

# Datasheet

## MCU Embedded and Configurable Three-phase Motor Controller FU6832

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**Contents**

<b>Explanation of Symbols .....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Abbreviations.....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>1 System Introduction .....</b>	<b>22</b>
1.1 Features .....	22
1.2 Applications.....	24
1.3 Overview .....	24
1.4 System Functional Block Diagram .....	25
1.4.1 FU6832L Functional Block Diagram .....	25
1.4.2 FU6832N Functional Block Diagram .....	26
1.4.3 FU6832S Functional Block Diagram.....	27
1.4.4 FU6832F Functional Block Diagram.....	28
1.5 Memory Organization.....	29
1.5.1 Program Memory .....	29
1.5.2 Data Memory .....	29
1.5.3 SFR.....	30
1.5.4 XSFR.....	31
<b>2 Pin Definitions .....</b>	<b>34</b>
2.1 FU6832L LQFP48 Pins .....	34
2.2 FU6832L LQFP48 Pinout Diagram.....	37
2.3 FU6832N QFN32 Pins.....	38
2.4 FU6832N QFN32 Pinout Diagram.....	40
2.5 FU6832S SSOP24 Pins .....	41
2.6 FU6832S SSOP24 Pinout Diagram .....	43
2.7 FU6832F QFN24 Pins .....	44
2.8 FU6832F QFN24 Pinout Diagram.....	46
2.9 Function and Pinout Comparison between FU6832L/N/S/F.....	47
<b>3 Package Information .....</b>	<b>49</b>
3.1 LQFP48_7X7 .....	49
3.2 QFN32_4X4 .....	50
3.3 SSOP24_8.65X3.9 .....	51
3.4 QFN24_4X4 .....	52
<b>4 Ordering Information .....</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>5 Electrical Characteristics .....</b>	<b>54</b>

5.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings .....	54
5.2 Global Electrical Characteristics.....	54
5.3 GPIO Electrical Characteristics.....	55
5.4 Pre-driver IO Electrical Characteristics.....	55
5.5 ADC Electrical Characteristics .....	56
5.6 VREF Electrical Characteristics.....	56
5.7 Operational Amplifier Electrical Characteristics .....	56
5.8 BEMF Electrical Characteristics .....	57
5.9 OSC Electrical Characteristics .....	57
5.10 Reset Electrical Characteristics.....	57
5.11 LDO Electrical Characteristics .....	58
5.12 Package Thermal Characteristics .....	58
<b>6 Reset Control.....</b>	<b>59</b>
6.1 Reset Sources (RST_SR).....	59
6.2 Reset Enable.....	59
6.3 External Reset and Power-on Reset .....	59
6.4 Low Voltage Detector Reset.....	59
6.5 Watchdog Timer Reset .....	59
6.6 Flash Error Detector Reset .....	59
6.7 Debug Reset .....	60
6.8 Soft Reset .....	60
6.9 Reset Registers .....	60
6.9.1 RST_SR (0xC9) .....	60
<b>7 Interrupt .....</b>	<b>61</b>
7.1 Interrupt Introduction.....	61
7.2 Interrupt Enable .....	61
7.3 External Interrupt .....	61
7.4 Interrupt Summary .....	63
7.5 Interrupt Registers.....	64
7.5.1 IE (0xA8).....	64
7.5.2 IP0 (0xB8).....	64
7.5.3 IP1 (0xC0).....	65
7.5.4 IP2 (0xC8).....	65
7.5.5 IP3 (0xD8).....	65
7.5.6 TCON (0x88).....	66

<b>8 I2C</b> .....	<b>67</b>
8.1 I2C Introduction.....	67
8.2 I2C Operations.....	68
8.2.1 Master Mode .....	68
8.2.2 Slave Mode .....	68
8.2.3 I2C Interrupt Sources.....	69
8.3 I2C Registers.....	69
8.3.1 I2C_CR (0x4028).....	69
8.3.2 I2C_ID (0x4029).....	70
8.3.3 I2C_DR (0x402A) .....	70
8.3.4 I2C_SR (0x402B).....	70
<b>9 SPI</b> .....	<b>73</b>
9.1 SPI Introduction.....	73
9.2 SPI Operations.....	73
9.2.1 Signal Descriptions .....	73
9.2.1.1 Master Out, Slave In (MOSI) .....	73
9.2.1.2 Master In, Slave Out (MISO) .....	73
9.2.1.3 Serial Clock (SCLK) .....	74
9.2.1.4 Slave Select (NSS) .....	74
9.2.2 SPI Master Mode.....	75
9.2.2.1 Master Mode Configuration .....	76
9.2.3 SPI Slave Mode.....	76
9.2.3.1 Slave Mode Configuration .....	76
9.2.4 SPI Interrupt Sources.....	77
9.2.5 Serial Clock Timing.....	77
9.3 SPI Registers .....	78
9.3.1 SPI_CR0 (0x4030) .....	78
9.3.2 SPI_CR1 (0x4031) .....	79
9.3.3 SPI_CLK (0x4032).....	80
9.3.4 SPI_DR (0x4033).....	80
<b>10 UART</b> .....	<b>81</b>
10.1 Introduction .....	81
10.2 UART Operations.....	81
10.2.1 UART1 Operating Instructions.....	81
10.2.1.1 UART1 Mode0 .....	81



10.2.1.2 UART1 Mode1.....	81
10.2.1.3 UART1 Mode2.....	82
10.2.1.4 UART1 Mode3.....	82
10.2.1.5 UART1 Interrupt.....	82
10.2.2 UART2 Operating Instructions.....	82
10.2.2.1 UART2 Mode0.....	82
10.2.2.2 UART2 Mode1.....	83
10.2.2.3 UART2 Mode2.....	83
10.2.2.4 UART2 Mode3.....	83
10.2.2.5 UART2 Interrupt.....	84
10.3 UART1 Registers .....	84
10.3.1 UT_CR (0x98).....	84
10.3.2 UT_DR (0x99) .....	84
10.3.3 UT_BAUD (0x9A, 0x9B).....	85
10.4 UART2 Registers .....	86
10.4.1 UT2_CR (0x8A) .....	86
10.4.2 UT2_DR (0x89) .....	86
10.4.3 UT2_BAUD (0x4042, 0x4043).....	87
<b>11 LIN.....</b>	<b>88</b>
11.1 LIN Introduction.....	88
11.2 LIN Slave Mode Operations.....	88
11.3 Sleep and Wakeup.....	89
11.4 Error Detection and Handling.....	89
11.5 Other Matters .....	90
11.6 LIN Registers.....	90
11.6.1 LIN_CR (0x40E0) .....	90
11.6.2 LIN_SR (0x40E1) .....	90
11.6.3 LIN_CSR (0x40E2) .....	91
11.6.4 LIN_ID (0x40E3).....	92
11.6.5 LIN_SIZE (0x40E4).....	92
11.6.6 LIN_BAUD (0x40E5, 0x40E6).....	92
11.6.7 UT2_BAUD (0x4042, 0x4043).....	93
<b>12 MDU.....</b>	<b>94</b>
12.1 MDU Introduction .....	94
12.2 MDU Features .....	94

12.3 MDU Instructions.....	94
12.3.1 MDU Operations .....	94
12.3.2 16-bit Signed Multiplication with the Result Shifted Left by 1 Bit .....	95
12.3.3 16-bit Signed Multiplication .....	95
12.3.4 16-bit Unsigned Multiplication.....	95
12.3.5 32-bit/16-bit Unsigned Division .....	96
12.3.6 Low-Pass Filter .....	96
12.3.7 Coordinate Transformation .....	96
12.3.8 Arctangent .....	97
12.4 MDU Registers.....	98
12.4.1 MDU_CR (0xC1).....	98
12.4.2 MDU_MD (0xCA).....	98
12.4.3 MDU_A (0xC7, 0xC6) .....	99
12.4.4 MDU_B (0xC5, 0xC4) .....	100
12.4.5 MDU_C (0xC3, 0xC2) .....	101
12.4.6 MDU_D (0xCB) .....	101
<b>13 PI/PID .....</b>	<b>102</b>
13.1 PI/PID Introduction.....	102
13.2 PI/PID Features.....	102
13.3 PI/PID Operations.....	102
13.4 PI/PID Registers .....	103
13.4.1 PI_CR (0xF9) .....	103
13.4.2 PIO_KP (0x02E0, 0x02E1) .....	104
13.4.3 PIO_KI (0x02E2, 0x02E3) .....	104
13.4.4 PIO_UKMAX (0x02E4, 0x02E5) .....	104
13.4.5 PIO_UKMIN (0x02E6, 0x02E7) .....	105
13.4.6 PIO_EK1 (0x02E8, 0x02E9).....	105
13.4.7 PIO_EK (0x02EA, 0x02EB) .....	105
13.4.8 PIO_UKH (0x02EC, 0x02ED).....	106
13.4.9 PIO_UKL (0x02EE, 0x02EF).....	106
13.4.10 PI1_KP (0x02D0, 0x02D1) .....	106
13.4.11 PI1_KI (0x02D2, 0x02D3) .....	107
13.4.12 PI1_UKMAX (0x02D4, 0x02D5) .....	107
13.4.13 PI1_UKMIN (0x02D6, 0x02D7) .....	107
13.4.14 PI1_EK1 (0x02D8, 0x02D9).....	108

13.4.15 PI1_EK (0x02DA, 0x02DB) .....	108
13.4.16 PI1_UKH (0x02DC, 0x02DD) .....	108
13.4.17 PI1_UKL (0x02DE, 0x02DF).....	109
13.4.18 PI2_KP (0x02BC, 0x02BD) .....	109
13.4.19 PI2_KI (0x02BE, 0x02BF) .....	109
13.4.20 PI2_UKMAX (0x02C0, 0x02C1) .....	110
13.4.21 PI2_UKMIN (0x02C2, 0x02C3).....	110
13.4.22 PI2_EK1 (0x02C4, 0x02C5) .....	110
13.4.23 PI2_EK (0x02C6, 0x02C7) .....	111
13.4.24 PI2_UKH (0x02C8, 0x02C9) .....	111
13.4.25 PI2_UKL (0x02CA, 0x02CB).....	111
13.4.26 PI2_KD (0x02CC, 0x02CD) .....	112
13.4.27 PI2_EK2 (0x02CE, 0x02CF).....	112
13.4.28 PI3_KP (0x02A8, 0x02A9).....	112
13.4.29 PI3_KI (0x02AA, 0x02AB) .....	113
13.4.30 PI3_UKMAX (0x02AC, 0x02AD) .....	113
13.4.31 PI3_UKMIN (0x02AE, 0x02AF).....	113
13.4.32 PI3_EK1 (0x02B0, 0x02B1) .....	114
13.4.33 PI3_EK (0x02B2, 0x02B3) .....	114
13.4.34 PI3_UKH (0x02B4, 0x02B5) .....	114
13.4.35 PI3_UKL (0x02B6, 0x02B7).....	115
13.4.36 PI3_KD (0x02B8, 0x02B9).....	115
13.4.37 PI3_EK2 (0x02BA, 0x02BB).....	115
<b>14 FOC.....</b>	<b>116</b>
14.1 FOC Overview .....	116
14.1.1 FOC Introduction .....	116
14.1.2 Reference Voltage (VREF) Input .....	116
14.1.3 PI Controller .....	117
14.1.4 Coordinate Transformations .....	117
14.1.4.1 Inverse Park Transformation .....	117
14.1.4.2 Inverse Clarke Transformation .....	118
14.1.4.3 Clarke Transformation .....	118
14.1.4.4 Park Transformation .....	119
14.1.5 SVPWM.....	119
14.1.5.1 Continuous SVPWM .....	121

14.1.5.2 Discontinuous SVPWM.....	121
14.1.6 Overmodulation .....	121
14.1.7 Deadtime Compensation .....	121
14.1.8 Current and Voltage Sampling .....	121
14.1.8.1 Single-shunt Current Sampling Mode.....	122
14.1.8.2 Dual/Triple-shunt Current Sampling Mode.....	124
14.1.8.3 Current Sampling Offset .....	125
14.1.9 Angle Mode.....	125
14.1.9.1 Forced Ramping Angle.....	126
14.1.9.2 Forced Pulling Angle .....	126
14.1.9.3 Estimator Angle.....	127
14.1.9.3.1 Estimated Angle of Estimator .....	127
14.1.9.3.2 Forced Angle of Estimator .....	127
14.1.9.3.3 Angle Smooth Switching.....	128
14.1.9.3.4 Angle Compensation .....	128
14.1.10 Motor Real Time Parameters.....	128
14.1.10.1 RSD .....	129
14.1.10.2 BEMF Detection .....	129
14.1.10.3 Motor Power.....	129
14.1.11 FG Generation .....	129
14.2 FOC Registers .....	130
14.2.1 FOC_CR0 (0x409F).....	130
14.2.2 FOC_CR1 (0x40A0) .....	130
14.2.3 FOC_CR2 (0x40A1) .....	131
14.2.4 FOC_TSMIN (0x40A2) .....	132
14.2.5 FOC_TGLI (0x40A3).....	132
14.2.6 FOC_TBLO (0x40A4) .....	132
14.2.7 FOC_TRGDLY (0x40A5) .....	133
14.2.8 FOC_CSO (0x40A6, 0x40A7).....	133
14.2.9 FOC__RTHSTEP (0x40A8, 0x40A9).....	133
14.2.10 FOC_RTHEACC (0x40AA, 0x40AB) .....	134
14.2.11 FOC_EOMELPF (0x40AA, 0x40AB).....	134
14.2.12 FOC_RTHECNT (0x40AC).....	134
14.2.13 FOC_THECOR (0x40AD) .....	135
14.2.14 FOC__EMF (0x40AE, 0x40AF).....	135

14.2.15 FOC_THECOMP (0x40AE, 0x40AF) .....	135
14.2.16 FOC_DMAX (0x40B0, 0x40B1).....	136
14.2.17 FOC_DMIN (0x40B2, 0x40B3) .....	136
14.2.18 FOC_QMAX (0x40B4, 0x40B5) .....	136
14.2.19 FOC_QMIN (0x40B6, 0x40B7) .....	137
14.2.20 FOC__UD (0x40B8, 0x40B9).....	137
14.2.21 FOC__UQ (0x40BA, 0x40BB) .....	137
14.2.22 FOC__ID (0x40BC, 0x40BD).....	138
14.2.23 FOC__IQ (0x40BE, 0x40BF) .....	138
14.2.24 FOC__IBET (0x40C0, 0x40C1).....	138
14.2.25 FOC__VBET (0x40C2, 0x40C3).....	139
14.2.26 FOC__VALP (0x40C4, 0x40C5).....	139
14.2.27 FOC_UDCPS (0x40C2, 0x40C3).....	139
14.2.28 FOC_UQCPS (0x40C4, 0x40C5).....	140
14.2.29 FOC__IC (0x40C6, 0x40C7).....	140
14.2.30 FOC__IB (0x40C8, 0x40C9).....	140
14.2.31 FOC__IA (0x40CA, 0x40CB) .....	141
14.2.32 FOC__THETA (0x40CC, 0x40CD).....	141
14.2.33 FOC__ETHETA (0x40CE, 0x40CF).....	141
14.2.34 FOC__EALP (0x40D0, 0x40D1) .....	142
14.2.35 FOC__EBET (0x40D2, 0x40D3) .....	142
14.2.36 FOC__EOME (0x40D4, 0x40D5) .....	142
14.2.37 FOC__UQEX (0x40D6, 0x40D7).....	143
14.2.38 FOC_KFG (0x40D6, 0x40D7).....	143
14.2.39 FOC__POW (0x40D8, 0x40D9).....	143
14.2.40 FOC_EOMEKLPF (0x40D8).....	144
14.2.41 FOC__IAMAX (0x40DA, 0x40DB).....	144
14.2.42 FOC__IBMAX (0x40DC, 0x40DD).....	144
14.2.43 FOC__ICMAX (0x40DE, 0x40DF).....	145
14.2.44 FOC_EFREQMAX (0x406F) .....	145
14.2.45 FOC_EKP (0x4074, 0x4075).....	145
14.2.46 FOC_EKI (0x4076, 0x4077).....	146
14.2.47 FOC_EBMFK (0x407C, 0x407D) .....	146
14.2.48 FOC_KSLIDE (0x4078, 0x4079) .....	146
14.2.49 FOC_EKLPFMIN (0x407A, 0x407B) .....	147

14.2.50 FOC_OMEKLPF (0x407E, 0x407F) .....	147
14.2.51 FOC_FBASE (0x4080, 0x4081) .....	147
14.2.52 FOC_EFREQACC (0x4082, 0x4083) .....	148
14.2.53 FOC_EFREQMIN (0x4084, 0x4085) .....	148
14.2.54 FOC_EFREQHOLD (0x4086, 0x4087) .....	149
14.2.55 FOC_EK3 (0x4088, 0x4089) .....	149
14.2.56 FOC_EK4 (0x408A, 0x408B) .....	149
14.2.57 FOC_EK1 (0x408C, 0x408D) .....	150
14.2.58 FOC_EK2 (0x408E, 0x408F) .....	150
14.2.59 FOC_IDREF (0x4090, 0x4091) .....	150
14.2.60 FOC_IQREF (0x4092, 0x4093) .....	151
14.2.61 FOC_DQKP (0x4094, 0x4095) .....	151
14.2.62 FOC_DQKI (0x4096, 0x4097) .....	151
14.2.63 FOC__UDCFLT (0x4098, 0x4099) .....	152
<b>15 Timer1 .....</b>	<b>153</b>
15.1 Timer1 Operations .....	153
15.1.1 Timer1 Counter Module .....	154
15.1.1.1 Prescaler .....	154
15.1.1.2 Basic Timer .....	154
15.1.1.3 Reload Timer .....	156
15.1.2 Position Detection .....	156
15.1.2.1 Position Detection Signal .....	156
15.1.2.2 CMP/GPIO Position Detection Event .....	157
15.1.2.4 Sampling .....	158
15.1.2.5 Filtering .....	159
15.1.3 Writing Sequence Event .....	159
15.1.4 Timer1 Interrupt .....	159
15.2 Square Wave Control Based BLDC Motor .....	160
15.2.1 Six-step Phase Commutation of Square Wave Control .....	161
15.2.2 Square Wave Control Working Principle .....	162
15.2.2.1 60° Commutation Base Time .....	162
15.2.2.2 Forced Commutation at 60° .....	163
15.2.2.3 Diode Freewheeling Masking .....	163
15.2.2.4 Angle of Position Detected to Commutation .....	163
15.2.2.5 Cycle-by-Cycle Current Limiting .....	163

15.3 Timer1 Registers.....	164
15.3.1 TIM1_CR0 (0x4068).....	164
15.3.2 TIM1_CR1 (0x4069).....	165
15.3.3 TIM1_CR2 (0x406A).....	165
15.3.4 TIM1_CR3 (0x406B).....	165
15.3.5 TIM1_CR4 (0x406C).....	166
15.3.6 TIM1_IER (0x406D).....	166
15.3.7 TIM1_SR (0x406E).....	167
15.3.8 TIM1__BCOR (0x4070, 0x4071).....	168
15.3.9 TIM1_DBR1 (0x4074, 0x4075).....	168
15.3.10 TIM1_DBR2 (0x4076, 0x4077).....	170
15.3.11 TIM1_DBR3 (0x4078, 0x4079).....	171
15.3.12 TIM1_DBR4 (0x4080, 0x4081).....	172
15.3.13 TIM1_DBR5 (0x4082, 0x4083).....	173
15.3.14 TIM1_DBR6 (0x4084, 0x4085).....	174
15.3.15 TIM1_DBR7 (0x4086, 0x4087).....	175
15.3.16 TIM1__BCNTR (0x4082, 0x4083).....	176
15.3.17 TIM1__BCCR (0x4084, 0x4085).....	176
15.3.18 TIM1__BARR (0x4086, 0x4087).....	176
15.3.19 TIM1__RARR (0x4088, 0x4089).....	177
15.3.20 TIM1__RCNTR (0x408A, 0x408B).....	177
15.3.21 TIM1__UCOP (0x408C, 0x408D).....	177
15.3.22 TIM1__UFLP (0x408E, 0x408F).....	178
15.3.23 TIM1__URES (0x4090, 0x4091).....	178
15.3.24 TIM1__UIGN (0x4092, 0x4093).....	178
15.3.25 TIM1__KF (0x4094, 0x4095).....	179
15.3.26 TIM1__KR (0x4096, 0x4097).....	179
15.3.27 TIM1__ITRIP (0x4098, 0x4099).....	179
<b>16 Timer2 .....</b>	<b>181</b>
16.1 Timer2 Instructions.....	181
16.1.1 Prescaler .....	181
16.1.2 Reading, Writing and Counting of TIM2__CNTR .....	181
16.1.3 Output Mode .....	182
16.1.3.1 Reading and Writing of TIM2__ARR/TIM2__DR.....	182
16.1.3.2 High/Low Level Output.....	182

16.1.3.3 PWM Generation .....	182
16.1.3.4 Interrupt Event .....	183
16.1.4 Input Signal Filtering and Edge Detection .....	183
16.1.5 Input Capture Mode .....	184
16.1.6 Input Counter Mode .....	185
16.1.7 QEP & RSD Mode .....	186
16.1.7.1 RSD Comparator Sampling .....	187
16.1.8 Step Mode .....	188
16.2 Timer2 Registers .....	189
16.2.1 TIM2_CR0 (0xA1) .....	189
16.2.2 TIM2_CR1 (0xA9) .....	190
16.2.3 TIM2__CNTR (0xAA, 0xAB) .....	191
16.2.4 TIM2__DR (0xAC, 0xAD) .....	191
16.2.5 TIM2__ARR (0xAE, 0xAF) .....	192
<b>17 Timer3/Timer4.....</b>	<b>193</b>
17.1 Timer3/Timer4 Instructions .....	193
17.1.1 Prescaler .....	193
17.1.2 Reading, Writing and Counting of TIMx__CNTR .....	193
17.1.3 Output Mode .....	194
17.1.3.1 High/Low Level Output .....	194
17.1.3.2 PWM Generation .....	194
17.1.3.3 Interrupt Event .....	194
17.1.4 Input Signal Filtering and Edge Detection .....	195
17.1.5 Input Capture Mode .....	196
17.1.6 FG Output Mode of Timer4 .....	197
17.2 Timer3/Timer4 Registers .....	197
17.2.1 TIMx_CR0 (0x9C/0x9E) (x = 3/4) .....	197
17.2.2 TIMx_CR1 (0x9D/0x9F) (x = 3/4) .....	198
17.2.3 TIMx__CNTR (0xA2, 0xA3/0x92, 0x93) (x = 3/4) .....	199
17.2.4 TIMx__DR (0xA4, 0xA5/0x94, 0x95) (x = 3/4) .....	199
17.2.5 TIMx__ARR (0xA6, 0xA7/0x96, 0x97) (x = 3/4) .....	199
<b>18 Systick.....</b>	<b>200</b>
18.1 Systick Instructions .....	200
18.2 Systick Registers .....	200
18.2.1 DRV_SR (0x4061) .....	200



18.2.2 SYST_ARR (0x4064, 0x4065) .....	201
<b>19 Driver.....</b>	<b>202</b>
19.1 Driver Instructions .....	202
19.1.1 Driver Introduction .....	202
19.1.2 Output Control Module .....	203
19.1.2.1 Count and Compare Module .....	203
19.1.2.2 Deadtime Module .....	204
19.1.2.3 Enable and Polarity of Output Signals .....	204
19.1.2.4 MOE .....	206
19.1.2.5 Interrupt .....	206
19.1.2.5.1 Compare Match Interrupt .....	206
19.1.2.5.2 FG Interrupt .....	207
19.2 Driver Registers .....	207
19.2.1 DRV_CR (0x4062) .....	207
19.2.2 DRV_SR (0x4061).....	208
19.2.3 DRV_OUT (0xF8).....	209
19.2.4 DRV_CMR (0x405C, 0x405D) .....	209
19.2.5 DRV_ARR (0x405E, 0x405F) .....	210
19.2.6 DRV_COMR (0x405A, 0x405B).....	211
19.2.7 DRV_DR (0x4058, 0x4059).....	211
19.2.8 DRV_DTR (0x4060) .....	212
19.2.9 DRV__CNTR (0x4066, 0x4067) .....	212
<b>20 WDT .....</b>	<b>213</b>
20.1 WDT Notes .....	213
20.2 WDT Operations .....	213
20.3 WDT Registers .....	213
20.3.1 WDT_CR (0x4026) .....	213
20.3.2 WDT_ARR (0x4027) .....	213
20.3.3 CCFG1 (0x401E) .....	214
<b>21 RTC and Clock Calibration.....</b>	<b>215</b>
21.1 RTC Functional Block Diagram.....	215
21.2 RTC Operation .....	215
21.3 RTC Registers.....	215
21.3.1 RTC_TM (0x402C, 0x402D) .....	215
21.3.2 RTC_STA (0x402E) .....	215

21.4 Clock Calibration .....	216
21.4.1 Introduction .....	216
21.4.2 Clock Calibration Registers.....	216
21.4.2.1 CAL_CR0 (0x4044) CAL_CR1 (0x4045).....	216
<b>22 IO .....</b>	<b>217</b>
22.1 IO Introduction .....	217
22.2 IO Instructions .....	217
22.3 IO Registers .....	218
22.3.1 P0_OE (0xFC).....	218
22.3.2 P1_OE (0xFD) .....	218
22.3.3 P2_OE (0xFE) .....	218
22.3.4 P3_OE (0xFF) .....	218
22.3.5 P4_OE (0xE9).....	218
22.3.6 P1_AN (0x4050).....	219
22.3.7 P2_AN (0x4051).....	219
22.3.8 P3_AN (0x4052).....	220
22.3.9 P0_PU (0x4053).....	220
22.3.10 P1_PU (0x4054).....	220
22.3.11 P2_PU (0x4055).....	220
22.3.12 P3_PU (0x4056).....	221
22.3.13 P4_PU (0x4057).....	221
22.3.14 PH_SEL (0x404C).....	221
22.3.15 PH_SEL1 (0x404D) .....	222
22.3.16 P0 (0x80) .....	222
22.3.17 P1 (0x90) .....	223
22.3.18 P2 (0xA0).....	223
22.3.19 P3 (0xB0).....	223
22.3.20 P4 (0xE8) .....	224
<b>23 ADC .....</b>	<b>225</b>
23.1 ADC Introduction .....	225
23.2 ADC Block Diagram .....	225
23.3 ADC Operations .....	226
23.3.1 Sequential Sampling Mode .....	226
23.3.2 Triggered Sampling Mode.....	227
23.3.3 Output Data Format .....	227

23.4 ADC Register.....	228
23.4.1 ADC_CR (0x4039) .....	228
23.4.2 ADC_MASK (0x4036, 0x4037) .....	228
23.4.3 ADC_SCYC (0x4035, 0x4038).....	229
23.4.4 ADC0_DR (0x0300, 0x0301).....	230
23.4.5 ADC1_DR (0x0302, 0x0303).....	230
23.4.6 ADC2_DR (0x0304, 0x0305).....	230
23.4.7 ADC3_DR (0x0306, 0x0307).....	231
23.4.8 ADC4_DR (0x0308, 0x0309).....	231
23.4.9 ADC5_DR (0x030A, 0x030B).....	231
23.4.10 ADC6_DR (0x030C, 0x030D).....	232
23.4.11 ADC7_DR (0x030E, 0x030F) .....	232
23.4.12 ADC8_DR (0x0310, 0x0311).....	233
23.4.13 ADC9_DR (0x0312, 0x0313).....	233
23.4.14 ADC10_DR (0x0314, 0x0315).....	234
23.4.15 ADC11_DR (0x0316, 0x0317).....	234
23.4.16 ADC12_DR (0x0318, 0x0319).....	234
23.4.17 ADC13_DR (0x031A, 0x031B).....	235
23.4.18 ADC14_DR (0x031C, 0x031D).....	235
<b>24 DAC .....</b>	<b>236</b>
24.1 DAC Introduction .....	236
24.2 DAC0 Functional Block Diagram .....	236
24.3 DAC1 Functional Block Diagram .....	237
24.4 DAC Registers .....	238
24.4.1 DAC_CR (0x4035) .....	238
24.4.2 DAC0_DR (0x404B).....	238
24.4.3 DAC1_DR (0x404A).....	238
<b>25 DMA .....</b>	<b>239</b>
25.1 DMA Instructions.....	239
25.2 DMA Registers.....	240
25.2.1 DMA0_CR0 (0x403A).....	240
25.2.2 DMA1_CR0 (0x403B).....	241
25.2.3 DMA0_LEN (0x403C).....	242
25.2.4 DMA0_BA (0x403E, 0x403F).....	242
25.2.5 DMA1_LEN (0x403D).....	242

25.2.6 DMA1_BA (0x4040, 0x4041).....	243
<b>26 VREF .....</b>	<b>244</b>
26.1 VREF Instructions.....	244
26.2 VREF Register .....	245
26.2.1 VREF_CR (0x404F) .....	245
<b>27 VHALF .....</b>	<b>246</b>
27.1 VHALF Instructions.....	246
27.2 VHALF Register .....	246
<b>28 Operational Amplifiers.....</b>	<b>247</b>
28.1 Operational Amplifier Introduction .....	247
28.2 Operational Amplifier Instructions .....	247
28.2.1 Bus Current Sampling Operational Amplifier (AMP0) .....	247
28.2.1.1 AMP0 Normal Mode .....	247
28.2.1.2 AMP0 PGA Differential Input Mode .....	248
28.2.2 Phase Current Operational Amplifier (AMP1/AMP2).....	248
28.2.2.1 AMP1.....	248
28.2.2.2 AMP2.....	249
28.3 Operational Amplifier Registers .....	250
28.3.1 AMP_CR0 (0x404E).....	250
28.3.2 AMP0_GAIN (0x4034).....	250
<b>29 Comparator .....</b>	<b>251</b>
29.1 Comparator Operations.....	251
29.1.1 CMP3.....	251
29.1.1.1 Overcurrent Protection (OCP).....	253
29.1.1.2 Cycle-by-Cycle Current Limiting .....	253
29.1.2 CMP4 .....	255
29.1.3 Comparator Group (CMPG) .....	256
29.1.4 Comparator Sampling .....	259
29.1.5 Comparator Output.....	261
29.2 Comparator Registers .....	261
29.2.1 CMP_CR0 (0xD5) .....	261
29.2.2 CMP_CR1 (0xD6) .....	261
29.2.3 CMP_CR2 (0xDA).....	262
29.2.4 CMP_CR3 (0xDC).....	264
29.2.5 CMP_CR4 (0xE1).....	264

29.2.6 CMP_SAMR (0x40AD).....	265
29.2.7 CMP_SR (0xD7) .....	265
29.2.8 EVT_FILTER (0xD9).....	266
29.2.9 TSD_CR (0x402F) .....	266
<b>30 Power Supply.....</b>	<b>268</b>
30.1 LDO .....	268
30.1.1 LDO Operations .....	268
30.2 Low Voltage Detector (LVD) .....	269
30.2.1 LVD Introduction .....	269
30.2.2 LVD Operations .....	269
30.2.3 LVD Registers .....	270
30.2.3.1 LVSR (0xDB).....	270
<b>31 Flash .....</b>	<b>271</b>
31.1 Flash Introduction.....	271
31.2 Flash Operations.....	271
31.3 Flash Register .....	271
31.3.1 FLA_CR (0x85) .....	271
31.3.2 FLA_KEY (0x84).....	272
<b>32 CRC.....</b>	<b>273</b>
32.1 CRC Functional Block Diagram.....	273
32.2 CRC16 Polynomial.....	273
32.3 CRC16 Logic Diagram.....	273
32.4 CRC Operations.....	274
32.4.1 CRC Calculation of a Single Byte.....	274
32.4.2 CRC Calculation of ROM Sector .....	274
32.5 CRC Registers.....	276
32.5.1 CRC_CR (0x4022).....	276
32.5.2 CRC_DIN (0x4021) .....	276
32.5.3 CRC_DR (0x4023).....	277
32.5.4 CRC_BEG (0x4024).....	277
32.5.5 CRC_CNT (0x4025).....	277
<b>33 Sleep Mode .....</b>	<b>278</b>
33.1 Introduction .....	278
33.2 Sleep Mode Register .....	279
33.2.1 PCON (0x87).....	279

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<b>34 Code Protection .....</b>	<b>280</b>
34.1 Introduction .....	280
34.2 Operating Instructions .....	280
<b>35 Revision History .....</b>	<b>281</b>

## Explanation of Symbols

- The symbol “[ ]” following a register indicates a bit in the register. For example, ABCD[XY] indicates the XY bit in ABCD register
- The symbol “x” in a register name indicates similar registers. For example, TIMx\_CR0 indicates TIM3\_CR0 and TIM4\_CR0.
- [m:n] indicates a range of bits. For example, [3:0] means the bits from bit3 to bit0.
- Pm.n indicates the n<sup>th</sup> port of the Portm. For example, P0.0 indicates the 0<sup>th</sup> port of Port0.
- Register read and write symbols:
  - R: Read only
  - W: Write only
  - R/W: Read/write
  - W0: Only 0 can be written
  - W1: Only 1 can be written
- The symbol “-” indicates an invalid or uncertainty value.
- The RMW instruction cannot be used for registers with different read and written representations.
- Q (number) format is to store floating-point numbers using fixed-point numbers. MSB is the sign bit, followed by integer bits and fraction bits, where lower Q bits are assigned to the fractional part and the remaining bits are assigned to the integer part. For example, for Q12, bit15 is the sign bit, bit14 ~ bit12 represent the integer part and bit11 ~ bit0 represent the fraction part. The Q12 format has a decimal range -8 ~ 7.9998 (corresponding to 0x8000 ~ 0x7FFF).

## Abbreviations

ADC: Analog Digital Convertor  
BEMF: Back Electromotive Force  
BLDC: Brushless Direct Current  
CRC: Cyclic Redundancy Check  
DAC: Digital Analog Convertor  
DMA: Direct Memory Access  
FG: Frequency Generator  
FICE: Fortior Interactive Connectivity Establishment  
FOC: Field Oriented Control  
FOSC: Fast Oscillator  
GPIO: General Purpose Input Output  
I2C: Inter Integrated Circuit  
IC: Integrated Circuit  
IRAM: Internal RAM  
IDE: Integrated Development Environment  
LDO: Low Dropout Regulator  
LIN: Local Interconnect Network  
LPF: Low Pass Filter  
LSB: Least Significant Bit  
LVD: Low Voltage Detection  
MDU: Multiplication Division Unit  
ME: Motor Engine  
MSB: Most Significant Bit  
MOSFET: Metal Oxide Semiconductor Field Effect Transistor  
NC: Not Connected  
PGA: Programmable Gain Amplifier  
PI/PID: Proportional Integral/Proportional Integral Derivative  
PLL: Phase Locked Loop  
PWM: Pulse width modulation  
QEP: Quadrature Encoder Pulse  
RAM: Random Access Memory  
RMW: Read Modified Write  
ROM: Read Only Memory



RSD: Rotating State Detection

RTC: Real Time Clock

SCL: Serial Clock Line

SDA: Serial Data Line

SFR: Special Function Register

SMO: Sliding Mode Observer

SOSC: Slow Oscillator

SPI: Serial Peripheral Interface

SVPWM: Space Vector PWM

TSD: Temperature Sensor Detect

UART: Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter

WDT: Watch Dog Timer

XRAM: External RAM

XSFR: External SFR

## 1 System Introduction

### 1.1 Features

- Power supply:
  - High-voltage single-power supply mode: When VCC\_MODE = 0, external power supply 5V~28V is connected to VCC pin, and internal LDO supplies VDD5 voltage.
  - Low-voltage single-power supply mode: When VCC\_MODE = 1, external power supply 3V~5.5V is connected to VDD5 pin, and VDD5 pin is shorted to VCC pin.
  - Dual-power supply mode: When VCC\_MODE = 1, external power supply 1 (5V~36V) is connected to VCC pin, and external power supply 2 (5V) is connected to VDD5 pin.
- Dual core: 8051 core and ME core
- An instruction cycle mostly takes 1 or 2 system clock cycle(s)
- 32kB Flash ROM with CRC, self-program and code protection
- 256 bytes IRAM and 768 bytes XRAM
- ME: Core integrating PID module, FOC module, MDU auxiliary computing module and LPF module
- 16 interrupt sources with 4 configurable priority levels
- GPIO:
  - FU6832L: 35 GPIOs
  - FU6832N: 22 GPIOs
  - FU6832S: 13 GPIOs
  - FU6832F: 13 GPIOs
- Timer:
  - Timer1: Timer designed for square wave motor drive, supporting square wave drive timing control, automatic commutation, cycle-by-cycle current limiting and Hall/BEMF-based position sensing
  - Timer2: Timer supporting PWM output, measurement of duty cycle and period of input PWM wave, measurement of the time of set PWM wave numbers, QEP decoding, tailwind/headwind detection (RSD), rotation direction and speed detection of step motor
  - Timer3/Timer4: Timers supporting PWM output, and measurement of duty cycle and period of input PWM wave. Timer4 supports FG generation and Timer3 supports up to 48MHz input.
  - Systick Timer
  - RTC
- Communication interface:
  - 1 SPI
  - 1 I2C
  - 2 UARTs, supporting single-wire mode

- 1 LIN
- Dual-channel DMA, supporting data transmission via I2C/SPI/ UART/LIN
- Analogue peripherals:
  - 12-bit ADC, operating with 1 $\mu$ s conversion time and internal VREF or external VREF selectable as reference voltage
  - Number of ADC channels:
    - ◆ FU6832L: 14
    - ◆ FU6832N: 11
    - ◆ FU6832S: 7
    - ◆ FU6832F: 7
  - Internal VREF, with configurable 3V, 4V, 4.5V or VDD5 (For FU6832N/S/F, only VDD5 can be selected as internal reference)
  - Internal VHALF (VREF/2) output (except FU6832S/F)
  - 3 standalone operational amplifiers (FU6832S/F integrates AMP0 only), where the gain of AMP0 is configurable
  - 3-channel analog comparators
  - DAC: Single-channel 9-bit, single-channel 6-bit
- Built-in 3P3N pre-driver
- FOC module supports single/dual/triple-shunt current sampling (FU6832S/F only supports single-shunt current sampling)
- Built-in oscillator:
  - 24MHz fast RC oscillator
  - 32.8kHz slow RC oscillator
- WDT
- LVD
- TSD
- Two-wire FICE protocol based in-circuit emulation

## 1.2 Applications

The chip can be used for the drive of sensorless or sensed BLDC motors, single-phase/3-phase induction motors and servo motors.

Applications: Ceiling fans, floor fans, vacuum cleaners, hair dryers, industrial fans, water pumps, power tools and drones.

## 1.3 Overview

The high-performance motor drive chip incorporates ME core and 8051 core. ME core integrates FOC, MDU, LPF, PID and SVPWM modules which allow for automatic calculation of FOC or square wave control by hardware used for sensed/sensorless BLDC motors. 8051 core is used for parameter configuration and routine processing. Most of 8051 core instruction cycle takes 1 or 2 clock cycle(s). The dual cores work in parallel to achieve high-performance motor control. The chip integrates high-speed operational amplifiers, comparators, pre-driver, high-speed ADC, CRC, SPI, I2C, UART, LIN, Timers and high-speed LDO, which are essential for FOC or square wave control based BLDC motors.

Package types of FU6832 include FU6832L (LQFP48), FU6832N (QFN32), FU6832S (SSOP24) and FU6832F (QFN24).

## 1.4 System Functional Block Diagram

### 1.4.1 FU6832L

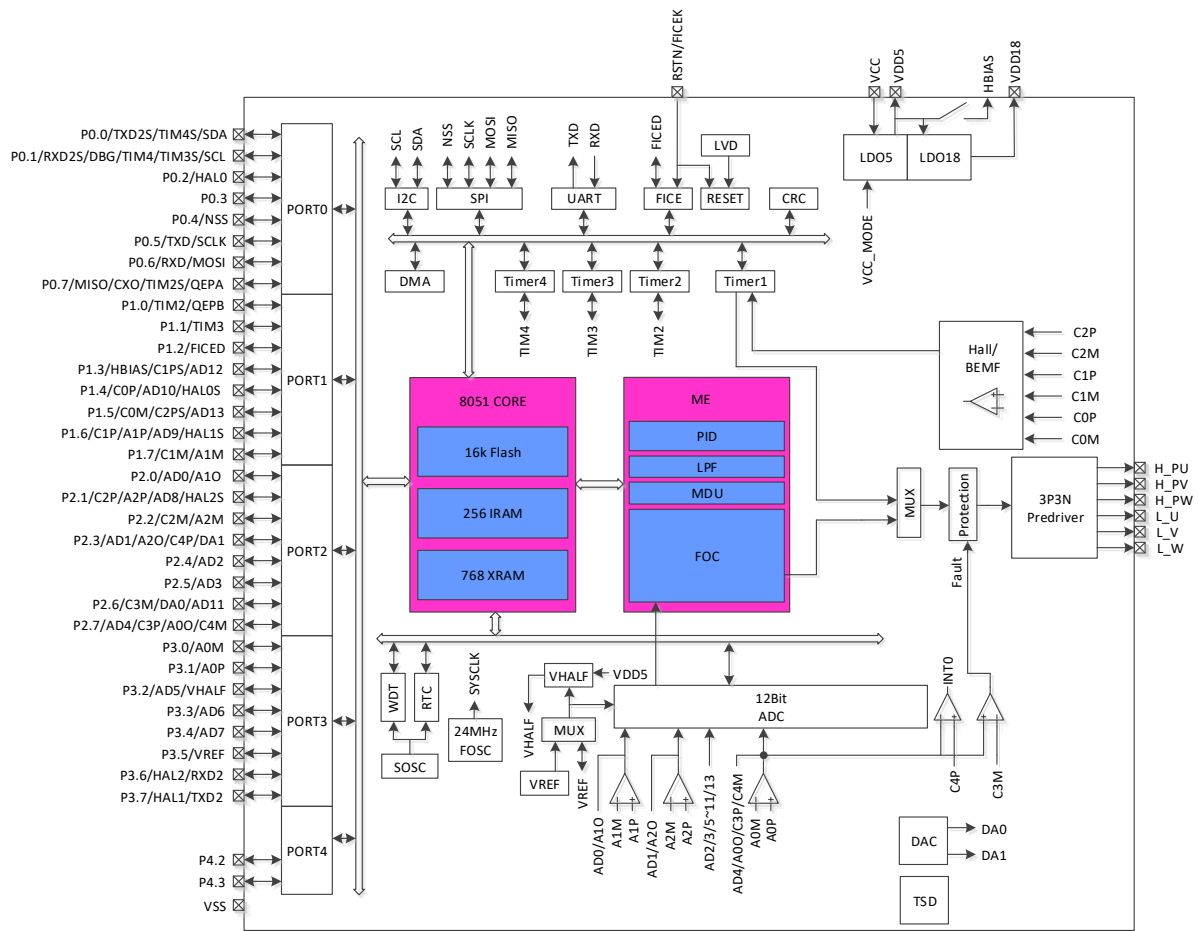


Figure 1-1 FU6832L Functional Block Diagram

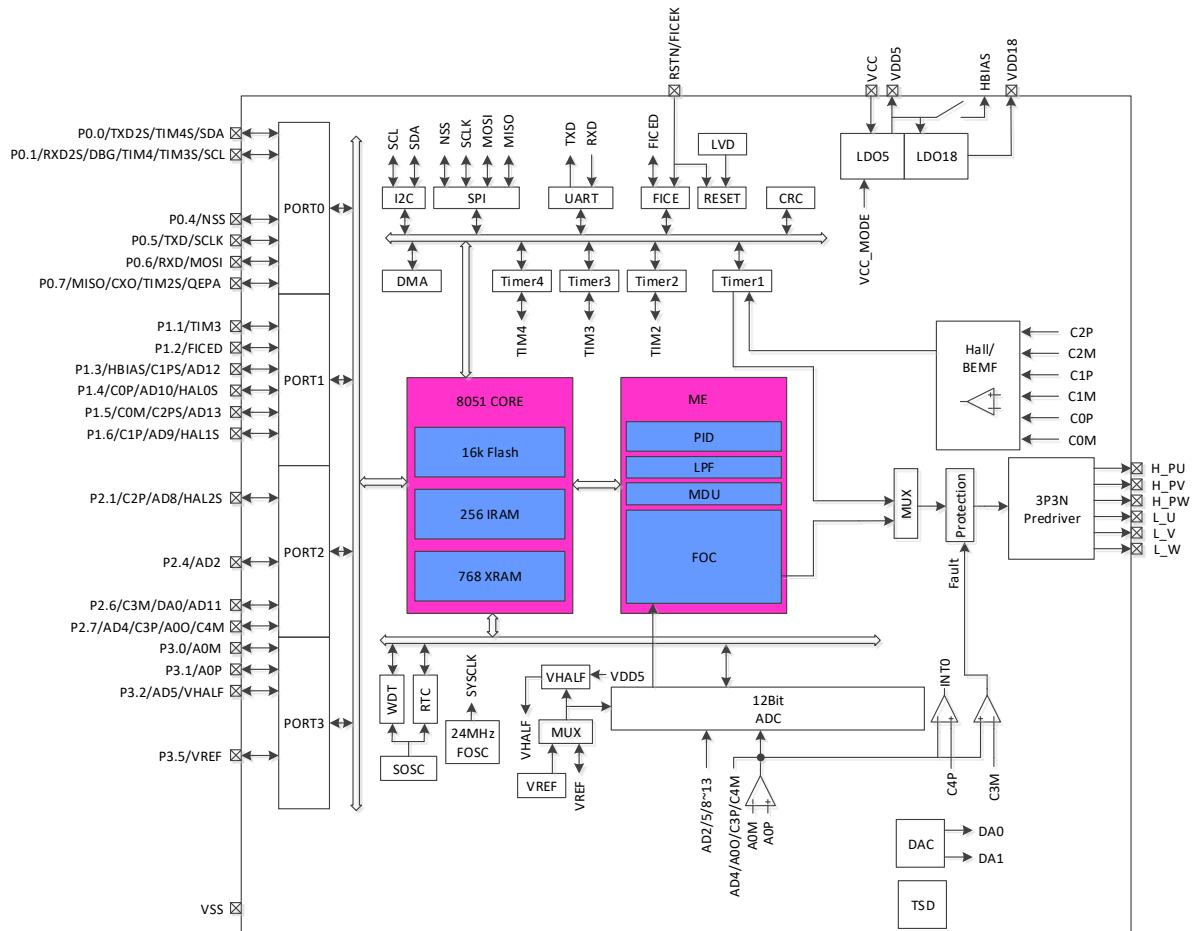
**1.4.2 FU6832N**


Figure 1-2 FU6832N Functional Block Diagram

1.4.3 FU6832S

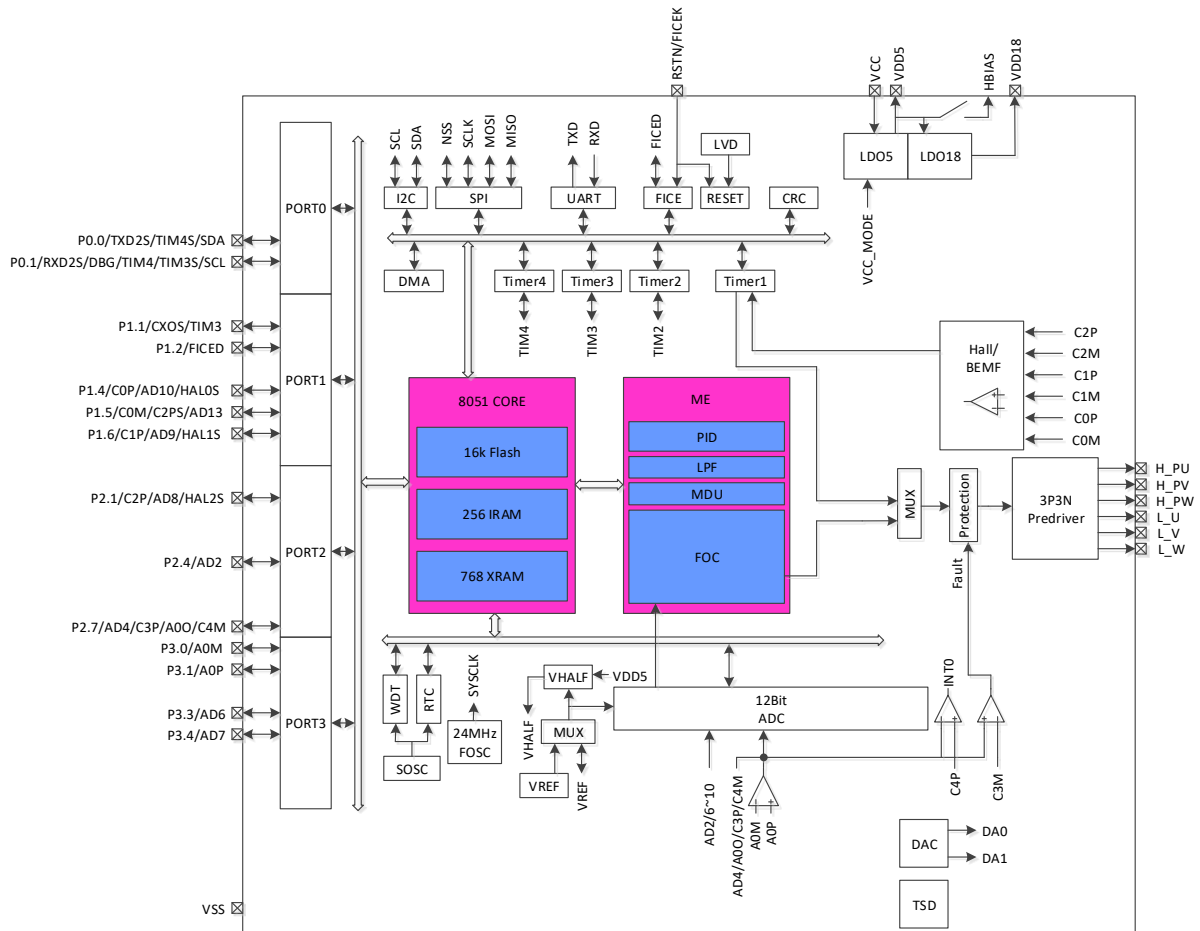


Figure 1-3 FU6832S Functional Block Diagram

1.4.4 FU6832F

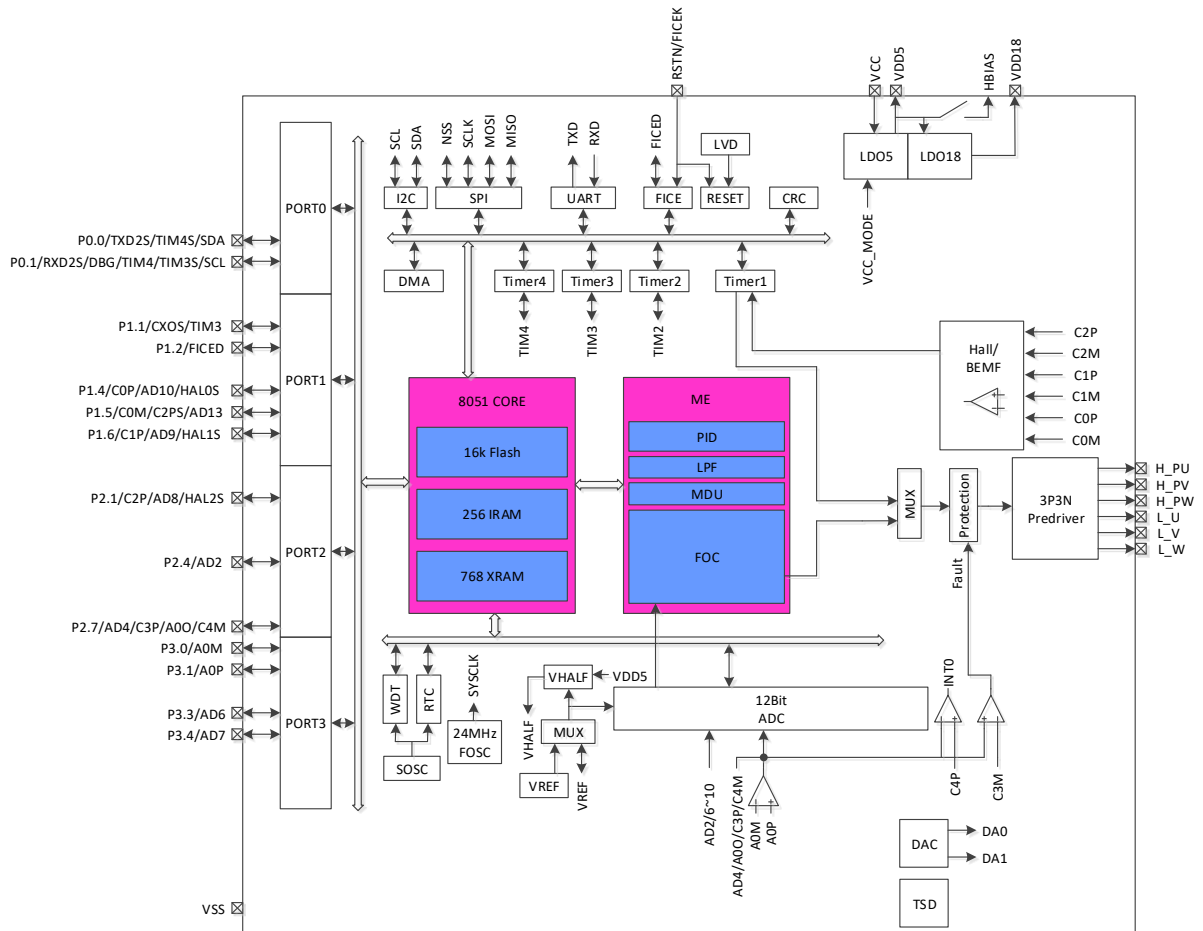


Figure 1-4 FU6832F Functional Block Diagram



## 1.5 Memory Organization

The internal storage space is divided into Program Memory and Data Memory, which are independently addressed.

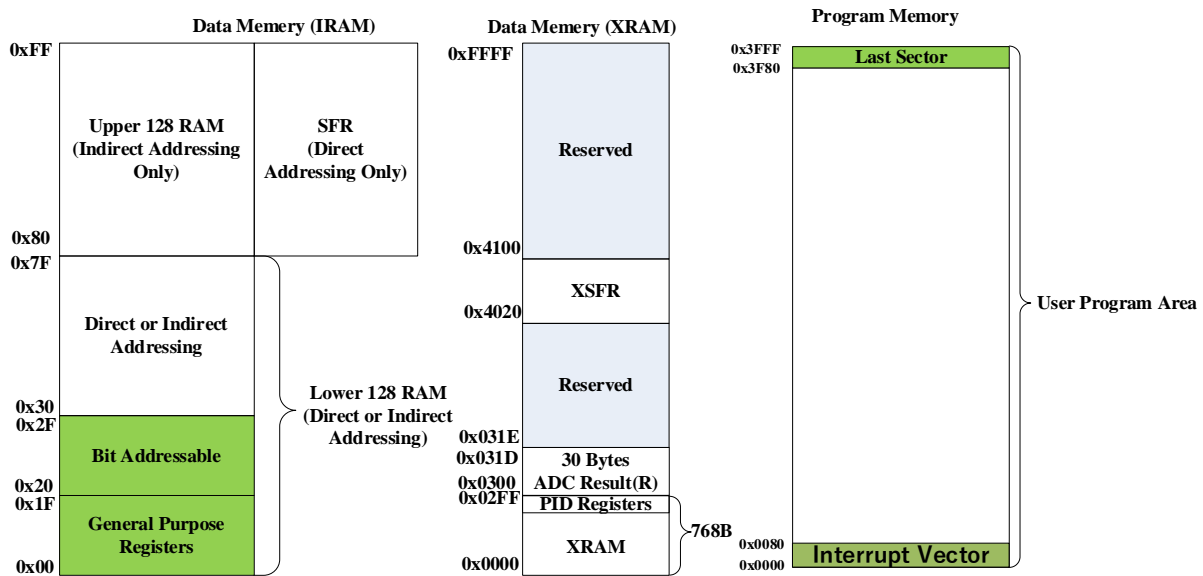


Figure 1-5 Memory Organization

### 1.5.1 Program Memory

The chip implements this program memory as Flash memory with a block from addresses 0x0000 to 0x3FFF to store the control program.

The first sector (0x0000 ~ 0x007F) is the interrupt vector address area, which is used to store the start address of each interrupt subroutine. The last sector (0x3F80 ~ 0x3FFF) contains internal control bits of the chip.

### 1.5.2 Data Memory

The data memory is divided into External Data Memory and Internal Data Memory, as shown in Figure 1-5.

The External Data Memory is addressed in the range from 0x0000 to 0xFFFF, which can be accessed only with MOVX instructions. It comprises XRAM (0x0000 ~ 0x02A7), extended control register space (0x02A8 ~ 0x02EF, 0x4020 ~ 0x40FF) and ADC result memory area (0x0300 ~ 0x031D).

The Internal Data Memory is addressed from 0x00 to 0xFF. Locations 0x00 ~ 0x1F are addressable as 4 banks of general purpose registers, each bank consisting of 8 registers, adding up to 32 registers. Locations 0x20 ~ 0x7F are used for general purpose RAM memory, supporting direct and indirect addressing. Locations 0x20 ~ 0x2F are 16-bit addressable. When locations 0x80 ~ 0xFF are accessed by indirect addressing, it points to RAM. When locations 0x80 ~ 0xFF are accessed by direct addressing, it points to SFR.

**1.5.3 SFR**

Table 1-1 SFR Address Mapping

Addr	0(8)	1(9)	2(A)	3(B)	4(C)	5(D)	6(E)	7(F)
0xF8	DRV_OUT	PI_CR			P0_OE	P1_OE	P2_OE	P3_OE
0xF0	B							
0xE8	P4	P4_OE						
0xE0	ACC	CMP_CR4						
0xD8	IP3	EVT_FILT	CMP_CR2	LVSR	CMP_CR3			
0xD0	PSW	P1_IE	P1_IF	P2_IE	P2_IF	CMP_CR0	CMP_CR1	CMP_SR
0xC8	IP2	RST_SR	MDU_MD	MDU_D				
0xC0	IP1	MDU_CR	MDU_CL	MDU_CH	MDU_BL	MDU_BH	MDU_AL	MDU_AH
0xB8	IP0							
0xB0	P3							
0xA8	IE	TIM2_CR1	TIM2_CNTRL	TIM2_CNTRH	TIM2_DRL	TIM2_DRH	TIM2_ARRL	TIM2_ARRH
0xA0	P2	TIM2_CR0	TIM3_CNTRL	TIM3_CNTRH	TIM3_DRL	TIM3_DRH	TIM3_ARRL	TIM3_ARRH
0x98	UT_CR	UT_DR	UT_BAUDL	UT_BAUDH	TIM3_CR0	TIM3_CR1	TIM4_CR0	TIM4_CR1
0x90	P1		TIM4_CNTRL	TIM4_CNTRH	TIM4_DRL	TIM4_DRH	TIM4_ARRL	TIM4_ARRH
0x88	TCON	UT2_DR	UT2_CR					
0x80	P0	SP	DPL	DPH	FLA_KEY	FLA_CR		PCON

## Notes:

- Registers containing the symbol “\_” are 16-bit snapshot registers. Snapshot registers are the dynamic registers which shall be read using variables. The value will be incorrect when the register is read directly.
- 8-bit MCU shall read a 16-bit register twice to get the value, the 8 high bits and the 8 low bits respectively. The result will be incorrect when 8 low bits of the register change after MCU has read the 8 high bits. Therefore, when 8 high bits of the snapshot register are read by MCU, the corresponding 8 low bits are stored and read.
- Snapshot register must be read as a whole, the 8 high bits first and then the 8 low bits.

**1.5.4 XSFR**

Table 1-2 XSFR Address Mapping

Addr	0(8)	1(9)	2(A)	3(B)	4(C)	5(D)	6(E)	7(F)
0x40e0	LIN_CR	LIN_SR	LIN_CSR	LIN_ID	LIN_SIZE	LIN_BAUDH	LIN_BAUDL	
0x40d8	FOC_POWH	FOC_POWL	FOC_IAMAXH	FOC_IAMAXL	FOC_IBMAXH	FOC_IBMAXL	FOC_ICMAXH	FOC_ICMAXL
	FOC_EOMEKLPF							
0x40d0	FOC_EALPH	FOC_EALPL	FOC_EBETH	FOC_EBETL	FOC_EOMEH	FOC_EOMEL	FOC_UQEXH	FOC_UQEXL
							FOC_KFGH	FOC_KFGL
0x40c8	FOC_IBH	FOC_IBL	FOC_IAH	FOC_IAL	FOC_THETAH	FOC_THETAL	FOC_ETHERAH	FOC_ETHERAL
0x40c0	FOC_IBETH	FOC_IBETL	FOC_VBETH	FOC_VBETL	FOC_VALPH	FOC_VALPL	FOC_ICH	FOC_ICL
			FOC_UDCPH	FOC_UDCPL	FOC_UQCPSH	FOC_UQCPSL		
0x40b8	FOC_UDH	FOC_UDL	FOC_UQH	FOC_UQL	FOC_IDH	FOC_IDL	FOC_IQH	FOC_IQL
0x40b0	FOC_DMAXH	FOC_DMAXL	FOC_DMINH	FOC_DMINL	FOC_QMAXH	FOC_QMAXL	FOC_QMINH	FOC_QMINL
0x40a8	FOC_RTHESTEPH	FOC_RTHESTEPL	FOC_RTHEACCH	FOC_RTHEACCL	FOC_RTHECNT	FOC_THECOR	FOC_THECOMP	FOC_THECOMPL
			FOC_EOMELPFH	FOC_EOMELPFL		CMP_SAMR		
0x40a0	FOC_CR1	FOC_CR2	FOC_TSMIN	FOC_TGLI	FOC_TBLO	FOC_TRGDLY	FOC_CSOH	FOC_CSOL
0x4098	FOC_UDCFLTH	FOC_UDCFLTL						FOC_CR0
	TIM1_ITRIPH	TIM1_ITRIPL						
0x4090	FOC_IDREFH	FOC_IDREFL	FOC_IQREFH	FOC_IQREFL	FOC_DQKPH	FOC_DQKPL	FOC_DQKIH	FOC_DQKIL
	TIM1_URESH	TIM1_URESL	TIM1_UIGNH	TIM1_UIGNL	TIM1_KFH	TIM1_KFL	TIM1_KRH	TIM1_KRL
0x4088	FOC_EK3H	FOC_EK3L	FOC_EK4H	FOC_EK4L	FOC_EK1H	FOC_EK1L	FOC_EK2H	FOC_EK2L
	TIM1_RARRH	TIM1_RARRL	TIM1_RCNRH	TIM1_RCNRL	TIM1_UCOPH	TIM1_UCOPL	TIM1_UFLPH	TIM1_UFLPL
0x4080	FOC_FBASEH	FOC_FBASEL	FOC_EFREACCH	FOC_EFREACCL	FOC_EFREQMINH	FOC_EFRQMINL	FOC_EFREQHOLDH	FOC_EFREQHOLDL
	TIM1_DBR7H	TIM1_DBR7L	TIM1_BCNRH	TIM1_BCNRL	TIM1_BCCRH	TIM1_BCCRL	TIM1_BARRH	TIM1_BARRL
0x4078	FOC_KSLIDEH	FOC_KSLIDEL	FOC_EKLPFMINH	FOC_EKLPFMINL	FOC_EBMFKH	FOC_EBMFKL	FOC_OMEKLPFH	FOC_OMEKLPFL
	TIM1_DBR3H	TIM1_DBR3L	TIM1_DBR4H	TIM1_DBR4L	TIM1_DBR5H	TIM1_DBR5L	TIM1_DBR6H	TIM1_DBR6L
0x4070	TIM1_BCORH	TIM1_BCORL			FOC_EKPH	FOC_EKPL	FOC_EKIH	FOC_EKIL
					TIM1_DBR1H	TIM1_DBR1L	TIM1_DBR2H	TIM1_DBR2L

Addr	0(8)	1(9)	2(A)	3(B)	4(C)	5(D)	6(E)	7(F)
0x4068	TIM1_CR0	TIM1_CR1	TIM1_CR2	TIM1_CR3	TIM1_CR4	TIM1_IER	TIM1_SR	
0x4060	DRV_DTR	DRV_SR	DRV_CR		SYST_ARRH	SYST_ARRL	DRV_CNTRH	DRV_CNTRL
0x4058	DRV_DRH	DRV_DRL	DRV_COMRH	DRV_COMRL	DRV_CMRH	DRV_CMRL	DRV_ARRH	DRV_ARRL
0x4050	P1_AN	P2_AN	P3_AN	P0_PU	P1_PU	P2_PU	P3_PU	P4_PU
0x4048			DAC1_DR	DAC_DR	PH_SEL	PH_SEL1	AMP_CR	VREF_VHALF_CR
0x4040	DMA1_BAH	DMA1_BAL	UT2_BAUDL	UT2_BAUDH	CAL_CR0	CAL_CR1		
0x4038	ADC_SCYC	ADC_CR	DMA0_CR0	DMA1_CR0	DMA0_LEN	DMA1_LEN	DMA0_BAH	DMA1_BAL
0x4030	SPI_CR0	SPL_CR1	SPI_CLK	SPI_DR	AMP0_GAIN	DAC_CR	ADC_MASK_SYSCH	ADC_MASK_SYSCL
0x4028	I2C_CR	I2C_ID	I2C_DR	I2C_SR	RTC_TMH	RTC_TML	RTC_STA	TSD_CR
0x4020		CRC_DIN	CRC_CR	CRC_DR	CRC_BEG	CRC_CNT	WDT_CR	WDT_ARR
0x4018								
0x4010								
0x4008								
0x4000								
0x0318	AD12_DRH	AD12_DRL	AD13_DRH	AD13_DRL	AD14_DRH	AD14_DRH	—	—
0x0310	AD8_DRH	AD8_DRL	AD9_DRH	AD9_DRL	AD10_DRH	AD10_DRL	AD11_DRH	AD11_DRL
0x0308	AD4_DRH	AD4_DRL	AD5_DRH	AD5_DRL	AD6_DRH	AD6_DRL	AD7_DRH	AD7_DRL
0x0300	AD0_DRH	AD0_DRL	AD1_DRH	AD1_DRL	AD2_DRH	AD2_DRL	AD3_DRH	AD3_DRL
0x02f8								
0x02f0								
0x02e8	PI0_EK1		PI0_EK		PI0_UKH		PI0_UKL	
0x02e0	PI0_KP		PI0_KI		PI0_UKMAX		PI0_UKMIN	
0x02d8	PI1_EK1		PI1_EK		PI1_UKH		PI1_UKL	
0x02d0	PI1_KP		PI1_KI		PI1_UKMAX		PI1_UKMIN	
0x02c8	PI2_UKH		PI2_UKL		PI2_KD		PI2_EK2	
0x02c0	PI2_UKMAX		PI2_UKMIN		PI2_EK1		PI2_EK	
0x02b8	PI3_KD		PI3_EK2		PI2_KP		PI2_KI	
0x02b0	PI3_EK1		PI3_EK		PI3_UKH		PI3_UKL	
0x02a8	PI3_KP		PI3_KI		PI3_UKMAX		PI3_UKMIN	

Notes:

- Registers containing the symbol “\_\_” are 16-bit snapshot registers. Snapshot registers are the dynamic registers which shall be read using variables. The value will be incorrect when the register is read directly.
- 8-bit MCU shall read a 16-bit register twice to get the value, the 8 high bits and the 8 low bits respectively. The result will be incorrect when 8 low bits of the register change after MCU has read the 8 high bits. Therefore, when 8 high bits of the snapshot register are read by MCU, the corresponding 8 low bits are stored and read.
- Snapshot register must be read as a whole, the 8 high bits first and then the 8 low bits.

