

## AT91SAM ARM-based Embedded MPU

SAM9G45

**SUMMARY** 

## **Description**

The ARM926EJ-S based SAM9G45 features the frequently demanded combination of user interface functionality and high data rate connectivity, including LCD Controller, resistive touch-screen, camera interface, audio, Ethernet 10/100 and high speed USB and SDIO. With the processor running at 400 MHz and multiple 100+ Mbps data rate peripherals, the SAM9G45 has the performance and bandwidth to the network or local storage media to provide an adequate user experience.

The SAM9G45 supports DDR2 and NAND Flash memory interfaces for program and data storage. An internal 133 MHz multi-layer bus architecture associated with 37 DMA channels, a dual external bus interface and distributed memory including a 64-Kbyte SRAM which can be configured as a tightly coupled memory (TCM) sustains the high bandwidth required by the processor and the high speed peripherals.

The I/Os support 1.8V or 3.3V operation, which are independently configurable for the memory interface and peripheral I/Os. This feature completely eliminates the need for any external level shifters. In addition it supports 0.8 ball pitch package for low cost PCB manufacturing.

The SAM9G45 power management controller features efficient clock gating and a battery backup section minimizing power consumption in active and standby modes.

This is a summary document. The complete document is available on the Atmel website at www.atmel.com.

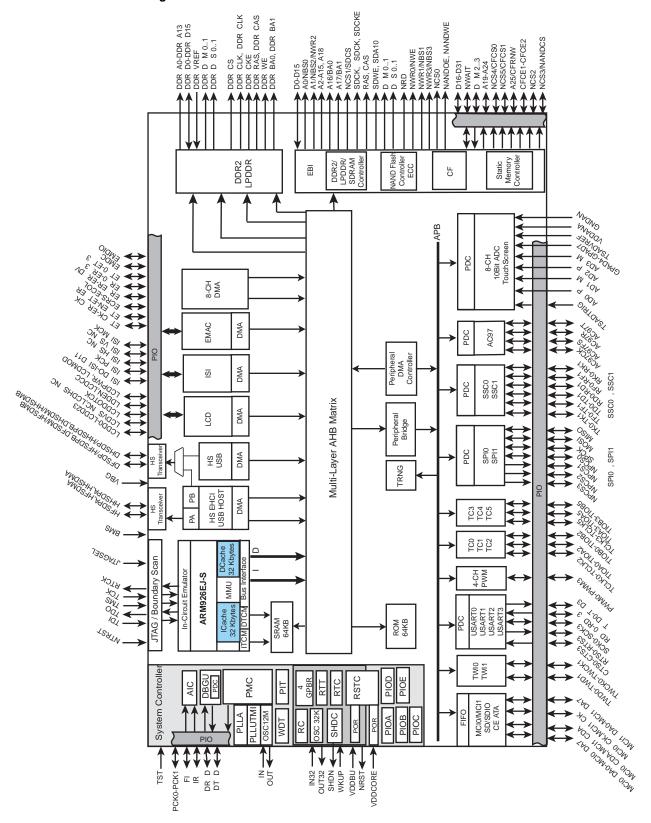
## 1. Features

- 400 MHz ARM926EJ-S™ ARM® Thumb® Processor
  - 32 Kbytes Data Cache, 32 Kbytes Instruction Cache, MMU
- Memories
  - DDR2 Controller 4-bank DDR2/LPDDR, SDRAM/LPSDR
  - External Bus Interface supporting 4-bank DDR2/LPDDR, SDRAM/LPSDR, Static Memories, CompactFlash, SLC NAND Flash with ECC
  - One 64-Kbyte internal SRAM, single-cycle access at system speed or processor speed through TCM interface
  - One 64-Kbyte internal ROM, embedding bootstrap routine
- Peripherals
  - LCD Controller supporting STN and TFT displays up to 1280\*860
  - ITU-R BT. 601/656 Image Sensor Interface
  - USB Device High Speed, USB Host High Speed and USB Host Full Speed with On-Chip Transceiver
  - 10/100 Mbps Ethernet MAC Controller
  - Two High Speed Memory Card Hosts (SDIO, SDCard, MMC)
  - AC'97 controller
  - Two Master/Slave Serial Peripheral Interfaces
  - Two Three-channel 16-bit Timer/Counters
  - Two Synchronous Serial Controllers (I2S mode)
  - Four-channel 16-bit PWM Controller
  - Two Two-wire Interfaces
  - Four USARTs with ISO7816, IrDA, Manchester and SPI modes
  - 8-channel 10-bit ADC with 4-wire Touch Screen support
  - Write Protected Registers
- System
  - 133 MHz twelve 32-bit layer AHB Bus Matrix
  - 37 DMA Channels
  - Boot from NAND Flash, SDCard, DataFlash® or serial DataFlash
  - Reset Controller with on-chip Power-on Reset
  - Selectable 32768 Hz Low-power and 12 MHz Crystal Oscillators
  - Internal Low-power 32 kHz RC Oscillator
  - One PLL for the system and one 480 MHz PLL optimized for USB High Speed
  - Two Programmable External Clock Signals
  - Advanced Interrupt Controller and Debug Unit
  - Periodic Interval Timer, Watchdog Timer, Real Time Timer and Real Time Clock
- I/O
  - Five 32-bit Parallel Input/Output Controllers
  - 160 Programmable I/O Lines Multiplexed with up to Two Peripheral I/Os with Schmitt trigger input
- Package
  - 324-ball TFBGA, pitch 0.8 mm



## 2. Block Diagram

Figure 2-1. SAM9G45 Block Diagram





# 3. Signal Description

Table 3-1 gives details on the signal names classified by peripheral.

