of the frame.

47.5.16.11.13. Transmit Underrun Recovery

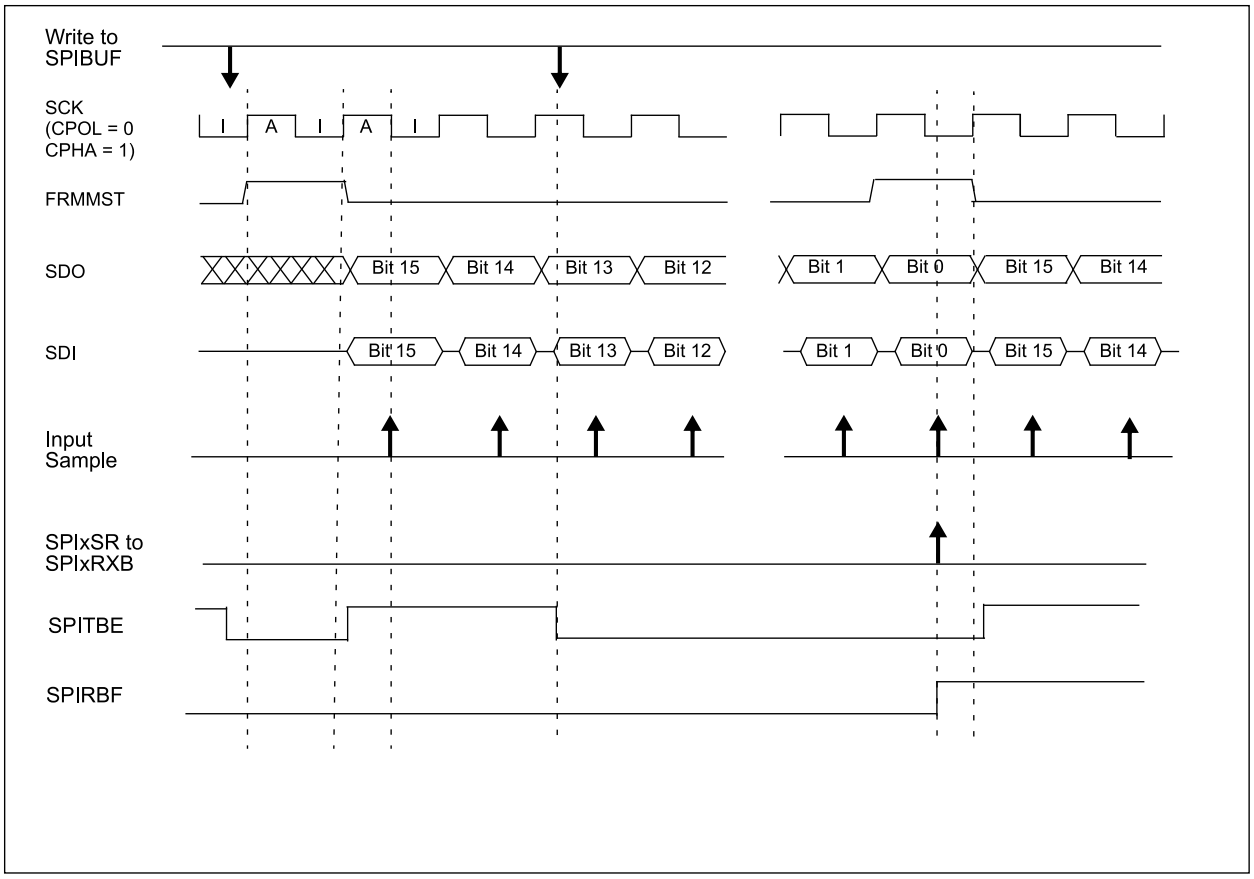
When IGNTUR=1 and SPITUR=1, a software write of zero (0) to the SPITUR bit clears the condition; but it does NOT flush data in the SPIxTXB, which may have been put in after the condition occurred.

When IGNTUR=0 and SPITUR=1, a software write of zero (0) to the SPITUR bit clears the condition; and it flushes the data in the SPIxTXB. The SPI ignores writes to the SPIxTXB after clearing SPITUR until a read of SPIxSTAT when SPITUR = 0. This behavior ensures that a data service routine that is interrupted long enough to cause SPITUR, can’t inadvertently start a new framed transaction after the SPI error handler has cleared the error.

Note: Clearing the SPITUR affects the SPIxRXB.

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Figure 47-41. SPI Host, Frame Host (CPOL=0, CPHA=1, FRMCOINC=0, FRMPOL=1, FRMCNT=0)



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Figure 47-42. SPI Host, Frame Host (CPOL=0, CPHA=1, FRMCOINC=1, FRMPOL=1, FRMCNT=0)

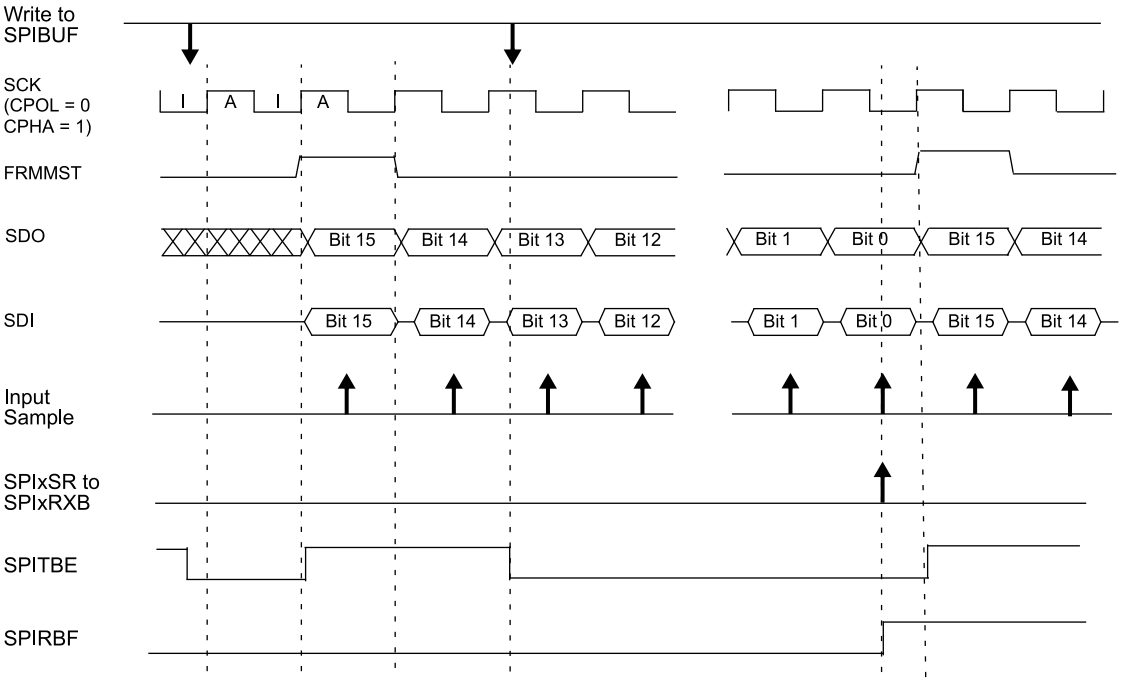
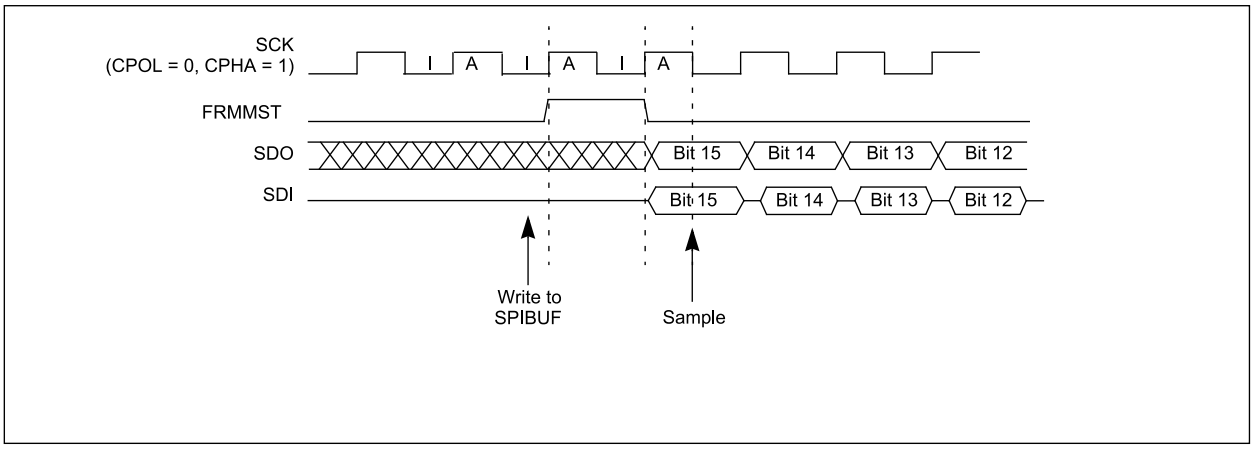


Figure 47-43. SPI Host, Frame Host (CPOL=0, CPHA=1, FRMCOINC=0, FRMPOL=1)



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Figure 47-44. SPI Host, Frame Host (CPOL=0, CPHA=1, FRMCOINC=0, FRMPOL=0)

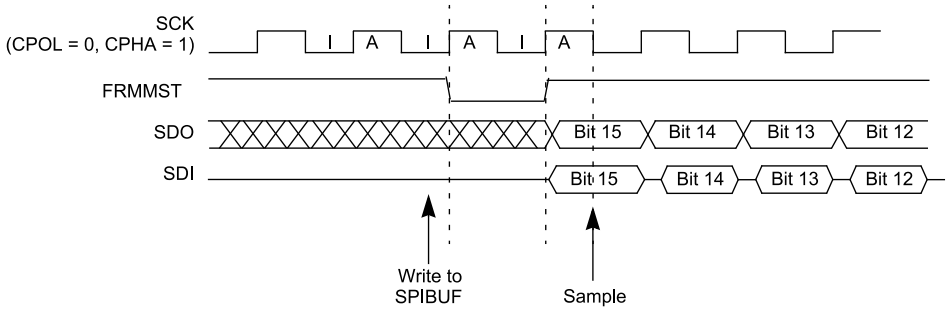


Figure 47-45. SPI Host, Frame Host (CPOL=CPHA, FRMCOINC=0, FRMPOL=1)

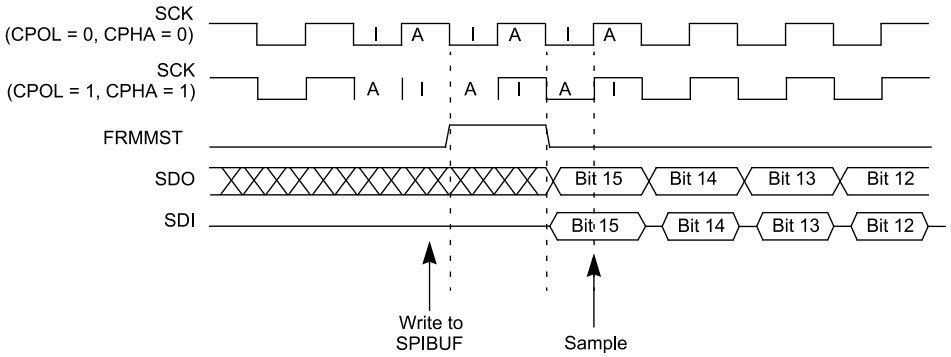


Figure 47-46. SPI Host, Frame Host (CPOL!=CPHA, FRMCOINC=0, FRMPOL=1)

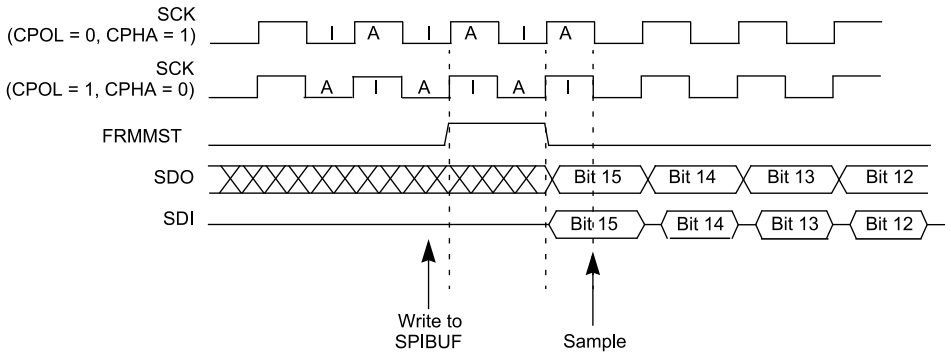
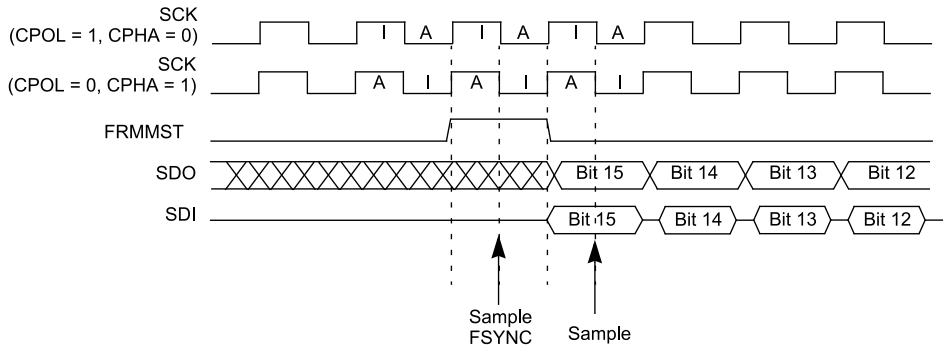


Figure 47-47. SPI Host, Frame Client (CPOL=0, CPHA=1, FRMCOINC=0, FRMPOL=1)



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Figure 47-48. SPI Host, Frame Client (CPOL=CPHA, FRMCOINC=0, FRMPOL=1)

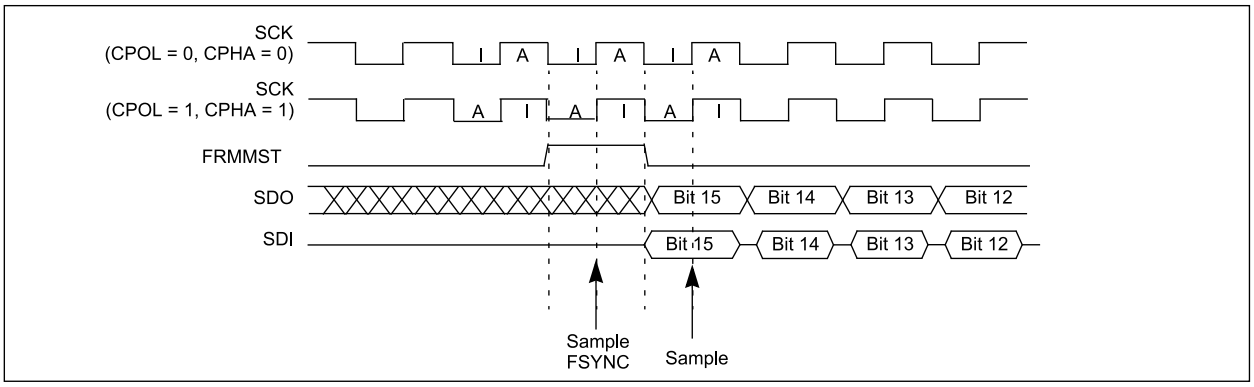
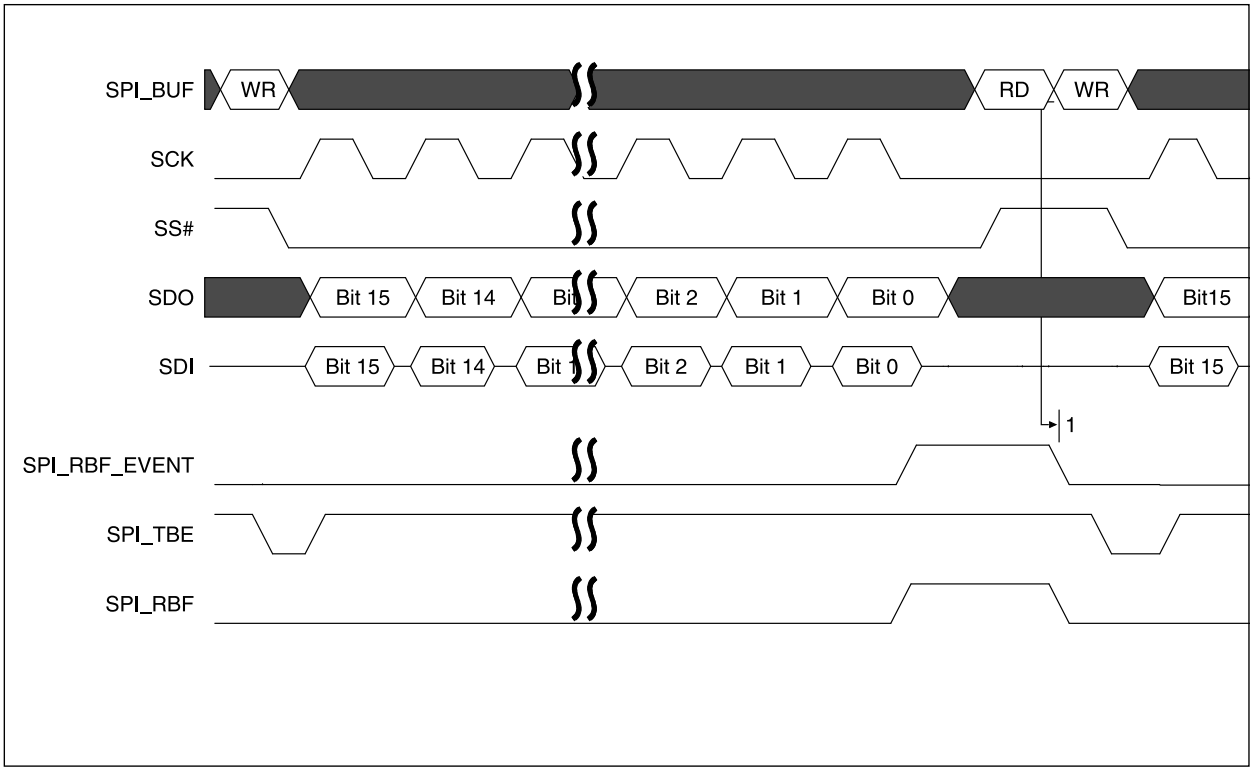
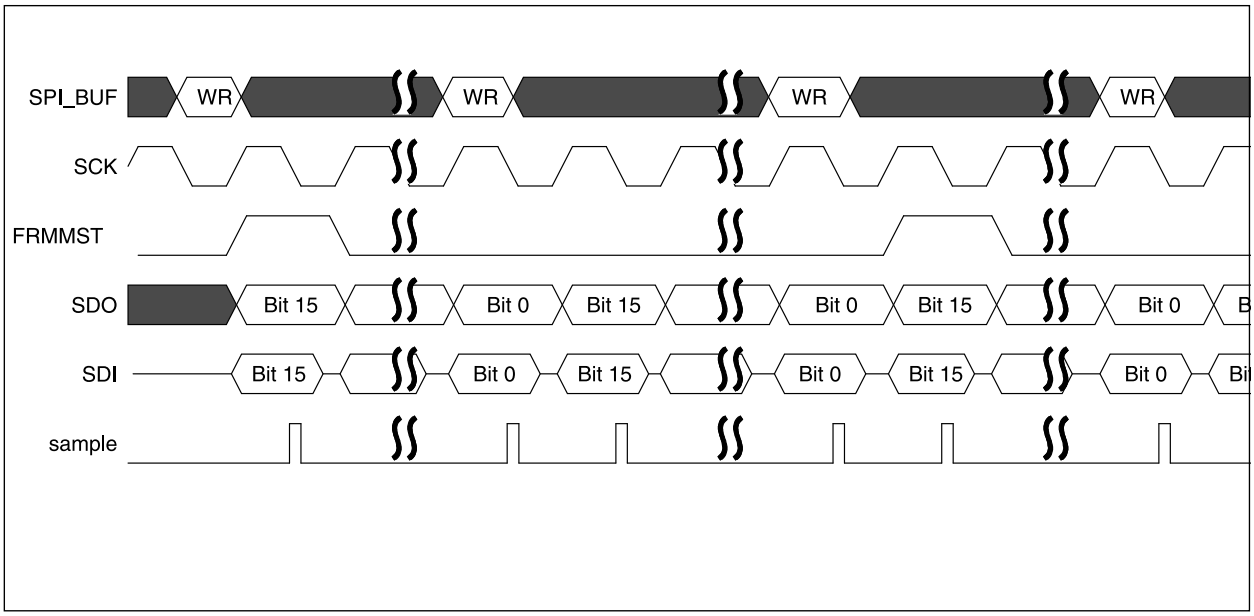


Figure 47-49. SPI Host Mode Interrupt Event Operation



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Figure 47-50. SPI Host, Frame Host (CPOL=0, CPHA=1, FRMCOINC=1, FRMPOL=1, FRMCNT=1)



47.5.16.12. SPI Operation in Power Save Modes

The Peripheral can be in any of the following power modes:

1. Operational Mode: Everything is running.
2. The peripheral continues to operate in all sleep modes that still provide its clocks.

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47.6. Register Summary

For descriptions and definitions of both Register and bitfield properties, refer to Register Properties.

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x00	CTRLA	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0		RUNSTDBY					ENABLE	SWRST
0x04	SELCTRL	31:24	MODEEN[1:0]							DATFILL
		23:16	TURSAMP							DATFMTLR
		15:8		IGNTUR	STXISEL[1:0]		CPOL	CPHA		
		7:0		IGNROV	SRXISEL[1:0]				CLKINDLY[1:0]	
0x08	SPICTRL	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8						SMP	SPISGNEXT	
		7:0		CSEN	MSTEN	DISSDO	DISSDI		MODE32	MODE16
0x0C	FRAMECTRL	31:24	TDMWSZ[2:0]						TDMSSZ[2:0]	
		23:16				FRMCNT[4:0]				
		15:8		FRMSLV	FRMPOL					FRMCOINC
		7:0					FRMSYPW[3:0]			
0x10	AUDCTRL	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8							AUDWDMODE[1:0]	
		7:0		AUDFMT[2:0]			AUDMONO		AUDMOD[1:0]	
0x14	TPDCTRL	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8						SLVNUM[2:0]		
		7:0						PKFMT[2:0]		
0x18	INTENSET	31:24		SPIROVEN			SPITUREN			
		23:16								
		15:8	FRMERREN							
		7:0				SPITXBEEN				SPIRXBFEN
0x1C	INTENCLR	31:24		SPIROVEN			SPITUREN			
		23:16								
		15:8	FRMERREN							
		7:0				SPITXBEEN				SPIRXBFEN
0x20	INTFLAG	31:24		SPIROV			SPITUR			
		23:16								
		15:8	FRMERR							
		7:0				SPITXBE				SPIRXBF
0x24	STATUS	31:24	SPIRBE		SPIRBF	SPITBE		SPITBF		TXBUFELM8
		23:16	TXBUFELM7	TXBUFELM6	TXBUFELM5	TXBUFELM4	TXBUFELM3	TXBUFELM2	TXBUFELM1	TXBUFELM0
		15:8		SPIBUSY	SRMT					RXBUFELM8
		7:0	RXBUFELM7	RXBUFELM6	RXBUFELM5	RXBUFELM4	RXBUFELM3	RXBUFELM2	RXBUFELM1	RXBUFELM0
0x28	BUF	31:24	DATA[31:24]							
		23:16	DATA[23:16]							
		15:8	DATA[15:8]							
		7:0	DATA[7:0]							
0x2C	BRG	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8				BRG[12:8]				
		7:0	BRG[7:0]							
0x30	DBGCTRL	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0								DBGRUN
0x34	SYNCBUSY	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0								SWRSTBSY

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Register Summary (continued)

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x38	EVCTRL	31:24								
		23:16								
		15:8								
		7:0								FPSEEN

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47.6.1. SPI Control Enable Register

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

Table 47-4. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
		RUNSTDBY					ENABLE	SWRST
Access		R/W					R/W	R/W
Reset		0					0	0

Bit 6 – RUNSTDBY Run in Standby Mode Enable Bit

Note: Writing a zero to this bit will disable the standby peripheral, Writing a one to this bit will enable the peripheral to be put into to standby.

Value	Description
0	Disable the macro for standby (no standby)
1	Enable macro for run standby

Bit 1 – ENABLE Enable (ON) bit

Note: Writing a zero to this bit will disable the peripheral, Writing a one to this bit will enable the peripheral.

Value	Description
0	Turn off and reset macro, disable clocks, disable interrupt event generation, allow SFR modifications.
1	Enable macro

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Bit 0 – SWRST SPI Software Reset

Notes:

1. Writing a one to the SWRST bit resets the state of the module and all the registers, also the hidden registers, in the module to their initial state. The only exception is the DBGSTOP bit, which will keep its value after a SWRST. The module will be disabled after the reset. When writing a one to SWRST, no other bits in the same register will be written, as SWRST will clear all the bits in the same register. After writing a one to SWRST, SWRST will read back one until the module and the registers are reset. Any register write access during the ongoing reset will be discarded and an error will be generated. Read access can be performed without error generated and must return reset value. Writing a one to SWRST will have priority above all other actions, will always happen immediately and never stall the bus.
2. Writing a '0' to SWRST has no effect.
3. During a SWRST, access to registers/bits without SWRST are disallowed until the CTRLA.SWRST is cleared by hardware.

Value	Description
0	There is no reset operation ongoing
1	The reset operation is ongoing

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47.6.2. SPI Control Options Select Register

Name: SELCTRL
Offset: 0x04
Reset: 0x00
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 47-5. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	MODEEN[1:0]							DATFILL
Access	R/W	R/W						R/W
Reset	0	0						0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	TURSAMP							DATFMTLR
Access	R/W							R
Reset	0							0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
		IGNTUR	STXISEL[1:0]		CPOL	CPHA		
Access		R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W		
Reset		0	0	0	0	0		

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

Bits 31:30 – MODEEN[1:0] Macro Mode Enabled

Notes:

- MODE_EN (TPD_EN, TDM_EN, AUDEN) can only be written when Enable ='0'
- When AUDEN = 1, MSTEN controls the direction of both SCK and Frame (aka LRC)
- FRMEN = 1, When AUDEN = 1 or TDM_EN =1 or TPD_EN=1
- When AUDEN = 1, this peripheral functions as if FRMMST = ~MSTEN, regardless of its actual value
- When AUDEN = 1, this peripheral functions as if SMP = 0, regardless of its actual value

Value	Description
11	TPD ENABLED (TPD_EN =1)
10	TDM_ENABLED (TDM_EN =1)
01	Enable Audio CODEC Support (AUDEN =1)
00	DEFAULT - AUDEN =0,TDM_EN =0, TPD_EN = 0)

Bit 24 – DATFILL DATFILL undefined bits 1 or 0

Notes:

1. Can only be written when Enable ='0', and is not used when using sign extended (SPISGNEXT).
2. DATAFILL is not applicable for Received data. Only sign extension will.

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Value	Description
0	fill undefined bits with“0.”
1	fill undefined bits with“1.”

Bit 23 – TURSAMP Transmit Under-run last sample sent
Note: Can only be written when Enable =’0’.

Value	Description
0	Transmit Under-run last sample send out 0’s
1	Transmit Under-run last sample, send out last sample of the channel (transmits previously received data), if there is no last sample, 0's will be sent out.

Bit 16 – DATFMTLR Packed data format - left or right justified
Note: Can only be written when Enable=’0’ in audio mode and TPD mode, only a setting of TUSSAMP = 0 should be used.

Value	Description
0	Data is Left Justified (in the upper part for the packed data)
1	Data is Right Justified (in the lower part for the packed data)

Bit 14 – IGNTUR Ignore Transmit Underrun
Note: Can only be written when Enable=’0’.

Value	Description
0	A TUR is a critical error which stop SPI operation
1	A TUR is NOT a critical error and zeros are transmitted until the SPIxTXB is not empty

Bits 13:12 – STXISEL[1:0] SPI Transmit Service Request Interrupt Select
Note: Can only be written when Enable=’0’.

The SPI generates a Transmit Service Request when:

Value	Description
11	The SPIxTXB is not full
10	The SPIxTXB is at least half empty
01	The SPIxTXB is empty
00	The SPIxTXB is empty and SPIxSR is empty (i.e. all transmit operations are complete)

Bit 11 – CPOL Clock Polarity Select bit
Note: Can only be written when Enable=’0’.

Value	Description
0	Idle state for clock is a low level; active state is a high level
1	Idle state for clock is a high level; active state is a low level

Bit 10 – CPHA SPI Clock Edge Select bit
Notes:

- Can only be written when Enable=’0’
- When AUDEN = 1, this peripheral functions as if CPHA = 1, regardless of its actual value

Value	Description
0	Transmit happens on transition from active clock state to idle clock state.
1	Transmit happens on transition from idle clock state to active clock state.

Bit 6 – IGNROV Ignore Receive Overflow (for Audio Data Transmissions)
Note: Can only be written when Enable=’0’.

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Value	Description
0	A ROV is a critical error which stop SPI operation.
1	A ROV is NOT a critical error; during ROV data in the FIFO is not overwritten by receive data.

Bits 5:4 – SRXISEL[1:0] SPI Receive Service Request Interrupt Select
Note: Can only be written when Enable='0'.

The SPI generates a Receive Service Request when:

Value	Description
11	The SPIxRXB is full
10	The SPIxRXB is at least half full
01	The SPIxRXB is not empty
00	The SPIxRXB is empty

Bits 1:0 – CLKINDLY[1:0] Serial Clock Input Delay for SDI sampling
Notes:

- Can only be written when Enable='0'
- CLKINDLY[x] is used by the SPI FSM when MSTEN=1 (i.e. the SPI is a clock host). For all other case the value is ignored and the SPI FSM does NOT delay SCK for SDI sampling.
- See TscInDly parameter for tap delay resolution

Value	Description
11	3 tap delays added to clock input
10	2 tap delays added to clock input
01	1 tap delay added to clock input
00	0 tap delays added to clock input

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47.6.3. SPI Control Register

Name: SPICTRL
Offset: 0x08
Reset: 0x00
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 47-6. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
						SMP	SPISGNEXT	
Access						R/W	R/W	
Reset						0	0	

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
		CSEN	MSTEN	DISSDO	DISSDI		MODE32	MODE16
Access		R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W		R/W	R/W
Reset		0	0	0	0		0	0

Bit 10 – SMP SPI Data Input Sample Phase bit
Input data is always sampled at the middle of data output time regardless of the SMP setting in Client Mode.

Value	Description
0	Input data sampled at the middle of data output time in Host Mode
1	Input data sampled at the end of data output time in Host Mode

Bit 9 – SPISGNEXT Sign Extend Read Data from the RXFIFO

Value	Description
0	Data from RX FIFO is not sign extended
1	Data from RX FIFO is sign extended

Bit 6 – CSEN Host/Client Mode Select Enable bit
Notes:

- When FRMEN = 1, MSSEN is not used
- Use is dependent on MSTEN bit
- Can only be written when Enable =’0’

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Value	Description
0	**Host Mode:** Client select SPI support disabled
1	**Host Mode:** SPI Client Select support enabled with polarity determined by FRMPOL ($\overline{SS}$ pin automatically driven during transmission in Host Mode)
0	**Client Mode:** $\overline{SS}$ pin used by the macro in Client mode; ($\overline{SS}$ pin used as client select input)
1	**Client Mode:** $\overline{SS}$ pin not used by client mode

Bit 5 – MSTEN Host Mode Enable bit
Note: Can only be written when Enable ='0'.

Value	Description
0	Client Mode
1	Host Mode

Bit 4 – DISSDO Disable SDO bit
Note: Can only be written when Enable ='0'.

Value	Description
0	SDO pin is controlled by the macro.
1	SDO pin is not used by the macro. Pin controlled by PORT function.

Bit 3 – DISSDI Disable SDI bit
Note: Can only be written when Enable ='0'.

Value	Description
0	SDI pin is controlled by the macro.
1	SDI pin is not used by the macro. Pin controlled by PORT function.

Bit 1 – MODE32 Serial Word Length bits for AUDEN=0

MODE32 - For AUDEN=0	Communication
1	32-bit
0	16-bit
0	8-bit

Notes:

- Can only be written when Enable ='0'
- Not used when AUDEN=1
- Channel is not meaningful for DSP/PCM mode as LRC follows FRMSYPW

Bit 0 – MODE16 Serial Word Length bits for AUDEN=0

MODE16 - For AUDEN=0	Communication
X	32-bit
1	16-bit
0	8-bit

Notes:

- Can only be written when Enable ='0'
- Not used when AUDEN=1
- Channel is not meaningful for DSP/PCM mode as LRC follows FRMSYPW

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47.6.4. SPI Control Frame Register

Name: FRAMECTRL
Offset: 0x0C
Reset: 0x00
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 47-7. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	TDMWSZ[2:0]					TDMSSZ[2:0]		
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W			R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0			0	0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
				FRMCNT[4:0]				
Access				R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset				0	0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
		FRMSLV	FRMPOL					FRMCOINC
Access		R/W	R/W					R/W
Reset		0	0					0

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

Bits 31:29 – TDMWSZ[2:0] TTDM Number of Bits in a Word Size
Note: TDMWSZ can only be written when ON bit ='0', and is only valid for TDM_EN = 1.

Value	Description
111	Reserved
110	word size number of bits = 32
101	word size number of bits = 28
100	word size number of bits = 24
011	word size number of bits = 20
010	word size number of bits = 16
001	word size number of bits = 12
000	word size number of bits = 8

Bits 26:24 – TDMSSZ[2:0] TTDM Number of Bits in a Slot Size
Note: TDMSSZ can only be written when ON bit ='0', and is only valid for TDM_EN = 1.

Value	Description
111	Reserved
110	slot size number of bits = 32
101	slot size number of bits = 28
100	slot size number of bits = 24

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Value	Description
011	slot size number of bits = 20
010	slot size number of bits = 16
001	slot size number of bits = 12
000	slot size number of bits = 8

Bits 20:16 – FRMCNT[4:0] Frame Sync Pulse Counter
Controls the number of Slots (Serial Words) transmitted per sync pulse.
Notes:

- FRMCNT is only valid when FRMEN = 1 (i.e., Framed SPI mode/TDM mode)
- Can only be written when ON bit = '0'

Value	Description
10011-11111	Reserved
10010	Number of slots per frame sync pulse is 32
10001	Number of slots per frame sync pulse is 30
10000	Number of slots per frame sync pulse is 28
01111	Number of slots per frame sync pulse is 26
01110	Number of slots per frame sync pulse is 24
01101	Number of slots per frame sync pulse is 22
01100	Number of slots per frame sync pulse is 20
01011	Number of slots per frame sync pulse is 18
01010	Number of slots per frame sync pulse is 16
01001	Number of slots per frame sync pulse is 14
01000	Number of slots per frame sync pulse is 12
00111	Number of slots per frame sync pulse is 10
00110	Number of slots per frame sync pulse is 8
00101	Number of slots per frame sync pulse is 6
00100	Number of slots per frame sync pulse is 5
00011	Number of slots per frame sync pulse is 4
00010	Number of slots per frame sync pulse is 3
00001	Number of slots per frame sync pulse is 2
00000	Generate a frame sync pulse on each Serial Word.

Bit 14 – FRMSLV Frame Sync Pulse Direction Control bit
Note: Can only be written when ON bit = '0'.

Value	Description
0	Frame sync pulse output (Host)
1	Frame sync pulse input (Client)

Bit 13 – FRMPOL Frame Sync/Client Select Polarity bit
Notes:

- Can only be written when ON bit = '0'
- Valid when FRMEN = '1' or SPI Host mode and CSEN = '1'

Value	Description
0	Frame pulse/Client Select is active low
1	Frame pulse/Client Select is active high

Bit 8 – FRMCOINC Frame Sync Pulse Edge Select bit
Note: Can only be written when ON bit = '0'.

Value	Description
0	Frame synchronization pulse (idle-to-active edge) precedes the first bit clock.

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Value	Description
1	Frame synchronization pulse (idle-to-active edge) coincides with the first bit clock.

Bits 3:0 – FRMSYPW[3:0] Frame Sync Pulse Width in Serial Words
(As defined by AUDWDMODE[1,0], or MODE[32,16] or TDMSSZ/TDMWSZ for TDM) -- (i.e., Framed SPI Mode, I^2S, I^8S, TDM,TPD).)
Not all settings are valid for all MODES, and must be set by the user correctly for different MODES like AUDIO, TDM, TPD SPI.
Not all settings are valid for all MODES and must be set by the user correctly for different MODES like AUDIO, TDM, TPD SPI.
Notes:

- Can only be written when ON bit ='0'.
- The sync pulse is four Serial Word Length wide used for I^8S.
- In TDM mode the serial word length is defined by TDMSSZ/TDMWSZ and not (AUDWDMODE[1:0] or MODE[32,16])

Value	Description
1011 – 1111	Reserved
1010	Frame sync pulse is thirty-two Serial Word (32 slot) Length wide
1001	Frame sync pulse is sixteen Serial Word (16 slot) Length wide
1000	Frame sync pulse is eight Serial Word (8 slot) Length wide
0111	Frame sync pulse is seven Serial Word (7 slot) Length wide
0110	Frame sync pulse is six Serial Word (6 slot) Length wide
0101	Frame sync pulse is five Serial Word (5 slot) Length wide
0100	Frame sync pulse is four Serial Word (4 slot) Length wide
0011	Frame sync pulse is three Serial Word (3 slot) Length wide
0010	Frame sync pulse is two Serial Word (2 slot) Length wide
0001	Frame sync pulse is one Serial Word (1 slot) Length wide
0000	Frame sync pulse is one clock (SCK) wide

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47.6.5. SPI Control Audio Register

Name: AUDCTRL
Offset: 0x10
Reset: 0x00
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 47-8. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
							AUDWDMODE[1:0]	
Access							R/W	R/W
Reset							0	0

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

Bits 9:8 – AUDWDMODE[1:0] Serial Word Length bits (Ignored when AUDEN=0)

For AUDEN = 1: & AUDFMT= 3'b000		
COMMUNICATION		
1	1	24-bit Data, 32-bit Channel/1/32-bit Frame pulse
1	0	32-bit Data, 32-bit Channel/1/32-bit Frame pulse
0	1	16-bit Data, 32-bit Channel/1/16/32-bit Frame pulse
0	0	16-bit Data, 16-bit Channel/1/16-bit Frame pulse
For AUDEN = 1: & AUDFMT= 3'b001		
COMMUNICATION		
1	1	Reserved
1	0	I²S -24-bit raw audio data (slot), 32-Bit Ch/1/32-bit Frame pulse
0	1	I²S -20-bit raw audio data (slot), 32-Bit Ch/1/32-bit Frame pulse
0	0	I²S -16-bit raw audio data (slot), 32-Bit Ch/1/32-bit Frame pulse
For AUDEN = 1: & AUDFMT= 3'b010		
COMMUNICATION		
1	1	I²S -16-bit x2 audio packed left down, 32-Bit Ch/Ch/1/32-bit Frame pulse
1	0	I²S -16-bit x2 audio packed left up, 32-Bit Ch/Ch/1/32-bit Frame pulse
0	1	Reserved
0	0	I²S -24-bit audio packed, 32-Bit Ch/Ch/1/32-bit Frame pulse
For AUDEN = 1: & AUDFMT= 3'b101		
COMMUNICATION		
1	1	Reserved

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1	0	I8S -24-bit raw audio data, 32-Bit Ch, 1/32/128-bit Frame pulse
0	1	I8S -20-bit raw audio data, 32-Bit Ch, 1/32/128-bit Frame pulse
0	0	I8S -16-bit raw audio data, 32-Bit Ch, 1/32/128-bit Frame pulse
For AUDEN = 1: & AUDFMT= 3'b110		
COMMUNICATION		
1	1	I8S -16-bit x2 audio packed left down, 32-Bit Ch, 1/32/128-bit Frame pulse
1	0	I8S -16-bit x2 audio packed left up, 32-Bit Ch, 1/32/128-bit Frame pulse
0	1	I8S -32-bit data, 32-Bit Ch/128-bit Frame pulse
0	0	I8S -24-bit audio packed, 32-Bit Ch, 1/32/128-bit Frame pulse
For AUDEN = 1: & AUDFMT= 3'b100		
COMMUNICATION		
1	1	Reserved
1	0	I8S -24-bit MSB al, mute lower bits, 32-Bit Ch, 1/32/128-bit Frame pulse
0	1	I8S -20-bit MSB al, mute lower bits, 32-Bit Ch, 1/32/128-bit Frame pulse
0	0	I8S -16-bit MSB al, mute lower bits, 32-Bit Ch,1/32/128-bit Frame pulse

Notes:

- Channel is not meaningful for DSP/PCM mode as LRC follows FRMSYPW
- Can only be written when ON bit ='0', and is only valid for AUDEN = 1

Bits 6:4 – AUDFMT[2:0] Audio Protocol Format

Notes:

1. Generate a frame sync pulse on every 8 Serial Words.(Value used by Audio I8S Protocols.)
2. Generate a frame sync pulse on every 2 Serial Words. (Value used by Audio I2S Protocols.)
3. Can only be written when ON bit ='0', and is only valid for AUDEN = 1.

Value	Description
111	Reserved
110	I^8S Other AM824 formats Mode see note 2
101	I^8S AM824 Raw audio format Mode see note 2
100	I^8S Other formats see note 2
011	Reserved
010	I^2S Other AM824 formats Mode see note 1
001	I^2S AM824 Raw audio format Mode see note 1
000	Legacy I^2S modes see note 1

Bit 3 – AUDMONO Transmit audio data format

Note: Can only be written when ON bit ='0', and is only valid for AUDEN = 1.

Value	Description
0	Audio Data is Stereo
1	Audio Data is Mono (Each data word is transmitted on both left and right channels)

Bits 1:0 – AUDMOD[1:0] Audio Protocol Mode

Notes:

1. Can only be written when ON bit ='0', and is only valid for AUDEN = 1.
2. In I^2S Mode, this peripheral functions as if FRMCOINC=0, regardless of its actual value.
3. In Right or Left Justified Mode (DATFMT_LR), this peripheral functions as if FRMCOINC=1, regardless of its actual value.
4. When not in PCM/DSP Mode, this peripheral functions as if FRMSYPW=0001, regardless of it actual value.
5. AUDFMT is used to select between I^2S, I^8S, PCM audio modes.

