

SAMD21 ARM Cortex-M0+ Microcontroller & MCC Harmony SAM2001



A Leading Provider of Smart, Connected and Secure Embedded Control Solutions



SMART | CONNECTED | SECURE

**CAE Taiwan
Microchip Technology Inc.**

March 19, 2025

Class Objectives

- **When you finish this course, you will be able to:**
 - Be familiar with MPLAB X IDE and MCC Harmony
 - Understand how to configure and use the SAMD21 series peripherals.
- **There have two level course included.**
 - Major course : General study of basic features.
 - Appendix : Advance features and appendix.

SAMD21 ARM Cortex-M0+ Microcontroller Introduction

Major Course (1/3)

- SAMD21 ARM Cortex-M0+ Microcontroller Introduction
- MPLAB® X IDE, MCC Harmony and Development Tools Introduction
- SAMD21 EVB APP045 v4.20 ES.d Introduction
- Getting Started with First Project
 -  Lab0 First Project
- MPLAB® Code Configurator Harmony Interface introduction
- PORT I/O Architecture
 -  Lab1 PORT Output
 -  Lab2 PORT Input and Output
- Timer/Counter, TC Architecture
 -  Lab3 TC Timer Method Polling
 -  Lab4 TCs Timer Method Polling

Major Course (2/3)

● NVIC Architecture

 Lab5 TC Timer Method Interrupt

 Lab6 TCs Timer Method Interrupt

 Study Advanced Features

● Clock System Architecture

 Lab7 System Clock XOSC32K

 Lab8 System Clock DFLL48M

● Pin Multiplexer (PINMUX)

● SERCOM - UART Architecture

 Lab9 SERCOM - UART Tx Polling

 Lab10 SERCOM - UART Tx/Rx Interrupt

 Lab11 SERCOM - UART Tx/Rx Interrupt with myprintf

Major Course (3/3)

- High Speed ADC Architecture

-  Lab12 ADC Polling Software Trigger

- ADC Interrupt and Pin Scan

-  Lab13 ADC Pin Scan

- TCC – PWM Architecture

-  Lab14 TCC NPWM

-  Lab15 TCC NPWM ADC Duty Control

-  Lab16 TCC NPWM Auto Duty Control

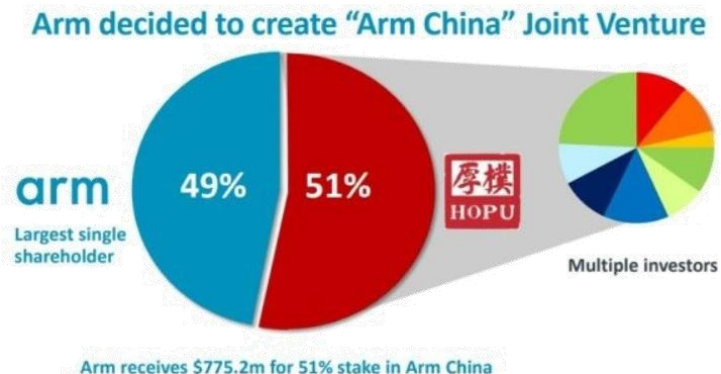
- SERCOM-SPI (OLED SSD1306)

-  Lab17 SERCOM - SPI SSD1306 OLED

SAMD21 ARM Cortex-M0+ Microcontroller Introduction

ARM's history

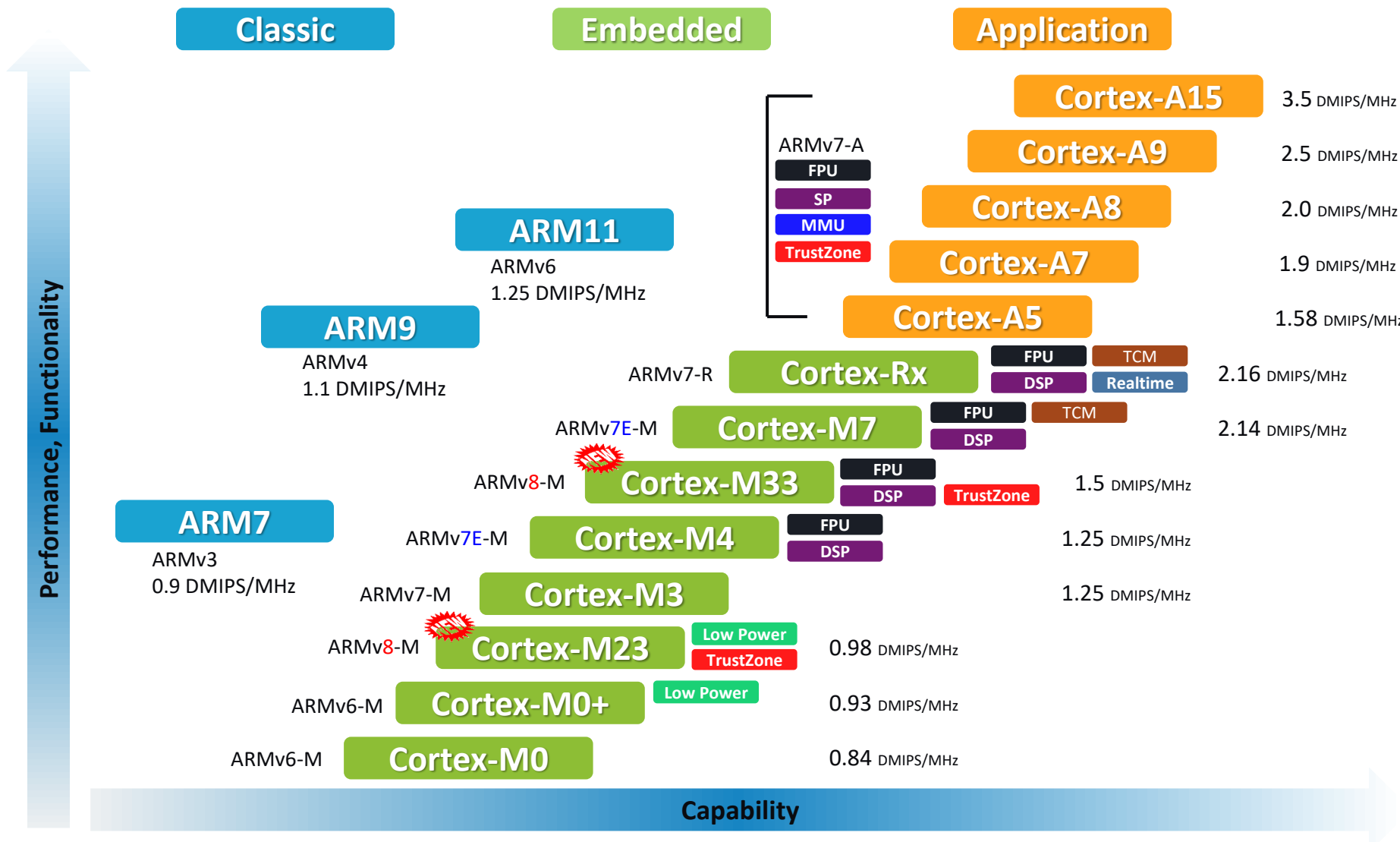
- **ARM**, previously **Advanced RISC Machine**, is a family of [reduced instruction set computing](#) (RISC) [architectures](#) for [computer processors](#). [Arm Holdings](#) develops the architecture and licenses it to other companies, who design their own products that implement [systems-on-chips](#) (SoC) and [systems-on-modules](#) (SoM).
- SoftBank complete acquisition of ARM Holdings on September 5, 2016 (GMT) for a total acquisition price approximately USD 31.0 billion or JPY 3.3 trillion.
- SoftBank confirmed on June 4, 2018 that Arm Limited agreed sell a majority stake in its Chinese subsidiary Arm Technology (China) Co., Ltd. Under the terms of the Transaction, Arm will sell 51% of its equity interest in Arm China for USD 775.2 million to the Direct Investors.
- On 13 September 2020, it was announced that Nvidia would buy Arm from SoftBank for \$40 billion, subject to regulatory approval, with the latter acquiring a 10% share in Nvidia.



ARM in Partnership



ARM core MCU/MPU brief



ARM core MCU/MPU success



Microchip ARM Core Products

[Explore 32-bit MCUs](#)

[Explore 32-bit MPUs](#)

PERFORMANCE

Related Family

PIC32CM JH

ARM® Cortex® M0+, 48 MHz 5 Volt

SAMC

ARM® Cortex® M0+, 48-64 MHz 5 Volt

PIC32CM MC

ARM® Cortex® M0+, 48 MHz 5 Volt

SAM R30

ARM® Cortex® M0+, 48 MHz

SAM D

ARM® Cortex® M0+, 48 MHz

Related Family

PIC32CM Lx

ARM® Cortex® M23, 48 MHz

SAM L21/22

ARM® Cortex® M0+, 32-48 MHz

SAM L10/11

ARM® Cortex® M23, 32 MHz

Related Family

PIC32CK

ARM® Cortex® M33, 120 MHz

PIC32CK SG

ARM® Cortex® M4F, 120 MHz

SAM E5x

ARM® Cortex® M4F, 120 MHz

SAM D5x

ARM® Cortex® M4F, 120 MHz

SAM G

ARM® Cortex® M4F, 120 MHz

SAM 4

ARM® Cortex® M4F, 120 MHz

PIC32CK BZ

ARM® Cortex® M4F, 64 MHz

SAM 3

ARM® Cortex® M3, 96 MHz

Related Family

PIC32CZ CA

ARM® Cortex® M7, 300 MHz

SAM V7x

ARM® Cortex® M7, 300 MHz

SAM E7x

ARM® Cortex® M7, 300 MHz

SAM S7x

ARM® Cortex® M7, 300 MHz

32-bit MPU Product Families

SAM9 Series MPU

Arm926EJ-S™, up to 800 MHz

SAMA5 Series MPU

ARM® Cortex® A5, up to 940 DMIPS

SAMA7 Series MPU

ARM® Cortex® A7, up to 1900 DMIPS

Microchip Cortex-M MCU Series

- **Microchip 32 Bits (ARM core) MCU include below series :**
- **Cortex-M0+**
 - SAMD09 / SAMD1x^{New}
 - Low pin count, high c/p.
 - SAMD2x
 - Rich peripheral.
 - SAMC2x / PIC32CM-JM^{New}
 - Support 5V and CAN bus.
 - SAML2x / PIC32CM L2x^{New}
 - Lowest power consumption and peripheral.
 - SAMDAx
 - Automotive certificated.
- **Cortex-M3, Cortex-M4 (Legacy)**
 - SAM3x, SAM4x, SAMG5x.



Microchip Cortex-M MCU Series (cont.)

- **Cortex-M4 (New generation)**

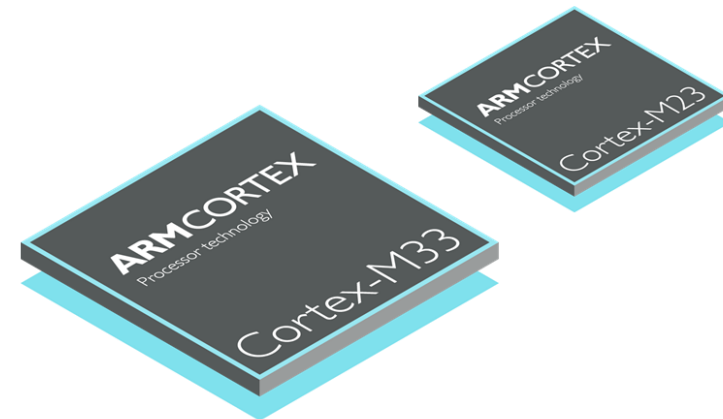
- SAMD5x
 - Support float point FPU, crypto engine, USB , low power.
- SAME5x / PIC32CK^{New}
 - FPU, crypto engine, USB, Ethernet, CAN-FD, Low power.

- **Cortex-M23**

- SAML1x / PIC32CM L1x^{New}
 - Very low power, support **TrustZone**.

- **Cortex-M33 (Coming soon)**

- SAMD6x
 - High performance, support **TrustZone**.



Microchip Cortex-M MCU Series (cont.)

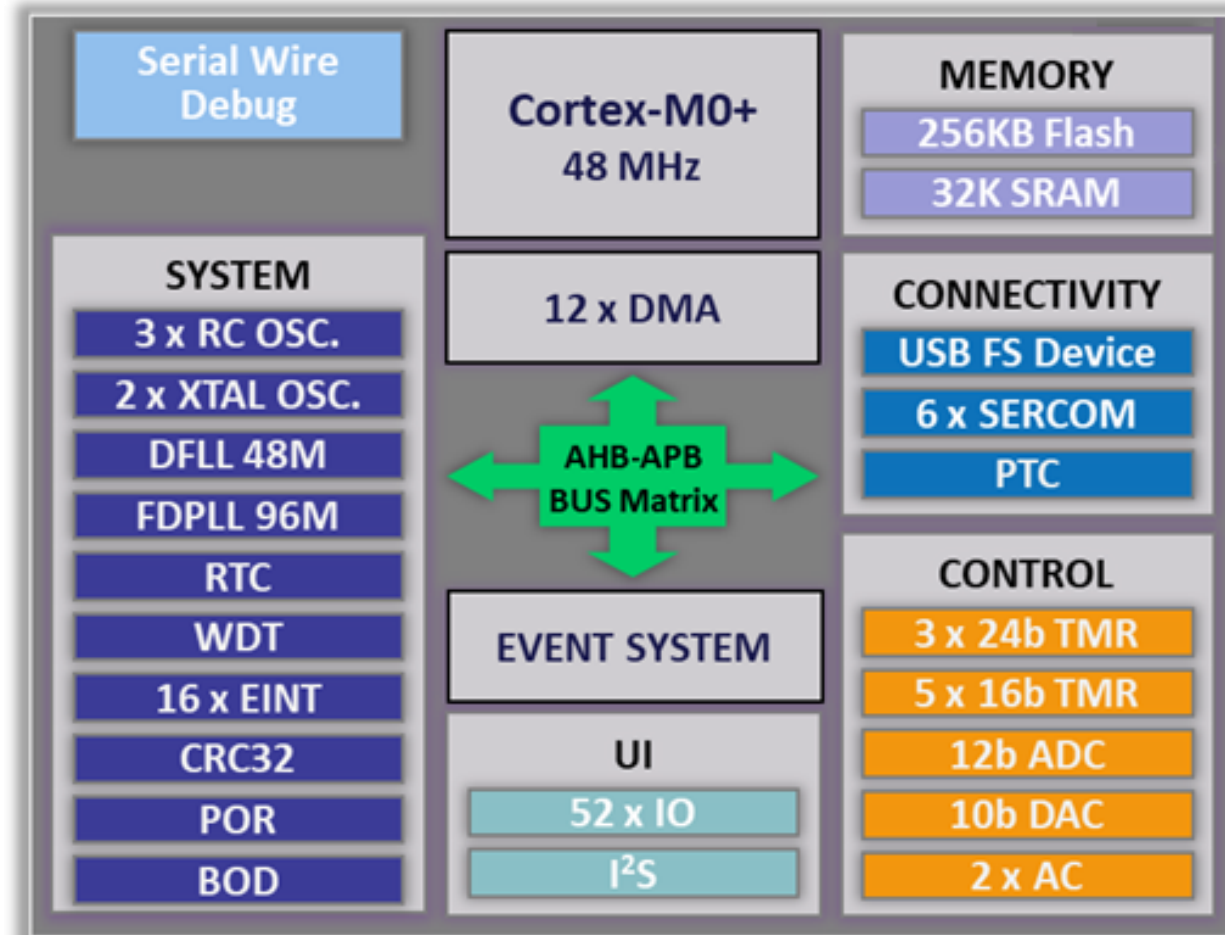
- **Cortex-M7**

- SAMS7x
 - High performance, rich peripheral.
- SAME7x / PIC32CZ^{New}
 - Ethernet support, CAN-FD support.
- SAMV7x / PIC32CZ^{New}
 - Ethernet support, CAN-FD support, automotive certificated.



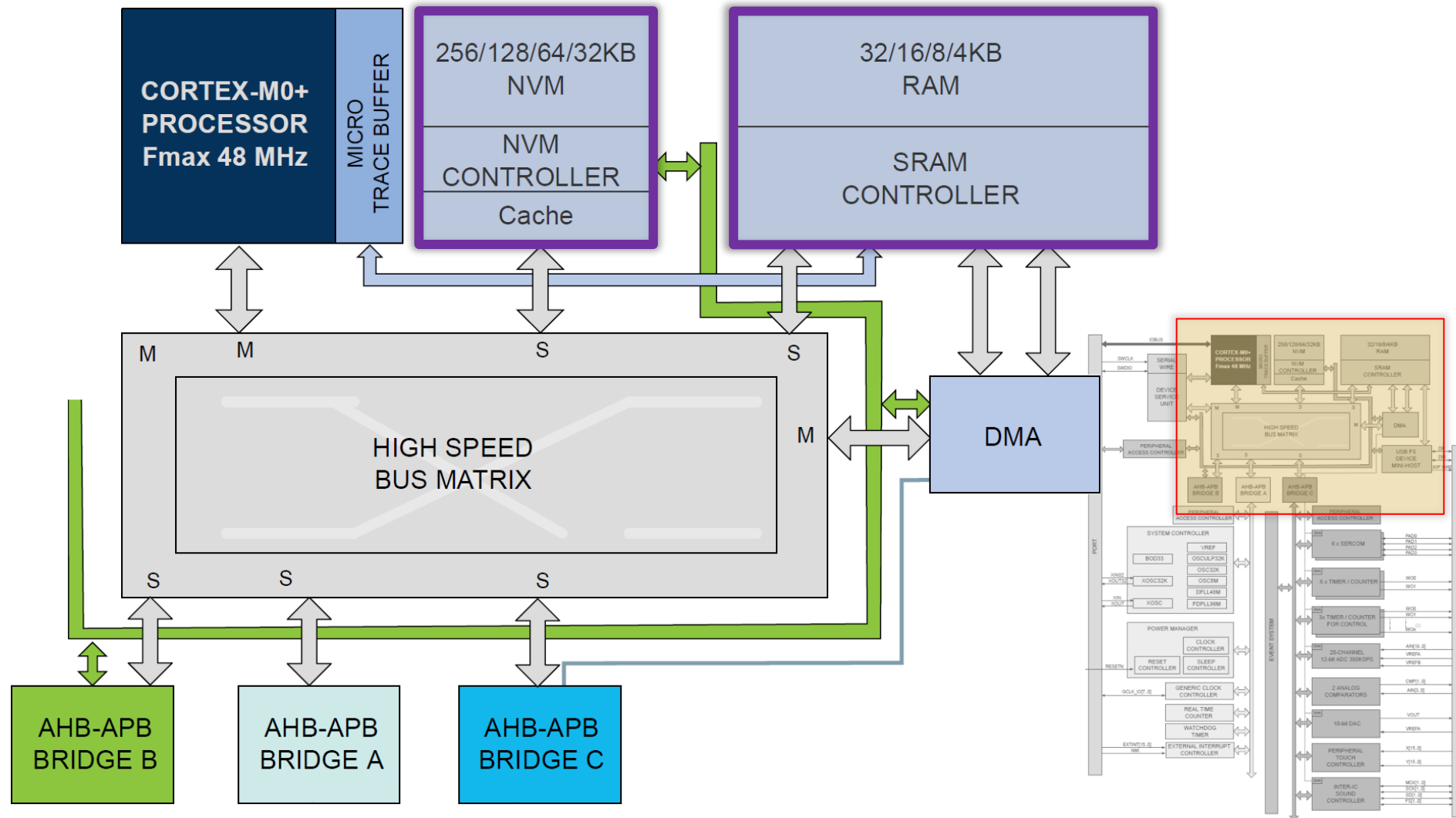
SAMD21 Block Diagram

- The SAMD21 is a series of low-power microcontrollers using the ARM® Cortex® M0+ processor (Cortexv6-M) ◦
- Maximum frequency of 48MHz and reach 2.46 CoreMark®/ MHz ◦
- All devices include intelligent and flexible peripherals, Event System for inter-peripheral signaling, and support for capacitive touch button, slider and wheel user interfaces ◦



Architecture

- Cortex M0+ is **Von Neumann** architecture, RISC



Architecture

- Cortex M0/M0+ **Von Neumann**

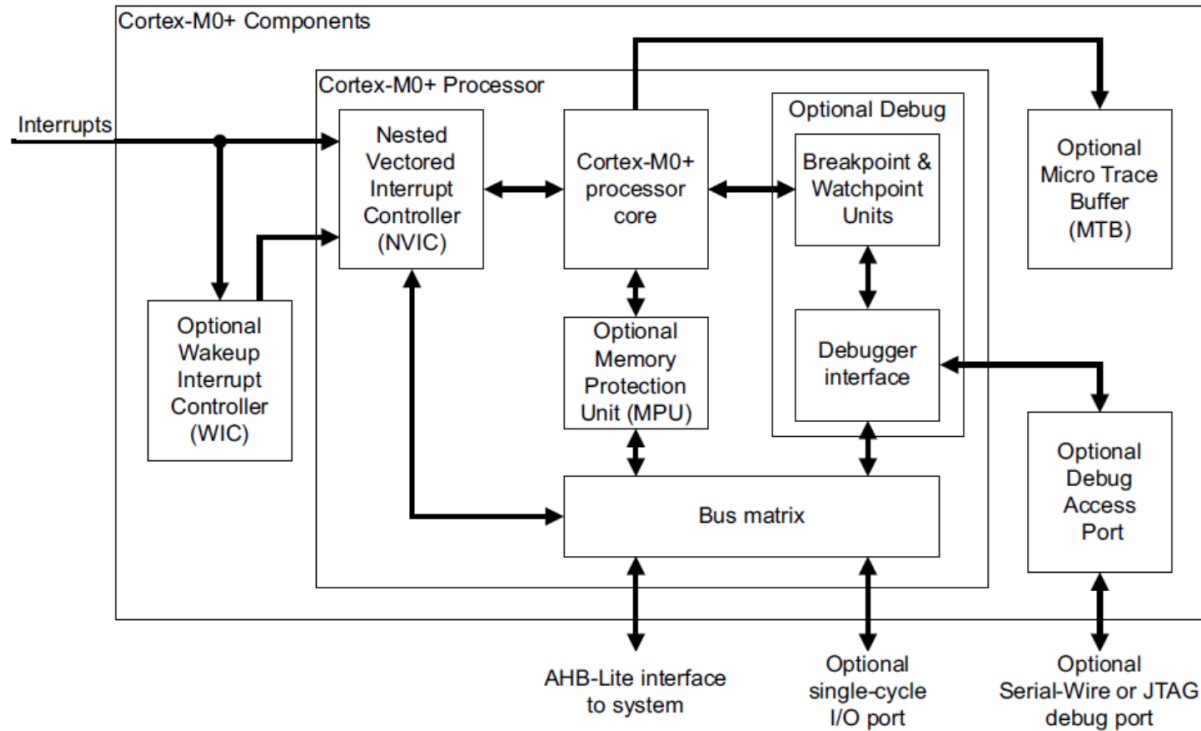


Figure 1-1 Cortex-M0+ implementation

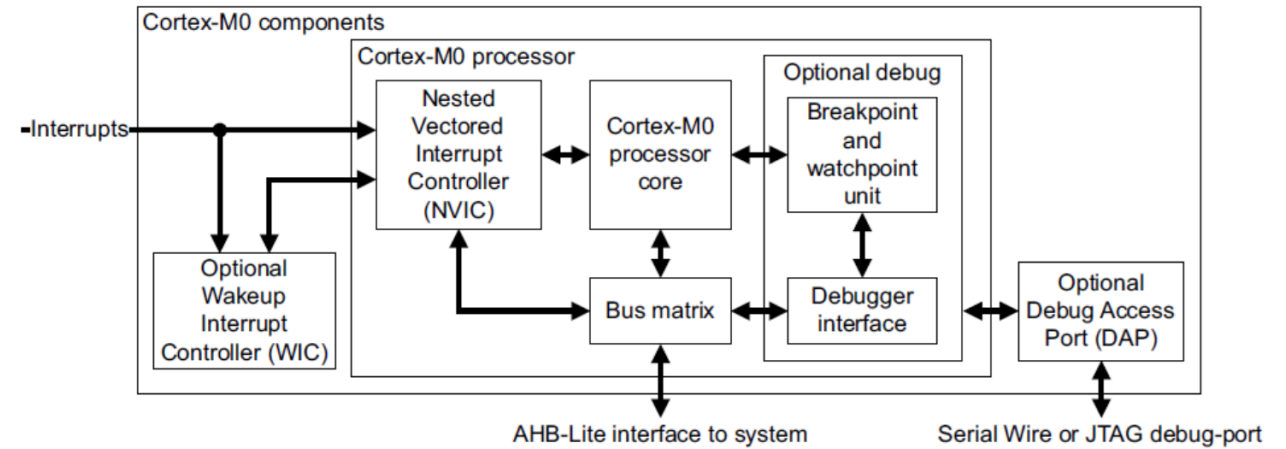


Figure 1-1 Cortex-M0 implementation

Architecture

- Cortex M3 **Harvard**

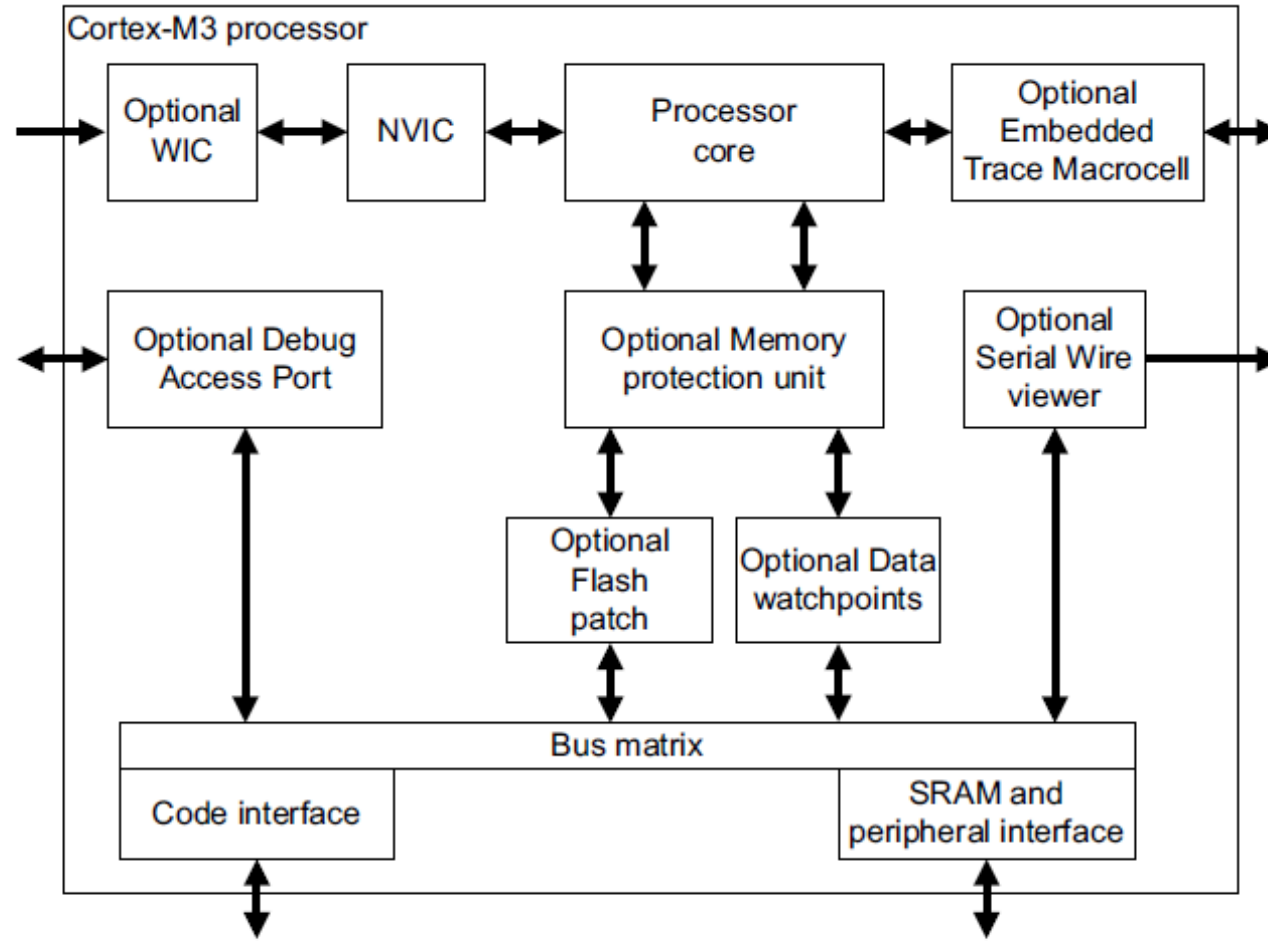


Figure 1-1 Cortex-M3 implementation

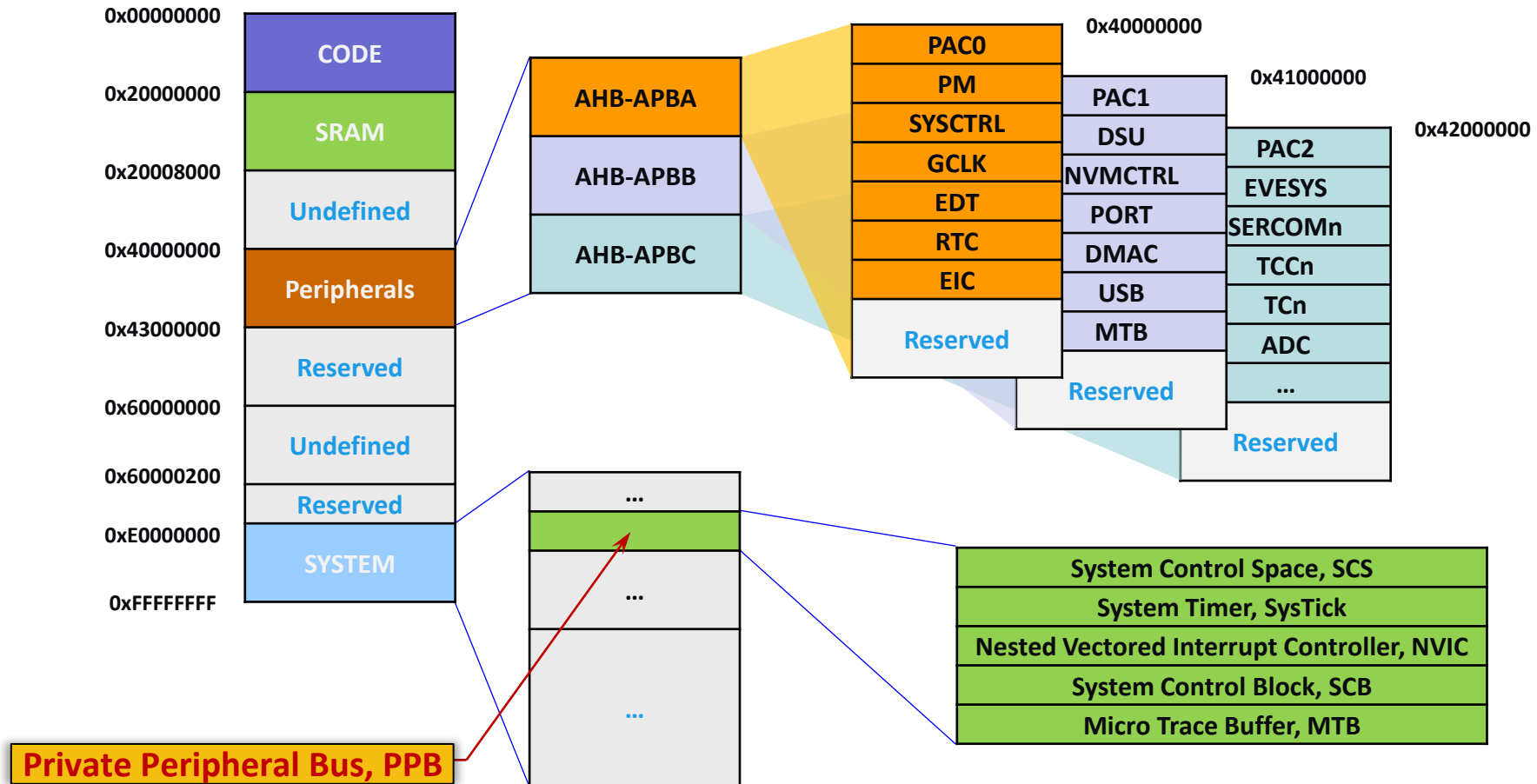
Architecture

ARM Cortex-M instruction variations										
Arm Core	Cortex M0 ^[2]	Cortex M0+ ^[3]	Cortex M1 ^[4]	Cortex M3 ^[5]	Cortex M4 ^[6]	Cortex M7 ^[7]	Cortex M23 ^[8]	Cortex M33 ^[12]	Cortex M35P	Cortex M55
ARM architecture	ARMv6-M ^[9]	ARMv6-M ^[9]	ARMv6-M ^[9]	ARMv7-M ^[10]	ARMv7E-M ^[10]	ARMv7E-M ^[10]	ARMv8-M Baseline ^[15]	ARMv8-M Mainline ^[15]	ARMv8-M Mainline ^[15]	Arm v8.1-M
Computer architecture	Von Neumann	Von Neumann	Von Neumann	Harvard	Harvard	Harvard	Von Neumann	Harvard	Harvard	Harvard
Instruction pipeline	3 stages	2 stages	3 stages	3 stages	3 stages	6 stages	2 stages	3 stages	3 stages	4 to 5 stages
Thumb-1 instructions	Most	Most	Most	Entire	Entire	Entire	Most	Entire	Entire	Entire
Thumb-2 instructions	Some	Some	Some	Entire	Entire	Entire	Some	Entire	Entire	Entire
Multiply instructions 32x32 = 32-bit result	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Multiply instructions 32x32 = 64-bit result	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Divide instructions 32/32 = 32-bit quotient	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Saturated instructions	No	No	No	Some	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
DSP instructions	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Optional	Optional	Optional
Single-Precision (SP) Floating-point instructions	No	No	No	No	Optional	Optional	No	Optional	Optional	Optional
Double-Precision (DP) Floating-point instructions	No	No	No	No	No	Optional	No	No	No	Optional
Half-Precisions (HP)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Optional
TrustZone instructions	No	No	No	No	No	No	Optional	Optional	Optional	Optional
Co-processor instructions	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Optional	Optional	Optional
Helium technology	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Optional
Interrupt latency (if zero-wait state RAM)	16 cycles	15 cycles	23 for NMI 26 for IRQ	12 cycles	12 cycles	12 cycles 14 worst case	15 no security ext 27 security ext	12 no security ext ?? security ext	TBD	TBD

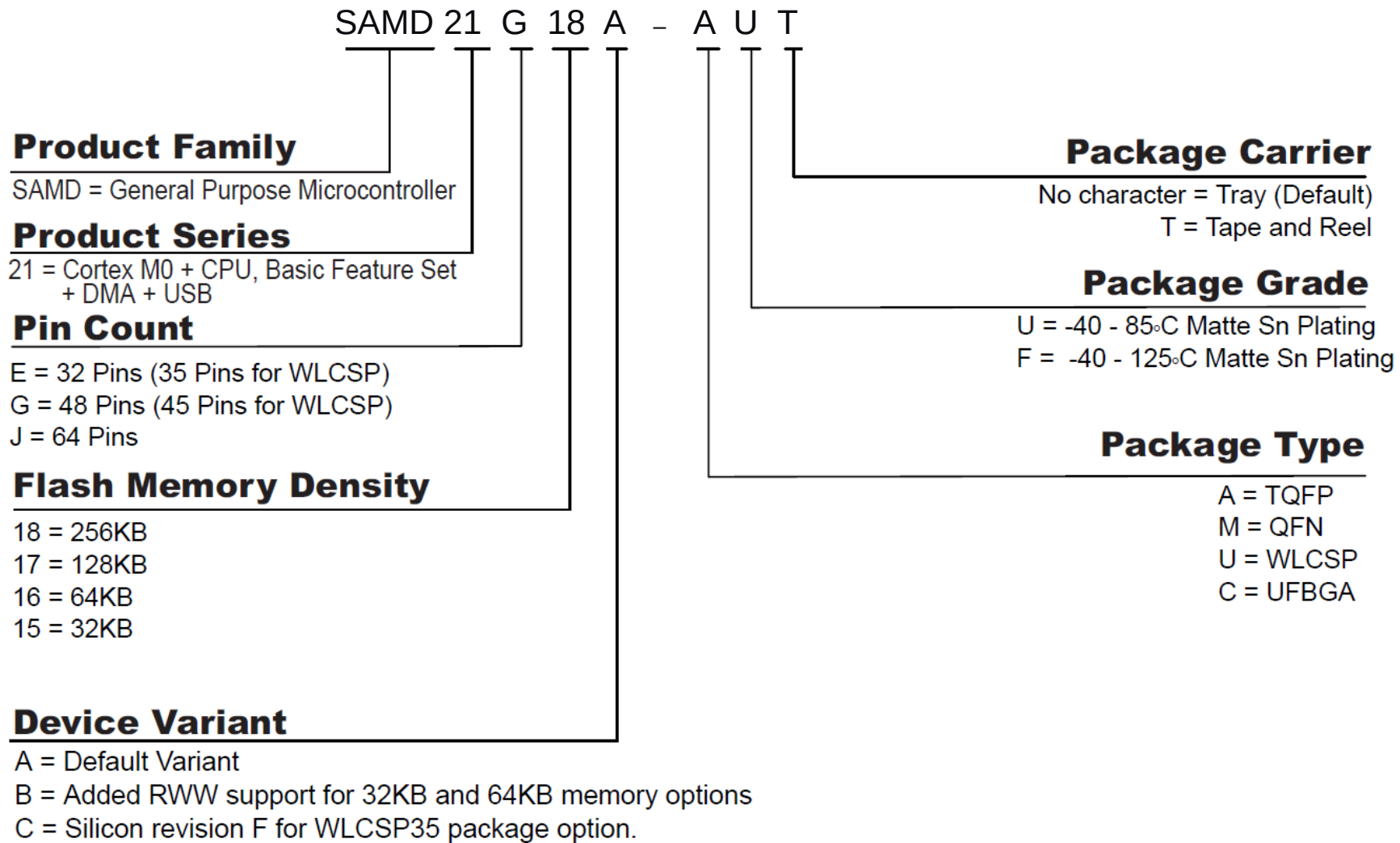
Link : https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ARM_Cortex-M

SAMD21 Memory

- Up to 256KB Flash and 32KB SRAM



Part Number



Soft Request In this Course

- **MPLAB® X IDE v6.25** <https://www.microchip.com/mplab/mplab-x-ide>
 - **MPLAB® XC32 Compiler v4.60** <https://www.microchip.com/mplab/compilers>
 - **MPLAB® Code Configurator (MCC) v5.5.2**
 - **MCC Core v5.7.1**
 - **MCC Harmony Framework (From X IDE MCC Content Manager)**
 - MCC Harmony Core v1.5.5
 - Harmony 3 - Chip Support Package
 - csp v3.22.1
 - Harmony 3 - Harmony Services v1.5.0
 - Harmony 3 - Reference Apps v1.7.0
 - arm CMSIS v5.9.0
 - **MPLAB® X IDE Packs**
 - SAMD21_DFP v3.6.144 (Device Family Pack)
 - CMSIS v5.4.0 or Newest (Device Family Pack)
 - SNAP_TP v2.8.1532 or Newest (Tool Firmware Pack)
- **MCC Core and Framework Update from X IDE > MCC > Content Manager**
- **SAMD21_DFP and SNAP_TP Update from X IDE > Tools > Packs**

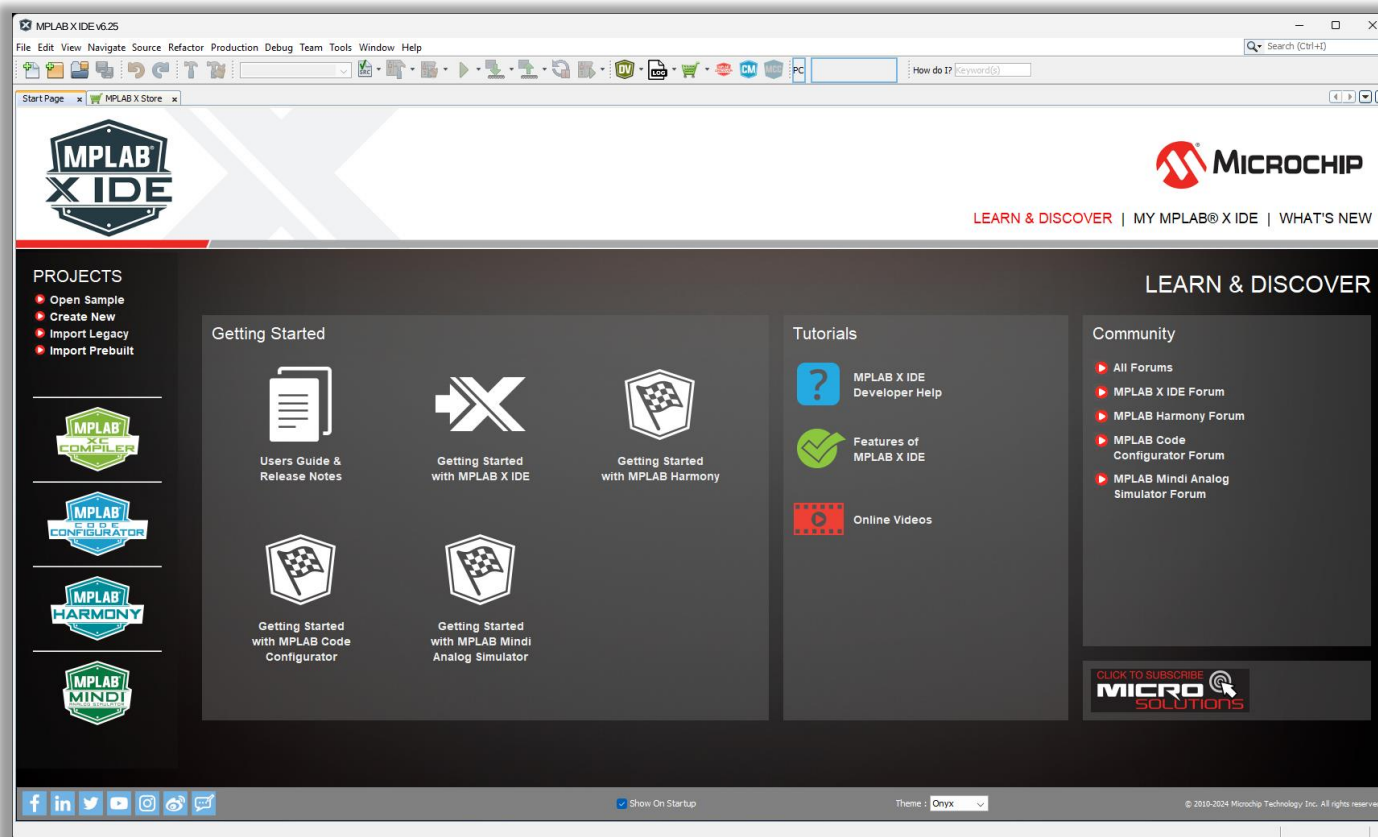
(Lasted Update : 2025/03/17)

MPLAB® X IDE, MCC Harmony and Development Tools Introduction

All in One Development

MPLAB® X IDE

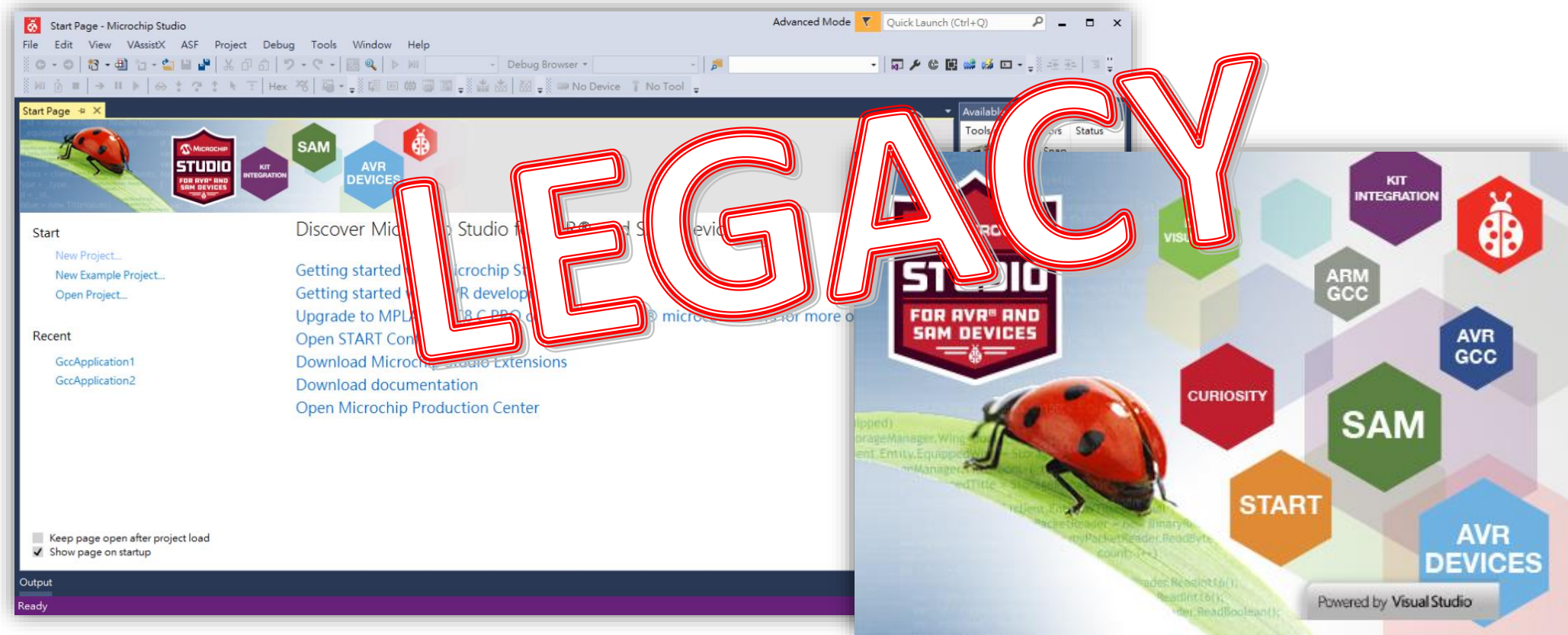
- New generation integrated Development Tools, Support PIC, dsPIC, AVR, CEC and SAM Series MCU/MPU, Provide Plug-in function to extend more advance function. Java Based, Cross platform, Current version is v6.25.



AVR/SAM Series Development

Atmel Studio 7 → Microchip Studio

- New generation integrated Development Tools, Support AVR, SAM Series MCU/MPU, Current version is v7.0.2594.
- The GCC compilers already include support AVR/SAM series.



Official Site Download Page

www.microchip.com/mplabX

Downloads, Documentation and Other Resources

Downloads

Features

Documentation

Debug Features

Features and Enhancements in MPLAB X IDE v6.25

Downloading the latest version of MPLAB X IDE, along with its counterparts in the MPLAB Development Ecosystem, maximizes performance and available features for all Microchip development tools.

MPLAB X IDE v6.20 provides many new features for optimizing performance and stability. Some of the features and improvements include:

- Optimized repetitive programming for most 32-bit Arm[®] Cortex[®]-based MCUs to reduce repetitive programming and the amount of times a developer goes through the cycle of editing, building and debugging
- Added trace capabilities, such as Micro Trace Buffer (MTB) for MCUs, runtime watch and "Printf", to assist with debugging 32-bit Arm Cortex-based MCUs and MPUs
- Improved clarity of error and warning messages
- A new project wizard that does not require creating a specific MPLAB Harmony project and allows the creation of multiple projects that can be grouped together
- The ability to build and program toolbar buttons without needing to debug from the "View>Toolbars" list
- Stability improvements in USB tool interface connectivity

Please see the release notes for more details and information.

Title	Version Number	Date	
MPLAB X IDE (Windows)	28db195f... 7782 v6.25	04 Mar 2025	Download

Programmer/Debugger

MPLAB® PICKit 5 (Part No. PG164150)

- The MPLAB® PICKit™ 5 In-Circuit Debugger/Programmer allows fast and easy debugging and programming of all PIC®, dsPIC®, AVR, SAM and CEC flash microcontrollers and microprocessors.
- **Features**
 - Improved Programmer-to-Go (PTG) support.
 - Connect wirelessly from your smartphone via Bluetooth®
 - Select from multiple saved program images on the SD Card
 - Start programming from the app or by pressing on the logo
 - Supply 150 mA to the target.
 - Option to be self-powered from the target (2.7V to 5V).
 - USB Type-C® connector and cable.
 - No external power needed when the device is powered.
 - Use the 8-pin single in-line header.



\$94.99

Programmer/Debugger

MPLAB® PICkit™ Basic (Part No. PG164110)

- **The MPLAB® PICkit™ Basic In-Circuit Debugger/Programmer allows fast and easy debugging and programming of most PIC® and AVR® MCUs, dsPIC® DSCs and SAM Arm® Cortex®-M based MCUs and MPUs.**
 - **Features**
 - USB Type-C® interface for easy PC connection
 - 8-pin single in-line header with beginner-friendly flying leads
 - Target voltage of 1.20V to 5.5V
 - Supports 4-wire JTAG, Serial Wire Debug (SWD), UPDI, PDI, SPI, debugWIRE and TPI programming
 - Backward compatible with two-wire JTAG and ICSP
 - Includes an adapter to convert from the 8-pin inline to the standard 10-pin Arm SWD connector
 - Easy firmware recovery with a push button
- 
- The image shows the MPLAB PICkit Basic In-Circuit Debugger/Programmer, a small black plastic device with a red and white label. The label features the MPLAB logo and the text 'PICKIT BASIC IN-CIRCUIT DEBUGGER'. The device has a USB Type-C port on the top and a 8-pin single in-line header on the bottom. A push button is located on the side.
- \$29.99

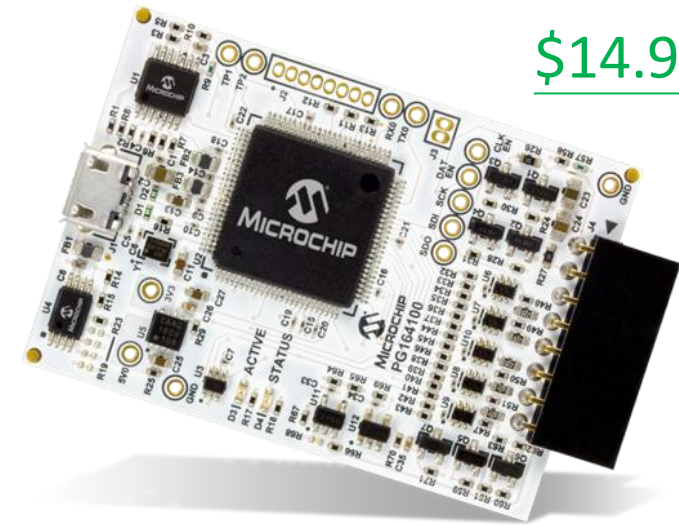


\$29.99

Programmer/Debugger

MPLAB® SNAP (Part No. PG164100)

- The MPLAB® SNAP In-Circuit Debugger/Programmer allows fast and easy debugging and programming of most PIC®, dsPIC®, AVR, SAM and CEC flash microcontrollers.
- Features
 - Affordable performance
 - Matches silicon clocking speed
 - Target voltage of 1.20V to 5.5V
 - Portable USB-powered
 - CE and RoHS-compliant
 - 8-pin single in-line header
 - Backward compatible for demo boards, headers and target systems using 2-wire JTAG and ICSP



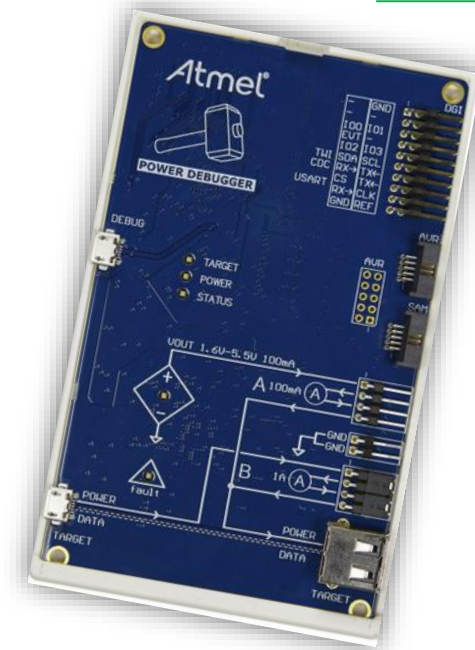
\$14.99

Programmer/Debugger

Power Debugger (Part No. atpowerdebugger)

- **Simultaneous debug & power measurement**
 - Debugging over CMSIS-DAP
 - Extended to support SWO trace, same as Atmel-ICE
- **Two independent channels for power measurements**
 - Channel A for high accuracy, lower currents
 - Channel B for higher currents with lower resolution
- **CDC virtual COM port**
- **DGI for streaming application & power data**
 - Open specification, docs provided
- **Provides target power, 1.6 – 5.5V, up to 100mA**
- **Status LEDs for debugging & target supply**

\$290.94



Programmer/Debugger

Atmel-ICE (Part No. ATATMEL-ICE)

- **Supports programming and debugging all Cortex-M based SAM, AVR and UC3 based parts**
 - Programming/ Debugging AVR/SAM MCU/CPU over JTAG, SD, PDI, SPI, TPI and aWire etc.
 - Target operating voltage range 1.62V to 5.5V
 - ITM serial trace support on Cortex-M based SAM MCUs
- **Supported in Atmel Studio, IAR, Keil and more**
 - Any IDE that supports the CMSIS-DAP protocol can support Atmel-ICE
- **3 different editions**
 - USD 59.99 - Low cost PCBA only
 - USD 79.99 - Basic edition with most common cables
 - USD 99.99 - Including all cables and adapters



\$79.99

Programmer/Debugger

Debug Adapter Board (Part No. AC102015)

- The Debug Adapter Board Gives ICD 4 / PICKit 4 cable compatibility with Atmel-ICE, Power Debugger and J-Link style connectors. It supports JTAG, SWD and ICSP protocols in multiple connector formats.
- **Package Contents**
 - Debugger Adapter Board
 - Cable, FEMALE FLAT RIBBON IDC CONNECTOR, 15CM
 - Cable, FEMALE FLAT RIBBON IDC CONNECTOR, 12CM
 - 8 CONDUCTOR MODULAR CABLE, 6"
 - Cable, HCSD Dual Row Socket IDC Assembly 14pin (7 ea) 10"

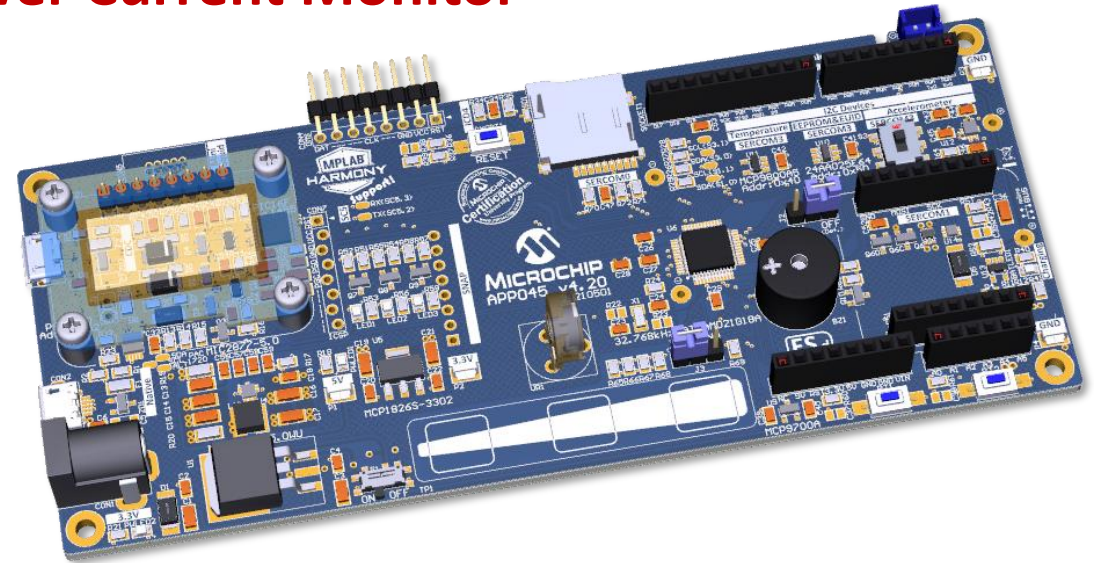


SAMD21 EVB

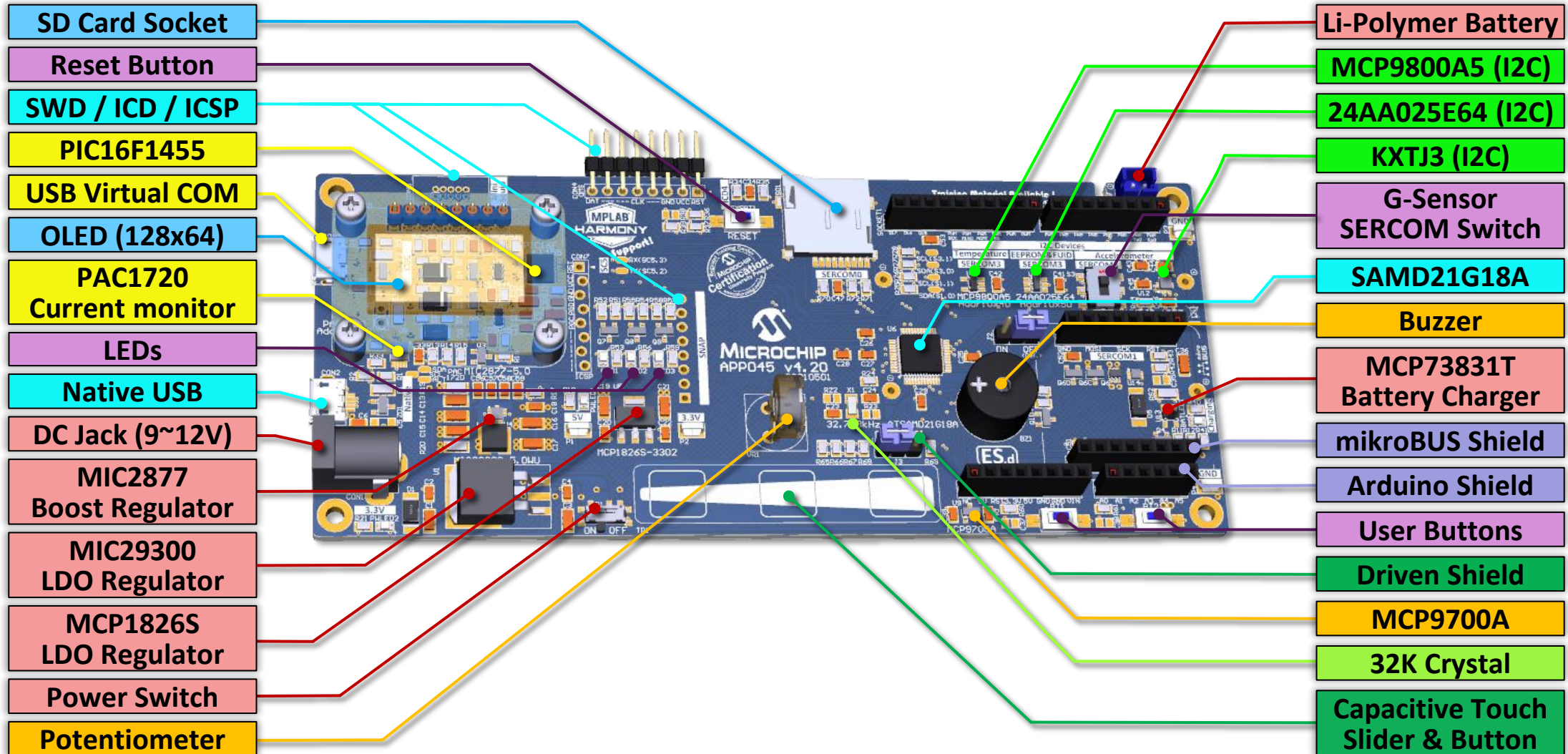
APP045 v4.2 ES.d Introduction

APP045 v4.2 ES.d Features

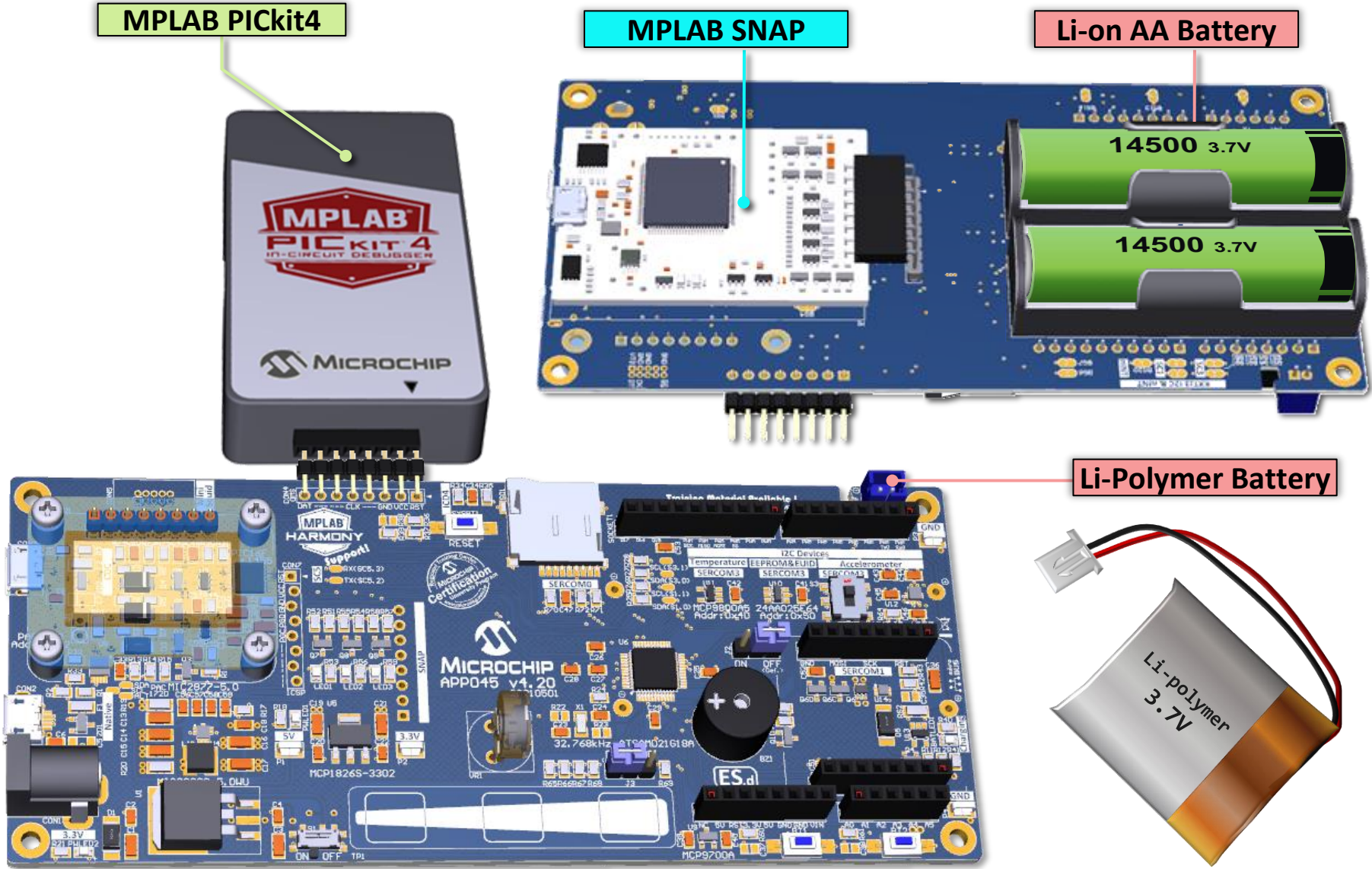
- On board **SAMD21G18A** 32Bit ARM Cortex M0+ Microcontroller
- Support plugged **MPLAB SNAP** external programmer/debugger
- Onboard **USB CDC Virtual COM Port** and **Power Current Monitor**
- Multiple Power Supply Source
- **Support Li-on Battery, boost and charger**
- 2 x Buttons, 3 x LEDs
- 1 x I2C Temperature Sensor
- 1 x I2C EEPROM with Unique ID
- **1 x I2C Accelerometer**
- 1 x MicroSD Socket (SPI interface)
- 1 x SPI OLED (128 x 64, SSD1306 Compliant)
- 1 x Potentiometer, Analog Temperature Sensor and **Buzzer**
- **1 x Capacitive QTouch® Slider & Buttons with Driven Shield**
- **1 x mikroBUS™ Click Board Socket**
- 1 x Arduino® Shield Socket (Arduino M0 Pro board Compliant)



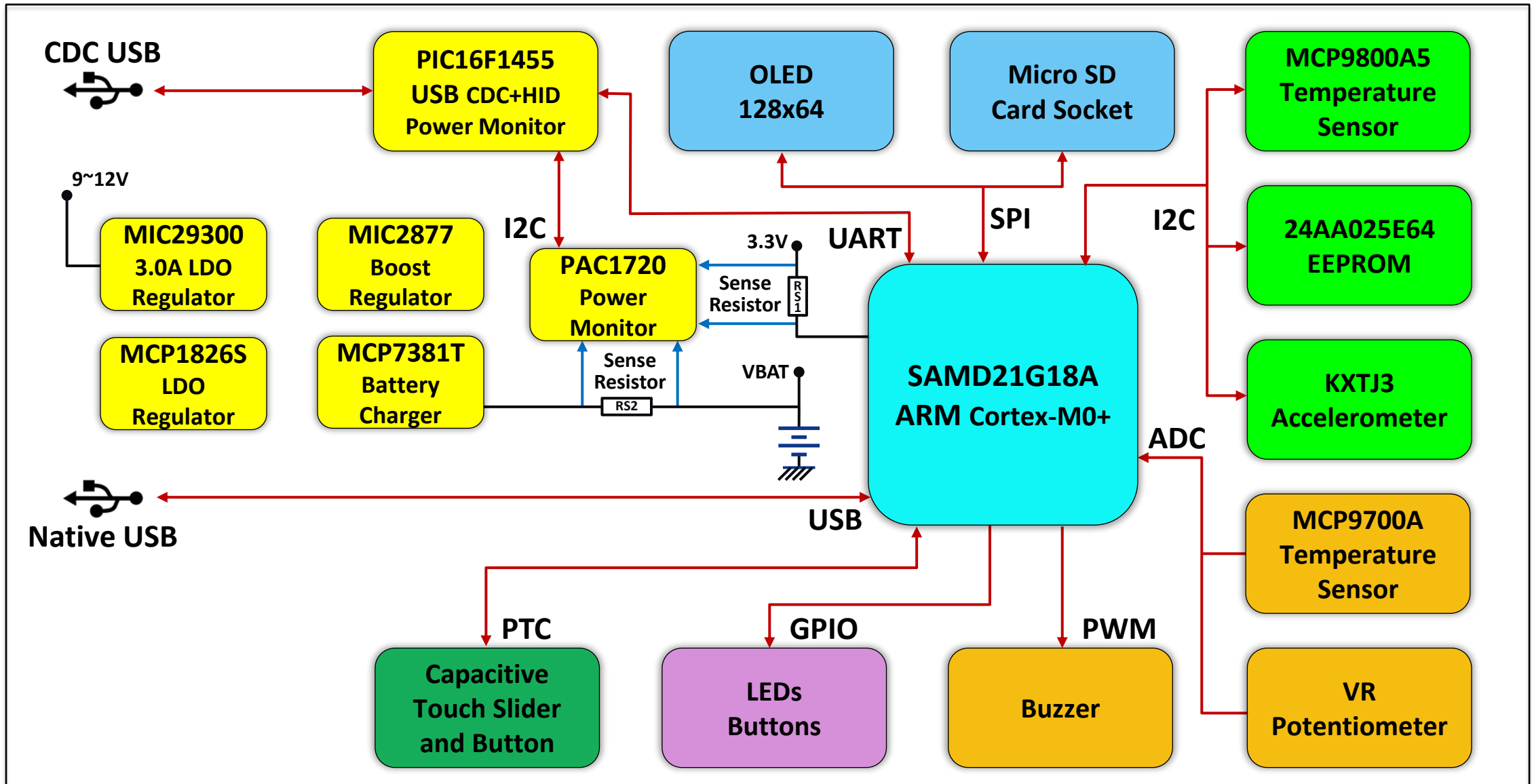
APP045 v4.2 ES.d Overview



APP045 v4.2 ES.d Programmer and Debugger



APP045 v4.2 ES.d Block Diagram



Getting Started with First Project

Lab0 First Project

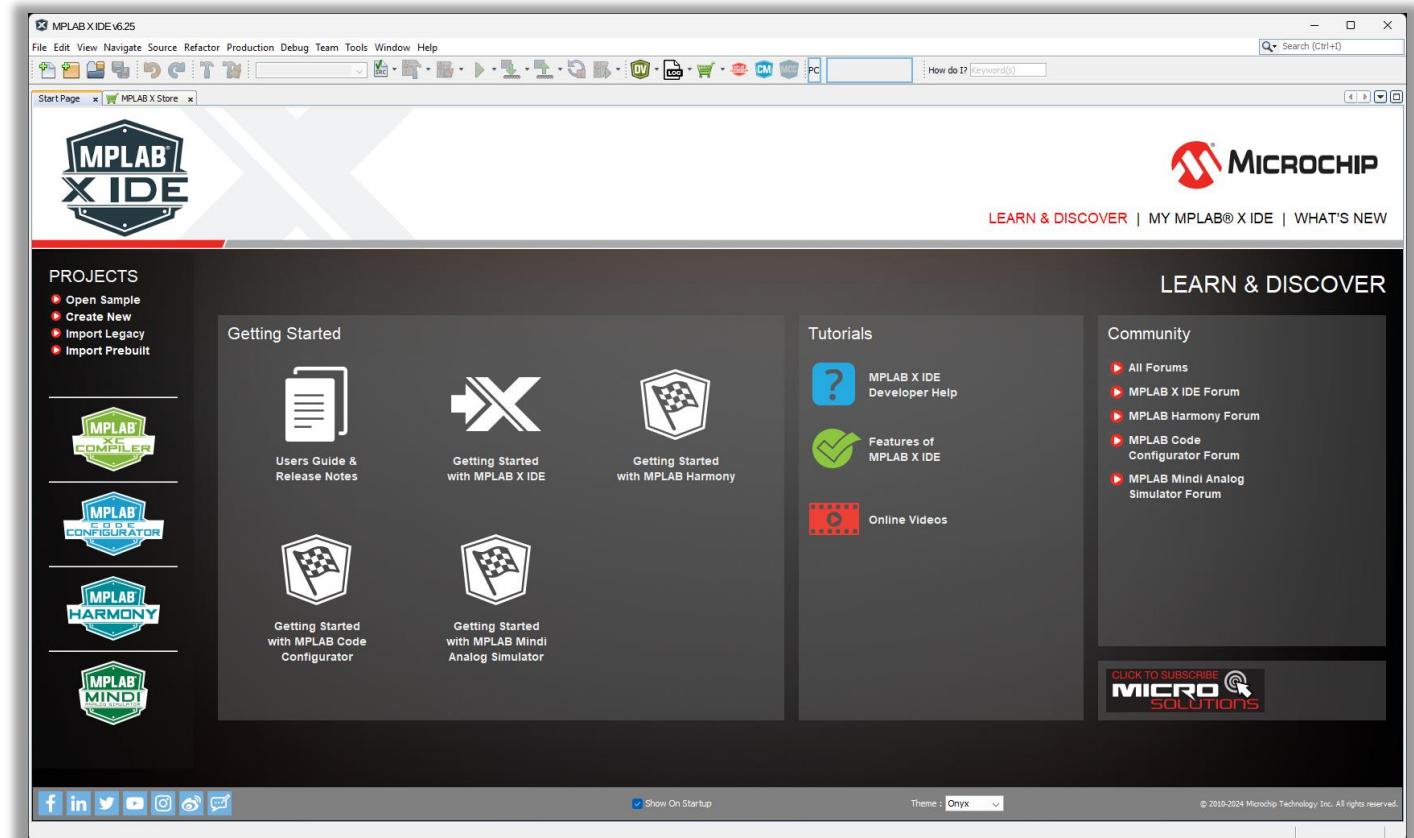
- Try to create your first project to use MPLAB X IDE.
- Learn how to use edit, build, project manager, debug and programming functions.

• **How to Start ?**

Lab0 First Project

Step 1

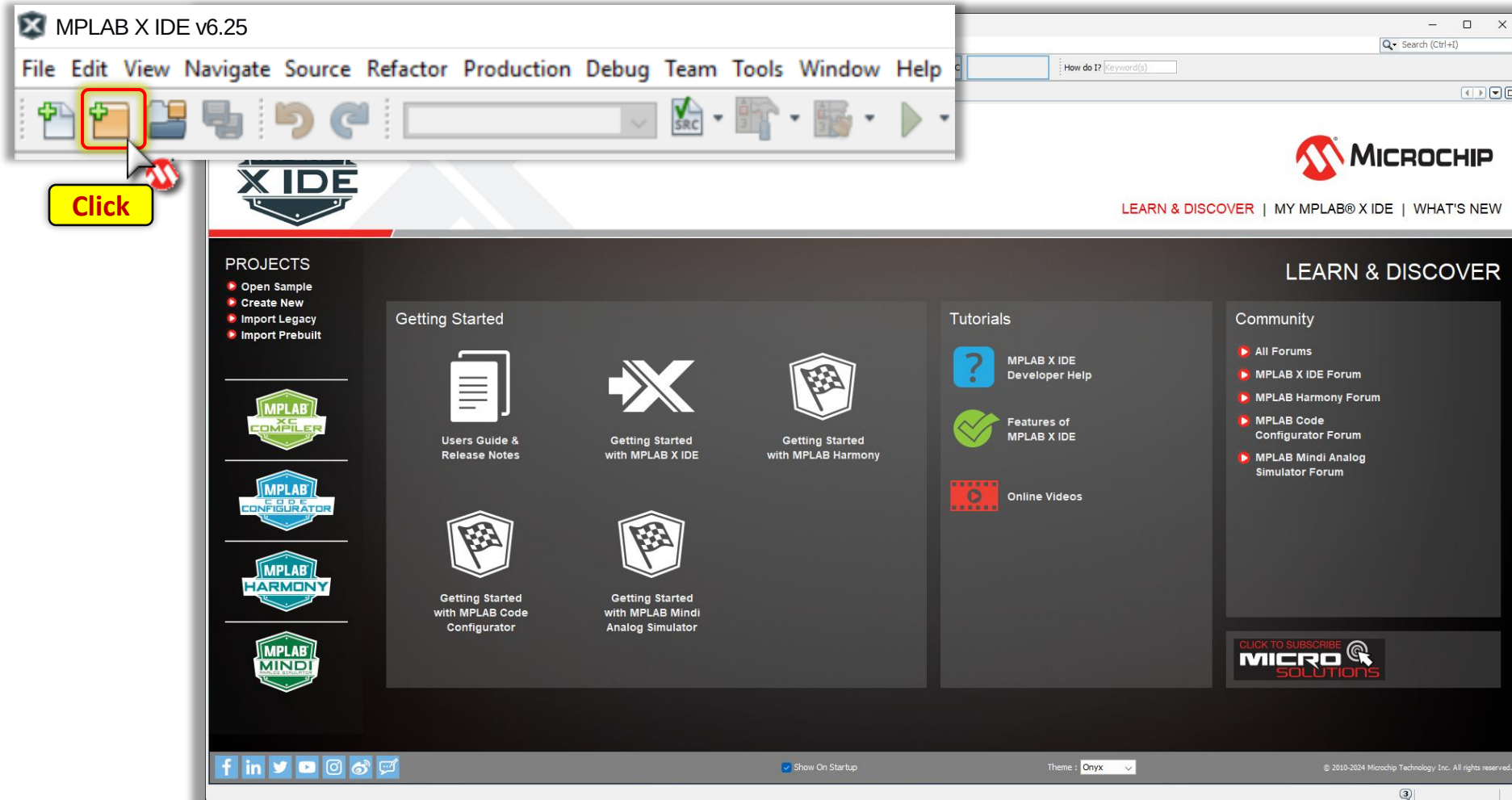
- Open **MPLAB X IDE v6.25** firstly.



Lab0 First Project

Step 2

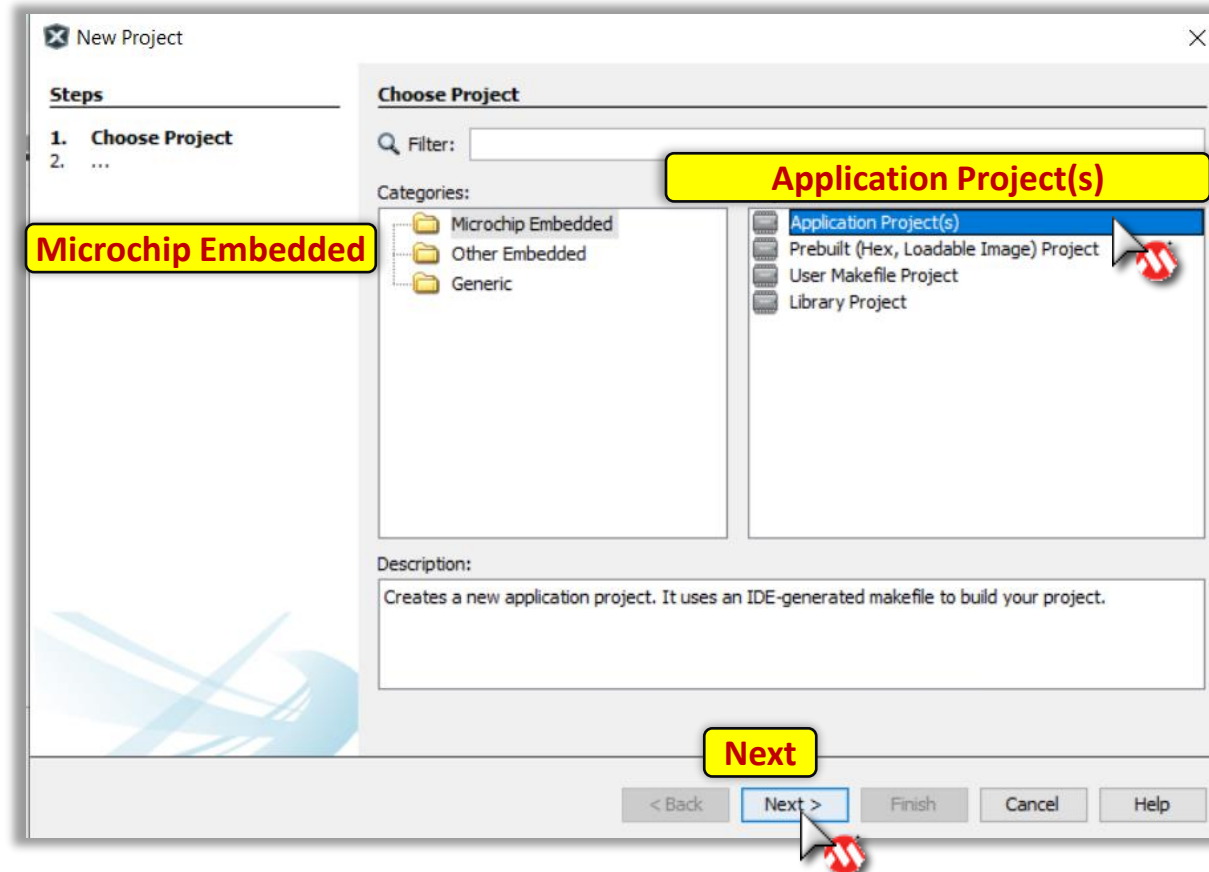
- Select to **File > New > Project** or Click icon 



Lab0 First Project

Step 3

- Categories : **Microchip Embedded**
- Projects : **Application Project(s)**

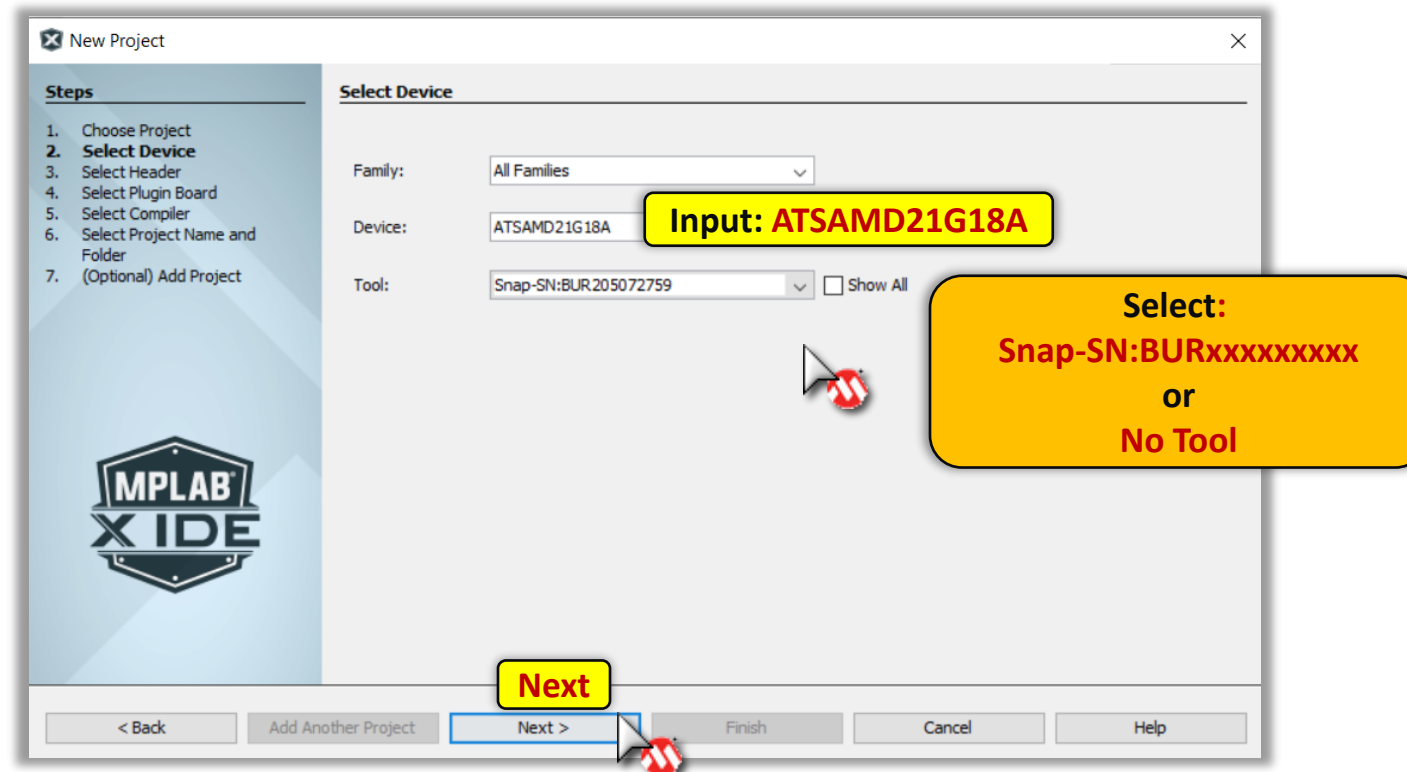


Choose
32-bit MCC Harmony Project
In MPLAB X IDE legacy version

Lab0 First Project

Step 4

- Family : All Families
- Device : **ATSAMD21G18A** **Don't miss any character**
- Tool : Snap-SN:BURxxxxxxxxxx or No Tool

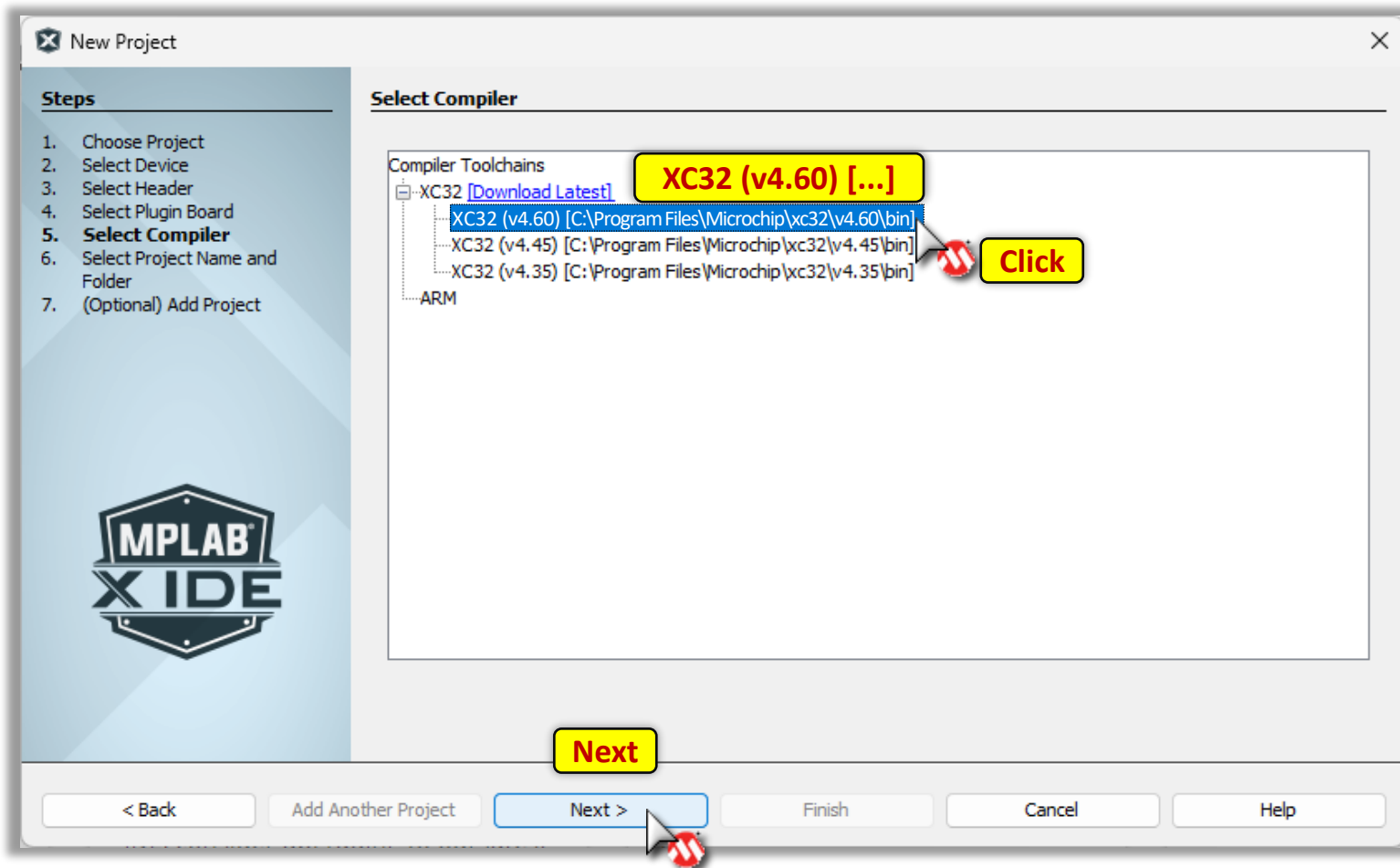


Lab0 First Project

Step 5

Assign Compiler Toolchains

- XC32: **XC32 (v4.60)[...]**



Lab0 First Project

Step 6

Configure the Project Location and Project Folder Name.

- Project Name : **Lab0_First_Project** **No white space of project folder**
- Project Location : **C:\Exercises\Lab0_First_Project** **Don't forget Lab0_First_Project**
- Project Folder : **C:\Exercises\Lab0_First_Project\Lab0_First_Project.X**

Steps

1. Choose Project
2. Select Device
3. Select Header
4. Select Plugin Board
5. Select Compiler
6. **Select Project Name and Folder**
7. (Optional) Add Project

Select Project Name and Folder

Project Name: **Lab0_First_Project**

Project Location: **C:\Exercises\Lab0_First_Project**

Project Folder: **Auto generated**

☐ Overwrite existing project.

☐ Also delete sources.

☒ Set as main project

☒ **Open MCC on Finish**

☐ Use project location as the project folder

Encoding:

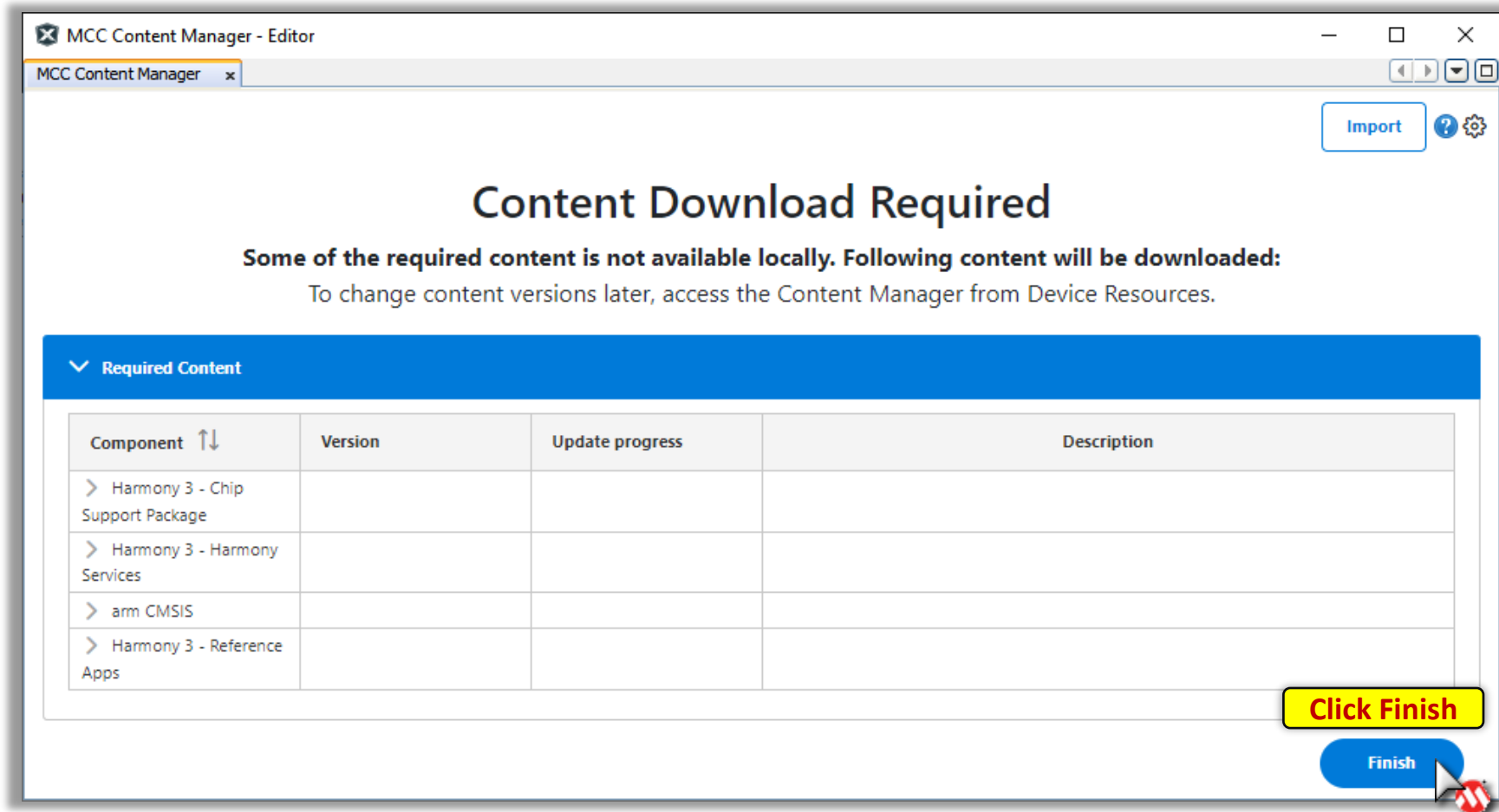
Click Finish

< Back Add Another Project Next > **Finish** Cancel Help

Lab0 First Project

Step 7

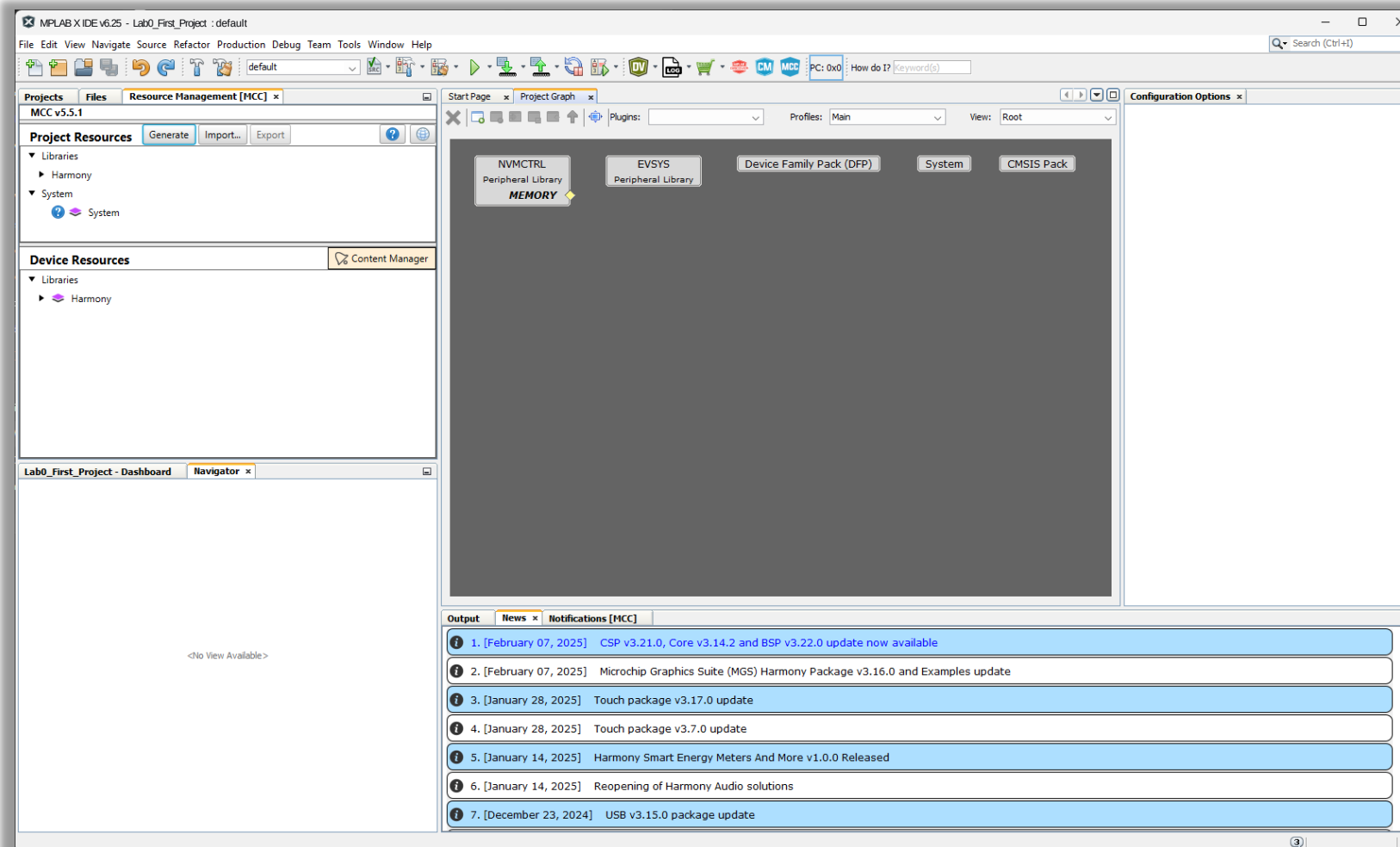
- Click **Finish** and **Wait Download Framework**. (Appears only on first execution.)