## 2 Pin Definitions

### 2.1 FU6832L LQFP48 Pins

Table 2-1 FU6832L LQFP48 Pins

Pin	FU6832 LQFP48	IO Type	Description
P2.2/ C2M/ A2M	1	DB/ AI/ AI	GPIO, configurable as INT1 input CMP2 negative input AMP2 negative input
P2.3/ AD1/ A2O/ C4P/ DA1	2	DB/ AI/ AO/ AI/ AO	GPIO, configurable as INT1 input Input of ADC channel 1 AMP2 output CMP4 positive input DAC1 output, without buffer output
P2.4/ AD2	3	DB/ AI	GPIO, configurable as INT1 input Input of ADC channel 2 for bus voltage sampling
P2.5/ AD3	4	DB/ AI	GPIO, configurable as INT1 input Input of ADC channel 3
P2.6/ C3M/ DA0/ AD11	5	DB/ AI/ AO/ AI	GPIO, configurable as INT1 input CMP3 negative input DAC0 output, without buffer output Input of ADC channel 11
P2.7/ AD4/ C3P/ A0O/ C4M	6	DB/ AI/ AI/ AO/ AI	GPIO, configurable as INT1 input Input of ADC channel 4 for bus current sampling CMP3 positive input AMP0 output CMP4 negative input
P3.0/ A0M	7	DB/ AI	GPIO AMP0 negative input
P3.1/ A0P	8	DB/ AI	GPIO AMP0 positive input
P3.2/ AD5/ VHALF	9	DB/ AI/ AO	GPIO Input of ADC channel 5 VREF/2 output with a 1 $\mu$ F external capacitor
P3.3/ AD6	10	DB/ AI	GPIO Input of ADC channel 6
P3.4/ AD7	11	DB/ AI	GPIO Input of ADC channel 7
P3.5/ VREF	12	DB/ AB	GPIO Input of ADC external VREF or output of internal VREF, with a 1 $\mu$ F ~ 4.7 $\mu$ F external capacitor
P4.4	13	DB	GPIO
P4.5	14	DB	GPIO
P3.6/ HAL2/ RXD2	15	DB/ DI/ DI	GPIO Digital input of Hall-IC2 UART2 RXD or LIN RXD
P3.7/ HALL/ TXD2	16	DB/ DI/ DO	GPIO Digital input of Hall-IC1 UART2 TXD or LIN TXD
P0.0/ TIM4S/ TXD2S/ SDA	17	DB/ DB/ DO/ DB	GPIO, configurable as INT0 input Timer4 input/output after functional switching UART2 TXD or LIN TXD after functional switching I2C SDA, configured as collector open-drain output

Pin	FU6832 LQFP48	IO Type	Description
P0.1/ RXD2S/ DBG/ TIM4/ TIM3S/ SCL	18	DB/ DI/ DO/ DB/ DB/ DB	GPIO, configurable as INT0 input UART2 RXD or LIN RXD after functional switching Output of Debug signal Timer4 input/output Timer3 input/output after functional switching I2C SCL, configured as collector open-drain output
P0.2/ HAL0	19	DB/ DI	GPIO, configurable as INT0 input Digital input of Hall-IC0
P0.3	20	DB	GPIO, configurable as INT0 input
P0.4/ NSS	21	DB/ DB	GPIO, configurable as INT0 input SPI NSS
P0.5/ TXD/ SCLK	22	DB/ DO/ DB	GPIO, configurable as INT0 input UART1 TXD SPI SCLK
P0.6/ RXD/ MOSI	23	DB/ DI/ DB	GPIO, configurable as INT0 input UART1 RXD SPI MOSI
P0.7/ MISO/ CXO/ TIM2S/ QEPA	24	DB/ DB/ DO/ DB/ DI	GPIO SPI MISO Output of comparator test signal Timer2 input/output after functional switching Input of QEP A code
P1.0/ TIM2/ QEPB	25	DB/ DB/ DI	GPIO, configurable as INT1 input Timer2 input/output Input of QEP B code
P1.1/ TIM3	26	DB/ DB	GPIO, configurable as INT1 input Timer3 input/output
P4.2	27	DB	GPIO
H_PU	28	DO	Pre-driver U-phase high side output, with built-in 50kΩ pull-up resistor
H_PV	29	DO	Pre-driver V-phase high side output, with built-in 50kΩ pull-up resistor
H_PW	30	DO	Pre-driver W-phase high side output, with built-in 50kΩ pull-up resistor
L_U	31	DO	Pre-driver U-phase low side output, with built-in 25kΩ pull-down resistor
L_V	32	DO	Pre-driver V-phase low side output, with built-in 25kΩ pull-down resistor
L_W	33	DO	Pre-driver W-phase low side output, with built-in 25kΩ pull-down resistor
NC	34		Not connected
VCC	35	P	Power input. The voltage range is determined by VCC_MODE, with a filter capacitor of 10μF or larger. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ High-voltage single power supply mode: When VCC_MODE = 0, external power supply 5V~28V is connected to VCC pin, and the internal LDO supplies VDD5 voltage.</li> <li>■ Low-voltage single power supply mode: When VCC_MODE = 1, external power supply 3V ~ 5.5V is connected to VDD5 pin which is shorted to VCC pin.</li> <li>■ Dual-power supply mode When VCC_MODE = 1, external power supply 1 (5V ~ 36V) is connected to VCC pin, and external power supply 2 (5V) is connected to VDD5 pin.</li> </ul>
VSS	36	P	Ground
VDD5	37	P	Input of power supply or output of the internal 5V LDO, with a 1μF ~ 4.7μF external capacitor. See descriptions on VCC pin.
NC	38		Not connected
RSTN/ FICEK	39	DI/ DI	Input of external reset, with built-in pull-up resistor FICE SCL terminal
VDD18	40	P	Output of 1.8V LDO, with a 1μF ~ 4.7μF external capacitor

Pin	FU6832 LQFP48	IO Type	Description
P1.2/ FICED	41	DB/ DB	GPIO, configurable as INT1 input FICE SDA terminal
P1.3/ HBIAS/ C1PS/ AD12	42	DB/ DO/ AI/ AI	GPIO, configurable as INT1 input Hall bias power supply, internally connected to VDD5 via a switch, allowing for large current output CMP1 positive input after functional switching Input of ADC channel 12
P1.4/ C0P/ AD10/ HAL0S	43	DB/ AI/ AI/ DI	GPIO, configurable as INT1 input CMP0 positive input Input of ADC channel 10 Digital input of Hall-IC0 after functional switching
P1.5/ C0M/ C2PS/ AD13	44	DB/ AI/ AI/ AI	GPIO, configurable as INT1 input CMP0 negative input CMP2 positive input after functional switching Input of ADC channel 13
P1.6/ C1P/ A1P/ AD9/ HAL1S	45	DB/ AI/ AI/ AI/ DI	GPIO, configurable as INT1 input CMP1 positive input AMP1 positive input Input of ADC channel 9 Digital input of Hall-IC1 after functional switching
P1.7/ C1M/ A1M	46	DB/ AI/ AI	GPIO, configurable as INT1 input CMP1 negative input AMP1 negative input
P2.0/ AD0/ A1O	47	DB/ AI/ AO	GPIO, configurable as INT1 input Input of ADC channel 0 AMP1 output
P2.1/ C2P/ A2P/ AD8/ HAL2S	48	DB/ AI/ AI/ AI/ DI	GPIO, configurable as INT1 input CMP2 positive input AMP2 positive input Input of ADC channel 8 Digital input of Hall-IC2 after functional switching

**Notes:**

- DI = Digital Input
- DO = Digital Output
- DB = Digital Bidirectional
- AI = Analogue Input
- AO = Analogue Output
- AB = Analogue Bidirectional
- P = Power Supply



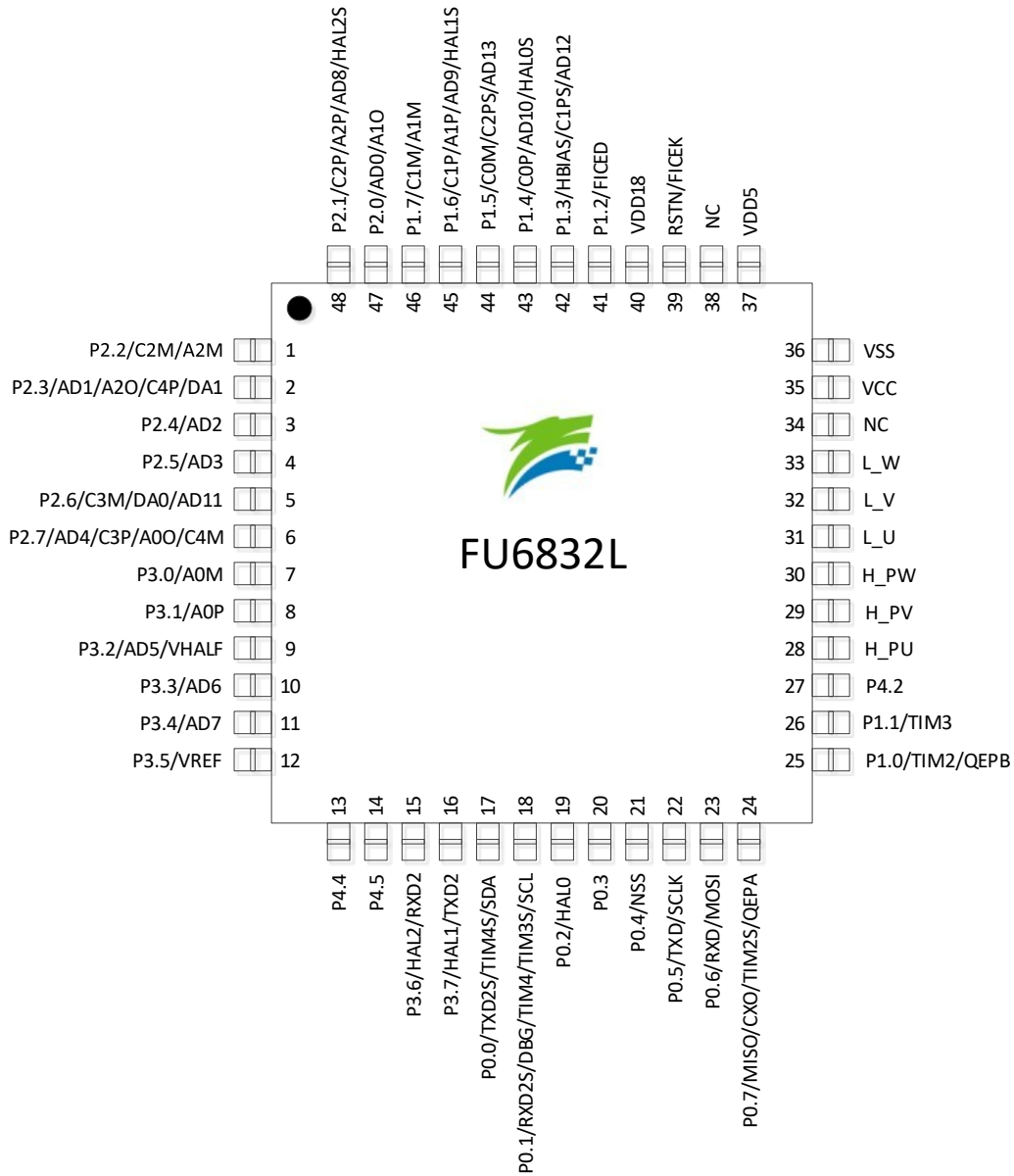
**2.2 FU6832L LQFP48 Pinout Diagram**


Figure 2-1 FU6832L LQFP48 Pinout Diagram

**2.3 FU6832N QFN32 Pins**

Table 2-2 FU6832N QFN32 Pins

Pin	FU6832 QFN32	IO Type	Description
P2.1/ C2P/ A2P/ AD8/ HAL2S	1	DB/ AI/ AI/ AI/ DI	GPIO, configurable as INT1 input CMP2 positive input AMP2 positive input Input of ADC channel 8 Digital input of Hall-IC2 after functional switching
P2.2/ C2M/ A2M	2	DB/ AI/ AI	GPIO, configurable as INT1 input CMP2 negative input AMP2 negative input
P2.3/ AD1/ A2O/ C4P/ DA1	3	DB/ AI/ AO/ AI/ AO	GPIO, configurable as INT1 input Input of ADC channel 1 AMP2 output CMP4 positive input DAC1 output , without buffer output
P2.4/ AD2	4	DB/ AI	GPIO, configurable as INT1 input Input of ADC channel 2 for bus voltage sampling
P2.7/ AD4/ C3P/ A0O/ C4M	5	DB/ AI/ AI/ AO/ AI	GPIO, configurable as INT1 input Input of ADC channel 4 for bus current sampling CMP3 positive input AMP0 output CMP4 negative input
P3.0/ A0M	6	DB/ AI	GPIO AMP0 negative input
P3.1/ A0P	7	DB/ AI	GPIO AMP0 positive input
P3.2/ AD5/ VHALF	8	DB/ AI/ AO	GPIO Input of ADC channel 5 VREF/2 output with a 1 $\mu$ F external capacitor
P3.4/ AD7	9	DB/ AI	GPIO Input of ADC channel 7
P0.0/ TIM4S/ TXD2S/ SDA/	10	DB/ DB/ DO/ DB/	GPIO, configurable as INT0 input Timer4 input/output after functional switching UART2 TXD or LIN TXD after functional switching I2C SDA, configured as collector open-drain output
P0.1/ RXD2S/ DBG/ TIM4/ TIM3S/ SCL/	11	DB/ DI/ DO/ DB/ DB/ DB/	GPIO, configurable as INT0 input UART2 RXD or LIN RXD after functional switching Output of Debug signal Timer4 input/output Timer3 input/output after functional switching I2C SCL, configured as collector open-drain output
P0.5/ TXD/ SCLK	12	DB/ DO/ DB	GPIO, configurable as INT0 input UART1 TXD SPI SCLK
P0.6/ RXD/ MOSI	13	DB/ DI/ DB	GPIO, configurable as INT0 input UART1 RXD SPI MOSI
P0.7/ MISO/ CXO/ TIM2S/ P1.1/ TIM3	14	DB/ DB/ DO/ DB/ DB/ DB	GPIO SPI MISO Output of comparator test signal Timer2 input/output after functional switching GPIO, configurable as INT1 input Timer3 input/output
H_PU	15	DO	Pre-driver U-phase high-side output, with built-in 50k $\Omega$ pull-up resistor

Pin	FU6832 QFN32	IO Type	Description
H_PV	16	DO	Pre-driver V-phase high-side output, with built-in 50kΩ pull-up resistor
H_PW	17	DO	Pre-driver W-phase high-side output, with built-in 50kΩ pull-up resistor
L_U	18	DO	Pre-driver U-phase low-side output, with built-in 25kΩ pull-down resistor
L_V	19	DO	Pre-driver V-phase low-side output, with built-in 25kΩ pull-down resistor
L_W	20	DO	Pre-driver W-phase low-side output, with built-in 25kΩ pull-down resistor
VCC	21	P	Power input. The voltage range is determined by VCC_MODE, with an external filter capacitor of 10μF or above. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ High-voltage single power supply mode: When VCC_MODE = 0, external power supply 5V ~ 28V is connected to VCC pin, and the internal LDO supplies VDD5 voltage.</li> <li>■ Low-voltage single power supply mode: When VCC_MODE = 1, external power supply 3V ~ 5.5V is connected to VDD5 pin which is shorted to VCC pin.</li> <li>■ Dual-power supply mode When VCC_MODE = 1, external power supply 1 (5V ~ 36V) is connected to VCC pin, and external power supply 2 (5V) is connected to VDD5 pin.</li> </ul>
VSS	22	P	Ground
VDD5	23	P	Input of power supply or output of the internal 5V LDO with an 1μF ~ 4.7μF capacitor See descriptions on VCC pin.
RSTN/ FICEK	24	DI/ DI	Input of external reset, with built-in pull-up resistor FICE SCL terminal
VDD18	25	P	Output of 1.8V LDO with a 1μF ~ 4.7μF external capacitor
P1.2/ FICED	26	DB/ DB	GPIO, configurable as INT1 input FICE SDA terminal
P1.3/ HBIAS/ C1PS/ AD12	27	DB/ DO/ AI/ AI	GPIO, configurable as INT1 input Hall bias power supply, internally connected to VDD5 via a switch, allowing for large current output CMP1 positive input after functional switching Input of ADC channel 12
P1.4/ C0P/ AD10/ HAL0S	28	DB/ AI/ AI/ DI	GPIO, configurable as INT1 input CMP0 positive input Input of ADC channel 10 Digital input of Hall-IC0 after functional switching
P1.5/ C0M/ C2PS/ AD13	29	DB/ AI/ AI/ AI	GPIO, configurable as INT1 input CMP0 negative input CMP2 positive input after functional switching Input of ADC channel 13
P1.6/ C1P/ A1P/ AD9/ HAL1S	30	DB/ AI/ AI/ AI/ DI	GPIO, configurable as INT1 input CMP1 positive input AMP1 positive input Input of ADC channel 9 Digital input of Hall-IC1 after functional switching
P1.7/ C1M/ A1M	31	DB/ AI/ AI	GPIO, configurable as INT1 input CMP1 negative input AMP1 negative input
P2.0/ AD0/ A1O	32	DB/ AI/ AO	GPIO, configurable as INT1 input Input of ADC channel 0 AMP1 output

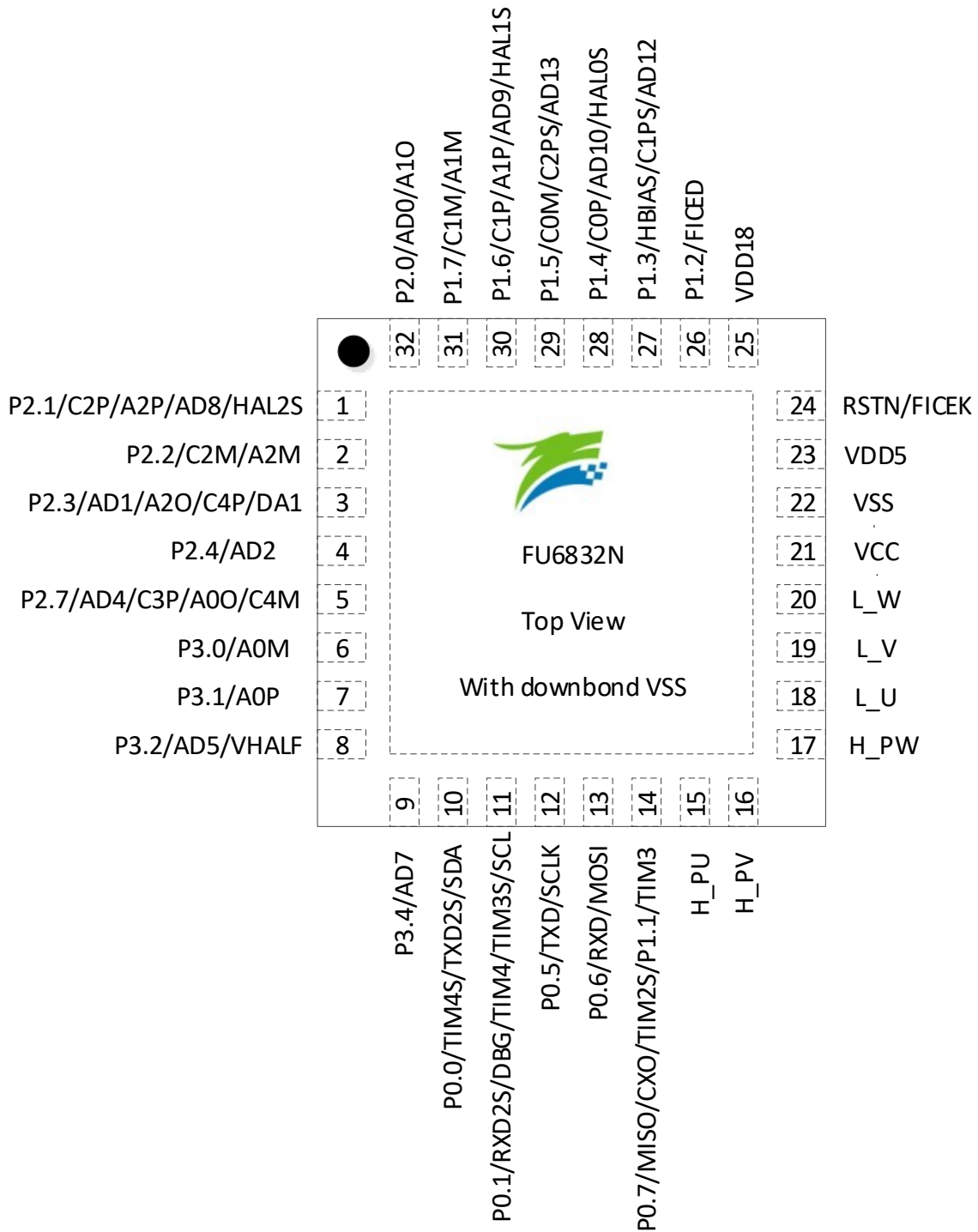
**2.4 FU6832N QFN32 Pinout Diagram**


Figure 2-2 FU6832N QFN32 Pinout Diagram

**2.5 FU6832S SSOP24 Pins**

Table 2-3 FU6832S SSOP24 Pins

Pin	FU6832 SSOP24	IO Type	Description
P1.1/ CXOS/ TIM3	1	DB/ DO/ DB	GPIO, configurable as INT1 input Output of comparator test signal after functional switching Timer3 input/output
H_PU	2	DO	Pre-driver U-phase high side output, with built-in 50kΩ pull-up resistor
H_PV	3	DO	Pre-driver V-phase high side output, with built-in 50kΩ pull-up resistor
H_PW	4	DO	Pre-driver W-phase high side output, with built-in 50kΩ pull-up resistor
L_U	5	DO	Pre-driver U-phase low side output, with built-in 25kΩ pull-down resistor
L_V	6	DO	Pre-driver V-phase low side output, with built-in 25kΩ pull-down resistor
L_W	7	DO	Pre-driver W-phase low side output, with built-in 25kΩ pull-down resistor
VCC	8	P	Power input. The voltage range is decided by VCC_MODE, with an external filter capacitor of 10μF or above. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ High-voltage single power supply mode: When VCC_MODE = 0, external power supply 5V ~ 28V is connected to VCC pin, and the internal LDO supplies VDD5 voltage.</li> <li>■ Low-voltage single power supply mode: When VCC_MODE = 1, external power supply 3V ~ 5.5V is connected to VDD5 pin which is shorted to VCC pin.</li> <li>■ Dual-power supply mode When VCC_MODE = 1, external power supply 1 (5V ~ 36V) is connected to VCC pin, and external power supply 2 (5V) is connected to VDD5 pin.</li> </ul>
VSS	9	P	Ground
VDD5	10	P	Input of power supply or output of the internal 5V LDO with a 1μF ~ 4.7μF external capacitor. See descriptions on VCC pin.
RSTN/ FICEK	11	DI/ DI	Input of external reset, with built-in pull-up resistor FICE SCL terminal
VDD18	12	P	Output of 1.8V LDO, with a 1μF ~ 4.7μF external capacitor
P1.2/ FICED	13	DB/ DB	GPIO, configurable as INT1 input FICE SDA terminal
P1.4/ C0P/ AD10/ HAL0S	14	DB/ AI/ AI/ DI	GPIO, configurable as INT1 input CMP0 positive input Input of ADC channel 10 Digital input of Hall-IC0 after functional switching
P1.6/ C1P/ AD9/ HAL1S	15	DB/ AI/ AI/ DI	GPIO, configurable as INT1 input CMP1 positive input Input of ADC channel 9 Digital input of Hall-IC1 after functional switching
P2.1/ C2P/ AD8/ HAL2S	16	DB/ AI/ AI/ DI	GPIO, configurable as INT1 input CMP2 positive input Input of ADC channel 8 Digital input of Hall-IC2 after functional switching
P2.4/ AD2	17	DB/ AI	GPIO, configurable as INT1 input Input of ADC channel 2, used for bus voltage sampling
P2.7/ AD4/ C3P/ A0O/ C4M	18	DB/ AI/ AI/ AO/ AI	GPIO, configurable as INT1 input Input of ADC channel 4, used for bus current sampling CMP3 positive input AMP0 output CMP4 negative input
P3.0/ A0M	19	DB/ AI	GPIO AMP0 negative input

Pin	FU6832 SSOP24	IO Type	Description
P3.1/ A0P	20	DB/ AI	GPIO AMP0 positive input
P3.3/ AD6	21	DB/ AI	GPIO Input of ADC channel 6
P3.4/ AD7	22	DB/ AI	GPIO Input of ADC channel 7
P0.0/ TIM4S/ TXD2S/ SDA/	23	DB/ DB/ DO/ DB	GPIO, configurable as INT0 input Timer4 input/output after functional switching UART2 TXD or LIN TXD after functional switching I2C SDA, configured as collector open-drain output
P0.1/ RXD2S/ DBG/ TIM4/ TIM3S/ SCL/	24	DB/ DI/ DO/ DB/ DB/ DB	GPIO, configurable as INT0 input UART2 RXD or LIN RXD after functional switching Output of Debug signal Timer4 input/output Timer3 input/output after functional switching I2C SCL, configured as collector open-drain output

## 2.6 FU6832S SSOP24 Pinout Diagram

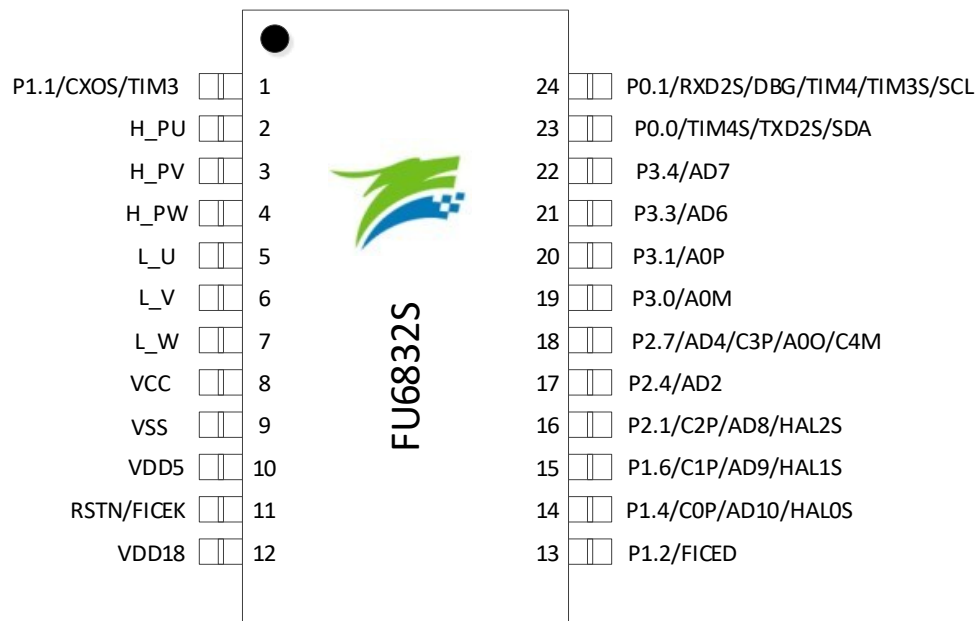


Figure 2-3 FU6832S SSOP24 Pinout Diagram

**2.7 FU6832F QFN24 Pins**

Table 2-4 FU6832F QFN24 Pins

Pin	FU6832 QFN24	IO Type	Description
P2.1/ C2P/ AD8/ HAL2S	1	DB/ AI/ AI/ DI	GPIO, configurable as INT1 input CMP2 positive input Input of ADC channel 8 Digital input of Hall-IC2 after functional switching
P2.4/ AD2	2	DB/ AI	GPIO, configurable as INT1 input Input of ADC channel 2, used for bus voltage sampling
P2.7/ AD4/ C3P/ A0O/ C4M	3	DB/ AI/ AI/ AO/ AI	GPIO, configurable as INT1 input Input of ADC channel 4, used for bus current sampling CMP3 positive input AMP0 output CMP4 negative input
P3.0/ A0M	4	DB/ AI	GPIO AMP0 negative input
P3.1/ A0P	5	DB/ AI	GPIO AMP0 positive input
P3.3/ AD6	6	DB/ AI	GPIO Input of ADC channel 6
P3.4/ AD7	7	DB/ AI	GPIO Input of ADC channel 7
P0.0/ TIM4S/ TXD2S/ SDA/	8	DB/ DB/ DO/ DB	GPIO, configurable as INT0 input Timer4 input/output after functional switching UART2 TXD or LIN TXD after functional switching I2C SDA, configured as collector open-drain output
P0.1/ RXD2S/ DBG/ TIM4/ TIM3S/ SCL/	9	DB/ DI/ DO/ DB/ DB/ DB	GPIO, configurable as INT0 input UART2 RXD or LIN RXD after functional switching Output of Debug signal Timer4 input/output Timer3 input/output after functional switching I2C SCL, configured as collector open-drain output
P1.1/ CXOS/ TIM3	10	DB/ DO/ DB	GPIO, configurable as INT1 input Output of comparator test signal after functional switching Timer3 input/output
H_PU	11	DO	Pre-driver U-phase high side output, with built-in 50kΩ pull-up resistor
H_PV	12	DO	Pre-driver V-phase high side output, with built-in 50kΩ pull-up resistor
H_PW	13	DO	Pre-driver W-phase high side output, with built-in 50kΩ pull-up resistor
L_U	14	DO	Pre-driver U-phase low side output, with built-in 25kΩ pull-down resistor
L_V	15	DO	Pre-driver V-phase low side output, with built-in 25kΩ pull-down resistor
L_W	16	DO	Pre-driver W-phase low side output, with built-in 25kΩ pull-down resistor
VCC	17	P	Power input. The voltage range is determined by VCC_MODE, with an external filter capacitor of 10μF or above. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ High-voltage single power supply mode: When VCC_MODE = 0, external power supply 5V ~ 28V is connected to VCC pin, and the internal LDO supplies VDD5 voltage.</li> <li>■ Low-voltage single power supply mode: When VCC_MODE = 1, external power supply 3V ~ 5.5V is connected to VDD5 pin which is shorted to VCC pin.</li> <li>■ Dual-power supply mode When VCC_MODE = 1, external power supply 1 (5V ~ 36V) is connected to VCC pin, and external power supply 2 (5V) is connected to VDD5 pin.</li> </ul>
VSS	18	P	Ground



Pin	FU6832 QFN24	IO Type	Description
VDD5	19	P	Input of power supply or output of the internal 5V LDO, with a 1 $\mu$ F ~ 4.7 $\mu$ F external capacitor. See “VCC pin description”.
RSTN/ FICEK	20	DI/ DI	Input of external reset, with built-in pull-up resistor FICE SCL terminal
VDD18	21	P	Output of 1.8V LDO, with a 1 $\mu$ F ~ 4.7 $\mu$ F external capacitor
P1.2/ FICED	22	DB/ DB	GPIO, configurable as INT1 input FICE SDA terminal
P1.4/ COP/ AD10/ HAL0S	23	DB/ AI/ AI/ DI	GPIO, configurable as INT1 input CMP0 positive input Input of ADC channel 10 Digital input of Hall-IC0 after functional switching
P1.6/ C1P/ AD9/ HAL1S	24	DB/ AI/ AI/ DI	GPIO, configurable as INT1 input CMP1 positive input Input of ADC channel 9 Digital input of Hall-IC1 after functional switching

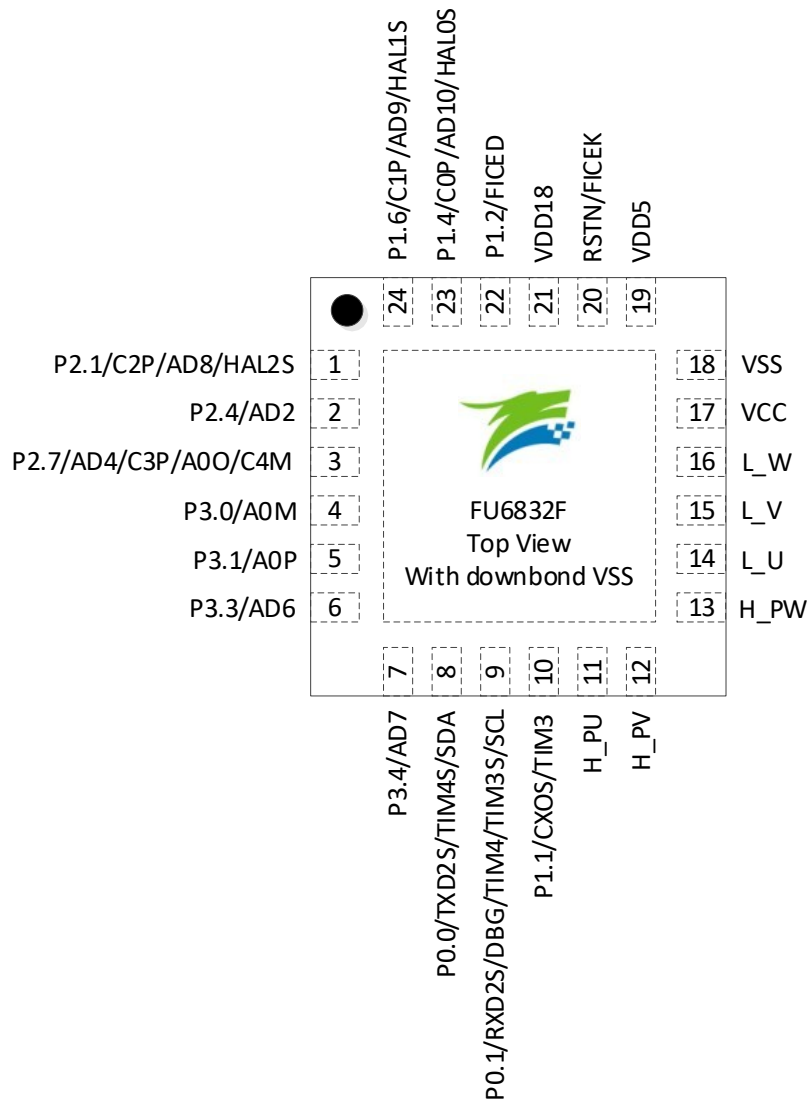
**2.8 FU6832F QFN24 Pinout Diagram**


Figure 2-4 FU6832F QFN24 Pinout Diagram

**2.9 Function and Pinout Comparison between FU6832L/N/S/F**

Table 2-5 Function and Pinout Comparison between FU6832L/N/S/F

Function	Pin	FU6832L GPIO	FU6832N GPIO	FU6832S GPIO	FU6832F GPIO
CMPG	C0P	P1.4	P1.4	P1.4	P1.4
	C0M	P1.5	P1.5	—	—
	C1P	P1.6	P1.6	P1.6	P1.6
	C1PS	P1.3	P1.3	—	—
	C1M	P1.7	P1.7	—	—
	C2P	P2.1	P2.1	P2.1	P2.1
	C2PS	P1.5	P1.5	—	—
CMP3	C3P	P2.0	P2.0	—	—
		P2.3	P2.3	—	—
		P2,7	P2,7	P2,7	P2,7
	C3M	P2.6	—	—	—
CMP4	C4P	P2.3	P2.3	—	—
	C4M	P2.7	P2.7	P2.7	P2.7
AMP0	A0P	P3.1	P3.1	P3.1	P3.1
	A0M	P3.0	P3,0	P3,0	P3,0
	A0O	P2.7	P2.7	P2.7	P2.7
AMP1	A1P	P1.6	P1.6	P1.6	P1.6
	A1M	P1.7	P1.7	—	—
	A1O	P2.0	P2.0	—	—
AMP2	A1P	P2.1	P2.1	P2.1	P2.1
	A2M	P2.2	P2.2	—	—
	A2O	P2.3	P2.3	—	—
DAC	DAC0	P2.6	—	—	—
	DAC1	P2.7	P2.7	P2.7	P2.7
Bus Voltage Sampling	AD2	P2.4	P2.4	P2.4	P2.4
	AD14	—	—	—	—
Bus Current Sampling	AD4	P2.7	P2.7	P2.7	P2.7
U/V-phase Current Sampling	AD0	P2.0	P2.0	—	—
	AD1	P2.1	P2.1	P2.1	P2.1
Hall-IC Input	HAL0	P0.2	—	—	—
	HAL0S	P1.4	P1.4	P1.4	P1.4
	HAL1	P3.7	—	—	—
	HAL1S	P1.6	P1.6	P1.6	P1.6
	HAL2	P3.6	—	—	—
	HAL2S	P2.1	P2.1	P2.1	P2.1
Hall Bias Power Supply	HBIAS	P1.3	P1.3	—	—
Timer2	TIM2	P0.7	P0.7	—	—
		P1.0	—	—	—
Timer3	TIM3	P1.1	P1.1	P1.1	P1.1
	TIM3S	P0.1	P0.1	P0.1	P0.1
Timer4	TIM4	P0.1	P0.1	P0.1	P0.1
	TIM4S	P0.0	P0.0	P0.0	P0.0
UART1	TXD	P0.5	P0.5	—	—
	RXD	P0.6	P0.6	—	—
UART2/LIN	TXD2	P3.7	—	—	—
	TXD2S	P0.0	P0.0	P0.0	P0.0
	RXD2	P3.6	—	—	—
	RXD2S	P0.1	P0.1	P0.1	P0.1

Function	Pin	FU6832L GPIO	FU6832N GPIO	FU6832S GPIO	FU6832F GPIO
I2C	SDA	P0.0	P0.0	P0.0	P0.0
	SCL	P0.1	P0.1	P0.1	P0.1
SPI	SCLK	P0.5	P0.5	—	—
	MOSI	P0.6	P0.6	—	—
	MISO	P0.7	P0.7	—	—
	NSS	P0.4	—	—	—
VREF Output	VREF	P3.5	—	—	—
VREF/2 Output	VHALF	P3.2	P3.2	—	—
Comparator Test Output	CXO	P0.7	P0.7	—	—
	CXOS	P1.1	P1.1	P1.1	P1.1
Debug Signal	DBG	P0.1	P0.1	P0.1	P0.1
FICE Interface	FICEK	RSTN	RSTN	RSTN	RSTN
	FICED	P1.2	P1.2	P1.2	P1.2

### 3 Package Information

#### 3.1 LQFP48\_7X7

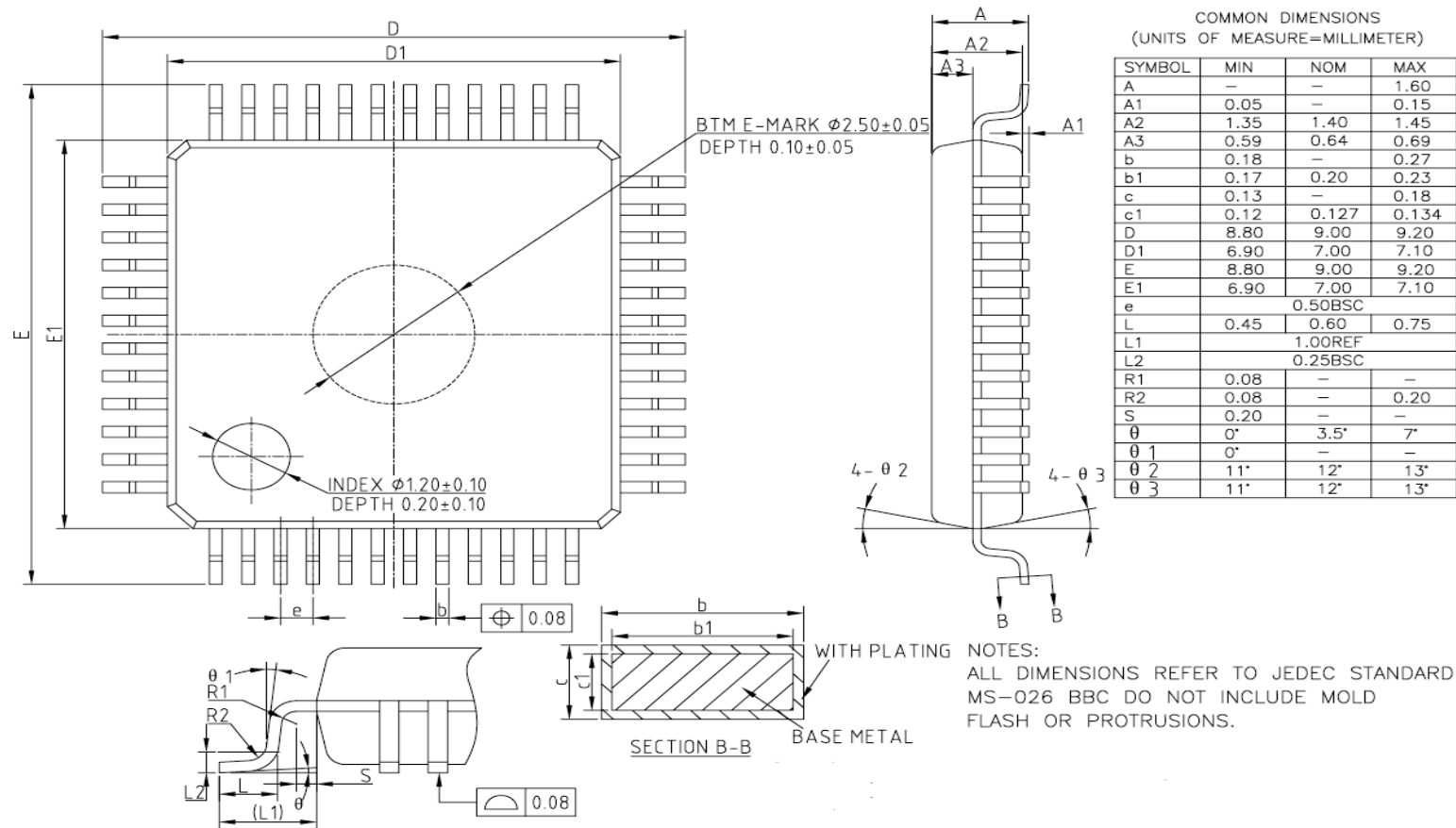


Figure 3-1 LQFP48\_7X7 Package Dimensions

3.2 QFN32\_4X4

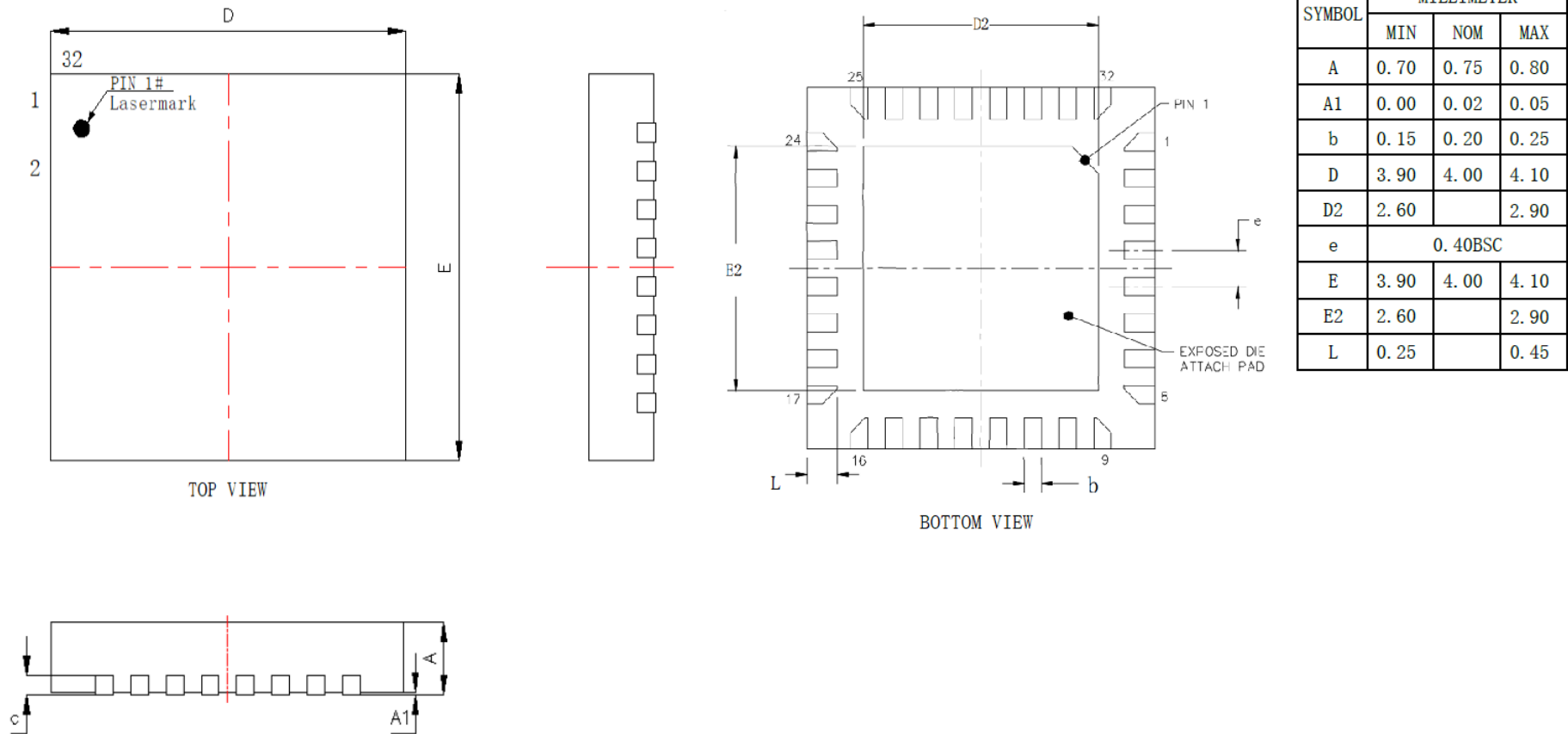


Figure 3-2 QFN32\_4X4 Package Dimensions

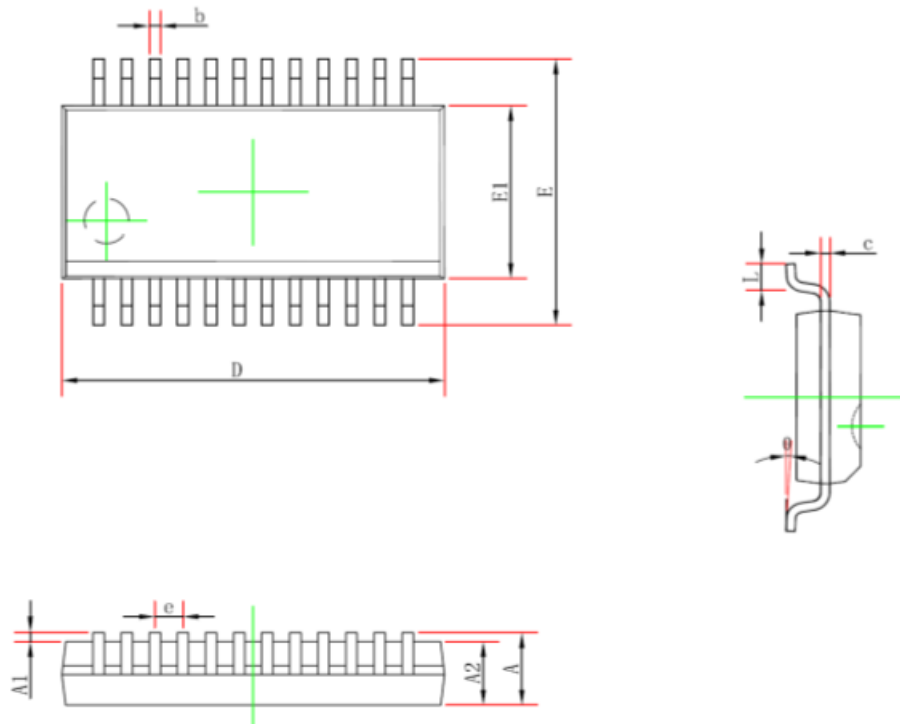
**3.3 SSOP24\_8.65X3.9**


Figure 3-3 SSOP24\_8.65X3.9 Package Drawings

Table 3-1 SSOP24\_8.65X3.9 Package Dimensions

Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeter		Dimensions In Inches	
	Min	Max	Min	Max
A	—	1.750	—	0.069
A1	0.100	0.250	0.004	0.010
A2	1.250	—	0.049	—
b	0.203	0.305	0.008	0.012
c	0.102	0.254	0.004	0.010
D	8.450	8.850	0.333	0.348
E1	3.800	4.000	0.150	0.157
E	5.800	6.200	0.228	0.244
e	0.635(BSC)		0.025(BSC)	
L	0.400	1.270	0.016	0.050
$\theta$	0°	8°	0°	8°

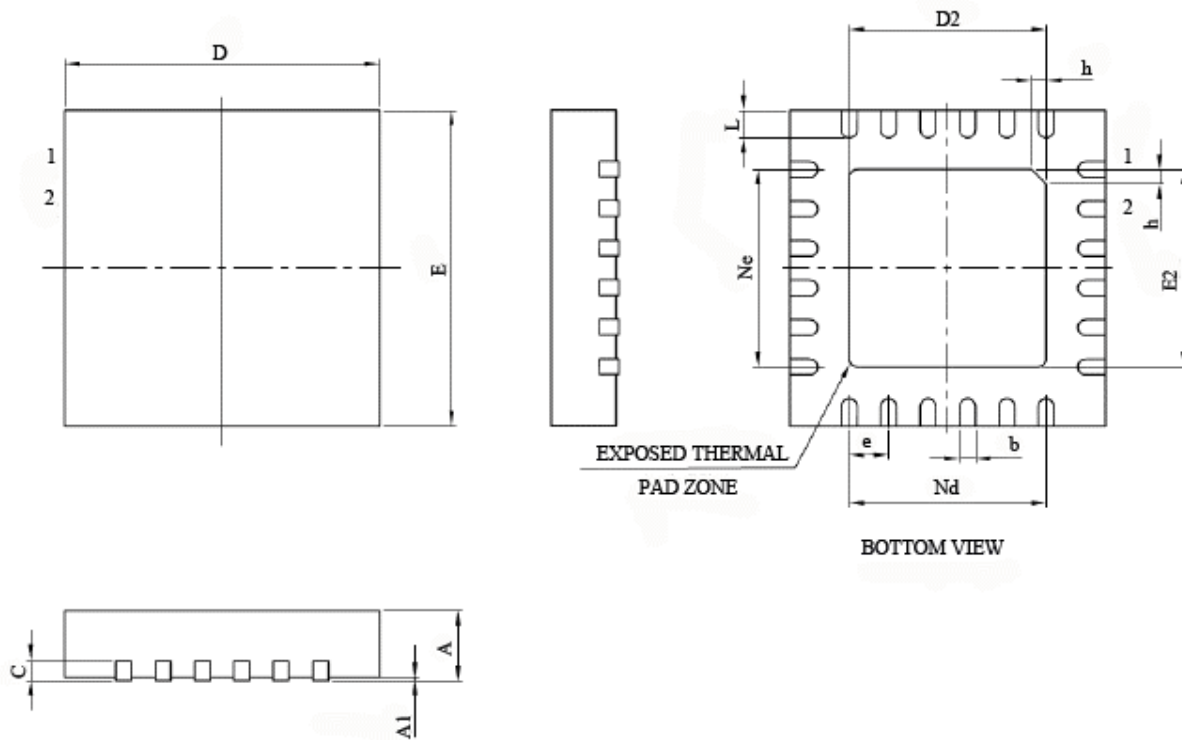
**3.4 QFN24\_4X4**


Figure 3-4 QFN24\_4X4 Package Drawings

Table 3-2 QFN24\_4X4 Package Dimensions

Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeter		
	Min	Nom	Max
A	0.70	0.75	0.80
A1	—	0.02	0.05
b	0.18	0.25	0.30
c	0.18	0.20	0.25
D	3.90	4.00	4.10
D2	2.35	2.50	2.65
e	0.50BSC		
Ne	2.50BSC		
Nd	2.50BSC		
E	3.90	4.00	4.10
E2	2.35	2.50	2.65
L	0.35	0.40	0.45
h	0.30	0.35	0.40
N	Pin Number = 24		



## 4 Ordering Information

Table 4-1 Model Selections

Model	MIPS (Peak)	Flash (kByte)	XRAM (Byte)	Clock Circuits		3P3N pre-driver	Drive Type		I2C/UART/SPI/LIN	DMA	GPIO	Timer	Analogue Peripherals							Lead-free	Package	
				Internal Fast Clock	Internal Slow Clock		Square-wave	FOC					ADC			DAC		Operational Amplifier	Comparator			
													Number	Channel	Bits	Number	Bits					VREF
FU6832L	24	16	768	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	35	6	1	14	12	2	9/6	√	3	4	√	LQFP48 (7x7 mm)
FU6832N	24	16	768	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	22	6	1	11	12	2	9/6	√	3	4	√	QFN32 (4x4mm)
FU6832S	24	16	768	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	13	6	1	7	12	2	9/6	√	1	4	√	SSOP24 (8.65x3.9mm)
FU6832F	24	16	768	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	13	6	1	7	12	2	9/6	√	1	4	√	QFN24 (4x4mm)

## 5 Electrical Characteristics

### 5.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

Table 5-1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Operating Ambient Temperature $T_A$		-40	—	85	°C
Operating Ambient Temperature $T_A$	Dual-power supply mode, VCC_MODE = 1, VDD5 = 5V, VCC < 28V	-40	—	105	°C
	Single-power supply mode, VCC_MODE = 0, VCC < 15V	-40	—	105	°C
Operating Junction Temperature $T_J$		-40	—	150	°C
Storage Temperature		-55	—	150	°C
VCC to VSS Voltage		-0.3	—	36	V
VDD5 to VSS Voltage		-0.3	—	6.5	V
RSTN/GPIO to VSS Voltage		-0.3	—	VDD5 + 0.3	V

Note: Stress values greater than the "Absolute Maximum Ratings" listed in Table 5-1 may cause irreparable damages to the device. These are stress ratings only, and it is NOT recommended to use your device in conditions that go beyond these stress ratings. Exposure to "Absolute Maximum Ratings" for extended periods may affect device reliability.

### 5.2 Global Electrical Characteristics

Table 5-2 Global Electrical Characteristics

( $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  and VCC = 5V ~ 28V unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
VCC Operating Voltage <sup>[1]</sup>	High-voltage single-power supply mode	5	—	28	V
	Dual-power supply mode <sup>[2]</sup> VCC_MODE = 1, VCC ≥ VDD5	5	—	36	V
VDD5 Operating Voltage	VCC pin connected to VDD5 pin <sup>[2]</sup>	3	—	5.5	V
$I_{VCC}$ Operating Current <sup>[3]</sup>		—	20	40	mA
$I_{VCC}$ Standby Current <sup>[3]</sup>		—	6	12	mA
$I_{VCC}$ Sleep-mode Current		—	50	150	μA

Notes:

[1] VCC voltage rise rate ranges from 0.5V/μs ~ 0.1V/s depending on samples batches.

[2] VDD5 must be in the range of 5V~5.5V during Flash write or erase.

[3] Characteristics may vary with different configurations.

### 5.3 GPIO Electrical Characteristics

Table 5-3 GPIO Electrical Characteristics

 ( $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  and  $V_{CC} = 5\text{V} \sim 28\text{V}$  unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Output Rise Time	50pF load, from 10% to 90%, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	—	15	—	ns
Output Fall Time	50pF load, from 90% to 10%, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	—	13	—	ns
$V_{OH}$ Output High Voltage	$I_{OH} = 4\text{mA}$	$V_{DD5} - 0.7$	—	—	V
$V_{OL}$ Output Low Voltage	$I_{OL} = 8\text{mA}$	—	—	$V_{SS} + 0.7$	V
$V_{IH}$ Input High Voltage <sup>[1]</sup>		$0.7 * V_{DD5}$	—	—	V
$V_{IL}$ Input Low Voltage		—	—	$0.2 * V_{DD5}$	V
Pull-up Resistor <sup>[2]</sup>		—	33	—	k $\Omega$
Pull-up Resistor <sup>[3]</sup>		—	5.6	—	k $\Omega$
Pull-down Resistor <sup>[4]</sup>		—	10	—	k $\Omega$

Notes:

 [1] When  $V_{DD5} = 5\text{V}$ , minimum value of  $V_{IH}$  is  $0.6 * V_{DD5}$ .

[2] GPIOs expect P0[2:0], P1[6:3], P2[1] and P3[7:6].

[3] P0[2:0], P1[6:3], P2[1] and P3[7:6].

[4] P0[1] and P1[1].

### 5.4 Pre-driver IO Electrical Characteristics

Table 5-4 Pre-driver IO Electrical Characteristics

 ( $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 15\text{V}$  and  $V_{CC\_MODE} = 0$  unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
High-side Output Source Current		—	150	—	mA
High-side Output Sink Current		—	90	—	mA
Low-side Output Source Current		—	150	—	mA
Low-side Output Sink Current		—	180	—	mA
High-side Output Rise Time	1nF load, from 10% to 90%	—	25	—	ns
High-side Output Fall Time	1nF load, from 90% to 10%	—	90	—	ns
Low-side Output Rise Time	1nF load, from 10% to 90%	—	115	—	ns
Low-side Output Fall Time	1nF load, from 90% to 10%	—	60	—	ns

## 5.5 ADC Electrical Characteristics

Table 5-5 ADC Electrical Characteristics

 ( $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  and  $V_{CC} = 5\text{V} \sim 28\text{V}$  unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
INL (Integral Nonlinearity)	12-bit	—	2	—	LSB
DNL (Differential Nonlinearity)	12-bit	—	1.5	—	LSB
OFFSET (Offset Error)	12-bit	—	6	—	LSB
SNR (Signal-to-noise Ratio)	$f_{IN} = 350\text{kHz}$	—	70.8	—	dB
ENOB (Effective Number of Bits)	$f_{IN} = 350\text{kHz}$	—	10.5	—	Bit
SFDR (Spurious-free Dynamic Range)	$f_{IN} = 350\text{kHz}$	—	68.2	—	dB
THD (Total Harmonic Distortion)	$f_{IN} = 350\text{kHz}$	—	67	—	dB
$R_{IN}$ Input Resistance		—	800	—	$\Omega$
$C_{IN}$ Input Capacitance		—	30	—	pF
Conversion time		—	13	—	ADCLK <sup>[1]</sup>
Sampling time		3	—	63	ADCLK <sup>[1]</sup>

Note:

[1] ADCLK = 12MHz

## 5.6 VREF Electrical Characteristics

Table 5-6 VREF Electrical Characteristics

 ( $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C} \sim 85^\circ\text{C}$  and  $V_{CC} = 5\text{V} \sim 28\text{V}$ )

Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
VREF	VREF_CR[VREFVSEL]= 00	4.3	4.5	4.7	V
VHALF		VREF/2 - 0.2	VREF/2	VREF/2 + 0.2	V

## 5.7 Operational Amplifier Electrical Characteristics

Table 5-7 Operational Amplifier Electrical Characteristics

 ( $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  and  $V_{CC} = 5\text{V} \sim 28\text{V}$  unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
$V_{ICMR}$ Common-mode Input Voltage Range		0	—	VDD5 - 1.5	V
$V_{OS}$ Operational Amplifier Offset Voltage	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	—	5	10	mV
$A_{OL}$ Open-loop Gain	$R_L = 100\text{k}\Omega$	—	80	—	dB
Unity-gain Bandwidth (UGBW)	$C_L = 40\text{pF}$	6	10	—	MHz
Slew Rate (SR)	$C_L = 40\text{pF}$	10	15	—	V/ $\mu\text{S}$
Operational Amplifier Gain	AMP0_GAIN = 001	1.88	2	2.12	
	AMP0_GAIN = 010	3.76	4	4.24	

Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
	AMP0_GAIN = 011	7.52	8	8.48	
	AMP0_GAIN = 100	15.04	16	16.96	

Note: With 1k Ohm resistors placed in series with both positive and negative terminals of the operational amplifier, the operational amplifier gain can be configured as 2x, 4x, 8x and 16x. The operational amplifier gain varies with external resistors.

## 5.8 BEMF Electrical Characteristics

Table 5-8 BEMF Electrical Characteristics

( $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 5\text{V} \sim 28\text{V}$  and  $V_{CC\_MODE} = 0$  unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
BEMF Built-in Resistor		5.4	6.8	8.2	k $\Omega$
Relative Accuracy between BEMF Built-in Resistors		—	1	—	%

## 5.9 OSC Electrical Characteristics

Table 5-9 OSC Electrical Characteristics

( $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C} \sim 85^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 5\text{V} \sim 28\text{V}$  and  $V_{CC\_MODE} = 0$ )

Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
System Clock Rate		23.5	24	24.5	MHz
Low-speed Clock Rate		29	32.8	37	kHz

Note: SYSCLK refers to system clock rate, and T to system clock cycle. Unless otherwise specified, the system clock rate of chip is 24MHz and  $T = 1/\text{SYSCLK}$ .

## 5.10 Reset Electrical Characteristics

Table 5-10 Reset Electrical Characteristics

( $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 5\text{V} \sim 28\text{V}$  and  $V_{CC\_MODE} = 0$  unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Minimum Time for RSTN Released to Low		—	25	50	$\mu\text{s}$
VDD5 Reset Threshold	Reset Voltage LVR = 3.0V	2.8	3.0	3.2	V

## 5.11 LDO Electrical Characteristics

Table 5-11 LDO Electrical Characteristics

( $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 5\text{V} \sim 28\text{V}$  and  $V_{CC\_MODE} = 0$  unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
VDD5 Voltage	$V_{CC} = 7\text{V} \sim 28\text{V}$ , $V_{CC\_MODE} = 0$	4.7	5	5.3	V
VDD18 Voltage		1.65	1.85	2.0	V

## 5.12 Package Thermal Characteristics

Table 5-12 LQFP48 Thermal Characteristics

Parameter	Test Conditions	Value	Unit
Junction-to-ambient Temperature Thermal Resistance $\theta_{JA}^{[1]}$	JEDEC standard, 2S2P PCB	52.4	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
	JEDEC standard, 1S0P PCB	72.2	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
Junction-to-case Temperature Thermal Resistance $\theta_{JC}^{[1]}$	JEDEC standard, 1S0P PCB	17	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$

Table 5-13 QFN32 Thermal Characteristics

Parameter	Test Conditions	Value	Unit
Junction-to-ambient Temperature Thermal Resistance $\theta_{JA}^{[1]}$	JEDEC standard, 2S2P PCB	47	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
	JEDEC standard, 1S0P PCB	74	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
Junction-to-case Temperature Thermal Resistance $\theta_{JC}^{[1]}$	JEDEC standard, 2S2P PCB	20	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$

Table 5-14 SSOP24 Thermal Characteristics

Parameter	Test Conditions	Value	Unit
Junction-to-ambient Temperature Thermal Resistance $\theta_{JA}^{[1]}$	JEDEC standard, 2S2P PCB	75	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$

Table 5-15 QFN24 Thermal Characteristics

Parameter	Test Conditions	Value	Unit
Junction-to-ambient Temperature Thermal Resistance $\theta_{JA}^{[1]}$	JEDEC standard, 2S2P PCB	50	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
Junction-to-case Temperature Thermal Resistance $\theta_{JC}^{[1]}$	JEDEC standard, 2S2P PCB	25	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$

Note:

[1] The actual measurements may vary depending on the conditions.

## 6 Reset Control

### 6.1 Reset Sources (RST\_SR)

The chip includes a reset circuitry with 7 reset sources:

- Power on reset (RSTPOW)
- External reset (RSTEXT)
- Low voltage detector reset (RSTLVD)
- Watchdog timer reset (RSTWDT)
- Flash error detector reset (RSTFED)
- Debug reset (RSTDBG)
- Soft reset (SOFTR)

Reset flag bits can be searched from register RST\_SR. Following the last reset, the affected reset flag is set to “1” and all other reset flags are cleared to “0”. To clear a reset flag, you can set RST\_SR[RSTCLR] to “1” so that RST\_SR[7:3] & RST\_SR[0] are cleared. After reset, MCU restarts the program from address 0.

### 6.2 Reset Enable

See the corresponding control registers.

### 6.3 External Reset and Power-on Reset

The chip resets when RSTN pin remains low for 50 $\mu$ s.

The chip resets when the chip is powered on and VDD5 settles above the reset voltage threshold  $V_{RST}$ .

### 6.4 Low Voltage Detector Reset

The chip’s internal circuitry monitors VDD. When VDD drops to a level below  $V_{RST}$ , the internal monitor circuitry sends a LVD reset signal to reset the chip.

Configuring corresponding register enables VDD monitor circuitry and sets  $V_{RST}$ .

### 6.5 Watchdog Timer Reset

After the watchdog timer (WDT) is enabled, the software periodically writes 1 to WDT\_CR[WDTRF] which initializes watchdog up counter. When watchdog up counter reaches its maximum value, WDT generates an output pulse to reset the chip, which ensures the software runs normally.

### 6.6 Flash Error Detector Reset

The Flash memory can be programmed by software using the MOVX instruction for read/write/erase operations. A Flash error detector reset (RSTFED) occurs if a Flash erase is attempted targeting the last sector (0x3F80 ~ 0x3FFF) or a Flash write is attempted targeting the last byte (0x3FFF). RSTFED is always enabled and cannot be disabled.

## 6.7 Debug Reset

Click **Reset** button of IDE to send a Debug reset signal when the chip enters the debug state.

## 6.8 Soft Reset

The chip resets immediately when RST\_SR[SOFTR] is set to 1. After reset, the flag RST\_SR[SOFTR] is set to “1”.

## 6.9 Reset Registers

### 6.9.1 RST\_SR (0xC9)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	RSTPOW/ RSTCLR	RSTEXT	RSTLVD	RSV	RSTWDT	RSTFED	RSTDBG	SOFTR
Type	R/W1	R	R	—	R	R	R	R/W1
Reset	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bit	Name	Description						
[7]	RSTPOW/ RSTCLR	Power-on Reset Flag Read: 0: Last reset was not a power on reset. 1: Last reset was a power on reset. Write: 0: No effect 1: RST_SR[7:3] & RST_SR[0] are cleared to 0.						
[6]	RSTEXT	External RST Pin Reset flag 0: Last reset was not an RST pin reset. 1: Last reset was an RST reset.						
[5]	RSTLVD	Low Voltage Detection (LVD) Reset Flag 0: Last reset was not an LVD reset 1: Last reset was an LVD reset						
[4]	RSV	Reserved						
[3]	RSTWDT	WDT Reset Flag 0: Last reset was not a WDT reset 1: Last reset was a WDT reset						
[2]	RSTFED	Flash Error Detector Reset Flag 0: Last reset was not a Flash error detector reset 1: Last reset was a Flash error detector reset						
[1]	RSTDBG	Debug Reset Flag 0: Last reset was not a debug reset 1: Last reset was a debug reset						
[0]	SOFTR	Soft Reset Flag Read: 0: Last reset was not a soft reset 1: Last reset was a soft reset Write: 0: No effect 1: Generate a soft reset						



## 7 Interrupt

### 7.1 Interrupt Introduction

The chip supports 16 interrupt sources. Each interrupt source can be individually programmed in IP0 ~ IP3 registers with one of four priority levels. Interrupt flags are located in an SFR or XSFR. The corresponding interrupt flag is set by the hardware to 1 when the internal circuitry or an external signal meets the interrupt conditions. If IE[EA] = 1 and both the associated interrupt EA and IF bits are set to 1, an interrupt request is sent to CPU. If no other interrupt service routine (ISR) of greater priority is currently being serviced, the system enters interrupt state to service the requesting ISR.

Each interrupt source except the Reset Interrupt can be assigned a priority level. A low priority interrupt can be preempted by a high priority interrupt. The low priority interrupt will not be serviced until the ISR for the high priority interrupt completes. An interrupt will not be preempted by another of the same priority level. Each interrupt source can be individually configured to one of four priority levels in the Interrupt Priority (IP) register. Priority level assigned ascends from 0 to 3 and is defaulted to 0. If two interrupt requests are generated at the same time, the interrupt with the higher priority is serviced first. If two interrupt sources have the same priority, a fixed priority order is used to arbitrate. See Table 7-2 for the interrupt sources and default priority orders, where the lower the mark the higher the priority level.

### 7.2 Interrupt Enable

IE[EA] is the global interrupt enable bit. When EA = 0, the system does not respond to any interrupt request.

Each interrupt can be individually enabled or disabled by configuring the corresponding interrupt enable bit in an SFR or XSFR. When the enable bit of the global interrupt or an interrupt is cleared, the interrupt flag that is set to 1 is held in a pending state. The MCU will immediately enter the interrupt subroutine once the enable bit is set to 1. Therefore, make sure to clear corresponding interrupt flag bit before enabling the interrupt.

### 7.3 External Interrupt

The external interrupt has 2 interrupt sources: INT0 and INT1.

The digital input signals from P0.0 ~ P0.6 and the output signals from CMP4 can be used to trigger INT0. The interrupt source is selected through LVSR[EXT0CFG] bit.

These interrupt sources share one interrupt entry, one interrupt flag bit TCON[IF0] and one interrupt enable bit IE[EX0]. TCON[IT0] bit selects the interrupt edge. IP0[PX0] bit configures the priority level.

The digital input signals from P1.0 ~ 1.7 and P2.0 ~ 2.7 can be used to trigger INT1. P1IF and P2IF are interrupt flag bits, and P1IE and P2IE are interrupt enable bits. Each trigger source has a corresponding interrupt flag bit and an interrupt enable bit. INT1 can select multiple trigger sources that are recognized by P1IF and P2IF in the interrupt subroutine. These 16 interrupt sources share one interrupt entry and one interrupt enable bit IE[EX1]. To enable INT1, first set IE[EX1] to 1 and then configure the corresponding enable bit. The interrupt

edge is configured by TCON[IT1] bit, and the priority level by IP0[PX1] bit.

Table 7-1 INT1 Interrupt Flag & Enable Registers

SFR Addr	Bit	Name	Description	R/W	Reset
0xD1	[7:0]	P1IE[7:0]	Port1 INT1 enable 0: Disable 1: Enable	R/W	0x00
0xD2	[7:0]	P1IF[7:0]	Port1 INT1 flag Read: 0: No interrupt pending 1: Interrupt pending Write: 0: The corresponding bit is cleared to "0" 1: No effect	R/W0	0x00
0xD3	[7:0]	P2IE[7:0]	Port2 INT1 enable 0: Disable 1: Enable	R/W	0x00
0xD4	[7:0]	P2IF[7:0]	Port2 INT1 flag Read: 0: No interrupt pending 1: Interrupt pending Write: 0: The corresponding bit is cleared to "0" 1: No effect	R/W0	0x00

## 7.4 Interrupt Summary

Table 7-2 Interrupt Summary

Interrupt Source	Priority Order	Vector Address	Interrupt Flag	Cleared by Software?	Interrupt Enable Bit	Priority Control
Reset	Highest	0x0000	None	N	Always Enable	Highest
LVW Interrupt TSD Interrupt	0	0x0003	LVSR[0] TCON[5]	Y	CCFG1[6] IE[1]	IP0[1:0]
INT0	1	0x000B	TCON[2]	Y	IE[0]	IP0[3:2]
INT1	2	0x0013	P1IF[7:0] P2IF[7:0]	Y	IE[2]	IP0[5:4]
FG Interrupt DRV Compare Match Interrupt	3	0x001B	DRV_SR[5:4]	Y	DRV_SR[3] DRV_SR[2:0]	IP0[7:6]
Timer2 Interrupt	4	0x0023	TIM2_CR1[7:5]	Y	TIM2_CR1[4:3] TIM2_CR0[3]	IP1[1:0]
Timer1 Interrupt	5	0x002B	TIM1_SR[4:0]	Y	TIM1_IER[4:0]	IP1[3:2]
ADC Interrupt	6	0x0033	ADC_CR[0]	Y	ADC_CR[1]	IP1[5:4]
CMP0/1/2 Interrupt	7	0x003B	CMP_SR[6:4]	Y	CMP_CR0[5:0]	IP1[7:6]
RTC Interrupt	8	0x0043	RTC_STA[6]	Y	IE[6]	IP2[1:0]
Timer3 Interrupt	9	0x004B	TIM3_CR1[7:5]	Y	TIM3_CR1[4:3] TIM3_CR0[3]	IP2[3:2]
Systick Interrupt	10	0x0053	DRV_SR[7]	Y	DRV_SR[6]	IP2[5:4]
Timer4 Interrupt	11	0x005B	TIM4_CR1[7:5]	Y	TIM4_CR1[4:3] TIM4_CR0[3]	IP2[7:6]
CMP3 Interrupt	12	0x0063	CMP_SR[7]	Y	CMP_CR0[7:6]	IP3[1:0]
I2C Interrupt UART1 Interrupt	13	0x006B	I2C_SR[0] UT_CR[1:0]	Y	I2C_CR[0] IE[4]	IP3[3:2]
SPI Interrupt UART2 Interrupt LIN Interrupt	14	0x0073	SPI_CR1[7:4] UT2_CR[1:0] LIN_SR[7:5] LIN_SR[2:0] LIN_CSR[3]	Y	IE[3] UT2_BAUDH[5] LIN_CR[3]	IP3[5:4]
DMA Interrupt	15	0x007B	DMA0_CR0[0] DMA1_CR0[0]	Y	DMA0_CR0[2]	IP3[7:6]

Notes:

- UT\_CR[RI], UT\_CR[TI], DMA0\_CR0[DMAIF] and DMA0\_CR1[DMAIF] bits can be cleared to “0” or set by software to “1”; and MCU generates an interrupt request when these flags are set to 1. Other flags can only be cleared to “0” by software, and setting them to “1” has no effect.
- For registers containing several interrupt flags, you can write a “1” to the active interrupt flags in order to prevent clearing a interrupt flag to 0. For example, use code `DRV_SR = (DRV_SR & 0x7F) | 0x30` to clear `DRV_SR[SYSTIF]`.

## 7.5 Interrupt Registers

### 7.5.1 IE (0xA8)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	EA	RTCIE	RSV	ES0	SPIIE	EX1	TSDIE	EX0
Type	R/W	R/W	—	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7]	EA	Enable All Interrupts 0: Disable 1: Enable						
[6]	RTCIE	RTC Interrupt Enable 0: Disable 1: Enable						
[5]	RSV	Reserved						
[4]	ES0	UART1 Interrupt Enable 0: Disable 1: Enable						
[3]	SPIIE	SPI Interrupt Enable 0: Disable 1: Enable						
[2]	EX1	INT1 Interrupt Enable 0: Disable 1: Enable						
[1]	TSDIE	TSD Interrupt Enable 0: Disable 1: Enable						
[0]	EX0	INT0 Interrupt Enable 0: Disable 1: Enable						

### 7.5.2 IP0 (0xB8)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	PDRV		PX1		PX0		PLVW_TSD	
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7:6]	PDRV	FG/DRV Comparison Match Interrupt Priority Control						
[5:4]	PX1	INT1 Interrupt Priority Control						
[3:2]	PX0	INT0 Interrupt Priority Control						
[1:0]	PLVW_TSD	LVW/TSD Interrupt Priority Control						

Note: Priority level assigned ascends from 0 to 3, totaling 4 levels

**7.5.3 IP1 (0xC0)**

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	PCMP		PADC		PTIM1		PTIM2	
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7:6]	PCMP	CMP0/1/2 Interrupt Priority Control						
[5:4]	PADC	ADC Interrupt Priority Control						
[3:2]	PTIM1	Timer1 Interrupt Priority Control						
[1:0]	PTIM2	Timer2 Interrupt Priority Control						

Note: Priority level assigned ascends from 0 to 3, totaling 4 levels.

**7.5.4 IP2 (0xC8)**

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	PTIM4		PSYSTICK		PTIM3		PRTC	
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7:6]	PTIM4	Timer4 Interrupt Priority Control						
[5:4]	PSYSTICK	Systick Interrupt Priority Control						
[3:2]	PTIM3	Timer3 Interrupt Priority Control						
[1:0]	PRTC	RTC Interrupt Priority Control						

Note: Priority level assigned ascends from 0 to 3, totaling 4 levels.

**7.5.5 IP3 (0xD8)**

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	PDMA		PSPI_UT2		PI2C_UT1		PCMP3	
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7:6]	PDMA	DMA Interrupt Priority Control						
[5:4]	PSPI_UT2	SPI/UART2/LIN Interrupt Priority Control						
[3:2]	PI2C_UT1	I2C/UART1 Interrupt Priority Control						
[1:0]	PCMP3	CMP3 Interrupt Priority Control						

Note: Priority level assigned ascends from 0 to 3, totaling 4 levels.

**7.5.6 TCON (0x88)**

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	RSV		TSDIF	IT1		IF0	IT0	
Type	—	—	R/W0	R/W	R/W	R/W0	R/W	R/W
Reset	—	—	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7:6]	RSV	Reserved						
[5]	TSDIF	TSD Interrupt Flag This bit is set by hardware to 1 when an over-temperature event occurs. Read: 0: No interrupt pending 1: Interrupt pending Write: 0: This bit is cleared to “0” 1: No effect  Note: This flag is often used with the overtemperature status bit LVSR[TSDIF]						
[4:3]	IT1	INT1 Trigger Level Selection 00: Interrupt on rising edge 01: Interrupt on falling edge 1X: Interrupt on level change (rising or falling)						
[2]	IF0	INT0 Interrupt Flag Read: 0: No interrupt pending 1: Interrupt pending Write: 0: This bit is cleared to “0” 1: No effect						
[1:0]	IT0	INT0 Trigger Level Selection 00: Interrupt on rising edge 01: Interrupt on falling edge 1X: Interrupt on level change (rising or falling)						

## 8 I2C

### 8.1 I2C Introduction

The I2C module provides an industry standard two-wire serial interface and is a simple bi-directional synchronous serial bus for communication between MCU and external I2C devices as shown in Figure 8-1. The bus consists of two serial lines: SDA and SCL. P0.0 serves as SDA port and P0.1 as SCL port. P0.0 and P0.1 automatically shifts into open-drain outputs when I2C is enabled.

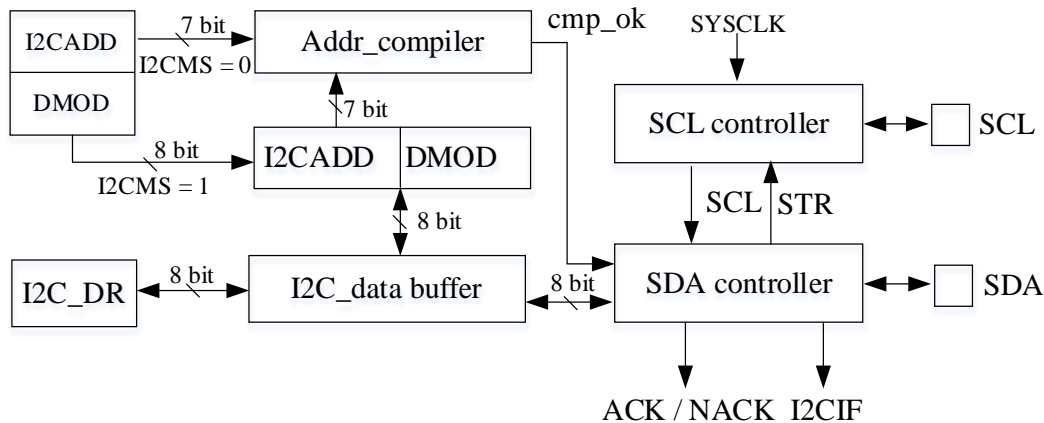


Figure 8-1 I2C Block Diagram

Features:

- Support standard mode (up to 100kHz), fast mode (up to 400kHz) and fast plus mode (up to 1MHz)
- Support master mode and slave mode
- Support 7-bit address mode and general call address mode
- Support DMA data transfer

Both SDA and SCL lines are high when the bus is idle, which is the only basis for detecting whether the bus is idle or not. Only one master device and at least one slave device are active on the bus during the transmission. When the bus is occupied, other devices must wait for the bus idle to start an I2C communication. The master starts the bus to transfer data. Clock signal is sent to all devices via SCL and the slave address and read/write mode are sent via SDA. When a device on the bus matches the address, it acts as a slave. The relationships between masters and slaves or data transfer direction on the bus are not constant. The process for the master to send data to the slave is shown in Figure 8-2. The master first addresses the slave device and waits for the slave response. And then it sends data to the slave. Finally, the master terminates the data transmission. The process for the master to receive data from the slave is shown in Figure 8-3. The master first addresses the slave and waits for the slave response. And then, it receives the data from the slave. Finally, the master terminates the data transmission. In this case, the master generates the timing clock and stops the data transmission.