Table 3-1. Signal Description List

Signal Name	Function	Туре	Active Level	Reference Voltage	Comments
	P	ower Suppli	es		
VDDIOM0	DDR2 I/O Lines Power Supply	Power			1.65V to 1.95V
VDDIOM1	EBI I/O Lines Power Supply	Power			1.65V to 1.95V or 3.0V to 3.6V
VDDIOP0	Peripherals I/O Lines Power Supply	Power			1.65V to 3.6V
VDDIOP1	Peripherals I/O Lines Power Supply	Power			1.65V to 3.6V
VDDIOP2	ISI I/O Lines Power Supply	Power			1.65V to 3.6V
VDDBU	Backup I/O Lines Power Supply	Power			1.8V to 3.6V
VDDANA	Analog Power Supply	Power			3.0V to 3.6V
VDDPLLA	PLLA Power Supply	Power			0.9V to 1.1V
VDDPLLUTMI	PLLUTMI Power Supply	Power			0.9V to 1.1V
VDDOSC	Oscillator Power Supply	Power			1.65V to 3.6V
VDDCORE	Core Chip Power Supply	Power			0.9V to 1.1V
VDDUTMIC	UDPHS and UHPHS UTMI+ Core Power Supply	Power			0.9V to 1.1V
VDDUTMII	UDPHS and UHPHS UTMI+ interface Power Supply	Power			3.0V to 3.6V
GNDIOM	DDR2 and EBI I/O Lines Ground	Ground			
GNDIOP	Peripherals and ISI I/O lines Ground	Ground			
GNDCORE	Core Chip Ground	Ground			
GNDOSC	PLLA, PLLUTMI and Oscillator Ground	Ground			
GNDBU	Backup Ground	Ground			
GNDUTMI	UDPHS and UHPHS UTMI+ Core and interface Ground	Ground			
GNDANA	Analog Ground	Ground			
	Clocks,	Oscillators a	and PLLs		
XIN	Main Oscillator Input	Input			
XOUT	Main Oscillator Output	Output			
XIN32	Slow Clock Oscillator Input	Input			
XOUT32	Slow Clock Oscillator Output	Output			
VBG	Bias Voltage Reference for USB	Analog			
PCK0 - PCK1	Programmable Clock Output	Output		(1)	



Table 3-1. Signal Description List (Continued)

Signal Name	Function	Туре	Active Level	Reference Voltage	Comments
		Shutdown, Wakeu	p Logic		
SHDN	Shut-Down Control	Output		VDDBU	Driven at 0V only. 0: The device is in backup mode
					1: The device is running (not in backup mode).
WKUP	Wake-Up Input	Input		VDDBU	Accept between 0V and VDDBU.
		ICE and JTA	.G	_	
TCK	Test Clock	Input		VDDIOP0	No pull-up resistor, Schmitt trigger
TDI	Test Data In	Input		VDDIOP0	No pull-up resistor, Schmitt trigger
TDO	Test Data Out	Output		VDDIOP0	
TMS	Test Mode Select	Input		VDDIOP0	No pull-up resistor, Schmitt trigger
JTAGSEL	JTAG Selection	Input		VDDBU	Pull-down resistor (15 k $\Omega$ ).
RTCK	Return Test Clock	Output		VDDIOP0	
		Reset/Test			
					Open-drain output,
NRST	Microcontroller Reset <sup>(2)</sup>	I/O	Low	VDDIOP0	Pull-Up resistor (100 k $\Omega$ ), Schmitt trigger
TST	Test Mode Select	Input		VDDBU	Pull-down resistor (15 k $\Omega$ ), Schmitt trigger
NTRST	Test Reset Signal	Input		VDDIOP0	Pull-Up resistor (100 k $\Omega$ ), Schmitt trigger
BMS	Boot Mode Select	Input		VDDIOP0	must be connected to GND or VDDIOP.
	,	Debug Unit - D	BGU		
DRXD	Debug Receive Data	Input		(1)	
DTXD	Debug Transmit Data	Output		(1)	
	Adva	anced Interrupt Co	ntroller - Al	3	
IRQ	External Interrupt Input	Input		(1)	
FIQ	Fast Interrupt Input	Input		(1)	
	PIO Contro	ller - PIOA- PIOB -	PIOC - PIOD	- PIOE	
PA0 - PA31	Parallel IO Controller A	I/O		(1)	Pulled-up input at reset (100kΩ) <sup>(3)</sup> , Schmitt trigger
PB0 - PB31	Parallel IO Controller B	I/O		(1)	Pulled-up input at reset (100kΩ) <sup>(3)</sup> , Schmitt trigger
PC0 - PC31	Parallel IO Controller C	I/O		(1)	Pulled-up input at reset $(100k\Omega)^{(3)}$ , Schmitt trigger