Value	Description
11	PCM/DSP Mode

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Value	Description
10	Reserved
01	I^2S, I^8S right/left Justified Mode -see DATFMT_LR
00	I^2S, I^8S Standard Mode

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47.6.6. SPI Control TPD Register

Name: TPDCTRL
Offset: 0x14
Reset: 0x00
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Enable-Protected

Table 47-9. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
						SLVNUM[2:0]		
Access						R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset						0	0	0

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

Bits 10:8 – SLVNUM[2:0] Number of the Client designated: to be used with the PKFMT to determine the client.

Not valid for a Host and all other decodes are ignored and not allowed.

Value	Description
000	Client 0
001	Client 1
010	Client 2
011	Client 3
100	Client 4

Bits 2:0 – PKFMT[2:0] Host Client TPD mode.

Notes:

1. Can only be written when ON bit ='0', and is only valid for TPD_EN = 1.
2. The transmitted channel is as follows: 000, 001 = channel = 32 bits.
3. The transmitted channel is as follows: 010, 011 = channel = 32 bits -- 24bits and formatted by other registers (DATAFIL, DATFMTLR).
4. The transmitted channel is as follows: 100, 101, 110 = channel= 16 bits.

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Value	Description
000	32-bit data in 4x32 packed format
001	32-bit data in 3x32 packed format
010	24-bit data in 4x24 packed format
011	24-bit data in 3x24 packed format
100	16-bit data in 6x16 packed format
101	16-bit data in 4x16 packed format
110	16-bit data in 2x16 packed format

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47.6.7. SPI Interrupt Enable Set Register

Name: INTENSET
Offset: 0x18
Reset: 0x00
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Enable-Protected

Notes:

1. This register allows the user to enable an interrupt without doing a read-modify-write operation. Changes in this register will also be reflected in the Interrupt Enable Clear (INTENCLR) register.
2. In TPD mode is recommended to not enable the devices dedicated as clients interrupts. The SPITUREN, SPIROUEN, and FRMERREN for the Clients should all be disabled and only enable the Host's interrupts as needed.

Table 47-10. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
		SPIROVEN			SPITUREN			
Access		R/W			R/W			
Reset		0			0			

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
Access								
Reset								

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	FRMERREN							
Access	R/W							
Reset	0							

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

Bit 30 – SPIROVEN Enable Interrupt Events via SPIROV
Writing a zero to this bit has no effect.
Writing a one to this bit will SET the Enable bit.

Value	Description
0	Disables Receive Overflow (Does Not) Generates Error Events
1	Enables Receive Overflow Generates Error Events

Bit 27 – SPITUREN Enable Interrupt Events via SPITUR
Writing a zero to this bit has no effect.
Writing a one to this bit will SET the Enable bit.

Value	Description
0	Disables Transmit Under-run (Does Not) Generates Error Events

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Value	Description
1	Enables Transmit Under-run Generates Error Events

Bit 15 – FRMERREN Enable Interrupt Events via FRMERR
Writing a zero to this bit has no effect.
Writing a one to this bit will SET the Enable bit.

Value	Description
0	Disables Frame Error (Does not) Generates Error Events
1	Enables Frame Error Generates Error Events

Bit 4 – SPITXBEEN Enable Interrupt Events via SPITXBE
Writing a zero to this bit has no effect.
Writing a one to this bit will SET the Enable bit.

Value	Description
0	Disables (Does Not) Generates TXBE Error Events
1	Enables Generates TXBE Events

Bit 0 – SPIRXBFEN Enable Interrupt Events via SPIRXBF
Writing a zero to this bit has no effect.
Writing a one to this bit will SET the Enable bit.

Value	Description
0	Disables (Does Not) Generates RXBF Error Events
1	Enables Generates RXBF Events

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47.6.8. SPI Interrupt Enable Clear Register

Name: INTENCLR
Offset: 0x1C
Reset: 0x00
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Enable-Protected

Notes:

1. 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 (INTENSET) register.
2. In TPD mode is recommended to not enable the devices dedicated as clients interrupts. The SPITUREN, SPIROUEN, and FRMERREN for the Clients should all be disabled and only enable the Host's interrupts as needed.

Table 47-11. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
		SPIROVEN			SPITUREN			
Access		R/W			R/W			
Reset		0			0			

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
Access								
Reset								

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	FRMERREN							
Access	R/W							
Reset	0							

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

Bit 30 – SPIROVEN Enable Interrupt Events via SPIROV
Writing a zero to this bit has no effect.
Writing a one to this bit will SET the Enable bit.

Value	Description
0	Disables Receive Overflow (Does Not) Generates Error Events
1	Enables Receive Overflow Generates Error Events

Bit 27 – SPITUREN Enable Interrupt Events via SPITUR
Writing a zero to this bit has no effect.
Writing a one to this bit will SET the Enable bit.

Value	Description
0	Disables Transmit Under-run (Does Not) Generates Error Events

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Value	Description
1	Enables Transmit Under-run Generates Error Events

Bit 15 – FRMERREN Enable Interrupt Events via FRMERR
Writing a zero to this bit has no effect.
Writing a one to this bit will SET the Enable bit.

Value	Description
0	Disables Frame Error (Does not) Generates Error Events
1	Enables Frame Error Generates Error Events

Bit 4 – SPITXBEEN Enable Interrupt Events via SPITXBE
Writing a zero to this bit has no effect.
Writing a one to this bit will SET the Enable bit.

Value	Description
0	Disables (Does Not) Generates TXBE Error Events
1	Enables Generates TXBE Events

Bit 0 – SPIRXBFEN Enable Interrupt Events via SPIRXBF
Writing a zero to this bit has no effect.
Writing a one to this bit will SET the Enable bit.

Value	Description
0	Disables (Does Not) Generates RXBF Error Events
1	Enables Generates RXBF Events

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47.6.9. SPI Interrupt Flag Register

Name: INTFLAG
Offset: 0x20
Reset: 0x00
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Note: In TPD mode is recommended to not enable the devices dedicated as clients interrupts. The SPITUREN, SPIROUEN, and FRMERREN for the Clients should all be disabled and only enable the Host's interrupts as needed.

Note: Interrupt flags must be cleared and then read back to confirm they are cleared before exiting the ISR to avoid double interrupts.

Table 47-12. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
		SPIROV			SPITUR			
Access		R/W			R/W			
Reset		0			0			

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
Access								
Reset								

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	FRMERR							
Access	R/W							
Reset	0							

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

Bit 30 – SPIROV Receive Overflow Status bit

Note: Cleared only by software, Writing a zero to this bit has no effect, Writing a one to this bit will CLEAR the bit.

Value	Description
0	No overflow
1	A new byte/half-word/word has been completely received when the SPIxRXB was full

Bit 27 – SPITUR Transmit Underrun Status bit

Writing a zero to this bit has no effect.
Writing a one to this bit will SET the Enable bit.
Not cleared with FIFO operation. Only Hardware cleared by the ON bit.

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Notes:

1. SPITUR is only valid when FRMEN = 1.
2. SPITUR is also cleared when ON = 0.
3. When IGNTUR = 1, SPITUR provides dynamic status of the underrun condition but does not stop Rx/Tx operation and does not need to be cleared by software.

Value	Description
0	Transmit buffer has No underrun condition
1	Transmit buffer has encountered an underrun condition

Bit 15 – FRMERR SPI Frame Error status bit
Writing a zero to this bit has no effect.
Writing a one to this bit will SET the Enable bit.
Note: FRMERR is only valid when FRMEN =1.

Value	Description
0	No Frame error detected
1	Frame error detected

Bit 4 – SPITXBE SPI Transmit Buffer Empty Flag bit
SPITXBE reflects the full status of the multi-element FIFO.

Value	Description
0	TXB not full
1	TXB is full

Bit 0 – SPIRXBF RX Buffer Full Flag bit
SPIRXBF reflects the full status of the multi-element FIFO.

Value	Description
0	RX Buffer not full
1	RX Buffer full

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47.6.10. SPI Status Register

Name: STATUS
Offset: 0x24
Reset: 0x90002000
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 47-13. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	SPIRBE		SPIRBF	SPITBE		SPITBF		TXBUFELM8
Access	R/W		R/W	R/W		R/W		R/W
Reset	1		0	1		0		0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	TXBUFELM7	TXBUFELM6	TXBUFELM5	TXBUFELM4	TXBUFELM3	TXBUFELM2	TXBUFELM1	TXBUFELM0
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
		SPIBUSY	SRMT					RXBUFELM8
Access		R/W	R/W					R/W
Reset		0	1					0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	RXBUFELM7	RXBUFELM6	RXBUFELM5	RXBUFELM4	RXBUFELM3	RXBUFELM2	RXBUFELM1	RXBUFELM0
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 31 – SPIRBE RX Buffer Empty bit
SPIRBF reflects the empty status of the multi-element FIFO.

Value	Description
0	RX Buffer not Empty
1	RX Buffer Empty

Bit 29 – SPIRBF SPI Receive Buffer Full status bit
SPIRBF reflects the full status of the multi-element FIFO.

Value	Description
0	SPIxRXB is not full
1	SPIxRXB is full

Bit 28 – SPITBE SPI Transmit Buffer Empty status bit
SPITBE reflects the empty status of the multi-element FIFO.

Value	Description
0	SPIxTXB is not empty
1	SPIxTXB is empty

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Bit 26 – SPITBF SPI Transmit Buffer Full Status bit
SPITBF reflects the full status of the multi-element FIFO.

Value	Description
0	SPIxTXB not full
1	SPIxTXB is full

Bits 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 – TXBUFELM Transmit Buffer Element Count bits
Reflects the number of FIFO elements used.
8 bit data is 1 element (total of 64 elements available)
8 = 16 bit data is 2 elements (total of 32 elements available)
16 = 24 bit data is 3 elements (total of 21elements available)
24 bit data is 4 elements (total of 16 elements available)

Bit 14 – SPIBUSY SPI activity status bit

Value	Description
0	No on-going transactions (at time of read)
1	Macro currently busy with some transactions

Bit 13 – SRMT Register (SPIxSR) Empty bit

Value	Description
0	There are current or pending transactions.
1	There are no current or pending transactions. (i.e. Neither SPIxTXB or SPIxSR contain data to transmit)

Bits 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 – RXBUFELM Receive Buffer Element Count bits
Reflects the number of FIFO elements used
8 bit data is 1 element (total of 64 elements available)
8 = 16 bit data is 2 elements (total of 32 elements available)
16 = 24 bit data is 3 elements (total of 21 elements available)
24 bit data is 4 elements (total of 16 elements available)

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47.6.11. SPI Buffer Register

Name: BUF
Offset: 0x28
Reset: 0x00
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 47-14. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	DATA[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
	DATA[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
	DATA[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
	DATA[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 – DATA[31:0] FIFO Data bits

Notes:

1. When MODE[32,16] or AUDWD_MODE[1:0] selects 32-bit data, the SPI uses DATA[31:0].
2. When MODE[32,16] or AUDWD_MODE[1:0] selects 24-bit data, the SPI only uses DATA[24:0].
3. When MODE[32,16] or AUDWD_MODE[1:0] selects 16-bit data, the SPI only uses DATA[15:0].
4. When MODE[32,16] or AUDWD_MODE[1:0] selects 8-bit data, the SPI only uses DATA[7:0].
5. The SPI pushes data to the SPIxTXB on the write to the highest byte defined by MODE[32,16] or AUDWD_MODE[1:0]. Likewise, the SPI pops data from the SPIxRXB on the read of the highest byte defined by MODE[32,16] or AUDWD_MODE[1:0]. For instance, if writing data 8-bits at a time in 32-bit mode, the SPI commits data to the SPIxTXB on a write to DATA[31:24]. The SPI does not use or track any other byte write location to determine commitment to the buffer.

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47.6.12. SPI Baud Rate Register

Name: BRG
Offset: 0x2C
Reset: 0x00
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 47-15. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
				BRG[12:8]				
Access				R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset				0	0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	BRG[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 12:0 – BRG[12:0] Baud Rate Divisor bits

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47.6.13. SPI Debug Control Register

Name: DBGCTRL
Offset: 0x30
Reset: 0x00
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Table 47-16. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
								DBGRUN
Access								R/W
Reset								0

Bit 0 – DBGRUN Debug Running State
This bit is not affected by software reset and should not be changed by software while the SPIx is enabled.

Value	Description
0	Macro is halted when the device is halted in debug mode
1	Macro continues normal operation when the device is halted in debug mode

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47.6.14. SPI Synchronization Busy Register

Name: SYNCBUSY
Offset: 0x34
Reset: 0x00
Property: -

Table 47-17. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
								SWRSTBSY
Access								R/HC
Reset								0

Bit 0 – SWRSTBSY Software reset busy bit — Synchronizing Busy bit for SWRST

Notes:

1. Typically, when the SWRST is written, the bit is auto-cleared the APB clock cycle after. However, the respective SYNCBUSY bit is set and stays set until the reset in the GCLK domain is not completed. So the user HAS to poll SYNCBUSY register to know when the operation is complete.
2. Care must be taken during the APB reset phase, because potentially the external clock (GCLK) may not present anymore.

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47.6.15. Event Control Register

Name: EVCTRL
Offset: 0x38
Reset: 0x00
Property: Write-Protected, Enable-Protected

Table 47-18. Register Bit Attribute Legend

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
R	Readable bit	**HC**	Cleared by Hardware	(Grey cell)	Unimplemented
W	Writable bit	**HS**	Set by Hardware	**X**	Bit is unknown at Reset
K	Write to clear	**S**	Software settable bit	—	—

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
								FPSEEN
Access								R/W
Reset								0

Bit 0 – FPSEEN Frame pulse event enable bit
This bit is not affected by software reset and should not be changed by software while the SPI_IXS is enabled.
Notes:

1. This bit is PAC Property protected apb_spiixs_wrprot.
2. This bit is Enabled Protected (Writes are ignored when CTRLA.ENABLE = 1) returns a bus error.

Value	Name	Description
0	Not Enabled	spi_ixs_evt =1'b0
1	Enabled	Frame sync/left-right pulse is available to event system. spi_ixs_evt = SSN/FSYNC

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48. Electrical Characteristics

Note: It is possible for a user's application to exceed the safe power operating limits. These limits are governed by the ambient operating temperature and the number of active peripherals used in the application. See the Power and Temperature Considerations section for more information.

48.1. Absolute Maximum Electrical Characteristics

Absolute maximum ratings are listed below. Exposure to these maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability. Functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions, above the parameters indicated in the operation listings of this specification, is not implied.

Table 48-1. MCU Absolute Maximum Electrical Characteristics

Absolute Maximum Ratings (1)	
Ambient temperature under bias	-40°C to +85°C
Storage temperature	-65°C to +150°C
Voltage on VDDIO with respect to GND	-0.3V to +4.0V
Voltage on any Non-5V tolerant pin(s), with respect to GND (3)	PAD_VSS-0.4V to (VDDIO+0.4V)
Voltage on any 5V tolerant pin with respect to GND when VDDIO ≥ 3.0V (3)	PAD_VSS-0.4V to 5.5V
Voltage on any 5V tolerant pin with respect to GND when VDDIO < 3.0V (3)	PAD_VSS-0.4V to (VDDIO+0.4V)
Voltage on D+ or D- pin with respect to GND	VSS-0.4V to 5.3V
Voltage on VBUS with respect to GND	-0.3V to +5.0V
Voltage on VREFx with respect to AVDD	AVSS to +AVDD
Maximum current out of any VSSREG pin	149 mA
Maximum current out of any GND pin	90 mA
Maximum current into any VDDREG pin (2)	149 mA
Maximum current into any VDDIO pin (2)	90 mA
Maximum DC output current sourced/sunk by any I/O pin (6)	7 mA
Maximum DC current sourced/sunk by any port cluster (5)	45 mA
Maximum Junction Temperature	+125°C
ESD qualification:	
Human Body Model (HBM) per JESD22-A114	2000V
Charged Device Model (CDM) (ANSI/ESD STM 5.3.1)...(All pins/Corner pins)	500V / 750V

Notes:

1. Stresses above those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device at those or any other conditions, above those indicated in the operation listings of this specification, is not implied. Exposure to maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.
2. Maximum allowable current is a function of device maximum power dissipation.
3. See the Pinout for the 5V tolerant pins.
4. When applying higher or lower voltage than those specified on I/O pins, refer to DI_19 or DI_21 to respect the maximum injection current specification.
5. A cluster is a group of GPIO's bounded by power/ground pins. Refer to the following table I/O Clusters.
6. This maximum value is specific to continuous DC current. For I/O pin AC current characteristics, refer to the I/O Pin Electrical Specifications.

Table 48-2. I/O Clusters

I/O Cluster	Port Pads
1	PA4,PA3,PA1,PA0,PD12,PD11,PD10,PD9,PD8
2	PA5,PA6,PA21,PA30,PA31,PA22,PA23,PE0, PE1,PE2

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Table 48-2. I/O Clusters (continued)

I/O Cluster	Port Pads
3	PA7,PA8,PA9,PA24,PA25,PE3
4	PA10,PA11,PA26,PA27,PA12,PA13,PA14, PA28,PA29,PA15
5	PA16,PA17,PA18,PA19,PA20,PB0,PB1,PB2, PB3,PB18,PB19,PB20,PB4,PB5
6	PB21,PB6,PB22,PB23,PB7,PB8,PB27
7	PB28,PF5,PB9,PB10,PB11,PB29
8	PB30,PB31,PB24,PB25,PB26,PB12
9	PB13,PB14,PB15,PB16,PB17,PC0,PC1,PC2, PC3,PC4
10	PC5,PC6,PC21,PC22,PC7,PC8,PC23,PC24, PC9,PC25
11	PC30,PC31,PC26,PG0,PG1,PG2,PC10,PC11
12	PC27,PG3,PC28,PC12,PC13,PC29,PC14,PC15
13	PC17,PC18,PC19,PC20
14	PD0,PD1,PD13,PD23,PD14,PD2,PD3
15	PD15,PD16,PD17,PD4,PD18,PD19,PD5,PD6,PD20,PD21,PD7

48.2. CPU Electrical Characteristics

Table 48-3. Operating Frequency Versus Voltage

Param. No.	VDDIO, AVDD Range	VDDREG Range	Temp. Range (in °C)	Max CPU Frequency	Comments
DC_5	1.75V to 3.63V	1.75 - 1.85v	-40°C to +85°C	300 MHz	Industrial

Table 48-4. CPU Thermal Operating Conditions

Rating	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Industrial Temperature Devices Operating Ambient Temperature Range Operating Junction Temperature Range	T_A T_J	-40 -40	—	85 105	°C
Power Dissipation: **Internal Chip Power Dissipation:** PINT = (VDDIO x (IDD –∑ IOHVDDIO)) + (VUSB3V3 x IDDUSB) + (AVDD x (IDDANA - ∑ IOHAVDD)) + (VDDREG x IDDREG) **I/O Pin Power Dissipation:** PI/O = ∑ ((VDDIO – VOHVDDIO) x IOHVDDIO) + ∑ (VOL x IOLVDDIO) + ∑ ((AVDD – VOHAVDD) x IOHAVDD) + ∑ (VOL x IOLAVDD)	PD	$P_{INT} + P_{I/O}$			W
Maximum Allowed Power Dissipation	PDMAX	$(T_J - T_A)/\theta_{JA}$			W

Table 48-5. Thermal Packaging Characteristics

Characteristics	Symbol	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Comments
Thermal Resistance, 144-Pin TFBGA (12x12x1.19 mm) Package	θ_{JA}	23.052	—	°C/W	(Note 1)
Thermal Resistance, 176-Pin TFBGA (14x14x1.19 mm) Package	θ_{JA}	20.852	—	°C/W	(Note 1)
Thermal Resistance, 208-Pin TFBGA (15x15x1.19 mm) Package	θ_{JA}	20.3	—	°C/W	(Note 1)

Note:

1. Junction to ambient thermal resistance, Theta-JA (θ_{JA}) numbers are achieved by package simulations.

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48.3. Power Supply

Table 48-6. Power Supply DC Electrical Specifications

DC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: VDDIO = AVDD 1.75V to 3.63V, VDDREG = 1.75V to 1.85V (unless otherwise stated) **Operating temperature:** **-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial**				
Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristics	Min.	Typical	Max.	Units	Conditions
REG_5	VDDIO_CIN	VDDIO Input Bypass parallel Capacitor pair (3)	33	—	—	µF	Bulk Ceramic or solid Tantalum with ESR <0.5Ω (3)
			100	—	—	nF	Ceramic X7R with ESR <0.5Ω on all VDDIOx pins (3)
REG_6	VDDREG_CIN	VDDREG Input Bypass parallel Capacitor pair (3)	33	—	—	µF	Bulk Ceramic or solid Tantalum with ESR <0.5Ω (3)
			100	—	—	nF	Ceramic X7R with ESR <0.5Ω on all VDDIOx pins (3)
REG_10	VDDUSB_CIN	USB Power pin bypass capacitance (3)	4.7	—	—	µF	Required VUSB3V3 power pin parallel bypass capacitors
			0.1	—	—	µF	
REG_17	AVDD_CIN	AVDD Input Bypass parallel Capacitor pair (3)	10	—	—	µF	Bulk Ceramic or solid Tantalum with ESR <0.5Ω
			100	—	—	nF	Ceramic X7R with ESR <0.5Ω
REG_23	AVDD_LEXT	AVDD series Ferrite Bead DCR (DC Resistance)	—	—	0.15	Ω	≥1kΩ @ 100 MHz
REG_25		Ferrite Bead current Rating	500	—	—	mA	—
REG_37	VDDIO (2)	VDDIO Input Voltage Range	1.75	3.3	3.63	V	—
REG_39	AVDD (2)	AVDD Input Voltage Range	1.75	3.3	3.63	V	—
REG_40	VDDREG	VDDREG Input Voltage Range	1.75	1.8	1.85	V	—
REG_42	VUSB3V3	VUSB3V3 Input Voltage Range	3	—	3.6	V	—
REG_42A	IDDUSB	VUSB3V3 max current	—	—	8	mA	—
REG_43	SVDDIO_R	VDDIO Rise Ramp Rate to Ensure Internal Power-on Reset Signal	3.3E-07	—	0.18	V/µs	Failure to meet this specification may lead to start-up or unexpected behaviors
REG_45	VP0R	Power-on Reset	1.447	—	1.573	V	VDDIO Power-up/Power-down (See Param REG43, VDDIO Ramp Rate)

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Table 48-6. Power Supply DC Electrical Specifications (continued)

DC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: VDDIO = AVDD 1.75V to 3.63V, VDDREG = 1.75V to 1.85V (unless otherwise stated) **Operating temperature:** **-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial**				
Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristics	Min.	Typical	Max.	Units	Conditions
REG_47	VDDIO BOR	VDDIO BOR	1.64	—	1.67	V	BOR_TRIP_VDDIO = 0x0 HYST_BOR_VDDIO = 0x0
			2.13	—	2.16	V	BOR_TRIP_VDDIO = 0x1 HYST_BOR_VDDIO = 0x0
			2.51	—	2.55	V	BOR_TRIP_VDDIO = 0x2 HYST_BOR_VDDIO = 0x0
			2.76	—	2.83	V	BOR_TRIP_VDDIO = 0x3 HYST_BOR_VDDIO = 0x0
			1.63	—	1.65	V	BOR_TRIP_VDDIO = 0x0 HYST_BOR_VDDIO = 0x1
			2.07	—	2.11	V	BOR_TRIP_VDDIO = 0x1 HYST_BOR_VDDIO = 0x1
			2.44	—	2.47	V	BOR_TRIP_VDDIO = 0x2 HYST_BOR_VDDIO = 0x1
			2.66	—	2.68	V	BOR_TRIP_VDDIO = 0x3 HYST_BOR_VDDIO = 0x1
REG_48	AVDD BOR	AVDD BOR	1.64	—	1.67	V	BOR_TRIP_VDDA = 0x0 HYST_BOR_VDDA = 0x0
			2.13	—	2.16	V	BOR_TRIP_VDDA = 0x1 HYST_BOR_VDDA = 0x0
			2.51	—	2.55	V	BOR_TRIP_VDDA = 0x2 HYST_BOR_VDDA = 0x0
			2.76	—	2.83	V	BOR_TRIP_VDDA = 0x3 HYST_BOR_VDDA = 0x0
			1.63	—	1.65	V	BOR_TRIP_VDDA = 0x0 HYST_BOR_VDDA = 0x1
			2.07	—	2.11	V	BOR_TRIP_VDDA = 0x1 HYST_BOR_VDDA = 0x1
			2.44	—	2.47	V	BOR_TRIP_VDDA = 0x2 HYST_BOR_VDDA = 0x1
			2.66	—	2.68	V	BOR_TRIP_VDDA = 0x3 HYST_BOR_VDDA = 0x1
REG_49	VDDREG BOR	VDDREG BOR	1.62	—	1.68	V	HYST_BOR_VDDREG = 0x0
			1.62	—	1.68	V	HYST_BOR_VDDREG = 0x1
REG_50	VDDUSB BOR	VDDUSB BOR	2.81	—	2.85	V	—
REG_53	TRST	External RESET valid active pulse width	2	—	—	µs	Minimum reset active time to guarantee MCU reset

Notes:

1. Ferrite Bead ISAT(min) ≥ (IDDANA(max) * 1.15).
2. VDDIO and AVDD must be at the same voltage level.
3. All bypass caps should be located immediately adjacent to pins and on the same side of the PCB as the MCU, or in the case of BGA packages, directly below the power pads and direct adjacent to the fan-out vias. Each primary power supply group VDDIO, and AVDD, should have one bulk capacitor and all power pins everywhere a 100 nf bypass cap.

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48.4. MCU Active Power

Table 48-7. CPU Active Current Consumption DC Electrical Specifications

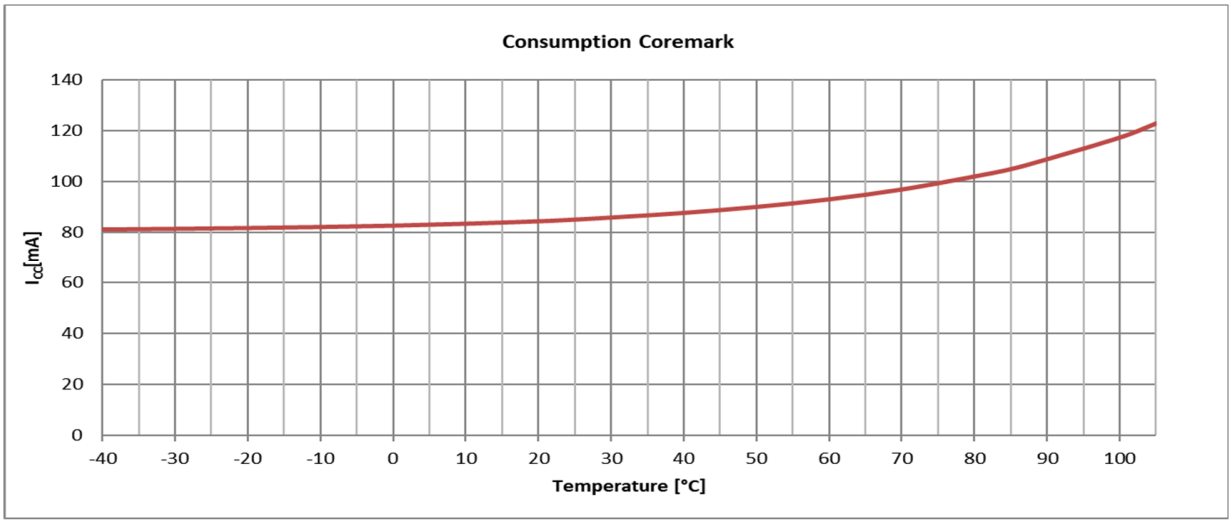
DC CHARACTERISTICS					Standard Operating Conditions: VDDIO = AVDD 1.75V to 3.63V, VDDREG = 1.75V to 1.85V (unless otherwise stated) **Operating temperature:** **-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial**			
Param. No.	**Symbol**	**Characteristics**	**Clock/Freq**	**Power Pin**	**Typical(1)**	**Max.**	**Units**	**Conditions**
APWR_1	IDD_ACTIVE(2,3)	MCU IDD in active mode	PLL_300_MHz	VDDIO = AVDD = 3.3V	5	6	mA	–
APWR_3				VDDREG = 1.8V	85	150	mA	–
APWR_5			DFLL _48_MHz	VDDIO = AVDD = 3.3V	3	3	mA	–
APWR_7				VDDREG = 1.8V	20	110	mA	–
APWR_9			XOSC _48_MHz	VDDIO = AVDD = 3.3V	3	3	mA	–
APWR_11				VDDREG = 1.8V	20	110	mA	–

Notes:

1. Typical values at 25°C only.
2. Conditions:
   - VDDIO/AVDD = 3.3V. VDDREG = 1.8V
   - RTC running on ULP32K for Coremark® ticks count
   - No other peripheral modules are operating (i.e., all peripherals except RTC inactive)
   - CPU frequency = 300 MHz
   - BMX clock = CPU frequency / 2
   - APB Peripheral bus clocks: default settings after reset
   - Arm-M7 Cache disabled
   - MCU is running on Flash with automatic wait state
   - VREG_PLL enabled
   - VREG_USB0 / VREG_USB1 disabled
   - I/Os are inactive input mode with input trigger disabled
   - All clock generation sources disabled unless otherwise specified
   - WDT, CFD Clock Fail Detect disabled
3. MCU Running CoreMark® Test Suite.

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Figure 48-1. Power Consumption over Temperature in Active Mode (Typical values for guidance only, not tested)



48.5. MCU Idle Power

Table 48-8. MCU Idle Current Consumption DC Electrical Specifications

DC CHARACTERISTICS					Standard Operating Conditions: VDDIO = AVDD 1.75V to 3.63V, VDDREG = 1.75V to 1.85V (unless otherwise stated) **Operating temperature:** **-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial**			
Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristics	Clock/Freq	Power Pin	Typ (1)	Max.	Units	Conditions
IPWR_1	IDD_IDLE (2)	MCU IDD in Idle mode	PLL_300_MHz	VDDIO = AVDD = 3.3V	2	2	mA	(Note 2)
IPWR_3				VDDREG = 1.8V	63	125	mA	(Note 2)
IPWR_5			DFLL _48_MHz	VDDIO = AVDD = 3.3V	2	2	mA	(Note 2)
IPWR_7				VDDREG = 1.8V	15	100	mA	(Note 2)
IPWR_9			XOSC _48_MHz	VDDIO = AVDD = 3.3V	2	2	mA	(Note 2)
IPWR_11				VDDREG = 1.8V	15	100	mA	(Note 2)

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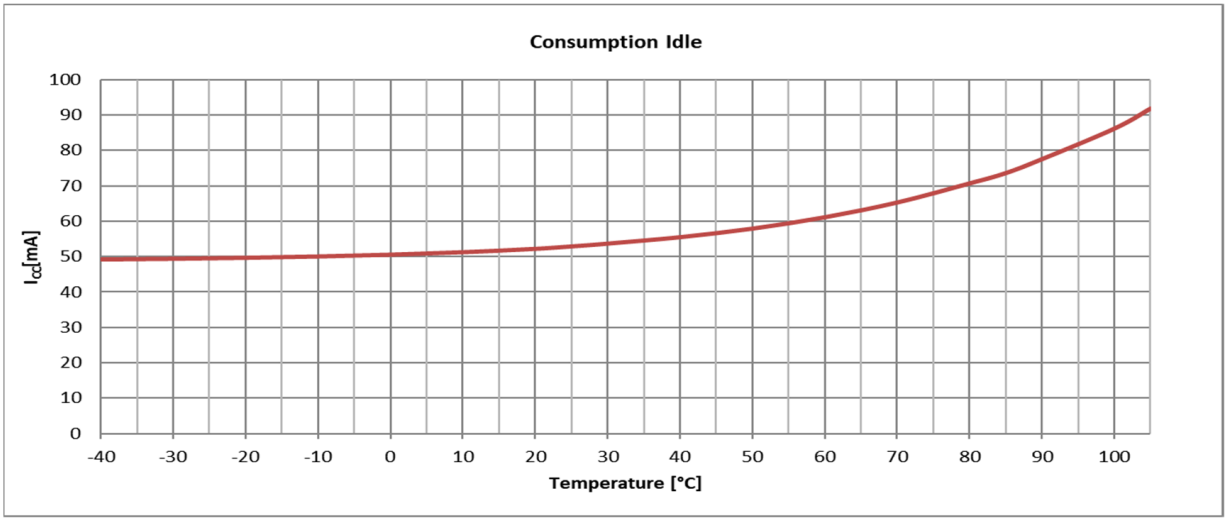
Table 48-8. MCU Idle Current Consumption DC Electrical Specifications (continued)

DC CHARACTERISTICS					Standard Operating Conditions: VDDIO = AVDD 1.75V to 3.63V, VDDREG = 1.75V to 1.85V (unless otherwise stated) **Operating temperature:** **-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial**			
Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristics	Clock/Freq	Power Pin	Typ (1)	Max.	Units	Conditions

Notes:

1. Typical values at 25°C only.
2. Conditions:
   - VDDIO/ANA = 3.3V. VDDREG = 1.8V
   - No peripheral modules are operating (i.e., all peripherals except RTC inactive)
   - CPU frequency = 300 MHz
   - BMX clock = CPU frequency / 2
   - APB Peripheral bus clocks: default settings after reset
   - Arm-M7 Cache disabled
   - MCU is running on Flash with automatic wait state
   - VREG_PLL enabled
   - VREG_USB0/VREG_USB1 disabled
   - I/Os are inactive input mode with input trigger disabled
   - All clock generation sources disabled unless otherwise specified
   - WDT, CFD Clock Fail Detect disabled

Figure 48-2. Power Consumption over Temperature in Idle Mode (Typical values for guidance only, not characterized over Process/voltage)



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48.6. MCU Standby Power

Table 48-9. MCU Standby Current Consumption DC Electrical Specifications

DC CHARACTERISTICS				Standard Operating Conditions: VDDIO = AVDD 1.75V to 3.63V, VDDREG = 1.75V to 1.85V (unless otherwise stated) **Operating temperature:** **-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial**			
Param. No.	**Symbol**	**Characteristics**	**Power Pin**	**Typ (1)**	**Max.**	**Units**	**Conditions**
SPWR_1	IDD_STANDBY (2)	MCU IDD in Standby mode	VDDIO = AVDD = 3.3V	0.7	1.135	mA	Full System RAM retained (PM.STDBYCFG.RAMCFG = 0x0), RAM in Low-Power mode (PM.STDBYCFG.LPRAM = 0x1), NVM Power Reduction mode: Enter Auto Standby (FCR.CTRLB.SLP = 0x0)
SPWR_3			VDDREG = 1.8V	6	62	mA	

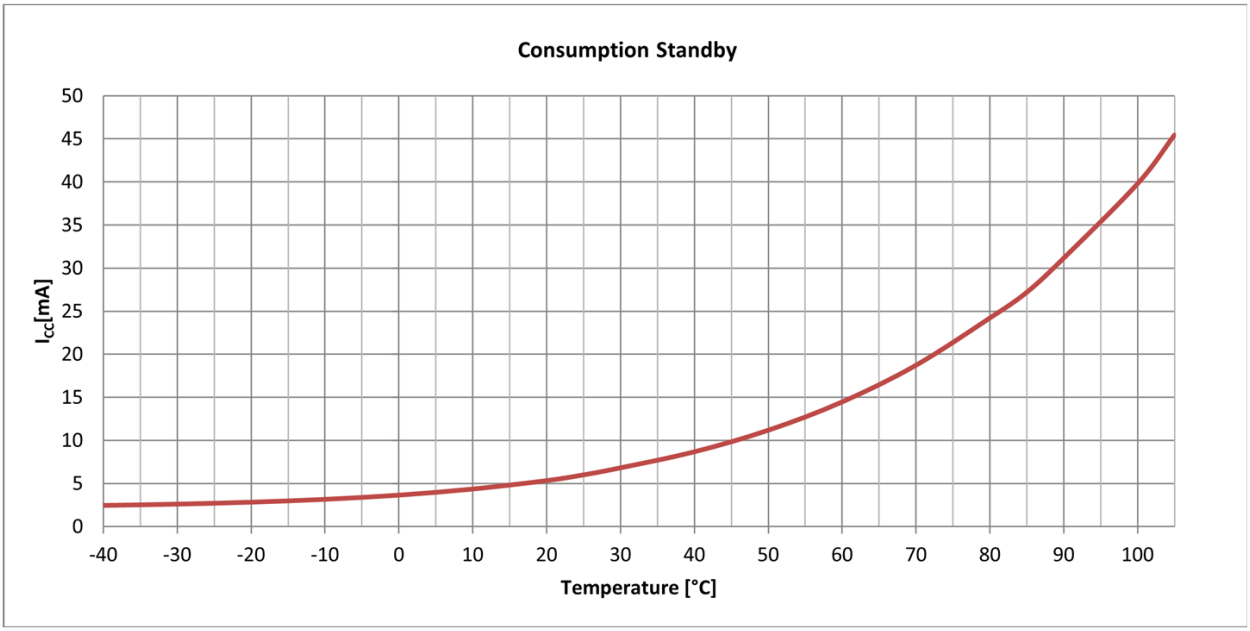
Notes:

1. Typical values at 25°C only.
2. Conditions:
   - No peripheral modules are operating, unless specified (i.e., all peripherals inactive)
   - BMX clock = CPU frequency / 2
   - APB Peripheral bus clocks: default settings after reset
   - Arm-M7 Cache disabled
   - MCU is running on Flash with automatic wait state
   - VREG_PLL enabled
   - VREG_USB0/VREG_USB1 disabled
   - I/Os are inactive input mode with input trigger disabled
   - All clock generation sources disabled
   - WDT, CFD Clock Fail Detect disabled

Operating CONDITIONS

- VDDIO/ANA = 3.3V, VDDREG = 3.3V
- No peripheral modules are operating (i.e. all peripherals inactive).
- BMX clock = CPU frequency / 2
- APB Peripheral bus clocks: default settings after reset
- ARM M7 Cache disabled
- MCU is running on Flash with automatic wait state
- VREG_PLL enabled
- VREG_USB0 / VREG_USB1 disabled
- I/Os are inactive input mode with input trigger disabled
- All clock generation sources disabled unless otherwise specified
- WDT, CFD Clock Fail Detect disabled

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48.7. MCU Hibernate Power

Table 48-10. CPU Hibernate Current Consumption DC Electrical Specifications

DC CHARACTERISTICS				Standard Operating Conditions: VDDIO = AVDD 1.75V to 3.63V, VDDREG = 1.75V to 1.85V (unless otherwise stated) **Operating temperature:** **-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial**			
Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristics	Power Pin	Typ (1)	Max.	Units	Conditions
HPWR_1	IDD_HIBERNATE (2)	MCU IDD in Hibernate mode	VDDIO = AVDD = 3.3V	200	300	µA	Full-System RAM retained (PM.HIBCFG.RAMCFG = 0x0), RAM in Low-Power mode (PM.HIBCFG.LPRAM = 0x1)
HPWR_3			VDDREG = 1.8V	1	22	mA	

Notes:

1. Typical values at 25°C only.
2. Conditions:
   - No peripheral modules are operating, unless specified (i.e., all peripherals inactive)
   - BMX clock = CPU frequency / 2
   - APB Peripheral bus clocks: default settings after reset
   - Arm-M7 Cache disabled
   - MCU is running on Flash with automatic wait state
   - VREG_PLL enabled
   - VREG_USB0/VREG_USB1 disabled
   - I/Os are inactive input mode with input trigger disabled
   - All clock generation sources disabled
   - WDT, CFD Clock Fail Detect disabled

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48.8. MCU OFF Power

Table 48-11. CPU Off Current Consumption DC Electrical Specifications

DC CHARACTERISTICS				Standard Operating Conditions: VDDIO = AVDD 1.7V to 3.6V, VDDREG = 1.8V (unless otherwise stated) **Operating temperature:** **-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial**			
Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristics	VDDIO/AVDD	Typ (1)	Max.	Units	Conditions
OPWR_1	IDD_OFF (2)	MCU IDD in Off mode powered from VDDIO	VDDIO/AVDD = 3.3V VDDREG = 1.8V	6	21	µA	In Off mode, the device is entirely powered-off internally. (SLEEPCFG.SLEEPMODE = OFF), and subsequent execution of the WFI instruction. **Note:** This mode is left by pulling the $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ pin low or when a power Reset is done.

Notes:

1. Typical values at 25°C only.
2. Conditions:
   - All peripherals inactive unless otherwise specified.
   - All clock generation sources disabled unless otherwise specified.
   - All I/O pins configured as input pins pulled down or tied to GND.

48.9. Wake-Up Timing

Table 48-12. Wake-Up Timing from Low-Power Modes AC Electrical Specifications

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: VDDIO = AVDD 1.75V to 3.63V, VDDREG = 1.75V to 1.85V (unless otherwise stated) **Operating temperature:** **-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial**				
Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristics	Min.	Typ	Max.	Units	Conditions
WKUP_1	WKUP_IDLE	Wake from Idle mode	—	2.7	—	µs	—
WKUP_7	WKUP_STDBY	Wake from Standby mode	—	22.3	—	µs	FCR -> CTRLB.bit.SLP = 3
WKUP_9			—	16.3	—	µs	FCR -> CTRLB.bit.SLP = 0
WKUP_11	WKUP_HIBER	Wake from Hibernate mode	—	623.6	—	µs	—
WKUP_13	WKUP_BCKUP	Wake from Back-up mode	—	601.8	—	µs	—
WKUP_15	WKUP_OFF	Wake from Off mode	—	331.7	—	µs	—

Note:

1. VDDIO = 3.3V, VDDREG = 1.8V, CPU clock = 48 MHz, automatic wait states, Cache enabled Temperature = 25°C.

48.10. Peripheral Active Power

For calculations on using Peripheral power sources and the amount of current a peripheral uses, refer to the Maximum Power Dissipation Calculation Tool.