Lab0 First Project

Step 8

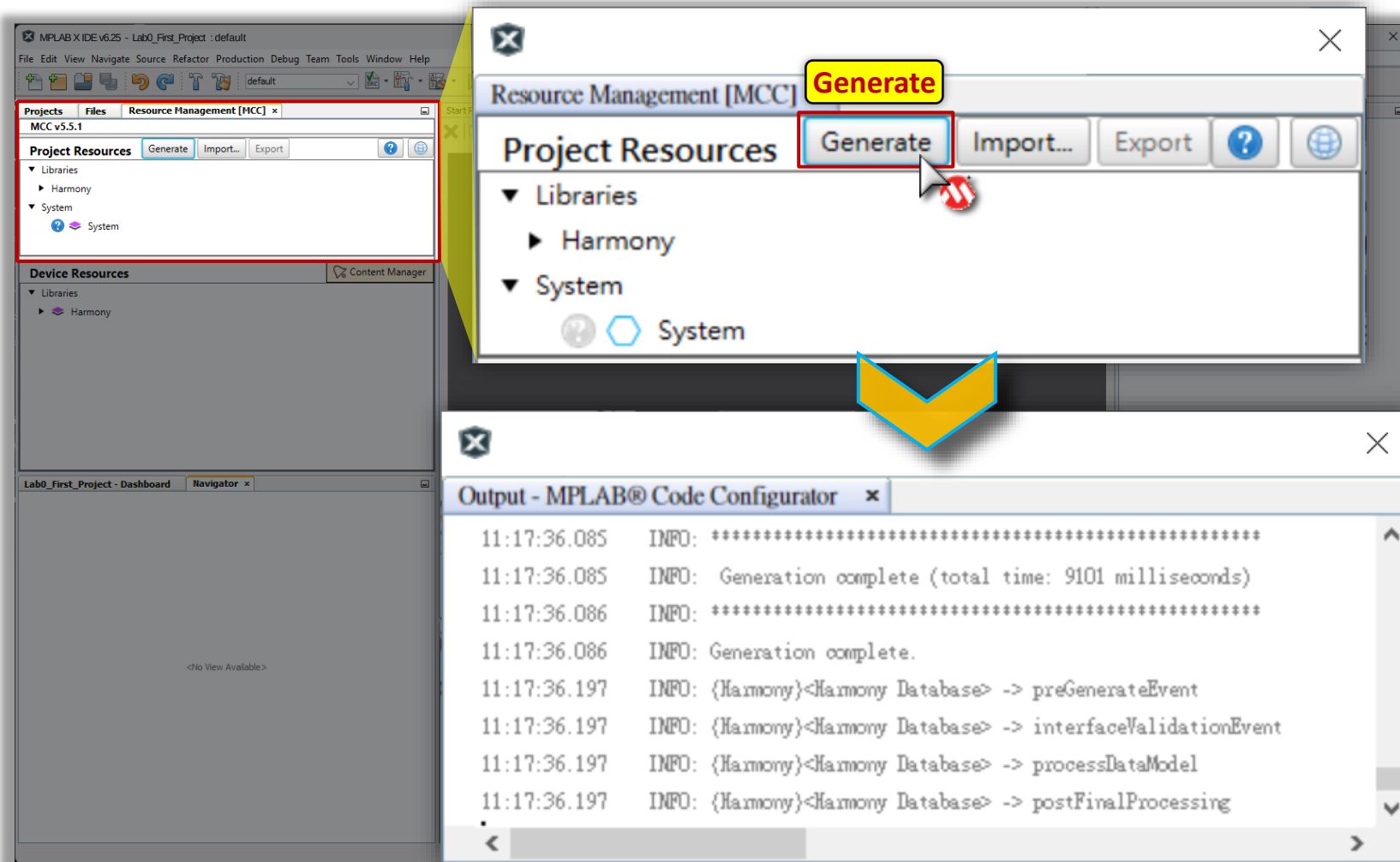
- MCC Harmony Configurator interface show up, let's come back later.



Lab0 First Project

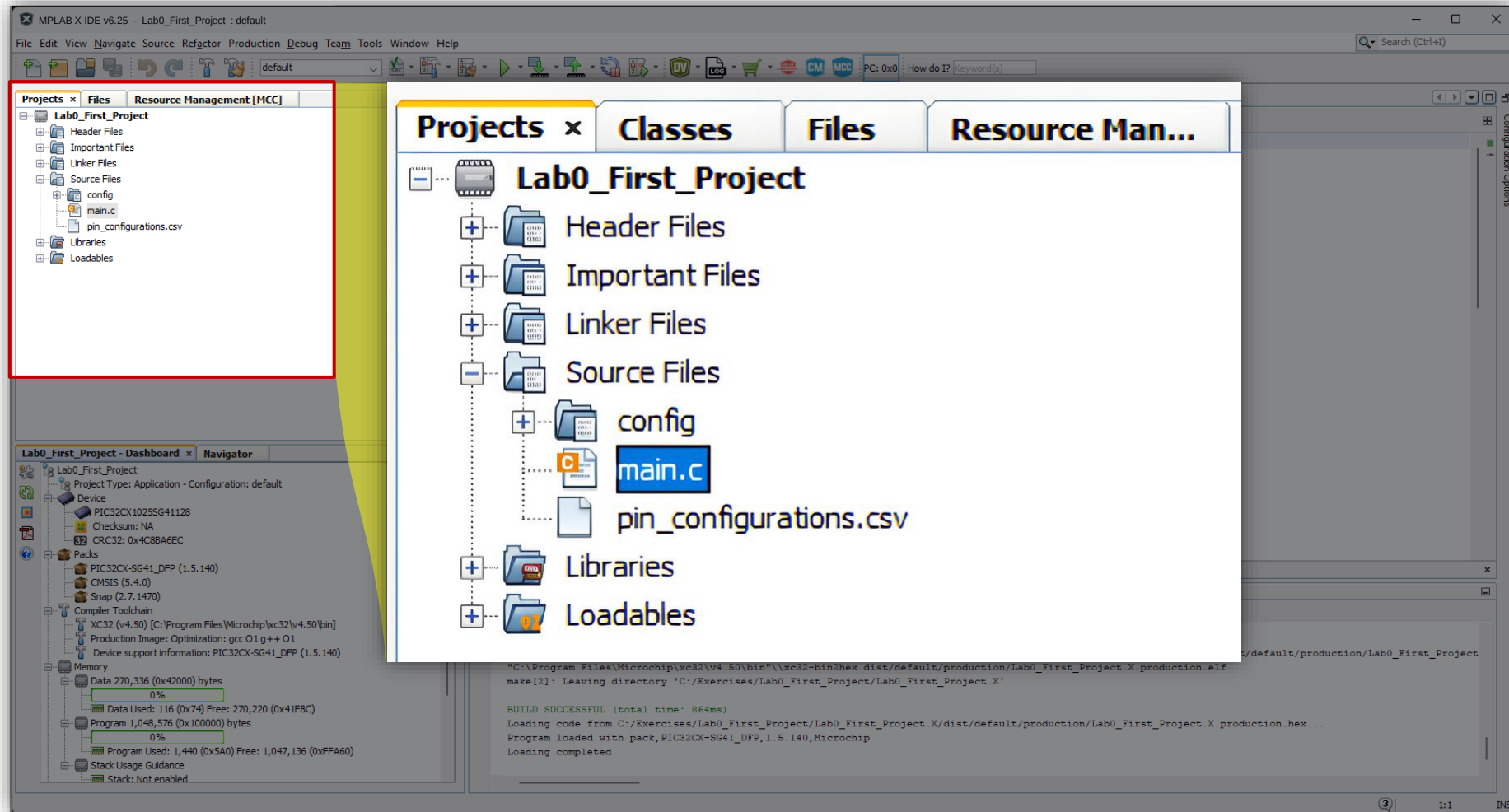
Step 9

- Click "**Generate**" Button to Generate your Code.



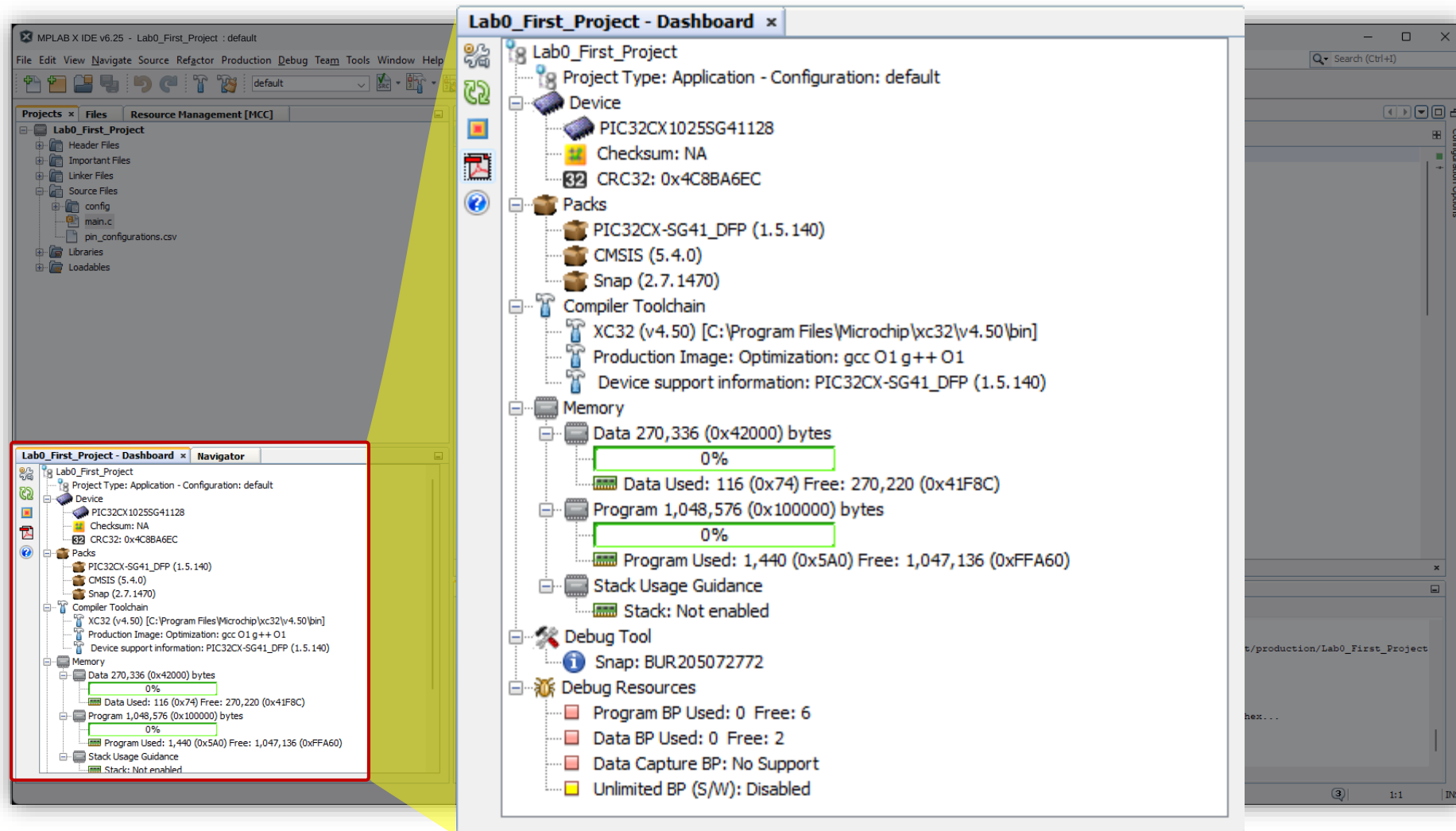
MPLAB X IDE Interface

- Project window.



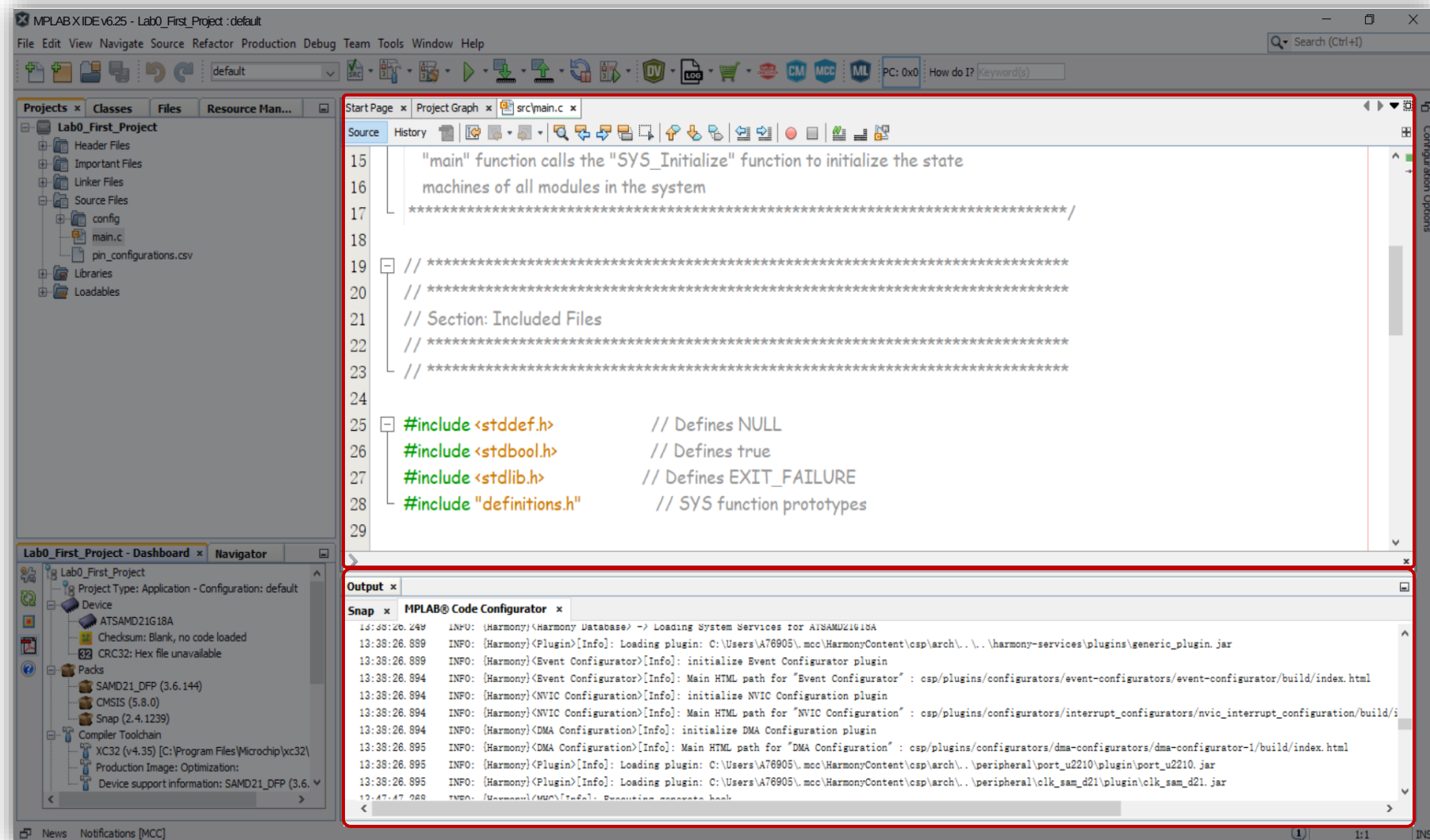
MPLAB X IDE Interface

- **Dashboard window.** (The version of modules might be different to yours.)



MPLAB X IDE Interface

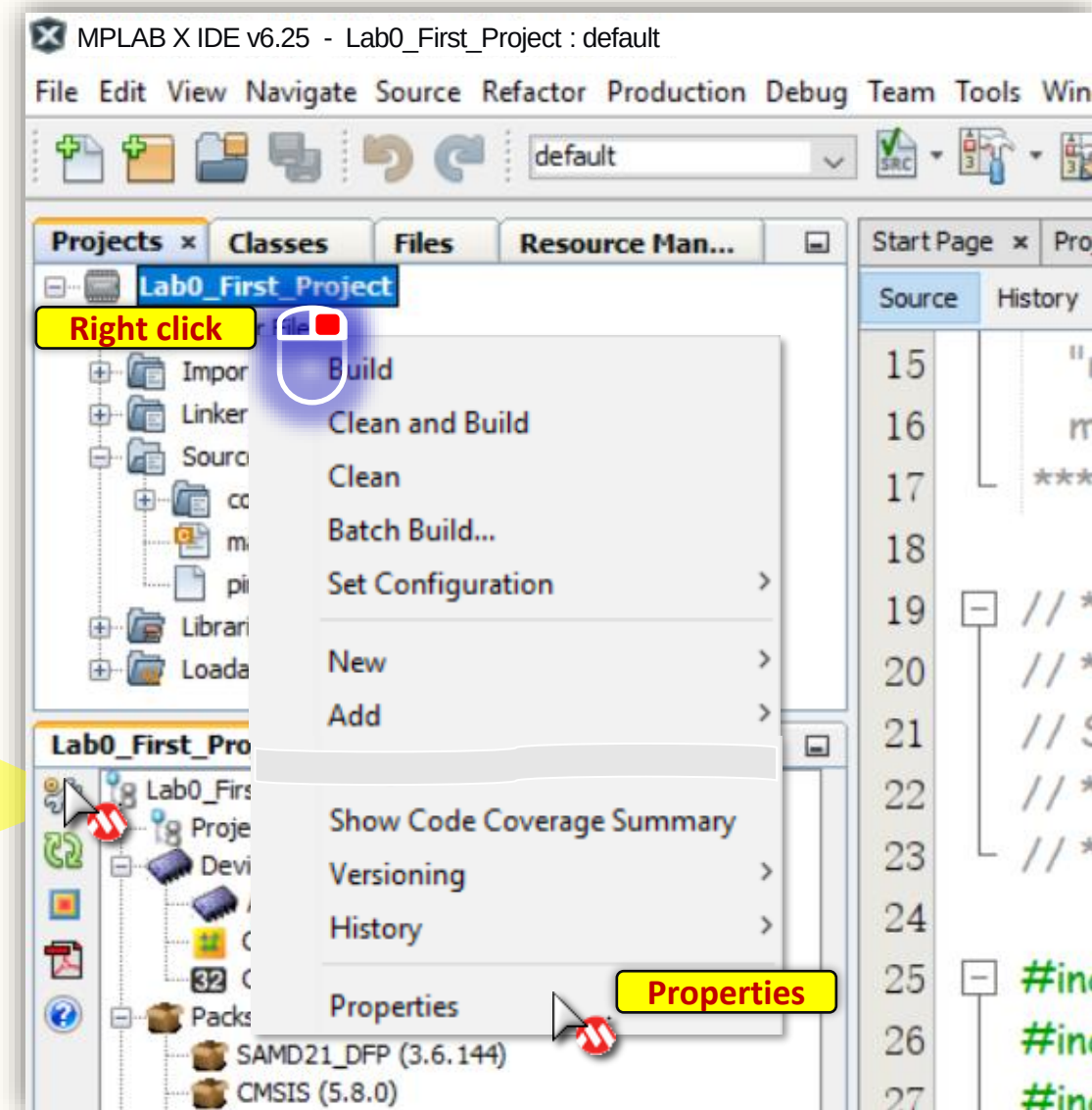
- Source code and Output window.



Project Properties

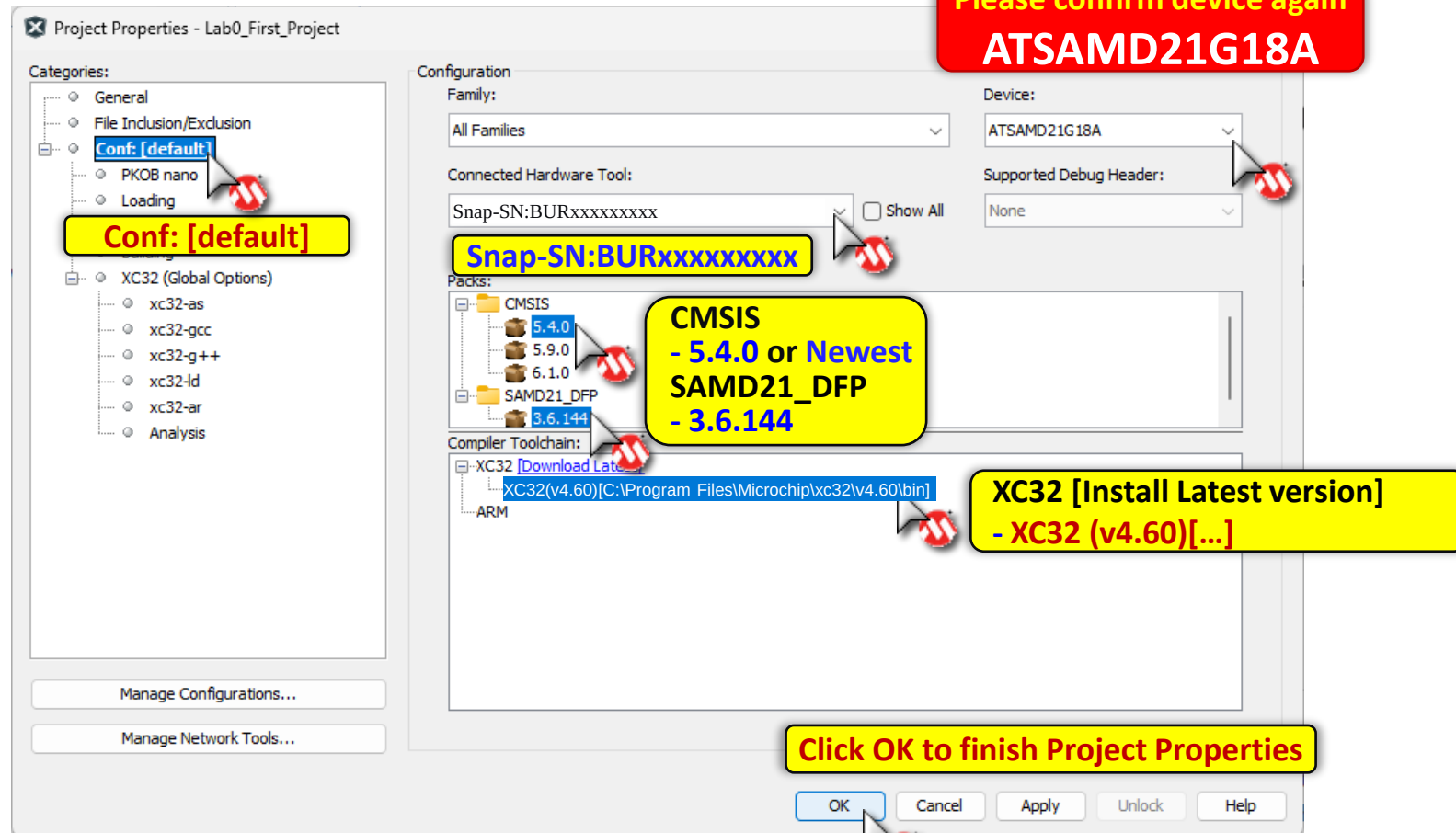
Hint

- Now we can check settings in project properties :
- Click  on Dashboard or Right click on project and select to **Properties**.



Project Properties

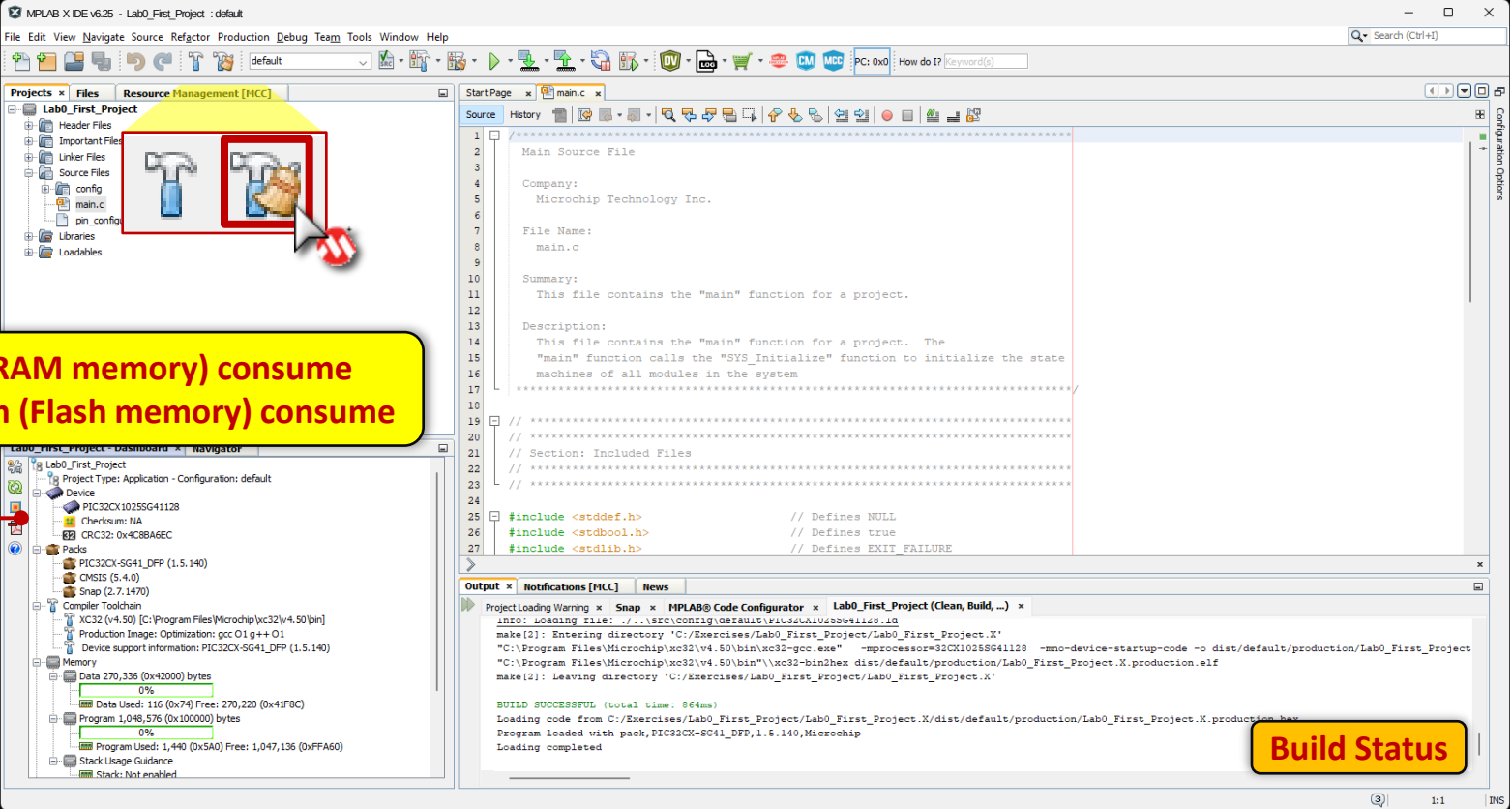
- Connected Hardware Tool : **Snap-SN: BURxxxxxxxxxx**
- Packs : CMSIS : **5.4.0** or Newest
SAMD21_DFP : **3.6.144**
- Compiler Toolchain : **XC32 (v4.60) [...]**



Lab0 First Project

Step 10

- Click the  icon to **Clean and Build** your project.
- Or press **Shift + F11** to Clean and Build your project.
- Compile result message will show in the output windows.



The screenshot shows the MPLAB X IDE interface. The 'Projects' pane on the left shows the 'Lab0_First_Project' tree. A red box highlights the 'Clean and Build' icon (a hammer and a wrench) in the 'Resource Management' pane. A yellow callout box points to the 'Memory' section in the 'Lab0_First_Project - Dashboard' pane, displaying the following data:

Memory Type	Used (bytes)	Free (bytes)
Data	270,336 (0x42000)	0%
Program	1,048,576 (0x100000)	0%

A yellow callout box points to the 'Output' pane, which shows the build status:

```
Project Loading Warning x Snap x MPLAB® Code Configurator x Lab0_First_Project (Clean, Build, ...) x
INFO: Loading file: ..\SEC\Config\default\pic32cx-sg41128.ld
make[2]: Entering directory 'C:/Exercises/Lab0_First_Project/Lab0_First_Project.X'
"C:\Program Files\Microchip\xc32\v4.50\bin\xc32-gcc.exe" -mprocessor=32CX1025SG41128 -mno-device-startup-code -o dist/default/production/Lab0_First_Project.X.production.elf
"C:\Program Files\Microchip\xc32\v4.50\bin\hex2bin.exe" dist/default/production/Lab0_First_Project.X.production.elf
make[2]: Leaving directory 'C:/Exercises/Lab0_First_Project/Lab0_First_Project.X'

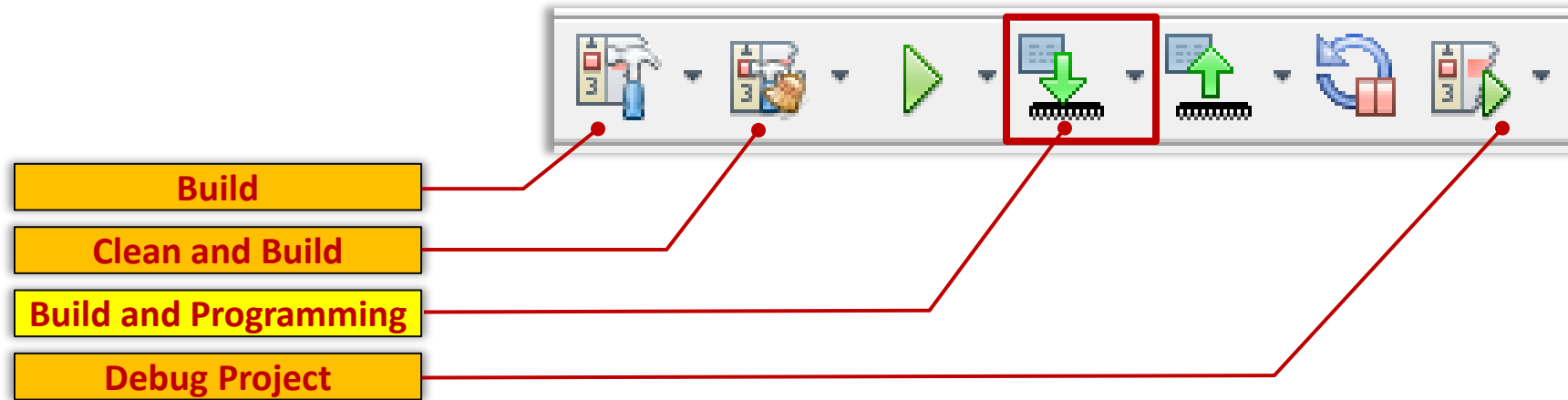
BUILD SUCCESSFUL (total time: 864ms)
Loading code from C:/Exercises/Lab0_First_Project/Lab0_First_Project.X/dist/default/production/Lab0_First_Project.X.production.elf
Program loaded with pack, PIC32CX-SG41_DFP, 1.5.140, Microchip
Loading completed
```

A yellow callout box labeled 'Build Status' points to the 'Output' pane.

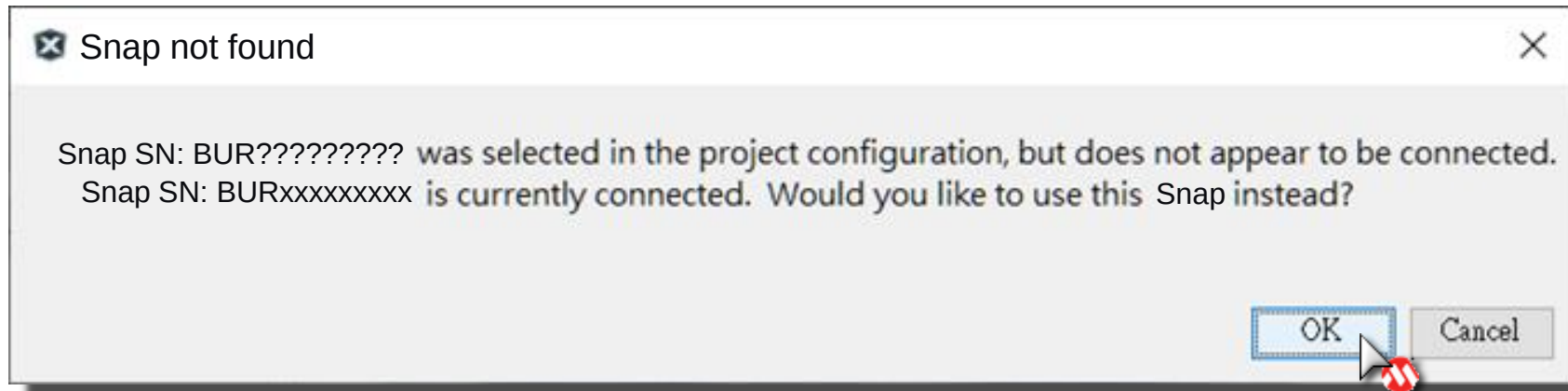
Lab0 First Project

Step 11

- Click Icon  to build and program firmware to EVB.

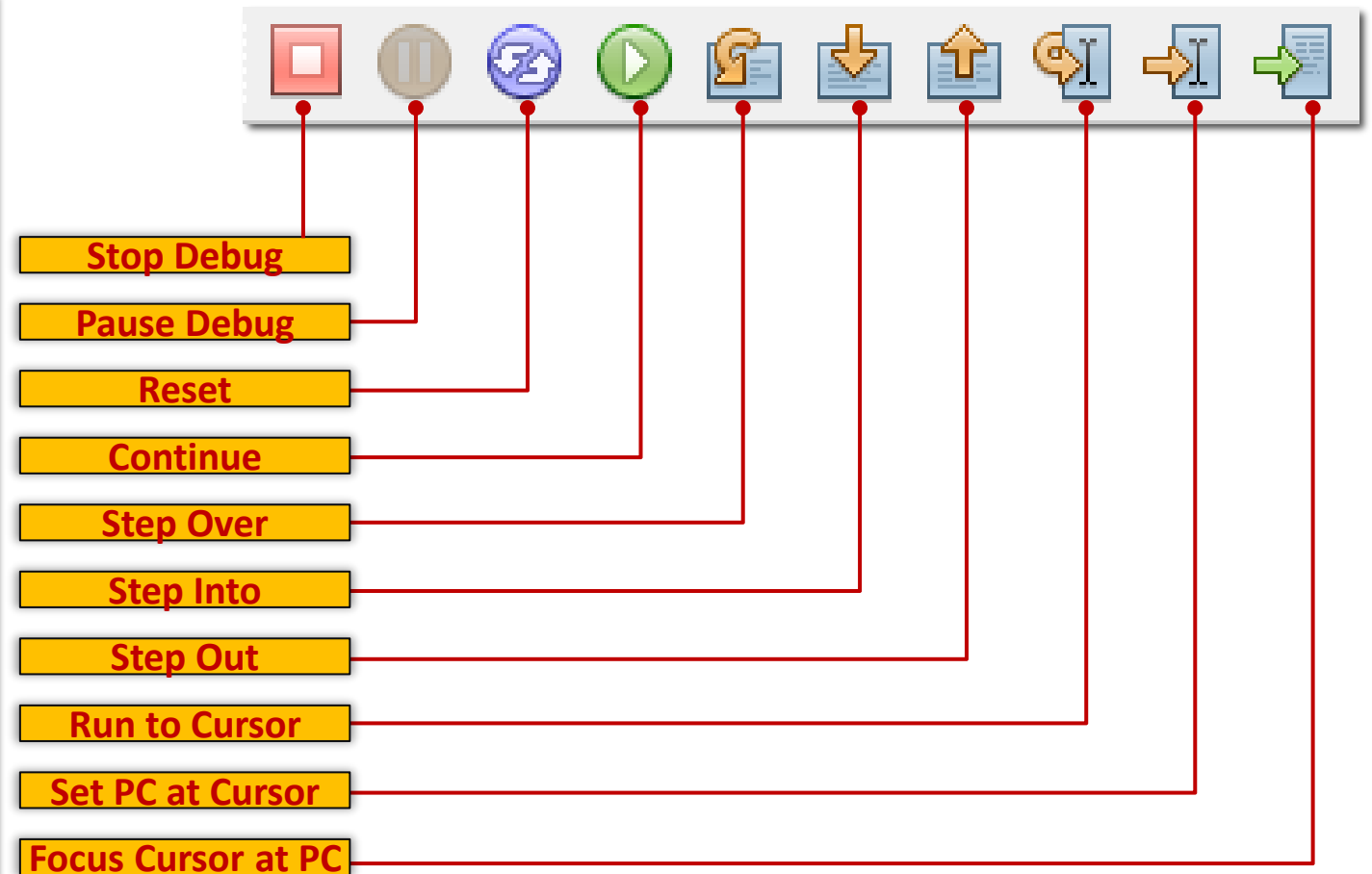
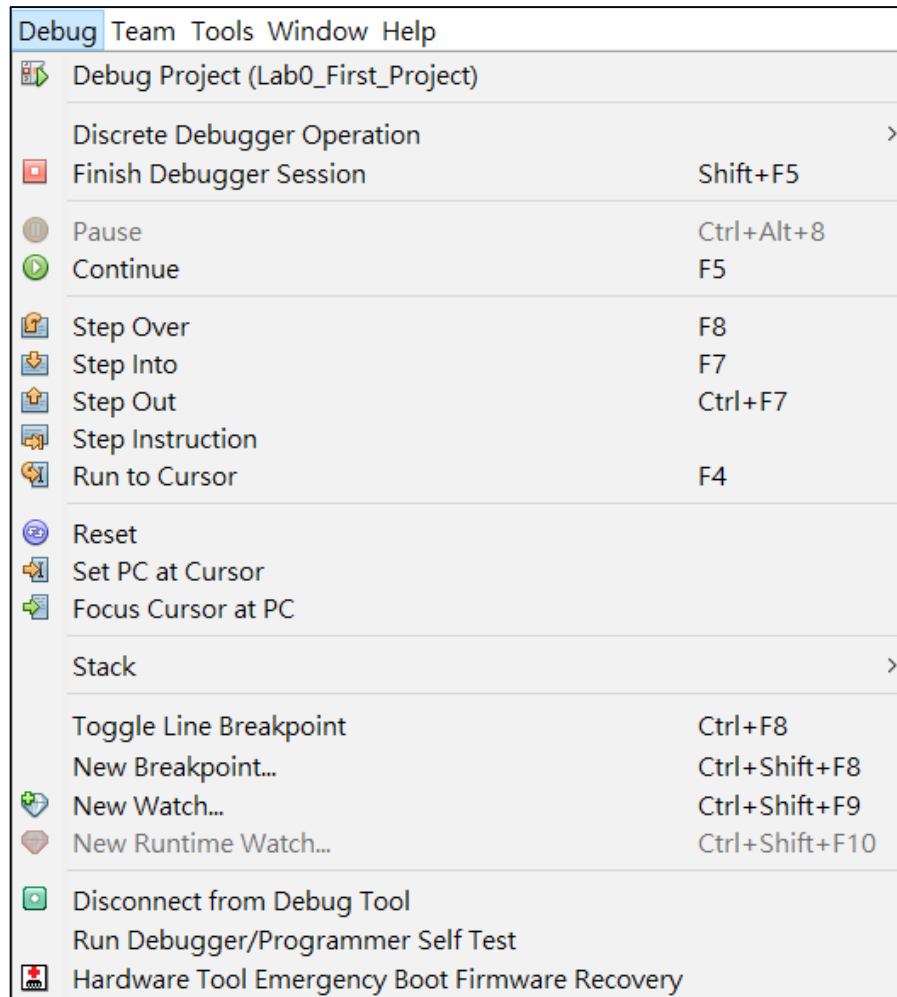


- The number of Programmer SN of your project while programming is different.



Debug Tools

- MPLAB X IDE provide a lot of debug window, select the Debug.

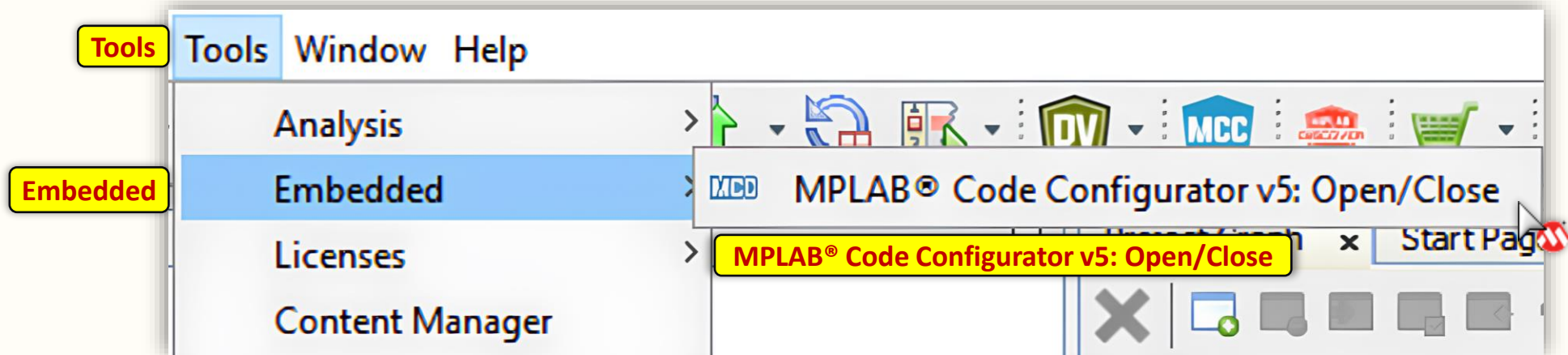


MPLAB® MCC Harmony Interface introduction

MCC Harmony Interface

Hint

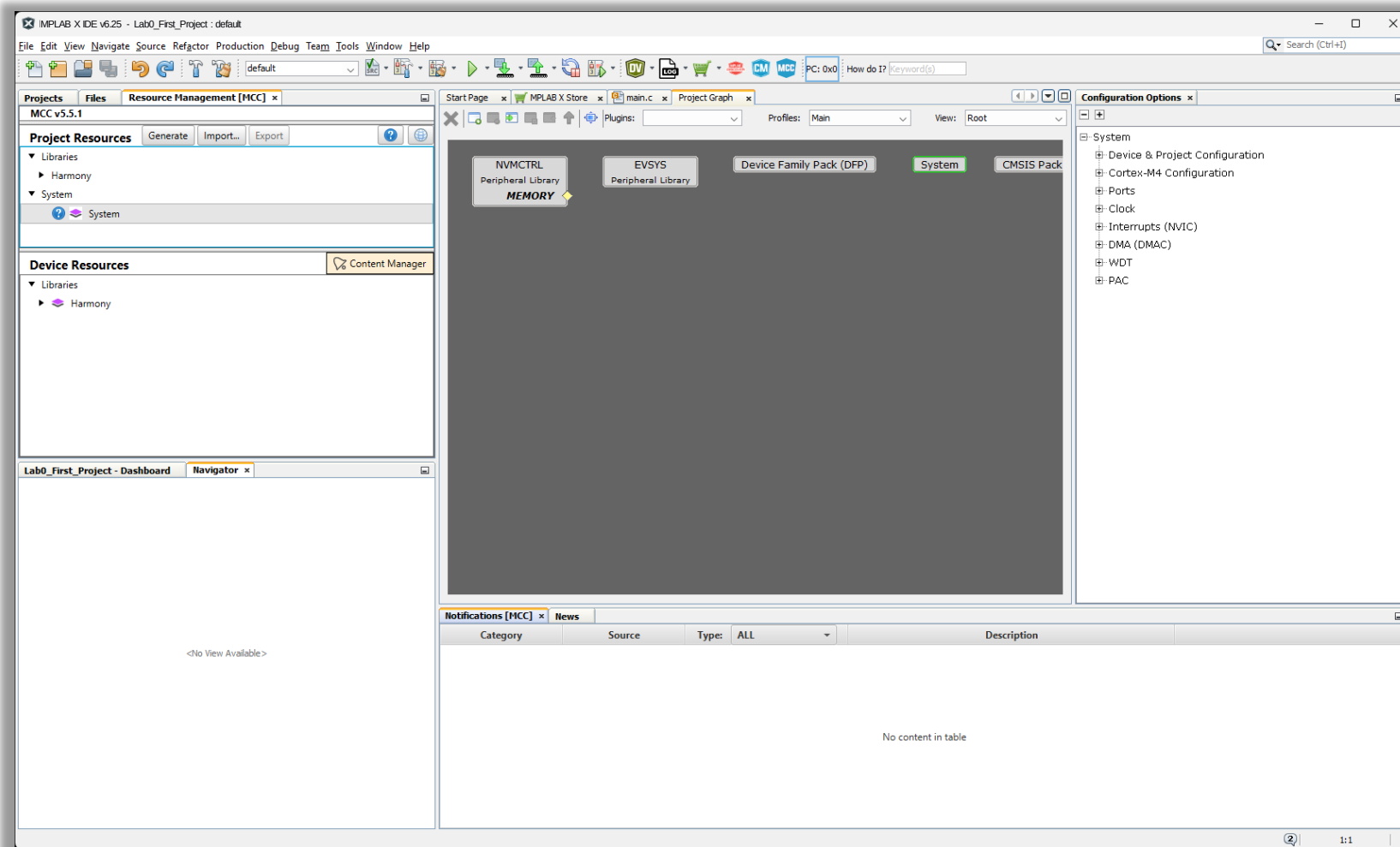
- Notice ! If you close MCC Harmony already , please open it through below steps.
- Select to Tools > Embedded > MPLAB® Code Configurator v5: Open/Close



- Or Click  Icon.

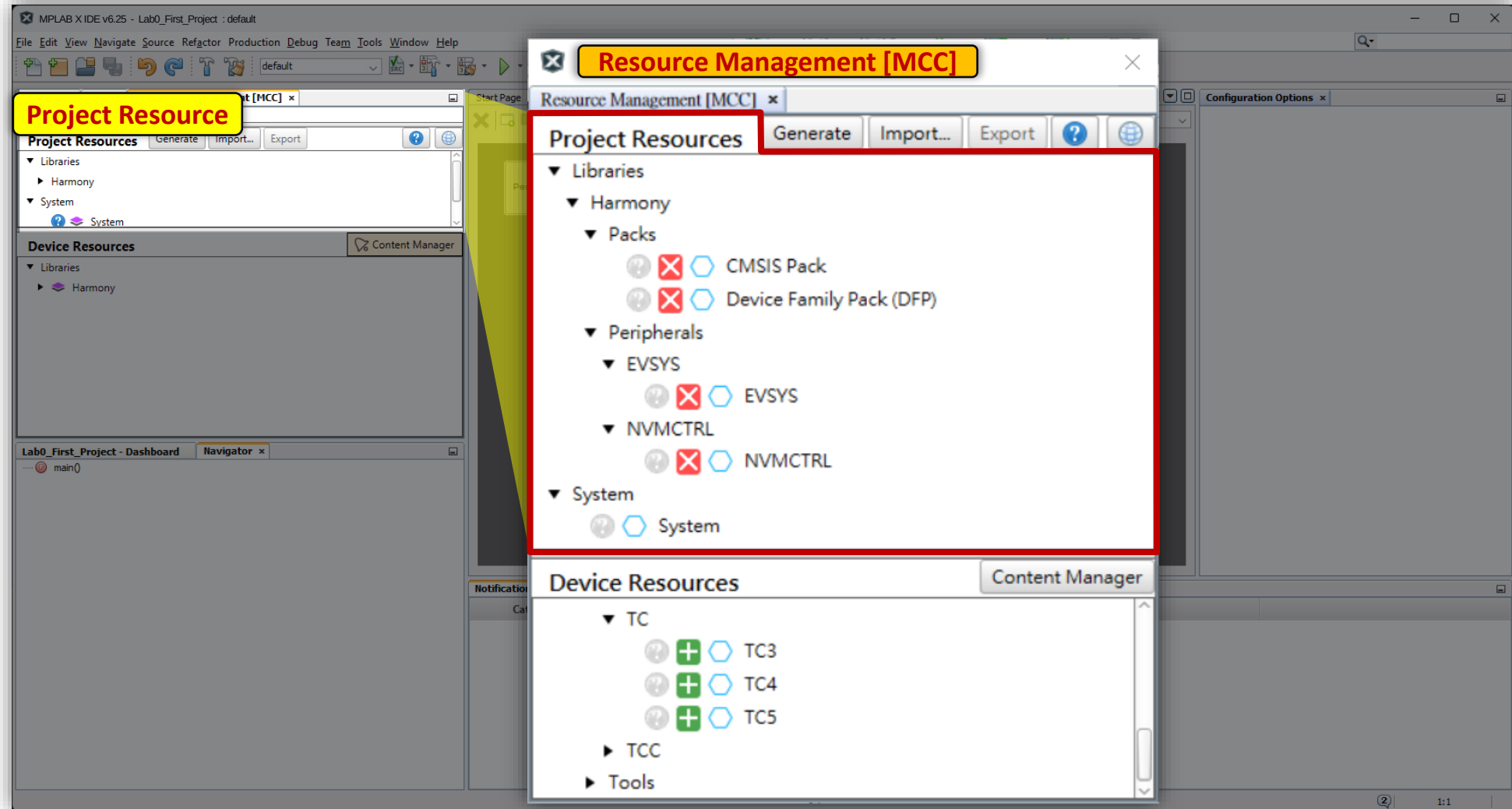
MCC Harmony Interface

- Return to **MCC Harmony**, let's go through its interface. (The version of modules might be different to yours.)



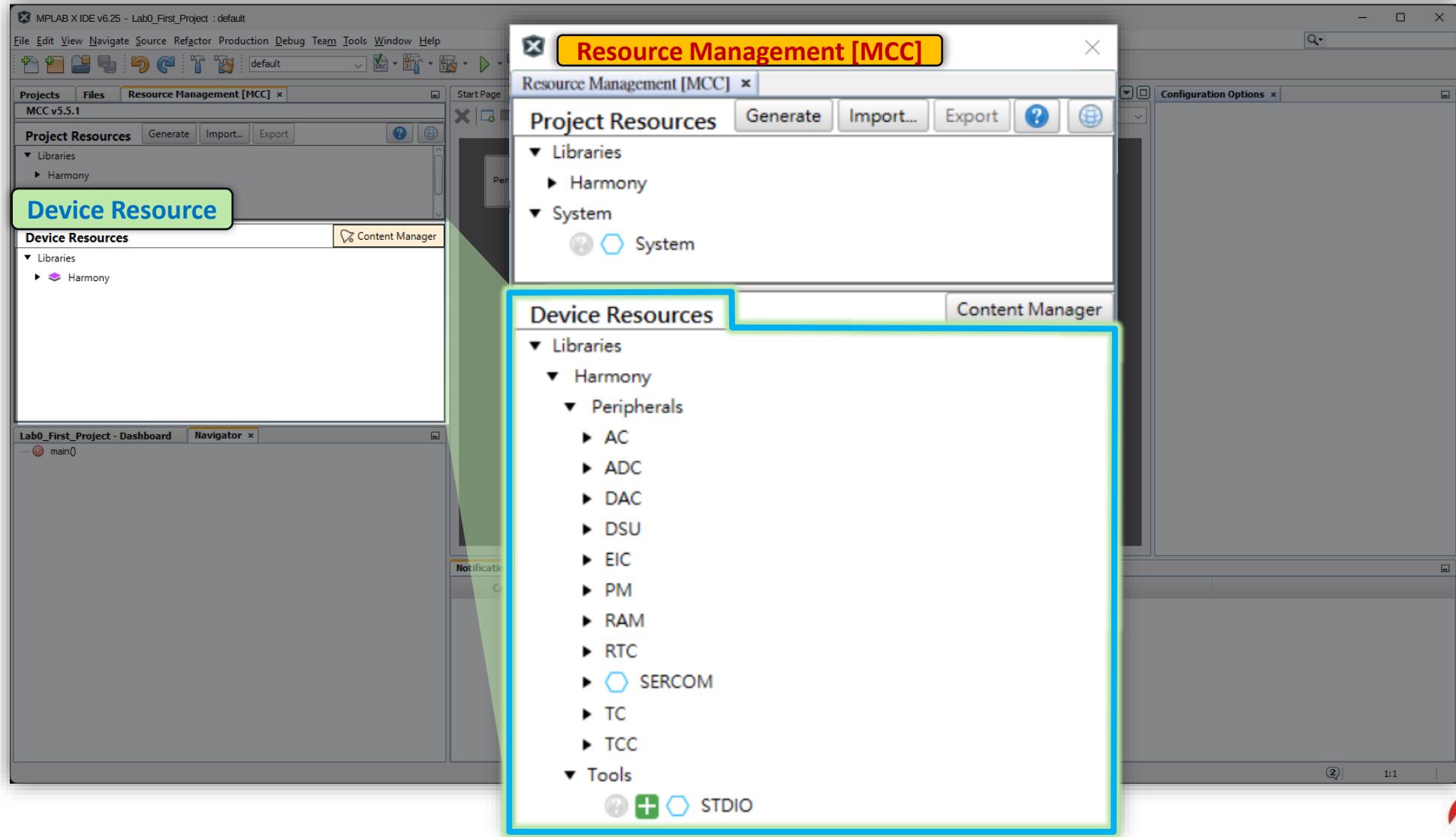
MCC Harmony Interface

- Project Resource. (The modules already added in current project)



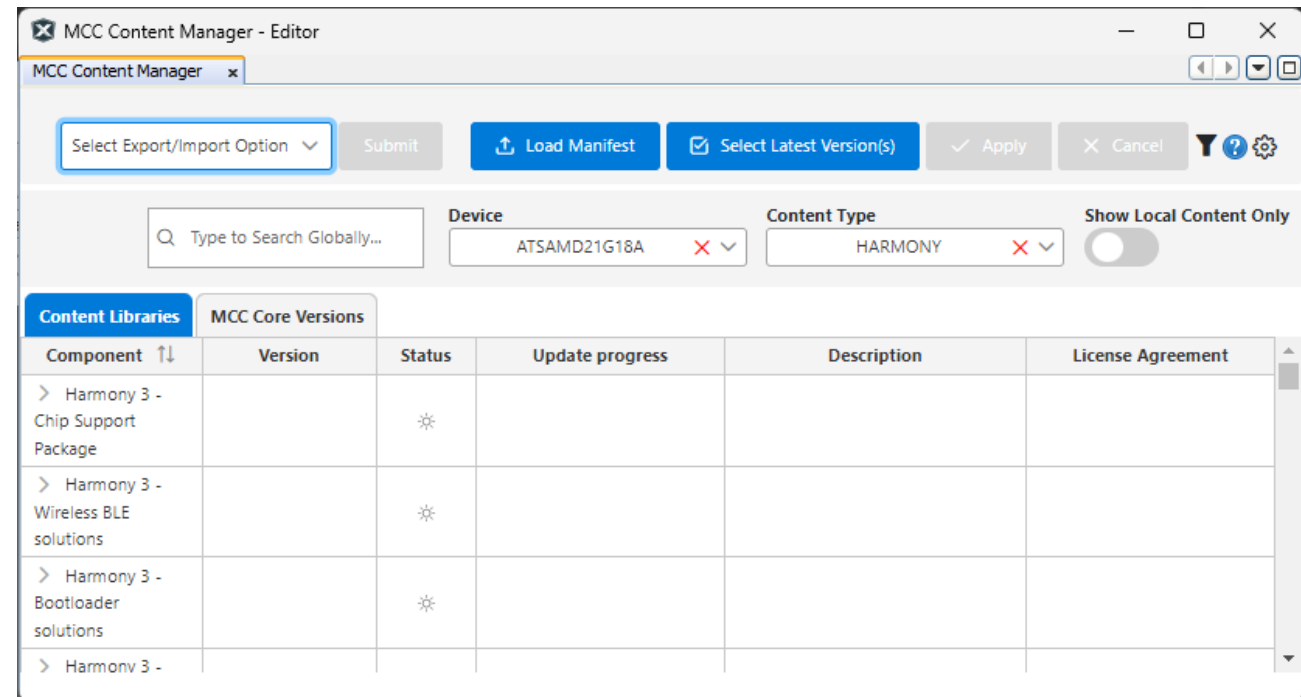
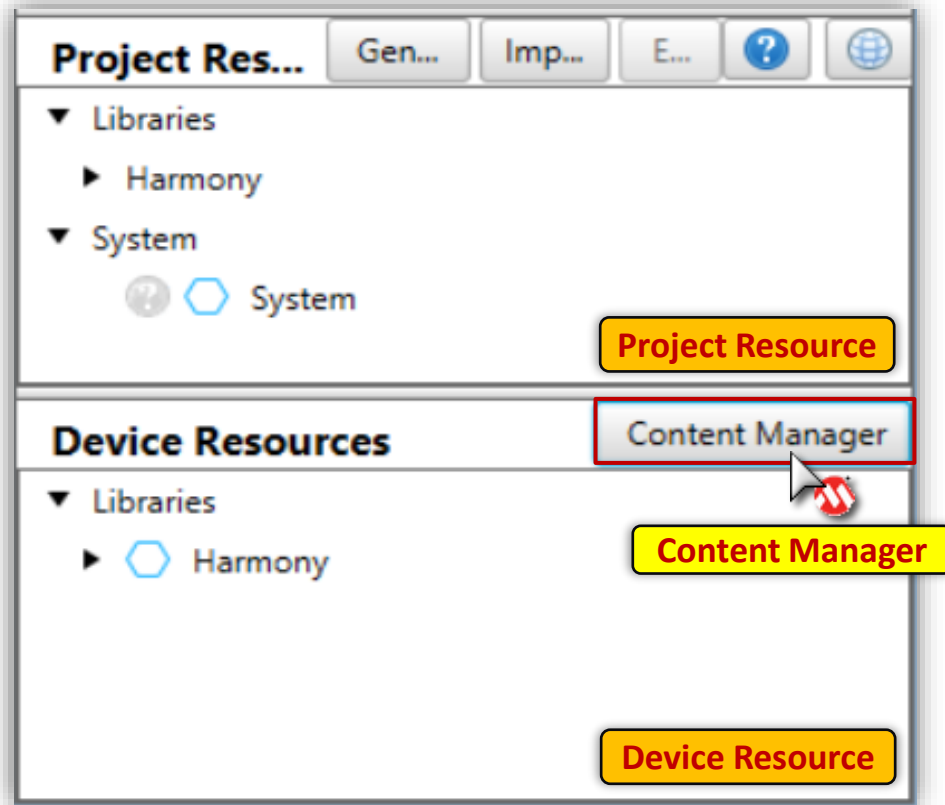
MCC Harmony Interface

- **Device Resource.** (The modules not in current project but available to be added)



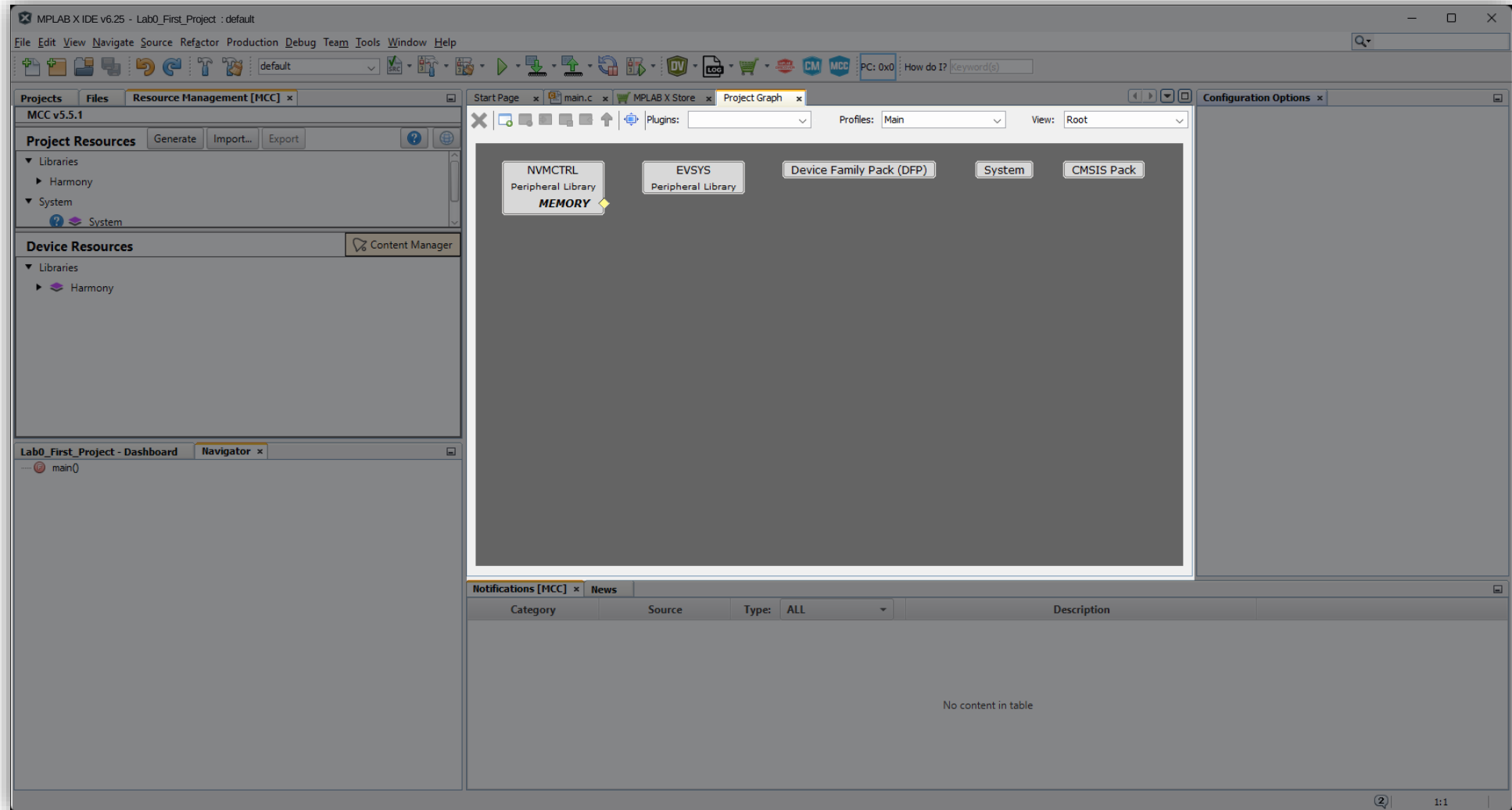
MCC Harmony Interface

- Content Manager. (Existing Framework)



MCC Harmony Interface

- Project Graph. (The connection diagram between modules)



MCC Harmony Interface

- Project Graph > Plugins : **Pin Configuration**

Plugins:

- Clock Configuration
- DMA Configuration
- Pin Configuration**
- NVIC Configuration
- Event Configurator
- ADC Configuration

MPLAB X IDE v6.25 - Lab0_First_Project : default

File Edit View Navigate Source Refactor Production Debug Team Tools Window Help

default

Pin Diagram Pin Settings

Projects Files Services Resource Man... x

MCC v5.5.1

Project Resou... Gene... Imp... Ex... ?

Libraries

- Harmony
- System

Device Resources Content Manager

Libraries

- Harmony

Order: Pins

Pin Table

Pin Number	Pin ID	Function	Mode	Direction	Latch	Pull Up	Pull Down	Drive Strength
1	PA00	Available	Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
2	PA01	Available	Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
3	PA02	Available	Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
4	PA03	Available	Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
5	GNDANA		Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
6	VDDANA		Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
7	PB08	Available	Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
8	PB09	Available	Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
9	PA04	Available	Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
10	PA05	Available	Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
11	PA06	Available	Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
12	PA07	Available	Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
13	PA08	Available	Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
14	PA09	Available	Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
15	PA10	Available	Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
16	PA11	Available	Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
17	VDDIO		Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
18	GNDIO		Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
19	PB10	Available	Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
20	PB11	Available	Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
21	PA12	Available	Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
22	PA13	Available	Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
23	PA14	Available	Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
24	PA15	Available	Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
25	PA16	Available	Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
26		Available	Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
27		Available	Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
28	PA19	Available	Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL

Pin Settings

MCC Harmony Interface

- Project Graph > Plugins : **Pin Configuration** (Dock three windows to different locations)

Plugins:

- Clock Configuration
- DMA Configuration
- Pin Configuration**
- NVIC Configuration
- Event Configurator
- ADC Configuration

The screenshot displays the MPLAB X IDE v6.25 interface with the MCC v5.5.1 project. The **Pin Configuration** window is docked in three locations:

- Pin Settings:** A table showing pin configurations for the ATSAM21G18A device.
- Pin Diagram:** A diagram of the ATSAM21G18A pinout showing available and assigned pins.
- Pin Table:** A table showing the pin configuration for the ATSAM21G18A device.

Pin Settings Table:

Pin Number	Pin ID	Custom Name	Function	Mode	Direction	Latch	Pull Up	Pull Down	Drive Strength
1	PA00		Available	Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
2	PA01		Available	Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
3	PA02		Available	Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
4	PA03		Available	Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
5	GNDANA			Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
6	VDDANA			Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
7	PB08		Available	Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
8	PB09		Available	Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
9	PA04		Available	Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
10	PA05		Available	Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
11	PA06		Available	Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
12	PA07		Available	Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
13	PA08		Available	Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
14	PA09		Available	Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
15	PA10		Available	Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
16	PA11		Available	Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
17	VDDIO			Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL

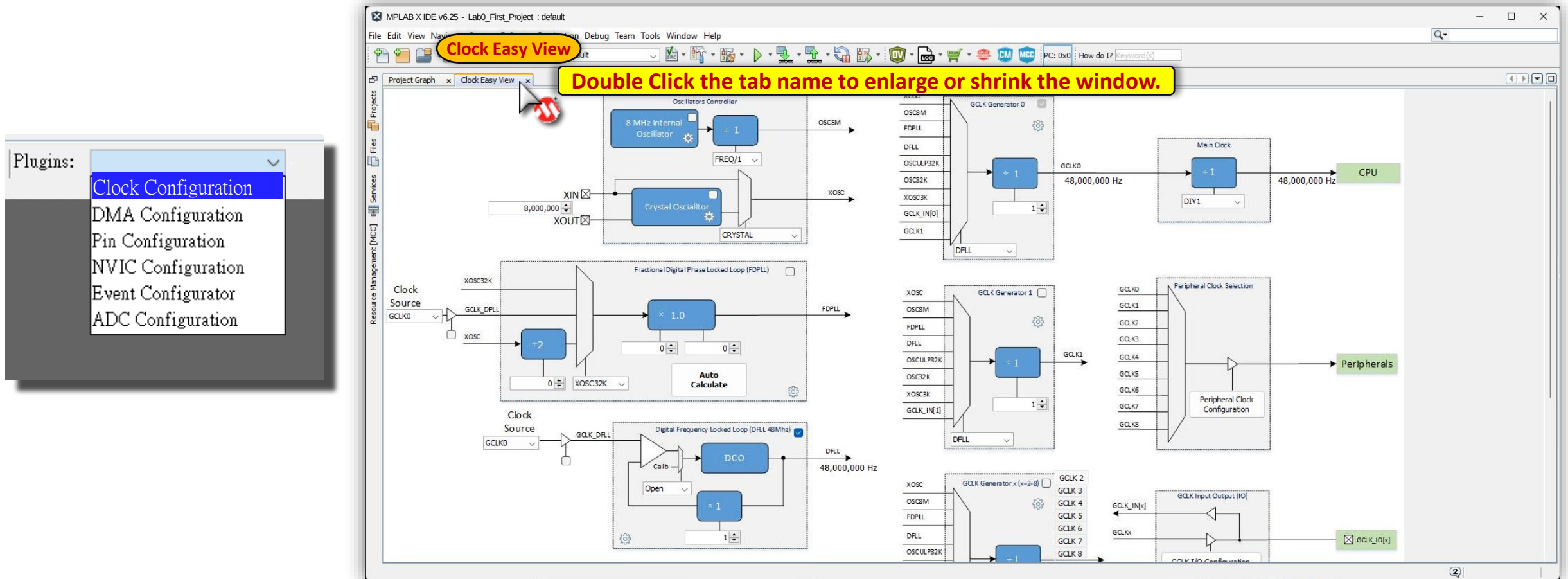
Pin Diagram: A diagram of the ATSAM21G18A pinout showing available and assigned pins.

Pin Table:

Module	Function	PA00	PA01	PA02	PA03	GNDANA	VDDANA	PB08	PB09	PA04	PA05	PA06	PA07	PA08	PA09	PA10	PA11	VDDIO	GNDIO	PB10	PB11	PA12	PA13	PA14	PA15	PA16	PA17	PA18	PA19	PA20	PA21	PA22	PA23	PA24	PA25	GNDIO	VDDIO	PE22	PE23	PA27	
AC	AC_AIN0																																								
	AC_AIN1																																								
	AC_AIN2																																								
	AC_AIN3																																								

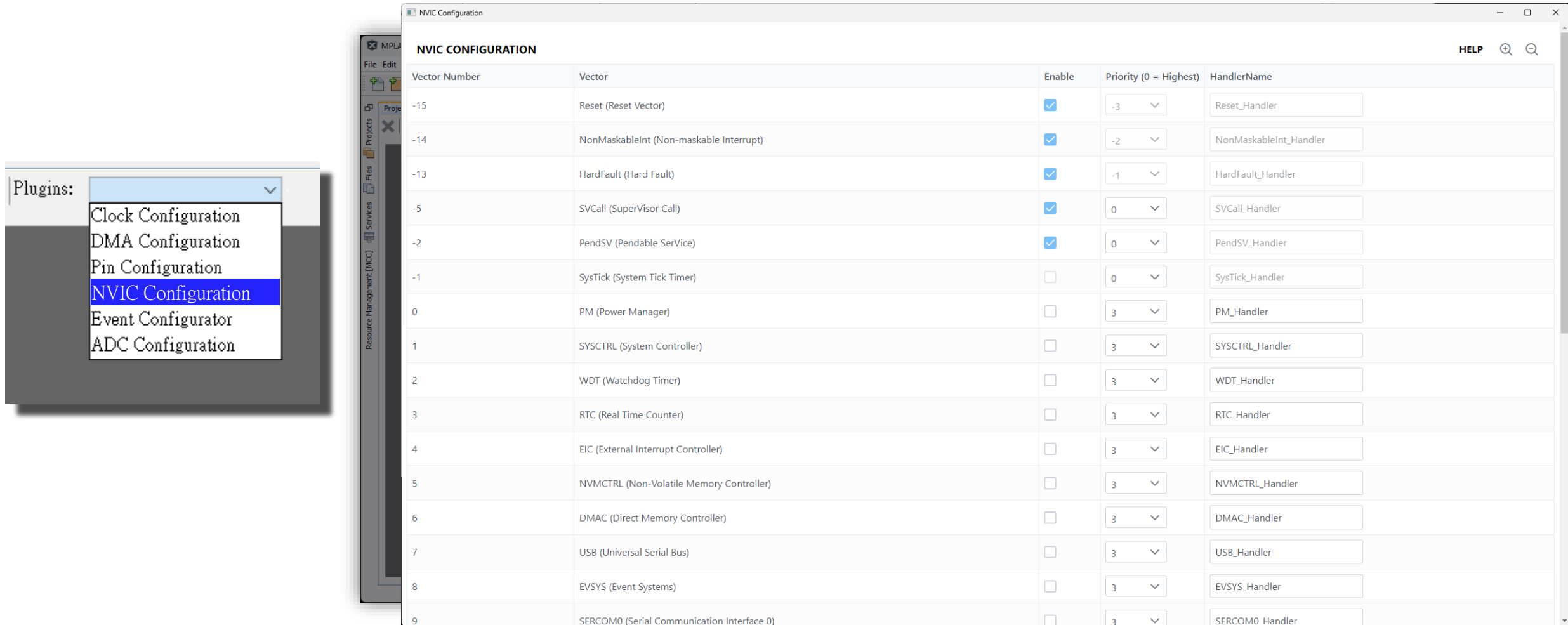
MCC Harmony Interface

- Project Graph > Plugins : **Clock Configuration**



MCC Harmony Interface

- Project Graph > Plugins : **NVIC Configuration** (Open a new window after clicked)



The image shows the MCC Harmony interface. On the left, a 'Plugins:' dropdown menu is open, displaying a list of configuration options: Clock Configuration, DMA Configuration, Pin Configuration, **NVIC Configuration** (highlighted in blue), Event Configurator, and ADC Configuration. To the right, the 'NVIC Configuration' window is displayed, showing a table of interrupt vectors and their handlers.

Vector Number	Vector	Enable	Priority (0 = Highest)	HandlerName
-15	Reset (Reset Vector)	☒	-3	Reset_Handler
-14	NonMaskableInt (Non-maskable Interrupt)	☒	-2	NonMaskableInt_Handler
-13	HardFault (Hard Fault)	☒	-1	HardFault_Handler
-5	SVCALL (SuperVisor Call)	☒	0	SVCALL_Handler
-2	PendSV (Pendable Service)	☒	0	PendSV_Handler
-1	SysTick (System Tick Timer)	☐	0	SysTick_Handler
0	PM (Power Manager)	☐	3	PM_Handler
1	SYSCTRL (System Controller)	☐	3	SYSCTRL_Handler
2	WDT (Watchdog Timer)	☐	3	WDT_Handler
3	RTC (Real Time Counter)	☐	3	RTC_Handler
4	EIC (External Interrupt Controller)	☐	3	EIC_Handler
5	NVMCTRL (Non-Volatile Memory Controller)	☐	3	NVMCTRL_Handler
6	DMAC (Direct Memory Controller)	☐	3	DMAC_Handler
7	USB (Universal Serial Bus)	☐	3	USB_Handler
8	EVSYS (Event Systems)	☐	3	EVSYS_Handler
9	SERCOM0 (Serial Communication Interface 0)	☐	3	SERCOM0_Handler

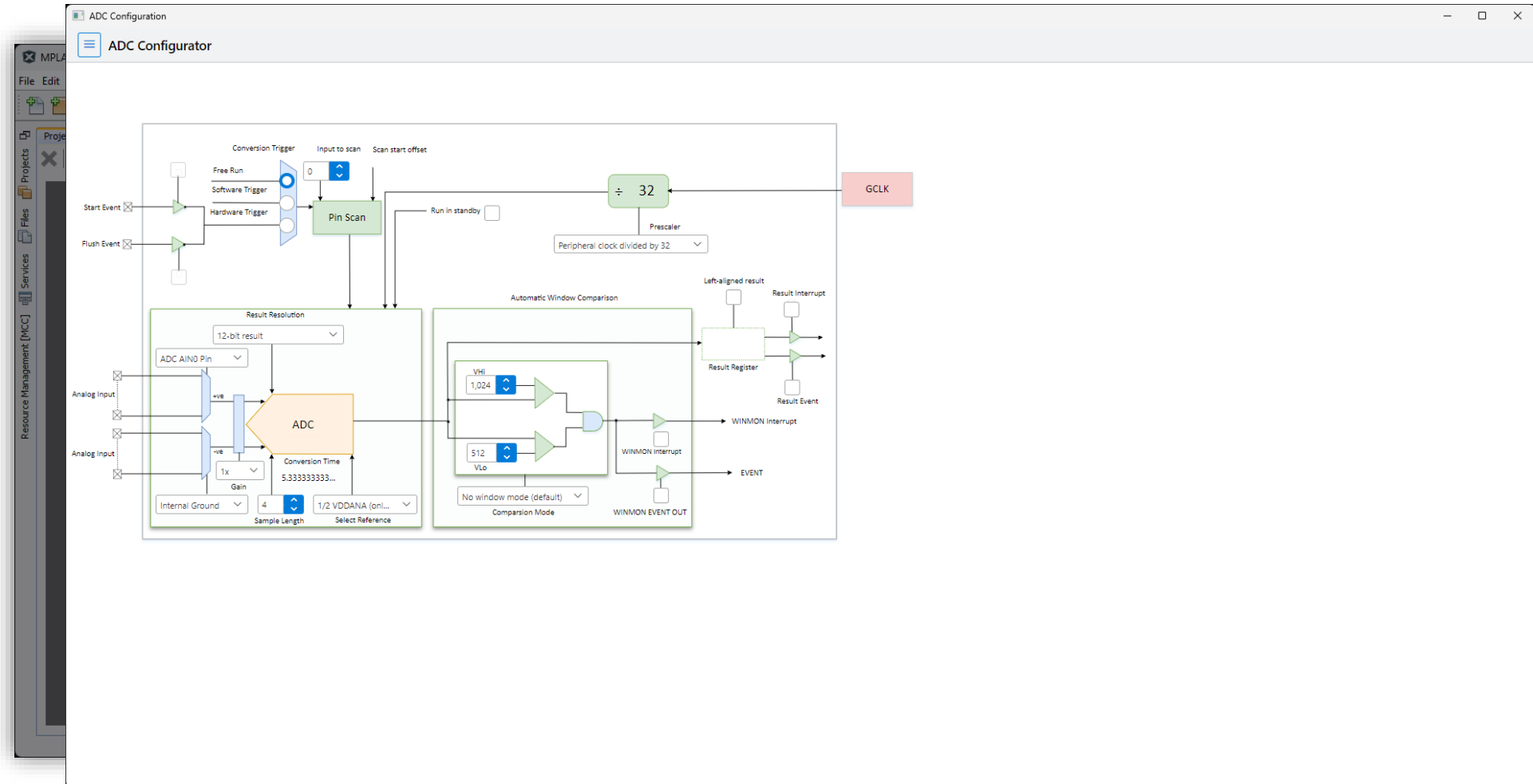
MCC Harmony Interface

- Project Graph > Plugins : **ADC Configuration**

Plugins:

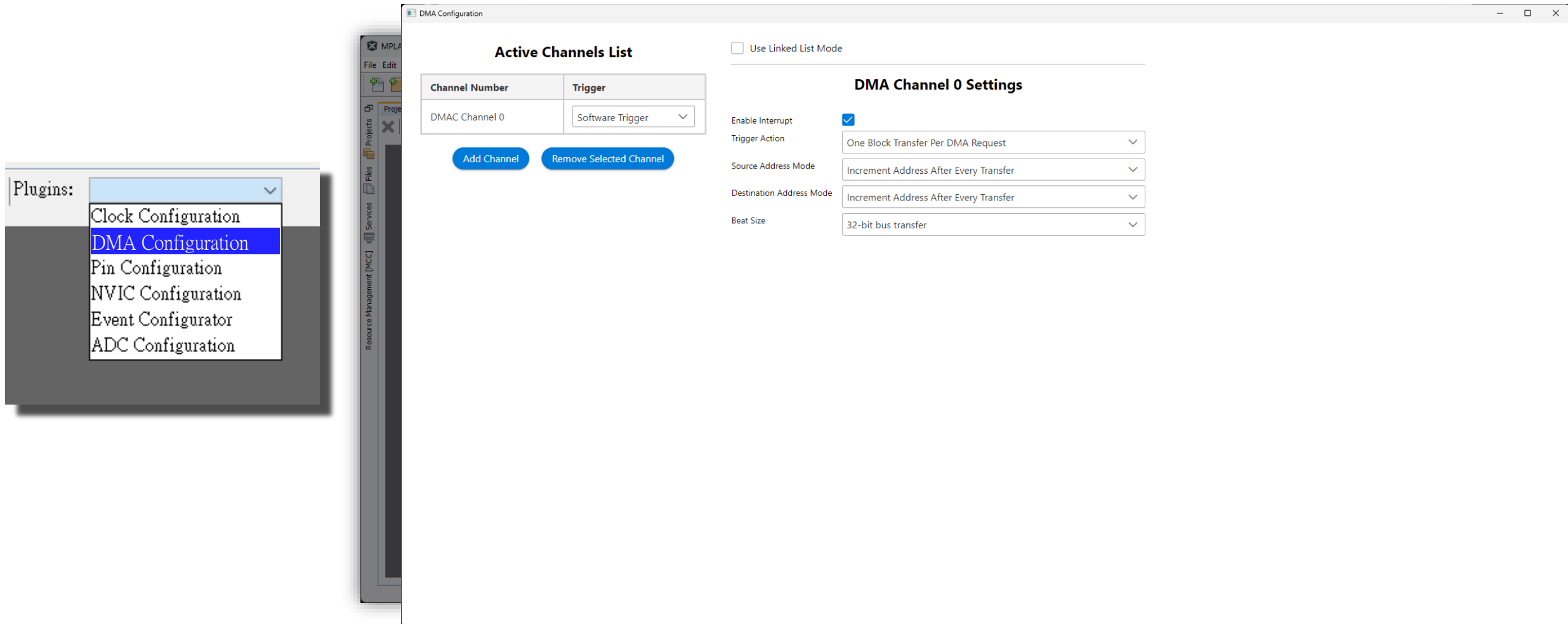
Clock Configuration
DMA Configuration
Pin Configuration
NVIC Configuration
Event Configurator
ADC Configuration

**ADC Configuration
will not show in a new project**



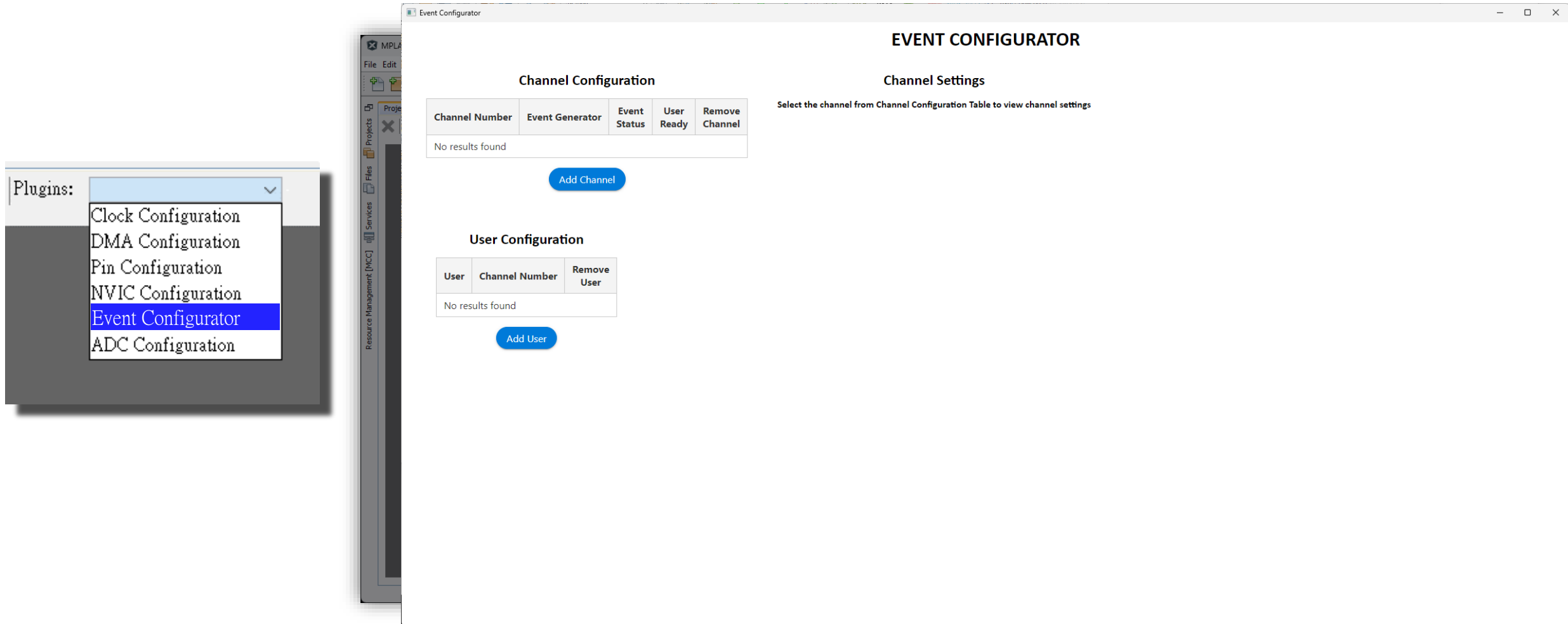
MCC Harmony Interface

- Project Graph > Plugins : **DMA Configuration** (Open a new window after clicked)



MCC Harmony Interface

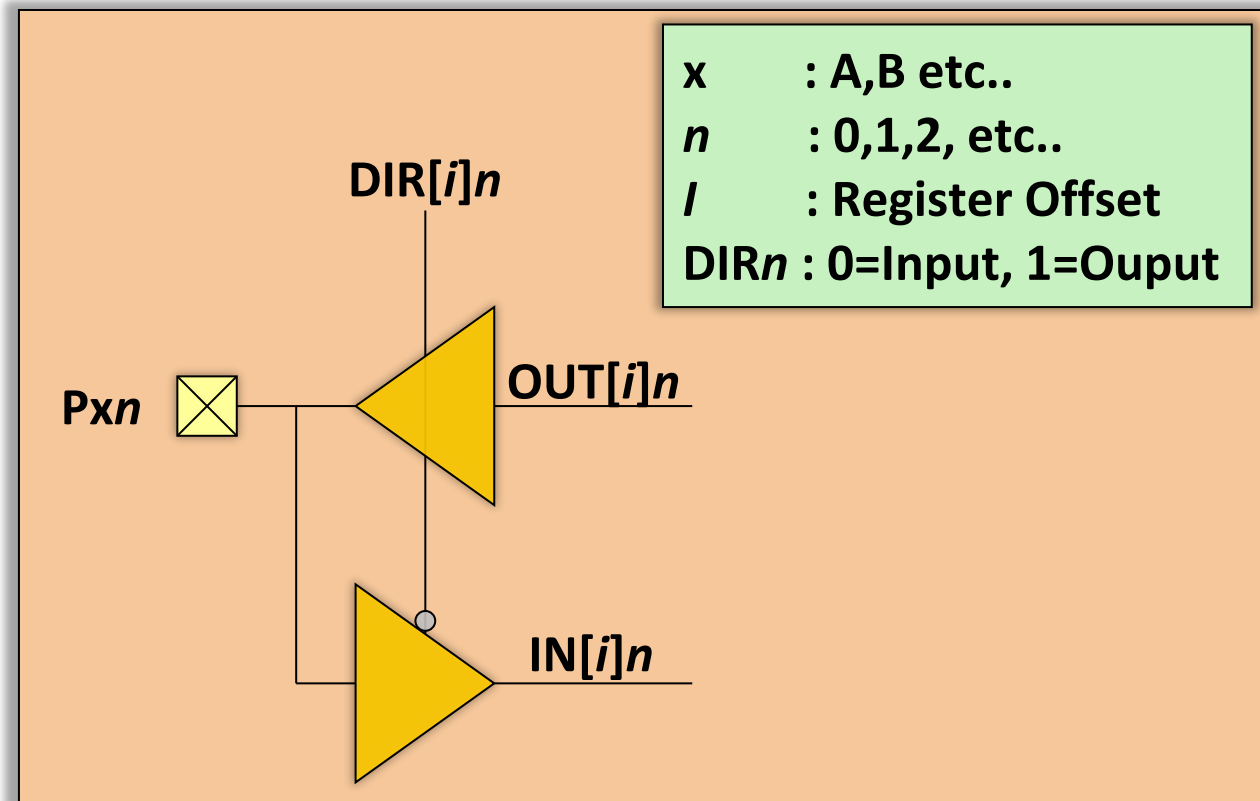
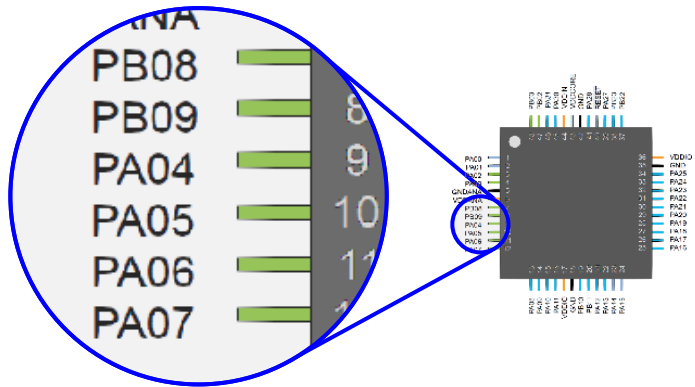
- Project Graph > Plugins : **Event Configurator** (Open a new window after clicked)



PORT I/O Architecture

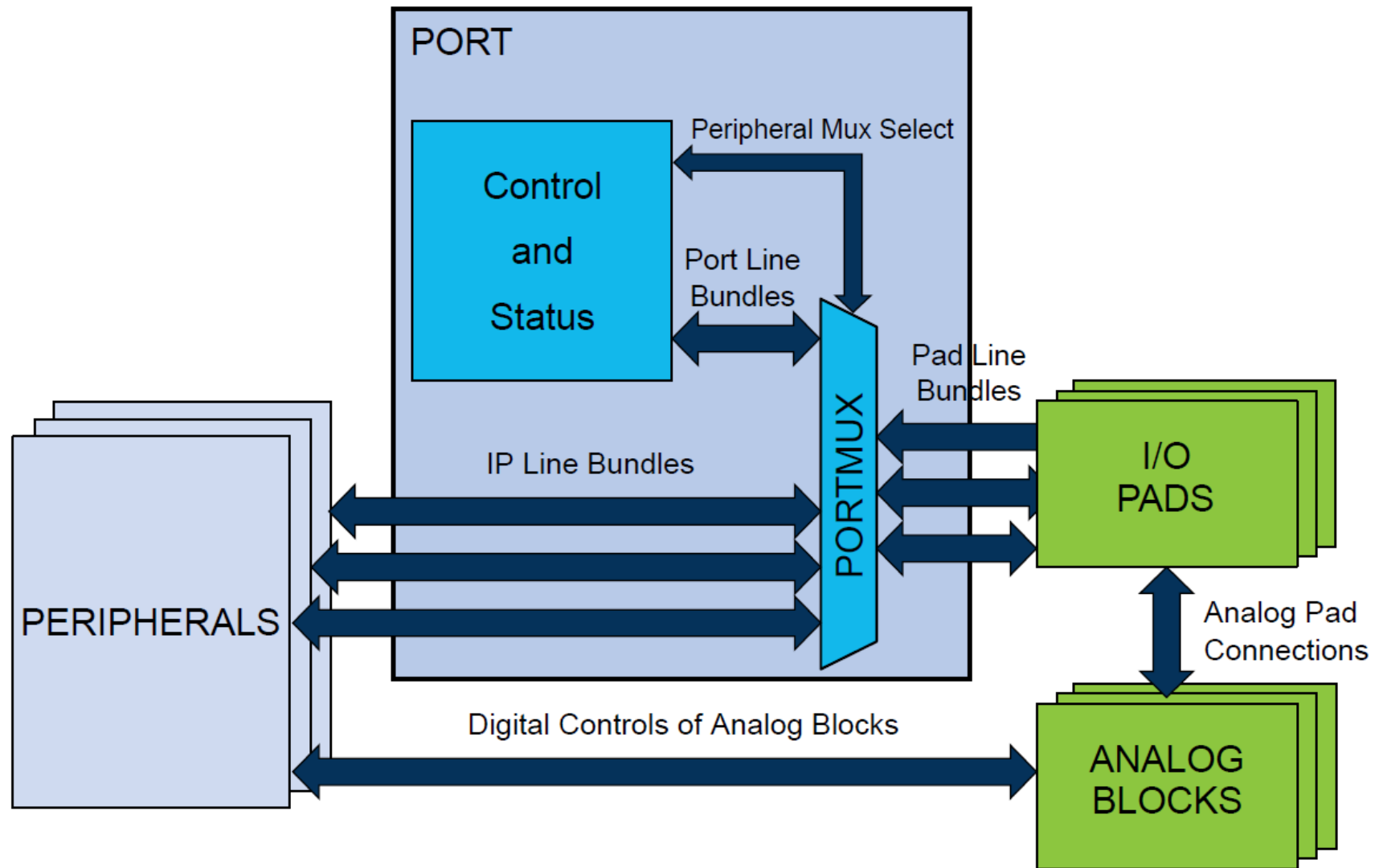
PORT Block Diagram

- Please refer to the block diagram, this is the concept for programming model. The real and detail block diagram please refer to the following slide.
- **DIR:** use to determine in or out. 0 for input, 1 for output.
- **OUT:** set output drive value for Output pins.
- **IN:** reaction logical level from Input pins.