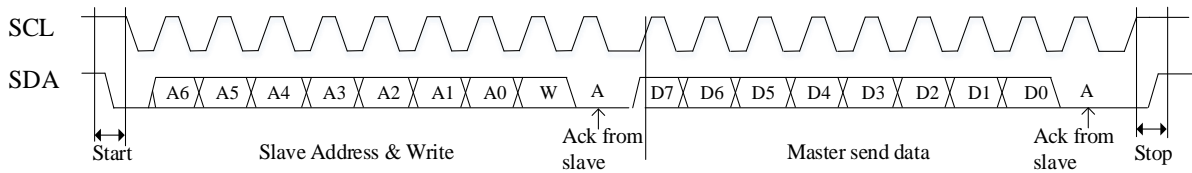


Figure 8-2 Master Sends Data to Slave

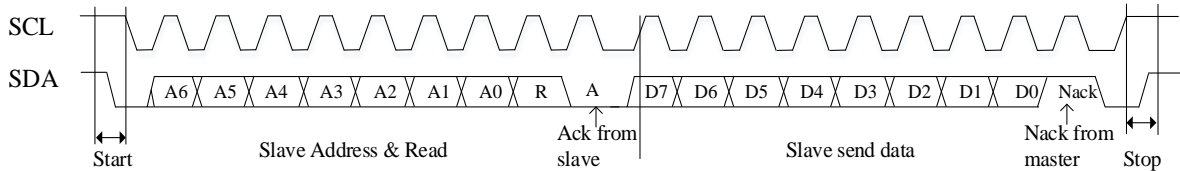


Figure 8-3 Master Receives Data from Slave

## 8.2 I2C Operations

### 8.2.1 Master Mode

1. Set I2C\_CR[I2CMS] to “1” to select master mode;
2. Configure I2C\_CR [I2CSPD] to set the clock rate of SCL;
3. Configure I2C\_ID[I2CADD] to set the slave address;
4. Configure I2C\_SR[DMOD] to set the read/write direction;
5. Set I2C\_CR[I2CEN] to “1” to enable I2C;
6. Set I2C\_SR[I2CSTA] to “1” to send START and address. After ACK/NACK is received, I2C\_SR[STR] is set to “1” by hardware and SCL is pulled LOW by the master
7. Data Transmission: Write the data to I2C\_DR register. The master starts to send data after I2C\_SR[STR] is reset and SCL is released. After the data is transmitted and ACK/NACK is received, I2C\_SR[STR] is to “1” by hardware and SCL is pulled to LOW by the master;
8. Data Reception: The master starts to receive data after I2C\_SR[STR] is reset and SCL is released. When the data is received, I2C\_SR[STR] is set to “1” by hardware and SCL is pulled LOW by the master. Configure ACK/NACK via I2C\_SR[NACK], and then clear I2C\_SR[STR] to release SCL to send ACK/NACK signal. After the data is received, I2C\_SR[STR] is set to “1” by hardware and SCL is pulled LOW by the master
9. Stop Communication: Set I2C\_SR[I2CSTP] to “1” when I2C\_SR[STR] is “1”. Stop signal is sent after I2C\_SR[STR] is cleared.

### 8.2.2 Slave Mode

1. Set I2C\_CR[I2CMS] to “0” to select slave mode;
2. Configure I2C\_ID[I2CADD] to set the slave address or set I2C\_ID[GC] to “1” to enable general call



mode;

3. Set I2C\_CR[I2CEN] to “1” to enable I2C;
4. After START signal and the correct address are received, I2C\_SR[I2CSTA] and I2C\_SR[STR] are set to “1” by hardware and SCL is pulled LOW by the slave. ACK/NACK is configured via I2C\_SR[NACK] and the slave determines whether to receive or send the data via I2C\_SR[DMOD].
5. Data Transmission: Write the data to I2C\_DR register and clear I2C\_SR[STR] to release SCL. The data is sent after ACK/NACK is transmitted. After the data is sent and ACK/NACK is received from the master, I2C\_SR[STR] is set by hardware to “1” and SCL is pulled LOW by the slave
6. Data Reception: Clear I2C\_SR[STR] to release SCL to receive data. After the data is received, I2C\_SR[STR] is set to “1” by hardware and SCL is pulled LOW by the slave. ACK/NACK is configured via I2C\_SR[NACK] to reset I2C\_SR[STR] to release SCL for ACK/NACK transmission. If new data is received, I2C\_SR[STR] is set by hardware to “1” and SCL is pulled LOW by the slave.
7. RESTART: If the slave is processing a service when receiving START signal, it halts the current routine and waits for receiving address.

### 8.2.3 I2C Interrupt Sources

The interrupt sources of I2C include:

- I2C\_SR[STR] = 1 generates an interrupt. This interrupt source is valid in both master and slave modes.
- I2C\_SR[I2CSTP] = 1 generates an interrupt. This interrupt source is only valid in slave mode.

## 8.3 I2C Registers

### 8.3.1 I2C\_CR (0x4028)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	I2CEN	I2CMS	RSV			I2CSPD		I2CIE
Type	R/W	R/W	—	—	—	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7]	I2CEN	I2C Enable Enable the corresponding GPIO and switch to I2C mode, serving as collector open-drain output. The pull-up setting decides whether to pull the I2C HIGH. 0: Disable 1: Enable						
[6]	I2CMS	Master/slave Mode Selection 0: Slave mode 1: Master mode						
[5:3]	RSV	Reserved						
[2:1]	I2CSPD	I2C transfer rate settings, valid only in master mode 00: 100kHz 01: 400kHz 10: 1MHz 11: Reserved						
[0]	I2CIE	I2C Interrupt Enable						

		0: Disable 1: Enable
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### 8.3.2 I2C\_ID (0x4029)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	I2CADD							GC
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7:1]	I2CADD	Slave address						
[0]	GC	General call mode, valid only in slave mode 0: General call is disabled 1: General call is enabled, i.e., the receiving device also reads an ACK at address 0x00						

### 8.3.3 I2C\_DR (0x402A)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	I2C_DR							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7:0]	I2C_DR	I2C Data Register Read: Data to be sent or received Write: Data to be sent						

### 8.3.4 I2C\_SR (0x402B)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	I2CBSY	DMOD	RSV	I2CSTA	I2CSTP	STR	NACK	I2CIF
Type	R	R/W	—	R/W	R/W	R/W0	R/W	R
Reset	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7]	I2CBSY	I2C busy flag I2C_SR[I2CBSY] is cleared to “0” by hardware when I2C_CR[I2CEN] is set to 0. Master mode: This bit is set to “1” by hardware after START is sent, and cleared to “0” by hardware after STOP is sent.  Slave mode: This bit is set to “1” by hardware after START is received and address matches, and cleared to “0” by hardware after STOP is received.						
[6]	DMOD	I2C R/W flag 0: WRITE(master sends the data, slave receives the data) 1: READ (master receives the data, slave sends the data)  Note: Read only in slave mode						
[5]	RSV	Reserved						

[4]	I2CSTA	<p>Master mode:                      When this bit is configured with “1” by the software, START and address bytes are transmitted after both SCL and SDA are HIGH confirmed by the hardware. This bit is cleared to “0” by hardware automatically when the transmission is completed, and I2C_SR[I2CSTA] writing is forbidden during data transmission. After the data is sent or received, I2C_SR[I2CSTA] is set to “1” to transmit RESTART.                      0: Not START and address                      1: Send START or RESTART and address</p> <p>Slave mode:                      This bit is set to “1” after hardware receives START and address matches, and cleared to “0” by software.</p> <p>Table 8-1 Relationship between I2C_SR[I2CSTA/I2CSTP] and I2C Data Type</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="470 645 1390 835"> <thead> <tr> <th>I2CSTA</th> <th>I2CSTP</th> <th>I2C Data Type</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>Data byte</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>STOP</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>START + address</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>STOP received first, then START + address bytes</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Note: When I2C_CR[I2CEN] is “0”, I2C_SR[I2CSTA] is automatically cleared to “0”.</p>	I2CSTA	I2CSTP	I2C Data Type	0	0	Data byte	0	1	STOP	1	0	START + address	1	1	STOP received first, then START + address bytes
I2CSTA	I2CSTP	I2C Data Type															
0	0	Data byte															
0	1	STOP															
1	0	START + address															
1	1	STOP received first, then START + address bytes															
[3]	I2CSTP	<p>Master mode:                      This bit cannot be written to “1” by software unless I2C_SR[I2CBSY] = 1. STOP is transmitted after I2C_SR[STR] is cleared to release SCL. After the transmission, this bit is cleared to “0” automatically by hardware. If I2CSTA and I2CSTP are written to “1” at the same time and I2C_SR[I2CBSY] is “1”, I2C first sends STOP, then START and address bytes. After START and address bytes are transmitted, I2C_SR[STR] is set to “1” by hardware. I2C_SR[I2CSTP] writing is forbidden during data transmission.                      0: STOP is not transmitted.                      1: STOP is transmitted.</p> <p>Slave mode:                      This bit is set to 1 by hardware after STOP is received, and cleared to “0” by software. Refer to Table 8-1 for status flags</p> <p>Note: When I2C_CR[I2CEN] is 0, I2C_SR[I2CSTP] is automatically cleared to “0” by hardware.</p>															
[2]	STR	<p>I2C Bus Pending Flag</p> <p>Master Mode:                      After START and address or DATA byte are transmitted, I2C_SR[STR] are set to “1” by hardware and SCL is pulled LOW. SCL is released after I2C_SR[STR] is cleared by software. When I2C_SR[I2CSTA] and I2C_SR[I2CSTP] are both “1”, I2C_SR[STR] is set to “1” only after hardware sends STOP and START &amp; address bytes.</p> <p>Slave mode:                      After DATA byte is received or START receives and address matches, I2C_SR[STR] is set to “1” and SCL is pulled LOW. SCL is released after I2C_SR[STR] is cleared by software.</p> <p>Note: This bit is set to “1” by hardware and cleared to “0” by software. When I2C_SR[I2CEN] = 0, I2C_SR[STR] is automatically cleared to “0”.</p>															
[1]	NACK	<p>This bit refers to the feedback from a receiver to a sender after a byte is transferred via I2C. It is automatically cleared to “0” when I2C_SR[I2CEN] = 0.                      0: ACK, indicating that the receiver can continue to receive data                      1: NACK, indicating that the receiver attempts to stop data transmission                      When the device is in read mode, I2C_SR[NACK] is configured to send ACK/NACK after the 8<sup>th</sup> bit of data is received.</p>															

		0: Bit9 sends ACK 1: Bit9 sends NACK When the device is in write mode, I2C_SR[NACK] is read to receive ACK/NACK after the 8 <sup>th</sup> bit of data is sent. 0: Bit9 receives ACK 1: Bit9 receives NACK
[0]	I2CIF	I2C Interrupt Flag 0: No interrupt pending 1: Interrupt pending In master and slave mode, an interrupt generates when I2C_SR[STR] = 1 In slave mode, an interrupt generates when I2C_SR[I2CSTP] = 1

## 9 SPI

### 9.1 SPI Introduction

SPI provides access to a high-speed, full-duplex synchronous serial bus, with its block diagram shown in Figure 9-1. SPI can operate as a master/slave in 3/4-wire mode, and supports multiple masters and slaves on a single SPI bus.

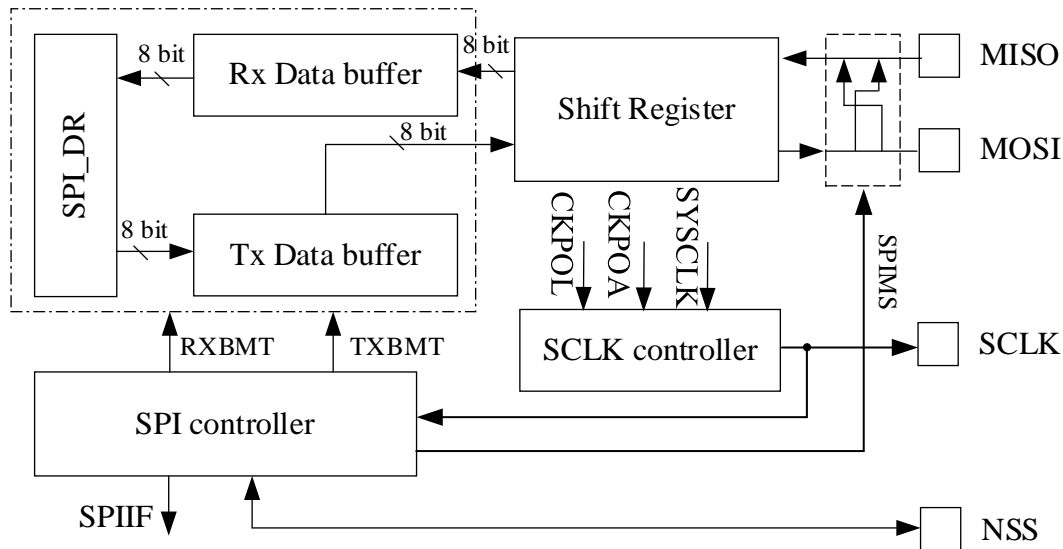


Figure 9-1 SPI Block Diagram

### 9.2 SPI Operations

#### 9.2.1 Signal Descriptions

The four signals for SPI are MOSI, MISO, SCLK, and NSS.

##### 9.2.1.1 Master Out, Slave In (MOSI)

The MOSI signal is an output from a master device and an input to slave devices. It is used to serially transfer data from the master to the slave. Data is transferred with most-significant bit (MSB) first, namely, the master begins its transmission by driving the MSB of the shift register on its MOSI pin.

##### 9.2.1.2 Master In, Slave Out (MISO)

The MISO signal is an output from a slave device and an input to the master device. The MISO pin is placed in a high-impedance state when the SPI module is disabled or when the SPI operates in 4-wire mode as a slave that is not selected. When the SPI acts as a slave in 3-wire mode or operates in 4-wire mode as a slave that is selected, MISO is used to serially transfer data from the slave to the master. Data is transferred with most-significant bit (MSB) first, namely, the master begins its transmission by driving the MSB of the shift register on its MISO pin.

### 9.2.1.3 Serial Clock (SCLK)

The SCLK signal is an output from the master device and an input to slave devices. It is used to synchronize serial data transfer between the master and slave. SCLK is generated by SPI operating as a master.

The SCK signal is ignored when the slave is not selected ( $NSS = 1$ ) in 4-wire slave mode.

### 9.2.1.4 Slave Select (NSS)

NSS is dependent on the configuration of  $SPI\_CR1[NSSMOD]$ , i.e., the SPI operating mode. SPI may operate in 3-Wire Mode, 4-Wire Slave/Multi-Master Mode or 4-Wire Master Mode. When SPI operates in 4-Wire Slave/ Multi-Master Mode, NSS is enabled as an input. In this mode, a particular SPI master function is disabled to prevent SPI bus collision where two or more masters simultaneously initiate data transfer. When SPI operates in 4-Wire Single Master Mode, the master NSS is configured as chip select output. When SPI operates in 3-Wire Mode, NSS is disabled. When SPI operates as a master, multiple addressed slave devices can be selected using general-purpose I/O pins.

When  $SPI\_CR1[NSSMOD] = 00$ , SPI operates in 3-Wire Mode. NSS port is not necessary in this mode and there is only one master and one slave on the SPI bus. The connection diagram is shown in Figure 9-2.

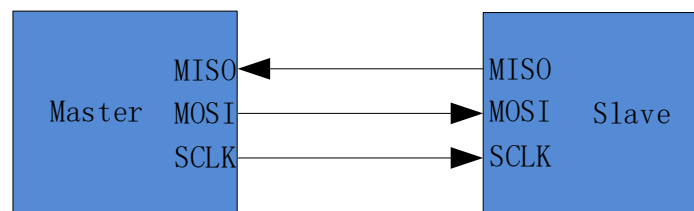


Figure 9-2 Connection Diagram of 3-Wire SPI Mode

When  $SPI\_CR1[NSSMOD] = 01$ , SPI operates in 4-Wire Slave/ Multi-Master Mode. In this mode, NSS pins on the SPI bus are all configured as inputs, waiting to be addressed by the master. When  $SPI\_CR0[SPIMS] = 0$ , SPI operates in 4-Wire Slave Mode. If NSS is set to “0”, the slave is selected; while NSS is set to “1”, the slave is not selected. When  $SPI\_CR0[SPIMS] = 1$ , SPI operates in Master Mode and defaults to multi-master mode. In this mode, NSS pin is configured as input to disable the master SPI. When NSS pin of a master on the bus is pulled low,  $SPI\_CR0[SPIMS]$  and  $SPI\_CR1[SPIEN]$  is cleared by hardware to disable SPI, and  $SPI\_CR1[MODF]$  is set to 1. In this case, SPI communication remains halted before the SPI is re-enabled by software. In this mode, multiple masters are allowed for communication on the SPI bus. The connection diagram is shown in Figure 9 3.

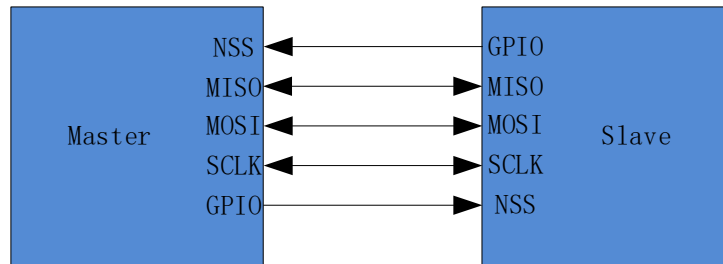


Figure 9-3 Connection Diagram of 4-Wire Multi-Master Mode

When  $SPI\_CR1[NSSMOD] = 1X$ , SPI operates in 4-Wire Single Master Mode. In this mode, NSS pin of the master on the bus is configured as an output, and NSS pin of the slave devices are configured as inputs.  $SPI\_CR1[NSSMOD0]$  setting decides the output level of NSS pin serving as signal to select a slave. Other slaves can be selected using GPIO pins. The connection diagram is shown in Figure 9-4.

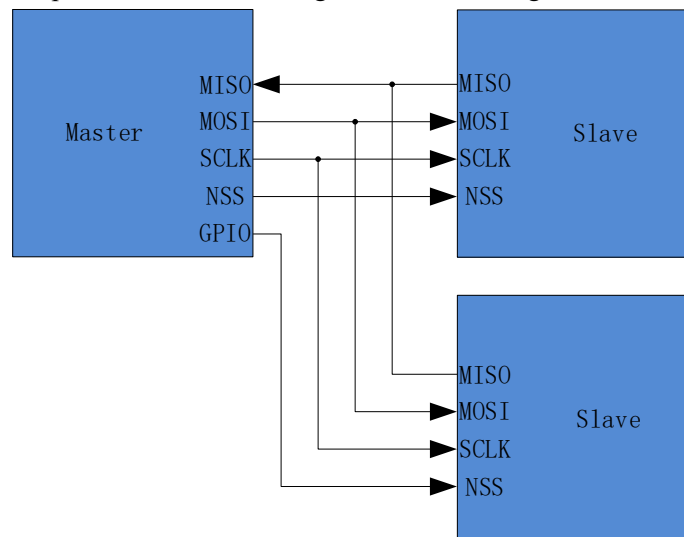


Figure 9-4 Connection Diagram of 4-Wire Single Master Mode

## 9.2.2 SPI Master Mode

When  $SPI\_CR0[SPIMS] = 1$ , SPI operates in master mode, which provides SCLK signal for the bus. When the data is written to  $SPI\_DR$ , it is firstly written to the transmit buffer and  $SPI\_CR1[TXBMT]$  is cleared to “0”. If the shift register is empty, the data in the transmit buffer will be transferred to the shift register for the transmission. The master SPI begins its transmission by driving the MSB of the shift register on its MOSI pin. After the transmission is completed,  $SPI\_CR1[SPIIF]$  and  $SPI\_CR1[TXBMT]$  are set to 1. While the SPI master transfers data to a slave on the MOSI line, the addressed SPI slave simultaneously transfers data in the shift register to the SPI master on the MISO line in a full-duplex operation. Therefore,  $SPI\_CR1[SPIIF]$  serves as both a transmit-complete flag and a receive-ready flag, and the data in the shift register is that received by MISO, which is transferred to the receive buffer. The data from  $SPI\_DR$  is that of the receive buffer. If the data is written to  $SPI\_DR$  when  $SPI\_CR1[TXBMT]$  is “0”, the write conflict flag bit  $SPI\_CR1[WCOL]$  is set to “1” and the data in the transmit buffer keeps unchanged.

### 9.2.2.1 Master Mode Configuration

1. Configure SPI\_CR1[NSSMOD] to set the SPI operating mode;
2. Configure SPI\_CR0[CPOL] to set the clock polarity;
3. Configure SPI\_CR0[CPHA] to set the clock phase;
4. Set SPI\_CR0[SPIMS] to “1” to select master mode;
5. Configure SPI\_CLK to set the SCLK rate;
6. Set SPI\_CR1[SPIEN] to “1” to enable SPI;
7. Write the data to SPI\_DR. SPI transmits the data for each write;
8. After SPI\_CR1[SPIIF] is set to 1, SPI\_DR is read to receive the data.

### 9.2.3 SPI Slave Mode

When SPI\_CR0[SPIMS] = 0, SPI operates in slave mode. In this mode, SCLK signal is sent by the master SPI. The data is shifted in from MOSI pin and shifted out from MISO pin. If no SCLK signal is input, shift register of the slave remains in the stop state. If the SCLK signal is input, shift register of the slave starts to receive and send data through MOSI and MISO pins. The slave device cannot initiate data transfer. The data sent to the master device is preloaded into the shift buffer by writing to SPI\_DR. If the shift register is empty, the data in the transmit buffer is transferred to the shift register. After the transmission is completed, SPI\_CR1[SPIIF] and SPI\_CR1[TXBMT] are set to 1. The received data that is transferred to receive buffer and the receive buffer empty flag bit SPI\_CR0[RXBMT] is cleared, indicating the new data has not been read. If SPI\_CR0[RXBMT] is cleared and there is new data ready to be sent to the receive buffer, SPI\_CR1[RXOVRN] is set to 1 and the data in the receive buffer remains unaffected. When data is written to SPI\_DR, SPI\_CR1[TXBMT] is cleared. If data is written in this case, the write conflict flag bit SPI\_CR1[WCOL] is set to 1 and the data in the transmit buffer keeps unchanged.

#### 9.2.3.1 Slave Mode Configuration

1. Configure SPI\_CR1[NSSMOD] to set the SPI operating mode;
2. Configure SPI\_CR0[CPOL] to set the clock polarity;
3. Configure SPI\_CR0[CPHA] to set the clock phase;
4. Set SPI\_CR0[SPIMS] to 0 to select slave mode;
5. Set SPI\_CR1[SPIEN] to 1 to enable SPI;
6. Write data to SPI\_DR and wait for the master to send the clock signal.



## 9.2.4 SPI Interrupt Sources

The interrupt sources of SPI include:

- SPI interrupt flag SPI\_CR1[SPIIF] is set to 1 each time after the byte is transferred.
- If SPI\_DR is written when the data in transmit buffer has not been transferred to the shift register, the write conflict flag SPI\_CR1[WCOL] is set to 1 and the write operation will not be implemented.
- When SPI works as a master in a multi-master system and NSS pin is pulled LOW, the mode error flag SPI\_CR1[MODF] is set to 1. When a mode error occurs, SPI\_CR0[SPIMS] and SPI\_CR1[SPIEN] are cleared. SPI is forbidden to allow another master to control the bus.
- The receive overflow flag SPI\_CR1[RXOVRN] is set to 1 when SPI operates in slave mode and a transmission is completed while the receive buffer still holds unread data from a previous transfer. And the received data will not be transferred to the receive buffer.

## 9.2.5 Serial Clock Timing

Four combinations of serial clock phase and polarity can be selected using the CPHA and CPOL bits in the SPI\_CR0 Register. SPI\_CR0[CPHA] selects the clock phase (the edge of the SCLK signal used to latch the data in shift register). SPI\_CR0[CPOL] selects the polarity. Both master and slave devices must be configured with the same clock phase and polarity. When the clock phase and polarity is configured, SPI shall be disabled (SPI\_CR1[SPIEN] = 0). The timing relationships of SCL and SDA in clock phase and polarity combinations are shown in Figure 9-5 and Figure 9-6.

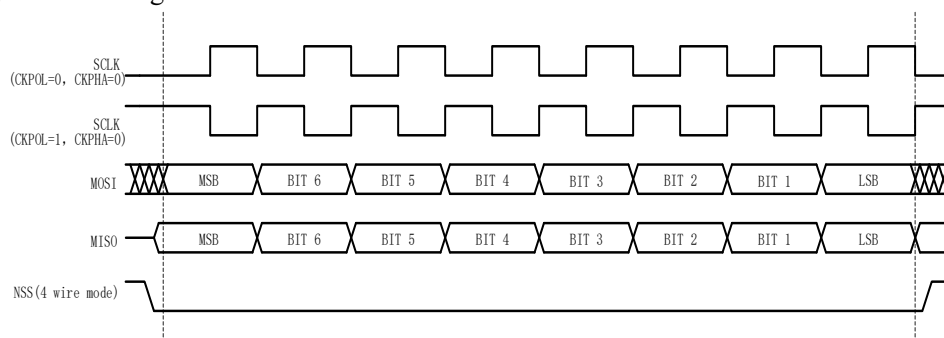


Figure 9-5 SDA/SCL Line Timing Diagram (SPI\_CR0[CPHA] = 0)

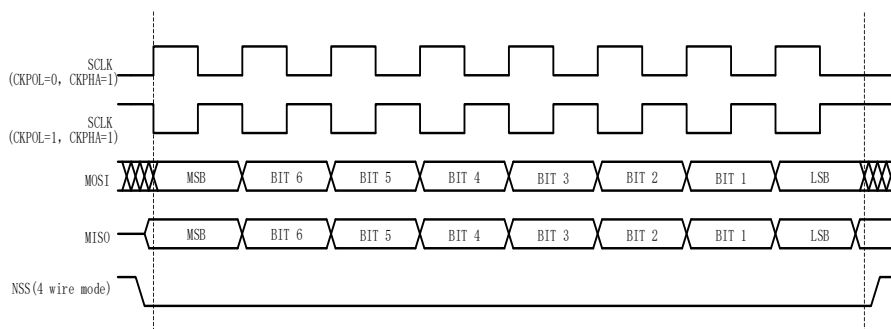


Figure 9-6 SDA/SCL Line Timing Diagram (SPI\_CR0[CPHA] = 1)

## 9.3 SPI Registers

### 9.3.1 SPI\_CR0 (0x4030)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	SPIBSY	SPIMS	CPHA	CPOL	SLVSEL	NSSIN	SRMT	RXBMT
Type	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Bit	Name	Description						
[7]	SPIBSY	Busy Flag 0: No data is transferring via SPI. 1: Data is transferring via SPI.						
[6]	SPIMS	Master/Slave Mode Selection 0: Slave 1: Master						
[5]	CPHA	Clock Phase 0: Data received on leading edge and transmitted on trailing edge of active SCLK 1: Data transmitted on leading edge and received on trailing edge of active SCLK						
[4]	CPOL	Clock Idle Polarity 0: Low level in idle state 1: High level in idle state						
[3]	SLVSEL	NSS Select Flag This bit is set to 1 when the filtered signal of NSS is low, indicating that the device is selected as slave. When NSS is high, this bit is cleared to "0", indicating that the device is not selected as slave. 0: Not selected as slave 1: Selected as slave						
[2]	NSSIN	NSS real-time signal, unfiltered.						
[1]	SRMT	Shift Register Empty Flag (valid only in slave mode) 0: Data has been shifted out of the Transit Buffer into the shift register or SCLK changes. 1: There is no data in the shift register or transmit and receive buffers  Note: SPI_CR0[SRMT] = 1 in master mode						
[0]	RXBMT	Receive Buffer Empty Flag (valid only in slave mode) 0: New data in the receive buffer has not been read 1: Data has been read and there is no new data in the receive buffer  Note: SPI_CR0[RXBMT] = 1 in the master mode						

Note: Clock phase and polarity modes SPI\_CR0[CPHA:CPOL]:

- 00: Receive data on rising edge, and transmit on falling edge. Idle level is low.
- 01: Transmit data on rising edge, and receive data on falling edge. Idle level is high.
- 10: Transmit data on rising edge, and receive data on falling edge. Idle level is low.
- 11: Receive data on rising edge, and transmit data on falling edge. Idle level is high.

**9.3.2 SPI\_CR1 (0x4031)**

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	SPIIF	WCOL	MODF	RXOVRN	NSSMOD1	NSSMOD0	TXBMT	SPIEN
Type	R/W0	R/W0	R/W0	R/W0	R/W	R/W	R	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

Bit	Name	Description
[7]	SPIIF	SPI Interrupt Flag This bit is set to “1” by hardware each time after a data frame (8-bit) is transferred. Read: 0: No interrupt pending 1: Interrupt pending Write: 0: This bit is cleared to 0 1: No effect
[6]	WCOL	Write Conflict Interrupt Flag When TXBMT is 0, a write to SPI_DR sets this bit to 1. This bit can be cleared to “0” by software only. Read: 0: No interrupt pending 1: Interrupt pending Write: 0: This bit is cleared to 0 1: No effect
[5]	MODF	Master Mode Error Interrupt Flag This bit is set to “1” when a master mode conflict is detected (SPI_CR0[NSSIN] = 0, SPI_CR0[SPIMS] = 1 and SPI_CR1[NSSMOD] = 01) This bit can be cleared to “0” by software only. Read: 0: No interrupt pending 1: Interrupt pending Write: 0: This bit is cleared to 0 1: No effect
[4]	RXOVRN	Receive Overflow Interrupt Flag (valid only in slave mode) This bit is set to 1 by hardware (and generates a SPI interrupt) when the last bit of the current transfer has been shifted into the shift register and the receive buffer still holds unread data from the previous transfer. This bit cannot be cleared to “0” automatically by hardware and can be cleared by software only. Read: 0: No interrupt pending 1: Interrupt pending Write: 0: This bit is cleared to 0 1: No effect
[3:2]	NSSMOD	SPI Mode Selection 00: 3-Wire Slave Mode or 3-wire Master Mode. NSS signal is not routed to a port pin. 01: 4-Wire Slave or Multi-Master Mode (default value). NSS pin is configured as an input. 1X: 4-Wire Single Master Mode, NSS pin is configured as output and outputs the SPI_CR1[2] value
[1]	TXBMT	Transmit Buffer Empty Flag This bit is cleared when new data is written to the transmit buffer. It is set to “1” when the data in the transmit buffer is transferred to the SPI shift register, indicating that it is safe to write a new byte to the transmit buffer. 0: A new byte is written to the transmit buffer. 1: Data in the transmit buffer has been transferred to the shift register.

[0]	SPIEN	SPI Enable 0: Disable 1: Enable
-----	-------	---------------------------------------

### 9.3.3 SPI\_CLK (0x4032)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	SPI_CLK							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7:0]	SPI_CLK	SPI Baud Rate Setting This bit is valid in master mode only, and can be written only when SPI_CR1[SPIEN] = 0. Baud rate = SYSCLK/2/(SPI_CLK + 1) For example, if baud rate = 2400kHz, then SPI_CLK = (24M/2/2400k) - 1 = 4, i.e., 0x04  Note: When PI/PID and slave SPI are active at the same time (using DMA transfer), the master SPI Baud Rate shall be less than 600kHz to prevent erroneous data transmitted from the slave SPI.						

### 9.3.4 SPI\_DR (0x4033)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	SPI_DR							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7:0]	SPI_DR	SPI Data Registers SPI_DR register is used to send and receive SPI data Read: Data in the receive buffer Write: Write data to the transmit buffer and initiate a transfer						

## 10 UART

### 10.1 Introduction

UART is a full-duplex or half-duplex serial data exchange interface as shown in Figure 10-1. The baud rate is configurable and supports DMA transmission. Figure 10-2 depicts the UART timing.

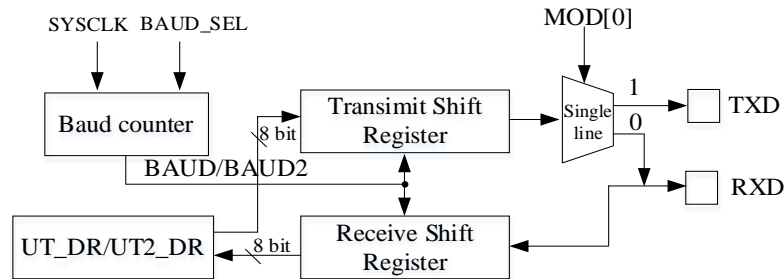


Figure 10-3 UART Block Diagram

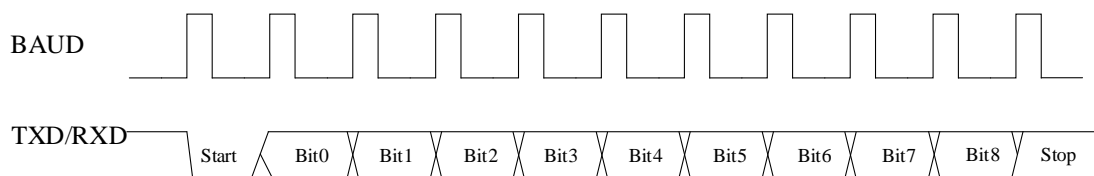


Figure 10-4 UART Communication Timing Diagram

## 10.2 UART Operations

### 10.2.1 UART1 Operating Instructions

#### 10.2.1.1 UART1 Mode0

UART1 mode0 works in single-wire half-duplex mode. RXD pin is configured as both an output (Transmit Data Bus) and an input (Receive Data Bus). It uses a total of 10 bits (1-bit start, 8-bit data, 1-bit stop) to receive or transmit data. The baud rate is configured by UT\_BAUD[BAUD].

**Data Transmission:** Write the data to UT\_DR and clear UT\_CR[TI]. RXD outputs 10-bit data. UT\_CR[TI] is set to “1” after the transmission is completed.

**Data Reception:** Set UT\_CR[REN] to “1” to receive the data and clear UT\_CR[RI]. The data is received via RXD. After the data is received, UT\_CR[RI] is set to “1” and UT\_DR is read to obtain the data.

#### 10.2.1.2 UART1 Model

UART1 mode1 works in full/half duplex mode. TXD pin is configured as an output (Transmit Data Bus), and RXD as an input (Receive Data Bus). It uses a total of 10 bits (1-bit start, 8-bit data, 1-bit stop) to receive or transmit data. The baud rate is configured by UT\_BAUD[BAUD].

**Data Transmission:** Write the data to UT\_DR and clear UT\_CR[TI]. TXD outputs 10-bit data. UT\_CR[TI] is set to “1” after the transmission is completed.

Data Reception: Set UT\_CR[REN] to “1” to receive the data and clear UT\_CR[RI]. The data is received via RXD. After the data is received, UT\_CR[RI] is set to “1” and UT\_DR is read to obtain the data.

### 10.2.1.3 UART1 Mode2

UART1 mode2 works in single-wire half-duplex mode. RXD pin is configured as both an output (Transmit Data Bus) and an input (Receive Data Bus). It uses a total of 11 bits (1 start bit, 9 data bits, and 1 stop bit) to receive or transmit data. The baud rate is configured by UT\_BAUD[BAUD].

Data Transmission: Write the first 8 low bits of the data to UT\_DR and the 9<sup>th</sup> bit to UT\_CR[TB8], and clear UT\_CR[TI]. TXD outputs 11-bit data. UT\_CR[TI] is set to “1” after the transmission is completed.

Data Reception: Set UT\_CR[REN] to “1” to receive the data and clear UT\_CR[RI]. The data is received via RXD. After the data is received, UT\_CR[RI] is set to “1”. UT\_CR[RB8] stores the 9<sup>th</sup> bit of the data, and UT\_DR stores the first 8 low bits.

### 10.2.1.4 UART1 Mode3

UART1 mode3 works in full/half duplex mode. TXD pin is configured as an output (Transmit Data Bus), and RXD as an input (Receive Data Bus). It uses a total of 11 bits (1-bit start, 9-bit data, 1-bit stop) to receive or transmit data. The baud rate is configured by UT\_BAUD[BAUD].

Data Transmission: Write the first 8 low bits of the data to UT\_DR and the 9<sup>th</sup> bit to UT\_CR[TB8], and clear UT\_CR[TI]. TXD outputs 11-bit data. UT\_CR[TI] is set to “1” after the transmission is completed.

Data Reception: Set UT\_CR[REN] to “1” to receive the data and clear UT\_CR[RI]. The data is received via RXD. After the data is received, UT\_CR[RI] is set to “1”. UT\_CR[RB8] stores the 9<sup>th</sup> bit of the data, and UT\_DR stores the first 8 low bits.

### 10.2.1.5 UART1 Interrupt

UART1 interrupt includes:

- After UART1 sends the data, UT\_CR[TI] is set to 1 by hardware
- After UART1 receives the data and STOP, UT\_CR[RI] is set to 1 by hardware

## 10.2.2 UART2 Operating Instructions

### 10.2.2.1 UART2 Mode0

UART2 mode0 works in single-wire half-duplex mode. RXD pin is configured as both an output (Transmit Data Bus) and an input (Receive Data Bus). It uses a total of 10 bits (1-bit start, 8-bit data, 1-bit stop) to receive or transmit data. The baud rate is configured by UT2\_BAUD[BAUD2].

Data Transmission: Write the data to UT2\_DR and clear UT2\_CR[UT2TI]. RXD outputs 10-bit data. UT2\_CR[UT2TI] is set to “1” after the transmission is completed.

Data Reception: Set UT2\_CR[UT2REN] to “1” to receive the data and clear UT2\_CR[UT2RI]. The data

is received via RXD. After the data is received, UT2\_CR[UT2RI] is set to “1” and UT2\_DR is read to obtain the data.

### 10.2.2.2 UART2 Mode1

UART2 mode1 works in full/half duplex mode. TXD pin is configured as an output (Transmit Data Bus), and RXD as an input (Receive Data Bus). It uses a total of 10 bits (1-bit start, 8-bit data, 1-bit stop) to receive or transmit data. The baud rate is configured by UT2\_BAUD[BAUD2].

**Data Transmission:** Write the data to UT2\_DR and clear UT2\_CR[UT2TI]. TXD outputs 10-bit data. UT2\_CR[UT2TI] is set to “1” after the transmission is completed.

**Data Reception:** Set UT2\_CR[UT2REN] to “1” to receive the data and clear UT2\_CR[UT2RI]. The data is received via RXD. After the data is received, UT2\_CR[UT2RI] is set to “1” and UT2\_DR is read to obtain the data.

### 10.2.2.3 UART2 Mode2

UART2 mode2 works in single-wire half-duplex mode. RXD pin is configured as both an output (Transmit Data Bus) and an input (Receive Data Bus). It uses a total of 11 bits (1 start bit, 9 data bits, and 1 stop bit) to receive or transmit data. The baud rate is configured by UT2\_BAUD[BAUD2].

**Data Transmission:** Write the first 8 low bits of the data to UT2\_DR and the 9<sup>th</sup> bit to UT2\_CR[UT2TB8], and clear UT2\_CR[UT2TI]. TXD outputs 11-bit data. UT2\_CR[UT2TI] is set to “1” after the transmission is completed.

**Data Reception:** Set UT2\_CR[UT2REN] to “1” to receive the data and clear UT2\_CR[UT2RI]. The data is received via RXD. After the data is received, UT2\_CR[UT2RI] is set to “1”. UT2\_CR[UT2RB8] stores the 9<sup>th</sup> bit of the data, and UT2\_DR stores the first 8 low bits.

### 10.2.2.4 UART2 Mode3

UART2 mode3 works in full/half duplex mode. TXD pin is configured as an output (Transmit Data Bus), and RXD as an input (Receive Data Bus). It uses a total of 11 bits (1-bit start, 9-bit data, 1-bit stop) to receive or transmit data. The baud rate is configured by UT2\_BAUD[BAUD2].

**Data Transmission:** Write the first 8 low bits of the data to UT2\_DR and the 9<sup>th</sup> bit to UT2\_CR[UT2TB8], and clear UT2\_CR[UT2TI]. TXD outputs 11-bit data. UT2\_CR[UT2TI] is set to “1” after the transmission is completed.

**Data Reception:** Set UT2\_CR[UT2REN] to “1” to receive the data and clear UT2\_CR[UT2RI]. The data is received via RXD. After the data is received, UT2\_CR[UT2RI] is set to “1”. UT2\_CR[UT2RB8] stores the 9<sup>th</sup> bit of the data, and UT2\_DR stores the first 8 low-order bits.

### 10.2.2.5 UART2 Interrupt

UART2 interrupt includes:

- After UART2 sends data, UT2\_CR[UT2TI] is set to “1” by hardware.
- After UART2 receives data and STOP, UT2\_CR[UT2RI] is set to “1” by hardware.

## 10.3 UART1 Registers

### 10.3.1 UT\_CR (0x98)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	MOD		SM2	REN	TB8	RB8	TI	RI
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7:6]	MOD	Mode Selection 00: Mode 0 01: Mode 1 10: Mode 2 11: Mode 3						
[5]	SM2	Communication Mode 0: Single-device communication 1: Multi-device communication						
[4]	REN	Serial input enable 0: Disable 1: Enable						
[3]	TB8	Bit9 of the sent data in mode 2 and mode 3						
[2]	RB8	Bit9 of the received data in mode 2 and mode 3						
[1]	TI	Data Sending Completed Interrupt Flag Read: 0: No interrupt pending 1: Interrupt pending Write: 0: This bit is cleared to “0”. 1: The interrupt is generated.						
[0]	RI	Data Reception Completed Interrupt Flag Read: 0: No interrupt pending 1: Interrupt pending Write: 0: This bit is cleared to “0”. 1: The interrupt is generated.						

### 10.3.2 UT\_DR (0x99)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	UT_DR							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7:0]	UT_DR	Send/Receive Data Read: Data received Write: Data to be sent						



		<p>Note: The UART1 data buffer consists of two independent buffers, i.e., a receive buffer and a transmit buffer, which can send and receive data at the same time. The transmit buffer can be written only but not read, while the receive buffer can be read only but not written. Both buffers share a same address.</p>
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### 10.3.3 UT\_BAUD (0x9A, 0x9B)

UT_BAUDH(0x9B)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	BAUD_SEL	RSV			BAUD[11:8]			
Type	R/W	—	—	—	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	—	—	—	0	0	0	0
UT_BAUDL(0x9A)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	BAUD[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Bit	Name	Description						
[15]	BAUD_SEL	Frequency Multiplier Enable 0: Disable 1: Enable						
[14:12]	RSV	Reserved						
[11:0]	BAUD	Baud Rate Setting Baud rate = $\text{SYSCLK}/(16/(1 + \text{UT\_BAUD}[\text{BAUD\_SEL}]))/(\text{UT\_BAUD}[\text{BAUD}] + 1)$ For example, baud rate = 9600, $\text{UT\_BAUD}[\text{BAUD\_SEL}] = 0$ , $\text{UT\_BAUD}[\text{BAUD}] = (24\text{M}/16/9600/(1 + 0)) - 1 = 155$ (0x9B)						

## 10.4 UART2 Registers

### 10.4.1 UT2\_CR (0x8A)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	UT2MOD		UT2SM2	UT2REN	UT2TB8	UT2RB8	UT2TI	UT2RI
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W0	R/W0
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7:6]	UT2MOD	Mode Selection 00: Mode 0 01: Mode 1 10: Mode 2 11: Mode 3						
[5]	UT2SM2	Communication Mode 0: Single-device communication 1: Multi-device communication						
[4]	UT2REN	Serial Input Enable 0: Disable 1: Enable						
[3]	UT2TB8	Bit9 of the sent data in mode 2 and mode 3						
[2]	UT2RB8	Bit9 of the received data in mode 2 and mode 3						
[1]	UT2TI	Data Sending Completed Interrupt Flag Read: 0: No interrupt pending 1: Interrupt pending Write: 0: This bit is cleared to "0" 1: No effect						
[0]	UT2RI	Data Reception Completed Interrupt Flag Read: 0: No interrupt pending 1: Interrupt pending Write: 0: This bit is cleared to "0" 1: No effect						

### 10.4.2 UT2\_DR (0x89)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	UT2_DR							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7:0]	UT2_DR	Send/Receive Data Read: Data received Write: Data to be sent  Note: The data buffer of UART2 contains two independent receive and send buffers, which can send and receive data at the same time. The send buffer can only be written but not read while the receive buffer can only be read but not written. The two buffers share a same address.						

**10.4.3 UT2\_BAUD (0x4042, 0x4043)**

UT2_BAUDH(0x4042)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	BAUD2_SEL	UART2CH	UART2IEN	RSV	BAUD2[11:8]			
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	—	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
UT2_BAUDL(0x4043)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	BAUD2[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Bit	Name	Description						
[15]	BAUD2_SEL	Frequency Multiplier Enable 0: Disable 1: Enable						
[14]	UART2CH	UART2/LIN Functional Switching Enable 0: UART2/LIN port function not transferred, P3.6 for RXD; P3.7 for TXD 1: UART2/LIN port functional switching, P0.1 for RXD; P0.0 for TXD						
[13]	UART2IEN	UART2 Interrupt Enable 0: Disable 1: Enable						
[12]	RSV	Reserved						
[11:0]	BAUD2	Baud Rate Setting Baud rate = $\text{SYSCLK}/(16/(1 + \text{UT2\_BAUD}[\text{BAUD\_SEL}]))/(\text{UT2\_BAUD}[\text{BAUD2}] + 1)$ For example, baud rate = 9600, $\text{UT2\_BAUD}[\text{BAUD\_SEL}] = 0$ ; $\text{UT2\_BAUD}[\text{BAUD2}] = (24\text{M}/16/9600/(1 + 0)) - 1 = 155$ (0x9B)						

## 11 LIN

### 11.1 LIN Introduction

LIN is an asynchronous, serial communication interface mainly used in automotive network. LIN controller complies with the 2.2 Specification (backward compatible). As shown in Figure 11-1, the controller implements a complete LIN hardware interface, which works in slave mode and supports baud rate adaption. The pin is multiplexed with UART2. Data transmission between LIN and DMA is possible by setting  $DMAx\_CR0[DMACFG] = 11X$ , and  $LIN\_CR[LINRW]$  bit determines the R/W direction.

For more information and specifications regarding the LIN protocol, please refer to the LIN Consortium (<http://www.lin-subbus.org>).

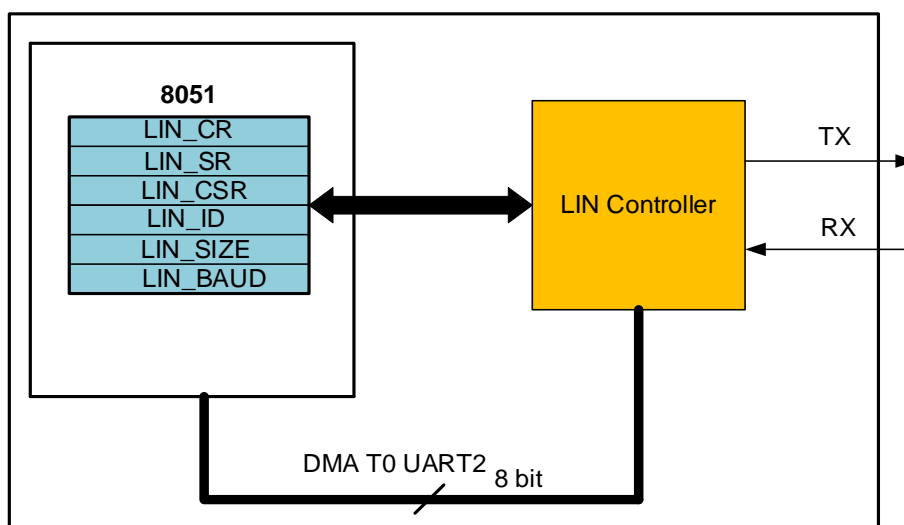


Figure 11-1 LIN Block Diagram

As shown in Figure 11-1, LIN controller has three parts:

- LIN control register: Provide the interface between CPU and LIN controller via internal XSFR addressing of 8051
- LIN data buffer: Sent and receive the data by configuring DMA 0/1
- LIN controller: Process data transfer and control status of LIN bus

### 11.2 LIN Slave Mode Operations

When LIN is configured for slave mode operation, it must wait for a command from a master node.

When LIN Interrupt is enabled, an interrupt is generated in any of the five cases as shown in Table 11-1.

Table 11-1 LIN Interrupt Sources and Descriptions

Interrupt Source	Description	Interrupt Flag	Clear Flag
Bus Idle	Bus remains idle for 4s or more.	LIN_SR[LINIDLE]	Write "0" to LIN_SR[LINIDLE]

Interrupt Source	Description	Interrupt Flag	Clear Flag
External Wake-up	Wake-up signal is received.	LIN_CSR[LINWAKUP]	Write “0” to LIN_CSR[LINWAKUP]
Frame Header Received	Frame header is received and the ID check is correct.	LIN_SR[LINREQ]	Write “1” to LIN_SR[LINACK]/ Write “0” to LIN_SR[LINREQ]/ New frame header is detected
Sending/Receiving Data Completed	Data is received or sent by the slave.	LIN_SR[LINDONE]	Write “0” to LIN_SR[LINDONE] / New frame header is detected
Error Occurred	Wrong interrupt request is received: Synchronization error/ ID check error/ Data check error	LIN_SR[ERRSYNC] LIN_SR[ERRPRTY] LIN_SR[ERRCHK]	Write “0” to LIN_CSR[CLRERR]/ New frame header is detected

The slave transmits and receives the data as follows:

1. LIN controller detects the header (Synch Break Field and Synch Field signals) of a message frame sent by the master on LIN bus. The baud rate of the data is automatically identified by the synchronization signal. LIN\_SR[LINREQ] is set to “1” when the slave recognizes the ID and the ID checksum is correct. Otherwise, LIN\_SR[ERRPRTY] is set to “1” and ID checksum error occurs;
2. Data transmission: Set LIN\_CR[LINRW] to “1” to load data length into LIN\_SIZE and data bytes into DMA buffer. Set LIN\_CSR[LINACK] to 1 and frame header transfers data to the master;
3. Data reception: Clear LIN\_CR[LINRW], set LIN\_CSR[LINACK] to “1”, and frame header receives the data sent by the master;
4. LIN\_SR[LINDONE] is set to “1” after the slave receives or transmits the data.

### 11.3 Sleep and Wakeup

LIN Protocol Specification defines a sleep mode to reduce system power consumption.

After the slave receives and correctly parses a sleep mode request command from the master, the software sets the LIN\_CSR[LINSLP] to “1” and the device enters the Sleep Mode.

LIN\_SR[IDLE] is set to 1 when the bus is idle for more than 4s and the LIN slave is not in the sleep mode. In this case, the software decides that the LIN bus is in Sleep Mode and sets LIN\_CSR[LINSLP] to 1, and the device enters the Sleep Mode.

The LIN bus automatically exits the Sleep Mode after detecting a wake-up signal from the master or any slave node (LIN\_CSR[LINWAKUP] is set to logic 1). The LIN slave can also send a wake-up signal (LIN\_CSR[LINWAKUP] is set to 1) to wake up the master or other slaves.

### 11.4 Error Detection and Handling

When the slave detects an error, LIN\_CSR[CLRERR] is set to 1, and LIN will generate an error interrupt request and stop the processing of current frame. The type of error, i.e. sync error, data check error or ID check error, is determined via LIN\_SR[ERRSYNC], LIN\_SR[ERRCHK] and LIN\_SR[ERRPRTY]. LIN\_CSR[CLRERR] is cleared after the error is processed.

## 11.5 Other Matters

When the LIN slave mode is enabled and the device is not in sleep mode, the slave may detect new frame headers (including Synch Break Field, Synch Field and PID).

Configuring LIN\_CSR[LINSTOP] to “1” aborts the processing of the current frame during data reception or transmission at slave mode. LIN\_SR[ABORT] is set to “1”.

## 11.6 LIN Registers

### 11.6.1 LIN\_CR (0x40E0)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	RSV				LINIE	CHKMOD	LINRW	AUTOSIZE
Type	—	—	—	—	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7:4]	RSV	Reserved						
[3]	LINIE	LIN Interrupt Enable 0: Disable 1: Enable						
[2]	CHKMOD	Checksum Selection 0: Enhanced check 1: Standard check						
[1]	LINRW	Transmit/Receive Selection 0: Current frame is a receive operation 1: Current frame is a transmit operation						
[0]	AUTOSIZE	Data Length Enable Dependent on LIN_ID[5:4] 0: Disable 1: Enable Mapping between LIN_ID[5:4] and data length: 0x: 2 bytes 10: 4 bytes 11: 8 bytes						

### 11.6.2 LIN\_SR (0x40E1)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	ERRSYNC	ERRCHK	ERRPRTY	ABORT	LINACT	LINIDLE	LINDONE	LINREQ
Type	R	R	R	R	R	R/W0	R/W0	R/W0
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7]	ERRSYNC	Sync Error (synchronization timeout or premature synchronization). This bit is cleared by hardware when a new frame arrives or LIN[CLRERR] is cleared to “0”. 0: No sync error occurs 1: Sync error occurs						
[6]	ERRCHK	Data Check Error. This bit is cleared by hardware when a new frame arrives or LIN_CSR[CLRERR] is cleared to “0”. 0: No data check error occurs 1: Data check error occurs						
[5]	ERRPRTY	ID Check Error. This bit is cleared by hardware when a new frame arrives or LIN_CSR[CLRERR] is cleared to “0”.						

		0: No ID check error occurs 1: ID check error occurs
[4]	ABORT	Transmission Abort Flag This bit is set to 1 when the frame header is received or LIN_CSR[LINSTOP] is set to “1” during transmission 0: No transmission abort occurs 1: Transmission abort occurs
[3]	LINACT	LIN Bus Active Flag 0: No data is transmitting on the bus 1: Data is transmitting on the bus
[2]	LINIDLE	LIN Bus Idle Interrupt Flag This bit is set to 1 when the bus stays idle for more than 4s. Read: 0: No interrupt pending 1: Interrupt pending Write: 0: This bit is cleared to “0” 1: No effect
[1]	LINDONE	Transmission Completion Interrupt Flag This bit is set to 1 after the slave receives or sends the data, and cleared to 0 when a new frame arrives or software writes 0 to LIN_SR[LINDONE] Read: 0: No interrupt pending 1: Interrupt pending Write: 0: This bit is cleared to “0” 1: No effect
[0]	LINREQ	Frame Header Reception Interrupt Flag This bit is set to 1 after a frame header is received and its ID is correct. This bit is cleared when a new frame arrives, or software writes 1 to LIN_CSR[LINACK] or 0 to LIN_SR[LINREQ]. Read: 0: No interrupt pending 1: Interrupt pending Write: 0: This bit is cleared to “0” 1: No effect

### 11.6.3 LIN\_CSR (0x40E2)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	RSV		LINSLP	CLRERR	LINWAKUP	LINACK	LINSTOP	LINEN
Type	—	—	R/W	R/W0	R/W	W1	W1	R/W
Reset	—	—	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7:6]	RSV	Reserved						
[5]	LINSLP	LIN Sleep State Enable Read: 0: LIN is active 1: LIN is in sleep state Write: 0: LIN wakes up from sleep state 1: LIN enters sleep state						
[4]	CLRERR	LIN Fault Status Clearing Read: 0: No error occurs 1: Error occurs						

		Write: 0: Error flag is cleared. 1: No effect
[3]	LINWAKUP	LIN Wake-up Read: 0: No wake-up signal is received. 1: Wake-up signal is received. Write: 0: No effect 1: Wake-up signal is sent.
[2]	LINACK	This bit is used to send an ACK for the frame header. The checksum, R/W mode, data content and length must be configured before this bit is set to 1. 0: No effect 1: Send an ACK for the frame header.
[1]	LINSTOP	Stop Signal. After this bit is set to 1, LIN stops sending or receiving the data and waits for a new frame header. LIN_SR[ABORT] is set to 1 as well. 0: No effect 1: Stop current data sending or receiving and wait for a new frame header
[0]	LINEN	LIN Enable 0: Disable 1: Enable

#### 11.6.4 LIN\_ID (0x40E3)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	RSV		LIN_ID					
Type	—	—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	—	—	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7:6]	RSV	Reserved						
[5:0]	LIN_ID	ID received by LIN						

#### 11.6.5 LIN\_SIZE (0x40E4)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	RSV				LIN_SIZE			
Type	—	—	—	—	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7:4]	RSV	Reserved						
[3:0]	LIN_SIZE	Received/Sent Data Length						

#### 11.6.6 LIN\_BAUD (0x40E5, 0x40E6)

LIN_BAUDH(0x40E5)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	LIN_BAUD[15:8]							
Type	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
LIN_BAUDL(0x40E6)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	LIN_BAUD[7:0]							
Type	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R



Reset	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	LIN_BAUD	Baud Rate Configuration Baud rate = SYSCLK/(LIN_BAUD + 1)						

### 11.6.7 UT2\_BAUD (0x4042, 0x4043)

UT2_BAUDH(0x4042)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	BAUD2_SEL	UART2CH	UART2IEN	RSV	BAUD2[11:8]			
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	—	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
UT2_BAUDL(0x4043)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	BAUD2[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Bit	Name	Description						
[15]	BAUD2_SEL	See section 10.4.3 in Chapter UART for details.						
[14]	UART2CH	UART2/LIN functional switching enable 0: UART2/LIN port function not transferred, P3.6 for RXD; P3.7 for TXD 1: UART2/LIN port functional switching, P0.1 for RXD; P0.0 for TXD						
[13]	UART2IEN	See section 10.4.3 in Chapter UART for details.						
[12]	RSV	Reserved						
[11:0]	BAUD2	See section 10.4.3 in Chapter UART for details.						

## 12 MDU

### 12.1 MDU Introduction

MDU is a computational co-processing unit, which assists the CPU to process complex operations efficiently. MDU provides multiplication, division, trigonometric functions, low-pass filter and PID operation. MDU module can be invoked in different interrupt services and master programs, and the results are independent from each other.

### 12.2 MDU Features

- Support invocation with nested interrupt
- Hardware acceleration to reduce CPU load
- Support the following modes:
  - 16-bit signed multiplication
  - 16-bit signed multiplication (result shifted with one-bit left)
  - 16-bit unsigned multiplication
  - 32-bit/16-bit unsigned division
  - Low-pass filter
  - Coordinate transformation
  - Arctangent

### 12.3 MDU Instructions

#### 12.3.1 MDU Operations

MDU is operated as follows.

1. Set MDU\_CR[MDURUN] to 1;
2. Configure MUD\_MD to select the operation mode;
3. Write data to MDU\_A, MDU\_B, MDU\_C and MDU\_D. The operation starts after MDU\_C[7:0] is written;
4. Wait for MDU\_CR[MDUBUSY] to be cleared by hardware;
5. Set MDU\_CR[MDUDONE] to 1.

Notes:

- Before using MDU, MDU\_CR[MDURUN] must be set to 1. After the operation is completed, MDU\_CR[MDUDONE] must be set to 1. These two steps ensure the data of MDU is not affected by nested calls of different interrupts and the main function.
- Make sure the operation mode and other registers have been written before MDU\_C[7:0] is written.

### 12.3.2 16-bit Signed Multiplication with the Result Shifted Left by 1 Bit

When MDU\_MD[2:0] = 000, MDU module works in 16-bit signed multiplication mode with the result shifted left by 1 bit. As shown in Table 12-1, after 16-bit signed data is written to MDU\_A and MDU\_C as the multiplied number and multiplier respectively, 32-bit signed data is obtained by the product shifting left by 1 bit. The 16 high-order bits of this data are read by MDU\_A, and the 16 low-order bits are read by MDU\_B.

Table 12-1 Register Definitions in 16-bit Signed Multiplication Mode with the Result Shifted Left by One-bit

Data Register	Input Data	Output Data
MDU_A	Multiplied number	High-order 16 bits of the product
MDU_B	—	Low-order 16 bits of the product
MDU_C	Multiplier	—
MDU_D	—	—

### 12.3.3 16-bit Signed Multiplication

When MDU\_MD[2:0] = 001, MDU module works in 16-bit signed multiplication mode. As shown in Table 12-2, 31-bit signed data is obtained after 16-bit signed data is written to MDU\_A and MDU\_C as the multiplied number and multiplier respectively. The high 16 bits of the data is read by MDU\_A, and the low 16 bits is read by MDU\_B.

Table 12-2 Register Definitions in 16-Bit Signed Multiplication Mode

Data Register	Input Data	Output Data
MDU_A	Multiplied number	High-order 16 bits of the product
MDU_B	—	Low-order 16 bits of the product
MDU_C	Multiplier	—
MDU_D	—	—

### 12.3.4 16-bit Unsigned Multiplication

When MDU\_MD[2:0] = 010, MDU module works in 16-bit unsigned multiplication mode. As shown in Table 12-3, 32-bit unsigned data is obtained after 16-bit unsigned data is written to MDU\_A and MDU\_C as the multiplied number and multiplier respectively. The high 16 bits of the data is read by MDU\_A, and the low 16 bits is read by MDU\_B.

Table 12-3 Meaning of the Register in 16-Bit Unsigned Multiplication Mode

Data Register	Input Data	Output Data
MDU_A	Multiplied number	High-order 16 bits of the product
MDU_B	—	Low-order 16 bits of the product
MDU_C	Multiplier	—
MDU_D	—	—

### 12.3.5 32-bit/16-bit Unsigned Division

When MDU\_MD[2:0] = 011, the MDU works in 32-bit/16-bit unsigned division mode. As shown in Table 12-4, the dividend is 32-bit unsigned data, and the divisor is 16-bit unsigned data. 32-bit unsigned quotient with 16-bit unsigned remainder is obtained after high 16 bits of the dividend is written to MDU\_A, low 16 bits of the dividend is written to MDU\_B, and divisor is written to MDU\_C. The high 16 bits of the quotient is read by MDU\_A, the low 16 bits is read by MDU\_B, and the remainder is read by MDU\_C.

Table 12-4 Meaning of the Register in Unsigned Division Mode

Data Register	Input Data	Output Data
MDU_A	High-order 16 bits of the dividend	High 16 bits of the quotient
MDU_B	Low-order 16 bits of the dividend	Low 16 bits of the quotient
MDU_C	Divisor	Remainder
MDU_D	—	—

### 12.3.6 Low-Pass Filter

When MDU\_MD[2:0] = 110, MDU works in LPF mode.

The calculation formula of LPF is:

$$Y_k = Y_{k-1} + K \times (X_k - Y_{k-1})$$

Where,

$Y_k$ : Filtered value

$Y_{k-1}$ : Previous filtered value

$K$ : Filter coefficient

$X_k$ : Value to be filtered

As shown in Table 12-5,  $Y_k$  and  $Y_{k-1}$  are 32-bit signed data,  $X_k$  is 16-bit signed data, and  $K$  is 8-bit unsigned data.  $Y_k$  is obtained after high 16 bits of  $Y_{k-1}$  is written to MDU\_B, low 16 bits of  $Y_{k-1}$  to MDU\_C,  $K$  to MDU\_D and  $X_k$  to MDU\_A. High 16 bits of  $Y_k$  is read by MDU\_B, and low 16 bits is read by MDU\_C.

Table 12-5 Meaning of the Register in LPF Mode

Data Register	Input Data	Output Data
MDU_A	$X_k$	—
MDU_B	$Y_{k-1}[31:16]$	$Y_k[31:16]$
MDU_C	$Y_{k-1}[15:0]$	$Y_k[15:0]$
MDU_D	$K$	—

### 12.3.7 Coordinate Transformation

When MDU\_MD[2:0] = 100, MDU works in coordinate transformation mode. As shown in Figure 12-1, the coordinate transformation converts the components  $cos_i$  and  $sin_i$  of vector A under the x-y axis to the components  $cos_o$  and  $sin_o$  under the x'-y' axis, with the x'-y' axis lagging the x-y axis by  $\theta$ .

The formula for coordinate transformation is:

$$\cos_o = \cos_i \times \cos \theta - \sin_i \times \sin \theta$$

$$\sin_o = \cos_i \times \sin \theta + \sin_i \times \cos \theta$$

In particular, when  $\sin_i = 0$ , the coordinate transformation is a sine and cosine calculation with  $\cos_i$  as the amplitude, calculated as:

$$\cos_o = \cos_i \times \cos \theta$$

$$\sin_o = \cos_i \times \sin \theta$$

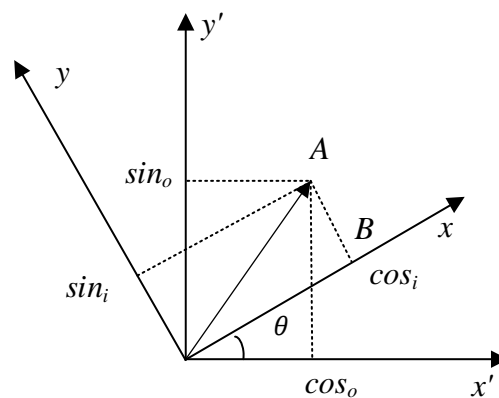


Figure 12-1 Coordinate Transformation

As shown in Table 12-6,  $\cos_i$ ,  $\sin_i$ ,  $\theta$ ,  $\cos_o$  and  $\sin_o$  are all 16-bit signed data.  $\cos_i$  is written to MDU\_A,  $\theta$  to MDU\_B and  $\sin_i$  to MDU\_C to calculate  $\cos_o$  and  $\sin_o$ .  $\cos_o$  is read by MDU\_A and  $\sin_o$  by MDU\_C.

Table 12-6 Register Definitions in Coordinate Transformation Mode

Data Register	Input Data	Output Data
MDU_A	$\cos_i$	$\cos_o$
MDU_B	$\theta$	—
MDU_C	$\sin_i$	$\sin_o$
MDU_D	—	—

### 12.3.8 Arctangent

When MDU\_MD[2:0] = 101, MDU module works in arctangent mode.

Arctangent function calculates the magnitude and angle of the vector based on the input sine and cosine values. The calculation formula is:

$$U = \sqrt{(U \sin \theta)^2 + (U \cos \theta)^2}$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{U \sin \theta}{U \cos \theta} \right)$$

Where,

$U\sin\theta$ : Sine component of vector

$U\cos\theta$ : Cosine component of vector

$\theta$ : Calculated vector angle

$U$ : Calculated vector magnitude

As shown in Table 12-7,  $U\cos\theta$ ,  $U\sin\theta$ ,  $U$  and  $\theta$  are 16-bit signed data.  $U\cos\theta$  is written to MDU\_A and  $U\sin\theta$  to MDU\_C to calculate  $U$  and  $\theta$ .  $U$  is read by MDU\_A, and  $\theta$  is read by MDU\_B.

Table 12-7 Register Definitions in Arctangent Mode

Data Register	Input Data	Output Data
MDU_A	$U\cos\theta$	$U$
MDU_B	—	$\theta$
MDU_C	$U\sin\theta$	—
MDU_D	—	—

## 12.4 MDU Registers

### 12.4.1 MDU\_CR (0xC1)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	MDUBUSY	MDUDONE	MDURUN	RSV				
Type	R	W1	W1	—	—	—	—	—
Reset	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—
Bit	Name	Description						
[7]	MDUBUSY	MDU Busy Flag MDU starts after MDU_C[7:0] is written. 0: MDU idle 1: MDU operating						
[6]	MDUDONE	MDU Operation End Bit 0: No effect 1: This bit is set to 1 by software after MDU ends its operation. This operation ensures that MDU calculation is correct when it is invoked in different interrupt services and master programs.						
[5]	MDURUN	MDU Start Operation Bit 0: No effect 1: This bit is set to 1 by software before MDU starts. This operation ensures that the MDU calculation is correct when it is invoked in different interrupt services and master programs.						
[4:0]	RSV	Reserved						

### 12.4.2 MDU\_MD (0xCA)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	RSV					MDUMOD		
Type	—	—	—	—	—	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7:3]	RSV	Reserved						

[2:0]	MDUMOD	MDU Mode Selection 000: 16-bit signed multiplication with the result shifted left by 1 bit 001: 16-bit signed multiplication 010: 16-bit unsigned multiplication 011: 32-bit/16-bit unsigned division 100: Coordinate transformation (sin/cos calculation) 101: Arctangent function 110: Low-pass filter 111: Reserved
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### 12.4.3 MDU\_A (0xC7, 0xC6)

MDU_AH(0xC7)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	MDU_A[15:8]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MDU_AL(0xC6)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	MDU_A[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	MDU_A	Data register A of MDU. The contents of this register in different modes are shown in Table 12-8.  Table 12-8 MDU_A contents in Different Modes						
		<b>MDU_MD[2:0]</b>	<b>Write</b>			<b>Read</b>		
		000	Multiplied number			High-order 16 bits of the product		
		001	Multiplied number			High-order 16 bits of the product		
		010	Multiplied number			High-order 16 bits of the product		
		011	High-order 16 bits of dividend			High-order 16 bits of quotient		
		100	$cos_i$			$cos_o$		
		101	$Ucos\theta$			$U$		
		110	$X_k$			—		

**12.4.4 MDU\_B (0xC5, 0xC4)**

MDU_BH(0xC5)																										
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8																		
Name	MDU_B[15:8]																									
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W																		
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																		
MDU_BL(0xC4)																										
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0																		
Name	MDU_B[7:0]																									
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W																		
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																		
Bit	Name	Description																								
[15:0]	MDU_B	Data register B of MDU. The contents of this register in different modes are shown in Table 12-9.  Table 12-9 MDU_B contents in Different Modes <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <thead> <tr> <th>MDU_MD[2:0]</th> <th>Write</th> <th>Read</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>000</td> <td>—</td> <td>Low-order 16 bits of the product</td> </tr> <tr> <td>001</td> <td>—</td> <td>Low-order 16 bits of the product</td> </tr> <tr> <td>010</td> <td>—</td> <td>Low-order 16 bits of the product</td> </tr> <tr> <td>011</td> <td>Low-order 16 bits of the dividend</td> <td>Low-order 16 bits of the quotient</td> </tr> <tr> <td>100</td> <td><math>\theta</math></td> <td>—</td> </tr> <tr> <td>101</td> <td>—</td> <td><math>\theta</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td>110</td> <td><math>Y_{k-1}[31:16]</math></td> <td><math>Y_k[31:16]</math></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	MDU_MD[2:0]	Write	Read	000	—	Low-order 16 bits of the product	001	—	Low-order 16 bits of the product	010	—	Low-order 16 bits of the product	011	Low-order 16 bits of the dividend	Low-order 16 bits of the quotient	100	$\theta$	—	101	—	$\theta$	110	$Y_{k-1}[31:16]$	$Y_k[31:16]$
MDU_MD[2:0]	Write	Read																								
000	—	Low-order 16 bits of the product																								
001	—	Low-order 16 bits of the product																								
010	—	Low-order 16 bits of the product																								
011	Low-order 16 bits of the dividend	Low-order 16 bits of the quotient																								
100	$\theta$	—																								
101	—	$\theta$																								
110	$Y_{k-1}[31:16]$	$Y_k[31:16]$																								



**12.4.5 MDU\_C (0xC3, 0xC2)**

MDU_CH(0xC3)																										
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8																		
Name	MDU_C[15:8]																									
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W																		
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																		
MDU_CL(0xC2)																										
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0																		
Name	MDU_C[7:0]																									
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W																		
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																		
Bit	Name	Description																								
[15:0]	MDU_C	Data register C of MDU. The contents of this register in different modes are in Table 12-10.  Table 12-10 MDU_C contents in Different Modes <table border="1" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <thead> <tr> <th>MDU_MD[2:0]</th> <th>Write</th> <th>Read</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>000</td> <td>Multiplier</td> <td>—</td> </tr> <tr> <td>001</td> <td>Multiplier</td> <td>—</td> </tr> <tr> <td>010</td> <td>Multiplier</td> <td>—</td> </tr> <tr> <td>011</td> <td>Divisor</td> <td>Remainder</td> </tr> <tr> <td>100</td> <td><math>sin_i</math></td> <td><math>sin_o</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td>101</td> <td><math>Usin\theta</math></td> <td>—</td> </tr> <tr> <td>110</td> <td><math>Y_{k-1}[15:0]</math></td> <td><math>Y_k[15:0]</math></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	MDU_MD[2:0]	Write	Read	000	Multiplier	—	001	Multiplier	—	010	Multiplier	—	011	Divisor	Remainder	100	$sin_i$	$sin_o$	101	$Usin\theta$	—	110	$Y_{k-1}[15:0]$	$Y_k[15:0]$
MDU_MD[2:0]	Write	Read																								
000	Multiplier	—																								
001	Multiplier	—																								
010	Multiplier	—																								
011	Divisor	Remainder																								
100	$sin_i$	$sin_o$																								
101	$Usin\theta$	—																								
110	$Y_{k-1}[15:0]$	$Y_k[15:0]$																								

**12.4.6 MDU\_D (0xCB)**

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	MDU_D							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7:0]	MDU_D	D data register of MDU MDU_MD[2:0] = 110: K of LPF						

## 13 PI/PID

### 13.1 PI/PID Introduction

PI/PID regulator is a linear controller, where the output is generated by linear combination of error proportional (P), integral (I) and differential (D) actions, and then implemented by an actuator. In motor control systems, it is used for speed and position control.

PI formula:

$$U_k = U_{k-1} + Kp \times (E_k - E_{k-1}) + Ki \times E_k$$

PID formula:

$$U_k = U_{k-1} + Kp \times (E_k - E_{k-1}) + Ki \times E_k + Kd \times (E_k - 2 \times E_{k-1} + E_{k-2})$$

Where,

$U_k$ : Output for round k of calculation

$U_{k-1}$ : Output for round of k - 1 calculation

$E_k$ : Deviation for round k of input

$E_{k-1}, E_{k-2}$ : Deviations for round k-1 and round k-2 of inputs

$Kp, Ki, Kd$ : Proportional, integral and differential coefficients of regulator

Maximum value of  $U_k$  is presented as  $PIx\_UKMAX$  ( $x = 0 \sim 3$ ) and the minimum value as  $PIx\_UKMIN$ .

### 13.2 PI/PID Features

- Parameter range is configurable
- Support multiple invocations but not with nested interrupt
- Produce a 32-bit result  $PIx\_UK$
- Read the results after the busy flag is reset to "0"

### 13.3 PI/PID Operations

1. Initialize MDU before the operations, and configure  $Kp, Ki, Kd$  and the maximum and minimum values of  $U_k$ ;
2. Set  $PI\_CR[PIxSTA] = 1$  to start PI/PID operation. The busy flag  $PI\_CR[PIBSY]$  is automatically set to "1";
3. Read  $PI\_CR[PIBSY]$  in software.  $PI\_CR[PIBSY]$  reading of 0 indicates that the calculation is completed and calculation result  $PIx\_UK$  is updated;
4. Read  $PIx\_UK$  to obtain the output.

Notes:

- The data format of  $PI\_KP$  is Q12 and that of other registers is Q15.
- $PIx\_UK$  and  $PIx\_EK1$  values default to the last calculated  $UK$  and  $Ek$ . The related values change after  $PIx\_EK1$  and  $PIx\_UK$  are written.