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48.11. I/O Pin Electrical Specifications

Table 48-13. I/O Pin AC/DC Electrical Specifications

AC - DC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: VDDIO = AVDD 1.75V to 3.63V, VDDREG = 1.75V to 1.85V (unless otherwise stated) **Operating temperature:** **-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial**				
Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristics[1]	Min.	Typical	Max.	Units	Conditions
DI_1	V_{IL}	Input Low-Voltage I/O Pins	GND	—	0.2*VDDIO	V	VDDIO(min) -to - VDDIO(max)
		Media Local Bus function Input Low Voltage only	GND	—	0.7V	V	Media Local Bus functions only
DI_3	V_{IH}	Input High-Voltage Non-5v tolerant I/O Pins	0.7*VDDIO	—	VDDIOx	V	VDDIO(min) -to - VDDIO(max)
		Input High Voltage I/O Pins 5V-tolerant	0.7*VDDIO	—	5.5V	V	VDDIO(min) -to - 5.5V
		Media Local Bus input functions	1.8V	—	—	V	AVDD = VDDIO ≥ 2.7V (Media Local Bus function only)
DI_5	V_{OL}	4x Drive Strength I/O pins (Output Low)	—	—	0.4	—	VDDIO = 3.3V @ IOL = 10 mA [6]
		8x Drive Strength I/O pins (Output Low)	—	—	0.4	—	VDDIO = 3.3V @ IOL= 15 mA [6]
		12x Drive Strength I/O pins (Output Low)	—	—	0.4	—	VDDIO = 3.3V @ IOL = 20 mA [6]
DI_9	V_{OH}	4x Drive Strength I/O pins (Output High)	VDDIO - 0.6V	—	—	V	VDDIO = 3.3V @ IOH = -7 mA [6]
		8x Drive Strength I/O pins (Output High)	VDDIO - 0.6V	—	—		VDDIO = 3.3V @ IOH = -10 mA [6]
		12x Drive Strength I/O pins (Output High)	VDDIO - 0.6V	—	—	—	VDDIO = 3.3V @ IOH = -14 mA [6]
DI_13	I_{IL}	GPIO Input pin leakage current	-1	—	1	µA	GND ≤ VPIN ≤ VDDIO(max) (VPIN = Voltage present on Pin)
DI_15	RP_{DWN}	Internal Pull-Down (DIR = OUT = 0, PULLEN = 1)	50	—	400	µA	VDDIOx(min) - VDDIO(max)
DI_17	RP_{UP}	Internal Pull-Up (DIR = 0, OUT = PULLEN = 1)	-400	—	-50	µA	
DI_19	I_{ICL}	Input Low-Injection Current	-5	—	—	mA	This parameter applies to all I/O pins. [1,4,5]
DI_21	I_{ICH}	Input High Injection Current	—	—	5	mA	This parameter applies to all pins, with the exception of 5V tolerant I/O pins [2,3,4,5]

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Table 48-13. I/O Pin AC/DC Electrical Specifications (continued)

AC - DC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: VDDIO = AVDD 1.75V to 3.63V, VDDREG = 1.75V to 1.85V (unless otherwise stated) **Operating temperature:** **-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial**				
Param. No.	**Symbol**	**Characteristics(1)**	**Min.**	**Typical**	**Max.**	**Units**	**Conditions**
DI_23	$\sum I_{ICT}$	Total Input Injection Current (sum of all I/O and control pins) Absolute value of | ∑IICT |	-20	—	20	mA	Absolute instantaneous sum of all ± input injection currents from all I/O pins. (| IICL | + | IICH |) ≤ ∑IICT

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Table 48-13. I/O Pin AC/DC Electrical Specifications (continued)

AC - DC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: VDDIO = AVDD 1.75V to 3.63V, VDDREG = 1.75V to 1.85V (unless otherwise stated) **Operating temperature:** **-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial**				
Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristics[1]	Min.	Typical	Max.	Units	Conditions
DI_25	T_{RISE}	I/O pin Rise Time (DRVSTR = 4x)	—	—	11	ns	VDDIOx(min), CLOAD = 30 pF(max)
DI_27	T_{FALL}	I/O pin Fall Time (DRVSTR = 4x)	—	—	10.5	ns	
DI_29	T_{RISE}	I/O pin Rise Time (DRVSTR = 8x, SLEW = FAST)	—	—	6.5	ns	
		I/O pin Rise Time (DRVSTR = 8x, SLEW = SLOW4)	—	—	20.5	ns	
		I/O pin Rise Time (DRVSTR = 8x, SLEW = SLOW8)	—	—	37	ns	
		I/O pin Rise Time (DRVSTR = 8x, SLEW = SLOW12)	—	—	52	ns	
DI_31	T_{FALL}	I/O pin Fall Time (DRVSTR = 8x, SLEW = FAST)	—	—	6	ns	
		I/O pin Fall Time (DRVSTR = 8x, SLEW = SLOW4)	—	—	23.5	ns	
		I/O pin Fall Time (DRVSTR = 8x, SLEW = SLOW8)	—	—	40	ns	
		I/O pin Fall Time (DRVSTR = 8x, SLEW = SLOW12)	—	—	57	ns	
DI_33	T_{RISE}	I/O pin Rise Time (DRVSTR = 12x, SLEW = FAST)	—	—	4	ns	
		I/O pin Rise Time (DRVSTR = 12x, SLEW = SLOW4)	—	—	22	ns	
		I/O pin Rise Time (DRVSTR = 12x, SLEW = SLOW8)	—	—	42.5	ns	
		I/O pin Rise Time (DRVSTR = 12x, SLEW = SLOW12)	—	—	63.5	ns	
DI_35	T_{FALL}	I/O pin Fall Time (DRVSTR = 12x, SLEW = FAST)	—	—	2.5	ns	
		I/O pin Fall Time (DRVSTR = 12x, SLEW = SLOW4)	—	—	24	ns	
		I/O pin Fall Time (DRVSTR = 12x, SLEW = SLOW8)	—	—	43	ns	
		I/O pin Fall Time (DRVSTR = 12x, SLEW = SLOW12)	—	—	69	ns	

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Table 48-13. I/O Pin AC/DC Electrical Specifications (continued)

Table 48-14. I²C Support (continued)

AC - DC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: VDDIO = AVDD 1.75V to 3.63V, VDDREG = 1.75V to 1.85V (unless otherwise stated) **Operating temperature:** **-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial**				
Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristics(1)	Min.	Typical	Max.	Units	Conditions

Notes:

1. V_{IL} source < (GND - 0.3). Characterized but not tested.
2. V_{IH} source > (VDDIO + 0.3) for non-5V tolerant pins only.
3. Digital 5V tolerant pins do not have an internal high side Diode to VDDIO, and therefore, cannot tolerate any “positive” input injection current.
4. If the sum of all injection currents are > | $\sum_{IICT}$ | it can affect the ADC results by approximately 4 to 6 counts (i.e., V_{IH} Source > (VDDIO + 0.3) or V_{IL} source < (GND - 0.3)).
5. Any number and the combination of I/O pins not excluded under I_{ICL} or I_{ICH} conditions are permitted provided the “absolute instantaneous” sum of the input injection currents from all pins do not exceed the specified $\sum_{IICT}$ limit. To limit the injection current, the user must insert a resistor in series R_{SERIES} (i.e. ,R_S) between input source voltage and device pin. The resistor value is calculated according to:
   - For negative Input voltages less than (GND-0.3): $R_S \geq$ absolute value of | ((V_{IL} source - (GND - 0.3)) / I_{ICL}) |.
   - For positive input voltages greater than (VDDIO +0.3): $R_S \geq$ ((V_{IH} source - (VDDIO +0.3))/ I_{ICH}).
   - For Vpin voltages > VDDIO +0.3 and <GND-0.3 then R_S = The larger of the values calculated above.
6. IOL/IOH is specific to AC operation. For continuous DC operation characteristics, refer to the *Absolute Maximum Ratings* section.
7. Not all I²C operating modes are supported on all pin types. Refer to the Table *I²C Support* below.

Table 48-14. I²C Support

I²C Mode	I/O Pin Drive Strength		
	4x	8x	12x
I²C Standard Mode (SM), 100 kHz w/400 pF load	Yes	Yes	Yes
I²C Fast Mode (FM), 400 kHz w/400 pF load	Yes	Yes	Yes
I²C Fast Mode Plus (FM+), 1 MHz w/550 pF load	No	No	Yes
I²C High Speed (HS), 3.4 MHz w/100 pF load	No	Yes	Yes

Drive Strenth	I/O Port/Pad
4x	pd7, pa5, pa6, pa21, pa22, pa23, pd6, pd5, pd4, pa7, pa8, pa9, pd3, pd2, pd1, pd0, pa24, pa25, pe3, pa10, pa11, pa26, pa27, pa12, pa13, pa14, pa28, pa29, pa15, pa16, pa17, pa18, pa19, pa20, pb0, pb1, pb2, pb3, pb18, pb19, pb20, pb4, pb5, pb21, pb6, pb22, pb23, pb7, pb8, pb27, pb28, pf5, pb9, pb10, pb11, pb29, pb30, pb31, pb24, pb25, pb26, pb12, pb13, pb14, pb15, pb16, pb17, pc29, pd0, pd1, pd13, pd23, pd18, pd19, pd20, pd21, pd10
8x	pa30, pa31, pe0, pe1, pe2, pc0, pc1, pc2, pc3, pc4, pc5, pc6, pc21, pc22, pc7, pc8, pc23, pc24, pc9, pc25, pc30, pc31, pc26, pg0, pg1, pg2, pc10, pc11, pc27, pg3, pc28, pc12, pc13, pc14, pc15, pc17, pc18, pc19, pc20, pd6, pd7, pd11, pd12
12x	pa0, pa1, pa2, pa3, pa4, pd14, pd2, pd3, pd15, pd16, pd17, pd4, pd5, pd8, pd9

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Figure 48-3. VOL versus IOL, I/O 4x Drive Strength I/O Pin Plot

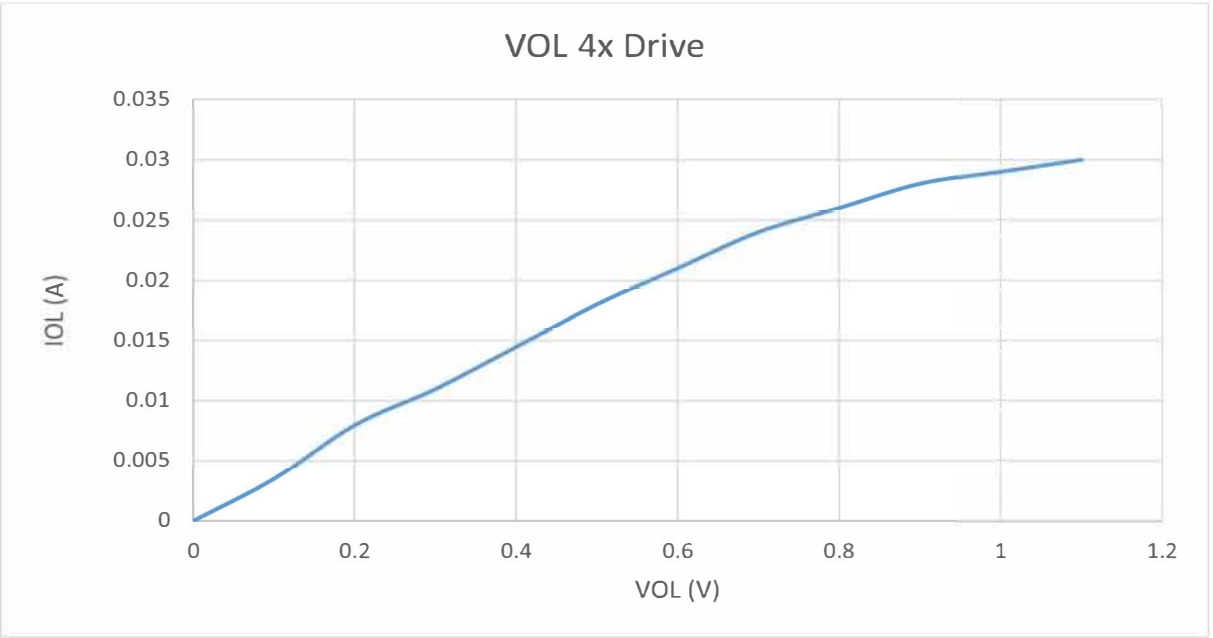
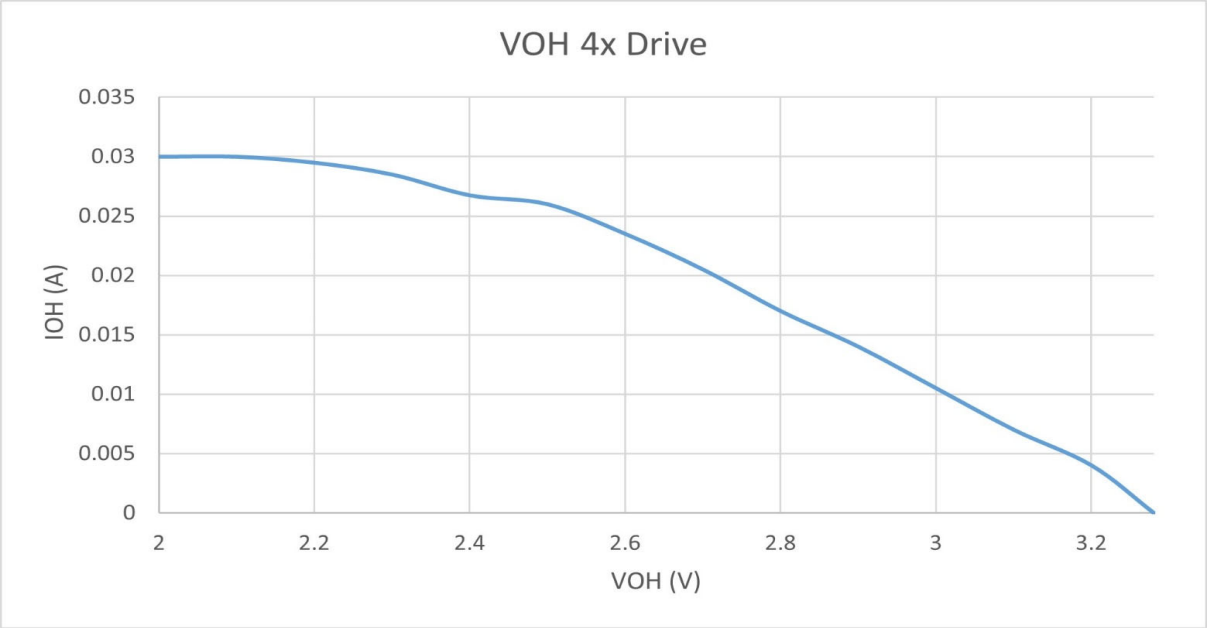


Figure 48-4. VOH versus IOH, I/O 4x Drive Strength I/O Pin Plot



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Figure 48-5. VOL versus IOL, I/O 8x Drive Strength I/O Pin Plot

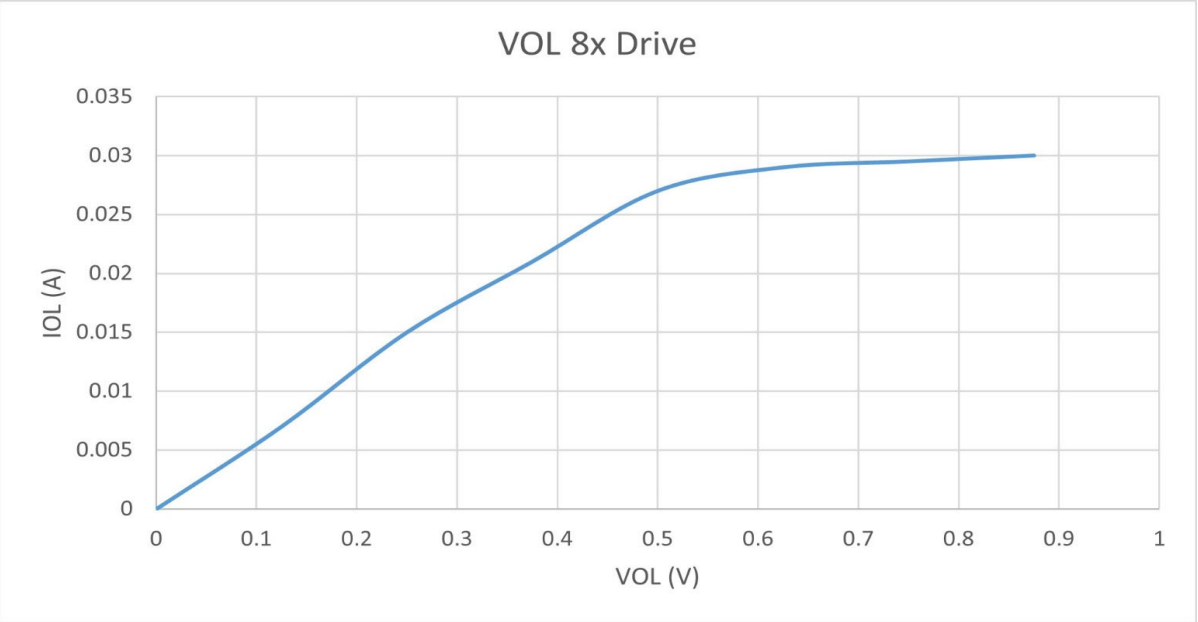
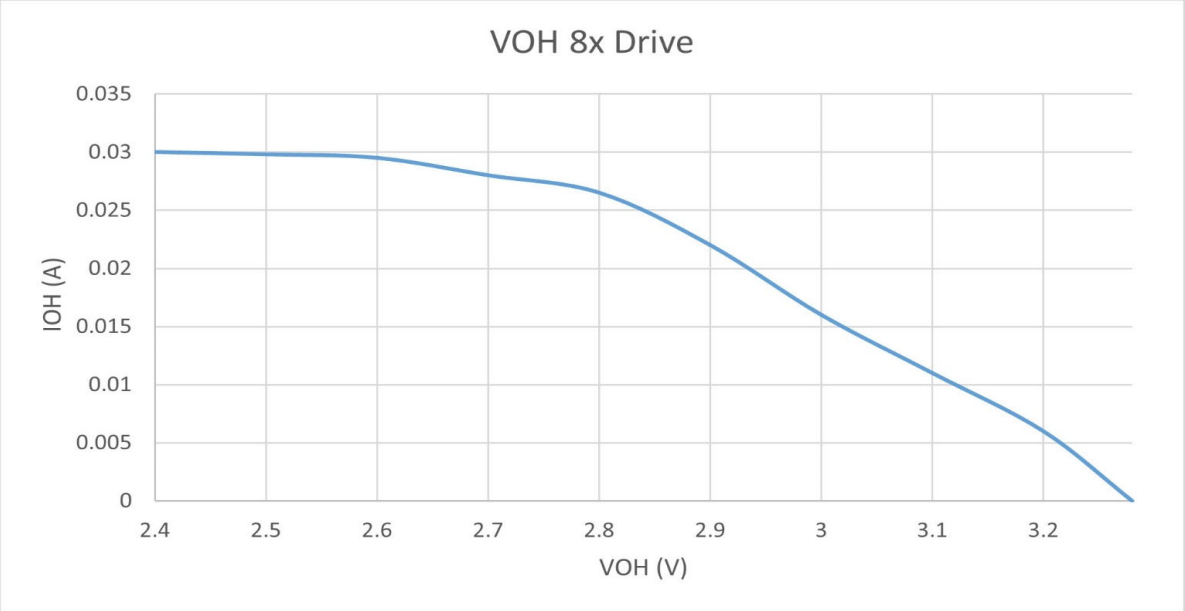


Figure 48-6. VOH versus IOH, I/O 8x Drive Strength I/O Pin Plot



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Figure 48-7. VOL versus IOL, I/O 12x Drive Strength I/O Pin Plot

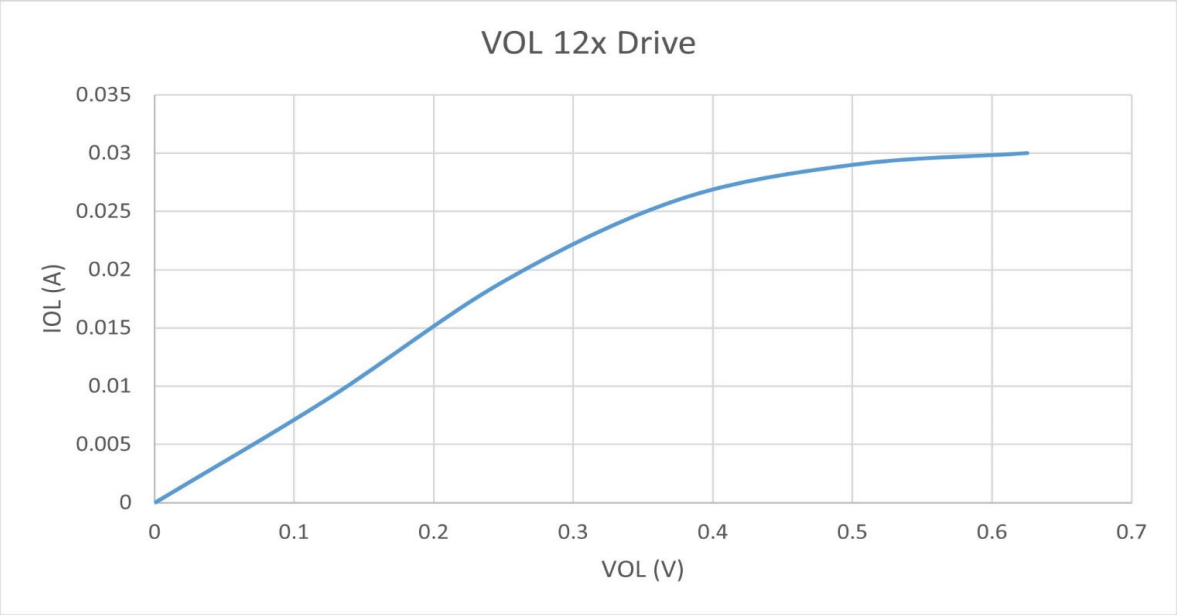
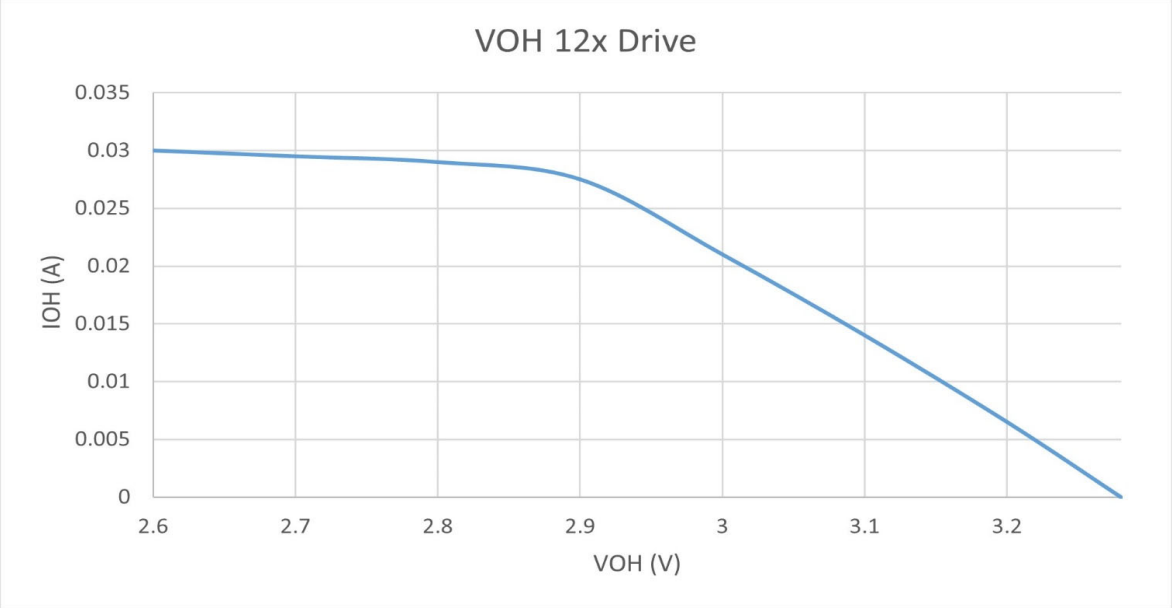


Figure 48-8. VOH versus IOH, I/O 12x Drive Strength I/O Pin Plot



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48.12. Internal Voltage Reference Electrical Specifications

Table 48-15. Internal Voltage Reference DC Electrical Specifications

DC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: VDDIO = AVDD 1.75V to 3.63V, VDDREG = 1.75V to 1.85V (unless otherwise stated) **Operating temperature:** **-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial**				
Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristics	Min.	Typical (1)	Max.	Units	Conditions
VR_9	ACIREF(2)	Internal Comparator Voltage Reference	0.79	0.8	0.81	V	AC.COMPCTRLn.MUXNEG = Bandgap
VR_25	TDRIFT	Internal Voltage Reference Temperature Drift	---	---	0.34	%/°C	Over full operating temperature range
VR_27	VDRIFT	Internal Voltage Reference Voltage Drift	---	---	2.328	%/V	Over full operating voltage range

Notes:

1. Data in Typical column is based on Typical material @ 25°C.
2. See parameter CMP_23 for Comparator Reference voltage range information.

48.13. Maximum Clock Frequencies

Table 48-16. Maximum Clock Frequencies AC Electrical Specifications

AC CHARACTERISTICS		Standard Operating Conditions: VDDIO = AVDD 1.75V to 3.63V, VDDREG = 1.75V to 1.85V (unless otherwise stated) **Operating temperature:** **-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial**		
Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristics	Max.	Units
FCLK_1	FCY	MCU clock frequency	300	MHz
FCLK_3	f_{AHB}	AHB clock frequency	FCY/2	MHz
FCLK_5	f_{APBn}	APBA, APBB, APBC, APBD, APBE, APBF clock frequency	FCY/2	MHz
FCLK_6	$f_{GCLKGEN[0]}$	GCLK clock frequency output	FCY	MHz
	$f_{GCLKGEN[1:16]}$		FCY	MHz
FCLK_7	f_{GCLK_PLLx}	PLL0 and PLL1 reference clock frequency	48	MHz
FCLK_11	$f_{GCLK_DFLL48M_REF}$	DFLL 48M reference clock frequency	1	MHz
FCLK_13	f_{GCLK_EIC}	EIC input clock frequency	100	MHz
FCLK_15	$f_{GCLK_FREQM_MSR}$	FREQM Measure Clock Freqency	FCY	MHz
FCLK_17	$f_{GCLK_FREQM_REF}$	FREQM Reference Clock Frequency	100	MHz
FCLK_19	$f_{GCLK_EVSYS_CHANNELx}$	EVSYS channel x input clock frequency	100	MHz
FCLK_21	$f_{GCLK_SERCOMx_SLOW}$	Common SERCOM slow input clock frequency	32	KHz
FCLK_23	$f_{GCLK_SERCOMx_CORE}$	SERCOMx input clock frequency	160	MHz
FCLK_25	f_{GCLK_CANx}	CAN input clock frequency	100	MHz
FCLK_29	f_{GCLK_I2S}	I²S input clock frequency	100	MHz
FCLK_31	$f_{GCLK_SDHCx_SLOW}$	Common SDHC slow input clock frequency	32	KHz
FCLK_33	$f_{GCLK_SDHCx_CORE}$	SDHCx input clock frequency	104	MHz
FCLK_35	f_{GCLK_TCCx}	TCCx input clock frequency	FCY	MHz
FCLK_45	$f_{GCLK_GCLKINx}$	External GCLKx input clock frequency	50	MHz
FCLK_47	$f_{GCLK_CM7_TRACE}$	CM7 Trace input clock frequency	50	MHz
FCLK_49	f_{GCLK_AC}	Analog comparator peripheral module clock frequency	100	MHz
FCLK_51	f_{GCLK_ADCx}	ADCx input clock frequency	150	MHz

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Table 48-16. Maximum Clock Frequencies AC Electrical Specifications (continued)

AC CHARACTERISTICS		Standard Operating Conditions: VDDIO = AVDD 1.75V to 3.63V, VDDREG = 1.75V to 1.85V (unless otherwise stated) **Operating temperature:** **-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial**		
Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristics	Max.	Units
FCLK_55	f_{GCLK_PTC}	PTC input clock frequency	128	MHz
FCLK_57	f_{GCLK_EBI}	EBI input clock frequency	150	MHz
FCLK_61	$f_{GCLK_GMAC_TX}$	Ethernet input clock frequency	125	MHz
FCLK_62	$f_{GCLK_ETH_TSU}$	Ethernet TSU input clock frequency	200	MHz
FCLK_65	f_{GCLK_MLB}	Media Local Bus GCLK frequency	150	MHz
FCLK_73	f_{GCLK_QSPI}	QSPI internal GCLK frequency	160	MHz

48.14. External Oscillator (XOSC) Electrical Specifications

Table 48-17. External XTAL and Clock AC Electrical Specifications

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: VDDIO = AVDD 1.75V to 3.63V, VDDREG = 1.75V to 1.85V (unless otherwise stated) **Operating temperature:** **-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial**				
Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristics	Min.	Typical	Max.	Units	Conditions (1)
XOSC_1	FOSC_XOSC	XOSC Crystal Frequency	4	—	48	MHz	XOSCCTRLn.XTALEN = 1 XIN, XOUT Primary OSC
XOSC_1A	TOSC	TOSC = 1/ FOSC_XOSC	20.83	—	250	ns	See parameter XOSC1 for FOSC_XOSC value
XOSC_2	XOSC_ST (2)	XOSC Crystal Start-up Time	—	—	1300000 (4)	TOSC	Crystal stabilization time only not Oscillator Ready XOSCCTRLA.AGC = 1 FOSC = 48 MHz (2)
XOSC_3	CXIN	XOSC XIN parasitic pin capacitance	—	5.22	—	pF	—
XOSC_5	CXOUT	XOSC XOUT parasitic pin capacitance	—	5.22	—	pF	—

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Table 48-17. External XTAL and Clock AC Electrical Specifications (continued)

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: VDDIO = AVDD 1.75V to 3.63V, VDDREG = 1.75V to 1.85V (unless otherwise stated) **Operating temperature:** **-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial**				
Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristics	Min.	Typical	Max.	Units	Conditions [1]
XOSC_11	CLOAD [3]	Crystal load capacitance FOSC = 4 MHz	—	—	20	pF	XOSCCTRLA.AGC = 1 Crystal ESR ≤ 500Ω
XOSC_13		Crystal load capacitance FOSC = 8 MHz	—	—		pF	XOSCCTRLA.AGC = 1 Crystal ESR ≤ 500Ω
XOSC_15		Crystal load capacitance FOSC = 12 MHz	—	—		pF	XOSCCTRLA.AGC = 1 Crystal ESR ≤ 250Ω
XOSC_17		Crystal load capacitance FOSC = 16 MHz	—	—	18	pF	XOSCCTRLA.AGC = 1 Crystal ESR ≤ 170Ω
XOSC_19		Crystal load capacitance FOSC = 24 MHz	—	—		pF	XOSCCTRLA.AGC = 1 Crystal ESR ≤ 80Ω
XOSC_21		Crystal load capacitance FOSC = 32 MHz	—	—	12	pF	XOSCCTRLA.AGC = 1 Crystal ESR ≤ 90Ω
XOSC_23		Crystal load capacitance FOSC = 48 MHz	—	—	8	pF	XOSCCTRLA.AGC = 1 Crystal ESR ≤ 60Ω
XOSC_33	DLEVEL	MCU Crystal Osc Power Drive Level	—	—	100	µW	XOSCCTRLA.AGC = 1
XOSC_35	FOSC_XCLK	Ext Clock Oscillator Input Freq (XIN pin)	4	—	48	MHz	XOSCCTRLA.XTALEN = 0
XOSC_37	XCLK_DC	Ext Clock Oscillator (XIN) Duty Cycle	40	50	60	%	XOSCCTRLA.XTALEN = 0
XOSC_39	XCLK_FST	Primary XIN Clock Fail Safe Time-out Period	—	4*1/ (DFLL_1/2^XOSCCTRLA.CFDPRESC)	—	µs	—

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Table 48-17. External XTAL and Clock AC Electrical Specifications (continued)

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: VDDIO = AVDD 1.75V to 3.63V, VDDREG = 1.75V to 1.85V (unless otherwise stated) **Operating temperature:** **-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial**				
Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristics	Min.	Typical	Max.	Units	Conditions (1)

Notes:

1. VDDIOx = AVDD = 3.3V.
2. This is for guidance only. A major component of crystal start-up time is based on the 2nd party crystal MFG parasitics that are outside the scope of this specification. If this is a major concern the customer would need to characterize this based on their design choices.
3. Crystal Load Capacitor Calculation are as follows:
   - Standard PCB trace capacitance = 1.5 pF per 12.5 mm (0.5 inches) (i.e., PCB STD TRACE W = 0.175 mm, H = 36 µm, T= 113 µm)
   - X_{TAL} PCB capacitance typical, therefore ~= 2.5 pF for a tight PCB X_{TAL} layout
   - For C_{XIN} and C_{XOUT} within 4 pF of each other, Assume C_{XTAL_EFF} = ((C_{XIN}+C_{XOUT}) / 2)
     Note: Averaging C_{XIN} and C_{XOUT} will effect final calculated C_{LOAD} value by less than 0.25 pF.

   Equation 1: MFG CLOAD Spec = {([C_{XIN} + C1] * [C_{XOUT} + C2]) / [C_{XIN} + C1 + C2 + C_{XOUT}] } + estimated oscillator PCB stray capacitance

   - Assuming C1 = C2 and C_{XIN} ~= C_{XOUT}, the formula can be further simplified and restated to solve for C1 and C2 by:

   Equation 2: (i.e., Simplified Equation #1) C1 = C2 = ((2 * MFG C_{LOAD} spec) - C_{XTAL_EFF} - (2 * PCB capacitance))

   For example:
   - XTAL Mfg C_{LOAD} Data Sheet Spec = 12 pF
   - PCB X_{TAL} trace Capacitance = 2.5 pF
   - C_{XIN} pin = 6.5 pF, C_{XOUT} pin = 4.5 pF therefore C_{XTAL_EFF} = ((C_{XIN}+$C_{XOUT)}$ / 2) C_{XTAL_EFF} = ((6.5 + 4.5)/2) = 5.5 pF

   C1 = C2 = ((2 * MFG C_{LOAD} spec) - C_{XTAL_EFF} - (2 * PCB capacitance))

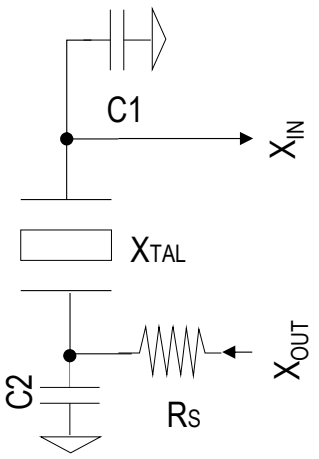
   C1 = C2 = (24 - 5.5 - (2 * 2.5))

   C1 = C2 = 13.5 pF (always rounded down)

   C1 = C2 = 13 pF (i.e., for hypothetical example crystal external load capacitors)

   User C1 = C2 = 13 pF C_{LOAD}(max) spec
4. Start up time selected in XOSCCTRL.STARTUP should be ≥ to this specification.

Figure 48-9. X_{TAL}



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48.15. External 32.768 kHz Oscillator (XOSC32) Electrical Specifications

Table 48-18. XOSC32K AC Electrical Specifications

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: VDDIO = AVDD 1.75V to 3.63V, VDDREG = 1.75V to 1.85V (unless otherwise stated) **Operating temperature:** **-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial**				
Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristics	Min.	Typical	Max.	Units	Conditions (1)
XOSC32_1	FOSC_XOSC32	XOSC32 Oscillator Crystal Frequency	—	32.768	—	kHz	XIN32, XOUT32 Secondary Osc
XOSC32_3	CXIN32	XOSC32 XIN32 parasitic pin capacitance	—	6.3	—	pF	—
XOSC32_5	CXOUT32	XOSC32 XOUT32 parasitic pin capacitance	—	6.3	—	pF	—
XOSC32_11	CLOAD_X32 (3)	32.768 kHz Crystal Load Capacitance	—	—	12.5	pF	XOSC32K.CGM ≥ 5 XOSC32K.XTALEN = 1 XOSC32K.ENABLE = 1
XOSC32_13	ESR_X32	32.768kHz Crystal ESR	—	—	60	KΩ	XOSC32K.CGM ≥ 5 XOSC32K.XTALEN = 1 XOSC32K.ENABLE = 1 Cload = 12.5 pF
XOSC32_14			—	—	100	KΩ	XOSC32K.CGM ≥ 10 XOSC32K.XTALEN = 1 XOSC32K.ENABLE = 1 Cload = 12.5 pF
XOSC32_15	TOSC32	TOSC32 = 1/ FOSC_XOSC32	—	30.5176	—	µs	See parameter XOSC32_1 for FOSC_XOSC32 value
XOSC32_17	XOSC32_ST (2)	XOSC32 Crystal Start-up Time	—	—	14000 (4)	TOSC	XOSC32K.CGM = 6 XOSC32K.XTALEN = 1 XOSC32K.ENABLE = 1 Crystal ESR = 100 KΩ Cload = 12.5 pF (2) Crystal stabilization time only not Oscillator Ready
XOSC32_19	FOSC_XCLK32	Ext Clock Oscillator Input Freq (XIN32 pin)	31.130	32.768	34.406	kHz	XOSC32K.XTALEN = 0 XOSC32K.ENABLE = 1
XOSC32_21	XCLK32_DC	Ext Clock Oscillator Duty Cycle	40	50	60	%	XOSC32K.XTALEN = 0 XOSC32K.ENABLE = 1

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Table 48-18. XOSC32K AC Electrical Specifications (continued)

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: VDDIO = AVDD 1.75V to 3.63V, VDDREG = 1.75V to 1.85V (unless otherwise stated) **Operating temperature:** **-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial**				
Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristics	Min.	Typical	Max.	Units	Conditions (1)
XOSC32_23	XCLK32_FST	XIN32 Clock Fail Safe Time-out Period	—	4*1/ (LP32K_1/2^CFDCTRL.CFDPRESC)	—	ms	—

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Table 48-18. XOSC32K AC Electrical Specifications (continued)

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: VDDIO = AVDD 1.75V to 3.63V, VDDREG = 1.75V to 1.85V (unless otherwise stated) **Operating temperature:** **-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial**				
Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristics	Min.	Typical	Max.	Units	Conditions (1)

Notes:

1. VDDIOx = ADDANA = 3.3V.
2. This is for guidance only. A major component of crystal start-up time is based on the 2nd party crystal MFG parasitics that are outside the scope of this specification. If this is a major concern the customer must characterize this based on their design choices.
3. Crystal Load Capacitor Calculations are as follows:
   - Standard PCB trace capacitance = 1.5 pF per 12.5 mm (0.5 inches) (i.e., PCB STD TRACE W = 0.175 mm, H = 36 µm, T = 113 µm)
   - X_{TAL} PCB capacitance typical, therefore ~= 2.5 pF for a tight PCB X_{TAL} layout
   - For C_{XIN} and C_{XOUT} within 4 pF of each other, assume C_{XTAL_EFF} = ((C_{XIN}+C_{XOUT}) / 2)
     Note: Averaging C_{XIN} and C_{XOUT} will effect final calculated CLOAD value by less than the tolerance of the capacitor selection.

   Equation 1:

   MFG CLOAD Spec = {([C_{XIN} + C1] * [C_{XOUT} + C2]) / [C_{XIN} + C1 + C2 + C_{XOUT}] } + estimated oscillator PCB stray capacitance
   - Assuming C1 = C2 and C_{XIN} ~= C_{XOUT}, the formula can be further simplified and restated to solve for C1 and C2 by:

   Equation 2: (i.e., Simplified Equation #1)

   C1 = C2 = ((2 * MFG CLOAD spec) - C_{XTAL_EFF} - (2 * PCB capacitance))

   For example,
   - X_{TAL} Mfg CLOAD Data Sheet Spec = 12 pF
   - PCB X_{TAL} trace Capacitance = 2.5 pF
   - C_{XIN} pin = 6.5 pF, C_{XOUT} pin = 4.5 pF, therefore C_{XTAL_EFF} = ((C_{XIN}+C_{XOUT}) / 2) C_{XTAL_EFF} = ((6.5 + 4.5)/2) = 5.5 pF

   C1 = C2 = ((2 * MFG CLOAD spec) - C_{XTAL_EFF} - (2 * PCB capacitance))

   C1 = C2 = (24 - 5.5 - (2 * 2.5))

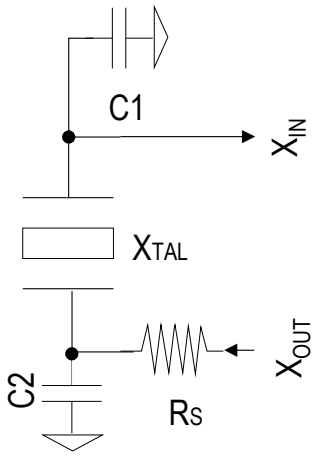
   C1 = C2 = (24 - 5.5 - 5)

   C1 = C2 = 13.5 pF (always rounded down)

   C1 = C2 = 13 pF (i.e., for hypothetical example crystal external load capacitors)

   User C1 = C2 = 13 pF ≤ $_{CLOAD_X32}$(max.) specification
4. The User Selectable in XOSC32K.STARTUP.

Figure 48-10. XTAL



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48.16. Low-Power Internal 32 kHz RC Oscillator (OSCULP32K) Electrical Specifications

Table 48-19. OSCULP32K AC Electrical Specifications

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: VDDIO = AVDD 1.75V to 3.63V, VDDREG = 1.75V to 1.85V (unless otherwise stated) **Operating temperature:** **-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial**				
Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristics	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
LP32K_1	FOSC_LPRC32K	Output Frequency	30147	32768	35389	kHz	—
LP32K_9	RC32K_Duty	LPRC32K OSC Duty Cycle	—	50	—	%	VDDIO = AVDD ≥ AVDD(min)

48.17. DFLL/FPLL Electrical Specifications

Table 48-20. Digital Frequency Locked Loop (DFLL) AC Electrical Specifications

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: VDDIO = AVDD 1.7V to 3.6V, VDDREG = 1.8V (unless otherwise stated) **Operating temperature:** **-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial**				
Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristics	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
DFLL48 MHz (Open Loop) (1,2)							
DFLL_1	DFLL_OL_FOUT	DFLL Open Loop Clock Frequency	45.600	48.000	50.400	MHz	Normal mode (DFLLCTRLA.LOWFREQ = 0)
			7.037	8.000	8.962		Low-Frequency mode (DFLLCTRLA.LOWFREQ = 1)
DFLL_9	DFLL_OL_SRT	Start-Up (Ready bit valid)	—	13	16	µs	Normal mode (DFLLCTRLA.LOWFREQ = 0)
			—	68	75		Low-Frequency mode (DFLLCTRLA.LOWFREQ=1)
DFLL48 MHz (Closed Loop) (3,4)							
DFLL_11	DFLL_CL_FIN	DFLL Closed loop Input Frequency Range (4)	30.146	32.768	1.00E+06	Hz	—
DFLL_13	DFLL_CL_FOUT	DFLL Closed Loop Clock Frequency (6)	47.88	48.00	48.12	MHz	Normal mode (DFLLCTRLA.LOWFREQ = 0) XOSC32 32.768 kHz PPM ≤ 100, DFLLMUL = 1465
			7.98	8.00	8.02		Low-Frequency mode (DFLLCTRLA.LOWFREQ = 1) XOSC32 32.768 kHz PPM ≤ 100, DFLLMUL = 244
DFLL_15	DFLL_CL_Jitter	DFLL Period Jitter Pk-to-Pk	—	0.92	2.3	%	Normal mode (DFLLCTRLA.LOWFREQ = 0) XOSC32 32.768 kHz PPM ≤ 100, DFLLMUL = 1465
DFLL_17			—	1.0	1.2	%	Low-Frequency mode (DFLLCTRLA.LOWFREQ = 1) XOSC32 32.768 kHz PPM ≤ 100, DFLLMUL = 244

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Table 48-20. Digital Frequency Locked Loop (DFLL) AC Electrical Specifications (continued)

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: VDDIO = AVDD 1.7V to 3.6V, VDDREG = 1.8V (unless otherwise stated) **Operating temperature:** **-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial**				
Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristics	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
DFLL_21	DFLL_CL_SRT (6)	DFLL Closed Loop Mode / Lock Time (6)	—	0.39	1.0	ms	Normal mode (DFLLCTRLA.LOWFREQ = 0) XOSC32 32.768 kHz PPM ≤ 100, DFLLMUL = 1465
			—	0.33	0.9		Low-Frequency mode (DFLLCTRLA.LOWFREQ = 1) XOSC32 32.768 kHz PPM ≤ 100, DFLLMUL = 244

Notes:

1. In Open-Loop mode the DFLL uses a self contained internal RC oscillator clock source who's course calibrated value is loaded at out of reset. In addition, there is a fine tune trim register (DFLLTUNE) the user software can assess.
2. Not recommended for functional USB operation, SOF sync start-up only.
3. In Closed-Loop mode the DFLL can use a variety of clock sources. The DFLL can be trimmed using the DFLLMUL register.
4. To insure that the DFLL stays within the +/-0.25% of its clock frequency, any reference clock for DFLL in close loop must be within a 8% maximum error accuracy.
5. REFCLK for DFLL or XOSC32K,PLL is XOSC.
6. DFLLCTRLB.QLDIS = 0: quick lock enabled (default), DFLLCTRLB.CCDIS = 0: chill cycles enabled (default).
   DFLLMUL.STEP = 8: Maximum fine step size, divided or dividing into two parts, search 8 is optimum value.