Table 3-1. Signal Description List (Continued)

Signal Name	Function	Туре	Active Level	Reference Voltage	Comments
PD0 - PD31	Parallel IO Controller D	I/O		(1)	Pulled-up input at reset $(100k\Omega)^{(3)}$ , Schmitt trigger
PE0 - PE31	Parallel IO Controller E	I/O		(1)	Pulled-up input at reset $(100k\Omega)^{(3)}$ , Schmitt trigger
	DDR Memory Interf	ace- DDR2/SD	RAM/LPDDF	R Controller	
DDR_D0 - DDR_D15	Data Bus	I/O		VDDIOM0	Pulled-up input at reset
DDR_A0 - DDR_A13	Address Bus	Output		VDDIOM0	0 at reset
DDR_CLK- #DDR_CLK	DDR differential clock input	Output		VDDIOM0	
DDR_CKE	DDR Clock Enable	Output	High	VDDIOM0	
DDR_CS	DDR Chip Select	Output	Low	VDDIOM0	
DDR_WE	DDR Write Enable	Output	Low	VDDIOM0	
DDR_RAS- DDR_CAS	Row and Column Signal	Output	Low	VDDIOM0	
DDR_DQM[01]	Write Data Mask	Output		VDDIOM0	
DDR_DQS[01]	Data Strobe	Output		VDDIOM0	
DDR_BA0 - DDR_BA1	Bank Select	Output		VDDIOM0	
DDR_VREF	Reference Voltage	Input		VDDIOM0	
	Exter	rnal Bus Interf	ace - EBI		
D0 -D31	Data Bus	I/O		VDDIOM1	Pulled-up input at reset
A0 - A25	Address Bus	Output		VDDIOM1	0 at reset
NWAIT	External Wait Signal	Input	Low	VDDIOM1	
	Static I	Memory Contr	oller - SMC		
NCS0 - NCS5	Chip Select Lines	Output	Low	VDDIOM1	
NWR0 - NWR3	Write Signal	Output	Low	VDDIOM1	
NRD	Read Signal	Output	Low	VDDIOM1	
NWE	Write Enable	Output	Low	VDDIOM1	
NBS0 - NBS3	Byte Mask Signal	Output	Low	VDDIOM1	
	Co	mpactFlash S	upport		
CFCE1 - CFCE2	CompactFlash Chip Enable	Output	Low	VDDIOM1	
CFOE	CompactFlash Output Enable	Output	Low	VDDIOM1	
CFWE	CompactFlash Write Enable	Output	Low	VDDIOM1	
CFIOR	CompactFlash IO Read	Output	Low	VDDIOM1	
CFIOW	CompactFlash IO Write	Output	Low	VDDIOM1	
CFRNW	CompactFlash Read Not Write	Output		VDDIOM1	
CFCS0 -CFCS1	CompactFlash Chip Select Lines	Output	Low	VDDIOM1	



Table 3-1. Signal Description List (Continued)

Signal Name	Function	Туре	Active Level	Reference Voltage	Comments
	NAI	ND Flash Su	pport		
NANDCS	NAND Flash Chip Select	Output	Low	VDDIOM1	
NANDOE	NAND Flash Output Enable	Output	Low	VDDIOM1	
NANDWE	NAND Flash Write Enable	Output	Low	VDDIOM1	
	DDR2/SD	RAM/LPDDF	R Controller		
SDCK,#SDCK	DDR2/SDRAM differential clock	Output		VDDIOM1	
SDCKE	DDR2/SDRAM Clock Enable	Output	High	VDDIOM1	
SDCS	DDR2/SDRAM Controller Chip Select	Output	Low	VDDIOM1	
BA0 - BA1	Bank Select	Output		VDDIOM1	
SDWE	DDR2/SDRAM Write Enable	Output	Low	VDDIOM1	
RAS - CAS	Row and Column Signal	Output	Low	VDDIOM1	
SDA10	SDRAM Address 10 Line	Output		VDDIOM1	
DQS[01]	Data Strobe	Output		VDDIOM1	
DQM[03]	Write Data Mask	Output		VDDIOM1	
	High Speed Mult	imedia Card	Interface - H	ISMCIx	
MCIx_CK	Multimedia Card Clock	I/O		(1)	
MCIx_CDA	Multimedia Card Slot A Command	I/O		(1)	
MCIx_DA0 - MCIx_DA7	Multimedia Card Slot A Data	I/O		(1)	
	Universal Synchronous Asyı	nchronous F	Receiver Tra	nsmitter - USA	ARTx
SCKx	USARTx Serial Clock	I/O		(1)	
TXDx	USARTx Transmit Data	Output		(1)	
RXDx	USARTx Receive Data	Input		(1)	
RTSx	USARTx Request To Send	Output		(1)	
CTSx	USARTx Clear To Send	Input		(1)	
	Synchronou	s Serial Cor	ntroller - SSC	Cx .	
TDx	SSC Transmit Data	Output		(1)	
RDx	SSC Receive Data	Input		(1)	
TKx	SSC Transmit Clock	I/O		(1)	
RKx	SSC Receive Clock	I/O		(1)	
TFx	SSC Transmit Frame Sync	I/O		(1)	
RFx	SSC Receive Frame Sync	I/O		(1)	