- When PI controller is invoked repeatedly, related parameters shall be saved after each PI operation and initialized before next PI operation. Initialization codes are shown as below:

```

PIx_KP = KP;           //Initialize Kp
PIx_KI = KI;           //Initialize Ki
PIx_KD = KD;           //Initialize Kd
PIx_UKMAX = UKMAX;     //Initialize maximum output
PIx_UKMIN = UKMIN;     //Initialize minimum output
PIx_EK1 = X;           //Initialize  $E_{k-1}$ 
PIx_UKH = Y1;          //Initialize 16 high bits of  $U_{k-1}$ 
PIx_UKL = Y2;          //Initialize 16 low bits of  $U_{k-1}$ 
    
```

## 13.4 PI/PID Registers

### 13.4.1 PI\_CR (0xF9)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	T2TSS	RSV		PIBSY	PI3STA	PI2STA	PI1STA	PI0STA
Type	R/W	—	—	W	W	W	W	W
Reset	0	—	—	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7]	T2TSS	Input Mode Selection for Timer2 Step Mode 0: P1.0 is the direction line, and P0.7 is the pulse counting line 1: P1.0 is reverse pulse counting line, and P0.7 is forward pulse counting line						
[6:5]	RSV	Reserved						
[4]	PIBSY	PI Busy Flag 0: PI idle 1: PI active						
[3]	PI3STA	PI3 Enable 0: Disable 1: Enable						
[2]	PI2STA	PI2 Enable 0: Disable 1: Enable						
[1]	PI1STA	PI1 Enable 0: Disable 1: Enable						
[0]	PI0STA	PI0 Enable 0: Disable 1: Enable						

**13.4.2 PI0\_KP (0x02E0, 0x02E1)**

PI0_KPH(0x02E0)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	PI0_KP[15:8]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PI0_KPL(0x02E1)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	PI0_KP[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	PI0_KP	Proportional coefficient of PI0						

**13.4.3 PI0\_KI (0x02E2, 0x02E3)**

PI0_KIH(0x02E2)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	PI0_KI[15:8]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PI0_KIL(0x02E3)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	PI0_KI[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	PI0_KI	Integral coefficient of PI0						

**13.4.4 PI0\_UKMAX (0x02E4, 0x02E5)**

PI0_UKMAXH(0x02E4)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	PI0_UKMAX[15:8]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PI0_UKMAXL(0x02E5)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	PI0_UKMAX[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	PI0_UKMAX	Maximum output of PI0						

**13.4.5 PIO\_UKMIN (0x02E6, 0x02E7)**

PIO_UKMINH(0x02E6)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	PIO_UKMIN[15:8]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PIO_UKMINL(0x02E7)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	PIO_UKMIN[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	PIO_UKMIN	Minimum output of PIO						

**13.4.6 PIO\_EK1 (0x02E8, 0x02E9)**

PIO_EK1H(0x02E8)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	PIO_EK1[15:8]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PIO_EK1L(0x02E9)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	PIO_EK1[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	PIO_EK1	Previous input deviation of PIO						

**13.4.7 PIO\_EK (0x02EA, 0x02EB)**

PIO_EKH(0x02EA)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	PIO_EK[15:8]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PIO_EKL(0x02EB)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	PIO_EK[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	PIO_EK	Present input deviation of PIO						

**13.4.8 PI0\_UKH (0x02EC, 0x02ED)**

PI0_UKHH(0x02EC)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	PI0_UKH[15:8]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PI0_UKHL(0x02ED)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	PI0_UKH[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	PI0_UKH	16 high-order bits of PI0 output						

**13.4.9 PI0\_UKL (0x02EE, 0x02EF)**

PI0_UKLH(0x02EE)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	PI0_UKL[15:8]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PI0_UKLL(0x02EF)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	PI0_UKL[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	PI0_UKL	16 low-order bits of PI0 output						

**13.4.10 PI1\_KP (0x02D0, 0x02D1)**

PI1_KPH(0x02D0)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	PI1_KP[15:8]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PI1_KPL(0x02D1)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	PI1_KP[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	PI1_KP	Proportional coefficient of PI1						

**13.4.11 PI1\_KI (0x02D2, 0x02D3)**

PI1_KIH(0x02D2)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	PI1_KI[15:8]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PI1_KIL(0x02D3)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	PI1_KI[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	PI1_KI	Integral coefficient of PI1						

**13.4.12 PI1\_UKMAX (0x02D4, 0x02D5)**

PI1_UKMAXH(0x02D4)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	PI1_UKMAX[15:8]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PI1_UKMAXL(0x02D5)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	PI1_UKMAX[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	PI1_UKMAX	Maximum output of PI1						

**13.4.13 PI1\_UKMIN (0x02D6, 0x02D7)**

PI1_UKMINH(0x02D6)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	PI1_UKMIN[15:8]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PI1_UKMINL(0x02D7)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	PI1_UKMIN[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	PI1_UKMIN	Minimum output of PI1						

**13.4.14 PI1\_EK1 (0x02D8, 0x02D9)**

PI1_EK1H(0x02D8)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	PI1_EK1[15:8]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PI1_EK1L(0x02D9)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	PI1_EK1[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	PI1_EK1	Previous input deviation of PI1						

**13.4.15 PI1\_EK (0x02DA, 0x02DB)**

PI1_EKH(0x02DA)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	PI1_EK[15:8]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PI1_EKL(0x02DB)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	PI1_EK[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	PI1_EK	Present input deviation of PI1						

**13.4.16 PI1\_UKH (0x02DC, 0x02DD)**

PI1_UKHH(0x02DC)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	PI1_UKH[15:8]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PI1_UKHL(0x02DD)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	PI1_UKH[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	PI1_UKH	16 high-order bits of PI1 output						



**13.4.17 PI1\_UKL (0x02DE, 0x02DF)**

PI1_UKLH(0x02DE)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	PI1_UKL[15:8]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PI1_UKLL(0x02DF)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	PI1_UKL[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	PI1_UKL	16 low-order bits of PI1 output						

**13.4.18 PI2\_KP (0x02BC, 0x02BD)**

PI2_KPH(0x02BC)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	PI2_KP[15:8]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PI2_KPL(0x02BD)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	PI2_KP[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	PI2_KP	Proportional coefficient of PI2						

**13.4.19 PI2\_KI (0x02BE, 0x02BF)**

PI2_KIH(0x02BE)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	PI2_KI[15:8]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PI2_KIL(0x02BF)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	PI2_KI[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	PI2_KI	Integral coefficient of PI2						

**13.4.20 PI2\_UKMAX (0x02C0, 0x02C1)**

PI2_UKMAXH(0x02C0)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	PI2_UKMAX[15:8]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PI2_UKMAXL(0x02C1)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	PI2_UKMAX[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	PI2_UKMAX	Maximum output of PI2						

**13.4.21 PI2\_UKMIN (0x02C2, 0x02C3)**

PI2_UKMINH(0x02C2)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	PI2_UKMIN[15:8]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PI2_UKMINL(0x02C3)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	PI2_UKMIN[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	PI2_UKMIN	Minimum output of PI2						

**13.4.22 PI2\_EK1 (0x02C4, 0x02C5)**

PI2_EK1H(0x02C4)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	PI2_EK1[15:8]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PI2_EK1L(0x02C5)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	PI2_EK1[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	PI2_EK1	Previous input deviation of PI2						

**13.4.23 PI2\_EK (0x02C6, 0x02C7)**

PI2_EKH(0x02C6)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	PI2_EK[15:8]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PI2_EKL(0x02C7)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	PI2_EK[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	PI2_EK	Present input deviation of PI2						

**13.4.24 PI2\_UKH (0x02C8, 0x02C9)**

PI2_UKHH(0x02C8)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	PI2_UKH[15:8]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PI2_UKHL(0x02C9)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	PI2_UKH[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	PI2_UKH	16 high-order bits of PI2 output						

**13.4.25 PI2\_UKL (0x02CA, 0x02CB)**

PI2_UKLH(0x02CA)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	PI2_UKL[15:8]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PI2_UKLL(0x02CB)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	PI2_UKL[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	PI2_UKL	16 low-order bits of PI2 output						

**13.4.26 PI2\_KD (0x02CC, 0x02CD)**

PI2_KDH(0x02CC)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	PI2_KD[15:8]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PI2_KDL(0x02CD)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	PI2_KD[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	PI2_KD	Differential coefficient of PI2						

**13.4.27 PI2\_EK2 (0x02CE, 0x02CF)**

PI2_EK2H(0x02CE)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	PI2_EK2[15:8]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PI2_EK2L(0x02CF)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	PI2_EK2[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	PI2_EK2	Previous input deviation of PI2						

**13.4.28 PI3\_KP (0x02A8, 0x02A9)**

PI3_KPH(0x02A8)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	PI3_KP[15:8]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PI3_KPL(0x02A9)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	PI3_KP[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	PI3_KP	Proportional coefficient of PI3						

**13.4.29 PI3\_KI (0x02AA, 0x02AB)**

PI3_KIH(0x02AA)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	PI3_KI[15:8]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PI3_KIL(0x02AB)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	PI3_KI[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	PI3_KI	Integral coefficient of PI3						

**13.4.30 PI3\_UKMAX (0x02AC, 0x02AD)**

PI3_UKMAXH(0x02AC)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	PI3_UKMAX[15:8]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PI3_UKMAXL(0x02AD)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	PI3_UKMAX[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	PI3_UKMAX	Maximum output of PI3						

**13.4.31 PI3\_UKMIN (0x02AE, 0x02AF)**

PI3_UKMINH(0x02AE)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	PI3_UKMIN[15:8]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PI3_UKMINL(0x02AF)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	PI3_UKMIN[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	PI3_UKMIN	Minimum output of PI3						

**13.4.32 PI3\_EK1 (0x02B0, 0x02B1)**

PI3_EK1H(0x02B0)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	PI3_EK1[15:8]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PI3_EK1L(0x02B1)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	PI3_EK1[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	PI3_EK1	Previous input deviation of PI3						

**13.4.33 PI3\_EK (0x02B2, 0x02B3)**

PI3_EKH(0x02B2)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	PI3_EK[15:8]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PI3_EKL(0x02B3)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	PI3_EK[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	PI3_EK	Present input deviation of PI3						

**13.4.34 PI3\_UKH (0x02B4, 0x02B5)**

PI3_UKHH(0x02B4)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	PI3_UKH[15:8]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PI3_UKHL(0x02B5)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	PI3_UKH[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	PI3_UKH	16 high-order bits of PI3 output						

**13.4.35 PI3\_UKL (0x02B6, 0x02B7)**

PI3_UKLH(0x02B6)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	PI3_UKL[15:8]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PI3_UKLL(0x02B7)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	PI3_UKL[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	PI3_UKL	16 low-order bits of PI3 output						

**13.4.36 PI3\_KD (0x02B8, 0x02B9)**

PI3_KDH(0x02B8)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	15							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PI3_KDL(0x02B9)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	PI3_KD[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	PI3_KD	Differential coefficient of PI3						

**13.4.37 PI3\_EK2 (0x02BA, 0x02BB)**

PI3_EK2H(0x02BA)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	PI3_EK2[15:8]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PI3_EK2L(0x02BB)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	PI3_EK2[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	PI3_EK2	Previous input deviation of PI3						

## 14 FOC

### 14.1 FOC Overview

#### 14.1.1 FOC Introduction

FOC module is used in sensorless and sensed FOC motor drive applications and SVPWM-based motor control applications. When  $DRV\_CR[FOC\_EN] = 0$ , FOC module is inactivated and FOC clock stops. The relevant registers are forced into the reset state and cannot be written.

FOC module consists of angle estimator, PI controller, coordinate transformation module, current sampling module and PWM output module, which implements current closed loop in hardware. The angle estimator uses the sampling motor current to estimate the rotor position and implement sensorless FOC-based motor control. MCU can also process signals from the position sensor to obtain the rotor position and implement sensed FOC-based motor control.

- Sensorless FOC: Angle for coordinate transformation is obtained by angle estimator, and the motor speed is estimated for speed closed-loop control.
- Sensed FOC: FOC module provides the angle input interface. MCU samples position sensor signal and calculates the electrical angle of motor. Software sends the result to FOC module for coordinate transformation.

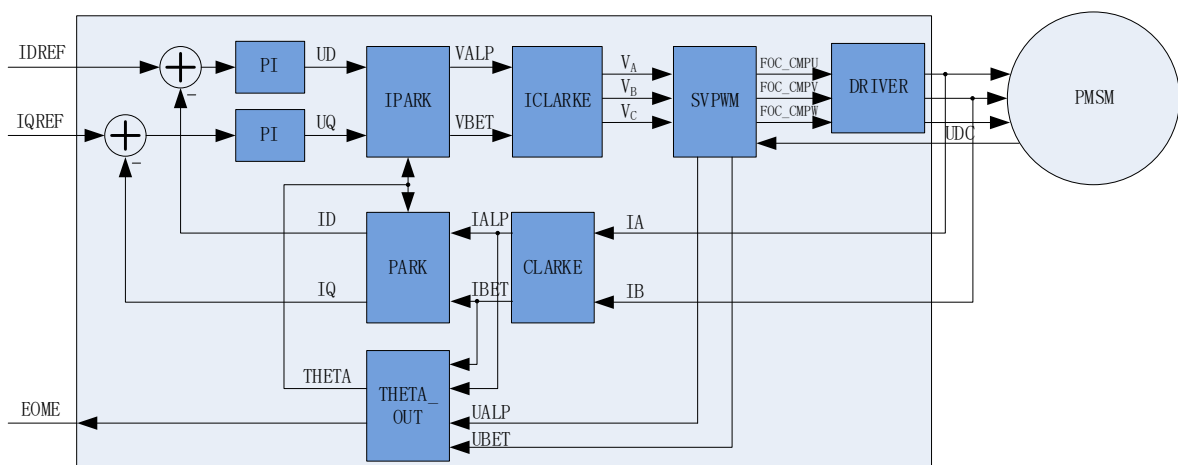


Figure 14-1 Schematic Diagram of FOC

#### 14.1.2 Reference Voltage (VREF) Input

The current loop of FOC module uses the d-axis current reference value  $FOC\_IDREF$  and the q-axis current reference value  $FOC\_IQREF$  as the reference, and uses the d-axis current sampling value  $FOC\_ID$  and the q-axis current sampling value  $FOC\_IQ$  as the feedback. FOC module provides real-time estimated motor speed  $FOC\_EOME$ . MCU can use  $FOC\_EOME$  as the feedback to build speed loop and send the output of speed loop to  $FOC\_IQREF$  to implement the speed-current dual closed loop control.



### 14.1.3 PI Controller

FOC module integrates 2 PI controllers:

1. Flux control: PI controller of d-axis current, with current reference FOC\_IDREF minus feedback current FOC\_ID as the error input, proportional coefficient FOC\_DQKP and the integral coefficient FOC\_DQKI for adjustment of PI performance, and FOC\_DMAX and FOC\_DMIN for limiting of the output amplitude. The output is voltage reference of d-axis FOC\_UD;
2. Torque control: PI controller of q-axis current, with current reference FOC\_IQREF minus feedback current FOC\_IQ as the error input, proportional coefficient FOC\_DQKP and the integral coefficient FOC\_DQKI for adjustment of PI performance, and FOC\_QMAX and FOC\_QMIN for limiting of the output amplitude. The output is voltage reference of q-axis FOC\_UQ.

### 14.1.4 Coordinate Transformations

#### 14.1.4.1 Inverse Park Transformation

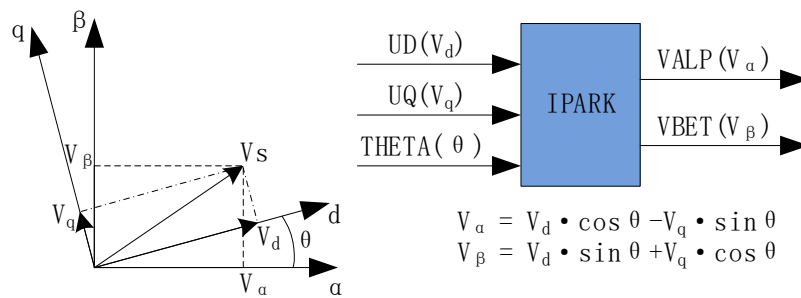


Figure 14-2 Inverse Park Transformation

Inverse Park transformation is used to transform two voltage vectors obtained by PI controller, FOC\_UD and FOC\_UQ, from dq-axis coordinate to  $\alpha\beta$ -axis coordinate.

### 14.1.4.2 Inverse Clarke Transformation

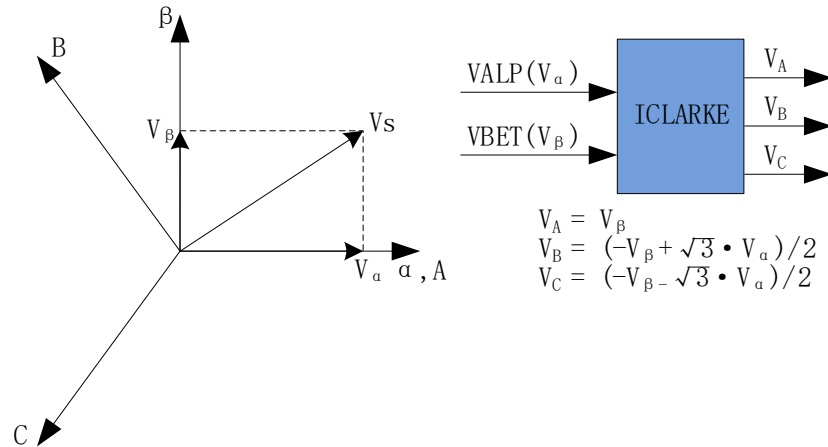


Figure 14-3 Inverse Clarke Transformation

Inverse Clarke transformation is used to transform voltage vector from  $\alpha\beta$ -axis coordinate to 3-phase stationary coordinate.

### 14.1.4.3 Clarke Transformation

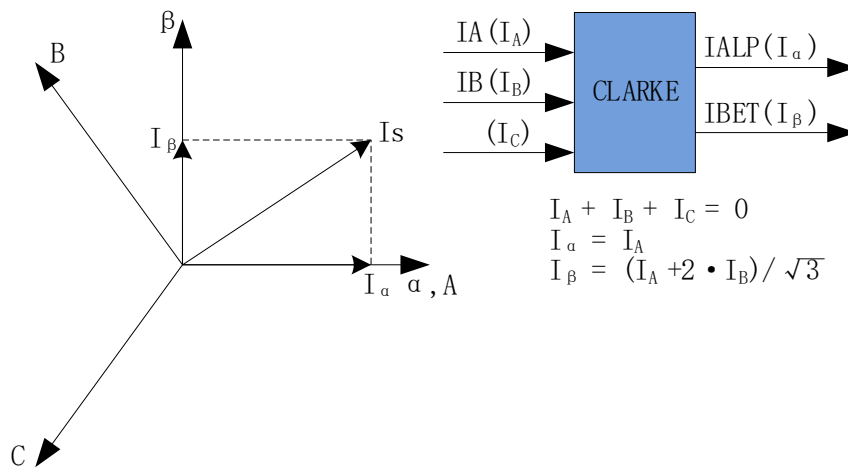


Figure 14-4 Clarke Transformation

Clarke transformation is used to transform the sampled current from 3-phase stationary coordinate to  $\alpha\beta$ -axis coordinate.

#### 14.1.4.4 Park Transformation

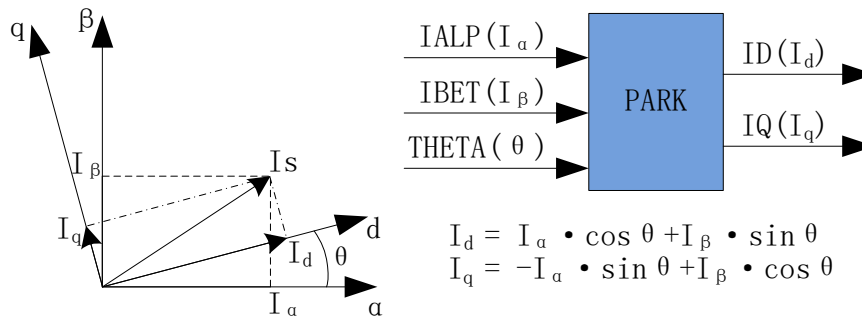


Figure 14-5 Park Transformation

Park transformation is used to transform the current vectors, obtained after Clarke transformation, from  $\alpha\beta$ -axis coordinate to dq-axis coordinate to get the sampled dq-axis current FOC\_ID and FOC\_IQ.

#### 14.1.5 SVPWM

SVPWM algorithm is an important part of FOC. The main idea is to obtain quasi-circular rotating magnetic field by switching the inverter space voltage vectors. This method decreases harmonic components of the phase current, harmonic losses of the motor and torque ripple, and achieves high voltage utilization.

SVPWM generates pulse-width modulation signals for the 3-phase motor voltage control, whose process can be reduced to a few simple equations. Since high side and low side of the inverter cannot be turned on simultaneously, there are two states for a phase, i.e., phase connected to bus voltage (represented by 1) or phase connected to ground (represented by 0). Therefore, voltage vector output of the inverter has a total of  $2^3 = 8$  possible states.  $X_C X_B X_A$  represents the voltage vectors, where  $X_C$  represents the state of C phase,  $X_B$  represents the state of B phase and  $X_A$  represents the state of A phase. For example, 100 represents the state that C phase voltage is connected to bus voltage and A, B phases are connected to ground. When the states of 3-phase are all 1 or 0, there is no voltage drop between two phases and the state is called inactive state or zero voltage vector. The other 6 states which have voltage output are active voltage vectors with an adjacent state rotation offset of 60 degrees.

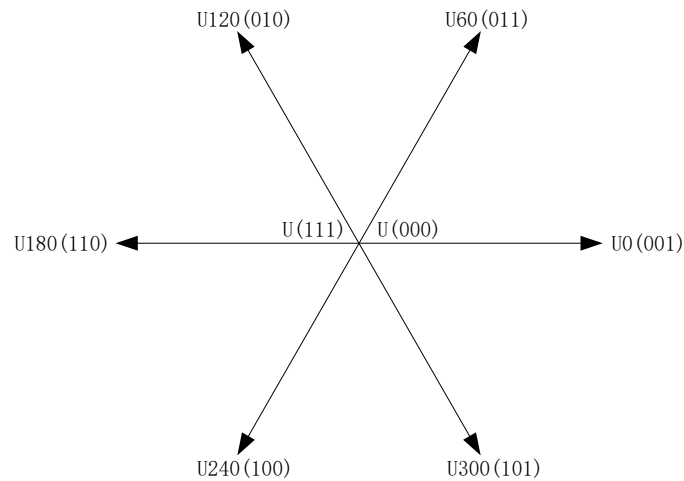


Figure 14-6 SVPWM Voltage Vector

SVPWM uses the sum of two adjacent vectors to generate any voltage vector located in the voltage vector space. As shown in Figure 14-7,  $U_{OUT}$  is the desired vector and it is in the sector between  $U_{60}$  and  $U_0$ . Based on the principle of equal impulse, the effect,  $U_0$  applied  $2 \cdot T_1$  time and  $U_{60}$  applied  $2 \cdot T_2$  time, is equivalent to the  $U_{OUT}$ . The rest of time ( $T_0$ ) is applied by zero voltage vector.

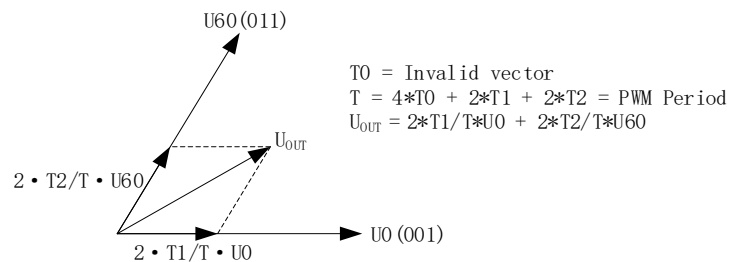


Figure 14-7 Voltage Vector Synthesis

Table 14-1 Inverter States of SVPWM

C phase	B phase	A phase	$U_{ALP}$	$U_{BET}$	State
0	0	0	0	0	000
0	0	1	$2/3 \cdot U_{DC}$	0	001
0	1	1	$1/3 \cdot U_{DC}$	$1/3 \cdot U_{DC}$	011
0	1	0	$-1/3 \cdot U_{DC}$	$1/3 \cdot U_{DC}$	010
1	1	0	$-2/3 \cdot U_{DC}$	0	110
1	0	0	$-1/3 \cdot U_{DC}$	$-1/3 \cdot U_{DC}$	100
1	0	1	$1/3 \cdot U_{DC}$	$-1/3 \cdot U_{DC}$	101
1	1	1	0	0	111

### 14.1.5.1 Continuous SVPWM

In single-shunt current sampling mode, Continuous SVPWM is always used. In dual/triple-shunt current sampling mode, FOC\_CR2[F5SEG] is set to 0 to select Continuous SVPWM as the output mode.



Figure 14-8 Continuous SVPWM Output Waveform

### 14.1.5.2 Discontinuous SVPWM

Discontinuous SVPWM is available in the dual/triple-shunt current sampling mode. FOC\_CR2[F5SEG] is set to 1 to activate this mode.

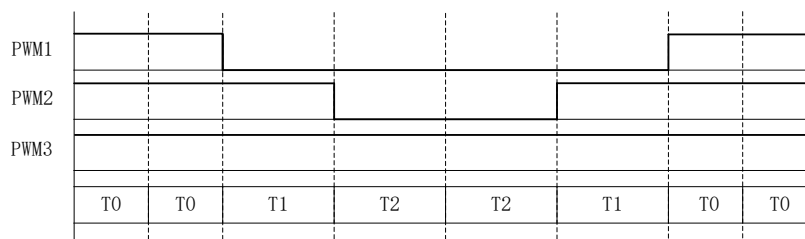


Figure 14-9 Discontinuous SVPWM Output Waveform

### 14.1.6 Overmodulation

Overmodulation is available in single/dual/triple-shunt current sampling mode. FOC\_CR1[OVMDL] is set to 1 to activate this mode. The output, FOC\_\_UD and FOC\_\_UQ, and limit value, FOC\_DMAX and FOC\_QMIN, will be multiplied by 1.15 in this mode.

### 14.1.7 Deadtime Compensation

Deadtime compensation is available in dual/triple-shunt current sampling mode. The compensation value of deadtime is configured by FOC\_TSMIN. This mode improves the quality of phase current at low speed.

### 14.1.8 Current and Voltage Sampling

In FOC mode, bus voltage and phase current are sampled by hardware automatically. Before the FOC module operates, ADC and operational amplifier shall be enabled and the corresponding control registers be configured. No configuration is required for ADC channel and mode. Current sampling mode, single/dual/triple-shunt, is selected by setting FOC\_CR1[CSM]. In single-shunt mode, default sampling channel of the bus current (itrip) is ADC channel 4. In dual-shunt mode, default sampling channels of A phase current (ia) and B phase current (ib)

are ADC channel 0 and channel 1 respectively. In triple-shunt mode, default sampling channels of ia, ib and C phase current (ic) are ADC channel 0, channel 1 and channel 4 respectively. Channel 14, with built-in voltage divider to sample VCC directly, or channel 2 can be selected for bus voltage sampling.

### 14.1.8.1 Single-shunt Current Sampling Mode

FOC\_CR1[CSM] is set to 00 to select the single-shunt current sampling mode. In this mode, FOC module samples itrip twice during the DRV timer counting-up operation, and samples the bus voltage during the DRV timer counting-down operation after FOC module completes the calculation.

Since deadtime affects the accuracy of current sampling, FOC module samples within T1' and T2', which is the applied time of active voltage vector with deadtime removed. FOC\_TRGDLY is the register which moves the current sampling time, and this register shall be configured reasonably to ensure sampling is completed within T1' and T2'. For example, FOC\_TRGDLY = 5, the sampling time is delayed for  $5 * T = 208\text{ns}$ ; FOC\_TRGDLY = 0xFB(-5), the sampling time is advanced for  $5 * T = 208\text{ns}$ .

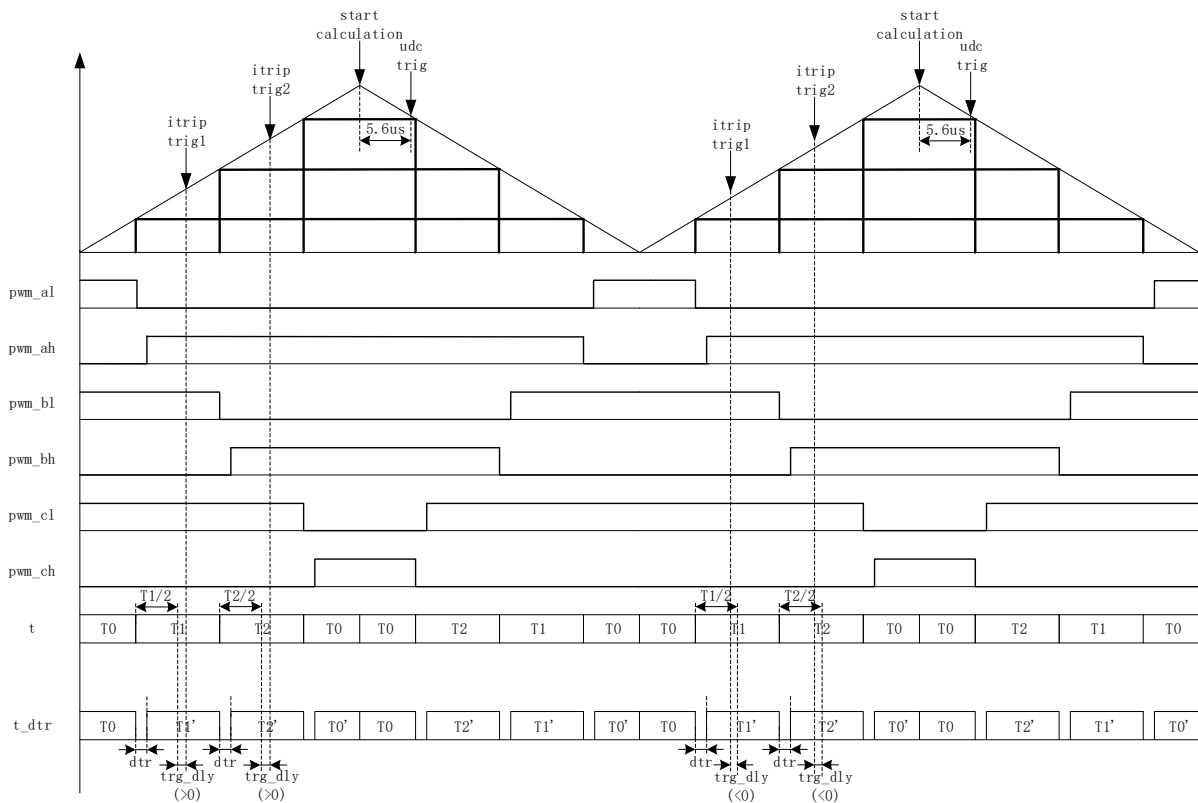


Figure 14-10 Single-shunt Current Sampling Timing Diagram

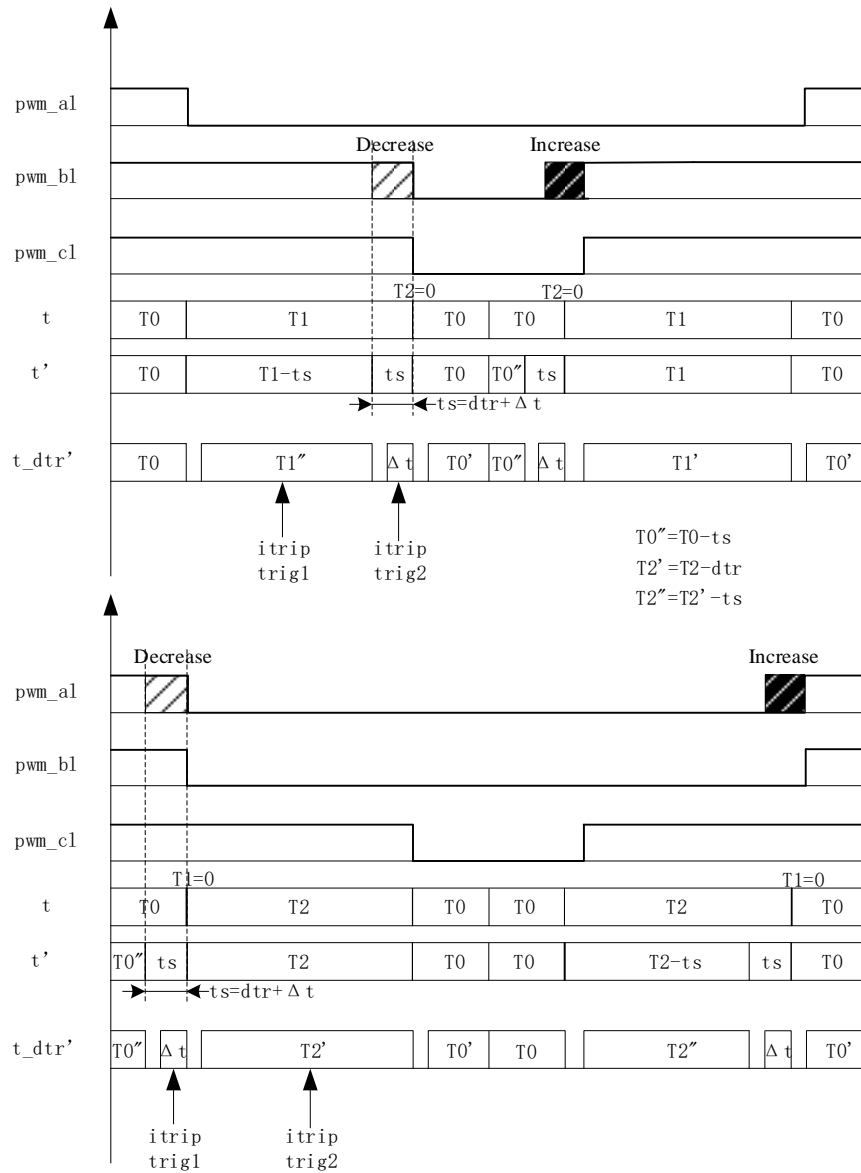


Figure 14-11 PWM Wave Shift in Single-shunt Current Sampling Mode

The time of sampling window may be not enough to sample the current in low modulation index and sector switching area. PWM waveform shall be adjusted to ensure the minimum sampling window required in the case. FOC\_TSMIN (FOC\_TSMIN = minimum sampling window + deadtime) is used to configure the minimum active voltage vector applied time, and FOC module adjusts the PWM waveform automatically.

### 14.1.8.2 Dual/Triple-shunt Current Sampling Mode

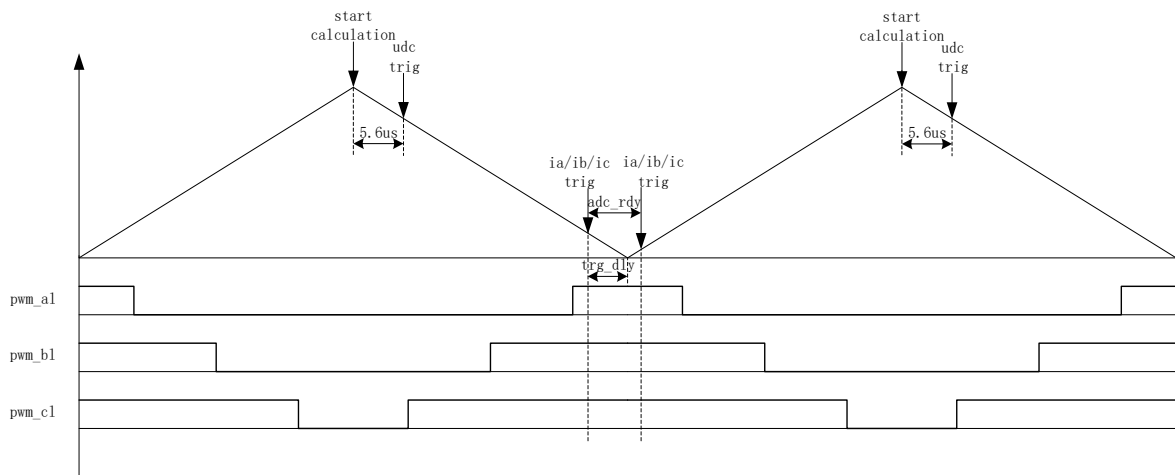


Figure 14-12 Dual/Triple-shunt Sequential Current Sampling Mode

FOC\_CR1[CSM] is set to 10/11 and FOC\_CR2[DSS] to 0 to select dual/triple-shunt concurrent current sampling mode. In triple-shunt mode, FOC\_TRGDLY is used to configure the sampling time of a phase current (ia/ib/ic is determined according to the sector), and other phases are sampled at the end of previous sampling. In dual-shunt mode, FOC\_TRGDLY is used to configure the sampling time of ia, and ib is sampled at the end of ia sampling. TRG\_DLY shall be configured reasonably to ensure current sampling time is within zero voltage vector (000). For example, when FOC\_TRGDLY = 0xB2 and FOC counter counts down, ia/ib/ic is sampled at  $50 \times T = 2.08\mu\text{s}$  before an underflow event, and then the other phases of ia/ib/ic are sampled.

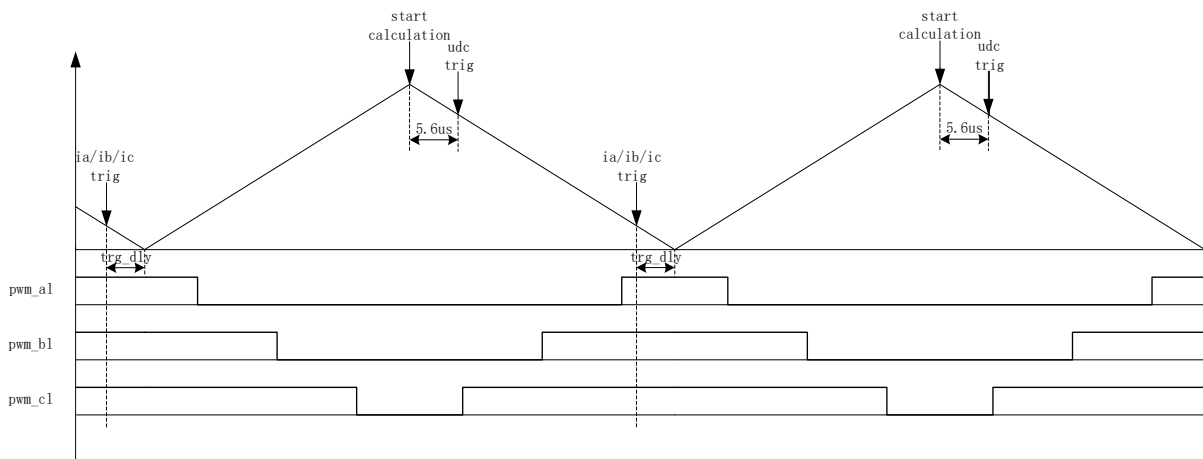


Figure 14-13 Dual/Triple-Shunt Alternating Current Sampling Mode

FOC\_CR1[CSM] is set to 10/11 and FOC\_CR2[DSS] to 1 to select dual/triple-shunt alternating current sampling mode. In this mode, FOC module performs calculation in every PWM cycle. However, only one phase current is sampled at each PWM cycle (ia/ib/ic is determined according to the sector). The first carrier cycle samples one phase of the ia/ib/ic, and the second carrier cycle samples the current of the other phase,



so as to alternately sample the current of two phases in three phases. FOC\_TRGDLY is used to configure the sampling time of ia (channel 0), ib (channel 1) and ic (channel 4). TRG\_DLY shall be configured reasonably to ensure sampling time for the current of ia (Channel 0), ib (Channel 1) or ic (Channel 4) is within zero voltage vector (000). For example, when FOC\_TRGDLY = 0xB2 and FOC counter counts-down, phase current is sampled at  $50 * T = 2.08\mu s$  before an underflow event.

In dual/triple-shunt current sampling mode, bus voltage is sampled when driver counter is down-counting and FOC module completes the calculation.

### 14.1.8.3 Current Sampling Offset

The current sampling offset voltage shall be added to sample full range of current due to the existence of the positive and negative phase current. When phase current is 0, ADC result is the offset value. ADC result minus this value, 0x4000 default, is the sampling current. Since ADC reference voltage and hardware are nonideal, there is a deviation between the default value and the real value. Therefore, it is necessary to calibrate the offset. The calibration procedure is as follows. When there is no current in three phases, MCU starts to sample the corresponding channel and the results, averaging all the sampled value, is written to FOC\_CSO. Providing ADC sampling range is 0 ~ 5V and the offset is 2.5V,  $FOC\_CSO = 2.5V/5V * 32768 = 16384$  (0x4000).

- When FOC\_CHC[CSOC] = 00/11, FOC\_CSO is written to modify the offset of itrip and ic.
- When FOC\_CHC[CSOC] = 01, FOC\_CSO is written to modify the offset of ia.
- When FOC\_CHC[CSOC] = 10, FOC\_CSO is written to modify the offset of ib.

### 14.1.9 Angle Mode

Angle module includes angle estimation module, ramping module and estimated angle smooth switching module. The sources of angle are as follows:

- Forced ramping angle
- Forced pulling angle
- Estimated angle of estimator
- Forced angle of estimator

Table 14-2 Sources of Angle

FOC_CR1[RFAE]	FOC_CR1[ANGM]	FOC_CR1[EFAE]	Sources of Angle
1	X	X	Forced ramping angle
0	0	X	Forced pulling angle
0	1	0	Estimated angle of estimator
0	1	1	$\omega > FOC\_EFREQMIN$ : Estimated angle of estimator $\omega < FOC\_EFREQMIN$ : Forced angle of estimator

### 14.1.9.1 Forced Ramping Angle

Forced ramping angle is controlled by angle register FOC\_\_THETA, speed register FOC\_\_RTHESTEP, acceleration register FOC\_RTHERACC and ramping timer FOC\_RTHERCNT. The formula is:

$$\text{FOC\_RTHESTEP (32-bit)} = \text{FOC\_RTHESTEP (32-bit)} + \text{FOC\_RTHERACC (low 16 bits)}$$

$$\text{THETA\_OL (16-bit)} = \text{THETA\_OL (16-bit)} + \text{FOC\_RTHESTEP (high 16 bits)}$$

Where, THETA\_OL is an internal variable of the chip. In forced ramping angle mode, THETA\_OL is written to FOC\_THETA as the used angle. If the software writes a value to FOC\_\_THETA, this value is written to THETA\_OL as well.

Forced ramping angle has the highest priority. Ramping module makes a ramping operation in every PWM cycle and the counter is added by 1. When the value of the counter reaches the set value by FOC\_RTHERCNT, FOC\_CR1[RFAE] is cleared by hardware, and then the ramping is completed.

Thereafter, according to the value of FOC\_CR1[ANGM], the angle comes from estimator (FOC\_CR1[ANGM] = 1) or forced pulling angle (FOC\_CR1[ANGM] = 0).

### 14.1.9.2 Forced Pulling Angle

Forced pulling angle is controlled by angle register FOC\_\_THETA, speed register FOC\_\_RTHESTEP. The formula is:

$$\text{THETA\_OL (16-bit)} = \text{THETA\_OL (16-bit)} + \text{FOC\_RTHESTEP (high 16 bits)}$$

Where, THETA\_OL is an internal variable of the chip. In forced pulling angle mode, THETA\_OL is written to FOC\_THETA as the used angle. If the software writes a value to FOC\_\_THETA, this value will be written to THETA\_OL as well.

- When FOC\_CR1[RFAE] is set to 1 and FOC\_CR1[ANGM] to 0, MCU switches to forced pulling angle mode starts after forced ramping angle mode. The speed is the cumulative result after ramping. This mode implements a forced uniform speed control.
- When FOC\_CR1[RFAE] is set to 0 and FOC\_CR1[ANGM] to 0, the angle is the forced pulling angle and the speed of FOC\_\_RTHESTEP is the initial speed written by software. Configuring RTHESTEP to “0” enables the pre-position feature. The sensor-based FOC is implemented after the motor speed is set with RTHESTEP. (Principle of Sensor-based FOC: The angle and speed are written to FOC\_\_THETA and FOC\_\_RTHESTEP by software, and FOC module generates an angle in each PWM cycle based on the written values.)

### 14.1.9.3 Estimator Angle

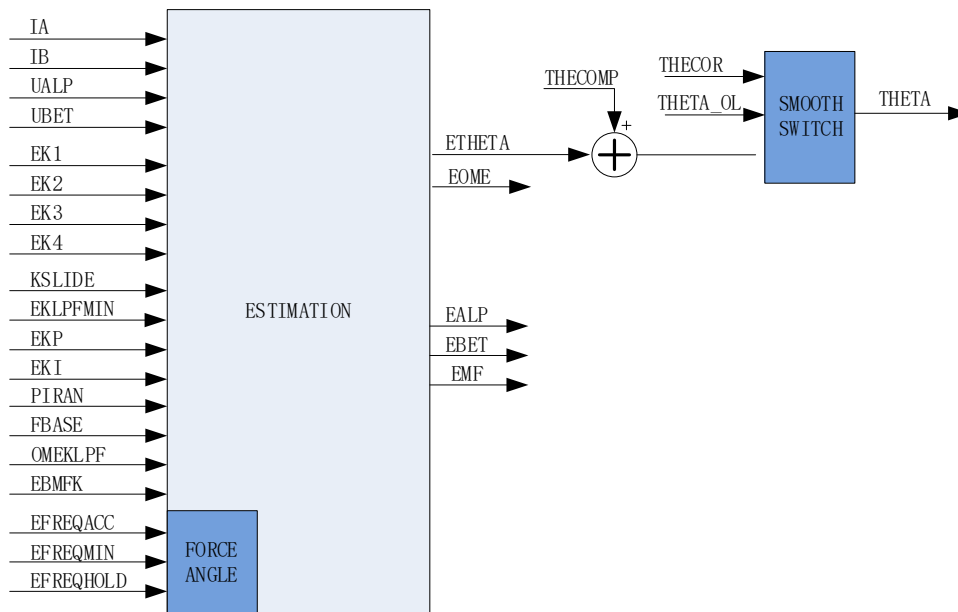


Figure 14-14 Schematic Block Diagram of Estimator

#### 14.1.9.3.1 Estimated Angle of Estimator

The estimator builds the motor model based on the motor parameters and control parameters, and outputs the estimated angle based on the sampling current and output voltage. The estimator operates in PLL mode or SMO mode by configuring FOC\_CR2[ESEL] bit.

#### 14.1.9.3.2 Forced Angle of Estimator

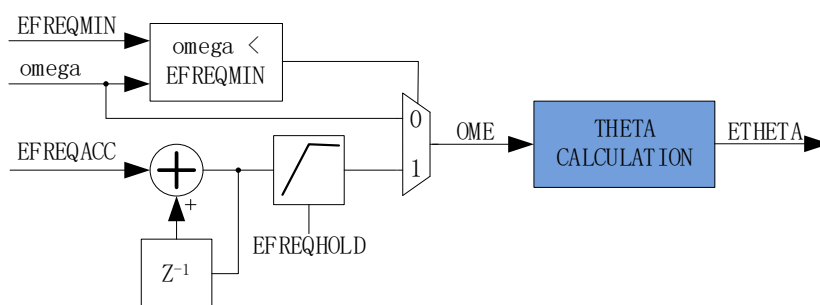


Figure 14-15 Schematic Block Diagram of Forced Angle of Estimator

This feature is similar to the ramping feature. Due to the low speed at motor starting process, there may be a deviation in angle and speed estimation with the small effective signal, resulting in startup failure. In this case, the estimator outputs the forced angle to ensure the motor start normally.

The forced angle feature of the estimator is enabled when FOC\_CR1[RFAE] is set to 0, FOC\_CR1[ANGM] to 1 and FOC\_CR1[EFAE] to 1. As shown in Figure 14-15, the estimator compares the value of real-time estimated

speed ( $\omega$ ) and FOC\_EFREQMIN to determine  $\omega$  or forced speed as the used speed (OME). When  $\omega < \text{FOC\_EFREQMIN}$ , the forced speed is selected as EOME. The forced speed starts with 0 and increases by FOC\_EFREQACC in each PWM cycle, with the maximum value FOC\_EFREQHOLD. When  $\omega \geq \text{FOC\_EFREQMIN}$ ,  $\omega$  is selected as EOME.

Estimated speed of the estimator FOC\_\_EOME is the low-pass filtering result of OME with the coefficient set by FOC\_OMEKLPF.

### 14.1.9.3.3 Angle Smooth Switching

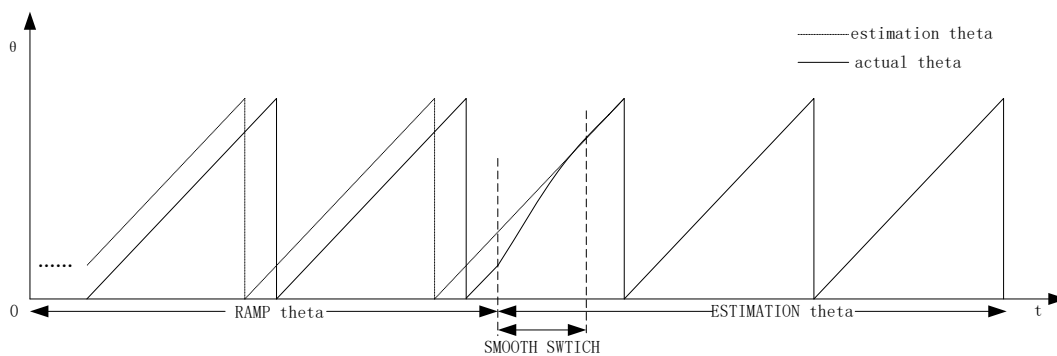


Figure 14-16 Angle Smooth Switching Waveform

When FOC\_CR1[RFAE] is set to 1 and FOC\_CR1[ANGM] to 1, the motor starts with ramping feature. At the end of the ramping, it switches to estimator angle mode. However, there is usually a deviation between the estimated angle (FOC\_ETHETA) and the forced ramping angle (THETA\_OL). If the angle is switched from forced ramping angle to estimated angle directly, motor jitter may occur due to such a sudden change. To deal with this problem, a smooth switching is preferred.

At the end of the ramping, if the deviation between FOC\_ETHETA and THETA\_OL is less than or equal to FOC\_THECOR, FOC\_ETHETA is selected as the output angle. But if the deviation is larger than FOC\_THECOR, THETA\_OL is modified smoothly with the step of FOC\_THECOR at every PWM cycle until it is close to FOC\_ETHETA. After the deviation is less than THECOR, FOC\_ETHETA is selected as the output angle.

### 14.1.9.3.4 Angle Compensation

Angle compensation value FOC\_THECOMP is used to compensate for the estimated angle FOC\_ETHETA. If FOC\_THECOMP is negative, the lagged angle is compensated; if it is positive, the advanced angle is compensated.

## 14.1.10 Motor Real Time Parameters

MCU monitors the state of motor using the following real time variables provided by FOC module:

- Used angle FOC\_\_THETA
- Estimated angle FOC\_\_ETHETA, Estimated speed FOC\_\_EOME
- d-axis voltage FOC\_\_UD, q-axis voltage FOC\_\_UQ
- d-axis current FOC\_\_ID, q-axis current FOC\_\_IQ
- $\alpha$ -axis voltage FOC\_\_VALP,  $\beta$ -axis voltage FOC\_\_VBET
- Bus voltage FOC\_\_UDCFLT
- Phase current FOC\_\_IA, FOC\_\_IB, FOC\_\_IC and maximum phase current FOC\_\_IAMAX, FOC\_\_IBMAX, FOC\_\_ICMAX
- $\alpha$ -axis current (equal to FOC\_\_IA),  $\beta$ -axis current FOC\_\_IBET
- $\alpha$ -axis BEMF FOC\_\_EALP,  $\beta$ -axis BEMF FOC\_\_EBET
- Magnitude of BEMF FOC\_\_EMF
- Motor power FOC\_\_POW

#### 14.1.10.1 RSD

FOC provides RSD (detection of rotating state: upwind and downwind) feature. FOC module starts to operate when FOC\_CR0[ESCMS] is set to 1, FOC\_IDREF to 0, and FOC\_IQREF to 0. Motor's rotor state is detected by FOC\_\_ETHETA and FOC\_\_EOME. If FOC\_\_ETHETA decreases or FOC\_\_EOME is a negative value, the motor rotates upwind and it is necessary to brake first and then start the motor with ramping forced angle mode. If FOC\_\_ETHETA increases or FOC\_\_EOME is a positive value, the motor rotates downwind and can be started using estimated angle directly.

#### 14.1.10.2 BEMF Detection

Estimator estimates  $\alpha$ -axis BEMF FOC\_\_EALP and  $\beta$ -axis BEMF FOC\_\_EBET with the motor parameters, and calculates the magnitude of BEMF (FOC\_\_EMF), which implements protection features, such as lock protection or phase unconnected protection.

#### 14.1.10.3 Motor Power

FOC module calculates motor power based on the sampling current, modulation index of SVPWM and bus voltage.

#### 14.1.11 FG Generation

FG signal is generated by FOC module and Timer4. FOC module calculates an FG value based on frequency base fbase, low-pass filtered speed FOC\_\_EOMELPF and FG coefficient FOC\_\_KFG in every PWM cycle. The result is updated to TIM4\_ARR automatically and half of the result (TIM4\_ARR/2) to TIM4\_DR by hardware. It shall be noted that Timer4 must work in output mode and the clock division factor of Timer4 shall be configured according to the motor maximum speed. FOC\_\_KFG is set as:  $FOC\_KFG = SYSCLK/(2^$

TIM4\_CR0[T4PSC]\*fbase\*x), where, x refers to the expected number of FG signal in one electric cycle. If the result exceeds 65535, the clock division factor TIM4\_CR0[T4PSC] shall be adjusted.

When FOC\_KFG = 0, this feature is disabled, and TIM4\_\_ARR and TIM4\_\_DR will not be updated.

## 14.2 FOC Registers

### 14.2.1 FOC\_CR0 (0x409F)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	OMIF	OMAF	MERRS		UCSEL	OMAS	ESCMS	EDIS
Type	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7]	OMIF	omega < FOC_EFREQMIN flag. This bit is valid even if FOC_CR1[EFAE] = 0 0: omega ≥ FOC_EFREQMIN 1: omega < FOC_EFREQMIN						
[6]	OMAF	omega > FOC_EFREQMAX flag 0: omega ≤ FOC_EFREQMAX 1: omega > FOC_EFREQMAX						
[5:4]	MERRS	The maximum error in SMO 00: 0.5 01: 0.25 10: 0.125 11: 1.0						
[3]	UCSEL	Sampling Channel for Bus Voltage (UDC) In FOC mode, bus voltage is sampled automatically by hardware after Driver counter is enabled. This bit selects the ADC channel for bus voltage sampling 0: ADC channel 2 1: ADC channel 14 ADC channel 14 is the internal channel dedicated for bus voltage sampling, and the voltage division ratio is selected by configuring ADC_CR[ADCRATIO]. ADC channel 2 is the external bus voltage sampling channel, which uses external voltage resistor division Note: It is not necessary to set the associated Enable Bit in ADC_MASK register to “1”.						
[2]	OMAS	Output selection when omega is too large When omega[15:8] is larger than FOC_EFREQMAX, OME is set as: 0: FOC_EFREQMAX*256 1: FOC_EFREQHOLD						
[1]	ESCMS	Angle Output Mode Selection 0: Test mode 1: Recommended mode						
[0]	EDIS	FOC__EALP/FOC__EBET Auto-computation Disabled 0: Not forbid 1: Forbid						

### 14.2.2 FOC\_CR1 (0x40A0)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	OVMDL	EFAE	RFAE	ANGM	CSM		RSV	SVPWMEN
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	—	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7]	OVMDL	Overmodulation Enable 0: Disable 1: Enable						
[6]	EFAE	Forced Angle of Estimator Enable						

		When this feature is enabled, angle mode is determined by the estimator, and it switches to estimated angle mode automatically. 0: Disable 1: Enable
[5]	RFAE	Forced Ramping Angle Enable When this feature is enabled, angle mode is determined by the ramping module. After ramping, it switches to estimated mode or forced pulling mode according to FOC_CR1[ANGM]. FOC_CR1[RFAE] is cleared to 0 by hardware as well. 0: Disable 1: Enable
[4]	ANGM	Angle Mode When FOC_CR1[RFAE] = 0, angle mode is determined by this bit. When FOC_CR1[RFAE] = 1, angle mode is determined by this bit after ramping. 0: Forced pulling angle mode 1: Estimated Angle of Estimator mode
[3:2]	CSM	Current Sampling Mode 00: Single-shunt current sampling mode 01: Dual-shunt current sampling mode 10: Reserved 11: Triple--shunt current sampling mode
[1]	RSV	Reserved
[0]	SVPWMEN	SVPWM Enable 0: Disable 1: Enable

### 14.2.3 FOC\_CR2 (0x40A1)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	ESEL	ICLR	F5SEG	DSS	CSOC		UQD	UDD
Type	R/W	R/W1	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	Name	Description
[7]	ESEL	Angle Estimator Mode Selection 0: SMO 1: PLL. FOC_KSILDE register is FOC_PLLKP of PI controller, and FOC_KLPFMIN register is FOC_PLLKI of PI controller.
[6]	ICLR	Clear FOC_IAMAX/FOC_IBMAX/FOC_ICMAX to "0" 0: No effect. 1: This bit is cleared to 0 by hardware after FOC_IAMAX/ FOC_IBMAX/ FOC_ICMAX is cleared to 0.
[5]	F5SEG	SVPWM Mode Selection 0: Continuous SVPWM 1: Discontinuous SVPWM (cannot be selected in single-shunt current sampling mode)
[4]	DSS	Current Sampling Discontinuous Mode Selection in Dual/Triple-shunt Mode 0: Sequential sampling mode, where current values of two phases are sampled in each carrier period. 1: Alternating sampling mode. FOC module completes the calculation in every PWM cycle. The current of one phase is sampled in each PWM cycle, and the current of two phases are sampled alternately in two adjacent PWM cycles.
[3:2]	CSOC	Current Sampling Offset Calibration Selection This bit is written to select the offset of FOC_CSO. In single-shunt sampling, 00 or 11 is written to calibrate itrip offset. In dual-shunt sampling, 01 is written to calibrate ia offset and 10 to calibrate ib offset. In triple-shunt sampling, 01 is written to calibrate ia offset, 10 to calibrate ib offset and 00 or 11 to calibrate ic offset. 00: itrip and ic 01: ia 10: ib 11: itrip and ic

[1]	UQD	q-Axis PI controller disabled, where FOC__UQ value is no longer updated by the PI controller. 0: Not forbid 1: Forbid
[0]	UDD	d-Axis PI controller disabled, where the FOC__UD value is no longer updated by the PI controller. 0: Not forbid 1: Forbid

#### 14.2.4 FOC\_TSMIN (0x40A2)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	FOC_TSMIN							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7:0]	FOC_TSMIN	Single-shunt sampling mode: Minimum window for sampling Dual/triple-shunt sampling mode: Deadtime compensation Range: [0,255] TSMIN = sampling window $T_{window}$ + deadtime $T_{DT}$ Providing $T_{window} = 1\mu s$ , $T_{DT} = 1\mu s$ , TSMIN = 2 $\mu s$ , $T_s = 62.5\mu s$ , FOC_TSMIN = (1 + 1)/62.5*4096 = 131						

#### 14.2.5 FOC\_TGLI (0x40A3)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	FOC_TGLI							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7:0]	FOC_TGLI	Narrow Pulse Elimination for High Side of the Bridge This feature is used in high voltage applications. The high side of bridge must be longer than a certain time. After this bit is configured, high side of the bridge is not turned on when the conducting time is less than this value. Range: [0,255] Providing to eliminate pulse narrower than $1\mu s$ , $T_{DT} = 1\mu s$ , $T_s = 62.5\mu s$ FOC_TGLI = (1 + 1)/62.5*4096 = 131						

#### 14.2.6 FOC\_TBLO (0x40A4)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	FOC_TBLO							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7:0]	FOC_TBLO	Sampling Masking Time in Triple-shunt Sampling Mode When low side of the bridge is turned on for less than FOC_TBLO, the current of this phase is not sampled and obtained through special process. Range: [0,255] Providing the current is not sampled when low side of the bridge is turned on for less than $1\mu s$ , FOC_TBLO = 1000ns/41.67ns = 24						



**14.2.7 FOC\_TRGDLY (0x40A5)**

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	FOC_TRGDLY							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7:0]	FOC_TRGDLY	Time Configuration for Current Sampling When FOC_TRGDLY is set to 0, FOC module samples the current as follows. Single-shunt sampling mode: Midpoint between deadtime and applied time of active voltage vector. Dual/triple-shunt sampling mode: Midpoint of voltage vector 000 (minima of Driver counter) Range: [-128,127] Single-shunt sampling mode: If FOC_TRGDLY = 5, it delays $5 * T = 208\text{ns}$ to sample the current, and if FOC_TRGDLY = -5, it advances $5 * T = 208\text{ns}$ . Dual/triple-shunt sampling mode: If FOC_TRGDLY = -5 and Driver counter counts downward, it samples the current at $5 * T = 208\text{ns}$ before an overflow event occurs. If FOC_TRGDLY = 5 and Driver counter counts upward, it samples the current at $5 * T = 208\text{ns}$ after an overflow event occurs.						

**14.2.8 FOC\_CSO (0x40A6, 0x40A7)**

FOC_CSOH(0x40A6)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	FOC_CSO[15:8]							
Type	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
FOC_CSOL(0x40A7)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	FOC_CSO[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	FOC_CSO	Current Sampling Offset FOC_CR2[CSOC] is configured to select the current, and FOC_CSO is written to calibrate current sampling offset of itrip in single-shunt mode, ia, ib in dual-shunt mode and ia, ib and ic in triple-shunt mode. Range: [0,32767]; MSB is always 0. Providing ADC sampling voltage range is 0V ~ 5V and offset is 2.5V, $\text{FOC\_CSO} = 2.5\text{V}/5\text{V} * 32768 = 16384$ (0x4000)						

**14.2.9 FOC\_RTHERSTEP (0x40A8, 0x40A9)**

FOC_RTHERSTEPH(0x40A8)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	FOC_RTHERSTEP[15:8]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FOC_RTHERSTEPL(0x40A9)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	FOC_RTHERSTEP[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						

[15:0]	FOC_RTHESTEP	Speed of Ramping Module. FOC_RTHESTEP is an internal 32-bit variable. MSB is sign bit. High-order 16 bits are written by software. Range: [-32768,32767] FOC_RTHESTEP (32-bit) = FOC_RTHESTEP (32-bit) + FOC_RTHEACC (low 16 bits) THETA_OL (16-bit) = THETA_OL (16-bit) + FOC_RTHESTEP (high 16 bits)
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#### 14.2.10 FOC\_RTHEACC (0x40AA, 0x40AB)

FOC_RTHEACCH(0x40AA)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	FOC_RTHEACC[15:8]							
Type	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FOC_RTHEACCL(0x40AB)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	FOC_RTHEACC[7:0]							
Type	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	FOC_RTHEACC	Ramping Acceleration. FOC_RTHEACC is an internal 32-bit variable. MSB is sign bit. Low-order 16 bits are written by software, and high-order 16 bits are always 0. Range: [-32768,32767] FOC_RTHESTEP (32-bit) = FOC_RTHESTEP (32-bit) + FOC_RTHEACC (low 16 bits) THETA_OL (16-bit) = THETA_OL (16-bit) + FOC_RTHESTEP (high 16 bits)						

#### 14.2.11 FOC\_EOMELPF (0x40AA, 0x40AB)

FOC_EOMELPFH(0x40AA)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	FOC_EOMELPF[15:8]							
Type	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FOC_EOMELPFL(0x40AB)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	FOC_EOMELPF[7:0]							
Type	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	FOC_EOMELPF	Filtered Estimated Speed of Estimator The filter coefficient is FOC_EOMEKLPF and f the LPF frequency is the carrier period. Range: [-32768,32767]						

#### 14.2.12 FOC\_RTHECNT (0x40AC)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	FOC_RTHECNT							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						

[7:0]	FOC_RTHERCNT	Ramping times = RTHERCNT*256 When ramping feature is enabled, the ramping angle increases in each PWM cycle. After RTHERCNT*256 times, ramping feature is disabled.
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#### 14.2.13 FOC\_THECOR (0x40AD)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	FOC_THECOR							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bit	Name	Description						
[7:0]	FOC_THECOR	Step Value of Angle Smooth Switching The step value of angle smooth switching after ramping. The format is the same as FOC_THETA. Range: [0,255]						

#### 14.2.14 FOC\_\_EMF (0x40AE, 0x40AF)

FOC__EMFH(0x40AE)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	FOC__EMF[15:8]							
Type	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FOC__EMFL(0x40AF)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	FOC__EMF[7:0]							
Type	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	FOC__EMF	BEMF Magnitude of Estimator This value is the root of sum of square of FOC__EALP and square of FOC__EBET Range: [0,32767]						

#### 14.2.15 FOC\_THECOMP (0x40AE, 0x40AF)

FOC_THECOMPH(0x40AE)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	FOC_THECOMP[15:8]							
Type	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FOC_THECOMPL(0x40AF)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	FOC_THECOMP[7:0]							
Type	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	FOC_THECOMP	Angle Compensation Value (write only) The estimated angle (FOC__ETHETA) plus the compensation value is the output angle of estimator (FOC__THETA). The format is the same as FOC__THETA. Range: [-32768,32767]						

**14.2.16 FOC\_DMAX (0x40B0, 0x40B1)**

FOC_DMAXH(0x40B0)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	FOC_DMAX[15:8]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FOC_DMAXL(0x40B1)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	FOC_DMAX[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	FOC_DMAX	Maximum Output of d-axis PI Controller Range: [-32768,32767]						

**14.2.17 FOC\_DMIN (0x40B2, 0x40B3)**

FOC_DMINH(0x40B2)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	FOC_DMIN[15:8]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FOC_DMINL(0x40B3)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	FOC_DMIN[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	FOC_DMIN	Minimum Output of d-axis PI Controller Range: [-32768,32767]						

**14.2.18 FOC\_QMAX (0x40B4, 0x40B5)**

FOC_QMAXH(0x40B4)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	FOC_QMAX[15:8]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FOC_QMAXL(0x40B5)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	FOC_QMAX[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	FOC_QMAX	Maximum Output of q-axis PI Controller Range: [-32768,32767]						

**14.2.19 FOC\_QMIN (0x40B6, 0x40B7)**

FOC_QMINH(0x40B6)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	FOC_QMIN[15:8]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FOC_QMINL(0x40B7)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	FOC_QMIN[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	FOC_QMIN	Minimum Output of q-axis PI Controller Range: [-32768,32767]						

**14.2.20 FOC\_UD (0x40B8, 0x40B9)**

FOC_UDH(0x40B8)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	FOC_UD[15:8]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FOC_UDL(0x40B9)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	FOC_UD[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	FOC_UD	Voltage by d-axis PI Controller Range: [-32768,32767]						

**14.2.21 FOC\_UQ (0x40BA, 0x40BB)**

FOC_UQH(0x40BA)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	FOC_UQ[15:8]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FOC_UQL(0x40BB)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	FOC_UQ[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	FOC_UQ	Voltage by q-axis PI Controller Range: [-32768,32767]						

**14.2.22 FOC\_ID (0x40BC, 0x40BD)**

FOC_IDH(0x40BC)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	FOC_ID[15:8]							
Type	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FOC_IDL(0x40BD)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	FOC_ID[7:0]							
Type	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	FOC_ID	d-axis Current from Park Transformation Range: [-32768,32767]						

**14.2.23 FOC\_IQ (0x40BE, 0x40BF)**

FOC_IQH(0x40BE)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	FOC_IQ[15:8]							
Type	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FOC_IQL(0x40BF)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	FOC_IQ[7:0]							
Type	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	FOC_IQ	q-axis Current from Park Transformation Range: [-32768,32767]						

**14.2.24 FOC\_IBET (0x40C0, 0x40C1)**

FOC_IBETH(0x40C0)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	FOC_IBET[15:8]							
Type	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FOC_IBETL(0x40C1)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	FOC_IBET[7:0]							
Type	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	FOC_IBET	$\beta$ -axis Current from Clarke Transformation Range: [-32768,32767]						

**14.2.25 FOC\_\_VBET (0x40C2, 0x40C3)**

FOC__VBETH(0x40C2)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	FOC__VBET[15:8]							
Type	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FOC__VBETL(0x40C3)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	FOC__VBET[7:0]							
Type	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name		Description					
[15:0]	FOC__VBET		β-axis Output Voltage of FOC Module Range: [-32768,32767]					

**14.2.26 FOC\_\_VALP (0x40C4, 0x40C5)**

FOC__VALPH(0x40C4)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	FOC__VALP[15:8]							
Type	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FOC__VALPL(0x40C5)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	FOC__VALP[7:0]							
Type	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name		Description					
[15:0]	FOC__VALP		α-axis Output Voltage of FOC Module Range: [-32768,32767]					

**14.2.27 FOC\_\_UDCPS (0x40C2, 0x40C3)**

FOC__UDCPSH(0x40C2)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	FOC__UDCPS[15:8]							
Type	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FOC__UDCPSL(0x40C3)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	FOC__UDCPS[7:0]							
Type	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name		Description					
[15:0]	FOC__UDCPS		Compensation Value for d-axis Voltage The result of d-axis PI controller (FOC_UD) added to FOC_UDCPS is used for inverse Park transformation. Range: [-32768,32767]					

**14.2.28 FOC\_UQCPS (0x40C4, 0x40C5)**

FOC_UQCPSH(0x40C4)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	FOC_UQCPS[15:8]							
Type	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FOC_UQCPSL(0x40C5)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	FOC_UQCPS[7:0]							
Type	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name		Description					
[15:0]	FOC_UQCPS		Compensation Value for q-axis Voltage The result of q-axis PI controller (FOC_UQ) added to FOC_UQCPS is used for inverse Park transformation. Range: [-32768,32767]					

**14.2.29 FOC\_IC (0x40C6, 0x40C7)**

FOC_ICH(0x40C6)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	FOC_IC[15:8]							
Type	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FOC_ICL(0x40C7)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	FOC_IC[7:0]							
Type	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name		Description					
[15:0]	FOC_IC		Sampled C-phase Current Range: [-32768,32767]					

**14.2.30 FOC\_IB (0x40C8, 0x40C9)**

FOC_IBH(0x40C8)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	FOC_IB[15:8]							
Type	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FOC_IBL(0x40C9)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	FOC_IB[7:0]							
Type	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name		Description					
[15:0]	FOC_IB		Sampled B-phase Current Range: [-32768,32767]					



**14.2.31 FOC\_\_IA (0x40CA, 0x40CB)**

FOC__IAH(0x40CA)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	FOC__IA[15:8]							
Type	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FOC__IAL(0x40CB)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	FOC__IA[7:0]							
Type	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name		Description					
[15:0]	FOC__IA		Sampled A-phase Current Range: [-32768,32767]					

**14.2.32 FOC\_\_THETA (0x40CC, 0x40CD)**

FOC__THETAH(0x40CC)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	FOC__THETA[15:8]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FOC__THETAL(0x40CD)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	FOC__THETA[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name		Description					
[15:0]	FOC__THETA		Angle Used for Inverse Park Transformation Range: [-32768,32767] -32768 ~ 32767 mapping -180°~ 180° Providing FOC__THETA = 8192, the angle is $8192/32768 * 180^\circ = 45^\circ$					

**14.2.33 FOC\_\_ETHETA (0x40CE, 0x40CF)**

FOC__ETHETAH(0x40CE)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	FOC__ETHETA[15:8]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FOC__ETHETAL(0x40CF)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	FOC__ETHETA[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name		Description					
[15:0]	FOC__ETHETA		Read: The angle estimated by estimator (before compensation). The format is the same as FOC__THETA Write: The initial angle in estimator Range: [-32768,32767]					

**14.2.34 FOC\_EALP (0x40D0, 0x40D1)**

FOC_EALPH(0x40D0)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	FOC_EALP[15:8]							
Type	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FOC_EALPL(0x40D1)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	FOC_EALP[7:0]							
Type	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name		Description					
[15:0]	FOC_EALP		$\alpha$ -axis Estimated BEMF Range: [-32768,32767]					

**14.2.35 FOC\_EBET (0x40D2, 0x40D3)**

FOC_EBETH(0x40D2)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	FOC_EBET[15:8]							
Type	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FOC_EBETL(0x40D3)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	FOC_EBET[7:0]							
Type	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name		Description					
[15:0]	FOC_EBET		$\beta$ -axis Estimated BEMF Range: [-32768,32767]					

**14.2.36 FOC\_EOME (0x40D4, 0x40D5)**

FOC_EOMEH(0x40D4)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	FOC_EOME[15:8]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FOC_EOMEL(0x40D5)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	FOC_EOME[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name		Description					
[15:0]	FOC_EOME		Estimator Output Speed Obtained by Filtering OME Range: [-32768,32767]					

**14.2.37 FOC\_\_UQEX (0x40D6, 0x40D7)**

FOC__UQEXH(0x40D6)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	FOC__UQEX[15:8]							
Type	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FOC__UQEXL(0x40D7)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	FOC__UQEX[7:0]							
Type	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name		Description					
[15:0]	FOC__UQEX		Overflow Value of q-axis PI Controller. $FOC\_UQEX = FOC\_UQ - FOC\_QMAX$ When $FOC\_UQ > FOC\_QMAX$ , FOC__UQEX is positive When $FOC\_UQ < FOC\_QMAX$ , FOC__UQEX is negative FOC__UQEX can be used to as the input of field weakening controller. Range: [-32768,32767]					

**14.2.38 FOC\_\_KFG (0x40D6, 0x40D7)**

FOC__KFGH(0x40D6)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	FOC__KFG[15:8]							
Type	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FOC__KFGL(0x40D7)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	FOC__KFG[7:0]							
Type	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name		Description					
[15:0]	FOC__KFG		Coefficient of FG Calculation FOC module performs the calculation based on FOC_EOMELPF and FOC__KFG in each PWM cycle. The result is updated to TIM4_ARR and half of the result (TIM4_ARR/2) to TIM4_DR by hardware. See FG Generation for more details.  Note: The clock division facto of Timer4 shall be configured if FOC__KFG overflows. When FOC__KFG = 0, this feature is disabled. Range: [0,65535]					

**14.2.39 FOC\_\_POW (0x40D8, 0x40D9)**

FOC__POWH(0x40D8)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	FOC__POW[15:8]							
Type	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FOC__POWL(0x40D9)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Name	FOC_POW[7:0]							
Type	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name		Description					
[15:0]	FOC_POW		Motor Power Range: [-32768,32767]					

#### 14.2.40 FOC\_EOMEKLPF (0x40D8)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	FOC_EOMEKLPF							
Type	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name		Description					
[7:0]	FOC_EOMEKLPF		LPF coefficient of estimated speed FOC_EOME of the estimator LPF is calculated in every PWM cycle Range 1 ~ 255 mapping 1/32768 ~ 255/32768					

#### 14.2.41 FOC\_IAMAX (0x40DA, 0x40DB)

FOC_IAMAXH(0x40DA)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	FOC_IAMAX[15:8]							
Type	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FOC_IAMAXL(0x40DB)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	FOC_IAMAX[7:0]							
Type	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name		Description					
[15:0]	FOC_IAMAX		Maximum A-phase Current Recorded maximum value of A phase current. This value may be unreliable unless the motor rotates in a full electrical period. This maximum value will not be cleared automatically unless FOC_CR2[ICLR] is set to 1. Range: [-32768,32767]					

#### 14.2.42 FOC\_IBMAX (0x40DC, 0x40DD)

FOC_IBMAXH(0x40DC)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	FOC_IBMAX[15:8]							
Type	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FOC_IBMAXL(0x40DD)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	FOC_IBMAX[7:0]							
Type	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name		Description					
[15:0]	FOC_IBMAX		Maximum B-phase Current					

		Recorded maximum value of B phase current. This value may be unreliable unless the motor rotates in a full electrical period. This value will not be cleared automatically unless FOC_CR2[ICLR] is set to 1. Range: [-32768,32767]
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#### 14.2.43 FOC\_ICMAX (0x40DE, 0x40DF)

FOC_ICMAXH(0x40DE)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	FOC_ICMAX [15:8]							
Type	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FOC_ICMAXL(0x40DF)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	FOC_ICMAX [7:0]							
Type	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name		Description					
[15:0]	FOC_ICMAX		Maximum Value of C-phase Current Recorded maximum value of C phase current. This value may be unreliable unless the motor rotates in a full electrical period. This value will not be cleared automatically unless FOC_CR2[ICLR] is set to 1. Range: [-32768,32767]					

#### 14.2.44 FOC\_EFREQMAX (0x406F)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	FOC_EFREQMAX[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bit	Name		Description					
[7:0]	FOC_EFREQMAX		Maximum of omega When omega[15:8] is bigger than this value, the output speed OME is : FOC_CR0[OMAS] = 0: FOC_EFREQMAX*256 FOC_CR0[OMAS] = 1: FOC_EFREQHOLD Range: [0,127] 0 ~ 127 mapping the speed range 0 ~ 32767  Note: This bit is invalid when MSB is 1.					