   During a maximum of 30 cycles of the reference clock period (250 cycles for 1 MHz), between lock flag asserted and frequency stabilization, DFLL frequency accuracy will be limited to +/-1.5% at 48 MHz (+/-3% at 8 MHz); after this duration, the frequency accuracy is within +/-0.25%.

   At 1 kHz reference clock and to maintain the frequency accuracy within +/-0.25% for 48 MHz, a reduced STEP value at 4 (instead of the optimum 8) eliminates this period of inaccuracy, at the expense of maximum 15% of lock time.

Table 48-21. Frequency Digital Phase Locked Loop (PLL) AC Electrical Specifications

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: VDDIO = AVDD 1.7V to 3.6V, VDDREG = 1.8V (unless otherwise stated) **Operating temperature:** **-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial**				
Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristics	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
PLLxxMHz (Fractional Digital Phase Locked Loop)							
PLL_1	PLL_FIN	PLL Input Frequency Range	4	—	48	MHz	Over full voltage and temperature operating ranges
PLL_3	PLL_FOUT	PLL Output Clock Frequency	12.7	—	300	MHz	
PLL_11	PLL_SRT	PLL Lock Time (5)	—	25	—	µs	—

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Table 48-21. Frequency Digital Phase Locked Loop (PLL) AC Electrical Specifications (continued)

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: VDDIO = AVDD 1.7V to 3.6V, VDDREG = 1.8V (unless otherwise stated) **Operating temperature:** **-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial**				
Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristics	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions

Notes:

1. In Open-Loop mode the DFLL uses a self contained internal RC oscillator clock source who's course calibrated value is loaded at out of reset. In addition, there is a fine tune trim register (DFLLTUNE) the user software can assess.
2. Not recommended for functional USB operation, SOF sync start-up only.
3. In Closed-Loop mode the DFLL can use a variety of clock sources. The DFLL can be trimmed using register DFLLMUL.
4. To insure that the DFLL stays within the +/-0.25% of its clock frequency, any reference clock for DFLL in close loop must be within a 8% maximum error accuracy.
5. REFCLK for DFLL or XOSC32K,PLL is XOSC.
6. DFLLCTRLB.QLDIS = 0: quick lock enabled (default), DFLLCTRLB.CCDIS = 0: chill cycles enabled (default).
   DFLLMUL.STEP = 8: Maximum fine step size, divided or dividing into two parts, search 8 is optimum value.
   During a maximum of 30 cycles of the reference clock period (250 cycles for 1 MHz), between lock flag asserted and frequency stabilization, DFLL frequency accuracy will be limited to +/-1.5% at 48 MHz (+/-3% at 8 MHz); after this duration, the frequency accuracy is within +/-0.25%.
   At 1 kHz reference clock and to maintain the frequency accuracy within +/-0.25% for 48 MHz, a reduced STEP value at 4 (instead of the optimum 8) eliminates this period of inaccuracy, at the expense of maximum 15% of lock time.

48.18. Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC) Electrical Specifications

Table 48-22. ADC AC Electrical Specifications

DC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: VDDIO = AVDD 1.75V to 3.63V, VDDREG = 1.75V to 1.85V (unless otherwise stated) **Operating temperature:** **-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial**				
Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristics	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
Device Supply							
ADC_1	AVDD	ADC Module Supply	AVDD(min)	—	AVDD(max)	V	VDDIOx = AVDD
Reference Inputs							
ADC_3	VREF(4)	ADC Reference Voltage (4)	The greater of ≥ AVDD(min) or 2.4V (4)	—	AVDD	V	VREF ≤ AVDD
Analog Input Range							
ADC_7	AFS	Full-Scale Analog Input Signal Range	AVSS	—	VREF	V	Single-Ended mode
			-VREF	—	+VREF	V	Differential mode, VCMIN = VREF/2
ADC_9	VCMIN	Input common mode voltage	—	'VREF/2	—	V	—

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Table 48-22. ADC AC Electrical Specifications (continued)

DC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: VDDIO = AVDD 1.75V to 3.63V, VDDREG = 1.75V to 1.85V (unless otherwise stated) **Operating temperature:** **-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial**				
Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristics	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions

Notes:

1. Characterized with an analog input sine wave = (FTP(max) / 100). For example, FTP(max) = 1 Msps / 100 = 10 kHz sine wave.
2. Sine wave peak amplitude = 96% ADC_ Full Scale amplitude input with 12-bit resolution.
3. ADC is configured in 12-bits mode.
4. ADC functional device operation with either internal or external VREF < 2.4V is functional, but not characterized. ADC will function but with degraded accuracy of approximately ~((0.006 * 2n) / VREF) LSB's over full scale range, where "n"= #bits. ADC accuracy is limited by VREF accuracy + drift, MCU generated noise plus users application noise/accuracy on AVDD/AVSS.
5. Value taken over 7 harmonics.
6. Value coming from simulation.

Table 48-23. ADC Single-Ended Mode Electrical Specifications

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: VDDIO = AVDD 1.75V to 3.63V, VDDREG = 1.75V to 1.85V (unless otherwise stated) **Operating temperature:** **-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial**				
Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristics	Min.	Typical	Max.	Units	Conditions
Single-Ended Mode ADC Accuracy							
SADC_11	Res	Resolution	8	—	12	bits	Selectable 8, 10, 12-bit Resolution Ranges
SADC_13	INL (3)	Integral Nonlinearity	-1.5	±1	1.5	LSB	4.6875 Msps, Internal VREF = AVDD = VDDIO = 3.3V
SADC_19	DNL (3)	Differential Nonlinearity	-1	-0.75 / +1	1.5	LSB	4.6875 Msps, Internal VREF = AVDD = VDDIO = 3.3V
SADC_25	GERR (3,6)	Gain Error	-6	—	-2	LSB	4.6875 Msps, Internal VREF = AVDD = VDDIO = 3.3V
SADC_31	EOFF (3,6)	Offset Error	1	—	6	LSB	4.6875 Msps, Internal VREF = AVDD = VDDIO = 3.3V
SINGLE ENDED MODE ADC Dynamic Performance							
SADC_43	ENOB (3)	Effective Number of bits	9	11.2	—	bits	VREF = AVDD = VDDIO = 3.3V @ 12 bit at 4.6875 Msps
SADC_45	SINAD (1,2,3)	Signal-to-Noise and Distortion	56	70	—	dB	
SADC_47	SNR (1,2,3)	Signal-to-Noise ratio	56	70	—		
SADC_51	THD (1,2,3,5)	Total Harmonic Distortion	—	-80	-75		

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Table 48-23. ADC Single-Ended Mode Electrical Specifications (continued)

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: VDDIO = AVDD 1.75V to 3.63V, VDDREG = 1.75V to 1.85V (unless otherwise stated) **Operating temperature:** **-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial**				
Param. No.	**Symbol**	**Characteristics**	**Min.**	**Typical**	**Max.**	**Units**	**Conditions**

Notes:

1. Characterized with an analog input sine wave = (FTP(max) / 100). For example, FTP(max) = 1 Msps / 100 = 10 kHz sine wave.
2. Sine wave peak amplitude = 96% ADC_ Full Scale amplitude input with 12bit resolution.
3. ADC is configured in 12 bits mode.
4. ADC functional device operation with either internal or external VREF < 2.4V is functional, but not characterized. ADC will function, but with degraded accuracy of approximately ~((0.06 * 2n) / VREF) LSB's over full scale range, where "n"=#bits. ADC accuracy is limited by internal VREF accuracy + drift, MCU generated noise plus users application noise/accuracy on AVDD/AVSS.
5. Value taken over 7 harmonics.
6. Value coming from simulation.

Table 48-24. ADC Differential Mode Electrical Specifications

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: VDDIO = AVDD 1.75V to 3.63V, VDDREG = 1.75V to 1.85V (unless otherwise stated) **Operating temperature:** **-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial**				
Param. No.	**Symbol**	**Characteristics**	**Min.**	**Typical**	**Max.**	**Units**	**Conditions**
DIFFERENTIAL MODE ADC Accuracy							
DADC_11	Res	Resolution	8	—	12	bits	Selectable 8, 10, 12-bit Resolution Ranges
DADC_13	INL (3)	Integral Nonlinearity	-2	±1.5	2	LSB	4.6875 Msps, Internal VREF = AVDDA = VDDIO = 3.3V
DADC_19	DNL (3)	Differential Nonlinearity	-1	-0.75 / +1	2	LSB	4.6875 Msps, Internal VREF = AVDD = VDDIO = 3.3V
DADC_25	GERR (3,6)	Gain Error	-6	—	-2	LSB	4.6875 Msps, Internal VREF = AVDD = VDDIO = 3.3V
DADC_31	EOFF (3,6)	Offset Error	1	—	3	LSB	4.6875 Msps, Internal VREF = AVDD = VDDIO = 3.3V
DIFFERENTIAL MODE ADC Dynamic Performance							
DADC_43	EN0B (3)	Effective Number of bits	11	11.4	—	bits	VREF = AVDD = VDDIO = 3.3V @ 12 bit at 4.6875 Msps
DADC_45	SINAD (1,2,3)	Signal-to-Noise and Distortion	68	70	—	dB	
DADC_47	SNR (1,2,3)	Signal-to-Noise ratio	68	70	—		
DADC_51	THD (1,2,3,5)	Total Harmonic Distortion	—	-84	-80		

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Table 48-24. ADC Differential Mode Electrical Specifications (continued)

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: VDDIO = AVDD 1.75V to 3.63V, VDDREG = 1.75V to 1.85V (unless otherwise stated) **Operating temperature:** **-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial**				
Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristics	Min.	Typical	Max.	Units	Conditions

Notes:

1. Characterized with an analog input sine wave = (FTP(max) / 100). For example, FTP(max) = 1 Msps / 100 = 10 kHz sine wave.
2. Sine wave peak amplitude = 96% ADC_ Full Scale amplitude input with 12-bit resolution.
3. ADC is configured in 12 bits mode.
4. ADC functional device operation with either internal or external VREF < 2.4V is functional, but not characterized. ADC will function, but with degraded accuracy of approximately ~((0.06 * 2n) / VREF) LSB's over full scale range, where "n"=#bits. ADC accuracy is limited by internal VREF accuracy + drift, MCU generated noise plus users application noise/accuracy on AVDD/AVSS.
5. Value taken over 7 harmonics.
6. Value coming from simulation.

Table 48-25. ADC Conversion AC Electrical Requirements

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: VDDIO = AVDD 1.75V to 3.63V, VDDREG = 1.75V to 1.85V (unless otherwise stated) **Operating temperature :** **-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial**				
Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristics	Min.	Typical	Max.	Units	Conditions
ADC_ Clock Requirements							
ADC_53	TAD	ADC Clock Period	13.333	—	7142	ns	VREF = AVDD = 3.3V and Res = 6, 8, 10-bit
			13.33	—	1250	ns	VREF = AVDD = 3.3V and Res = 12 bit
ADC_55	fGCLK_ADCx	ADCx Module GCLK maximum input freq	—	—	FCLK_51	MHz	VREF = AVDD = 3.3V
ADC Throughput Rates							
ADC_57	FTPR(1)	Sample-Rate for ADC1, 2, 3 with SAMC = 1 (min)	—	—	4.687500	Msps	12-bit resolution, Rsource Impedance ≤ 200 Ω
			—	—	5.357143		10-bit resolution, Rsource Impedance ≤ 350 Ω
			—	—	6.250000		8-bit resolution, Rsource Impedance ≤ 500 Ω
			—	—	7.500000		6-bit resolution, Rsource Impedance ≤ 650 Ω
		Sample-Rate for ADC0 with SAMC = 4 (min)	—	—	3.947368	Msps	12-bit resolution, Rsource Impedance ≤ 200 Ω
			—	—	4.411765		10-bit resolution, Rsource Impedance ≤ 350 Ω
			—	—	5.000000		8-bit resolution, Rsource Impedance ≤ 500 Ω
			—	—	5.769231		6-bit resolution, Rsource Impedance ≤ 650 Ω

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Table 48-25. ADC Conversion AC Electrical Requirements (continued)

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: VDDIO = AVDD 1.75V to 3.63V, VDDREG = 1.75V to 1.85V (unless otherwise stated) **Operating temperature :** **-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial**				
Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristics	Min.	Typical	Max.	Units	Conditions

Notes:

1. ADC Throughput Rate FTP = ((1 / ((TSAMP + TCNV) * TAD)) / (number of users active analog inputs in use on a specific target ADC module)).
2. Specification values assume only one AINx channel in use.

Table 48-26. ADC SAMPLE AC Electrical Requirements

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: VDDIO = AVDD 1.75V to 3.63V, VDDREG = 1.75V to 1.85V (unless otherwise stated) **Operating temperature:** **-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial**				
Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristics	Min.	Typical	Max.	Units	Conditions
ADC_59	TSAMP	Sample-Time for ADC1,2,3	3	—	—	TAD	12-bit TAD(min), Ext Analog Input Rsource ≤ 200 Ω, Max ADC Clock
							10-bit TAD(min), Ext Analog Input Rsource ≤ 350 Ω, Max ADC Clock
			5	—	—		12-bit TAD(min), Ext Analog Input Rsource ≤ 500Ω, Max ADC Clock
							10-bit TAD(min), Ext Analog Input Rsource ≤ 700 Ω, Max ADC Clock
			8	—	—		12-bit TAD(min), Ext Analog Input Rsource ≤ 1kΩ, Max ADC Clock
							10-bit TAD(min), Ext Analog Input Rsource ≤ 1,25 kΩ, Max ADC Clock
			34	—	—		12-bit TAD(min), Ext Analog Input Rsource ≤ 5 kΩ, Max ADC Clock
							10-bit TAD(min), Ext Analog Input Rsource ≤ 5,5 kΩ, max ADC Clock

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Table 48-26. ADC SAMPLE AC Electrical Requirements (continued)

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: VDDIO = AVDD 1.75V to 3.63V, VDDREG = 1.75V to 1.85V (unless otherwise stated) **Operating temperature:** **-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial**				
Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristics	Min.	Typical	Max.	Units	Conditions
ADC_59	TSAMP	Sample-Time for ADC0	6	—	—	TAD	12-bit TAD(min), Ext Analog Input Rsource ≤ 200 Ω, Max ADC Clock
							10-bit TAD(min), Ext Analog Input Rsource ≤ 350 Ω, Max ADC Clock
			8	—	—		12-bit TAD(min), Ext Analog Input Rsource ≤ 500 Ω, Max ADC Clock
							10-bit TAD(min), Ext Analog Input Rsource ≤ 700 Ω, Max ADC Clock
			12	—	—		12-bit TAD(min), Ext Analog Input Rsource ≤ 1 kΩ, Max ADC Clock
							10-bit TAD(min), Ext Analog Input Rsource ≤ 1.25 kΩ, Max ADC Clock
			41	—	—		12-bit TAD(min), Ext Analog Input Rsource ≤ 5 kΩ, Max ADC Clock
							10-bit TAD(min), Ext Analog Input Rsource ≤ 5.5 kΩ, Max ADC Clock
		Sample-Time for ACD3 Channel6	258	—	—		12-bit resolution, for internal BandGap 1.2V measurement .
ADC_61	TCNV	Conversion Time (after sample time is complete)	13			TAD	12-bit resolution
			11				10-bit resolution
			9				8-bit resolution
			7				6-bit resolution
ADC_63	Twarm-up	Warm Up Time after CTRLA.ANAEN = 1 and CTRLA.ENABLE = 1	—	—	500 TAD or 20 µs, which ever is bigger	µs	—

48.19. Comparator Electrical Specifications

Table 48-27. Comparator AC Electrical Specifications

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: VDDIO = AVDD 1.75V to 3.63V, VDDREG = 1.75V to 1.85V (unless otherwise stated) **Operating temperature:** **-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial**				
Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristics	Min.	Typical[1]	Max.	Units	Conditions
CMP_1	VIOFF	Input Offset Voltage	-8	—	8	mV	COMPCTRLn.HYST = 0x3. Comparator ref voltage = AVDD/2

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Table 48-27. Comparator AC Electrical Specifications (continued)

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: VDDIO = AVDD 1.75V to 3.63V, VDDREG = 1.75V to 1.85V (unless otherwise stated) **Operating temperature:** **-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial**				
Param. No.	**Symbol**	**Characteristics**	**Min.**	**Typical(1)**	**Max.**	**Units**	**Conditions**
CMP_4	VIN	Input Voltage Range	AVSS	—	AVDD	V	With respect to GND and AVDD
CMP_5	VHYST_00	Input Hysteresis Voltage	2	—	14	mV	COMPCTRLn.HYST = 0x0. Comparator ref voltage = AVDD/2
	VHYST_01	Input Hysteresis Voltage	6	—	26	mV	COMPCTRLn.HYST = 0x1. Comparator ref voltage = AVDD/2
	VHYST_02	Input Hysteresis Voltage	20	—	56	mV	COMPCTRLn.HYST = 0x2. Comparator ref voltage = AVDD/2
	VHYST_03	Input Hysteresis Voltage	34	—	85	mV	COMPCTRLn.HYST = 0x3. Comparator ref voltage = AVDD/2
CMP_15	TRESPSS	Small Signal Response Time - High speed	—	—	64	ns	COMPCTRLn.SPEED = 0x0 COMPCTRLn.HYST = 0x3 Comparator ref voltage = AVDD/2. Input overdrive = +/- 180mV
		Small Signal Response Time - Low Speed	—	—	260	ns	COMPCTRLn.SPEED = 0x1 COMPCTRLn.HYST = 0x3 Comparator ref voltage = AVDD/2. Input overdrive = +/- 180mV
CMP_19	COUTVAL	Comparator Enabled to Output Valid - High Speed	—	—	2	µs	Comparator module is configured before enabling it COMPCTRLn.SPEED = 0x0
		Comparator Enabled to Output Valid - Low Speed	—	—	20	µs	Comparator module is configured before enabling it COMPCTRLn.SPEED = 0x1
CMP_23	CVREFRNG	Comparator Voltage Reference Input Range	(1)	—	(1)	V	See Note 1
9							
CMP_25	FGCLK_AC	Analog comparator peripheral module clock freq	—	—	FCLK_49	MHz	See FCLK_49 in Maximum Clock Frequencies

Note:

1. Comparator reference voltage cannot exceed: (VIN(max) - VIOFF(max) - CMP_5(max) - 100 mV) ≥ CMP VREF ≥ (VIN(min) + abs(VIOFF(min)) + CMP_5(max) + 100 mV).

Table 48-28. DAC Module AC Electrical Specifications

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: VDDIO = AVDD 1.75V to 3.63V, VDDREG = 1.75V to 1.85V (unless otherwise stated) **Operating temperature:** **-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial**				
Param. No.	**Symbol**	**Characteristics**	**Min.**	**Typ.**	**Max.**	**Units**	**Conditions**
DAC_1	DRES	DAC Resolution	—	—	7	Bits	—

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Table 48-28. DAC Module AC Electrical Specifications (continued)

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: VDDIO = AVDD 1.75V to 3.63V, VDDREG = 1.75V to 1.85V (unless otherwise stated) **Operating temperature:** **-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial**				
Param. No.	**Symbol**	**Characteristics**	**Min.**	**Typ.**	**Max.**	**Units**	**Conditions**
DAC_7	VOUT	Output Voltage Range	AVSS	—	AVDD - 1 LSB	V	—
DAC_17	Tset_FS	DAC Full Scale Settling Time	—	—	1.5	µs	+/-4 LSB of final value for step size from 10% to 90%
DAC_18a	Thold	DAC Holding Time	0.29	—	—	ms	This parameter applies only for Low-power mode: DACCTRLn.SHENm = 0x1 Time for 1 LSB voltage loss of the DAC output
DAC_18b			0.65	—	—	ms	This parameter applies only for Low-power mode: DACCTRLn.SHENm = 0x1 Time for 10 LSB voltage loss of the DAC output
SDAC_19	INL	Integral Non Linearity	-0.4	—	0.4	LSB	—
SDAC_21	DNL	Differential Non Linearity	0.05	—	0.4	LSB	—
SDAC_23	GERR	Gain Error	-1.2	—	-0.2	LSB	—
SDAC_25	EOFF	Offset Error	-0.7	—	0.7	LSB	Normal mode: DACCTRLn.SHENm = 0x0
			-5.7	—	5.7	LSB	Low-Power mode: DACCTRLn.SHENm = 0x1

48.20. Peripheral Touch Controller (PTC) Electrical Specifications

Table 48-29. Peripheral QTouch Controller (PTC) AC Electrical Specifications

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: VDDIO = AVDD 1.75V to 3.63V, VDDREG = 1.75V to 1.85V (unless otherwise stated) **Operating temperature:** **-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial**				
Param. No.	**Symbol**	**Characteristics**	**Min.**	**Typical**	**Max.**	**Units**	**Conditions**
PTC_1	CLOAD SC (1)	Self Capacitance Mode (PTC Channel Y0 - Y31)	—	—	75	pF	Maximum sensor load capacitance (1)
PTC_3	CLOAD MC (1)	Mutual Capacitance Mode (PTC Channel Y0 - Y31)	—	—	35	pF	
PTC_4A	f_{PTC} (2)	PTC Frequency	—	—	4	MHz	
PTC_4B	T_{warm}	Warm-up time	—	—	500 PTC clock cycles	µs	

Notes:

1. Maximum capacitive load that the PTC circuitry can compensate for each channel.
2. f_{PTC} = GCLK_PTC / PTC prescaler.

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48.21. Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI) Electrical Specifications

Figure 48-11. SPIx Host Module CPHA = 0 Timing Diagrams

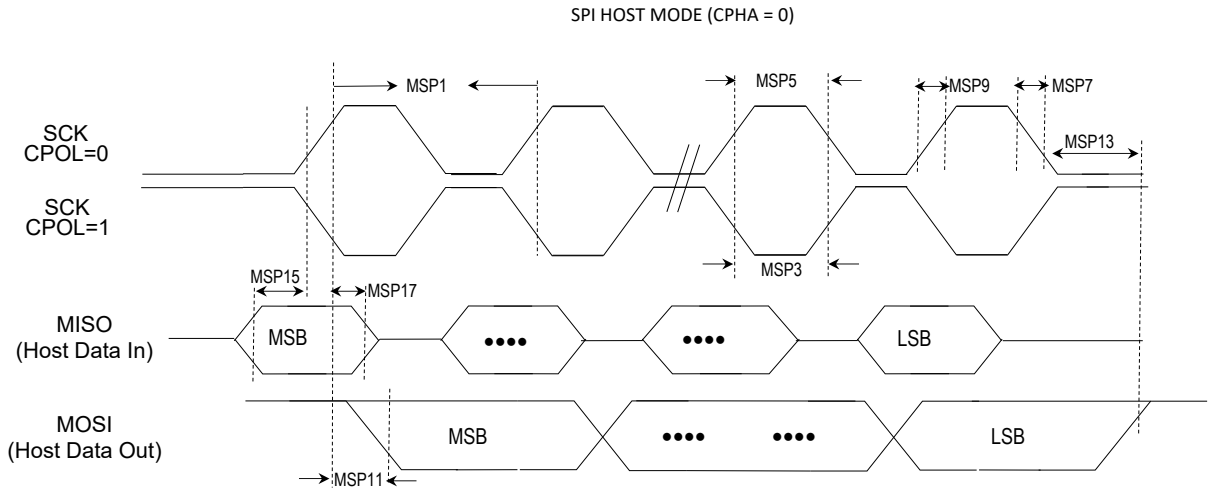
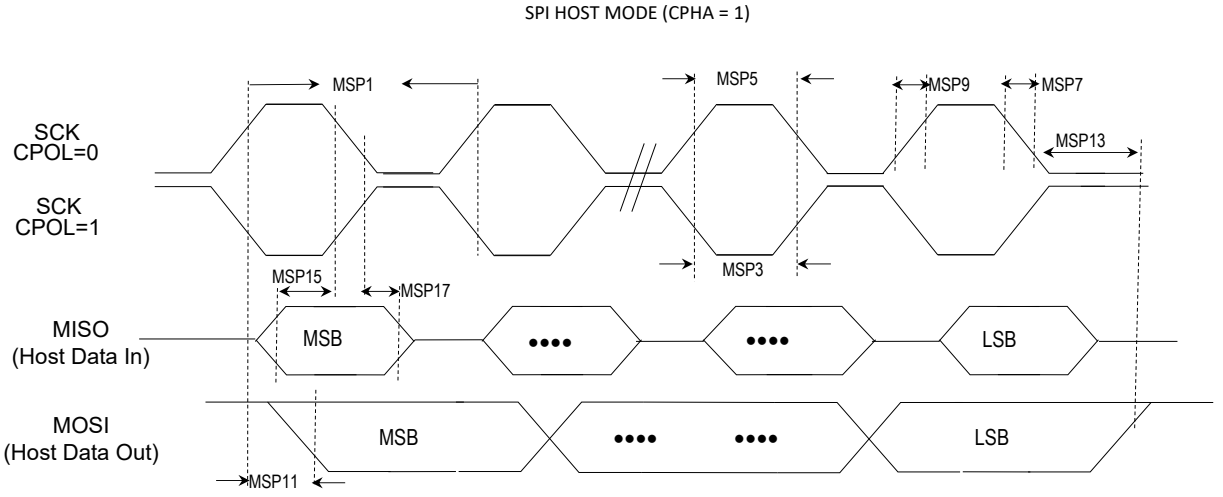


Figure 48-12. SPIx Host Module CPHA = 1 Timing Diagrams



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Table 48-30. SPIx Module Host Mode Electrical Specifications [1]

AC CHARACTERISTICS				Standard Operating Conditions: VDDIO = AVDD 1.75V to 3.63V, VDDREG = 1.75V to 1.85V(unless otherwise stated) **Operating temperature:** **-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial**				
Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristics[1]		Min.	Typical	Max.	Units	Conditions
MSP_1	FSCK	SCK Frequency	Normal Speed SERCOM	—	—	23	MHz	Full Duplex Transmit and Receive mode, SPI FIFO enabled, DMA enabled. VDDIOx = 1.8V, C_{LOAD} = 30 $pF_{(MAX)}$
				—	—	35		Full Duplex Transmit and Receive mode, SPI FIFO enabled, DMA enabled. VDDIOx = 3.3V, C_{LOAD} = 30 $pF_{(MAX)}$
				—	—	1/(2*(TMIS+NOTE2_TV)) [2]		Full Duplex Transmit and Receive mode, C_{LOAD} = 30 $pF_{(MAX)}$. The maximum SPI speed of the MCU is partially dependent on the external SPI device performance characteristics. Faster speeds than those listed above may therefore be possible using the formula.
			High-Speed SERCOM [3]	—	—	30	MHz	Full Duplex Transmit and Receive mode, SPI FIFO enabled, DMA enabled. VDDIOx = 1.8V, C_{LOAD} = 20 $pF_{(MAX)}$
				—	—	50		Full Duplex Transmit and Receive mode, SPI FIFO enabled, DMA enabled. VDDIOx = 3.3V, C_{LOAD} = 20 $pF_{(MAX)}$
				—	—	1/(2*(TMIS+NOTE2_TV)) [2]		Full Duplex Transmit and Receive mode, C_{LOAD} = 20 $pF_{(MAX)}$. The max SPI speed of the MCU is partially dependent on the external SPI device performance characteristics. Faster speeds than those listed above may therefore be possible using the formula.

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Table 48-30. SPIx Module Host Mode Electrical Specifications [1] (continued)

AC CHARACTERISTICS				Standard Operating Conditions: VDDIO = AVDD 1.75V to 3.63V, VDDREG = 1.75V to 1.85V(unless otherwise stated) **Operating temperature:** **-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial**				
Param. No.	**Symbol**	**Characteristics[1]**		**Min.**	**Typical**	**Max.**	**Units**	**Conditions**
MSP_3	TSCL	SCK Output Low Time		1/(2*FSCK)	—	—	ns	—
MSP_5	TSCH	SCK Output High Time		1/(2*FSCK)	—	—	ns	—
MSP_7	TSCF	SCK and MOSI Output Fall Time		—	—	DI_27	ns	See parameter DI_27 I/O spec
MSP_9	TSCR	SCK and MOSI Output Rise Time		—	—	DI_25	ns	See parameter DI_25 I/O spec
MSP_11	TMOV	MOSI Data Output Valid after SCK	Normal Speed SERCOM	—	—	9	ns	—
			High Speed SERCOM [3]	—	—	8	ns	
MSP_13	TMOH	MOSI hold after SCK		0	—	—	ns	
MSP_15	TMIS	MISO Setup Time of Data Input to SCK	Normal Speed SERCOM	13	—	—	ns	
			High Speed SERCOM [3]	1.5	—	—	ns	
MSP_17	TMIH	MISO Hold Time of Data Input to SCK	Normal Speed SERCOM	4	—	—	ns	
			High Speed SERCOM [3]	2		—	ns	
MSP_19	SPI_GCLK	SERCOM SPI input clk freq, GCLK_SPI		—	—	FCLK_23	MHz	—

Notes:

1. Assumes for Normal Speed SERCOM: VDDIO(min) and 30 pF external load on all SPIx pins, and for High Speed SERCOM: VDDIO = 3.3V and 20 pF external load on all SPIx pins unless otherwise noted.
2. NOTE2_TV is the client external device data output valid time from clock edge specification.
3. High Speed SERCOM = SERCOM4, SERCOM6, SERCOM7, SERCOM8.

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Figure 48-13. SPIx Client Mode CPHA = 0 Timing Diagrams

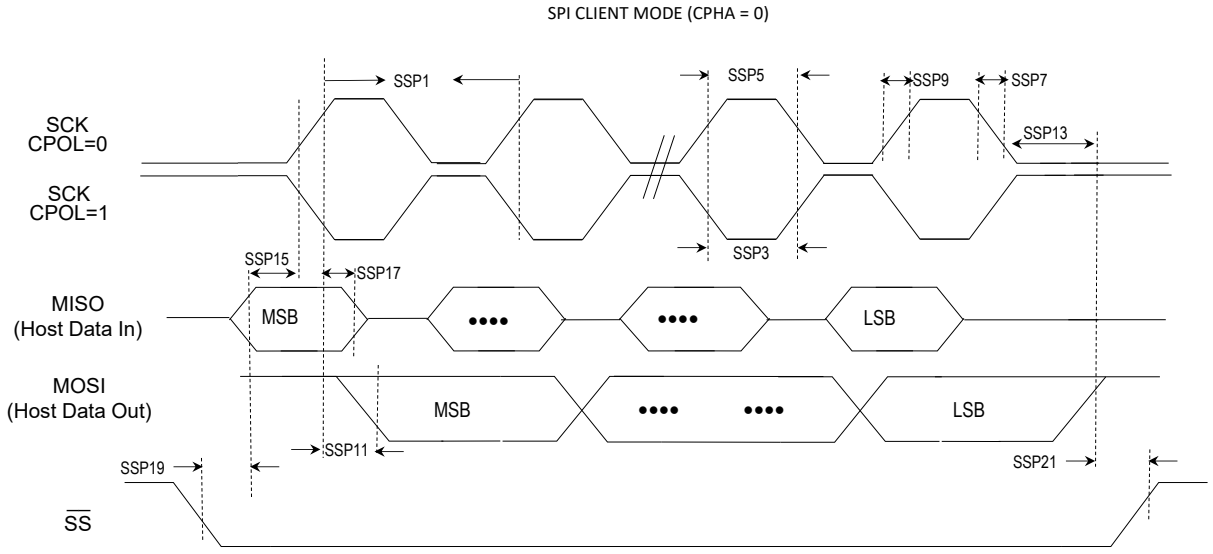
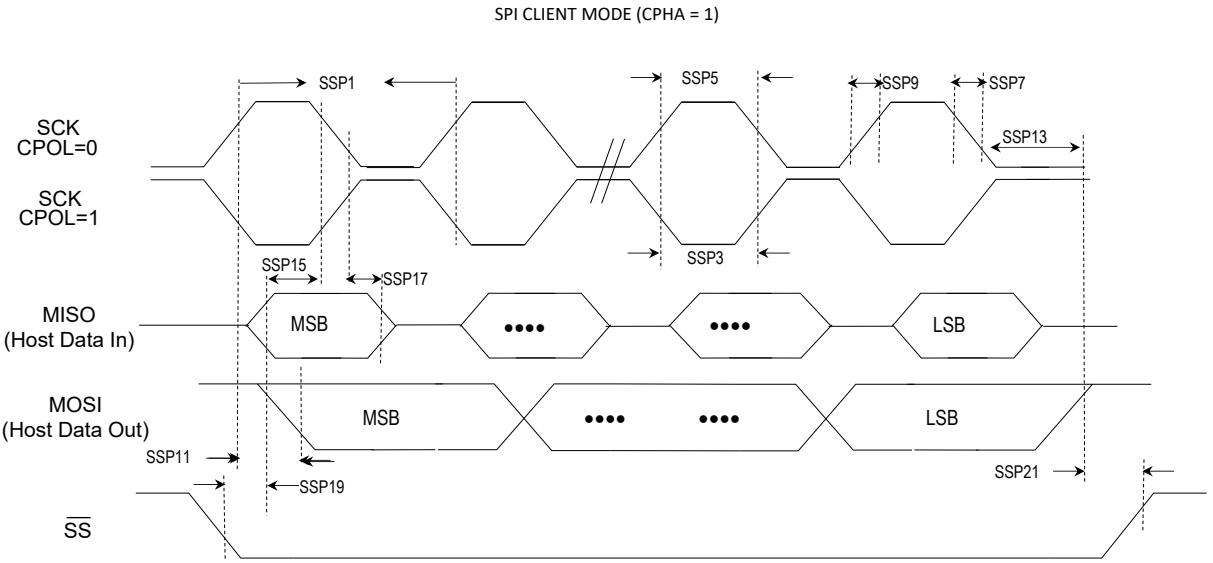


Figure 48-14. SPIx Client Mode CPHA = 1 Timing Diagrams



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Table 48-31. SPIx Module Client Mode Electrical Specifications

AC CHARACTERISTICS				Standard Operating Conditions: VDDIO = AVDD 1.75V to 3.63V, VDDREG = 1.75V to 1.85V (unless otherwise stated) **Operating temperature:** **-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial**				
Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristics[1]		Min.	Typical	Max.	Units	Conditions
SSP_1	FSCK	SCK Frequency	Normal Speed SERCOM	—	—	23	MHz	Full Duplex Transmit and Receive mode, SPI FIFO enabled, DMA enabled.
								VDDIOx = 1.8V, C_{LOAD} = 30 pF max
				—	—	35		Full Duplex Transmit and Receive mode, SPI FIFO enabled, DMA enabled.
								VDDIOx = 3.3V, C_{LOAD} = 30 pF (max)
				—	—	1/(2*(TSOV+NOTE2_TMIS)) [2]		Full Duplex Transmit and Receive mode, C_{LOAD} = 30 pF (max).
								The max SPI speed of the MCU is partially dependent on the external SPI device performance characteristics. Faster speeds than those listed above may therefore be possible using the formula.
			High Speed SERCOM [3]	—	—	30	MHz	Full Duplex Transmit and Receive mode, SPI FIFO enabled, DMA enabled.
								VDDIOx = 1.8V, C_{LOAD} = 20 pF (max)
				—	—	50		Full Duplex Transmit and Receive mode, SPI FIFO enabled, DMA enabled.
								VDDIOx = 3.3V, C_{LOAD} = 20 pF (MAX)
				—	—	1/(2*(TSOV+NOTE2_TMIS)) [2]		Full Duplex Transmit and Receive mode, C_{LOAD} = 20 pF (max).
								The max SPI speed of the MCU is partially dependent on the external SPI device performance characteristics. Faster speeds than those listed above may therefore be possible using the formula.

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Table 48-31. SPIx Module Client Mode Electrical Specifications (continued)

AC CHARACTERISTICS				Standard Operating Conditions: VDDIO = AVDD 1.75V to 3.63V, VDDREG = 1.75V to 1.85V (unless otherwise stated) **Operating temperature:** **-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial**				
Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristics[1]		Min.	Typical	Max.	Units	Conditions
SSP_3	TSCL	SCK Output Low Time		1/(2*FSCK)	—	—	ns	—
SSP_5	TSCH	SCK Output High Time		1/(2*FSCK)	—	—	ns	—
SSP_7	TSCF	SCK and MOSI Output Fall Time		—	—	DI_27	ns	See parameter DI_27 I/O spec
SSP_9	TSCR	SCK and MOSI Output Rise Time		—	—	DI_25	ns	See parameter DI_25 I/O spec
SSP_11	TSOV	MOSI Data Output Valid after SCK	Normal Speed SERCOM	—	—	23.2	ns	—
			High Speed SERCOM[3]	—	—	8.5	ns	
SSP_13	TSOH	MOSI hold after SCK	Normal Speed SERCOM	18.4	—	—	ns	
			High Speed SERCOM[3]	7.5	—	—	ns	
SSP_15	TSIS	MOSI Setup Time of Data Input to SCK	Normal Speed SERCOM	4.8	—	—	ns	
			High Speed SERCOM[3]	3.7	—	—	ns	
SSP_17	TSIH	MOSI Hold Time of Data Input to SCK	Normal Speed SERCOM	2.8	—	—	ns	
			High Speed SERCOM[3]	2.8	—	—	ns	
SSP_19	TSSS	SS setup to SCK	Normal Speed SERCOM	4.8	—	—	ns	
			High Speed SERCOM[3]	3	—	—	ns	
SSP_21	TSSH	SS hold after SCK Client	Normal Speed SERCOM	2.9	—	—	ns	
			High Speed SERCOM[3]	2.9	—	—	ns	
SSP_23	SPI_GCLK	SERCOM SPI input clk freq, GCLK_SPI	—	—	—	FCLK_23	MHz	—

Notes:

1. Assumes for Normal Speed SERCOM: VDDIO(min) and 30 pF external load on all SPIx pins, and for High Speed SERCOM: VDDIO = 3.3V and 20 pF external load on all SPIx pins unless otherwise noted.
2. NOTE2_TMIS is the host external device setup time.
3. High Speed SERCOM = SERCOM4, SERCOM6, SERCOM7, SERCOM8.