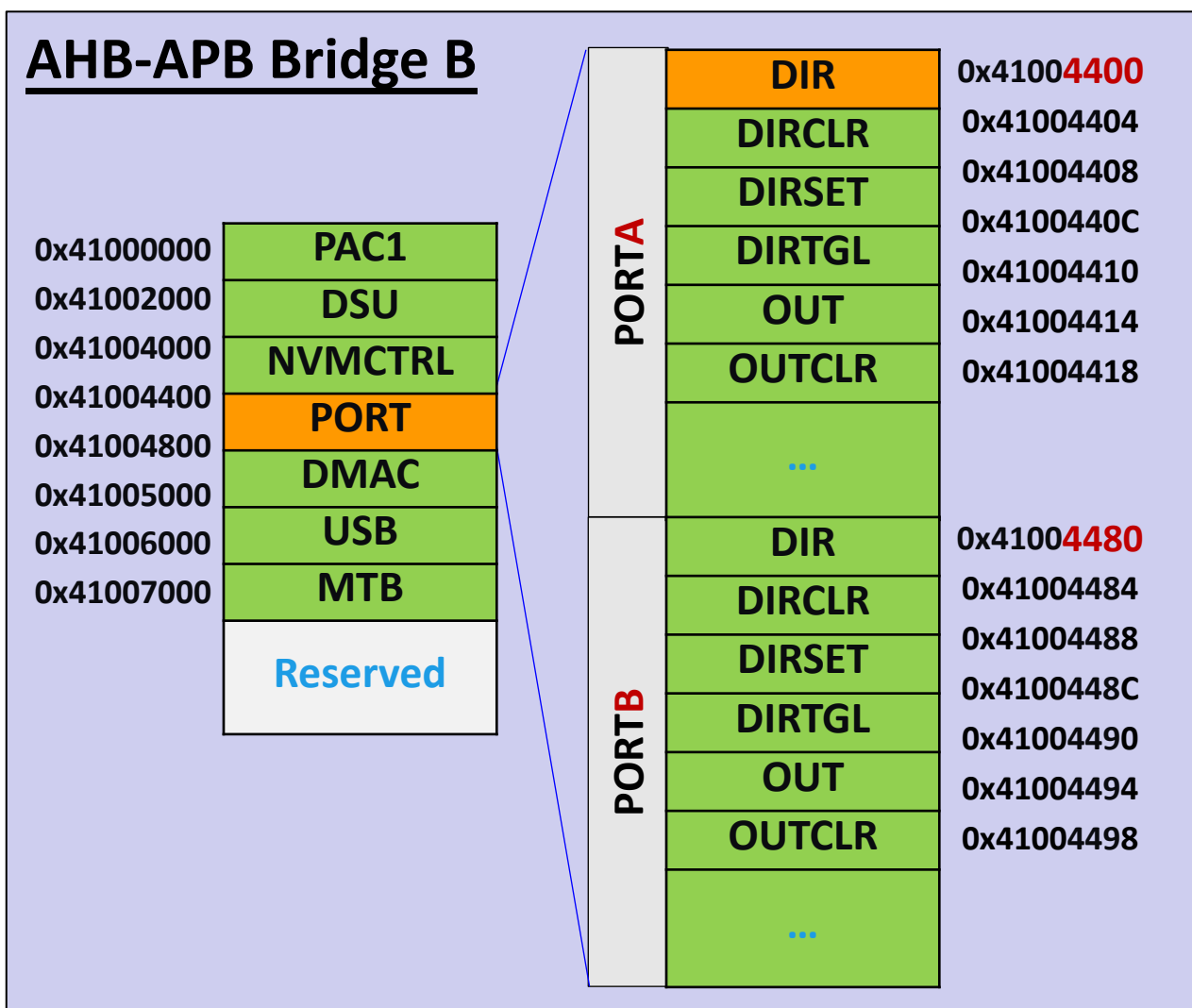


PORT Block Diagram

- SAMD21G18A PORT Block Diagram



Register Access



Register Summary
from datasheet

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.
0x00	DIR	7:0
0x01		15:8
0x02		23:16
0x03		31:24
0x04	DIRCLR	7:0
0x05		15:8
0x06		23:16
0x07		31:24
0x08	DIRSET	7:0
0x09		15:8
0x0A		23:16
0x0B		31:24
0x0C	DIRTGL	7:0
0x0D		15:8
0x0E		23:16
0x0F		31:24
0x10	OUT	7:0
0x11		15:8
0x12		23:16
0x13		31:24
0x14	OUTCLR	7:0
0x15		15:8
0x16		23:16
0x17		31:24

Register Access

- There are two way to access Register:

- Access by Register Pointer

```
*(__IO uint32_t *) (0x41004400U) = 0x55; /* 0x41004400U : PORTA DIR */
```

```
*(__IO uint32_t *) (0x41004480U) = 0x55; /* 0x41004480U : PORTB DIR */
```

- Access by Pre-defined Struct

```
PORT_REGS->GROUP[0].PORT_DIR = 0x55; /* Group[0] : PORTA Register Set */
```

```
PORT_REGS->GROUP[1].PORT_DIR = 0x55; /* Group[1] : PORTB Register Set */
```

atsamd21g18a.h

```
#define PORT_REGS ((port_registers_t*)0x41004400)
```

port.h

```
typedef struct  
{ /* Port Module */  
    port_group_registers_t GROUP[GROUP_NUMBER];  
} port_registers_t;
```

port.h

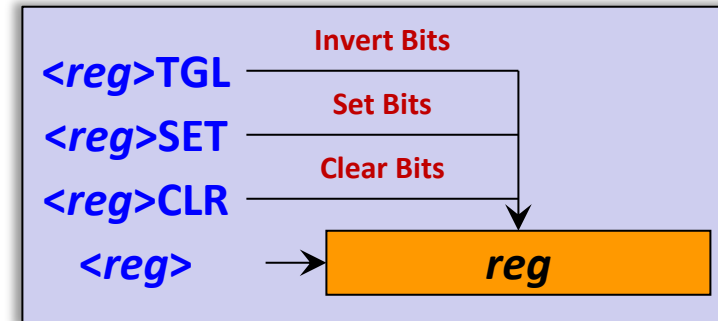
```
typedef struct  
{  
    __IO uint32_t PORT_DIR;  
    __IO uint32_t PORT_DIRCLR;  
    __IO uint32_t PORT_DIRSET;  
    __IO uint32_t PORT_DIRTGL;  
    ...  
} port_group_registers_t;
```

Atomic Bits Manipulation

- Some register provide **<reg>CLR**, **<reg>SET** , **<reg>TGL** register for atomic bits manipulation.

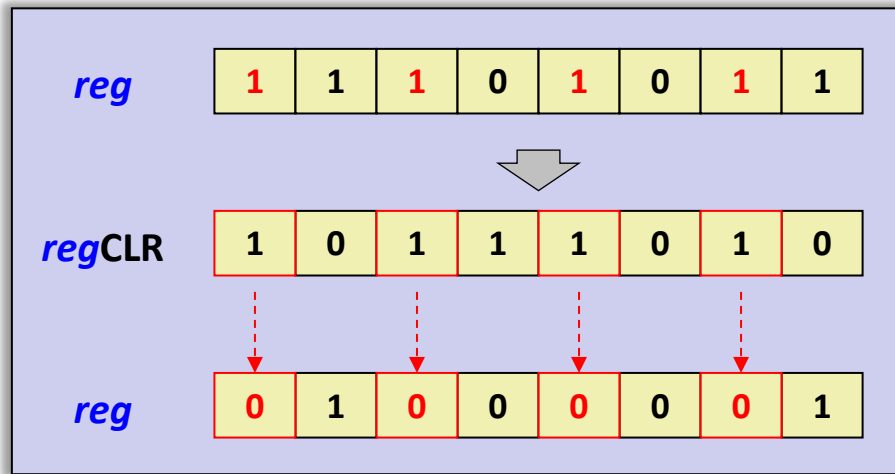
- This register manipulated without doing a read-modify-write operation by using below

- **<reg> Toggle (<reg>TGL)**
- **<reg> Clear (<reg>CLR)**
- **<reg> Set (<reg>SET)**

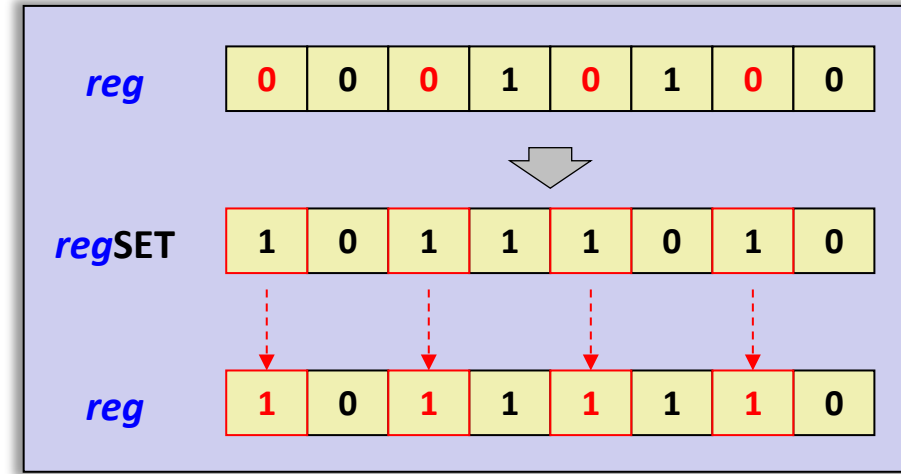


- Setting the manipulation register bits corresponding to the base register will set the bits to 1, clear to 0 or toggle.

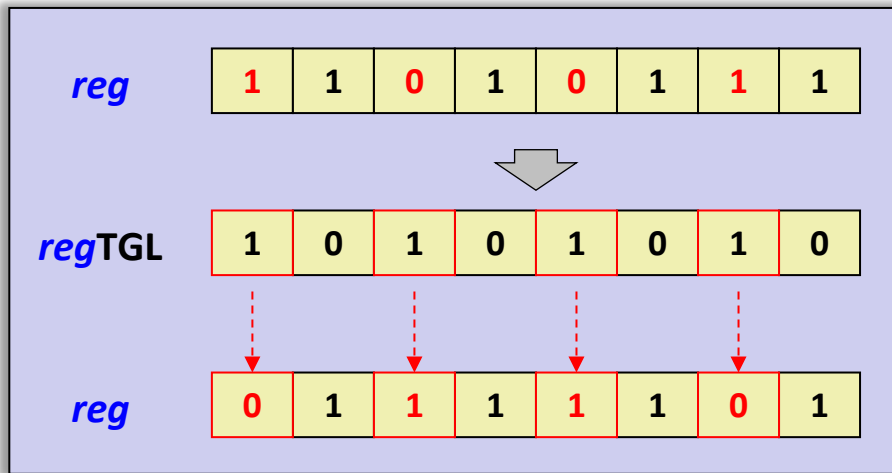
Atomic Bits Manipulation



regCLR : corresponding bits clear to 0



regSET : corresponding bits set to 1



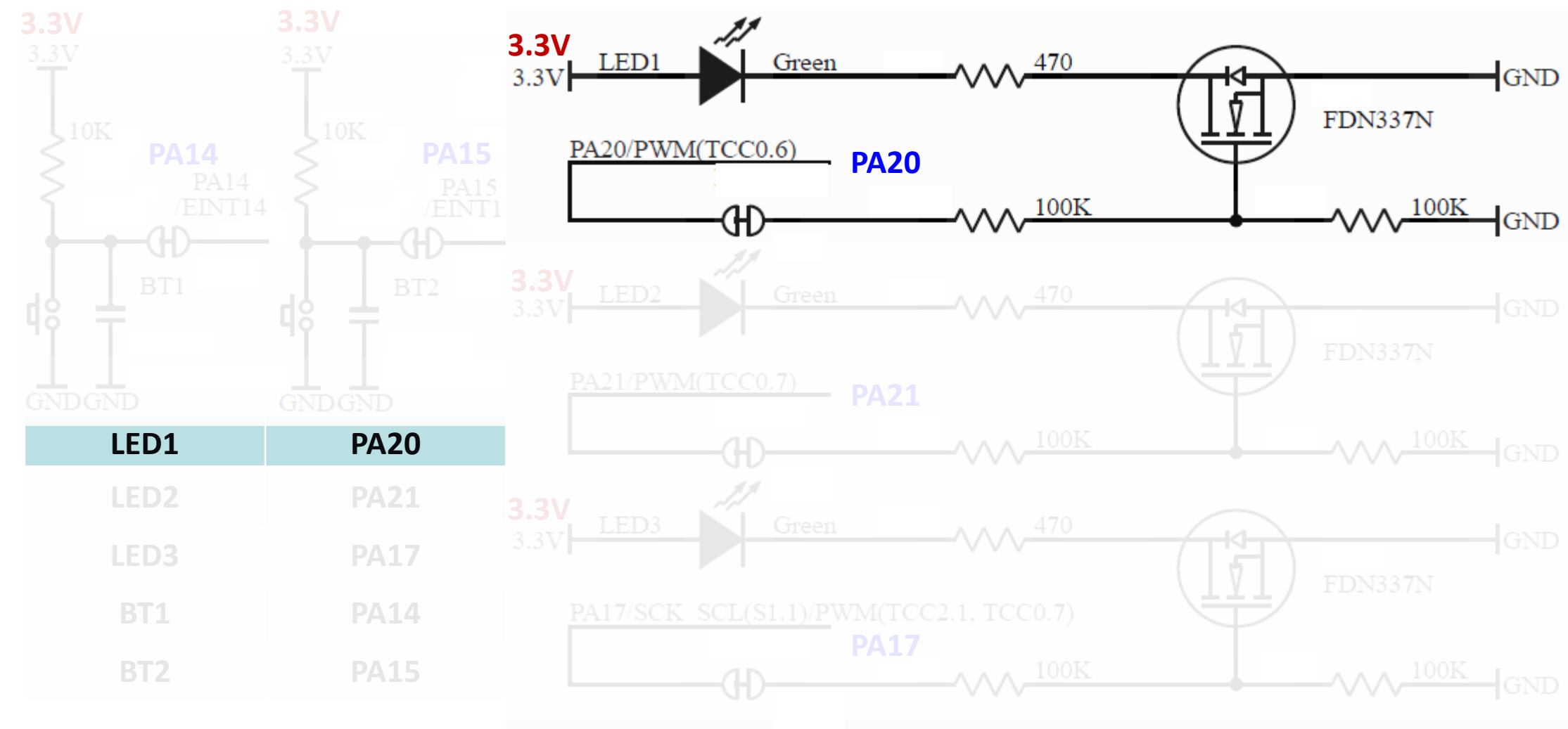
regTGL : corresponding bits toggled
(0 -> 1, 1 -> 0)

Lab1 PORT Output

- Try to control **LED1(PA20)** continues toggle.
(period around 500ms ~ 1S).
- You can use **register pointer** or **pre-defined struct** to access PORT.

• **How to start ?**

Check Schematic



Lab1 PORT Output

Step 1

a Add code segment to your main loop

```
// TODO 1.01
uint32_t i = 0;

int main (void)
{
    SYS_Initialize ( NULL );

    // TODO 1.02
    *(__IO uint32_t *) (0x41004400U + 0x08U) = 0x00100000;

    while( true )
    {
        // TODO 1.03
        for ( i = 0 ; i < 2000000 ; i++ ){
            *(__IO uint32_t *) (0x41004400U + 0x1CU) = 0x00100000;
        }
    }
}
```

Access by Register Pointer

Period Control

b Program firmware to target board then observe result.

Lab1 PORT Output

Register Description

0x00100000 (Hex)
0000 0000 0001 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 b (Binary)
3322 2222 2222 2 1111 1111 11
1098 7654 3210 9876 5432 1098 7654 3210

```
// TODO 1.01
uint32_t i = 0;

int main (void)
{
    SYS_Initialize ( NULL );

    // TODO 1.02
    *(__IO uint32_t *) (0x41004400U + 0x08U) = 0x00100000;

    while( true )
    {
        // TODO 1.03
        for ( i = 0 ; i < 2000000 ; i++ ) {}
        *(__IO uint32_t *) (0x41004400U + 0x1CU) = 0x00100000;
    }
}
```

LED1 Pin PA20

Offset	Name
0x00	DIR
0x01	
0x02	
0x03	
0x04	DIRCLR
0x05	
0x06	
0x07	
0x08	DIRSET
0x09	
0x0A	
0x0B	
0x1C	OUTGL
0x1D	
0x1E	
0x1F	

Lab1 PORT Output - Access by Pre-defined Struct

Step 2

a Modify code segment to your main loop

```
// TODO 1.01
uint32_t i = 0;

int main (void)
{
    SYS_Initialize ( NULL );

    // TODO 1.02
    PORT_REGS->GROUP[0].PORT_DIRSET = 1<<20;

    while( true )
    {
        // TODO 1.03
        for ( i = 0 ; i < 2000000 ; i++ ) {}
        PORT_REGS->GROUP[0].PORT_OUTTGL = 1<<20;
    }
}
```

Access by Pre-defined Struct

Period Control

b Program firmware to target board then observe result.

```
// TODO 1.01
uint32_t i = 0;

int main (void)
{
    SYS_Initialize ( NULL );

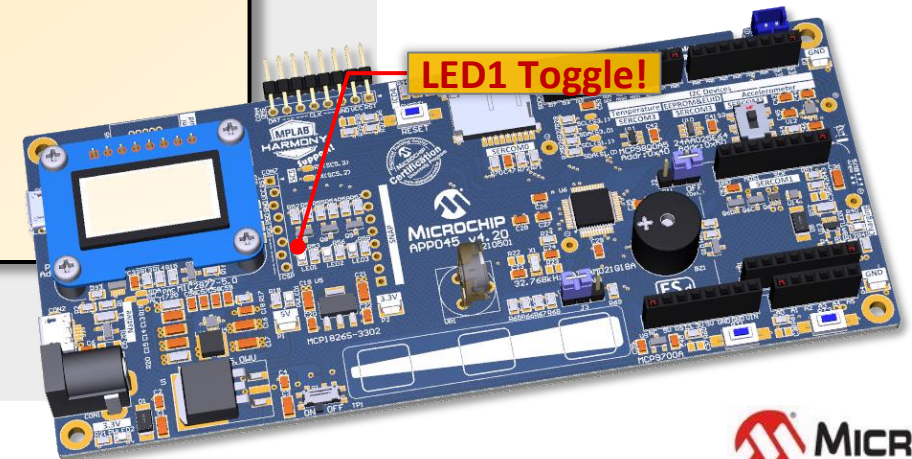
    // TODO 1.02
    *(__IO uint32_t *) (0x41004400U + 0x08U) = 0x00100000 ;

    while( true )
    {
        // TODO 1.03
        for ( i = 0 ; i < 2000000 ; i++ ) {}
        *(__IO uint32_t *) (0x41004400U + 0x1CU) = 0x00100000;
    }
}
```

Access by Register Pointer

Period Control

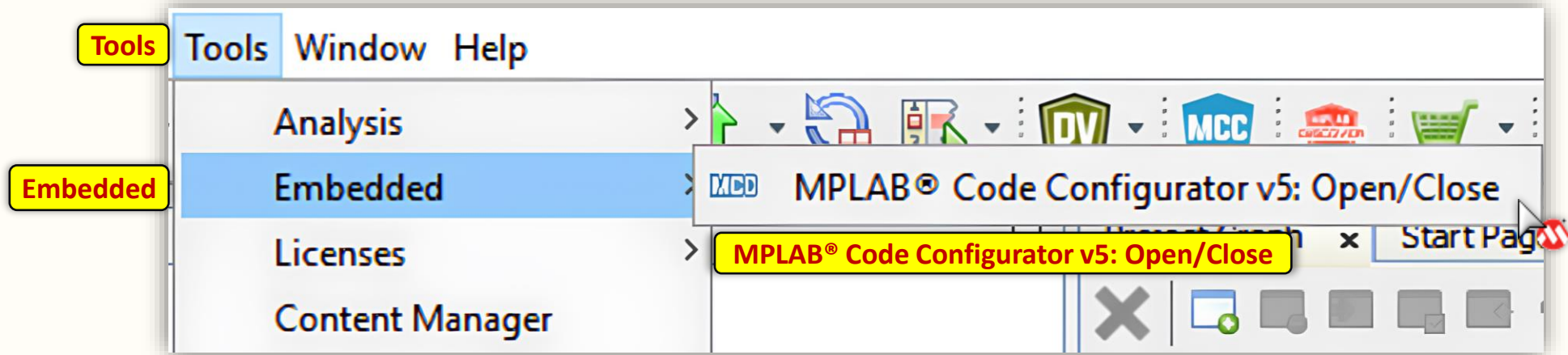
LED1 Toggle!



Pin Configuration using MCC

Hint

- **Notice !** If you already close MCC, please open it through below steps.
- Select to **Tools > Embedded > MPLAB® Code Configurator v5: Open/Close**

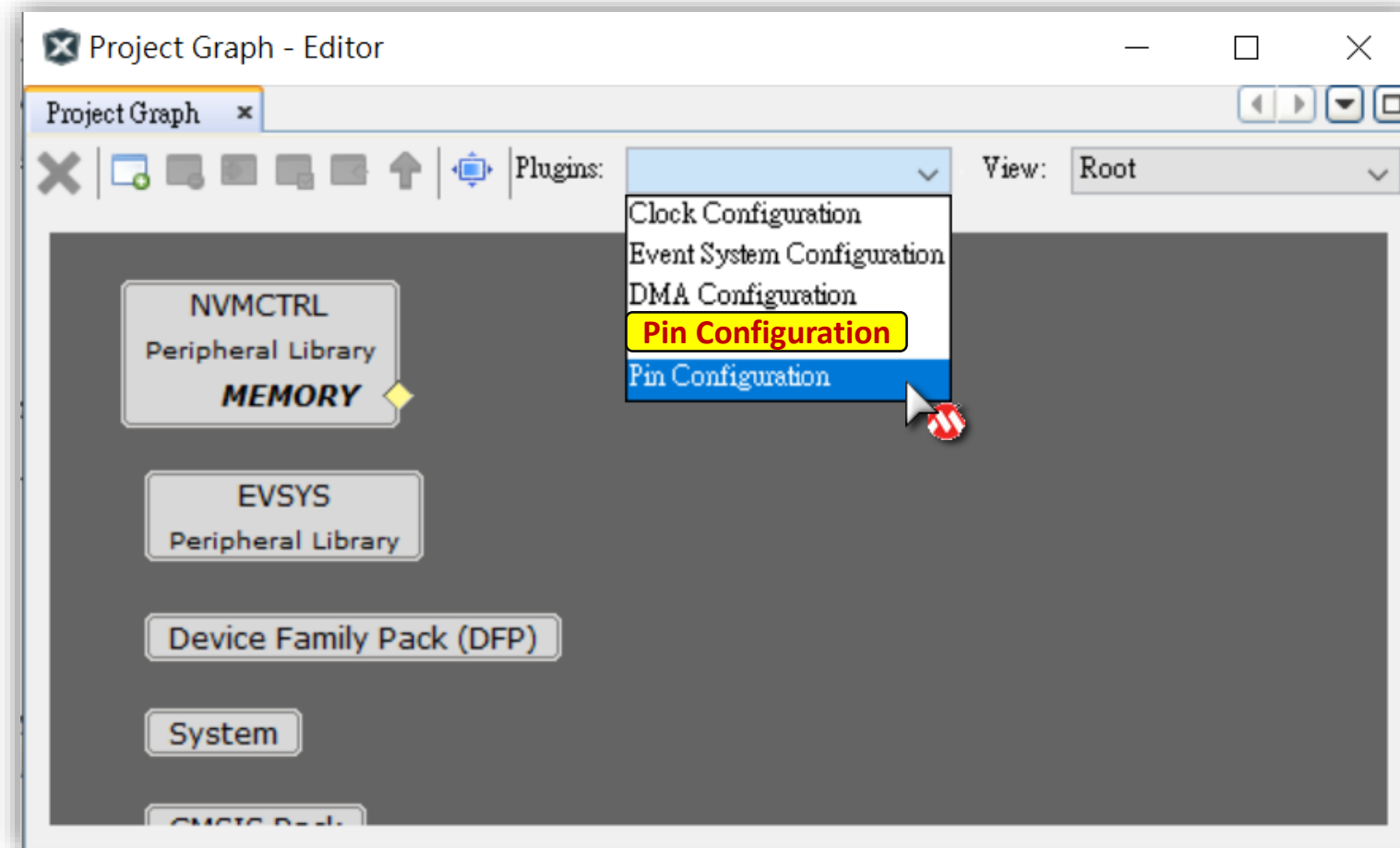


- Or Click  Icon.

Lab1 PORT Output - Pin Configuration using MCC

Step 3

- Return to MCC Harmony Configurator.
- Select **Project Graph > Plugins > Pin Configuration**



Pin Configuration

Hint

- Pin Configuration will open three pages, you can refer to the following to dock.

The screenshot displays the MPLAB X IDE v6.20 interface with the 'Pin Configuration' tool open. The tool is docked into three panels: 'Pin Settings', 'Pin Diagram', and 'Pin Table'. The 'Pin Settings' panel shows a table of pins with their configurations. The 'Pin Diagram' panel shows a pin diagram for the ATSAM21G18A microcontroller. The 'Pin Table' panel shows a table of pins with their functions.

Pin Settings

Pin Number	Pin ID	Custom Name	Function	Mode	Direction	Latch	Pull Up	Pull Down	Drive Strength
1	PA00		Available	Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
2	PA01		Available	Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
3	PA02		Available	Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
4	PA03		Available	Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
5	GNDANA		Available	Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
6	VDDANA		Available	Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
7	PB08		Available	Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
8	PB09		Available	Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
9	PA04		Available	Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
10	PA05		Available	Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
11	PA06		Available	Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
12	PA07		Available	Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
13	PA08		Available	Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
14	PA09		Available	Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
15	PA10		Available	Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
16	PA11		Available	Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
17	VDDIO		Available	Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL

Pin Diagram

Pin Diagram showing the ATSAM21G18A microcontroller with pins PA00 through PA17 and PB08 through PB22. The diagram shows the physical layout of the pins on the microcontroller package.

Pin Table

Module	Function	PA00	PA01	PA02	PA03	GNDANA	VDDANA	PB08	PB09	PA04	PA05	PA06	PA07	PA08	PA09	PA10	PA11	VDDIO	GNDIO	PB10	PB11	PA12	PA13	PA14	PA15	PA16	PA17	PA18	PA19	PA20	PA21	PA22	PA23	PA24	PA25	GNDIO	VDDIO	PB22	PA27	
AC	AC_AIN0																																							
	AC_AIN1																																							
	AC_AIN2																																							
	AC_AIN3																																							

Lab1 PORT Output - Pin Configuration using MCC

Step 4

- Pin Table configure. (Enable or Disable Pin)

Pin Table

Package: TQFP48

		PA11	VDDIO	GNDIO	PB10	PB11	PA12	PA13	PA14	PA15	PA16	PA17	PA18	PA19	PA20	PA21	PA22	PA23	PA24
Module	Function	6	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
	GCLK_IO7																		
GPIO	GPIO																		
GPIO	I2S_FS0																		
	I2S_MCK0																		

PA20

Click

Available

Pin Table

Package: TQFP48

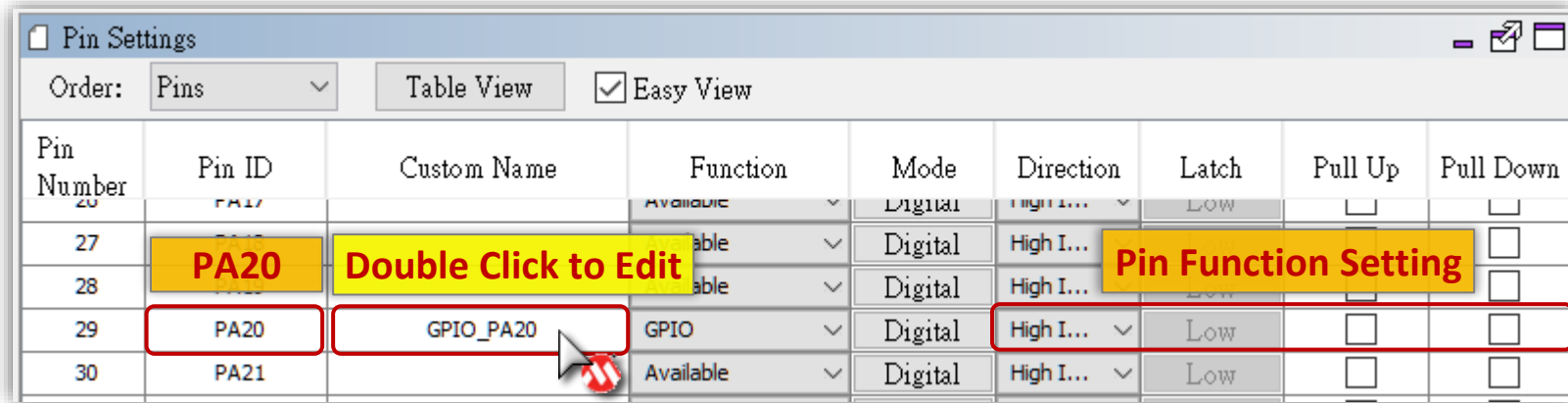
		PA11	VDDIO	GNDIO	PB10	PB11	PA12	PA13	PA14	PA15	PA16	PA17	PA18	PA19	GPIO_P	PA21	PA22	PA23	PA24
Module	Function	6	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
	GCLK_IO7																		
GPIO	GPIO																		
	I2S_FS0																		

Green is Enable

Lab1 PORT Output - Pin Configuration using MCC

Step 5

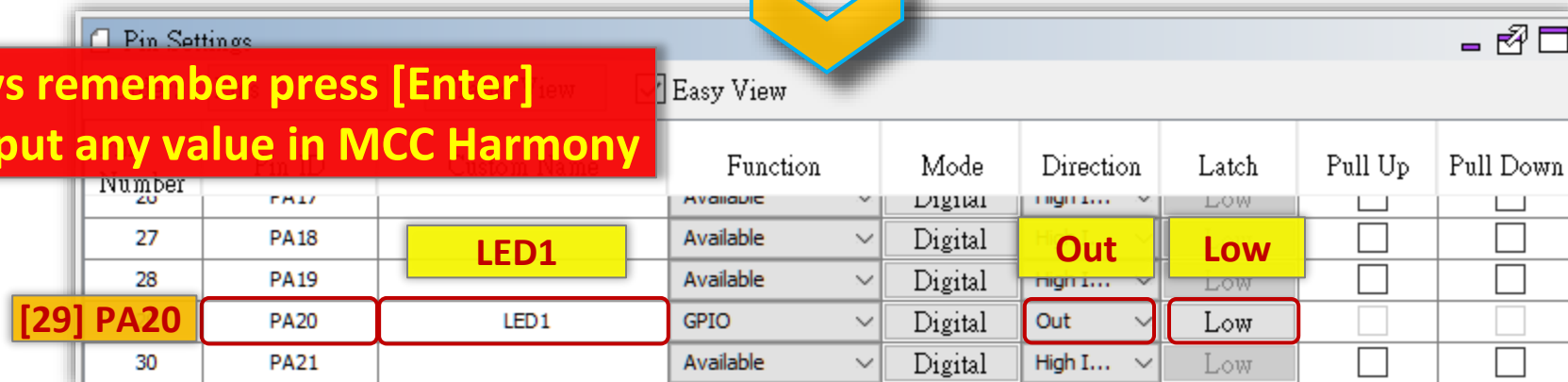
- **Pin Setting.** (Pin Function Setting)



Pin Number	Pin ID	Custom Name	Function	Mode	Direction	Latch	Pull Up	Pull Down
27	PA17		Available	Digital	High I...	Low	☐	☐
28	PA18		Available	Digital	High I...	Low	☐	☐
29	PA20	GPIO_PA20	GPIO	Digital	High I...	Low	☐	☐
30	PA21		Available	Digital	High I...	Low	☐	☐



**Always remember press [Enter]
after to input any value in MCC Harmony**

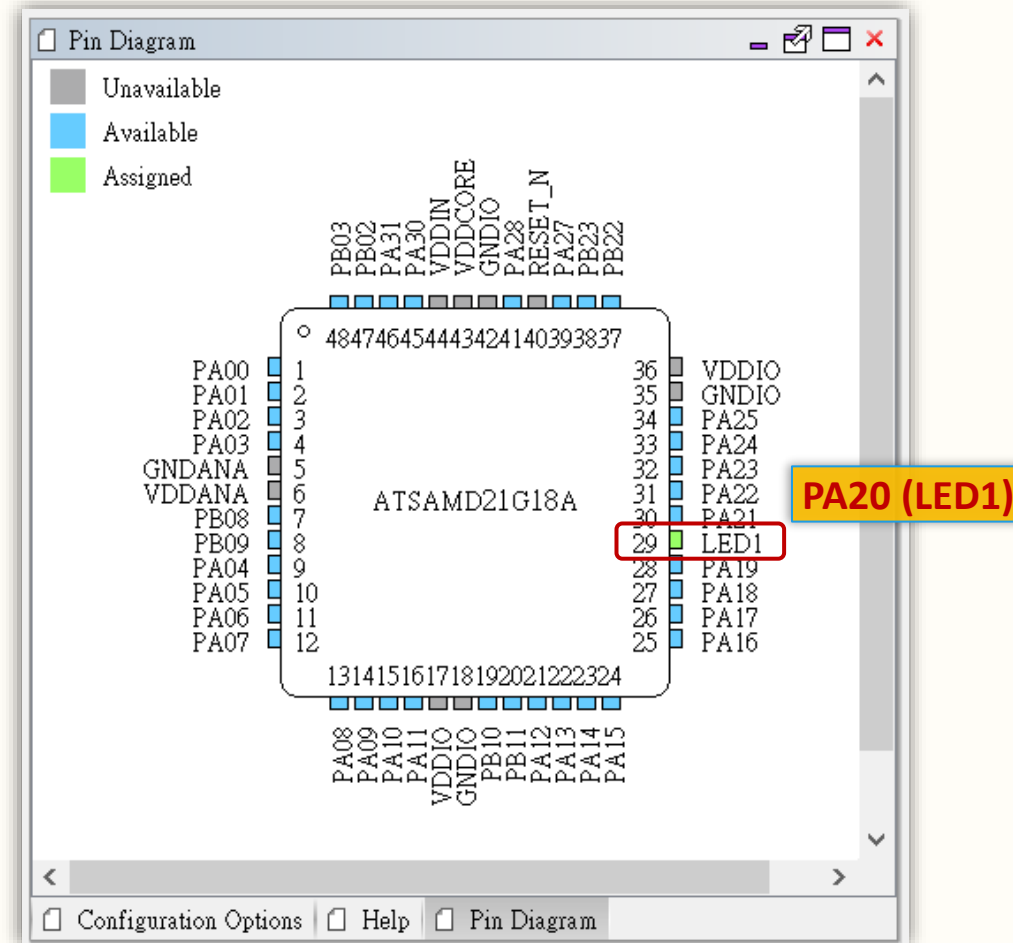


Pin Number	Pin ID	Custom Name	Function	Mode	Direction	Latch	Pull Up	Pull Down
27	PA18	LED1	Available	Digital	Out	Low	☐	☐
28	PA19		Available	Digital	High I...	Low	☐	☐
[29] PA20	PA20	LED1	GPIO	Digital	Out	Low	☐	☐
30	PA21		Available	Digital	High I...	Low	☐	☐

Lab1 PORT Output - Pin Configuration using MCC

Hint

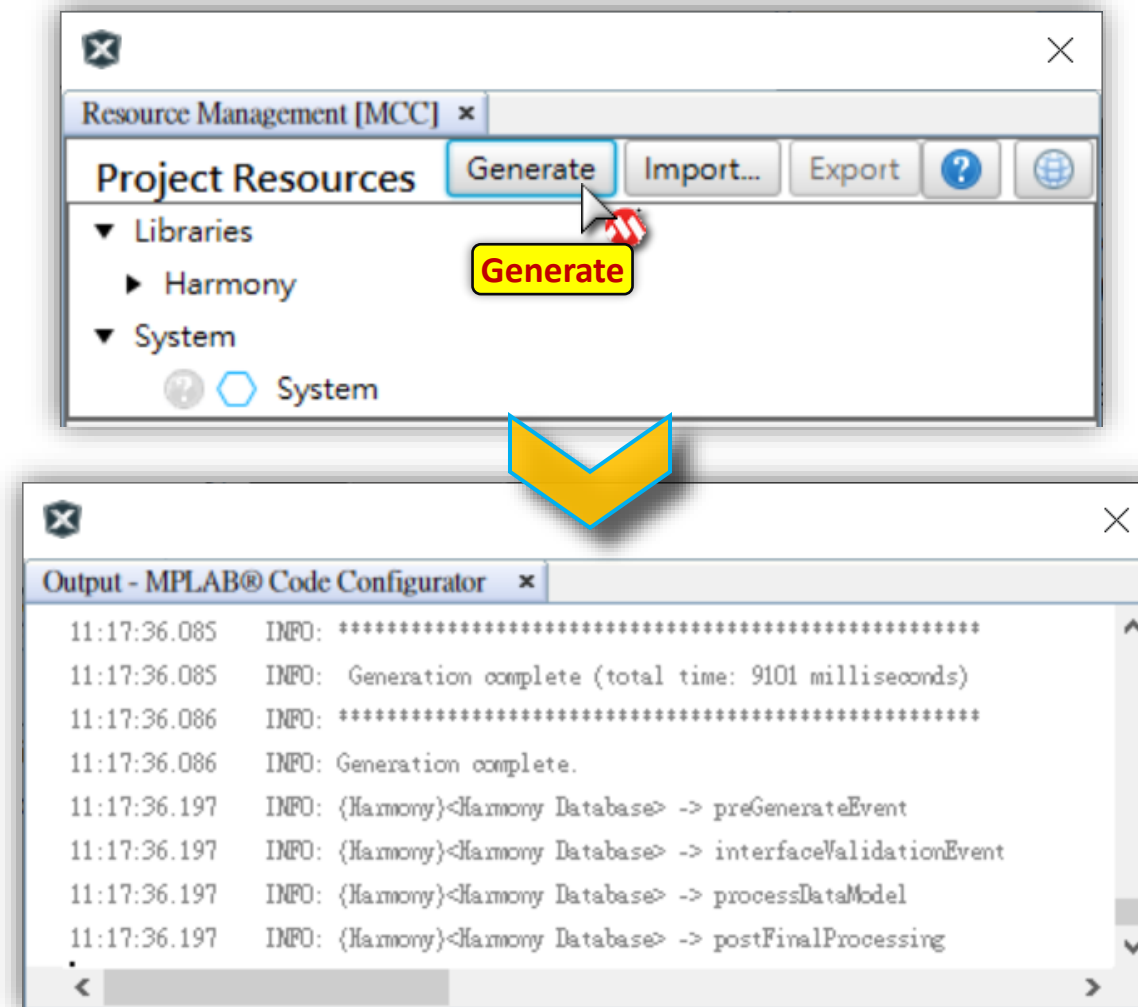
- Pin Diagram. (Hardware design reference)



Lab1 PORT Output - Pin Configuration using MCC

Step 6

- Click "**Generate**" Button to Generate your Code.



MCC Harmony GPIO Macros

Plib_port.h

/** Macros for LED1 pin **/

```
#define LED1_Set()          (PORT_REGS->GROUP[0].PORT_OUTSET = 1 << 20)
#define LED1_Clear()       (PORT_REGS->GROUP[0].PORT_OUTCLR = 1 << 20)
#define LED1_Toggle()      (PORT_REGS->GROUP[0].PORT_OUTTGL = 1 << 20)
#define LED1_Get()         (((PORT_REGS->GROUP[0].PORT_IN >> 20)) & 0x01)
#define LED1_OutputEnable() (PORT_REGS->GROUP[0].PORT_DIRSET = 1 << 20)
#define LED1_InputEnable()  (PORT_REGS->GROUP[0].PORT_DIRCLR = 1 << 20)
#define LED1_PIN            PORT_PIN_PA20
```

Plib_port.c

void **PORT_Initialize**(void)

```
{
    /******* GROUP 0 Initialization *****/
    PORT_REGS->GROUP[0].PORT_DIR = 0x100000;
    PORT_REGS->GROUP[0].PORT_OUT = 0x100000;

    /******* GROUP 1 Initialization *****/
}
```

Lab1 PORT Output - Pin Configuration using MCC

Step 7

a Modify code segment to your main loop

```
// TODO 1.01
uint32_t i = 0;

int main (void)
{
    SYS_Initialize ( NULL );

    // TODO 1.02
    // PORT_REGS->GROUP[0].PORT_DIRSET = 1<<20;

    while( true )
    {
        // TODO 1.03
        for ( i = 0 ; i < 2000000 ; i++ ) {}
        // PORT_REGS->GROUP[0].PORT_OUTTGL = 1<<20;
        LED1_Toggle();
    }
}
```

PORT initialization already done here

Comment out this line

b Program firmware to target board then observe result.

```
// TODO 1.01
uint32_t i = 0;

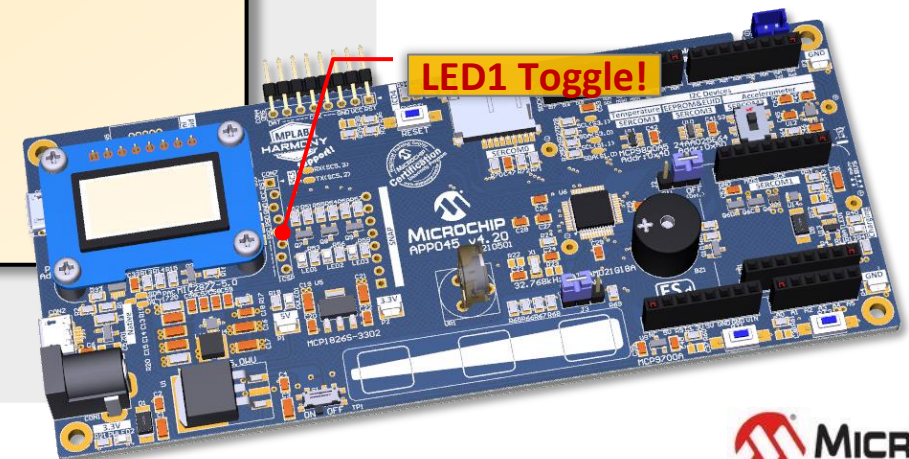
int main (void)
{
    SYS_Initialize ( NULL );

    // TODO 1.02
    PORT_REGS->GROUP[0].PORT_DIRSET = 1<<20;

    while( true )
    {
        // TODO 1.03
        for ( i = 0 ; i < 2000000 ; i++ ) {}
        PORT_REGS->GROUP[0].PORT_OUTTGL = 1<<20;
    }
}
```

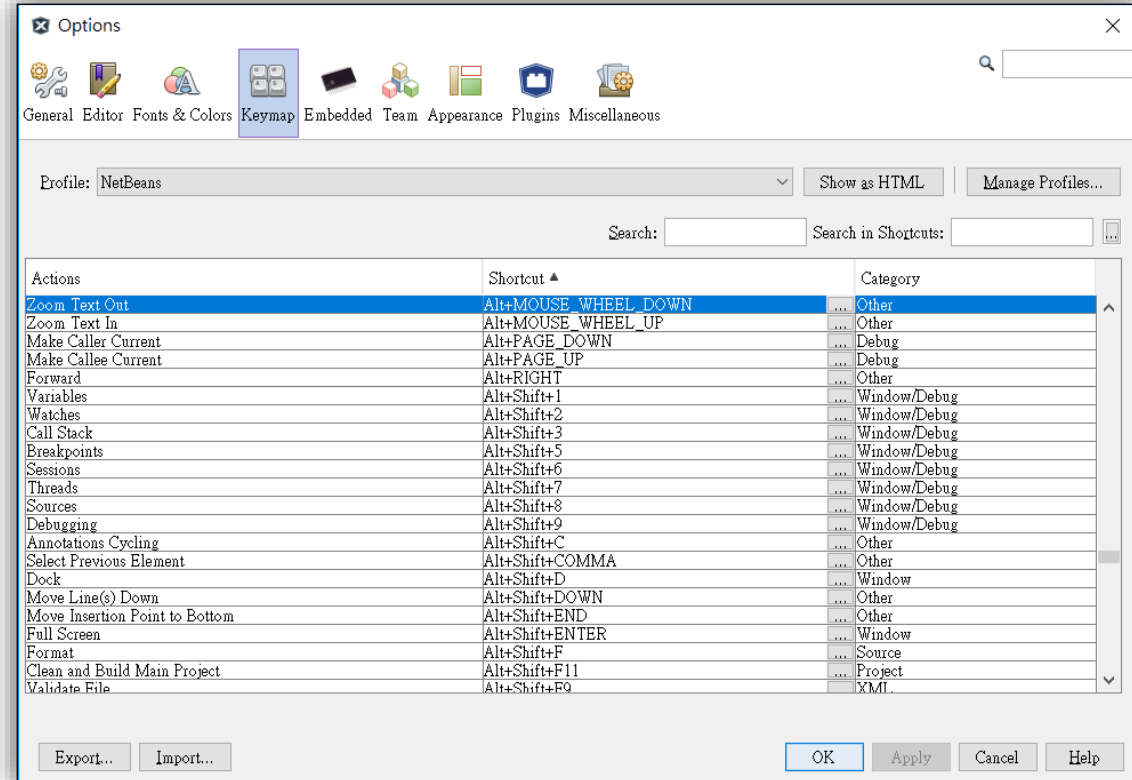
Access by Pre-defined Struct

Period Control



MPLAB X IDE Shortcut key

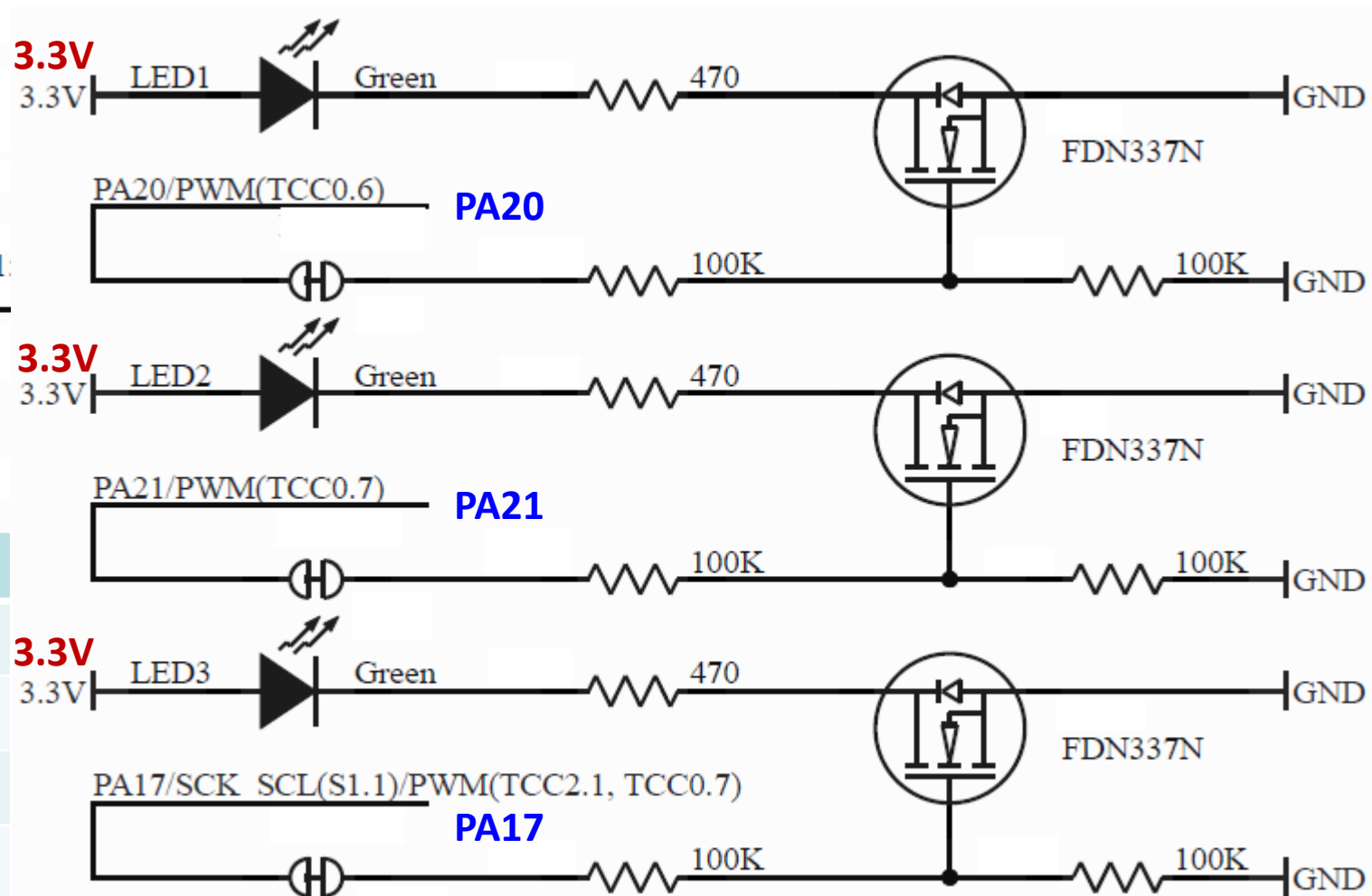
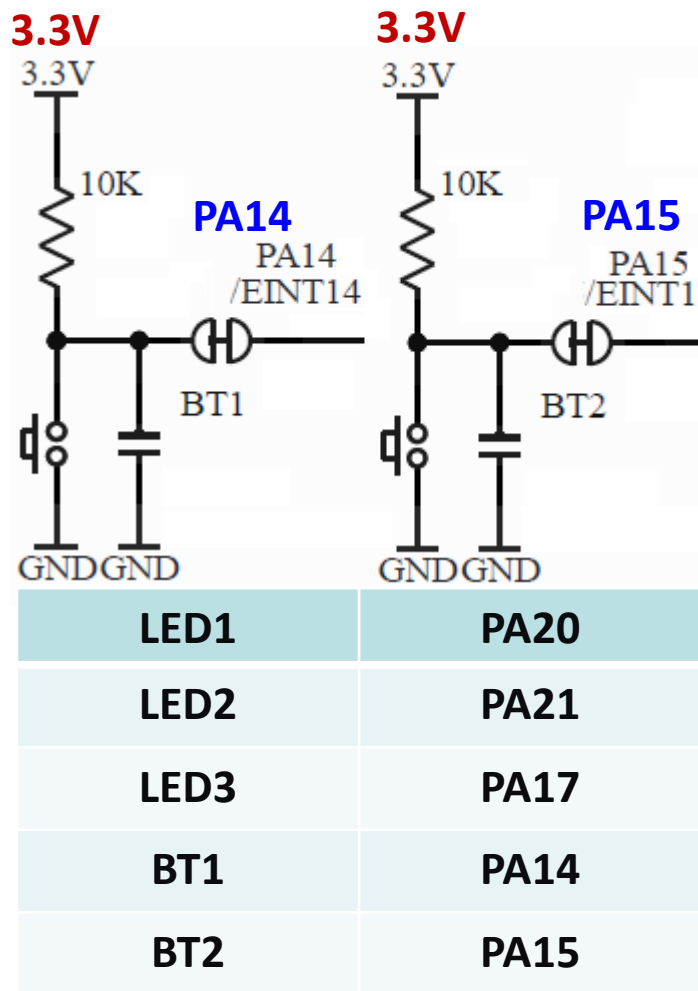
- **MPLAB X IDE Provide a few shortcut key to enhance your performance.**
 - **Ctrl + Alt + ** : Show All Code Completion
(Alternative shortcut : Ctrl + \ , Ctrl + Alt + Space)
 - **Ctrl + Mouse Left Click** : Open Macro (Code Trace)
 - **Alt + Left** : Backward (Code Trace)
 - **Alt + Shift + F** : Code Format
 - **Ctrl + Shift + C** : Toggle Comment
- **More ?**
 - Tools > Options > Keymap



Lab2 PORT Input and Output

- Based on Lab1, Try to add LED2(PA21) continues toggle (Period around 500ms ~ 1S).
- Get BT1(PA14) status then use to control LED3(PA17).
Pressed -> LED3 Light
Released -> LED3 Dark
- Let's go!

Check Schematic



Lab2 PORT Input and Output

Step 1

- Pin Table configure. (Enable or Disable Pin)

Pin Table

Package: TQFP48

PA14 PA15 PA17 PA20 PA21

		GPIO	PB10	PB11	PA12	PA13	GPIO_P	GPIO_P	PA16	GPIO_P	PA18	PA19	GPIO_P	GPIO_P	PA22	PA23
Module	Function	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
	GCLK_IO7															
GPIO	GPIO															

GPIO

Click

Lab2 PORT Input and Output

Step 2

- Pin Setting. (Pin Function Setting)

Pin Settings - Editor

Pin Settings x

Order: Pins Table View Easy View

Pin Number	Pin ID	Custom Name	Function	Mode	Direction	Latch	Pull Up	Pull Down
22	PA13		Available	Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐
[23] PA14	PA14	BT1 BT1	GPIO	Digital	In In	Low	☐	☐
[24] PA15	PA15	BT2 BT2	GPIO	Digital	In In	Low	☐	☐
25	PA16		Available	Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐
[26] PA17	PA17	LED3 LED3	GPIO	Digital	Out Out	Low	Low	☐
27	PA18		Available	Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐
28	PA19		Available	Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐
[29] PA20	PA20	LED1 LED1	GPIO	Digital	Out Out	Low	Low	☐
[30] PA21	PA21	LED2 LED2	GPIO	Digital	Out Out	Low	Low	☐
31	PA22		Available	Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐

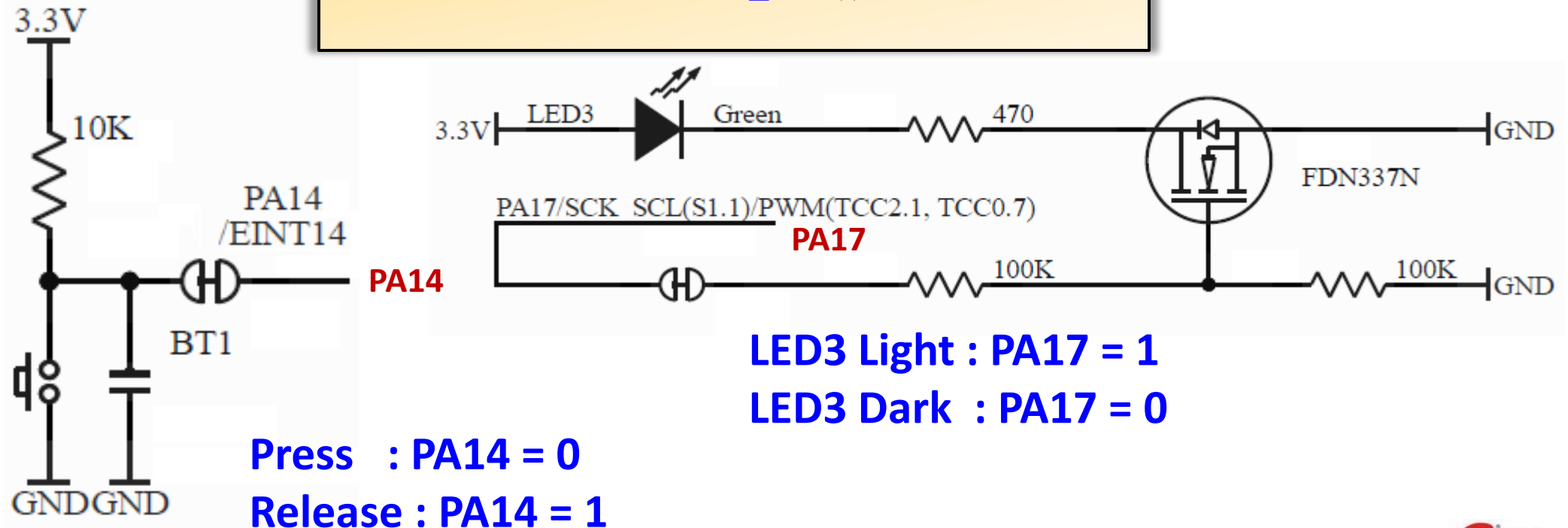
Always remember to press [Enter]
after entering any value in MCC Harmony

Lab2 PORT Input and Output

Schematic Describe

- Get **BT1(PA14)** status then use to control **LED3(PA17)**.
Pressed -> LED3 Light , Released -> LED3 Dark

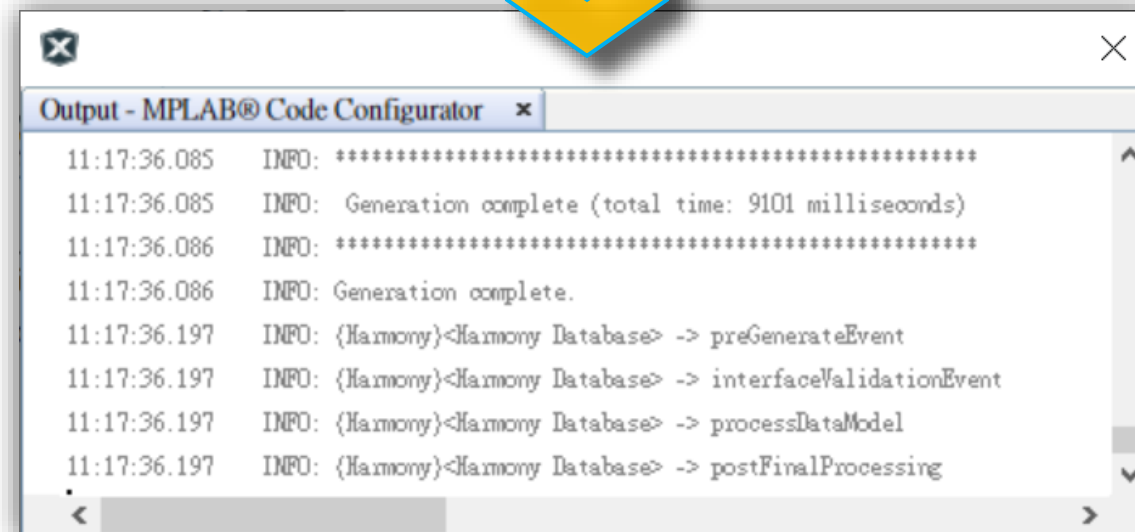
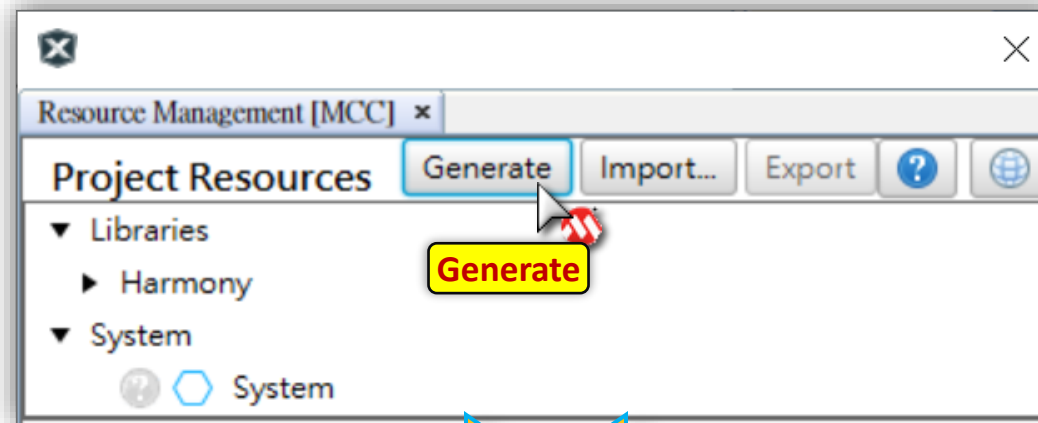
```
if ( BT1_Get() ) LED3_Clear();  
else LED3_Set();
```



Lab2 PORT Input and Output

Step 3

- Click "**Generate**" Button to Generate your Code.



Lab2 PORT Input and Output

Step 4

a Add code segment to your main loop

```
uint32_t i = 0;
int main (void)
{
    SYS_Initialize ( NULL );

    while( true )
    {
        for ( i = 0 ; i < 2000000 ; i++ ){}

        // TODO 2.01
        LED1_Toggle();
        LED2_Toggle();

        // TODO 2.02
        if ( BT1_Get() ) LED3_Clear();
        else             LED3_Set();
    }
}
```

b Program firmware to target board then observe result.



Lab2 PORT Input and Output

Button Response Discuss

- Button Response Time Issue ?

The software delay will influence the polling interval.

Try to change coding style to state machine mode.

```
while( true )
{
    for ( i = 0; i < 2000000 ; i++ ){

        LEDs_Toggle();

        if ( Button_Detected() )
            LED_Light();
        else
            LED_Dark();
    }
}
```



```
while( true )
{
    if ( i++ > 2000000 )
    {
        i = 0;

        LEDs_Toggle();
    }

    if ( Button_Detected() )
        LED_Light();
    else
        LED_Dark();
}
```

Lab2 PORT Input and Output

Step 5

a change coding style to state machine mode

```
uint32_t i = 0;
int main (void)
{
    SYS_Initialize ( NULL );

    while( true )
    {
        if ( i++ > 2000000 )
        {
            i = 0;

            // TODO 2.01
            LED1_Toggle();
            LED2_Toggle();
        }

        // TODO 2.02
        if ( BT1_Get() ) LED3_Clear();
        else LED3_Set();
    }
}
```

**How about current LED toggle speed after
change to state machine flow control ?
Why ?**

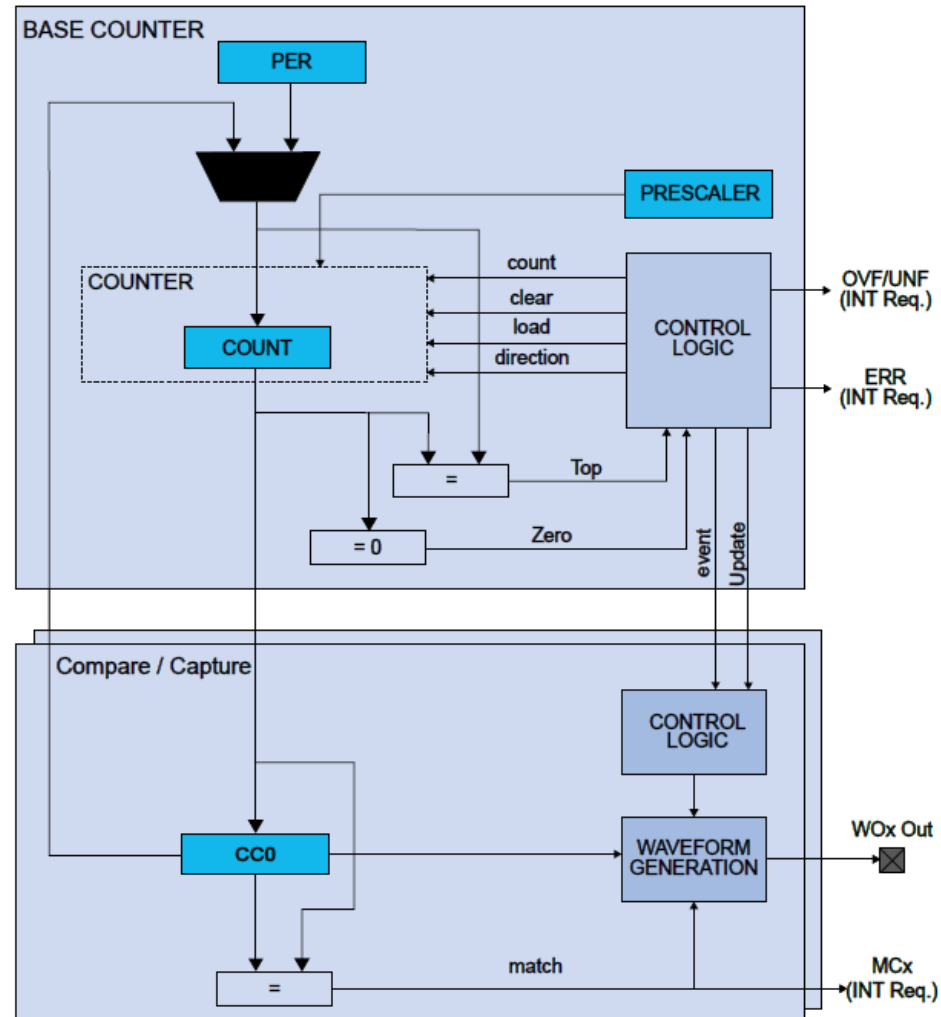
Timer/Counter, TC Architecture

SAMD21 Timer/Counter

- The SAMD21 Timer/Counter, TC module consists 3 function Counter, Compare and Capture.
- The counter can be set to count events, or it can be configured to count clock pulses. The counter, together with the compare/capture channels, can be configured to timestamp input events, allowing capture of frequency and pulse width.
- It can also perform waveform generation, such as frequency generation and pulse-width modulation (PWM).

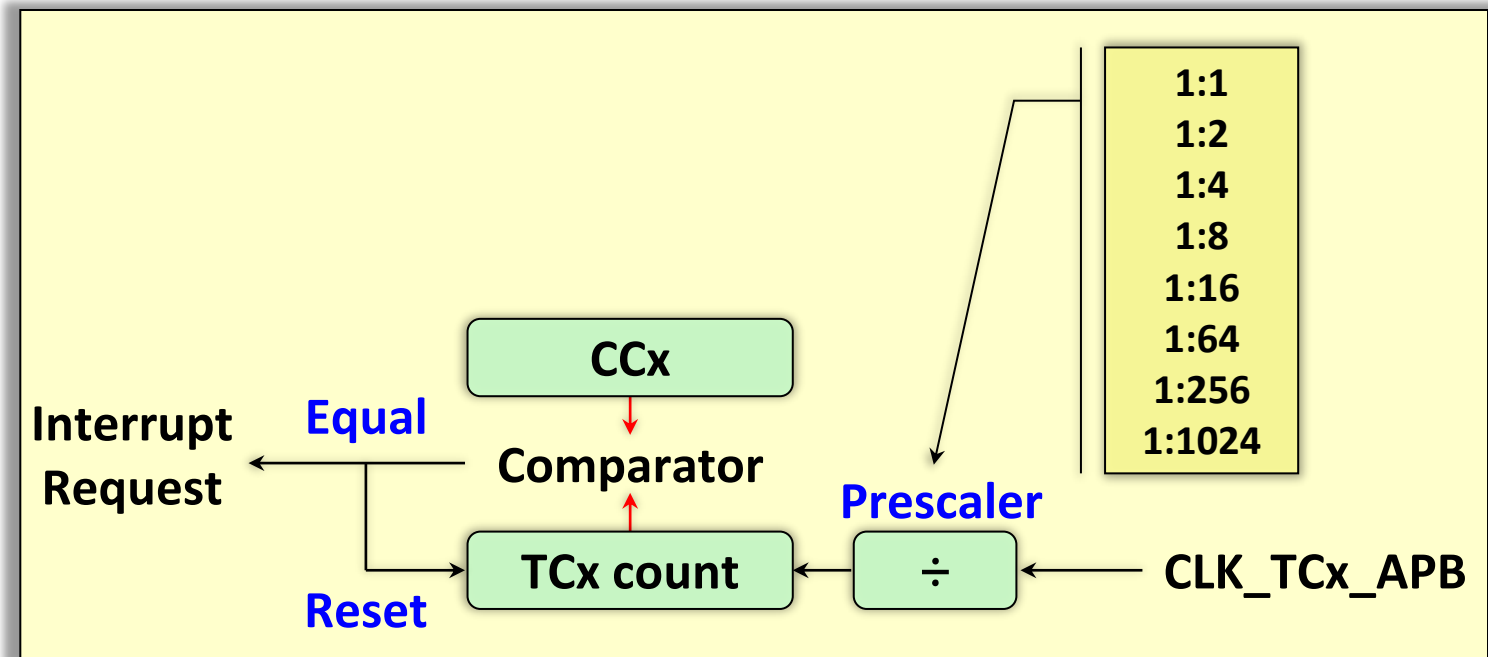
TC Block Diagram

- SAMD21G18A TC Block Diagram



SAMD21 Timer/Counter

- Please refer to the block diagram, just a concept. The real and detail block diagram please refer to the datasheet.
- Clock into TCx after prescaler. Comparator continuously compares the values of **TCx count** and **CCx**. Asserts a into the interrupt request when equal, and resets TCx count to zero.
- You can fill a value to CCx to determine period you want.



Match Pulse-Width Modulation (MPWM), 16Bit, Up count

Timer/Counter

- **TC provide 4 difference operation mode for Timer, Counter and Compare.**

This training only force on MFRQ mode. It's easy to use.

if you want to know more, please refer appendix [Timer/Counter Operation Mode](#).

- **Normal Frequency Generation (NFRQ)**

toggled on each compare match

- **Match Frequency Generation (MFRQ)**

toggles on each update condition

- **Normal Pulse-Width Modulation Operation (NPWM)**

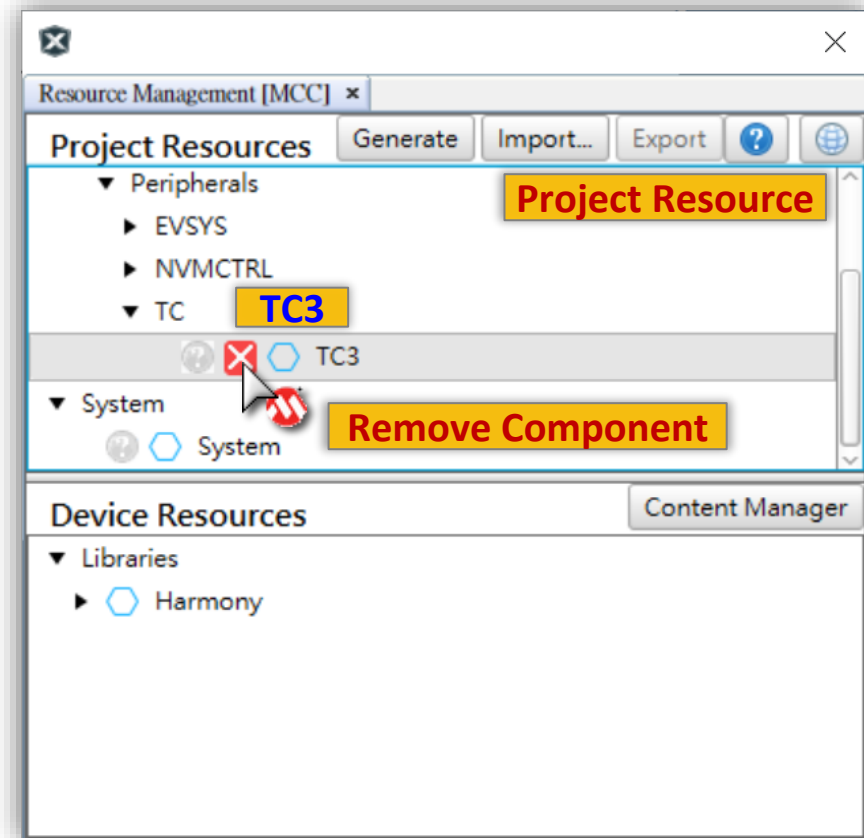
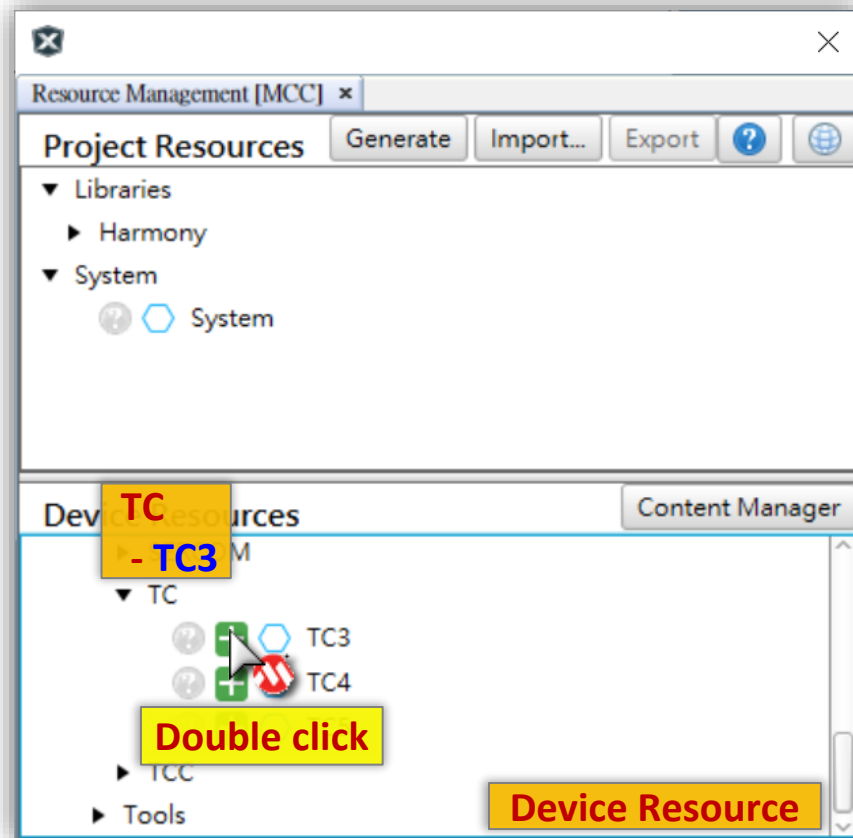
toggles on each match & update condition

- **Match Pulse-Width Modulation Operation (MPWM)**

toggles on each match & update condition

Add TC Function using MCC Harmony

- Find **TC3** component in Device Resource window.
- Double click **TC3** to add to Project Resource window.
- Click  could remove component from Project Resource window.



TC Configuration Options Example

Configuration Options x

- +

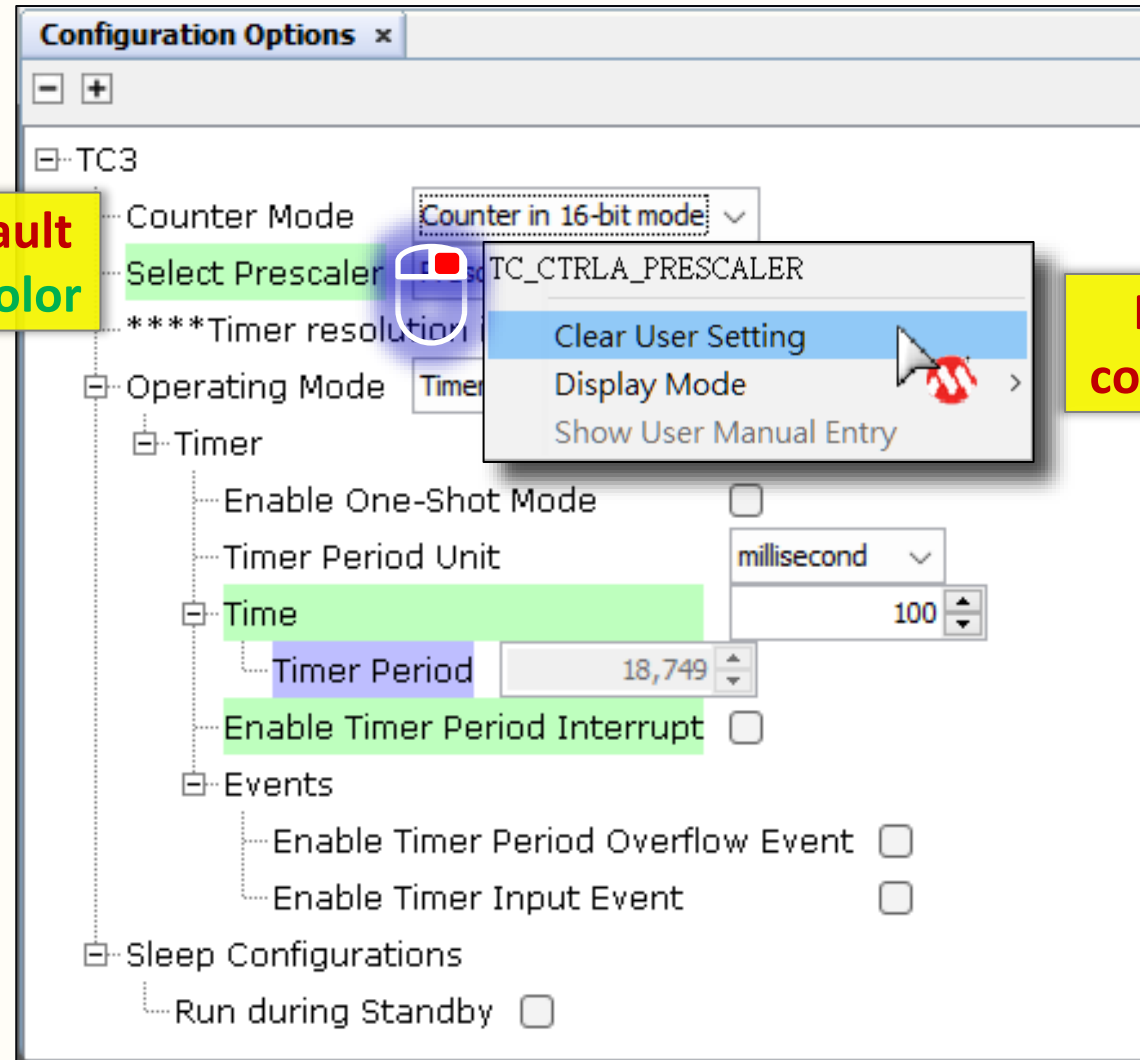
TC3

- Counter Mode Counter in 16-bit mode
- Select Prescaler Prescaler: GCLK_TC/256
- ****Timer resolution is 5333.33333333 nS****
- Operating Mode Timer
 - Timer
 - Enable One-Shot Mode ☐
 - Timer Period Unit millisecond
 - Time 100
 - Timer Period 18,749
 - Enable Timer Period Interrupt ☐
 - Events
 - Enable Timer Period Overflow Event ☐
 - Enable Timer Input Event ☐
- Sleep Configurations
 - Run during Standby ☐

TC Configuration Options Example

Hint

Value different to default
will change to green color



Right click the value
could Clear User Setting

TC Polling Functions

Interface Routines

```
void TC3_TimerInitialize( void );  
void TC3_TimerStart( void );  
void TC3_TimerStop( void );  
uint32_t TC3_TimerFrequencyGet( void );  
void TC3_Timer16bitPeriodSet( uint16_t period );  
uint16_t TC3_Timer16bitPeriodGet( void );  
uint16_t TC3_Timer16bitCounterGet( void );  
void TC3_Timer16bitCounterSet( uint16_t count );  
bool TC3_TimerPeriodHasExpired ( void );
```

TC Interrupt Flag Event

- **The TC has the following interrupt sources:**
 - **Overflow/Underflow (OVF)**
Counter overflow/underflow
 - **Match or Capture Channel x (MCx)**
Compare match or capture
 - **Capture Overflow Error (ERR)**
New capture interrupt occurs while interrupt flag is set.
 - **Synchronization Ready (SYNCRDY)**
Read/Write synchronization ready.
- **How to polling TC overflow interrupt flag status ?**

TC Polling Code Example

TC Timer Method (MPWM Mode) Overflow Polling Example

```
...  
TC3_TimerStart();  
  
while( true )  
{  
    if (TC3_TimerPeriodHasExpired ())  
    {  
        LED1_Toggle();  
    }  
}
```



```
bool TC3_TimerPeriodHasExpired( void )  
{  
    bool timer_status;  
    timer_status = (bool) ((TC3_REGS->COUNT16.TC_INTFLAG) & TC_INTFLAG_OVF_Msk);  
    TC3_REGS->COUNT16.TC_INTFLAG = timer_status;  
    return timer_status;  
}
```

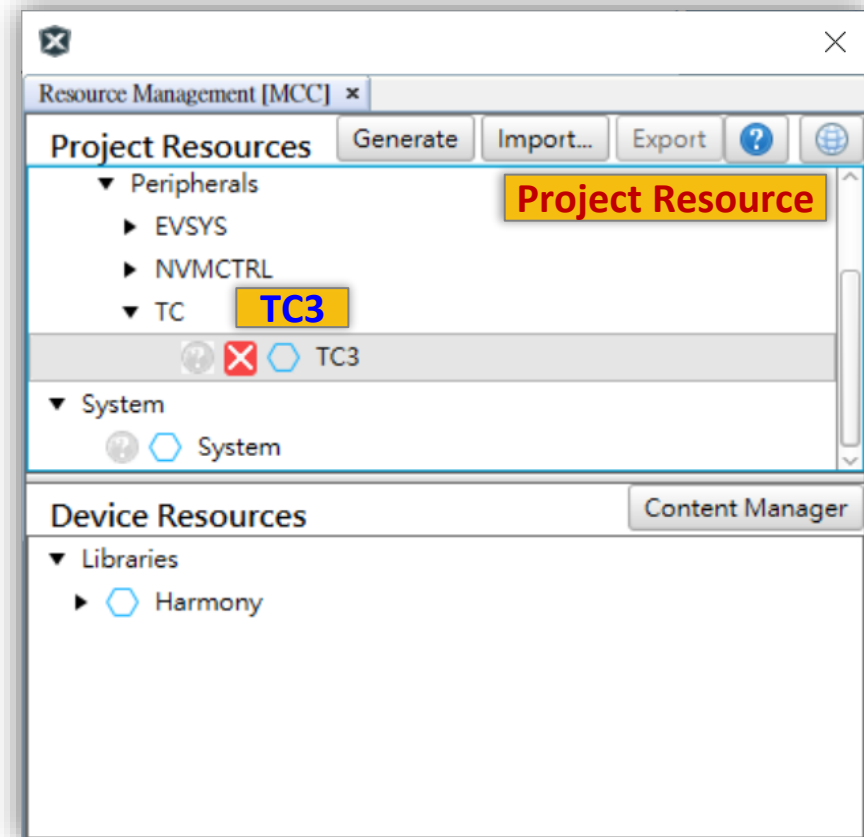
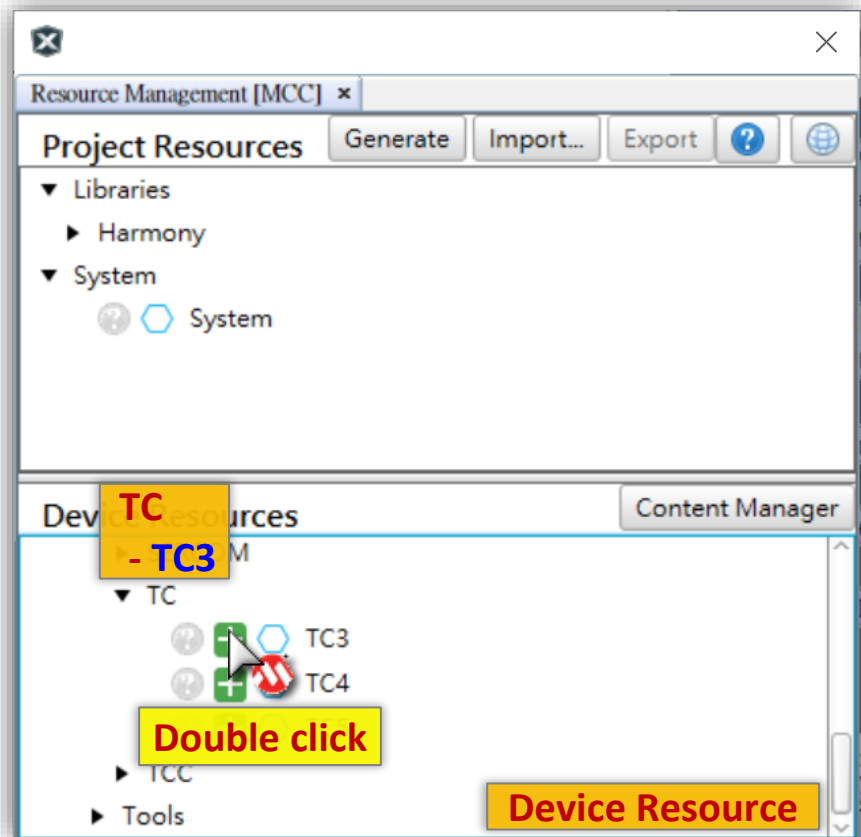
Lab3 TC Timer Method Polling

- Try adding **TC3** instead of software delay to control **LED1(PA20)** to continues toggle.
- The **TC3** setup to **Timer** and **Polling** method (It's implemented by MPWM 16-bit mode), and setup the Timer period to **100ms**.
- **Let's go!**

Lab3 TC Timer Method Polling

Step 1

- Find **TC3** component in Device Resource window.
- Double click **TC3** to add to Project Resource window.



Lab3 TC Timer Method Polling

Step 2

The screenshot shows the 'Configuration Options' dialog for the TC3 timer. The 'Counter Mode' is set to 'Counter in 16-bit mode' (16-bit mode). The 'Select Prescaler' is set to 'Prescaler: GCLK_TC/256' (GCLK_TC/256). The timer resolution is 5333.33333333 nS. The 'Operating Mode' is set to 'Timer' (Timer). The 'Timer' sub-section is expanded, showing 'Enable One-Shot Mode' is unchecked. The 'Timer Period Unit' is set to 'millisecond' (millisecond). The 'Time' field is set to 100 (100 ms). The 'Timer Period' is set to 18,749 (Timer Count). The 'Enable Timer Period Interrupt' is unchecked (Don't Enable). The 'Events' section shows 'Enable Timer Period Overflow Event' and 'Enable Timer Input Event' are both unchecked. The 'Sleep Configurations' section shows 'Run during Standby' is unchecked.

System Clock = 48MHz

One second counts of system clock :
48,000,000 counts

One second counts after Prescaler :
 $48,000,000 / 256$ 187,500 counts

100ms counts for target :
 $187,500 / 10$ 18,750 counts

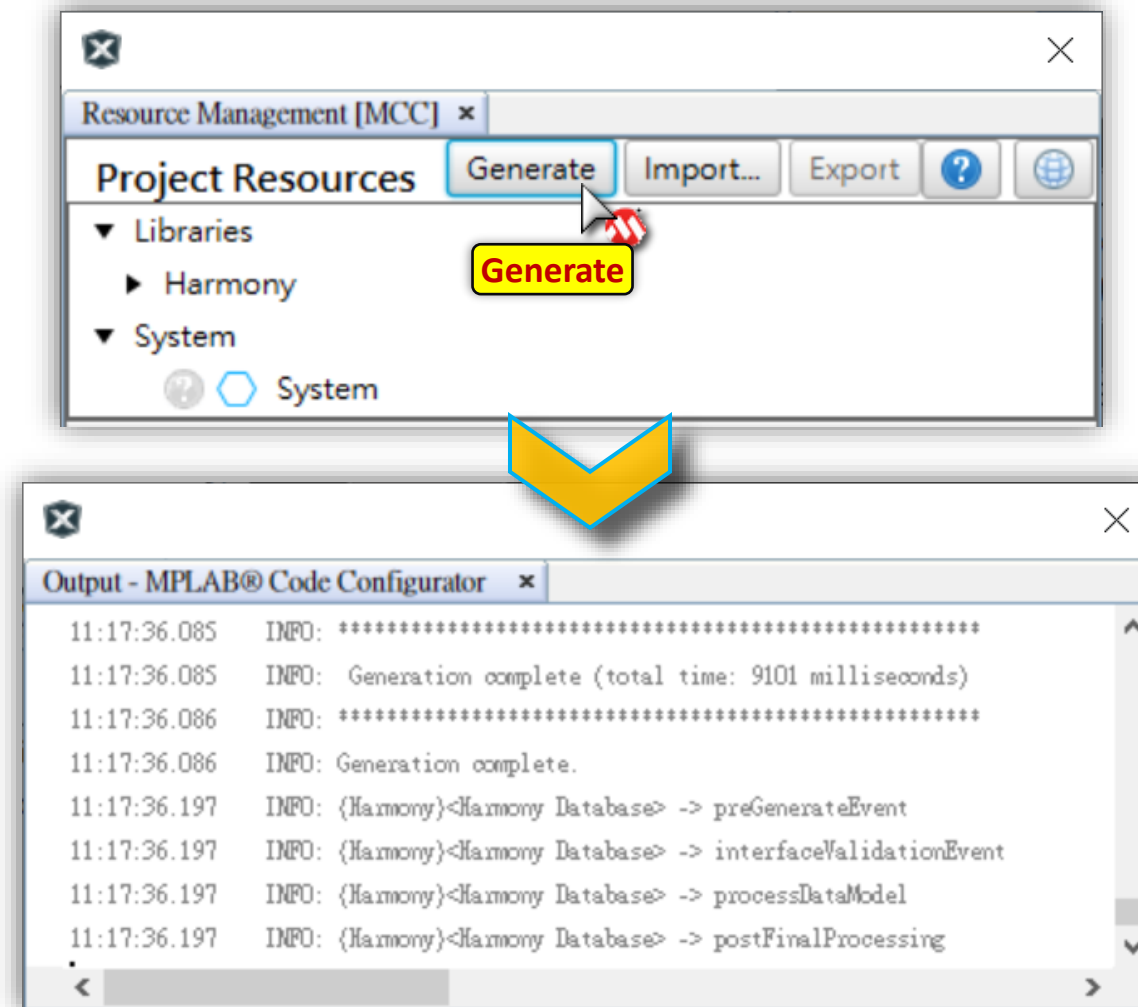
Counter clear to zero at the next tick :
 $18,749 + 1$ 18,750 counts

How to calculate count 18749 ?

Lab3 TC Timer Method Polling

Step 3

- Click "**Generate**" Button to Generate your Code.



Lab3 TC Timer Method Polling

Step 4

- Remove or comment the following code in the previous Labs first.

```
int main ( void )
{
    ...
    while ( true )
    {
        ...

        if ( ++i >= 2000000 )
        {
            i = 0;
            // TODO 3.01
            // LED1_Toggle();
            LED2_Toggle();
        }
        ...
    }
    ...
}
```

Lab3 TC Timer Method Polling

Step 5 & Result

a Add code segment to your main loop

```
...
int main (void)
{
    SYS_Initialize ( NULL );

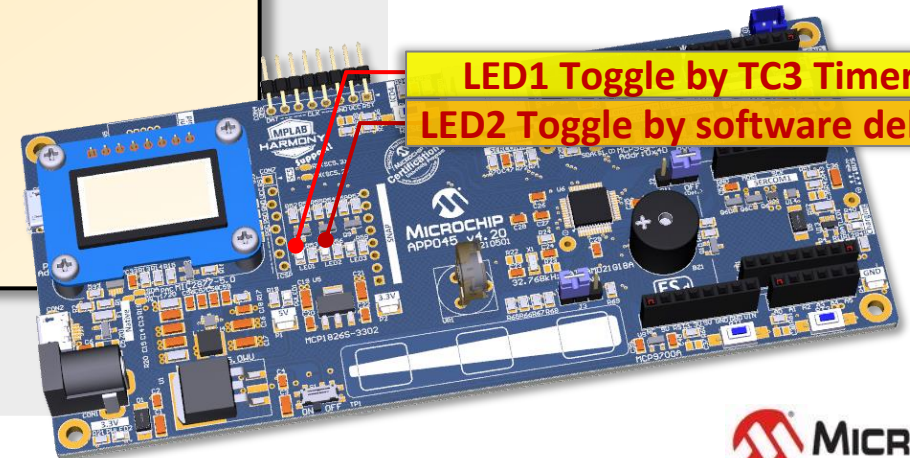
    // TODO 3.02
    TC3_TimerStart();

    while( true )
    {
        // TODO 3.03
        if ( TC3_TimerPeriodHasExpired() )
        {
            LED1_Toggle();
        }
        ...
    }
}
```

Period Control

b Program firmware to target board then observe result.