#### 14.2.45 FOC\_EKP (0x4074, 0x4075)

FOC_EKPH(0x4074)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	FOC_EKP[15:8]							
Type	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FOC_EKPL(0x4075)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	FOC_EKP[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	FOC_EKP	KP coefficient of PI controller for estimated angle of the estimator. MSB is always 0.Q12 format. Range: [0,32767]						

#### 14.2.46 FOC\_EKI (0x4076, 0x4077)

FOC_EKIH(0x4076)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	FOC_EKI[15:8]							
Type	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FOC_EKIL(0x4077)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	FOC_EKI[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	FOC_EKI	KI coefficient of PI controller for estimated angle of the estimator. MSB is always 0. Q15 format Range: [0,32767]						

#### 14.2.47 FOC\_EBMFK (0x407C, 0x407D)

FOC_EBMFKH(0x407C)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	FOC_EBMFK[15:8]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FOC_EBMFKL(0x407D)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	FOC_EBMFK[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	FOC_EBMFK	LPF Coefficient (EKLPF) of BEMF Low-pass Filter. Q15 format Range: [0,32767] EKLPF = FOC_EBMFK*FOC_EOME FOC_EBMFK = $2*\pi*f_{base}*T_s$						

#### 14.2.48 FOC\_KSLIDE (0x4078, 0x4079)

FOC_KSLIDEH(0x4078)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	FOC_KSLIDE/FOC_PLLKP[15:8]							
Type	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FOC_KSLIDEL(0x4079)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	FOC_KSLIDE/FOC_PLLKP [7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	Name	Description
[15:0]	FOC_KSLIDE /FOC_PLLKP	FOC_CR2[ESEL] = 0: Gain coefficient of SMO; Q15 format FOC_CR2[ESEL] = 1: KP coefficient of PI controller on PLL; Q12 format Range: [0,32767]. MSB is always 0.

#### 14.2.49 FOC\_EKLPFMIN (0x407A, 0x407B)

FOC_EKLPFMINH(0x407A)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	FOC_EKLPFMIN/FOC_PLLKPI[15:8]							
Type	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FOC_EKLPFMINH(0x407B)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	FOC_EKLPFMIN/FOC_PLLKPI[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	FOC_EKLPFMIN /FOC_PLLKI	FOC_CR2[ESEL] = 0: The minimum value of BEMF low pass filter. EKLPF is forced to be this value if it is lower than this value. Q15 format FOC_CR2[ESEL] = 1: KP coefficient of PI controller on PLL; Q12 format Range: [0,32767], MSB is always 0						

#### 14.2.50 FOC\_OMEKLPF (0x407E, 0x407F)

FOC_OMEKLPFH(0x407E)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	FOC_OMEKLPF[15:8]							
Type	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FOC_OMEKLPFL(0x407F)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	FOC_OMEKLPF[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	FOC_OMEKLPF	LPF Coefficient of FOC__EOME; MSB is always 0; Q15 format Range: [0,32767]						

#### 14.2.51 FOC\_FBASE (0x4080, 0x4081)

FOC_FBASEH(0x4080)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	FOC_FBASE[15:8]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FOC_FBASEL(0x4081)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	FOC_FBASE[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						

[15:0]	FOC_FBASE	Frequency Base of Estimator Range: [0,32767] FOC_FBASE = fbase*Ts*32768 Providing fbase = 200Hz, Ts = 62.5μs, FOC_FBASE = 200*0.0000625*32768 = 409(0x199)
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#### 14.2.52 FOC\_EFREQACC (0x4082, 0x4083)

FOC_EFREQACCH(0x4082)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	FOC_EFREQACC[15:8]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FOC_EFREQACCL(0x4083)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	FOC_EFREQACC[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	FOC_EFREQACC	Speed Increment of the Forced Angle Mode. FOC_EFREQACC is an internal 24-bit variable and MSB is sign bit. Low-order 16 bits are written by software. Range: [0,65535] Providing fbase = 200Hz, pole pairs (pp) = 4, speed_base = 60*fbase/pp = 3000rpm. To set speed increment to 3rpm, FOC_EFREQACC = 3rpm/speed_base*32768*256 = 8388 (0x20C4)						

#### 14.2.53 FOC\_EFREQMIN (0x4084, 0x4085)

FOC_EFREQMINH(0x4084)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	FOC_EFREQMIN[15:8]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FOC_EFREQMINL(0x4085)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	FOC_EFREQMIN[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	FOC_EFREQMIN	Switch Threshold of the Estimated Angle FOC_EFREQMIN is an internal 24-bit variable, and MSB is sign bit. High-order 16 bits are written by software. With Forced Angle of Estimator Mode enabled, FOC module outputs forced angle when the estimated angle is smaller than the bit value. Range: [-32768,32767] Providing fbase = 200Hz, pole pairs pp = 4, speed_base = 60*fbase/pp = 3000rpm. To set switch speed to 30rpm, FOC_EFREQMIN = 30rpm/speed_base*32768 = 327 (0x147)						



**14.2.54 FOC\_EFREQHOLD (0x4086, 0x4087)**

FOC_EFREQHOLDH(0x4086)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	FOC_EFREQHOLD[15:8]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FOC_EFREQHOLDL(0x4087)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	FOC_EFREQHOLD[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	FOC_EFREQHOLD	Maximum Value of Forced Speed of the Estimator FOC_EFREQHOLD is an internal 24-bit variable, and MSB is sign bit. High 16 bits are written by the software. The forced speed increases until it reaches this value. Range: [-32768,32767] Providing fbase = 200Hz, pole pairs pp = 4, speed_base = 60*fbase/pp = 3000rpm. To set maximum forced speed to 60rpm, FOC_EFREQHOLD = 60rpm/speed_base*32768 = 655 (0x028F)						

**14.2.55 FOC\_EK3 (0x4088, 0x4089)**

FOC_EK3H(0x4088)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	FOC_EK3[15:8]							
Type	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FOC_EK3L(0x4089)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	FOC_EK3[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	FOC_EK3	The 3 <sup>rd</sup> coefficient of the current model in estimator; MSB is always 0; Q15 format; Range: [-32768,32767]						

**14.2.56 FOC\_EK4 (0x408A, 0x408B)**

FOC_EK4H(0x408A)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	FOC_EK4[15:8]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FOC_EK4L(0x408B)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	FOC_EK4[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	FOC_EK4	The 4 <sup>th</sup> coefficient of the current model in estimator; Q15 format Range: [-32768,32767]						

**14.2.57 FOC\_EK1 (0x408C, 0x408D)**

FOC_EK1H(0x408C)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	FOC_EK1[15:8]							
Type	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FOC_EK1L(0x408D)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	FOC_EK1[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	FOC_EK1	The 1 <sup>st</sup> coefficient of the current model in estimator; MSB is always 0; Q15 format Range: [0,32767]						

**14.2.58 FOC\_EK2 (0x408E, 0x408F)**

FOC_EK2H(0x408E)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	FOC_EK2[15:8]							
Type	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FOC_EK2L(0x408F)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	FOC_EK2[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	FOC_EK2	The 2 <sup>nd</sup> coefficient of the current model in estimator; MSB is always 0; Q15 format Range: [0,32767]						

**14.2.59 FOC\_IDREF (0x4090, 0x4091)**

FOC_IDREFH(0x4090)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	FOC_IDREF[15:8]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FOC_IDREFL(0x4091)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	FOC_IDREF[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	FOC_IDREF	User-defined d-axis Current Range: [-32768,32767]						

**14.2.60 FOC\_IQREF (0x4092, 0x4093)**

FOC_IQREFH(0x4092)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	FOC_IQREF[15:8]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FOC_IQREFL(0x4093)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	FOC_IQREF[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	FOC_IQREF	User-defined q-axis Current Range: [-32768,32767]						

**14.2.61 FOC\_DQKP (0x4094, 0x4095)**

FOC_DQKPH(0x4094)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	FOC_DQKP[15:8]							
Type	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FOC_DQKPL(0x4095)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	FOC_DQKP[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	FOC_DQKP	KP Coefficient of dq-axis PI Controller; MSB is always 0; Q12 format Range: [0,32767], corresponding to range of Q12: [0,8]						

**14.2.62 FOC\_DQKI (0x4096, 0x4097)**

FOC_DQKIH(0x4096)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	FOC_DQKI[15:8]							
Type	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FOC_DQKIL(0x4097)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	FOC_DQKI[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	FOC_DQKI	KI Coefficient of dq-axis PI Controller; MSB is always 0; Q15 format Range: [0,32767], corresponding to range of Q15: [0,1]						

**14.2.63 FOC\_\_UDCFLT (0x4098, 0x4099)**

FOC__UDCFLTH(0x4098)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	FOC__UDCFLT[15:8]							
Type	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FOC__UDCFLTL(0x4099)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	FOC__UDCFLT[7:0]							
Type	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	FOC__UDCFLT	Filtered Bus Voltage FOC module samples the bus voltage and filters it to obtain FOC__UDCFLT. ADC channel 2 (external voltage divider) or channel 14 (internal voltage divider) can be selected.  Range: [0,32767] Providing the sampled bus voltage is divided by 6 and ADC voltage range is 0V ~ 5V, the sampling range of bus voltage is 0V ~ 30V. Providing FOC__UDCFLT is 19661(0x4CCD), the bus voltage is $19661/32768*5V*6 = 18V$ .						

## 15 Timer1

### 15.1 Timer1 Operations

Timer1 consists of a 16-bit up-counting Basic Timer and a 16-bit up counting Reload Timer. Timer1 can be used in the applications of square-wave controlled BLDC motor drive. Timer1 features as follows.

- The 16-bit up counting Basic Timer is used to record the time between two position detected events or two phases commutations (60 degree time) and also can be used for forced commutation control when phase detection fails.
- The 16-bit up counting Reload Timer is used to control the time from position detected to phase commutation, as well as masking time for diode freewheeling, in which position detection is disabled
- The 3-bit programmable frequency prescaler divides the system clock. The divided clock is used as the clock source of the two counters
- Configurable filtering signals and sampling delay for position detection
- Position detection module generates the position signal required for phase commutation according to the input signal
- 7 groups state register control comparator and pre-driver output
- 6 interrupt sources

The internal structure of Timer1 is shown in Figure 15-1.

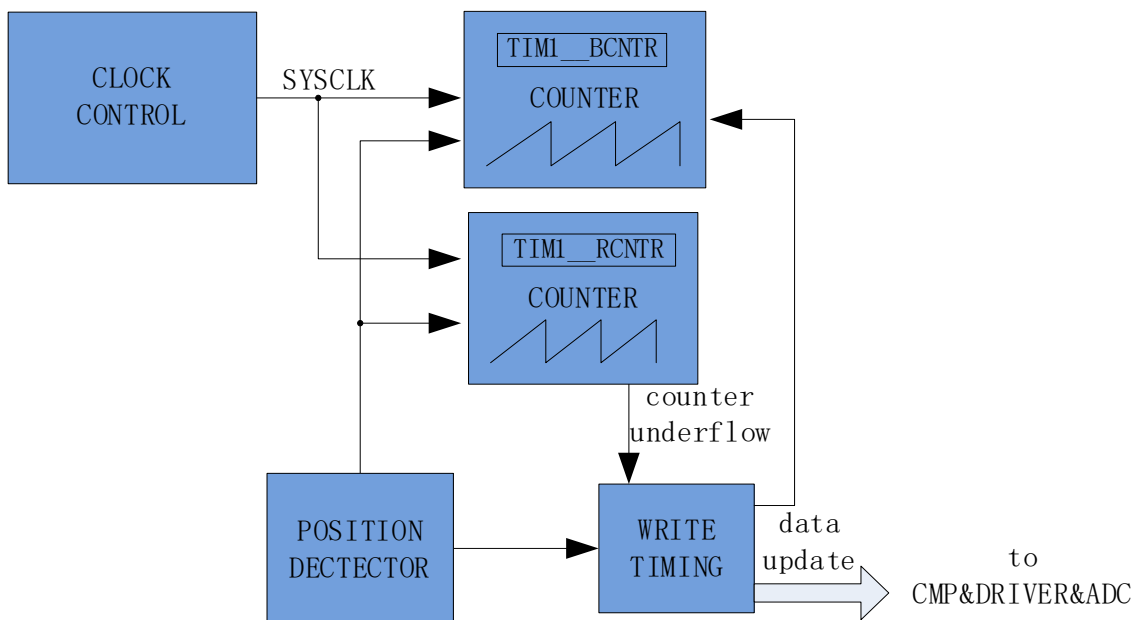


Figure 15-1 Internal Structure of Timer1

### 15.1.1 Timer1 Counter Module

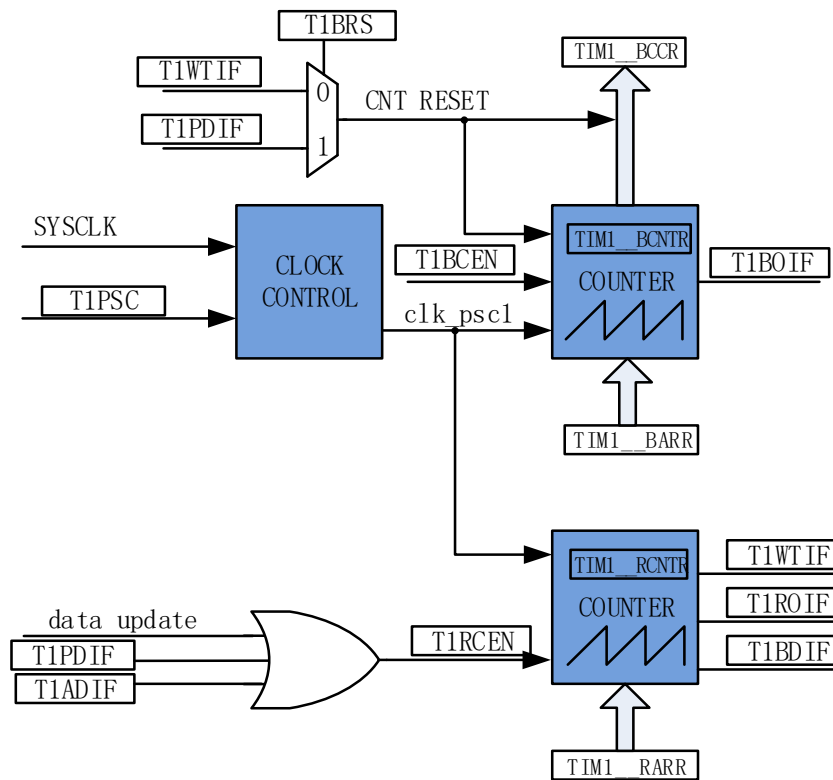


Figure 15-2 Timer Counting Units

Timer1 consists of a frequency prescaler, an 16-bit up-counting Base Timer and an 16-bit up-counting Reload Timer.

#### 15.1.1.1 Prescaler

Prescaler is used to divide the system clock frequency and generate clock source for Basic Timer and Reload Timer. It offers 8 division coefficients and can be selected with TIM1\_CR3[T1PSC]. Since this register has no buffer, the clock rate is immediately updated after the division coefficient is written. Therefore, the division coefficient shall be configured when both the Basic Timer and Reload Timer are not working. The clock rate  $clk\_psc1 = SYSCLK / (2^{T1PSC})$ . The clock rate corresponding to TIM1\_CR3[T1PSC] is shown in Table 15-1.

Table 15-1 Mapping between Clock Rate and TIM1\_CR3[T1PSC]

TIM1_CR3[T1PSC]	Coefficient	clk_psc1(Hz)	TIM1_CR3[T1PSC]	Coefficient	clk_psc1(Hz)
000	1	24M	100	16	1.5M
001	2	12M	101	32	750k
010	4	6M	110	64	375k
011	8	3M	111	128	187.5k

#### 15.1.1.2 Basic Timer

The Basic Timer is a 16-bit up counter with its count value held in the TIM1\_BCNTR register.

TIM1\_BCNTX value is loaded into Capture Register TIM1\_BCCR upon a Position Detection Interrupt TIM1\_SR[T1PDIF] or a Write Timing Interrupt TIM1\_SR[T1WTIF] (selected by TIM1\_CR2[T1BRS] bit). Meanwhile, TIM1\_BCNTX bit is cleared to 0 and restarts the counter cycle. TIM1\_BCCR captures the time between two position detection interrupts or two write timing interrupts, i.e. 60° commutation time. These time inputs are averaged multiple times (programmed by the TIM1\_CR0[T1CFLT] bit) before loading the average as a 60° commutation base into the TIM1\_BCOR register. When TIM1\_BARR auto load feature is enabled (TIM1\_CR1[BAPE] is set to 1), TIM1\_BARR loads the value of TIM1\_BCOR by hardware. When count value of TIM1\_BCNTX increases to TIM1\_BARR, overflow interrupt flag TIM1\_SR[T1BOIF] of the Basic Timer is set to 1. If forced commutation feature is enabled, phase commutation occurs and the Basic Timer Register is cleared to 0. Otherwise, the Basic Timer Register will not be cleared until it counts up to 0xFFFF and becomes overflowed.

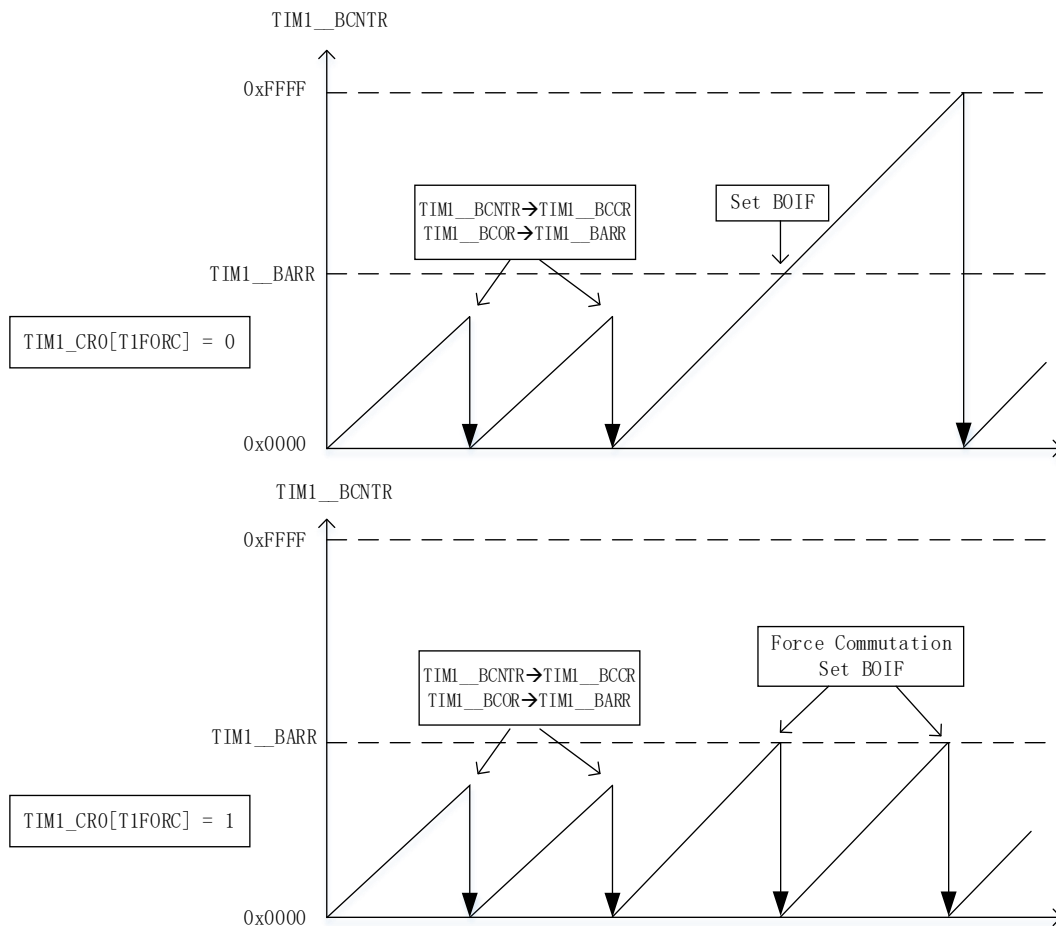


Figure 15-3 Waveform of Basic Timer

In Manual mode (TIM1\_IER[T1MAME] = 1), TIM1\_BCNTX is cleared by Basic Timer overflow event instead of TIM1\_CR2[T1BRS].

### 15.1.1.3 Reload Timer

The reload timer is a 16-bit up counter with its count value held in TIM1\_RCNTN register. The timer overflows when TIM1\_RCNTN increases to TIM1\_RARR. It stops counting when TIM1\_SR[T1ROIF] (overflow interrupt flag of the reload counter) is set to 1, and TIM1\_RCNTN and TIM1\_CR0[T1RCEN] are cleared to 0. TIM1\_CR0[T1RCEN] is set to 1 to restart reload timer when position detection interrupt or write timing interrupt is generated.

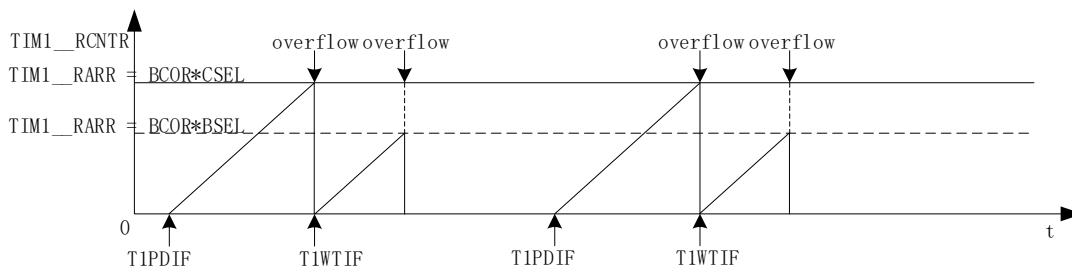


Figure 15-4 Waveform of Reload Timer

## 15.1.2 Position Detection

### 15.1.2.1 Position Detection Signal

TIM1\_CR3[T1TIS] bit selects the source of position detection signal, including CMP0/1/2 (CMP based position detection), GPIO (Hall effected position detection) or ADC (ADC based position detection). The CMP\_CR1[HALLSEL] bit is used to configure GPIO sourced by P1.4/P1.6/P2.1 (after functional switching) or P0.2/P3.7/P3.6. The TIM1\_CR3[T1INM] bit decides whether the CMP/GPIO signal is filtered. A Position Detection Interrupt is generated upon the completion of position detection. Position Detection Interrupts are divided into CMP/GPIO Position Detection Interrupt and ADC Position Detection Interrupt.

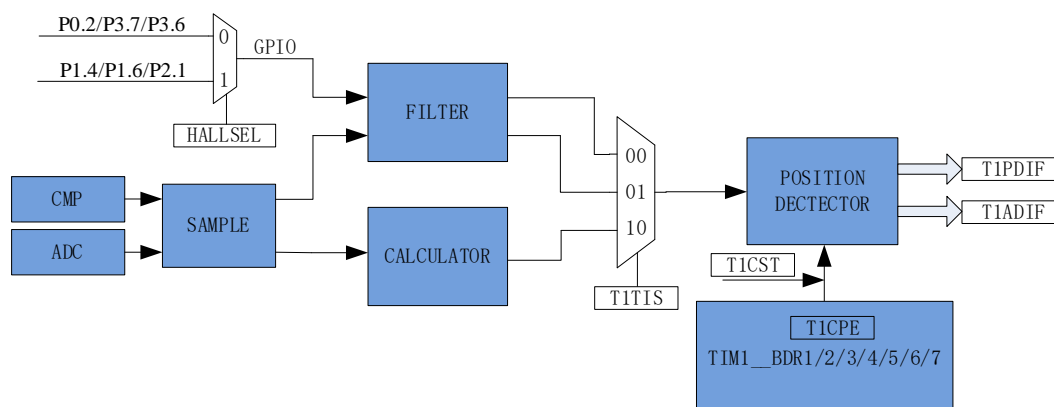


Figure 15-5 Functional Block Diagram of Position Detection



### 15.1.2.2 CMP/GPIO Position Detection Event

The register bank TIM1\_DBR1/2/3/4/5/6/7[T1CPE] is configured to select the active edge of position detection signal. When an active edge of CMP/GPIO position detection signal is detected, it indicates the position detection is successfully done, allowing CMP/GPIO Position Detection Interrupt Flag TIM1\_SR[T1PDIF] bit to become logic 1. TIM1\_CR4[T1CST] bit selects TIM1\_DBR1/2/3/4/5/6/7[T1CPE] timing.

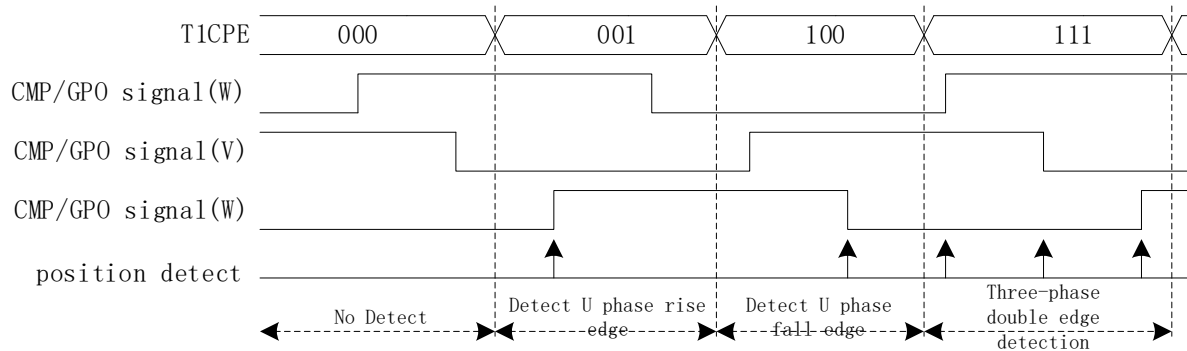


Figure 15-6 Timing Diagram of CMP/GPIO Position Detection

The relation between active edge and TIM1\_DBR1/2/3/4/5/6/7[T1CPE] is shown in Table 15-2.

Table 15-2 Mapping between Active Edge and TIM1\_DBR1/2/3/4/5/6/7[T1CPE]

T1CPE	Description	T1CPE	Description
000	0	100	U-phase corresponding comparator is enabled when falling edge of U-phase is detected.
001	U-phase corresponding comparator is enabled when rising edge of U-phase is detected.	101	W-phase corresponding comparator is enabled when rising edge of W-phase is detected.
010	W-phase corresponding comparator is enabled when falling edge of W-phase is detected.	110	V-phase corresponding comparator is enabled when falling edge of V-phase is detected.
011	V-phase corresponding comparator is enabled when rising edge of V-phase is detected.	111	U+W+V-phase corresponding comparator is enabled when rising falling edge of U+W+V-phase is detected.

### 15.1.2.3 ADC Position Detection Event

TIM1\_CR3[T1TIS] is configured to select the position detection signal from ADC. Timer1 controls ADC to sample the voltage of active phase and floating phase. To get the position information, which are calculated as the following equation:

$$TIM1\_URES = K \times TIM1\_UCOP - TIM1\_UFLP$$

where,

$K$ : ADC position detection factor

TIM1\_UCOP: ADC sampling value of active phase

TIM1\_UFLP: ADC sampling value of floating phase

K, TIM1\_\_UCOP and TIM1\_\_UFLP are determined by TIM1\_DBR1/2/3/4/5/6/7[T1CPE] bit, as detailed in Table 15-3.

Table 15-3 Relation between TIM1\_DBR1/2/3/4/5/6/7[T1CPE] and K, TIM1\_\_UCOP, TIM1\_\_UFLP

CPE	Description
000	Reserved
001	TIM1_KR for K, W-phase voltage for TIM1__UCOP, and U-phase voltage for TIM1__UFLP
010	TIM1_KF for K, U-phase voltage for TIM1__UCOP, and W-phase voltage for TIM1__UFLP
011	TIM1_KR for K, U-phase voltage for TIM1__UCOP, and V-phase voltage for TIM1__UFLP
100	TIM1_KR for K, V-phase voltage for TIM1__UCOP, and U-phase voltage for TIM1__UFLP
101	TIM1_KR for K, V-phase voltage for TIM1__UCOP, and W-phase voltage for TIM1__UFLP
110	TIM1_KF for K, W-phase voltage for TIM1__UCOP, and V-phase voltage for TIM1__UFLP
111	Reserved

When TIM1\_\_URES has a negative step or a positive step, ADC position detected event is generated and TIM1\_SR[T1ADIF] (ADC position detection interrupt flag) is set to 1. The position at which ADC Position Detection Interrupt is generated is controlled by setting the coefficient K. In this case, the phase commutation degree can be controlled flexibly.

#### 15.1.2.4 Sampling

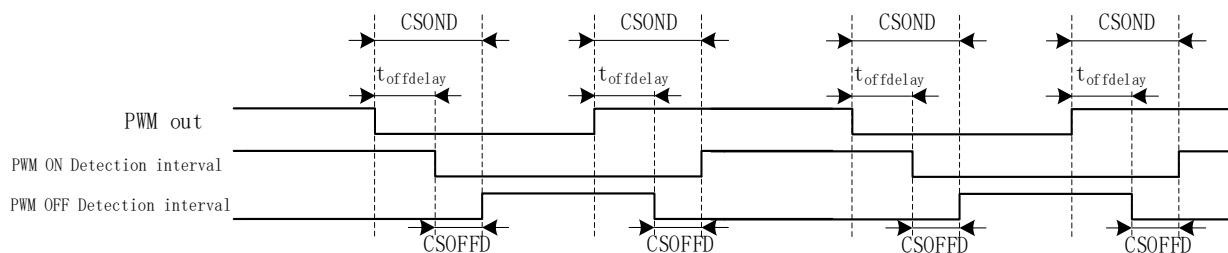


Figure 15-7 Timing Diagram of Sampling

Affected by switching rate of the power device, BEMF signal lags behind PWM output. CMP\_SAMR[CSOFFD], CMP\_SAMR [CSOND] and CMP\_CR4[FAEN] shall be set reasonably to adjust the sampling interval and obtain the valid position detection signal. When TIM1\_CR3[T1TIS] = 01 or 10, Timer1 enables CMP0/1/2 to output the compare results between phase BEMF and neutral point, or starts ADC module to sample floating voltage.

See Comparator Sampling for more details.

### 15.1.2.5 Filtering

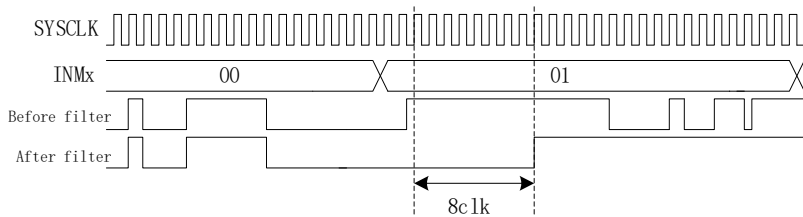


Figure 15-8 Timing Diagram of Filtering Module

According to TIM1\_CR3[T1INM] and CMP\_CR4[FAEN], the filtered pulse width of input noise can be selected as 8/16/24/32/64/96 system clock. After this feature is enabled, the signal is lagged behind about 8/16/24/32/64/96 system clock.

### 15.1.3 Writing Sequence Event

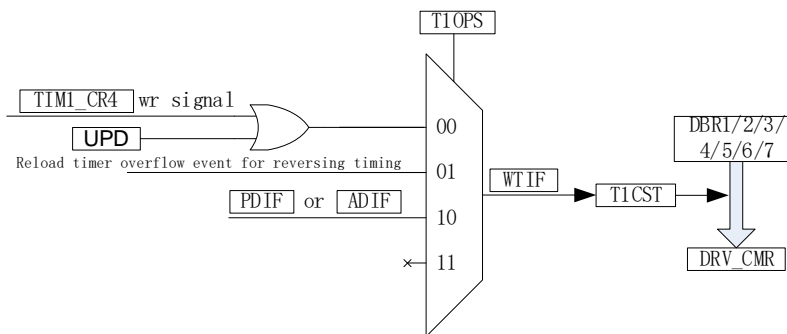


Figure 15-9 Block Diagram of Writing Sequence

When the control logic, predefined in TIM1\_DBR1/2/3/4/5/6/7, is sent to driver register DRV\_CMR, a writing sequence interrupt is generated. The triggered source is selected by the configuration of TIM1\_CR0[TIOPS], and the software, Reload Timer overflow event or position detected event can be selected. When a writing sequence interrupt is generated, writing sequence interrupt flag is set to 1. If TIM1\_CR4[T1CST] is in 001 ~ 110, TIM1\_CR4[T1CST] adds 1 automatically.

### 15.1.4 Timer1 Interrupt

Timer1 has 6 interrupt sources:

- Base Timer overflow interrupt
- Reload Timer overflow interrupt
- Writing sequence interrupt
- Diode freewheeling end interrupt
- CMP/GPIO position detection interrupt
- ADC position detected interrupt

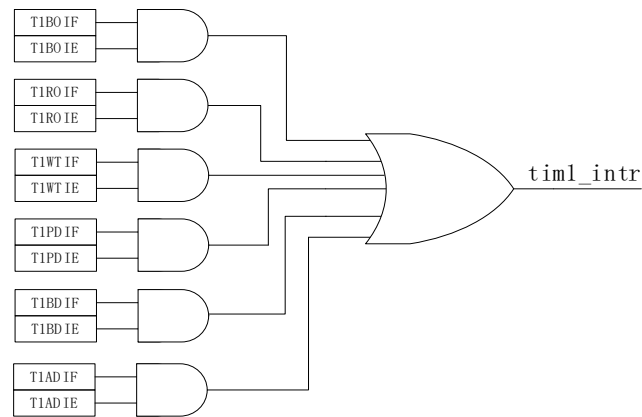


Figure 15-10 Timer1 Interrupt Sources

## 15.2 Square Wave Control Based BLDC Motor

For BLDC motor square wave control application, Timer1 works with CMP0/1/2 and Driver module to achieve the following features:

- Automatic record of 60 degree time, filtered as 60 degree reference time
- Automatic forced phase commutation when position signal is not detected
- Automatic diode freewheeling masking, i.e., stopping position detection during diode freewheeling
- Automatic control of the time from position detected to phase commutation to achieve automatic commutation
- Take over CMP\_CR2[**CMP0SEL**] to control CMP0/1/2 automatically
- Comparator signal can be set to avoid power device switching oscillation for sampling, and the signal can be configured to be filtered after sampling
- Take over DRV\_CM**R** register to control 6 PWM outputs automatically

### 15.2.1 Six-step Phase Commutation of Square Wave Control

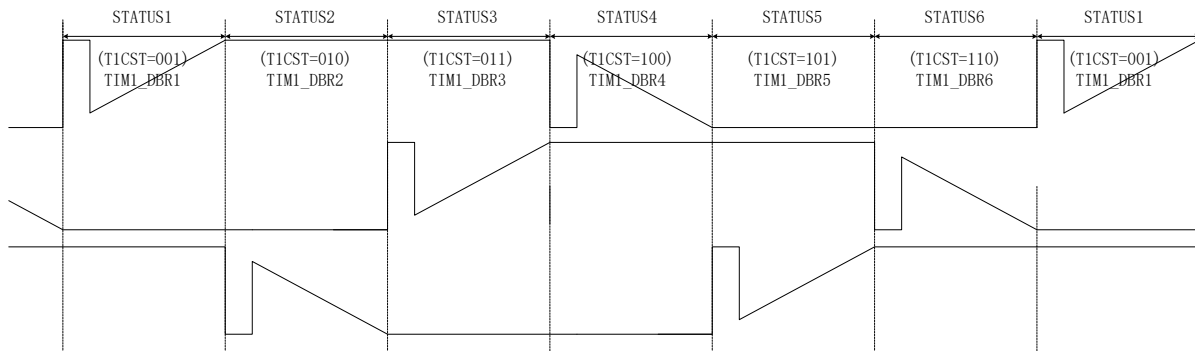


Figure 15-11 Diagram of Six-step Phase Commutation of Square Wave Control

TIM1\_CR4[T1CST] is the commutation state machine. Among them, state 0 is used to output off state, and state 7 is customizable for braking, pre-charging, pre-positioning, startup, etc. States 1 ~ 6 are used for six-step automatic commutation, and the state machine TIM1\_CR4[T1CST] automatically adds 1 after phase commutation.

The states 1~7 maps to the TIM1\_DBR1~7. When writing sequence interrupt occurs, TIM1\_DBRx corresponding to the current state is automatically transferred to DRV\_CMRR and CMP\_CR2[CMPOSEL] for phase commutation and position detection.

## 15.2.2 Square Wave Control Working Principle

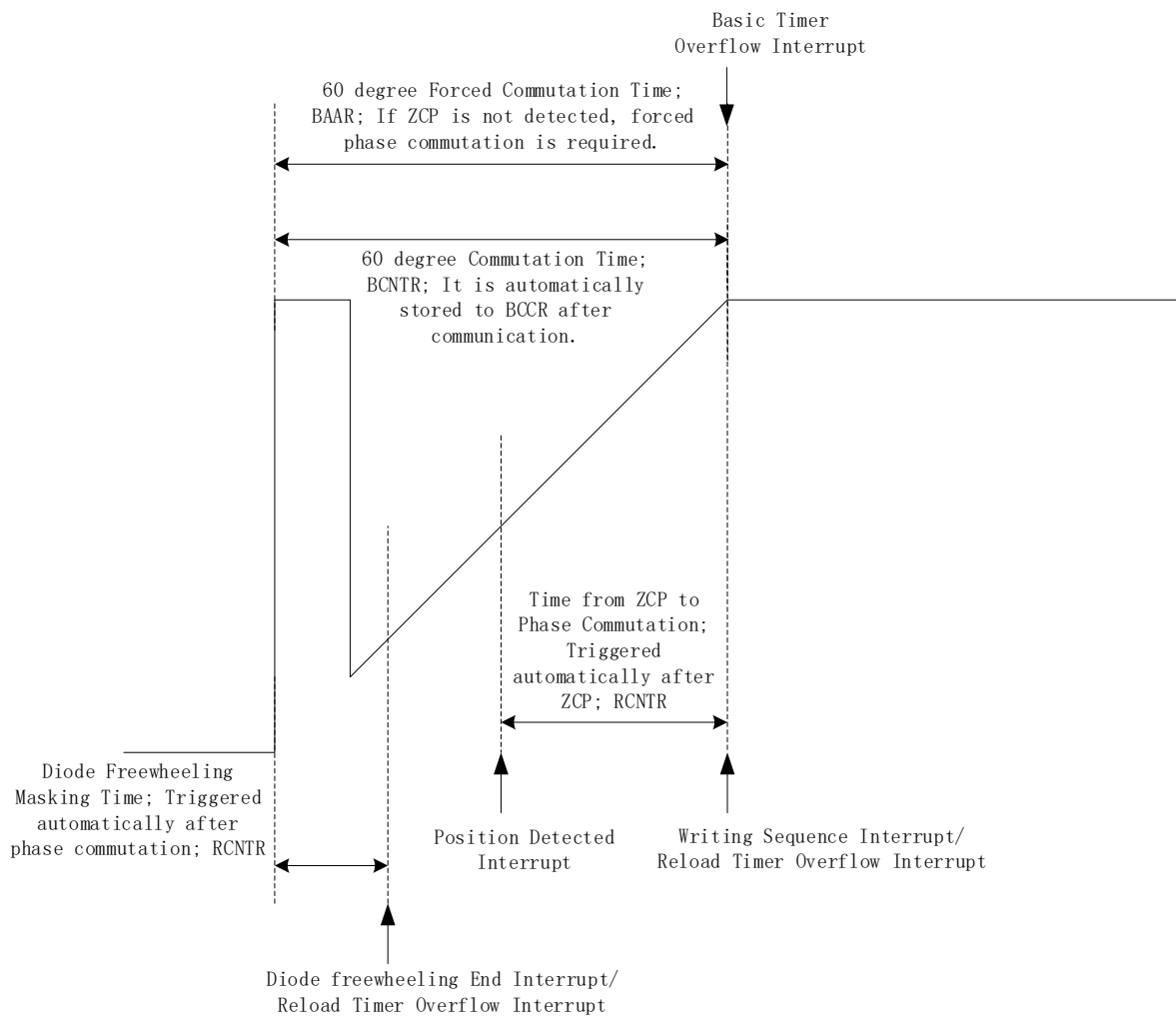


Figure 15-12 Square Wave Control Working Principle

### 15.2.2.1 60° Commutation Base Time

TIM1\_\_BCCR captures the time of last 60 degree. TIM1\_CR2[T1BRS] is set to 0 to capture the time between two writing sequence interrupts and TIM1\_CR2[T1BRS] to 1 to capture the time between two position detected interrupts.

TIM1\_BCOR is the filtered 60 degree time, i.e., 60 degree base time. TIM1\_CR0[CFLT] can select the last 1/2/4/8 TIM1\_\_BCCR averaged to obtain TIM1\_BCOR.

In square wave control mode, the diode freewheeling masking time, the time from position detected to commutation, and the time to forced commutation are determined by the 60 degree base time TIM1\_BCOR. When base timer is auto-load enabled (TIM1\_CR1[T1BAPE] = 1) and is reset due to a position detection interrupt or a write timing interrupt, TIM1\_BCOR is transferred to TIM1\_\_BARR to control the forced phase commutation.

### 15.2.2.2 Forced Commutation at 60°

When the motor rotates smoothly, ZCP is generally detected after 30 degrees of rotation after a phase commutation and a position detection interrupt is generated. If ZCP is not detected in 60 degree after the phase commutation, position detection fails and a forced commutation is required. In this case, TIM1\_CR0[FORC] is set to 1 to enable the forced commutation feature. During previous commutation, the counter TIM1\_BCNTR is cleared to 0 by timing interrupt and restarts counting, while TIM1\_BCCR captures the count value held in TIM1\_BCNTR, which is filtered and stored in TIM1\_BCOR as the 60 degree base time. When auto-load feature is enabled (TIM1\_CR1[T1BAPE] = 1), the value held in TIM1\_BCOR is loaded into TIM1\_BARR after the Basic Timer is cleared. If no ZCP is detected in 60 degree after commutation (TIM1\_BCNTR matches TIM1\_BARR), TIM1\_SR[T1BOIF] (overflow interrupt flag of the Basic Timer) is set to 1 for forced phase commutation, and the counter TIM1\_BCNTR is cleared to 0. But if an ZCP is detected within 60 degrees after phase commutation, even when TIM1\_BCNTR > TIM1\_BARR, the forced commutation will not be triggered and TIM1\_SR[T1BOIF] will not be set to 1. When forced commutation feature is disabled (TIM1\_CR0[FORC] = 0) and TIM1\_BCNTR > TIM1\_BARR, the interrupt flag TIM1\_SR[T1BOIF] is set to 1 and no forced phase commutation is automatically performed. Phase commutation can be performed manually by Basic Timer overflow interrupt flag and the position detected interrupt flag.

### 15.2.2.3 Diode Freewheeling Masking

After the commutation, inductance energy of the phase is released to the power supply or ground through the diode since the original active phase becomes a floating phase. During diode freewheeling, the floating phase BEMF signal cannot be measured. By masking comparator signal or ADC sampling value during diode freewheeling, wrong commutation caused by wrong signal generated by the freewheeling is avoided. After freewheeling masking, the freewheeling masking end interrupt flag TIM1\_SR[T1BDIF] is generated. Freewheeling masking time is set by TIM1\_CR1[BSEL] with the formula: Masking angle =  $TIM1\_CR1[BSEL]/128*60^\circ$ .

### 15.2.2.4 Angle of Position Detected to Commutation

After commutation, a ZCP is detected (generating a position detected interrupt) and the hardware starts counting according to the software-set time between ZCP and the commutation. After the counting ends, the hardware automatically implements phase commutation and generates the write sequence interrupt flag TIM1\_SR[T1WTIF].

The time between ZCP and commutation is set by TIM1\_CR2[CSEL] with the formula: Commutation angle =  $TIM1\_CR2[CSEL]/128*60^\circ$ .

### 15.2.2.5 Cycle-by-Cycle Current Limiting

See section 29.1.1.2 for cycle-by-cycle current limiting.

## 15.3 Timer1 Registers

### 15.3.1 TIM1\_CR0 (0x4068)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	T1RWEN	T1CFLT		T1FORC	T1OPS		T1BCEN	T1RCEN
Type	W1	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7]	T1RWEN	TIM1_CR0[T1RCEN] Write Enable 0: No effect 1: When TIM1_CR0 is updated, TIM1_CR0[T1RWEN] and TIM1_CR0[T1RCEN] shall be configured simultaneously to enable or disable TIM1_CR0[T1RCEN]. A write of “0x81” to TIM1_CR0 enables TIM1_CR0[T1RCEN] and “0x80” to disable TIM1_CR0[T1RCEN].						
[6:5]	T1CFLT	60 Degree Base Time Filtering Selection The average of previous x times 60 degree is used as the base time 00: 1 times 60 degree 01: 2 times 60 degree 10: 4 times 60 degree 11: 8 times 60 degree						
[4]	T1FORC	Forced Phase Commutation at 60° Enable 0: Disable 1: Enable  Note: If a ZCP is detected, forced phase commutation will not be implemented even if this bit is enabled.						
[3:2]	T1OPS	Phase Commutation Trigger Signal Selection Select the trigger signal for TIM1_DBRx to transfer data to DRV_CMCR. 00: The transfer is triggered upon a write of “1” to TIM1_IER[T1UPD] in software or on a write to TIM1_CR4[T1CST]. 01: The transfer is triggered upon an overflow interrupt of reload timer commutation counter 10: The transfer is triggered upon a Position Detected Interrupt 11: Reserved						
[1]	T1BCEN	Base Timer Enable 0: Disable 1: Enable						
[0]	T1RCEN	Reload Timer Enable When TIM1_CR0 is updated, TIM1_CR0[T1RWEN] and TIM1_CR0[T1RCEN] must be configured simultaneously to enable or disable TIM1_CR0[T1RCEN]. 0x81 is written to TIM1_CR0 to enable TIM1_CR0[T1RCEN] and 0x80 to disable TIM1_CR0[T1RCEN]. TIM1_CR0[T1RCEN] can be enabled by position detected interrupt and writing sequence interrupt. TIM1_CR0[T1RCEN] is cleared to 0 by hardware when the Reload Timer overflow interrupt is generated. In manual mode, TIM1_CR0[T1RCEN] cannot be automatically enabled or disabled by hardware. 0: Disable 1: Enable						



**15.3.2 TIM1\_CR1 (0x4069)**

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	T1BAPE	BSEL						
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7]	T1BAPE	TIM1_BARR Auto-load Enable With this bit enabled, TIM1__BCOR is written to TIM1_BARR when Basic Timer is cleared due to a position detected event or a writing sequence event. It is used for forced phase commutation at 60° when no ZCP is detected. Setting the device in Manual mode has no effect on TIM1__BARR Register auto-load feature. 0: Disable 1: Enable						
[6:0]	BSEL	Diode Freewheeling Masking Angle Selection Angle of diode freewheeling masking after phase commutation. During diode freewheeling masking, the position is not detected Diode freewheeling angle = $TIM1\_CR1[BSEL]/128 \times 60^\circ$  Note: In manual mode, this bit is invalid						

**15.3.3 TIM1\_CR2 (0x406A)**

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	T1BRS	CSEL						
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7]	T1BRS	Base Timer Reset Source Selection In manual mode, this bit is invalid, and TIM1_BCNTTR can only be cleared by a BCNTR overflow interrupt. 0: Writing sequence interrupt 1: Position detected interrupt						
[6:0]	CSEL	Phase Commutation Angle Selection After a position detected event, phase commutation is implemented after the degree configured by TIM1_CR2[CSEL]. Commutation angle = $TIM1\_CR2[CSEL]/128 \times 60^\circ$						

**15.3.4 TIM1\_CR3 (0x406B)**

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	RSV	T1PSC			T1TIS		T1INM	
Type	—	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	—	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7]	RSV	Reserved						
[6:4]	T1PSC	Timer Clock Source Frequency Selection This bit is used to divide the system clock as the clock source for Basic Timer and Reload Timer. The clock source frequency of the two timers: 000: 24MHz                      001: 12MHz 010: 6MHz                        011: 3MHz 100: 1.5MHz                      101: 750kHz 110: 375kHz                      111: 187.5kHz						
[3:2]	T1TIS	Position Detection Signal Selection						

		00: GPIO (select P1.4, P1.6, P2.1 or P0.2, P3.7, P3.6 by CMP_CR1[HALLSEL]) 01: Output signal of CMP0/1/2 10: Output signal of ADC 11: Reserved
[1:0]	T1INM	Filtering Pulse Width of the Position Detection Signal Selection. When pulse width of the input signal is less than the set value, it is filtered as noise. The filtering time is multiplied by 4 times according to CMP_CR4[FAEN]. When CMP_CR4[FAEN] = 0: 00: No filtering 01: 8 system clock cycles 10: 16 system clock cycles 11: 24 system clock cycles When CMP_CR4[FAEN] = 1: 00: No filtering 01: 32 system clock cycles 10: 64 system clock cycles 11: 96 system clock cycles

### 15.3.5 TIM1\_CR4 (0x406C)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	RSV					T1CST		
Type	—	—	—	—	—	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7:3]	RSV	Reserved						
[2:0]	T1CST	Phase Commutation State Machine The state machine corresponds to different TIM1_DBRx at different states When TIM1_CR4[T1CST] reads 001 ~ 111, Timer1 automatically enables or disables CMP0/1/2 according to TIM1_DBRx[T1CPE]. When TIM1_CR4[T1CST] reads 001 ~ 110, Timer1 automatically adds 1 each cycle upon a Write Timing Interrupt.						
		<b>TIM1_CR4[T1CST]</b>	<b>TIM1_DBRx</b>	<b>TIM1_CR4[T1CST]</b>	<b>TIM1_DBRx</b>			
		000	0	100	TIM1_DBR4			
		001	TIM1_DBR1	101	TIM1_DBR5			
		010	TIM1_DBR2	110	TIM1_DBR6			
		011	TIM1_DBR3	111	TIM1_DBR7			

### 15.3.6 TIM1\_IER (0x406D)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	T1UPD	T1MAME	T1ADIE	T1BOIE	T1RUIE	T1WTIE	T1PDIE	T1BDIE
Type	W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7]	T1UPD	When TIM1_CR0[T1OPS] = 00, a write of “1” to this bit enables data transfer. This bit is cleared to “0” by hardware after 1 is written.						
[6]	T1MAME	Manual Mode Enable With this bit enabled, Basic Timer and Reload Timer acts as separate counters. The details are: TIM1_BCNTR of the Basic Timer is cleared by counter overflow interrupt instead of TIM1_CR2[T1BRS] TIM1_CR0[T1RCEN] of the Reload Timer cannot be cleared to 0 or set to 1 automatically, and is operated by software only. TIM1_RCNTR of the Reload Timer can be cleared to 0 upon a Reload Timer overflow Interrupt only. TIM1_RARR of the Reload Timer cannot be updated automatically, and is						

		operated by software only. 0: Disable 1: Enable
[5]	T1ADIE	ADC Position Detected Interrupt Enable 0: Disable 1: Enable
[4]	T1BOIE	Base Timer Overflow Interrupt Enable 0: Disable 1: Enable
[3]	T1ROIE	Reload Timer Overflow Interrupt Enable 0: Disable 1: Enable
[2]	T1WTIE	Writing Sequence Interrupt Enable 0: Disable 1: Enable
[1]	T1PDIE	CMP/GPIO Position Detected Interrupt Enable 0: Disable 1: Enable
[0]	T1BDIE	Diode Freewheeling End Interrupt Enable 0: Disable 1: Enable

### 15.3.7 TIM1\_SR (0x406E)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	RSV		T1ADIF	T1BOIF	T1ROIF	T1WTIF	T1PDIF	T1BDIF
Type	—	—	R/W0	R/W0	R/W0	R/W	R/W0	R/W0
Reset	—	—	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	Name	Description
[7:6]	RSV	Reserved
[5]	T1ADIF	ADC Position Detected Interrupt Event Flag A position detected interrupt is generated when ADC position detection signal is matched with TIM1_DBRx[T1CPE]. Read: 0: No interrupt pending 1: Interrupt pending Write: 0: This bit is cleared to “0” 1: No effect
[4]	T1BOIF	Base Timer Overflow Interrupt Flag An overflow event occurs when Basic Timer counts up and TIM1_BCNTX matches with TIM1_BARR. Read: 0: No interrupt pending 1: Interrupt pending Write: 0: This bit is cleared to “0” 1: No effect
[3]	T1ROIF	Reload Timer Overflow Interrupt Flag An overflow event occurs and TIM1_RCNTX is cleared to 0 when TIM1_RCNTX matches TIM1_RARR. Read: 0: No interrupt pending 1: Interrupt pending Write:

		0: This bit is cleared to “0” 1: No effect
[2]	T1WTIF	Writing Sequence Interrupt Flag Writing sequence interrupt is generated when TIM1_DBRx is transferred to DRV_CMCR. Read: 0: No interrupt pending 1: Interrupt pending Write: 0: This bit is cleared to “0” 1: Write sequence interrupt is generated when IM1_CR0[T1OPS] = 00. Otherwise, it has No effect
[1]	T1PDIF	CMP/GPIO Position Detected Interrupt Flag A position detected interrupt is generated when CMP/GPIO position detection signal is matched with TIM1_DBRx[T1CPE]. Read: 0: No interrupt pending 1: Interrupt pending Write: 0: This bit is cleared to “0” 1: No effect
[0]	T1BDIF	Diode Freewheeling End Interrupt Flag Diode freewheeling starts after phase commutation and an interrupt is generated at end. Read: 0: No interrupt pending 1: Interrupt pending Write: 0: This bit is cleared to “0” 1: No effect

### 15.3.8 TIM1\_\_BCOR (0x4070, 0x4071)

TIM1__BCORH(0x4070)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	TIM1__BCOR[15:8]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIM1__BCORL(0x4071)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	TIM1__BCOR[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name		Description					
[15:0]	TIM1__BCOR		The bit is configured to capture filtered count values held in the Base Timer. TIM1_BCCR holds the filtering value (i.e., 60 degree base time).					

### 15.3.9 TIM1\_DBR1 (0x4074, 0x4075)

TIM1_DBR1H(0x4074)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	RSV	T1CPE			T1WHP	T1WLP	T1VHP	T1VLP
Type	—	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TIM1_DBR1L(0x4075)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	T1UHP	T1ULP	T1WHE	T1WLE	T1VHE	T1VLE	T1UHE	T1ULE
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15]	RSV	Reserved						
[14:12]	T1CPE	Position Detection Signal Input Edge Polarity and Comparator Enable Selection These bits are used to define the edge of the position detection input signal and enable or disable the corresponding comparator. The detected edge in input signal, corresponding to the configuration, generates a position detected interrupt. Refer to CMP/GPIO Position Detection Event and Table 15-2						
[11]	T1WHP	High-side Output Polarity of W-phase 0: Active High 1: Active Low						
[10]	T1WLP	Low-side Output Polarity of W-phase 0: Active High 1: Active Low						
[9]	T1VHP	High-side Output Polarity of V-phase 0: Active High 1: Active Low						
[8]	T1VLP	Low-side output polarity of V-phase 0: Active High 1: Active Low						
[7]	T1UHP	High-side Output Polarity of U-phase 0: Active High 1: Active Low						
[6]	T1ULP	Low-side Output Polarity of U-phase 0: Active High 1: Active Low						
[5]	T1WHE	High-side Output Enable of W-phase 0: Disable 1: Enable						
[4]	T1WLE	Low-side Output Enable of W-phase 0: Disable 1: Enable						
[3]	T1VHE	High-side Output Enable of V-phase 0: Disable 1: Enable						
[2]	T1VLE	Low-side Output Enable of V-phase 0: Disable 1: Enable						
[1]	T1UHE	High-side Output Enable of U-phase 0: Disable 1: Enable						
[0]	T1ULE	Low-side Output Enable of U-phase 0: Disable 1: Enable						

Note: When TIM1\_DBR1[T1WLE] and TIM1\_DBR1[T1WHE], TIM1\_DBR1[T1VLE] and TIM1\_DBR1[T1VHE] or TIM1\_DBR1[T1ULE] and TIM1\_DBR1[T1UHE] are set to “1” at the same time, the 3-phase high side and low side of bridges are complementary output and the deadtime is automatically inserted.

**15.3.10 TIM1\_DBR2 (0x4076, 0x4077)**

TIM1_DBR2H(0x4076)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	RSV	T1CPE			T1WHP	T1WLP	T1VHP	T1VLP
Type	—	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIM1_DBR2L(0x4077)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	T1UHP	T1ULP	T1WHE	T1WLE	T1VHE	T1VLE	T1UHE	T1ULE
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15]	RSV	Reserved						
[14:12]	T1CPE	Position Detection Signal Input Edge Polarity and Comparator Enable Selection These bits are used to define the edge of the position detection input signal and enable or disable the corresponding comparator. The detected edge in input signal, corresponding to the configuration, generates a position detected interrupt. Refer to CMP/GPIO Position Detection Event and Table 15-2						
[11]	T1WHP	High-side Output Polarity of W-phase 0: Active High 1: Active Low						
[10]	T1WLP	Low-side Output Polarity of W-phase 0: Active High 1: Active Low						
[9]	T1VHP	High-side Output Polarity of V-phase 0: Active High 1: Active Low						
[8]	T1VLP	Low-side Output Polarity of V-phase 0: Active High 1: Active Low						
[7]	T1UHP	High-side Output Polarity of U-phase 0: Active High 1: Active Low						
[6]	T1ULP	Low-side Output Polarity of U-phase 0: Active High 1: Active Low						
[5]	T1WHE	High-side Output Enable of W-phase 0: Disable 1: Enable						
[4]	T1WLE	Low-side Output Enable of W-phase 0: Disable 1: Enable						
[3]	T1VHE	High-side Output Enable of V-phase 0: Disable 1: Enable						
[2]	T1VLE	Low-side Output Enable of V-phase 0: Disable 1: Enable						
[1]	T1UHE	High-side Output Enable of U-phase 0: Disable 1: Enable						
[0]	T1ULE	Low-side Output Enable of U-phase 0: Disable 1: Enable						

**15.3.11 TIM1\_DBR3 (0x4078, 0x4079)**

TIM1_DBR3H(0x4078)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	RSV	T1CPE			T1WHP	T1WLP	T1VHP	T1VLP
Type	—	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIM1_DBR3L(0x4079)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	T1UHP	T1ULP	T1WHE	T1WLE	T1VHE	T1VLE	T1UHE	T1ULE
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15]	RSV	Reserved						
[14:12]	T1CPE	Position Detection Signal Input Edge Polarity and Comparator Enable Selection These bits are used to define active edge of the position detection input signal and enable or disable the corresponding comparator. The detected edge in input signal, corresponding to the configuration, generates a position detected interrupt. Refer to CMP/GPIO Position Detection Event and Table 15-2						
[11]	T1WHP	High-side Output Polarity of W-phase 0: Active High 1: Active Low						
[10]	T1WLP	Low-side Output Polarity of W-phase 0: Active High 1: Active Low						
[9]	T1VHP	High-side Output Polarity of V-phase 0: Active High 1: Active Low						
[8]	T1VLP	Low-side Output Polarity of V-phase 0: Active High 1: Active Low						
[7]	T1UHP	High-side Output Polarity of U-phase 0: Active High 1: Active Low						
[6]	T1ULP	Low-side Output Polarity of U-phase 0: Active High 1: Active Low						
[5]	T1WHE	High-side Output Enable of W-phase 0: Disable 1: Enable						
[4]	T1WLE	Low-side Output Enable of W-phase 0: Disable 1: Enable						
[3]	T1VHE	High-side Output Enable of V-phase 0: Disable 1: Enable						
[2]	T1VLE	Low-side Output Enable of V-phase 0: Disable 1: Enable						
[1]	T1UHE	High-side Output Enable of U-phase 0: Disable 1: Enable						
[0]	T1ULE	Low-side Output Enable of U-phase 0: Disable 1: Enable						

**15.3.12 TIM1\_DBR4 (0x4080, 0x4081)**

TIM1_DBR4H(0x4080)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	RSV	TICPE			T1WHP	T1WLP	T1VHP	T1VLP
Type	—	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIM1_DBR4L(0x4081)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	T1UHP	T1ULP	T1WHE	T1WLE	T1VHE	T1VLE	T1UHE	T1ULE
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15]	RSV	Reserved						
[14:12]	TICPE	Position Detection Signal Input Edge Polarity and Comparator Enable Selection These bits are used to define active edge of the position detection input signal and enable or disable the corresponding comparator. The detected edge in input signal, corresponding to the configuration, generates a position detected interrupt. Refer to CMP/GPIO Position Detection Event and Table 15-2						
[11]	T1WHP	High-side Output Polarity of W-phase 0: Active High 1: Active Low						
[10]	T1WLP	Low-side Output Polarity of W-phase 0: Active High 1: Active Low						
[9]	T1VHP	High-side Output Polarity of V-phase 0: Active High 1: Active Low						
[8]	T1VLP	Low-side Output Polarity of V-phase 0: Active High 1: Active Low						
[7]	T1UHP	High-side Output Polarity of U-phase 0: Active High 1: Active Low						
[6]	T1ULP	Low-side Output Polarity of U-phase 0: Active High 1: Active Low						
[5]	T1WHE	High-side Output Enable of W-phase 0: Disable 1: Enable						
[4]	T1WLE	Low-side Output Enable of W-phase 0: Disable 1: Enable						
[3]	T1VHE	High-side Output Enable of V-phase 0: Disable 1: Enable						
[2]	T1VLE	Low-side Output Enable of V-phase 0: Disable 1: Enable						
[1]	T1UHE	High-side Output Enable of U-phase 0: Disable 1: Enable						
[0]	T1ULE	Low-side Output Enable of U-phase 0: Disable 1: Enable						



**15.3.13 TIM1\_DBR5 (0x4082, 0x4083)**

TIM1_DBR5H(0x4082)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	RSV	T1CPE			T1WHP	T1WLP	T1VHP	T1VLP
Type	—	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIM1_DBR5L(0x4083)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	T1UHP	T1ULP	T1WHE	T1WLE	T1VHE	T1VLE	T1UHE	T1ULE
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15]	RSV	Reserved						
[14:12]	T1CPE	Position Detection Signal Input Edge Polarity and Comparator Enable Selection These bits are used to define active edge of the position detection input signal and enable or disable the corresponding comparator. The detected edge in input signal, corresponding to the configuration, generates a position detected interrupt. Refer to CMP/GPIO Position Detection Event and Table 15-2						
[11]	T1WHP	High-side Output Polarity of W-phase 0: Active High 1: Active Low						
[10]	T1WLP	Low-side Output Polarity of W-phase 0: Active High 1: Active Low						
[9]	T1VHP	High-side Output Polarity of V-phase 0: Active High 1: Active Low						
[8]	T1VLP	Low-side Output Polarity of V-phase 0: Active High 1: Active Low						
[7]	T1UHP	High-side Output Polarity of U-phase 0: Active High 1: Active Low						
[6]	T1ULP	Low-side Output Polarity of U-phase 0: Active High 1: Active Low						
[5]	T1WHE	High-side Output Enable of W-phase 0: Disable 1: Enable						
[4]	T1WLE	Low-side Output Enable of W-phase 0: Disable 1: Enable						
[3]	T1VHE	High-side Output Enable of V-phase 0: Disable 1: Enable						
[2]	T1VLE	Low-side Output Enable of V-phase 0: Disable 1: Enable						
[1]	T1UHE	High-side Output Enable of U-phase 0: Disable 1: Enable						
[0]	T1ULE	Low-side Output Enable of U-phase 0: Disable 1: Enable						

**15.3.14 TIM1\_DBR6 (0x4084, 0x4085)**

TIM1_DBR6H(0x4084)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	RSV	T1CPE			T1WHP	T1WLP	T1VHP	T1VLP
Type	—	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIM1_DBR6L(0x4085)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	T1UHP	T1ULP	T1WHE	T1WLE	T1VHE	T1VLE	T1UHE	T1ULE
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15]	RSV	Reserved						
[14:12]	T1CPE	Position Detection Signal Input Edge Polarity and Comparator Enable Selection These bits are used to define active edge of the position detection input signal and enable or disable the corresponding comparator. The detected edge in input signal, corresponding to the configuration, generates a position detected interrupt. Refer to CMP/GPIO Position Detection Event and Table 15-2						
[11]	T1WHP	High-side Output Polarity of W-phase 0: Active High 1: Active Low						
[10]	T1WLP	Low-side Output Polarity of W-phase 0: Active High 1: Active Low						
[9]	T1VHP	High-side Output Polarity of V-phase 0: Active High 1: Active Low						
[8]	T1VLP	Low-side Output Polarity of V-phase 0: Active High 1: Active Low						
[7]	T1UHP	High-side Output Polarity of U-phase 0: Active High 1: Active Low						
[6]	T1ULP	Low-side Output Polarity of U-phase 0: Active High 1: Active Low						
[5]	T1WHE	High-side Output Enable of W-phase 0: Disable 1: Enable						
[4]	T1WLE	Low-side Output Enable of W-phase 0: Disable 1: Enable						
[3]	T1VHE	High-side Output Enable of V-phase 0: Disable 1: Enable						
[2]	T1VLE	Low-side Output Enable of V-phase 0: Disable 1: Enable						
[1]	T1UHE	High-side Output Enable of U-phase 0: Disable 1: Enable						
[0]	T1ULE	Low-side Output Enable of U-phase 0: Disable 1: Enable						

**15.3.15 TIM1\_DBR7 (0x4086, 0x4087)**

TIM1_DBR7H(0x4086)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	RSV	T1CPE			T1WHP	T1WLP	T1VHP	T1VLP
Type	—	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIM1_DBR7L(0x4087)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	T1UHP	T1ULP	T1WHE	T1WLE	T1VHE	T1VLE	T1UHE	T1ULE
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15]	RSV	Reserved						
[14:12]	T1CPE	Position Detection Signal Input Edge Polarity and Comparator Enable Selection These bits are used to define active edge of the position detection input signal and enable or disable the corresponding comparator. The detected edge in input signal, corresponding to the configuration, generates a position detected interrupt. Refer to CMP/GPIO Position Detection Event and Table 15-2						
[11]	T1WHP	High-side Output Polarity of W-phase 0: Active High 1: Active Low						
[10]	T1WLP	Low-side Output Polarity of W-phase 0: Active High 1: Active Low						
[9]	T1VHP	High-side Output Polarity of V-phase 0: Active High 1: Active Low						
[8]	T1VLP	Low-side Output Polarity of V-phase 0: Active High 1: Active Low						
[7]	T1UHP	High-side Output Polarity of U-phase 0: Active High 1: Active Low						
[6]	T1ULP	Low-side Output Polarity of U-phase 0: Active High 1: Active Low						
[5]	T1WHE	High-side Output Enable of W-phase 0: Disable 1: Enable						
[4]	T1WLE	Low-side Output Enable of W-phase 0: Disable 1: Enable						
[3]	T1VHE	High-side Output Enable of V-phase 0: Disable 1: Enable						
[2]	T1VLE	Low-side Output Enable of V-phase 0: Disable 1: Enable						
[1]	T1UHE	High-side Output Enable of U-phase 0: Disable 1: Enable						
[0]	T1ULE	Low-side Output Enable of U-phase 0: Disable 1: Enable						

**15.3.16 TIM1\_BCNT (0x4082, 0x4083)**

TIM1_BCNTRH(0x4082)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	TIM1_BCNT[15:8]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIM1_BCNTRL(0x4083)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	TIM1_BCNT[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name		Description					
[15:0]	TIM1_BCNT		Count value of Basic Timer, which is used to count 60 degree commutation time Auto mode: TIM1_BCNT selects the reset source according to TIM1_CR2[T1BRS]. TIM1_BCNT cannot restart when TIM1_BCNT overflow interrupt is generated. Manual mode: TIM1_BCNT restarts when TIM1_BCNT overflow interrupt is generated.					

**15.3.17 TIM1\_BCCR (0x4084, 0x4085)**

TIM1_BCCRH(0x4084)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	TIM1_BCCR[15:8]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIM1_BCCRL(0x4085)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	TIM1_BCCR[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name		Description					
[15:0]	TIM1_BCCR		Capture Count Values Held in Base Timer Auto mode: When Basic Timer is reset due to position detected interrupt or sequence writing interrupt, the count value before the reset is stored to TIM1_BCCR. Manual mode: When Basic Timer is reset due to overflow interrupt, the count value before the reset is stored to TIM1_BCCR.					

**15.3.18 TIM1\_BARR (0x4086, 0x4087)**

TIM1_BARRH(0x4086)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	TIM1_BARR[15:8]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIM1_BARRL(0x4087)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	TIM1_BARR[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	Name	Description
[15:0]	TIM1_BARR	Reload Value of Basic Timer When count value of the base timer is equal to TIM1_BARR, an overflow interrupt is generated and the counter is cleared to 0.

### 15.3.19 TIM1\_RARR (0x4088, 0x4089)

TIM1_RARRH(0x4088)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	TIM1_RARR[15:8]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIM1_RARRL(0x4089)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	TIM1_RARR[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	TIM1_RARR	Auto-reload Value of Reload Timer When count of the Reload Timer is equal to TIM1_RARR, an overflow interrupt event is generated and the value of counter is cleared to 0. Auto mode: The value corresponding to diode freewheeling angle (set by TIM1_CR1[BSEL]) is updated to TIM1_RARR when a writing sequence interrupt is generated. The value corresponding to commutation angle (set by TIM1_CR2[CSEL]) is updated to TIM1_RARR when a position detected interrupt is generated. Manual mode: TIM1_RARR is written by software						

### 15.3.20 TIM1\_RCNTR (0x408A, 0x408B)

TIM1_RCNTRH(0x408A)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	TIM1_RCNTR[15:8]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TIM1_RCNTRL(0x408B)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	TIM1_RCNTR[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	TIM1_RCNTR	Count value of the Reload Timer for counting time of diode freewheeling masking and ZCP to phase commutation  Note: In manual mode, TIM1_RCNTR can be cleared to 0 only by a Reload Timer overflow interrupt.						

### 15.3.21 TIM1\_UCOP (0x408C, 0x408D)

TIM1_UCOPH(0x408C)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	TIM1_UCOP[15:8]							
Type	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIM1_UCOPL(0x408D)								
<b>Bit</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
Name	TIM1_UCOP[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIM1_UCOP								
<b>Bit</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>						
[15:0]	TIM1_UCOP	ADC Sample Value of Active Phase Voltage (second-highest bit alignment)						

### 15.3.22 TIM1\_UFLP (0x408E, 0x408F)

TIM1_UFLPH(0x408E)								
<b>Bit</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>
Name	TIM1_UCOP[15:8]							
Type	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIM1_UFLPL(0x408F)								
<b>Bit</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
Name	TIM1_UCOP[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIM1_UFLP								
<b>Bit</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>						
[15:0]	TIM1_UFLP	ADC Sample Value of Floating Phase Voltage (second-highest bit alignment)						

### 15.3.23 TIM1\_URES (0x4090, 0x4091)

TIM1_URESH(0x4090)								
<b>Bit</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>
Name	TIM1_URES[15:8]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIM1_URESL(0x4091)								
<b>Bit</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
Name	TIM1_URES[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIM1_URES								
<b>Bit</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>						
[15:0]	TIM1_URES	Calculation Result of ADC Position Detection Formula; Q15 format						

### 15.3.24 TIM1 UIGN (0x4092, 0x4093)

TIM1 UIGNH(0x4092)								
<b>Bit</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>
Name	TIM1 UIGN[15:8]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIM1 UIGN								
TIM1_UFLPL(0x4093)								

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	TIM1_UIGN[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	TIM1_UIGN	No calculation is performed when ADC sampling value of active phase voltage is less than this value.						