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48.22. UART Electrical Specifications

Table 48-32. UART AC Electrical Specifications [1]

AC CHARACTERISTICS				Standard Operating Conditions: VDDIO = AVDD 1.75V to 3.63V, VDDREG = 1.75V to 1.85V (unless otherwise stated) **Operating temperature:** **-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial**				
Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristics		Min.	Typical	Max.	Units	Conditions
UT_1	FBRATE	Baud Rate	Asynchronous SAMPR = 16x mode	—	—	10	Mbps	VDDIO = 3.3V, CLOAD = 30 pF(max)
				—	—	10	Mbps	VDDIO = 1.8V, CLOAD = 30 pF(max)
UT_3			Asynchronous SAMPR = 8x mode	—	—	10	Mbps	VDDIO = 3.3V, CLOAD = 30 pF(max)
				—	—	10	Mbps	VDDIO = 1.8V, CLOAD = 30 pF(max)
UT_5			Asynchronous SAMPR = 3x mode	—	—	10	Mbps	VDDIO = 3.3V, CLOAD = 30 pF(max)
				—	—	10	Mbps	VDDIO = 1.8V, CLOAD = 30 pF(max)
UT_19			Synchronous mode X2 mode	—	—	25	Mbps	VDDIO = 3.3V, CLOAD = 30 pF(max)
				—	—	24	Mbps	VDDIO = 1.8V, CLOAD = 30 pF(max)
UT_21			Synchronous mode X1 mode	—	—	25	Mbps	VDDIO = 3.3V, CLOAD = 30 pF(max)
				—	—	24	Mbps	VDDIO = 1.8V, CLOAD = 30 pF(max)
UT_23	FUSART	USART maximum GCLK_SERCOM		—	—	160	MHz	—
UT_25	FXCK	USART External Clock Input		—	—	25	MHz	—

Note:

1. These parameters are characterized, but not tested in manufacturing.

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48.23. I²S Electrical Specifications

Figure 48-15. I²S Host Mode AC Timing Diagram

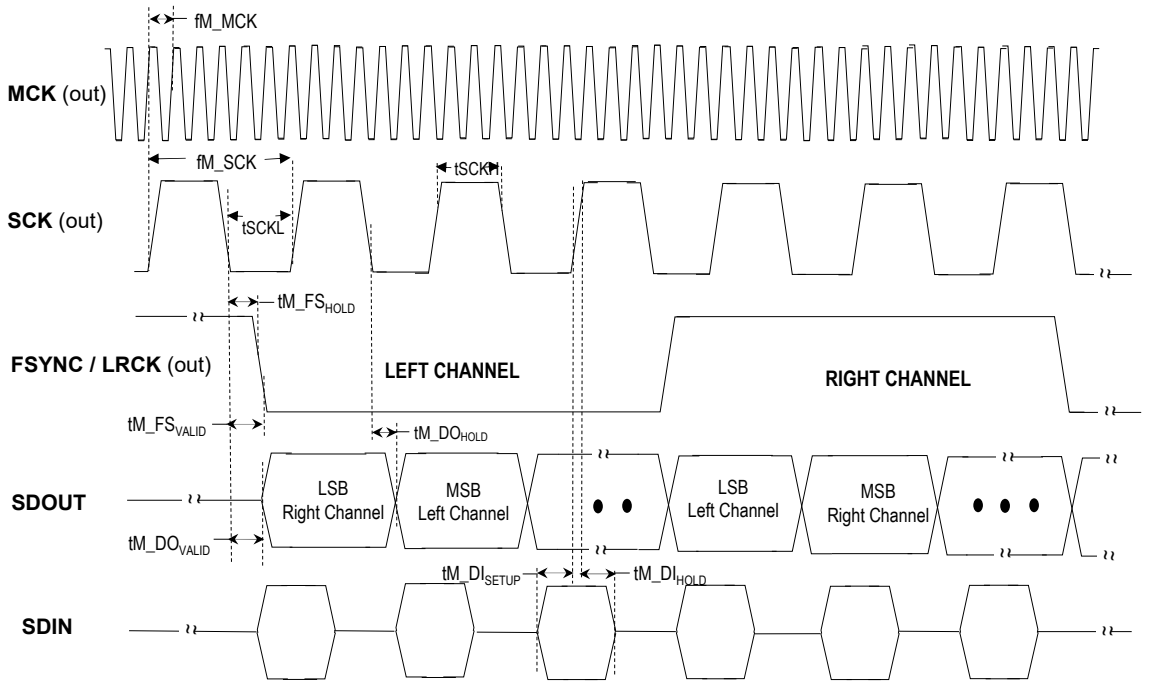


Table 48-33. I²S Host Mode AC Electrical Specifications

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: VDDIO = AVDD 1.75V to 3.63V, VDDREG = 1.75V to 1.85V (unless otherwise stated) **Operating temperature:** **-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial**				
Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristics[1]	Min.	Typical	Max.	Units	Conditions
I2S_3	tMCKL	MCK Output Low Time	1/(2*fM_MCK)	—	—	ns	—
I2S_5	tMCKH	MCK Output High Time	1/(2*fM_MCK)	—	—	ns	—
I2S_7	tMCKR	MCK Rise Time	See I/O Specifications DI_25			ns	—
I2S_9	tMCKF	MCK Fall Time	See I/O Specifications DI_27			ns	—
I2S_11	fM_SCK	Host SCK Frequency	—	—	12.2	MHz	VDDIOx = 1.8V, CLOAD = 30 pF(max)
			—	—	24.576		VDDIOx = 3.3V, CLOAD = 30 pF(max)
I2S_13	tSCKL	SCK Output Low Time	1/(2*fM_SCK)	—	—	ns	—
I2S_15	tSCKH	SCK Output High Time	1/(2*fM_SCK)	—	—	ns	—
I2S_17	tSCKR	SCK Rise Time	See I/O Spec DI_25			ns	—
I2S_19	tSCKF	SCK Fall Time	See I/O Spec DI_27			ns	—
I2S_21	tM_FSVALID	Host Frame Sync Valid	—	—	17	ns	VDDIOx = 1.8V or VDDIO(min) whichever is greater, CLOAD = 30 pF(max)
			—	—	10.7	ns	VDDIOx = 3.3V, CLOAD = 30 pF(max)

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Table 48-33. I²S Host Mode AC Electrical Specifications (continued)

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: VDDIO = AVDD 1.75V to 3.63V, VDDREG = 1.75V to 1.85V (unless otherwise stated) **Operating temperature:** **-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial**				
Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristics[1]	Min.	Typical	Max.	Units	Conditions
I2S_23	tM_FSHOLD	Host Frame Sync Hold	0	—	—	ns	VDDIOx = 1.8V or VDDIO(min) whichever is greater, CLOAD = 30 pF(max)
			0	—	—	ns	VDDIOx = 3.3V, CLOAD = 30 pF(max)
I2S_25	tM_DISETUP	Host Data Input Setup	16.5	—	—	ns	VDDIOx = 1.8V or VDDIO(min) whichever is greater, CLOAD = 30 pF(max)
			10.2	—	—	ns	VDDIOx = 3.3V, CLOAD = 30 pF(max)
I2S_27	tM_DIHOLD	Host Data Input Hold	0	—	—	ns	VDDIOx = 1.8V or VDDIO(min) whichever is greater, CLOAD = 30 pF(max)
			0	—	—	ns	VDDIOx = 3.3V, CLOAD = 30 pF(max)
I2S_29	tM_DOVALID	Host Data Output Valid	—	—	2.8	ns	VDDIOx = 1.8V or VDDIO(min) whichever is greater, CLOAD = 30 pF(max)
			—	—	1.3	ns	VDDIOx = 3.3V, CLOAD = 30 pF(max)
I2S_31	tM_DOHOLD	Host Data Output Hold	0	—	—	ns	VDDIOx = 1.8V or VDDIO(min) whichever is greater, CLOAD = 30 pF(max)
			0	—	—	ns	VDDIOx = 3.3V, CLOAD = 30 pF(max)
I2S_33	fGCLK_I2S	I²S Max GLK Input Clock Freq	—	—	FCLK_29	MHz	—

Note:

1. tM_DIsetup = 0ns when SMP=1.

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Figure 48-16. I²S Client Mode AC Timing Diagram

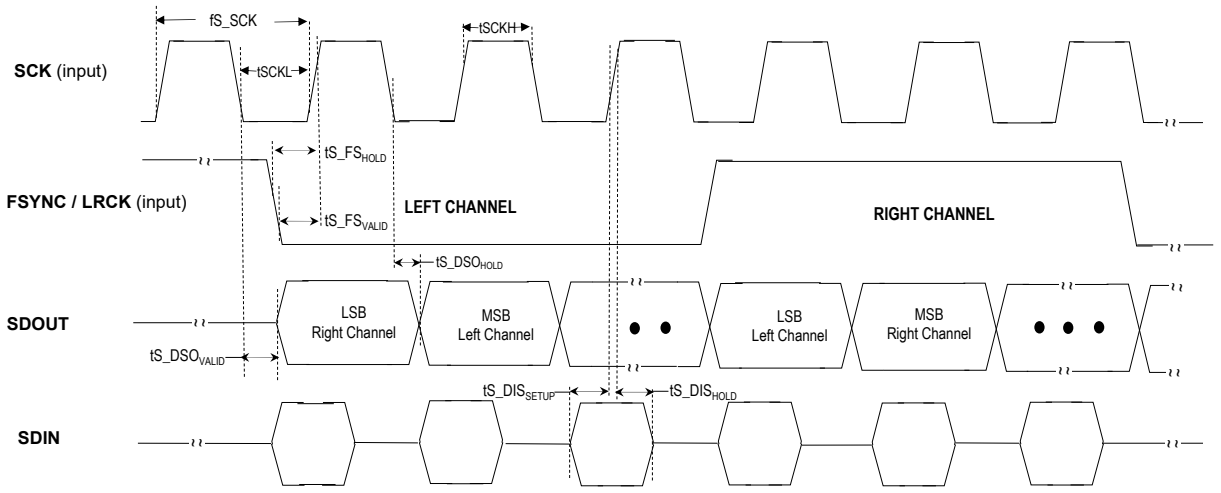


Table 48-34. I²S Client Mode AC Electrical Specifications

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: VDDIO = AVDD 1.75V to 3.63V, VDDREG = 1.75V to 1.85V (unless otherwise stated) **Operating temperature:** **-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial**				
Param. No.	**Symbol**	**Characteristics**	**Min.**	**Typical**	**Max.**	**Units**	**Conditions**
I2S_41	fS_SCK	SCK Client Frequency	—	—	24.576	MHz	VDDIOx = 1.8v , CLOAD = 30 pF(min)
			—	—	24.576		VDDIOx = 3.3v, CLOAD = 30 pF(min)
I2S_43	tS_FSVALID	Frame Sync Valid	1	—	—	ns	VDDIOx = 1.8v or VDDIO(min) whichever is greater, CLOAD = 30 pF(min)
			0.5	—	—	ns	VDDIOx = 3.3v, CLOAD = 30 pF(min)
I2S_45	tS_FSHOLD	Frame Sync Hold	2	—	—	ns	VDDIOx = 1.8v or VDDIO(min) whichever is greater, CLOAD = 30 pF(min)
			2	—	—	ns	VDDIOx = 3.3v, CLOAD = 30 pF(min)
I2S_47	tS_DISSETUP	Data Input Client Setup	0.43	—	—	ns	VDDIOx = 1.8v or VDDIO(min) whichever is greater, CLOAD = 30 pF(min)
			0.4	—	—	ns	VDDIOx = 3.3v, CLOAD = 30 pF(min)
I2S_49	tS_DISHOLD	Data Input Client Hold	1	—	—	ns	VDDIOx = 1.8v or VDDIO(min) whichever is greater, CLOAD = 30 pF(min)
			0.6	—	—	ns	VDDIOx = 3.3v, CLOAD = 30 pF(min)

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Table 48-34. I²S Client Mode AC Electrical Specifications (continued)

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: VDDIO = AVDD 1.75V to 3.63V, VDDREG = 1.75V to 1.85V (unless otherwise stated) **Operating temperature:** **-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial**				
Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristics	Min.	Typical	Max.	Units	Conditions
I2S_51	tS_DSOVALID	Data Output Client Valid	—	—	16.4	ns	VDDIOx = 1.8v or VDDIO(min) whichever is greater, CLOAD = 30 pF(min)
			—	—	10.1	ns	VDDIOx = 3.3v, CLOAD = 30 pF(min)
I2S_53	tS_DSOHOLD	Data Output Client Hold	14.4	—	—	ns	VDDIOx = 1.8v or VDDIO(min) whichever is greater, CLOAD = 30 pF(min)
			8.8	—	—	ns	VDDIOx = 3.3v, CLOAD = 30 pF(min)

48.24. I²C Electrical Specifications

Figure 48-17. I²C Start/Stop Bits Host Mode AC Timing Diagrams

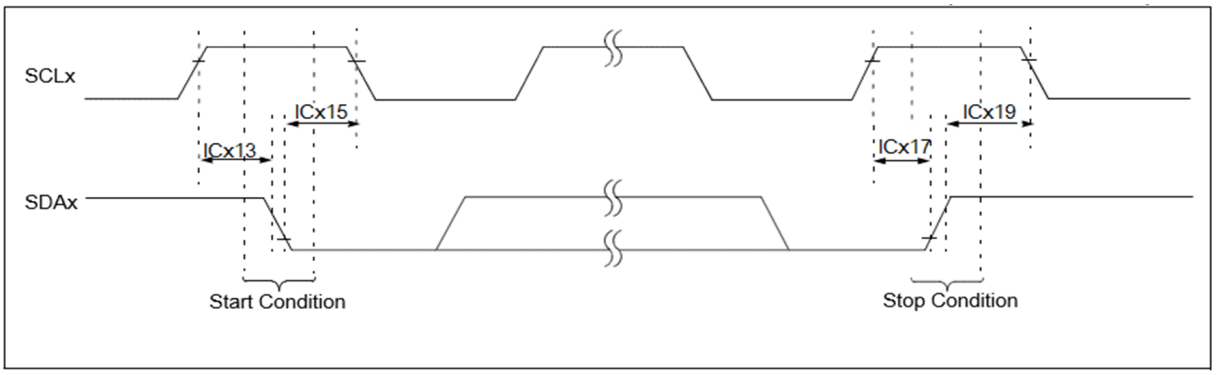
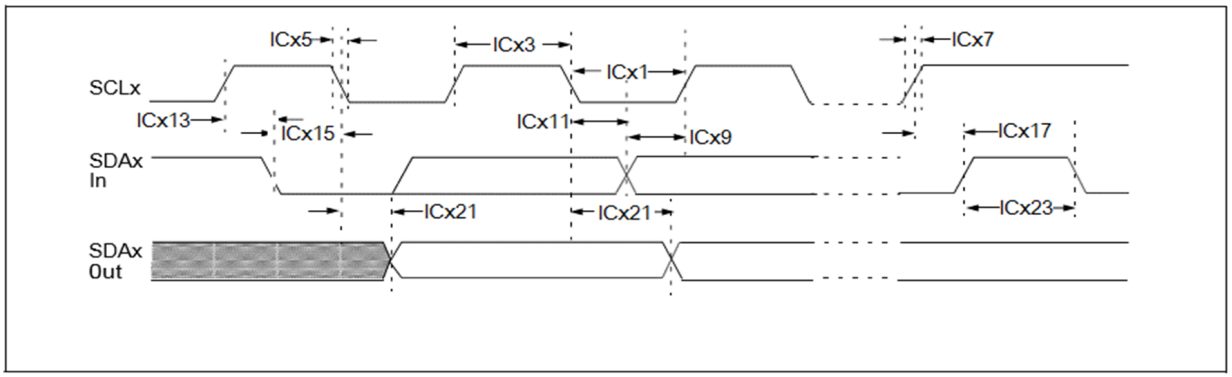


Figure 48-18. I²C Bus Data Host Mode AC Timing Diagrams



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Table 48-35. I²C Host Mode AC Electrical Specifications

AC CHARACTERISTICS				Standard Operating Conditions: VDDIO = AVDD 1.75V to 3.63V, VDDREG = 1.75V to 1.85V (unless otherwise stated) **Operating temperature:** **-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial**			
Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristics[1]		Min.	Max.	Units	Conditions
I2CM_1	TL0:SCL	Host Clock Low Time	100 kHz mode	4.7	—	µs	VDDIOx = 3.3V, IPULL-UP = 3 mA, CLOAD = 400 pF
			400 kHz mode	1.3	—	µs	
			1 MHz mode	0.5	—	µs	VDDIOx = 3.3V, IPULL-UP = 20 mA, CLOAD = 550 pF
			3.4 MHz mode	160	—	ns	VDDIOx = 3.3V, IPULL-UP = 20 mA, CLOAD = 100 pF
I2CM_3	THI:SCL	Host Clock High Time	100 kHz mode	4	—	µs	VDDIOx = 3.3V, IPULL-UP = 3mA, CLOAD = 400 pF
			400 kHz mode	0.6	—	µs	
			1 MHz mode	0.26	—	µs	VDDIOx = 3.3V, IPULL-UP = 20 mA, CLOAD = 550 pF
			3.4 MHz mode	60	—	ns	VDDIOx = 3.3V, IPULL-UP = 20 mA, CLOAD = 100 pF
I2CM_5	TF:SCL	SDAx and SCLx Fall Time	100 kHz mode	—	300	ns	VDDIOx = 3.3V, IPULL-UP = 3 mA, CLOAD = 400 pF
			400 kHz mode	—	300	ns	
			1 MHz mode	—	120	ns	VDDIOx = 3.3V, IPULL-UP = 20 mA, CLOAD = 550 pF
			3.4 MHz mode	—	40	ns	VDDIOx = 3.3V, IPULL-UP = 20 mA, CLOAD = 100 pF
I2CM_7	TR:SCL	SDAx and SCLx Rise Time	100 kHz mode	—	1000	ns	VDDIOx = 3.3V, IPULL-UP = 3 mA, CLOAD = 400 pF
			400 kHz mode	—	300	ns	
			1 MHz mode	—	120	ns	VDDIOx = 3.3V, IPULL-UP = 20 mA, CLOAD = 550 pF
			3.4 MHz mode	—	40	ns	VDDIOx = 3.3V, IPULL-UP = 20 mA, CLOAD = 100 pF

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Table 48-35. I²C Host Mode AC Electrical Specifications (continued)

AC CHARACTERISTICS				Standard Operating Conditions: VDDIO = AVDD 1.75V to 3.63V, VDDREG = 1.75V to 1.85V (unless otherwise stated) **Operating temperature:** **-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial**			
Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristics[1]		Min.	Max.	Units	Conditions
I2CM_9	TSU:DAT	Data Setup Time	100 kHz mode	250	—	ns	VDDIOx = 3.3V, IPULL-UP = 3 mA, CLOAD = 400 pF
			400 kHz mode	100	—	ns	
			1 MHz mode	50	—	ns	VDDIOx = 3.3V, IPULL-UP = 20 mA, CLOAD = 550 pF
			3.4 MHz mode	10	—	ns	VDDIOx = 3.3V, IPULL-UP = 20 mA, CLOAD = 100 pF
I2CM_11	THD:DAT	Data Hold Time [1]	100 kHz mode	300	—	ns	VDDIOx = 3.3V, IPULL-UP = 3 mA, CLOAD = 400 pF
			400 kHz mode	300	—	ns	
			1 MHz mode	300	—	ns	VDDIOx = 3.3V, IPULL-UP = 20 mA, CLOAD = 550 pF
			3.4 MHz mode	5	—	ns	VDDIOx = 3.3V, IPULL-UP = 20 mA, CLOAD = 100 pF
I2CM_13	TSU:STA	Start Condition Setup Time	100 kHz mode	4.7	—	µs	VDDIOx = 3.3V, IPULL-UP = 3 mA, CLOAD = 400 pF
			400 kHz mode	0.6	—	µs	
			1 MHz mode	0.26	—	µs	VDDIOx = 3.3V, IPULL-UP = 20 mA, CLOAD = 550 pF
			3.4 MHz mode	160	—	ns	VDDIOx = 3.3V, IPULL-UP = 20 mA, CLOAD = 100 pF
I2CM_15	THD:STA	Start Condition Hold Time	100 kHz mode	4	—	µs	VDDIOx = 3.3V, IPULL-UP = 3 mA, CLOAD = 400 pF
			400 kHz mode	0.6	—	µs	
			1 MHz mode	0.26	—	µs	VDDIOx = 3.3V, IPULL-UP = 20 mA, CLOAD = 550 pF
			3.4 MHz mode	160	—	ns	VDDIOx = 3.3V, IPULL-UP = 20 mA, CLOAD = 100 pF

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Table 48-35. I²C Host Mode AC Electrical Specifications (continued)

AC CHARACTERISTICS				Standard Operating Conditions: VDDIO = AVDD 1.75V to 3.63V, VDDREG = 1.75V to 1.85V (unless otherwise stated) **Operating temperature:** **-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial**			
Param. No.	**Symbol**	**Characteristics(1)**		**Min.**	**Max.**	**Units**	**Conditions**
I2CM_17	TSU:ST0	Stop Condition Setup Time	100 kHz mode	4	—	µs	VDDIOx = 3.3V, IPULL-UP = 3 mA, CLOAD = 400 pF
			400 kHz mode	0.6	—	µs	
			1 MHz mode	0.26	—	µs	VDDIOx = 3.3V, IPULL-UP = 20 mA, CLOAD = 550 pF
			3.4 MHz mode	160	—	ns	VDDIOx = 3.3V, IPULL-UP = 20 mA, CLOAD = 100 pF
I2CM_21	TAA:SCL	Output Valid from Clock	100 kHz mode	—	3.45	µs	VDDIOx = 3.3V, IPULL-UP = 3 mA, CLOAD = 400 pF
			400 kHz mode	—	0.9	µs	
			1 MHz mode	—	0.45	µs	VDDIOx = 3.3V, IPULL-UP = 20 mA, CLOAD = 550 pF
			3.4 MHz mode	—	100	ns	VDDIOx = 3.3V, IPULL-UP = 20 mA, CLOAD = 100 pF
I2CM_23	TBF:SDA	Bus Free Time (2)	100 kHz mode	4.7	—	µs	VDDIOx = 3.3V, IPULL-UP = 3mA, CLOAD = 400 pF
			400 kHz mode	1.3	—	µs	
			1 MHz mode	0.5	—	µs	VDDIOx = 3.3V, IPULL-UP = 20 mA, CLOAD = 550 pF
			3.4 MHz mode	160	—	ns	VDDIOx = 3.3V, IPULL-UP = 20 mA, CLOAD = 100 pF

Notes:

1. Longest delay between data hold timing based on the SDAHOLD bitfield of the CTRLA register from SERCOM module and timing based on 4 period of GCLK_SERCOM for 100 kHz/400 kHz/1 MHz mode.
2. The amount of time the bus must be free before a new transmission can start (STOP condition to START condition).

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Figure 48-19. I²C Start/Stop Bits Client Mode AC Timing Diagrams

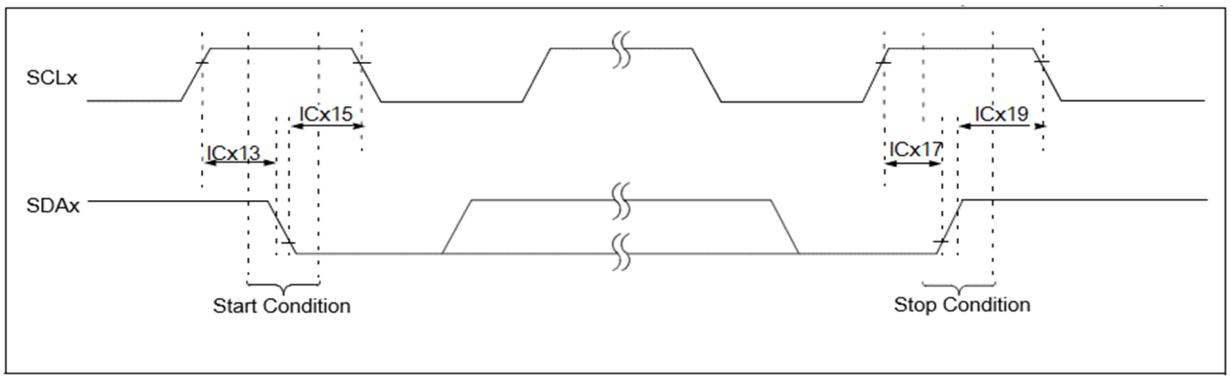


Figure 48-20. I²C Bus Data Client Mode AC Timing Diagrams

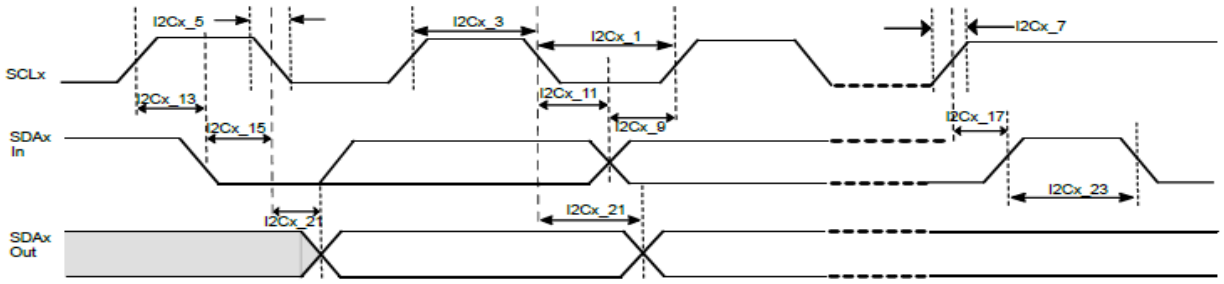


Table 48-36. I²C Client Mode AC Electrical Specifications

AC CHARACTERISTICS				Standard Operating Conditions: VDDIO = AVDD 1.75V to 3.63V, VDDREG = 1.75V to 1.85V (unless otherwise stated) **Operating temperature:** **-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial**			
Param. No.	**Symbol**	**Characteristics(1)**		**Min.**	**Max.**	**Units**	**Conditions**
I2CS_1	TL0:SCL	Client Clock Low Time	100 kHz mode	4.7	—	µs	VDDIOx = 3.3V, IPULL-UP = 3 mA, CLOAD = 400 pF
			400 kHz mode	1.3	—	µs	
			1 MHz mode	0.5	—	µs	VDDIOx = 3.3V, IPULL-UP = 20 mA, CLOAD = 550 pF
			3.4 MHz mode	160	—	ns	VDDIOx = 3.3V, IPULL-UP = 20 mA, CLOAD = 100 pF
I2CS_3	THI:SCL	Client Clock High Time	100 kHz mode	4	—	µs	VDDIOx = 3.3V, IPULL-UP = 3 mA, CLOAD = 400 pF
			400 kHz mode	0.6	—	µs	
			1 MHz mode	0.26	—	µs	VDDIOx = 3.3V, IPULL-UP = 20 mA, CLOAD = 550 pF
			3.4 MHz mode	60	—	ns	VDDIOx = 3.3V, IPULL-UP = 20 mA, CLOAD = 100 pF

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Table 48-36. I²C Client Mode AC Electrical Specifications (continued)

AC CHARACTERISTICS				Standard Operating Conditions: VDDIO = AVDD 1.75V to 3.63V, VDDREG = 1.75V to 1.85V (unless otherwise stated) **Operating temperature:** **-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial**			
Param. No.	**Symbol**	**Characteristics(1)**		**Min.**	**Max.**	**Units**	**Conditions**
I2CS_5	TF:SCL	SDAx and SCLx Fall Time	100 kHz mode	—	300	ns	VDDIOx = 3.3V, IPULL-UP = 3 mA, CLOAD = 400 pF
			400 kHz mode	—	300	ns	
			1 MHz mode	—	120	ns	VDDIOx = 3.3V, IPULL-UP = 20 mA, CLOAD = 550 pF
			3.4 MHz mode	—	40	ns	VDDIOx = 3.3V, IPULL-UP = 20 mA, CLOAD = 100 pF
I2CS_7	TR:SCL	SDAx and SCLx Rise Time	100 kHz mode	—	1000	ns	VDDIOx = 3.3V, IPULL-UP = 3 mA, CLOAD = 400 pF
			400 kHz mode	—	300	ns	
			1 MHz mode	—	120	ns	VDDIOx = 3.3V, IPULL-UP = 20 mA, CLOAD = 550 pF
			3.4 MHz mode	—	40	ns	VDDIOx = 3.3V, IPULL-UP = 20 mA, CLOAD = 100 pF
I2CS_9	TSU:DAT	Data Setup Time	100 kHz mode	250	—	ns	VDDIOx = 3.3V, IPULL-UP = 3 mA, CLOAD = 400 pF
			400 kHz mode	100	—	ns	
			1 MHz mode	50	—	ns	VDDIOx = 3.3V, IPULL-UP = 20 mA, CLOAD = 550 pF
			3.4 MHz mode	10	—	ns	VDDIOx = 3.3V, IPULL-UP = 20 mA, CLOAD = 100 pF
I2CS_11	THD:DAT	Data Hold Time (1)	100 kHz mode	300	—	ns	VDDIOx = 3.3V, IPULL-UP = 3 mA, CLOAD = 400 pF
			400 kHz mode	300	—	ns	
			1 MHz mode	300	—	ns	VDDIOx = 3.3V, IPULL-UP = 20 mA, CLOAD = 550 pF
			3.4 MHz mode	5	—	ns	VDDIOx = 3.3V, IPULL-UP = 20 mA, CLOAD = 100 pF

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Table 48-36. I²C Client Mode AC Electrical Specifications (continued)

AC CHARACTERISTICS				Standard Operating Conditions: VDDIO = AVDD 1.75V to 3.63V, VDDREG = 1.75V to 1.85V (unless otherwise stated) **Operating temperature:** **-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial**			
Param. No.	**Symbol**	**Characteristics[1]**		**Min.**	**Max.**	**Units**	**Conditions**
I2CS_13	TSU:STA	Start Condition Setup Time	100 kHz mode	4.7	—	µs	VDDIOx = 3.3V, IPULL-UP = 3 mA, CLOAD = 400 pF
			400 kHz mode	0.6	—	µs	
			1 MHz mode	0.26	—	µs	VDDIOx = 3.3V, IPULL-UP = 20 mA, CLOAD = 550 pF
			3.4 MHz mode	160	—	ns	VDDIOx = 3.3V, IPULL-UP = 20 mA, CLOAD = 100 pF
I2CS_15	THD:STA	Start Condition Hold Time	100 kHz mode	4	—	µs	VDDIOx = 3.3V, IPULL-UP = 3 mA, CLOAD = 400 pF
			400 kHz mode	0.6	—	µs	
			1 MHz mode	0.26	—	µs	VDDIOx = 3.3V, IPULL-UP = 20 mA, CLOAD = 550 pF
			3.4 MHz mode	160	—	ns	VDDIOx = 3.3V, IPULL-UP = 20 mA, CLOAD = 100 pF
I2CS_17	TSU:ST0	Stop Condition Setup Time	100 kHz mode	4	—	µs	VDDIOx = 3.3V, IPULL-UP = 3 mA, CLOAD = 400 pF
			400 kHz mode	0.6	—	µs	
			1 MHz mode	0.26	—	µs	VDDIOx = 3.3V, IPULL-UP = 20 mA, CLOAD = 550 pF
			3.4 MHz mode	160	—	ns	VDDIOx = 3.3V, IPULL-UP = 20 mA, CLOAD = 100 pF
I2CS_21	TAA:SCL	0utput Valid from Clock	100 kHz mode	—	3.45	µs	VDDIOx = 3.3V, IPULL-UP = 3 mA, CLOAD = 400 pF
			400 kHz mode	—	0.9	µs	
			1 MHz mode	—	0.45	µs	VDDIOx = 3.3V, IPULL-UP = 20 mA, CLOAD = 550 pF
			3.4 MHz mode	—	100	ns	VDDIOx = 3.3V, IPULL-UP = 20 mA, CLOAD = 100 pF

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Table 48-36. I²C Client Mode AC Electrical Specifications (continued)

AC CHARACTERISTICS				Standard Operating Conditions: VDDIO = AVDD 1.75V to 3.63V, VDDREG = 1.75V to 1.85V (unless otherwise stated) **Operating temperature:** **-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial**			
Param. No.	**Symbol**	**Characteristics(1)**		**Min.**	**Max.**	**Units**	**Conditions**
I2CS_23	TBF:SDA	Bus Free Time (1)	100 kHz mode	4.7	—	µs	VDDIOx = 3.3V, IPULL-UP = 3 mA, CLOAD = 400 pF
			400 kHz mode	1.3	—	µs	
			1 MHz mode	0.5	—	µs	VDDIOx = 3.3V, IPULL-UP = 20 mA, CLOAD = 550 pF
			3.4 MHz mode	160	—	ns	VDDIOx = 3.3V, IPULL-UP = 20 mA, CLOAD = 100 pF

Notes:

1. Longest delay between data hold timing based on the SDAHOLD bitfield of the CTRLA register from SERCOM module and timing based on 4 period of GCLK_SERCOM for 100 kHz/400 kHz/1 MHz mode.
2. The amount of time the bus must be free before a new transmission can start (STOP condition to START condition).

48.25. SQI/QSPI Electrical Specifications

Figure 48-21. QSPI SDR Host Mode 0, 1, 2, 3 Module Timing Diagram

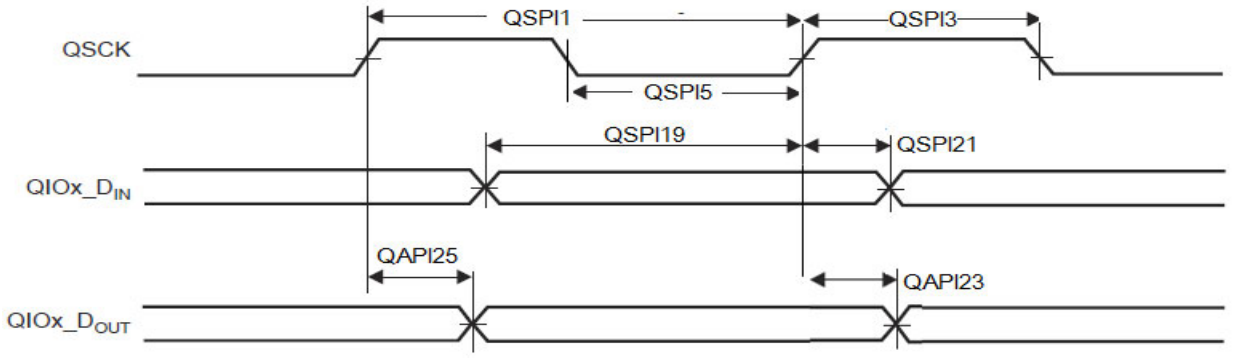
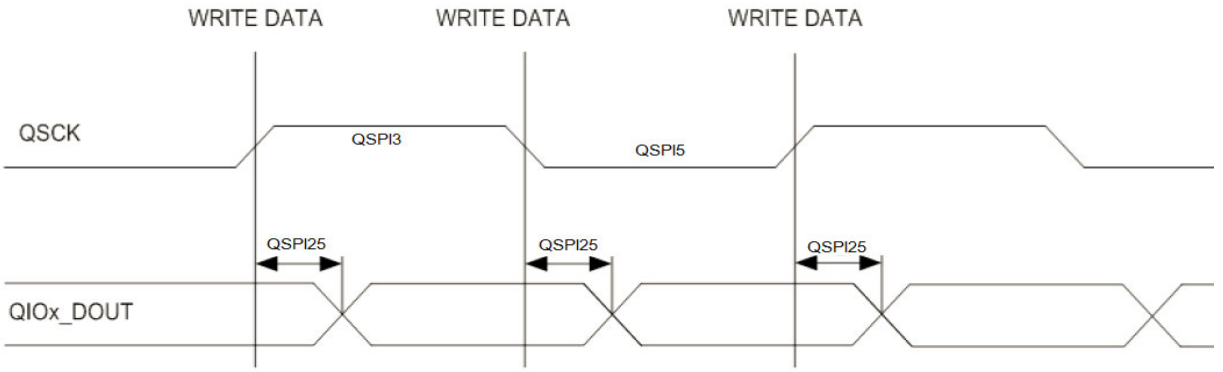


Figure 48-22. QSPI DDR Mode 0 Write Timing Diagram



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Figure 48-23. QSPI_DDR Mode 0 Read Timing Diagram

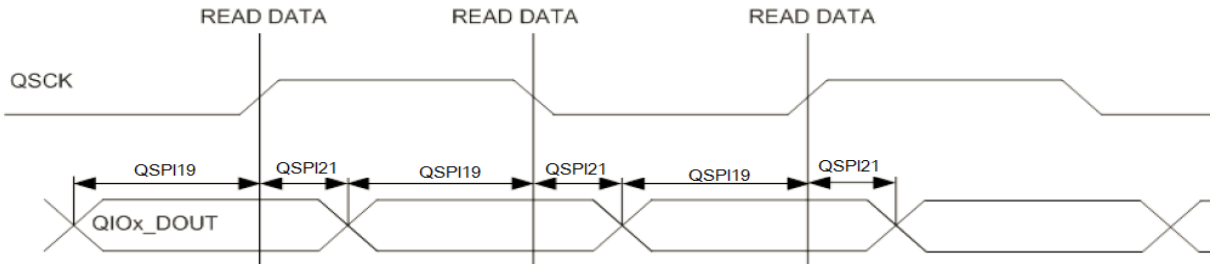


Table 48-37. QSPI Module Electrical Specifications [1]

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: VDDIO = AVDD 1.75V to 3.63V, VDDREG = 1.75V to 1.85V (unless otherwise stated) **Operating temperature:** **-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial**				
Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristics	Min.	Typical	Max.	Units	Conditions
QSPI_1	FCLK	SQI Serial Clock Frequency	—	—	100	MHz	VDDIOx = 3.3V, CLOAD = 30 pF(max)
			—	—	70	MHz	VDDIOx = 1.8V, CLOAD = 30 pF(max)
QSPI_2	FCLK	SQI Serial Clock Frequency (DDR Mode0 R/W)	—	—	66	MHz	VDDIOx = 3.3V, CLOAD = 30 pF(max)
			—	—	66	MHz	VDDIOx = 1.8V, CLOAD = 30 pF(max)
QSPI_3	TSCKH	Serial Clock High Time	1/(2*FCLK)	—	—	ns	—
QSPI_5	TSCKL	Serial Clock Low Time	1/(2*FCLK)	—	—	ns	—
QSPI_7	TSCKR	Serial Clock Rise Time	—	—	DI_27	ns	See parameter DI_27 in the I/O Specifications
QSPI_9	TSCKF	Serial Clock Fall Time	—	—	DI_25	ns	See parameter DI_25 in the I/O Specifications
QSPI_11	TCSS	CS Active Setup Time	13	—	—	ns	—
QSPI_13	TCSH	CS Active Hold Time	1.1	—	—	ns	—
QSPI_15	TCHS	CS Not Active Setup Time	7	—	—	ns	—
QSPI_17	TCHH	CS Not Active Hold Time	0.25	—	—	ns	—
QSPI_19	TDIS	Data In Setup Time	2.2	—	—	ns	—
QSPI_21	TDIH	Data In Hold Time	3.9	—	—	ns	—
QSPI_23	TDOH	Data Out Hold	0.25	—	—	ns	—
QSPI_25	TDOV	Data Out Valid	—	—	3.8	ns	—
QSPI_27	QSPI_GCLK	GCLK_QSPI	—	—	FCLK_73	MHz	—

Notes:

1. Assumes VDDIO(min) and 30 pF external load on all SQI pins unless otherwise noted.
2. TDIS = 1 ns when VDDIO > 2.97V.

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48.26. Controller Area Network (CAN) Electrical Specifications

Figure 48-24. CANx Module AC Timing Diagram

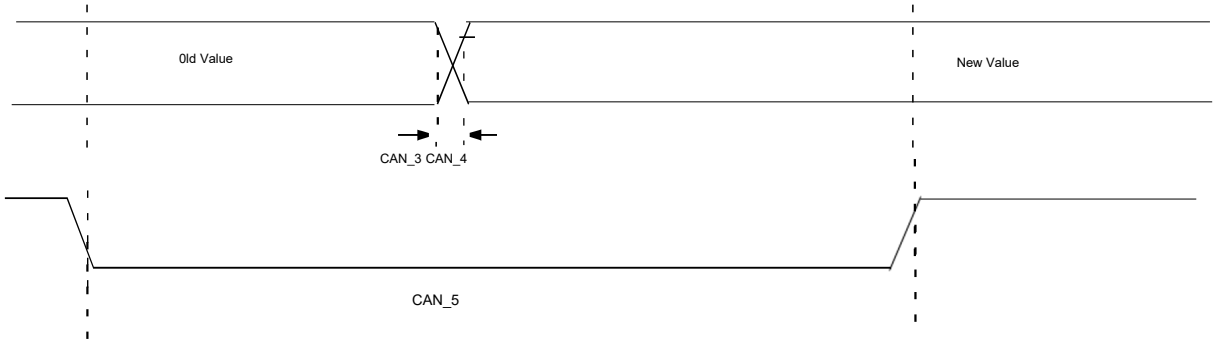


Table 48-38. CANx Module AC Electrical Specifications

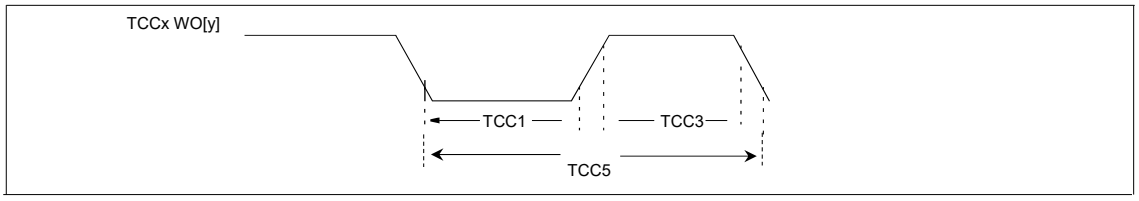
AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: VDDIO = AVDD 1.75V to 3.63V, VDDREG = 1.75V to 1.85V (unless otherwise stated) **Operating temperature:** **-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial**				
Param. No.	**Symbol**	**Characteristics**	**Min.**	**Typical**	**Max.**	**Units**	**Conditions**
CAN_1	CANRATE	CAN data rate	—	—	8	Mbps	VDDIOx = 3.3V, CLOAD = 30 pF(max)
			—	—	8		VDDIOx = 1.8V or VDDIO(min) whichever is greater, CLOAD = 30 pF(max)
CAN_3	CANFALL	Port Output Fall Time	—	—	DI_27 (1)	ns	See parameter DI_27 in the I/O Specifications
CAN_4	CANRISE	Port Output Rise Time	—	—	DI_25 (1)	ns	See parameter DI_25 in the I/O Specifications
CAN_5	CANWAKE	Pulse Width to Trigger CAN Wake-up Filter	700	—	—	ns	—
CAN_7	fCAN_GCLK	CANx Input clock freq, GCLK_CAN	—	—	FCLK_25	MHz	VDDIOx = 1.8V

Note:

1. Assumes VDDIO(min) and 30 pF external load on all CAN pins unless otherwise noted.

48.27. Timer Counter for Control Applications (TCC) Electrical Specifications

Figure 48-25. TCCx Timer Capture Input AC Timing



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Figure 48-26. TCCx Timer Compare Output Module AC Timing Diagrams

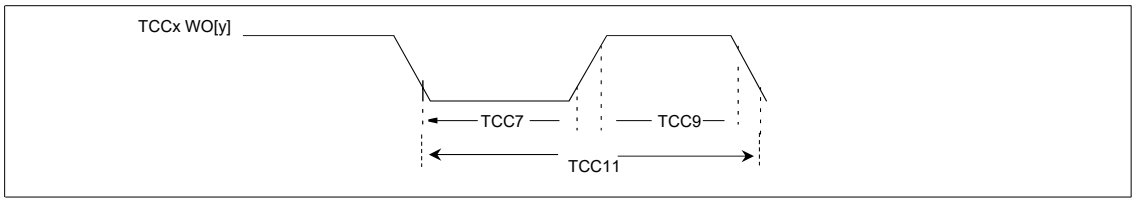


Figure 48-27. TCCx Timer Compare Fault Output Module AC Timing Diagrams

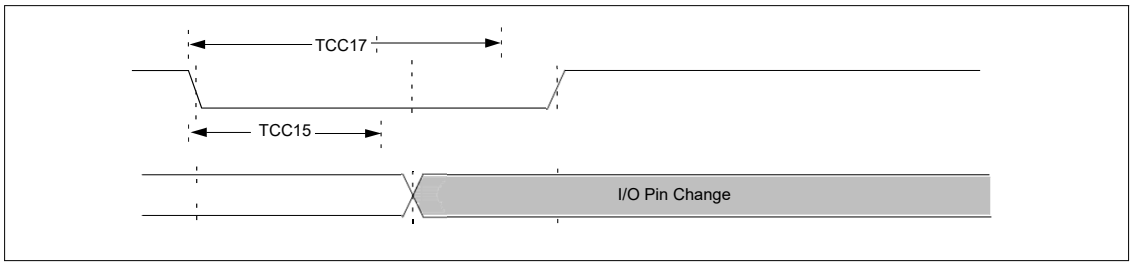


Table 48-39. TCCx Timer Capture Module AC Electrical Specifications

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: VDDIO = AVDD 1.75V to 3.63V, VDDREG = 1.75V to 1.85V (unless otherwise stated) **Operating temperature:** **-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial**				
Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristics	Min.	Typical	Max.	Units	Conditions
TCC_1	TCCINLOW	Capture TCCx Input Low Time	2/fGLK_TCCx	—	—	ns	VDDIOx(min) and meet TCC_5 spec
TCC_3	TCCINHIGH	Capture TCCx Input High Time	2/fGLK_TCCx	—	—	ns	VDDIOx(min) and meet TCC_5 spec
TCC_7	TCCOUTLOW	Compare TCCx Output Low Time	3*DI_27	—	—	ns	VDDIOx(min) and meet TCC_11 spec
TCC_9	TCCOUTHIGH	Compare TCCx Output High Time	3*DI_25	—	—	ns	VDDIOx(min) and meet TCC_11 spec
TCC_11	TCCOUTPERIOD	Compare Output Period	TCC_7+TCC_9	—	—	ns	VDDIOx(min)
TCC_13	fGCLK_TCCx	TCC peripheral module clock frequency	—	—	FCLK_35	MHz	
TCC_15	TCCFD	Fault Input to I/O Pin Change	—	—	50	ns	
TCC_17	TCCFLT	Fault Input Pulse Width	10	—	—	ns	

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48.28. Universal Serial Bus (USB) Electrical Specifications

Table 48-40. USB AC Electrical Specifications

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: VDDIO = AVDD 3.0V to 3.63V, VDDREG = 1.75V to 1.85V (unless otherwise stated) **Operating temperature: -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial**				
Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristics[1]	Min.	Typical	Max.	Units	Conditions
USB_1	VDDUSB	USB Transciever Voltage	3	—	3.6	V	Voltage on VDDIOx must be in this range for proper USB operation
VBUS Supply							
USB_23	USBCLKS [1]	USB Clock Source[1]	—	12 or 24	—	MHz	—
USB_25	USBAHB	Minimum AHB Clock for USB Operations	60	—	—	MHz	—

Note:

1. XOSC clock source. Required clock accuracy: High Speed = ±0.05%, Full Speed = ±0.25%, Low Speed = ±1.5%.

48.29. Non-Volatile Memory Controller (NVM) Electrical Specifications

Table 48-41. Flash NVM AC Electrical Specifications

AC CHARACTERISTICS				Standard Operating Conditions: VDDIO = AVDD 1.75V to 3.63V, VDDREG = 1.75V to 1.85V (unless otherwise stated) **Operating temperature:** **-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial**				
Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristics		Min.	Typical	Max.	Units	Conditions
NVM_1	FRETEN	Flash Data Retention		20	—	—	Yrs	Under all conditions less than Absolute Maximum Ratings specifications
NVM_3	EP [2]	Cell Endurance (Flash Erase and Wite Operation) [2]		20k	—	—	Cycles	
NVM_5	FREAD	Flash Read	0 Wait States	—	—	50	MHz	FCR.CTRLA.AUTOWS = 0
			1 Wait States	—	—	90		
			2 Wait States	—	—	130		
			3 Wait States	—	—	140		
			4 Wait States	—	—	145		
			5 Wait States	—	—	150		
NVM_7	TFW	Program Cycle Time	Write Double Word	—	—	20	µs	Under all conditions less than Absolute Maximum Ratings specifications
NVM_8	TFPP		Pre-Program Double Word	—	—	3.5	µs	
NVM_9	TCE		Erase Chip	—	—	20	ms	
NVM_11	TFEP		Erase Page	—	—	20	ms	
NVM_13	IDDPROG	Supply Current during Programming		—	—	PAI_403	mA	VDDIOx = 3.3V

Notes:

1. Maximum Flash operating frequencies are given in the table above, but are limited by the Embedded Flash access time when the processor is fetching code out of it. Theses tables provide the device maximum operating frequency defined by the field FWS of the FCW CTRLA register when automatic wait states (AUTOWS) is disabled. This field defines the number of Wait states required to access the Embedded Flash Memory.
2. Cell Endurance is reached with Flash pre-programming option disabled. Enabling such option will improve the Cell Endurance but slow-down the programming time.