Table 3-1. Signal Description List (Continued)

Signal Name	Function	Туре	Active Level	Reference Voltage	Comments
	AC97	Controller -	AC97C	•	
AC97RX	AC97 Receive Signal	Input		(1)	
AC97TX	AC97 Transmit Signal	Output		(1)	
AC97FS	AC97 Frame Synchronization Signal	Output		(1)	
AC97CK	AC97 Clock signal	Input		(1)	
	Tir	ne Counter	- TCx	1	
TCLKx	TC Channel x External Clock Input	Input		(1)	
TIOAx	TC Channel x I/O Line A	I/O		(1)	
TIOBx	TC Channel x I/O Line B	I/O		(1)	
	Pulse Width N	Modulation C	ontroller - P	WM	
PWMx	Pulse Width Modulation Output	Output		(1)	
	Serial Per	ipheral Inter	face - SPIx_	1	
SPIx_MISO	Master In Slave Out	I/O		(1)	
SPIx_MOSI	Master Out Slave In	I/O		(1)	
SPIx_SPCK	SPI Serial Clock	I/O		(1)	
SPIx_NPCS0	SPI Peripheral Chip Select 0	I/O	Low	(1)	
SPIx_NPCS1- SPIx_NPCS3	SPI Peripheral Chip Select	Output	Low	(1)	
	Tv	vo-Wire Inte	rface		
TWDx	Two-wire Serial Data	I/O		(1)	
TWCKx	Two-wire Serial Clock	I/O		(1)	
	USB Host I	High Speed	Port - UHPH	S	
HFSDPA	USB Host Port A Full Speed Data +	Analog		VDDUTMII	
HFSDMA	USB Host Port A Full Speed Data -	Analog		VDDUTMII	
HHSDPA	USB Host Port A High Speed Data +	Analog		VDDUTMII	
HHSDMA	USB Host Port A High Speed Data -	Analog		VDDUTMII	
HFSDPB	USB Host Port B Full Speed Data +	Analog		VDDUTMII	Multiplexed with DFSDP
HFSDMB	USB Host Port B Full Speed Data -	Analog		VDDUTMII	Multiplexed with DFSDM
HHSDPB	USB Host Port B High Speed Data +	Analog		VDDUTMII	Multiplexed with DHSDP
HHSDMB	USB Host Port B High Speed Data -	Analog		VDDUTMII	Multiplexed with DHSDM
	USB Device	High Speed	Port - UDPH	IS	
DFSDM	USB Device Full Speed Data -	Analog		VDDUTMII	
DFSDP	USB Device Full Speed Data +	Analog		VDDUTMII	
DHSDM	USB Device High Speed Data -	Analog		VDDUTMII	
DHSDP	USB Device High Speed Data +	Analog		VDDUTMII	



Table 3-1. Signal Description List (Continued)

Signal Name	Function	Туре	Active Level	Reference Voltage	Comments
		Ethernet 10/1	00		
ETXCK	Transmit Clock or Reference Clock	Input		(1)	MII only, REFCK in RMII
ERXCK	Receive Clock	Input		(1)	MII only
ETXEN	Transmit Enable	Output		(1)	
ETX0-ETX3	Transmit Data	Output		(1)	ETX0-ETX1 only in RMII
ETXER	Transmit Coding Error	Output		(1)	MII only
ERXDV	Receive Data Valid	Input		(1)	RXDV in MII, CRSDV in RMII
ERX0-ERX3	Receive Data	Input		(1)	ERX0-ERX1 only in RMII
ERXER	Receive Error	Input		(1)	
ECRS	Carrier Sense and Data Valid	Input		(1)	MII only
ECOL	Collision Detect	Input		(1)	MII only
EMDC	Management Data Clock	Output		(1)	
EMDIO	Management Data Input/Output	I/O		(1)	
	lma	ge Sensor Int	erface		
ISI_D0-ISI_D11	Image Sensor Data	Input		VDDIOP2	
ISI_MCK	Image sensor Reference clock	output		VDDIOP2	
ISI_HSYNC	Image Sensor Horizontal Synchro	input		VDDIOP2	
ISI_VSYNC	Image Sensor Vertical Synchro	input		VDDIOP2	
ISI_PCK	Image Sensor Data clock	input		VDDIOP2	
	LCI	Controller -	LCDC		
LCDD0 - LCDD23	LCD Data Bus	Output		VDDIOP1	
LCDVSYNC	LCD Vertical Synchronization	Output		VDDIOP1	
LCDHSYNC	LCD Horizontal Synchronization	Output		VDDIOP1	
LCDDOTCK	LCD Dot Clock	Output		VDDIOP1	
LCDDEN	LCD Data Enable	Output		VDDIOP1	
LCDCC	LCD Contrast Control	Output		VDDIOP1	
LCDPWR	LCD panel Power enable control	Output		VDDIOP1	
LCDMOD	LCD Modulation signal	Output		VDDIOP1	
	Touch Screen	n Analog-to-D	igital Conve	erter	'
AD0X <sub>P</sub>	Analog input channel 0 or Touch Screen Top channel	Analog		VDDANA	Multiplexed with AD0
AD1X <sub>M</sub>	Analog input channel 1 or Touch Screen Bottom channel	Analog		VDDANA	Multiplexed with AD1
AD2Y <sub>P</sub>	Analog input channel 2 or Touch Screen Right channel	Analog		VDDANA	Multiplexed with AD2
AD3Y <sub>M</sub>	Analog input channel 3 or Touch Screen Left channel	Analog		VDDANA	Multiplexed with AD3