LED1 Toggle by TC3 Timer
LED2 Toggle by software delay



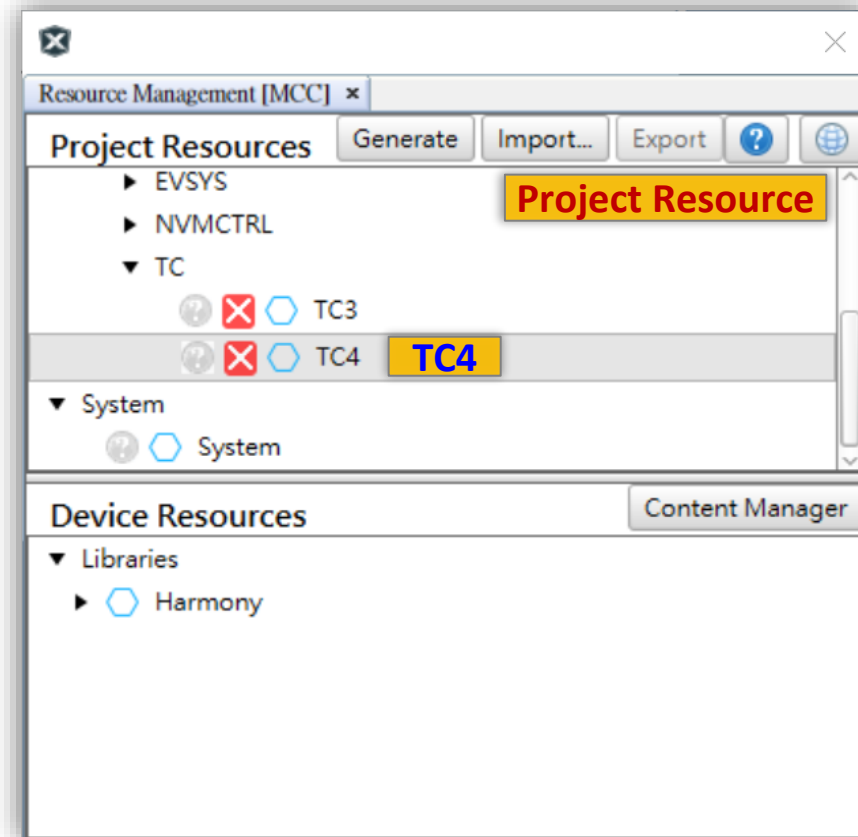
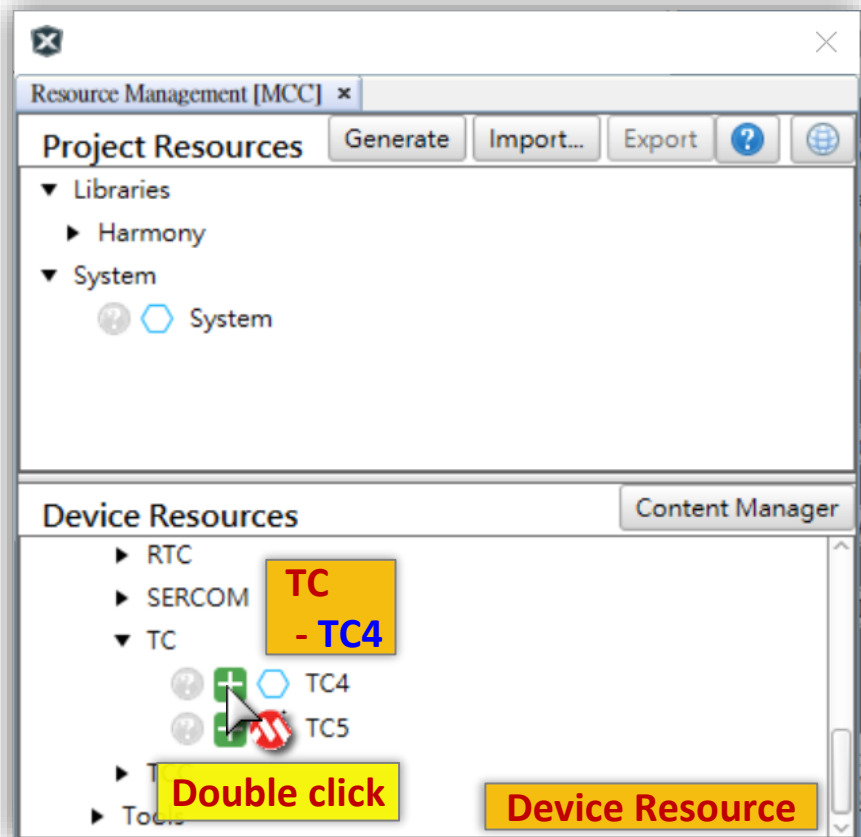
Lab4 TCs Timer Method Polling

- Try add **TC4** to replace software delay for control **LED2(PA21)** to continues toggle.
- The **TC4** setup to **Timer** and **Polling** method (It's implemented by MPWM 16-bit mode), and setup the Timer period to **50ms**.
- **Let's go!**

Lab4 TCs Timer Method Polling

Step 1

- Find **TC4** component in Device Resource window.
- Double click **TC4** to add to Project Resource window.



Lab4 TCs Timer Method Polling

Step 2

The screenshot shows the 'Configuration Options' dialog for TC4. The 'Counter Mode' is set to 'Counter in 16-bit mode' (16-bit mode). The 'Select Prescaler' is set to 'Prescaler: GCLK_TC/256' (GCLK_TC/256). The timer resolution is 5333.33333333 nS. The 'Operating Mode' is set to 'Timer' (Timer). Under 'Timer', 'Enable One-Shot Mode' is unchecked. 'Timer Period Unit' is set to 'millisecond' (millisecond). The 'Time' is set to 50 (50 ms). The 'Timer Period' is set to 9,374 (Timer Count). 'Enable Timer Period Interrupt' is unchecked (Don't change). Under 'Events', 'Enable Timer Period Overflow Event' and 'Enable Timer Input Event' are both unchecked. Under 'Sleep Configurations', 'Run during Standby' is unchecked.

System Clock = 48MHz

One second counts of system clock :
48,000,000 counts

One second counts after Prescaler :
 $48,000,000 / 256$ 187,500 counts

50ms counts for target :
 $187,500 / 20$ 9,375 counts

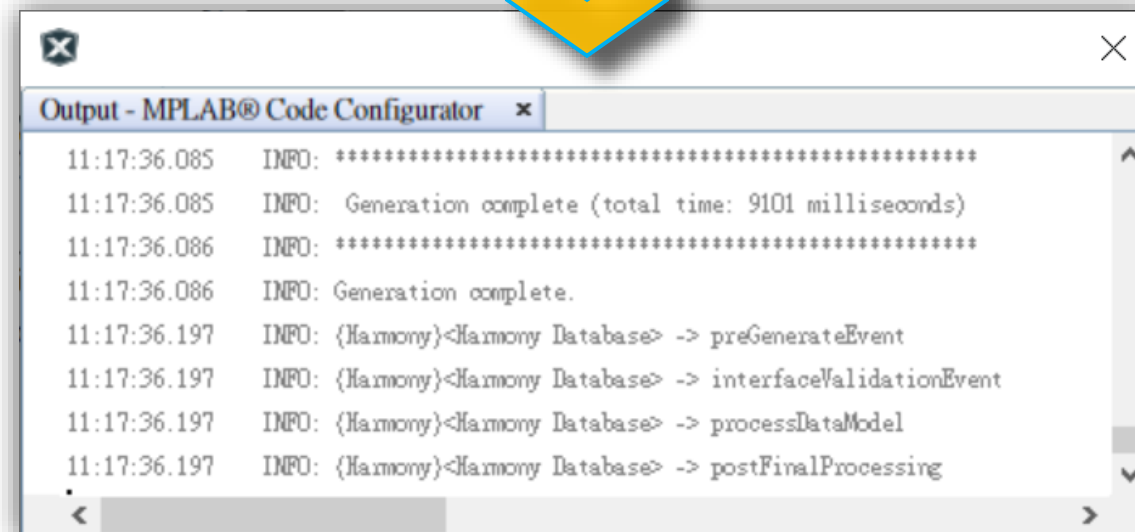
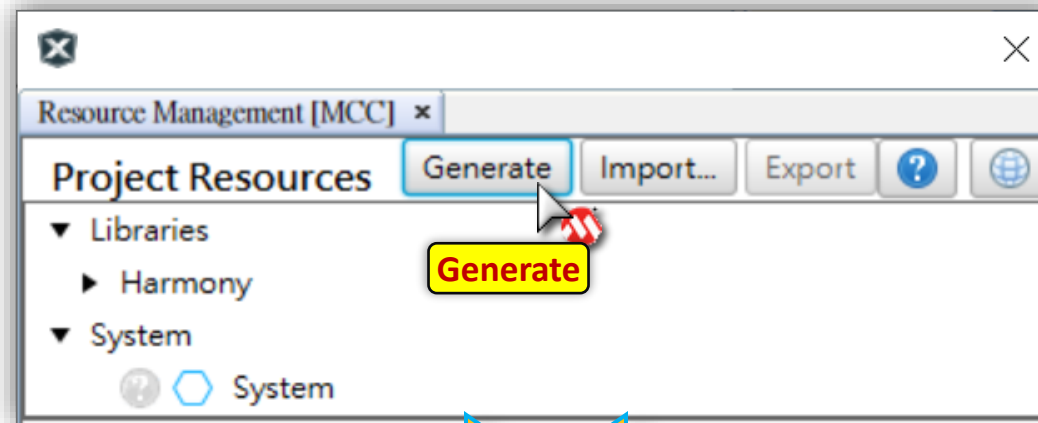
Counter clear to zero at the next tick :
 $9,374 + 1$ 9,375 counts

How to calculate count 9374 ?

Lab4 TCs Timer Method Polling

Step 3

- Click "**Generate**" Button to Generate your Code.



Lab4 TCs Timer Method Polling

Step 4

- Remove or comment the following code in the previous Labs first.

```
int main ( void )
{
    ...
    while ( true )
    {
        ...
        // TODO 4.01
        // if ( ++i >= 2000000 )
        // {
        //     i = 0;
        //     LED1_Toggle();
        //     LED2_Toggle();
        // }
        ...
    }
    ...
}
```


Lab4 TCs Timer Method Polling

Step 4 & Result

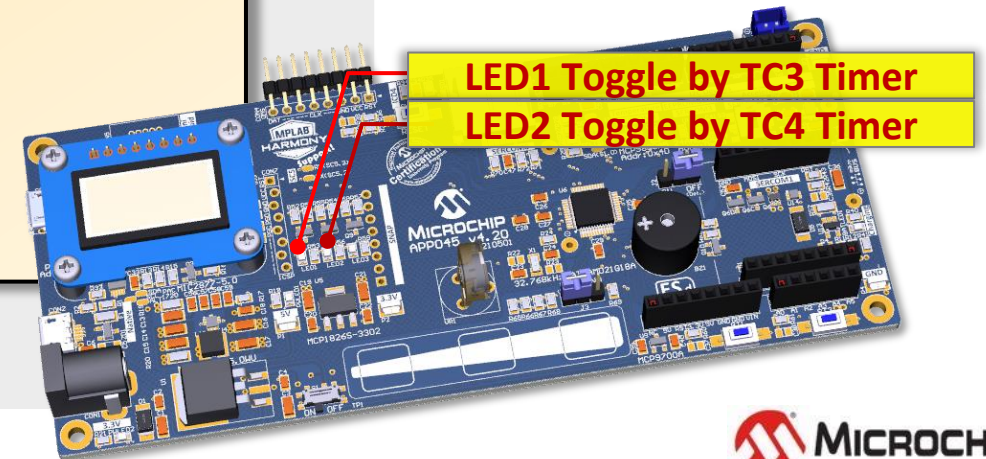
a Add code segment to your main loop

```
int main (void)
{
    SYS_Initialize ( NULL );
    ...
    TC3_TimerStart();
    // TODO 4.02
    TC4_TimerStart ();

    while( true )
    { ...
      // TODO 4.03
      if ( TC4_TimerPeriodHasExpired() )
      {
          LED2_Toggle();
      }
      ...
    }
}
```

Period Control

b Program firmware to target board then observe result.



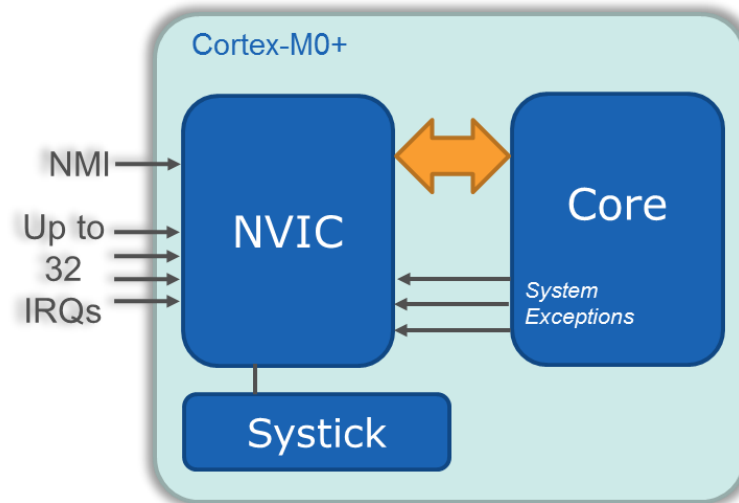
NVIC Architecture

Nested Vector Interrupt Controller Architecture

Nested Vector Interrupt Controller

ARM® Cortex® M0+

- NVIC provides an interface between interrupt sources (peripherals and external pins) and the core.
- The **priority (Level 0 ~ 3)** for each interrupt source is programmable, **Level 0 is highest priority**.
- Each interrupt lines has connected to one peripheral instance and **have one or more interrupt flags**.
- An interrupt request is generated from the peripheral when the **interrupt flag** has been set and the corresponding **interrupt is enabled**.



Natural Priority

- If two pending interrupts share the same priority, priority is given to the interrupt with the lowest exception number (lowest interrupt vector address).

Exception number	IRQ number	Vector	Offset
16+n	n	IRQn	0x40+4n
.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.
18	2	IRQ2	0x48
17	1	IRQ1	0x44
16	0	IRQ0	0x40
15	-1	SysTick, if implemented	0x3C
14	-2	PendSV	0x38
13	.	Reserved	.
12	.	.	.
11	-5	SVCall	0x2C
10	.	.	.
9	.	.	.
8	.	.	.
7	.	.	.
6	.	.	.
5	.	.	.
4	.	.	.
3	-13	HardFault	0x10
2	-14	NMI	0x0C
1	.	Reset	0x08
.	.	Initial SP value	0x04
.	.	.	0x00

TC3 (18)
TC4 (19)

Each peripheral has been assigned to one of Vector table and based to address 0x00000000

Peripheral Source	NVIC Line
EIC NMI – External Interrupt Controller	NMI
PM – Power Manager	0
SYSCTRL – System Control	1
WDT – Watchdog Timer	2
RTC – Real Time Counter	3
EIC – External Interrupt Controller	4
NVMCTRL – Non-Volatile Memory Controller	5
DMAC – Direct Memory Access Controller	6
USB – Universal Serial Bus	7
EVSYS – Event System	8
SERCOM0 – Serial Communication Interface 0	9
SERCOM1 – Serial Communication Interface 1	10
SERCOM2 – Serial Communication Interface 2	11
SERCOM3 – Serial Communication Interface 3	12
SERCOM4 – Serial Communication Interface 4	13
SERCOM5 – Serial Communication Interface 5	14
TCC0 – Timer Counter for Control 0	15
TCC1 – Timer Counter for Control 1	16
TCC2 – Timer Counter for Control 2	17
TC3 – Timer Counter 3	18
TC4 – Timer Counter 4	19
TC5 – Timer Counter 5	20
TC6 – Timer Counter 6	21
TC7 – Timer Counter 7	22
ADC – Analog-to-Digital Converter	23
AC – Analog Comparator	24
DAC – Digital-to-Analog Converter	25
PTC – Peripheral Touch Controller	26
I2S – Inter IC Sound	27

SAMD21G18A IVT Define

Interrupt.c

```
__attribute__((section(".vectors")))
const DeviceVectors exception_table=
{
    /* Configure Initial Stack Pointer, using linker-generated symbols */
    .pvStack = (void*) (&_stack),

    .pfnReset_Handler          = ( void * ) Reset_Handler,
    .pfnNonMaskableInt_Handler = ( void * ) NonMaskableInt_Handler,
    .pfnHardFault_Handler      = ( void * ) HardFault_Handler,
    .pfnSVCall_Handler         = ( void * ) SVCall_Handler,
    .pfnPendSV_Handler         = ( void * ) PendSV_Handler,
    .pfnSysTick_Handler        = ( void * ) SysTick_Handler,
    .pfnNVMCTRL_Handler        = ( void * ) NVMCTRL_Handler,
    ...
    .pfnSERCOM5_Handler        = ( void * ) SERCOM0_Handler,
    ...
    .pfnTCC2_Handler           = ( void * ) TCC2_Handler,
    .pfnTC3_Handler            = ( void * ) TC3_TimerInterruptHandler,
    .pfnTC4_Handler            = ( void * ) TC4_TimerInterruptHandler,
    ...
    .pfnADC_Handler            = ( void * ) ADC_Handler,
    ...
};
```

ISR Function Example

- So, You need Implement ISR (Interrupt Service Routine) by yourself like below ?

plib_tc3.c

```
#include "plib_tc3.h"
...

void TC3_TimerInterruptHandler( void )
{
    TC_TIMER_STATUS status;
    status = (TC_TIMER_STATUS) (TC3_REGS->COUNT16.TC_INTFLAG);
    /* Clear interrupt flags */
    TC3_REGS->COUNT16.TC_INTFLAG = TC_INTFLAG_Msk;

    // Getting starter add your code here now. !?

}
```

Now ? Hands-on Lab ?

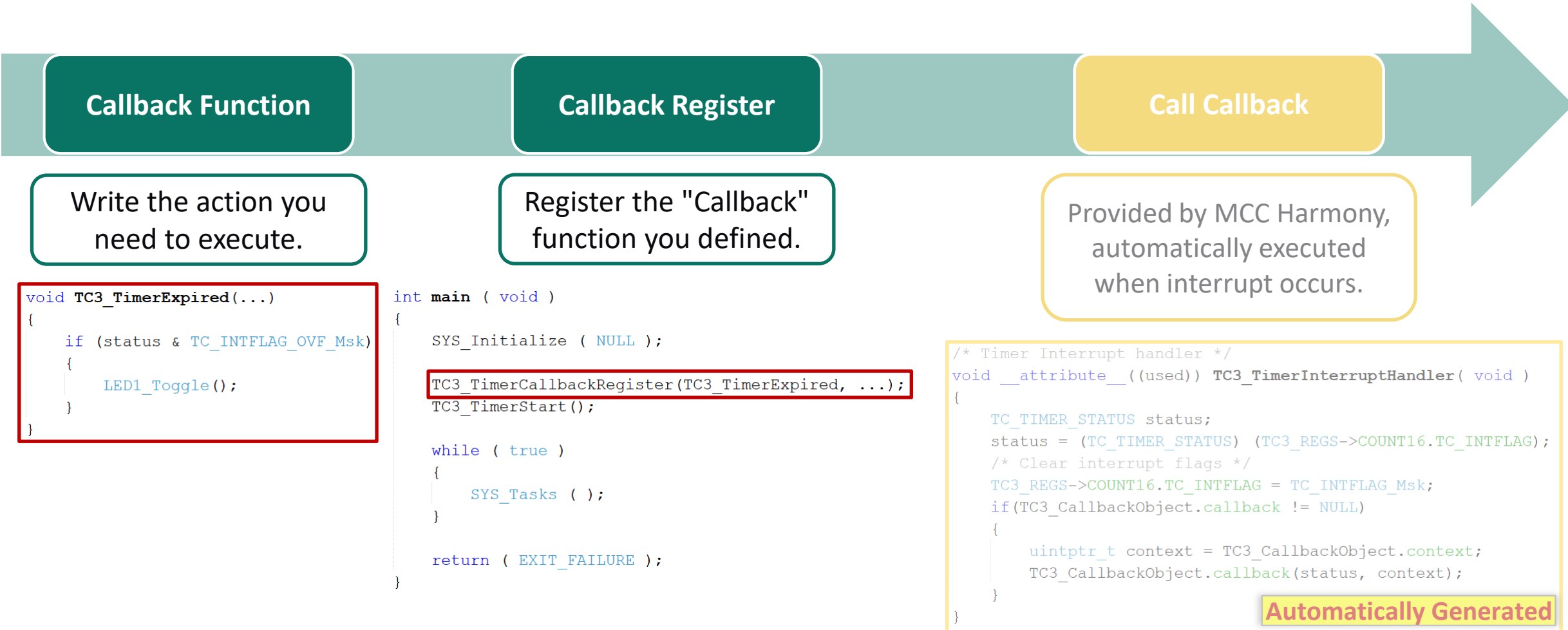
No!

Callback Function

- MCC module provide the **interrupt** mode driver.
- **All flag and event handling by MCC interrupt interface routine automatically, user just focus on application.** It's more powerful and easy to understand than operating a NVIC ISR function directly.
- **The interrupt mode provide "Callback" function to hook up your customer function to specific interrupt source and event.**
- **For Example,**
You can hook the LED toggle callback function in TC overflow event. **Callback function will be executed automatically** while TC overflow event has occurred.

MCC Harmony Interrupt Example

- Register a custom "Callback" function and write the action you need to execute.
 - **The action will be automatically executed when interrupt occurs !**



TC Callback Hook Example

```
void TCn_TimerExpired(TC_TIMER_STATUS status, uintptr_t context)
{
    if( status & TC_INTFLAG_OVF_Msk )
        LED_Toggle();
}

Hook (Register)

TCn_TimerCallbackRegister (TCn_TimerExpired, (uintptr_t) NULL );
TCn_TimerStart ();
```

```
/* Register callback function */
void TCn_TimerCallbackRegister( TC_TIMER_CALLBACK callback, uintptr_t context )
{
    TCn_CallbackObject.callback = callback;
    TCn_CallbackObject.context = context;
}
```

Function Pointer

```
/* Timer Interrupt handler */
void TCn_TimerInterruptHandler ( void )
{
    TC_TIMER_STATUS status;
    status = (TC_TIMER_STATUS) TCn_REGS->COUNT16.TC_INTFLAG;
    /* Clear interrupt flags */
    TCn_REGS->COUNT16.TC_INTFLAG = TC_INTFLAG_Msk;
    if( TCn_CallbackObject.callback != NULL )
    {
        TCn_CallbackObject.callback( status, TCn_CallbackObject.context );
    }
}
```

Interrupt

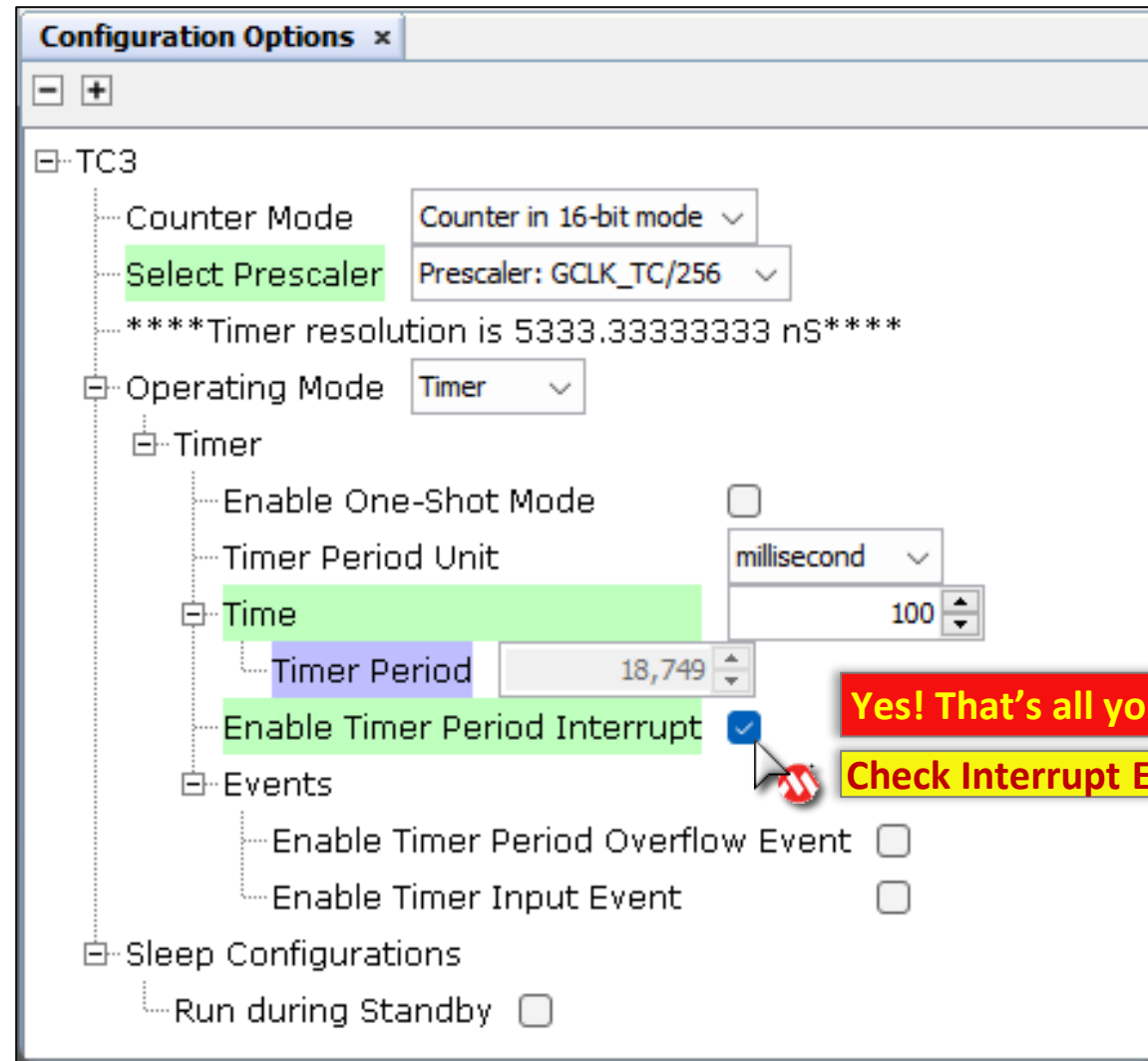
Callback

Application

System

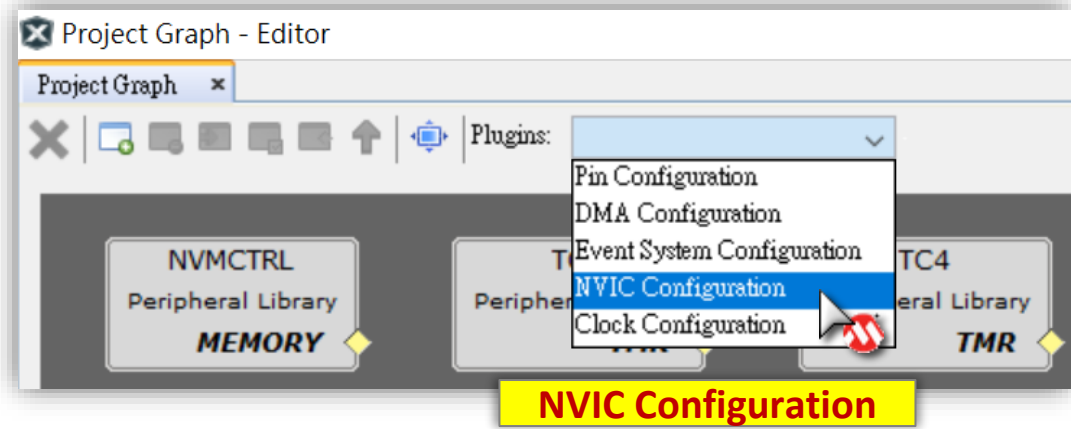
MCC Harmony Interrupt Example

- Enable Interrupt in TC configuration windows.
 - **Only one click !**

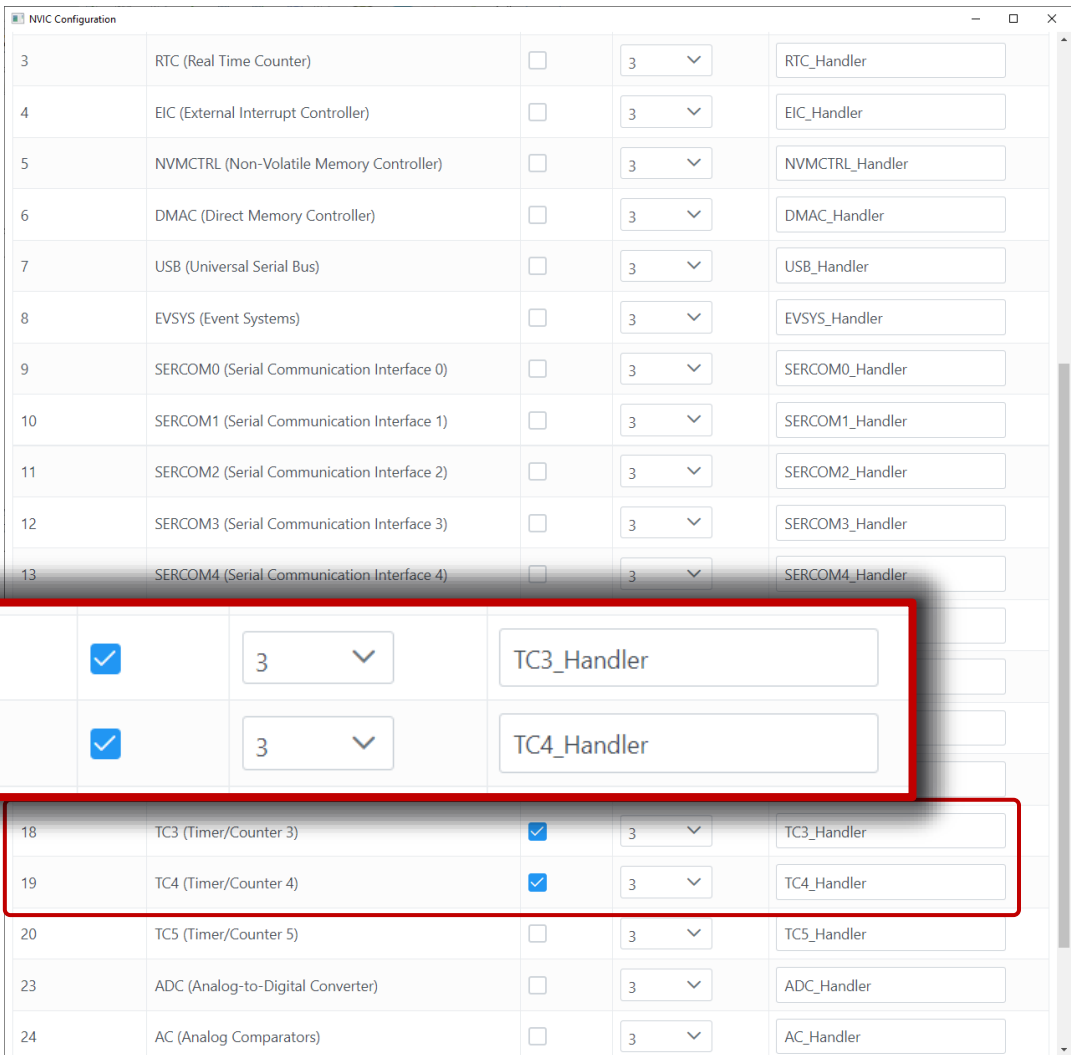


NVIC Priority Settings in MCC Harmony

- Open NVIC Settings windows in **Project Graph > Plugins > NVIC Configuration**.



NVIC Configuration



3	RTC (Real Time Counter)	☐	3	RTC_Handler
4	EIC (External Interrupt Controller)	☐	3	EIC_Handler
5	NVMCTRL (Non-Volatile Memory Controller)	☐	3	NVMCTRL_Handler
6	DMAC (Direct Memory Controller)	☐	3	DMAC_Handler
7	USB (Universal Serial Bus)	☐	3	USB_Handler
8	EVSYS (Event Systems)	☐	3	EVSYS_Handler
9	SERCOM0 (Serial Communication Interface 0)	☐	3	SERCOM0_Handler
10	SERCOM1 (Serial Communication Interface 1)	☐	3	SERCOM1_Handler
11	SERCOM2 (Serial Communication Interface 2)	☐	3	SERCOM2_Handler
12	SERCOM3 (Serial Communication Interface 3)	☐	3	SERCOM3_Handler
13	SERCOM4 (Serial Communication Interface 4)	☐	3	SERCOM4_Handler
18	TC3 (Timer/Counter 3)	☒	3	TC3_Handler
19	TC4 (Timer/Counter 4)	☒	3	TC4_Handler
20	TC5 (Timer/Counter 5)	☐	3	TC5_Handler
23	ADC (Analog-to-Digital Converter)	☐	3	ADC_Handler
24	AC (Analog Comparators)	☐	3	AC_Handler

TC Interrupt Functions

Interface Routines

void TC3_TimerInitialize(void);

void TC3_TimerStart(void);

void TC3_TimerStop(void);

uint32_t TC3_TimerFrequencyGet(void);

void TC3_Timer16bitPeriodSet(uint16_t period);

uint16_t TC3_Timer16bitPeriodGet(void);

uint16_t TC3_Timer16bitCounterGet(void);

void TC3_Timer16bitCounterSet(uint16_t count);

void TC3_TimerCallbackRegister(TC_Timer_CALLBACK callback, uintptr_t context);

A new function beyond polling mode.

Lab5 TC Timer Method Interrupt

- Try to configure TC3 to use **Interrupt** method.
LED1 will toggle in **Timer Callback** while **Timer Period Expired** interrupt.
- Modify **TC3 Timer Period** to **1000ms** in MCC for easy observe the toggle.
- Modify code segment in **main()** and follow below sequence.
 - Firstly, remove Timer polling LED1 toggle from main loop.
 - Secondary, Create a TC3 Timer Callback function for LED1 toggle
 - Finally, hook(register) up TC3 Timer Callback function to TC3 Timer Interrupt event.
- **Let's go!**

Lab5 TC Timer Method Interrupt

Step 1

- Configure **TC3 Period to 1000 ms** and **Enable Period Interrupt** in configuration.

TC3

Counter Mode: Counter in 16-bit mode (16-bit mode)

Select Prescaler: Prescaler: GCLK_TC/1024 (GCLK_TC/1024)

****Timer resolution is 21333.3333333 nS****

Operating Mode: Timer (Timer)

Timer

Enable One-Shot Mode: ☐

Timer Period Unit: millisecond (millisecond)

Time: 1,000 (1000 ms)

Timer Period: 46,874 (Timer Count)

Enable Timer Period Interrupt: ☒ (Check Interrupt Enable)

Events

Enable Timer Period Overflow Event: ☐

Enable Timer Input Event: ☐

Sleep Configurations

Run during Standby: ☐

System Clock = 48MHz

One second counts of system clock :

48,000,000 counts

One second counts after Prescaler :

$48,000,000 / 1024$ 46,875 counts

Counter clear to zero at the next tick :

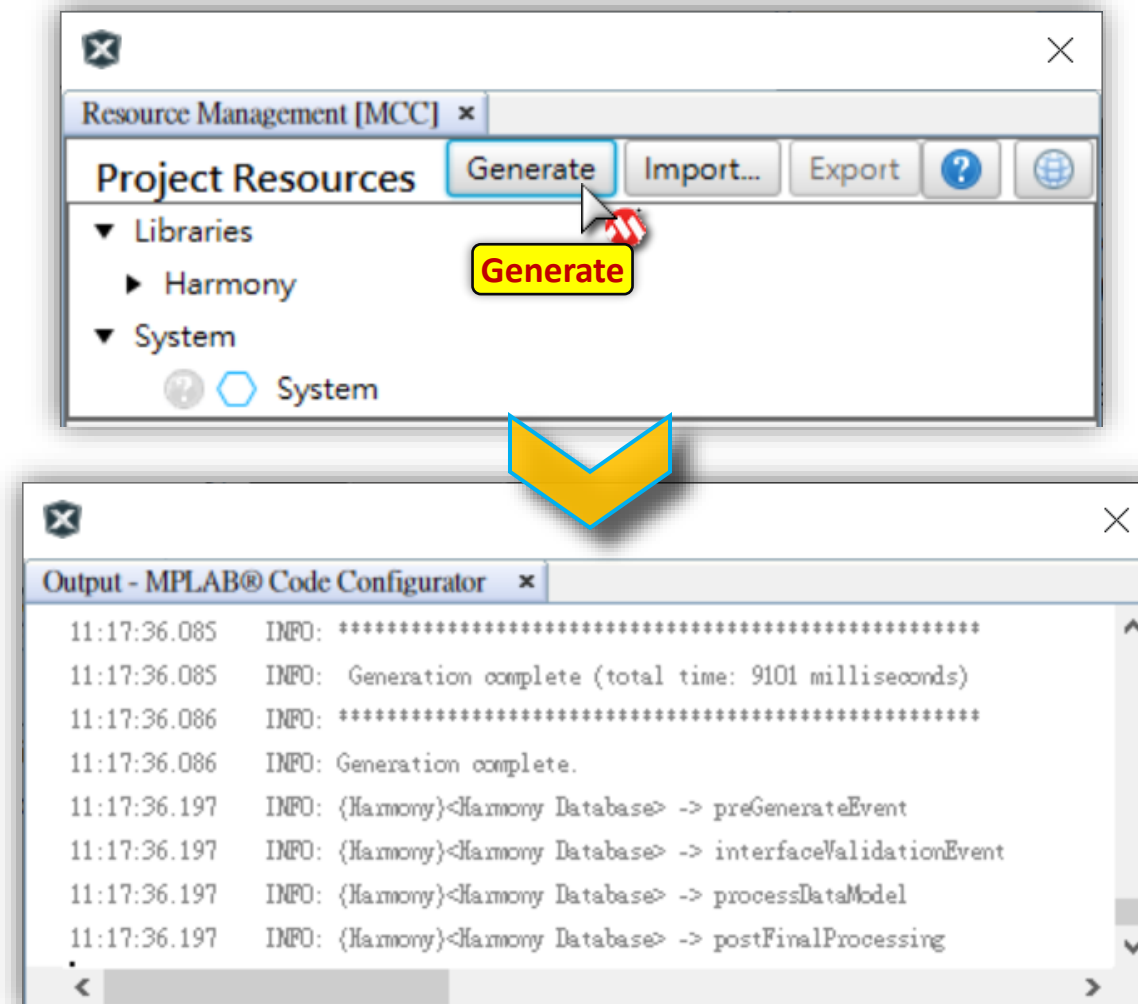
$46,874 + 1$ 46,875 counts

How to calculate count 46874 ?

Lab5 TC Timer Method Interrupt

Step 2

- Click "**Generate**" Button to Generate your Code.



Lab5 TC Timer Method Interrupt

Step 3

- Remove or comment the following code in the previous Labs first.

```
int main ( void )
{
    ...
    while ( true )
    {
        ...
        // TODO 5.01
        // if ( TC3_TimerPeriodHasExpired() )
        // {
        //     LED1_Toggle();
        // }
        ...
    }
    ...
}
```

Lab5 TC Timer Method Interrupt

Step 4

a Add code segment.

```
// TODO 5.02
void TC3_TimerExpired(TC_TIMER_STATUS status, uintptr_t context)
{
    if( status & TC_INTFLAG_OVF_Msk )
    {
        LED1_Toggle();
    }
}

int main (void)
{
    SYS_Initialize ( NULL );
    ...
    // TODO 5.03
    TC3_TimerCallbackRegister( TC3_TimerExpired, (uintptr_t )NULL );
    TC3_TimerStart();

    while( true )
    { ...
    }
}
```

b Program firmware to target board then observe result.

Lab6 TCs Timer Method Interrupt

- Try to configure TC4 to use **Interrupt** method.
LED2 will toggle in **Timer Callback** while **Timer Period Expired** interrupt.
- Keep **TC4 Timer Period** as **50ms** in MCC that we did in previous Lab.
- **Modify code segment in main()** and follow below sequence.
 - Firstly, remove Timer polling LED2 toggle from main loop.
 - Secondary, Create a TC4 Timer Callback function for LED2 toggle
 - Finally, hook(register) up TC4 Timer Callback function to TC4 Timer Interrupt event.
- **Let's go!**

Lab6 TCs Timer Method Interrupt

Step 1

- **Enable Period Interrupt** of TC4 in configuration windows.

TC4

Counter Mode: Counter in 16-bit mode **16-bit mode**

Select Prescaler: Prescaler: GCLK_TC/256 **GCLK_TC/256**

****Timer resolution is 5333.3333333 nS****

Operating Mode: Timer **Timer**

Timer

Enable One-Shot Mode: ☐

Timer Period Unit: millisecond **millisecond**

Time: 50 **50 ms**

Timer Period: 9,374 **Timer Count**

Enable Timer Period Interrupt: ☒ **Check Interrupt Enable**

Events

Enable Timer Period Overflow Event: ☐

Enable Timer Input Event: ☐

Sleep Configurations

Run during Standby: ☐

System Clock = **48MHz**

One second counts of system clock :
48,000,000 counts

One second counts after Prescaler :
48,000,000 / 256 187,500 counts

50ms counts for target :
187,500 / 20 9,375 counts

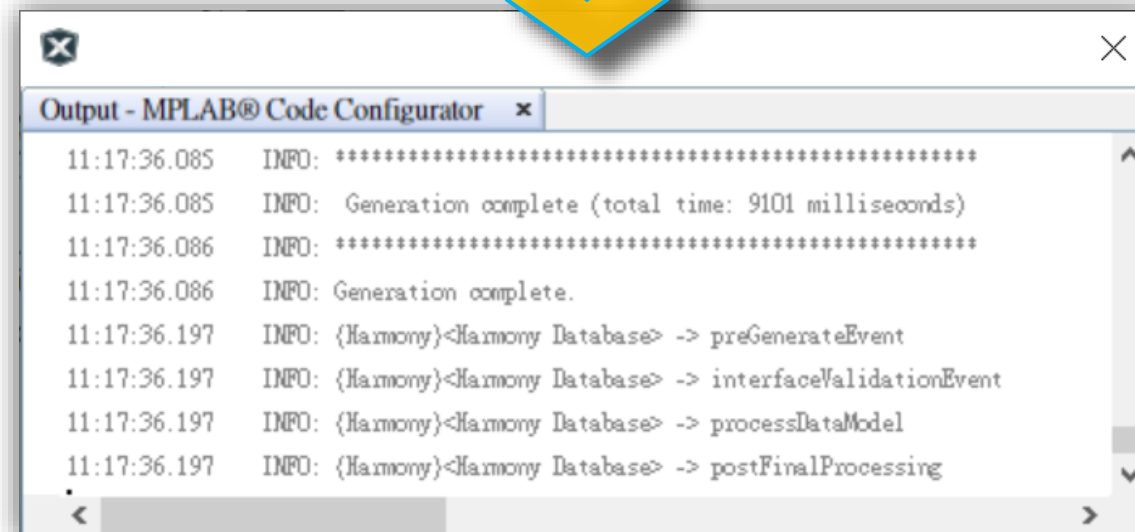
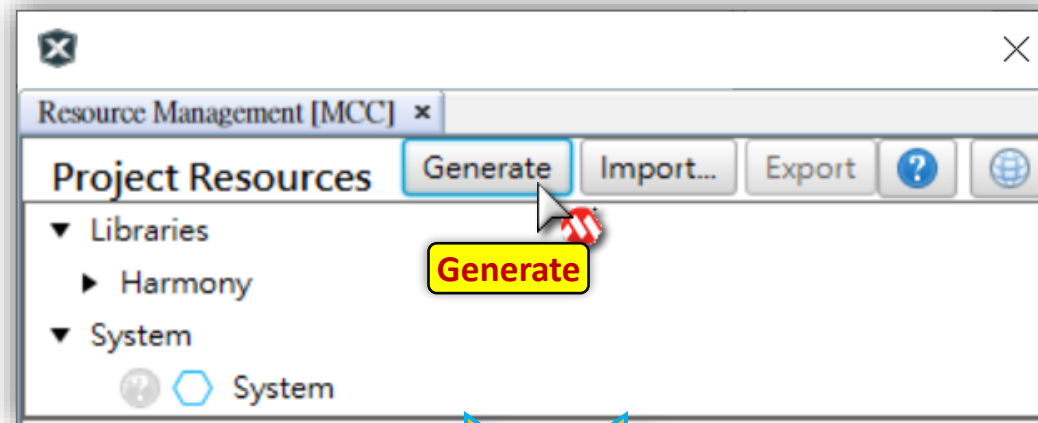
Counter clear to zero at the next tick :
9,374 + 1 9,375 counts

How to calculate count 9374 ?

Lab6 TCs Timer Method Interrupt

Step 2

- Click "**Generate**" Button to Generate your Code.



Lab6 TCs Timer Method Interrupt

Step 3

- Remove or comment the following code in the previous Labs first.

```
int main ( void )
{
    ...
    while ( true )
    {
        ...
        // TODO 6.01
        // if ( TC4_TimerPeriodHasExpired() )
        // {
        //     LED2_Toggle();
        // }
        ...
    }
    ...
}
```

Lab6 TCs Timer Method Interrupt

Step 4

a Add code segment to your main loop

```
// TODO 6.02
void TC4_TimerExpired(TC_TIMER_STATUS status, uintptr_t context)
{
    if( status & TC_INTFLAG_OVF_Msk )
    {
        LED2_Toggle();
    }
}

int main (void)
{
    SYS_Initialize ( NULL );
    ...
    // TODO 6.03
    TC4_TimerCallbackRegister( TC4_TimerExpired, (uintptr_t )NULL );
    TC4_TimerStart();

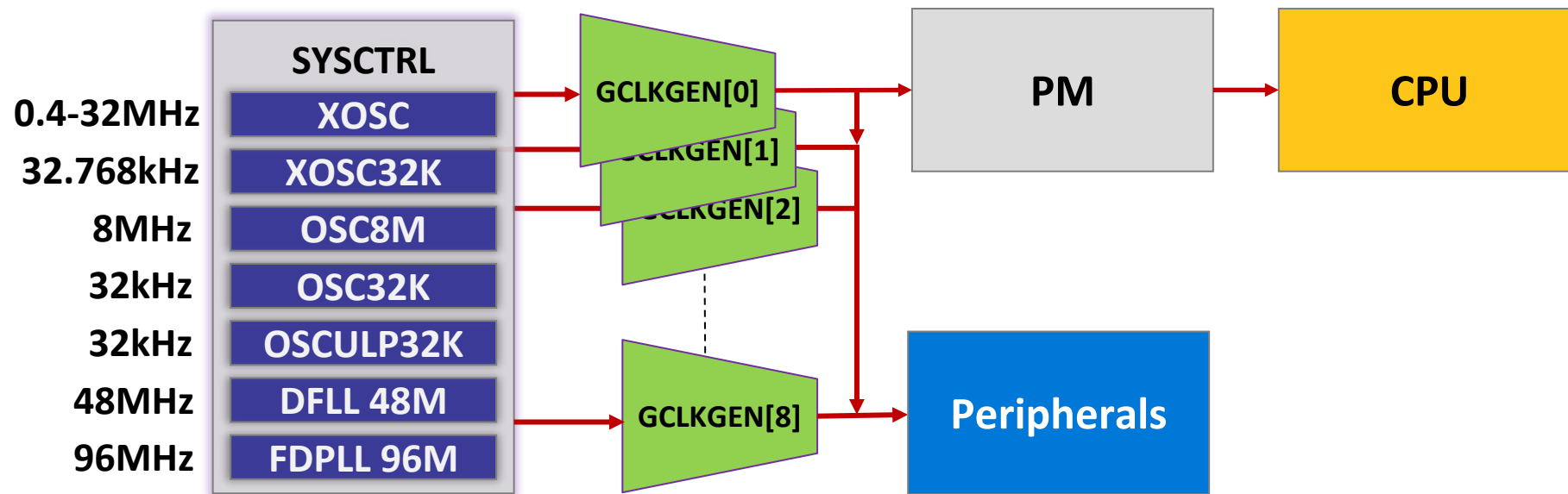
    while( true )
    { ...
    }
}
```

b Program firmware to target board then observe result.

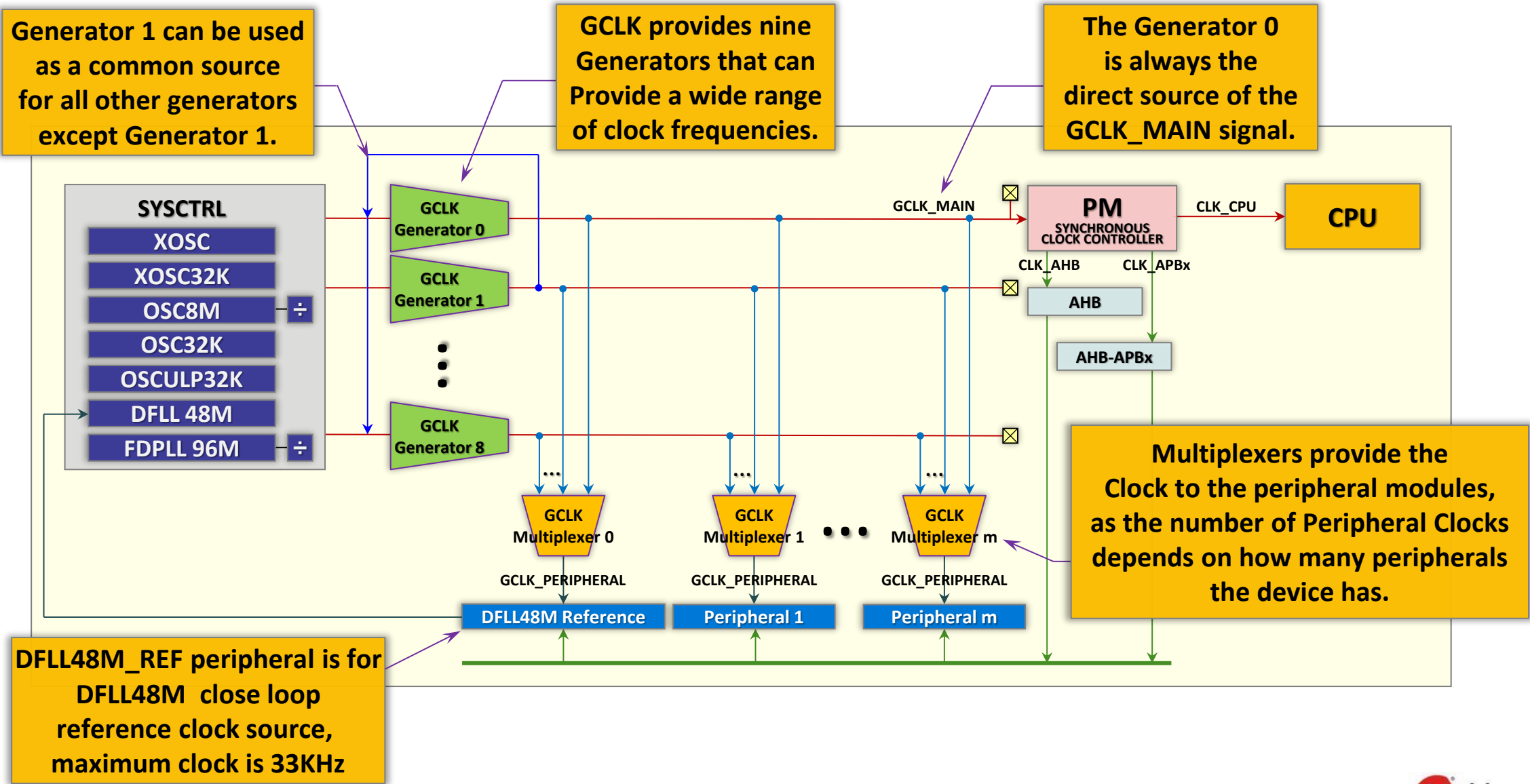
Clock System Architecture

Clock System

- Review previously section, SAMD21's clock system provides clock sources to the Generic Clock Controller. The available clock sources are XOSC, XOSC32K, OSC32K, OSCULP32K, OSC8M,DFLL48M and FDPLL96M.
- The bus clock can be enabled and disabled in the Power Manager(PM) include CPU Clock(GCLK_MAIN).

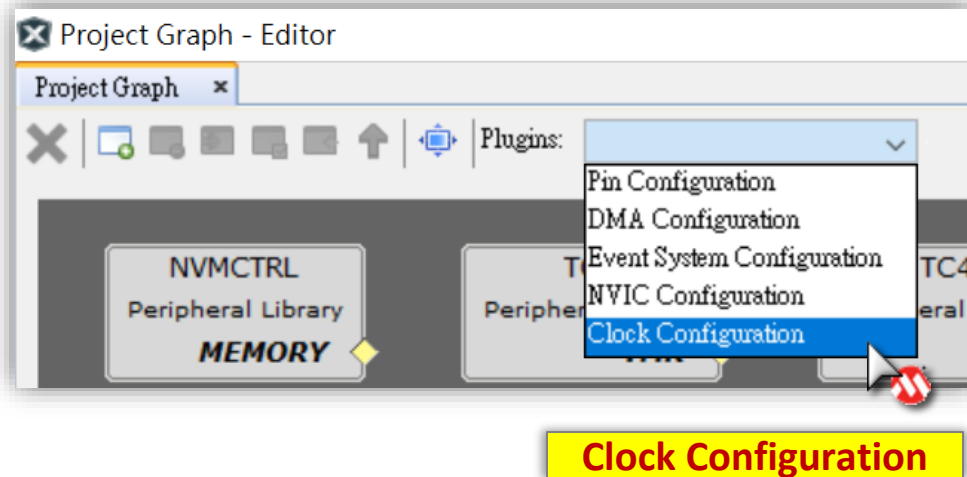


Clock System Block Diagram

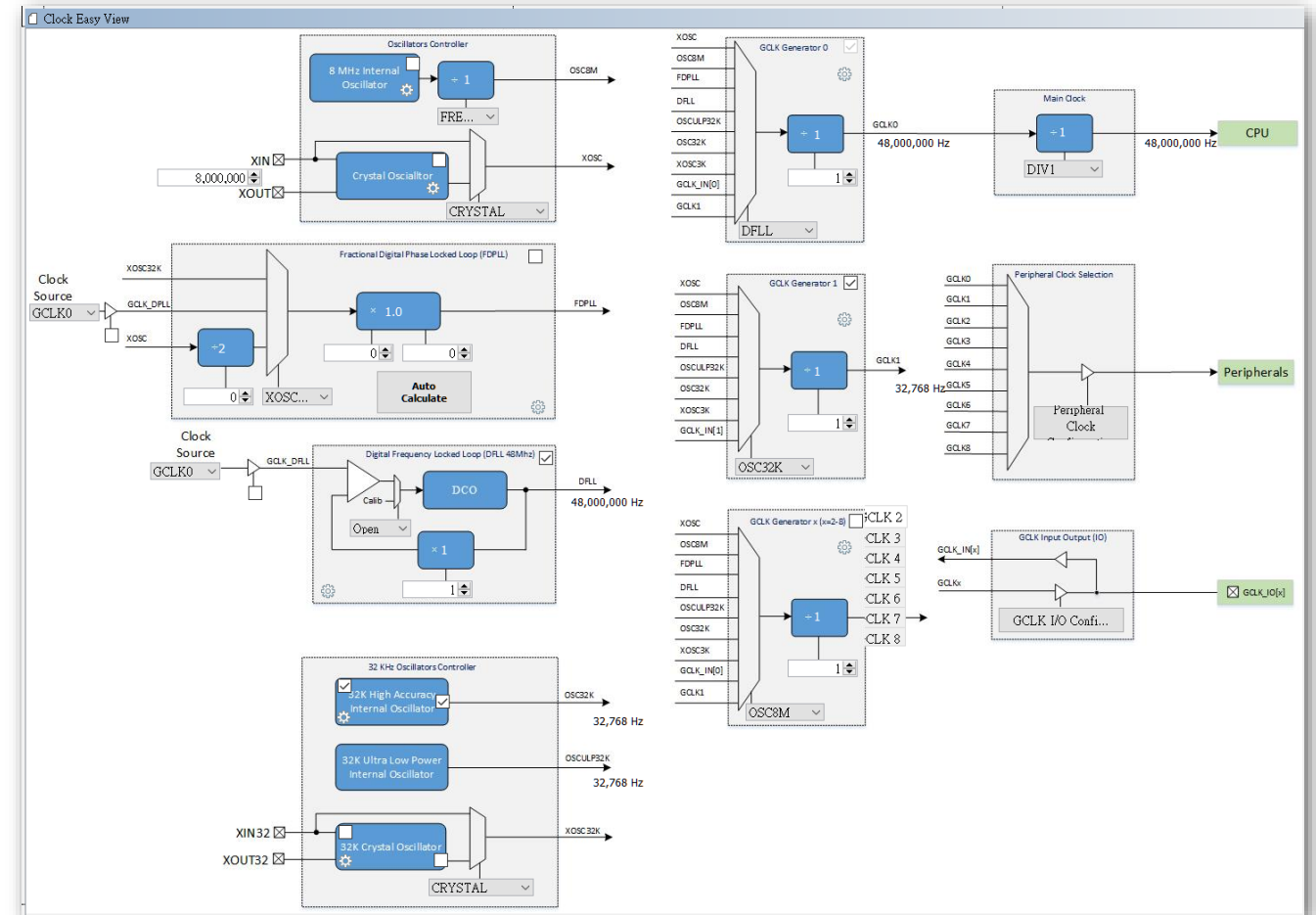


Clock Setting Use MCC Harmony

- Open Clock Easy View windows in **Project Graph > Plugins > Clock Configuration**.

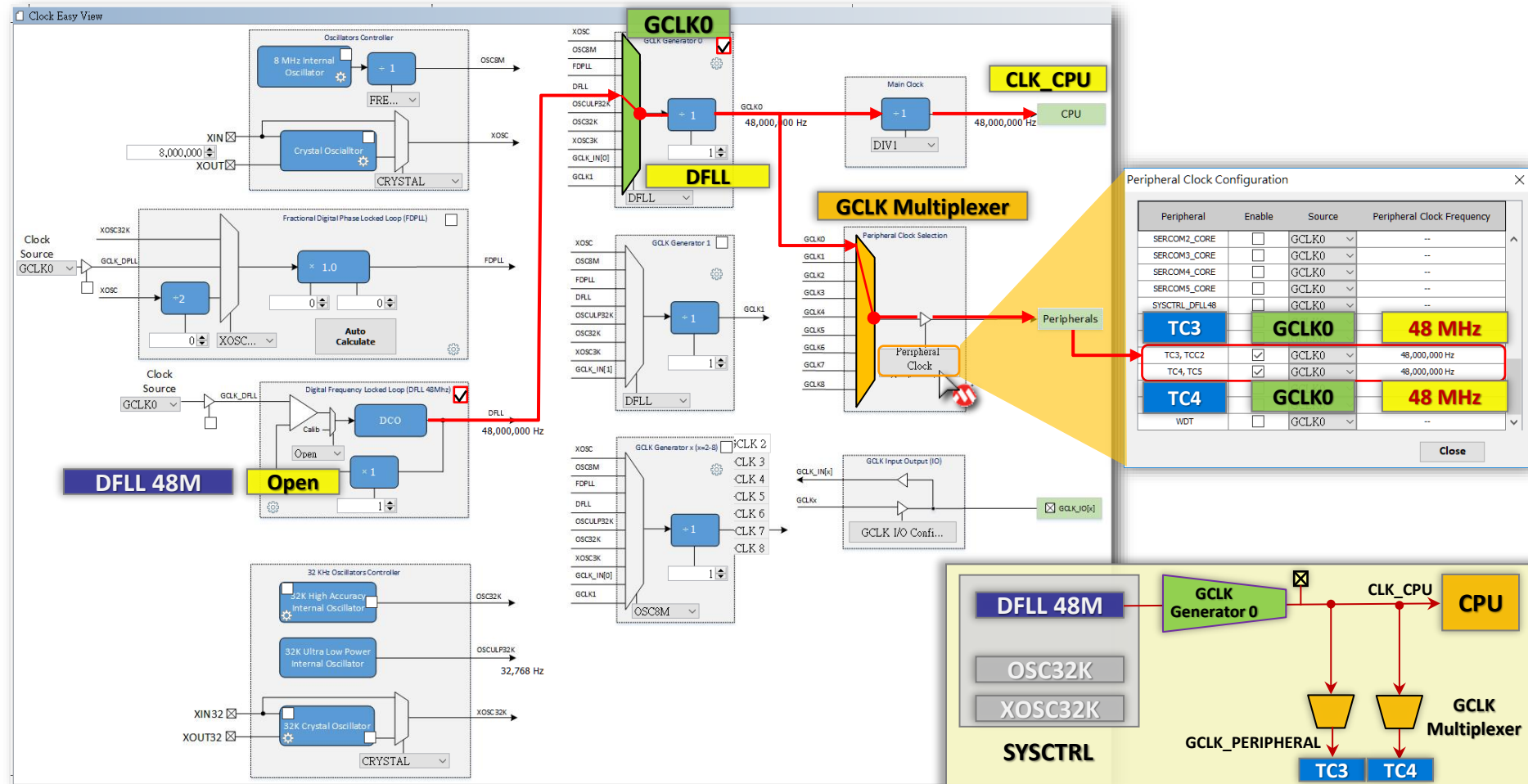


Clock Configuration



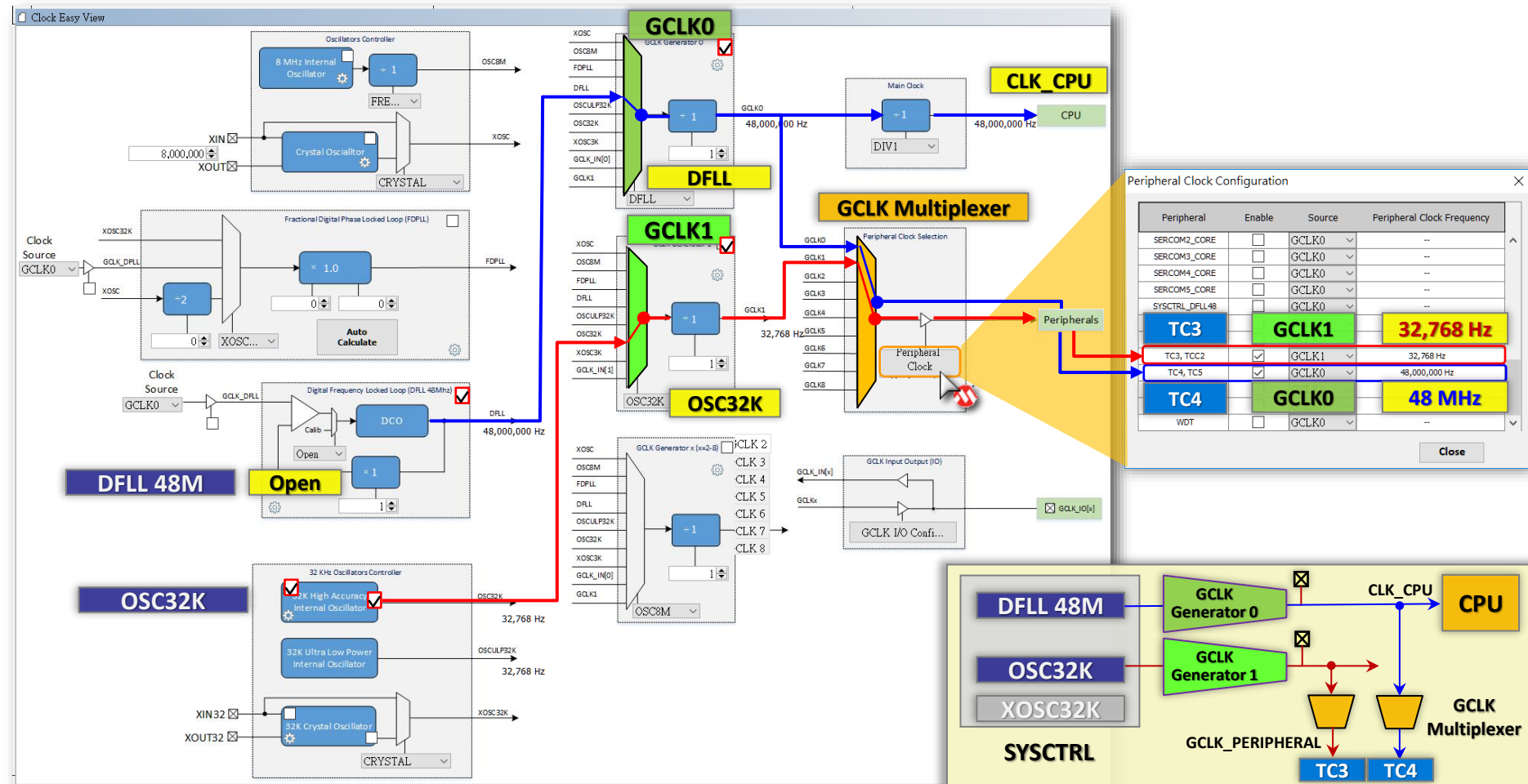
Clock Setting Use MCC Harmony

- Default clock setting of new project (DFLL48M open loop).



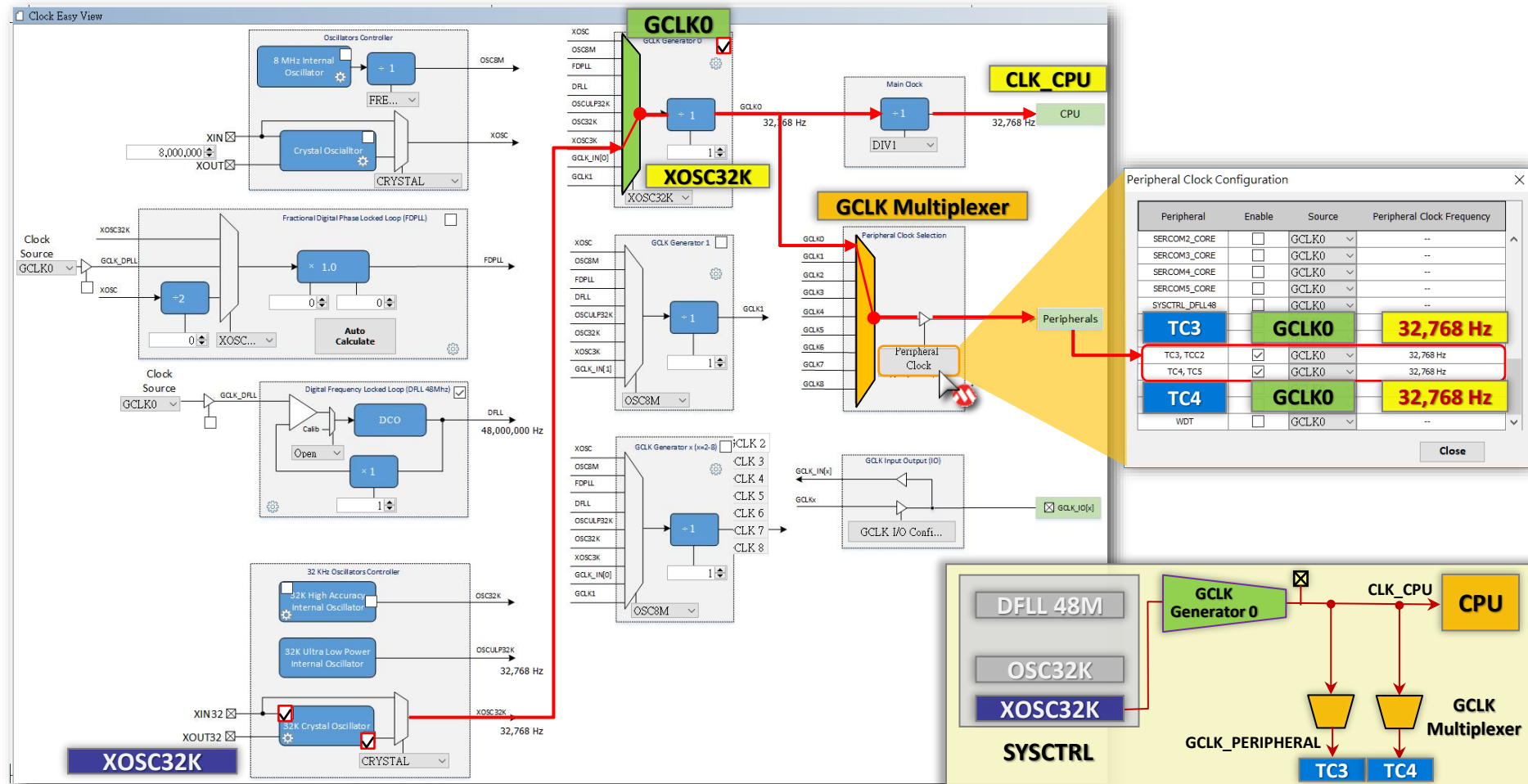
Clock Setting Use MCC Harmony

- For Example : Internal 32k RC -> GCLK Generator 1 -> TC3



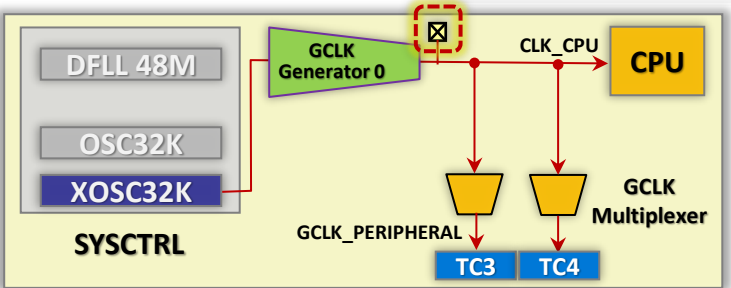
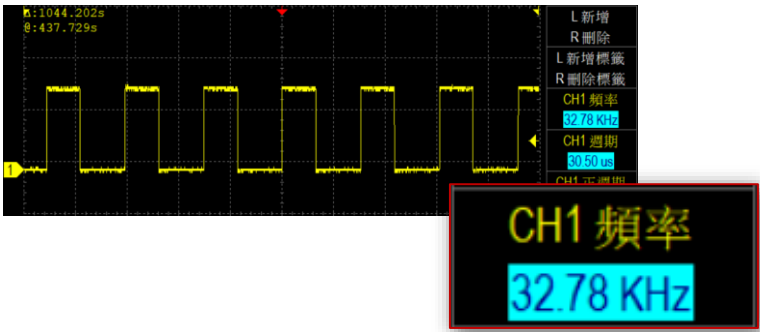
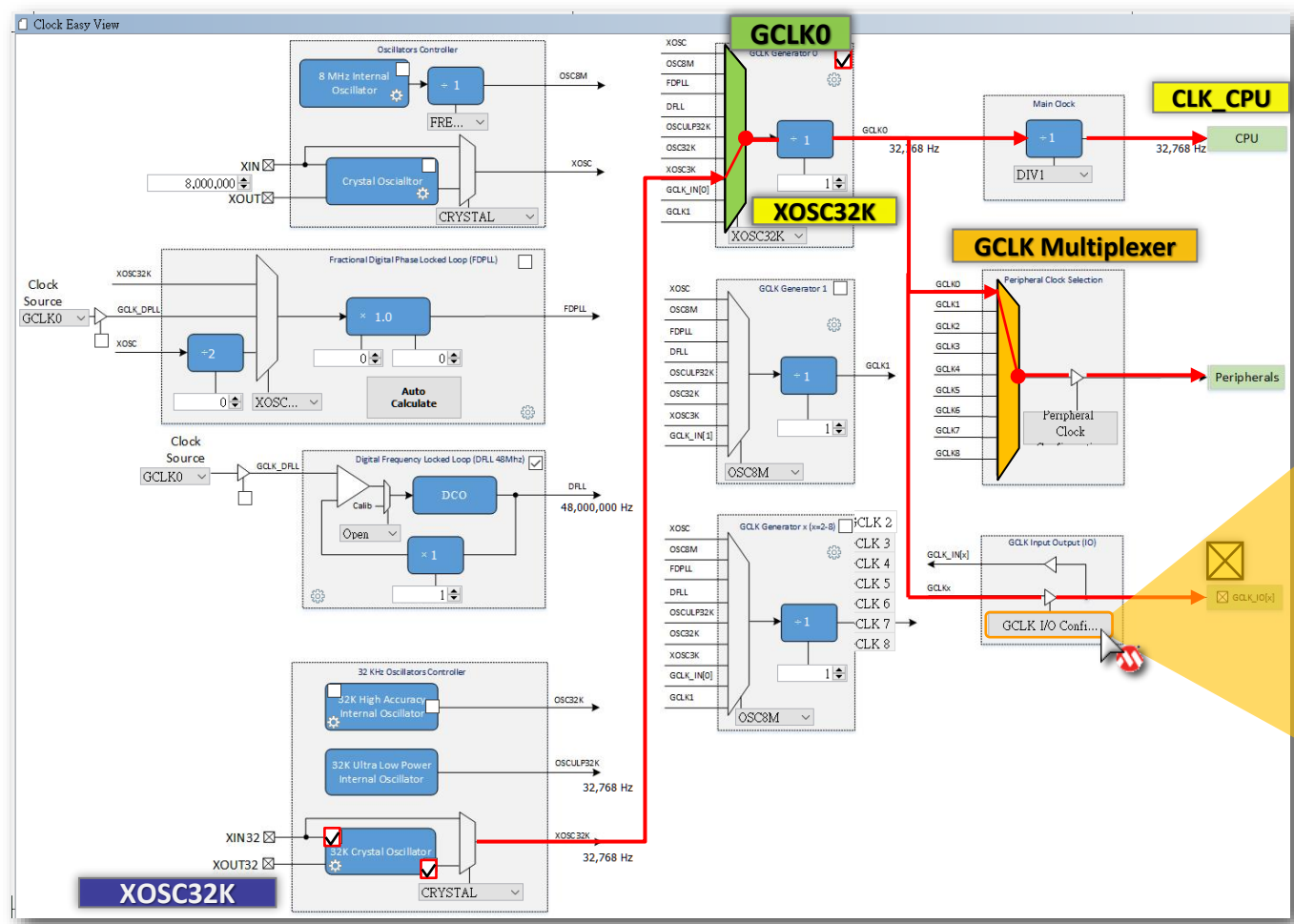
Clock Setting Use MCC Harmony

- For Example : External 32.768K -> Generator 0 -> CPU & TC3 & TC4



Clock Setting Use MCC Harmony

- For Example : Configure GCLK Generator 0 as a clock output.



GCLK I/O Configuration

Generator	In/Out	In Frequency(Hz)	Out Frequency(Hz)
0	Out	0	32,768 Hz
1	In	0	0
2	In	0	0
3	In	0	0
4	In	0	0
5	In	0	0
6	In	0	0
7	In	0	0

Lab7 System Clock XOSC32K

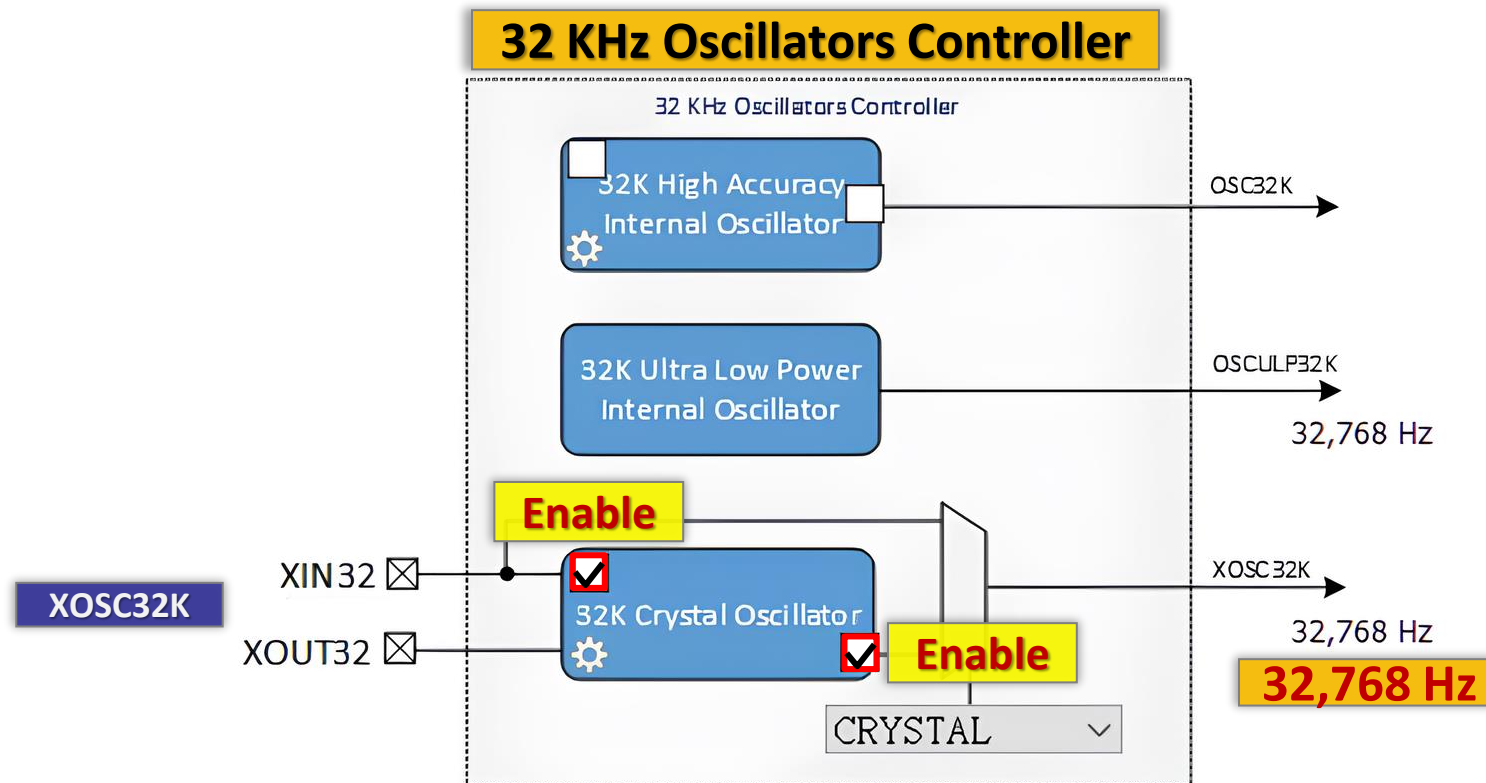
- Try to change **Main Clock** from default source to **External 32.768K**.
- Setting XOSC32K then enable it, first.
- Connect XOSC32K to Generator 0.
- Connect TC3, TC4 to Generator 0.
- Try to configure GCLK Generator 0 as a clock output.

• **Let's go!**

Lab7 System Clock XOSC32K

Step 1

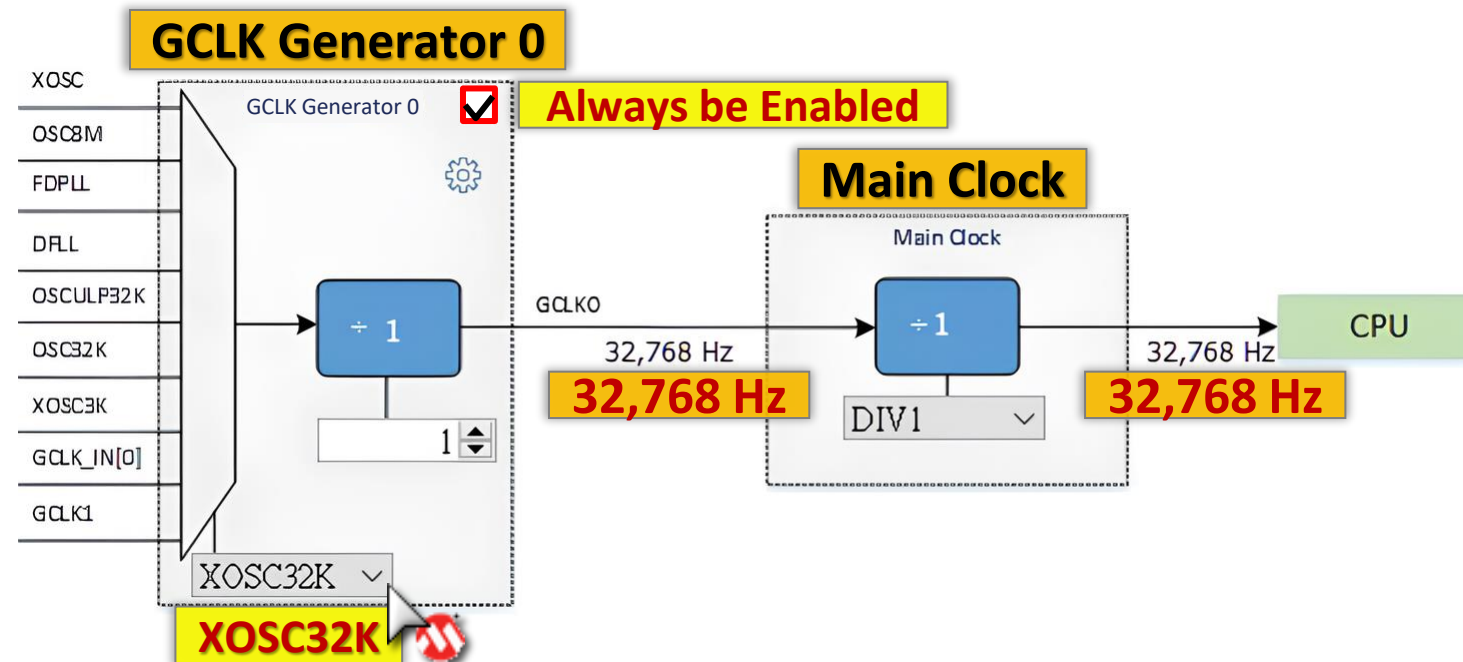
- Enable external XOSC32K source.



Lab7 System Clock XOSC32K

Step 2

- Configure the GCLK Generator 0 clock source to change the CPU clock.

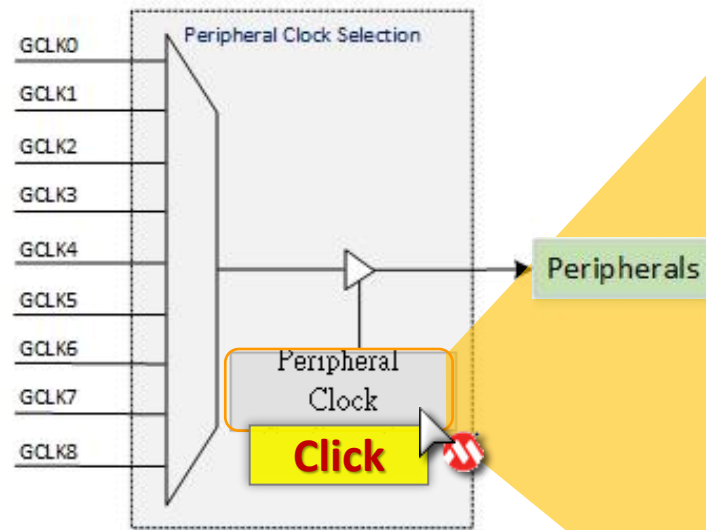


Lab7 System Clock XOSC32K

Step 3

- Observe Peripheral Clock of TC3 and TC4.

Peripheral Clock Selection



Peripheral Clock Configuration

Peripheral Clock Configuration

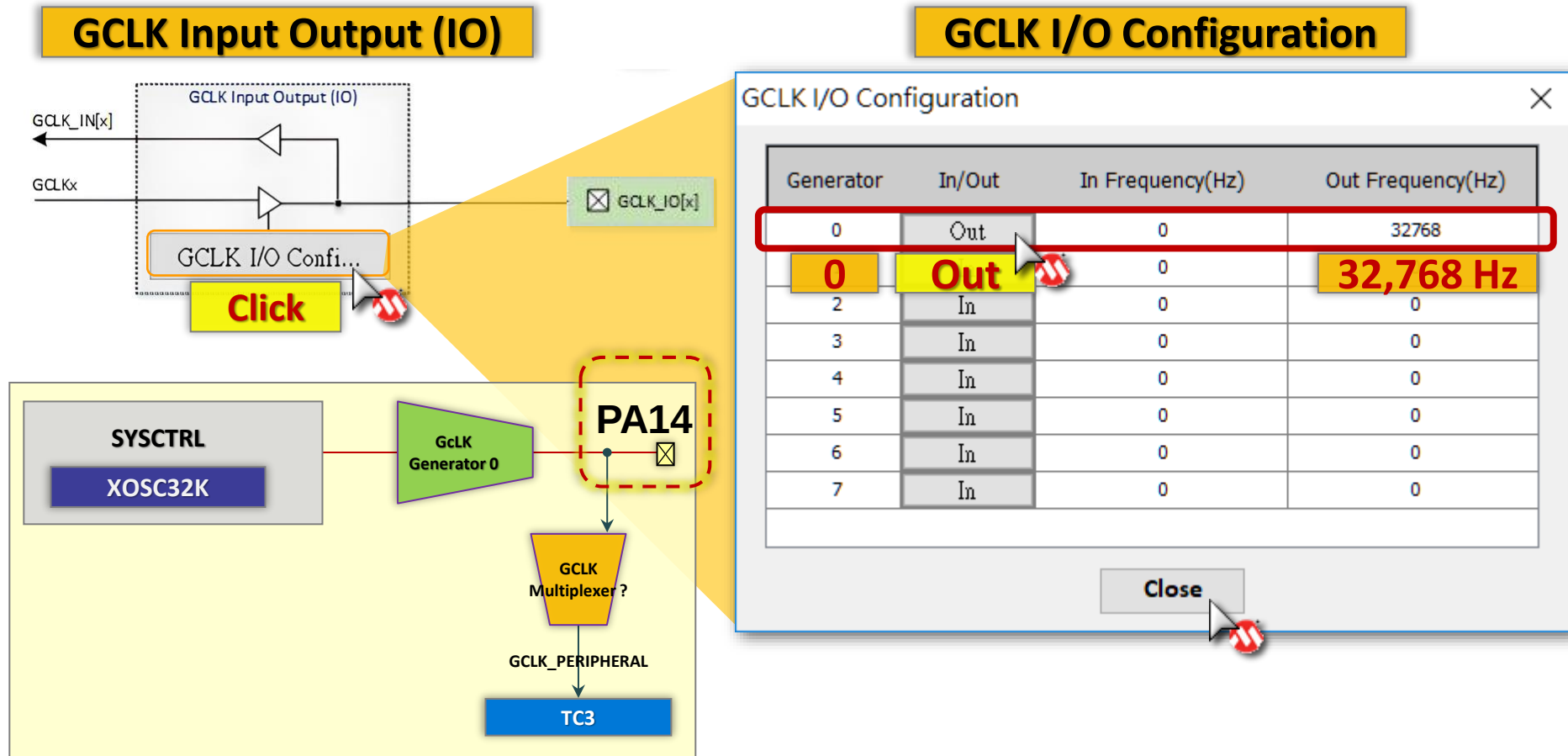
Peripheral	Enable	Source	Peripheral Clock Frequency
SERCOM2_CORE	☐	GCLK0	--
SERCOM3_CORE	☐	GCLK0	--
SERCOM4_CORE	☐	GCLK0	--
SERCOM5_CORE	☐	GCLK0	--
SYSCTRL_DFLL48	☐	GCLK0	--
SYSCTRL_FDPPLL	☐	GCLK0	--
TC3	☐	GCLK0	32,768 Hz
TC3, TCC2	☒	GCLK0	32,768 Hz
TC4, TC5	☒	GCLK0	32,768 Hz
TC4	☐	GCLK0	32,768 Hz
USB	☐	GCLK0	--
WDT	☐	GCLK0	--

Close

Lab7 System Clock XOSC32K

Step 4

- Try to configure GCLK Generator 0 as a clock output.



Lab7 System Clock XOSC32K

Step 5

- Please **disable BT1(PA14) GPIO** pin function firstly and then reassign **PA14** as **GCLK_IO0** output pin.

Pin Table

Package: TQFP48

		PA07	PA08	PA09	PA10	PA11	VDDIO	GNDIO	PB10	PB11	PA12	PA13	GCLK_I	PA14 (GCLK_IO0)	BT3	PA16	LED3	PA18	PA19	LED1
Module	Function	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
	EIC_NMI																			
GCLK_IO0	GCLK_IO0																			
	GCLK_IO1																			
	GCLK_IO2																			
	GCLK_IO3																			
GCLK	GCLK_IO4																			
	GCLK_IO5																			
	GCLK_IO6																			
GPIO	GCLK_IO7																			
GPIO	GPIO																			
	I2S_FS0																			

2

Click Enable

1

Click Disable

Lab7 System Clock XOSC32K

What's changed if to change main clock from 48MHz to 32.768KHz ?

- Let's check **TC3** configuration to see the difference after change the clock source.

TC3

Counter Mode: Counter in 16-bit mode

Select Prescaler: Prescaler: GCLK_TC/1024

****Timer resolution is 21333.33333333 nS****

Operating Mode: Timer

Timer

Enable One-Shot Mode: ☐

Timer Period Unit: millisecond

Time: 1,000

Timer Period: 46,874

Enable Timer Period Interrupt: ☒

Events

Enable Timer Period Overflow Event: ☐

Enable Timer Input Event: ☐

Sleep Configurations

Run during Standby: ☐

Clock Source : DFLL48M



TC3

Counter Mode: Counter in 16-bit mode

Select Prescaler: Prescaler: GCLK_TC/1024

****Timer resolution is 31250000.0 nS****

Operating Mode: Timer

Timer

Enable One-Shot Mode: ☐

Timer Period Unit: millisecond

Time: 1,000

Timer Period: 31

Enable Timer Period Interrupt: ☒

Events

Enable Timer Period Overflow Event: ☐

Enable Timer Input Event: ☐

Sleep Configurations

Run during Standby: ☐

Clock Source : XOSC32K

Lab7 System Clock XOSC32K

What's changed if to change main clock from 48MHz to 32.768KHz ?

- Let's check **TC4** configuration to see the difference after change the clock source.

TC4

Counter Mode: Counter in 16-bit mode

Select Prescaler: Prescaler: GCLK_TC/256

****Timer resolution is 5333.33333333 nS****

Operating Mode: Timer

Timer

Enable One-Shot Mode: ☐

Timer Period Unit: millisecond

Time: 50

Timer Period: 9,374

Enable Timer Period Interrupt: ☒

Events

Enable Timer Period Overflow Event: ☐

Enable Timer Input Event: ☐

Sleep Configurations

Run during Standby: ☐

Clock Source : DFLL48M



TC4

Counter Mode: Counter in 16-bit mode

Select Prescaler: Prescaler: GCLK_TC/256

****Timer resolution is 7812500.0 nS****

Operating Mode: Timer

Timer

Enable One-Shot Mode: ☐

Timer Period Unit: millisecond

Time: 50

Timer Period: 5

Enable Timer Period Interrupt: ☒

Events

Enable Timer Period Overflow Event: ☐

Enable Timer Input Event: ☐

Sleep Configurations

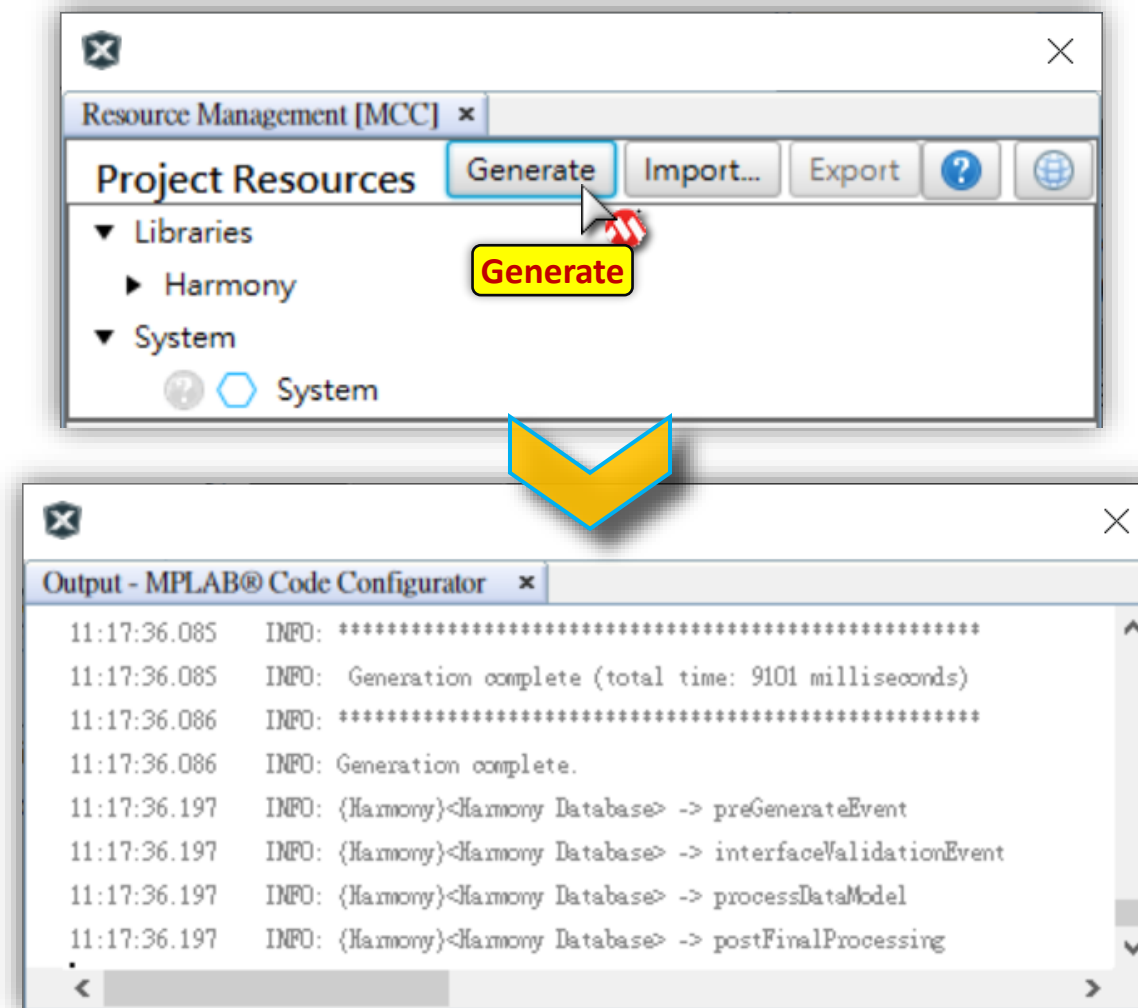
Run during Standby: ☐

Clock Source : XOSC32K

Lab7 System Clock XOSC32K

Step 6

- Click "**Generate**" Button to Generate your Code.



Lab7 System Clock XOSC32K

Step 7

a Comment out BT related GPIO code segment.

```
...  
  
int main (void)  
{  
    SYS_Initialize ( NULL );  
  
    while( true )  
    {  
        ...  
  
        // TODO 7.01  
        // if ( BT1_Get() ) LED3_Clear();  
        // else          LED3_Set();  
    }  
}
```

Flash Access Time and Wait State

- The SAMD21 main flash Random Read time around 40nS. That means **you must adjust Wait State to proper value if main clock over than 24MHz**. The actual value shows in below, it will depend on system supply voltage.