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48.30. Gigabit Ethernet MAC (GMAC/ETH) Electrical Specifications

Figure 48-28. MII Ethernet Module Output AC Timing Diagrams (media-independent interface)

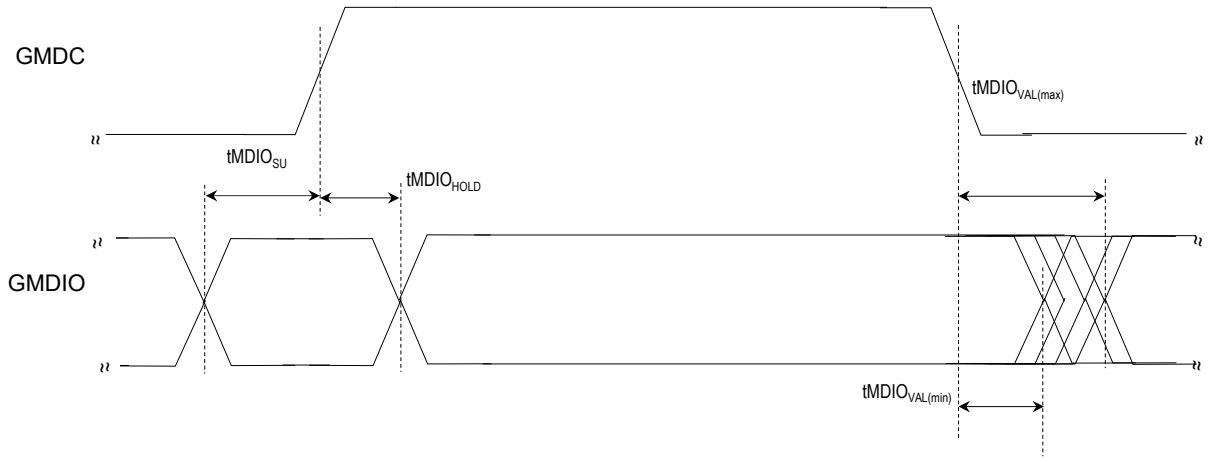
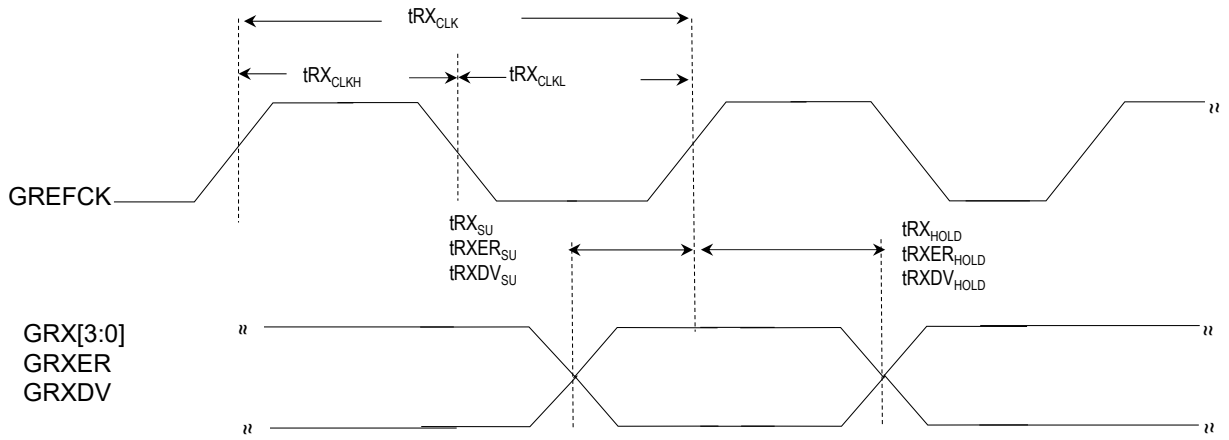


Figure 48-29. GMII Receive Ethernet Module AC Timing Diagrams (Gigabit media-independent interface)



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Figure 48-30. GMII Transmit Ethernet Module AC Timing Diagrams (Gigabit media-independent interface)

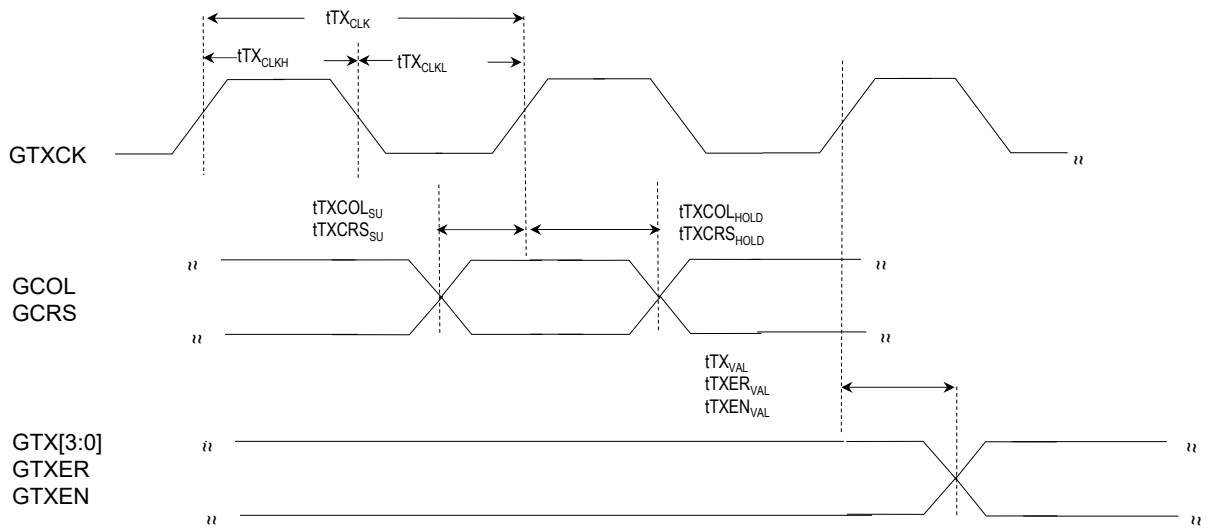


Table 48-42. Media-Independent Interface (MII) RX/TX Ethernet Module AC Electrical Specifications

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: VDDIO = AVDD 3.0V to 3.63V, VDDREG = 1.75V to 1.85V (unless otherwise stated) **Operating temperature :** **-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial**				
Param. No.	**Symbol**	**Characteristics**	**Min.**	**Typical**	**Max.**	**Units**	**Conditions**
MII Output AC TIMING Requirements							
ET_1	tMDIOSU	MDIO Set-up Time	6	—	—	ns	VDDIO = 3.3V with CLOAD = 10 pF
ET_3	tMDIOHOLD	MDIO Hold Time	0	—	—	ns	
ET_5	tMDIOVAL	MDIO OUTPUT Valid Time	28	—	30.2	ns	
MII RX AC TIMING Requirements							
ET_7	tRXCLK	RXCLK Period	(Note 1)	—	—	ns	VDDIO = 3.3V with CLOAD = 10 pF
ET_9	tRXCLKH	RXCLK High Time	tRXCLK / 2	—	—	ns	
ET_11	tRXCLKL	RXCLK Low Time	tRXCLK / 2	—	—	ns	
ET_13	tRXSU tRXERSU tRXDVSU	ERX[3:0], ERXER & ERXDV Set-up Time	2.2	—	—	ns	
ET_15	tRXHOLD tRXERHOLD tRXDVHOLD	ERX[3:0], ERXER & ERXDV Hold Time	0.1	—	—	ns	
MII TX AC TIMING Requirements							
ET_17	tTXCLK	TXCLK Period	(Note 1)	—	—	ns	VDDIO = 3.3V with CLOAD = 10 pF
ET_19	tTXCLKH	TXCLK High Time	tTXCLK / 2	—	—	ns	
ET_21	tTXCLKL	TXCLK Low Time	tTXCLK / 2	—	—	ns	
ET_23	tTXCOLSU tTXCRSSU	TXCOL and TXCRS Set-up Time	38	—	—	ns	
ET_25	tTXCOLHOLD tTXCRSHOLD	TXCOL and TXCRS Hold Time	9.4	—	—	ns	
ET_27	tTX[3:0]VAL tTXERVAL tTXENVAL	TX[3:0], TXER and TXEN valid times	9.4	—	12	ns	—

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Table 48-42. Media-Independent Interface (MII) RX/TX Ethernet Module AC Electrical Specifications (continued)

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: VDDIO = AVDD 3.0V to 3.63V, VDDREG = 1.75V to 1.85V (unless otherwise stated) **Operating temperature :** **-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial**				
Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristics	Min.	Typical	Max.	Units	Conditions

Note:

1. 8 ns (i.e., 125 MHz) for gigabit, 40 ns (i.e., 25 MHz) for 100BASE-TX operation, 400 ns (i.e., 2.5 MHz) for 10BASE-T operation. Clock source ≤ 50 ppm. Clock accuracy and stability requirements will depend on performance targets and certification requirements.

Figure 48-31. GRMII Ethernet Module AC Timing Diagrams (Gigabit Reduced Media-Independent Interface)

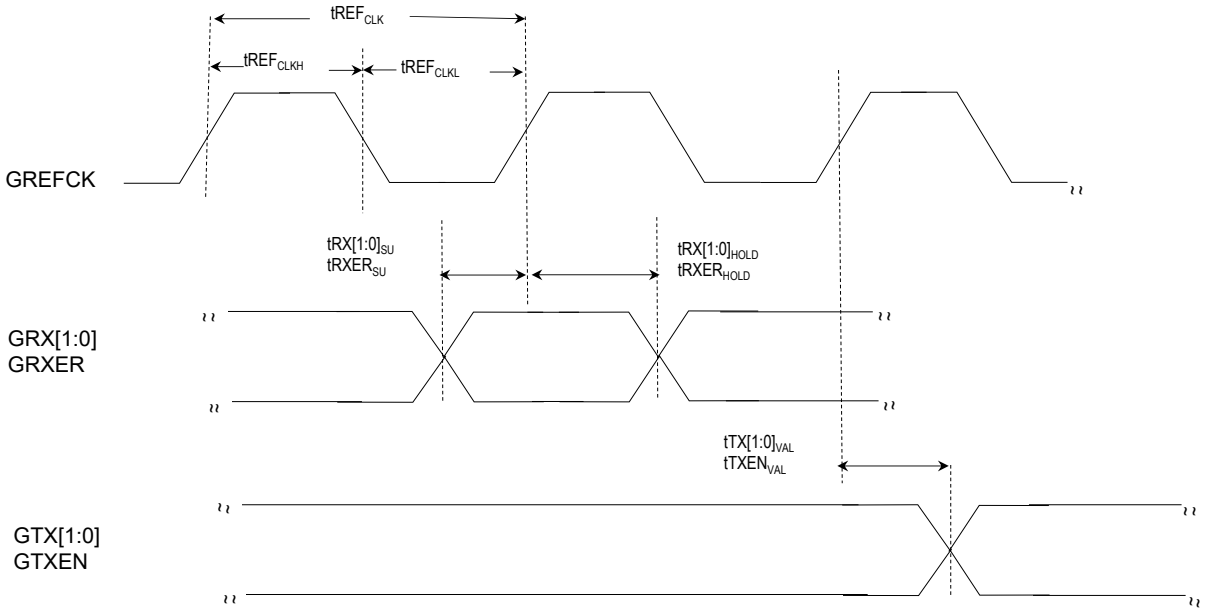


Table 48-43. Reduced Media-Independent Interface (RMII) Ethernet Module AC Electrical Specifications

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: VDDIO = AVDD 3.0V to 3.63V, VDDREG = 1.75V to 1.85V (unless otherwise stated) **Operating temperature:** **-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial**				
Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristics	Min.	Typical	Max.	Units	Conditions
RMII AC TIMING Requirements							
ET_29	tREFCLK	Reference Clock Frequency	—	(Note 1)	—	MHz	VDDIO = 3.3V with CLOAD = 10 pF
ET_31	tREFCLKIH	Reference Clock High Time	—	tREFCLK / 2	—	ns	
ET_33	tREFCLKIL	Reference Clock Low Time	—	tREFCLK / 2	—	ns	
ET_35	REFCLKDC	Reference Clock Duty Cycle	—	50	—	%	
ET_41	tRX[1:0]SU tRXERSU	RXD[1:0], RXER Set-up time	3.12	—	—	ns	
ET_43	tRX[1:0]HOLD tRXERHOLD	RXD[1:0], RXER Hold time	0.7	—	—	ns	
ET_45	tTX[1:0]VAL tTXENVAL	TX[1:0], TXEN Valid time	2.1	—	5.9	ns	

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Table 48-43. Reduced Media-Independent Interface (RMII) Ethernet Module AC Electrical Specifications (continued)

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: VDDIO = AVDD 3.0V to 3.63V, VDDREG = 1.75V to 1.85V (unless otherwise stated) **Operating temperature:** **-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial**				
Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristics	Min.	Typical	Max.	Units	Conditions

Note:

1. 8 ns (i.e., 125 MHz) for Gigabit, 40 ns (i.e., 25 MHz) for 100BASE-TX operation, 400 ns (i.e., 2.5 MHz) for 10BASE-T operation. Clock source ≤ 50 ppm. Clock accuracy and stability requirements will depend on performance targets and certification requirements.

48.31. Frequency Meter (FREQM) Electrical Specifications

Table 48-44. Frequency Meter AC Electrical Specifications

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: VDDIO = AVDD 1.75V to 3.63V, VDDREG = 1.75V to 1.85V (unless otherwise stated) **Operating temperature:** **-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial**				
Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristics	Min.	Typical	Max.	Units	Conditions
FM_1	FMLOW	GCLK_IOx Input Low Time	FMPERIOD/2	—	—	ns	VDDIO(min) and meet FM5 spec
FM_3	FMHIGH	GCLK_IOx Input High Time	FMPERIOD/2	—	—	ns	
FM_5	FMPERIOD	GCLK_IOx Input Period	1/FCLK_45	—	—	ns	VDDIO(min)
FM_7	fGCLK_FREQM_REF	FREQM Reference	—	—	FCLK_15	MHz	
FM_9	fGCLK_FREQM_MSR	FREQM Measure	—	—	FCLK_17	MHz	

48.32. True Random Number Generator (TRNG) Electrical Specifications

Table 48-45. TRNG Module Electrical Specifications

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: VDDIO = AVDD 1.75V to 3.63V, VDDREG = 1.75V to 1.85V (unless otherwise stated) **Operating temperature:** **-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial**				
Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristics	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
TRNG_1	TRNGWKUP	Delay between TRNG Enable (CTRLA.ENABLE = 1) and first random number read	100	—	—	ms	—

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48.33. SD/MMC Host Controller (SDHC) Electrical Specifications

Figure 48-32. SD/SDIO/MMC SDHC Module AC Timing Diagram

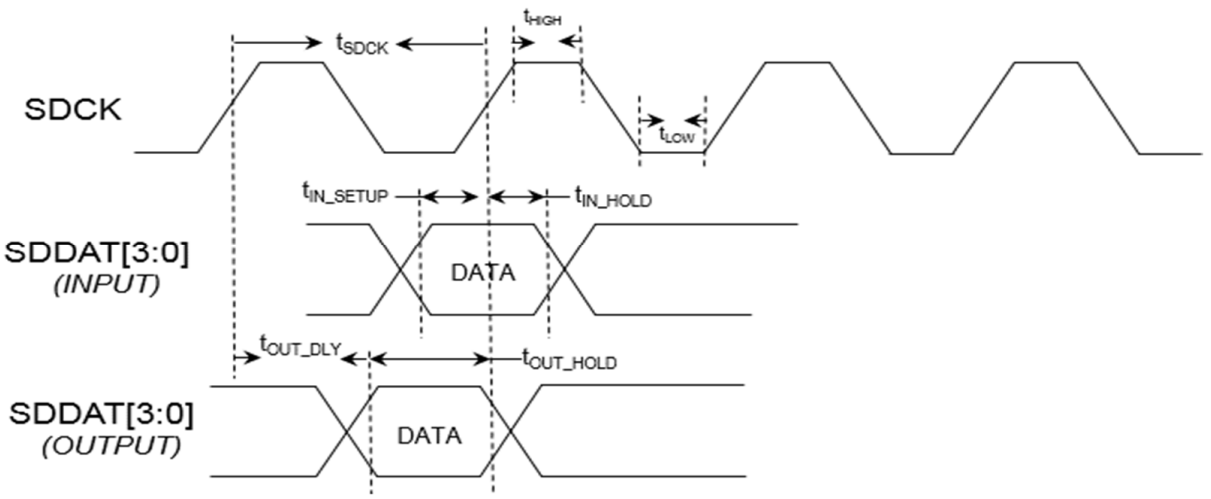


Table 48-46. SD Host Controller AC Timing Specifications [1]

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: VDDIO = AVDD 2.7V to 3.63V, VDDREG = 1.75V to 1.85V (unless otherwise stated) **Operating temperature:** **-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial**				
Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristics	Min.	Typ	Max.	Units	Conditions
SD_1	fGCLK_SDHCx_SLOW	Common SDHC slow input clock frequency	—	—	32.768	KHz	—
SD_3	fGCLK_SDHCx_CORE	SDHCx input clock frequency	—	—	104	MHz	—
SD/SDIO Default Speed Mode							
SD_5	tSDCK	Clock Frequency	—	—	25	MHz	—
SD_7	tDUTY	Duty Cycle	—	50	—	%	—
SD_9	tHIGH	Clock High Time	18.4	—	—	ns	—
SD_11	tLOW	Clock Low Time	18.3	—	—	ns	—
SD_13	tRISE	Clock Rise Time	See I/O Specification DI_25			ns	See parameter DI_25 in the I/O Specifications
SD_15	tFALL	Clock Fall Time	See I/O Specification DI_27			ns	See parameter DI_27 in the I/O Specifications
SD_17	tIN_SETUP	Input Setup Time	3.6	—	—	ns	—
SD_19	tIN_HOLD	Input Hold Time	3	—	—	ns	—
SD_21	tOUT_DLY	Output Delay Time	—	—	6.1	ns	VDDIOx = 3.3V, CLOAD = 30 pF(max)
SD_23	tOUT_SETUP	Output HOLD Time	3	—	—	ns	
SD/SDIO High Speed Mode							
SD_25	tSDCK	Clock Frequency	—	—	50	MHz	—
SD_27	tDUTY	Duty Cycle	—	50	—	%	—
SD_29	tHIGH	Clock High Time	8.9	—	—	ns	—
SD_31	tLOW	Clock Low Time	8.5	—	—	ns	—
SD_29	tRISE	Clock Rise Time	See I/O Specification DI_25			ns	See parameter DI_25 in the I/O Specifications

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Table 48-46. SD Host Controller AC Timing Specifications [1] (continued)

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: VDDIO = AVDD 2.7V to 3.63V, VDDREG = 1.75V to 1.85V (unless otherwise stated) **Operating temperature:** **-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial**				
Param. No.	**Symbol**	**Characteristics**	**Min.**	**Typ**	**Max.**	**Units**	**Conditions**
SD_31	tFALL	Clock Fall Time	See I/O Specification DI_27			ns	See parameter DI_27 in the I/O Specifications
SD_33	tIN_SETUP	Input Setup Time	3.1	—	—	ns	—
SD_35	tIN_HOLD	Input Hold Time	3	—	—	ns	—
SD_37	tOUT_DLY	Output Delay Time	—	—	4.9	ns	VDDIOx = 3.3V, CLOAD = 30 pF(max)
SD_39	tOUT_SETUP	Output Hold Time	0.8	—	—	ns	
MMC High Speed Mode							
SD_41	tSDCK	Clock Frequency	—	—	52	MHz	—
SD_43	tDUTY	Duty Cycle	—	50	—	%	—
SD_45	tHIGH	Clock High Time	8.9	—	—	ns	—
SD_47	tLOW	Clock Low Time	8.5	—	—	ns	—
SD_49	tRISE	Clock Rise Time	See I/O Specification DI_25			ns	See parameter DI_25 in the I/O Specifications
SD_51	tFALL	Clock Fall Time	See I/O Specification DI_27			ns	See parameter DI_27 in the I/O Specifications
SD_53	tIN_SETUP	Input Setup Time	3.1	—	—	ns	—
SD_55	tIN_HOLD	Input Hold Time	3	—	—	ns	—
SD_57	tOUT_DLY	Output Delay Time	—	—	4.9	ns	VDDIOx = 3.3V, CLOAD = 30 pF(max)
SD_59	tOUT_SETUP	Output Hold Time	0.8	—	—	ns	

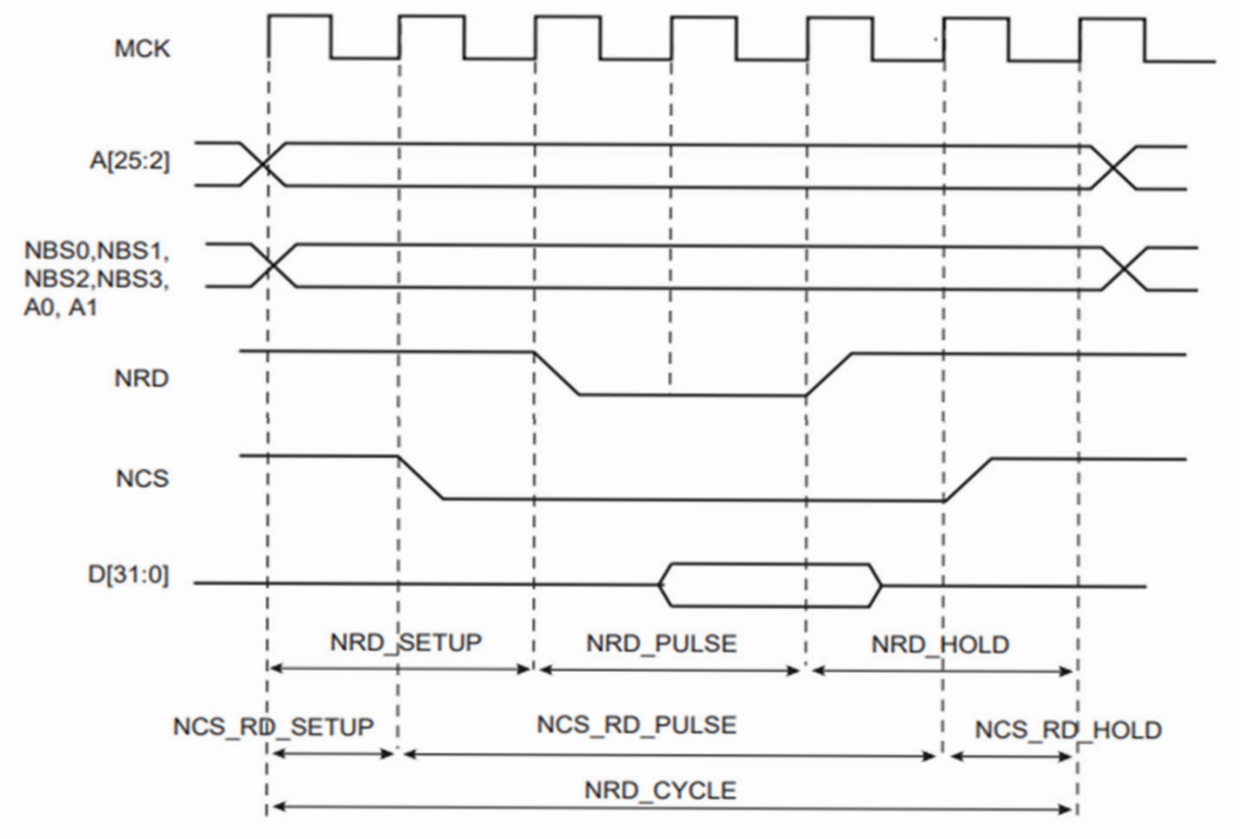
Note:

1. All output pins with 30 pF load.

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48.34. External Bus Interface (EBI) Electrical Specifications

Figure 48-33. EBI Read Cycle AC Timing Diagram



READ_MODE = 1 (Write Operation Controlled by NRD):

- **NRD_SETUP:** NRD setup time is defined as the setup of address before the NRD falling edge.
- **NRD_PULSE:** NRD pulse length is the time between NRD falling edge and NRD rising edge.
- **NRD_HOLD:** NRD hold time is defined as the hold time of address after the NRD rising edge.

READ_MODE = 0 (Write Operation Controlled by NCS):

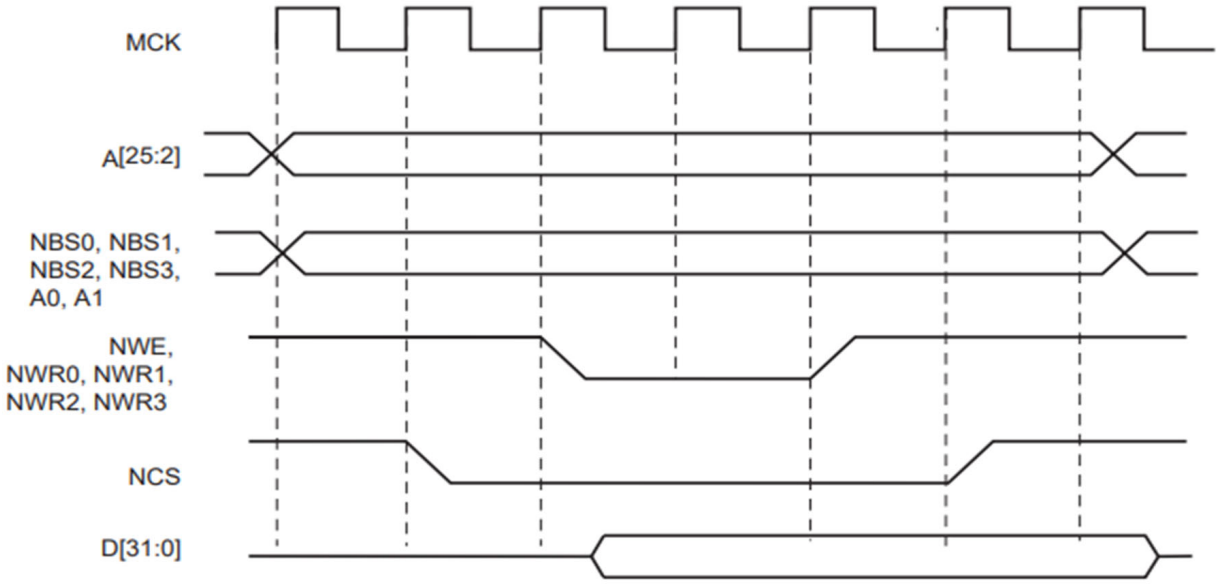
- **NCS_RD_SETUP:** NCS setup time is defined as the setup time of address before the NCS falling edge.
- **NCS_RD_PULSE:** NCS pulse length is the time between NCS falling edge and NCS rising edge.
- **NCS_RD_HOLD:** NCS hold time is defined as the hold time of address after the NCS rising edge.

Read Cycle:

- NRD_CYCLE = NRD_SETUP + NRD_PULSE + NRD_HOLD
- NCS_CYCLE = NCS_RD_SETUP + NCS_RD_PULSE + NCS_RD_HOLD

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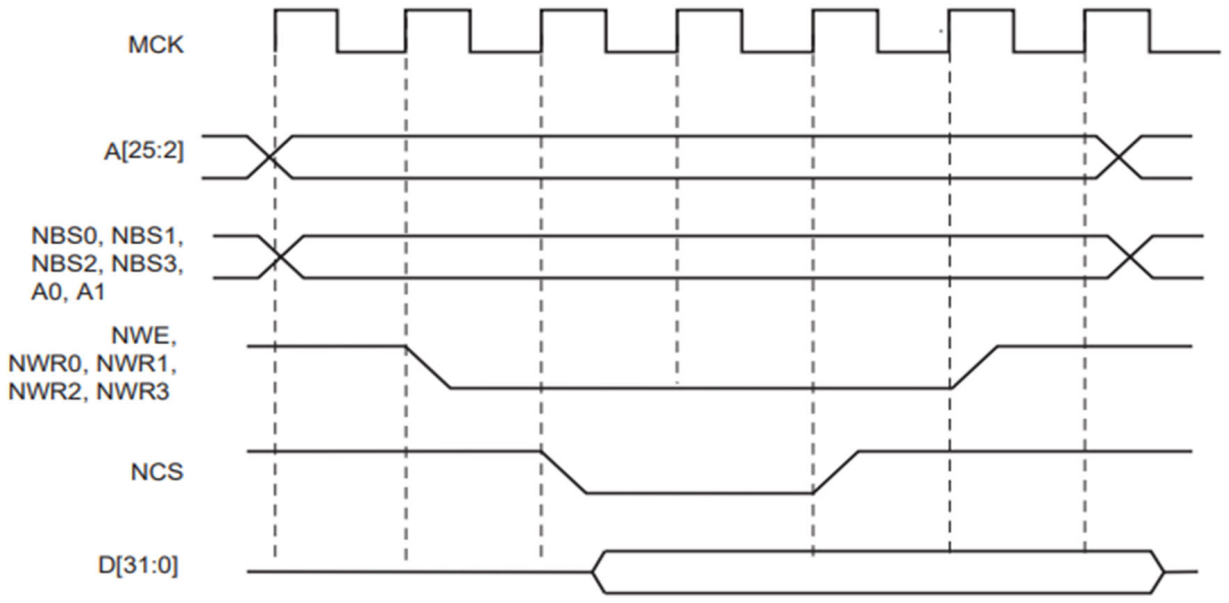
Figure 48-34. EBI Write Cycle AC Timing Diagram: WRITE_MODE = 1 (Write Operation Controlled by NWE)



Write Cycle:

- NWE_CYCLE = NWE_SETUP + NWE_PULSE + NWE_HOLD
- NWE_HOLD = NWE_CYCLE - NWE_SETUP - NWE_PULSE

Figure 48-35. EBI Write Cycle AC Timing Diagram: WRITE_MODE = 0 (Write Operation Controlled by NCS)



Write Cycle:

- NCS_CYCLE = NCS_WR_SETUP + NCS_WR_PULSE + NCS_WR_HOLD
- NCS_WR_HOLD = NWE_CYCLE - NCS_WR_SETUP - NCS_WR_PULSE

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Table 48-47. EBI AC electrical Specifications

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: VDDIO = AVDD 2.4V to 3.63V, VDDREG = 1.75V to 1.85V (unless otherwise stated) **Operating temperature:** **-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial**				
Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristics	Min.	Typ	Max.	Units	Conditions
EB3	NCS_CYCLE	EBI Read Cycle Time (TRC) NCS Controlled Read	33.519	—	—	ns	VDDIO = 3.3V, with 20 pF Load
EB5	NRD_CYCLE	EBI Read Cycle Time (TRC) NRD Controlled Read	26.848	—	—	ns	
EB7	NCS_CYCLE	EBI Write Cycle Time (TWC) NCS Controlled Write	20.04	—	—	ns	
EB9	NWE_CYCLE	EBI Write Cycle Time (TWC) NWE Controlled Write	26.707	—	—	ns	

48.35. Media Local Bus (MLB) Electrical Specifications

Figure 48-36. MLB AC Timing Diagrams

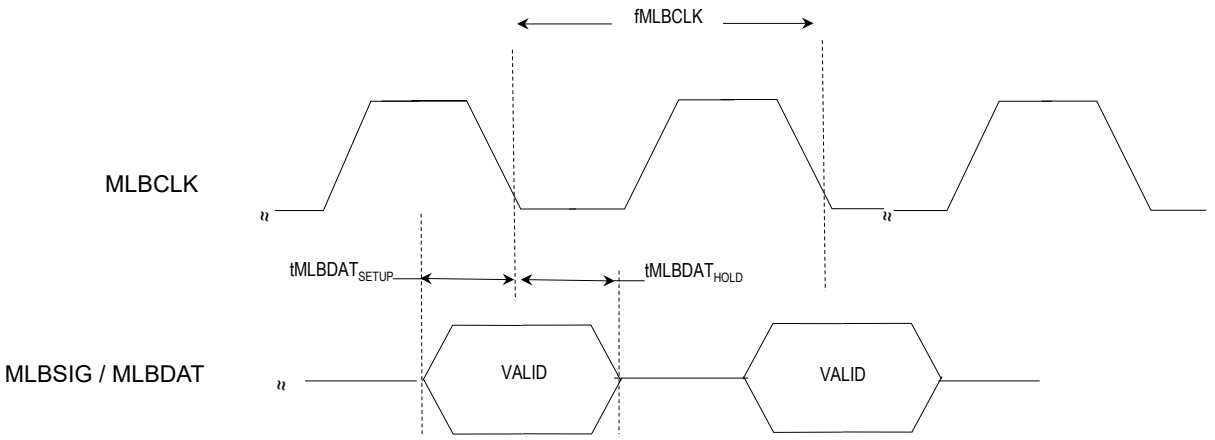


Table 48-48. MLB AC Electrical Specifications (1)

AC CHARACTERISTICS (1)			Standard Operating Conditions: VDDIO = AVDD 2.7V to 3.63V, VDDREG = 1.75V to 1.85V (unless otherwise stated) **Operating temperature:** **-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial**				
Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristics	Min.	Typ	Max.	Units	Conditions
MLB_1	fMLBCLK	Media Local Bus Clock Frequency	11.28	—	49.15	MHz	(Note 2)
MLB_3	tMLBDATSETUP	Media Local Bus data setup time	1	—	5	ns	VDDIO = 3.3V (1)
MLB_5	tMLBDATHOLD	Media Local Bus data hold time	2	—	5	ns	
MLB_7	fMLB_GCLK	Media Local Bus GCLK Frequency	100	—	FCY/2	MHz	

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Table 48-48. MLB AC Electrical Specifications [1] (continued)

AC CHARACTERISTICS [1]			Standard Operating Conditions: VDDIO = AVDD 2.7V to 3.63V, VDDREG = 1.75V to 1.85V (unless otherwise stated) **Operating temperature:** **-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial**				
Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristics	Min.	Typ	Max.	Units	Conditions

Notes:

1. AVDD and VDDIO(min) limited to ≥ 2.7V for Media Local Bus peripheral operation.
2. fMLBCLK = FSAMPLE * (256 or 512 or 1024). 44.1 kHz ≤ FSAMPLE ≤ 48 kHz.

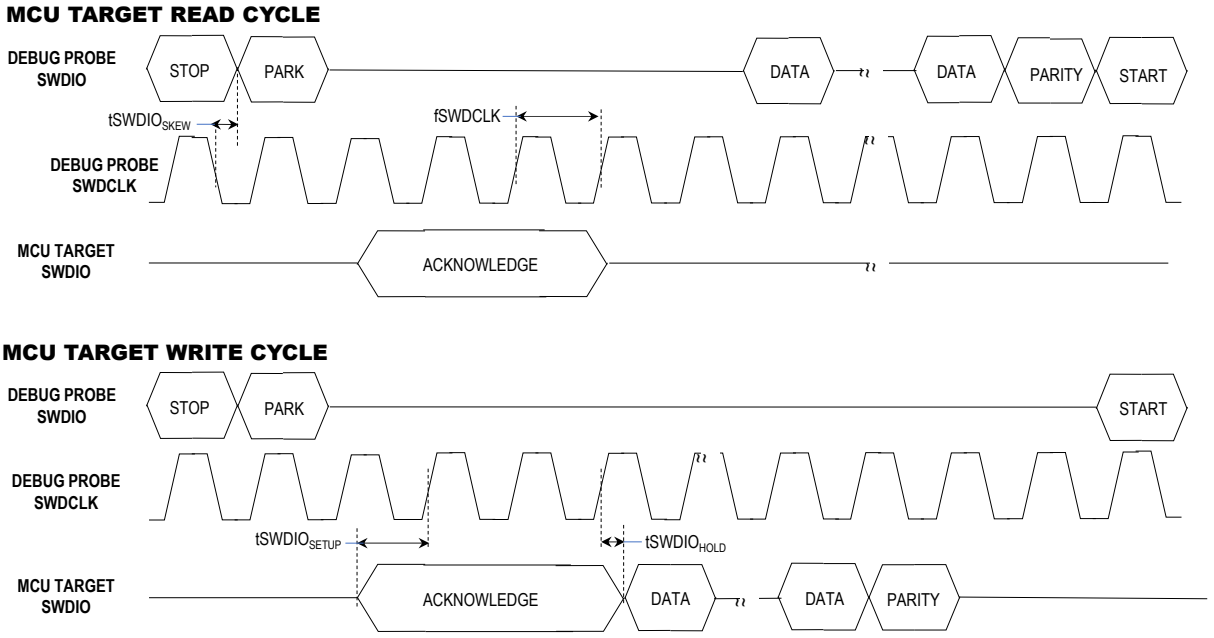
48.36. JTAG Electrical Specifications

Table 48-49. JTAG AC Electrical Specifications

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: VDDIO = AVDD 1.75V to 3.63V, VDDREG = 1.75V to 1.85V (unless otherwise stated) **Operating temperature:** **-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial**				
Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristics	Min.	Typ	Max.	Units	Conditions
JTAG_1	fTCK	JTAG TCK Frequency	—	—	40	MHz	VDDIO(min) - VDDIO(max)
JTAG_3	tTMS_TDISTEUP	TMS/TDI Setup Time	1.7	—	—	ns	
JTAG_5	tTMS_TDIHOLD	TMS.TDI Hold Time	0.85	—	—	ns	
JTAG_7	tTDOVALID	TDO Output Valid	—	—	22	ns	

48.37. SWD 2-Wire Electrical Specifications

Figure 48-37. SWD 2-Wire Read/Write AC Timing Diagrams



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Table 48-50. SWD 2-Wire AC Electrical Specifications

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: VDDIO = AVDD 1.75V to 3.63V, VDDREG = 1.75V to 1.85V (unless otherwise stated) **Operating temperature:** **-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial**				
Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristics	Min.	Typ	Max.	Units	Conditions
SWD_1	fSWDCLK	SWDCLK Clock Frequency	—	—	25	MHz	VDDIO(min) - VDDIO(max)
SWD_3	tSWDCLKHIGH	SWDCLK Clock High Time	1 / (2 * fSWDCLK)	—	—	ns	
SWD_5	tSWDCLKLOW	SWDCLK Clock Low Time	1 / (2 * fSWDCLK)	—	—	ns	
SWD_7	tSWDIOSKEW	SWDIO Skew	0	—	23	ns	
SWD_9	tSWDIOSETUP	SWDIO Setup Time	4	—	—	ns	
SWD_11	tSWDIOHOLD	SWDIO Hold Time	1	—	—	ns	

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49. Packaging Information

49.1. Package Marking Information

All devices are marked with the Microchip logo, a shortened ordering code and additional marking (the two last lines)

YYWW R ARM

XXXXXX CC

Where:

- "Y" or "YY": Manufacturing Year (last OR two last digit(s))
- "WW": Manufacturing Week
- "R": Revision
- "XXXXXX": Lot number
- "CC": Internal Code

49.2. Package Drawings

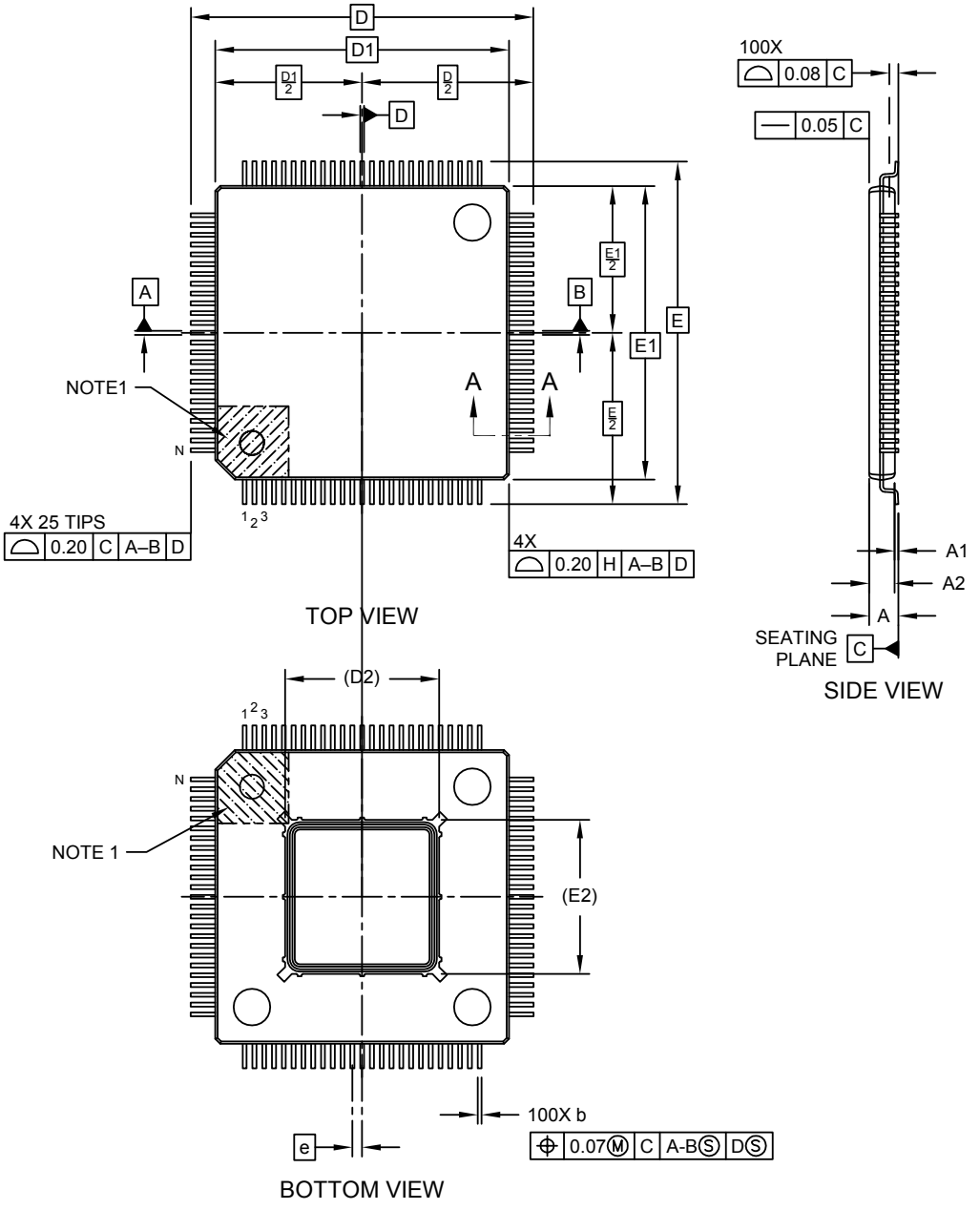
Note: For the most current package drawings, refer to the Microchip Packaging Specification, which is available at www.microchip.com/packaging.