Table 3-1. Signal Description List (Continued)

Signal Name	Function	Туре	Active Level	Reference Voltage	Comments
GPAD4-GPAD7	Analog Inputs	Analog		VDDANA	
TSADTRG	ADC Trigger	Input		VDDANA	
TSADVREF	ADC Reference	Analog		VDDANA	

Notes: 1. Refer to peripheral multiplexing tables in Section 9.4 "Peripheral Signals Multiplexing on I/O Lines" for these signals.

- 2. When configured as an input, the NRST pin enables asynchronous reset of the device when asserted low. This allows connection of a simple push button on the NRST pin as a system-user reset.
- 3. Programming of this pull-up resistor is performed independently for each I/O line through the PIO Controllers. After reset, all the I/O lines default as inputs with pull-up resistors enabled, except those which are multiplexed with the External Bus Interface signals that require to be enabled as Peripheral at reset. This is explicitly indicated in the column "Reset State" of the peripheral multiplexing tables.



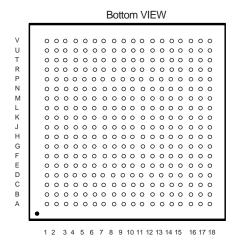
## 4. Package and Pinout

The SAM9G45 is delivered in a 324-ball TFBGA package.

## 4.1 Mechanical Overview of the 324-ball TFBGA Package

Figure 4-1 shows the orientation of the 324-ball TFBGA Package

Figure 4-1. Orientation of the 324-ball TFBGA Package





## 4.2 324-ball TFBGA Package Pinout

Table 4-1. SAM9G45 Pinout for 324-ball BGA Package

l able	
Pin	Signal Name
A1	PC27
A2	PC28
A3	PC25
A4	PC20
A5	PC12
A6	PC7
A7	PC5
A8	PC0
A9	NWR3/NBS3
A10	NCS0
A11	DQS0
A12	RAS
A13	SDCK
A14	NSDCK
A15	D7
A16	DDR_VREF
A17	D0
A18	A14
B1	PC31
B2	PC29
В3	PC30
B4	PC22
B5	PC17
B6	PC10
B7	PC11
B8	PC2
B9	SDA10
B10	A17/BA1
B11	DQM0
B12	SDCKE
B13	D12
B14	D8
B15	D4
B16	D3
B17	A15
B18	A13
C1	XIN32
C2	GNDANA
C3	WKUP
C4	PC26
C5	PC21
C6	PC15
C7	PC9
C8	PC3
C9	NWR0/NWE
C10	A16/BA0
C11	CAS
C12	D15
C13	D10
C14	D10
014	סס

	Dali BGA Package
Pin	Signal Name
E10	NANDWE
E11	DQS1
E12	D13
E13	D11
E14	A4
E15	A8
E16	A9
E17	A7
E18	VDDCORE
F1	PD22
F2	PD24
F3	SHDN
F4	PE1
F5	PE3
F6	VDDIOM1
F7	PC19
F8	PC14
F9	PC4
F10	NCS1/SDCS
F11	NRD
F12	SDWE
F13	A0/NBS0
F14	A1/NBS2/NWR2
F15	A3
F16	A6
F17	A5
F18	A2
G1	PD25
G2	PD23
G3	PE6
G4	PE0
G5	PE2
G6	PE8
G7	PE4
G8	PE11
G9	GNDCORE
G10	VDDIOM1
G10	VDDIOM1
G12	VDDCORE
G12	VDDCORE
G14	
G14	DDR_DQM0
	DDR_DQS1
G16	DDR_BA0
G17	DDR_BA0
G18	DDR_DQS0
H1	PD26
H2	PD27
H3	VDDIOP1
H4	PE13
H5	PE5

Pin	Signal Name
K1	PE21
K2	PE23
K3	PE26
K4	PE22
K5	PE24
K6	PE25
K7	PE27
K8	PE28
K9	VDDIOP0
K10	VDDIOP0
K11	GNDIOM
K12	GNDIOM
K13	VDDIOM0
K14	DDR_A7
K15	DDR_A8
K16	DDR_A9
K17	DDR_A11
K18	DDR_A10
L1	PA0
L2	PE30
L3	PE29
L4	PE31
L5	PA2
L6	PA4
L7	PA8
L8	PD2
L9	PD13
L10	PD29
L11	PD31
L12	VDDIOM0
L13	VDDIOM0
L14	DDR_A1
L15	DDR_A3
L16	DDR_A4
L17	DDR_A6
L18	DDR_A5
M1	PA1
M2	PA5
M3	PA6
M4	PA7
M5	PA10
M6	PA14
M7	PB14
M8	PD4
M9	PD15
M10	NRST
M11	PB11
M12	PB25
M13	PB27
M14	VDDIOM0
	I