### 15.3.25 TIM1\_KF (0x4094, 0x4095)

TIM1_KFH(0x4094)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	TIM1_KF[15:8]							
Type	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIM1_KFL(0x4095)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	TIM1_KF[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	TIM1_KF	ADC position detection coefficient when floating phase voltage drops; Range [0,32767]						

### 15.3.26 TIM1\_KR (0x4096, 0x4097)

TIM1_KRH(0x4096)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	TIM1_KR[15:8]							
Type	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIM1_KRL(0x4097)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	TIM1_KR[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	TIM1_KR	ADC position detection coefficient when floating phase voltage rises Range [0,32767]						

### 15.3.27 TIM1\_ITRIP (0x4098, 0x4099)

TIM1_ITRIPH(0x4098)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	TIM1_ITRIP[15:8]							
Type	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIM1_ITRIPL(0x4099)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	TIM1_ITRIP[7:0]							

Type	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	TIM1_ITRIP	Filtered Bus Current When DRV_CNTR = 0, the hardware module automatically samples the bus current and filters it for software using. The default channel is ADC channel 4 Range [0,32767] Note: This value is obtained by averaging the instantaneous current values of 8 samples						



## 16 Timer2

### 16.1 Timer2 Instructions

Timer2 has 5 working modes:

- Output mode: PWM generation
- Input capture mode: Detect the duration of high and low level of input PWM
- Input counter mode: Detect the time of set PWM wave numbers
- QEP & RSD mode: Quadrature Encoder Pulse & Rotating State Detection (tailwind/headwind detection) mode
- Step mode: Detect rotation direction, position and speed of the step motor

Timer2 features:

- 3-bit programmable prescaler divides the system clock
- 16-bit up counting Basic Timer; Counting clock source serves as the output of prescaler
- 16-bit up/down-counting special counter for input counter mode, QEP & RSD mode and step mode, with external input signal selected as clock source.
- Input filter module
- Edge detection module
- PWM generation module
- Interrupt event

#### 16.1.1 Prescaler

Frequency prescaler is used to divide the system clock and generate clock source for Basic Timer. 8 frequency division coefficients of prescaler are available and can be selected by TIM2\_CR0[T2PSC]. Since this register has no buffer, the clock source frequency is updated immediately after TIM2\_CR0[T2PSC] is written. Therefore, the frequency division coefficients shall be configured when Basic Timer is not working. The clock source frequency formula is:  $\text{clk\_psc2} = \text{SYSCLK}/(2^{\text{TIM2\_CR0[T2PSC]}})$ . The clock rate corresponding to different TIM2\_CR0[T2PSC] value as shown in Table 16-1.

Table 16-1 Mapping between Clock rate and TIM2\_CR0[T2PSC]

TIM2_CR0[T2PSC]	Coefficient	clk_psc2 (Hz)	TIM2_CR0[T2PSC]	Coefficient	clk_psc2 (Hz)
000	1	24M	100	16	1.5M
001	2	12M	101	32	750K
010	4	6M	110	64	375K
011	8	3M	111	128	187.5K

#### 16.1.2 Reading, Writing and Counting of TIM2\_CNTR

When TIM2\_CR1[T2CEN] = 1, TIM2\_CNTR starts to count. The write operation to TIM2\_CNTR

directly changes the value of the register, so Basic Timer shall be disabled before the write operation. When reading TIM2\_\_CNTR, software reads the 8 high-order bits first, and the hardware synchronously caches the 8 low-order bits. When reading the low byte, software reads the cached data.

### 16.1.3 Output Mode

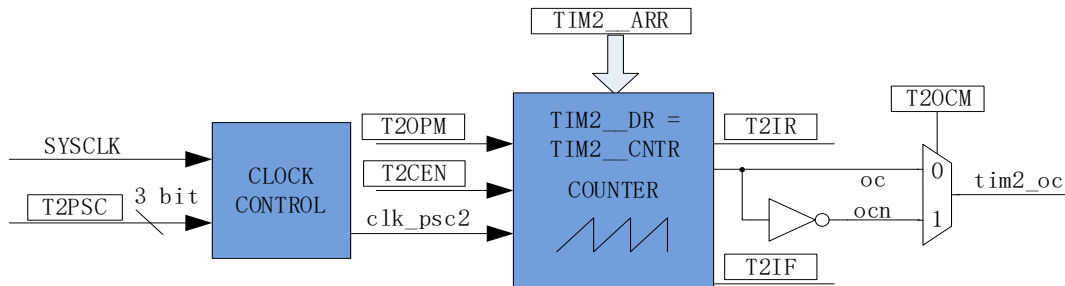


Figure 16-1 Schematic Block Diagram of Output Mode

The output mode generates output signals according to TIM2\_CR0[T2OCM], and the comparison results between TIM2\_\_CNTR and registers TIM2\_\_DR, TIM2\_\_ARR. Meanwhile, corresponding interrupts are generated.

#### 16.1.3.1 Reading and Writing of TIM2\_\_ARR/TIM2\_\_DR

In output mode, TIM2\_\_ARR/TIM2\_\_DR contains preload registers and shadow registers. When the software writes TIM2\_\_ARR/TIM2\_\_DR register, the data is saved in the preload register. When the overflow event TIM2\_CR1[T2IF] is generated or the Basic Timer stops working (TIM2\_CR1[T2CEN] = 0), the set value is transferred to the shadow register.

TIM2\_\_ARR/TIM2\_\_DR is a 16-bit register, which requires to write the high byte first and then the low byte. The hardware ensures that the data in preload register is not transferred to shadow register after the high byte is written and before the low byte is written.

For example, TIM2\_\_DR is a preload register and DR\_SH is a shadow register. PWM is generated by comparing TIM2\_\_CNTR with DR\_SH. When software writes TIM2\_\_DR, TIM2\_\_DR is not updated to DR\_SH immediately, and is updated to TIM2\_\_DR at the end of a PWM (TIM2\_\_CNTR overflow event).

#### 16.1.3.2 High/Low Level Output

When TIM2\_CR0[T2OCM] = 0, if TIM2\_\_DR > TIM2\_\_ARR, the output signal is always low. When TIM2\_CR0[T2OCM] = 1, if TIM2\_\_DR > TIM2\_\_ARR, the output signal is always high.

#### 16.1.3.3 PWM Generation

In PWM generation mode, TIM2\_\_ARR determines PWM cycle, TIM2\_\_DR determines duty cycle, and  $\text{duty cycle} = \text{TIM2\_DR} / \text{TIM2\_ARR} * 100\%$ . If TIM2\_CR0[T2OCM] = 0, the low level is output when TIM2\_\_CNTR < TIM2\_\_DR, and the high level is output when TIM2\_\_CNTR ≥ TIM2\_\_DR. If

TIM2\_CR0[T2OCM] = 1, the high level is output when TIM2\_CNTR < TIM2\_DR, and the low level is output when TIM2\_CNTR ≥ TIM2\_DR. When TIM2\_CNTR is increased to TIM2\_ARR, the output signal is reversed.

### 16.1.3.4 Interrupt Event

- When TIM2\_CNTR = TIM2\_DR, a compare match event is generated and the interrupt flag bit TIM2\_CR1[T2IR] is set to 1. The timer continues
- When TIM2\_CNTR = TIM2\_ARR, an overflow event is generated, and the interrupt flag bit TIM2\_CR1[T2IF] is set to 1. The timer is cleared to 0 and the restarts.

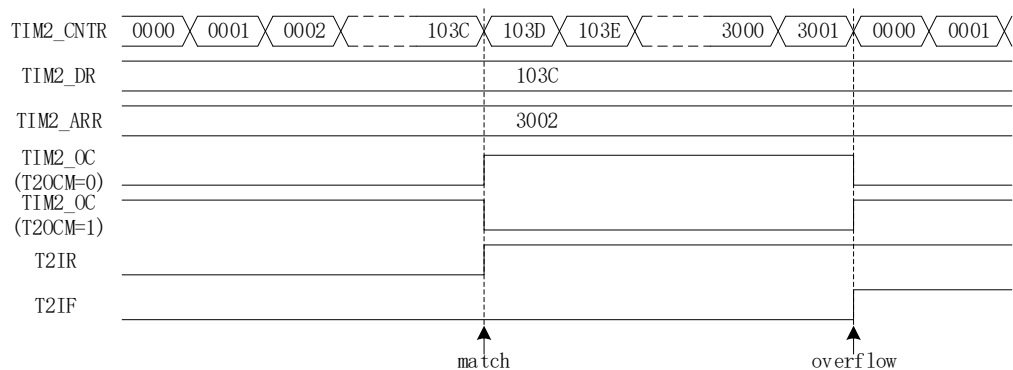


Figure 16-2 Output Mode Waveform

### 16.1.4 Input Signal Filtering and Edge Detection

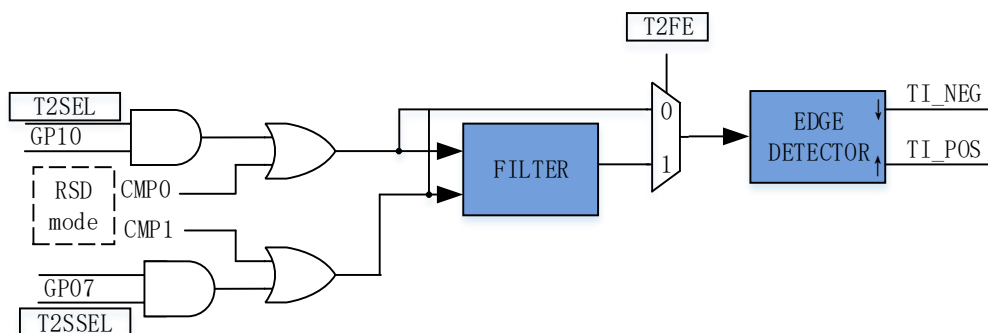


Figure 16-3 Block Diagram of Input Signal Filtering and Edge Detection

The input signal of Timer2 comes from P0.7 or P1.0, set by PH\_SEL[T2SEL] and PH\_SEL [T2SSEL] (refer to 22.3.14). The filter of input signal is optional. The filtering feature is enabled when TIM2\_CR1[T2\_FE] is set to 1, and filtering circuit filters out the input noise below 4 system clock cycles. The filtered signal is 4 clock cycles later than the signal before filtering. TIM2\_CR0[T2CES] determines the active edge to count.

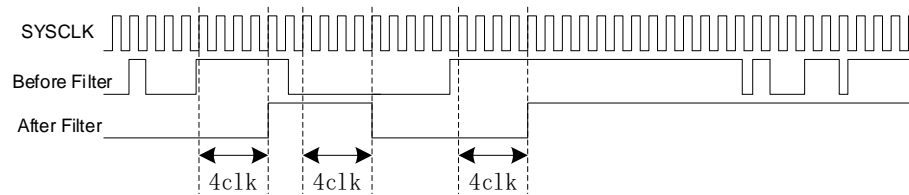


Figure 16-4 Timing Diagram of Filter Module

The edge detection module detects filtered input signals and records rising edge and falling edge for the input capture mode or input counting mode.

### 16.1.5 Input Capture Mode

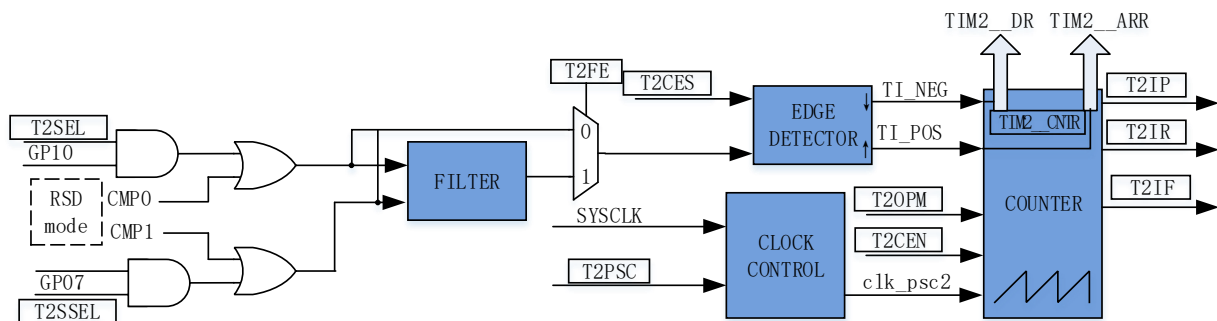


Figure 16-5 Schematic Block Diagram of Input Capture Mode

The input capture mode detects duty cycle and period of the PWM signal. When  $TIM\_CR0[T2CES] = 0$ , the time between two adjacent rising edges forms one cycle, and the time from rising edge to falling edge forms the pulse width (HIGH). When  $TIM\_CR0[T2CES] = 1$ , the time between two adjacent falling edges forms one cycle, and the time from falling edge to rising edge forms the pulse width (LOW). When the predefined edge arrives, the count value  $TIM2\_CNTR$  is stored in  $TIM2\_DR$  and  $TIM2\_ARR$  respectively to calculate the period and duty cycle of PWM waveform. The input signal can be filtered or not.

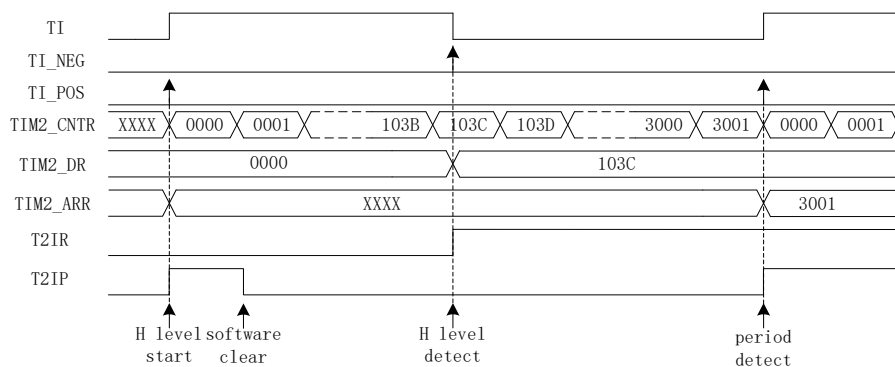


Figure 16-6 Timing Diagram of Input Capture Mode ( $T2CES = 0$ )

For example, when  $T2CES = 0$ ,  $TIM2\_CR1[T2CEN]$  is set to 1 to enable the counter. When the first rising edge of the input (falling edge is invalid) is detected,  $TIM2\_CNTR$  is cleared and restarts. When falling edge of the input is detected, the value of  $TIM2\_CNTR$  is stored in  $TIM2\_DR$ , while the interrupt flag  $TIM2\_CR1[T2IR]$  is set to 1, and  $TIM2\_CNTR$  continues to count. When the second rising edge of input is detected, the value of  $TIM2\_CNTR$  is stored in  $TIM2\_ARR$ . Meanwhile, the interrupt flag  $TIM2\_CR1[T2IP]$  is set to 1, and  $TIM2\_CNTR$  is cleared to 0 and restarts.

An overflow event occurs if Timer2 does not detect the second rising edge of the input and  $TIM2\_CNTR$  reaches  $0xFFFF$ . In this case, the interrupt flag bit  $TIM2\_CR1[T2IF]$  is set to 1, and  $TIM2\_CNTR$  is cleared to 0 and restarts counting..

### 16.1.6 Input Counter Mode

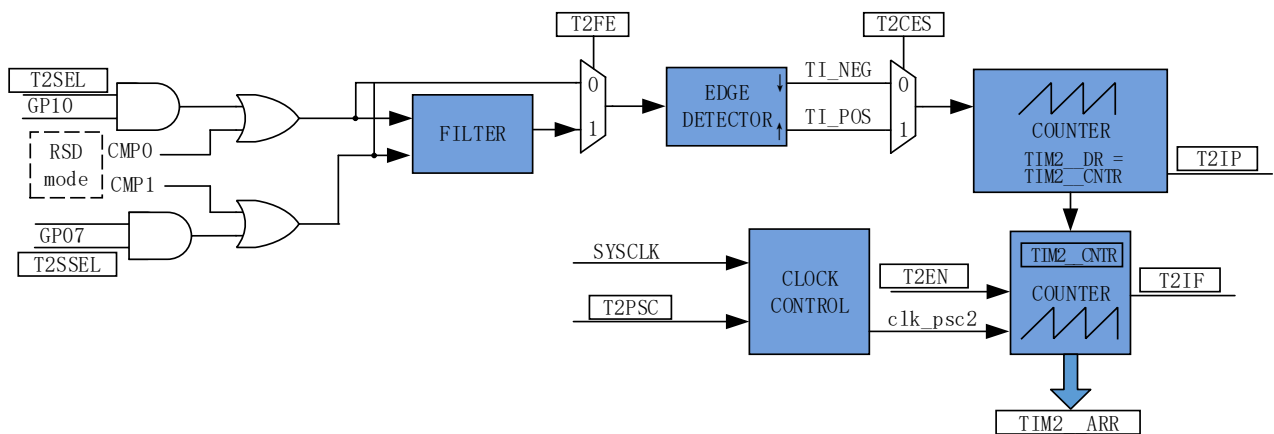


Figure 16-7 Schematic Block Diagram of Input Counter Mode

In input counter mode,  $TIM2\_DR$  includes preload register and shadow register. When the software writes  $TIM2\_DR$  register, the data is saved in the preload register first and sent to the shadow register in case of compare match event ( $TIM2\_CR1[T2IP] = 1$ ), overflow event ( $TIM2\_CR1[T2IF] = 1$ ) or counter disable ( $TIM2\_CR1[T2CEN] = 0$ ).  $TIM2\_DR$  is a 16-bit register, which requires the software writes the high byte first and then the low byte. The hardware ensures that the data in the preload register is not updated to the shadow register after the high byte is written and before the low byte is written.

The input counter mode is used to detect the time to input the set PWM wave. When the number of input PWM counted by the special counter  $CCNTR$  reaches the set value ( $TIM2\_DR$ ),  $TIM2\_CNTR$  of the Basic Timer is stored in  $TIM2\_ARR$ . The input signal can be filtered or not. When  $TIM2\_CR0[T2CES]$  is set to 1, rising edge of the input PWM signal serves as the active counting edge of the special counter; when  $TIM2\_CR0[T2CES]$  is set to 0, falling edge of the input PWM signal as the active counting edge.

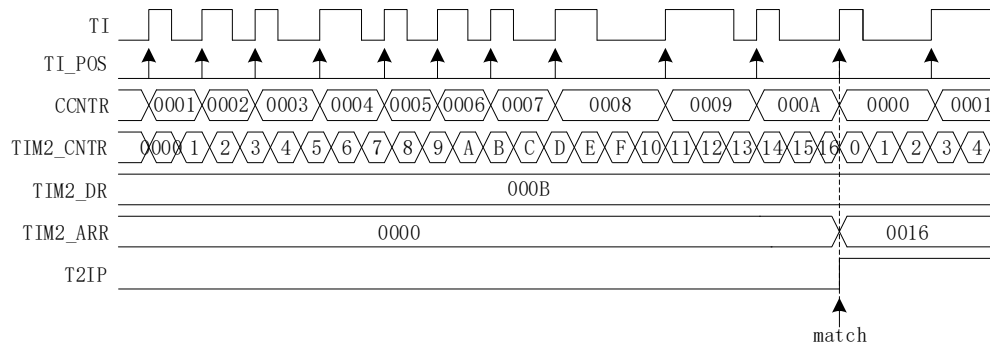


Figure 16-8 Timing Diagram of Input Counter Mode

The Basic Timer is enabled when TIM2\_CR1[T2CEN] is set to 1. If the first active edge of the input signal is detected, TIM2\_CNTR is cleared to 0 and restarts counting. Whenever active edge of the input signal arrives, one is added to the count value of the special counter CCNTR. When the count value reaches TIM2\_DR, TIM2\_CNTR is stored in TIM2\_ARR. Meanwhile, TIM2\_CR1[T2IP] is set to 1, TIM2\_CNTR and CCNTR are cleared to 0 and restart counting.

When the number of input PWM does not reached the set value and TIM2\_CNTR reaches 0xFFFF, an overflow event generates, and the interrupt flag TIM2\_CR1[T2IF] is set to 1. TIM2\_CNTR is cleared to 0 with CCNTR uncleared. TIM2\_CNTR starts counting from 0, and CCNTR continues counting with the previous value.

### 16.1.7 QEP & RSD Mode

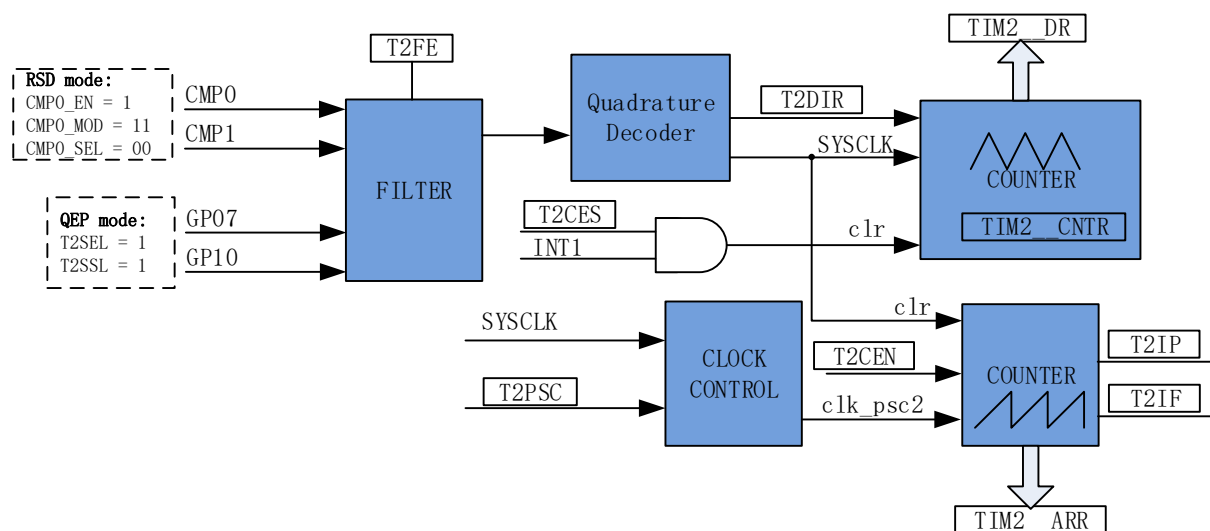


Figure 16-9 Schematic Block Diagram of QEP & RSD Mode

QEP & RSD mode obtains relative position, direction and speed of the motor by detecting orthogonal signals on the two channels. P0. 7, P1. 0 (QEP mode) or CMP0, CMP1 (RSD mode) are the input signal sources, which

are sent to the quadrature decoding module from the filtering module to obtain active edge and direction (TIM2\_CR1[T2DIR]). Direction change will generate TIM2\_CR1[T2IR] interrupt flag.

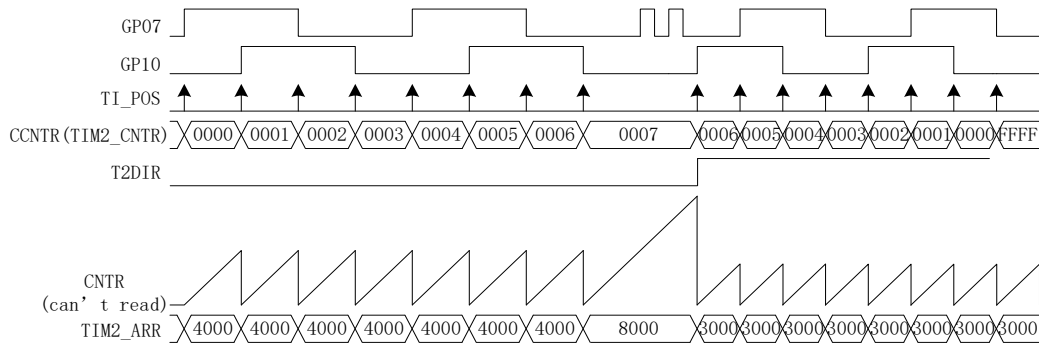


Figure 16-10 Timing Diagram of QEP & RSD Mode

The special counter is an up/down counter, and the signal source is the active edge from orthogonal decoding module. If TIM2\_CR1[T2DIR] = 0, the direction is positive, and the special counter counts upward. When the active edge arrives, the counter increases by one. If TIM2\_CR1[T2DIR] = 1, the direction is reverse and the special timer counts downward. When the active edge arrives, the counter decreases by one. The special counter can be cleared to 0 by INT1. INT1 is enabled after mechanical zero point of the encoder is connected to any port of INT1. When TIM2\_CR0[T2CES] is set to 1 and INT1 is generated, current count value of the special counter is stored in TIM2\_DR and cleared to 0. If count value of the special counter reaches 65535 from 0, it is automatically cleared to 0. If it decreases from 65535 to 0, it is automatically set to 65535. TIM2\_CNTR is read to obtain the value of special counter.

The Basic Timer is an up-counter used to record the time of two active counting edges. The clock source frequency can be divided. When counting edge arrives, the value of Basic Timer is stored in TIM2\_ARR and cleared to 0, and TIM2\_CR1[T2IP] interrupt flag bit is set to 1. When Basic Timer counts to 0xFFFF, the count overflows and TIM2\_CR1[T2IF] interrupt flag is generated.

### 16.1.7.1 RSD Comparator Sampling

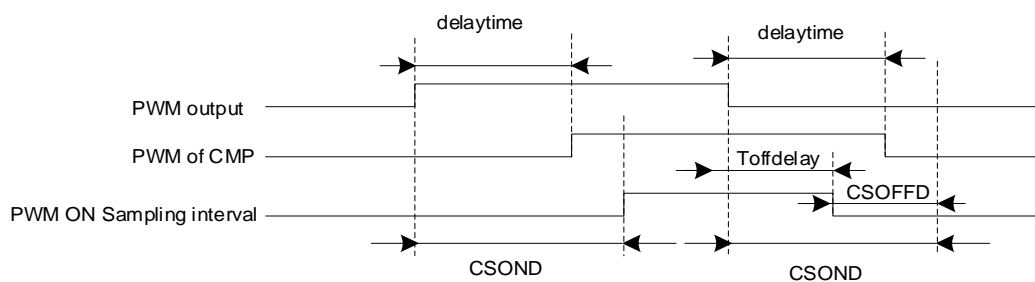


Figure 16-11 PWM ON Sampling mode

During RSD sampling, in order to obtain the accurate BEMF comparison signal, it is necessary to set the ON-delayed sampling time and Off-lead sampling time.

For details, see section Comparator Sampling.

### 16.1.8 Step Mode

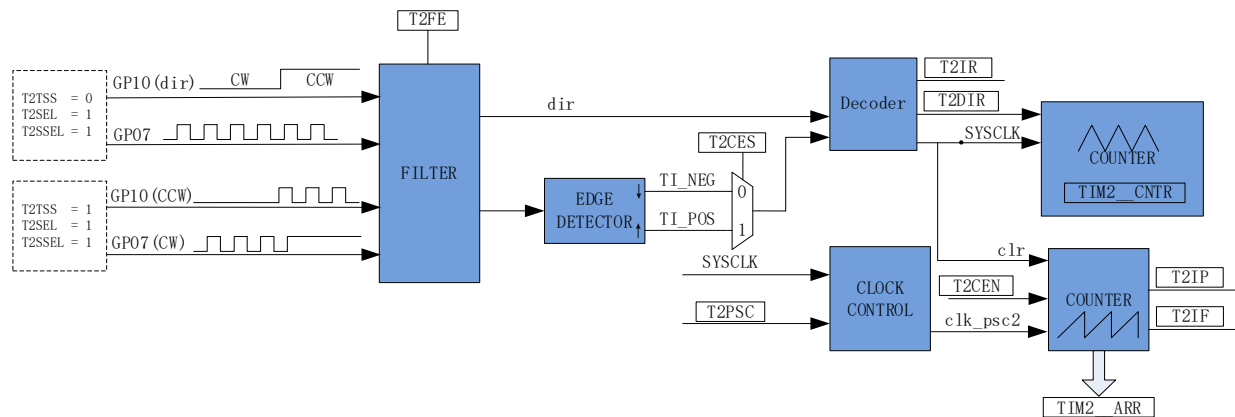


Figure 16-12 Schematic Block Diagram of Step Mode

In Step Mode, relative position, direction and speed of the step motor are obtained by detecting inputs of the two channels. P1.0 is direction input, and P0.7 is pulse input. Setting TIM2\_CR0[T2CES] to select the rising edge or falling edge as the active edge. The input signals are sent to decoding module from the filtering module to obtain the active edge and direction TIM2\_CR1[T2DIR]. The change of direction will generate TIM2\_CR1[T2IR] interrupt.

Note: TIM2\_CR1[T2DIR] and TIM2\_CR1[T2IR] will not change unless P1.0 changes and P0.7 active edge arrives. To generate an interrupt immediately after P1.0 changes, use INT1.

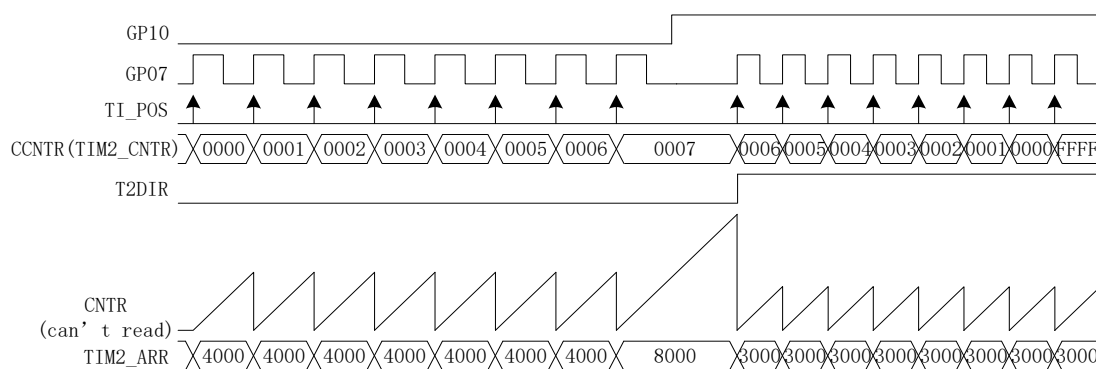


Figure 16-13 Timing Diagram of Step Mode

The special counter is an up/down counter, and the signal source is active edge from the decoding module. When P1.0 = 0, TIM2\_CR1[T2DIR] = 0, the direction is forward. If active edge of P0.7 arrives, the special counter CCNTR increases by 1. When P1.0 = 1, TIM2\_CR1[T2DIR] = 1 and the direction is reverse. If active edge of



P0.7 arrives, CCNTR decreases by 1. If count value of the special counter reaches 65535 from 0, it is automatically cleared to 0. If it decreases from 65535 to 0, it is automatically set to 65535. TIM2\_\_CNTR is read to obtain the value of special counter.

The Basic Timer is an up counter, which uses the output of prescaler as the clock source to record the time between two active counting edges. When active counting edge arrives, the value of Basic Timer is stored in TIM2\_\_ARR and cleared to 0, and TIM2\_CR1[T2IP] interrupt flag bit is set to 1. When Basic Timer counts to 0xFFFF, the count overflows and the interrupt (TIM2\_CR1[T2IF]) is generated.

## 16.2 Timer2 Registers

### 16.2.1 TIM2\_CR0 (0xA1)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	T2PSC			T2OCM	T2IRE	T2CES	T2MOD	
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7:5]	T2PSC	Base Timer Clock Source Frequency Division Selection This bit divides system clock as the clock source for Basic Timer The clock source frequency after frequency division is as follows: 000: 24MHz    001: 12MHz 010: 6MHz    011: 3MHz 100: 1.5MHz    101: 750kHz 110: 375kHz    111: 187.5kHz						
[4]	T2OCM	Output mode: Output mode selection 0: Output 0 when TIM2__CNTR < TIM2__DR; and output 1 when TIM2__CNTR ≥ TIM2__DR. 1: Output 1 when TIM2__CNTR < TIM2__DR; and output 0 when TIM2__CNTR ≥ TIM2__DR. Input capture mode: No effect Input counter mode: No effect QEP & RSD mode and step mode selection 0: QEP & RSD mode 1: Step mode						
[3]	T2IRE	Output mode: Compare match interrupt enable Input capture mode: Pulse width detection interrupt enable Input counter mode: No effect QEP & RSD mode: Direction change interrupt enable Step mode: Direction change interrupt enable 0: Disable 1: Enable						
[2]	T2CES	Output mode: No effect Input capture mode: Counting edge selection 0: the time between two adjacent rising edges forms one cycle, and the time from rising edge to falling edge forms the pulse width (HIGH). 1: the time between two adjacent falling edges forms one cycle, and the time from falling edge to rising edge forms the pulse width (LOW). Input counter mode: Counting edge selection 0: Falling edge count 1: Rising edge count QEP & RSD mode: INT1 (zero point) clear special counter enable 0: Disable 1: Enable						

		Step mode: Active counting edge selection 0: Falling edge count 1: Rising edge count
[1:0]	T2MOD	Mode selection 00: Input capture mode 01: Output mode 10: Input counter mode 11: QEP & RSD mode or step mode

### 16.2.2 TIM2\_CR1 (0xA9)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	T2IR	T2IP	T2IF	T2IPE	T2IFE	T2FE	T2DIR	T2CEN
Type	R/W0	R/W0	R/W0	R/W	R/W	R/W	R	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7]	T2IR	Output mode: Compare match interrupt flag Input capture mode: Pulse width detection interrupt flag Input counter mode: No effect QEP&RSD Mode and Step Mode: Direction Change Interrupt Enable Flag Read: 0: No interrupt pending 1: Interrupt pending Write: 0: This bit is cleared to 0 1: No effect						
[6]	T2IP	Output mode: No effect Input capture mode: PWM cycle detected interrupt flag Input counter mode: Input PWM count match interrupt flag QEP&RSD mode and Step Mode: active edge detected interrupt flag Read: 0: No interrupt pending 1: Interrupt pending Write: 0: This bit is cleared to 0 1: No effect						
[5]	T2IF	Output mode: Basic Timer overflow interrupt flag. This bit is set to 1 when the counter value TIM2_CNTR matches with the comparison value TIM2_ARR Input capture mode: Base Timer overflow interrupt flag. This bit is set to 1 when the counter value TIM2_CNTR reaches 0xFFFF and timer does not detect the input of a PWM cycle. Input counter mode: Counter overflow interrupt flag bit. This bit is set to 1 when the number of the input PWM does not reach the value of TIM2_DR and the counter value TIM2_CNTR reaches 0xFFFF. QEP & RSD mode & step mode: Base Timer overflow interrupt flag bit. This bit is set to 1 and Basic Timer is cleared to 0 when Basic Timer reaches to 0xFFFF. Read: 0: No interrupt pending 1: Interrupt pending Write: 0: This bit is cleared to 0 1: No effect						
[4]	T2IPE	Output mode: No effect Input capture mode: PWM cycle detected interrupt enable Input counter mode: Input PWM count match interrupt enable 0: Disable 1: Enable						
[3]	T2IFE	Output mode: Base Timer overflow interrupt enable						

		Input capture mode: Base Timer overflow interrupt enable Input counter mode: Base Timer overflow interrupt enable 0: Disable 1: Enable
[2]	T2FE	Input signal filtering enable 0: Disable 1: Enable
[1]	T2DIR	QEP & RSD: Motor rotation direction Rotation direction of the motor is determined according to the phase relationship of the two input signals. Step mode: Motor rotation direction Rotation direction of the motor is determined according to the direction signal P1.0.0: Forward 1: Reverse
[0]	T2CEN	Basic Timer Enable 0: Disable 1: Enable

### 16.2.3 TIM2\_\_CNTR (0xAA, 0xAB)

TIM2__CNTRH(0xAB)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	TIM2__CNTR[15:8]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIM2__CNTRL(0xAA)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	TIM2__CNTR[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	TIM2__CNTR	Output mode/Input capture mode/Input counter mode: Count value of the Basic Timer QEP & RSD mode/Step mode: Count value of the special counter						

### 16.2.4 TIM2\_\_DR (0xAC, 0xAD)

TIM2__DRH(0xAD)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	TIM2__DR[15:8]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIM2__DRL(0xAC)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	TIM2__DR[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						

[15:0]	TIM2_DR	Output mode: Compare match values (written by software) Input capture mode: Count value of the detected input pulse width (written by hardware) Input counter mode: The number of PWM needs to be counted (written by software) QEP & RSD mode: The value of the special counter (written by hardware) when T2CES = 1 and INT1 (zero point) arrives. Step mode: No effect
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### 16.2.5 TIM2\_ARR (0xAE, 0xAF)

TIM2_ARRH(0xAF)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	TIM2_ARR[15:8]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIM2_ARRL(0xAE)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	TIM2_ARR[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	TIM2_ARR	Output mode: PWM waveform cycle (written by software) Input capture mode: Count value of the Basic Timer of a detected PWM cycle (written by hardware) Input counter mode: Count value of the Basic Timer when the input PWM count matches (written by hardware) QEP & RSD mode & step mode: Count value of the Basic Timer when the input edge is detected as an active edge (written by hardware)						

## 17 Timer3/Timer4

### 17.1 Timer3/Timer4 Instructions

Timer3/Timer4 support output and input modes:

- Output mode: Generate PWM
- Input capture mode: Detect the duration of high and low level of input PWM, which can be used to calculate PWM duty cycle

Timer3/Timer4 Features:

- 3-bit programmable prescaler divides system clock as the clock source for Basic Timer (clock source of Timer3 can be doubled to 48MHz in input capture mode)
- 16-bit up counting Basic Timer; the output of the prescaler serves as the counting clock source
- Input signal filtering
- Input signal edge detection
- Output PWM signal, single compare output
- Interrupt event

#### 17.1.1 Prescaler

Frequency prescaler is used to divide the system clock and generate clock source for Basic Timer. 8 frequency division coefficients of prescaler are available and can be selected by TIMx\_CR0[TxPSC]. Since this register has no buffer, the clock source frequency is updated immediately after TIMx\_CR0[TxPSC] is written. Therefore, the frequency division coefficients shall be configured when Basic Timer is not working. The clock source frequency formula is:  $\text{clk\_psc2} = \text{SYSCLK}/(2^{\text{TIM3\_CR0[TxPSC]}})$ . The clock rate corresponding to different TIM2\_CR0[TxPSC] value as shown in Table 17-1.

Table 17-1 Mapping between Clock rate and TxPSC

TIMx_CR0[TxPSC]	Coefficient	clk_pscx (Hz)	TIMx_CR0[TxPSC]	Coefficient	clk_pscx (Hz)
000	1	24M	100	16	1.5M
001	2	12M	101	32	750K
010	4	6M	110	64	375K
011	8	3M	111	128	187.5K

#### 17.1.2 Reading, Writing and Counting of TIMx\_CNTR

When TIMx\_CR1[TxEN] = 1, TIMx\_CNTR starts count. The write operation to TIMx\_CNTR directly changes the value of the register, so the counter shall be disabled before the write operation. When reading TIMx\_CNTR, the software reads the high-order byte first and then the low-order byte, and the hardware caches the low-order byte simultaneously. When reading low-order byte, the software reads the cached data.

### 17.1.3 Output Mode

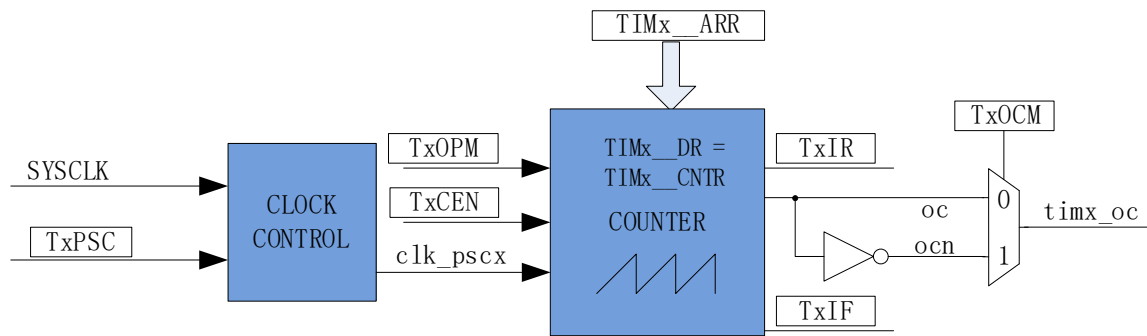


Figure 17-1 Schematic Block Diagram of Output Mode

The output mode generates output signals according to  $TIMx\_CR0[TxOCM]$ , and the comparison results between  $TIMx\_CNTR$  and registers  $TIMx\_DR$ ,  $TIMx\_ARR$ . Meanwhile, corresponding interrupts are generated.

#### 17.1.3.1 High/Low Level Output

When  $TIMx\_CR0[TxOCM] = 0$  and  $TIMx\_DR > TIMx\_ARR$ , the output signal is always low. When  $TIMx\_CR0[TxOCM] = 1$  and  $TIMx\_DR > TIMx\_ARR$ , the output signal is always high..

#### 17.1.3.2 PWM Generation

In PWM generation mode,  $TIMx\_ARR$  determines PWM cycle,  $TIMx\_DR$  determines the duty cycle, and  $duty\ cycle = TIMx\_DR / TIMx\_ARR * 100\%$ . If  $TIMx\_CR0[Tx\_OCM] = 0$ , the low level is output when  $TIMx\_CNTR < TIMx\_DR$ , and the high level is output when  $TIMx\_CNTR \geq TIMx\_DR$ . If  $TIMx\_CR0[Tx\_OCM] = 1$ , the high level is output when  $TIMx\_CNTR < TIMx\_DR$ , and the low level is output when  $TIMx\_CNTR \geq TIMx\_DR$ . When  $TIMx\_CNTR > TIMx\_ARR$ , the output signal is reversed.

#### 17.1.3.3 Interrupt Event

- When  $TIMx\_CNTR = TIMx\_DR$ , a compare match interrupt is generated. The interrupt flag  $TIMx\_CR1[TxIR]$  is set to 1, and the timer continues.
- When  $TIMx\_CNTR = TIMx\_ARR$ , an overflow event is generated. The interrupt flag  $TIMx\_CR1[TxIF]$  is set to 1, and the timer is cleared to 0.  $TIMx\_CR0[TxOPM]$  determines whether the timer recounts. The timer stops when  $TIMx\_CR0[TxOPM] = 1$ , and restarts when  $TIMx\_CR0[TxOPM] = 0$ .

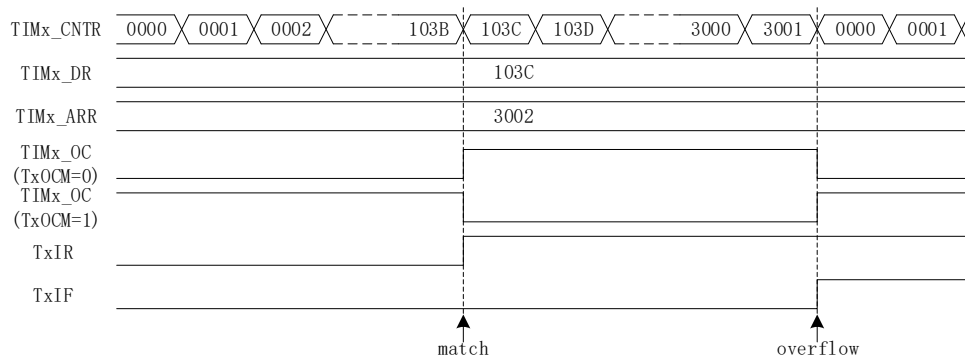


Figure 17-2 Output Waveform of Output Mode

### 17.1.4 Input Signal Filtering and Edge Detection

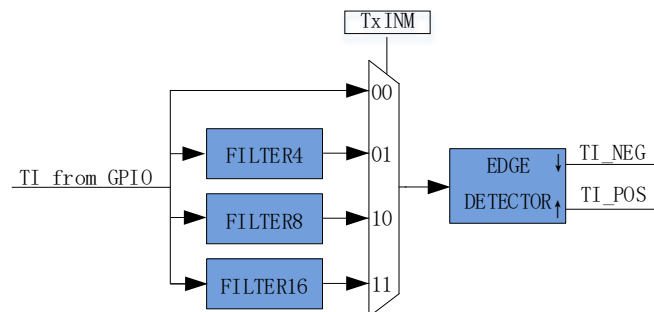


Figure 17-3 Block Diagram of Input Signal Filtering and Edge Detection

The input signals of Timer3/Timer4 come from GPIO. TIMx\_CR1[TINM] is configured to disable the filtering circuit or filter out the input noise below 4/8/16 system clock cycles. The filtered signal is 4/8/16 system clock cycles delayed than the signal before filtering.

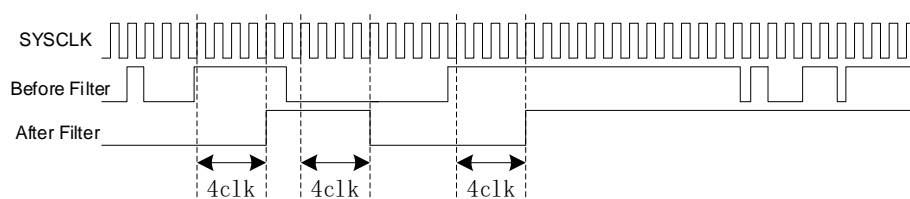


Figure 17-4 Timing Diagram of Filter Module

The edge detection module detects the filtered input signal from filtering module, and records the rising edge and falling edge for input capture mode.

### 17.1.5 Input Capture Mode

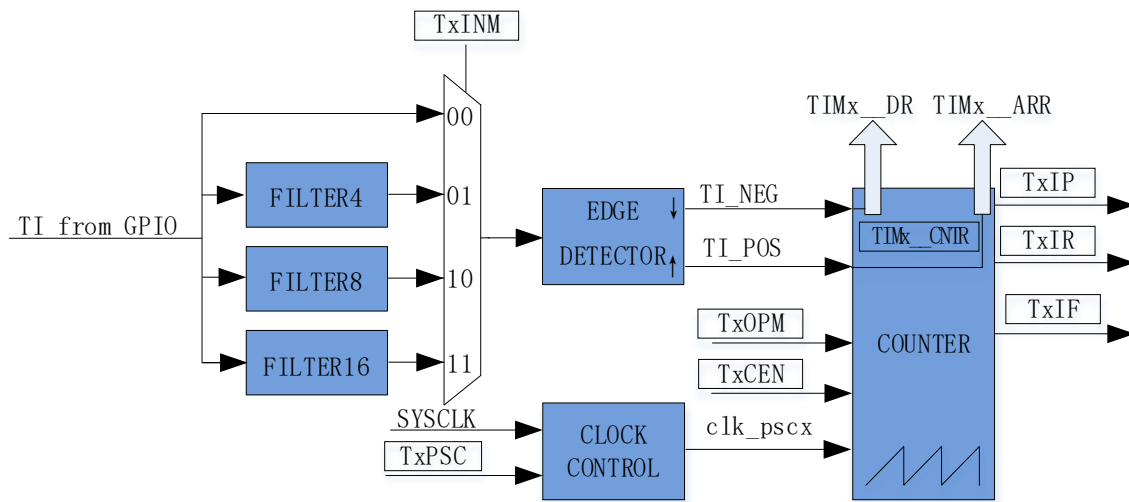


Figure 17-5 Schematic Block Diagram of Input Capture Mode

The input capture mode detects pulse width and period of the input PWM signals. When  $TIMx\_CR0[TxOCM] = 0$ , the time between two adjacent rising edges forms one cycle, and the time from rising edge to falling edge forms the pulse width (HIGH). When  $TIMx\_CR0[TxOCM] = 1$ , the time between two adjacent falling edges forms one cycle, and the time from falling edge to rising edge forms the pulse width (LOW). The pulse width and the period obtained by  $TIMx\_CNTR$  are stored in  $TIMx\_DR$  and  $TIMx\_ARR$  respectively.

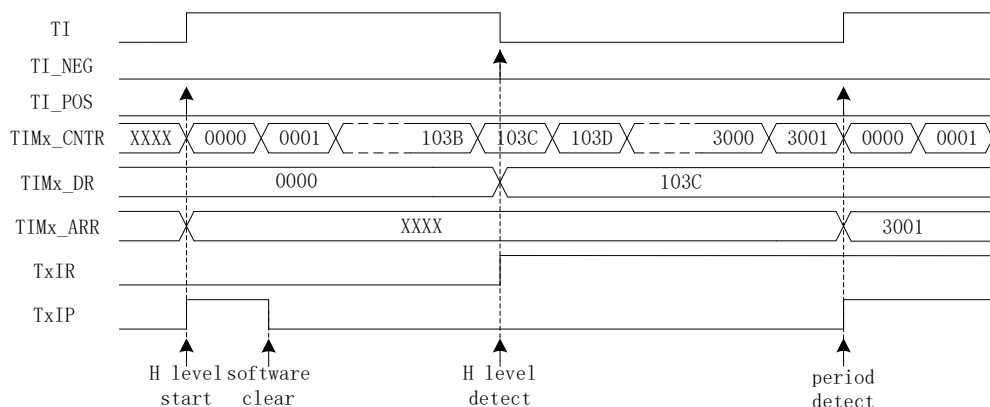


Figure 17-6 Timing Diagram of Input Capture Mode ( $TIMx\_CR0[TxOCM] = 0$ )

For example, when  $TIMx\_CR0[TxOCM] = 0$ ,  $TIMx\_CR1[TxEN]$  is set to “1” to enable the timer. When the first rising edge is detected, the counter is cleared to “0” and restarts counting. When the falling edge is detected, the value of  $TIMx\_CNTR$  is stored in  $TIMx\_DR$ . Meanwhile, the interrupt flag bit  $TIMx\_CR1[TxIR]$  is set to “1”, and  $TIMx\_CNTR$  continues to count. When the second rising edge is detected, the value of  $TIMx\_CNTR$  is saved into  $TIMx\_ARR$ . The interrupt flag bit  $TIMx\_CR1[TxIP]$  is set to “1” and  $TIMx\_CNTR$  is cleared to “0”.  $TIMx\_CR0[TxOPM]$  determines whether the counter restarts. If  $TIMx\_CR0[TxOPM] = 1$ , the timer stops;



and if  $TIMx\_CR0[TxOPM] = 0$ , it restarts.

An overflow event occurs if Timer3/4 do not detect the second rising edge of the input and the count value  $TIMx\_CNTR$  reaches  $0xFFFF$ . In this case, interrupt flag bit  $TIMx\_CR1[TxIF]$  is set to “1”, and  $TIMx\_CNTR$  is cleared to “0”.  $TIMx\_CR0[TxOPM]$  determines whether the counter restarts. If  $TIMx\_CR0[TxOPM] = 1$ , the counter stops; and if  $TIMx\_CR0[TxOPM] = 0$ , the counter restarts.

### 17.1.6 FG Output Mode of Timer4

See FG Generation.

## 17.2 Timer3/Timer4 Registers

### 17.2.1 $TIMx\_CR0$ (0x9C/0x9E) (x = 3/4)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	TxPSC			TxOCM	TxIRE	RSV	TxOPM	TxMOD
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	—	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7:5]	TxPSC	Base Timer Clock Source Frequency Division Selection This bit divides the system clock as the clock source for Basic Timer The clock source frequency after frequency division is as follows: 000: 24MHz    001: 12MHz 010: 6MHz    011: 3MHz 100: 1.5MHz    101: 750kHz 110: 375kHz    111: 187.5kHz  Note: In the input capture mode of Timer3, 111 corresponds to 48MHz						
[4]	TxOCM	Output mode: Output mode selection 0: Output 0 when $TIM2\_CNTR < TIM2\_DR$ ; and output 1 when $TIM2\_CNTR \geq TIM2\_DR$ . 1: Output 1 when $TIM2\_CNTR < TIM2\_DR$ ; Output 0 when $TIM2\_CNTR \geq TIM2\_DR$ . Input capture mode: Active edge selection 0: The time between two adjacent raising edges forms one cycle, and the time from rising edge to falling edge forms the pulse width (HIGH). 1: The time between two adjacent falling edges forms one cycle, and the time from falling edge to raising edge forms the pulse width (LOW).						
[3]	TxIRE	Output mode: Compare match interrupt enable Input capture mode: Pulse width detected interrupt enable 0: Disable 1: Enable						
[2]	RSV	Reserved						
[1]	TxOPM	Single Mode The counter stops when the following events occur Output mode: Base Timer overflows Input capture mode: PWM cycle is detected or Basic Timer overflows 0: Base Timer continues 1: Base Timer stops ( $TIMx\_CR1[TxEN]$ is cleared to 0)						
[0]	TxMOD	Working Mode Selection 0: Input capture mode 1: Output mode						

**17.2.2 TIMx\_CR1 (0x9D/0x9F) (x = 3/4)**

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	TxIR	TxIP	TxIF	TxIPE	TxIFE	TxINM		TxEN
Type	R/W0	R/W0	R/W0	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7]	TxIR	Output mode: Compare match interrupt flag Input capture mode: Pulse width detected interrupt flag Read: 0: No interrupt pending 1: Interrupt pending Write: 0: This bit is cleared to 0 1: No effect						
[6]	TxIP	Output mode: No effect Input capture mode: PWM cycle detected interrupt flag Read: 0: No interrupt pending 1: Interrupt pending Write: 0: This bit is cleared to 0 1: No effect						
[5]	TxIF	Output mode: Base Timer overflow interrupt flag. This bit is set to 1 when TIMx_CNTR matches with TIMx_ARR. Input capture mode: Base Timer overflow interrupt flag. This bit is set to 1 when the Timer does not detect the input PWM cycle and TIMx_CNTR reaches 0xFFFF. Read: 0: No interrupt pending 1: Interrupt pending Write: 0: This bit is cleared to 0 1: No effect						
[4]	TxIPE	Output mode: No effect Input capture mode: PWM cycle detected interrupt enable. 0: Disable 1: Enable						
[3]	TxIFE	Output mode: Base Timer overflow interrupt enable Input capture mode: Base Timer overflow interrupt enable 0: Disable 1: Enable						
[2:1]	TxINM	Input Signal Filtering Pulse Width Selection When pulse width of the input signal is less than the set time, it is filtered as noise 00: No filtering 01: 4 system clock cycles, 4*41.67ns 10: 8 system clock cycles, 8*41.67ns 11: 16 system clock cycles, 16*41.67ns						
[0]	TxEN	Basic Timer Enable 0: Disable 1: Enable						

**17.2.3 TIMx\_CNTR (0xA2, 0xA3/0x92, 0x93) (x = 3/4)**

TIMx_CNTRH(0xA3/0x93)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	TIMx_CNTR[15:8]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIMx_CNTRL(0xA2/0x92)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	TIMx_CNTR[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	TIMx_CNTR	Count Value of Basic Timer						

**17.2.4 TIMx\_DR (0xA4, 0xA5/0x94, 0x95) (x = 3/4)**

TIMx_DRH(0xA5/0x95)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	TIMx_DR[15:8]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIMx_DRL(0xA4/0x94)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	TIMx_DR[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	TIMx_DR	Output mode: Compare match values (written by software) Input capture mode: Count value of the detected input pulse width (written by hardware)						

**17.2.5 TIMx\_ARR (0xA6, 0xA7/0x96, 0x97) (x = 3/4)**

TIMx_ARRH(0xA7/0x97)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	TIMx_ARR[15:8]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIMx_ARRL(0xA6/0x96)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	TIMx_ARR[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	TIMx_ARR	Output mode: Reload value (written by software). See section 14.1.11 for FG mode. Input capture mode: Count value of a detected PWM cycle (written by hardware)						

## 18 Systick

### 18.1 Systick Instructions

The chip can generate Systick interrupts with a fixed frequency, and the interrupt cycle is controlled by SYST\_ARR. Systick interrupt is enabled when DRV\_SR[SYSTIE] is set to 1, and the interrupts are accessed by P10.

### 18.2 Systick Registers

#### 18.2.1 DRV\_SR (0x4061)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	SYSTIF	SYSTIE	FGIF	DCIF	FGIE	DCIP	DCIM	
Type	R/W0	R/W	R/W0	R/W0	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7]	SYSTIF	Systick Interrupt Flag Read: 0: No interrupt pending 1: Interrupt pending Write: 0: This bit is cleared to 0 1: No effect						
[6]	SYSTIE	Systick Interrupt Enable 0: Disable 1: Enable						
[5]	FGIF	FG Interrupt Flag When FOC Drive/ Square Wave Drive is enabled, an FGIF interrupt is generated in each rotation cycle (electrical cycle) Read: 0: No interrupt pending 1: Interrupt pending Write: 0: This bit is cleared to 0 1: No effect						
[4]	DCIF	Driver Compare Match Interrupt Flag When the Driver counter value is equal to DRV_COMR, the system decides whether to generate an interrupt according to the counting direction set by DRV_SR[DCIM] Read: 0: No interrupt pending 1: Interrupt pending Write: 0: This bit is cleared to 0 1: No effect						
[3]	FGIE	FG Interrupt Enable After the interrupt is enabled, one FG interrupt is generated in each electric cycle during FOC drive/square wave control 0: Disable 1: Enable						
[2]	DCIP	Number of PWM Cycles Generating Compare Match Interrupt 0: 1 interrupt in 1 PWM cycle 1: 1 interrupt in 2 PWM cycles						
[1:0]	DCIM	Compare Match Interrupt Mode Selection When the count value is equal to DRV_COMR, whether to generate an interrupt request is determined by DRV_SR[DCIM].						

		00: No interrupt is generated. 01: Interrupt is generated when the counter counts up. 10: Interrupt is generated when the counter counts down. 11: Interrupt is generated when the counter counts up/down.
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### 18.2.2 SYST\_ARR (0x4064, 0x4065)

SYST_ARRH(0x4064)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	SYST_ARR[15:8]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1
SYST_ARRL(0x4065)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	SYST_ARR[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	SYST_ARR	Systick Reload Value This value determines the cycle at which systick interrupts are generated. The default time is 1ms. Calculation formula: systick interrupt frequency = SYSCCLK/(SYST_ARR[15:0] + 1) Range [0,65535]						

## 19 Driver

### 19.1 Driver Instructions

#### 19.1.1 Driver Introduction

The chip has built-in pre-driver output.

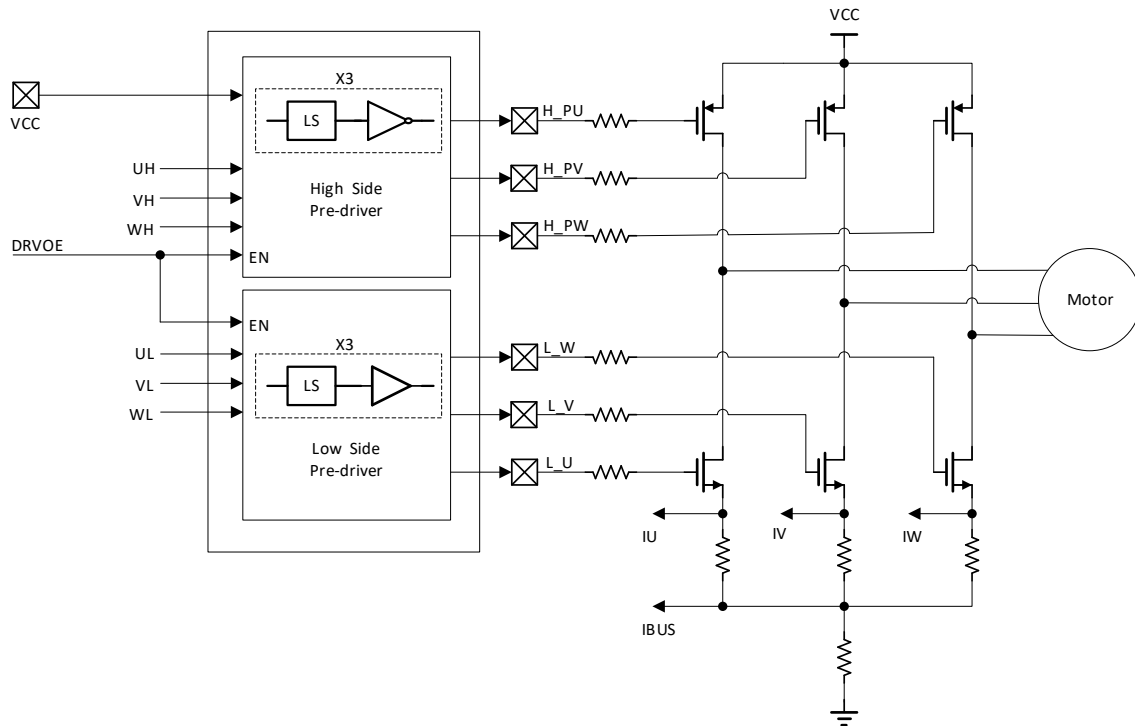


Figure 19-1 Block Diagram of Pre-driver Module

3P3N Pre-driver module is shown in Figure 19-1. UH/VH/WH and UL/VL/WL, 3-phase PWM signal, are the input signals. H\_PU/H\_PV/H\_PW and L\_U/L\_V/L\_W are the output signals. H\_PU/H\_PV/H\_PW are reversely related to UH/VH/WH, and DRV\_CR[DRVOE] is the enable bit.

Pre-driver module is enabled when DRV\_CR[DRVOE] is set to 1. UH/VH/WH are reversely and sent to H\_PU/H\_PV/H\_PW for driving gate of PMOS. UL/VL/WL are sent to L\_U/L\_V/L\_W for driving gate of NMOS. PMOS and NMOS output voltages to drive motors.

## 19.1.2 Output Control Module

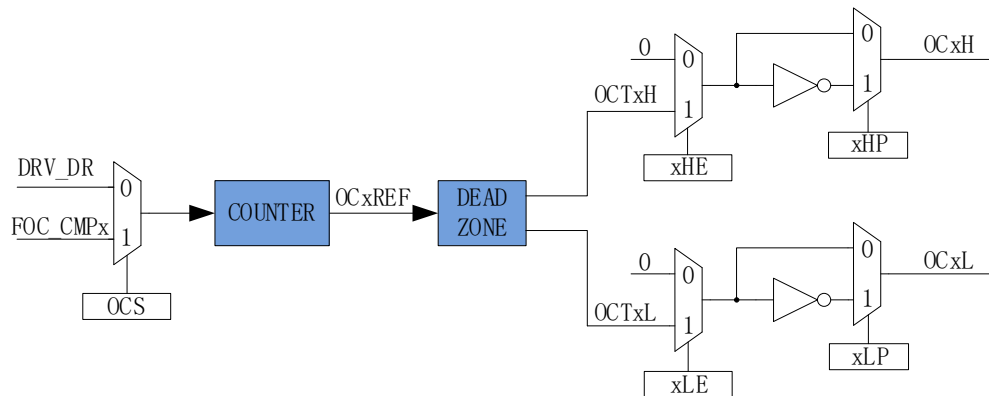


Figure 19-2 Block Diagram of Output Control Module Pre-stage

Before Driver module works, DRV\_CR[MESEL] is set to “1” to select FOC mode or to “0” to select square-wave control mode.

If DRV\_CR[OCS] = 0, comparison value of PWM comes from DRV\_DR, and reference source of the output PWM signal is OCTxH. When OCxH and OCxL are output at the same time, OCTxL outputs reverse signal. If DRV\_CR[OCS] = 1, comparison value of PWM comes from FOC module, and reference source of the output PWM signal is OCTxL. When OCxH and OCxL are output at the same time, OCTxH outputs reverse signal.

### 19.1.2.1 Count and Compare Module

DRV\_CR[OCS] is configured to select the comparison value of PWM from FOC\_CMPU/V/W of FOC module or DRV\_DR set by software. The comparison value is sent to the counter for comparison to obtain the 3-phase original PWM signal OCxREF, and DRV\_DR is used for motor pre-charging, braking and square-wave control. If DRV\_CNTR is smaller than the comparison value, OCxREF outputs high-level signal, and if DRV\_CNTR is larger than DRV\_DR, OCxREF outputs low-level signal.

When DRV\_CR[OCS] = 1, FOC\_CMPU/V/W is compared with the count value to generate the duty cycle OC1REF/OC2REF/OC3REF.

When DRV\_CR[OCS] = 0, DRV\_DR set by software is compared with the count value to generate OC1REF/OC2REF/OC3REF with the same duty cycle. Duty cycle = DRV\_DR/DRV\_ARR\*100%.

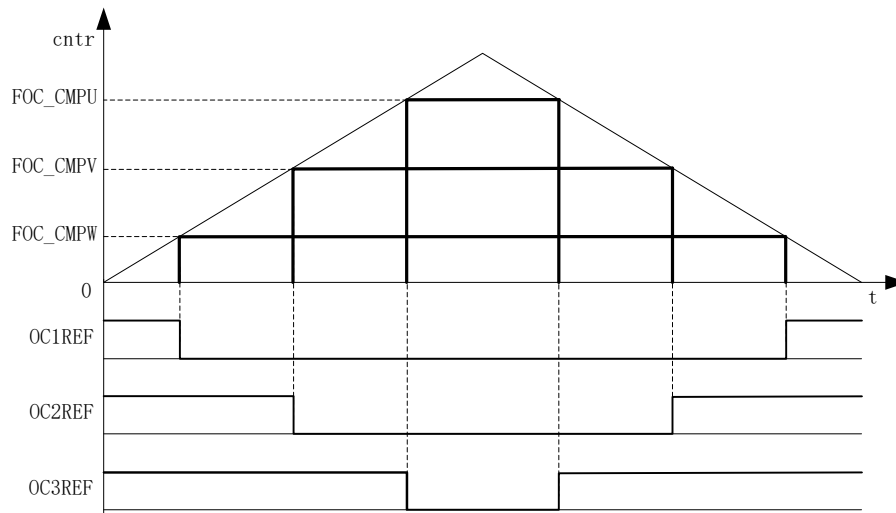


Figure 19-3 PWM Generation Diagram

### 19.1.2.2 Deadtime Module

OCxREF has hardware deadtime insertion. Each channel has an 8-bit deadtime generator, and three channels have the same dead time, which is set by DRV\_DTR. In the rising edge of OCxREF, the delay time for OCxL to generate high-level output is the one set by DRV\_DTR. In the falling edge of OCxREF, the delay time for OCxH to generate high-level output is the one set by DRV\_DTR.

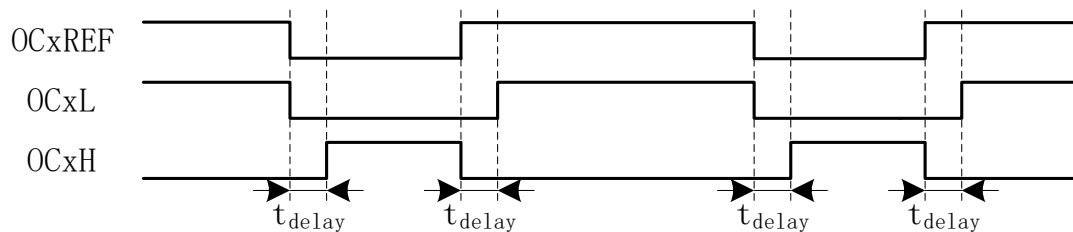


Figure 19-4 Complementary Output with Deadtime Insertion

### 19.1.2.3 Enable and Polarity of Output Signals

DRV\_CM[xHE] and [xLE] are configured to select the output mode as idle-level output or complementary output with deadtime inserted. DRV\_CM[xHP] and [xLP] are configured to select the polarity of output. In the application of square wave control, Timer1 automatically controls DRV\_CM to implement phase commutation feature. When DRV\_CR[MESEL] is set to 0, square-wave control mode is enabled. After Timer1 generates a writing sequence event, the data stored in the corresponding TIM1\_DBRx is transferred to DRV\_CM.



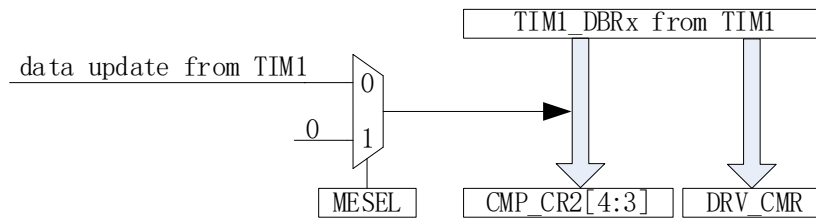


Figure 19-5 Timer1 Automatically Controls DRV\_CMx and CMP\_CR2[4:3]

DRV\_DR, DRV\_ARR and DRV\_CMx can be configured to implement pre-charging, brake, etc. DRV\_DR and DRV\_ARR control the duty cycle and frequency of PWM. DRV\_CMx[xHE] and DRV\_CMx[xLE] control the output modes.

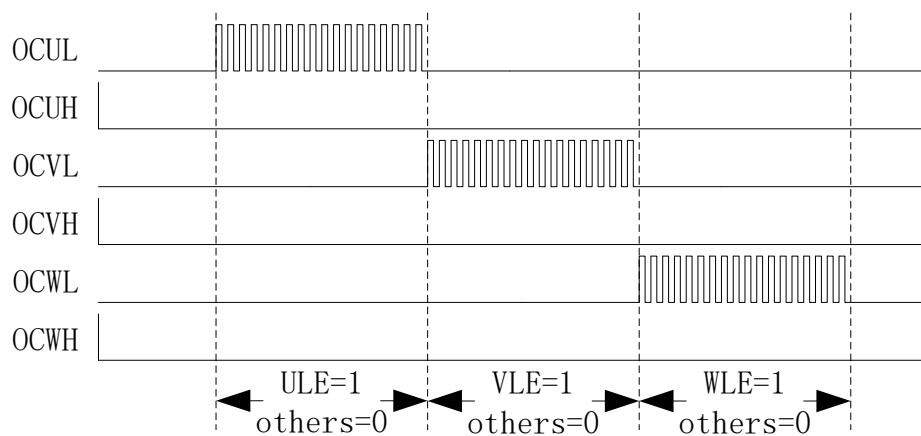


Figure 19-6 Waveform Diagram of Pre-charging

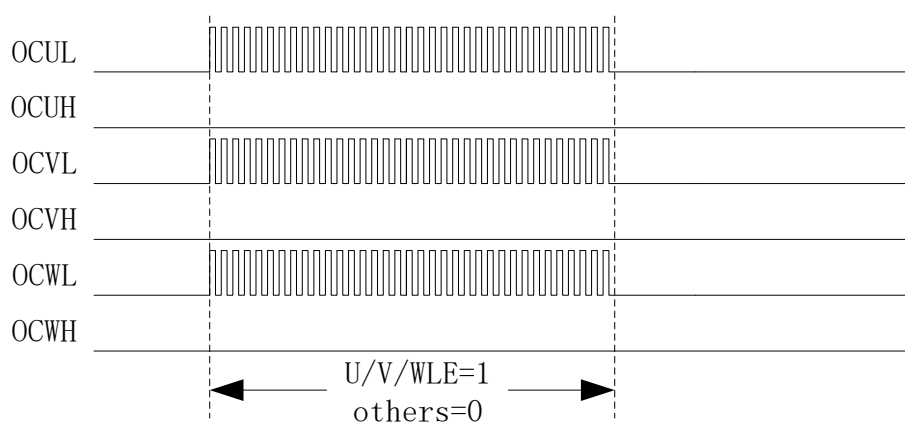


Figure 19-7 Waveform Diagram of Brake

### 19.1.2.4 MOE

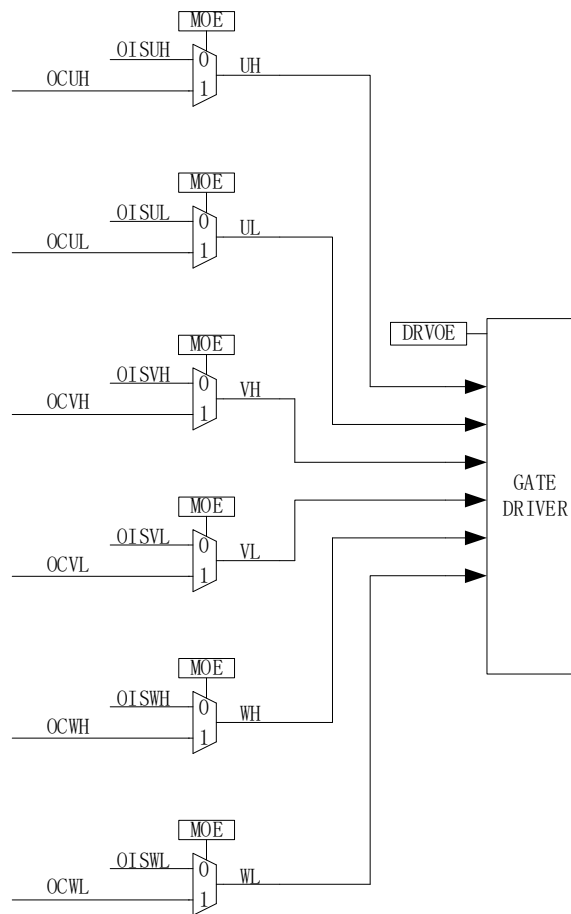


Figure 19-8 Block Diagram of Rear Stage of Output Control Module

When DRV\_OUT[MOE] is enabled, PWM waveform is generated for motor driving. When DRV\_OUT[MOE] is disabled, the idle level set by software is output to stop motor driving.

### 19.1.2.5 Interrupt

#### 19.1.2.5.1 Compare Match Interrupt

The generation conditions and time for compare match interrupt are configured by DRV\_SR[DCIM] and DRV\_COMR respectively. When the counter reaches to the value set in DRV\_COMR and the conditions set by DRV\_SR[DCIM] are met, a compare match interrupt is generated and the interrupt flag DRV\_SR[DCIF] is set to 1 by hardware.

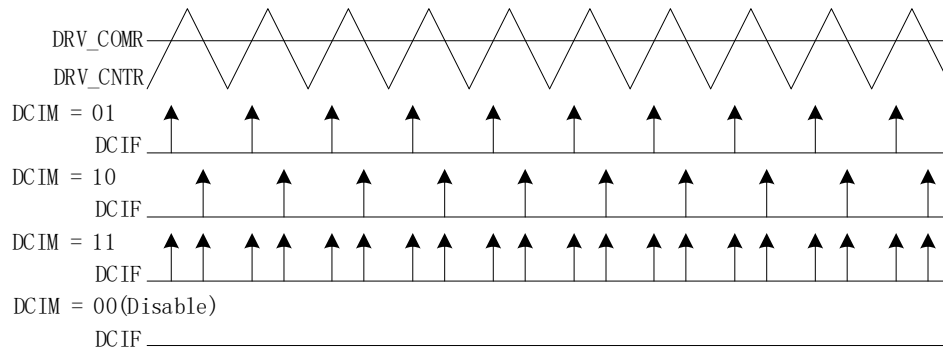


Figure 19-9 Compare Match Interrupt of Driver

### 19.1.2.5.2 FG Interrupt

FG interrupt is enabled when DRV\_SR[FGIE] is set to “1”. The motor generates an interrupt for every electrical cycle.