V _{DD} range	NVM Wait States	Maximum Operating Frequency	Units
1.62V to 2.7V	0	14	MHz
	1	28	
	2	42	
	3	48	
2.7V to 3.63V	0	24	
	1	48	

VDD = 3.3V

CPU_CLK = 32.768KHz

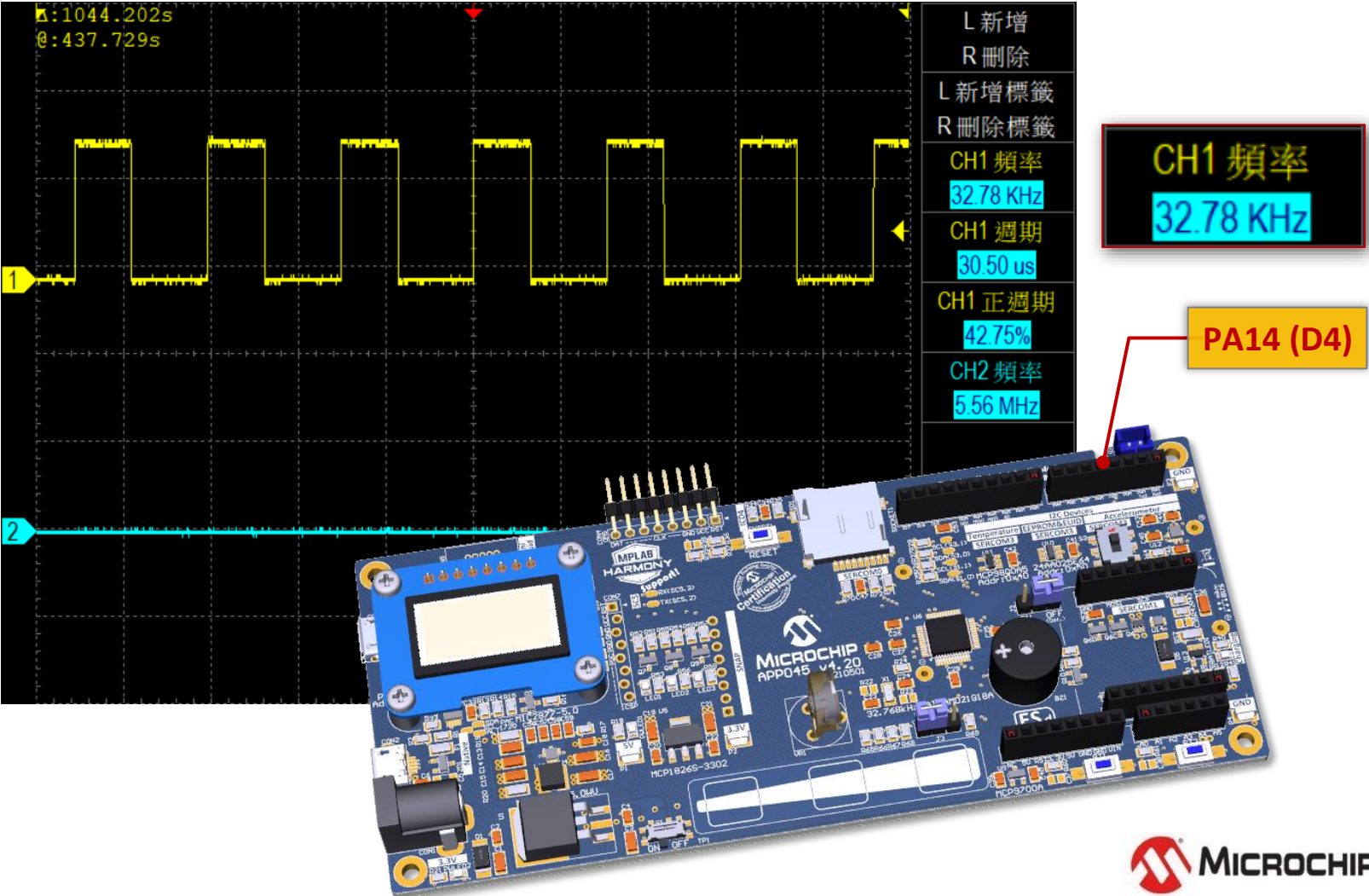
MCC Harmony will auto adjust proper
NVM Wait State.
(In case of 3.3V voltage supply only).

```
plib_nvmctrl.c
void NVMCTRL_Initialize(void)
{
    NVMCTRL_REGS->NVMCTRL_CTRLB =
        NVMCTRL_CTRLB_READMODE_NO_MISS_PENALTY |
        NVMCTRL_CTRLB_SLEEPPRM_WAKEONACCESS |
        NVMCTRL_CTRLB_RWS(0) |
        NVMCTRL_CTRLB_MANW_Msk;
}
```

Lab7 System Clock XOSC32K

Try to observe the clock output

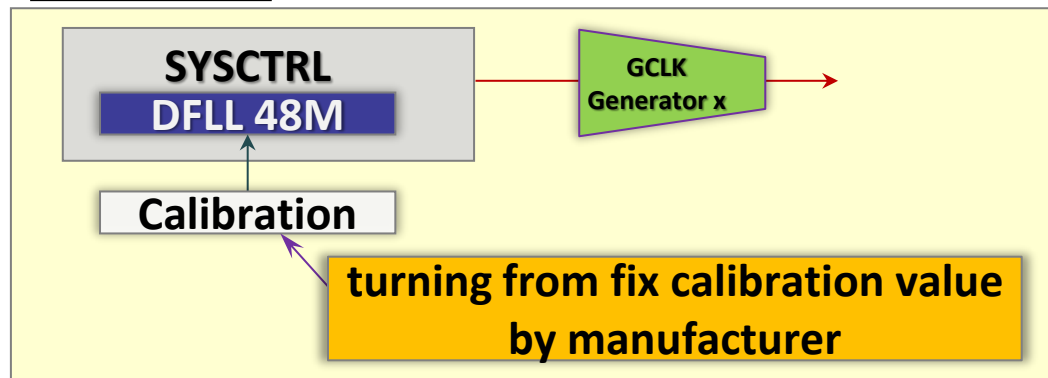
Arduino UNO Socket		
PA11	7	D0/RX
PA10	8	D1/TX
PA08	9	D2
PA09	10	D3/PWM
PA14	11	D4
PA15	12	D5/PWM
PA20	13	D6/PWM
PA21	14	D7



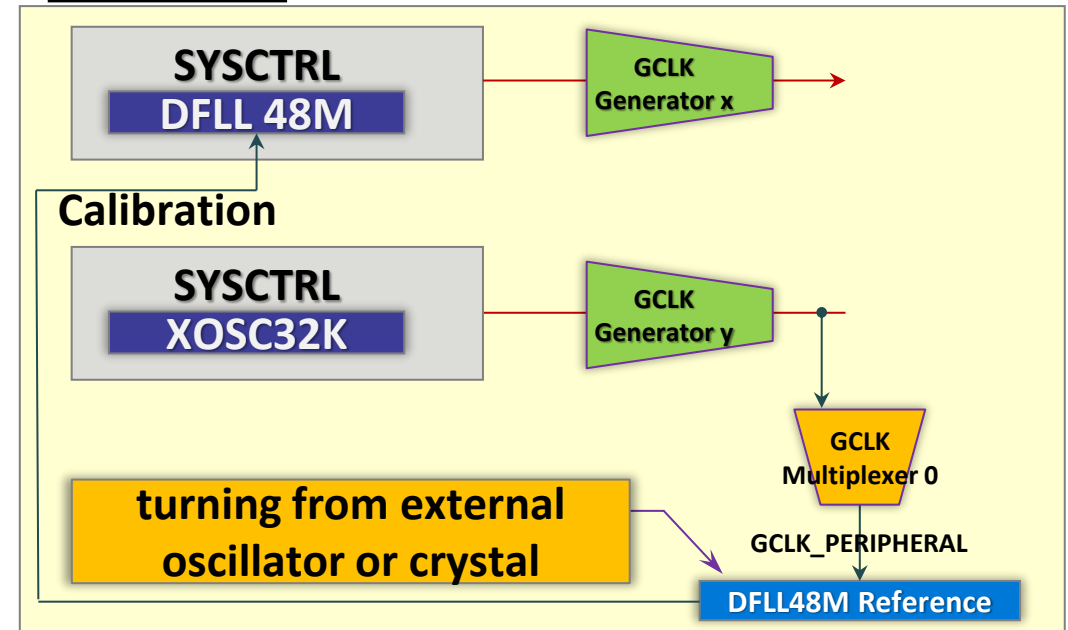
Clock source from DFLL48M

- There are 2 different mode for DFLL48M clock source
 - Open Loop : **Project Default Use**
Clock turning from fix calibration value by manufacturer.
 - Close Loop :
Clock turning from external oscillator or crystal.

Open Loop



Close Loop



Lab8 System Clock DFLL48M

Close Loop

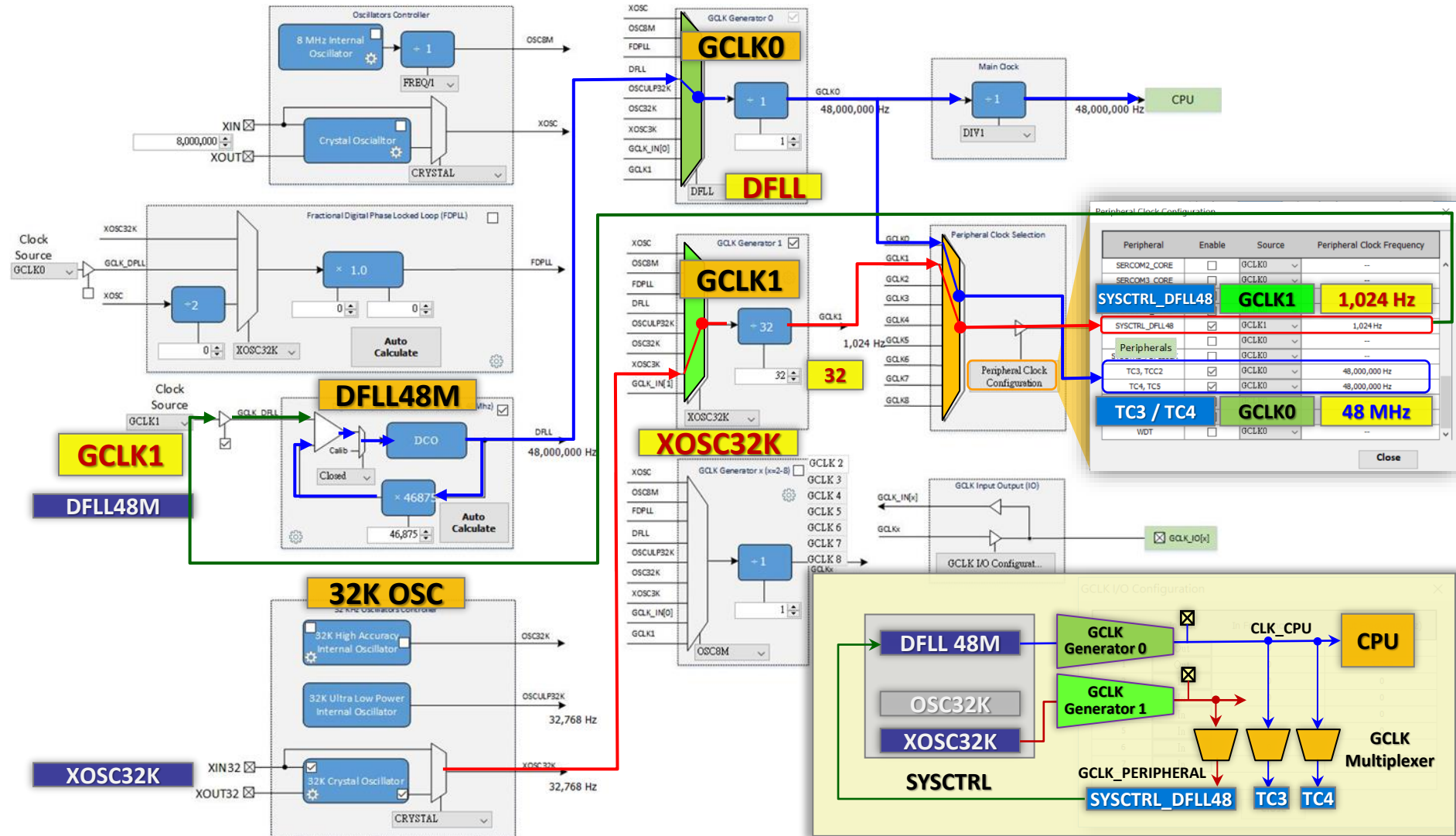
Configure **DFLL48M (Close loop)** as source of main clock (GCLK0).

- Enable **XOSC32K** clock source.
- Enable **GCLK Generator 1** and assign **XOSC32K** as source of it.
- Enable **DFLL48M** and assign **GCLK1** as source of it.
- Select **Close Loop** calibration of **DFLL48M**.
- Click **Auto Calculate** to generate multiplier factor of **DFLL48M**.
- Assign **DFLL48M** as clock source of **GCLK Generator 0**.
- CPU wait state will auto judge by MCC Harmony.

• **Let's go!**

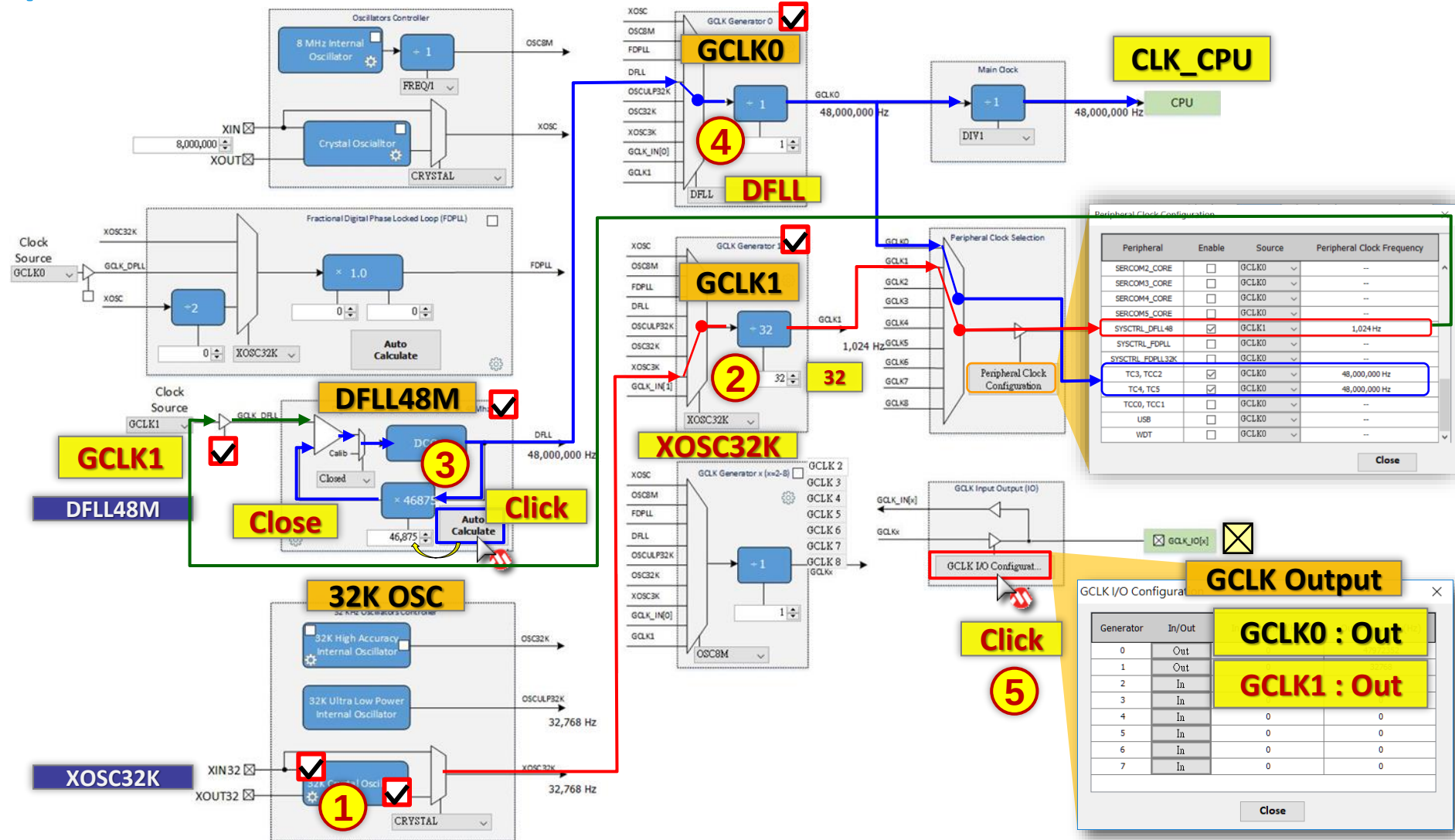
Lab8 System Clock DFL48M

Overview



Lab8 System Clock DFL48M

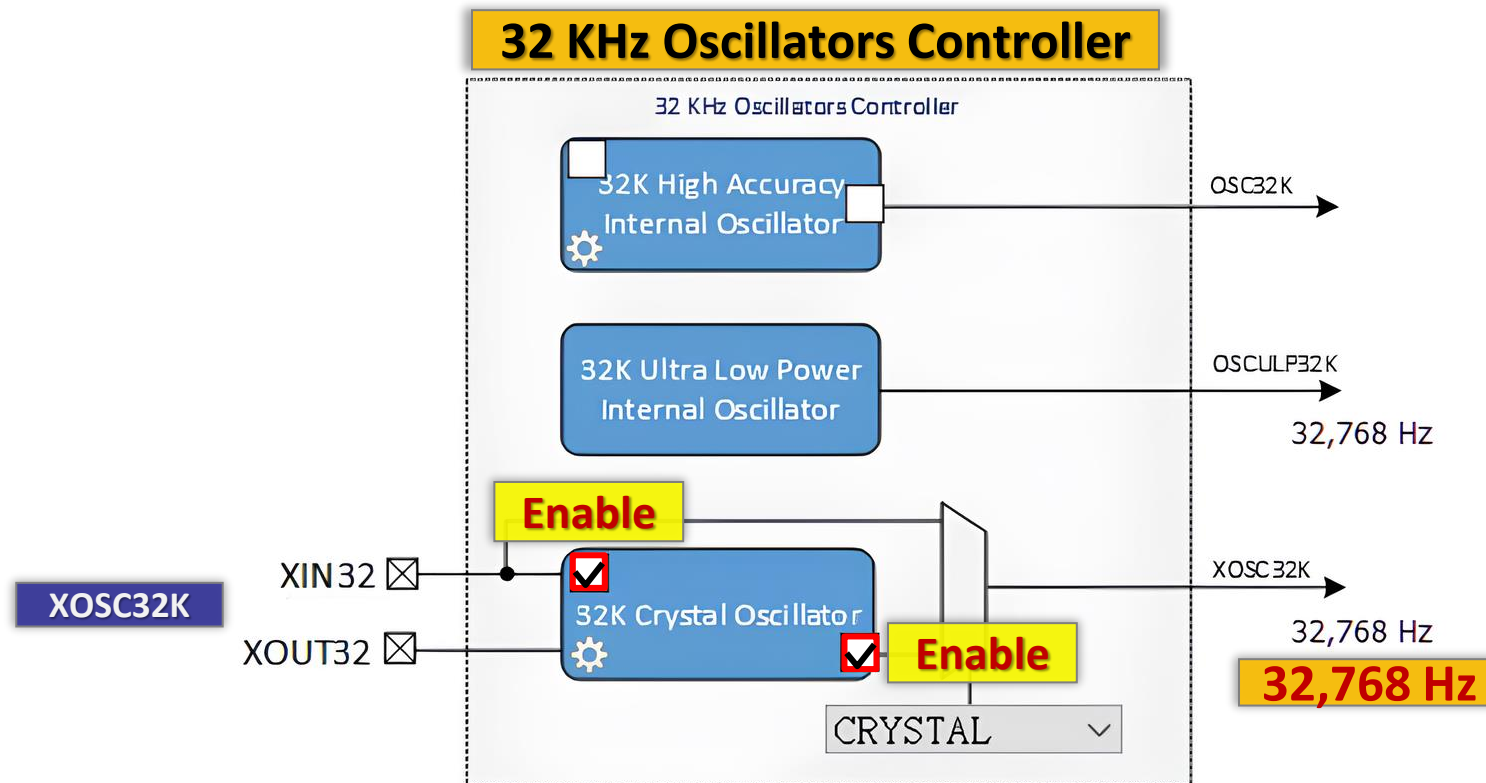
Setup Steps Overview



Lab8 System Clock DFLL48M

Step 1

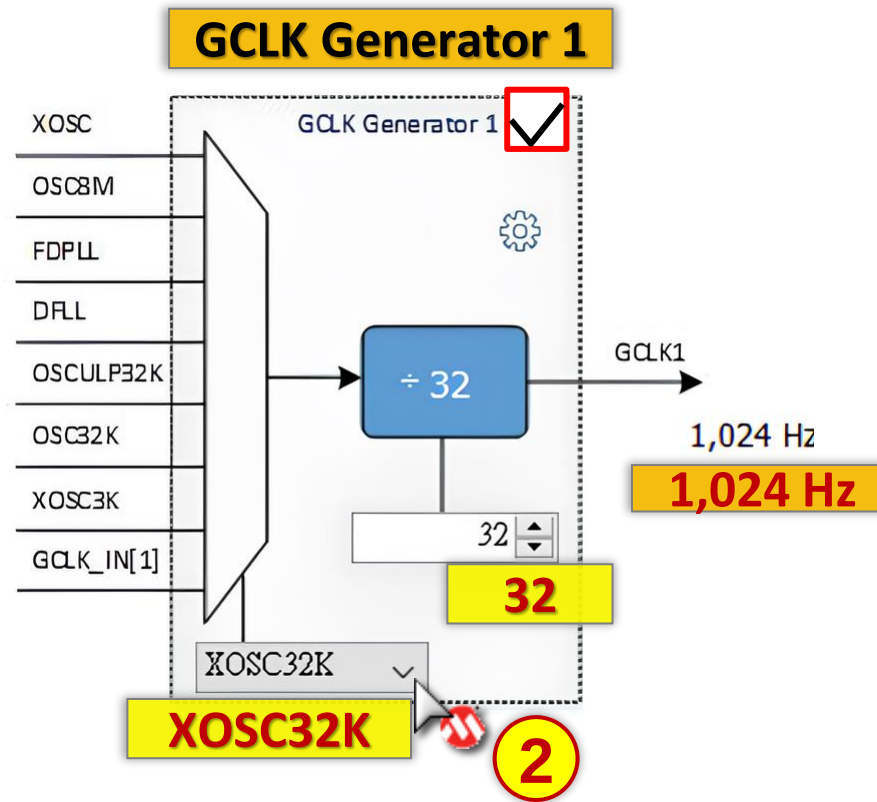
- Enable external XOSC32K source.



Lab8 System Clock DFLL48M

Step 2

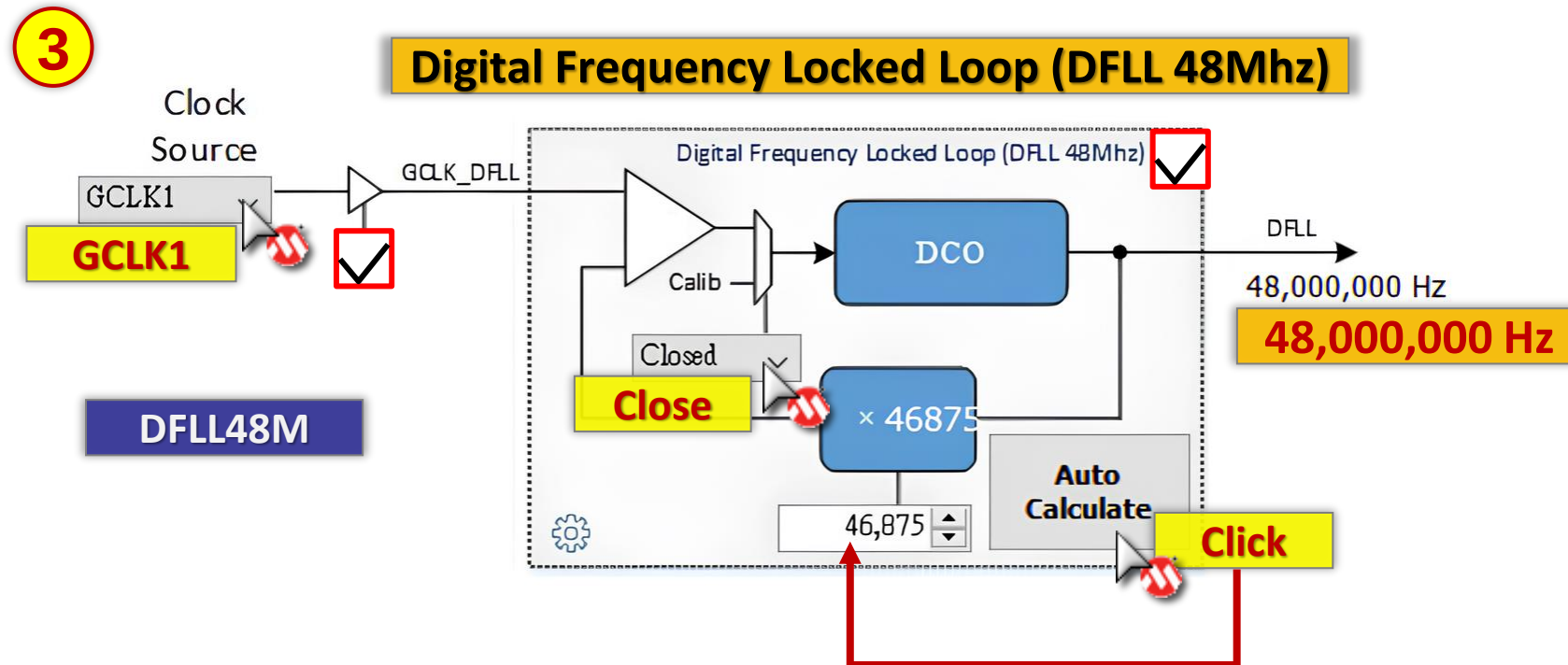
- Configure the GCLK Generator 1 clock source and divider to generate 1024 Hz.



Lab8 System Clock DFLL48M

Step 3

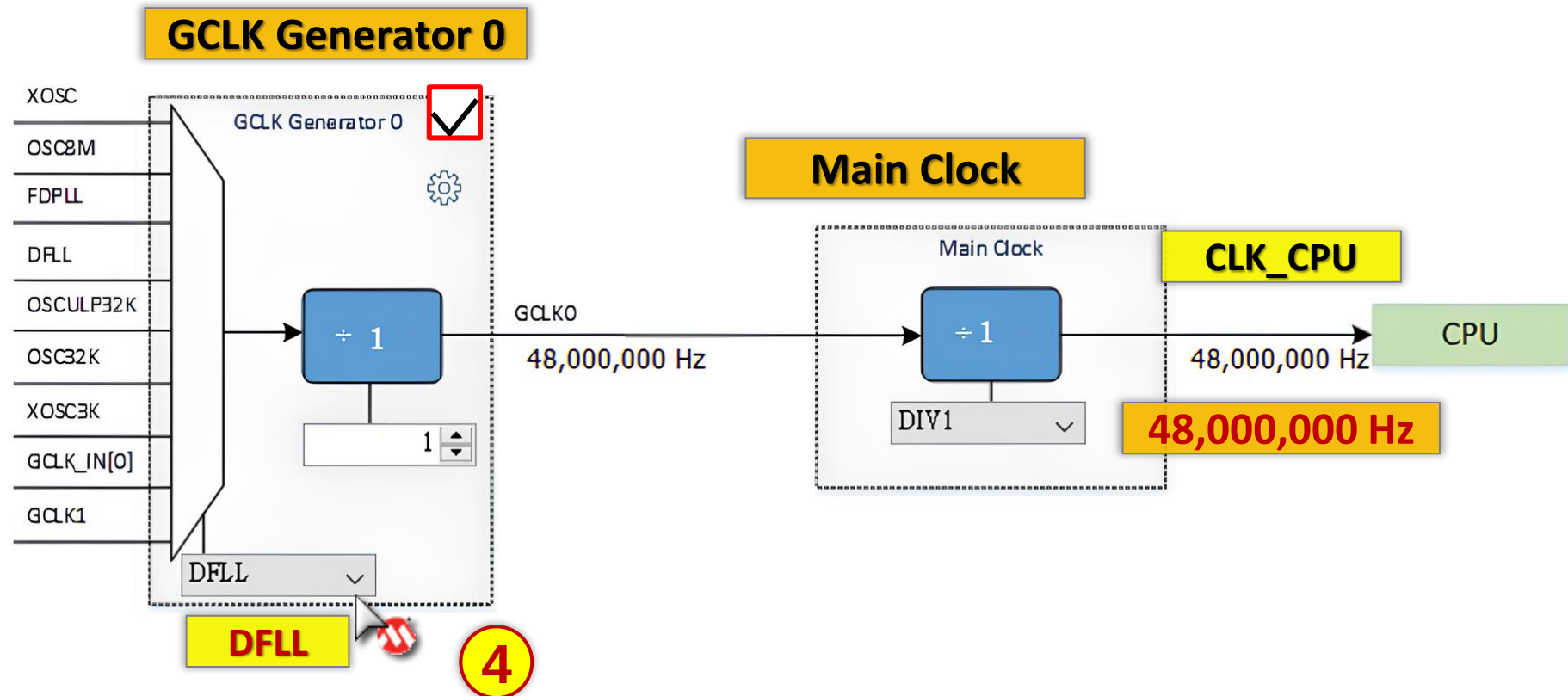
- Configure DFLL48M (Close loop) and generate 48 MHz.



Lab8 System Clock DFLL48M

Step 4

- Configure the GCLK Generator 0 clock source to change the CPU clock to 48 MHz.



Lab8 System Clock DFLL48M

Step 5

- Try to configure GCLK Generator 0 and Generator 1 as a clock output.

GCLK Input Output (IO)

GCLK_IN[x]

GCLKx

GCLK IO[x]

GCLK I/O Config...

Click

5

0

1

GCLK I/O Configuration

Generator	I/O	In Frequency(Hz)	Out Frequency(Hz)
0	Out	0	48000000
1	Out	0	1024
2	Out	0	1024 Hz
3	In	0	0
4	In	0	0
5	In	0	0
6	In	0	0
7	In	0	0

Close

DFLL 48M

OSC32K

XOSC32K

SYSCTRL

GCLK Generator 0

GCLK Generator 1

Lab8 System Clock DFLL48M

Step 6

- Please **disable GPIO PA15** pin function firstly and then reassign **PA15** as **GCLK_IO1** output pin.

Pin Table

Package: TQFP48

Module	Function	PA10	PA11	VDDIO	GNDIO	PB10	PB11	PA12	PA13	GCLK_I	GCLK_I	PA16	LED3	PA18	PA19	LED1
	EIC_NMI															
GCLK	GCLK_IO0															
	GCLK_IO1															
	GCLK_IO2															
	GCLK_IO3															
	GCLK_IO4															
	GCLK_IO5															
	GCLK_IO6															
GPIO	GCLK_IO7															
GPIO	GPIO															
	I2S_FS0															

PA15 (GCLK_IO1)

2 Click Enable

1 Click Disable

Lab8 System Clock DFLL48M

What's changed if to change main clock from 32.768KHz to DFLL Close Loop ?

- Let's check **TC3** configuration to see the difference after change the clock source.

TC3

Counter Mode: Counter in 16-bit mode

Select Prescaler: Prescaler: GCLK_TC/1024

****Timer resolution is 31250000.0 nS****

Operating Mode: Timer

Timer

Enable One-Shot Mode: ☐

Timer Period Unit: millisecond

Time: 1,000

Timer Period: 31

Enable Timer Period Interrupt: ☒

Events

Enable Timer Period Overflow Event: ☐

Enable Timer Input Event: ☐

Sleep Configurations

Run during Standby: ☐

Clock Source : XOSC32K



TC3

Counter Mode: Counter in 16-bit mode

Select Prescaler: Prescaler: GCLK_TC/1024

****Timer resolution is 21333.3333333 nS****

Operating Mode: Timer

Timer

Enable One-Shot Mode: ☐

Timer Period Unit: millisecond

Time: 1,000

Timer Period: 46,874

Enable Timer Period Interrupt: ☒

Events

Enable Timer Period Overflow Event: ☐

Enable Timer Input Event: ☐

Sleep Configurations

Run during Standby: ☐

Clock Source : DFLL48M

Lab8 System Clock DFLL48M

What's changed if to change main clock from 32.768KHz to DFLL Close Loop ?

- Let's check **TC4** configuration to see the difference after change the clock source.

TC4

Counter Mode: Counter in 16-bit mode

Select Prescaler: Prescaler: GCLK_TC/256

****Timer resolution is 7812500.0 nS****

Operating Mode: Timer

Timer

Enable One-Shot Mode: ☐

Timer Period Unit: millisecond

Time: 50

Timer Period: 5

Enable Timer Period Interrupt: ☒

Events

Enable Timer Period Overflow Event: ☐

Enable Timer Input Event: ☐

Sleep Configurations

Run during Standby: ☐

Clock Source : XOSC32K



TC4

Counter Mode: Counter in 16-bit mode

Select Prescaler: Prescaler: GCLK_TC/256

****Timer resolution is 5333.33333333 nS****

Operating Mode: Timer

Timer

Enable One-Shot Mode: ☐

Timer Period Unit: millisecond

Time: 50

Timer Period: 9,374

Enable Timer Period Interrupt: ☒

Events

Enable Timer Period Overflow Event: ☐

Enable Timer Input Event: ☐

Sleep Configurations

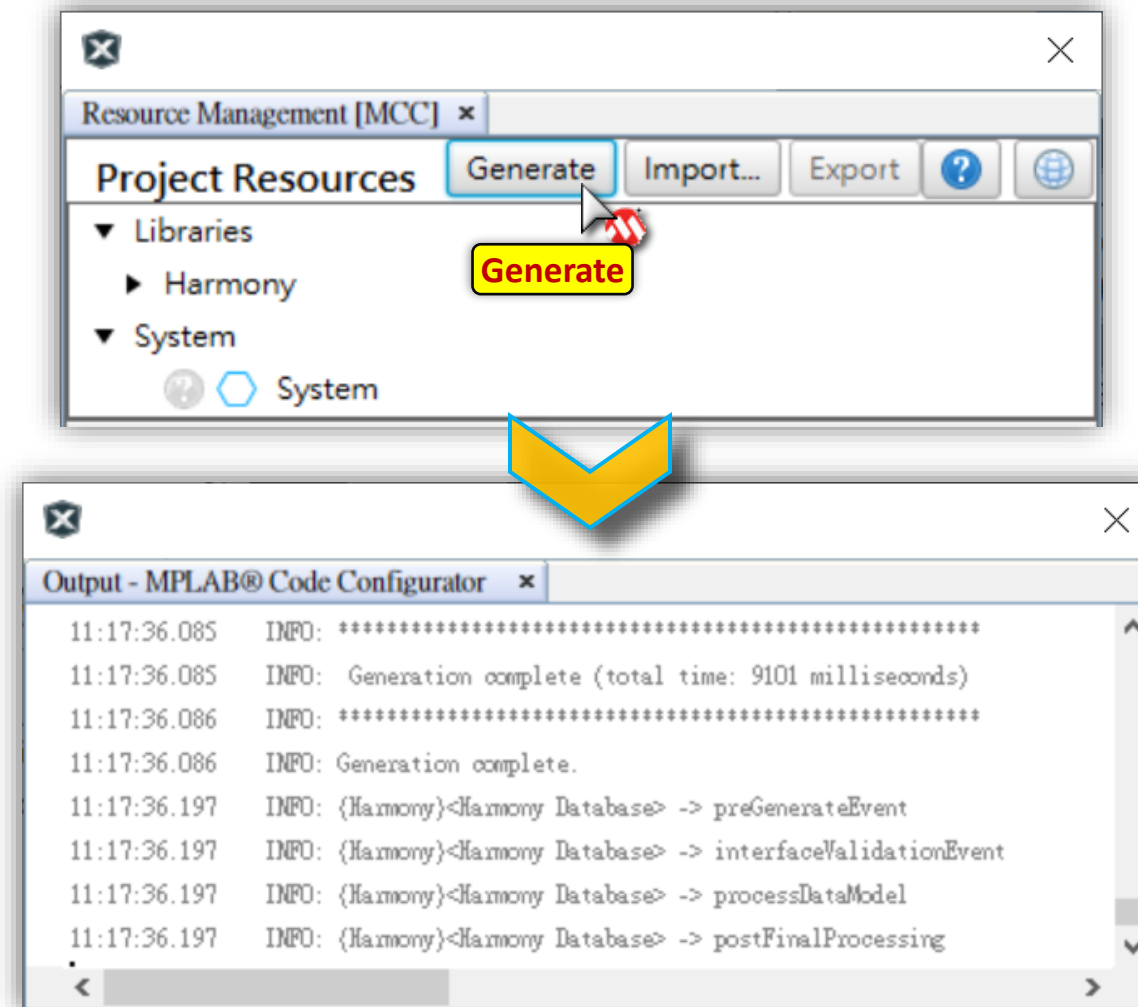
Run during Standby: ☐

Clock Source : DFLL48M

Lab8 System Clock DFLL48M

Step 7

- Click "**Generate**" Button to Generate your Code.



Lab8 System Clock DFLL48M

Step 8

a Compiler and programming to your EVB to check the result.

```
...  
  
int main (void)  
{  
    SYS_Initialize ( NULL );  
  
    while (1)  
    {  
        ...  
  
        // TODO 7.01  
        // if ( BT2_Get() ) LED3_Clear();  
        // else          LED3_Set();  
    }  
}
```

No code need to change or modify.

Flash Access Time and Wait State

- MCC Harmony will auto adjust proper **NVM Wait State**, also.

```
plib_nvmctrl.c  
void NVMCTRL_Initialize(void)  
{  
    NVMCTRL_REGS->NVMCTRL_CTRLB =  
        NVMCTRL_CTRLB_READMODE_NO_MISS_PENALTY |  
        NVMCTRL_CTRLB_SLEEPPRM_WAKEONACCESS |  
        NVMCTRL_CTRLB_RWS(1) |  
        NVMCTRL_CTRLB_MANW_Msk;  
}
```

VDD = 3.3V

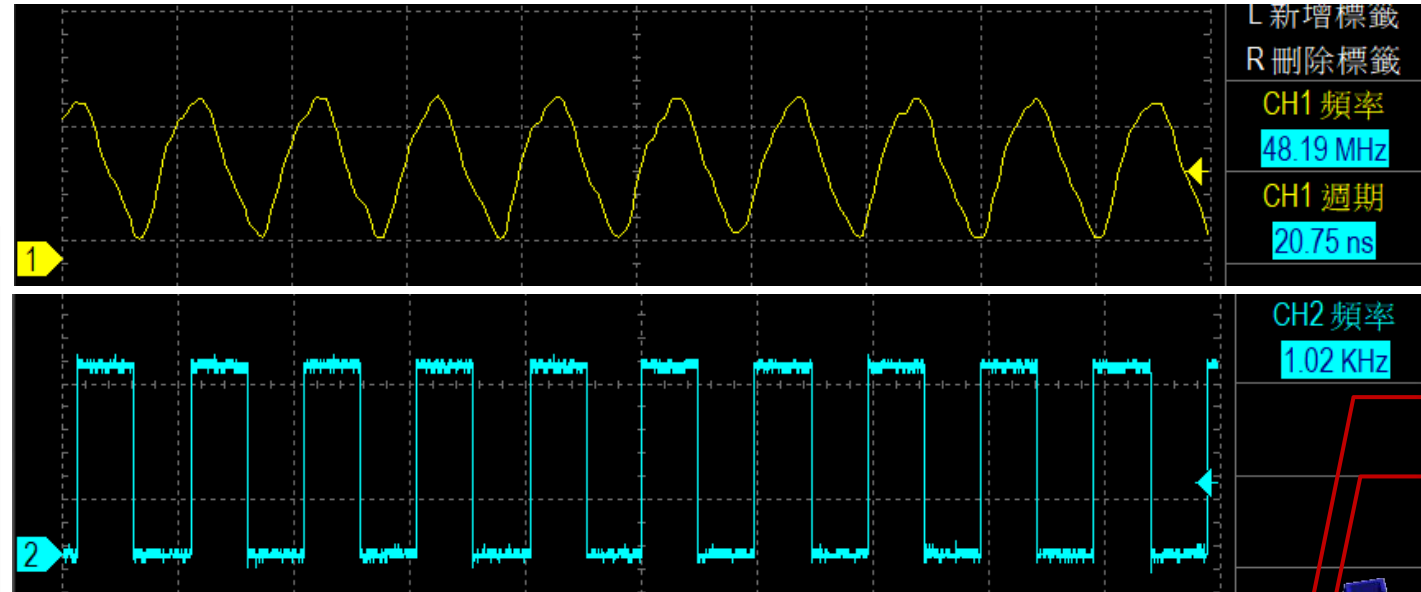
V _{DD} range	NVM Wait States	Maximum Operating Frequency	Units
1.62V to 2.7V	0	14	MHz
	1	28	
	2	42	
	3	48	
2.7V to 3.63V	0	24	
	1	48	

CPU_CLK = 48MHz

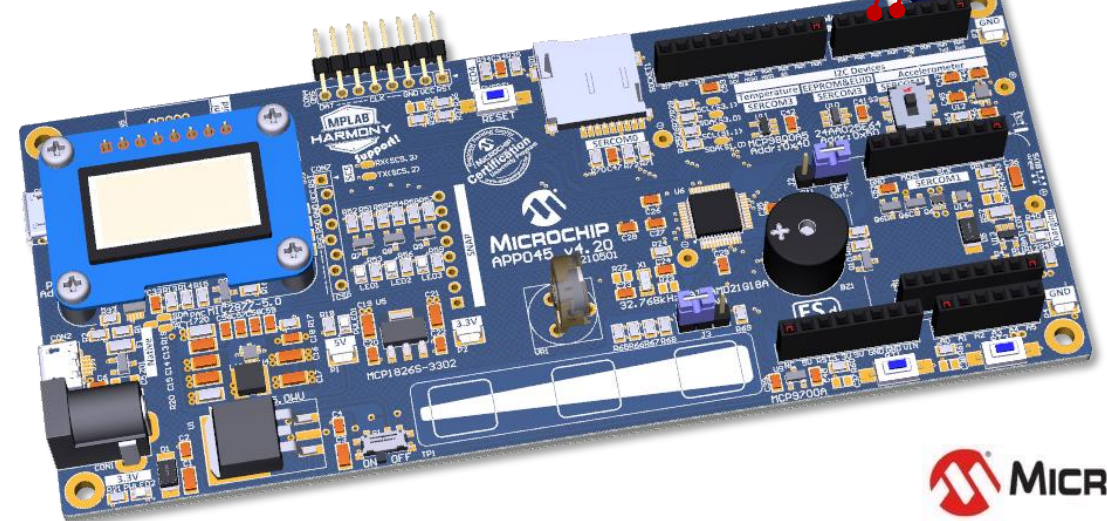
Lab8 System Clock DFLL48M

Try to observe the clock output

Arduino UNO Socket		
PA11	7	D0/RX
PA10	8	D1/TX
PA08	9	D2
PA09	10	D3/PWM
PA14	11	D4
PA15	12	D5/PWM
PA20	13	D6/PWM
PA21	14	D7

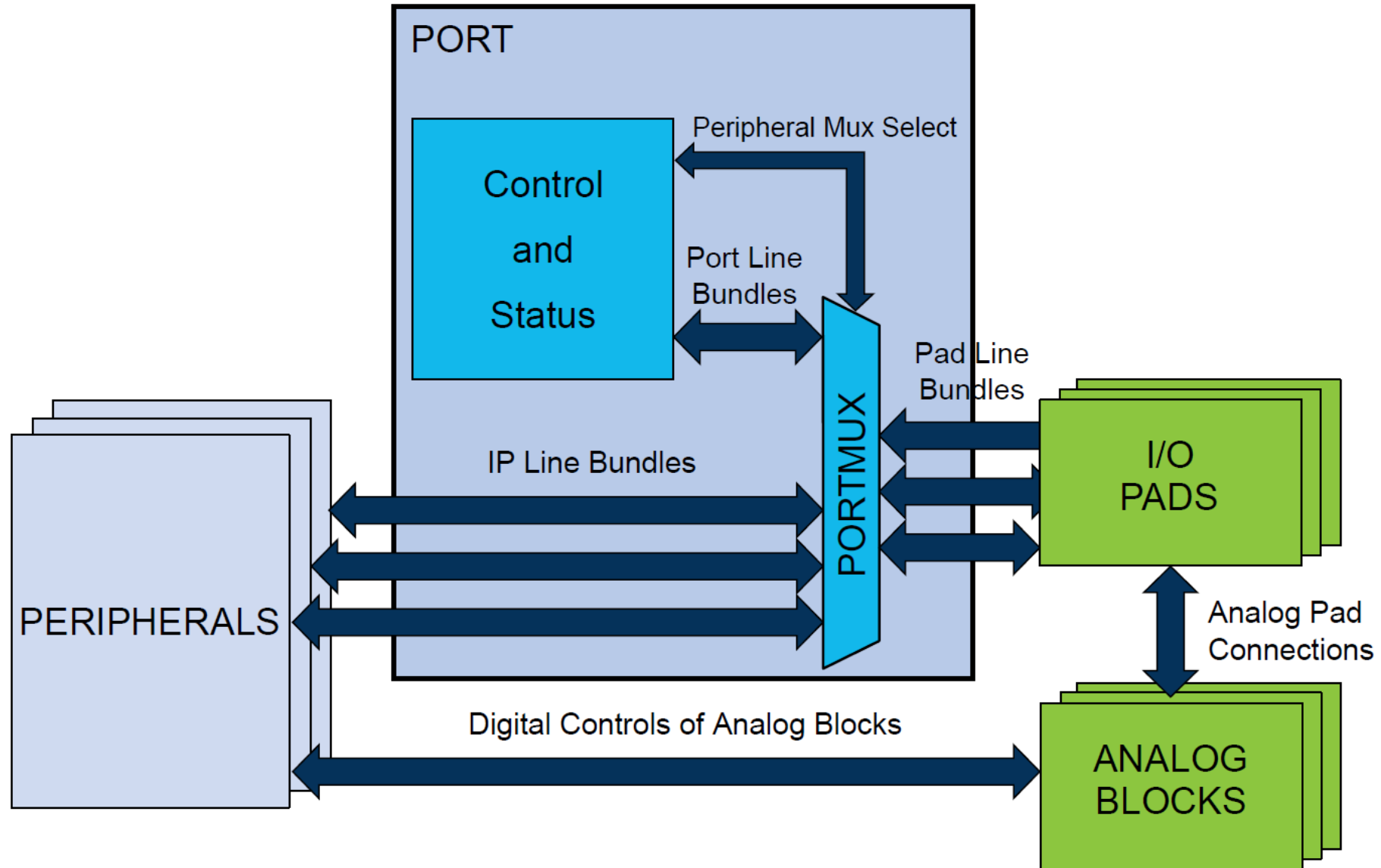


PA15 (D5)
PA14 (D4)



Pin Multiplexer (PINMUX)

What's PINMUX ?



What's PINMUX ?

- Each pin is by default controlled by the PORT as a general purpose I/O and alternatively. It can be assigned to one of the peripheral functions group.

			PMUX		0	1					2	3	4	5	6	7
Pin ⁽¹⁾			I/O Pin	Supply	A	B ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾					C	D	E	F	G	H
SAMD21E	SAMD21G	SAMD21J			EIC	REF	ADC	AC	PTC	DAC	SERCOM ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	SERCOM-ALT	TC ⁽⁴⁾ /TCC	TCC	COM	AC/ GCLK
15	23	31	PA14	VDDIO	EXTINT[14]						SERCOM2/ PAD[2]	SERCOM4/ PAD[2]	TC3/WO[0]	TCC0/ WO[4]		GCLK_IO[0]
16	24	32	PA15	VDDIO	EXTINT[15]						SERCOM2/ PAD[3]	SERCOM4/ PAD[3]	TC3/WO[1]	TCC0/ WO[5]		GCLK_IO[1]

Function Groups (A ~ H)

Pin Name

PINMUX PLIB Analysis

main() @ main.c

```
SYS_Initialize ( NULL );
```

SYS_Initialize() @ initialization.c

```
PORT_Initialize();
```

Offset	Name	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x30	PMUX0	PMUXO[3:0]				PMUXE[3:0]			
	PMUX	PMUXO (ODD)				PMUXE (EVEN)			
0x3F	PMUX15	PMUXO[3:0]				PMUXE[3:0]			
0x40	PINCFG0		DRVSTR				PULLEN	INEN	PMUXEN
	PINCFG								
0x5F	PINCFG31		DRVSTR				PULLEN	INEN	PMUXEN

INEN PMUXEN

PORT_Initialize() @ plib_port.c

```
PORT_REGS->GROUP[0].PORT_DIR = 0x120200;  
PORT_REGS->GROUP[0].PORT_OUT = 0x200;  
PORT_REGS->GROUP[0].PORT_PINCFG[14] = 0x3;  
PORT_REGS->GROUP[0].PORT_PINCFG[15] = 0x3;  
  
PORT_REGS->GROUP[0].PORT_PMUX[7] = 0x77;
```

PA14 (PINMUX Enable)

INEN = 1 (Input buffer Enable)

PA15 (PINMUX Enable)

INEN = 1 (Input buffer Enable)

PMUX[7] : PA15(GCLK_IO[1]) , PA14(GCLK_IO[0])

PINMUX PLIB Analysis

			PMUX	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7					
Pin ⁽¹⁾			I/O Pin	Supply	A	B ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾					C	D	E	F	G	H
SAMD21E	SAMD21G	SAMD21J			EIC	REF	ADC	AC	PTC	DAC	SERCOM ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	SERCOM-ALT	TC ⁽⁴⁾ /TCC	TCC	COM	AC/ GCLK
15	PA14 (7)		PA14	VDDIO	EXTINT[14]						SERCOM2/ PAD[2]	SERCOM4/ PAD[2]	TC3/WO[0]	TCC WO[4]	GCLK_IO[0]	GCLK_IO[0]
16	PA15 (7)		PA15	VDDIO	EXTINT[15]						SERCOM2/ PAD[3]	SERCOM4/ PAD[3]	TC3/WO[1]	TCC WO[5]	GCLK_IO[1]	GCLK_IO[1]

PORT_Initialize() @ plib_port.c

```
PORT_REGS->GROUP[0].PORT_DIR = 0x120200;
PORT_REGS->GROUP[0].PORT_OUT = 0x200;
PORT_REGS->GROUP[0].PORT_PINCFG[14] = 0x3;
PORT_REGS->GROUP[0].PORT_PINCFG[15] = 0x3;
```

```
PORT_REGS->GROUP[0].PORT_PMUX[7] = 0x77;
```

PMUX[7] : PA15(GCLK_IO[1]) , PA14(GCLK_IO[0])

PINMUX Configuration Example

MPLAB X IDE v6.20 - Lab0_First_Project : default

File Edit View Navigate Source Refactor Production Debug Team Tools Window Help

default PC: 0x0 How do I? Keyword(s)

Project Graph x Pin Settings x

Order: Pins Table View Easy View

Pin Number	Pin ID	Custom Name	Function	Mode	Direction	Latch	Pull Up	Pull Down	Drive Strength
1	PA00		Available	Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
2	PA01		Available	Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
3	PA02		Available	Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
4	PA03		Available	Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
5	GNDANA			Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
6	VDDANA			Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
7	PB08		Available	Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
8	PB09		Available	Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
9	PA04		Available	Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
10	PA05		Available	Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
11	PA06		Available	Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
12	PA07		Available	Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
13	PA08		Available	Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
14	PA09		Available	Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
15	PA10		Available	Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
16	PA11		Available	Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
17	VDDIO			Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
18	GNDIO			Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
19	PB10		Available	Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
20	PB11		Available	Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL

Pin Diagram x

Unavailable Available Assigned

ATSAMD21G18A

Pin Table x

Package: TQFP48

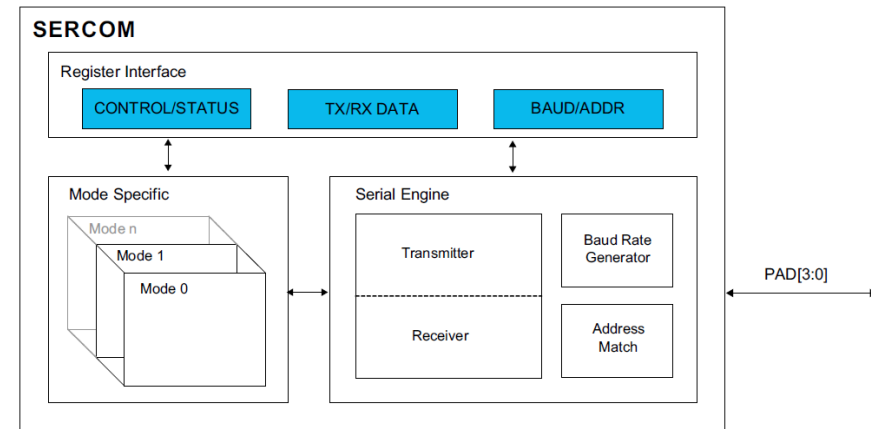
Module	Function	PA00	PA01	PA02	PA03	GNDANA	VDDANA	PB08	PB09	PA04	PA05	PA06	PA07	PA08	PA09	PA10	PA11	VDDIO	GNDIO	PB10	PB11	PA12	PA13	PA14	PA15	PA16	PA17	PA18	PA19	PA20	PA21	PA22	PA23	PA24	PA25	GNDIO	VDDIO	PB22	PB23	PA27	RESET...	PA28	GNDIO	VDDCOR...	VDDIN	PA30	PA31	PB02	PB03		
GCLK	GCLK_IO1																																																		
	GCLK_IO2																																																		
	GCLK_IO3																																																		
	GCLK_IO4																																																		
	GCLK_IO5																																																		
	GCLK_IO6																																																		
	GCLK_IO7																																																		
GPIO	GPIO																																																		
	I2S_FS0																																																		
	I2S_MCK0																																																		

Output News Notifications [MCC]

SERCOM – UART Architecture

SERCOM Introduction

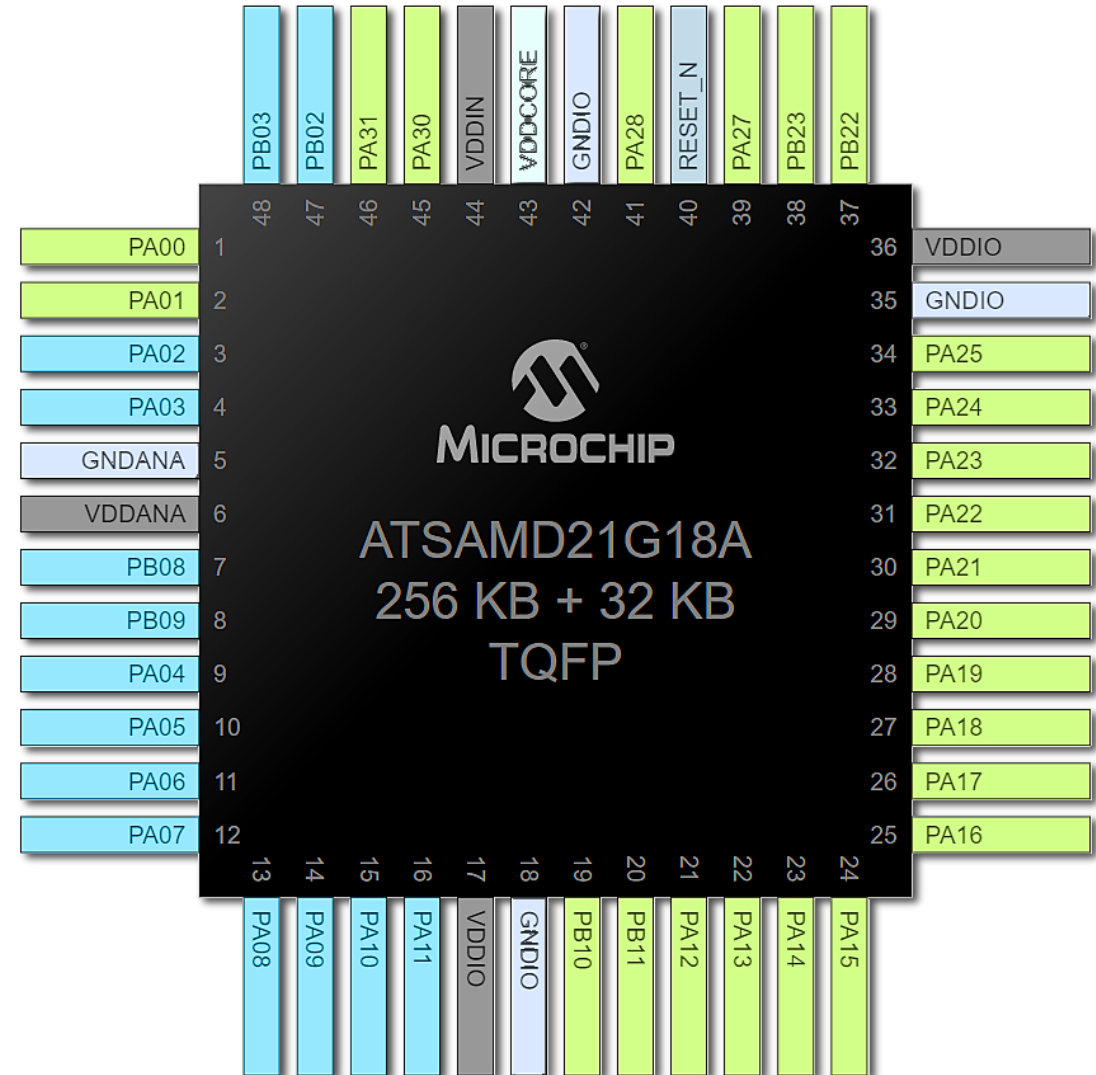
- Serial Communication Interface, SERCOM be configured to support a number of modes :
 - I2C
 - SPI
 - USART : RS232, RS485, IrDA
- There are up to six instances of the serial communication interface SERCOM peripheral.
- The SERCOM serial engine consists of a transmitter and receiver, baud-rate generator and address matching functionality. It can use the internal generic clock or an external clock to operate in sleep.



SERCOM Introduction

- Pin Multiplex

	PAD[0]	PAD[1]	PAD[2]	PAD[3]	PMUX
SERCOM0	PA04	PA05	PA06	PA07	D
	PA08	PA09	PA10	PA11	C
SERCOM1	PA00	PA01	PA30	PA31	D
	PA16	PA17	PA18	PA19	C
SERCOM2	PA08	PA09	PA10	PA11	D
	PA12	PA13	PA14	PA15	C
SERCOM3	PA16	PA17	PA18	PA19	D
			PA20	PA21	D
	PA22	PA23	PA24	PA25	C
SERCOM4	PA12	PA13	PA14	PA15	D
	PB08	PB09	PB10	PB11	D
SERCOM5			PA20	PA21	C
	PA22	PA23	PA24	PA25	D
	PB02	PB03	PB22	PB23	D



SERCOM Introduction

- Pin Multiplex in Harmony (Clear)

Pin Table																																																	
Package: TQFP48		1	2	3	4	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	39	41	45	46	47	48	7	8	19	20	37	38										
		A																															B																
Module	Function	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	27	28	30	31	2	3	8	9	10	11	22	23										
SERCOM0	SERCOM0_PAD0																																																
	SERCOM0_PAD1																																																
	SERCOM0_PAD2																																																
	SERCOM0_PAD3																																																
SERCOM1	SERCOM1_PAD0																																																
	SERCOM1_PAD1																																																
	SERCOM1_PAD2																																																
	SERCOM1_PAD3																																																
SERCOM2	SERCOM2_PAD0																																																
	SERCOM2_PAD1																																																
	SERCOM2_PAD2																																																
	SERCOM2_PAD3																																																
SERCOM3	SERCOM3_PAD0																																																
	SERCOM3_PAD1																																																
	SERCOM3_PAD2																																																
	SERCOM3_PAD3																																																
SERCOM4	SERCOM4_PAD0																																																
	SERCOM4_PAD1																																																
	SERCOM4_PAD2																																																
	SERCOM4_PAD3																																																
SERCOM5	SERCOM5_PAD0																																																
	SERCOM5_PAD1																																																
	SERCOM5_PAD2																																																
	SERCOM5_PAD3																																																

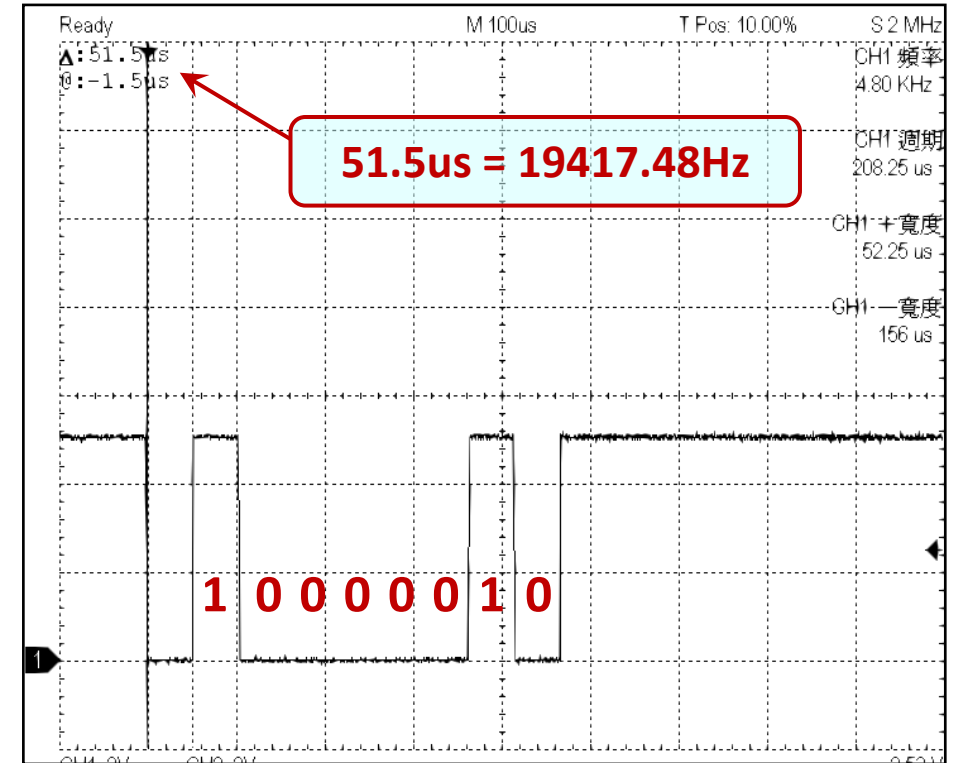
SERCOM Introduction

- **For I2C**
 - Fast Mode (400kHz)
 - Master or slave operation
 - SMBUS compatible
 - Wake on address match
- **For SPI**
 - Up to 24Mb/s
 - Supports all four SPI modes
 - Full-duplex operation
 - Single data direction mode frees unused MISO or MOSI pin
- **For USART**
 - Up to 24Mb/s
 - Half-/Full-duplex operation
 - Sync and Async operation

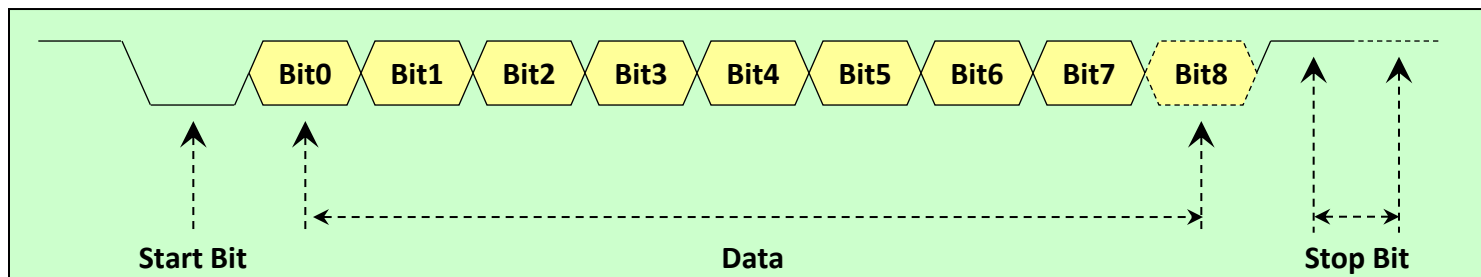


What's UART ?

- **UART : Universal Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter.**
- **The module data exchange through serial communication.**
- **The data formatting include**
1 start bit,
5 to 9 data bits and
1 or 2 stop bits.

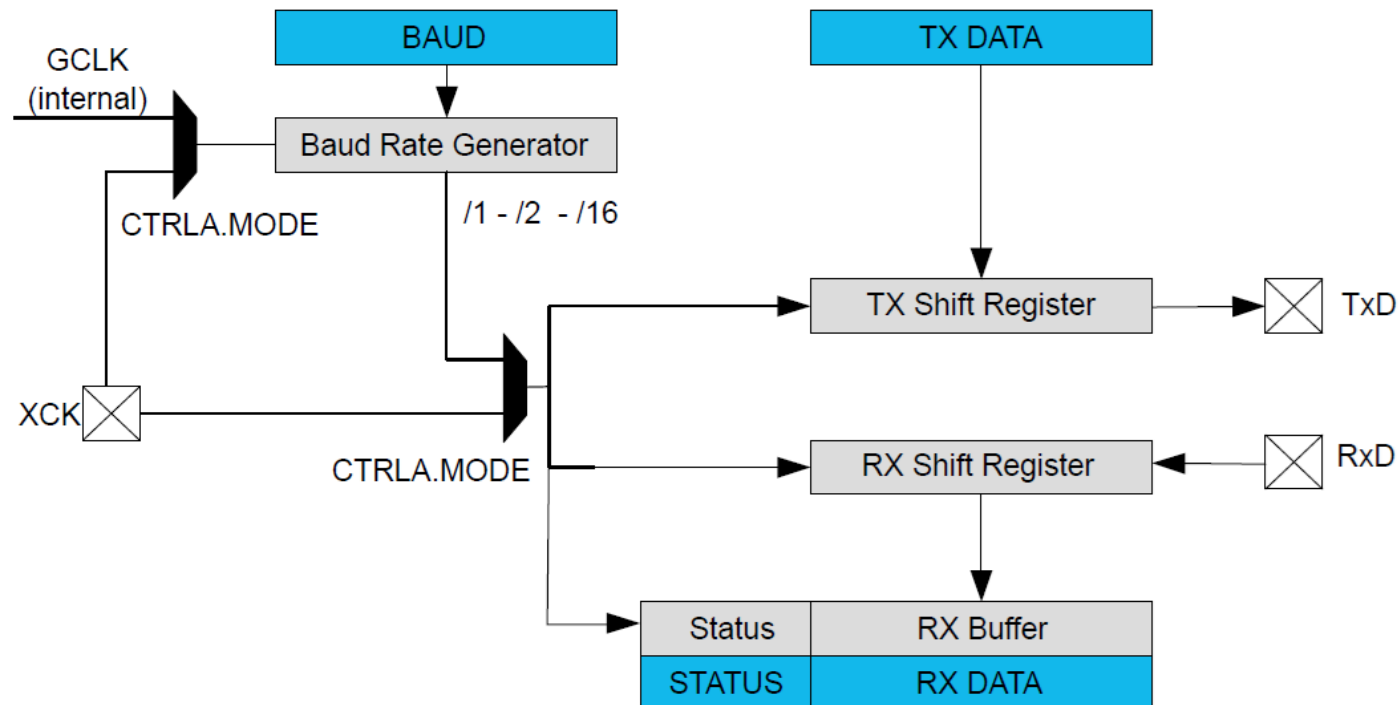


**UART Transmit Example :
'A'(0x41), 19200 bps**



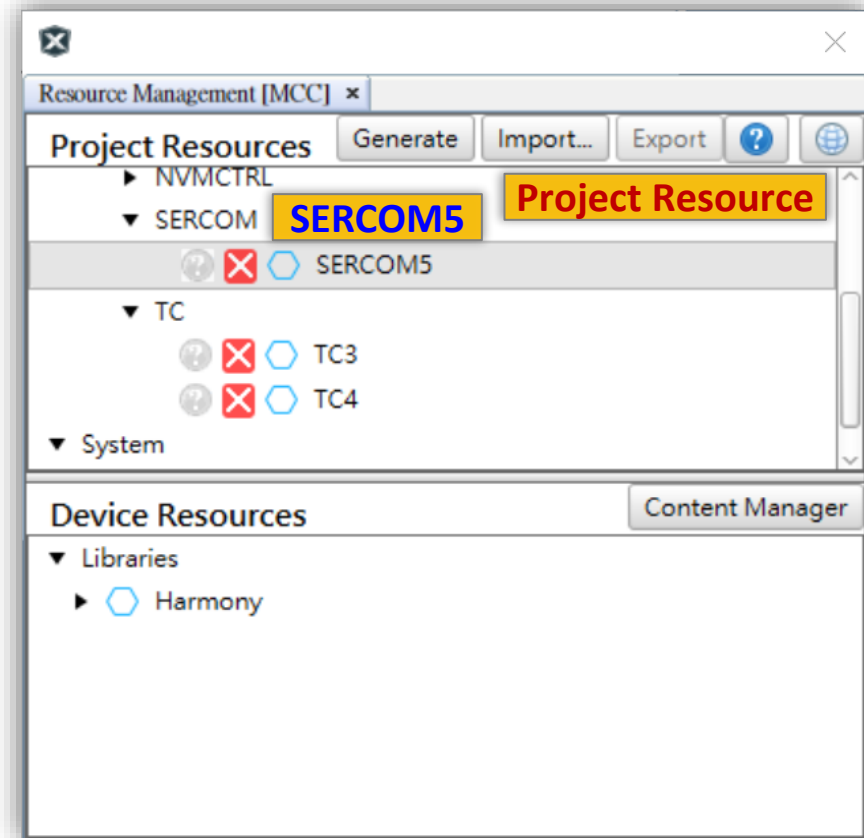
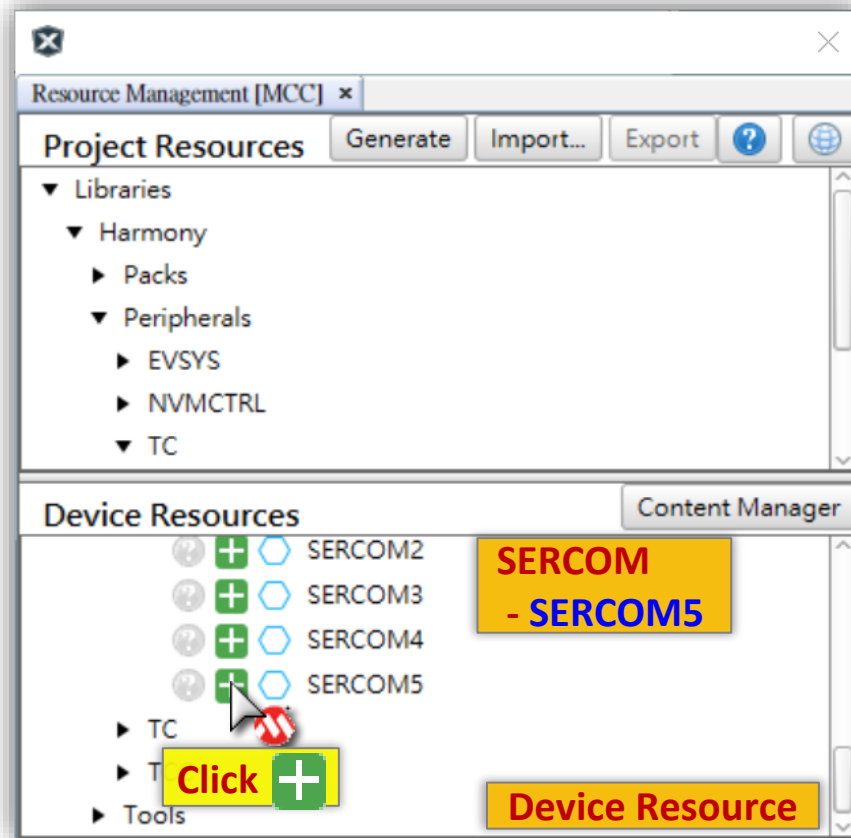
SERCOM - USART

- Supports serial frames with 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9 data bits and 1 or 2 stop bits, Parity Check, RTS and CTS flow control.
- Full-duplex operation, RS-232, RS-485 and IrDA Supported.
- Buffer overflow and frame error detection.
- Internal or external clock source for asynchronous and synchronous operation.



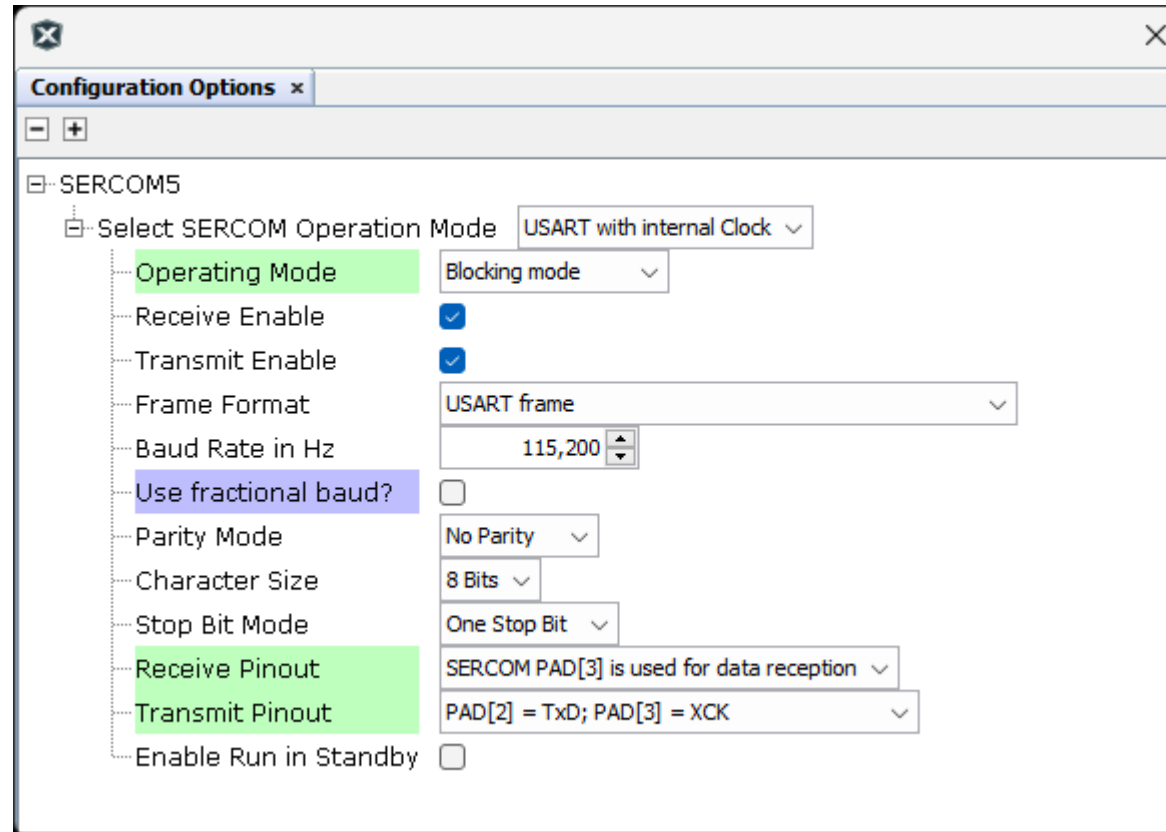
Add SERCOM Function using MCC Harmony

- Find **SERCOM5** component in Device Resource window.
- Click **+** to add **SERCOM5** to Project Resource window.



SERCOM USART Polling

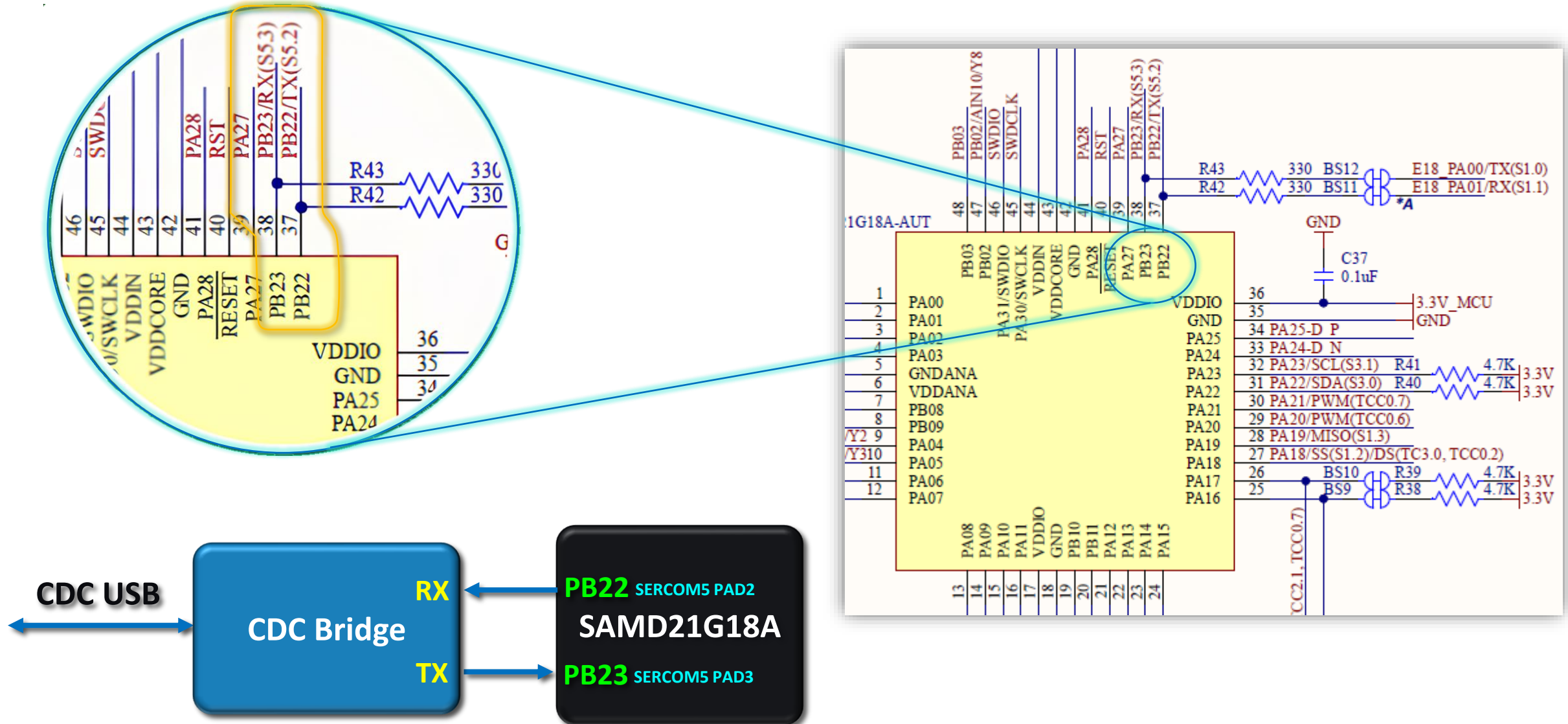
Configuration Options Example



The screenshot shows the 'SERCOM5 Configuration Options' dialog box. The 'Select SERCOM Operation Mode' is set to 'USART with internal Clock'. The 'Operating Mode' is 'Blocking mode'. 'Receive Enable' and 'Transmit Enable' are both checked. 'Frame Format' is 'USART frame'. 'Baud Rate in Hz' is '115,200'. 'Use fractional baud?' is unchecked. 'Parity Mode' is 'No Parity'. 'Character Size' is '8 Bits'. 'Stop Bit Mode' is 'One Stop Bit'. 'Receive Pinout' is 'SERCOM PAD[3] is used for data reception'. 'Transmit Pinout' is 'PAD[2] = TxD; PAD[3] = XCK'. 'Enable Run in Standby' is unchecked.

Option	Value
Select SERCOM Operation Mode	USART with internal Clock
Operating Mode	Blocking mode
Receive Enable	☒
Transmit Enable	☒
Frame Format	USART frame
Baud Rate in Hz	115,200
Use fractional baud?	☐
Parity Mode	No Parity
Character Size	8 Bits
Stop Bit Mode	One Stop Bit
Receive Pinout	SERCOM PAD[3] is used for data reception
Transmit Pinout	PAD[2] = TxD; PAD[3] = XCK
Enable Run in Standby	☐

APP045 SERCOM USART Schematic



SERCOM USART

PINMUX Configuration Example

- SERCOM allow limited alternate pad index assignment.
- For example : PB22 as SERCOM5_PAD2
PB23 as SERCOM5_PAD3

Pin(1)			I/O Pin	Supply	A	B(2)(3)					C	D	E	F	G	H
SAMD21E	SAMD21G	SAMD21J				EIC	REF	ADC	AC	PTC	DAC	SERCOM(2)(3)				
	37	49	PB22	VDDIO	EXTINT[6]							SERCOM5/ PAD[2]	TC7A/WO[0]	TCC3/ TCC3A		GCLK_IO[0]
	38		PB23	VDDIO	EXTINT[7]							SERCOM5/ PAD[3]	TC7A/WO[1]	WO[1]		GCLK_IO[1]

Pin Table

Package: TQFP48

Module	Function	PA22	PA23	PA24	PA25	GNDDIO	VDDIO	SERCOM	SERCOM	PA27
	SERCOM4_PAD3									
	SERCOM5_PAD0									
	SERCOM5_PAD1									
SERCOM5	SERCOM5_PAD2									
	SERCOM5_PAD3									
	SYSCTRL_XIN									

SERCOM USART

PINMUX Configuration Example

- Remember arrange pads function in SERCOM module.
- For example : SERCOM5 PAD[2] as USART **TXD** (**PB22**)
 SERCOM5 PAD[3] as USART **RXD** (**PB23**)

Configuration Options x

SERCOM5

Select SERCOM Operation Mode USART with internal Clock

Operating Mode Blocking mode

Receive Enable ☒

Transmit Enable ☒

Frame Format USART frame

Baud Rate in Hz 115,200

Use fractional baud? ☐

Parity Mode No Parity

Character Size 8 Bits

Stop Bit Mode One Stop Bit

Receive Pinout SERCOM PAD[3] is used for data reception

Transmit Pinout PAD[2] = TxD; PAD[3] = XCK

Enable Run in Standby ☐

SERCOM PAD[3] is used for Data Receive

SERCOM PAD[2] is used for Data Transmit

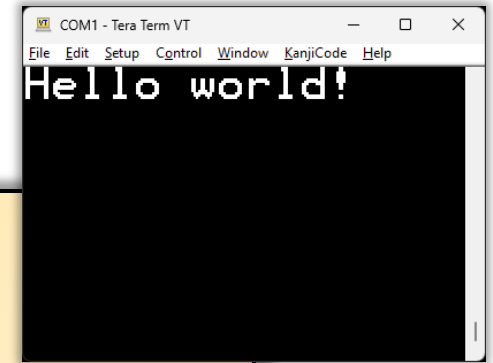
SERCOM USART Polling

Interface Routines

```
void SERCOM5_USART_Initialize( void );  
bool SERCOM5_USART_SerialSetup( USART_SERIAL_SETUP * serialSetup, uint32_t clkFrequency );  
bool SERCOM5_USART_Write( void *buffer, const size_t size );  
bool SERCOM5_USART_TransmitterIsReady( void );  
bool SERCOM5_USART_TransmitComplete( void );  
void SERCOM5_USART_WriteByte( int data );  
bool SERCOM5_USART_Read( void *buffer, const size_t size );  
bool SERCOM5_USART_ReceiverIsReady( void );  
int SERCOM5_USART_ReadByte( void );  
USART_ERROR SERCOM5_USART_ErrorGet( void );  
uint32_t SERCOM5_USART_FrequencyGet( void );
```

SERCOM USART Tx Polling Code Example

```
...  
  
int main (void)  
{  
    SYS_Initialize ( NULL );  
    ...  
  
    while( true )  
    {  
        ...  
        SERCOM5_USART_Write( "Hello world!\r\n", 14 );  
    }  
}
```



Terminal Console Software

- Tera Term is a terminal console software.
(<https://teratermproject.github.io/>)
- Select COMxx: **USB Serial Device (COMxx)**
- Set **115200-N-8-1**.

The image illustrates the steps to configure Tera Term for a serial connection:

- Tera Term: New connection**
 - Service: **SSH** (selected)
 - Host: myhost.example.com
 - TCP port#: 22
 - SSH version: SSH2
 - IP version: AUTO
 - Port: **COM5: USB 序列装置 (COM5)**
- Setup** menu (selected)
 - Serial port... (selected)
- Tera Term: Serial port setup and connection**
 - Port: COM5
 - Speed: **115200**
 - Data: 8 bit
 - Parity: none
 - Stop bits: 1 bit
 - Flow control: none
 - Transmit delay: 0 msec/char, 0 msec/line
 - Device Friendly Name: USB 序列装置 (COM5)
 - Device Instance ID: USB\VID_04D8&PID_000A\7&4D72A55&08
 - Device Manufacturer: Microsoft
 - Provider Name: Microsoft
 - Driver Date: 6-21-2006
 - Driver Version: 10.0.19041.906

Lab9 SERCOM - UART Tx Polling

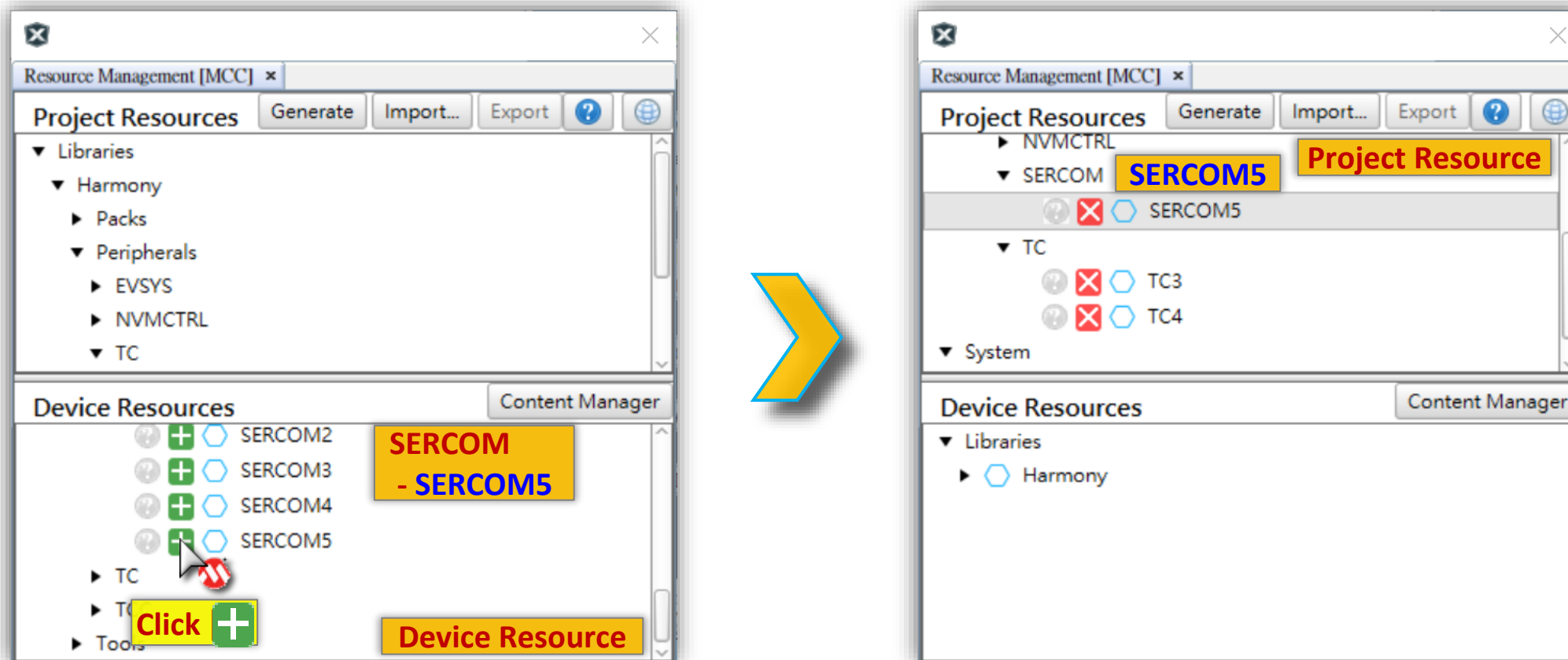
- Try to add **SERCOM-USART** function to project.
- UART set to **115200-N-8-1**, No flow control.
- Send string from UART to PC of **one second interval** repeated.
(Hello World!)
- Character **\r** for carriage **R**eturn (0x0D)
- Character **\n** for **N**ew line (0x0A)

- **Let's go!**

Lab9 SERCOM - UART Tx Polling

Step 1

- Find **SERCOM5** component in Device Resource window.
- Click  to add **SERCOM5** to Project Resource window.



Lab9 SERCOM - UART Tx Polling

Step 2

Configuration Options

SERCOM5

Select SERCOM Operation Mode: **USART with internal Clock**

Operating Mode: Blocking mode

Receive Enable: ☒

Transmit Enable: ☒

Frame Format: USART frame

Baud Rate in Hz: 115,200

Use fractional baud?: ☐

Parity Mode: No Parity

Character Size: 8 Bits

Stop Bit Mode: One Stop Bit

Receive Pinout: SERCOM PAD[3] is used for data reception

Transmit Pinout: PAD[2] = TxD; PAD[3] = XCK

Enable Run in Standby: ☐

Lab9 SERCOM - UART Tx Polling

Step 3

Pin Table

Package: TQFP48

Module	Function	PA22	PA23	PA24	PA25	GNDDIO	VDDIO	PB22	PB23	PA27	PA28	PA29	PA30	PA31	PB02	PB03
	SERCOM4_PAD3															
SERCOM5	SERCOM5_PAD0															
	SERCOM5_PAD1															
	SERCOM5_PAD2															
	SERCOM5_PAD3															
	SYSCTRL_XIN															

SERCOM5

PB22
PB23

Click

Pin Table

Package: TQFP48

Module	Function	PA22	PA23	PA24	PA25	GNDDIO	VDDIO	SERCOM5_PAD2	SERCOM5_PAD3	PA27	PA28	PA29	PA30	PA31	PB02	PB03
	SERCOM4_PAD3															
SERCOM5	SERCOM5_PAD0															
	SERCOM5_PAD1															
	SERCOM5_PAD2															
	SERCOM5_PAD3															
	SYSCTRL_XIN															

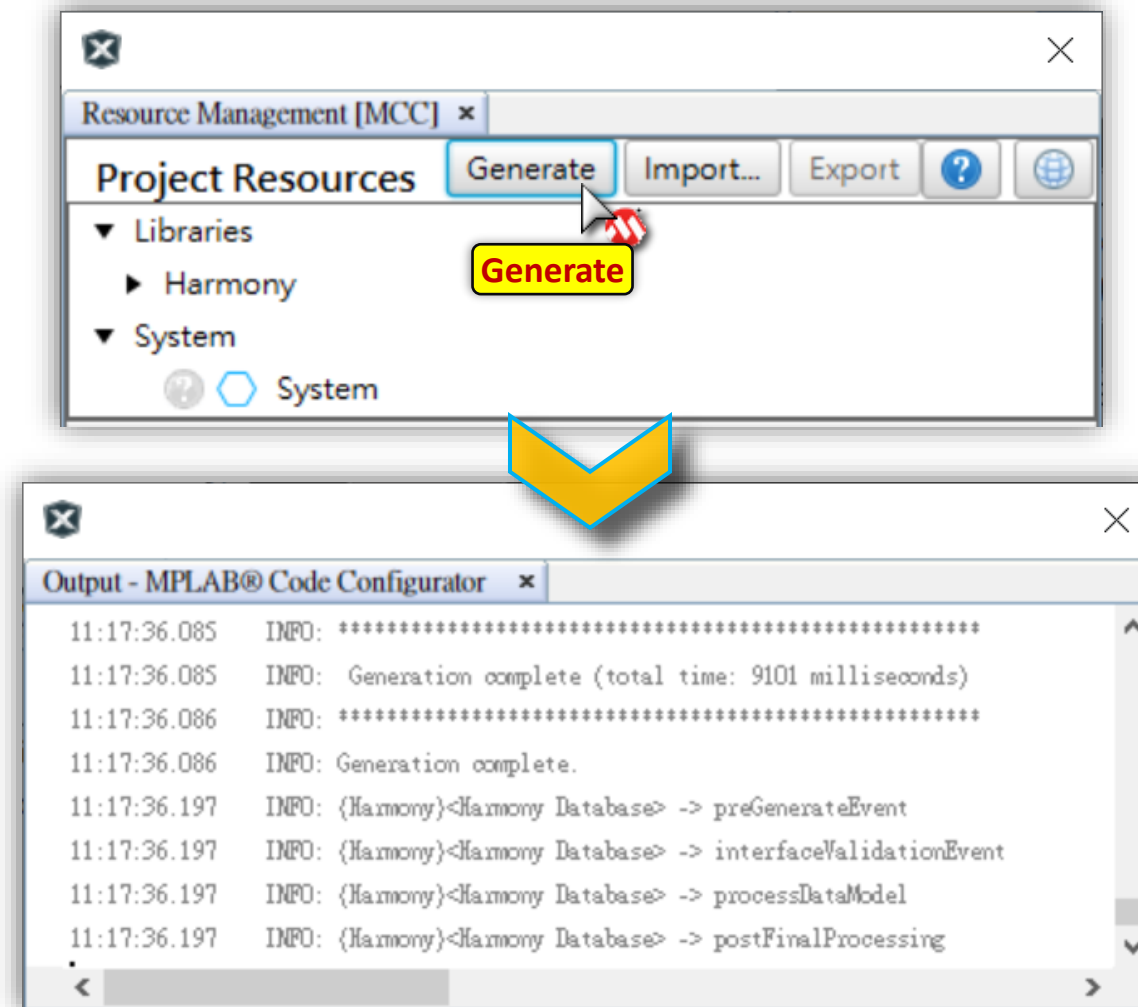
PB22 (SERCOM5_PAD2)
PB23 (SERCOM5_PAD3)

Green is Enable

Lab9 SERCOM - UART Tx Polling

Step 4

- Click "**Generate**" Button to Generate your Code.