Pin	Signal Name
P10	TMS
P11	VDDPLLA
P12	PB20
P13	PB31
P14	DDR_D7
P15	DDR_D3
P16	DDR D4
P17	DDR D5
P18	DDR D10
R1	PA18
R2	PA20
R3	PA24
R4	PA30
R5	PB4
R6	PB13
R7	PD0
R8	PD9
R9	PD18
R10	TDI
R11	RTCK
R12	PB22
R13	PB29
R14	DDR D6
R15	DDR_D0
	DDR_D1
R16	HHSDMA
R17	HFSDMA
R18	
T1	PA22
T2	PA25
T3	PA26
T4	PB0
T5	PB6
T6	PB16
T7	PD1
T8	PD11
T9	PD19
T10	PD30
T11	BMS
T12	PB8
T13	PB30
T14	DDR_D2
T15	PB21
T16	PB23
T17	HHSDPA
T18	HFSDPA
U1	PA27
U2	PA29
U3	PA28
U4	PB3
U5	PB7



Table 4-1. SAM9G45 Pinout for 324-ball BGA Package (Continued)

I able	4-1. SAMBU43 FINOU
Pin	Signal Name
C15	D2
C16	GNDIOM
C17	A18
C18	A12
D1	XOUT32
D2	PD20
D3	GNDBU
D4	VDDBU
D5	PC24
D6	PC18
D7	PC13
D8	PC6
D9	NWR1/NBS1
D10	NANDOE
D11	DQM1
D12	D14
D13	D9
D14	D5
D15	D1
D16	VDDIOM1
D17	A11
D18	A10
E1	PD21
E2	TSADVREF
E3	VDDANA
E4	JTAGSEL
E5	TST
E6	PC23
E7	PC16
E8	PC8
E9	PC1

Pin	Signal Name					
H6	PE7					
H7	PE9					
H8	PE10					
H9	GNDCORE					
H10	GNDIOP					
H11	VDDCORE					
H12	GNDIOM					
H13	GNDIOM					
H14	DDR_CS					
H15	DDR_WE					
H16	DDR_DQM1					
H17	DDR_CAS					
H18	DDR_NCLK					
J1	PE19					
J2	PE16					
J3	PE14					
J4	PE15					
J5	PE12					
J6	PE17					
J7	PE18					
J8	PE20					
J9	GNDCORE					
J10	GNDCORE					
J11	GNDIOP					
J12	GNDIOM					
J13	GNDIOM					
J14	DDR_A12					
J15	DDR_A13					
J16	DDR_CKE					
J17	DDR_RAS					
J18	DDR_CLK					