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49.2.1. 100-Lead TQFP

100-Lead Plastic Thin Quad Flatpack (4JB) - 12x12x1.0 mm Body [TQFP]
With 6.3 mm Grooved Exposed Pad

Note:	For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging

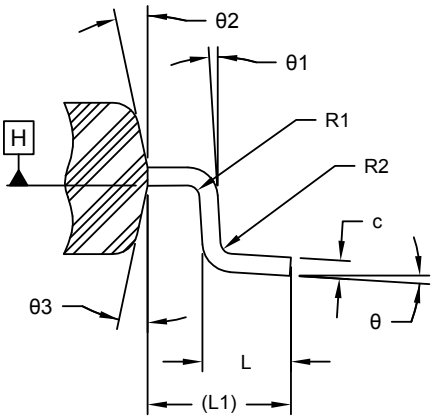


Microchip Technology Drawing C04-21545 Rev A Sheet 1 of 2

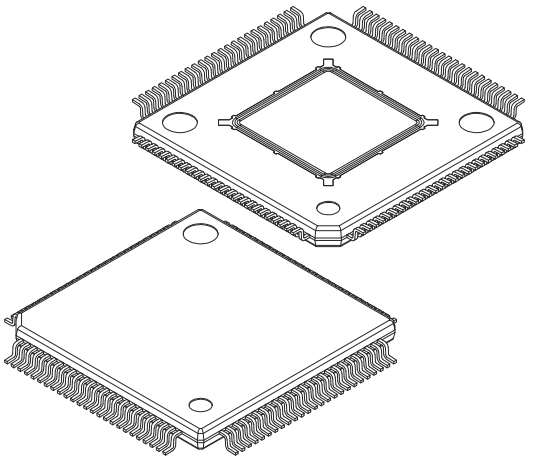
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100-Lead Plastic Thin Quad Flatpack (4JB) - 12x12x1.0 mm Body [TQFP] With 6.3 mm Grooved Exposed Pad

Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging



SECTION A–A



Units		MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Terminals	N		100	
Pitch	e		0.40 BSC	
Overall Height	A	-	-	1.20
Standoff	A1	0.05	-	0.15
Molded Package Thickness	A2	0.95	1.00	1.05
Overall Length	D		14.00 BSC	
Molded Package Length	D1		12.00 BSC	
Exposed Pad Length	D2		6.30 REF	
Overall Width	E		14.00 BSC	
Molded Package Width	E1		12.00 BSC	
Exposed Pad Width	E2		6.30 REF	
Terminal Width	b	0.13	0.16	0.23
Terminal Thickness	c	0.09	0.027	0.20
Terminal Length	L	0.45	0.60	0.75
Footprint	L1		1.00 REF	
Lead Bend Radius	R1	0.08	-	-
Lead Bend Radius	R2	0.08	-	0.20
Foot Angle	θ	0°	3.5°	7°
Lead Angle	θ1	0°	-	-
Mold Draft Angle	θ2	11°	12°	13°
Mold Draft Angle	θ3	11°	12°	13°

Notes:

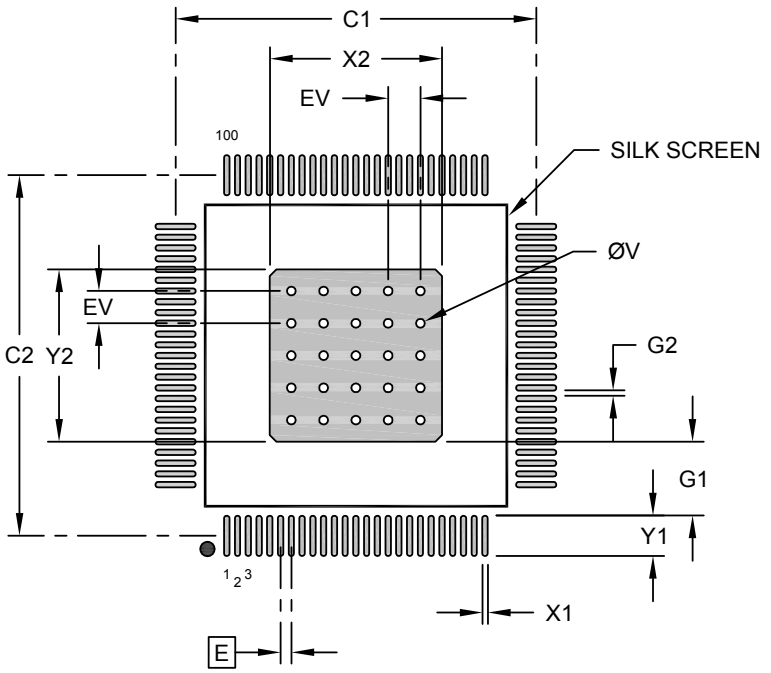
1. Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
2. Package is saw singulated
3. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M
   BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.
   REF: Reference Dimension, usually without tolerance, for information purposes only.

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-21545 Rev A Sheet 2 of 2

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100-Lead Plastic Thin Quad Flatpack (4JB) - 12x12x1.0 mm Body [TQFP] With 6.3 mm Grooved Exposed Pad

Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging



RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN

Units		MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX
Contact Pitch	E		0.40 BSC	
Center Pad Width	X2			6.40
Center Pad Length	Y2			6.40
Contact Pad Spacing	C1		13.40	
Contact Pad Spacing	C2		13.40	
Contact Pad Width (X100)	X1			0.20
Contact Pad Length (X100)	Y1			1.50
Contact Pad to Center Pad	G1	2.75		
Contact Pad to Contact Pad (X96)	G2	0.20		
Thermal Via Diameter	V		0.33	
Thermal Via Pitch	EV		1.20	

Notes:

1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M
   BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.
2. For best soldering results, thermal vias, if used, should be filled or tented to avoid solder loss during reflow process

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-23545 Rev A

Table 49-1. Device and Package Maximum Weight

100	mg

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Table 49-2. Package Characteristics

Moisture Sensitivity Level	MSL3

Table 49-3. Package Reference

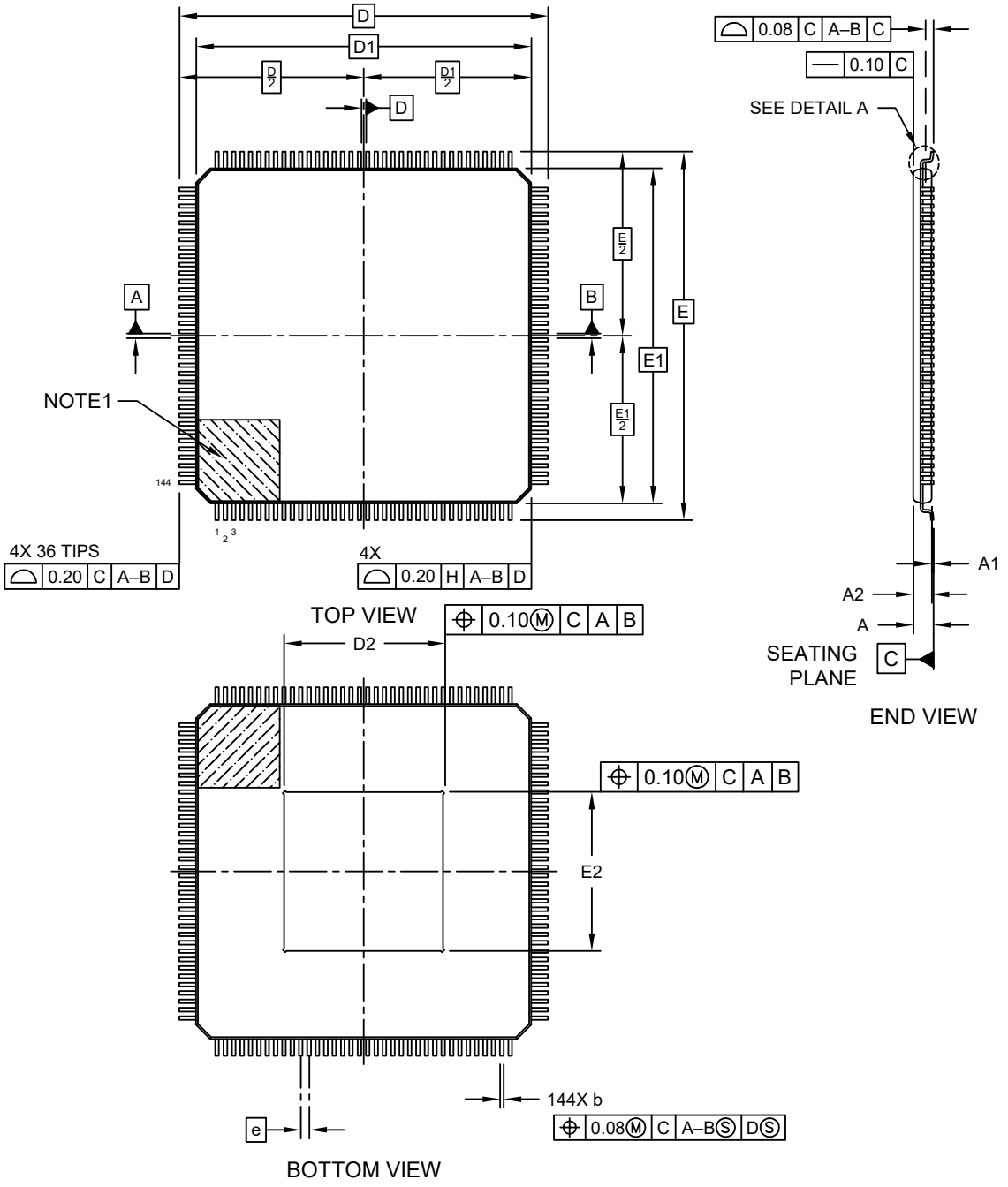
JEDEC Drawing Reference	C04-21545a
JESD97 Classification	E3

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49.2.2. 144-Lead TQFP-EP

144-Lead Plastic Thin Quad Flat Pack (8YX) - 20x20x1.0 mm Body [TQFP]
With 9.5 mm Exposed Pad

Note:	For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging

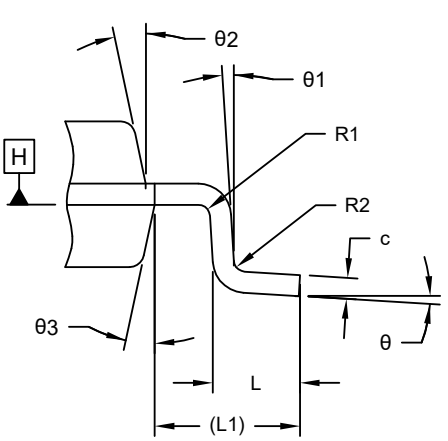


Microchip Technology Drawing C04-510 Rev A Sheet 1 of 2

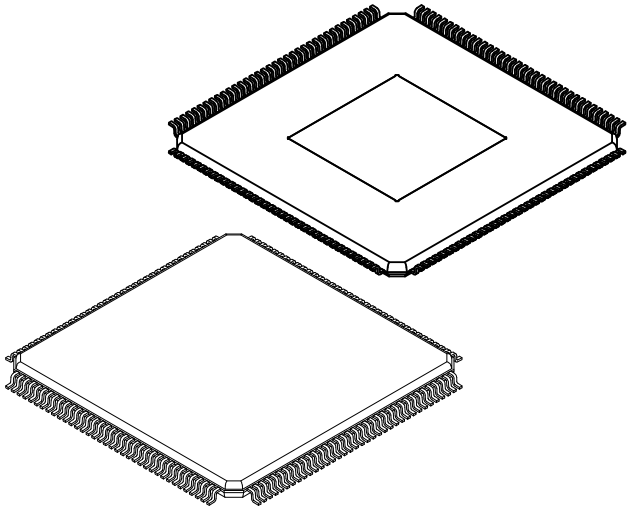
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144-Lead Plastic Thin Quad Flat Pack (8YX) - 20x20x1.0 mm Body [TQFP] With 9.5 mm Exposed Pad

Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging



DETAIL A



Units		MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Terminals	N		144	
Pitch	e		0.50 BSC	
Overall Height	A	-	-	1.20
Standoff	A1	0.05	0.10	0.15
Molded Package Thickness	A2	0.95	1.00	1.05
Overall Length	D		22.00 BSC	
Molded Package Length	D1		20.00 BSC	
Exposed Pad Length	D2	9.40	9.50	9.60
Overall Width	E		22.00 BSC	
Molded Package Width	E1		20.00 BSC	
Exposed Pad Width	E2	9.40	9.50	9.60
Terminal Width	b	0.17	0.22	0.27
Terminal Thickness	c	0.09	-	0.20
Terminal Length	L	0.45	0.60	0.75
Footprint	L1		1.00 REF	
Lead Bend Radius	R1	0.08	-	-
Lead Bend Radius	R2	0.08	-	0.20
Foot Angle	θ	0°	3.5°	7°
Lead Angle	θ1	0°	-	-
Mold Draft Angle	θ2	11°	12°	13°
Mold Draft Angle	θ3	11°	12°	13°

Notes:

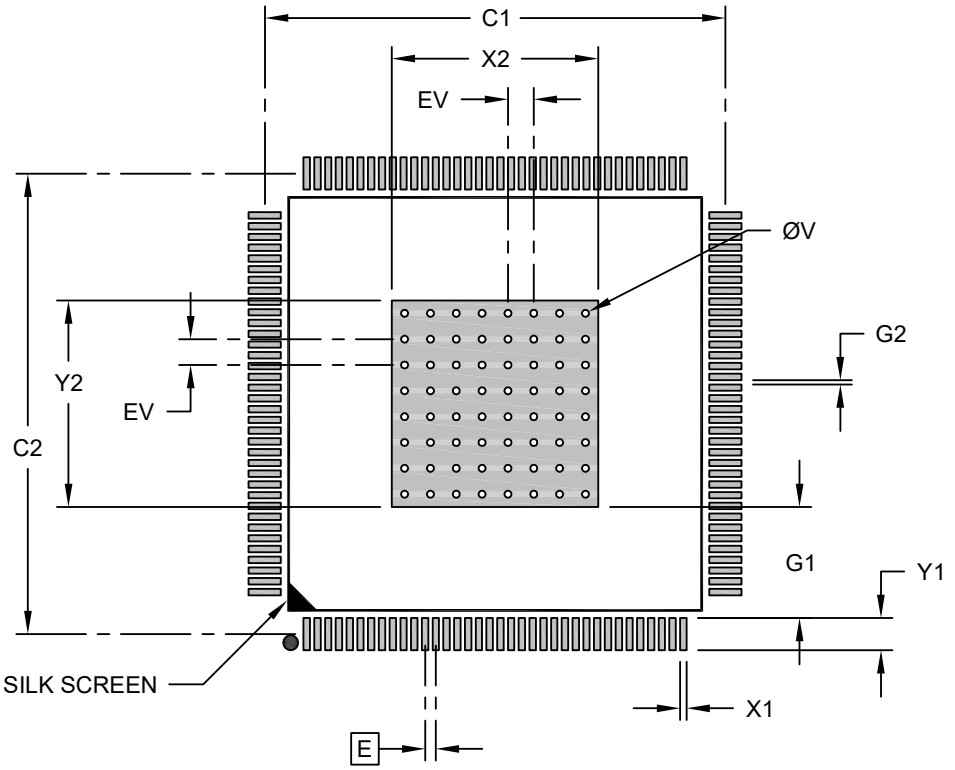
1. Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
2. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M
   BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.
   REF: Reference Dimension, usually without tolerance, for information purposes only.

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144-Lead Plastic Thin Quad Flat Pack (8YX) - 20x20x1.0 mm Body [TQFP] With 9.5 mm Exposed Pad

Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging



RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN

Units		MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX
Contact Pitch	E	0.50 BSC		
Center Pad Width	X2			9.60
Center Pad Length	Y2			9.60
Contact Pad Spacing	C1		21.40	
Contact Pad Spacing	C2		21.40	
Contact Pad Width (Xnn)	X1			0.30
Contact Pad Length (Xnn)	Y1			1.50
Contact Pad to Center Pad (Xnn)	G1	5.15		
Contact Pad to Contact Pad (Xnn)	G2	0.20		
Thermal Via Diameter	V		0.33	
Thermal Via Pitch	EV		1.20	

Notes:

1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M
   BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.
2. For best soldering results, thermal vias, if used, should be filled or tented to avoid solder loss during reflow process

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-2510 Rev A

Table 49-4. Device and Package Maximum Weight

36	mg

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Table 49-5. Package Characteristics

Moisture Sensitivity Level	MSL1

Table 49-6. Package Reference

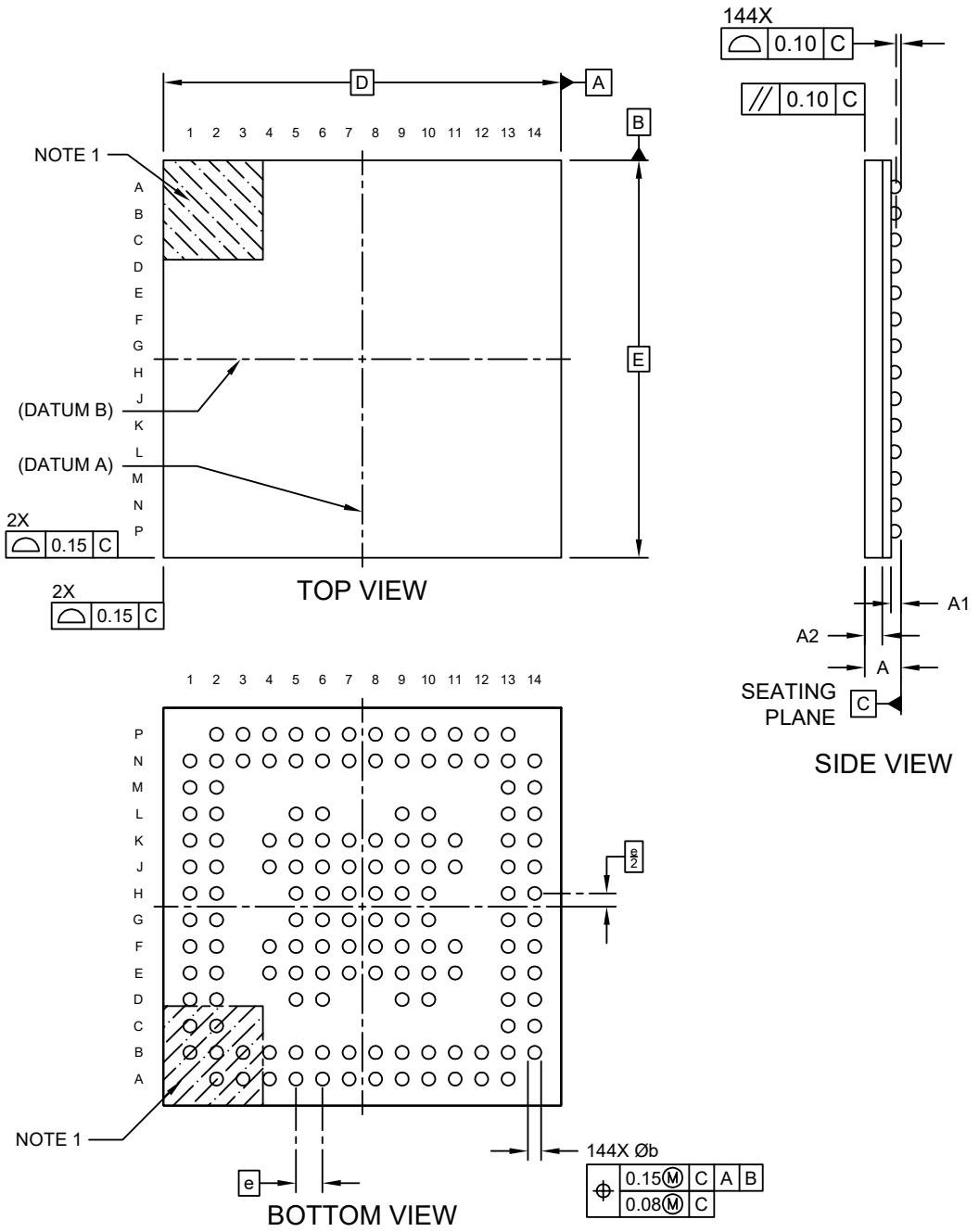
JEDEC Drawing Reference	C04-510a
JESD97 Classification	E3

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49.2.3. 144-Ball TFBGA

144-Ball Thin Fine-Pitch Ball Grid Array Package (LUX) - 12×12×1.19 mm Body [TFBGA]

Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging

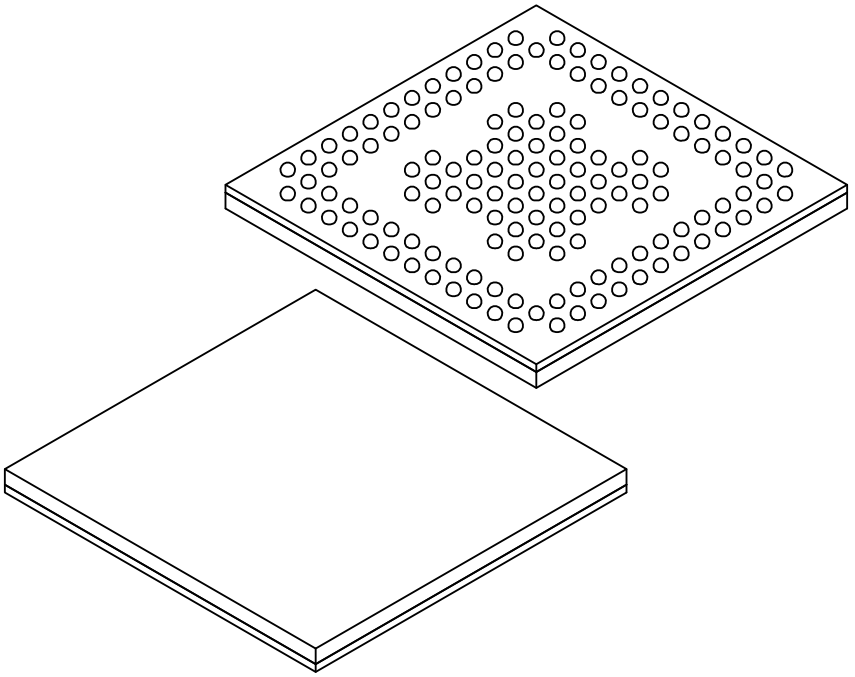


Microchip Technology Drawing C04-511 Rev A Sheet 1 of 2

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144-Ball Thin Fine-Pitch Ball Grid Array Package (LUX) - 12×12×1.19 mm Body [TFBGA]

Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging



Units		MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Terminals	N		144	
Pitch	e		0.80 BSC	
Overall Height	A	–	–	1.19
Ball Height	A1	0.21	0.30	–
Mold Thickness	A2	0.48	0.53	0.58
Overall Length	D		12.00 BSC	
Overall Width	E		12.00 BSC	
Ball Diameter	b	0.35	0.40	0.45

Notes:

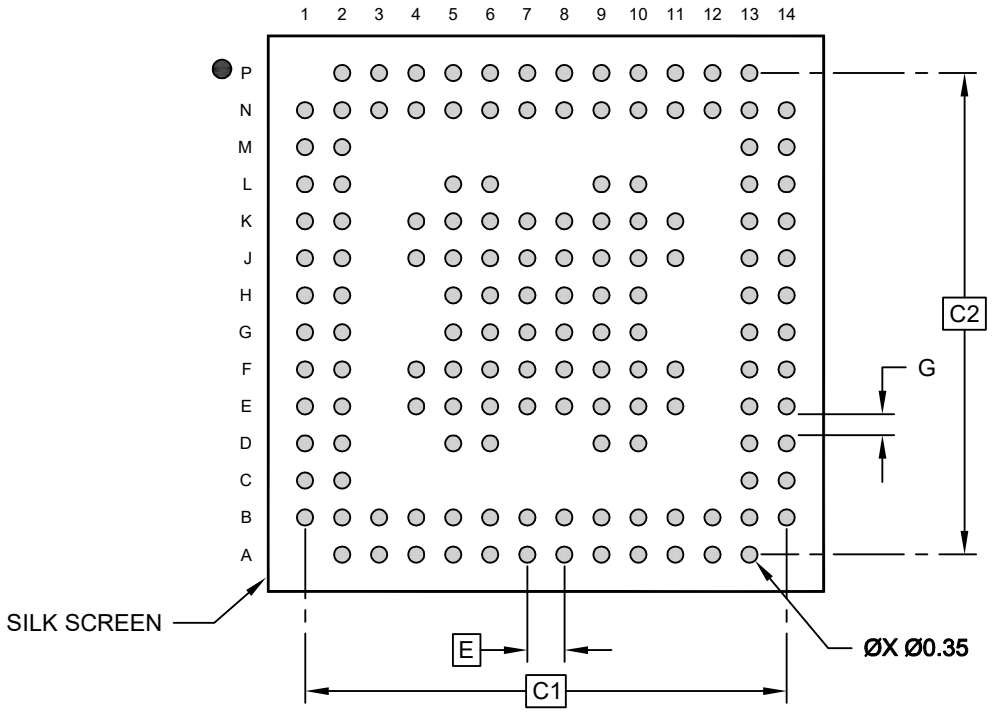
1. Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
2. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M
   BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.
   REF: Reference Dimension, usually without tolerance, for information purposes only.

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-511 Rev A Sheet 2 of 2

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144-Ball Thin Fine-Pitch Ball Grid Array Package (LUX) - 12×12×1.19 mm Body [TFBGA]

Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging



RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN

Units		MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX
Contact Pitch	E		0.80 BSC	
Contact Pad Spacing	C1		10.40 BSC	
Contact Pad Spacing	C2		10.40 BSC	
Contact Pad Width (X144)	X			0.35
Contact Pad to Center Pad	G	0.45		

Notes:

1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M
   BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.
2. For best soldering results, thermal vias, if used, should be filled or tented to avoid solder loss during reflow process

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-2511 Rev A

Table 49-7. Device and Package Maximum Weight

90	mg

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Table 49-8. Package Characteristics

Moisture Sensitivity Level	MSL3

Table 49-9. Package Reference

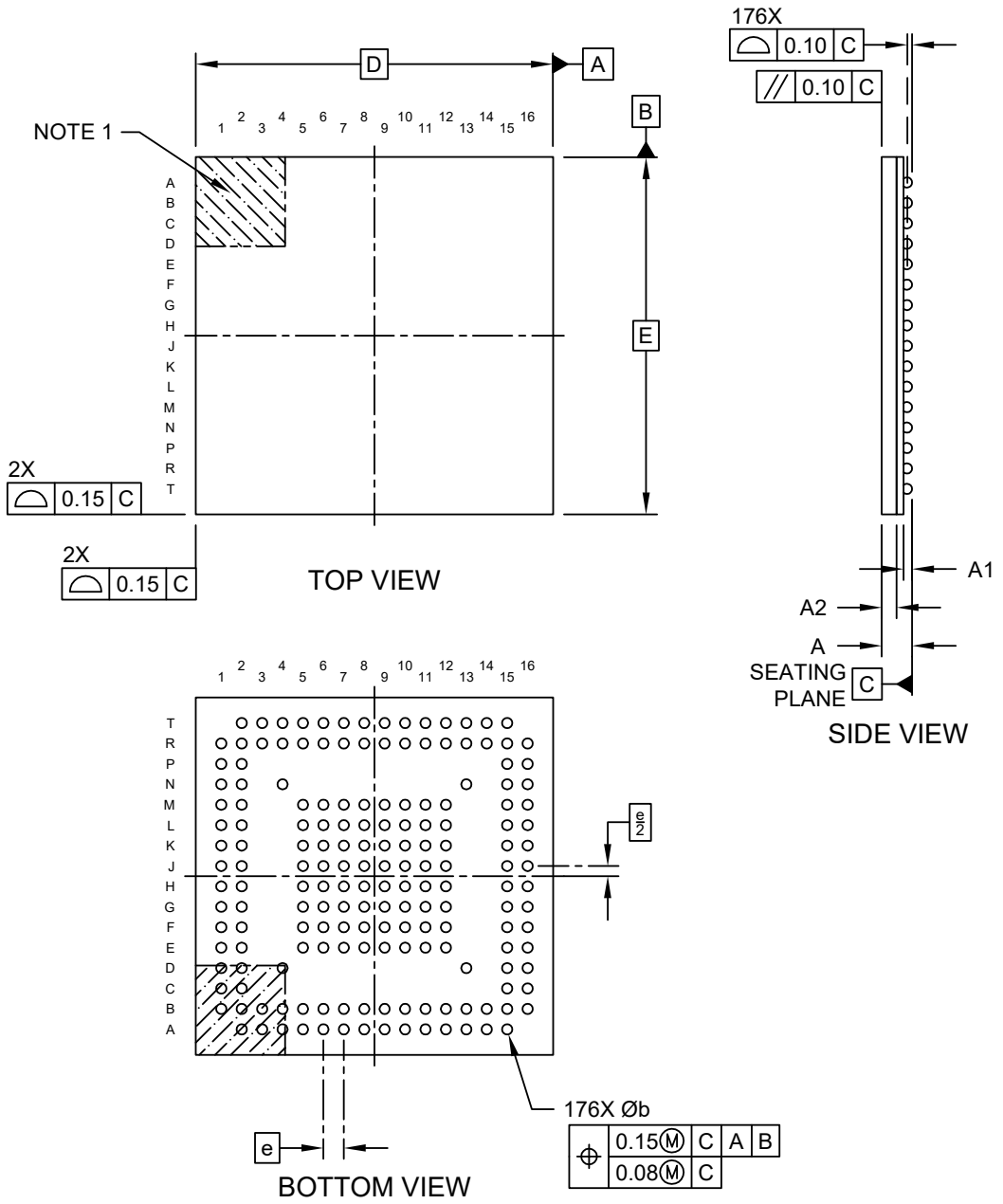
JEDEC Drawing Reference	C04-00511a
JESD97 Classification	E3

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49.2.4. 176-Lead TFBGA

176-Ball Thin Fine-Pitch Ball Grid Array (5MX) - 14x14x1.19 mm Body [TFBGA]

Note:	For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging

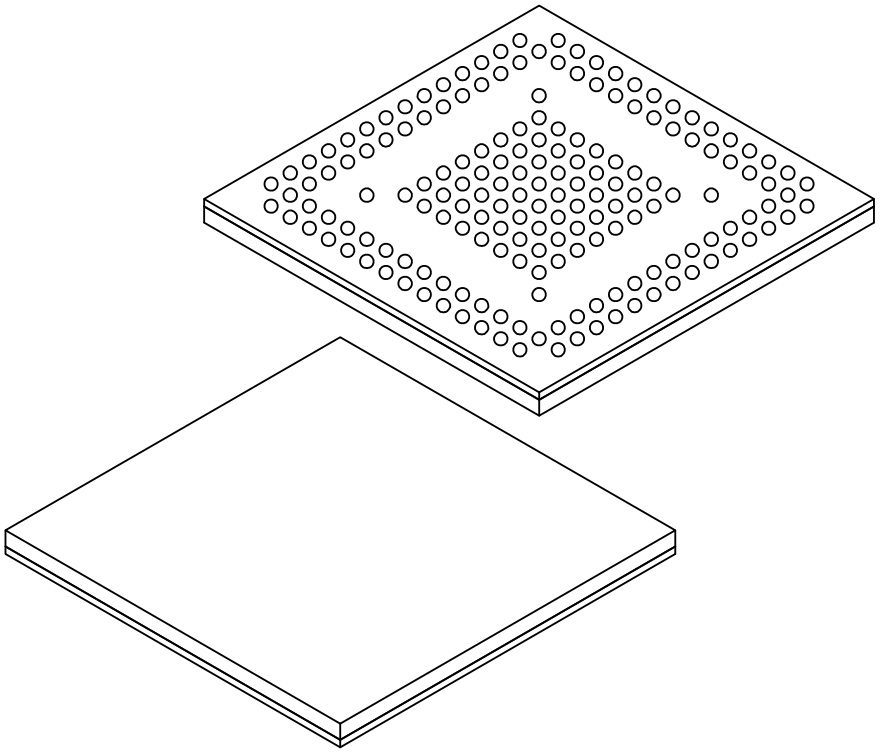


Microchip Technology Drawing C04-515 Rev A Sheet 1 of 2

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176-Ball Thin Fine-Pitch Ball Grid Array (5MX) - 14x14x1.19 mm Body [TFBGA]

Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging



Units		MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Terminals	N		176	
Pitch	e		0.80 BSC	
Overall Height	A	–	–	1.19
Ball Height	A1	0.21	0.30	–
Mold Thickness	A2	0.48	0.53	0.58
Overall Length	D		14.00 BSC	
Overall Width	E		14.00 BSC	
Ball Diameter	b	0.35	0.40	0.45

Notes:

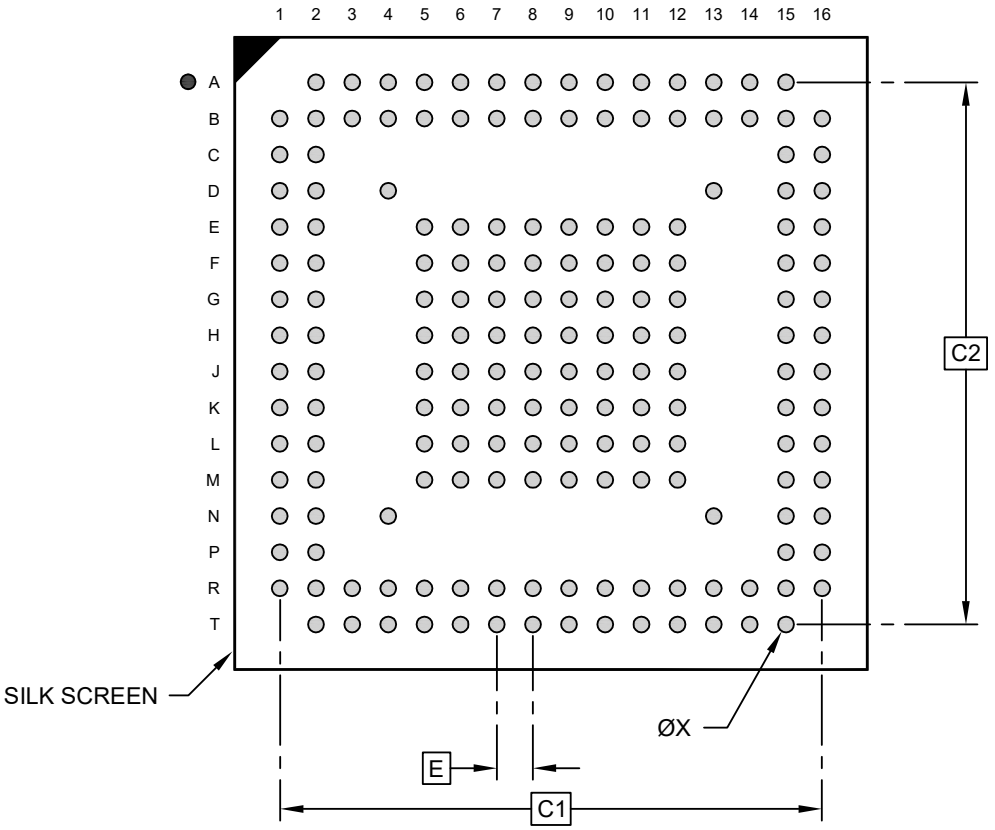
1. Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
2. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M
   BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.
   REF: Reference Dimension, usually without tolerance, for information purposes only.