## 19.2 Driver Registers

### 19.2.1 DRV\_CR (0x4062)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	DRVEN	DDIR	FOCEN	DRPE	OCS	MESEL	RSV	DRVOE
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	—	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7]	DRVEN	Counter Enable 0: Disable 1: Enable						
[6]	DDIR	Output Direction (Forward or Reverse) This bit is valid for both square-wave control and FOC. In sensorless FOC mode, setting this bit changes motor rotation. In Hall-sensored FOC mode, it is also required to modify the angle by the software. In square-wave control mode, parameters related to Timer1 shall be configured. 0: Forward 1: Reverse						
[5]	FOCEN	FOC Module Enable 0: Disable 1: Enable						
[4]	DRPE	DRV_DR Preload Enable When preload is enabled, the data written to DRV_DR is updated after a timer underflow event occurs. When preload is disabled, the data written to DRV_DR is updated immediately. 0: Disable 1: Enable						
[3]	OCS	Comparison Source Selection 0: DRV_DR 1: FOC module						
[2]	MESEL	ME Operating Mode Selection 0: Square wave control mode 1: FOC mode						
[1]	RSV	Reserved						

[0]	DRVOE	Driver Enable 0: Disable 1: Enable
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### 19.2.2 DRV\_SR (0x4061)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	SYSTIF	SYSTIE	FGIF	DCIF	FGIE	DCIP	DCIM1	DCIM0
Type	R/W0	R/W	R/W0	R/W0	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	Name	Description
[7]	SYSTIF	Systick Interrupt Flag Read: 0: No interrupt pending 1: Interrupt pending Write: 0: This bit is cleared to "0" 1: No effect
[6]	SYSTIE	Systick Interrupt Enable 0: Disable 1: Enable
[5]	FGIF	FG Interrupt Flag Read: 0: No interrupt pending 1: Interrupt pending Write: 0: This bit is cleared to "0" 1: No effect
[4]	DCIF	Driver Compare Match Interrupt Flag When the driver counter value is equal to DRV_COMR, the system decides whether to generate an interrupt according to DRV_SR[DCIM] Read: 0: No interrupt pending 1: Interrupt pending Write: 0: This bit is cleared to "0" 1: No effect
[3]	FGIE	FG Interrupt Enable After interrupt feature is enabled, one FG interrupt is generated in each electric cycle under FOC/square-wave control mode. 0: Disable 1: Enable
[2]	DCIP	Number of PWM Cycles Generating Compare Match Interrupt 0: 1 PWM cycle 1: 2 PWM cycles
[1:0]	DCIM	Compare Match Interrupt Mode Selection When the count value is equal to DRV_COMR, the system decides whether to generate an interrupt request according to DRV_SR[DCIM]. 00: No interrupt is generated. 01: Interrupt is generated when the counter counts up. 10: Interrupt is generated when the counter counts down. 11: Interrupt is generated when the counter counts up/down.

**19.2.3 DRV\_OUT (0xF8)**

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	MOE	RSV	OISWL	OISWH	OISVL	OISVH	OISUL	OISUH
Type	R/W	—	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7]	MOE	Main Output Enable This bit is used to select the source for high and low sides of the bridge of 3-phase output signals. It can be set to 1 and cleared to 0 by software. When bus current protection is generated (refer to 29.1.1.1, this bit is automatically cleared to 0 by the hardware to turn off the output. 0: Disable. The output is from the idle levels set by DRV_OUT[OISUH/OISVH/OISWH] and DRV_OUT[OISUL/OISVL/OISWL] 1: Enable. The output is from the comparison value of the timer						
[6]	RSV	Reserved						
[5]	OISWL	Output Idle Level of WL See descriptions on DRV_OUT[OISUH].						
[4]	OISWH	Output Idle Level of WH See descriptions on DRV_OUT[OISUH].						
[3]	OISVL	Output Idle Level of VL See descriptions on DRV_OUT[OISUH].						
[2]	OISVH	Output Idle Level of VH See descriptions on DRV_OUT[OISUH].						
[1]	OISUL	Output Idle Level of UL See descriptions on DRV_OUT[OISUH].						
[0]	OISUH	Output Idle Level of UH This bit sets the output idle level of UH. When DRV_OUT[MOE] = 0, it outputs idle level and disables MOS. 0: Low level 1: High level						

**19.2.4 DRV\_CMR (0x405C, 0x405D)**

DRV_CMRH(0x405C)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	RSV				WHP	WLP	VHP	VLP
Type	—	—	—	—	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0
DRV_CMRL(0x405D)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	UHP	ULP	WHE	WLE	VHE	VLE	UHE	ULE
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:12]	RSV	Reserved						
[11]	WHP	Output Polarity of WH 0: Active High 1: Active Low						
[10]	WLP	Output Polarity of WL 0: Active High 1: Active Low						
[9]	VHP	Output Polarity of VH 0: Active High						

		1: Active Low
[8]	VLP	Output Polarity of VL 0: Active High 1: Active Low
[7]	UHP	Output Polarity of UH 0: Active High 1: Active Low
[6]	ULP	Output Polarity of UL 0: Active High 1: Active Low
[5]	WHE	Output Enable of WH 0: Disable 1: Enable
[4]	WLE	Output Enable of WL 0: Disable 1: Enable
[3]	VHE	Output Enable of VH 0: Disable 1: Enable
[2]	VLE	Output Enable of VL 0: Disable 1: Enable
[1]	UHE	Output Enable of UH 0: Disable 1: Enable
[0]	ULE	Output Enable of UL 0: Disable 1: Enable

Notes:

- When DRV\_CM[R[W/V/ULE]] and DRV\_CM[R[W/V/UHE]] are 1 at the same time, high-side and low-side outputs of W/V/U-phases are complementary to PWM signals with deadtime insertion. Low side output is the reference polarity
- In square-wave control mode, Timer1 automatically controls DRV\_CM[R] register.

### 19.2.5 DRV\_ARR (0x405E, 0x405F)

DRV_ARRH(0x405E)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	RSV		DRV_ARR [13:8]					
Type	—	—	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	—	—	0	0	0	0	0	0
DRV_ARRL(0x405F)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	DRV_ARR[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:14]	RSV	Reserved						
[13:0]	DRV_ARR	Counter reload value, which determines PWM frequency (central alignment mode) Driver counter counts from 0 to DRV_ARR/2 - 1 and an overflow event occurs. Then it counts down to 0. Calculation formula: $f_{carrier} = 48\text{MHz}/\text{DRV\_ARR}$						

		Note: LSB is always 0. Writing 1 to LSB is meaningless. The value of DRV_ARR is calculated by clock of 48MHz, and the range is [0,16382]
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### 19.2.6 DRV\_COMR (0x405A, 0x405B)

DRV_COMRH(0x405A)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	RSV				DRV_COMR[11:8]			
Type	—	—	—	—	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0
DRV_COMRL(0x405B)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	DRV_COMR[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:12]	RSV	Reserved						
[11:0]	DRV_COMR	Counter Compare Match Value The Driver compare match interrupt is generated when the count value is equal to DRV_COMR and the conditions set by DRV_SR[DCIM] are met. The clock rate for the calculation of DRV_COMR is 12MHz Duty cycle of matched point = $DRV\_COMR * 4 / DRV\_ARR * 100\%$ Range: [0,4095]						

### 19.2.7 DRV\_DR (0x4058, 0x4059)

DRV_DRH(0x4058)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	RSV		DRV_DR[13:8]					
Type	—	—	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	—	—	0	0	0	0	0	0
DRV_DRL(0x4059)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	DRV_DR[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:14]	RSV	Reserved						
[13:0]	DRV_DR	PWM Duty Cycle Setting Duty cycle = $DRV\_DR / DRV\_ARR * 100\%$  Note: When this register is used as a comparison source, PWM is referenced to high side of the bridge and a deadtime is inserted in the complementary output of the low side of bridge. The clock rate for the calculation of the DRV_DR is 48MHz Range: [0,16382]						

**19.2.8 DRV\_DTR (0x4060)**

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	DRV_DTR							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7:0]	DRV_DTR	Deadtime Setting $Deadtime = (DRV\_DTR + 1) * 41.67ns$ For example, when DRV_DTR = 11, Deadtime = $12 * 41.67ns = 500ns$  Note: When DRV_DTR = 0, no deadtime is inserted.						

**19.2.9 DRV\_CNTR (0x4066, 0x4067)**

DRV_CNTRH(0x4066)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	RSV				DRV_CNTR[11:8]			
Type	—	—	—	—	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0
DRV_CNTRL(0x4067)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	DRV_CNTR[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:12]	RSV	Reserved						
[11:0]	DRV_CNTR	Counter Value The clock rate for the calculation of the DRV_CNTR is 12MHz $Duty\ cycle\ of\ driver = DRV\_CNTR * 4 / DRV\_ARR * 100\%$  Note: DRV_CNTR can only be written when DRV_CR[DRVEN] = 1 Range: [0,4095]						



## 20 WDT

The watchdog timer (WDT) is a timer that works on the internal slow clock to monitor the master program operation and prevent the MCU running out. Watchdog works as follows: After watchdog operates, WDT starts counting. When WDT overflows, watchdog sends a signal to reset the MCU and the program restarts running from address 0. During the operation of master program, WDT has to be initialized at regular intervals to prevent WDT overflowing.

After being enabled, WDT starts counting from 0. When it reaches 0xFFFC, watchdog outputs a signal that is 4 internal slow clock cycles wide to reset the MCU, and the program starts running from address 0. WDT has to be initialized at regular intervals during operation, and the WDT rolls over to WDT\_ARR setting and restarts counting.

### 20.1 WDT Notes

- When MCU enters standby or sleep mode, WDT stops counting, but the count values are retained.
- WDT is automatically disabled during emulation.
- RST\_SR[RSTWDT] is set to 1 when MCU is reset by WDT counter overflow.

### 20.2 WDT Operations

1. Set CCFG1[WDT\_EN] = 1 to start the WDT which then starts counting from 0;
2. Set WDT\_ARR (this operation can also be performed before starting WDT);
3. Set WDT\_CR[WDTRF] = 1 in the running of program. The WDT rolls over to WDT\_ARR setting.

### 20.3 WDT Registers

#### 20.3.1 WDT\_CR (0x4026)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	RSV							WDTRF
Type	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	R/W
Reset	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7:1]	RSV	Reserved						
[0]	WDTRF	WDT Initialization 0: No effect 1: WDT rolls over to the WDT_ARR setting and restarts counting.						

#### 20.3.2 WDT\_ARR (0x4027)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	WDT_ARR							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						

[7:0]	WDT_ARR	WDT Reload Timer Set 8 high-order bits of the initialized value of the watchdog.
-------	---------	---

### 20.3.3 CCFG1 (0x401E)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	RSV	LVWIE	WDT_EN	RSV				
Type	—	R/W	R/W	—	—	—	—	—
Reset	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	—

Bit	Name	Description
[7]	RSV	Reserved
[6]	LVWIE	LVW Interrupt Enable 0: Disable 1: Enable
[5]	WDT_EN	WDT Enable 0: Disable 1: Enable
[4:0]	RSV	Reserved

## 21 RTC and Clock Calibration

### 21.1 RTC Functional Block Diagram

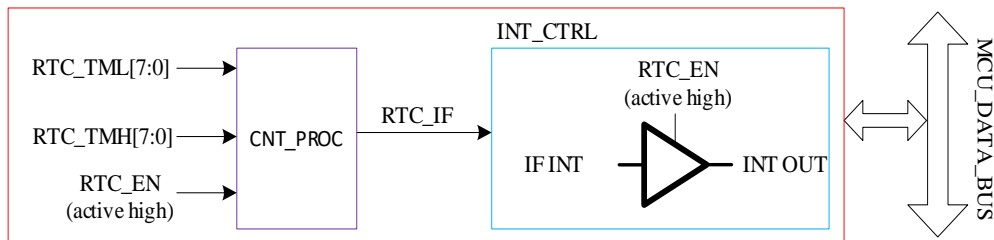


Figure 21-1 RTC Functional Block Diagram

### 21.2 RTC Operation

A write to RTC\_TM sets the RTC reload value. RTC is enabled when RTC\_STA[RTC\_EN] is set to 1.

### 21.3 RTC Registers

#### 21.3.1 RTC\_TM (0x402C, 0x402D)

RTC_TMH(0x402C)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	RTC_TM[15:8]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
RTC_TML(0x402D)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	RTC_TM[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	RTC_TM	RTC Register Read: Instantaneous value of counter Write: RTC up-counts at a rate of 32768Hz from 0 to the written value and becomes overflowed. Then, an interrupt request is generated, causing the timer to be cleared and restart counting.						

#### 21.3.2 RTC\_STA (0x402E)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	RTC_EN	RTC_IF	RSV	ISOSCEN	RSV			
Type	R/W	R/W0	—	R/W	—	—	—	—
Reset	0	0	—	0	—	—	—	—
Bit	Name	Description						
[7]	RTC_EN	RTC Enable 0: Disable 1: Enable						
[6]	RTC_IF	RTC Interrupt Flag This bit is set to 1 when count value matches RTC_TM setting. Read:						

		0: No interrupt pending 1: Interrupt pending Write: 0: This bit is cleared to 0 1: No effect
[5]	RSV	Reserved
[4]	ISOSCCEN	Internal Slow Clock Enable 0: Disable 1: Enable
[3:0]	RSV	Reserved

## 21.4 Clock Calibration

### 21.4.1 Introduction

Clock calibration is a feature that uses the internal slow clock to calibrate the internal fast clock. Calibration principle: A 12-bit counter is used to count the length of 4 slow clock cycles with the fast clock as the clock source. Calibration operations: Set CAL\_CR0[**CAL\_STA**] = 1 to start the calibration. Read CAL\_CR0[**CAL\_BUSY**] in software to check whether the calibration is finished. When the calibration is completed (CAL\_CR0[**CAL\_BUSY**] = 0), the readout of CAL\_CR0[**CAL\_ARR**] is the value of the length of counting 4 slow clock cycles.

### 21.4.2 Clock Calibration Registers

#### 21.4.2.1 CAL\_CR0 (0x4044) CAL\_CR1 (0x4045)

CAL_CR0(0x4044)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	CAL_STA/ CAL_BUSY	RSV			CAL_ARR[11:8]			
Type	R/W1	—	—	—	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	1	—	—	—	0	0	0	0
CAL_CR1(0x4045)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	CAL_ARR[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15]	CAL_STA/ CAL_BUSY	Clock Calibration Enable Read: 0: Calibration is completed. 1: Calibration is in progress. Write: 0: No effect. 1: Clock calibration starts.						
[14:12]	RSV	Reserved						
[11:0]	CAL_ARR	Calibrate Count Values The value of fast clock to count 4 slow clock cycles  Note: When this value is 0, it indicates that there is no corresponding slow clock input; and when this value is 0xFFFF, it indicates a count overflows (slow clock is too slow or fast clock is too fast)						

## 22 IO

### 22.1 IO Introduction

The chip has up to 35 GPIO pins: P0.0 ~ P0.7, P1.0 ~ P1.7, P2.0 ~ P2.7, P3.0 ~ P3.7, P4.2 and P4.4 ~ P4.5. Each GPIO has related configuration registers to meet different application requirements.

### 22.2 IO Instructions

- P0.0 ~ P0.7, P1.0 ~ P1.7, P2.0 ~ P2.7, P3.0 ~ P3.7, P4.2 and P4.4 ~ P4.5 are mapped to registers P0, P1, P2, P3, P4 respectively.
- Registers P0\_OE, P1\_OE, P2\_OE, P3\_OE and P4\_OE are used to configure the digital inputs and outputs of P0.0 ~ P3.7, P4.2 and P4.4 ~ P4.5. When the port is configured as input, Schmitt-trigger input is enabled.
- Configure corresponding bits of registers P0\_PU, P1\_PU, P2\_PU, P3\_PU, and P4\_PU to 1, the pull-up resistors of P0.0 ~ P3.7, P4.2 and P4.4 ~ P4.5 can be enabled; wherein, the pull-up resistors of P0.0 ~ P0.2, P1.3 ~ P1.6, P2.1 and P3.6 ~ P3.7 are about 5.6k $\Omega$ , and those of other ports are about 33k $\Omega$ .
- P1.1/P0.1 can be used to enable pull-down resistance (10k $\Omega$ ) that is set by P3\_AN[7:6].
- When IO digital output is 0, the pull-up resistor is automatically disabled.
- P0.0 ~ P0.6 can be configured as INT0 input, and P1.0 ~ P2.7 can be configured as INT1 input. Both INT0 and INT1 can be configured as interrupt on rising edge, interrupt on falling edge or interrupt on level change.
- By setting the corresponding bits of registers P1\_AN, P2\_AN and P3\_AN to 1, P1.3 ~ P1.7, P2.0 ~ P2.7 and P3.0 ~ P3.5 can be configured as analog signal input. When the port pins are configured as analog input pins, all digital features are disabled and the port status become 0 by reading corresponding bits in registers P1, P2 and P3.
- Pull-up resistors of P1.6 ~ P1.7, P2.0 ~ P2.7 and P3.0 ~ P3.5 are automatically disabled when the port pins are configured as analog signal input pins. The pull-up resistor of P1.3 ~ P1.5 can be enabled or disabled according to the actual application requirements.

## 22.3 IO Registers

### 22.3.1 P0\_OE (0xFC)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	P0_OE							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7:0]	P0_OE	P0.0 ~ P0.7 Digital Input/Output Selection 0: Input 1: Output						

### 22.3.2 P1\_OE (0xFD)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	P1_OE							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7:0]	P1_OE	P1.0 ~ P1.7 Digital Input/Output Selection 0: Input 1: Output						

### 22.3.3 P2\_OE (0xFE)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	P2_OE							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7:0]	P2_OE	P2.0 ~ P2.7 Digital Input/Output Selection 0: Input 1: Output						

### 22.3.4 P3\_OE (0xFF)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	P3_OE							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7:0]	P3_OE	P3.0 ~ P3.7 Digital Input/Output Selection 0: Input 1: Output						

### 22.3.5 P4\_OE (0xE9)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	RSV		P4_OE[5:4]		RSV	P4_OE[2]	RSV	
Type	—	—	R/W	R/W	—	R/W	—	—
Reset	—	—	0	0	—	0	—	—

Bit	Name	Description
[7:6]	RSV	Reserved
[5:4]	P4_OE[5:4]	P4.4 ~ P4.5 Digital Input/Output Selection 0: Input 1: Output
[3]	RSV	Reserved
[2]	P4_OE[2]	P4.2 Digital Input/Output Selection 0: Input 1: Output
[1:0]	RSV	Reserved

### 22.3.6 P1\_AN (0x4050)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
Name	P1_AN				HBMOD	RSV	ODE1	ODE0	
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	—	R/W	R/W	
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	
Bit	Name	Description							
[7:4]	P1_AN	P1.4 ~ P1.7 Analog Mode Enable 0: Disable 1: Enable							
[3]	HBMOD	P1.3 mode configuration, which determines the functional mode of P1.3 pin in combination with P1_OE[3], as shown in Table 22-1.							
		Table 22-1 P1.3 Mode Configuration							
		<b>HBMOD</b>	<b>P1_OE[3]</b>	<b>P1.3 pin mode</b>					
		0	0	Digital input					
		0	1	Digital output					
1	0	Analog mode							
1	1	Digital enhanced drive output mode. The maximum output current of high level output can be up to 20mA for Hall bias power supply. The drive mode of low level output is the same as that of the digital output mode.							
[2]	RSV	Reserved							
[1]	ODE1	P0.1 Collector Open-drain Enable 0: Disable 1: Enable							
[0]	ODE0	P0.0 Collector Open-drain Enable 0: Disable 1: Enable							

### 22.3.7 P2\_AN (0x4051)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	P2_AN							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7:0]	P2_AN	P2.0 ~ P2.7 Analog Mode Enable 0: Disable 1: Enable						

**22.3.8 P3\_AN (0x4052)**

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	P11_PL	P01_PL	P3_AN					
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7]	P11_PL	P1.1 Pull-down Resistor Enable 0: Disable 1: Enable Note: Pull-up and pull-down resistors of P1.1 cannot be enabled at the same time.						
[6]	P01_PL	P0.1 Pull-down Resistor Enable 0: Disable 1: Enable Note: Pull-up and pull-down resistors of P0.1 cannot be enabled at the same time.						
[5:0]	P3_AN	P3.0 ~ P3.5 Analog Mode Enable 0: Disable 1: Enable						

**22.3.9 P0\_PU (0x4053)**

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	P0_PU							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7:0]	P0_PU	P0.0 ~ P0.7 Pull-up Resistor Enable 0: Disable 1: Enable						

**22.3.10 P1\_PU (0x4054)**

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	P1_PU							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7:0]	P1_PU	P1.0 ~ P1.7 Pull-up Resistor Enable 0: Disable 1: Enable						

**22.3.11 P2\_PU (0x4055)**

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	P2_PU							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7:0]	P2_PU	P2.0 ~ P2.7 Pull-up Resistor Enable 0: Disable 1: Enable						



**22.3.12 P3\_PU (0x4056)**

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	P3_PU							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7:0]	P3_PU	P3.0 ~ P3.7 Pull-up Resistor Enable 0: Disable 1: Enable						

**22.3.13 P4\_PU (0x4057)**

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	RSV		P4_PU[5]	P4_PU[4]	RSV	P4_PU[2]	RSV	
Type	—	—	R/W	R/W	—	R/W	—	—
Reset	—	—	0	0	—	0	—	—
Bit	Name	Description						
[7:6]	RSV	Reserved						
[5:4]	P4_PU[5:4]	P4.4 ~ P4.5 Pull-up Resistor Enable 0: Disable 1: Enable						
[3]	RSV	Reserved						
[2]	P4_PU[2]	P4.2 Pull-up Resistor Enable 0: Disable 1: Enable						
[1:0]	RSV	Reserved						

**22.3.14 PH\_SEL (0x404C)**

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	SPITMOD	UART1EN	UART2EN	T4SEL	T3SEL	T2SEL	T2SSEL	RSV
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	—
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
Bit	Name	Description						
[7]	SPITMOD	MISO port status after SPI slave device completes transmission 0: Output state 1: High-impedence state						
[6]	UART1EN	Port multiplexed as RXD, TXD and UART1 enabled 0: Disable 1: P0.5, P0.6 multiplexed as RXD, TXD and UART1 enabled						
[5]	UART2EN	Port multiplexed as RXD2, TXD2 and UART2 enabled 0: Disable 1: P3.6, P3.7 multiplexed as RXD2, TXD2 and UART2 enabled						
[4]	T4SEL	Port multiplexed as Timer4 or Timer4S 0: Not multiplexed 1: P0.1 or P0.0 (PH_SEL1[T4CT] = 1) multiplexed as input and output of Timer4						
[3]	T3SEL	Port multiplexed as Timer3 or Timer3S 0: Not multiplexed 1: P1.1 or P0.1 (PH_SEL1[T3CT] = 1) multiplexed as input and output of Timer3						
[2]	T2SEL	Port multiplexed as Timer2 0: Not multiplexed 1: P1.0 multiplexed as input and output of Timer2						

[1]	T2SSEL	Port multiplexed as Timer2S 0: Not multiplexed 1: P0.7 multiplexed as input and output of Timer2
[0]	RSV	Reserved

### 22.3.15 PH\_SEL1 (0x404D)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	RSV					SPICT	T4CT	T3CT
Type	—	—	—	—	—	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7:3]	RSV	Reserved						
[2]	SPICT	SPI Functional Switching Enable 0: No functional switching, with P0.5 serving as SCLK pin and P0.6 as MOSI pin 1: Functional switching, with P0.0 serving as MOSI pin and P0.1 as SCLK pin  Note: FU6832N/S/F has no NSS pin. When SPI feature is used, SPI_CR1[NSSMOD] is configured to 00 so that NSS signal is not routed to the pin.						
[1]	T4CT	Timer4 Functional Switching Enable 0: No functional switching, with P0.1 serving as input and output of Timer4 1: Functional switching, with P0.0 serving as input and output of Timer4						
[0]	T3CT	Timer3 Functional Switching Enable 0: No functional switching, with P1.1 serving as input and output of Timer3 1: Functional switching, with P0.1 serving as input and output of Timer3						

### 22.3.16 P0 (0x80)

Port output registers P0/1/2/3/4 support read/write access. The RMW commands are used to access the value of the registers (see Table 22-2 for RMW commands), and other commands are used to access the PORT pin.

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	GP07	GP06	GP05	GP04	GP03	GP02	GP01	GP00
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7]	GP07	Port GP07						
[6]	GP06	Port GP06						
[5]	GP05	Port GP05						
[4]	GP04	Port GP04						
[3]	GP03	Port GP03						
[2]	GP02	Port GP02						
[1]	GP01	Port GP01						
[0]	GP00	Port GP00						

**22.3.17 P1 (0x90)**

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	GP17	GP16	GP15	GP14	GP13	GP12	GP11	GP10
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7]	GP17	Port GP17						
[6]	GP16	Port GP16						
[5]	GP15	Port GP15						
[4]	GP14	Port GP14						
[3]	GP13	Port GP13						
[2]	GP12	Port GP12						
[1]	GP11	Port GP11						
[0]	GP10	Port GP10						

**22.3.18 P2 (0xA0)**

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	GP27	GP26	GP25	GP24	GP23	GP22	GP21	GP20
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7]	GP27	Port GP27						
[6]	GP26	Port GP26						
[5]	GP25	Port GP25						
[4]	GP24	Port GP24						
[3]	GP23	Port GP23						
[2]	GP22	Port GP22						
[1]	GP21	Port GP21						
[0]	GP20	Port GP20						

**22.3.19 P3 (0xB0)**

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	GP37	GP36	GP35	GP34	GP33	GP32	GP31	GP30
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7]	GP37	Port GP37						
[6]	GP36	Port GP36						
[5]	GP35	Port GP35						
[4]	GP34	Port GP34						
[3]	GP33	Port GP33						
[2]	GP32	Port GP32						
[1]	GP31	Port GP31						
[0]	GP30	Port GP30						

**22.3.20 P4 (0xE8)**

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	RSV		GP45	GP44	RSV	GP42	RSV	
Type	—	—	R/W	R/W	—	R/W	—	—
Reset	—	—	0	0	—	0	—	—
Bit	Name	Description						
[7:6]	RSV	Reserved						
[5]	GP45	Port GP45						
[4]	GP44	Port GP44						
[3]	RSV	Reserved						
[2]	GP42	Port GP42						
[1:0]	RSV	Reserved						

Table 22-2 RMW Commands

Command	Description
ANL	Bitwise logical AND operation
ORL	Bitwise logical OR operation
XRL	Bitwise logical XOR operation
JBC	Jump if the bit is set to “1” and then cleared to “0”
CPL	Bitwise logical converse operation
INC, DEC	+1, -1 logical operation
DJNZ	Jump if the bit is not “0”
MOV Px,y,C	Assign carry bit C to Px,y
CLR Px,y	Px,y is cleared to “0”
SETB Px,y	Px,y is set to “1”

## 23 ADC

### 23.1 ADC Introduction

The ADC module is a 12-bit successive approximation register ADC with 15 channels, where channel 0 ~ 13 are external pin channels and channel 14 is internal channel. VCC pin is divided by built-in resistor, and the result is sampled by channel 14. The ratio of voltage division is configured by ADC\_CR[URATIO]. The sampling mode supports sequential sampling (i.e., from ADC channel 0 to ADC channel 14 in sequence) and triggered sampling (including FOC triggered sampling mode and Timer1 triggered sampling mode). The result of sequential sampling is stored in ADCx\_DR (x = 0 ~ 14) in right-aligned or left-second-highest-bit-aligned format. The result of triggered sampling is sent to FOC module or Timer1 module instead of ADCx\_DR for motor drive. The relevant registers of FOC module or Timer1 module are always left-second-highest-bit-aligned to store the triggered sample results. Triggered sampling is done automatically by hardware and sequential sampling is controlled by software. The priority of triggered sampling is higher than that of sequential sampling. If both triggered sampling and sequential sampling are applied at the same time, triggered sampling is performed first, and ADC automatically restores sequential sampling mode upon completion of triggered sampling.

The clock source of ADC is 12MHz, and the sampling time is set by ADC\_SCYC. See ADC Electrical Characteristics for the sampling time range and conversion time.

### 23.2 ADC Block Diagram

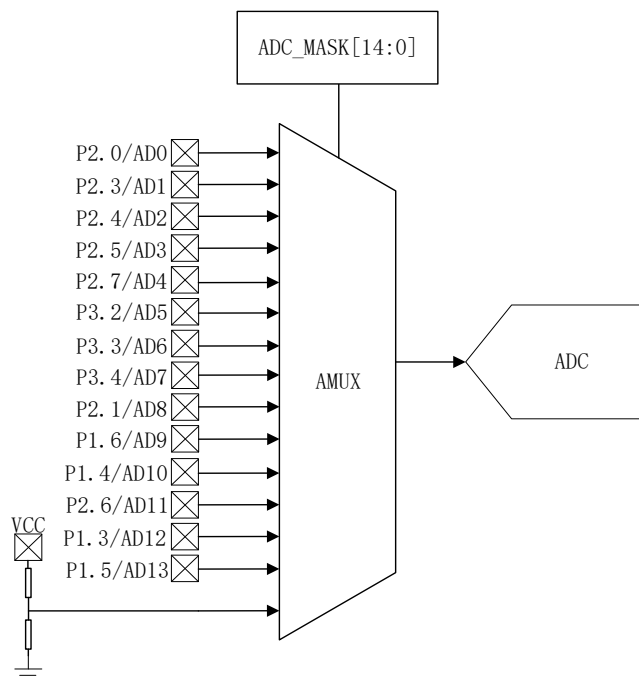


Figure 23-1 ADC Multiplexer Block Diagram

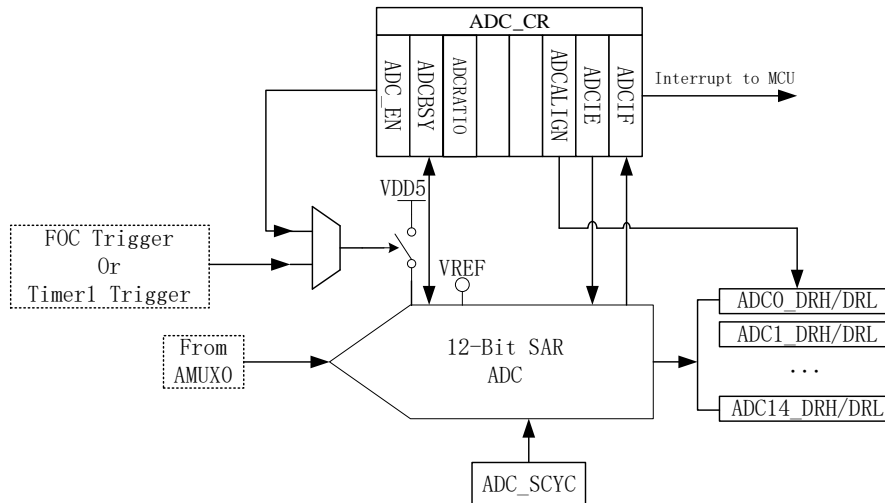


Figure 23-2 ADC Functional Block Diagram

## 23.3 ADC Operations

### 23.3.1 Sequential Sampling Mode

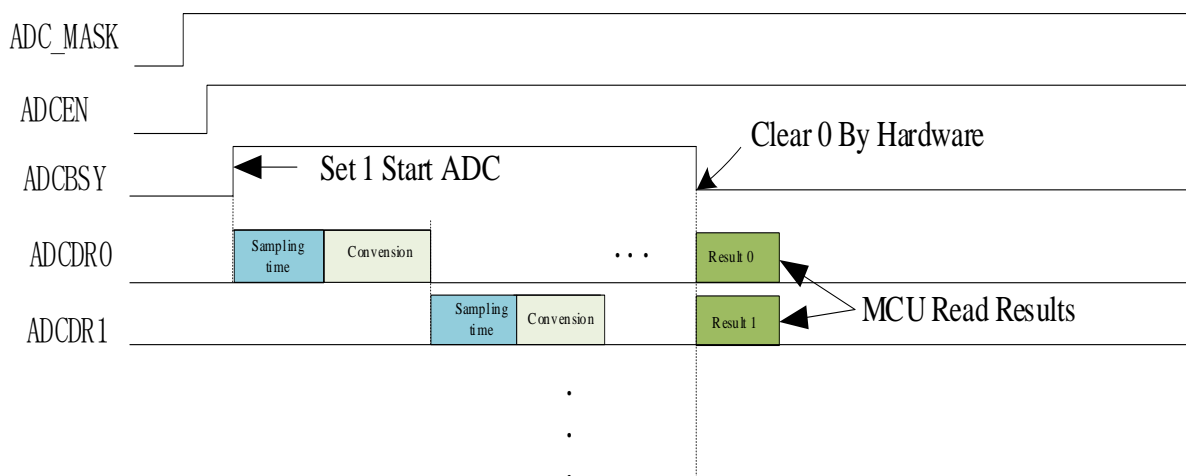


Figure 23-3 Timing Diagram of ADC Sequential Sampling Mode

ADC Operations:

1. Configure VREF\_CR[VREFVSEL] to select appropriate ADC reference voltage (VREF);
2. Configure ADC\_MASK to enable the corresponding channel required to sample;
3. Configure ADC\_SCYC (minimum value is 3) to select the sampling period of each channel;
4. Set ADC\_CR[ADCEN] to 1 to enable ADC;
5. Set ADC\_CR[ADCBSY] to 1 to start ADC;
6. When ADC\_CR[ADCBSY] = 0, ADC results are read by ADCx\_DR.

Note: The ADC conversion sequence is from low to high according to the enabled channel (i.e., when channel

2/3/4 is enabled, the signal is sampled in order of 2/3/4, and then a single conversion result is read after confirming ADC [ADCBSY] = 0).

### 23.3.2 Triggered Sampling Mode

When FOC module is enabled, ADC channel 0/1/2/4/14 can be used for FOC triggered sampling. FOC\_CR0[UCSEL] is configured to select ADC channel 2 or channel 14 as voltage sampling channel. In single-shunt current sampling mode, ADC channel 4 is used for itrip sampling. In dual-shunt current sampling mode, ADC channel 0 is used for IA sampling and channel 1 for IB sampling. In triple-shunt current sampling mode, ADC channel 0 is used for IA sampling, channel 1 for IB sampling and channel 4 for IC sampling.

When Timer1 is enabled, ADC channel 4 is used for bus current sampling. TIM1\_CR3[T1TIS] is configured to select the input source of position detection as ADC. When CMP0\_CR4[CMP0FS] = 0, ADC channel 10 is used for U-phase voltage sampling, channel 9 for V-phase voltage sampling and channel 8 for W-phase voltage sampling. When CMP0\_CR4[CMP0FS] = 1, ADC channel 10 is used for U-phase voltage sampling, channel 12 for V-phase voltage sampling and channel 13 for W-phase voltage sampling.

### 23.3.3 Output Data Format

Registers ADCx\_DRH and ADCx\_DRL hold the high-order bits and the low-order bits of ADC sampling results. Data can be right-aligned or left-second-highest-bit-aligned by configuring ADC\_CR[ADCALIGN]. The relation between the input voltage and result data is shown as in Table 23-1. The bits, which are not used in ADCx\_DRH and ADCx\_DRL, are set to 0.

Table 23-1 Relation between the Input Voltage and Result Data

Input Voltage	Right-aligned	Left-second-highest-aligned
0	0x0000	0x0000
VREF/2	0x0800	0x4000
VREF	0x0FFF	0x7FF8

## 23.4 ADC Register

### 23.4.1 ADC\_CR (0x4039)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	ADCEN	ADCBSY	ADCRATIO	RSV		ADCALIGN	ADCIE	ADCIF
Type	R/W	R/W1	R/W	—	—	R/W	R/W	R/W0
Reset	0	0	0	—	—	0	0	0

Bit	Name	Description
[7]	ADCEN	ADC Enable 0: Disable 1: Enable
[6]	ADCBSY	ADC Start & ADC Busy Flag Read: 0: ADC idle 1: ADC busy Write: 0: No effect 1: ADC conversion starts  Note: When ADC_MASK = 0, writing 1 to this bit has no effect
[5]	ADCRATIO	Division Ratio of VCC Sampling by ADC Channel 14 0: 1/12 1: 1/6.5
[4:3]	RSV	Reserved
[2]	ADCALIGN	ADC Data Format Selection 0: ADC output is right-aligned; ADC result is ADCx_DR[11:0] 1: ADC output is left-second-highest-bit-aligned; ADC result is ADCx_DR[14:3]  Note: The results of triggered sampling mode are always left-second-highest-bit-aligned.
[1]	ADCIE	ADC Interrupt Enable (except triggered sampling mode) 0: Disable 1: Enable
[0]	ADCIF	ADC Interrupt Flag This bit is set to “1” by hardware when ADC conversion is completed Read: 0: No interrupt pending 1: Interrupt pending Write: 0: This bit is cleared to “0” 1: No effect

### 23.4.2 ADC\_MASK (0x4036, 0x4037)

ADC_MASKH(0x4036)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	RSV	CH14EN	CH13EN	CH12EN	CH11EN	CH10EN	CH9EN	CH8EN
Type	—	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

ADC_MASKL(0x4037)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	CH7EN	CH6EN	CH5EN	CH4EN	CH3EN	CH2EN	CH1EN	CH0EN
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



Bit	Name	Description
[15]	RSV	Reserved
[14]	CH14EN	ADC channel 14 enable
[13]	CH13EN	ADC channel 13 enable
[12]	CH12EN	ADC channel 12 enable
[11]	CH11EN	ADC channel 11 enable
[10]	CH10EN	ADC channel 10 enable
[9]	CH9EN	ADC channel 9 enable
[8]	CH8EN	ADC channel 8 enable
[7]	CH7EN	ADC channel 7 enable
[6]	CH6EN	ADC channel 6 enable
[5]	CH5EN	ADC channel 5 enable
[4]	CH4EN	ADC channel 4 enable
[3]	CH3EN	ADC channel 3 enable
[2]	CH2EN	ADC channel 2 enable
[1]	CH1EN	ADC channel 1 enable
[0]	CH0EN	ADC channel 0 enable

Note: In triggered sampling mode, it is not required to configure ADC\_MASK.

### 23.4.3 ADC\_SCYC (0x4035, 0x4038)

DAC_CR(0x4035)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	DAC0_1EN	DACMOD	ADC_SCYC[11:8]				RSV	
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	—	—
Reset	0	0	0	0	1	1	—	—
ADC_SCYC(0x4038)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	ADC_SCYC[7:4]				ADC_SCYC[3:0]			
Type	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15]	DAC0_1EN	See section “DAC_CR (0x4035)” in Chapter DAC for details.						
[14]	DACMOD	See section “DAC_CR (0x4035)” in Chapter DAC for details.						
[13:10]	ADC_SCYC [13:10]	ADC sampling cycle for ADC channel 8/9/10/11/12/13 ADC_SCYC[11] = 0: The sampling cycle is ADC_SCYC[10:8] ADC clock cycles. ADC_SCYC[11] = 1: The sampling cycle is (ADC_SCYC[10:8]*8 + 7) ADC clock cycles.						
[9:8]	RSV	Reserved						
[7:4]	ADC_SCYC [7:4]	ADC sampling cycle for ADC channel 5/6/7/14 ADC_SCYC[7] = 0: The sampling cycle is ADC_SCYC[6:4] ADC clock cycles. ADC_SCYC[7] = 1: The sampling cycle is (ADC_SCYC[6:4]*8 + 7) ADC clock cycles.						
[3:0]	ADC_SCYC [3:0]	ADC sampling cycle for ADC channel 0/1/2/3/4 ADC_SCYC [3] = 0: The sampling cycle is ADC_SCYC [2:0] ADC clock cycles. ADC_SCYC [3] = 1: The sampling cycle is (ADC_SCYC[2:0]*8 + 7) ADC clock cycles.						

**23.4.4 ADC0\_DR (0x0300, 0x0301)**

ADC0_DRH(0x0300)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	ADC0_DR[15:8]							
Type	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ADC0_DRL(0x0301)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	ADC0_DR[7:0]							
Type	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	ADC0_DR	ADC channel 0 conversion result upon completion of ADC conversion in the Sequential Sampling Mode Data is aligned according to ADC_CR[ADCALIGN].  Note: ADC results in triggered sampling mode are not updated to this register.						

**23.4.5 ADC1\_DR (0x0302, 0x0303)**

ADC1_DRH(0x0302)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	ADC1_DR[15:8]							
Type	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ADC1_DRL(0x0303)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	ADC1_DR[7:0]							
Type	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	ADC1_DR	ADC channel 1 conversion result upon completion of ADC conversion in the Sequential Sampling Mode Data alignment is selected according to ADC_CR[ADCALIGN] setting.  Note: ADC results in triggered sampling mode are not updated to this register.						

**23.4.6 ADC2\_DR (0x0304, 0x0305)**

ADC2_DRH(0x0304)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	ADC2_DR[15:8]							
Type	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ADC2_DRL(0x0305)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	ADC2_DR[7:0]							
Type	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	Name	Description
[15:0]	ADC2_DR	ADC channel 2 conversion result upon completion of ADC conversion in the Sequential Sampling Mode Data alignment is selected according to ADC_CR[ADCALIGN] setting.  Note: ADC results in triggered sampling mode are not updated to this register.

### 23.4.7 ADC3\_DR (0x0306, 0x0307)

ADC3_DRH(0x0306)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	ADC3_DR[15:8]							
Type	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ADC3_DRL(0x0307)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	ADC3_DR[7:0]							
Type	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	ADC3_DR	ADC channel 3 conversion result upon completion of ADC conversion in the Sequential Sampling Mode Data alignment is selected according to ADC_CR[ADCALIGN] setting.  Note: ADC results in triggered sampling mode are not updated to this register.						

### 23.4.8 ADC4\_DR (0x0308, 0x0309)

ADC4_DRH(0x0308)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	ADC4_DR[15:8]							
Type	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ADC4_DRL(0x0309)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	ADC4_DR[7:0]							
Type	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	ADC4_DR	ADC channel 4 conversion result upon completion of ADC conversion in the Sequential Sampling Mode Data alignment is selected according to ADC_CR[ADCALIGN] setting.  Note: ADC results in triggered sampling mode are not updated to this register.						

### 23.4.9 ADC5\_DR (0x030A, 0x030B)

ADC5_DRH(0x030A)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	ADC5_DR[15:8]							
Type	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

ADC5_DRL(0x030B)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	ADC5_DR[7:0]							
Type	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	ADC5_DR	ADC channel 5 conversion result upon completion of ADC conversion in the Sequential Sampling Mode Data alignment is selected according to ADC_CR[ADCALIGN] setting.  Note: ADC results in triggered sampling mode are not updated to this register.						

#### 23.4.10 ADC6\_DR (0x030C, 0x030D)

ADC6_DRH(0x030C)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	ADC6_DR[15:8]							
Type	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ADC6_DRL(0x030D)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	ADC6_DR[7:0]							
Type	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	ADC6_DR	ADC channel 6 conversion result upon completion of ADC conversion in the Sequential Sampling Mode Data alignment is selected according to ADC_CR[ADCALIGN] setting.  Note: ADC results in triggered sampling mode are not updated to this register.						

#### 23.4.11 ADC7\_DR (0x030E, 0x030F)

ADC7_DRH(0x030E)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	ADC7_DR[15:8]							
Type	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ADC7_DRL(0x030F)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	ADC7_DR[7:0]							
Type	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	ADC7_DR	ADC channel 7 conversion result upon completion of ADC conversion in the Sequential Sampling Mode Data alignment is selected according to ADC_CR[ADCALIGN] setting.  Note: ADC results in triggered sampling mode are not updated to this register.						

ADC7_DRH(0x030E)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	ADC7_DR[15:8]							
Type	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ADC7_DRL(0x030F)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	ADC7_DR[7:0]							
Type	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	ADC7_DR	ADC channel 7 conversion result upon completion of ADC conversion in the Sequential Sampling Mode Data alignment is selected according to ADC_CR[ADCALIGN] setting.  Note: ADC results in triggered sampling mode are not updated to this register.						

#### 23.4.12 ADC8\_DR (0x0310, 0x0311)

ADC8_DRH(0x0310)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	ADC8_DR[15:8]							
Type	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ADC8_DRL(0x0311)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	ADC8_DR[7:0]							
Type	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	ADC8_DR	ADC channel 8 conversion result upon completion of ADC conversion in the Sequential Sampling Mode Data alignment is selected according to ADC_CR[ADCALIGN] setting.  Note: ADC results in triggered sampling mode are not updated to this register.						

#### 23.4.13 ADC9\_DR (0x0312, 0x0313)

ADC9_DRH(0x0312)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	ADC9_DR[15:8]							
Type	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ADC9_DRL(0x0313)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	ADC9_DR[7:0]							
Type	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						

[15:0]	ADC9_DR	ADC channel 9 conversion result upon completion of ADC conversion in the Sequential Sampling Mode Data alignment is selected according to ADC_CR[ADCALIGN] setting.  Note: ADC results in triggered sampling mode are not updated to this register.
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#### 23.4.14 ADC10\_DR (0x0314, 0x0315)

ADC10_DRH(0x0314)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	ADC10_DR[15:8]							
Type	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ADC10_DRL(0x0315)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	ADC10_DR[7:0]							
Type	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	ADC10_DR	ADC channel 10 conversion result upon completion of ADC conversion in the Sequential Sampling Mode Data alignment is selected according to ADC_CR[ADCALIGN] setting.  Note: ADC results in triggered sampling mode are not updated to this register.						

#### 23.4.15 ADC11\_DR (0x0316, 0x0317)

ADC11_DRH(0x0316)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	ADC11_DR[15:8]							
Type	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ADC11_DRL(0x0317)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	ADC11_DR[7:0]							
Type	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	ADC11_DR	ADC channel 11 conversion result upon completion of ADC conversion in the Sequential Sampling Mode Data alignment is selected according to ADC_CR[ADCALIGN] setting.  Note: ADC results in triggered sampling mode are not updated to this register.						

#### 23.4.16 ADC12\_DR (0x0318, 0x0319)

ADC12_DRH(0x0318)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	ADC12_DR[15:8]							
Type	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ADC12_DRL(0x0319)								

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	ADC12_DR[7:0]							
Type	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	ADC12_DR	ADC channel 12 conversion result upon completion of ADC conversion in the Sequential Sampling Mode Data alignment is selected according to ADC_CR[ADCALIGN] setting.  Note: ADC results in triggered sampling mode are not updated to this register.						

### 23.4.17 ADC13\_DR (0x031A, 0x031B)

ADC13_DRH(0x031A)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	ADC13_DR[15:8]							
Type	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ADC13_DRL(0x031B)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	ADC13_DR[7:0]							
Type	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	ADC13_DR	ADC channel 13 conversion result upon completion of ADC conversion in the Sequential Sampling Mode Data alignment is selected according to ADC_CR[ADCALIGN] setting.  Note: ADC results in triggered sampling mode are not updated to this register.						

### 23.4.18 ADC14\_DR (0x031C, 0x031D)

ADC14_DRH(0x031C)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	ADC14_DR[15:8]							
Type	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ADC14_DRL(0x031D)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	ADC14_DR[7:0]							
Type	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:0]	ADC14_DR	ADC channel 14 conversion result upon completion of ADC conversion in the Sequential Sampling Mode Data alignment is selected according to ADC_CR[ADCALIGN] setting  Note: ADC results in triggered sampling mode are not updated to this register.						

## 24 DAC

### 24.1 DAC Introduction

The chip integrates two DAC modules, where DAC0 is a 9-bit digital-to-analog converter, and DAC1 is a 6-bit digital-to-analog converter.

### 24.2 DAC0 Functional Block Diagram

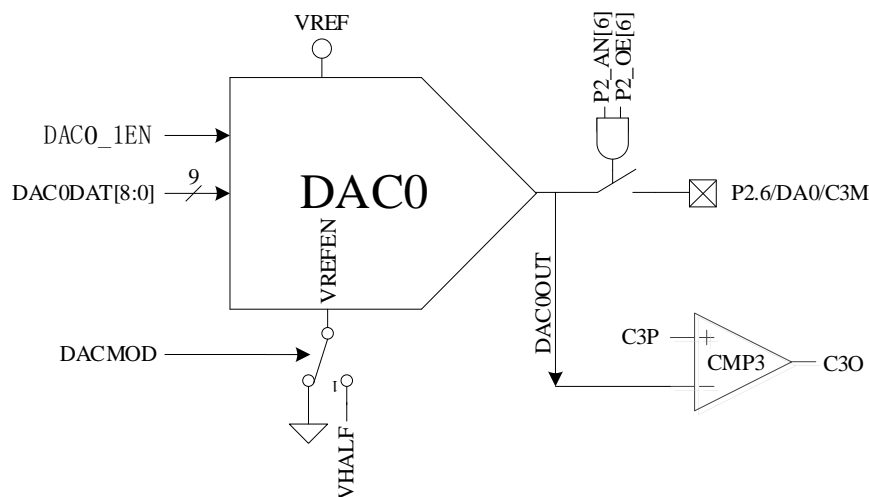


Figure 24-1 Functional Block Diagram of DAC0

As shown in Figure 24-1, DAC0 converts the 9-bit digital data to analog voltage. The voltage is sent to CMP3 negative input for bus overcurrent protection, while P2.6 can be configured as the analog output.

Note: DAC0 output has no current drive capability and can only carry capacitive load. To carry resistive load, operational amplifiers are used to follow the voltage output.

DAC0 operations are as follows:

1. Configure P2\_AN[6] = 1, P2\_OE[6] = 1, DAC0 output to P2.6;
2. Configure VREF\_CR [VREFEN] to 1 to select VREF as the reference voltage for DAC0, and set DAC\_CR[DAC0\_1EN] to 1 to enable DAC0;
3. The range of output voltage is selected by DAC\_CR[DACMOD]. When DAC\_CR[DACMOD] = 0, full-voltage output mode is active, and the range of output voltage is 0 ~ VREF. When DAC\_CR[DACMOD] = 1, half-voltage output mode is active, and the range of output voltage is VHALF ~ VREF. The output voltage of DAC0 in different modes are shown in Table 24-1.

Table 24-1 Voltage Output of DAC0 in Different Configurations

DAC0DAT[8:0]	DAC Output Voltage (DAC_CR[DACMOD] = 0)	DAC Output Voltage (DAC_CR[DACMOD] = 1)
0x000	0	VHALF
0x100	VREF/2	(VREF - VHALF)/2 + VHALF
0x1FF	VREF*511/512	(VREF - VHALF)*511/512 + VHALF



### 24.3 DAC1 Functional Block Diagram

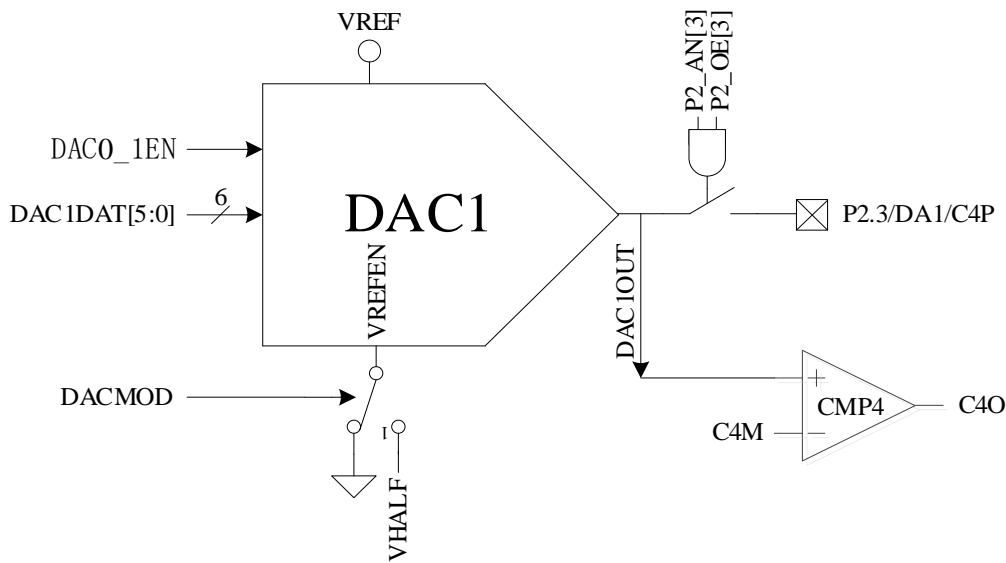


Figure 24-2 Functional Block Diagram of DAC1

As shown in Figure 24-2, DAC1 converts the 6-bit digital data to analog voltage and sends the voltage to the CMP4 positive input for cycle-by-cycle current limiting, while P2.3 can be configured as the analog output.

Note: DAC1 output no few current drive capability and can only carry capacitive load. To carry resistive load, operational amplifiers are used to follow the voltage output.

DAC1 operations are as follows:

1. Configure  $P2\_AN[3] = 1$  and  $P2\_OE[3] = 1$ , DAC1 output to P2.3;
2. Configure  $VREF\_CR[VREFEN] = 1$  to select VREF as the reference voltage for DAC0, and set  $DAC\_CR[DAC0\_1EN] = 1$  to enable DAC1;
3. The range of output voltage is set by  $DAC\_CR[DACMOD]$ . When  $DAC\_CR[DACMOD] = 0$ , full-voltage output mode is active, and the output voltage range is  $0 \sim VREF$ . When  $DAC\_CR[DACMOD] = 1$ , half-voltage output mode is active, and the output voltage range is  $VHALF \sim VREF$ . The output voltage of DAC1 under different configurations is shown in Table 24-2.

Table 24-2 Voltage DAC1 output in Different Configurations

DAC1DAT[5:0]	DAC Output Voltage ( $DAC\_CR[DACMOD] = 0$ )	DAC Output Voltage ( $DAC\_CR[DACMOD] = 1$ )
0x00	0	VHALF
0x20	$VREF/2$	$(VREF - VHALF)/2 + VHALF$
0x3F	$VREF * 63/64$	$(VREF - VHALF) * 63/64 + VHALF$

## 24.4 DAC Registers

### 24.4.1 DAC\_CR (0x4035)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
Name	DAC0_1EN	DACMOD	ADC_SCYCH[11:8]				RSV		
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	—	—	
Reset	0	0	0	0	1	1	—	—	
Bit	Name	Description							
[7]	DAC0_1EN	DAC0 & 1 Enable 0: Disable 1: Enable							
[6]	DACMOD	DAC Mode Selection 0: Full-voltage output mode 1: Half-voltage output mode							
[5:2]	ADC_SCYCH[11:8]	See section 23.4.3 for details.							
[1:0]	RSV	Reserved							

### 24.4.2 DAC0\_DR (0x404B)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	DAC0DAT[8:1]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7:0]	DAC0DAT[8:1]	8 High-order Bits Input of DAC0 Controller						

### 24.4.3 DAC1\_DR (0x404A)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	DAC0_DR_0	RSV	DAC1DAT					
Type	R/W	—	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7]	DAC0_DR_0	LSB of DAC0 Controller						
[6]	RSV	Reserved						
[5:0]	DAC1DAT	6 High-order Bits Input of DAC1 Controller						

## 25 DMA

### 25.1 DMA Instructions

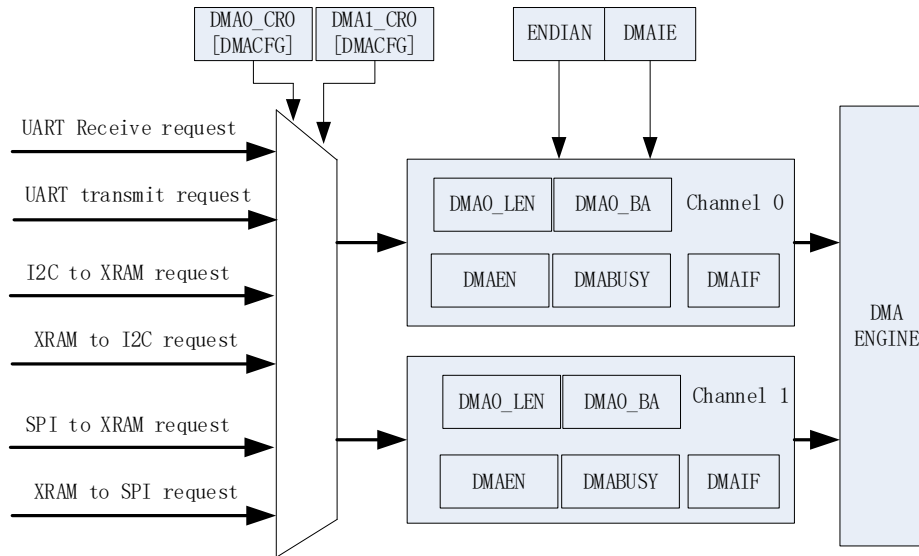


Figure 25-1 Functional Block Diagram of DMA

The DMA module is a dual-channel DMA controller, which performs direct data transfer between peripherals (SPI, UART, I2C) and XRAM (IRAM data invalid). DMA accessing to XRAM does not interfere with the normal CPU read/write operation to XRAM. The length of the transferred data and the start address of XRAM access is configurable. Data transfer mode is configurable and interrupt can be enabled.

DMA instructions are as follows:

1. Configure the peripheral and enable the peripheral, and set input and output channels taken over by DMA by DMAx\_CR0[DMACFG];
2. Configure DMA interrupt enable, transfer order, transfer length and XRAM start address. Write DMAx\_CR0[DMAEN] and DMAx\_CR0[DMABUSY] to 1 to start DMA;
3. After data transfer, the interrupt flag bit DMAx\_CR0[DMAIF] is set to 1 by hardware and it is cleared to 0 by software;
4. Set DMAx\_CR0[DMABUSY] to 1 to start DMA again.

## 25.2 DMA Registers

### 25.2.1 DMA0\_CR0 (0x403A)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	DMAEN	DMABSY	DMACFG			DMAIE	ENDIAN	DMAIF
Type	R/W	R/W1	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7]	DMAEN	DMA Channel 0 Enable 0: Disable 1: Enable						
[6]	DMABSY	DMA Channel 0 Busy State/Start Read: 0: Channel 0 is idle 1: Channel 0 is transmitting Write: 0: No effect 1: DMA channel 0 starts for data transfer						
[5:3]	DMACFG [2:0]	DMA Channel 0 Peripheral and Transfer Direction Selection 000: From UART1 to XRAM 001: From XRAM to UART1 010: From I2C to XRAM 011: From XRAM to I2C 100: From SPI to XRAM 101: From XRAM to SPI 110: From UART2 to XRAM 111: From XRAM to UART2  Note: It cannot be configured when DMA channel 0 is busy						
[2]	DMAIE	DMA Interrupt Enable 0: Disable 1: Enable						
[1]	ENDIAN	DMA Data Transfer Sequence 0: High byte is received or transmitted first 1: Low byte is received or transmitted first  Notes: This bit is set for 16-bit data mode, and shall be configured to "0" for 8-bit data mode. It cannot be configured when channel 0 or 1 is busy						
[0]	DMAIF	DMA Channel 0 Transfer Interrupt Flag Read: 0: No interrupt pending 1: Interrupt pending Write: 0: This bit is cleared to "0". 1: The interrupt is generated.						

**25.2.2 DMA1\_CR0 (0x403B)**

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	DMAEN	DMABSY	DMACFG			DBGSW	DBGEN	DMAIF
Type	R/W	R/W1	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7]	DMAEN	DMA Channel 1 Enable 0: Disable 1: Enable						
[6]	DMABSY	DMA Channel 1 Busy State/Start Read: 0: Channel 1 is idle 1: Channel 1 is transmitting Write: 0: No effect 1: Channel 1 starts for data transfer						
[5:3]	DMACFG [2:0]	DMA Channel 1 Peripheral and Transfer Direction Selection 000: From UART1 to XRAM 001: From XRAM to UART1 010: From I2C to XRAM 011: From XRAM to I2C 100: From SPI to XRAM 101: From XRAM to SPI 110: From UART2 to XRAM 111: From XRAM to UART2  Note: It cannot be configured when DMA channel 1 is busy						
[2]	DBGSW	Debug Area Selection 0: XSFR as the debug area (exported address space: 0x4020 ~ 0x40FF) 1: XRAM as the debug area (exported address space: 0x0000 ~ 0x0317)						
[1]	DBGEN	Debug Mode Enable When DMA1_CR0[DMACFG] is set to 101 and DMA1_CR0[DBGEN] to 1, DMA works in Debug mode. After SPI is enabled, DMA automatically sends the relevant data in the area specified by DMA_CR0[DBGSW] via MOSI, and DMA1_BA/ DMA1_LEN defines the start address and range of the relevant data. 0: Disable 1: Enable  Note: In Debug mode, DMA channel 1 interrupt is turned off						
[0]	DMAIF	DMA Channel 0 Transfer Interrupt Flag Read: 0: No interrupt pending 1: Interrupt pending Write: 0: This bit is cleared to 0 1: Generate interrupt						

**25.2.3 DMA0\_LEN (0x403C)**

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	RSV		DMA0_LEN					
Type	—	—	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	—	—	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7:6]	RSV	Reserved						
[5:0]	DMA0_LEN	DMA Channel 0 Transfer Length Setting Read: The number of the bytes currently transferred by DMA channel 0 (0 means the first byte) Write: DMA channel 0 XRAM transfer data length Note: It cannot be configured when DMA channel 0 is busy. When DMA0_CR0[ENDIAN] = 1 (low byte is received or sent first), it is recommended that DMA0_LEN be set to an odd number						

**25.2.4 DMA0\_BA (0x403E, 0x403F)**

DMA0_BAH(0x403E)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	RSV					DMA0_BA[10:8]		
Type	—	—	—	—	—	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
DMA0_BAL(0x403F)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	DMA0_BA[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:11]	RSV	Reserved						
[10:0]	DMA0_BA	DMA Channel 0 Transfer Data Start Address Setting DMA Channel 0 XRAM Start Address It cannot be configured when DMA channel 0 is busy Note: XRAM address space for data transfer by channel 0: DMA0_BA[10:0] ~ (DMA0_BA[10:0] + DMA0_LEN[5:0])						

**25.2.5 DMA1\_LEN (0x403D)**

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	RSV		DMA1_LEN					
Type	—	—	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	—	—	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7:6]	RSV	Reserved						
[5:0]	DMA1_LEN	DMA Channel 1 Transfer Data Length Setting Read: The number of the bytes currently transferred by DMA channel 1 (0 means the first byte) Write: DMA channel 1 XRAM transfer data length Note: It cannot be configured when DMA channel 1 is busy. When DMA0_CR0[ENDIAN] = 1 (low byte is received or sent first), it is recommended that DMA1_LEN be set to an odd number						

**25.2.6 DMA1\_BA (0x4040, 0x4041)**

DMA1_BAH(0x4040)								
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Name	RSV					DMA1_BA[10:8]		
Type	—	—	—	—	—	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
DMA1_BAL(0x4041)								
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	DMA1_BA[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[15:11]	RSV	Reserved						
[10:0]	DMA1_BA	DMA Channel 1 Transfer Data Start Address Setting DMA Channel 1 XRAM Start Address It cannot be configured when DMA channel 1 is busy  Notes: XRAM address space for data transfer by channel 1: DMA0_BA[10:0] ~ (DMA0_BA[10:0] + DMA0_LEN[5:0])						

Note: When I2C is selected as DMA channel peripherals (including from I2C to XRAM and from XRAM to I2C), START + address interrupt for I2C communication still requires to be cleared to 0 by software. In I2C slave mode, if STOP is received, I2C\_SR[I2CSTP] = 0 is configured to clear I2C interrupt and restart the DMA transfer.

## 26 VREF

### 26.1 VREF Instructions

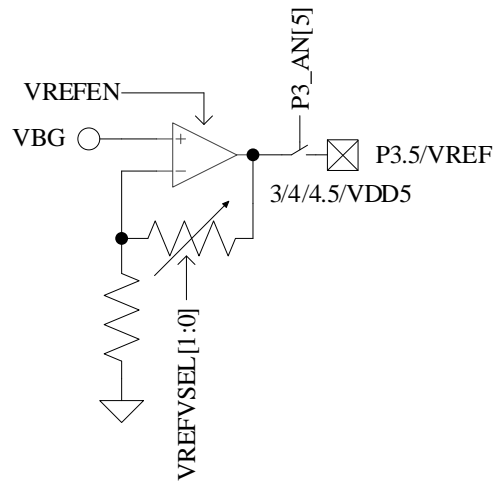


Figure 26-1 Diagram of VREF Module Input and Output

The input and output ports of the VREF module are shown in Figure 26-1. VREF is the voltage reference generation block that provides internal voltage reference to ADC and DAC module. VBG is the voltage provided by the chip internally.

VREF is enabled when VREF\_CR[VREFEN] is set to 1. The output voltage is selected by configuring VREF\_CR[VREFVSEL]. When P3\_AN[5] = 1, the VREF is output to P3.5 pin.



## 26.2 VREF Register

### 26.2.1 VREF\_CR (0x404F)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	VREFVSEL		RSV	VREFEN	RSV			VHALFEN
Type	R/W	R/W	—	R/W	—	—	—	R/W
Reset	0	0	—	0	—	—	—	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7:6]	VREFVSEL	VREF Module Output Voltage Selection 00: 4.5V 01: VDD5 10: 3V 11: 4V						
[5]	RSV	Reserved						
[4]	VREFEN	VREF Module Enable 0: Disable. P3_AN[5] is set to 1, and external voltage reference is input from P3.5 1: Enable. P3_AN[5] is set to 1, and the internal VREF reference is output to P3.5. A 0.1μF ~ 1μF capacitor is added to improve the stability of VREF.						
[3:1]	RSV	Reserved						
[0]	VHALFEN	VHALF Enable 0: Disable 1: Enable						

## 27 VHALF

### 27.1 VHALF Instructions

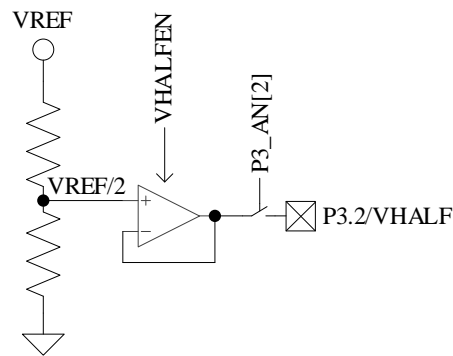


Figure 27-1 Diagram of VHALF Module Input and Output

The VHALF module input and output ports are shown in Figure 27-1. This module generates the voltage reference  $VREF/2$ .

VHALF is enabled when  $VREF\_CR[VREFEN]$  is set to 1, and the voltage is output to P3.2. A  $1\mu F$  capacitor is added.

### 27.2 VHALF Register

See section 26.2.1.

## 28 Operational Amplifiers

### 28.1 Operational Amplifier Introduction

The chip integrates three high-speed independent operational amplifiers, AMP0, AMP1, and AMP2. Each operational amplifier has a separate enable bit. AMP0 can be configured as a programmable gain amplifier.

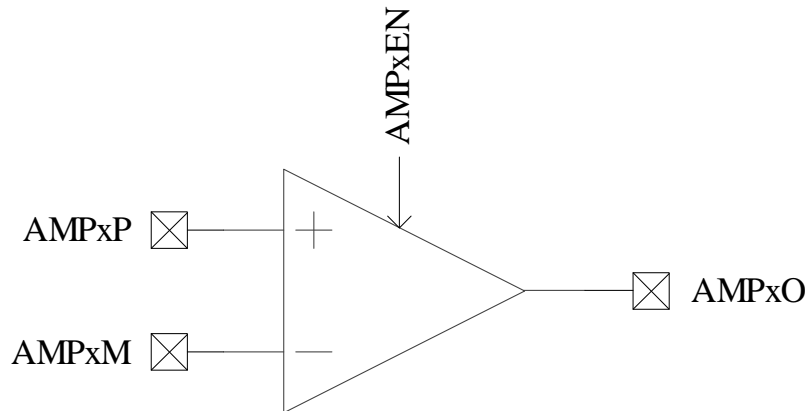


Figure 28-1 Schematic Diagram of Operational Amplifier module

### 28.2 Operational Amplifier Instructions

#### 28.2.1 Bus Current Sampling Operational Amplifier (AMP0)

AMP0 operates in normal mode or PGA differential input mode.

##### 28.2.1.1 AMP0 Normal Mode

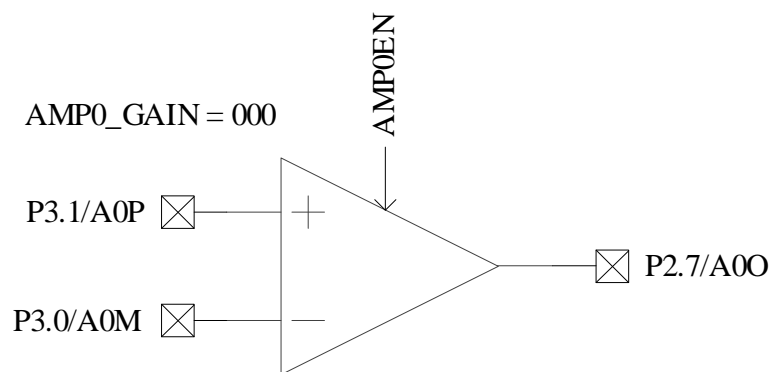


Figure 28-2 Diagram of Bus Current Operational Amplifier AMP0

The ports corresponding to inputs and outputs of the bus current operational amplifier are shown in Figure 28-2. AMP0 is enabled when  $AMP\_CR[AMP0EN] = 1$ , and P2.7, P3.0, and P3.1 are automatically configured to analog signal mode by the hardware.

### 28.2.1.2 AMP0 PGA Differential Input Mode

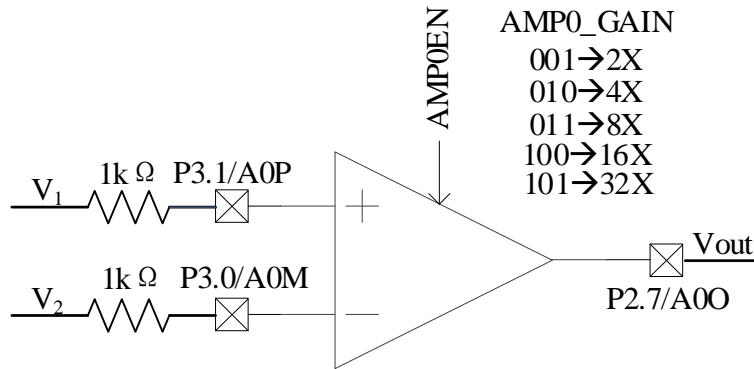


Figure 28-3 Diagram of AMP0 PGA Differential Input Mode

As shown in Figure 28-3, positive and negative inputs of AMP0 are connected with a 1kΩ resistor in the external circuit respectively.

When PGA differential Input Mode is selected for AMP0, the amplification gain is set by AMP0\_GAIN and AMP0 is enabled when AMP\_CR[AMP0EN] = 1. The relationship between the output and the input of operational amplifier is:  $V_{out} = V_{HALF} + (V_1 - V_2) * AMP0\_GAIN$ .

### 28.2.2 Phase Current Operational Amplifier (AMP1/AMP2)

#### 28.2.2.1 AMP1

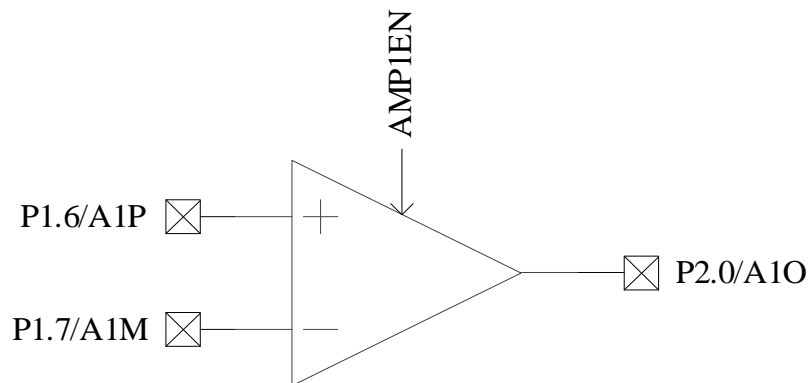


Figure 28-4 Diagram of AMP1 Input and Output

The ports corresponding to the phase current operational amplifier inputs and outputs are shown in Figure 28-4. The phase current operational amplifier AMP1 is enabled when AMP\_CR[AMP1EN] = 1, and P1.6, P1.7, and P2.0 are automatically configured to analog signal mode by the hardware.

### 28.2.2.2 AMP2

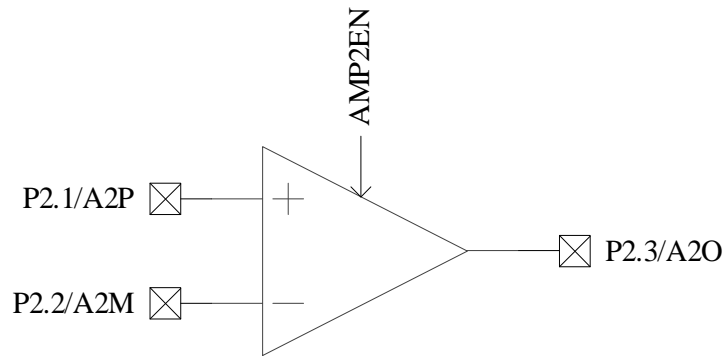


Figure 28-5 Diagram of AMP2 Input and Output

The ports corresponding to the phase current operational amplifier inputs and outputs are shown in Figure 28-5. The phase current operational amplifier AMP2 is enabled when  $CMP\_CR[AMP2EN] = 1$ , and P2.1, P2.2, and P2.3 are automatically configured to analog signal mode by the hardware.