M15         DDR_D14           M16         DDR_D15           M17         DDR_A0           M18         DDR_A2           N1         PA3           N2         PA9           N3         PA12           N4         PA15           N5         PA16           N6         PA17           N7         PB18           N8         PD6           N9         PD16           N10         NTRST           N11         PB9           N12         PB24           N13         PB28           N14         DDR_D13           N15         DDR_D8           N16         DDR_D9           N17         DDR_D11           N18         DDR_D12           P1         PA11           P2         PA13           P3         PA19           P4         PA21           P5         PA23           P6         PB12           P7         PB19           P8         PD8           P9         PD28	Pin	Signal Name				
M17 DDR_A0 M18 DDR_A2 N1 PA3 N2 PA9 N3 PA12 N4 PA15 N5 PA16 N6 PA17 N7 PB18 N8 PD6 N9 PD16 N10 NTRST N11 PB9 N12 PB24 N13 PB28 N14 DDR_D13 N15 DDR_D8 N16 DDR_D9 N17 DDR_D11 N18 DDR_D12 P1 PA11 P2 PA13 P3 PA19 P4 PA21 P5 PA23 P6 PB12 P7 PB19 P8 PD8	M15	DDR_D14				
M18         DDR_A2           N1         PA3           N2         PA9           N3         PA12           N4         PA15           N5         PA16           N6         PA17           N7         PB18           N8         PD6           N9         PD16           N10         NTRST           N11         PB9           N12         PB24           N13         PB28           N14         DDR_D13           N15         DDR_D8           N16         DDR_D9           N17         DDR_D11           N18         DDR_D12           P1         PA11           P2         PA13           P3         PA19           P4         PA21           P5         PA23           P6         PB12           P7         PB19           P8         PD8	M16					
N1         PA3           N2         PA9           N3         PA12           N4         PA15           N5         PA16           N6         PA17           N7         PB18           N8         PD6           N9         PD16           N10         NTRST           N11         PB9           N12         PB24           N13         PB28           N14         DDR_D13           N15         DDR_D8           N16         DDR_D9           N17         DDR_D11           N18         DDR_D12           P1         PA11           P2         PA13           P3         PA19           P4         PA21           P5         PA23           P6         PB12           P7         PB19           P8         PD8	M17					
N2       PA9         N3       PA12         N4       PA15         N5       PA16         N6       PA17         N7       PB18         N8       PD6         N9       PD16         N10       NTRST         N11       PB9         N12       PB24         N13       PB28         N14       DDR_D13         N15       DDR_D8         N16       DDR_D9         N17       DDR_D11         N18       DDR_D12         P1       PA11         P2       PA13         P3       PA19         P4       PA21         P5       PA23         P6       PB12         P7       PB19         P8       PD8	M18	DDR_A2				
N3         PA12           N4         PA15           N5         PA16           N6         PA17           N7         PB18           N8         PD6           N9         PD16           N10         NTRST           N11         PB9           N12         PB24           N13         PB28           N14         DDR_D13           N15         DDR_D8           N16         DDR_D9           N17         DDR_D11           N18         DDR_D12           P1         PA11           P2         PA13           P3         PA19           P4         PA21           P5         PA23           P6         PB12           P7         PB19           P8         PD8	N1	PA3				
N4         PA15           N5         PA16           N6         PA17           N7         PB18           N8         PD6           N9         PD16           N10         NTRST           N11         PB9           N12         PB24           N13         PB28           N14         DDR_D13           N15         DDR_D8           N16         DDR_D9           N17         DDR_D11           N18         DDR_D12           P1         PA11           P2         PA13           P3         PA19           P4         PA21           P5         PA23           P6         PB12           P7         PB19           P8         PD8	N2	PA9				
N5         PA16           N6         PA17           N7         PB18           N8         PD6           N9         PD16           N10         NTRST           N11         PB9           N12         PB24           N13         PB28           N14         DDR_D13           N15         DDR_D8           N16         DDR_D9           N17         DDR_D11           N18         DDR_D12           P1         PA11           P2         PA13           P3         PA19           P4         PA21           P5         PA23           P6         PB12           P7         PB19           P8         PD8	N3	PA12				
N6         PA17           N7         PB18           N8         PD6           N9         PD16           N10         NTRST           N11         PB9           N12         PB24           N13         PB28           N14         DDR_D13           N15         DDR_D8           N16         DDR_D9           N17         DDR_D11           N18         DDR_D12           P1         PA11           P2         PA13           P3         PA19           P4         PA21           P5         PA23           P6         PB12           P7         PB19           P8         PD8	N4	PA15				
N7         PB18           N8         PD6           N9         PD16           N10         NTRST           N11         PB9           N12         PB24           N13         PB28           N14         DDR_D13           N15         DDR_D8           N16         DDR_D9           N17         DDR_D11           N18         DDR_D12           P1         PA11           P2         PA13           P3         PA19           P4         PA21           P5         PA23           P6         PB12           P7         PB19           P8         PD8	N5	PA16				
N8         PD6           N9         PD16           N10         NTRST           N11         PB9           N12         PB24           N13         PB28           N14         DDR_D13           N15         DDR_D8           N16         DDR_D9           N17         DDR_D11           N18         DDR_D12           P1         PA11           P2         PA13           P3         PA19           P4         PA21           P5         PA23           P6         PB12           P7         PB19           P8         PD8	N6	PA17				
N9         PD16           N10         NTRST           N11         PB9           N12         PB24           N13         PB28           N14         DDR_D13           N15         DDR_D8           N16         DDR_D9           N17         DDR_D11           N18         DDR_D12           P1         PA11           P2         PA13           P3         PA19           P4         PA21           P5         PA23           P6         PB12           P7         PB19           P8         PD8	N7	PB18				
N10 NTRST N11 PB9 N12 PB24 N13 PB28 N14 DDR_D13 N15 DDR_D8 N16 DDR_D9 N17 DDR_D11 N18 DDR_D11 P1 PA11 P2 PA13 P3 PA19 P4 PA21 P5 PA23 P6 PB12 P7 PB19 P8 PD8	N8	PD6				
N11       PB9         N12       PB24         N13       PB28         N14       DDR_D13         N15       DDR_D8         N16       DDR_D9         N17       DDR_D11         N18       DDR_D12         P1       PA11         P2       PA13         P3       PA19         P4       PA21         P5       PA23         P6       PB12         P7       PB19         P8       PD8	N9	PD16				
N12       PB24         N13       PB28         N14       DDR_D13         N15       DDR_D8         N16       DDR_D9         N17       DDR_D11         N18       DDR_D12         P1       PA11         P2       PA13         P3       PA19         P4       PA21         P5       PA23         P6       PB12         P7       PB19         P8       PD8	N10	NTRST				
N13         PB28           N14         DDR_D13           N15         DDR_D8           N16         DDR_D9           N17         DDR_D11           N18         DDR_D12           P1         PA11           P2         PA13           P3         PA19           P4         PA21           P5         PA23           P6         PB12           P7         PB19           P8         PD8	N11	PB9				
N14 DDR_D13 N15 DDR_D8 N16 DDR_D9 N17 DDR_D11 N18 DDR_D12 P1 PA11 P2 PA13 P3 PA19 P4 PA21 P5 PA23 P6 PB12 P7 PB19 P8 PD8	N12	PB24				
N15 DDR_D8 N16 DDR_D9 N17 DDR_D11 N18 DDR_D12 P1 PA11 P2 PA13 P3 PA19 P4 PA21 P5 PA23 P6 PB12 P7 PB19 P8 PD8	N13	PB28				
N16 DDR_D9 N17 DDR_D11 N18 DDR_D12 P1 PA11 P2 PA13 P3 PA19 P4 PA21 P5 PA23 P6 PB12 P7 PB19 P8 PD8	N14	DDR_D13				
N17 DDR_D11 N18 DDR_D12 P1 PA11 P2 PA13 P3 PA19 P4 PA21 P5 PA23 P6 PB12 P7 PB19 P8 PD8	N15	DDR_D8				
N18 DDR_D12 P1 PA11 P2 PA13 P3 PA19 P4 PA21 P5 PA23 P6 PB12 P7 PB19 P8 PD8	N16	DDR_D9				
P1 PA11 P2 PA13 P3 PA19 P4 PA21 P5 PA23 P6 PB12 P7 PB19 P8 PD8	N17	DDR_D11				
P2 PA13 P3 PA19 P4 PA21 P5 PA23 P6 PB12 P7 PB19 P8 PD8	N18	DDR_D12				
P3 PA19 P4 PA21 P5 PA23 P6 PB12 P7 PB19 P8 PD8	P1	PA11				
P4 PA21 P5 PA23 P6 PB12 P7 PB19 P8 PD8	P2	PA13				
P5 PA23 P6 PB12 P7 PB19 P8 PD8	P3	PA19				
P6 PB12 P7 PB19 P8 PD8	P4	PA21				
P7 PB19 P8 PD8	P5	PA23				
P8 PD8	P6	PB12				
' -   '	P7	PB19				
P9 PD28	P8	PD8				
	P9	PD28				