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-515 Rev A Sheet 2 of 2

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176-Ball Thin Fine-Pitch Ball Grid Array (5MX) - 14x14x1.19 mm Body [TFBGA]

Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging



RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN

Units		MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX
Contact Pitch	E		0.80 BSC	
Contact Pad Spacing	C1		12.00	
Contact Pad Spacing	C2		12.00	
Contact Pad Diameter	X1			0.35

Notes:

1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M
   BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-2515 Rev A

Table 49-10. Device and Package Maximum Weight

100	mg

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Table 49-11. Package Characteristics

Moisture Sensitivity Level	MSL3

Table 49-12. Package Reference

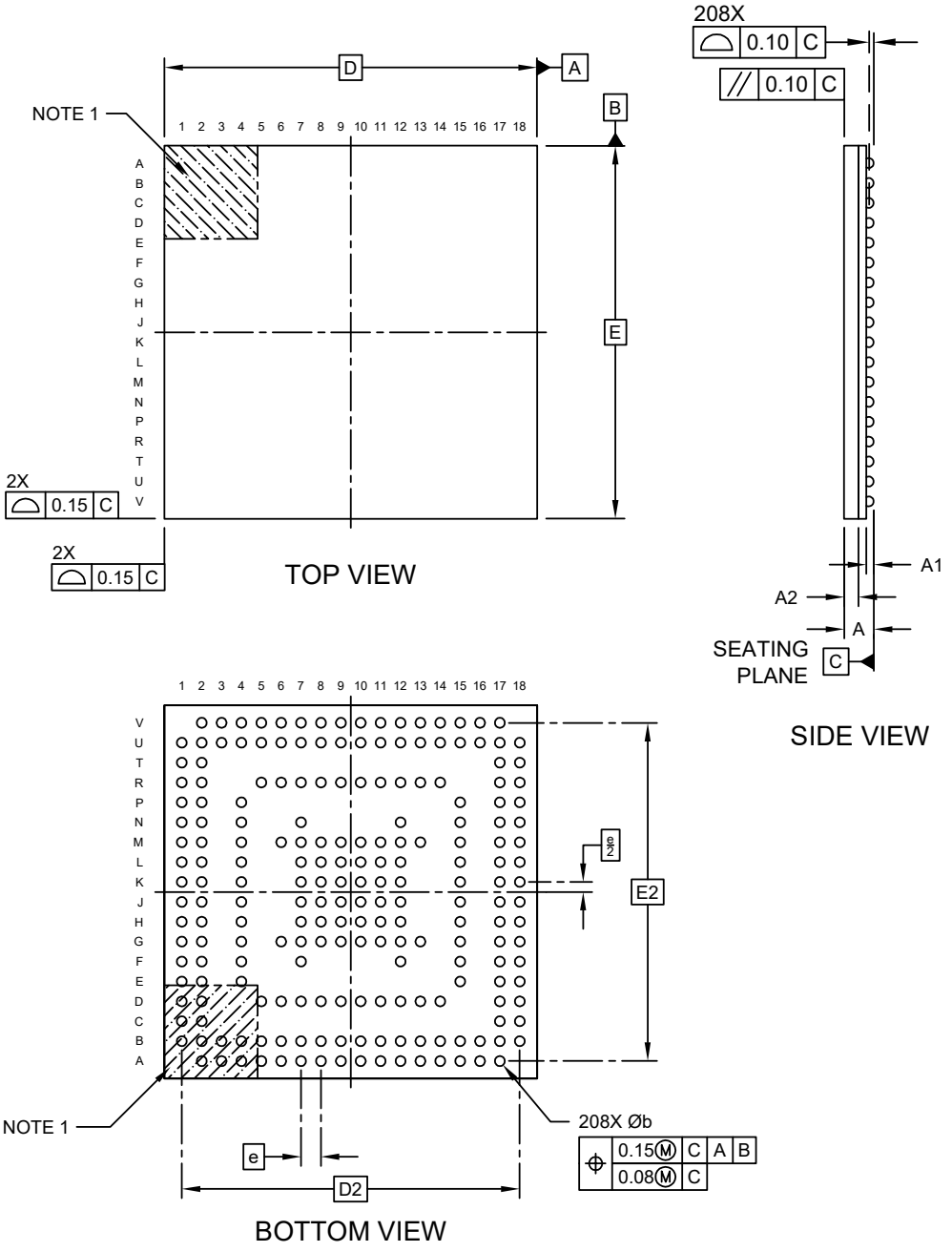
JEDEC Drawing Reference	C04-00515a
JESD97 Classification	E3

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49.2.5. 208-Ball TFBGA

208-Ball Fine-Pitch Ball Grid Array Package (8MX) - 15x15x1.19 mm Body [TFBGA]

Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging

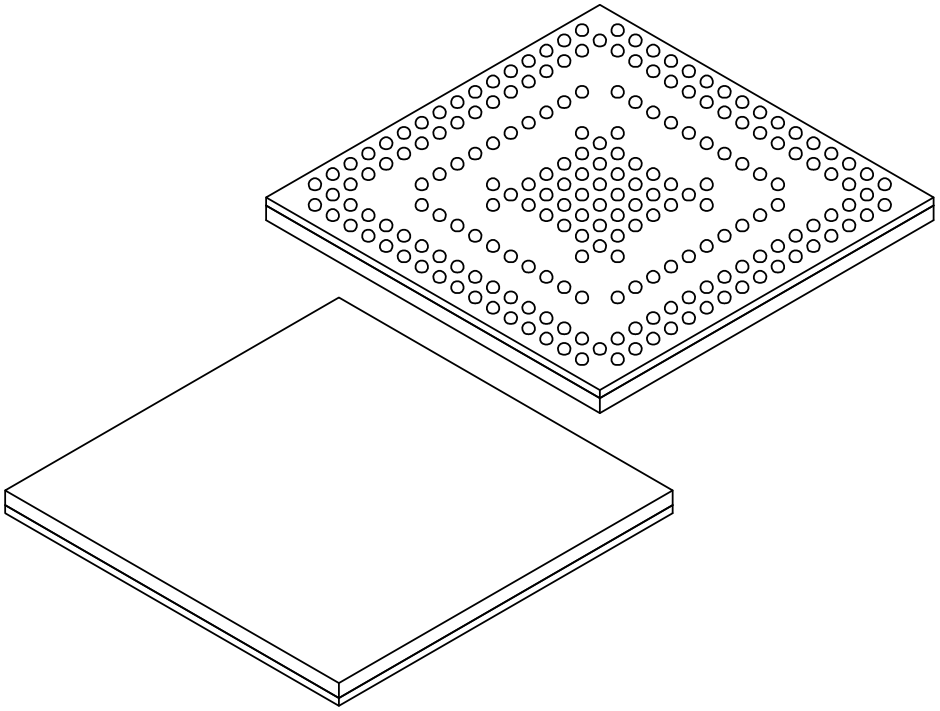


Microchip Technology Drawing C04-516 Rev A Sheet 1 of 2

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208-Ball Fine-Pitch Ball Grid Array Package (8MX) - 15x15x1.19 mm Body [TFBGA]

Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging



Units		MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Terminals	N		208	
Pitch	e		0.80 BSC	
Overall Height	A	–	–	1.19
Ball Height	A1	0.21	0.30	–
Mold Thickness	A2	0.48	0.53	0.58
Overall Length	D		15.00 BSC	
Ball Array Length	D2		13.60 BSC	
Overall Width	E		15.00 BSC	
Ball Array Width	E2		13.60 BSC	
Ball Diameter	b	0.35	0.40	0.45

Notes:

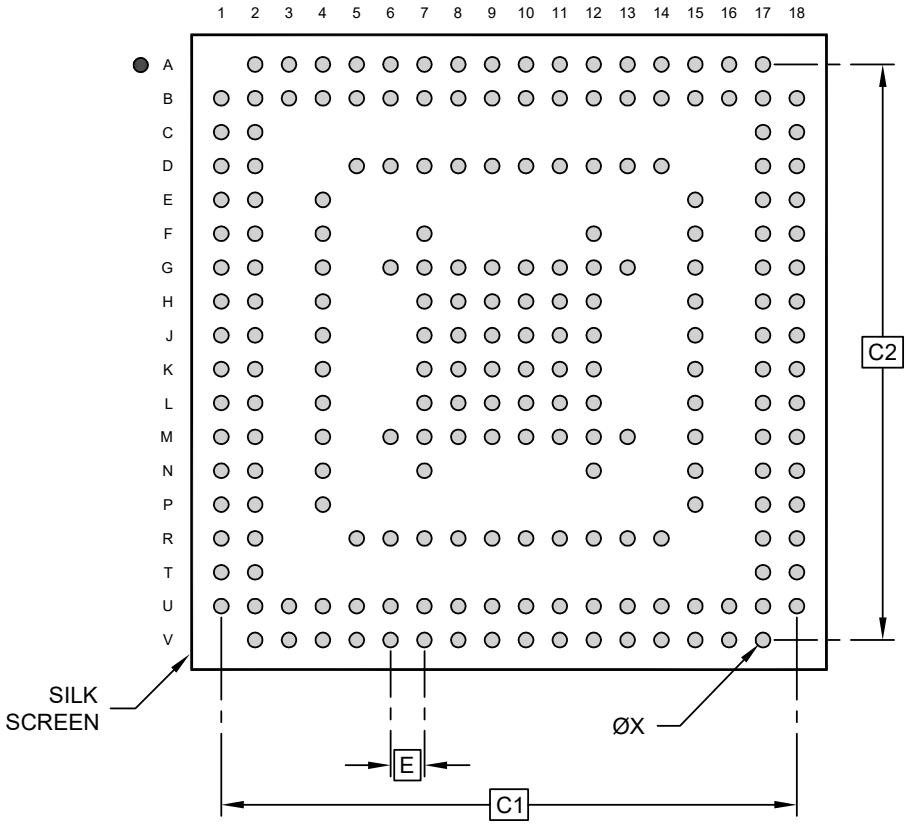
1. Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
2. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M
   BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.
   REF: Reference Dimension, usually without tolerance, for information purposes only.

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-516 Rev A Sheet 2 of 2

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208-Ball Fine-Pitch Ball Grid Array Package (8MX) - 15x15x1.19 mm Body [TFBGA]

Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging



RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN

Units		MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX
Contact Pitch	E		0.80 BSC	
Contact Pad Spacing	C1		13.60 BSC	
Contact Pad Spacing	C2		13.60 BSC	
Contact Pad Diameter	X			0.35

Notes:

1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M
   BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.
2. For best soldering results, thermal vias, if used, should be filled or tented to avoid solder loss during reflow process

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-2516 Rev A

Table 49-13. Device and Package Maximum Weight

100	mg

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Table 49-14. Package Characteristics

Moisture Sensitivity Level	MSL3

Table 49-15. Package Reference

JEDEC Drawing Reference	C04-00516a
JESD97 Classification	E3

49.3. Soldering Profile

The following table provides the recommended soldering profile from J-STD-20.

Table 49-16. Recommended Soldering Profile

Profile Feature	Green Package
Average Ramp-up Rate (217°C to peak)	3°C/s max.
Preheat Temperature 175°C ±25°C	150-200°C
Time Maintained Above 217°C	60-150s
Time within 5°C of Actual Peak Temperature	30s
Peak Temperature Range	260°C
Ramp-down Rate	6°C/s max.
Time 25°C to Peak Temperature	8 minutes max.

A maximum of three reflow passes is allowed per component.

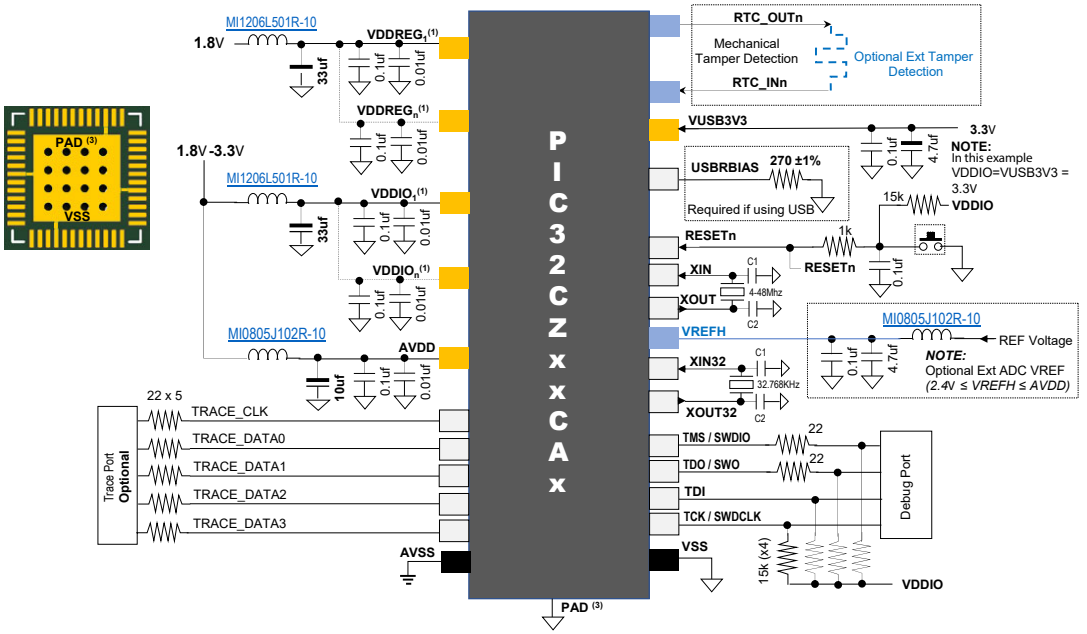
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50. Schematic Checklist

50.1. Introduction

This chapter describes a common checklist that must be used when starting and reviewing the schematics for the PIC32CZ CA8x/CA9x design. This chapter illustrates the recommended power supply connections and how to connect the external analog references, programmer, and debugger.

Refer to the *Basic 32-Bit MCU Design and Troubleshooting Checklist Guide* and *EMI, EMC, EFT, and ESD Circuit Design Consideration for 32-bit Microcontrollers* available on the Microchip web site for more a detailed information.



Notes:

1. VDDIO/AVDD ≥ VDDREG during power-up or power-down.
2. All capacitors are ceramic w/ESR < 1Ω.
3. Package PAD must be soldered to ground with multiple via's to ground PCB layer (see suggested PAD landing pattern).
4. In the case of packages with leads, all decoupling capacitors must be placed on the same side of the PCB as the MCU and as close to the pins as possible. In the case of BGA packages, all decoupling capacitors must be placed on the opposite side of the PCB from the MCU with minimal distance between the ball and the associated capacitor.
5. If USB is not being used in the application, the VUSB3V3 pins should be connected to ground.

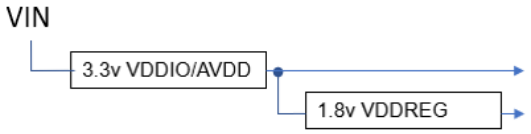
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6. If JTAG will be the primary debugging interface during development or in the case that boundary scan will be implemented in manufacturing, use of any alternative functions on the TMS, TDO, TDI, and TCK pins should be avoided.
7. If the trace functions are implemented, the ability to isolate these signals from any alternative functions during development is recommended.
8. All ground connections must be made to the ground plane PCB layer with the shortest possible fan-out.

Option One

This ensures VDDREG will never exceed VDDIO.

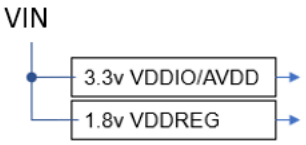
This option is required for safe operation.



Option Two

This option is not recommended for safe operation.

Only approved if a soft start circuit is used on the VDDREG supply to guarantee it lags.



WARNING Failure to follow these recommendations could result in excessive current or silicon reliability concerns.

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51. Common Conventions

51.1. Numerical Notation

Table 51-1. Numerical Notation

Symbol	Description
165	Decimal number
0b0101	Binary number (example 0b0101 = 5 decimal)
'0101'	Binary numbers are given without prefix if unambiguous
0x3B24	Hexadecimal number
X	Represents an unknown or do not care value
Z	Represents a high-impedance (floating) state for either a signal or a bus

51.2. Memory Size and Type

Table 51-2. Memory Size and Bit Rate

Symbol	Description
KB (kbyte)	kilobyte (2^{10} = 1024)
MB (Mbyte)	megabyte (2^{20} = 1024*1024)
GB (Gbyte)	gigabyte (2^{30} = 1024*1024*1024)
b	bit (binary '0' or '1')
B	byte (8 bits)
1 kbit/s	1,000 bit/s rate (not 1,024 bit/s)
1 Mbit/s	1,000,000 bit/s rate
1 Gbit/s	1,000,000,000 bit/s rate
word	32 bit
half-word	16 bit

51.3. Frequency and Time

Table 51-3. Frequency and Time

Symbol	Description
kHz	1 kHz = 10^3 Hz = 1,000 Hz
KHz	1 KHz = 1,024 Hz, 32 KHz = 32,768 Hz
MHz	1 MHz = 10^6 Hz = 1,000,000 Hz
GHz	1 GHz = 10^9 Hz = 1,000,000,000 Hz
s	second
ms	millisecond
µs	microsecond
ns	nanosecond

51.4. Registers and Bits

Table 51-4. Register and Bit Mnemonics

Symbol	Description
R/W	Read/Write accessible register bit. The user can read from and write to this bit.
R	Read-only accessible register bit. The user can only read this bit. Writes will be ignored.

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Table 51-4. Register and Bit Mnemonics (continued)

Symbol	Description
W	Write-only accessible register bit. The user can only write this bit. Reading this bit will return an undefined value.
BIT	Bit names are shown in uppercase. (Example ENABLE)
FIELD[n:m]	A set of bits from bit n down to m. (Example: PINA[3:0] = {PINA3, PINA2, PINA1, PINA0}
Reserved	Reserved bits are unused and reserved for future use. For compatibility with future devices, always write reserved bits to zero when the register is written. Reserved bits will always return zero when read. Reserved bit field values must not be written to a bit field. A reserved value will not be read from a read-only bit field. Do not write any value to reserved bits of a fuse.
PERIPHERAL*i*	If several instances of a peripheral exist, the peripheral name is followed by a number to indicate the number of the instance in the range 0-n. PERIPHERAL0 denotes one specific instance.
Reset	Value of a register after a Power-on Reset. This is also the value of registers in a peripheral after performing a software Reset of the peripheral, except for the Debug Control registers.
SET/CLR	Registers with SET/CLR suffix allows the user to clear and set bits in a register without doing a read-modify-write operation. These registers always come in pairs. Writing a '1' to a bit in the CLR register will clear the corresponding bit in both registers, while writing a '1' to a bit in the SET register will set the corresponding bit in both registers. Both registers will return the same value when read. If both registers are written simultaneously, the write to the CLR register will take precedence.

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52. Acronyms and Abbreviations

The table below contains acronyms and abbreviations used in this document.

Table 52-1. Acronyms and Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
AC	Analog Comparator
ADC	Analog-to-Digital Converter
ADDR	Address
AES	Advanced Encryption Standard
AHB	Advanced High-performance Bus
AMBA	Advanced Microcontroller Bus Architecture
APB	AMBA Advanced Peripheral Bus
AREF	Analog Reference Voltage
BOD	Brown-out Detector
BOR	Brown-out Reset
CAL	Calibration
CC	Compare/Capture
CCL	Configurable Custom Logic
CLK	Clock
CRC	Cyclic Redundancy Check
CTRL	Control
DAC	Digital-to-Analog Converter
DAP	Debug Access Port
DFLL	Digital Frequency Locked Loop
DMAC	DMA (Direct Memory Access) Controller
DSU	Device Service Unit
EEPROM	Electrically Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory
EIC	External Interrupt Controller
EVSYS	Event System
FPLL	Fractional Digital Phase Locked Loop, also PLL
FREQM	Frequency Meter
GCLK	Generic Clock Controller
GND	Ground
GPIO	General Purpose Input/Output
I^2C	Inter-Integrated Circuit
IF	Interrupt Flag
INT	Interrupt
MBIST	Memory Built-In Self-Test
MEM-AP	Memory Access Port
MTB	Micro Trace Buffer
NMI	Non-maskable Interrupt
NVIC	Nested Vector Interrupt Controller
NVM	Nonvolatile Memory
NVMCTRL	Nonvolatile Memory Controller
OSC	Oscillator
PAC	Peripheral Access Controller

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Table 52-1. Acronyms and Abbreviations (continued)

Abbreviation	Description
PC	Program Counter
PER	Period
PLL	Digital Phase Locked Loop
PM	Power Manager
POR	Power-on Reset
PORT	I/O Pin Controller
PWM	Pulse-Width Modulation
RAM	Random-Access Memory
REF	Reference
RTC	Real-Time Counter
RX	Receiver/Receive
SEEP	SmartEEPROM Page
SERCOM	Serial Communication Interface
SMBus	System Management Bus
SP	Stack Pointer
SPI	Serial Peripheral Interface
SRAM	Static Random Access Memory
SUPC	Supply Controller
SWD	Serial Wire Debug
TC	Timer/Counter
TRNG	True Random Number Generator
TX	Transmitter/Transmit
ULP	Ultra Low-Power
USART	Universal Synchronous and Asynchronous Serial Receiver and Transmitter
V_{DD}	Common voltage to be applied to VDDIO and AVDD
V_{DDIN}	Digital Supply Voltage
V_{DDIO}	Digital Supply Voltage
AV_{DD}	Analog Supply Voltage
VREF	Voltage Reference
WDT	Watchdog Timer
XOSC	Crystal Oscillator

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53. Revision History

Note: The data sheet revision is independent of the die revision (Revision bit in the Device Identification register of the Device Service Unit, DSU.DID.REVISION) and the device variant (last letter of the ordering number).

Revision K - 05/2025

The following updates were performed for this revision:

Section	Updates
Up to 8 MB Flash, 1 MB SRAM, Hardware Security Module, Secure Boot, Floating Point Unit (FPU,) Advanced Analog, Gigabit Ethernet, HS USB, CANFD, and Peripheral Touch Controller (PTC)	• Updated *Operating Conditions*
Ordering Information	• Updated the diagram to include new temperature range
Hardware Security Module (HSM)	• Added a new section, *Performance*
Non-Volatile Memory Controller (NVMCTRL)	• Added *CTRLB* register
Gigabit Ethernet Media Access Controller (GMAC / ETH)	• Updated *Signal Interface* with all new content for Table 32-1 • Added a new section, *Clocks*
Electrical Characteristics	• Updated the following sections with new min, typ, or max specifications: – *Power Supply* – *MCU Active Power* – *MCU Idle Power* – *MCU Standby Power*

Revision J - 12/2024

The following updates were performed for this revision:

Section	Updates
General	• Updated Product naming throughout the document
Configuration Summary	• Updated Table 1-1 and Table 1-2 with new part numbers for the CA9x and CA8x part designations
Guidelines for Getting Started	• Updated *Definitions of Terms Used* to remove circular references
Ordering Information	• Updated the diagram to include new memory sizes and Family variants
Pinout	• Added new Part numbers to the following packages: – 100-pin TQFP EP – 144-pin TQFP EP – 144-pin TFBGA
Signal Descriptions	• Updated Table 6-7 SERCOM0 Through SERCOM9 Pinout I/O Descriptions (Peripheral Function D) with new descriptions for each pin name

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Revision History (continued)

Section	Updates
Product Mapping	• Updated the following sections with a new column in each table for 1 MB Flash and 0.5 MB RAM: – Code Address Space – SRAM Address Space – Peripheral Address Space – External RAM Address Space
Memories	• Added a new section, *Fuse Area Selection* • Updated the following sections: – FUCFUG2 – FUCFUG3 – FUCFUG4 – FUCFUG9
Tightly Coupled Memory with ECC (TCM)	• Clarified a note in the CTRLA register
Main Clock (MCLK)	• Updated the bitfield description tables in the following registers, to reflect a change from Interrupt to Peripheral Clock: – CLKMSK0 – CLKMSK1 – CLKMSK2
Direct Memory Access Controller (DMAC)	• Updated text for the NULL Pointer in Linked List • Updated the CHCTRLAk Register with a new description value for the LLEN bit • Renamed the WRELL bitfield to LL in the CHINTFk Registe
Power Manager (PM)	• Updated the description for the RAMCFG bit in the STDBYCFG Register
Gigabit Ethernet Media Access Controller (GMAC / ETH)	• Clarified mbps support in PHY Interface
Event System (EVSYS)	• Removed all references to erroneous Synchronous operation throughout the chapter • Updated the Event Generator (EVGEN) Mapping table with new values for the value column in the CHANNELn Register • Updated the Path Type column of the Event User Mapping table in the USERm Register
SERCOM USART	• Clarified verbiage for the TX buffer and shift register in *SERCOM USART Data Transmission* • Added a note for the use of the Data Register Empty Flag to *SERCOM USART LIN Host* • Updated the CTRLC Register with clarified text for notes in the HDRDLY and BRKLEN bitfields

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Revision History (continued)	
Section	**Updates**
Hi-Speed Universal Serial Bus (USB)	• Added a note to the following registers regarding CAL OTP: – PHY00 – PHY04 – PHY08 – PHY0C – PHY10 – PHY14 – PHY18 – PHY1C – PHY20 – PHY24 – PHY28 – PHY44 – PHY48 – PHY4C – PHY50
External Bus Interface (EBI)	• Removed erroneous mention of DRAM in Features • Updated the Block Diagram to reflect new SRAM Controller naming
Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC)	• Updated bitfield reset properties for the TRGSRC bitfield in the following registers: – CONFIG[0].CHNCFG4 – CONFIG[0].CHNCFG5 – CONFIG[1].CHNCFG4 – CONFIG[2].CHNCFG4 – CONFIG[3].CHNCFG4
Analog Comparators (AC)	• Added a note to Inputs Swapping
Timer/Counter for Control Applications (TCC)	• Removed obsolete information from Counter Operation • Added a note to Capture Operations • Updated signal naming in the diagram for the Circular Buffer
Package Drawings	• Added a note on where to find the most current packages
Schematic Checklist	• Added information for referencing supporting documentation

Revision H - 09/2024

The following updates were performed for this revision:

Section	Updates
Up to 8 MB Flash, 1 MB SRAM, Hardware Security Module, Secure Boot, Floating Point Unit (FPU,) Advanced Analog, Gigabit Ethernet, HS USB, CANFD, and Peripheral Touch Controller (PTC)	• Updated the Table 1. "Packages" to reflect the addition of 144-Ball and 176-Lead Packages

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Revision History (continued)

Section	Updates
Configuration Summary	• Updated both tables to reflect the addition of 144-Ball and 176-Lead packages
Ordering Information	• Added the information for the 144-Ball and 176-Lead packages
Pinout	• Added in the following packages: – 144-pin – 176-pin
Signal Description	• Added 144-Ball and 176-Lead information to all tables in this section
Electrical Characteristics	• Updated CPU Electrical Characteristics with 144-Ball and 176-Lead information • Updated SPI Electrical Specifications with new tables for SPI Host Mode, and SPI Client Mode
Package Drawings	• Added in the following packages: – 144-Ball TFBGA – 176-Lead TFBGA

Revision G - 04/2024

Section	Updates
General	• Updated instances of PIC32CZ CA90 to PIC332CZ CA9x to reflect a new variant, the PIC32CZ CA91
Configuration Summary	• Added a new information for a new variant of PIC32CZ CA9x, the PIC32CZ CA91
Ordering Information	• Added new package specification for the PIC32CZ CA91
DSU	• Added a note and updated information in the DID Register
Electrical Characteristics	• Updated the Ambient Temperature under bias in Absolute Maximum Electrical Characteristics • Updated the Max CPU Frequency for table 48.3 and the typ specification for table 48.5 in CPU Electrical Characteristics • Updated Parameter numbering for REG_49 in Power Supply • Removed obsolete FCLK_27 data from Maximum Clock Frequencies • Updated data for MSP_1 in Table 48-30, and SSP_1 in table 48-31 of Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI) Electrical Specifications

Revision F - 08/2023

Section	Updates
Features	• Updated Analog Peripherals to display the proper number of external and internal inputs
Guidelines for Getting Started	• Updated the packages for Hypothetical Application Example • Updated the wattage, and temperatures specifications for the Calculations and Rule Cross check sections of Safe Power Operating Condition Check of the Previous Example
Pinout	• Updated pin B3 in the 208-pin package pinout

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Revision History (continued)

Section	Updates
Memories	• Updated the following Memory sections with new offsets: – FSEQ0 – AFSEQ0 – FUCFG0 – FUCFG1 – FUCFG2 – FUCFG5 – FUCFG6 – FUCFG7 – FUCFG8 – FUCFG9 – FUCFG10-31
DSU	• Updated the revision Id for the REVISION bitfield in the DID Register • Updated the registerDID by adding a table
PM	• Replaced older chapter with a new updated version
ETH	• Added a note to the ADDR bitfield in the following registers: – SABx – SATx
EVSYS	• Updated the USERm register to properly display as an 8-bit register
USB	• Removed erroneous text from the bitfields in the LPMINTR Register
ADC	• Restructured the Registers to display by offset order • Updated the Block Diagram • Updated the offsets for the following registers: – CONFIG[n].CORCTRL – CMPCTRL[n] – CTLINTENCLR – CTLINTENSET – INTENCLR[n]
Electrical Characteristics	• Updated XR7 to X7R and updated the notes in Power Supply • Updated the notes to the tables in Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC) Electrical Specifications
Schematic Checklist	• Introduction - Updated Note 4 and added a new Note 8

Revision E - 05/2023

Numerous typographical updates were done throughout this document, along with the updates listed as follows:

Section	Updates
General	• Removed any references to packages that were not 208-pin throughout the document
Features	• Updated Operating Conditions • Updated the Software Tools and Support section with all new information

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Revision History (continued)

Section	Updates
Product Mapping	• Reformatted table headers
OSC32KCTRL	• Removed erroneous content pertaining to Gain Boost from 32kHz External Crystal Oscillator (XOSC32K) Operation
MCLK	• Updated the note for the MSKn bitfield in the CLKMSK0 Register along with minor clarifications in the associated tables
RTC	• Updated the RTC Block Diagram (Mode2 - Clock/Calendar) • Updated the equation in Initialization • Updated the description for the PRESCALER Bitfield in the CTRLA Register in Clock/Calendar mode • Added a note to the FREQCORR Register containing an equation
SUPC	• Updated the Temperature Calibration Summary with new references to an MPLAB Harmony v3 example
EIC	• Updated the CONFIG Register to display the proper values for CONFIG0 and CONFIG1
NVMCTRL	• Clarified verbiage in Flash Retention and Endurance • Clarified verbiage in Pre-Program • Added a note to Single Write Sequence • Removed and erroneous reference in Program Erase Timing and added a note
ETH	• Added the following new registers: – WPCTRL – EFIEN – AXIMP – RSCCTRL – INTMOD – SYSWT – DMAAM – PTPRXUC – PTPTXUC – DPRAMFD – AFP – TSSSH – TPQ1 – TPQ2 – TPQ3 • Renamed the following register: TSSSL
PORT	• Removed an erroneous table from the PINCFGn Register
SERCOM	• Added all new content to the following sections: – Overview – Features – Clock Generation - Baud Rate Generator
SERCOM USART	• Replaced Chapter with all new content

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Revision History (continued)	
Section	**Updates**
SERCOM I²C	• Updated the FILTSEL bitfield table values for the following registers: – CTRLA - Client – CTRLA - Host
USB	• Added a note to Configuration • Added a new PHY Register section
EBI	• Added a note to Features
ADC	• Updated the naming convention and offset equation for the CONFIGn.CORTCTRL Register • Updated the bitfield display for the CONFIG[0].CHNCFG5 Register
TCC	• Added notes to the following registers: – PATTBUF – PERBUF – CCBUFy
I²S	• Updated the table for the FRMCNT bitfield for the FRAMECTRL Register

Revision D - 02/2023

Numerous typographical updates were done throughout this document, along with the updates listed as follows:

Section	Updates
General	• Updated DPLL to read PLL throughout the entire document
Features	• Updated Analog Peripherals with new conversion rate information
Pinout	• Updated the following Pinouts with bolding for 5.5V tolerant pins: 100-Pin TQFP, 144-BallTQFP, 144-BallTFBGA, 176-LeadTFBGA, 208-pin TFBGA
Power Supplies and Startup Considerations	• Updated signal names in Power Supplies
Product Mapping	• Removed ITCM data from Code Address Space • Added ITCM data to SRAM Address Space
Memories	• Updated the Physical Memory Map with a new start address for Embedded Flash
PAC	• Removed deprecated bitfields from the following registers: – INTFLAGAHB – INTFLAGB – STATUSB
Clock Distribution System	• Updated Figure 17-2 in Clock Distribution by removing incorrect naming from the DFLL48M
OSCCTRL	• Removed erroneous RC48M information from Features • Removed erroneous RC48M information from PLL Basic Operation • Added a new note to Clock Failure Detection Operation • Added new notes to the STARTUP Bitfield in the XOSCCTRLA Register

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Revision History (continued)

Section	Updates
GCLK	• Minor updates removing CLK from the Block Diagram • Removed an erroneous note and updated pin names in External Clock • Added an important note to Synchronization • Updated reset values for the GENCTRLn Register and removed incorrect RC48M labeling from Generator Clock Source Selection table in the SRC Bitfield • Added new notes to the PCHCTRL (Index) GCLK Mapping table in the GEN bitfield of the PCHCTRLm Register
MCLK	• Updated the CLKDIVn Register with a new Important note, and a new reset value • Marked as Reserved the MSK12 bit in the CLKMSK0 Register • Updated the Interrupts in the table for the MSKn bitfield in the CLKMSK2 Register
RTC	• Added an Important note to *Active Layer Protection* • Added an Important note to the CTRLA Register in COUNT32 mode • Added an Important note to the TAMPID Register • Added an Important note to the CTRLA Register in COUNT16 mode • Added an Important note to the CTRLA Register in Clock/Calendar mode
SUPC	• Added a note to the LVD Register • Added a new section for Temperature Calibration
PM	• Added an Important note to Sleep Modes
NVMCTRL	• Removed deprecated CTRLB Register
EVSYS	• Updated the PATH bitfield with a new note in the CHANNELn Register
PORT	• Added note 4 to the SLEWLIM bitfield in the PINCFGn Register
SERCOM	• Added notes 3, and 4 to the Peripheral Dependencies table
USB	• Added minor clarification for Host Mode only to Overview and Features • Added verbiage for VUSB3V3_0 and VUSB3V3_1 to the Signal Description • Added new PHY Registers to the following Register Banks: – USB Common Registers – Device Mode Endpoint1-7 Registers
ADC	• Clarified 12 bit resolution support in the Overview and Features • Updated CTRLB to CTRLD in the Block Diagram and the ADC Trigger Block Diagram • Added a new Important note to Conversion Timing and Sampling Rate • Added Trigger Rule 4 to Trigger Limitations • Added Notes 7 and 8 to Interleaving Samples for Higher Sample Rate • Added a note to the CNT bitfield of the CTRLC Register • Added a note to the STRGSRC bitfield of the CONFIG[0].CORCTRL Register • Added notes 4 and 5 to the WKUPCLKCNT bitfield of the CTRLD Register • Added notes 3 and 4 to the ADCDIV Bitfield of the CONFIG[0].CORCTRL Register
AC	• Clarified COMPCTRLn.SPEED for high speed in Comparator Configuration
TCC	• Added an Important note to *DMA Operation*

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Revision History (continued)

Section	Updates
I²S	• Clarified modes for audio data in Audio Protocol Overview • Updated Control Register information in SPI Operation • Updated Register naming in Ignore Receive Overflow • Updated Register naming in Receive Overflow Interrupt Enable
Electrical Characteristics	• Added note 9 for the table in Power Supply • Updated note 6 with new verbiage for table in DFLL/FPLL Electrical Specifications
Schematic Checklist	• Added new sections to the Introduction detailing proper product usage

Revision C - 12/2022

Numerous typographical updates were done throughout this document, along with the updates listed as follows:

Section	Updates
General	• Removed erroneous references to On-the-Go (OTG) for the USB throughout the document
Features	• Removed erroneous references to On-the-Go (OTG)
OSCCTRL	• Removed an erroneous section, DFLL48M USB Clock Recovery Mode from Additional DFLL48M Features • Updated the note for the DFLLCTRLB Register and removed the USBCRM bitfield, which was erroneously included in the last revision
DMAC	• Removed erroneous text from the BYTORD bitfield in the CHCTRLBk Register
SQI	• Removed erroneous content from the SWRST bitfield in the CTRLA Register • Removed erroneous content from the SQI bitfield in the INTFLAG Register
USB	• Removed erroneous references to On-The-Go (OTG) throughout the Chapter
EBI	• Corrected a minor typographical error in the bitfield NEW CYCLE in the CYCLE Register
SDHC	• Removed erroneous text referring to card detection from the INTCLKEN bitfield in the CCR Register
ADC	• Added new content to the table for the COREINTERLEAVED bitfield in the CTRLC Register

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Revision History (continued)

Section	Updates
Electrical Characteristics	• Updated Absolute Maximum Electrical Characteristics with new current information • Updated the Typ and Max specifications in MCU Active Power • Replaced the existing tables with updated tables in the following sections: – MCU Idle Power – I/O Pin Electrical Specifications – External Oscillator (XOSC) Electrical Specifications – External 32.768 kHz Oscillator (XOSC32) Electrical Specifications – Table 48-20 in DFLL/FPLL Electrical Specifications – Table 48-24 in Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC) Electrical Specifications – Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI) Electrical Specifications – UART Electrical Specifications – I²S Electrical Specifications – I²C Electrical Specifications – SQI/QSPI Electrical Specifications – Controller Area Network (CAN) Electrical Specifications
Packaging Information	• Updated the following Package drawings: 100 Lead TQFP-EP and 144 pin TQFP-EP

Revision B - 08/2022

Numerous typographical updates were done throughout this document, along with the updates listed as follows:

Section	Updates
General	• Updated terminology of RESET_N, Reset_n, RESET_, and RESET_n to read $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ • Updated every register in the document with the addition of a register legend
Features	• Removed erroneous references to VDDIO and VDDREG • Removed the “Audio Interfaces” section
Pinout	• Added new tables for all packages
Signal Description	• Updated PORT to read Peripheral in all Table Titles • Removed Tables for Gigabit Media Access Controller MII and RMII
Power Supplies and Startup Considerations	• Removed obsolete Power Supply Pins table from Chapter heading • Changed colors in the Power Domain Overview Block Diagram so they were using the same shade of purple • Spelled out signal names in Power-On Reset and Brown-Out Detectors
Product Mapping	• Updated table formatting with minor changes to display information more clearly, removed 512 MB references
Processor and Architecture	• Updated the NVIC Interrupt Line Mapping table with new signal names for the I²S, removing SPI references
Memories	• Added Features listing to Embedded Memories • Added new Memory Mapping for FUCFG0, FUCFG1, FUCFG2, , , FUCFG5, FUCFG3, FUCFG4, FUCFG6 and FUCFG7. • Reformatted FUCFG9

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Revision History (continued)

Section	Updates
MCRAMC	• Updated the Peripheral Dependencies table • Rewrote portions of ECC SECDED - ECC Functionality
TCM	• Rewrote Overview to include feature set • Updated the block diagram with proper Module naming • Updated the Peripheral Dependencies table • Removed *Disabling/Enabling the Module During Runtime* • Updated the Register Reset value in CTRLA, and reformatted the ENABLE and SWRST bitfields • Reformatted the FLTMD and FLTEN bitfields in the FLTCTRL Register • Reformatted the ITCMMASTER Bitfield of the IFLTCAP Register • Reformatted the ERR2, and ERR1 Bitfields in the IFLTSYN Register • Reformatted the D1D0EN Bitfield in the DFLTADR Register • Reformatted the ERR2, and ERR1 Bitfields in the DFLTSYNn Register
PAC	• Updated the Peripheral Dependencies table • Added a note to the INTFLAGAHB Register • Added a note and new bitfield properties to the INTFLAGA Register • Added a note and new bitfield properties to the INTFLAGB Register • Removed erroneous bitfields for MBIST and NVMWFT from INTFLAGC • Updated the Register Offset for STATUSA and added a note • Added a note to STATUSB • Removed erroneous bitfields for MBIST and NVMWFT from STATUSC
DSU	• Removed erroneous information on Device Configuration Fuses from Features • Updated the Peripheral Dependencies table
Clock Distribution System	• Added a new Block Diagram
OSCCTRL	• Updated signal naming in the Block Diagram • Updated the Peripheral Dependencies table • Updated signal naming in Clocks, Principles of Operation, and External Multipurpose Crystal Oscillator (XOSC) Operation • Reformatted the bitfields in the INTENCLR, INTENSET, and STATUS Registers
OSC32KCTRL	• Updated the Peripheral Dependencies table • Updated the table for the CGM bitfield in the XOSC32K Register, and removed the BOOST bitfield
GCLK	• Reformatted the Block Diagram • Updated the Peripheral Dependencies table
MCLK	• Updated Signal names in the Block Diagrams • Updated the Peripheral Dependencies table • Reformatted the CLKMSK0, CLKMSK1, and CLKMSK2 Registers
WDT	• Updated the Peripheral Dependencies table • Updated the bitfield properties for all bits in the CTRLA Register • Reformatted the CONFIG Register • Reformatted the EWCTRL Register

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Revision History (continued)

Section	Updates
FREQM	• Updated the Peripheral Dependencies table
RTC	• Updated signal names, Inputs, and Outputs in the RTC Block Diagrams • Added a new note to the Signal Description table, and new inputs and outputs • Updated the Peripheral Dependencies table • Added a note to the EVCTRL, INTENCLR, INTENSET, INTFLAG, TAMPCTRL, TAMPID, and TAMPCTRLB 32-bit Counter Mode Registers • Added a note to the EVCTRL, INTENCLR, INTENSET, and INTFLAG 16-bit Counter Mode Registers
DMAC	• Updated the Peripheral Dependencies table
SUPC	• Removed the note from the Peripheral Dependencies Table • Reformatted the bitfields in the BOR Register • Reformatted the TGLOMn bitfield and added a note to the BKOUT Register • Renamed the bitfields in the BKIN Register
PM	• Reformatted the IORET Bitfield in the CTRLA Register • Reformatted the SLEEPRDY Bitfield in the INTFLAG Register • Reformatted the STDBYCFG, and HIBCFG Registers
RSTC	• Updated the Peripheral Dependencies table • Updated Signal naming in Reset Causes and Effects • Updated the Reset for the BKUPEXIT Register
EIC	• Updated EXTINT to read EIC_EXTINTX in the entire chapter • Removed the second part of the Block Diagram • Updated the Signal naming in the Signal Description • Added a new Peripheral Dependencies Table • Rewrote Interrupts • Rewrote Initialization • Updated Register and Signal naming in External Pin Processing • Removed NMI Content from the chapter, removed the NMICTRL and NMIFLAG Registers • Reformatted bitfields, Properties and resets in the following registers: – CTRLA – EVCTRL – INTENCLR – INTENSET – INTFLAG – ASYNCH – CONFIG – DEBOUNCEN – DPRESCALER – PINSTATE
MLB	• Updated the Peripheral Dependencies table
NVMCTRL	• Updated Signal naming in the Block Diagram
Flash Controller, Write	• Removed the Note from Peripheral Dependencies

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Revision History (continued)

Section	Updates
Flash Controller, Read	• Updated the Peripheral Dependencies table
GMAC	• Updated the Peripheral Dependencies table
PORT	• Updated the Peripheral Dependencies table • Updated the Overview of the Port with new resistor info in the Functional Description • Added an Important note to Principle of Operation • Added a note to the Pin Configurations Summary table in I/O Pin Configurations • Reformatted the WRCONFIG Register • Reformatted the PMUXm Register • Reformatted the PINCFGn Register
SERCOM	• Updated the Peripheral Dependencies table
SERCOM I^2C	• Added a note to the CTRLA Client Register
HSUSB	• Updated signal names in the Signal Description table • Updated the Peripheral Dependencies table
CAN	• Updated the Peripheral Dependencies table
EBI	• Removed the note from Peripheral Dependencies

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Revision History (continued)

Section	Updates
ADC	• Updated the Peripheral Dependencies table • Reformatted and updated the following registers with tables and proper display: – CORCTRLn – CHNCFG10 – CHNCFG11 – CHNCFG12 – CHNCFG13 – CHNCFG20 – CHNCFG21 – CHNCFG22 – CHNCFG23 – CHNCFG30 – CHNCFG31 – CHNCFG32 – CHNCFG33 – CHNCFG40 – CHNCFG41 – CHNCFG42 – CHNCFG43 – CHNCFG50 – FLTCTRLn • Updated the naming for the following Registers: – CALCTRLn – EVCTRLn – CMPCTRLn – PFFDATA – PFFCTRL – INTENCLRn – INTENSETn – INTFLAGn • Removed the DBGCTRL Register

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Revision History (continued)

Section	Updates
AC	• Added a Important note to Overview • Updated the Block Diagram with a new image • Updated the Peripheral Dependencies table • Updated terminology in the entire chapter, changing COMPCTRLx to COMPCTRLn • Renamed or reformatted the following registers: – CTRLA – CTRLB – CTRLC – EVCTRL – INTENCLR – INTENSET – INTFLAG – STATUSA – STATUSB – DBGCTRL – SYNCBUSY – COMPCTRLn – DACCTRLn – WINCTRL
TCC	• Updated the Peripheral Dependencies table • Updated the DMAOS Bitfield with a new table in the CTRLA Register
Electrical Characteristics	• Removed the note and DC_7 information form the Operating Frequency versus Voltage table • Removed Extended Temperature Range information, and updated the equations for Power Dissipation in the CPU Thermal Operating Conditions table • Updated BOD33 to read BORVDDx througout the chapter • Updated terminology in the Comparator Electrical Specifications changing COMPCTRLx to COMPCTRLn
Packaging	• The following new packages were added: – 100-pin TQFP-EP – 144-pin TQFP-EP
Schematic Checklist	• Replaced the Diagram in the Introduction

Revision A - 12/2021

This is the initial release of this document.

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