Lab9 SERCOM - UART Tx Polling

Step 5

a Add code segment to your main loop

```
void TC3_TimerExpired(TC_TIMER_STATUS status, uintptr_t context)
{
    if( status & TC_INTFLAG_Msk )
    {
        LED1_Toggle();

        // TODO 9.01
        SERCOM5_USART_Write( "Hello world!\r\n", 14 );
    }
}

int main (void)
{
    SYS_Initialize ( NULL );

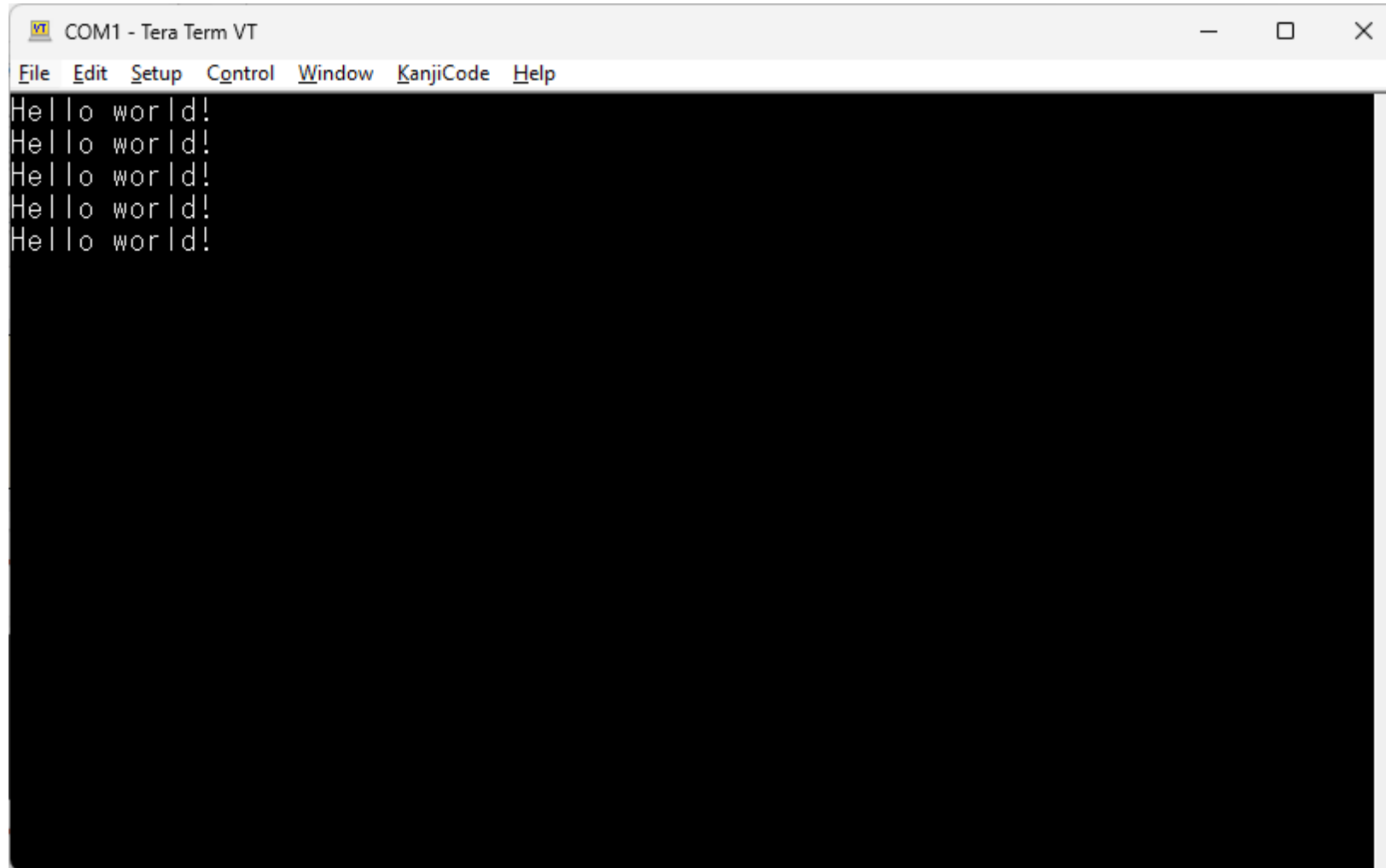
    ...

}
```

b Program firmware to target board then observe result.

Lab9 SERCOM - UART Tx Polling

Result



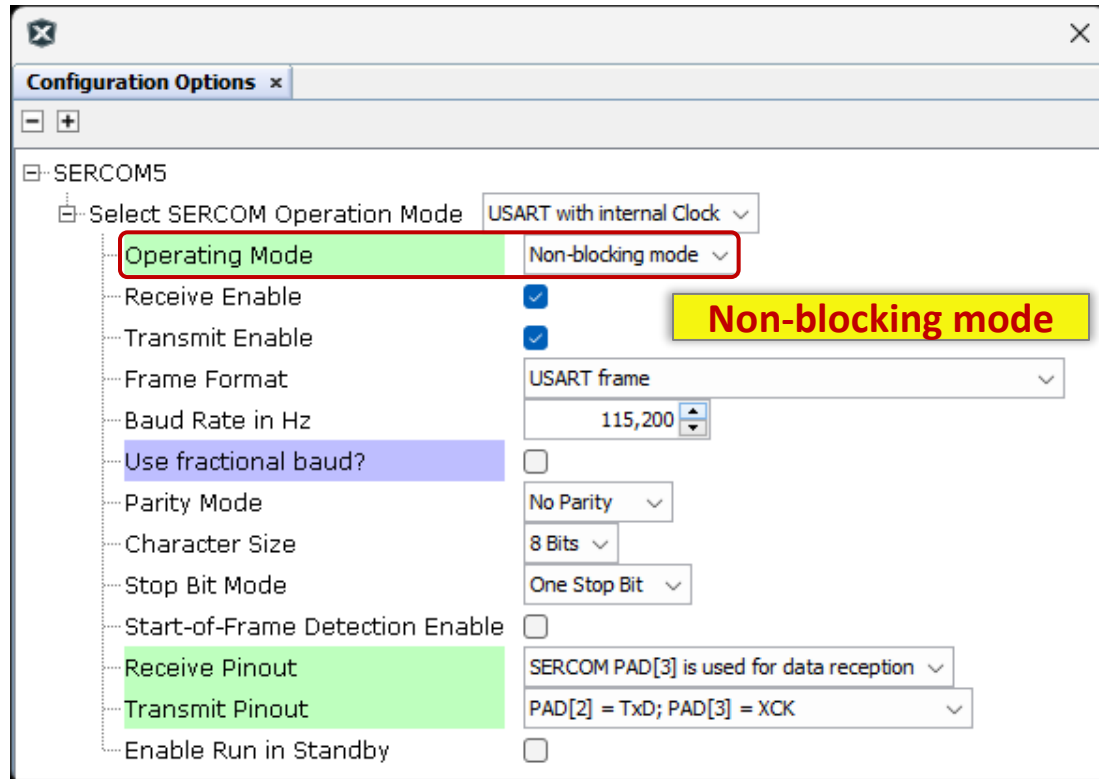
A screenshot of a Tera Term VT window titled "COM1 - Tera Term VT". The window has a menu bar with "File", "Edit", "Setup", "Control", "Window", "KanjiCode", and "Help". The main display area is black with white text showing "Hello world!" printed five times on separate lines. The window has standard minimize, maximize, and close buttons in the top right corner.

```
COM1 - Tera Term VT
File Edit Setup Control Window KanjiCode Help
Hello world!
Hello world!
Hello world!
Hello world!
Hello world!
```

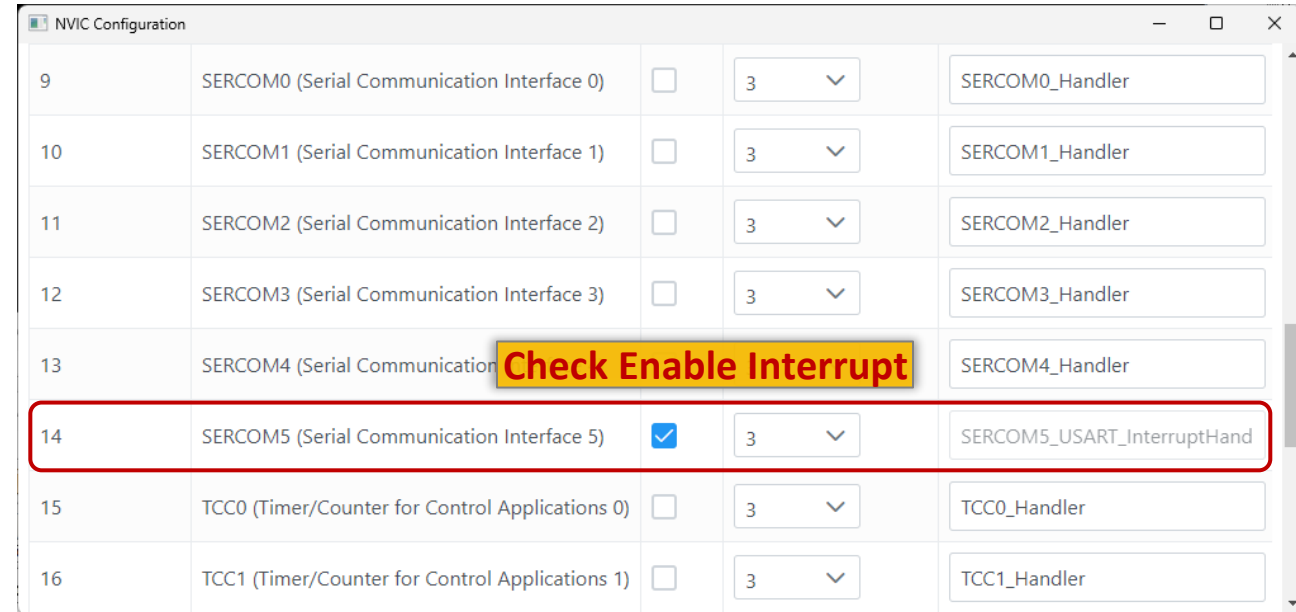
SERCOM USART Interrupt

Configuration Options Example

- SERCOM provide Non-blocking (interrupt) mode, also.



The image shows the 'Configuration Options' dialog box for SERCOM5. The 'Select SERCOM Operation Mode' is set to 'USART with internal Clock'. The 'Operating Mode' is set to 'Non-blocking mode', which is highlighted with a red box and a yellow callout box labeled 'Non-blocking mode'. Other settings include 'Receive Enable' and 'Transmit Enable' checked, 'Frame Format' set to 'USART frame', 'Baud Rate in Hz' set to 115,200, 'Use fractional baud?' unchecked, 'Parity Mode' set to 'No Parity', 'Character Size' set to '8 Bits', 'Stop Bit Mode' set to 'One Stop Bit', 'Start-of-Frame Detection Enable' unchecked, 'Receive Pinout' set to 'SERCOM PAD[3] is used for data reception', 'Transmit Pinout' set to 'PAD[2] = Tx; PAD[3] = XCK', and 'Enable Run in Standby' unchecked.



The image shows the 'NVIC Configuration' dialog box. It is a table with 5 columns: Index, Name, Enabled, Priority, and Handler. The row for SERCOM5 (Serial Communication Interface 5) is highlighted with a red box, and a yellow callout box labeled 'Check Enable Interrupt' points to the 'Enabled' checkbox, which is checked.

Index	Name	Enabled	Priority	Handler
9	SERCOM0 (Serial Communication Interface 0)	☐	3	SERCOM0_Handler
10	SERCOM1 (Serial Communication Interface 1)	☐	3	SERCOM1_Handler
11	SERCOM2 (Serial Communication Interface 2)	☐	3	SERCOM2_Handler
12	SERCOM3 (Serial Communication Interface 3)	☐	3	SERCOM3_Handler
13	SERCOM4 (Serial Communication Interface 4)	☐	3	SERCOM4_Handler
14	SERCOM5 (Serial Communication Interface 5)	☒	3	SERCOM5_USART_InterruptHand
15	TCC0 (Timer/Counter for Control Applications 0)	☐	3	TCC0_Handler
16	TCC1 (Timer/Counter for Control Applications 1)	☐	3	TCC1_Handler

SERCOM USART Interrupt

Interface Routines

```
void SERCOM5_USART_Initialize( void );  
bool SERCOM5_USART_SerialSetup( USART_SERIAL_SETUP * serialSetup, uint32_t clkFrequency );  
bool SERCOM5_USART_Write( void *buffer, const size_t size );  
bool SERCOM5_USART_WritelsBusy( void );  
void SERCOM5_USART_WriteCallbackRegister( SERCOM_USART_CALLBACK callback, uintptr_t context );  
bool SERCOM5_USART_Read( void *buffer, const size_t size );  
bool SERCOM5_USART_ReadIsBusy( void );  
void SERCOM5_USART_ReadCallbackRegister( SERCOM_USART_CALLBACK callback, uintptr_t context );  
USART_ERROR SERCOM5_USART_ErrorGet( void );  
uint32_t SERCOM5_USART_FrequencyGet( void );
```

USART Interrupt Code Example

```
uint8_t USART5_ReceiveData[1];
void USART5_Receive( uintptr_t context )
{
    SERCOM5_USART_Write( USART5_ReceiveData, 1 );
    SERCOM5_USART_Read( USART5_ReceiveData, 1 );
}

void USART5_Transmit( uintptr_t context ) { }

int main (void)
{
    SYS_Initialize ( NULL );
    ...
    SERCOM5_USART_ReadCallbackRegister( USART5_Receive, (uintptr_t) NULL );
    SERCOM5_USART_WriteCallbackRegister( USART5_Transmit, (uintptr_t) NULL );
    SERCOM5_USART_Read( USART5_ReceiveData, 1 );
    while( true )
    { ...
        SERCOM5_USART_Write( "Hello world!\r\n", 14 );
    }
}
```

One-Shot Event

Callback Register

About String Functions

- UART generally to used for text string communication, we can use the string functions provided by C to convert multiple variables to an output string.
- Here introduce two string functions by C Standard Library, `sprintf()` and `strlen()`.
- `int sprintf(char *s, const char *format, ...);`
Formatting values to target char type string buffer.
* Must include `<stdio.h>`
- `size_t strlen(const char *s);`
Calculate string length, not include the end of string `0x00('\0')`.
* Must include `<string.h>`
- For example :

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

uint8_t USARTRTxBuffer[100];
uint16_t USART5_ReceiveData;
sprintf((char *) USARTRTxBuffer, "Received Data : %1c\r\n", USART5_ReceiveData);
SERCOM5_USART_Write( USARTRTxBuffer, strlen((char *)USARTRTxBuffer));
```

Lab10 SERCOM - UART Tx/Rx Interrupt

- Try to enable SERCOM-USART **Interrupt** Callback driver.
- Modify polling transmit function to asynchronous function.
- Add new USART receive function base on interrupt callback function.
- Try to receive character from PC and loopback to TeraTerm as string format "**Received Data : x**".
- SERCOM - UART settings are the same as previous Lab.
- **Let's go!**

Lab10 SERCOM - UART Tx/Rx Interrupt

Step 1

Configuration Options

SERCOM5

Select SERCOM Operation Mode: USART with internal Clock

Operating Mode: Non-blocking mode

Receive Enable: ☒

Transmit Enable: ☒ **Non-blocking mode**

Frame Format: USART frame

Baud Rate in Hz: 115,200

Use fractional baud?: ☐

Parity Mode: No Parity

Character Size: 8 Bits

Stop Bit Mode: One Stop Bit

Start-of-Frame Detection Enable: ☐

Receive Pinout: SERCOM PAD[3] is used for data reception

Transmit Pinout: PAD[2] = TxD; PAD[3] = XCK

Enable Run in Standby: ☐

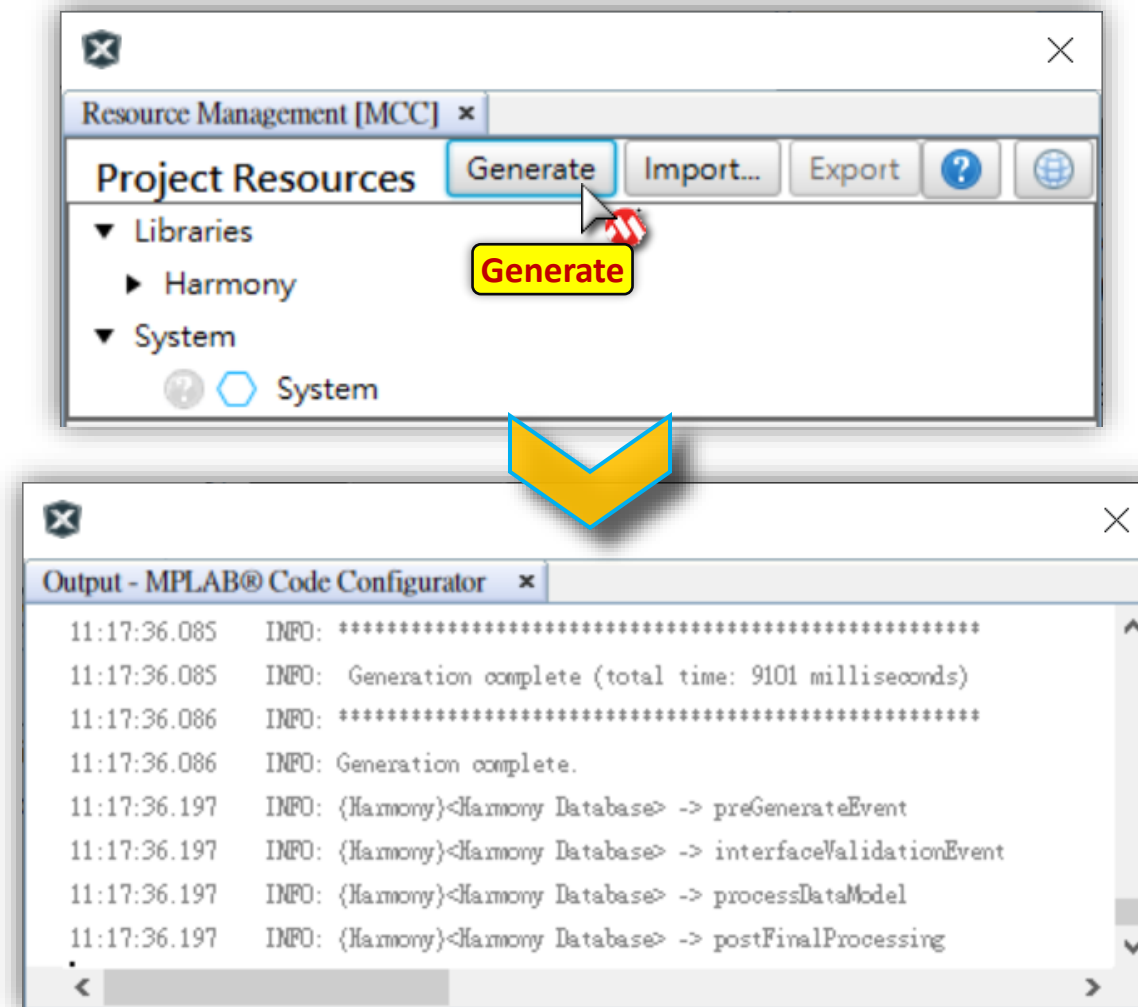
NVIC Configuration

9	SERCOM0 (Serial Communication Interface 0)	☐	3	SERCOM0_Handler
10	SERCOM1 (Serial Communication Interface 1)	☐	3	SERCOM1_Handler
11	SERCOM2 (Serial Communication Interface 2)	☐	3	SERCOM2_Handler
12	SERCOM3 (Serial Communication Interface 3)	☐	3	SERCOM3_Handler
13	SERCOM4 (Serial Communication Interface 4)	☐	3	SERCOM4_Handler
14	SERCOM5 (Serial Communication Interface 5)	☒	3	SERCOM5_USART_InterruptHand
15	TCC0 (Timer/Counter for Control Applications 0)	☐	3	TCC0_Handler
16	TCC1 (Timer/Counter for Control Applications 1)	☐	3	TCC1_Handler

Lab10 SERCOM - UART Tx/Rx Interrupt

Step 2

- Click "**Generate**" Button to Generate your Code.



Lab10 SERCOM - UART Tx/Rx Interrupt

Step 3

a Create UART TxRx Callback function, related buffer and flags.

```
// TODO 10.01
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

// TODO 10.02
uint8_t USARTRTxBuffer[100];
uint8_t USART5_ReceiveData[1];
volatile uint8_t USART5_IsReceived = 0;
volatile uint8_t USART5_IsTransmitted = 1;

void USART5_Transmit( uintptr_t context )
{
    USART5_IsTransmitted = 1;
}

void USART5_Receive( uintptr_t context )
{
    USART5_IsReceived = 1;
}

int main (void)
{
    ...
}
```

Lab10 SERCOM - UART Tx/Rx Interrupt

Step 4

a Modify TC3 Callback for UART Tx

```
void TC3_TimerExpired(TC_TIMER_STATUS status, uintptr_t context)
{
    if( status & TC_INTFLAG_OVF_Msk )
    {
        LED1_Toggle();

        // TODO 10.03
        // SERCOM5_USART_Write( "Hello world!\r\n", 14 );
        sprintf((char *) USARTRTxBuffer, "Hello world!\r\n" );
        SERCOM5_USART_Write( USARTRTxBuffer, strlen((char*)USARTRTxBuffer) );
    }
}

int main (void)
{
    SYS_Initialize ( NULL );

    ...
}
```

b Program firmware to target board then observe result.

Lab10 SERCOM - UART Tx/Rx Interrupt

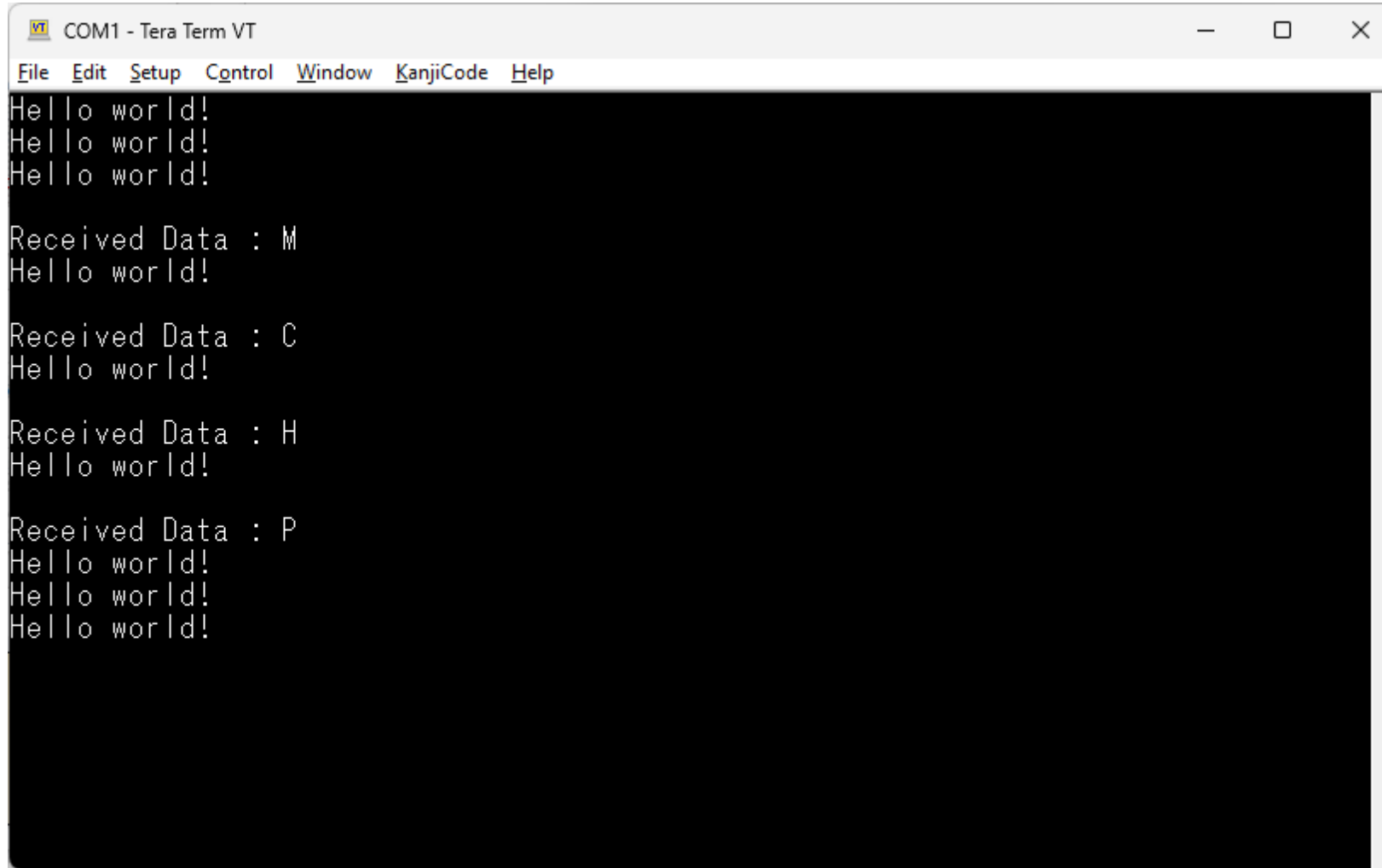
Step 5

a Add code segment to your main loop

```
int main (void)
{
    ...
    // TODO 10.04
    SERCOM5_USART_ReadCallbackRegister( USART5_Receive, (uintptr_t )NULL );
    SERCOM5_USART_WriteCallbackRegister( USART5_Transmit, (uintptr_t )NULL );
    SERCOM5_USART_Read( USART5_ReceiveData, 1 );
    while( true )
    {
        ...
        // TODO 10.05
        if( USART5_IsReceived )
        {
            USART5_IsReceived = 0;
            sprintf((char *) USARTRTxBuffer,
                    "\r\nReceived Data : %1c\r\n", USART5_ReceiveData[0] );
            SERCOM5_USART_Write( USARTRTxBuffer, strlen((char*)USARTRTxBuffer) );
            while( SERCOM5_USART_WriteIsBusy() );
            SERCOM5_USART_Read( USART5_ReceiveData, 1 );
        }
    }
}
```

Lab10 SERCOM - UART Tx/Rx Interrupt

Result

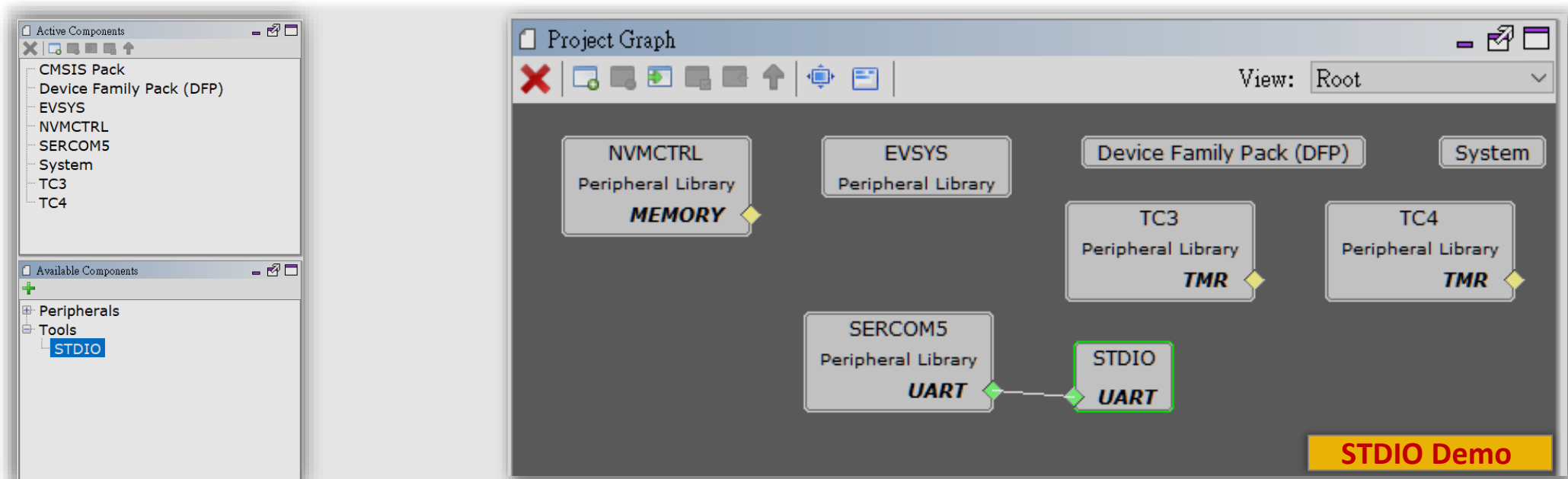


The screenshot shows a Tera Term VT window titled "COM1 - Tera Term VT". The window has a menu bar with "File", "Edit", "Setup", "Control", "Window", "KanjiCode", and "Help". The main display area is black with white text. The text shows a sequence of "Hello world!" messages and "Received Data" notifications. The first three lines are "Hello world!". The fourth line is "Received Data : M", followed by "Hello world!". The fifth line is "Received Data : C", followed by "Hello world!". The sixth line is "Received Data : H", followed by "Hello world!". The seventh line is "Received Data : P", followed by three "Hello world!" lines.

```
COM1 - Tera Term VT
File Edit Setup Control Window KanjiCode Help
Hello world!
Hello world!
Hello world!
Received Data : M
Hello world!
Received Data : C
Hello world!
Received Data : H
Hello world!
Received Data : P
Hello world!
Hello world!
Hello world!
```

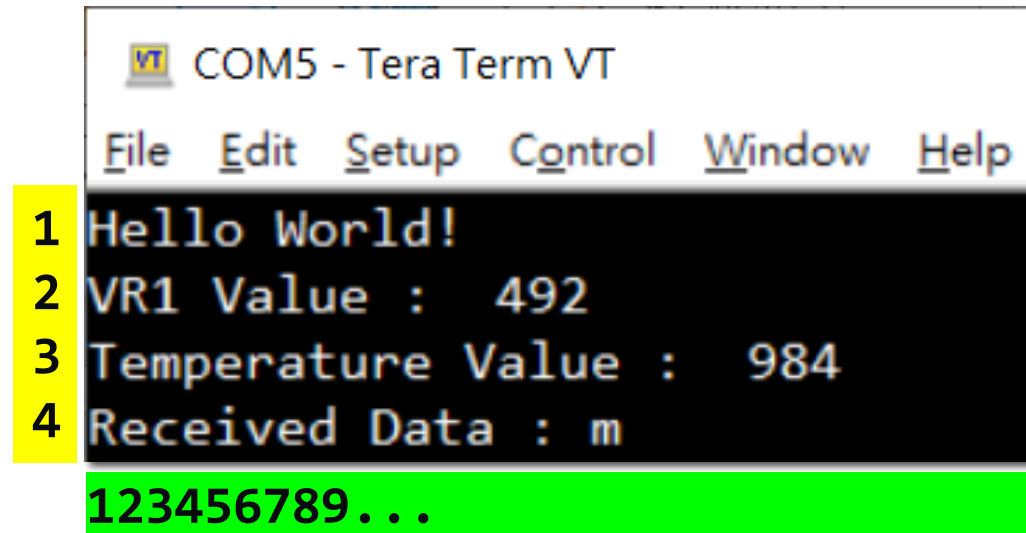
The STDIO limitation

- Harmony supports **standard input/output (STDIO)**, and it is easy to use printf() function to output UART messages. But the mechanism of STDIO module is **based on polling mode (blocking mode)**. It will conflict when selecting SERCOM-UART Non-blocking mode and trying to use printf().
- Let's **try to implement our myprintf() function** to use interrupt method but have convenient use as the C printf() function.



VT100 Console Control

- Some terminals support VT100 commands and can perform some actions.
- We can use VT100 command to control Tera Term UART output as

A screenshot of a Tera Term window titled "COM5 - Tera Term VT". The window has a menu bar with "File", "Edit", "Setup", "Control", "Window", and "Help". The main display area shows four lines of text: "1 Hello World!", "2 VR1 Value : 492", "3 Temperature Value : 984", and "4 Received Data : m". The line numbers 1 through 4 are highlighted in yellow. Below the main display area, a green bar contains the text "123456789...".

```
COM5 - Tera Term VT
File Edit Setup Control Window Help
1 Hello World!
2 VR1 Value : 492
3 Temperature Value : 984
4 Received Data : m
123456789...
```

```
myprintf("\033[2J");    // Clear screen
myprintf("\033[?25l");  // Hide cursor
myprintf("\033[y;xH");  // Set cursor to (x,y)
                        // Left-up corner is from (1,1)
```

Lab11 SERCOM - UART Tx/Rx Interrupt with myprintf

- Try add **myprintf()** function code for user code.
- After done this, you could use **myprintf()** function to instead of USART interface routines.
- Try adding the **VT100 command** to make the displayed information easier to view.

SERCOM - UART setting same as the previous Lab.

- **Let's go!**

Lab11 SERCOM - UART Tx/Rx Interrupt with myprintf

Step 1



Add code segment to user code.

```
// TODO 11.01
#include <stdarg.h>

// TODO 11.02
#define SYS_CONSOLE_PRINT_BUFFER_SIZE 200
static char consolePrintBuffer[SYS_CONSOLE_PRINT_BUFFER_SIZE];
volatile uint8_t TC3_HasExpired= 0;
volatile uint8_t TC4_HasExpired= 0;

...
// TODO 11.03
void myprintf(const char *format, ...)
{
    size_t len = 0;
    va_list args = {0};
    va_start(args, format);
    len = vsnprintf(consolePrintBuffer, SYS_CONSOLE_PRINT_BUFFER_SIZE, format , args);
    va_end(args);

    if ((len > 0) && (len < SYS_CONSOLE_PRINT_BUFFER_SIZE))
    {
        consolePrintBuffer[len] = '\\0';
        SERCOM5_USART_Write(consolePrintBuffer, len);
        while (SERCOM5_USART_WriteIsBusy());
    }
}
```

Lab11 SERCOM - UART Tx/Rx Interrupt with myprintf

Step 2

a Add software flag control of TC3 and TC4.

```
...
void TC3_TimerExpired(TC_TIMER_STATUS status, uintptr_t context)
{
    if( status & TC_INTFLAG_OVF_Msk )
    {
        // TODO 11.04
        TC3_HasExpired= 1;
        // LED1_Toggle();
        // sprintf((char *) USARTRTxBuffer, "Hello world!\r\n" );
        // SERCOM5_USART_Write( USARTRTxBuffer, strlen((char*)USARTRTxBuffer) );
    }
}

void TC4_TimerExpired(TC_TIMER_STATUS status, uintptr_t context)
{
    if( status & TC_INTFLAG_OVF_Msk )
    {
        // TODO 11.05
        TC4_HasExpired= 1;
        // LED2_Toggle();
    }
}
...
```

Lab11 SERCOM - UART Tx/Rx Interrupt with myprintf

Step 3

a Add code segment to your main while loop.

```
int main ( void )
{
    ...
    // TODO 11.06
    myprintf("\033[2J");
    myprintf("\033[?251");
    while( true )
    {
        // TODO 11.07
        if (TC3_HasExpired)
        {
            TC3_HasExpired= 0;
            LED1_Toggle();
            myprintf( "\033[1;1HHello World!" );
        }

        if (TC4_HasExpired)
        {
            TC4_HasExpired= 0;
            LED2_Toggle();
        }
    }
}
```


Lab11 SERCOM - UART Tx/Rx Interrupt with myprintf

Step 4

a Add code segment to your main while loop.

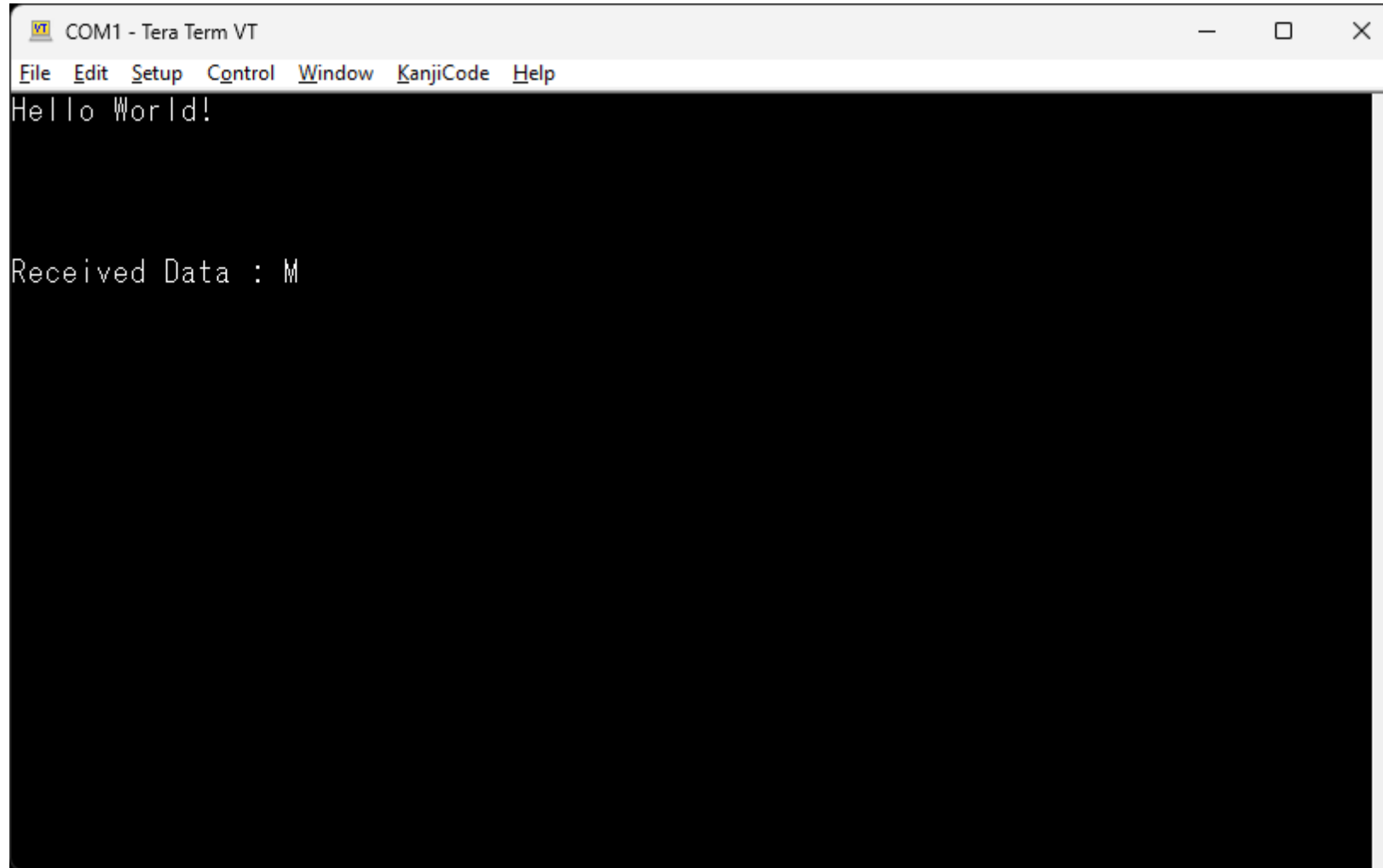
```
int main ( void )
{
    ...
    while( true )
    {
        ...

        if( USART5_IsReceived )
        {
            USART5_IsReceived = 0;

            // TODO 11.08
            // sprintf((char *) USARTRTxBuffer, "\r\nReceived Data : %1c\r\n", USART5_ReceiveData[0] );
            // SERCOM5_USART_Write( USARTRTxBuffer, strlen((char*)USARTRTxBuffer) );
            // while( SERCOM5_USART_WriteIsBusy() );
            myprintf("\033[6;1HReceived Data : %1c", USART5_ReceiveData[0] );
            SERCOM5_USART_Read( USART5_ReceiveData, 1 );
        }
    }
}
```

Lab11 SERCOM - UART Tx/Rx Interrupt with myprintf

Result

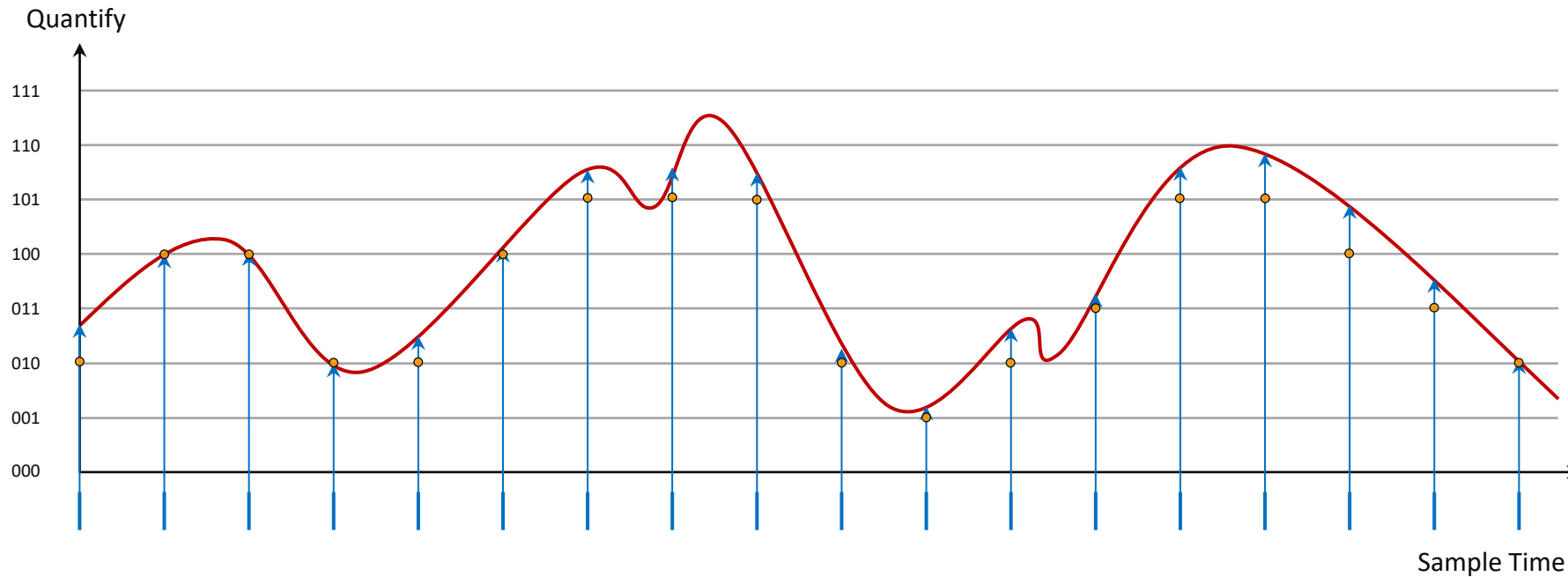


A screenshot of a Tera Term VT window titled "COM1 - Tera Term VT". The window has a menu bar with "File", "Edit", "Setup", "Control", "Window", "KanjiCode", and "Help". The main text area is black with white text. It displays "Hello World!" on the first line and "Received Data : M" on the second line. A vertical scrollbar is visible on the right side of the text area.

High Speed ADC Architecture

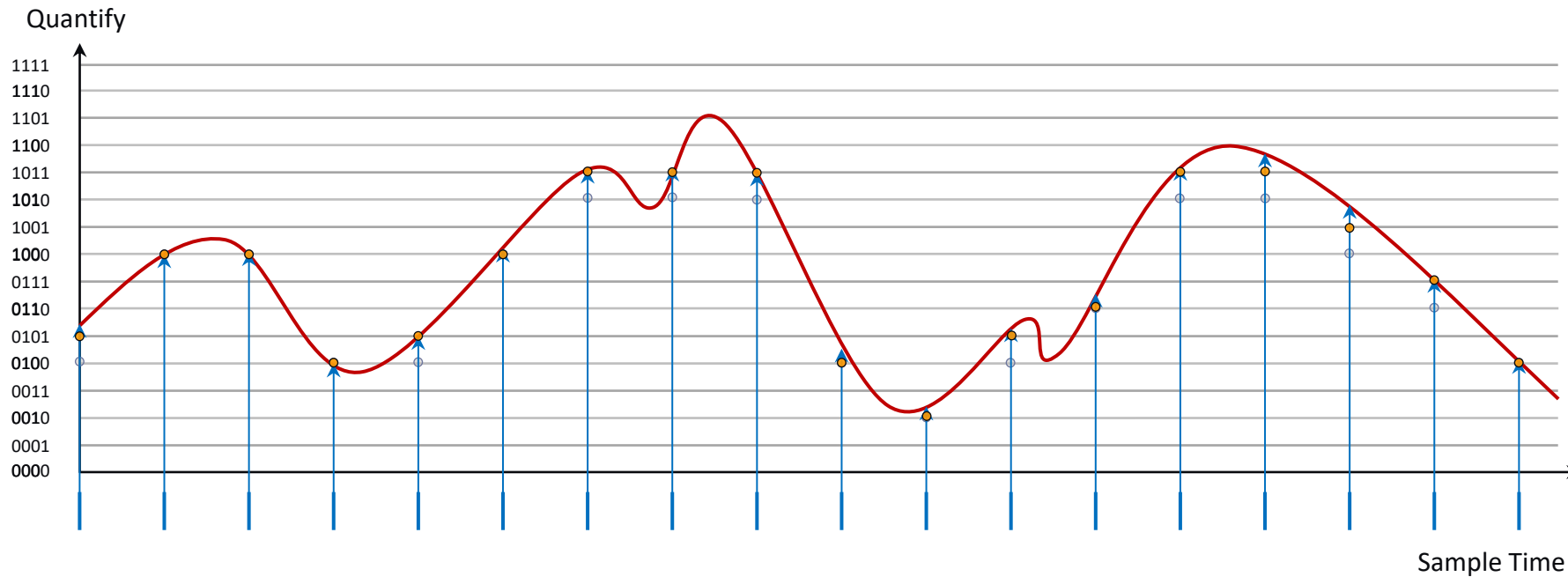
What's ADC ?

- The Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC) converts a signal from the time continuous /amplitude continuous domain into a time discrete/amplitude discrete domain.



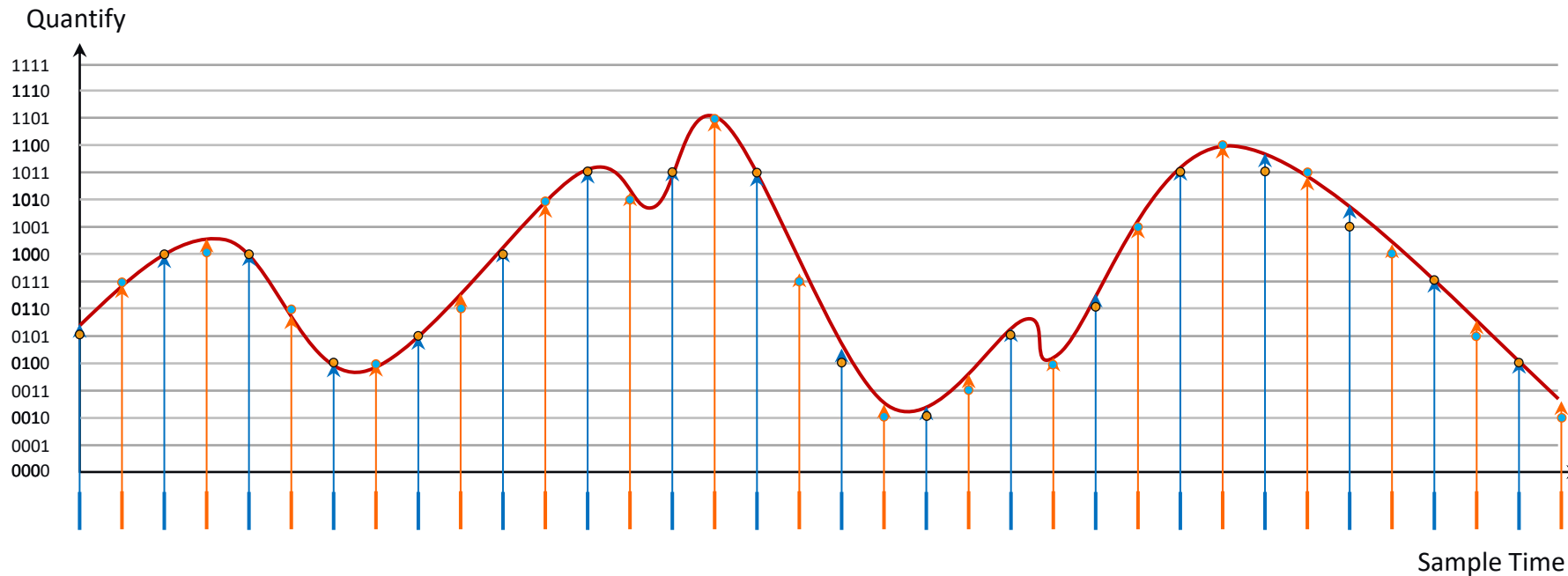
Resolution

- The resolution of the converter indicates the number of discrete values. The resolution determines the magnitude of the quantization error. (wiki)



Sample Rate

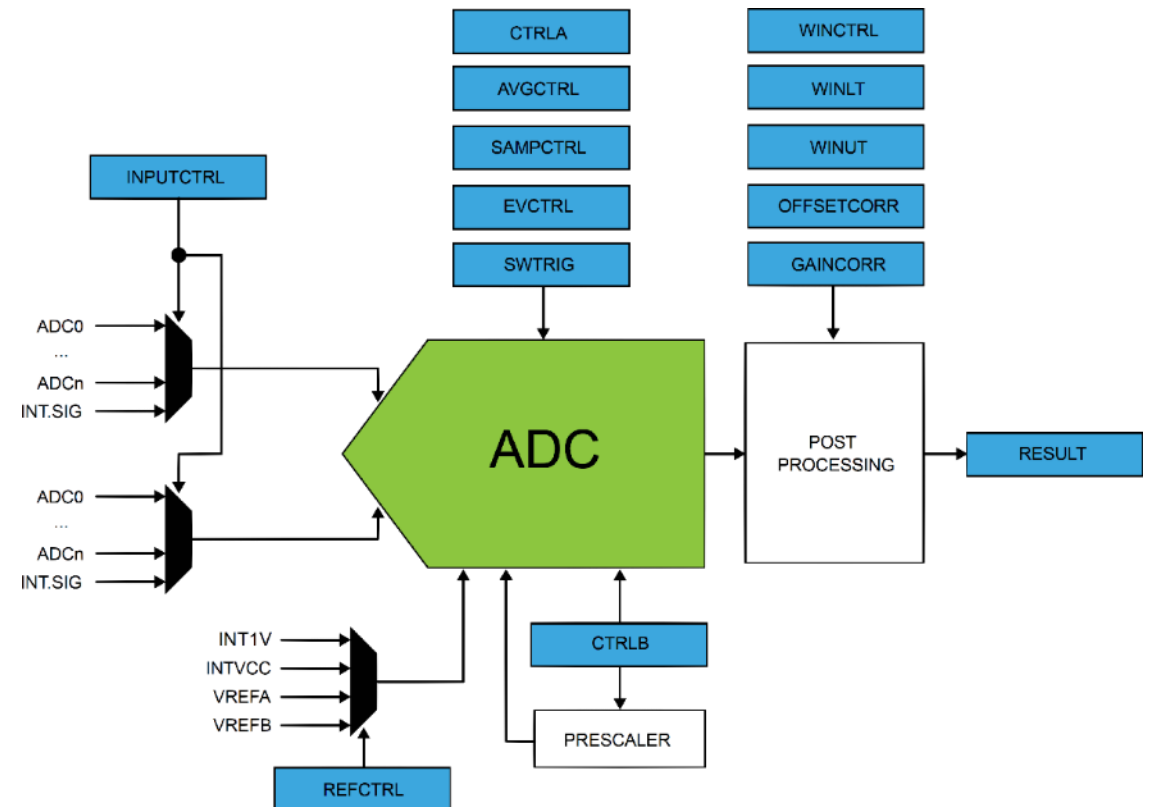
- The analog signal is required to define the rate at which new digital values are sampled from the analog signal.
- This faithful reproduction is only possible if the sampling rate is higher than twice the highest frequency of the signal. (wiki)



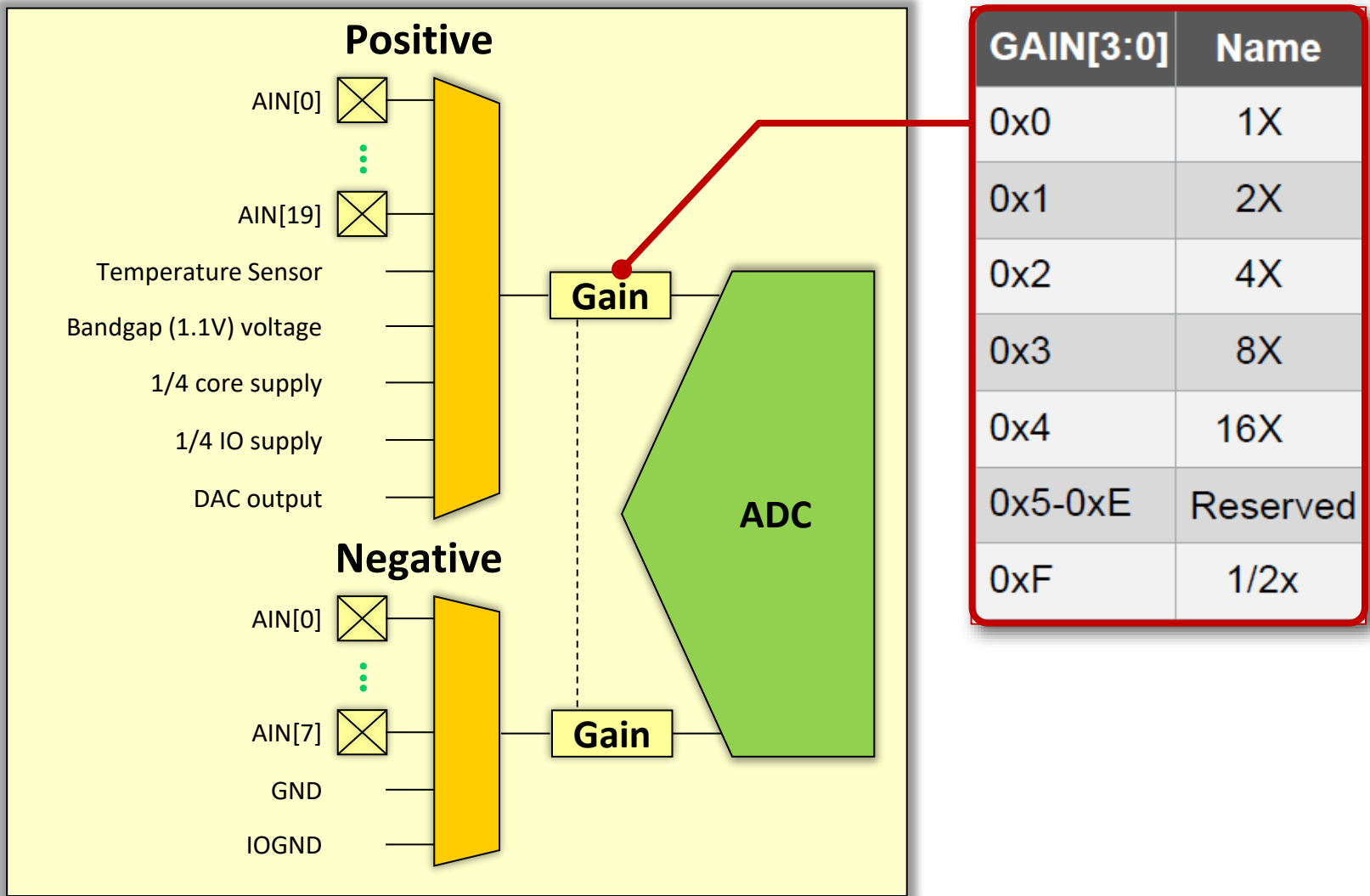
ADC Block Diagram

- Up to 32 analog input, 8, 10 or 12 bits resolution.
- Differential and single-ended inputs.
- 1/2x to 16x gain. Up to 350ksps.
- Support Event-triggered and pin scan.
- Support averaging and oversampling.
- External or Internal reference voltage.
- Oversample accumulation average and window monitor feature.

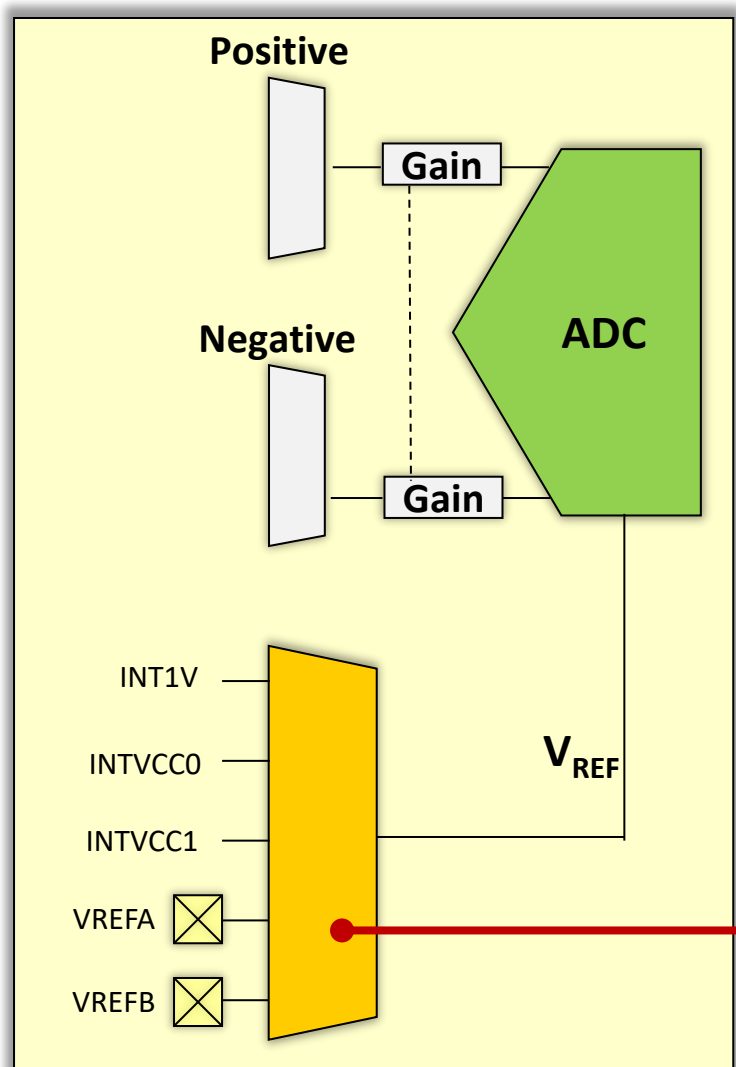
$$Result_{AD} = \left(\frac{AN_+ - AN_-}{V_{Ref} - AN_-} \times 2^n \right) - 1$$



ADC Channel Selection & Gain



ADC Reference Voltage Selection

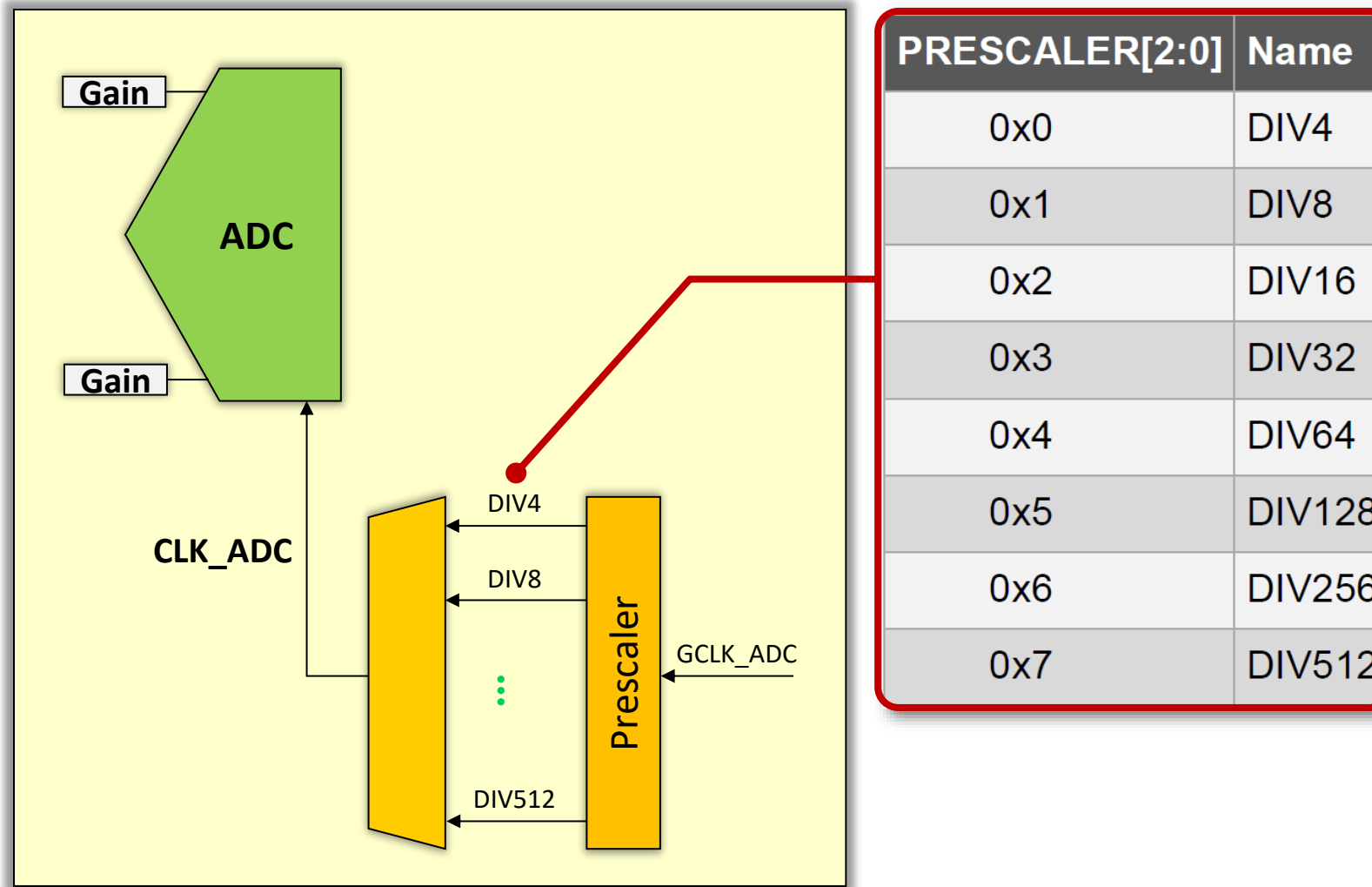


VREFA and VREFB range
 $1.0V \sim (V_{DDANA} - 0.6V)$
Conversion range:
– **Single-ended mode**
 $0V \sim V_{REF}/Gain$
– **Differential mode**
 $-V_{REF}/Gain \sim V_{REF}/Gain$

REFSEL[3:0]	Name	Description
0x0	INT1V	1.0V voltage reference
0x1	INTVCC0	1/1.48 VDDANA
0x2	INTVCC1	1/2 VDDANA (only for VDDANA > 2.0V)
0x3	VREFA	External reference
0x4	VREFB	External reference
0x5-0xF		Reserved

VDDANA = 3.3V
½ VDDANA = 1.65V

ADC Prescaler



ADC Trigger Source

- There are three way to be started data conversion.

- **Software Trigger**

One shot conversion control via software.

- **Free Run**

A free-running mode can be used to continuously convert an input channel. When using free-running mode the first conversion must be started, while subsequent conversions will start automatically at the end of previous conversions.

- **HW Event Trigger**

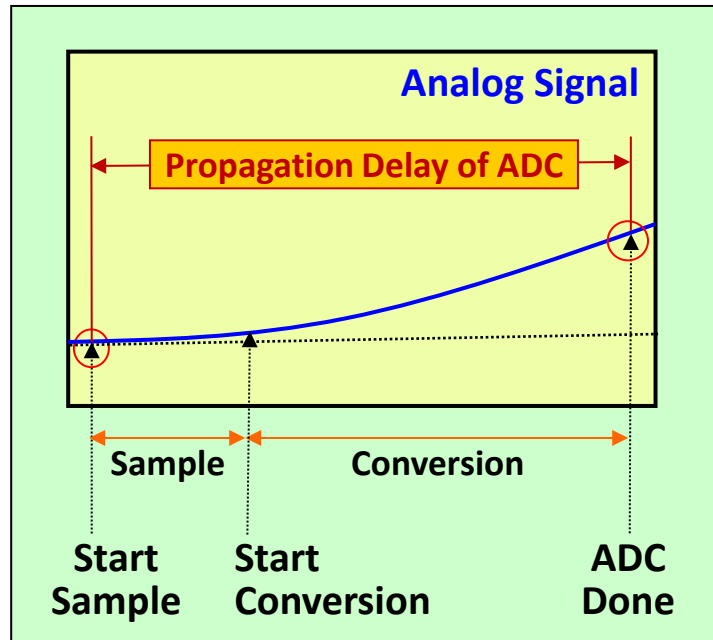
Through Event System peripheral to automatically conversion.

ADC Characteristics

- Maximum Sampling Rate :

Single-shot : $2.1\text{M}/\text{Round}(6+0.5) = 300\text{k samples/second.}$

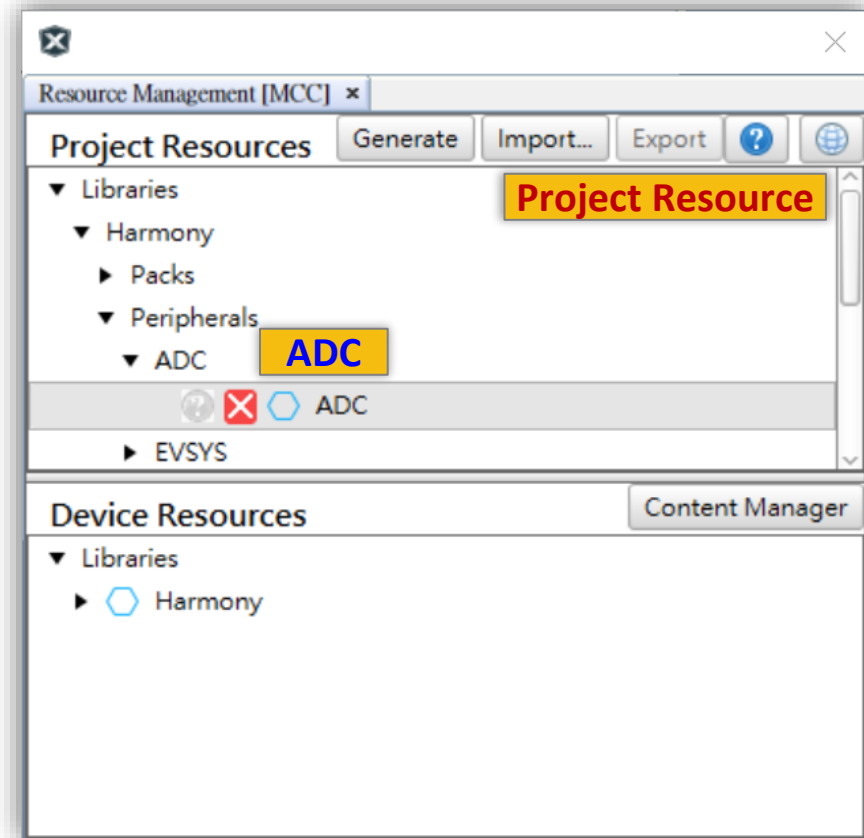
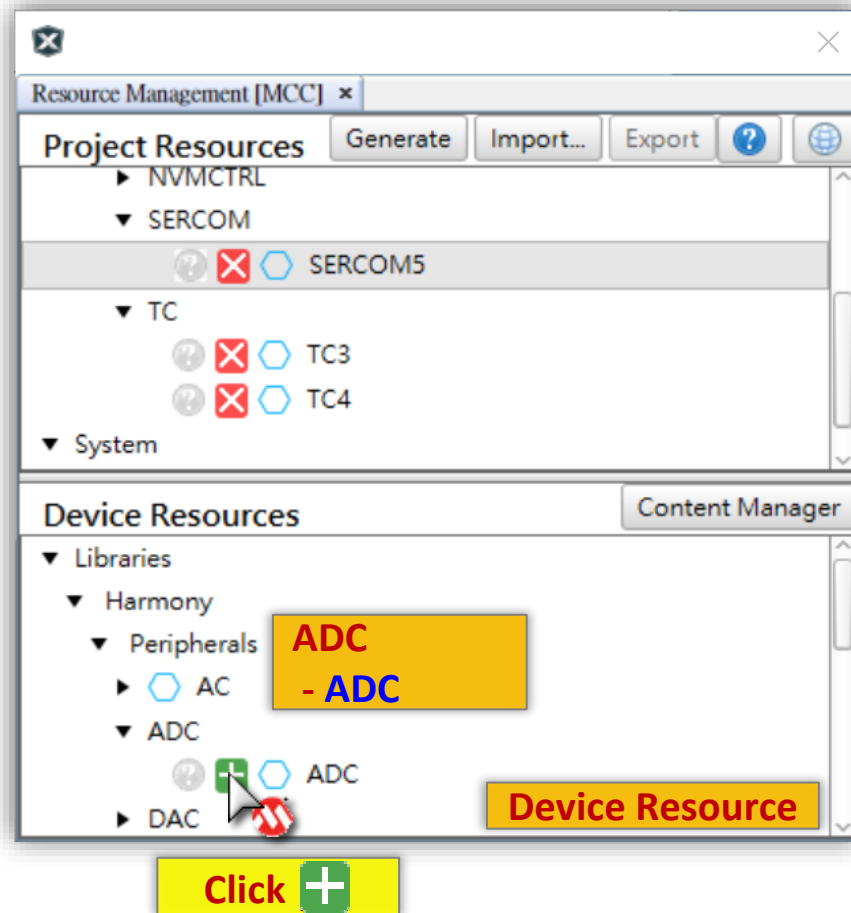
Free-running : $2.1\text{M}/6 = \text{up to } 350\text{k samples/second.}$



Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Max.	Units
RES	Resolution		8	12	bits
f _{CLK_ADC}	ADC Clock frequency		30	2100	kHz
	Sample rate	Single shot	5	300	ksps
		Free running	5	350	ksps
	Sampling time		0.5	-	cycles
	Conversion time	1x Gain	6	-	cycles

Add ADC Function using MCC Harmony

- Find **ADC** component in Device Resource window.
- Click **+** to add **ADC** to Project Resource window.



ADC Polling

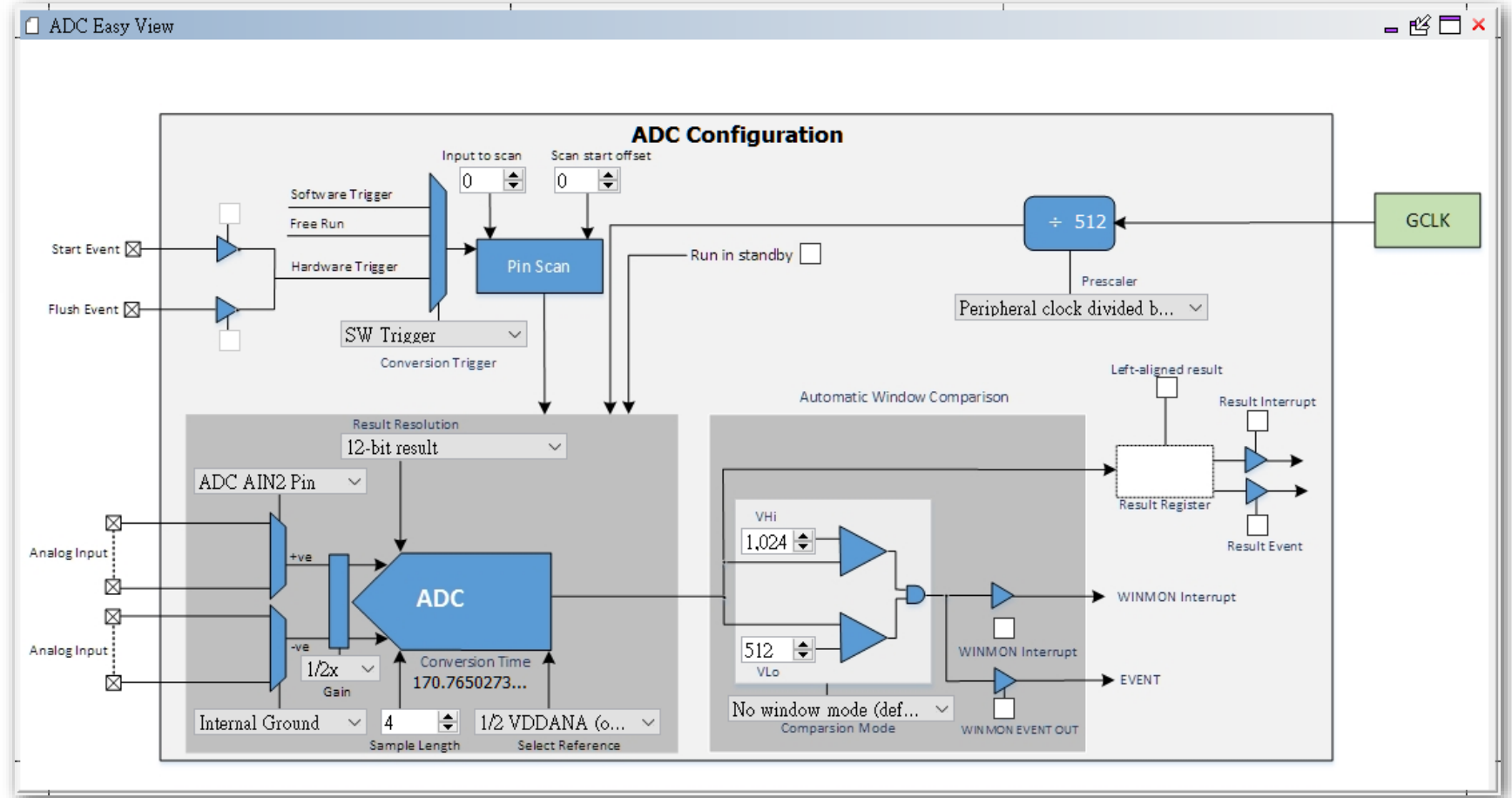
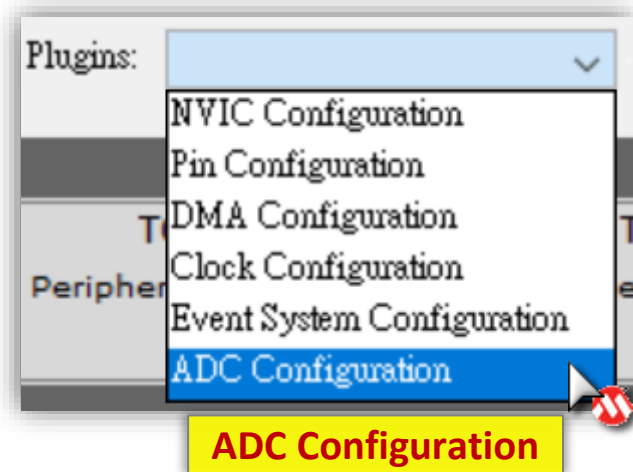
Configuration Options Example

The screenshot shows a software configuration window titled "Configuration Options" with a tree view on the left and configuration fields on the right. The tree view is expanded to show the ADC configuration options. The configuration fields are as follows:

- ADC**
 - Select Prescaler: Peripheral clock divided by 512
 - Select Sample Length (half ADC clock cycles): 4
 - **** Conversion Time is 106.666666667 uS ****
 - Select Gain: 1/2x
 - Select Reference: 1/2 VDDANA (only for VDDANA > 2.0V)
 - Select Conversion Trigger: SW Trigger
- Channel Configuration**
 - Select Positive Input: ADC AIN2 Pin
 - Select Negative Input: Internal Ground
 - Number of inputs to scan: 0
- Result Configuration**
 - Select Result Resolution: 12-bit result
 - Left Aligned Result: ☐
 - Enable Result Ready Interrupt: ☐
 - Enable Result Ready Event Out: ☐
- Window Mode Configuration**
 - Select Window Monitor Mode: No window mode (default)
- Sleep Mode Configuration**
 - Run During Standby: ☐

ADC Polling

Easy View Configuration Example



ADC Polling

PINMUX Configuration Example

- Analog pins will all belong to **PINMUX function group B**.
- For example : **PB08** as **AIN[2]** (Analog input Channel 2)
PB09 as **AIN[3]** (Analog input Channel 3)

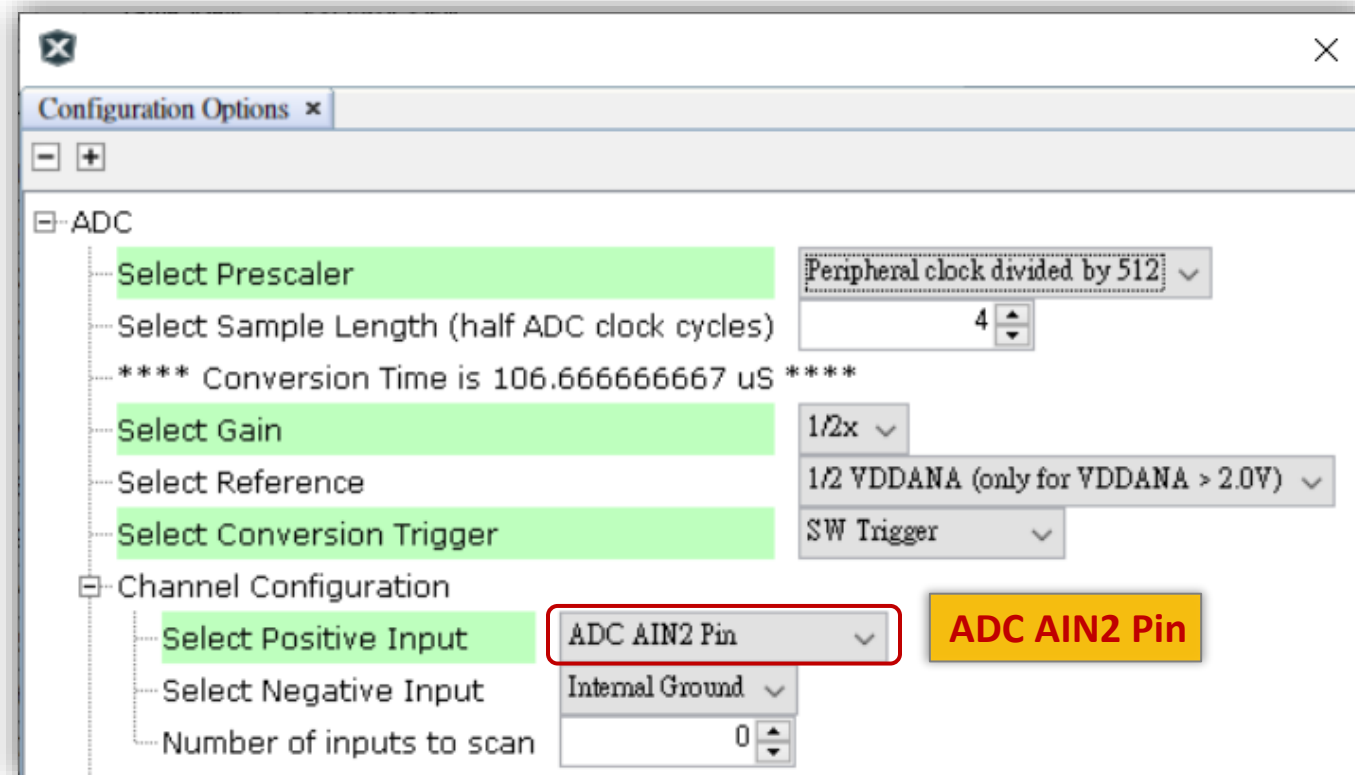
Pin ⁽¹⁾			I/O Pin	Supply	A	B ²⁾⁽³⁾				C	D	E	F	G	H
SAMD21E	SAMD21G	SAMD21J				ADC	AC	PTC	DAC						
	7	11	PB08	VDDANA	EXTINT[8]	AIN[2]		Y[14]			SERCOM4/ PAD[0]	TC4/WO[0]	TCC3/ WO[6]		
	8		PB09	VDDANA	EXTINT[9]	AIN[3]					SERCOM4/ PAD[1]	TC4/WO[1]	TCC3/ WO[7]		

Pin Table		Package: TQFP48												
Module	Function	PA00	PA01	PA02	PA03	GNDAN	VDDAN	ADC_AIN2	ADC_AIN3	9	10	11	12	13
ADC	ADC_AIN18													
	ADC_AIN19													
	ADC_AIN2													
	ADC_AIN3													
	ADC_AIN4/VREFP													
	ADC_AIN5													
	ADC_AIN6													

ADC Polling

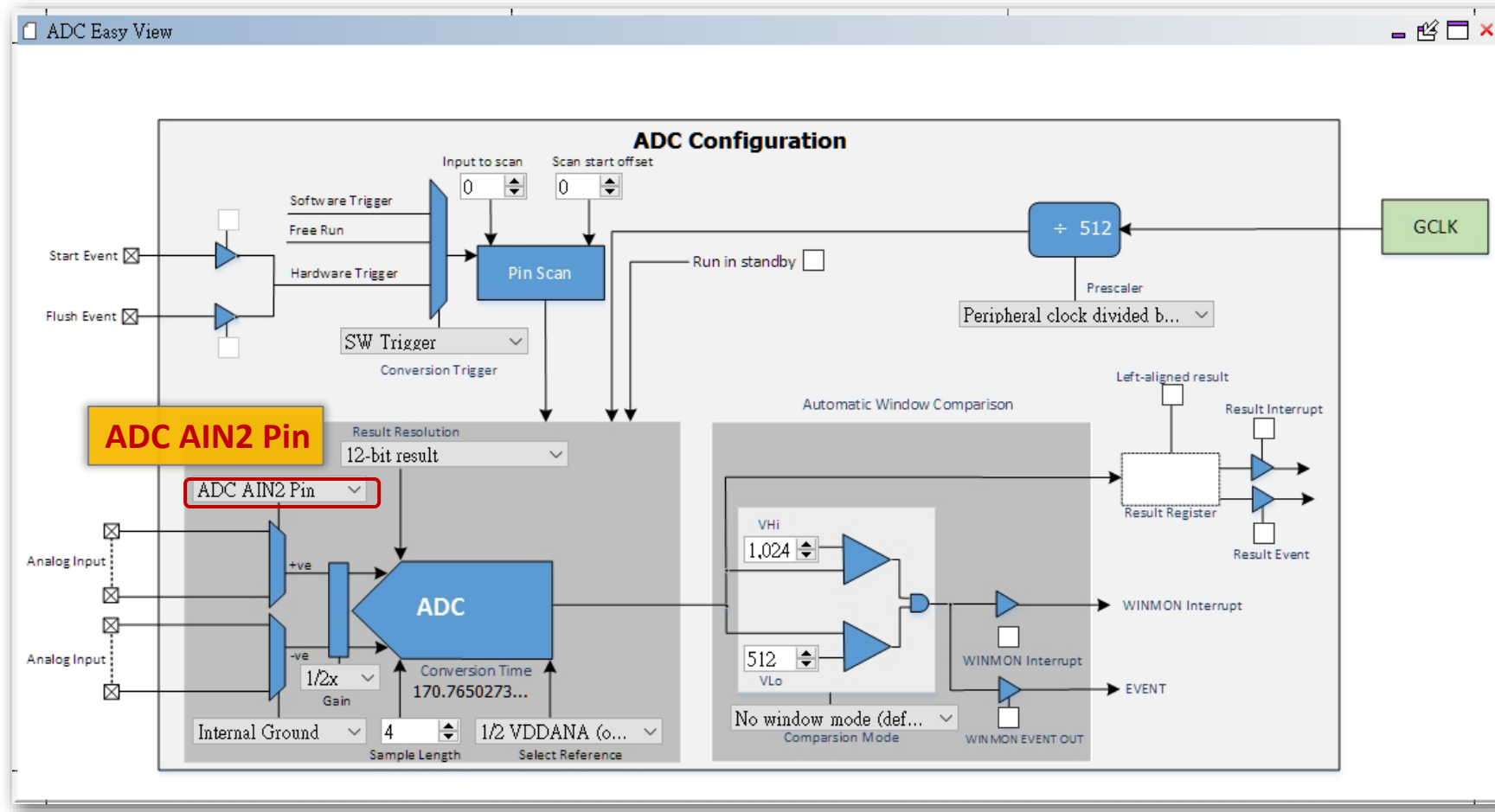
PINMUX Configuration Example

- Remember assign **Positive Input** pin in ADC module.
- For example : **ADC AIN2 Pin** as Positive Input Pin (**PB08**)



ADC Polling

Easy View PINMUX Configuration Example



ADC Polling

Interface Routines

```
void ADC_Initialize( void );  
void ADC_Enable( void );  
void ADC_Disable( void );  
void ADC_ChannelSelect( ADC_POSINPUT positiveInput, ADC_NEGINPUT negativeInput );  
void ADC_ConversionStart( void );  
uint16_t ADC_ConversionResultGet( void );  
bool ADC_ConversionStatusGet( void );  
void ADC_ComparisonWindowSet(uint16_t low_threshold, uint16_t high_threshold);  
void ADC_WindowModeSet(ADC_WINMODE mode);
```

ADC Polling

Software Trigger Code Example

```
...  
  
int main (void)  
{  
    SYS_Initialize ( NULL );  
    ...  
    ADC_Enable();  
    while( true )  
    {  
        ...  
        ADC_ConversionStart();  
        while( !ADC_ConversionStatusGet() );  
        myprintf( "%d\r\n", ADC_ConversionResultGet() );  
    }  
}
```

ADC Factory Calibration

- ADC Factory calibration value will auto load and applicate in MCC Harmony generated ADC initial function.

plib_adc.c

```
void ADC_Initialize( void )
{
    ...
    /* Write linearity calibration and bias calibration */
    ADC_REGS->ADC_CALIB =
        (uint32_t)( ADC_CALIB_LINEARITY_CAL( adc_linearity0 | (adc_linearity1 << 5) ) ) |
        ADC_CALIB_BIAS_CAL( ( ( (*(uint64_t*)OTP4_ADDR + 1) & ADC_BIASCAL_Msk ) >> ADC_BIASCAL_POS) );
}
```

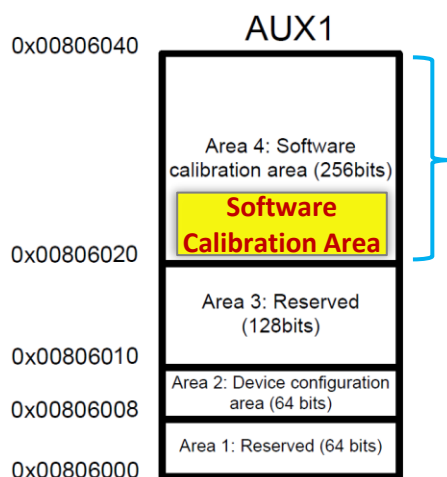


Table 10-5. NVM Software Calibration Area Mapping

Bit Position	Name	Description
34:27	ADC LINEARITY ADC_LINEARITY	ADC Linearity Calibration. Should be written to ADC CALIB register.
37:35	ADC BIASCAL ADC_BIASCAL	ADC Bias Calibration. Should be written to ADC CALIB register.

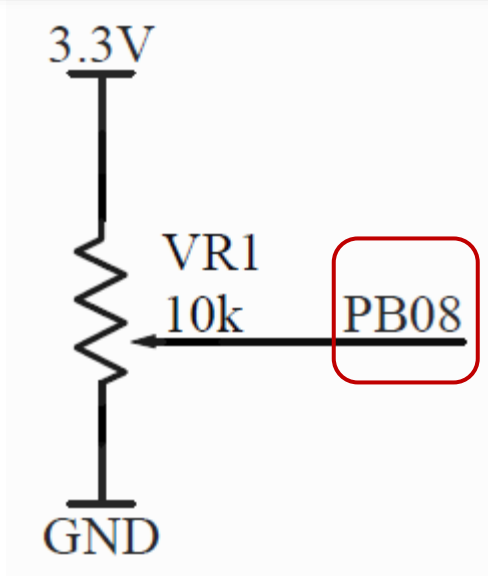
Lab12 ADC Polling Software Trigger

- Try to add ADC function to project.
- Initialize the ADC and get the conversion value from **VR1 (AIN[2])** periodically, and then send it to PC by using UART .
- ADC set to **Software Trigger, 12 bits resolution, Single-End** mode.

• **Let's go!**

Lab12 ADC Polling Software Trigger

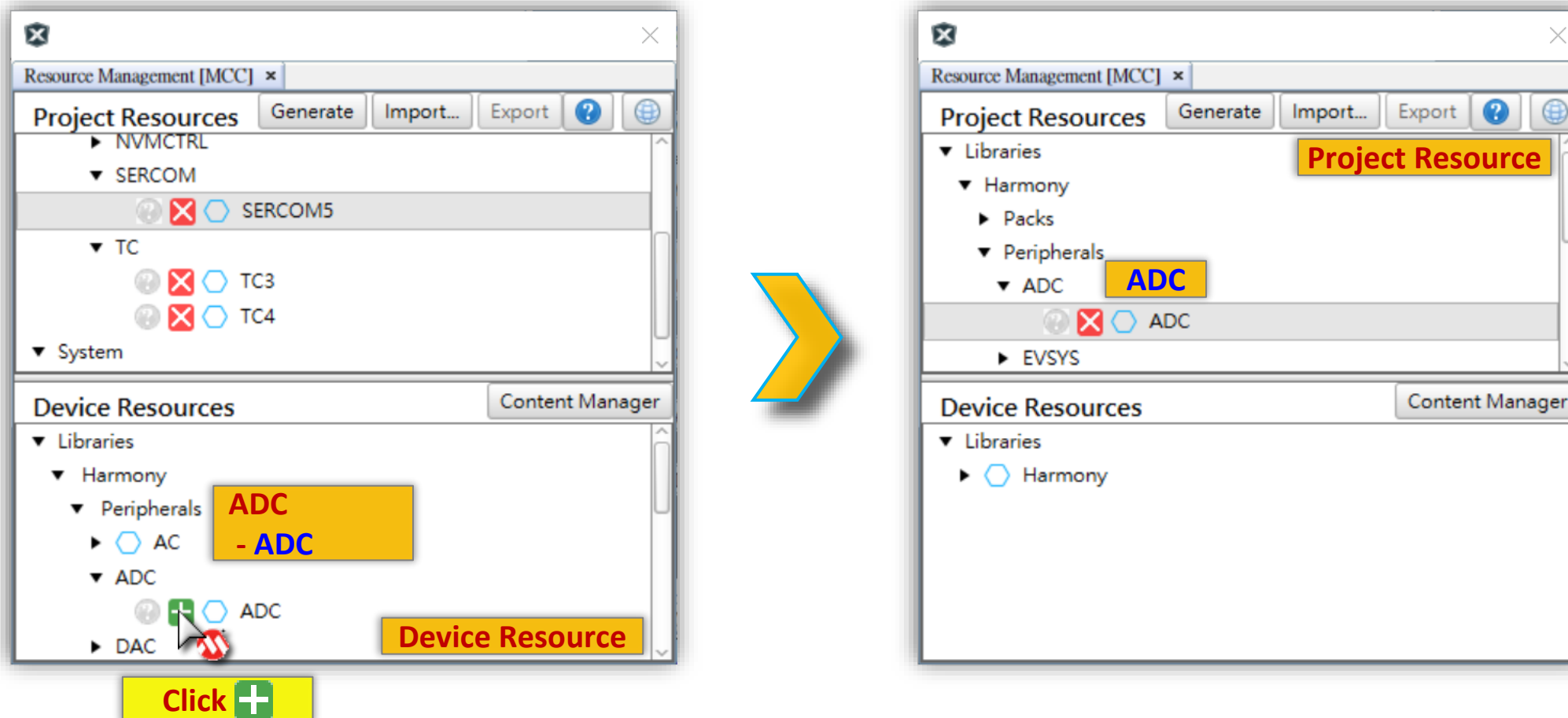
Pin ⁽¹⁾			I/O Pin	Supply	A	B ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾				
SAMD21E	SAMD21G	SAMD21J			EIC	REF	ADC	AC	PTC	DAC
	7	11	PB08	VDDANA	EXTINT[8]		AIN[2]		Y[14]	
	8	12	PB09	VDDANA	EXTINT[9]		AIN[3]		Y[15]	



Lab12 ADC Polling Software Trigger

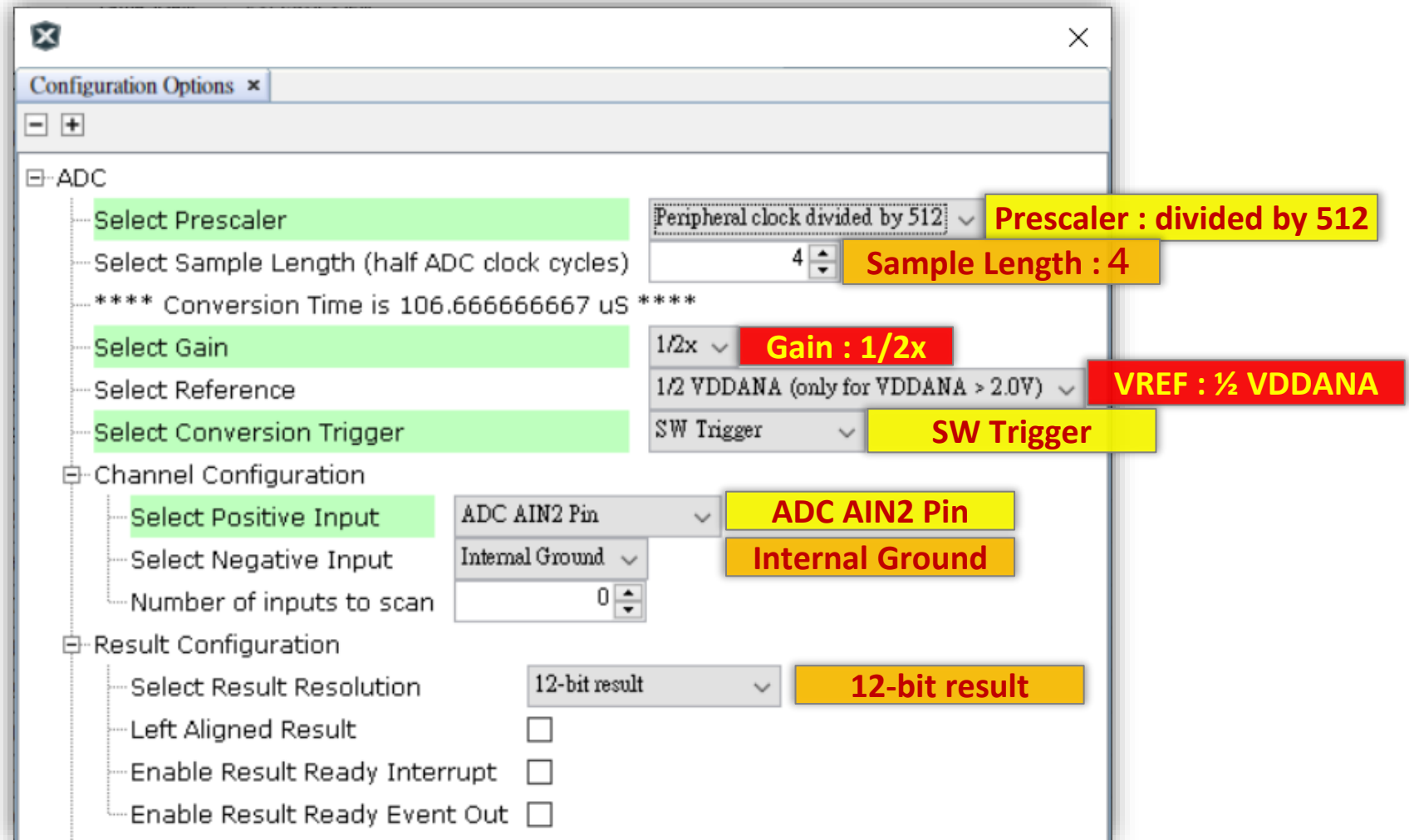
Step 1

- Find **ADC** component in Device Resource window.
- Click **+** to add **ADC** to Project Resource window.



Lab12 ADC Polling Software Trigger

Step 2 (Use Configuration Options)

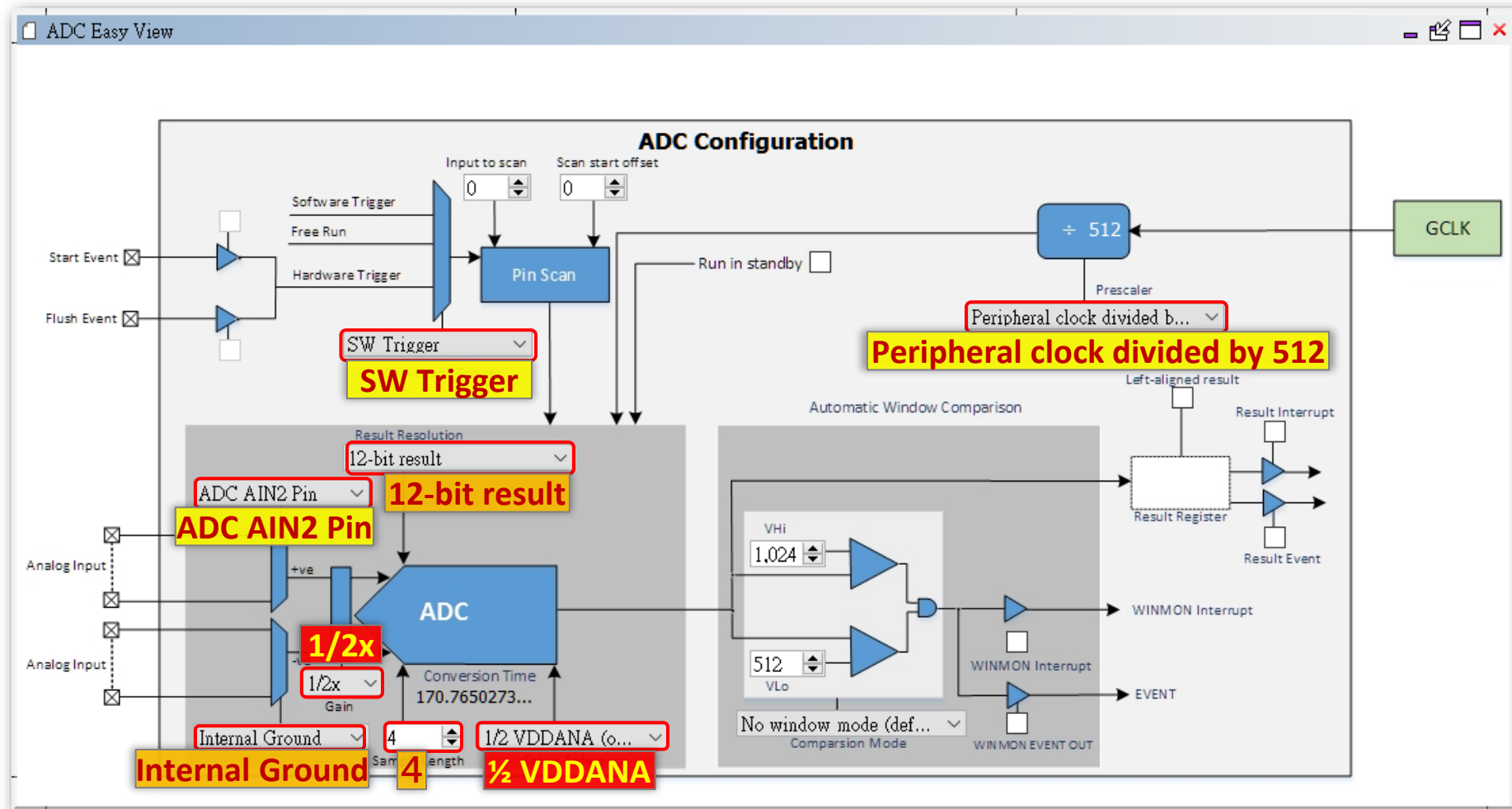


The screenshot shows the 'Configuration Options' dialog for the ADC module. The settings are as follows:

- Select Prescaler:** Peripheral clock divided by 512 (Prescaler : divided by 512)
- Select Sample Length (half ADC clock cycles):** 4 (Sample Length : 4)
- **** Conversion Time is 106.666666667 uS ******
- Select Gain:** 1/2x (Gain : 1/2x)
- Select Reference:** 1/2 VDDANA (only for VDDANA > 2.0V) (VREF : 1/2 VDDANA)
- Select Conversion Trigger:** SW Trigger (SW Trigger)
- Channel Configuration**
 - Select Positive Input:** ADC AIN2 Pin (ADC AIN2 Pin)
 - Select Negative Input:** Internal Ground (Internal Ground)
 - Number of inputs to scan:** 0
- Result Configuration**
 - Select Result Resolution:** 12-bit result (12-bit result)
 - Left Aligned Result:** ☐
 - Enable Result Ready Interrupt:** ☐
 - Enable Result Ready Event Out:** ☐

Lab12 ADC Polling Software Trigger

Step 2 (Use Easy View)



Lab12 ADC Polling Software Trigger

Step 3

Pin Table

Package: TQFP48

Module	Function	PA00	PA01	PA02	PA03	GNDAN	VDDAN	PB08	PB09	PA04	PA05	PA06	PA07	PA08
ADC	ADC_AIN18													
	ADC_AIN19													
	ADC_AIN2													
	ADC_AIN4/VREFP													
	ADC_AIN5													
	ADC_AIN6													

ADC

ADC_AIN2

Click

PB08

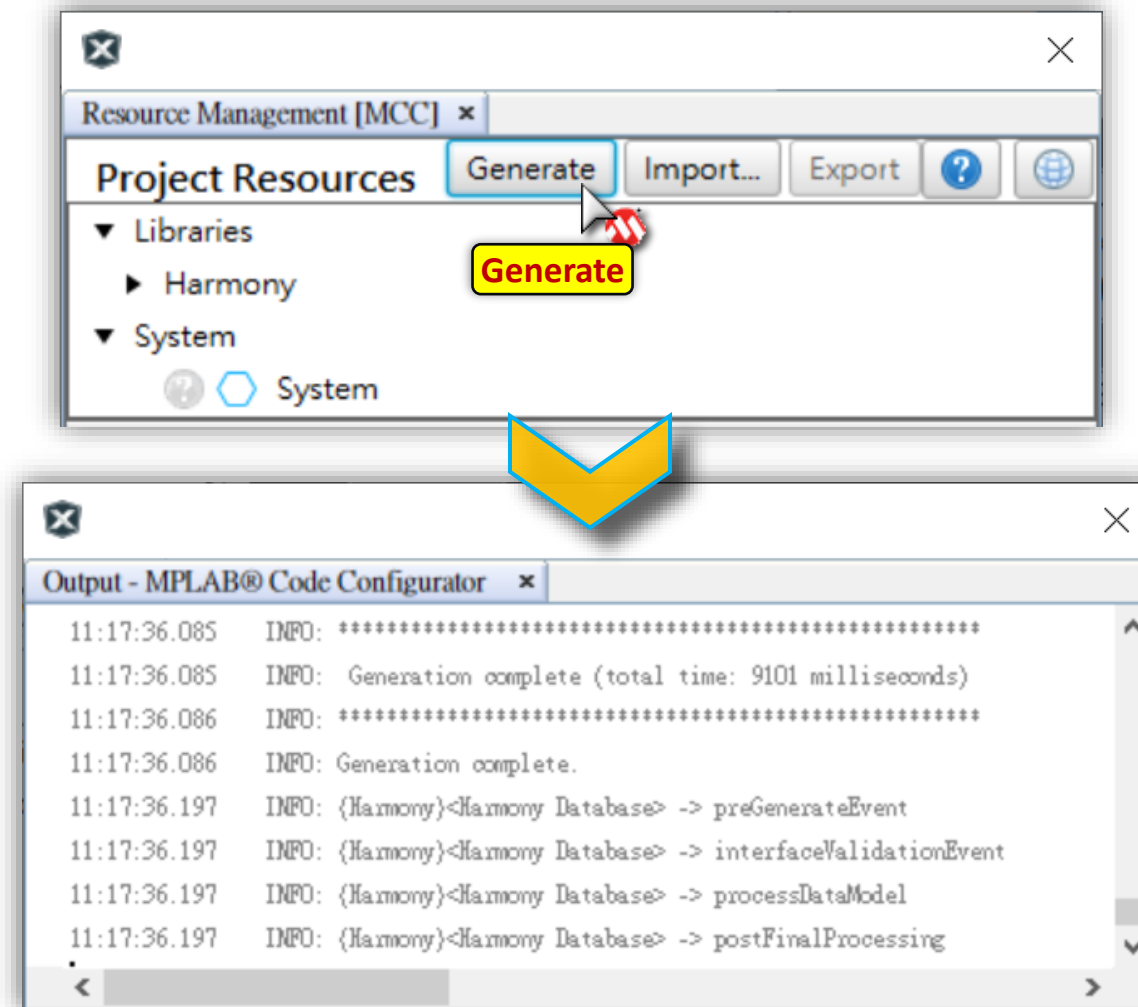
PB08 (ADC_AIN2)

Green is Enable

Lab12 ADC Polling Software Trigger

Step 4

- Click "**Generate**" Button to Generate your Code.



Lab12 ADC Polling Software Trigger

Step 5

a Add code segment to your main.c

```
// TODO 12.01
uint16_t ADC_Result;

int main (void)
{
    ...
    // TODO 12.02
    ADC_Enable();

    while( true )
    {
        ...
        if( TC4_HasExpired)
        {
            ...