## 28.3 Operational Amplifier Registers

### 28.3.1 AMP\_CR0 (0x404E)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	RSV					AMP2EN	AMP1EN	AMP0EN
Type	—	—	—	—	—	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7:3]	RSV	Reserved						
[2]	AMP2EN	AMP2 Enable 0: Disable 1: Enable						
[1]	AMP1EN	AMP1 Enable 0: Disable 1: Enable						
[0]	AMP0EN	AMP0 Enable 0: Disable 1: Enable						

### 28.3.2 AMP0\_GAIN (0x4034)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	RSV					AMP0_GAIN		
Type	—	—	—	—	—	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7:3]	RSV	Reserved						
[2:0]	AMP0_GAIN	Operational Amplifier Gain Setting 000: The gain is configured by the external circuit 001: 2x 010: 4x 011: 8x 100: 16x 101: 32x 110: Reserved 111: Reserved  Note: The built-in amplification is isotropic amplification. When the difference of input voltage is 0, the output voltage is VHALF. For other applications, AMP0_GAIN is set to 000 to select external circuit to configure the gain.						

## 29 Comparator

### 29.1 Comparator Operations

#### 29.1.1 CMP3

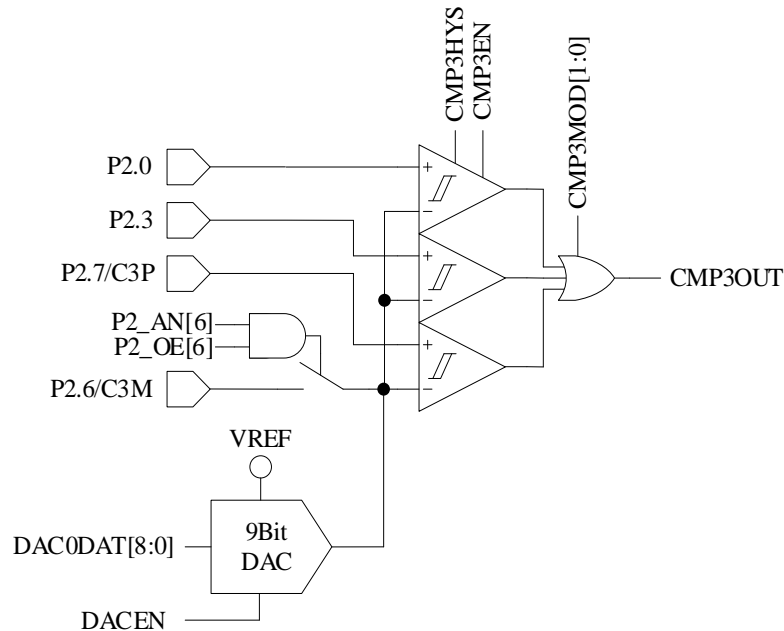


Figure 29-1 CMP3 Input and Output Pins

The input and output pins of CMP3 are shown in Figure 29-1.

The configuration of CMP3 is as follows:

1. Configure P2\_AN[6] and P2\_OE[6] to 1 to enable CMP3 and VREF on the negative input. The VREF source can be the on-chip DAC0 output voltage or the external circuit input voltage. Select DAC0 output, and place an external capacitance between P2.6 pin and GRND (the recommended capacitance value is 100pF, and the output voltage stabilizes after DAC0 output for a period of time);
2. Configure CMP\_CR1[CMP3MOD] to select single comparator input, dual comparator input or triple comparator input mode;
  - When CMP3MOD = 00, CMP3 works in single comparator input mode. The connection of input and output pins are shown in Figure 29-2.
  - When CMP3MOD = 01, CMP3 works in dual comparator input mode. The connection of input and output pins are shown in Figure 29-3.
  - When CMP3MOD = 1X, CMP3 works in triple comparator input mode. The connection of input and output pins are shown in Figure 29-4.
3. Configure CMP\_CR1[CMP3HYS] to enable or disable hysteresis;
4. Set CMP\_CR1[CMP3EN] = 1 to enable CMP3.

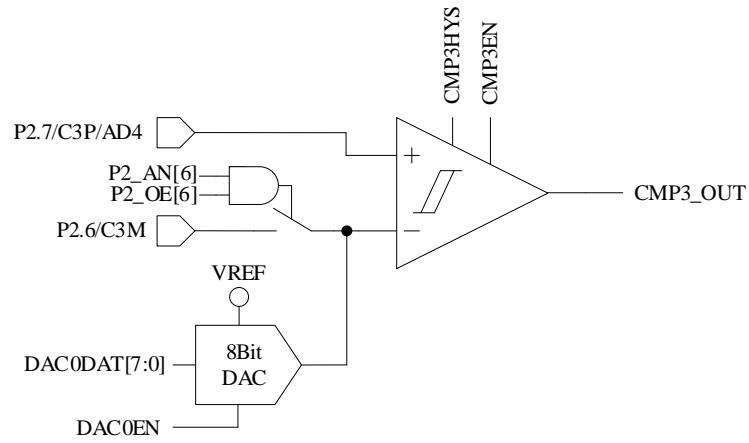


Figure 29-2 Single-comparator Input Mode

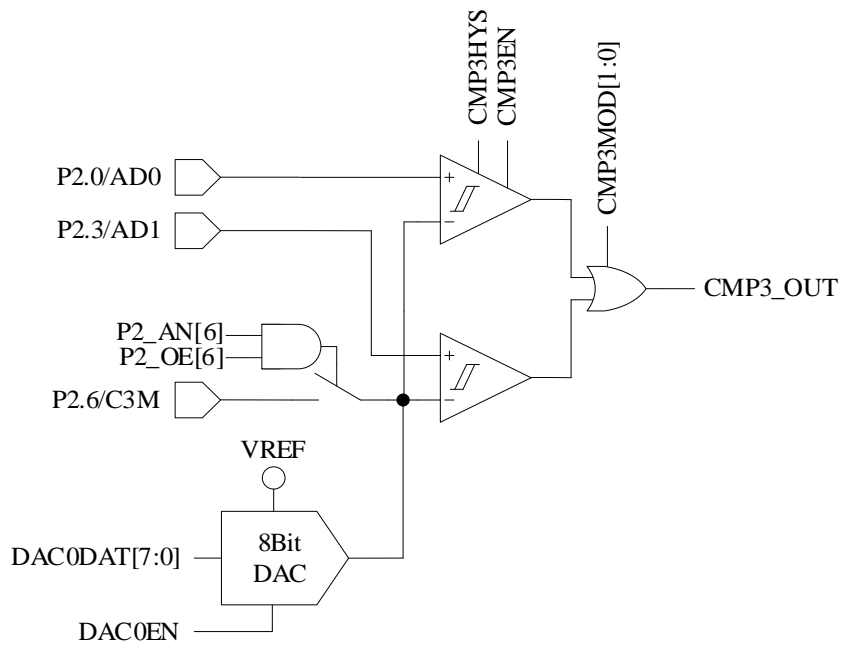


Figure 29-3 Dual-comparator Input Mode



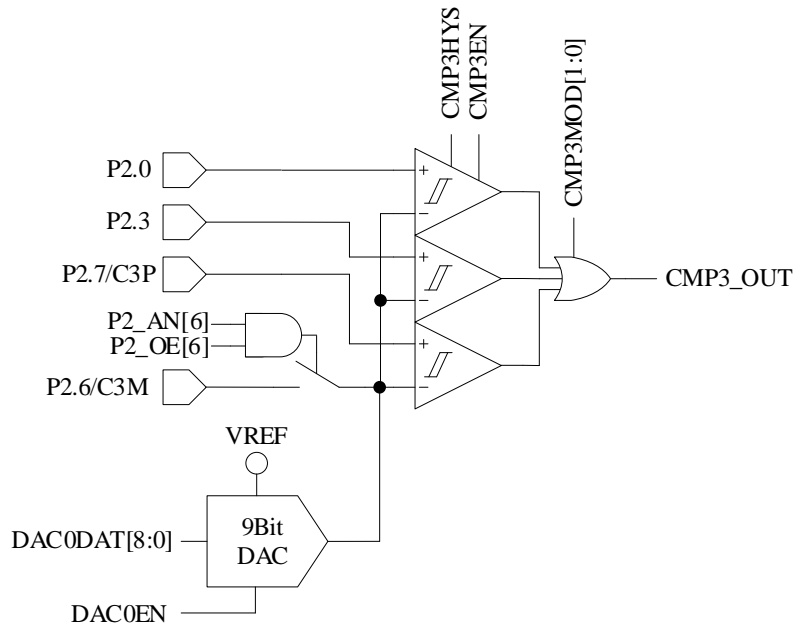


Figure 29-4 Triple-comparator Input Mode

### 29.1.1.1 Overcurrent Protection (OCP)

When an overcurrent protection signal is generated, DRV\_OUT[MOE] is automatically cleared to output idle voltage to stop the motor drive for chip and motor protection. OCP feature is enabled when EVT\_FILT[MOEMD] = 01, which automatically turns off the output and generates an OCP interrupt request if the current exceeds the threshold. When EVT\_FILT[MOEMD] = 0, the output is not automatically turned off if the current exceeds the threshold. However, an OCP request is generated by the hardware.

The source of OCP interrupt is selected from CMP3 or INT0 by configuring EVT\_FILT[EFSRC]. When EVT\_FILT[EFSRC] = 1, the TCON[IT0] bit is programmed to select the trigger edge of the external interrupt INT0 which generates an OCP output. At this time, the source of OCP interrupt is INT0. When EVT\_FILT[EFSRC] = 0 and CMP\_CR0[CMP3IM] = 11, the OCP output is generated on the raising edge of CMP3. At this time, the source of OCP interrupt is CMP3. In triple-shunt current sampling mode, CMP\_CR1[CMP3MOD] is configured to select triple-comparator input mode. When current of any phase is over the threshold, CMP3 generates an OCP signal. For other sampling modes, CMP\_CR1[CMP3MOD] is configured to choose single-comparator input mode. When bus current is over the threshold, CMP3 generates an OCP signal.

Setting EVT\_FILT[EFDIV] enables the filtering of interrupt signals for OCP, and programming EVT\_FILT[EFDIV] = 01/10/11 selects filter width of 4/8/16 clock cycles. When the filtering feature is enabled, the filtered signal is delayed by 4/8/16 clock cycles compared to the signal before filtering.

### 29.1.1.2 Cycle-by-Cycle Current Limiting

The Cycle-by-Cycle current limiting feature is applied to square wave-based drive control of BLDC motors. When an OCP event occurs, DRV\_OUT[MOE] is set to 1 after it has been cleared to “0” for a period of time, so

that the motor drive automatically restored. When  $CMP\_CR0[CMP3IM] = 11$ ,  $DRV\_OUT[MOE]$  is cleared to 0 on the rising edge of  $CMP3OUT$  to protect motor. When  $EVT\_FILT[MOEMD] = 10$ , the outputs are automatically turned off upon an OCP interrupt.  $DRV\_OUT[MOE]$  is enabled automatically upon Driver counter overflow/underflow events or after  $10\mu s$  to restore motor drive. When  $EVT\_FILT[MOEMD] = 11$ , the output is turned off upon an OCP interrupt.  $DRV\_OUT[MOE]$  is automatically enabled after  $5\mu s$  or upon Driver counter overflow/underflow to restore motor drive.

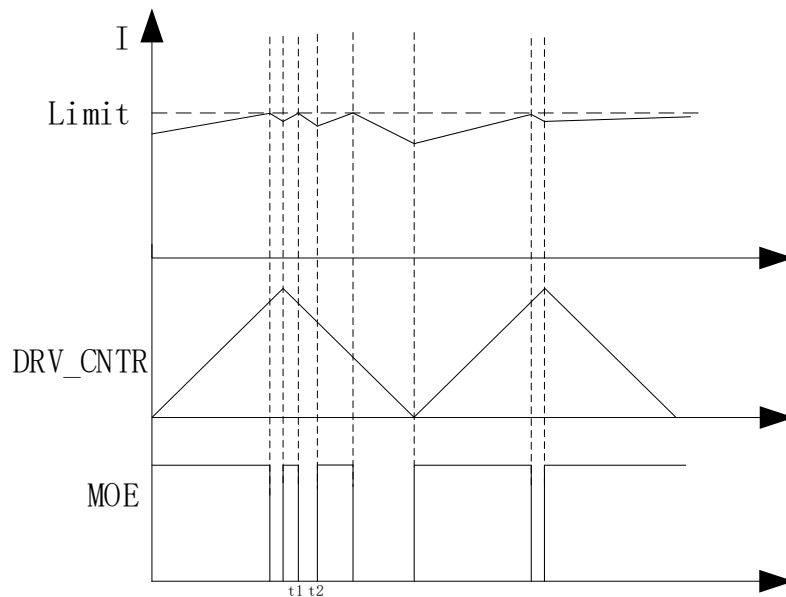


Figure 29-5 Cycle-by-Cycle Current Limiting Waveform ( $t_2 - t_1 = 10\mu s$ ) when  $EVT\_FILT[MOEMD] = 10$

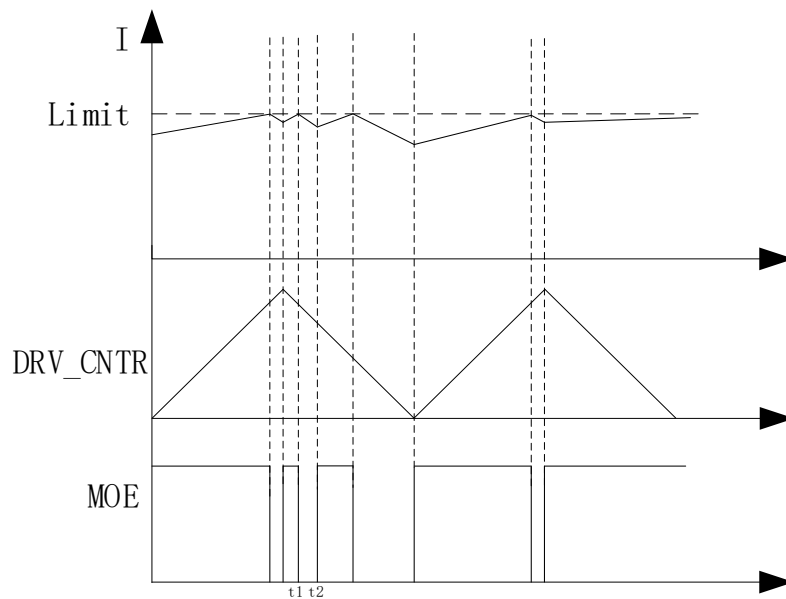


Figure 29-6 Cycle-by-Cycle Current Limiting Waveform ( $t_2 - t_1 = 5\mu\text{s}$ ) when  $\text{EVT\_FLT}[\text{MOEMD}] = 11$

### 29.1.2 CMP4

CMP4 is a hysteresis comparator as shown in Figure 29-7. CMP4OUT can be read by software or reversed on external interrupt INT0. When CMP3 is used for Cycle-by-Cycle current limiting protection, CMP4 is used for bus current protection. Output must be turned off by software when bus current OCP feature of CMP4 is triggered.

The configuration of CMP4 is as follows:

1. Configure  $\text{P2\_AN}[3] = 1$  and  $\text{P2\_OE}[3] = 1$  to enable VREF on the positive input of CMP4. The VREF source can be the on-chip DAC1 output voltage or the external circuit input voltage. Select DAC1 output, and place an external capacitance between P2.3 pin and GRND (the recommended capacitance value is 100pF, and the output voltage stabilizes after DAC1 output for a period of time);
2. Configure  $\text{P2\_AN}[7] = 1$  to assign P2.7 pin to analog signal;
3. Configure  $\text{CMP\_CR2}[\text{CMP4EN}] = 1$  to enable CMP4;
4. Clear INT0 flag bit to enable INT0;
5. Set  $\text{LVSR}[\text{EXT0CFG}] = 111$  to select CMP4 as the source of INT 0;
6. Configure  $\text{TCON}[\text{IT0}] = 01$  to select falling edge triggered INT0.

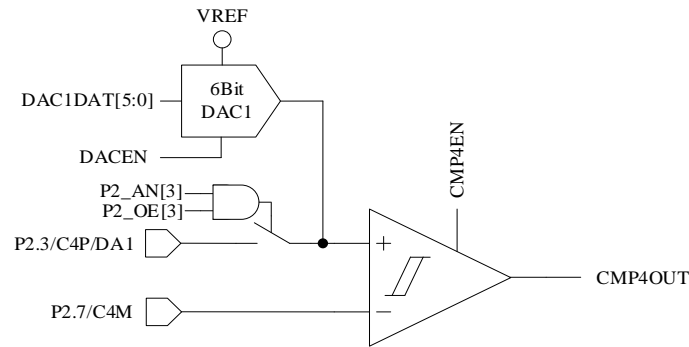


Figure 29-7 Schematic Diagram of CMP4 Module

### 29.1.3 Comparator Group (CMPG)

The comparator group CMPG is a collection of CMP0, CMP1 and CMP2, with multiple comparison modes for different applications.

When  $CMP\_CR2[CMP0MOD] = 00$ , CMPG works in the mode of three comparators without built-in resistor. It is used for BEMF detection with the external virtual neutral point resistors. The input and output pins are shown in Figure 29-8. The negative inputs of the three comparators are connected together to P1.5, and the positive inputs are connected to P1.4, P1.6 and P2.1. The outputs are CMP0OUT, CMP1OUT, and CMP2OUT respectively. The number of comparators working in this mode is determined by  $CMP\_CR2[CMP0SEL]$ . When  $CMP\_CR2[CMP0SEL] = 00$ , CMP0, CMP1 and CMP2 work simultaneously, which is the recommended setting. When  $CMP\_CR2[CMP0SEL] = 01$ , only CMP0 works. When  $CMP\_CR2[CMP0SEL] = 10$ , only CMP1 works. When  $CMP\_CR2[CMP0SEL] = 11$ , only CMP2 works.

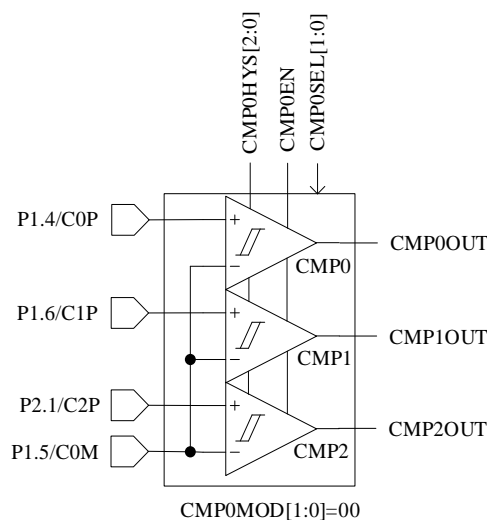


Figure 29-8 CMPG Mode with Built-in Three Comparators

(without Built-in Resistor)

When  $CMP\_CR2[CMP0MOD] = 01$ , CMPG works in the mode of three comparators with built-in

resistors. It is used for BEMF detection with the internal virtual neutral point resistors. The input port is selected by setting the functional switching bit `CMP_CR4[CMP0FS]`. The number of comparators operating in this mode is determined by `CMP_CR2[CMP0SEL]`. When `CMP_CR2[CMP0SEL] = 00`, `CMP0`, `CMP1` and `CMP2` comparators work simultaneously, which is the recommended setting. When `CMP_CR2[CMP0SEL] = 01`, only `CMP0` works and `CMP1`, `CMP2` are idle. When `CMP_CR2[CMP0SEL] = 10`, only `CMP1` works. When `CMP_CR2[CMP0SEL] = 11`, only `CMP2` works.

When `CMP_CR4[CMP0FS] = 0`, The input and output pins are shown in Figure 29-9. The negative inputs of the three comparators are connected together to the neutral point of the built-in resistors. The positive inputs are connected to `P1.4`, `P1.6` and `P2.1`, and the outputs are `CMP0OUT`, `CMP1OUT`, and `CMP2OUT`, respectively.

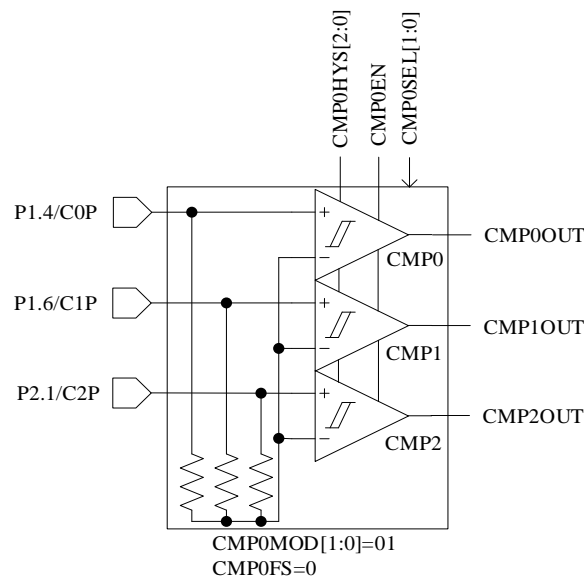


Figure 29-9 CMPG Mode with Built-in Three Comparators and Resistors

(without Functional Switching)

When `CMP_CR4[CMP0FS] = 1`, the input and output pins are shown in Figure 29-10. The negative inputs of the three comparators are connected together to the neutral point of the built-in resistors, the positive inputs are connected to `P1.4`, `P1.3` and `P1.5` respectively, and the outputs results are `CMP0OUT`, `CMP1OUT` and `CMP2OUT` respectively.

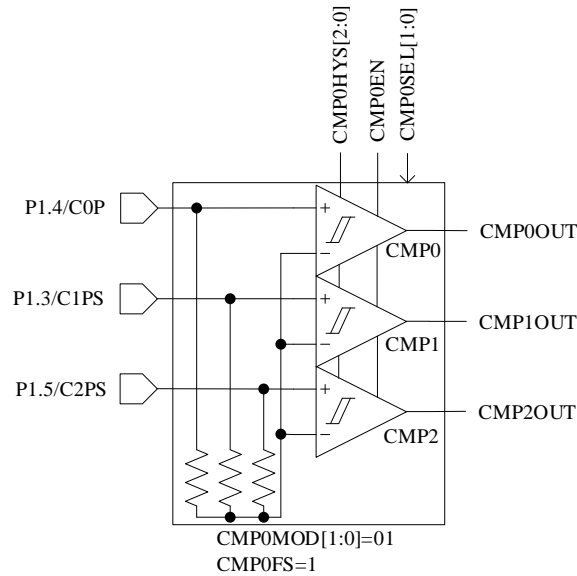


Figure 29-10 CMPG Mode with Built-in Three Comparators (with Functional Switching)

When  $\text{CMP\_CR2}[\text{CMP0MOD}] = 10$ , CMPG mode with three differential comparators is selected for the differential Hall sensor to detect the motor rotor position. The input and output pins are shown in Figure 29-11. The negative inputs of the three comparators are respectively connected to P1.5, P1.7 and P2.2, the positive inputs are respectively connected to P1.4, P1.6 and P2.1, and the outputs are CMP0OUT, CMP1OUT and CMP2OUT respectively. In this mode, the number of comparators is determined by  $\text{CMP\_CR2}[\text{CMP0SEL}]$ . When  $\text{CMP\_CR2}[\text{CMP0SEL}] = 00$ , CMP0, CMP1 and CMP2 work simultaneously, which is the recommended setting. When  $\text{CMP\_CR2}[\text{CMP0SEL}] = 01$ , only CMP0 works. When  $\text{CMP\_CR2}[\text{CMP0SEL}] = 10$ , only CMP1 works. When  $\text{CMP\_CR2}[\text{CMP0SEL}] = 11$ , only CMP2 works.

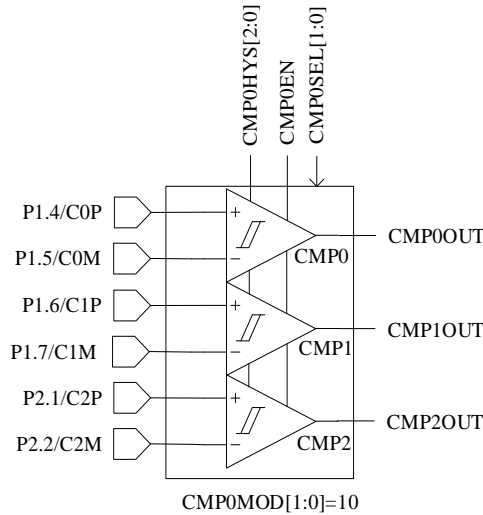


Figure 29-11 CMPG Mode with Three Differential Comparators

When  $CMP\_CR2[CMP0MOD] = 11$ , CMPG mode with two comparators is selected for motor speed detection. The input and output ports are shown in Figure 29-12. The negative inputs of the comparators are connected together to P1.5, the positive inputs are connected to P1.4 and P1.3, and the outputs are CMP0OUT and CMP1OUT respectively. In this mode, the number of comparators is determined by  $CMP\_CR2[CMP0SEL]$ . When  $CMP\_CR2[CMP0SEL] = 00$ , CMP0 and CMP1 work simultaneously, which is the recommended setting. When  $CMP\_CR2[CMP0SEL] = 01$ , only CMP0 works and CMP1 is idle. When  $CMP\_CR2[CMP0SEL] = 10$ , only CMP1 works and CMP0 is idle.

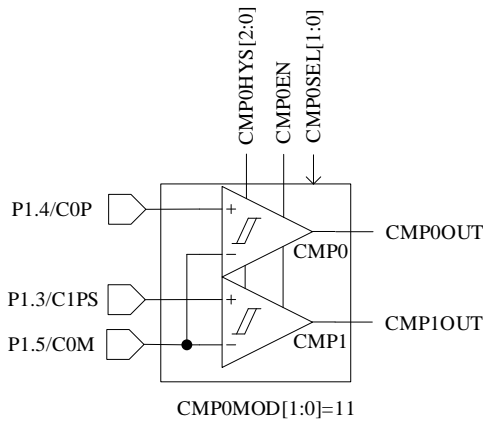


Figure 29-12 CMPG Mode with Two Comparators

The output signals of CMP0/CMP1/CMP2 are sent to Timer1 after filtering and sampling modules.

### 29.1.4 Comparator Sampling

The comparator sampling feature is mainly used for the square wave control and RSD, which eliminates the switching interference from driving circuit. See CMP/GPIO Position Detection Event for square wave control in

## 15.1.2.3 and RSD Comparator Sampling for RSD in 16.1.7.1.

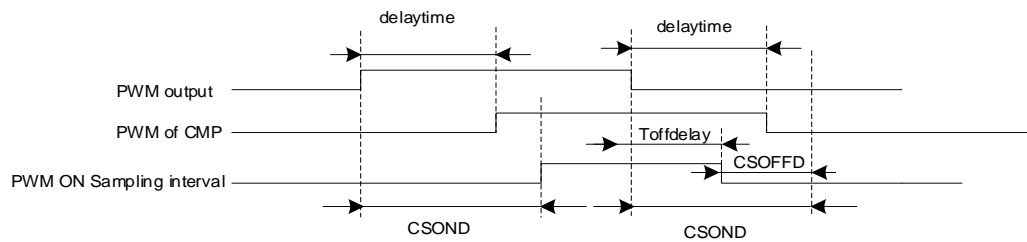


Figure 29-13 PWM ON Sampling Mode

There is a delay from PWM output to the output of the comparator, which is mainly affected by the following factors: resistance value of the drive resistor, switching speed of the power device, and input delay and hysteresis settings of the comparator. As shown in Figure 29-13, the delay time is from the chip output to the comparator output. When high-level sampling is performed, the sampling interval shall be enveloped by the actual high-level output of the comparator. First, the sampling ON-delayed time  $CMP\_SAMR[CSOND]$  is set to overcome the output delay and the oscillation interval of the power device. At the end of the sampling interval,  $CMP[CSOND]$  is delayed after the falling edge of PWM, at which time the actual sampling window has exceeded the corresponding high-level interval. The sampling OFF-advanced time  $CMP\_SAMR[CSOFFD]$  is set to stop sampling  $Toffdelay$  after the PWM output falling edge, where  $Toffdelay = CMP\_SAMR[CSOND] - CMP\_SAMR[CSOFFD]$ . By configuring  $CMP\_SAMR[CSOND]$  and  $CMP\_SAMR[CSOFFD]$ , the sampling interval can be located in the high-level interval of the actual output of the comparator.

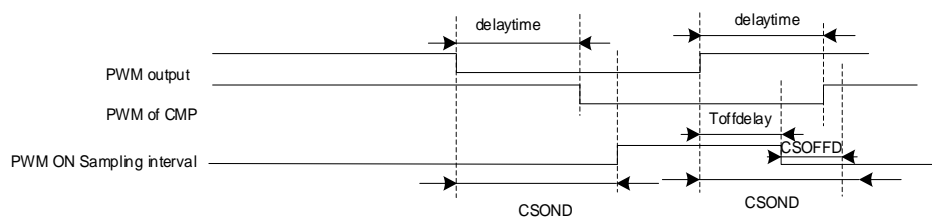


Figure 29-14 PWM OFF Sampling Mode

Similarly, when low-level sampling is performed, the sampling ON-delayed time  $CMP\_SAMR[CSOND]$  and the sampling OFF-advanced time  $CMP\_SAMR[CSOFFD]$  are set reasonably to ensure that the actual sampling interval is located in the actually low-level output interval of the comparator.

Method for measuring the delay of PWM output to comparator: Set  $CMP\_CR3[SAMSEL] = 00$  to disable the comparator sampling delay feature. Set  $CMP\_CR3[CMPSSEL]$  to select the corresponding comparator output to test pin P0.7 (FU6832L/N) or P1.1 (FU6832F/S). Enable the PWM output and comparator, manually rotate the motor to change the comparator value, and measure the delay between the PWM output and the comparator output.



## 29.1.5 Comparator Output

CMP\_CR3[COMPSEL] is configured to output results of one comparator to P0.7 (FU6832L/N) or P1.1 (FU6832F/S).

## 29.2 Comparator Registers

### 29.2.1 CMP\_CR0 (0xD5)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	CMP3IM		CMP2IM		CMP1IM		CMP0IM	
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7:6]	CMP3IM	CMP3 Interrupt Mode 00: No interrupt is generated. 01: An interrupt is generated upon rising edge. 10: An interrupt is generated upon falling edge. 11: When a rising edge is detected, DRV_OUT[MOE] is cleared to 0, and the interrupt event flag bit CMP_SR[COMP3IF] is set to 1. However, the interrupt is not enabled. (Note: In Cycle-by-Cycle Current Limiting Mode, EVT_FILT[MOEMD] must be set to “10/11”.)						
[5:4]	CMP2IM	CMP2 Interrupt Mode See descriptions on CMP_CR0[COMP0IM].						
[3:2]	CMP1IM	CMP1 Interrupt Mode See descriptions on CMP_CR0[COMP0IM].						
[1:0]	CMP0IM	CMP0 Interrupt Mode 00: No interrupt generates 01: Interrupt on rising edge 10: Interrupt on falling edge 11: Interrupt on both rising/falling edges						

### 29.2.2 CMP\_CR1 (0xD6)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	HALLSEL	CMP3MOD		CMP3EN	CMP3HYS	CMP0HYS		
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7]	HALLSEL	Hall Signal Functional Switching 0: Hall signals are not transferred. P0.2, P3.7 and P3.6 serve as the inputs for Hall signal. 1: Hall signals are transferred. P1.4, P1.6 and P2.1 serve as the inputs for Hall signal.						
[6:5]	CMP3MOD	CMP3 Mode Selection Negative input connected to P2.6 or DAC0 output 00: Single-comparator mode; P2.7 is connected to the positive input. See Figure 29-2. 01: Dual-comparator mode; P2.0 and P2.3 are connected to the positive inputs. See Figure 29-3. 1X: Triple-comparator mode; P2.0, P2.3 and P2.7 are connected to the positive inputs. See Figure 29-4.						
[4]	CMP3EN	CMP3 Enable 0: Disable 1: Enable						

[3]	CMP3HYS	CMP3 Hysteresis Selection 0: No hysteresis 1: Hysteresis voltage is 15mV
[2:0]	CMP0HYS	CMP0/1/2 Hysteresis Voltage Selection: 000: No hysteresis 001: ±2.5mV 010: -5mV 100: +5mV 011: ±5mV 101: -10mV 110: +10mV 111: ±10mV

### 29.2.3 CMP\_CR2 (0xDA)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	CMP4EN	CMP0MOD		CMP0SEL		RSV		CMP0EN
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	—	—	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	0

Bit	Name	Description															
[7]	CMP4EN	CMP4 Enable 0: Disable 1: Enable															
[6:5]	CMP0MOD	CMPG Mode Selection 00: CMPG mode with built-in three comparators (without built-in resistor), as shown in Figure 29-8 01: CMPG mode with built-in three comparators and resistors, where functional switching is configured by CMP_CR4[CMP0FS]. See Figure 29-9 and Figure 29-10. 10: CMPG mode with three differential comparators, as shown in Figure 29-11. 11: CMPG mode with two comparators, where only CMP0/CMP1 work. See Figure 29-12.															
[4:3]	CMP0SEL	<p>Pin Combination Selection of CMPG. This bit works with CMP_CR2[CMP0MOD]. The default value is 00. Under square wave control application, TIM1_DBRx[T1CPE] automatically controls CMP_CR2[CMP0SEL] to enable or disable each comparator.</p> <p>Table 29-1 Function Description of CMPG Port and CMP_CR2[CMP0MOD] Combination</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>CMP_CR2 [CMP0MOD]</th> <th>CMP_CR2 [CMP0SEL]</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="4">00</td> <td>00</td> <td>CMP0/1/2 work simultaneously, refer to Figure 29-8. The negative inputs of 3 comparators are connected to C0M. The hardware compares the positive inputs C0P, C1P and C2P with C0M, and the output results are transferred to CMP0OUT, CMP1OUT and CMP2OUT respectively.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>01</td> <td>Only CMP0 works. The positive input is connected to C0P, and the negative input to C0M. The output results are transferred to CMP0OUT.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>Only CMP1 works. The positive input is connected to C1P, and the negative input to C0M. The output results are transferred to CMP0OUT.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11</td> <td>Only CMP2 works. The positive input is connected to C2P and the negative input to C0M. The output results are transferred to CMP2OUT.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>01</td> <td>00</td> <td>CMP0/1/2 work simultaneously, refer to Figure</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	CMP_CR2 [CMP0MOD]	CMP_CR2 [CMP0SEL]	Description	00	00	CMP0/1/2 work simultaneously, refer to Figure 29-8. The negative inputs of 3 comparators are connected to C0M. The hardware compares the positive inputs C0P, C1P and C2P with C0M, and the output results are transferred to CMP0OUT, CMP1OUT and CMP2OUT respectively.	01	Only CMP0 works. The positive input is connected to C0P, and the negative input to C0M. The output results are transferred to CMP0OUT.	10	Only CMP1 works. The positive input is connected to C1P, and the negative input to C0M. The output results are transferred to CMP0OUT.	11	Only CMP2 works. The positive input is connected to C2P and the negative input to C0M. The output results are transferred to CMP2OUT.	01	00	CMP0/1/2 work simultaneously, refer to Figure
CMP_CR2 [CMP0MOD]	CMP_CR2 [CMP0SEL]	Description															
00	00	CMP0/1/2 work simultaneously, refer to Figure 29-8. The negative inputs of 3 comparators are connected to C0M. The hardware compares the positive inputs C0P, C1P and C2P with C0M, and the output results are transferred to CMP0OUT, CMP1OUT and CMP2OUT respectively.															
	01	Only CMP0 works. The positive input is connected to C0P, and the negative input to C0M. The output results are transferred to CMP0OUT.															
	10	Only CMP1 works. The positive input is connected to C1P, and the negative input to C0M. The output results are transferred to CMP0OUT.															
	11	Only CMP2 works. The positive input is connected to C2P and the negative input to C0M. The output results are transferred to CMP2OUT.															
01	00	CMP0/1/2 work simultaneously, refer to Figure															

				29-9 and Figure 29-10. The negative inputs of the 3 comparators are connected to the neutral point of built-in resistors. When CMP0FS = 0, the hardware automatically compares the positive inputs C0P, C1P, and C2P with C0M, and when CMP0FS = 1, it automatically compares the positive inputs C0P, C1PS and C2PS with C0M. The output results are transferred to CMP0OUT, CMP1OUT, and CMP2OUT respectively.
			01	Only CMP0 works. The positive input is connected to C0P, and the negative input to C0M. The output results are transferred to CMP0OUT.
			10	Only CMP1 works. When CMP0FS = 0, the positive input is connected to C1P, and when CMP0FS = 1, it is connected to C1PS. The negative input is connected to the neutral point of the built-in BEMF resistors, and the output results are transferred to CMP1OUT.
			11	Only CMP2 works. When CMP0FS = 0, the positive input is connected to C2P, and when CMP0FS = 1, it is connected to C2PS. The negative input is connected to the neutral point of the built-in BEMF resistors, and the output results are transferred to CMP2OUT.
		10	00	CMP0/1/2 work simultaneously. Refer to Figure 29-11. The positive inputs of the three comparators are connected to C0P, C1P, and C2P respectively, and the negative inputs to C0M, C1M, and C2M respectively. The output results are transferred to CMP0OUT, CMP1OUT, and CMP2OUT, respectively.
		10	01	Only CMP0 works. The positive input is connected to C0P, and the negative input to C0M. The output results are transferred to CMP0OUT.
		10	10	Only CMP1 works. The positive input is connected to C1P, and the negative input to C1M. The output results are transferred to CMP01UT.
		10	11	Only CMP2 work. The positive input is connected to C2P, and the negative input to C2M. The output results are transferred to CMP2OUT.
		11	00	CMP0/1 work simultaneously, refer to Figure 29-12. The positive inputs are connected to C0P and C1PS respectively, and the negative inputs to C0M. The output results are transferred to CMP0OUT and CMP1OUT respectively.
		11	01	Only CMP0 works. The positive input is connected to C0P, and the negative input to C0M. The output results are transferred to CMP0OUT.
		11	10	Only CMP1 works. The positive input is connected to C1PS, and the negative input to C0M. The output results are transferred to CMP1OUT.
		11	11	Reserved
[2:1]	RSV	Reserved		

[0]	CMP0EN	CMP0 enable 0: Disable 1: Enable
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### 29.2.4 CMP\_CR3 (0xDC)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	RSV	DBGSEL		SAMSEL		CMPSEL		
Type	—	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7]	RSV	Reserved						
[6:5]	DBGSEL	Debug Signal Selection, output to P0.1 00: Disable debug signal output 01: End of diode freewheeling and detection of ZCP 10: ADC trigger signal 11: Comparator sampling interval						
[4:3]	SAMSEL	Sampling delay enable of CMP0, CMP1, CMP2 and ADC in PWM ON/OFF modes 00: Sampling at both PWM ON and OFF modes without time delay 01: Sampling at PWM OFF mode, with time delay according to CMP_SAMR 10: Sampling at PWM ON, with time delay according to CMP_SAMR 11: Sampling at both PWM ON and OFF, with time delay according to CMP_SAMR						
[2:0]	CMPSEL	Comparator Output Selection Output signals of one selected comparator to P0.7 (FU6832L/N) or P1.1 (FU6832F/S). 000: Disable 001: CMP0 010: CMP1 011: CMP2 100: CMP3 101: CMP4 111: omega start flag (estimator estimated angle output flag bit, refer Estimator Angle)						

### 29.2.5 CMP\_CR4 (0xE1)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	CMP4OUT	RSV				FAEN	CMP0FS	RSV
Type	R	—	—	—	—	R/W	R/W	—
Reset	1	—	—	—	—	0	0	—
Bit	Name	Description						
[7]	CMP4OUT	CMP4 Comparison Results						
[6:3]	RSV	Reserved						
[2]	FAEN	Filter Sampling Coefficient Expansion Enable With it enabled, the clock source of TIM1_CR3[T11NM] and CMP_SAMR is increased by 4 times 0: Disable 1: Enable						
[1]	CMP0FS	CMP1, CMP2 Functional Switching Enable 0: No functional switching. Refer to Figure 29-9 1: CMP1/CMP2 are switched. This bit is valid only when CMP_CR2[CMP0_MOD] = 01. Refer to Figure 29-10.						
[0]	RSV	Reserved						

**29.2.6 CMP\_SAMR (0x40AD)**

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	CSOND				CSOFFD			
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bit	Name	Description						
[7:4]	CSOND	<p>CMP0/CMP1/CMP2 ON-delayed Sampling Time</p> <p>When PWM Module switches from OFF to ON or from ON to OFF, turn-on/off of the power device affects signal input of the comparator. In this case, CMP_SAMR[CSOND] is configured to delay the sampling of CMP0/CMP1/CMP2. The delay time can be multiplied by 4 times by setting CMP_CR4[FAEN].</p> <p>CMP_CR4[FAEN] = 0: ON-delayed sampling time = <math>8 * \text{CMP\_SAMR[CSOND]} * T</math></p> <p>CMP_CR4[FAEN] = 1: ON-delayed sampling time = <math>32 * \text{CMP\_SAMR[CSOND]} * T</math></p> <p>Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ CMP_SAMR[CSOND] must be larger than or equal to CMP_SAMR[CSOFFD]</li> <li>■ For BLDC control, refer to Sampling</li> <li>■ For RSD, refer to RSD Comparator Sampling</li> </ul>						
[3:0]	CSOFFD	<p>CMP0, CMP1, CMP2 OFF-lead Sampling Time</p> <p>CMP_SAMR[CSOFFD] is configured to end the sampling CMP_SAMR[CSOND] – CMP_SAMR[CSOFFD] after the back edge of PWM output to ensure sampling interval enveloped by the PWM interval. Off-lead sampling time OFF-lead sampling time can be multiplied by 4 times by setting CMP_CR4[FAEN].</p> <p>CMP_CR4[FAEN] = 0: Off-lead sampling time = <math>8 * \text{CMP\_SAMR[CSOFFD]} * T</math></p> <p>CMP_CR4[FAEN] = 1: Off-lead sampling time = <math>32 * \text{CMP\_SAMR[CSOFFD]} * T</math></p> <p>Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ CMP_SAMR[CSOND] must be larger than or equal to CMP_SAMR[CSOFFD]</li> <li>■ For BLDC control, refer to Sampling</li> <li>■ For RSD, refer to RSD Comparator Sampling</li> </ul>						

**29.2.7 CMP\_SR (0xD7)**

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	CMP3IF	CMP2IF	CMP1IF	CMP0IF	CMP3OUT	CMP2OUT	CMP1OUT	CMP0OUT
Type	R/W0	R/W0	R/W0	R/W0	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7]	CMP3IF	<p>CMP3 Interrupt Flag</p> <p>Read:</p> <p>0: No interrupt pending</p> <p>1: Interrupt pending</p> <p>Write:</p> <p>0: This bit is cleared to “0”</p> <p>1: No effect</p>						
[6]	CMP2IF	<p>CMP2 Interrupt Flag</p> <p>Read:</p> <p>0: No interrupt pending</p>						

		1: Interrupt pending Write: 0: This bit is cleared to "0" 1: No effect
[5]	CMP1IF	CMP1 Interrupt Flag Read: 0: No interrupt pending 1: Interrupt pending Write: 0: This bit is cleared to "0" 1: No effect
[4]	CMP0IF	CMP0 Interrupt Flag Read: 0: No interrupt pending 1: Interrupt pending Write: 0: This bit is cleared to "0" 1: No effect
[3]	CMP3OUT	CMP3 comparison result
[2]	CMP2OUT	CMP2 comparison result
[1]	CMP1OUT	CMP1 comparison result
[0]	CMP0OUT	CMP0 comparison result

### 29.2.8 EVT\_FILTER (0xD9)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	RSV			MOEMD		EFSRC	EFDIV	
Type	—	—	—	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	—	—	—	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7:5]	RSV	Reserved						
[4:3]	MOEMD	Hardware Clears and Enables MOE MOE is cleared and enabled by hardware upon over-/under-current protection event. 00: MOE is not automatically cleared 01: MOE is automatically cleared 10: MOE is automatically cleared and enabled after 10μs or at an overflow or underflow event of the Driver counter (for square-wave control). 11: MOE is automatically cleared and enabled after 5μs or at an overflow or underflow event of the Driver counter (for square-wave control).						
[2]	EFSRC	Input Source of Current Protection Event 0: CMP3 interrupt 1: External interrupt INT0						
[1:0]	EFDIV	Filtering Width for Current Protection 00: No filtering 01: 4 system clock cycles 10: 8 system clock cycles 11: 16 system clock cycles						

### 29.2.9 TSD\_CR (0x402F)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	TSDEN	RSV			TSDADJ			
Type	R/W	—	—	—	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	—	—	—	1	1	1	1

Bit	Name	Description
[7]	TSDEN	Temperature Detection Feature Enable 0: Disable 1: Enable
[6:4]	RSV	Reserved
[3:0]	TSDADJ	Overtemperature Value (Chip Junction Temperature) 0000: 71°C 0001: 75°C 0010: 80°C 0011: 84°C 0100: 89°C 0101: 94°C 0110: 99°C 0111: 105°C 1000: 111°C 1001: 116°C 1010: 123°C 1011: 131°C 1100: 136°C 1101: 142°C 1110: 150°C 1111: Reserved

## 30 Power Supply

### 30.1 LDO

The chip contains two internal LDO output modules: VDD5 and VDD18.

#### 30.1.1 LDO Operations

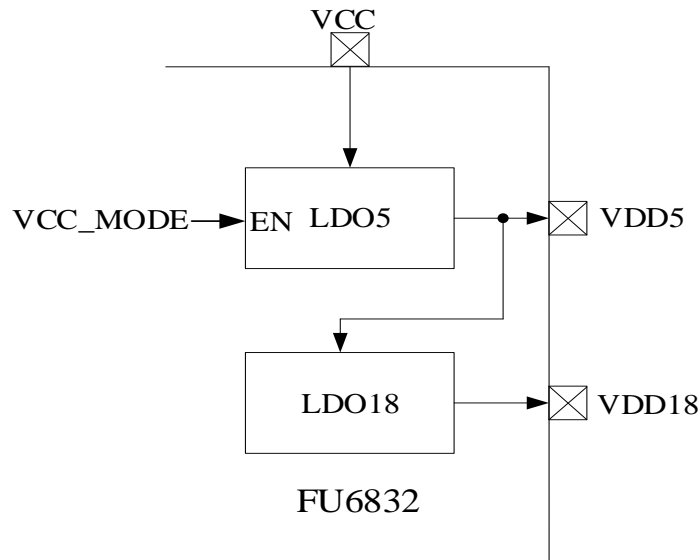


Figure 30-1 Functional Block Diagram of Power Supply

The corresponding input and output ports of the LDO module are shown in Figure 30-1. The LDO module converts the input supply voltage to 5V (VDD5) and 1.8V (VDD18) as the power supply for internal analog and digital modules of the chip, respectively. Internal LDO5 or external supply for VDD5 is selected by configuring VCC\_MODE. As shown in Figure 30-2, in the debugging tool, VCC\_MODE = 0 if Vcc Mode is unchecked, where internal LDO supplies VDD5 voltage. VCC\_MODE = 1 if Vcc Mode is checked, where external 5V power supply is connected to VDD5 pin.

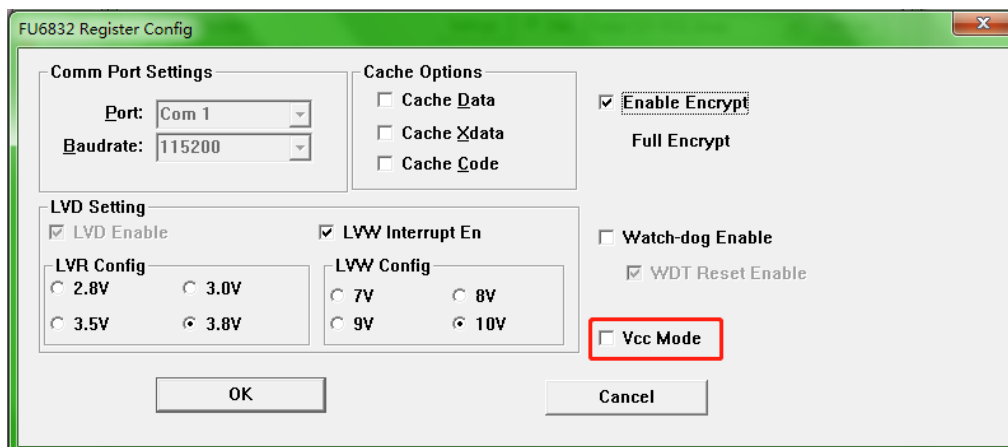


Figure 30-2 VCC\_MODE Configuration



## 30.2 Low Voltage Detector (LVD)

### 30.2.1 LVD Introduction

The low voltage detector has two main features: low voltage warning and low voltage reset.

### 30.2.2 LVD Operations

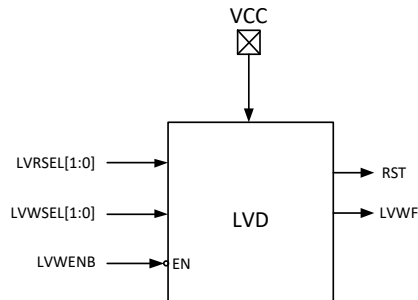


Figure 30-3 LVD Module

The operating instructions for LVD are as follows:

- LV warning and LV reset are always enabled by default.
- 7V/8V/9V/10V can be selected for LV warning threshold. When the interrupt feature is enabled, an interrupt is triggered if VCC voltage is lower than the LV warning threshold.
- 2.8V/3.0V/3.5V/3.8V can be selected for the LV warning threshold. The chip resets when VCC voltage settles below the LV reset voltage threshold.

The LV warning threshold, interrupt configuration and low voltage reset threshold are configured through debugging tool, as shown in Figure 30-4.

LVR Config sets low voltage reset threshold, LVW Interrupt En enables the LV interrupt, and LVW Config sets the low voltage warning threshold.

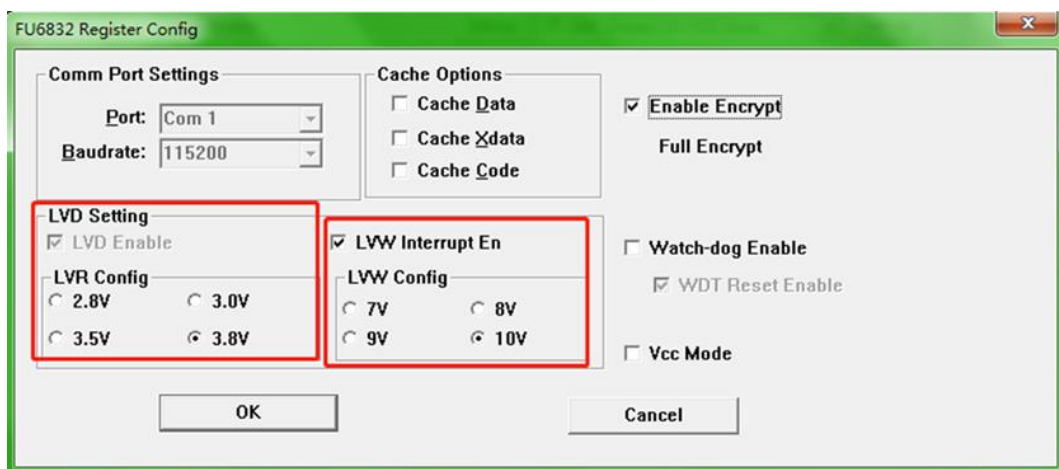


Figure 30-4 Configuration of LV Warning Threshold, LV Interrupt and LV Reset Threshold

### 30.2.3 LVD Registers

#### 30.2.3.1 LVSR (0xDB)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	RSV		EXT0CFG			TSDF	LVWF	LVWIF
Type	—	—	R/W	R/W	R/W	R	R	R/W0
Reset	—	—	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7:6]	RSV	Reserved						
[5:3]	EXT0CFG	INT0 Pin Selection 000: P0.0 001: P0.1 010: P0.2 011: P0.3 100: P0.4 101: P0.5 110: P0.6 111: CMP4 output						
[2]	TSDF	Over-temperature State Indicator 0: The current temperature does not exceed the threshold 1: The current temperature exceeds the threshold  Note: This flag bit often works with TSD interrupt flag TCON[5]						
[1]	LVWF	VCC Low Voltage Flag This bit indicates whether the chip is in the low voltage state 0: There is no low voltage warning 1: There is a low voltage warning						
[0]	LVWIF	VCC Low Voltage Interrupt Flag Read: 0: No interrupt pending 1: Interrupt pending Write: 0: This bit is cleared to 0 1: No effect  Note: This bit is not be set to 1 when the LVD interrupt is disabled.						

## 31 Flash

### 31.1 Flash Introduction

The chip provides 16k bytes of on-chip Flash space. It supports chip erase/write and sector erase/write.

Features:

- There are 128 sectors in total, each with a size of 128 bytes.
- The last sector (address range: 0x3F80 to 0x3FFF) cannot be erased at any moment.
- Sector erase and chip erase takes about 120ms ~ 150ms.

### 31.2 Flash Operations

- All interrupts must be disabled before self-programming to ensure the security of Flash operations and avoid mis-operation of Flash using MOVX instruction during interrupt processing.
- Flash memory shall be unlocked before operation. The Flash software programming feature is activated after 0x5A and 0x1F are written to register FLA\_KEY in sequence. If the sequence is incorrect or other values are written, Flash space is frozen until the next reset. After unlocking, any write to FLA\_CR causes FLA\_KEY to be locked again.
- CRC results change if Flash memory is rewritten during program execution.

### 31.3 Flash Register

#### 31.3.1 FLA\_CR (0x85)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	RSV			FLAERR	RSV	FLAPRE	FLAERS	FLAEN
Type	—	—	—	R	—	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	—	—	—	0	—	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7:5]	RSV	Reserved						
[4]	FLAERR	Programming Error Flag 0: Programming or pre-programming succeeds when writing to Flash. 1: Programming or pre-programming fails when writing to Flash.						
[3]	RSV	Reserved						
[2]	FLAPRE	Sector Pre-programming Enable (The sector must be pre-programmed before erasing) 0: Disable 1: Enable  Note: FLA_CR[FLAPRE] works only when FLA_CR[FLAEN] is set to 1.						
[1]	FLAERS	Erase Enable 0: Disable 1: Enable  Note: FLA_CR[FLAERS] works only when FLA_CR[FLAEN] is set to 1.						
[0]	FLAEN	Flash Operation Enable 0: Disable 1: Enable						

**31.3.2 FLA\_KEY (0x84)**

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
Name	FLA_KEY								
Type	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Bit	Name	Description							
[7:0]	FLA_KEY	Write 0x5A and 0x1F to FLA_KEY in sequence to unlock Flash operation; Write any value to FLA_CR to lock Flash operation.							

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
Name	RSV						FLAKSTA		
Type	—	—	—	—	—	—	R	R	
Reset	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	
Bit	Name	Description							
[7:2]	RSV	Reserved							
[1:0]	FLAKSTA	Read: Flash Unlock Status 00: Locked 01: Write of 0x5A is done, waiting for write of 0x1F 10: Frozen 11: Unlocked							

## 32 CRC

### 32.1 CRC Functional Block Diagram

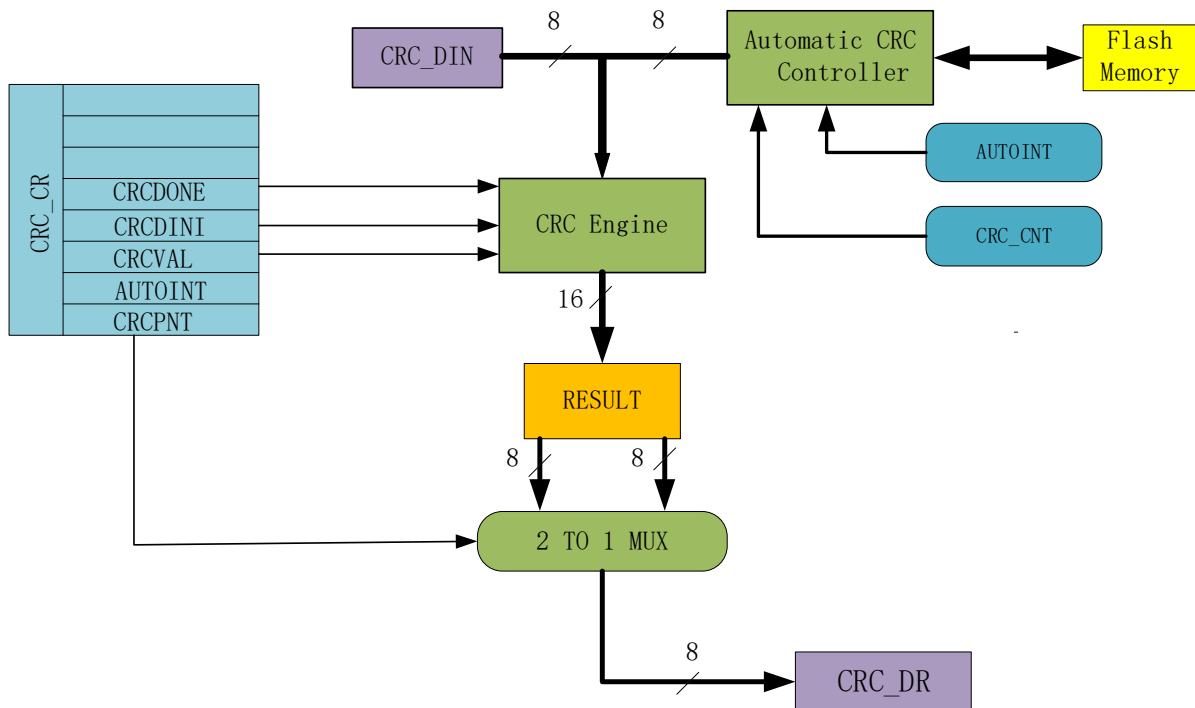


Figure 32-1 CRC Functional Block Diagram

CRC module outputs the result of CRC calculation for any 8-bit data based on a fixed polynomial. As shown in Figure 32-1, CRC receives the 8-bit data from CRC\_DIN and sends the 16-bit result to the internal register after the calculation is completed. The result can be indirectly accessed through CRC\_CR[CRCPNT] and CRC\_DR.

Table 32-1 CRC Criteria and Polynomials

No.	CRC Criteria	Polynomial	Hexadecimal Representation
1	CRC12	$x^{12}+x^{11}+x^3+x^2+x+1$	0x80F
2	CRC16	$x^{16}+x^{15}+x^2+1$	0x8005
3	CRC16/ CCITT-FALSE	$x^{16}+x^{12}+x^5+1$	0x1021
4	CRC32	$x^{32}+x^{26}+x^{23}+x^{22}+x^{16}+x^{12}+x^{11}+x^{10}+x^8+x^9+x^5+x^4+x+1$	0x04C11DB7

### 32.2 CRC16 Polynomial

The chip uses CRC16/CCITT-FALSE polynomial:  $x^{16}+x^{12}+x^5+1$ .

### 32.3 CRC16 Logic Diagram

Figure 32-2 presents the schematics of CRC16. The chip implementation is based on parallel algorithm. For each input byte, MCU calculates the results within 1 system clock cycle.

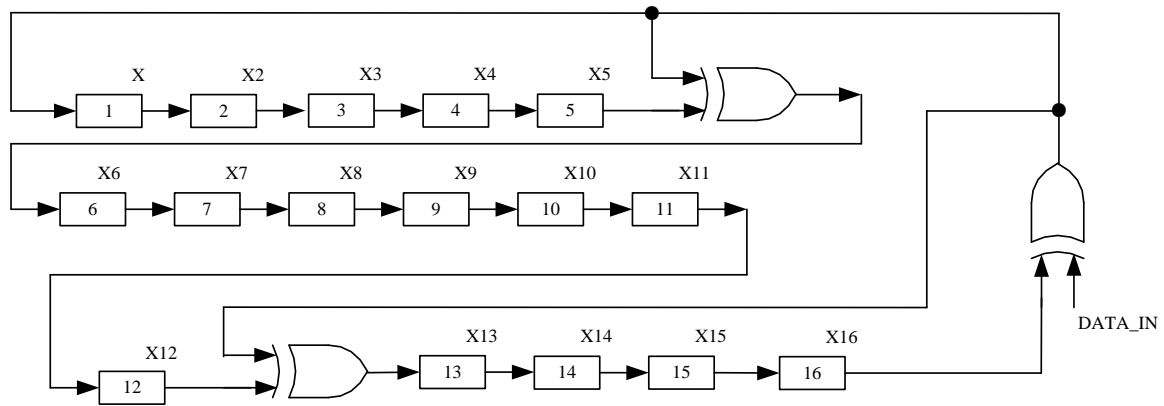


Figure 32-2 CRC16 Schematic Diagram

## 32.4 CRC Operations

### 32.4.1 CRC Calculation of a Single Byte

CRC of a single byte is calculated as follows:

1. Initialize CRC\_DR with two options: Configure CRC\_CR[CRCVAL] and set CRC\_CR[CRCDINI] to 1, with an initial value of 0x0000 or 0xFFFF. Or configure CRC\_CR[CRCPNT] and CRC\_DR, where any initial value can be set;
2. Write data to CRC\_DIN, and CRC calculation is completed in the next system clock cycle;
3. Read CRC value: Configure CRC\_CR[CRCPNT] = 1, and read off CRC\_DR in software to get the high-order bytes. Configure CRC\_CR[CRCPNT] = 0, and read off CRC\_DR to get the low-order bytes.

### 32.4.2 CRC Calculation of ROM Sector

CRC of a continuous area of data in the ROM is calculated as follows:

1. Initialize CRC\_DR in the same way as that of single-byte CRC calculation;
2. Configure CRC\_BEG to define starting sector of the ROM to be calculated;
3. Configure CRC\_CNT to set the offset from the starting sector to the ending sector;
4. Write 1 to CRC\_CR[AUTOINT] and keep other bits unchanged. The calculation starts automatically;
5. Read the CRC results.

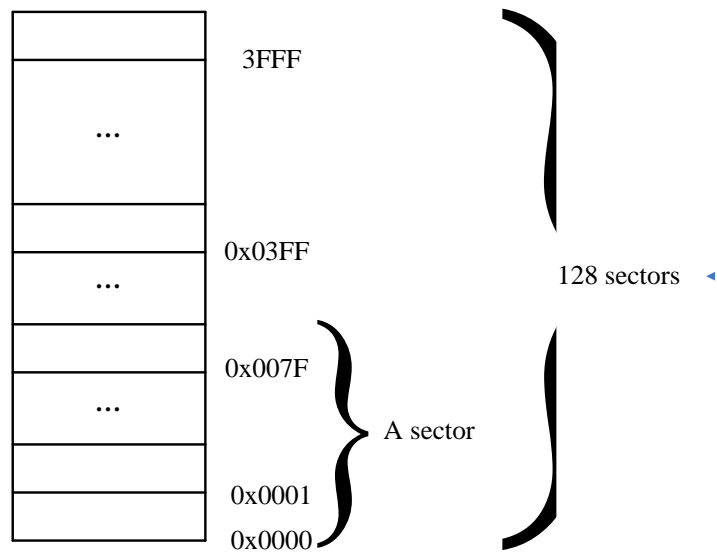


Figure 32-3 ROM Sectors

As shown in Figure 32-3, ROM has 16k bytes and is divided into 128 sectors numbered from sector0 to sector127. Each sector contains 128 bytes. For CRC calculation of sectors, the value of CRC\_BEG (the starting sector) can be any value between 0x00 ~ 0x7F, including 0x00 and 0x7F. the value of CRC\_CNT (the total number of sectors to be calculated) can be any value between 0x00 ~ 0x7F, including 0x00 and 0x7F.

As CRC\_BEG increases, CRC\_CNT decreases accordingly. For example, if CRC\_BEG is 0x7F, CRC\_CNT can be 0x00 only, i.e. the CRC value of the data in the last sector is calculated. In this case, if the value of CRC\_CNT is large, CRC controller automatically limits the number of sectors to be calculated. Finally, CRC module only calculates CRC value of the last sector.

## 32.5 CRC Registers

### 32.5.1 CRC\_CR (0x4022)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	RSV			CRCDONE	CRCDINI	CRCVAL	AUTOINT	CRCPNT
Type	—	—	—	R	W1	R/W	W1	R/W
Reset	—	—	—	1	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7:5]	RSV	Reserved						
[4]	CRCDONE	Automatic CRC Calculation Completed Flag During the calculation, this bit is automatically set to 0 by the hardware, and the software program stops. In other cases, this bit is automatically set to 1 by the hardware, so the software always returns 1 when reading this bit.						
[3]	CRCDINI	CRC Result Initialization Trigger 0: No effect 1: CRC result initialization is triggered.						
[2]	CRCVAL	CRC Result Initialization Selection 0: CRC result is initialized to 0x0000 1: CRC result is initialized to 0xFFFF						
[1]	AUTOINT	Sector CRC Auto-calculation Start 0: No effect 1: Sector CRC auto-calculation starts See CRC Calculation of ROM Sector.						
[0]	CRCPNT	CRC Result Pointer 0: Read CRC_DR to accesses 8 low-order bits of the 16-bit CRC result 1: Read CRC_DR to accesses 8 high-order bits of the 16-bit CRC result						

Note: CRC\_CR[AUTOINT] is set to 0 to perform single-byte CRC checksum.

### 32.5.2 CRC\_DIN (0x4021)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	CRC_DIN							
Type	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7:0]	CRC_DIN	CRC Input Data Each time a data frame is written to this register, CRC module automatically calculates a new CRC result based on the existing CRC result and overwrites the original one.  Note: This register is a virtual register, so the written data is not saved. 0x00 is returned when the address is accessed.						



**32.5.3 CRC\_DR (0x4023)**

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	CRC_DR							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7:0]	CRC_DR	CRC Result Output Each time this register is read or written, CRC module determines to access 8 high-order bits or 8 lower-order bits of the CRC result according to CRC_CR[CRCPNT].						

**32.5.4 CRC\_BEG (0x4024)**

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	RSV	CRC_BEG						
Type	—	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7]	RSV	Reserved						
[6:0]	CRC_BEG	First ROM Sector Pending Auto CRC Calculation For example, if CRC_BEG is set to 1, CRC calculation starts from the location $1 * 128 = 128$ , or rather from the first byte of sector 2.						

**32.5.5 CRC\_CNT (0x4025)**

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	RSV	CRC_CNT						
Type	—	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7]	RSV	Reserved						
[6:0]	CRC_CNT	Offset of Sector Pending Automatic CRC Calculation This bit defines the offset of ROM sector for CRC calculation and determines the last sector pending CRC calculation.						

## 33 Sleep Mode

### 33.1 Introduction

The chip operates in three modes: Normal, Standby and Sleep. These modes are selected by setting PCON[IDLE] and PCON[STOP].

The operating states of the module under different power modes are summarized in Table 33-1.

Table 33-1 Power Modes

Power Mode	Description	Wake-up Source	Power Consumption Performance
Normal	All modules work at full speed except for peripherals that are disabled	NA	High power consumption with best performance
Standby	CPU clock stops and the other functional modules are enable or disabled, depending on their control bit setting. Watchdog Timer stops.	Any interrupt, Reset/Debug on external interrupt	Low power consumption with flexible performance
Sleep	Flash Deep Sleep. The analog fast clock circuit is disconnected and software shall be operated to check if ADC, FOC and driver modules are disabled before the chip enters the Sleep mode. Watchdog Timer is disabled.	External interrupt, RTC interrupt, Reset/Debug on external interrupt	Extremely low power consumption with flexible performance

Note: It is recommended to insert 3 null statements in the sleep mode.

```
PCON = 0x02;
```

```
_nop_();
```

```
_nop_();
```

```
_nop_();
```

## 33.2 Sleep Mode Register

### 33.2.1 PCON (0x87)

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	RSV		GF3	GF2	GF1	RSV	STOP	IDLE
Type	—	—	R/W	R/W	R/W	—	R/W	R/W
Reset	—	—	0	0	0	—	0	0
Bit	Name	Description						
[7:6]	RSV	Reserved						
[5]	GF3	General Flag Bit 3						
[4]	GF2	General Flag Bit 2						
[3]	GF1	General Flag Bit 1						
[2]	RSV	Reserved						
[1]	STOP	A write of “1” makes the chip enter the Sleep mode. This bit is automatically cleared to “0” by the hardware after wakeup.						
[0]	IDLE	A write of “1” makes the chip enter the Standby mode. This bit is automatically cleared to “0” by the hardware after wakeup.						

Power consumption mode PCON[STOP:IDLE]:

00: Normal

01: Standby

1X: Sleep

## 34 Code Protection

### 34.1 Introduction

The chip supports full Flash space encryption to protect your software intellectual property and avoid unauthorized access. When Flash memory is encrypted, the data inside cannot be read, and data consistency can be evaluated by CRC check module only.

### 34.2 Operating Instructions

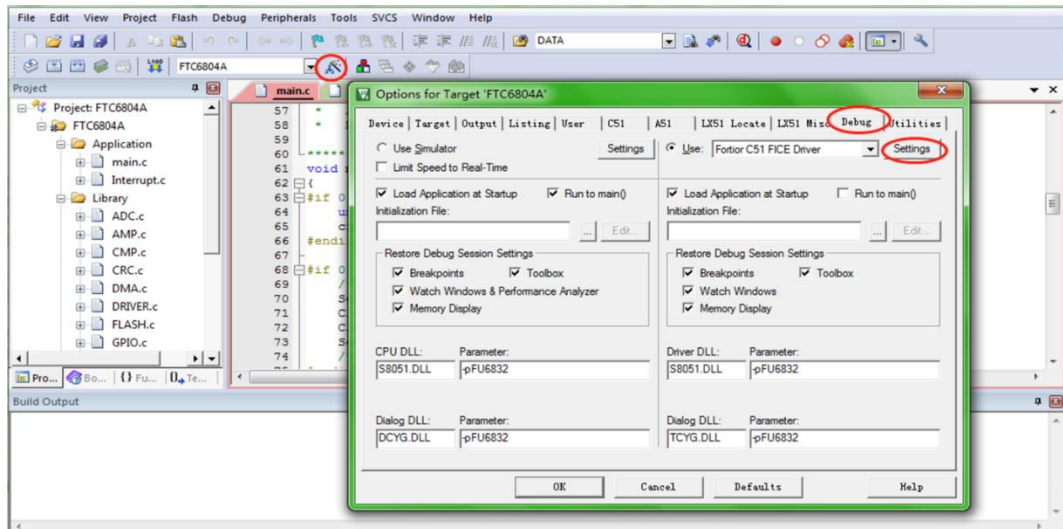


Figure 34-1 Code Protection Configurations

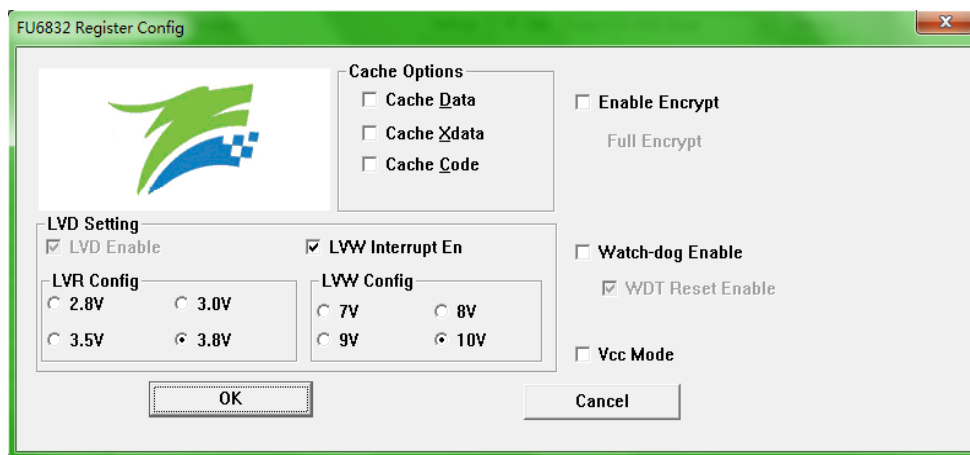


Figure 34-2 Full Code Protection Mode

Operation steps are as follows:

1. Start 8051 IDE, enter Target Options and select Debug tab. As shown in Figure 34-1, click Settings to proceed with the setting;
2. Select the options as shown in Figure 34-2, and click OK. Then compile the project and download it. Get the BIN file and program it to Flash.

**35 Revision History**

Rev.	Description	Date	Prepared By
V1.9	First release, translated from Chinese version 1.9.	2022/11/28	Michelle Jiang
V2.0	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Deleted <math>\pm 2\%</math> for fast RC oscillator in section Features;</li> <li>2. Added TSD functional module in functional block diagrams in sections 1.4.1-1.4.4;</li> <li>3. Modified the number of comparators of FU6832S from 3 to 4 in Table 4-1 Model Selections;</li> <li>4. Added the parameter “Operational Amplifier Gain” and Note in section 5.7 Operational Amplifier Electrical Characteristics;</li> <li>5. Modified parameter values of “Minimum Time for RSTN Released to Low” in Table 5-10 Reset Electrical Characteristics;</li> <li>6. Updated Figure 15-2 Timer Counting Units;</li> <li>7. Added “QEP&amp;RSD Mode and Step mode: Direction Change Interrupt Enable Flag” to the description on T2IR in section 16.2.2 TIM2_CR1 (0xA9);</li> <li>8. Modified 28.3.1 AMP_CR0 (x404E) as 28.3.1 AMP_CR0 (0x404E);</li> <li>9. Modified CRC Criteria of CRC16/CCITT in Table 32-1 CRC Criteria and Polynomials as CRC16/CCITT-FALSE, and modified CRC16-CCITT in section 32.2 CRC16 Polynomial as CRC16/CCITT-FALSE;</li> <li>10. Standardized the document format.</li> </ol>	2023/06/26	Eric Deng
V2.1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Corrected IO Type AO/AI of P2.0 AD0/A10 as AI/AO;</li> <li>2. Updated Figure 3-2 QFN32_4X4 Package Dimensions;</li> <li>3. Deleted repeated notes in section 5.12 Package Thermal Characteristics;</li> <li>4. Optimized Figure 15-12 Square Wave Control Working Principle and Figure 34-1 Code Protection Configurations;</li> <li>5. Modified ISD mode as RSD mode in Figure 16-3 Block Diagram of Input Signal Filtering and Edge Detection, Figure 16-5 Schematic Block Diagram of Input Capture Mode, Figure 16-7 Schematic Block Diagram of Input Counter Mode and Figure 16-9 Schematic Block Diagram of QEP &amp; RSD Mode;</li> <li>6. Corrected some grammar mistakes and wrong sentences.</li> </ol>	2023/07/06	Eric Deng

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