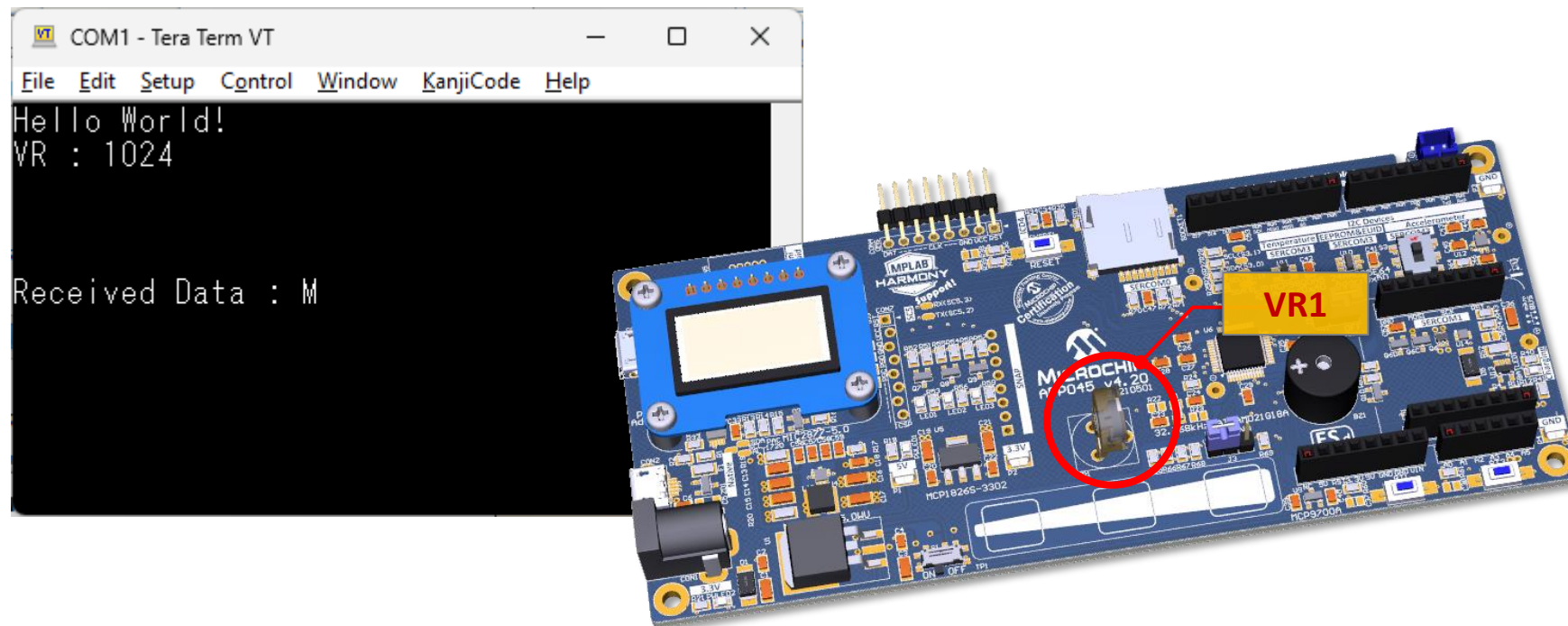
            // TODO 12.03
            ADC_ConversionStart();
            while( !ADC_ConversionStatusGet() );
            ADC_Result = ADC_ConversionResultGet();
            myprintf("\033[2;1HVR : %4d", ADC_Result );
        }
        ...
    }
}
```

b Program firmware to target board then observe result.

Lab12 ADC Polling Software Trigger

Result

- "Hello World!" string and VR1 ADC value will output to terminal with one second period.



ADC Interrupt and Pin Scan

ADC Pin Scan

- The ADC support analog channel switch call Pin Scan function.
- Pin scan switch analog channel sequential after a conversion automatically.
- **Start Pin** : **Positive Input** + **Scan Start Offset**
- **End Pin** : **Start Pin** + **Number of Inputs to Scan**

For Example : To do ADC Pin Scan from AIN[2] to AIN[3].

Positive Input Pin = AIN[0]
Scan Start Offset = 2
Start Pin = AIN[0+2] = AIN[2]

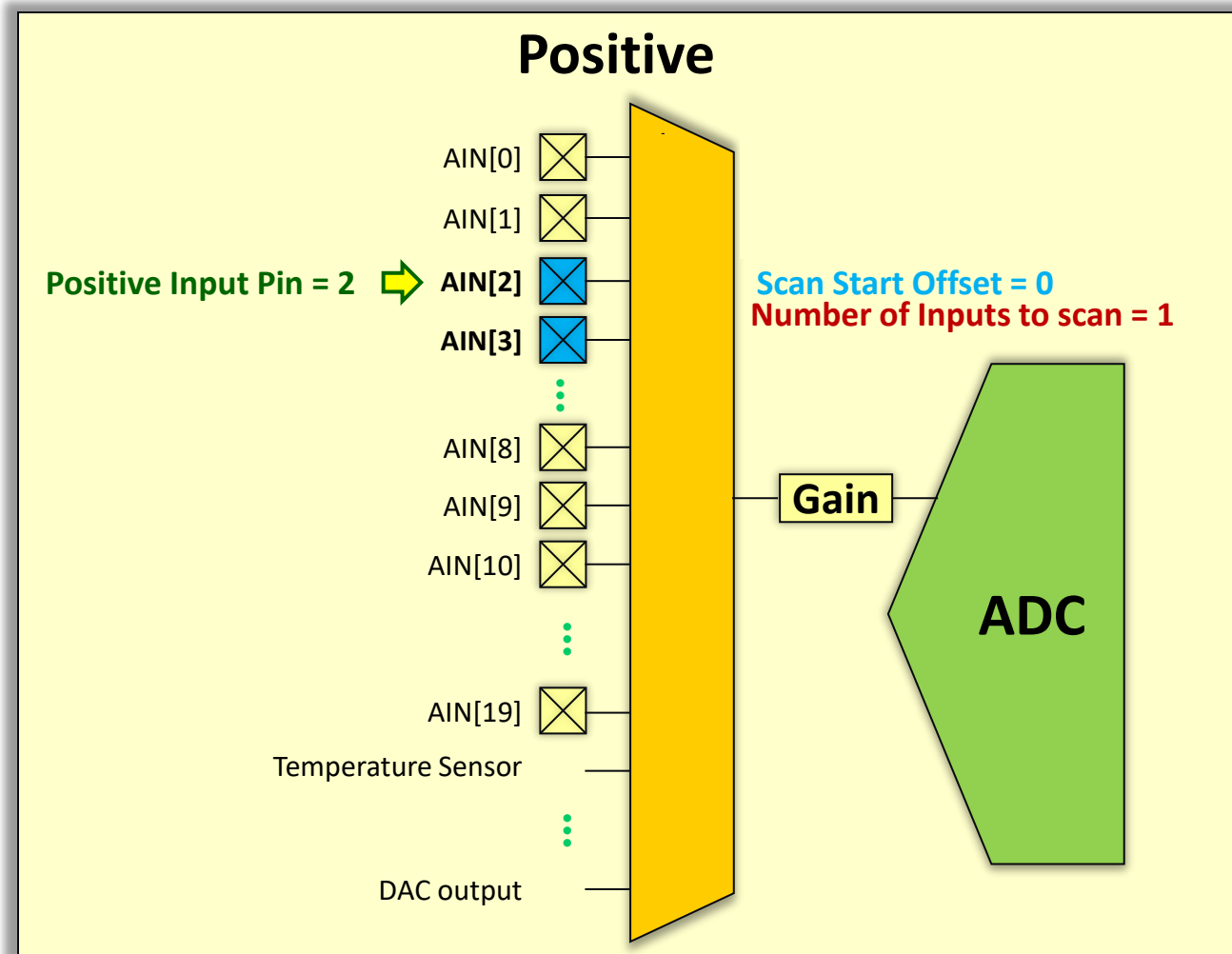
OR

Positive Input Pin = AIN[2]
Scan Start Offset = 0
Start Pin = AIN[2+0] = AIN[2]

Number of Inputs to scan = 1

End Pin = AIN[2+1] = AIN[3]

ADC Pin Scan



ADC Pin Scan

Configuration Options Example

The screenshot shows the 'Configuration Options' dialog box for an ADC. The 'ADC' section is expanded, showing various configuration parameters. Several parameters are highlighted with green boxes: 'Select Prescaler', 'Select Sample Length (half ADC clock cycles)', 'Select Gain', 'Select Reference', 'Select Conversion Trigger', 'Select Positive Input', 'Select Negative Input', 'Number of inputs to scan', and 'Scan start offset'. The 'Channel Configuration' section is also expanded. The 'Select Positive Input' is set to 'ADC AIN2 Pin', 'Select Negative Input' is set to 'Internal Ground', 'Number of inputs to scan' is set to 1, and 'Scan start offset' is set to 0. A red rectangle highlights the 'ADC AIN2 Pin', 'Internal Ground', '1', and '0' settings. Yellow callout boxes with red text point to these settings: 'Positive Input Pin' points to 'ADC AIN2 Pin', 'Number of Inputs to scan' points to '1', and 'Scan Start Offset' points to '0'. The 'Prescaler' is set to 'Peripheral clock divided by 512', 'Sample Length' is 4, 'Gain' is '1/2x', 'Reference' is '1/2 VDDANA (only for VDDANA > 2.0V)', and 'Conversion Trigger' is 'SW Trigger'. A status message indicates 'Conversion Time is 106.666666667 uS'.

Configuration Options x

ADC

Select Prescaler: Peripheral clock divided by 512

Select Sample Length (half ADC clock cycles): 4

**** Conversion Time is 106.666666667 uS ****

Select Gain: 1/2x

Select Reference: 1/2 VDDANA (only for VDDANA > 2.0V)

Select Conversion Trigger: SW Trigger

Channel Configuration

Select Positive Input: ADC AIN2 Pin

Select Negative Input: Internal Ground

Number of inputs to scan: 1

Scan start offset: 0

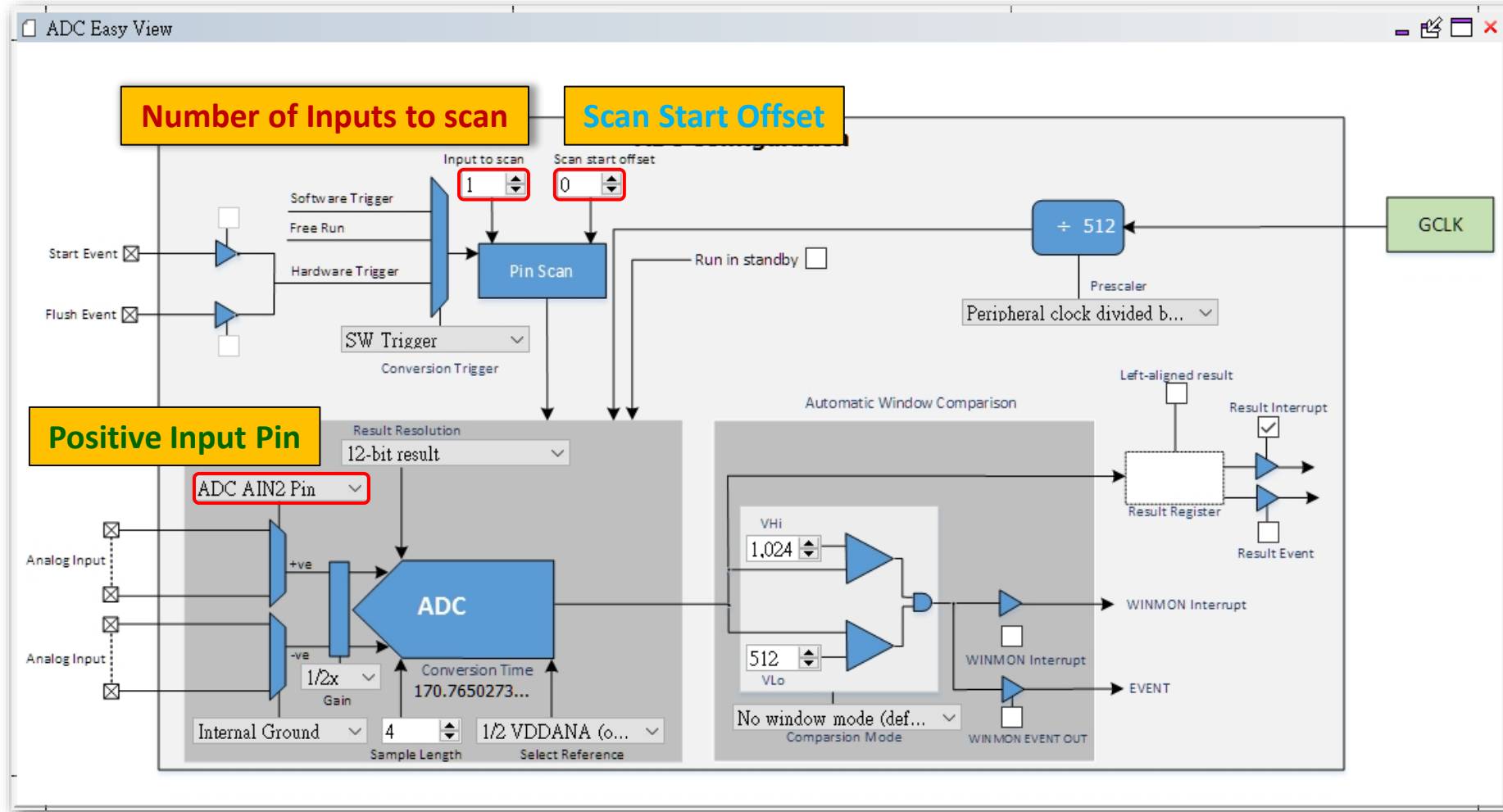
Positive Input Pin

Number of Inputs to scan

Scan Start Offset

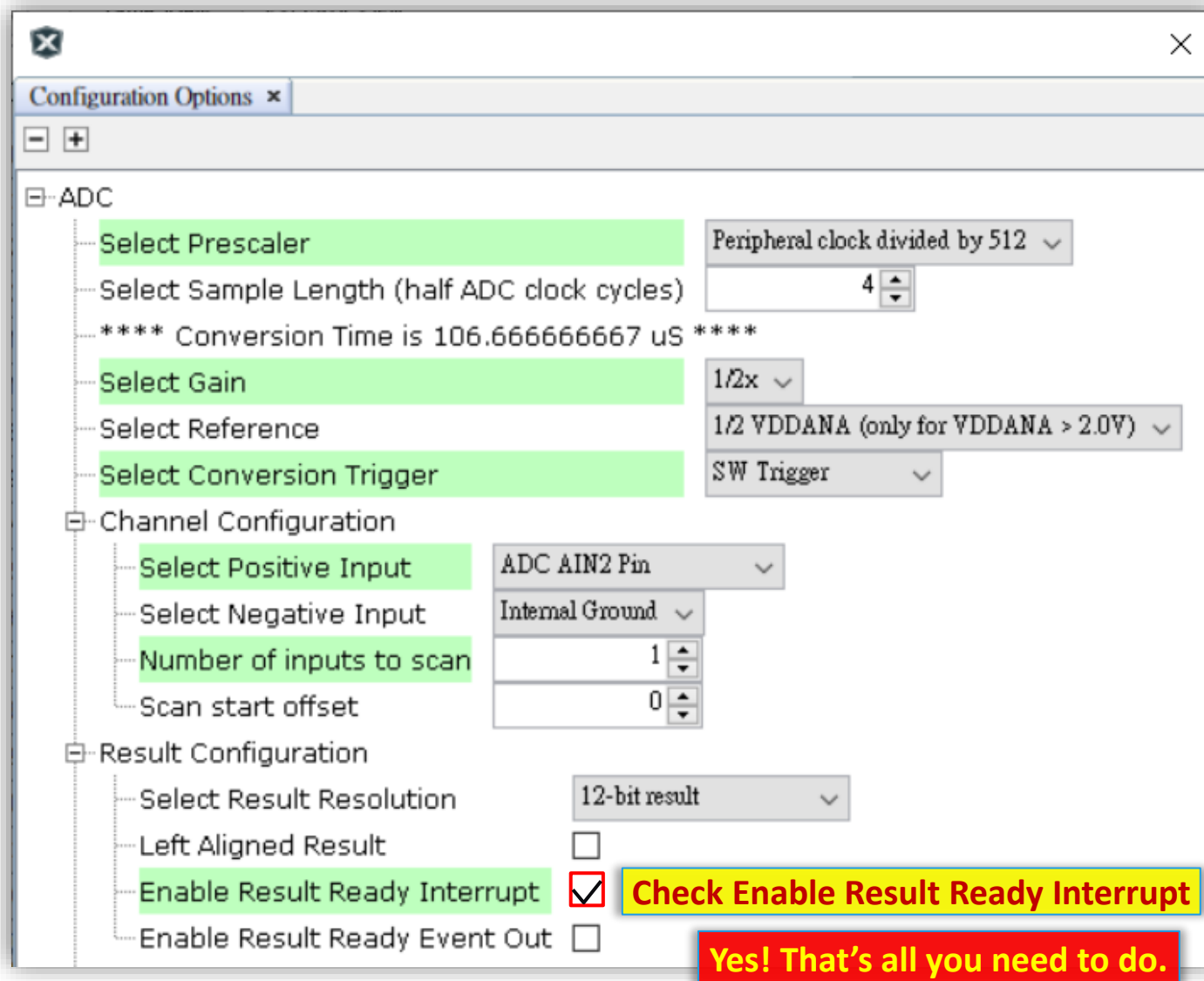
ADC Pin Scan

Easy View Configuration Example



ADC Interrupt

Configuration Options Example



The screenshot shows the 'Configuration Options' dialog box for an ADC. The 'ADC' section is expanded, showing various configuration options. Several options are highlighted in green: 'Select Prescaler', 'Select Gain', 'Select Conversion Trigger', 'Select Positive Input', 'Select Negative Input', 'Number of inputs to scan', 'Scan start offset', 'Select Result Resolution', 'Left Aligned Result', 'Enable Result Ready Interrupt', and 'Enable Result Ready Event Out'. The 'Enable Result Ready Interrupt' checkbox is checked, and a yellow callout box points to it with the text 'Check Enable Result Ready Interrupt'. A red callout box at the bottom right says 'Yes! That's all you need to do.'.

Configuration Options x

[-] [+]

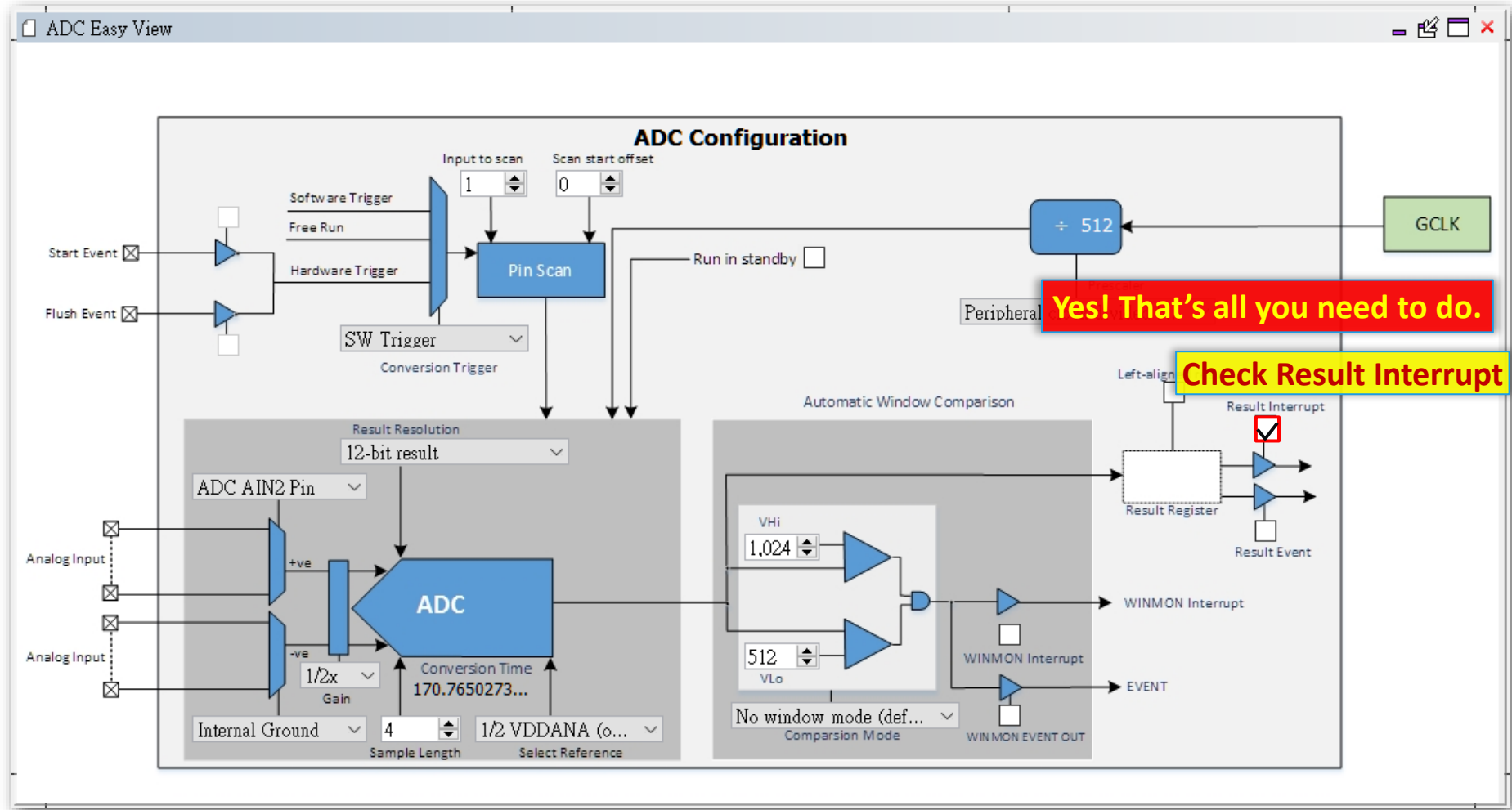
[-] ADC

- Select Prescaler: Peripheral clock divided by 512 v
- Select Sample Length (half ADC clock cycles): 4
- **** Conversion Time is 106.666666667 uS ****
- Select Gain: 1/2x v
- Select Reference: 1/2 VDDANA (only for VDDANA > 2.0V) v
- Select Conversion Trigger: SW Trigger v
- [-] Channel Configuration
 - Select Positive Input: ADC AIN2 Pin v
 - Select Negative Input: Internal Ground v
 - Number of inputs to scan: 1
 - Scan start offset: 0
- [-] Result Configuration
 - Select Result Resolution: 12-bit result v
 - Left Aligned Result: ☐
 - Enable Result Ready Interrupt: ☒ Check Enable Result Ready Interrupt
 - Enable Result Ready Event Out: ☐

Yes! That's all you need to do.

ADC Interrupt

Easy View Configuration Example



ADC Interrupt

Interface Routines

```
void ADC_Initialize( void );  
void ADC_Enable( void );  
void ADC_Disable( void );  
void ADC_ChannelSelect( ADC_POSINPUT positiveInput, ADC_NEGINPUT negativeInput );  
void ADC_ConversionStart( void );  
uint16_t ADC_ConversionResultGet( void );  
void ADC_ComparisonWindowSet(uint16_t low_threshold, uint16_t high_threshold);  
void ADC_WindowModeSet(ADC_WINMODE mode);  
void ADC_CallbackRegister( ADC_CALLBACK callback, uintptr_t context );
```

ADC Interrupt

Software Trigger Code Example

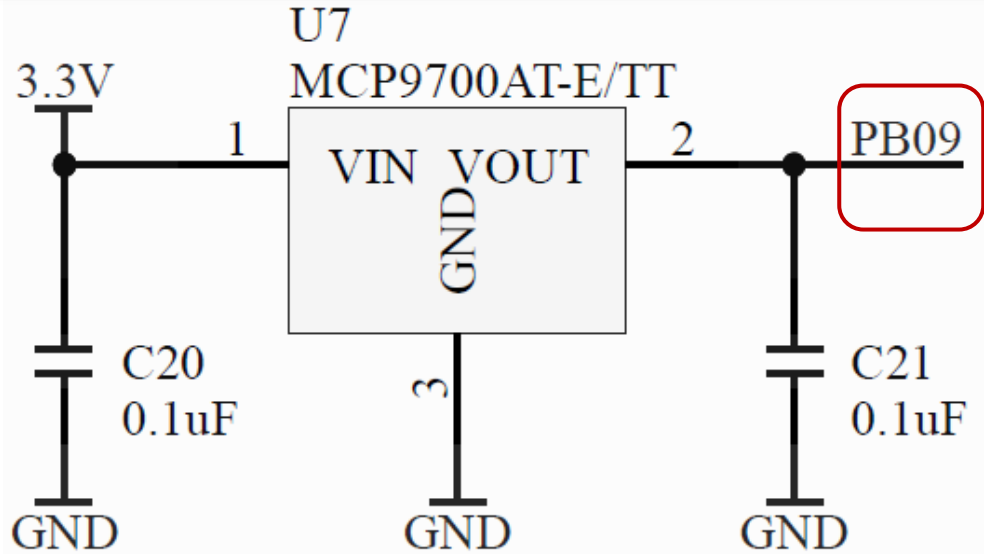
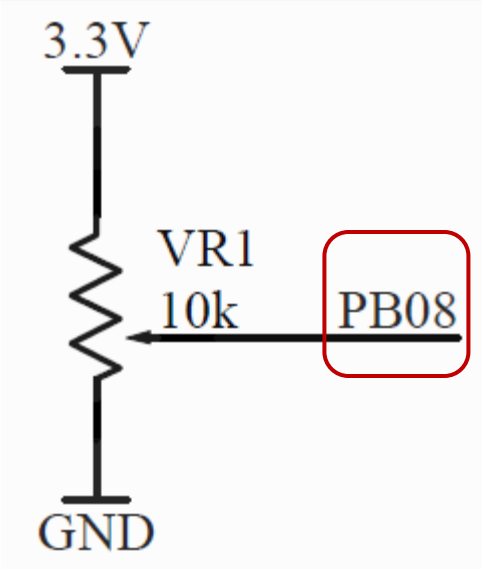
```
...  
void ADC_Complete( ADC_STATUS status, uintptr_t context )  
{  
    if( status & ADC_INTFLAG_RESRDY_Msk )  
    {  
        myprintf( "%d\r\n", ADC_ConversionResultGet() );  
    }  
    ADC_ConversionStart();  
}  
  
int main (void)  
{ ...  
    ADC_CallbackRegister( ADC_Complete, (uintptr_t )NULL );  
    ADC_Enable();  
    ADC_ConversionStart();  
    while( true )  
    { ...  
    }  
}
```

Lab13 ADC Pin Scan

- Change ADC polling to Interrupt callback mode and enable pin scan function.
- Get the ADC conversion value from **VR1(AIN[2])** and **Analog Temperature Sensor(AIN[3])** with one second period and then use UART to output ADC values to PC.
- **Let's go!**

Lab13 ADC Pin Scan

Pin ⁽¹⁾			I/O Pin	Supply	A	B ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾				
SAMD21E	SAMD21G	SAMD21J			EIC	REF	ADC	AC	PTC	DAC
	7	11	PB08	VDDANA	EXTINT[8]		AIN[2]		Y[14]	
	8	12	PB09	VDDANA	EXTINT[9]		AIN[3]		Y[15]	



Lab13 ADC Pin Scan

Step 1 (Use Configuration Options)

The screenshot shows the 'Configuration Options' dialog box for the ADC. The 'ADC' section is expanded, showing various configuration options. Several options are highlighted in green, and their values are annotated in yellow boxes.

ADC Configuration:

- Select Prescaler:** Peripheral clock divided by 512. **Prescaler : divided by 512**
- Select Sample Length (half ADC clock cycles):** 4. **Sample Length : 4**
- **** Conversion Time is 106.666666667 uS ******
- Select Gain:** 1/2x. **Gain : 1/2x**
- Select Reference:** 1/2 VDDANA (only for VDDANA > 2.0V). **V_{REF} : ½ VDDANA**
- Select Conversion Trigger:** SW Trigger. **SW Trigger**

Channel Configuration:

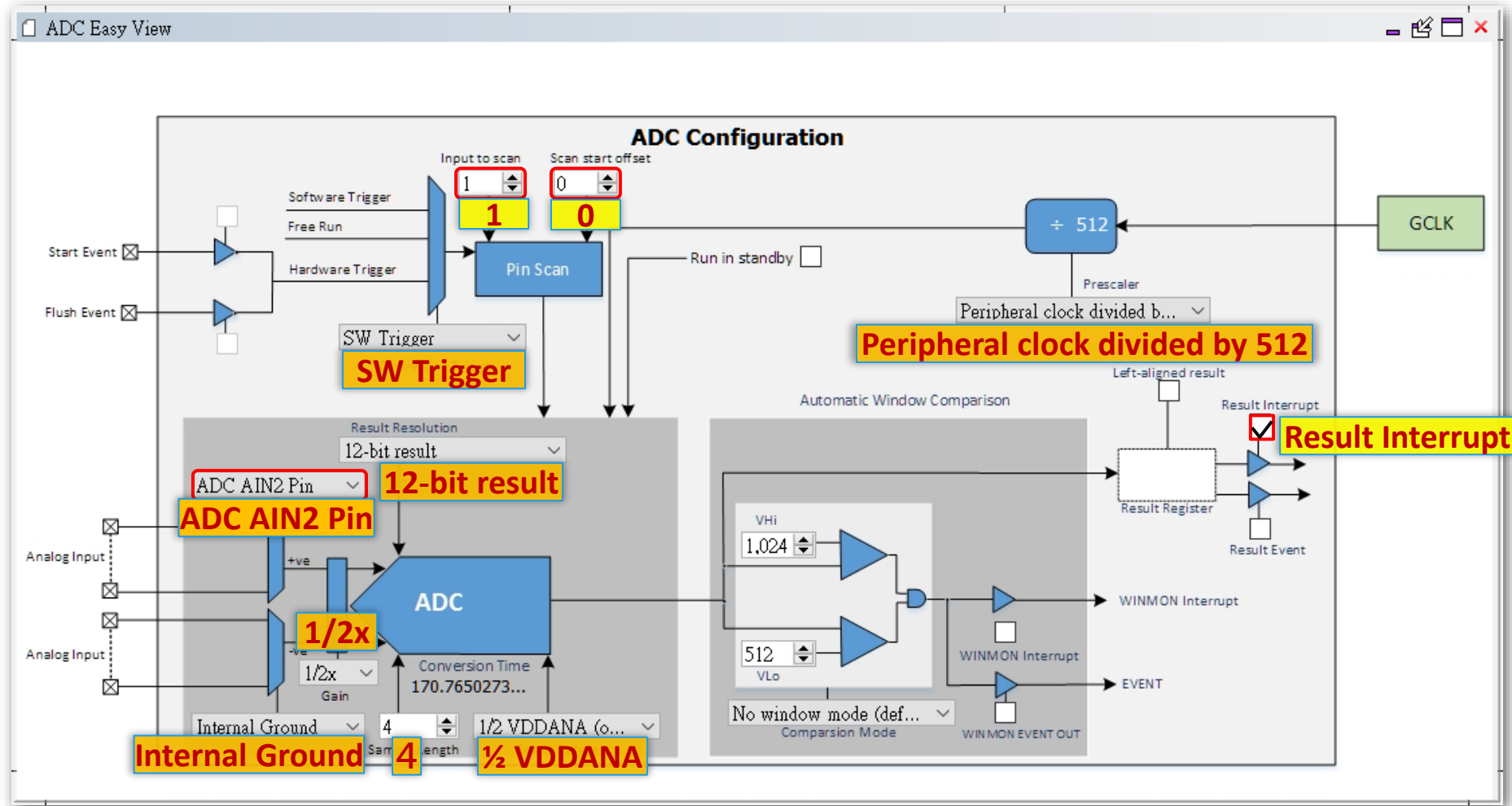
- Select Positive Input:** ADC AIN2 Pin. **ADC AIN2 Pin**
- Select Negative Input:** Internal Ground. **Internal Ground**
- Number of inputs to scan:** 1. **1**
- Scan start offset:** 0. **0**

Result Configuration:

- Select Result Resolution:** 12-bit result. **12-bit result**
- Left Aligned Result:** ☐
- Enable Result Ready Interrupt:** ☒. **Check Enable Result Ready Interrupt**
- Enable Result Ready Event Out:** ☐

Lab13 ADC Pin Scan

Step 1 (Use Easy View)



Lab13 ADC Pin Scan

Step 2

Pin Table

Package: TQFP48

Module	Function	PA00	PA01	PA02	PA03	GNDAN	VDDAN	ADC_AI	PB09	PA04	PA05	PA06	PA07	PA08
ADC	ADC_AIN18													
	ADC_AIN19													
	ADC_AIN2													
	ADC_AIN3													
	ADC_AIN5													
	ADC_AIN6													

ADC

ADC_AIN3

Click

PB09

ADC_AI

ADC_AI

PB08 (ADC_AIN2)
PB09 (ADC_AIN3)

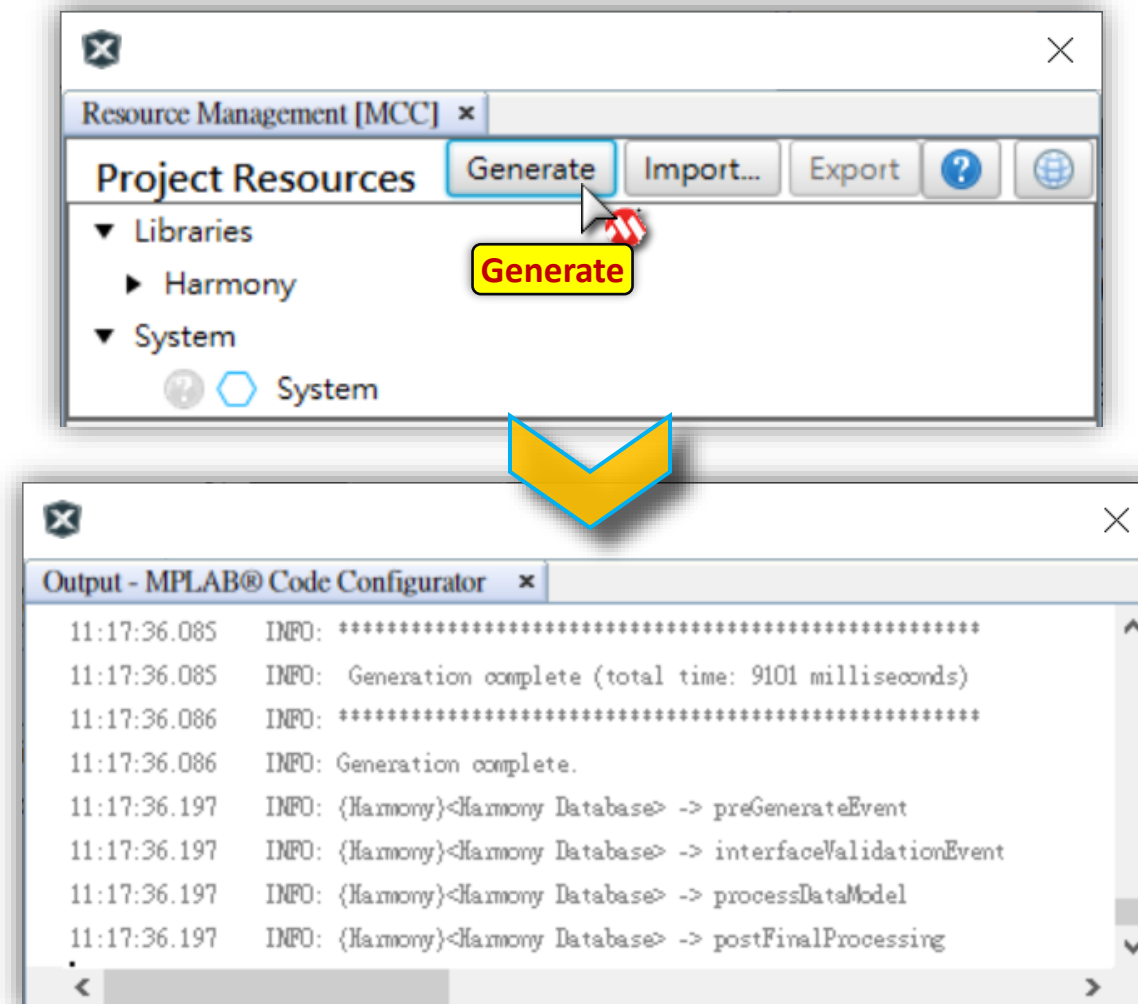
Green is Enable

The image shows two screenshots of a 'Pin Table' interface for a TQFP48 package. The top screenshot shows the initial state where the 'ADC' module is selected, and the 'ADC_AIN3' function is highlighted. A mouse cursor is clicking on the 'PB09' pin, which is currently disabled (white). A yellow arrow points from the 'ADC_AIN3' row to the bottom screenshot. In the bottom screenshot, the 'ADC' module is still selected, but now the 'ADC_AIN2' and 'ADC_AIN3' functions are highlighted. The 'PB08' and 'PB09' pins are now highlighted in green, indicating they are enabled. Annotations include 'ADC', 'ADC_AIN3', 'Click', 'PB09', 'ADC_AI', 'PB08 (ADC_AIN2) PB09 (ADC_AIN3)', and 'Green is Enable'.

Lab13 ADC Pin Scan

Step 3

- Click "**Generate**" Button to Generate your Code.



Lab13 ADC Pin Scan

Step 4

a Add code segment to your main.c

```
// TODO 13.01
// uint16_t ADC_Result;
uint16_t ADC_Result[2];
volatile uint8_t ADC_IsCompleted = 0;
volatile int8_t  ADC_ChannelIdx = 0;
...
// TODO 13.02
void ADC_Complete( ADC_STATUS status, uintptr_t context )
{
    if( status & ADC_INTFLAG_RESRDY_Msk )
    {
        ADC_Result[ADC_ChannelIdx] = ADC_ConversionResultGet();
        ADC_ChannelIdx = ( ADC_ChannelIdx + 1 ) % 2;
        if( ADC_ChannelIdx == 0 )
        {
            ADC_IsCompleted = 1;
        }
    }
}
...

int main (void)
{ ...
```

Lab13 ADC Pin Scan

Step 5

a Add code segment to your main.c

```
...

int main (void)
{
    ...
    // TODO 13.03
    ADC_CallbackRegister( ADC_Complete, (uintptr_t )NULL );
    ADC_Enable();

    while( true )
    {
        ...
        if( TC4_HasExpired)
        {
            ...
            // TODO 13.04
            ADC_ConversionStart();
            // while (!ADC_ConversionStatusGet());
            // ADC_Result = ADC_ConversionResultGet();
            // myprintf("\033[2;1HVR : %4d", ADC_Result);
        }
        ...
    }
}
```

Lab13 ADC Pin Scan

Step 6

a Add code segment to your main.c

```
...

int main (void)
{
    ...

    while( true )
    { ...

        if( USART5_IsReceived )
        { ... }

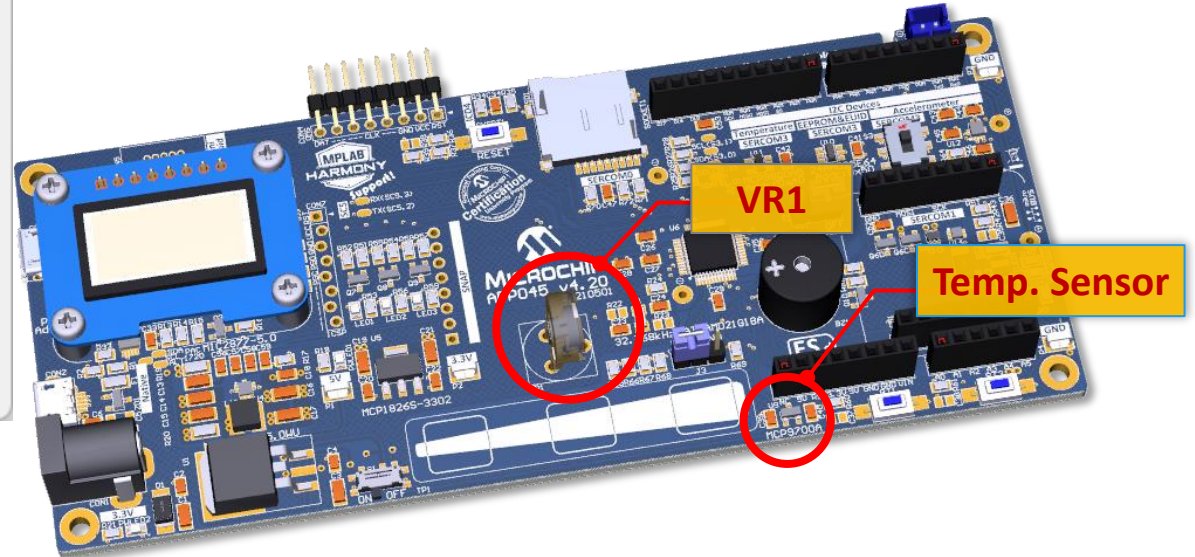
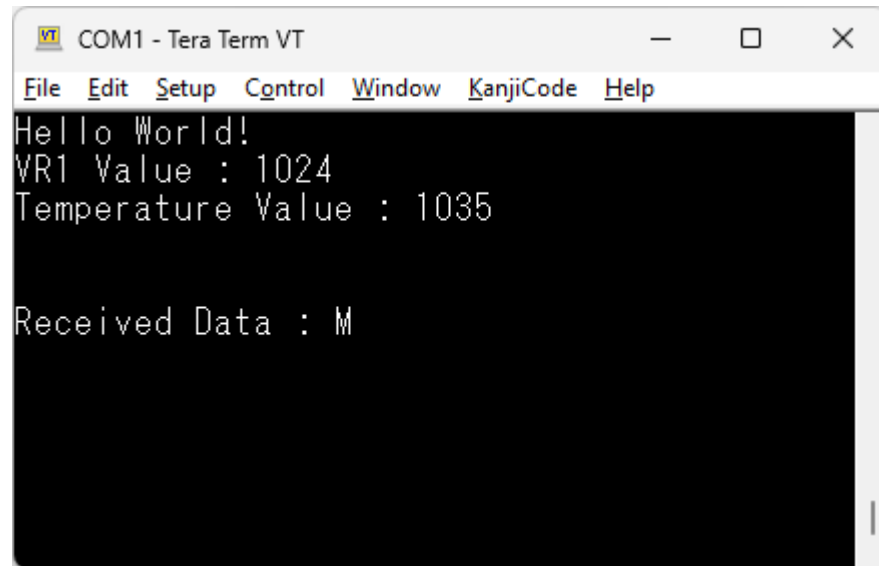
        // TODO 13.05
        if( ADC_IsCompleted )
        {
            ADC_IsCompleted = 0;

            myprintf( "\033[2;1HVR1 Value : %4d", ADC_Result[0] );
            myprintf( "\033[3;1HTemperature Value : %4d", ADC_Result[1] );
        }
    }
}
```


Lab13 ADC Pin Scan

Result

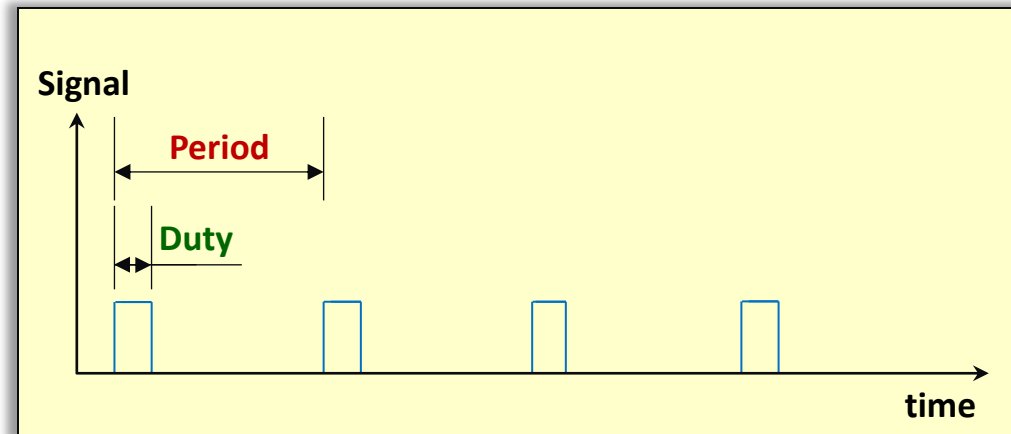
- "Hello World!" string and VR1 / Temperature Sensor ADC value will output to terminal with one second period.



TCC – PWM Architecture

What's PWM

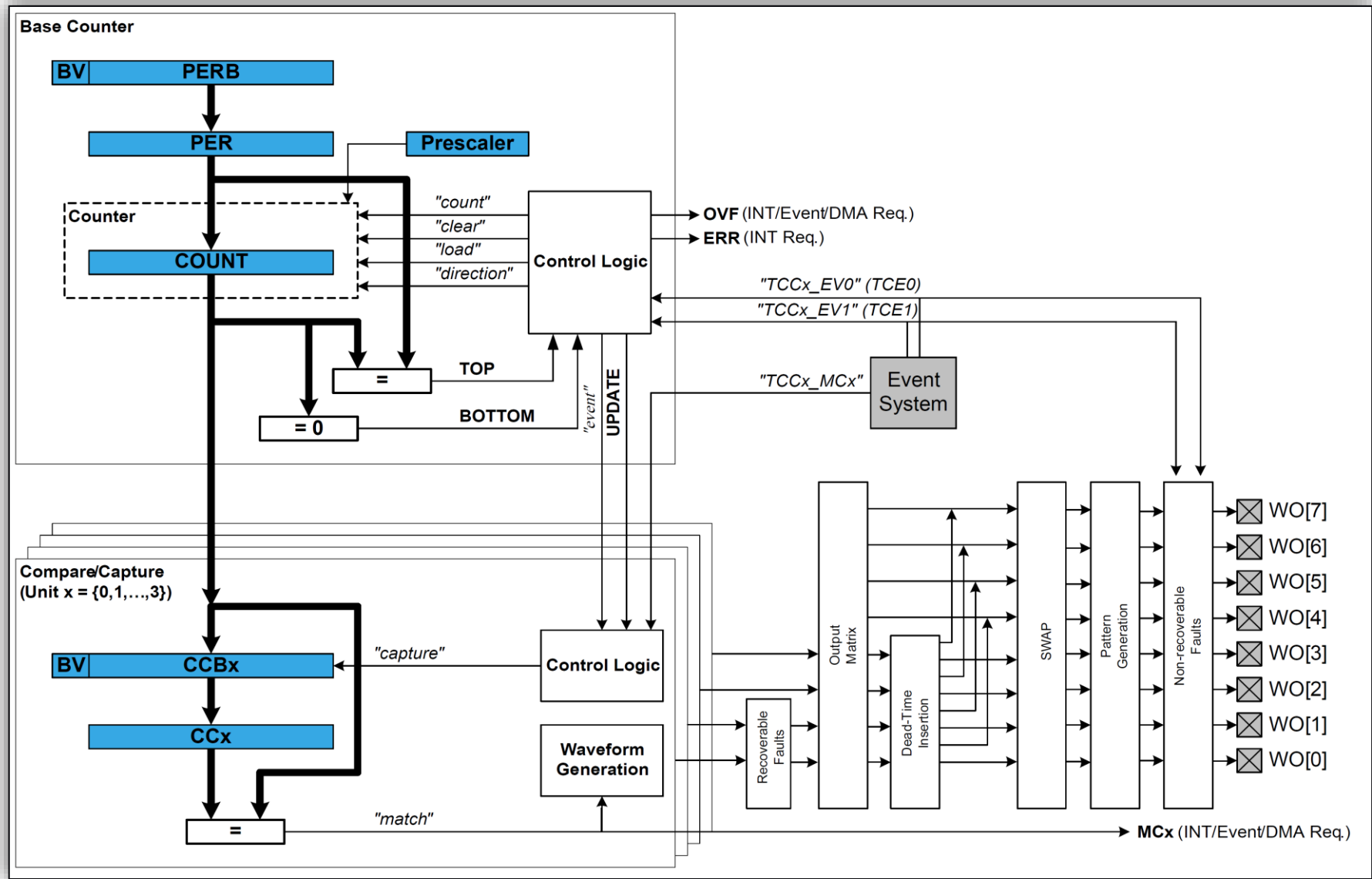
- The Pulse-width modulation (PWM) Waveform is a modulation technique used to encode a message into a pulsing signal.
- Its main use is to allow the control of the power supplied to electrical devices, ex. motor control, ballast, LED, H-bridge, power converters, and other types of power control applications.
- There have two important terms
 - **Period** :
The single square wave duration.
 - **Duty** :
The proportion of active time to the regular interval



SAMD21 TCC

- **Timer/Counter for Control, TCC is the TC Enhanced version.**
- **TCC provide below feature**
 - Up to four compare/capture channels
 - Waveform (PWM, Frequency generation)
 - Input capture (Event, Frequency, PWM Capture)
 - Fault protection for safe disabling
 - 3 input Event, 3 output Event
 - Support Interrupt, DMA, Event

TCC Block Diagram



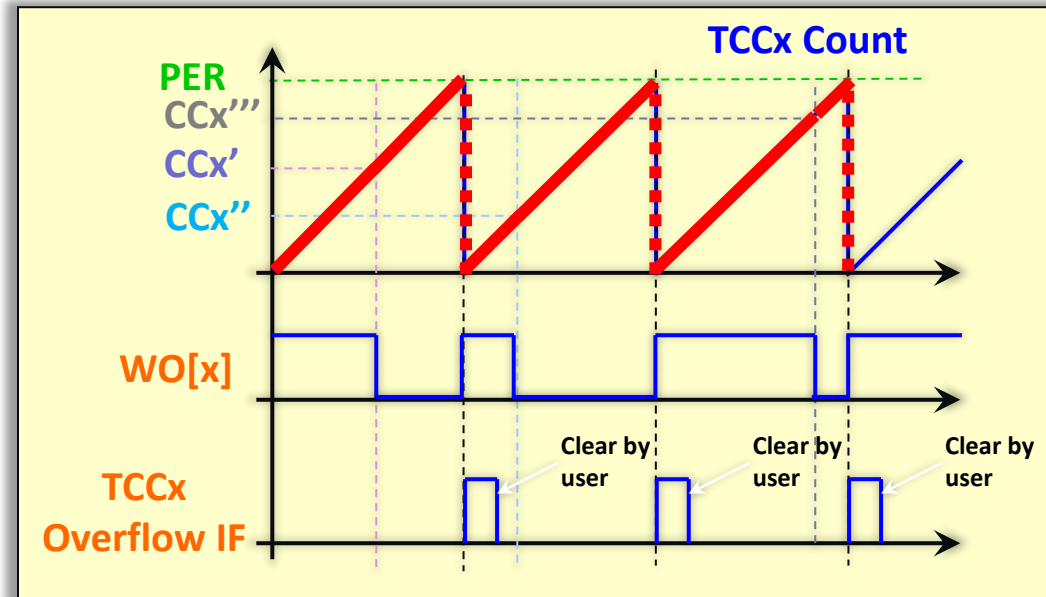
TCCx, Channel and WO[x]

- **TCCx : Timer Counter for Control peripheral**
 - TCC0, TCC1, TCC2
- **Channel : Compare Channel CCx**
 - TCC0 : 4 channel
 - TCC1 : 2 channel
 - TCC2 : 2 channel
- **WO[x] : Waveform Output Pins**
 - TCC0 : 8 pins → WO[0] ~ WO[7] → Channel [0, 1, 2, 3, **0, 1, 2, 3**]
 - TCC1 : 4 pins → WO[0] ~ WO[3] → Channel [0, 1, **0, 1**]
 - TCC2 : 2 pins → WO[0] ~ WO[1] → Channel [0, 1]

Normal Pulse-Width Modulation

NPWM Mode

- For Normal Pulse-Width Modulation, the period time (T) is controlled by the PER register. WO[x] is set at start and cleared on compare match.

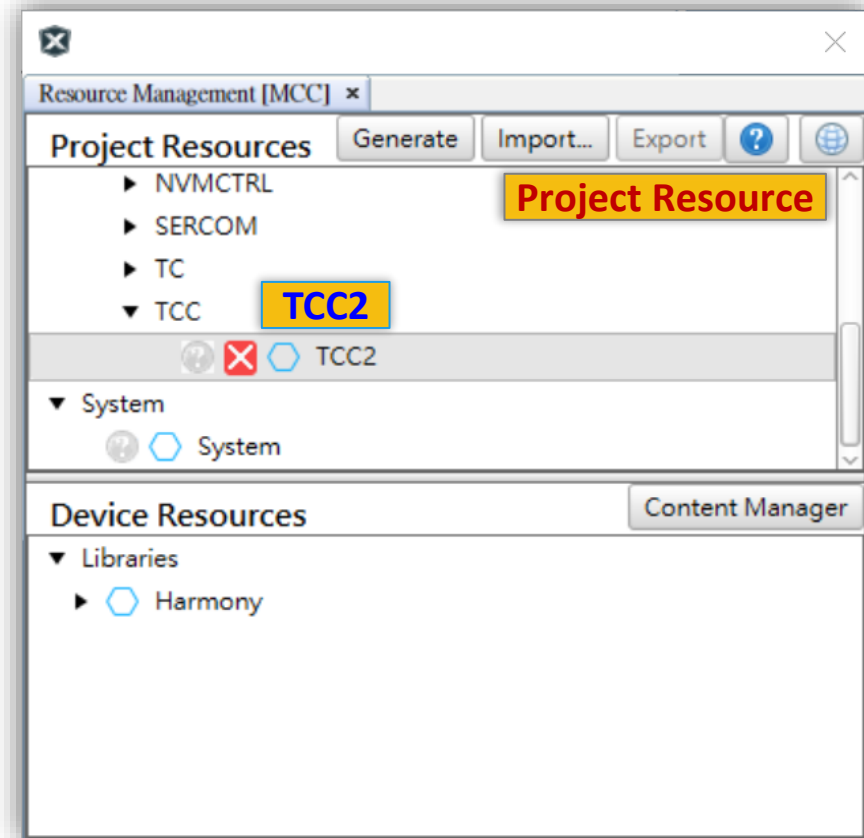
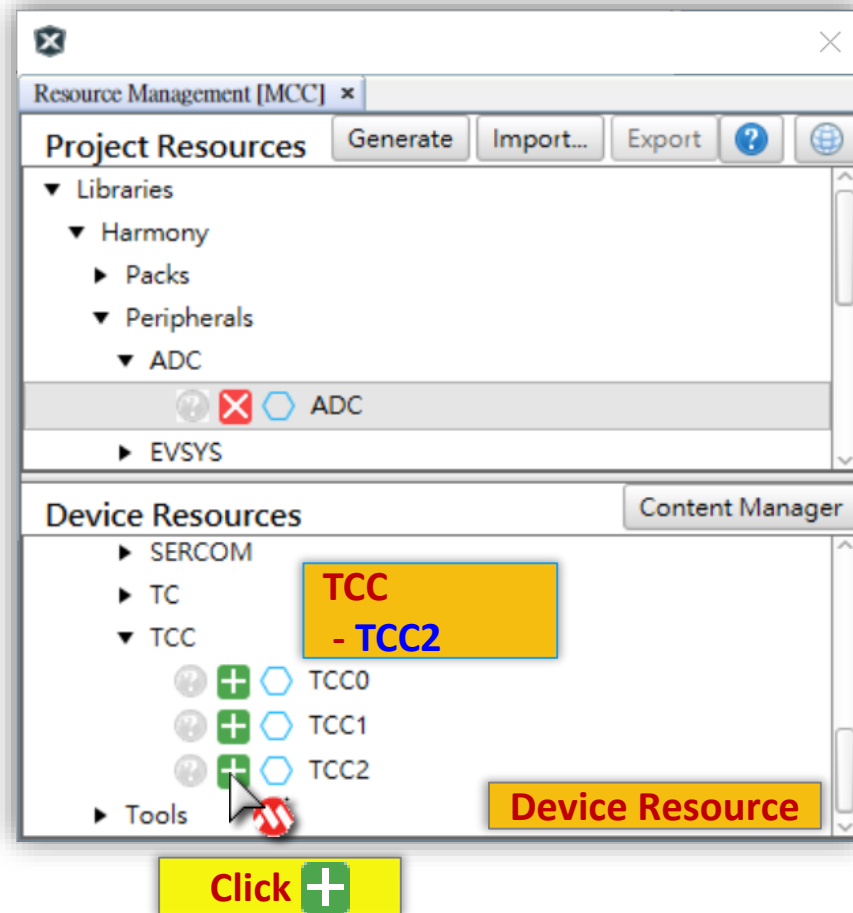


Rule

1. TCCx Counter == CCx -> WO[x] Clear to low
2. TCCx Counter == PER -> WO[x] Set to high

Add TCC Function using MCC Harmony

- Find **TCC** component in Device Resource window.
- Click **+** to add **TCC2** to Project Resource window.



TCC Configuration Options Example

Configuration Options x

TCC2

- Run during Standby ☐
- Select Prescaler No division v
- Prescaler and Counter Synchronization Reload or reset counter on next prescaler clock v
- Operating Mode PWM v
 - PWM
 - Select PWM Type NPWM v
 - PWM Direction - Count Down ☐
 - Period Value 47,999
 - **** PWM Frequency is 1000 Hz ****
 - Enable Period Interrupt ☐
 - Enable Period Event Out ☐
 - Channel Configurations
 - Channel 0
 - Duty Value 0
 - Output Polarity Output is ~DIR and set to DIR when counter matches CCx value v
 - Enable Compare Match Interrupt ☐
 - Enable Compare Match Event OUT ☐
 - Enable Compare Match Event IN ☐
 - Channel 1
 - Duty Value 9,600
 - Output Polarity Output is ~DIR and set to DIR when counter matches CCx value v
 - Enable Compare Match Interrupt ☐
 - Enable Compare Match Event OUT ☐
 - Enable Compare Match Event IN ☐
 - Outputs
 - Ramp Configurations
 - Input Events Configuration
 - Fault Configurations

TCC PMUX Configuration Example

- TCC could output waveform to corresponds pins of different channel.
- For example :
PA17 as TCC2/WO[1] (TCC2 Channel 1) or
TCC0/WO[7] (TCC0 Channel 3)

Pin ⁽¹⁾			I/O Pin	Supply	A	B ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾					C	D	E	F	G	H
SAMD21E	SAMD21G	SAMD21J			EIC	REF	ADC	AC	PTC	DAC	SERCOM ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	SERCOM-ALT	TC ⁽⁴⁾ /TCC	TCC	COM	AC/ GCLK
18	26	PA17	PA17	VDDIO	EXTINT[1]				X[5]		TCC2/WO[1]		TCC2/WO[1]	TCC0/WO[7]	TCC0/WO[7]	

Pin Table

Package: TQFP48

Module	Function	PA10	PA11	VDDIO	GNDIO	PB10	PB11	PA12	PA13	GCLK_I	GCLK_I	PA16	TCC2_W
	TCC1_WO3												
TCC2	TCC2_WO0												
	TCC2_WO1												

TCC2

TCC2/WO[1]

Pin Table

Package: TQFP48

Module	Function	PA10	PA11	VDDIO	GNDIO	PB10	PB11	PA12	PA13	GCLK_I	GCLK_I	PA16	TCC0_W
	TCC0_WO5												
TCC0	TCC0_WO6												
	TCC0_WO7												

TCC0

TCC0/WO[7]

TCC Polling

Interface Routines

```
void TCC2_PWMInitialize(void);  
void TCC2_PWMStart(void);  
void TCC2_PWMStop(void);  
void TCC2_PWMForceUpdate(void);  
void TCC2_PWMPeriodInterruptEnable(void);  
void TCC2_PWMPeriodInterruptDisable(void);  
uint32_t TCC2_PWMInterruptStatusGet(void);  
void TCC2_PWM16bitPeriodSet(uint16_t period);  
uint16_t TCC2_PWM16bitPeriodGet(void);  
void TCC2_PWM16bitCounterSet(uint16_t count);  
__STATIC_INLINE void TCC2_PWM16bitDutySet(TCC2_CHANNEL_NUM channel, uint16_t duty);
```

TCC Polling Code Example

```
...  
  
int main (void)  
{  
    SYS_Initialize ( NULL );  
    ...  
    TCC2_PWMStart();  
    TCC2_PWM16bitDutySet( 1, 9600 );  
  
    while( true )  
    {  
        ...  
    }  
}
```

**Runtime update duty
Channel 1, Duty Value 9600**

The screenshot shows the 'Configuration Options' window for the TCC2 module. The 'Operating Mode' is set to 'PWM'. Under 'Channel Configurations', 'Channel 1' is selected. The 'Duty Value' for Channel 1 is set to 9,600. The 'Period Value' is set to 47,999. The 'PWM Frequency' is 1000 Hz. The 'Output Polarity' is set to 'Output is ~DIR and se'. The 'Enable Compare Match Interrupt', 'Enable Compare Match Event OUT', and 'Enable Compare Match Event IN' are all unchecked.

Configuration Options

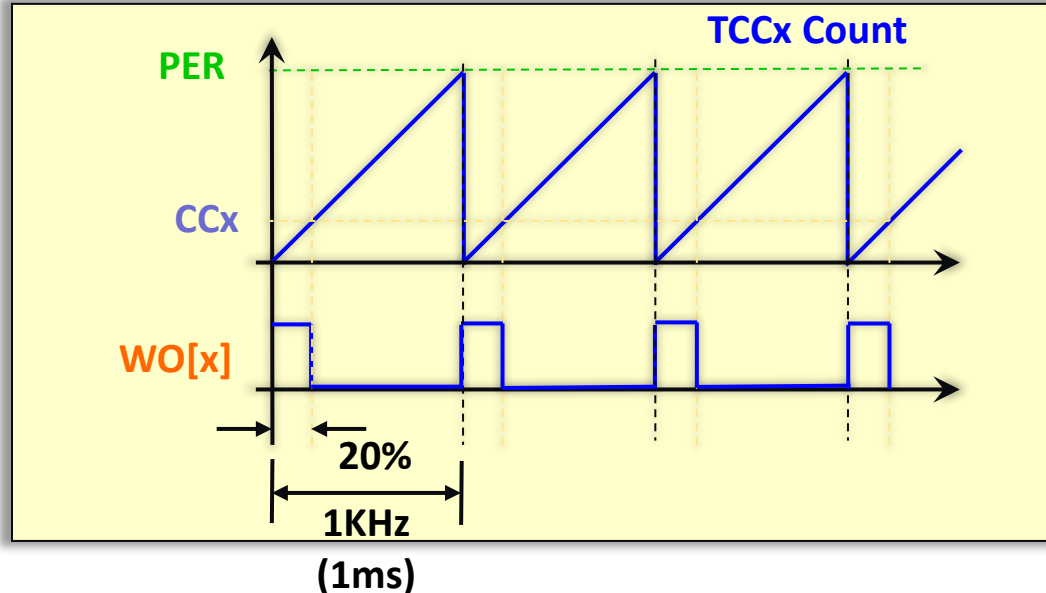
- TCC2
 - Run during Standby ☐
 - Select Prescaler No division
 - Prescaler and Counter Synchronization Reload or reset counter on next
 - Operating Mode PWM
 - PWM
 - Select PWM Type NPWM
 - PWM Direction - Count Down ☐
 - Period Value 47,999
 - **** PWM Frequency is 1000 Hz ****
 - Enable Period Interrupt ☐
 - Enable Period Event Out ☐
 - Channel Configurations
 - Channel 0
 - Channel 1
 - Duty Value 9,600
 - Output Polarity Output is ~DIR and se
 - Enable Compare Match Interrupt ☐
 - Enable Compare Match Event OUT ☐
 - Enable Compare Match Event IN ☐
 - Outputs
 - Ramp Configurations
 - Input Events Configuration
 - Fault Configurations

Preset duty in MCC Harmony

Lab14 TCC NPWM

- Add **TCC2 NPWM Mode (Single Slope PWM)** function to your project.
- **Disable LED3(PA17) GPIO function firstly.**
- Configure **TCC2** to output PWM waveform to **LED3(PA17)**.
- PWM frequency is **1KHz** with **20% Duty**.

• **Let's go!**



Lab14 TCC NPWM

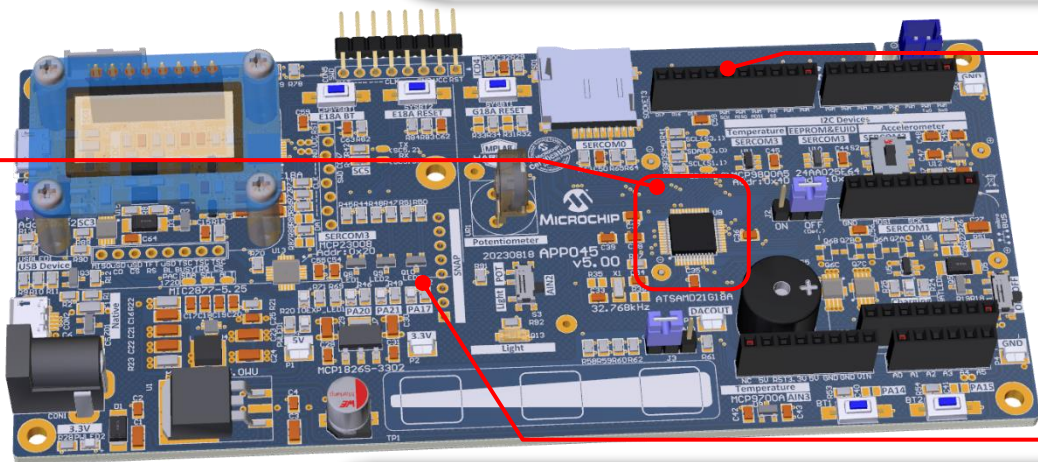
U8
ATSAMD21G18A-AUT

PA18
PA17
PA16

PA17/SCK SCL(S1.1)/PWM(TCC2.1, TCC0.7)
PA16/MOSI SDA(S1.0)

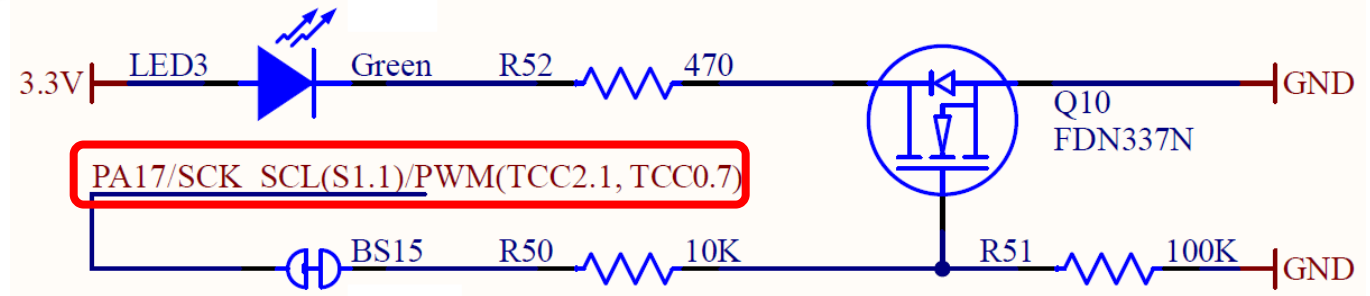
PA06/MOSI(S0.2)	15	D8/PWM
PA07/SCK(S0.3)	16	D9/PWM
PA18/SS(S1.2)/DS(TC3.0, TCC0.2)	17	D10/PWM/SS
PA16/MOSI SDA(S1.0)	18	D11/PWM/MOSI
PA19/MISO(S1.3)	19	D12/PWM/MISO
PA17/SCK SCL(S1.1)/PWM(TCC2.1, TCC0.7)	20	D13/PWM/SCK
GND	21	GND
GND C58 0.1uF PA03/VREF	22	D15/AREF
PA22/SDA(S3.0)	23	D16/SDA
PA23/SCL(S3.1)	24	D17/SCL

SOCKET3C
ARDUINO-M0-PRO



PA17 TCC2_WO[1] (D13)

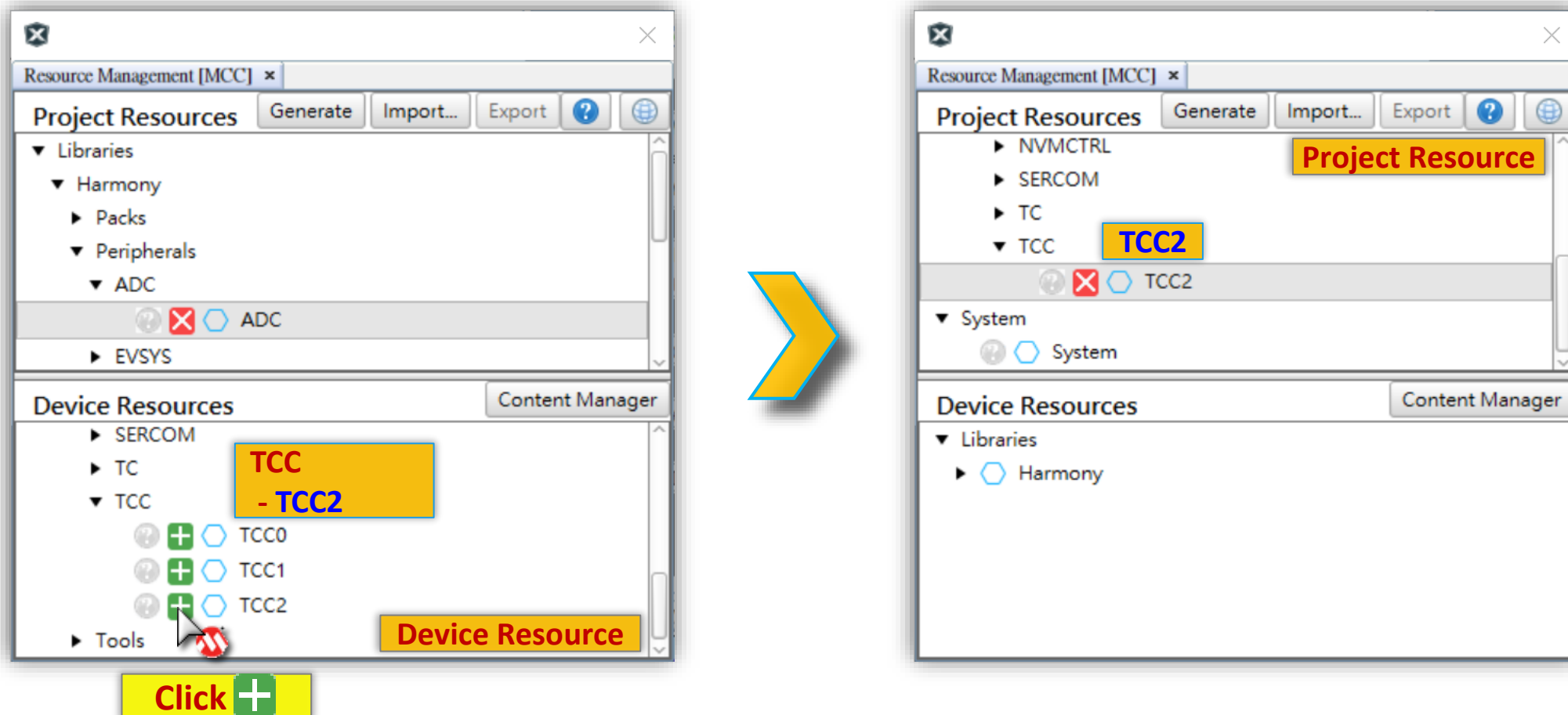
LED3 (PA17)



Lab14 TCC NPWM

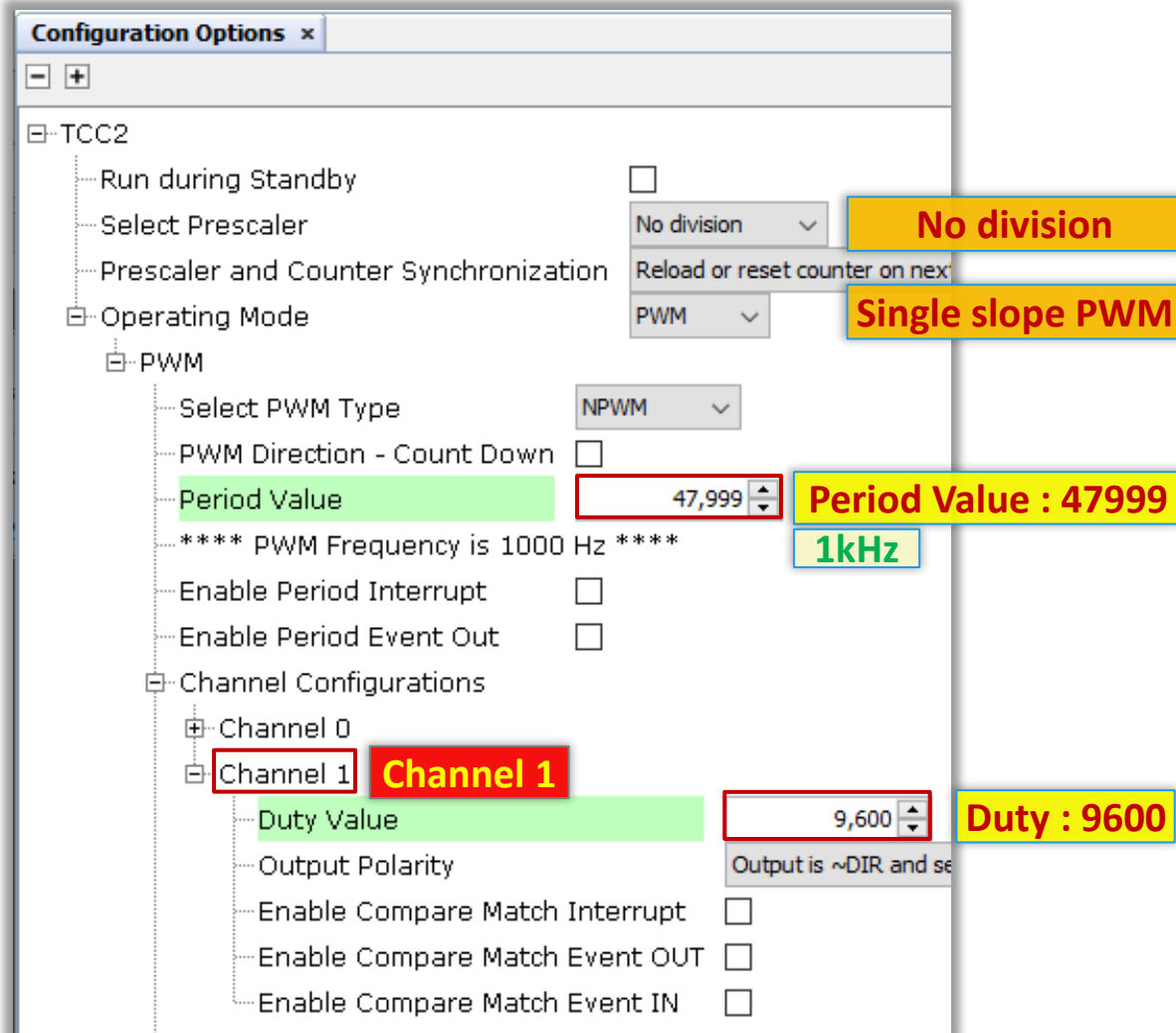
Step 1

- Find **TCC** component in Available Components window.
- Click **+** to add **TCC2** to Active Components window.



Lab14 TCC NPWM

Step 2



System Clock = **48MHz**

One second counts of system clock :

48,000,000 counts

One second counts after Prescaler :

48000000 / 1 **48,000,000 counts**

1ms counts for PWM period target :

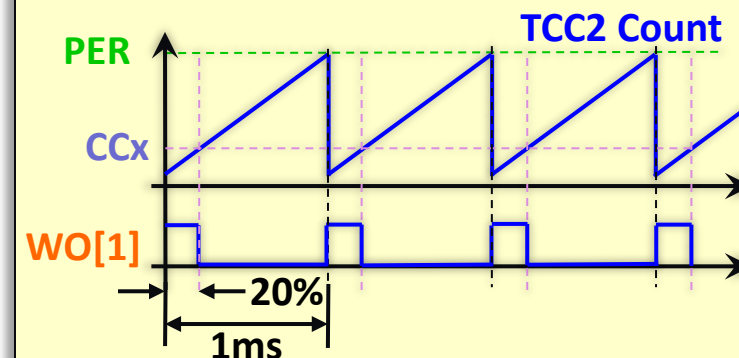
48000000 / 1000 **48,000 counts**

Counter clear to zero at the next tick :

47,999 + 1 **48,000 counts**

20% counts for PWM duty target :

48000 * 20% **9,600 counts**



(1kHz)

Lab14 TCC NPWM

Step 3

- **Disable LED3(PA17) GPIO function firstly.**
- **Enable TCC2 Waveform Output 1 (TCC2_WO1).**

The image shows two screenshots of the Pin Table configuration tool for a TQFP48 package. The first screenshot shows the GPIO module selected, with PA17 highlighted and a 'Click Disable' button. The second screenshot shows the TCC2 module selected, with TCC2_WO1 highlighted and a 'Click Enable' button. A yellow arrow points from the first screenshot to the second.

Pin Table 1 (GPIO Module):

Module	Function	PA10	PA11	VDDIO	GNDIO	PB10	PB11	PA12	PA13	GCLK_I	GCLK_I	PA16	PA17
GPIO	GPIO												
	I2S_FS0												

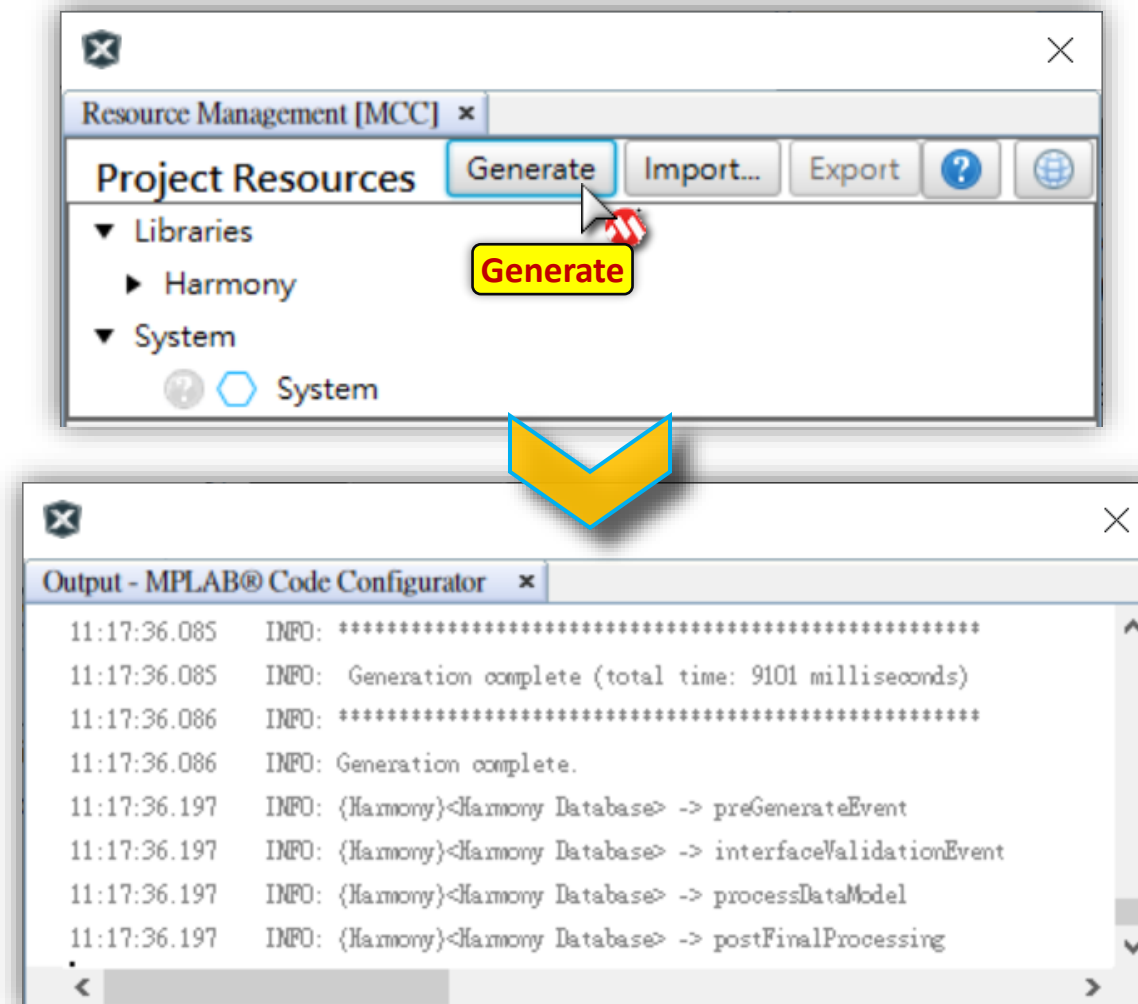
Pin Table 2 (TCC2 Module):

Module	Function	PA10	PA11	VDDIO	GNDIO	PB10	PB11	PA12	PA13	GCLK_I	GCLK_I	PA16	TCC2_WO1
TCC2	TCC2_WO0												
	TCC2_WO1												

Lab14 TCC NPWM

Step 4

- Click "**Generate**" Button to Generate your Code.



Lab14 TCC NPWM

Step 5

a Add code segment to your main.c

```
...  
  
int main (void)  
{  
    ...  
  
    // TODO 14.01  
    TCC2_PWMStart();  
  
    while( true )  
    {  
        ...  
    }  
  
}
```

b Program firmware to target board then observe result.

Result



100% Duty Discuss

- When you want to set the PWM duty to 100%, the value of CCx must be set to the same as the actual PWM period count.
 - Period: **PER = 48000-1 = 47999 (1kHz)**
 - Duty: **CCx = 48000 (100% Duty)**
- TCCx Counter will not equal CCx, because the count value will be reset when equals PER. Observe the rules, this state of "Output Set to low" is not executed.
 - 1. **TCCx Counter = CCx -> Output Set to low (Another rule is executed first)**
 - 2. **TCCx Counter = PER -> Output Set to high (Counter will be reset at the same time)**
- Based on known issue, we can refer to the following example :

```
uint8_t PWM_Duty = 100;  
  
TCC2_PWM16bitDutySet( 1, (PER + 1) * PWM_Duty );
```

Lab15 TCC NPWM ADC Duty Control

- Use **VR1** to adjust **TCC2** PWM duty for **LED3** dimming control.
 - VR1 ADC Value = 0 -> TCC2 PWM Duty 0%
 - VR1 ADC Value = 4095 -> TCC2 PWM Duty 100%

```
if( ADC_IsCompleted )
{
    ADC_IsCompleted = 0;
    ...

    // TODO 15.01
    TCC2_PWM16bitDutySet( 1, (uint32_t)ADC_Result[0] * (TCC2_PWM16bitPeriodGet() + 1) / 4095 );
}
```

TCC2_PWM_Peroid = 48000

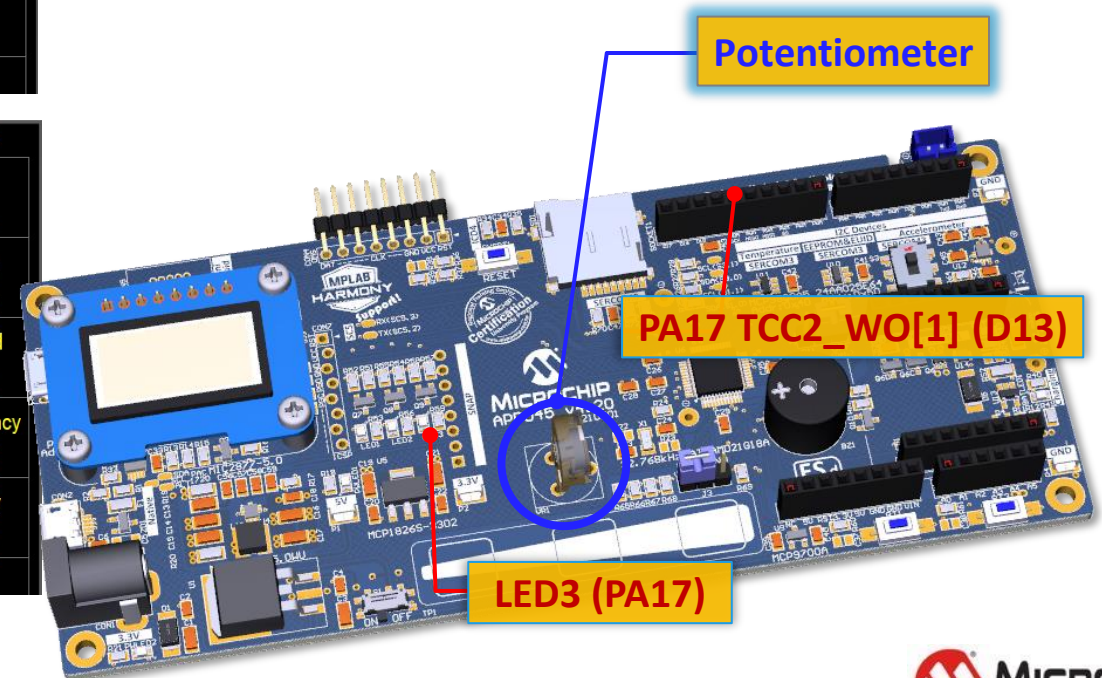
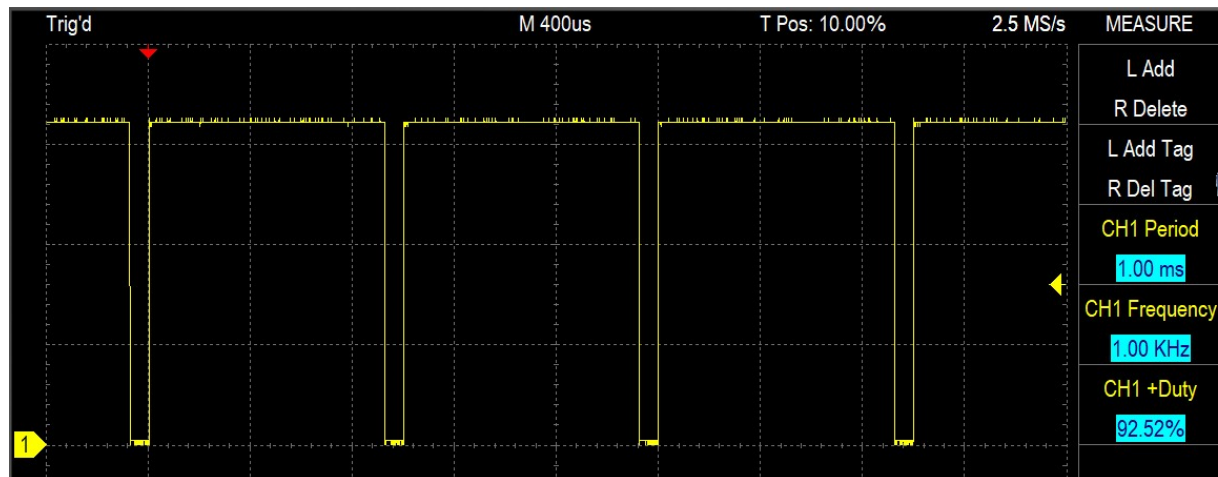
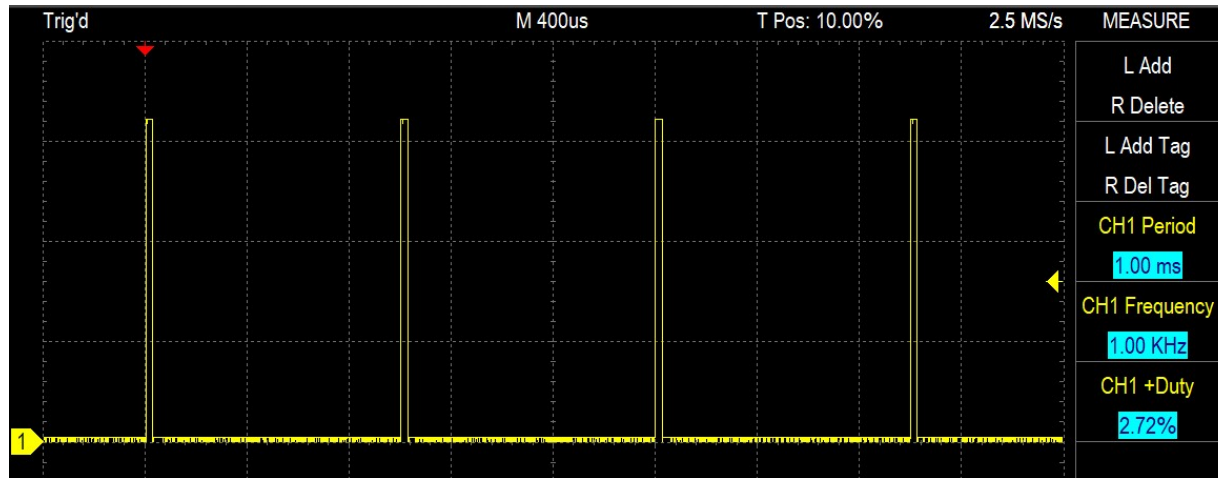
ADC_Result[0] = 0 ~ 4095

ADC_Result[0] / 4095 = 0.0 ~ 1.0

ADC_Result[0] * TCC2_PWM_Peroid / 4095 = 0 ~ 48000

Lab15 TCC NPWM ADC Duty Control

Result



Lab16 TCC NPWM Auto Duty Control

- Remove or comment the following code in the previous Labs first.

```
if (ADC_IsCompleted)
{
    ...
    // TODO 16.01
    // TCC2_PWM16bitDutySet( 1, (uint32_t)ADC_Result[0] * (TCC2_PWM16bitPeriodGet() + 1) / 4095 );
}
```

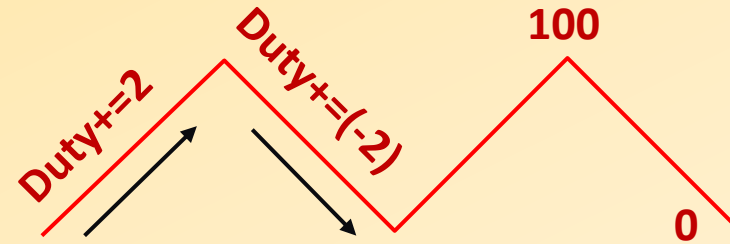

Lab16 TCC NPWM Auto Duty Control

- Use **Timer(TC4)** to control PWM duty for **breathing light effect** on **LED3**. Duty cycle changes in steps of 2% every 50ms intervals.
(Duty 0% -> Duty 100% -> Duty 0% -> ... repeat)

```
// TODO 16.02
uint8_t Duty = 50;
int8_t DutyDistance = 2;

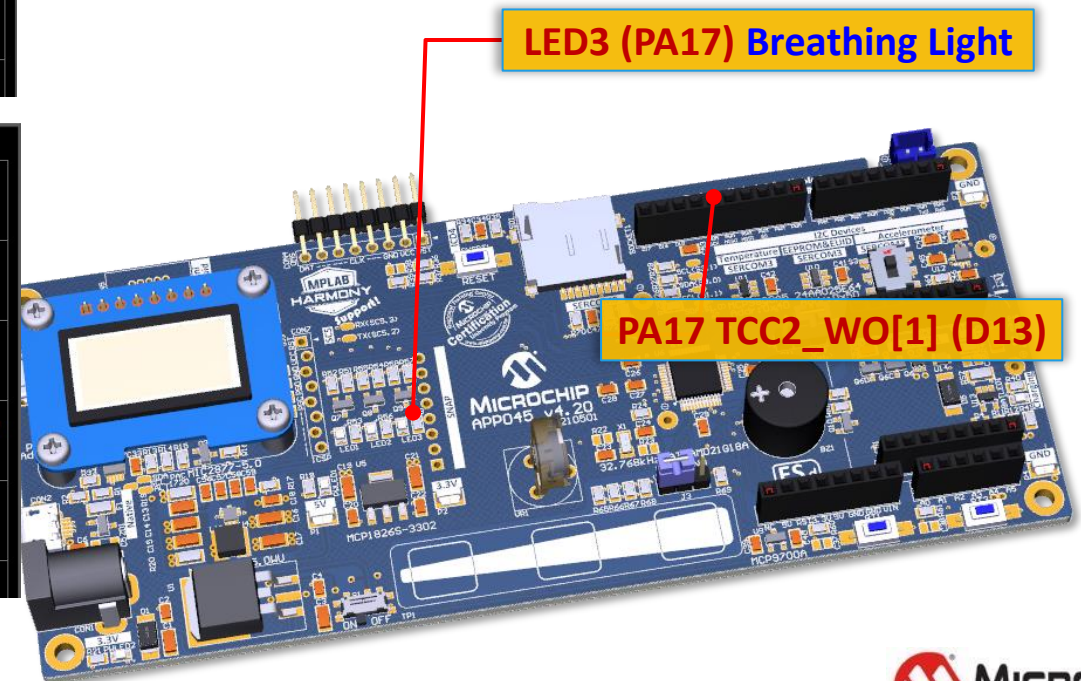
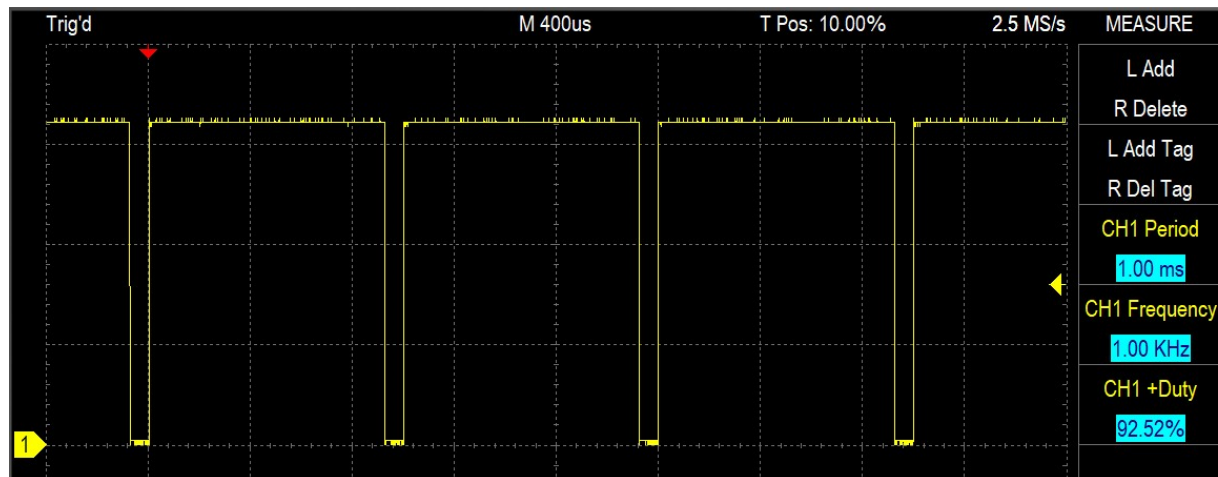
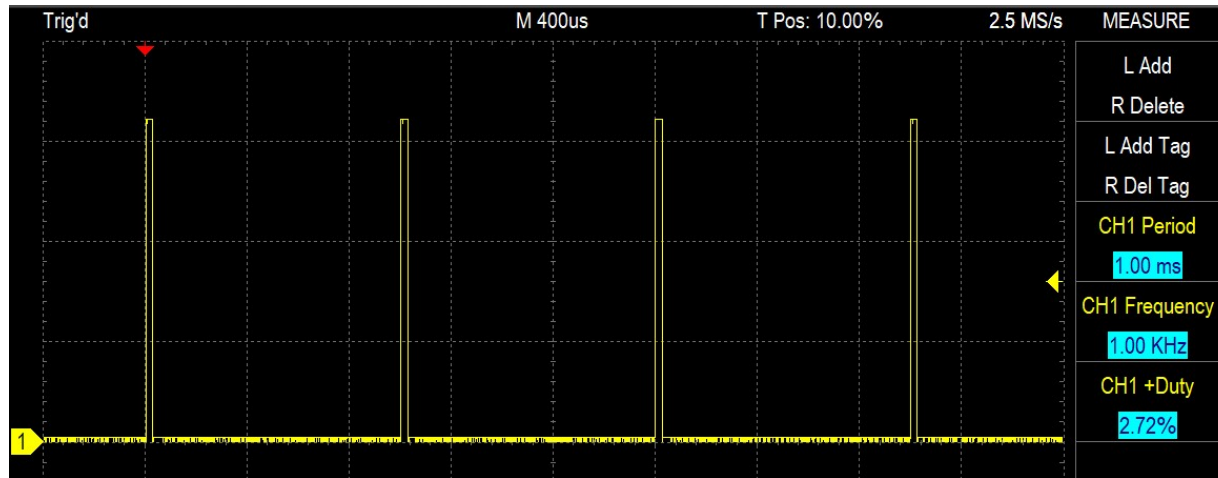
int main (void)
{ ...
  if (TC4_HasExpired)
  {
    TC4_HasExpired = 0;
    ...
    // TODO 16.03
    Duty += DutyDistance;
    if (Duty >= 100 || Duty <= 0)
      DutyDistance = -DutyDistance;

    TCC2_PWM16bitDutySet( 1, ((uint32_t)Duty * (TCC2_PWM16bitPeriodGet() + 1)) / 100 );
    ...
  }
}
```



Lab16 TCC NPWM Auto Duty Control

Result

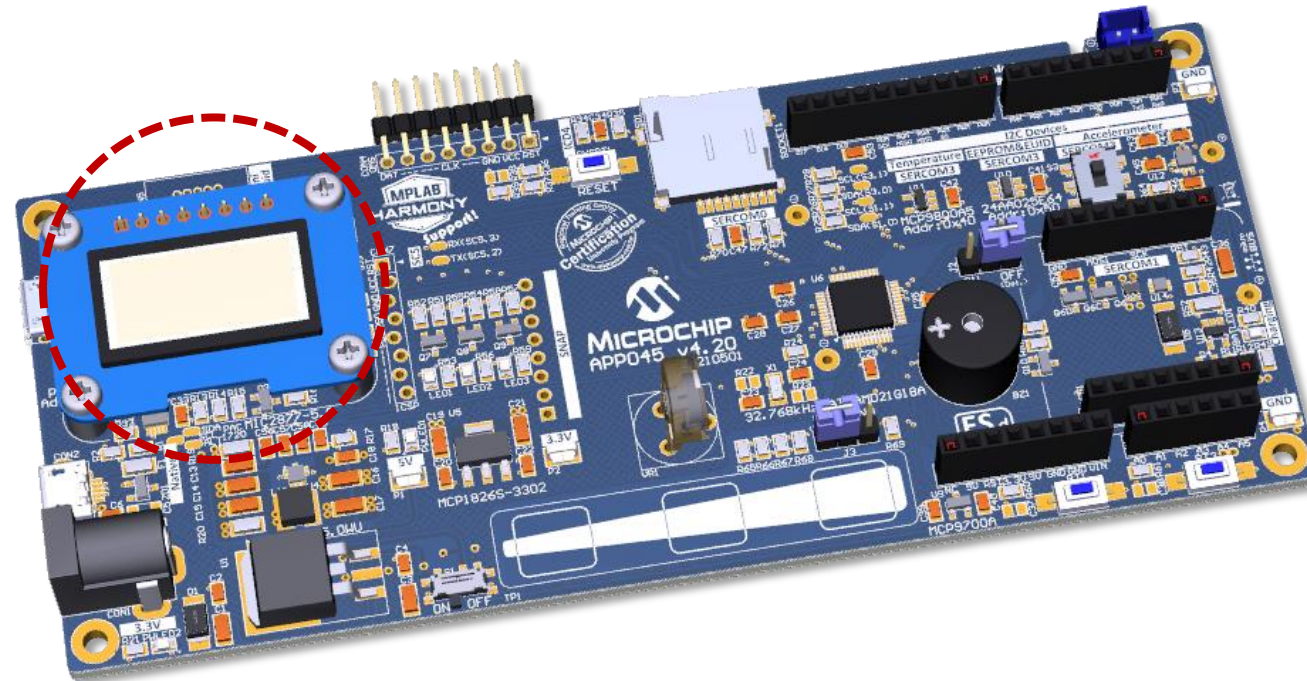


SERCOM-SPI (OLED SSD1306)

OLED Graphic Display

- **SSD1306**

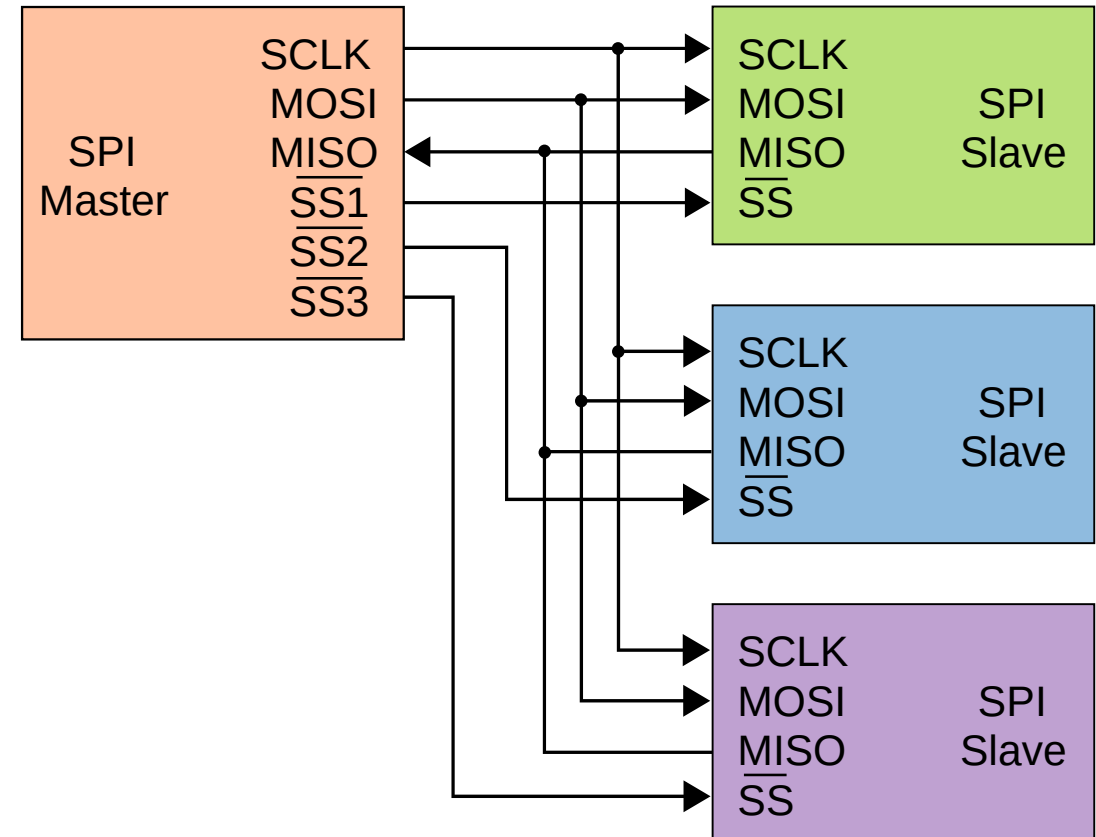
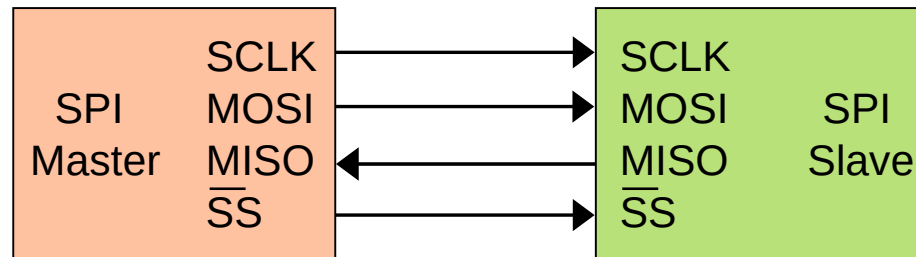
128 x 64 Dot Matrix OLED/PLED Segment/Common Driver with Controller and SPI communication interface.



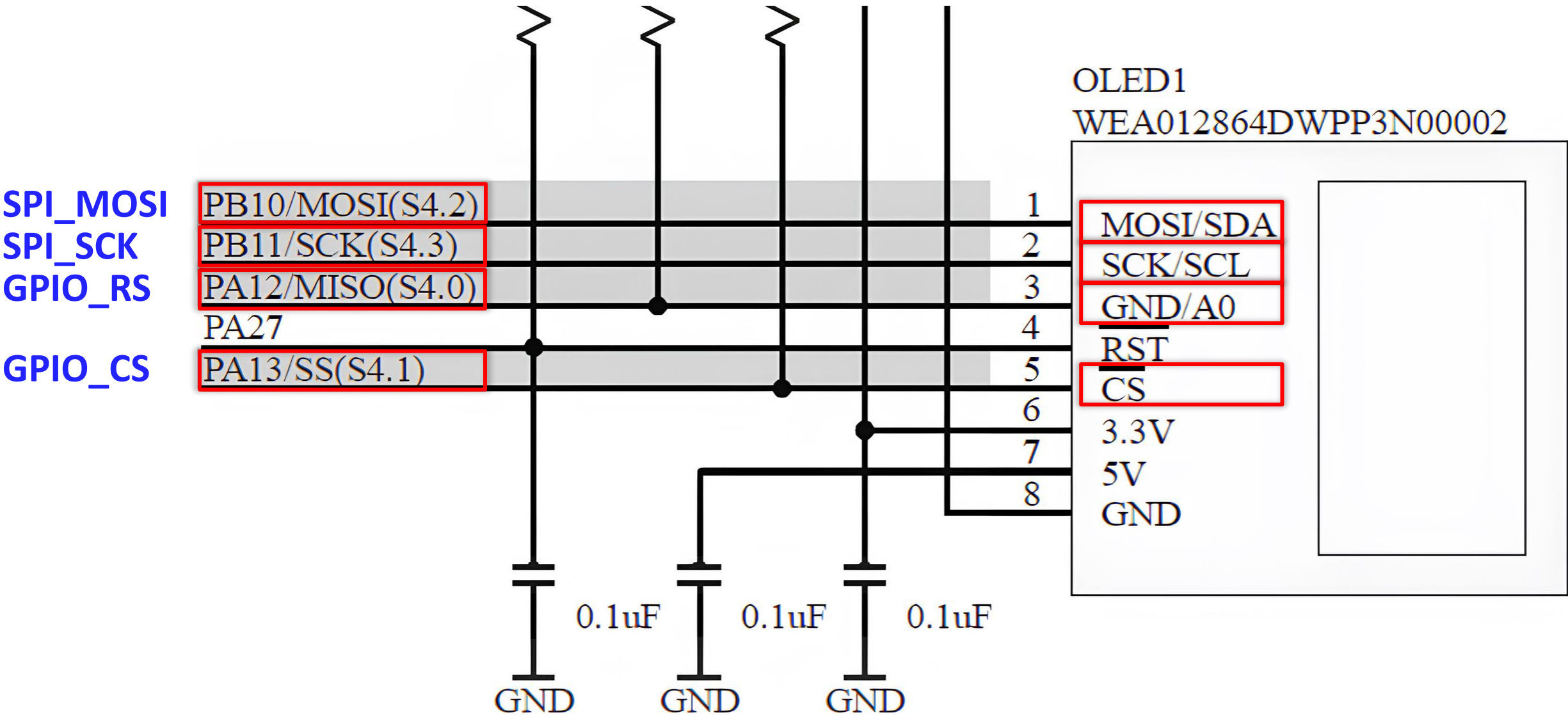
What's SPI

- SPI, Serial Peripheral Interface
- It's a serial communication interface.

Synchronous, inside-board level, short distance communication.



APP045 OLED SSD1306 Schematic



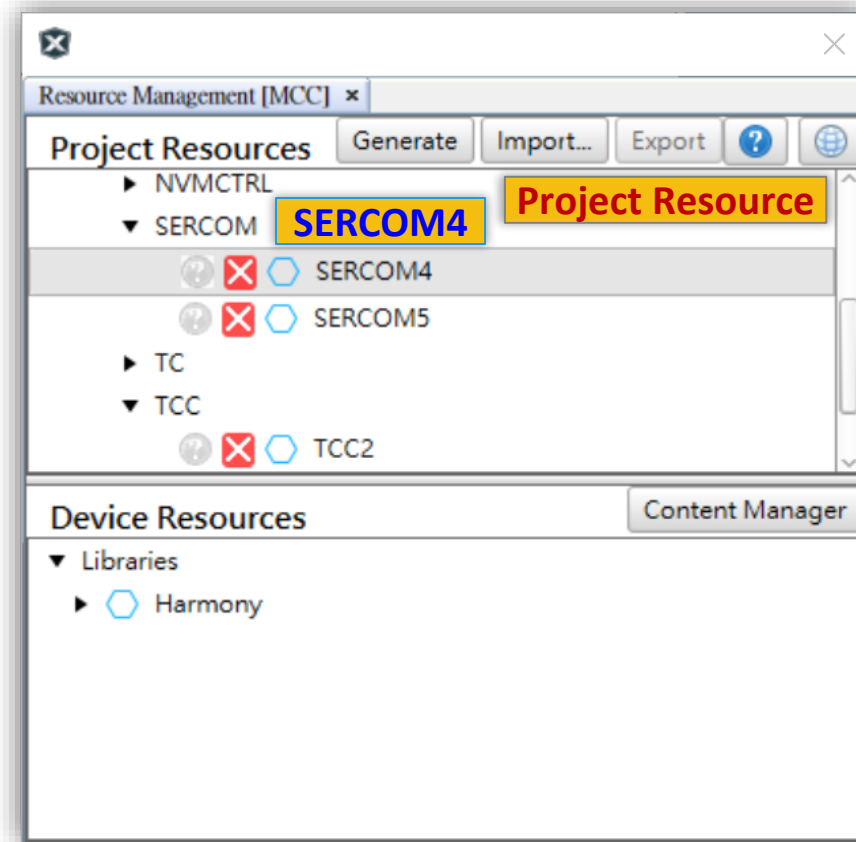
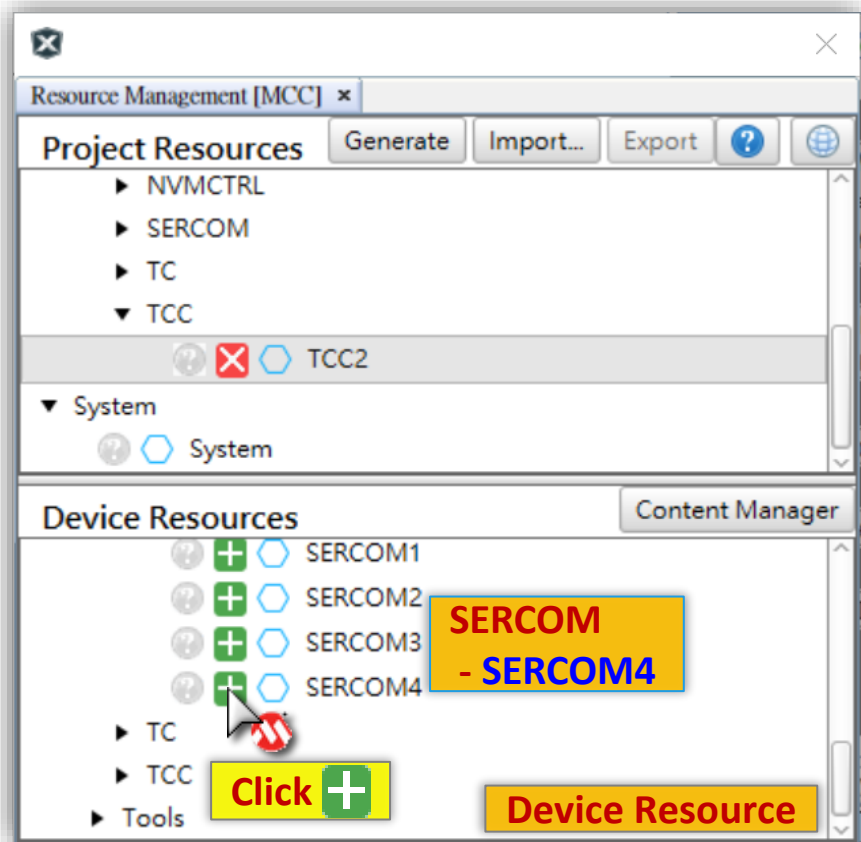
Lab17 SERCOM - SPI SSD1306 OLED

- Add **SERCOM4-SPI** module to your project.
- Add OLED control function to shows bitmap logo on your OLED display.
- Pre-build Logo Image and Font header file at
 - .\Appendix\LogoFont\Microchip_Logo.h**
 - .\Appendix\LogoFont\Alphabet_Fonts.h**
- **Let's go!**

Lab17 SERCOM - SPI SSD1306 OLED

Step 1

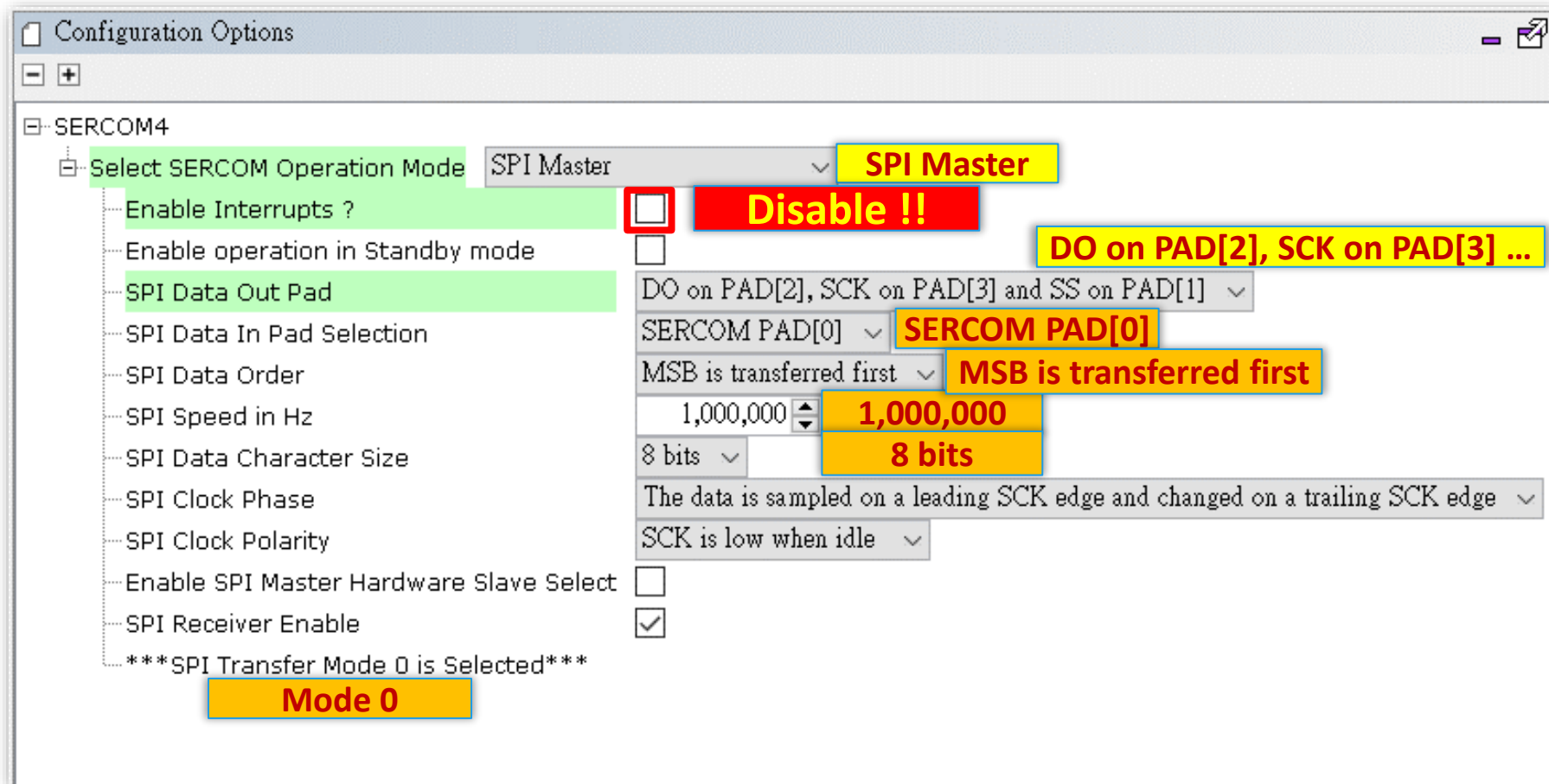
- Find **SERCOM4** component in Device Resource window.
- Click  to add **SERCOM4** to Project Resource window.



Lab17 SERCOM - SPI SSD1306 OLED

Step 2

- Setup SERCOM4 SPI Configuration.



Lab17 SERCOM - SPI SSD1306 OLED

Step 3

- Pin Table Configuration of SERCOM4

Pin Table

Package: TQFP48

Module	Function	PA10	PA11	VDDIO	GNDIO	PB10	PB11	PA12	PB12	GCLK_I	PA16	TCC2_W
	SERCOM3_PAD3											
SERCOM4	SERCOM4_PAD0											
	SERCOM4_PAD1											
	SERCOM4_PAD2											
	SERCOM4_PAD3											
	SERCOM5_PAD0											

Pin Table

Package: TQFP48

Module	Function	PA10	PA11	VDDIO	GNDIO	SERCOM4_PAD2	SERCOM4_PAD3	PA12	PB12	GCLK_I	PA16	TCC2_W
	SERCOM3_PAD3											
SERCOM4	SERCOM4_PAD0											
	SERCOM4_PAD1											
	SERCOM4_PAD2											
	SERCOM4_PAD3											
	SERCOM5_PAD0											

Lab17 SERCOM - SPI SSD1306 OLED

Step 4

- Pin Table Configuration of GPIO

Pin Table

Package: TQFP48

Module	Function	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	GCLK_IO7																	
GPIO	GPIO																	
GPIO	I2S_FS0																	
	I2S_MCK0																	

PA12 PA13

Click

GPIO_PA12 GPIO_PA13

Green is Enable

Lab17 SERCOM - SPI SSD1306 OLED

Step 5

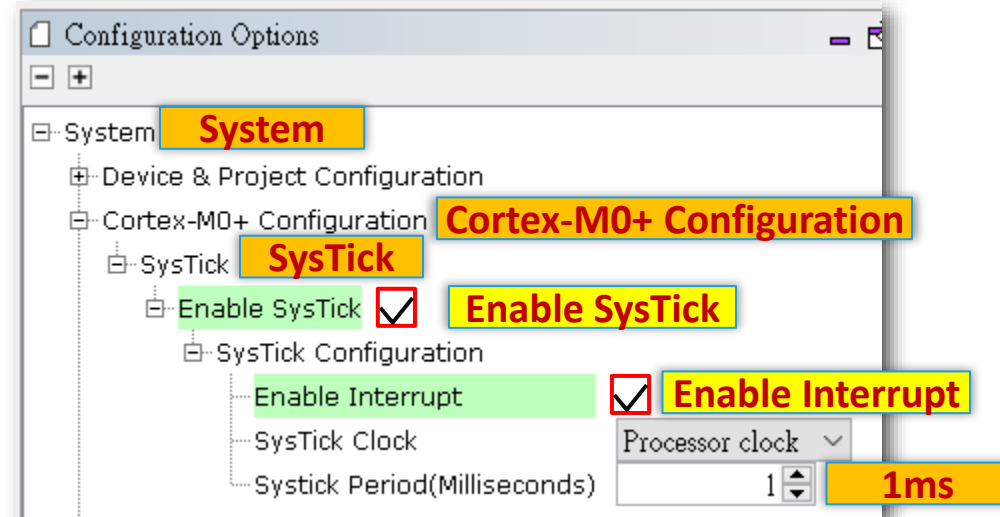
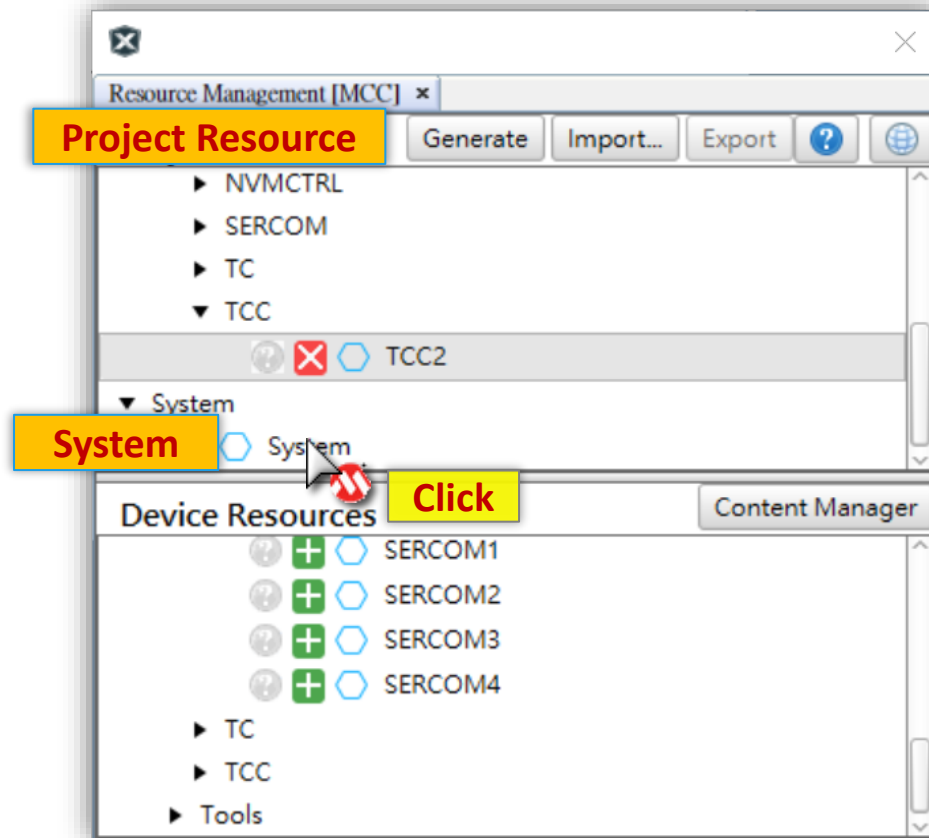
- Pin Setting of GPIO for direction and custom name.

Pin Settings									
Order: Pins		Table View		☒ Easy View					
Pin Number	Pin ID	Custom Name	Function	Mode	Direction	Latch	Pull Up	Pull Down	Drive Strength
20	PA12	SSD1306_RS		Digital	Out	High	☐	☐	NORMAL
21	PA12	SSD1306_RS_PIN	GPIO	Digital	Out	High	☐	☐	NORMAL
22	PA13	SSD1306_CS_PIN	GPIO	Digital	Out	High	☐	☐	NORMAL
23	PA13	SSD1306_CS		Digital	Out	High	☐	☐	NORMAL
24	PA15			Digital	High Impedance	n/a	☐	☐	NORMAL
25	PA16		Available	Digital	High Impedance	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
26	PA17	LED3	GPIO	Digital	Out	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
27	PA18		TC3_WO0	Digital	High Impedance	n/a	☐	☐	NORMAL
28	PA19		TC3_WO1	Digital	High Impedance	n/a	☐	☐	NORMAL
29	PA20	LED1	GPIO	Digital	Out	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL
30	PA21	LED2	GPIO	Digital	Out	Low	☐	☐	NORMAL

Lab17 SERCOM - SPI SSD1306 OLED

Step 6

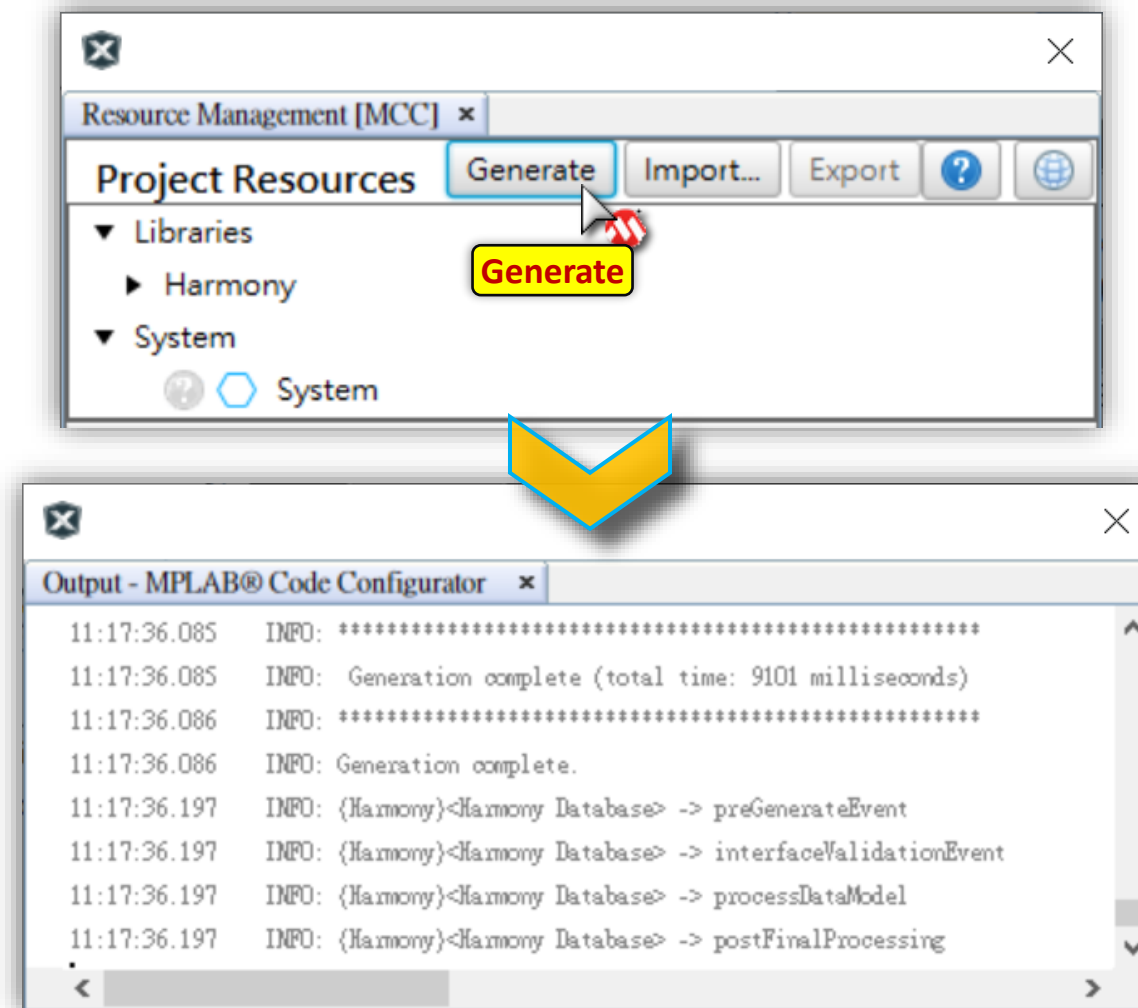
- Select exist module **System** in **Project Resource**.
- **Enable SysTick** and **Enable Interrupt** for **Delay** Function.



Lab17 SERCOM - SPI SSD1306 OLED

Step 7

- Click "**Generate**" Button to Generate your Code.



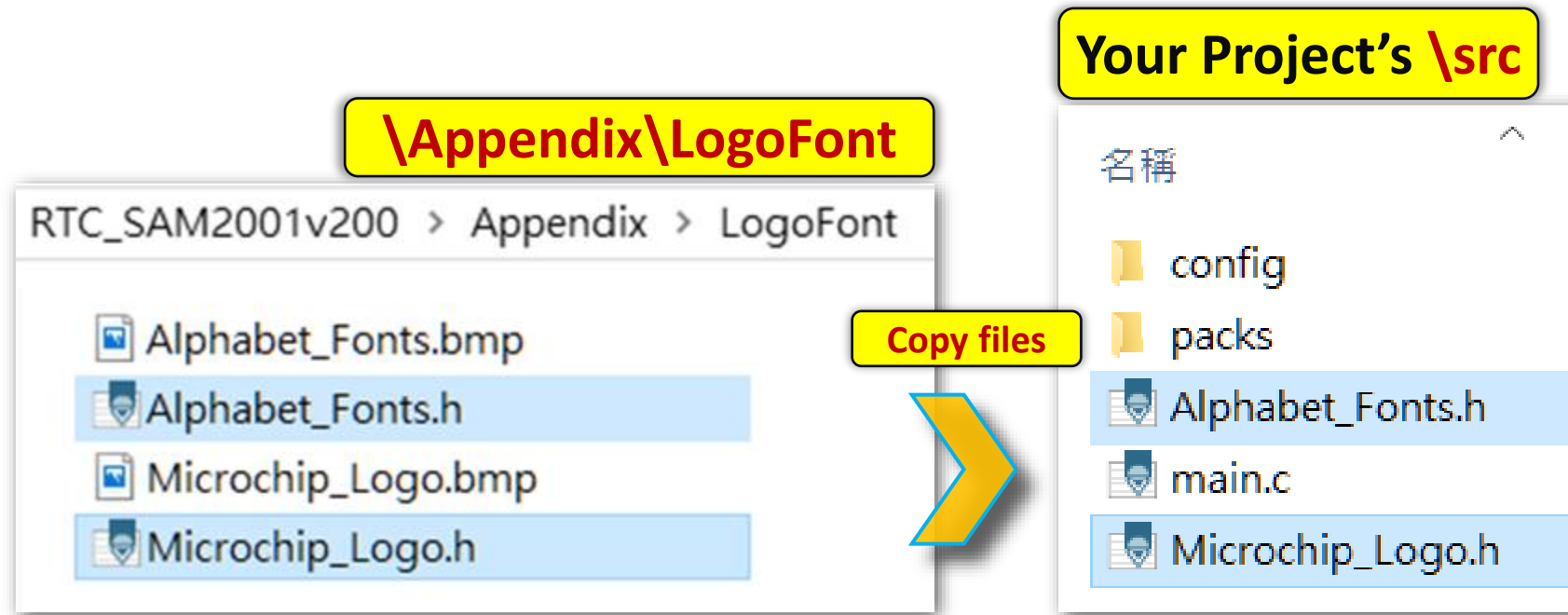
Lab17 SERCOM - SPI SSD1306 OLED

Step 8

- Copy below files to your project's **\src** folder

Logo image file : [Microchip_Logo.h](#)

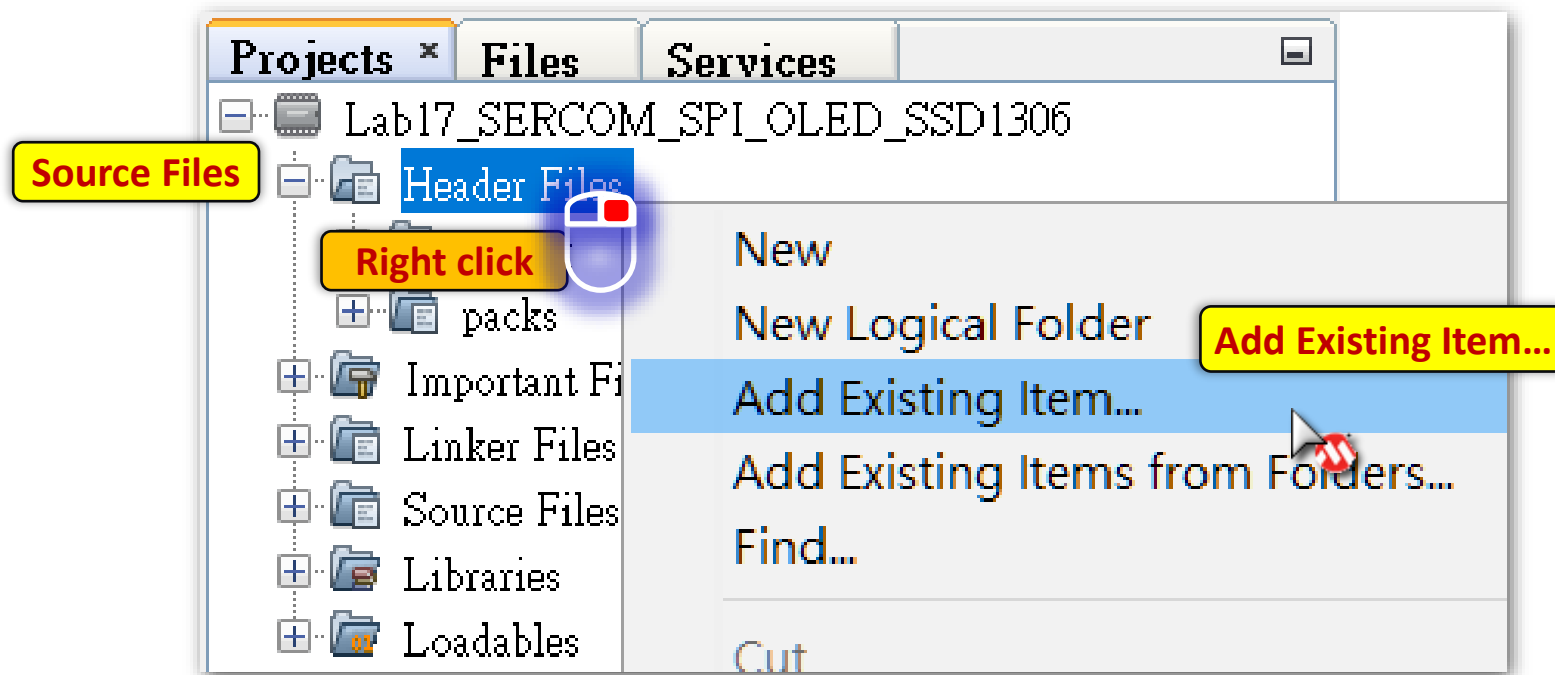
Font image file : [Alphabet_Fonts.h](#)



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Step 9

- Add pre-build logo image header files into project
Right click **Header Files** > **Add Existing item...**



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Step 10

- Select folder in your project's **\src**
- Add **Alphabet_Fonts.h** and **Microchip_Logo.h** into project.



Alphabet_Fonts.h
Microchip_Logo.h
added in "Header Files"



Lab17 SERCOM - SPI SSD1306 OLED

Step 11

a Add code segment to your project

```
// TODO 17.01
#include "Microchip_Logo.h"
#include "Alphabet_Fonts.h"
...
// TODO 17.02
#define LCM_WIDTH 128
#define LCM_HEIGHT 64
#define FONT_WIDTH 7
#define FONT_HEIGHT 8
uint8_t LogoX, LogoY;
unsigned char LCM_Blank[1024];
char Alphabet[95] = "0123456789ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz~!@#$%^&()[]{}_\\|;:,.`'\"><>+-*./=? ";

const uint8_t LCM_InitCMD[] = {
    0xAE, 0xD5, 0x80, 0xA8, 0x3F, 0xD3, 0x00, 0x40, 0x8D, 0x14, 0x20, 0x02, 0xA1,
    0xC8, 0xDA, 0x12, 0x81, 0xCF, 0xD9, 0xF1, 0xDB, 0x40, 0xA4, 0xA6, 0xAF
};
...
```

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Step 12

a Add code segment to your project

```
// TODO 17.03
...
void LCM_SetCursor( uint8_t x, uint8_t y )
{
    uint8_t OUT[3] = { 0x0F & x, 0x10 + (x >> 4), 0xB0 + y };
    SSD1306_RS_PIN_Clear();
    SERCOM4_SPI_Write(( void* )OUT, 3);
}

void LCM_DrawBitmap( uint8_t sx, uint8_t sy, uint8_t width,
                    uint8_t height, const unsigned char *byte )
{
    for( int y = 0; y < (height/8); y++ )
    {
        LCM_SetCursor(sx, sy + y);
        SSD1306_RS_PIN_Set();
        SERCOM4_SPI_Write(( void* )byte, (width - sx));
        byte += width;
    }
}
...
```

Lab17 SERCOM - SPI SSD1306 OLED

Step 13

a Add code segment to your project

```
// TODO 17.03 (continue)
...
void LCM_DrawFont( uint8_t sx, uint8_t row, char ch )
{
    int chIdx = 0;

    while( ch != Alphabet[chIdx] ) { chIdx++; }
    LCM_SetCursor(sx, row);
    SSD1306_RS_PIN_Set();
    SERCOM4_SPI_Write( ( void* )(Alphabet_Font+(chIdx*FONT_WIDTH)),
                       FONT_WIDTH );
}

void LCM_DrawString( uint8_t sx, uint8_t row, char *str )
{
    for( int x=0 ; x<strlen(str); x++ )
    {
        LCM_DrawFont( sx+(x*FONT_WIDTH), row, str[x] );
    }
}
...
```

Lab17 SERCOM - SPI SSD1306 OLED

Step 14

a Add code segment to your project

```
...
int main (void)
{ ...
    TCC2_PWMStart();

    // TODO 17.04
    SYSTICK_TimerStart();
    SSD1306_CS_PIN_Clear();
    SSD1306_RS_PIN_Clear();
    SERCOM4_SPI_Write(( void* )LCM_InitCMD, sizeof (LCM_InitCMD));
    memset(LCM_Blank, 0, 1024);
    LCM_DrawBitmap(0, 0, LCM_WIDTH, LCM_HEIGHT, LCM_Blank);
    LogoX = 127;
    LogoY = 0;
    for( i = 0; i < 128; i += 2 )
    {
        LCM_DrawBitmap(LogoX - i, LogoY, LCM_WIDTH, LCM_HEIGHT, Microchip_Logo);
        SYSTICK_DelayMs((i * i) / 400);
    }
    ...
}
```

Lab17 SERCOM - SPI SSD1306 OLED

Step 15

a Add code segment to your project

```
int main (void)
{ ...
  // TODO 17.04 (continue)
  ...
  SYSTICK_DelayMs(1000);
  memset(LCM_Blank, 0, 1024);
  LCM_DrawBitmap(0, 0, LCM_WIDTH, LCM_HEIGHT, LCM_Blank);
  sprintf( (char *)USARTRTxBuffer, "SysClock %ld.-%ldMHz",
          SYSTICK_TimerFrequencyGet()/1000000,
          (SYSTICK_TimerFrequencyGet()%1000000)/1000 );
  LCM_DrawString( 0, 0, (char *)USARTRTxBuffer );
  sprintf( (char *)USARTRTxBuffer, "TC3 period %ldms",
          (TC3_Timer16bitPeriodGet()+1)*1000/TC3_TimerFrequencyGet() );
  LCM_DrawString( 0, 1, (char *)USARTRTxBuffer );
  sprintf( (char *)USARTRTxBuffer, "TC4 period %ldms",
          (TC4_Timer16bitPeriodGet()+1)*1000/TC4_TimerFrequencyGet() );
  LCM_DrawString( 0, 2, (char *)USARTRTxBuffer );
  sprintf( (char *)USARTRTxBuffer, "Received Data :" );
  LCM_DrawString( 0, 7, (char *)USARTRTxBuffer );
  ...
}
```

Lab17 SERCOM - SPI SSD1306 OLED

Step 16

a Add code segment to your project

```
while ( true )
{
    ...
    if (TC3_ HasExpired)
    {
        ...
        LED1_Toggle();
        ...
        // TODO 17.05
        sprintf( (char *)USARTRTxBuffer, "Hello World!");
        LCM_DrawString( 0, 3, (char *)USARTRTxBuffer );
    }

    if (TC4_ HasExpired)
    {
        ...
        LED2_Toggle();
        ...
        // TODO 17.06
        sprintf( (char *)USARTRTxBuffer, "PWM Duty : %3d%%", Duty);
        LCM_DrawString( 0, 4, (char *)USARTRTxBuffer );
    }
}
```

Lab17 SERCOM - SPI SSD1306 OLED

Step 17

a Add code segment to your project

```
while ( true )
{ ...
  if (USART5_IsReceived)
  { ...
    // TODO 17.07
    sprintf( (char *)USARTRTxBuffer, "Received Data : %1c",
                                                    USART5_ReceiveData[0] );

    LCM_DrawString( 0, 7, (char *)USARTRTxBuffer );
    ...
  }

  if (ADC_IsCompleted)
  { ...
    // TODO 17.08
    sprintf( (char *)USARTRTxBuffer, "VR1  : %4d", ADC_Result[0]);
    LCM_DrawString( 0, 5, (char *)USARTRTxBuffer );
    sprintf( (char *)USARTRTxBuffer, "Temp : %4d", ADC_Result[1]);
    LCM_DrawString( 0, 6, (char *)USARTRTxBuffer );
    ...
  }
}
```


OLED Functions

Interface Routines

// Delay some time (ms)

void SYSTICK_DelayMs(uint32_t delay_ms);

// Set cursor position

void LCM_SetCursor(uint8_t x, uint8_t y);

// Draw a font

void LCM_DrawFont(uint8_t sx, uint8_t row, char ch) ;

// Draw a string

void LCM_DrawString(uint8_t sx, uint8_t row, char *str) ;

// Draw an image

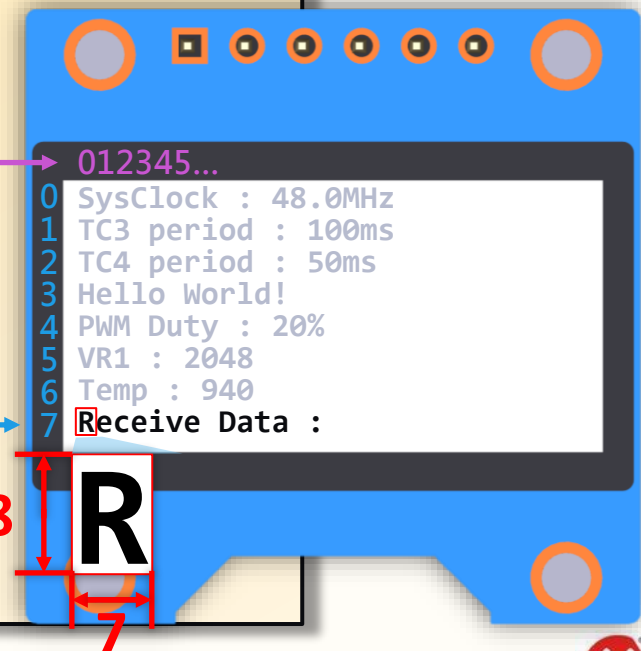
**void LCM_DrawBitmap(uint8_t sx, uint8_t sy, uint8_t width,
uint8_t height, const unsigned char *byte) ;**

OLED Draw Font

Hint

```
#include "Alphabet_Fonts.h"
...
#define FONT_WIDTH  7
#define FONT_HEIGHT 8
char Alphabet[95] = "0123456789ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz~!@#$%^&()[]{}_\\|;:,.`'\"<>+-*/=? ";
...
void LCM_DrawFont( uint8_t sx, uint8_t row, char ch ) {...}
...
void LCM_DrawString( uint8_t sx, uint8_t row, char *str ) {...}
...

int main (void)
{
    ...
    sprintf( (char *)USARTRTxBuffer, "Received Data :");
    LCM_DrawString( 0, 7, (char *)USARTRTxBuffer );
    ...
}
```



OLED Draw Image

Hint

```
#include "Microchip_Logo.h"
...
#define LCM_WIDTH 128
#define LCM_HEIGHT 64
...
void LCM_DrawBitmap( uint8_t sx, uint8_t sy, uint8_t width,
                    uint8_t height, const unsigned char *byte ) {...}
...

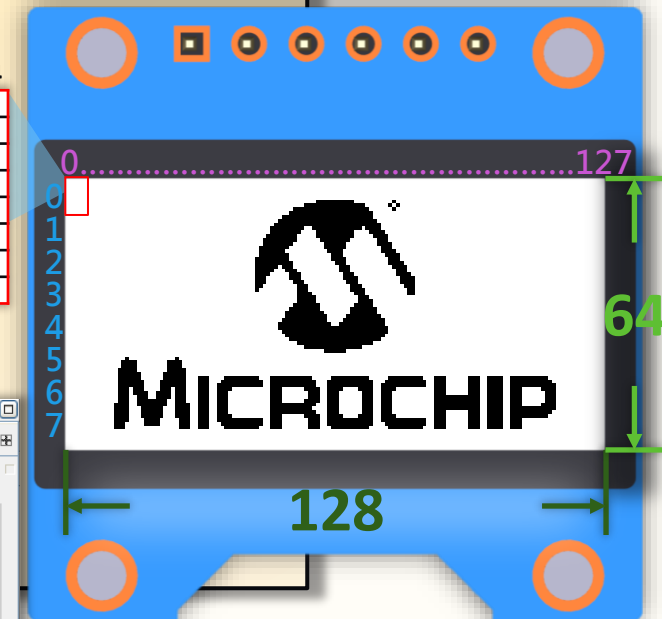
int main (void)
{
    ...

    LCM_DrawBitmap(0, 0, LCM_WIDTH, LCM_HEIGHT, Microchip_Logo);

    ...
}
```

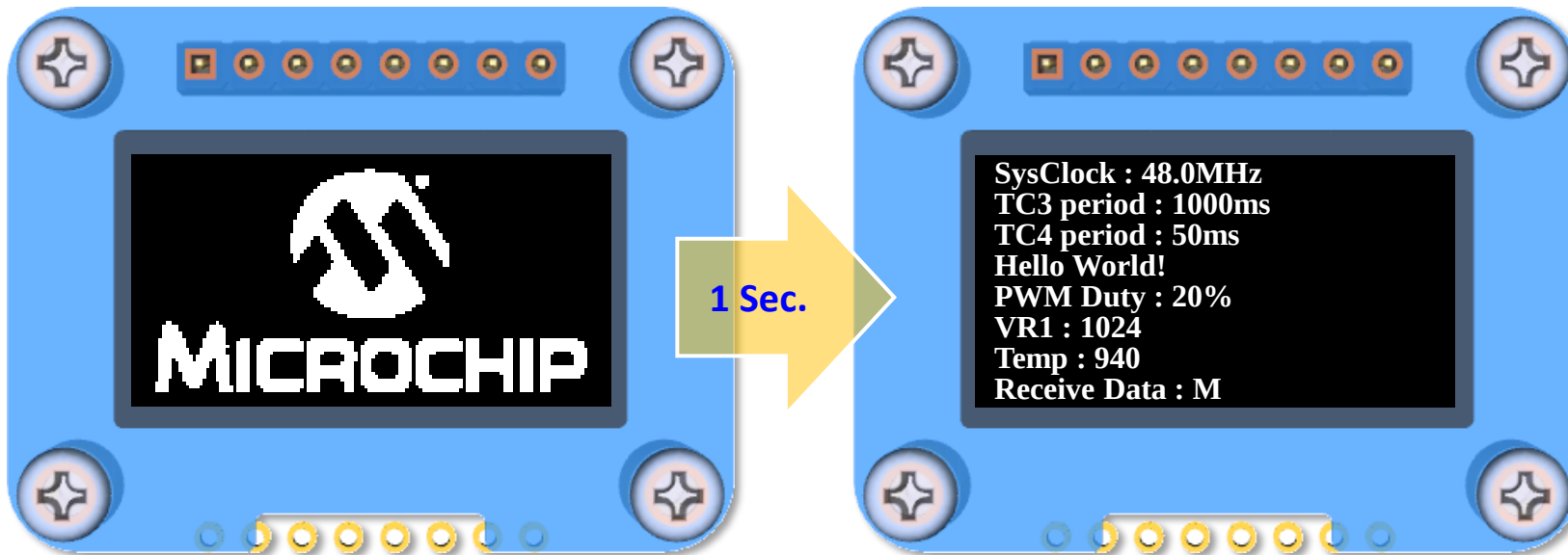
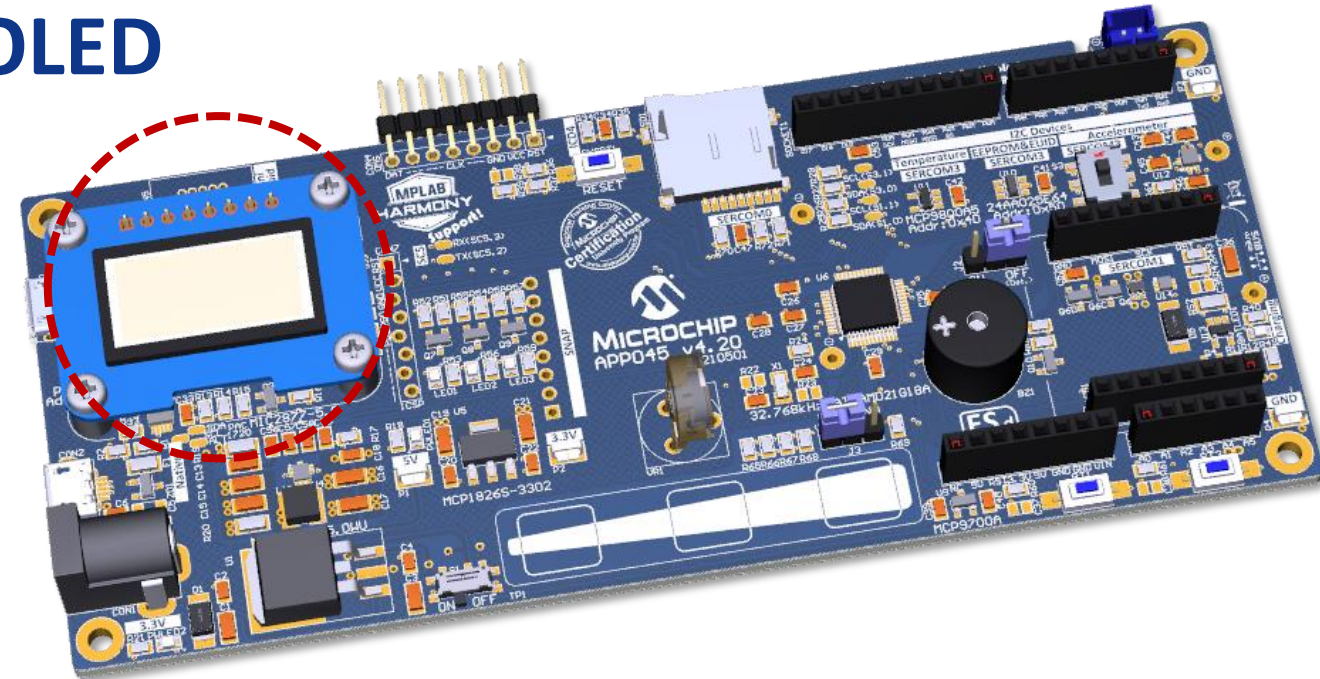
Diagram illustrating the mapping of code to hardware:

- The code defines `LCM_WIDTH 128` and `LCM_HEIGHT 64`.
- The `LCM_DrawBitmap` function is called with `0, 0, LCM_WIDTH, LCM_HEIGHT, Microchip_Logo`.
- The `Microchip_Logo` is defined as a 128x64 pixel array of unsigned characters.
- The diagram shows a 128x64 pixel grid with the Microchip logo and the word "MICROCHIP" displayed on it.



Lab17 SERCOM - SPI SSD1306 OLED

Result



Lab17.1 SERCOM - SPI SSD1306 OLED

- To create your personally welcome page (logo) !
- Create your own Logo and replace original one.
- Logo image create application at
.\\Tools\\LCDAssistant.exe

• **Let's go!**

Lab17.1 SERCOM - SPI SSD1306 OLED

Create your own logo

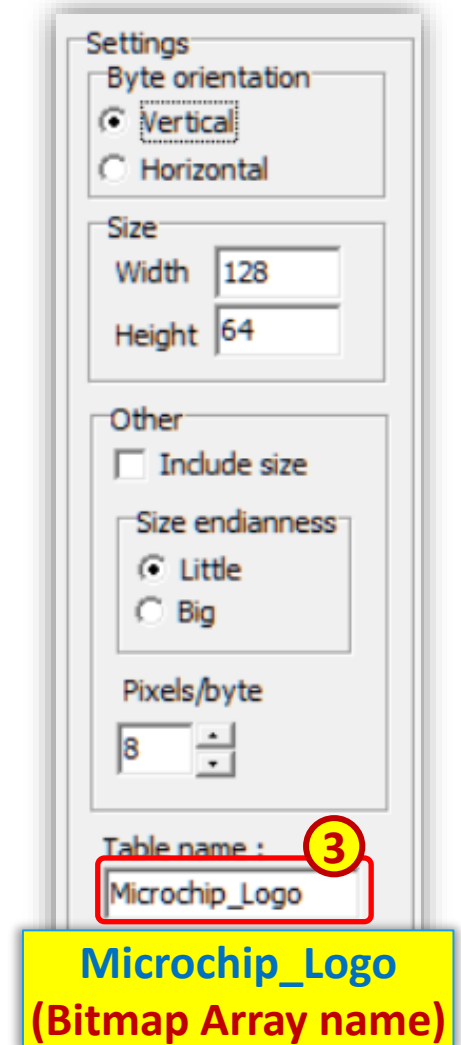
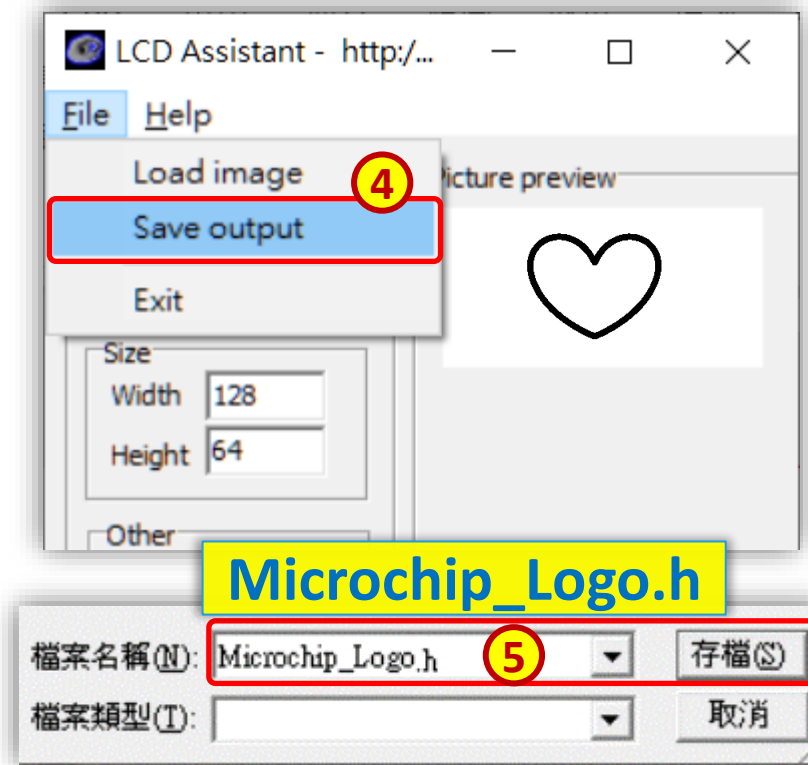
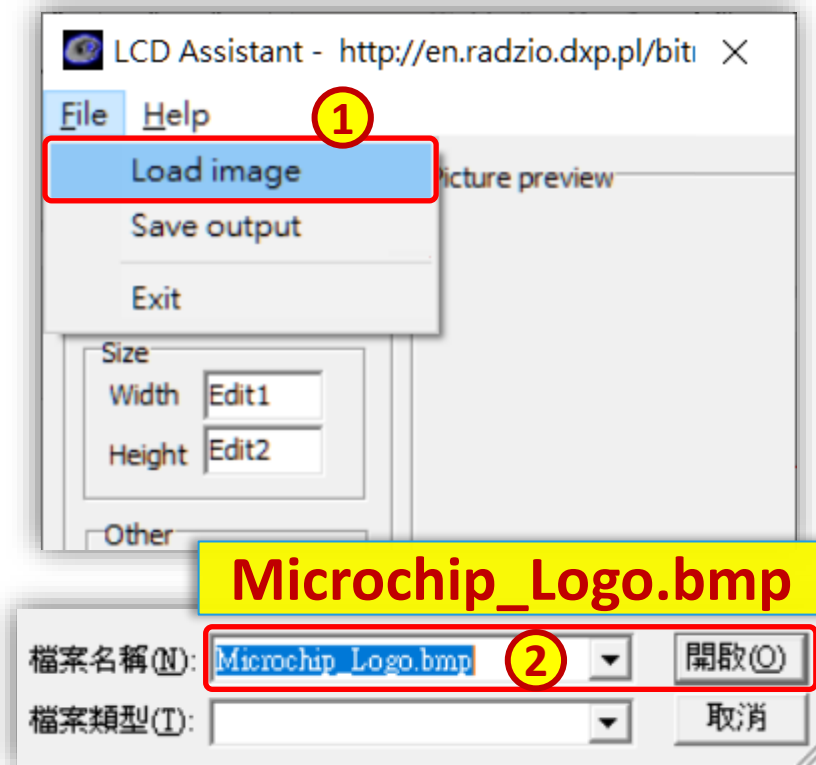
The image shows the Microsoft Paint application window titled "SamplePicture02.bmp - 小畫家". The canvas displays a black heart outline. The "調整大小及扭曲" (Adjust Size and Skew) dialog box is open, showing the "調整大小" (Adjust Size) tab. The "依照(B):" (By) dropdown is set to "像素" (Pixels). The "水平(H):" (Horizontal) dimension is 128, and the "垂直(V):" (Vertical) dimension is 64. The "維持外觀比例(M)" (Maintain Aspect Ratio) checkbox is unchecked. The "扭曲(度)" (Skew) section shows "水平(O):" (Horizontal) and "垂直(E):" (Vertical) both set to 0. The "確定" (OK) button is highlighted. The "另存新檔" (Save As) dialog box is also open, showing the "新增資料夾" (New Folder) section with "Microchip_Logo.bmp" highlighted. The "檔案名稱(N):" (File name) field contains "Microchip_Logo.bmp", and the "存檔類型(I):" (File type) dropdown is set to "單色點陣圖 (*.bmp;*.dib)". The "存檔(S)" (Save) button is highlighted. Numbered callouts 1 through 9 highlight specific steps and UI elements:

1. 調整大小 (Resize)
2. Pixels
3. 維持外觀比例(M) (Maintain Aspect Ratio)
4. 128 (Horizontal dimension)
5. 確定 (OK)
6. 檔案 (File)
7. Microchip_Logo.bmp (File name)
8. 單色點陣圖 (*.bmp;*.dib) (File type)
9. 存檔(S) (Save)

Lab17.1 SERCOM - SPI SSD1306 OLED

Create your own logo

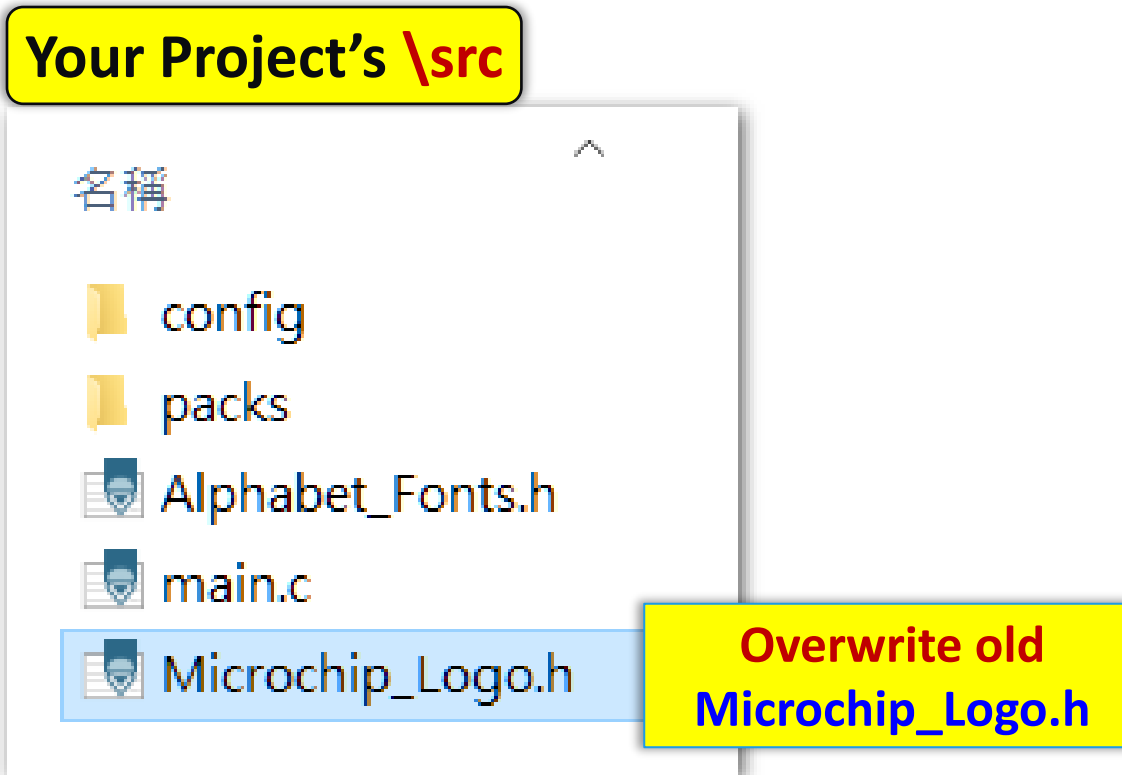
- Execute `\Tools\LCDAssistant.exe`
Load `Microchip_Logo.bmp` and Save output to `Microchip_Logo.h`



Lab17.1 SERCOM - SPI SSD1306 OLED

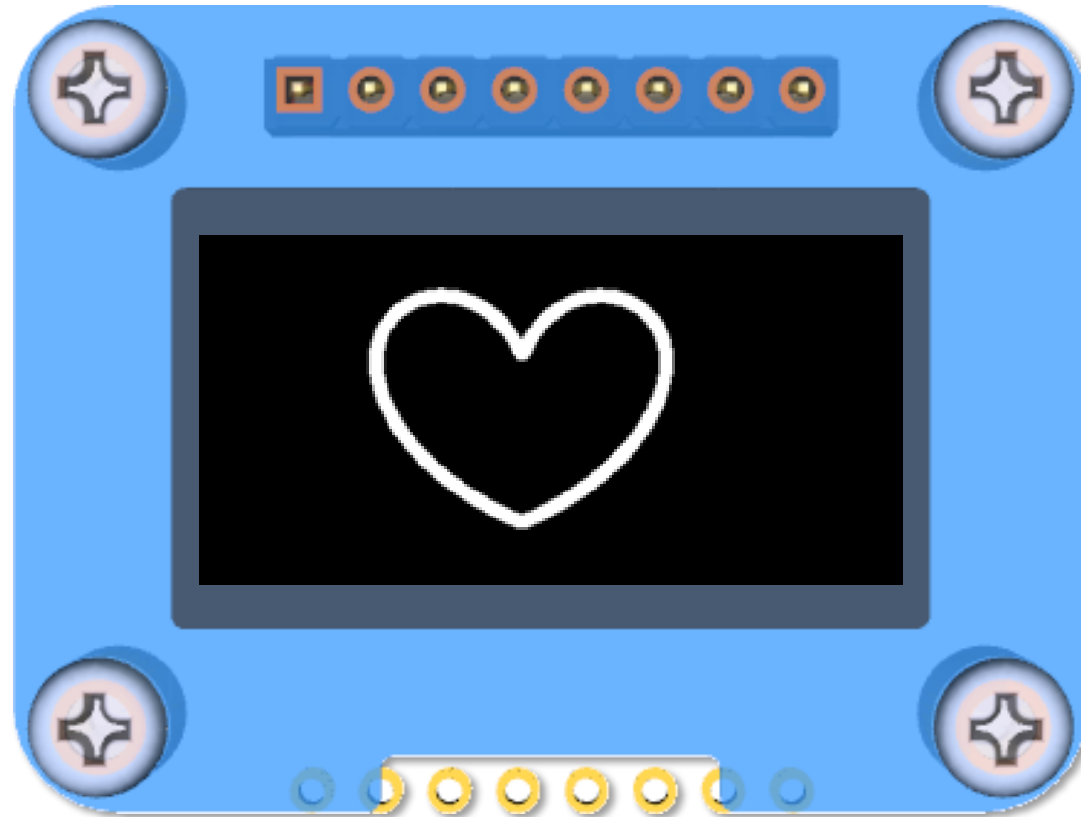
Create your own logo

- Copy new **Microchip_Logo.h** to **overwrite old one** in folder your project's **\src**



Lab17.1 SERCOM - SPI SSD1306 OLED

Create your own logo result



Microchip Trademarks

<https://www.microchip.com/en-us/about/legal-information/microchip-trademarks>

Trademark	Description/Appropriate Name	Notes
ClockWorks [®]	configurator, device, family, product, series	US only
CodeGuard [™]	security	
CryptoAuthentication [™]	development library, device, family, IC, library	
CryptoAutomotive [™]	development kit, security IC, technology	
CryptoCompanion [™]	chip	
CryptoController [™]	solution, TPM, trusted platform module	
CryptoMemory [®]	cryptographic security IC, IC	
Cryptosafe [®]	device, transponder	
dsPIC [®]	DSC, digital signal controller	
	dsPIC [®] logo	
dsPICDEM [™]	demonstration board, development board	
dsPICDEM.net [™]	board	
Dynamic Averaged Matching [™] (DAM [™])	architecture	
ECAN [™]	solution, technology	
Espresso T1S [™]	device	
EtherGREEN [™]	family, platform, technology	
EtherSynch [®]	family, platform, technology	US only
EyeOpen [™]	cable compensation	
Flasher [®]	controller, family, product	US only
FlexPWR [®]	technology	
Frequency on Demand [®]		Registered in other countries (not US)
GenSic [®]	controller, sensing, technology	
GridFirm [™]	device, GNSS time server, time server	
HELDO [™]	family, regulator	
Hyper Speed Control [®]	architecture, family	US only
HyperLight Load [®]	mode	US only
In-Circuit Serial Programming [™] (ICSP [™])	programming capability	
IdealityBridge [™]	dual MOSFET, bridge rectifier, rectifier	
IGat [™]	board, demonstration board	
IGLOO [®]	device, family, FPGA, series	
IN6Cret [™]	sniffer, technology	

Note: *Always check with the Legal Department for the most current trademarks.

Trademark	Description/Appropriate Name	Notes
	Microchip name and logo	This is the vertical representation; the horizontal representation is also available.
	Microsemi logo	Do not use
Microsemi [®]		Do not use
Mind [™]	analog simulator, analog simulator tool	
MW [™]	application, coordinator, mesh, network, protocol, software, stack, wireless networking protocol	
MOST [®]	board, cooperation, design, device, evaluation kit, NetServices, network platform, product, specification, system, technology	
	MOST [®] logo	
InstaBench [®]	development suite	US only
MPASM [™]	assembler	
MPY [™]	device, product	
MPLAB [®]	Notes: C compiler, compiler, development ecosystem, ICD, ICE, IDE, IPE, in-circuit debugger, in-circuit emulator, integrated development environment, integrated programming environment, library, programmer, server, starter kit, universal device programmer, IC compiler Tool Names: At Edge, Analog Designer, Analysis Tool Suite, Code Configurator, Connect Configurator, Data Visualizer, Discover, Extensions, Harmony, Mind [™] , Network Creator, PICKit [™] , Programmer-to-Go, Programmer-to-Go Mobile App, PTG, SC Power Simulator, Snap, Xpress	
	MPLAB [®] Certified logo	
MPLIB [™]	libraries, object librarian	

Note: *Always check with the Legal Department for the most current trademarks.

Trademark	Description/Appropriate Name	Notes
Reggie Blocker [™]	antennular, family of linear regulator, product line, technology	
REAL ICE [™]	in-circuit emulator	
RTAX [™]	FPGA	
RTG4 [™]	FPGA	
SAM-BA [®]	applet, application, host, in-system programmer, ISP, monitor, software	
SAM-ICE [™]	emulator	
SensGenuity [®]	product, sensor	
Serial Quad I/O [™] (SQI [™])	family, flash device, product	
Silicon Storage Technology [®]		Japan only
SimpleMap [™]	protocol	
SimplePort [™]	device, family, product	
SmartBuffer [™]	device, IC	
SmartFusion [®]	evaluation kit, FPGA, SoC, System-on-Chip	US only
SmartHLS [™]	compiler, compiler software, IDE, software	
SMART-LS [™]	technology	
SpyASIC [®]	device	
SSI [™]	Acronym for Silicon Storage Technology	
	SSI logo	
A Microchip Technology Company		
STK [®]	starter kit	
storClad [™]	encryption technology, technology	
SuperFlash [™]	device, kit, macros, memory, technology	
SuperSwitcher [™]	back regulator, family, regulator	
SuperSwitcher II [™]	family	
Switcher [™]	family, product line, switch, technology	
Symcon [™]		China only
Symconcom [™]		
SynchroPhy [™]	device, family, product	
SynServer [™]	clock, device, instrument, oscillator, server	

Note: *Always check with the Legal Department for the most current trademarks.

Trademark	Description/Appropriate Name	Notes
	Adaptive [®] logo	Registered in other countries (not US)
Adaptive [®]	adapter, cable, controller, driver, family, product, series, software, solution	
Adjacent Key Suppression [™]	technology	
AgileSwitch [™]	device, digital programmable gate driver, driver, family, gate driver	US only
AKC [™]	technology	
Analog for the Digital Age [™]	AFD family tagline	
Any Capacitor [™]	stable	
AnyCap [™]	capability, feature, structure	
AnyOut [™]	capability, feature	
Augmented Switching [™]	technology	
AVR [®]	architecture, CPU, device, family, MCU, microcontroller	
	AVR [®] logo	
AVR Freaks [®]	forum	
BestTime [®]	technology	
BitCloud [®]	SDK, software development kit	
BlueSky [®]	firewall, subscription service, technology	
BodyCom [™]	development kit, system, technology	
chipKIT [®]	IoT shield, board, hardware, network, platform, software	
	chipKIT [®] logo	
ClockStudio [™]	application, program, software, utility	

Note: *Always check with the Legal Department for the most current trademarks.

Trademark	Description/Appropriate Name	Notes
IsaDrive [™]	driver board, integrated solution, power module	
Intelligent Paralleling [™]	technology	
InsulIMOS [®]	family, power stage family	US only
Inter-Chip Connectivity [™]	technology	
InterBlocker [™]	attenuator, family	
JukeBlox [®]	platform, technology	
	JukeBlox [®] registered word mark with a design	Image is not registered; this is a graphic treatment with the registered word mark
KeeLog [®]	protocol, security IC, technology	
Kleer [®]	technology	
	Kleer [®] registered word mark with a design	Image is not registered; this is a graphic treatment with the word mark
Knob-on-Display [™] (KOD [™])	device, family, HMI, knob designer, position wizard, solution, technology, touch controller, user interface, widget, configurator	
LANCheck [®]	online design review, online review	
Liber8 [®]	design file, designer, IDE, SoC, design suite, software, tool	US only
LHAMD [®]	cable diagnostics, diagnostics engine, family, technology	
MarginLink [™]	signal integrity testing	
maxCrypto [®]	controller-based encryption, encryption solution	
matStylus [®]	family, studio, technology, touchscreen controller	
maxTouch [®]	family, studio, technology, touchscreen controller	
maxtrem [™]	driver, storage manager, tool	
Medial B [®]	bus, controller, device	
megaKits [™]	device, MCU, microcontroller	
memBrain [™]	neuronorphic memory product, product, solution, technology	
	Microchip logo	Please do not use this logo; always use the Microchip name and logo.

Note: *Always check with the Legal Department for the most current trademarks.

Trademark	Description/Appropriate Name	Notes
MPLink [™]	linker, object linker	
nGIC [™]	bare die, diode, gate driver, module, MOSFET, product, solution, technology	
mTouch [®]	development kit, evaluation kit, library, sensing solution, solution, technology	US only
MultitRAA [™]	technology	
NetDetach [™]	technology	
Omniscient Code Generation [™] (OCG [™])	compilation technology	
OptiLyzr [®]	network analysis tool, studio, tool	
PIC [®]	assembler, device, MCU, microcontroller	
	PIC32 logo	
	PIC64 logo	
PICDEM [™]	demonstration board	
PICDEM.net [™]	Internet/Ethernet demonstration board	
PICKIT [™]	debugger, development tool, in-circuit debugger, on-board, programmer, starter kit, tool	
pic32power [™]	technology	
PICSTART [®]	development programmer	
PICtail [™]	board, daughter board	
PolarFire [®]	device, family, FPGA, kit, SoC, System-on-Chip	
PowerSmart [™]	designer, development suite, digital control library	
Precision Edge [®]	family, product family	US only
ProASIC [®]	architecture, board, family, FPGA, kit	US only
ProASIC Plus [®]	architecture, device, family, FPGA, switch	US only
Prochip Designer [®]	software suite	
PureSilicon [™]	oscillator, technology	
QMatrix [™]	device, sensor	
QTouch [®]	board, compiler, configurator, device, development platform, library, project builder, sensor, solution, technology, tool	
Quiet Wire [®]	enhanced EM technology, family, technology	

Note: *Always check with the Legal Department for the most current trademarks.

Trademark	Description/Appropriate Name	Notes
SynWorld [™]	ecosystem program, timing	US only
Tachyon [®]	controller, family, platform, product, technology	
The Embedded Control Solutions Company [®]		US only; should be in italics
TimeCeum [®]	primary frequency reference, product	US only
TimeHub [™]	platform, system	US only
TimePicra [®]	platform, software suite, synchronization management system	US only
TimeProvider [®]	clock, enhanced PRTC, IPRTC, extension, system, grandmaster, kit, module, product, series, server, shelf	US only
TimeSource [®]	PIC, PIC, primary reference clock, primary reference source, shelf, system	
trngAVR [®]	MCU, microcontroller	
Total Endurance [™]	software model	
TSHARC [™]	controller, touchscreen controller	
Turing [™]	hardware security module, programmer	
UINIO [™]	bus, communication protocol, firmware, hardware port, memory chip	
USBCheck [™]	design review	
VarSense [™]	technology	
VectorBlue [™]	accelerator, intellectual property, IP, platform, SDK, software development kit, solution, tool, tool chain, tool flow	
Vector [®]	oscillators, products	
VelocityDrive [™]	CT, configuration tool, product, solution, software platform, SP	
VeriPHY [™]	cable diagnostics algorithm, cable diagnostics software suite	
ViewSpan [™]	technology	
WiperLock [™]	technology	
XMEGA [®]	Custom Logic (CLC), device, family, MCU, microcontroller, series	
XpressConnect [™]	retimer	
ZENA [™]	analyzer, software, wireless adapter	
ZL [®]		US only

Note: *Always check with the Legal Department for the most current trademarks.