Pin	Signal Name			
U6	PB17			
U7	PD7			
U8	PD10			
U9	PD14			
U10	TCK			
U11	VDDOSC			
U12	GNDOSC			
U13	PB10			
U14	PB26			
U15	HHSDPB/DHSDP			
U16	HHSDMB/DHSDM			
U17	GNDUTMI			
U18	VDDUTMIC			
V1	PA31			
V2	PB1			
V3	PB2			
V4	PB5			
V5	PB15			
V6	PD3			
V7	PD5			
V8	PD12			
V9	PD17			
V10	TDO			
V11	XOUT			
V12	XIN			
V13	VDDPLLUTMI			
V14	VDDIOP2			
V15	HFSDPB/DFSDP			
V16	HFSDMB/DFSDM			
V17	VDDUTMII			
V18	VBG			



## 5. Power Considerations

## 5.1 Power Supplies

The SAM9G45 has several types of power supply pins:

- VDDCORE pins: Power the core, including the processor, the embedded memories and the peripherals; voltage ranges from 0.9V to 1.1V, 1.0V typical.
- VDDIOM0 pins: Power the DDR2/LPDDR I/O lines; voltage ranges between 1.65V and 1.95V (1.8V typical).
- VDDIOM1 pins: Power the External Bus Interface 1 I/O lines; voltage ranges between 1.65V and 1.95V (1.8V typical) or between 3.0V and 3.6V (3.3V typical).
- VDDIOP0, VDDIOP1, VDDIOP2 pins: Power the Peripherals I/O lines; voltage ranges from 1.65V to 3.6V.
- VDDBU pin: Powers the Slow Clock oscillator, the internal RC oscillator and a part of the System Controller; voltage ranges from 1.8V to 3.6V.
- VDDPLLUTMI pin: Powers the PLLUTMI cell; voltage range from 0.9V to 1.1V.
- VDDUTMIC pin: Powers the USB device and host UTMI+ core; voltage range from 0.9V to 1.1V, 1.0V typical.
- VDDUTMII pin: Powers the USB device and host UTMI+ interface; voltage range from 3.0V to 3.6V, 3.3V typical.
- VDDPLLA pin: Powers the PLLA cell; voltage ranges from 0.9V to 1.1V.
- VDDOSC pin: Powers the Main Oscillator cells; voltage ranges from 1.65V to 3.6V
- VDDANA pin: Powers the Analog to Digital Converter; voltage ranges from 3.0V to 3.6V, 3.3V typical.

Some supply pins share common ground (GND) pins whereas others have separate grounds.

The respective power/ground pin assignments are as follows:

VDDCORE	GNDCORE
VDDIOM0, VDDIOM1	GNDIOM
VDDIOP0, VDDIOP1, VDDIOP2	GNDIOP
VDDBU	GNDBU
VDDUTMIC, VDDUTMII	GNDUTMI
VDDPLLUTMI, VDDPLLA, VDDOSC,	GNDOSC
VDDANA	GNDANA



### 6. Processor and Architecture

### 6.1 ARM926EJ-S Processor

- RISC Processor Based on ARM v5TEJ Architecture with Jazelle technology for Java acceleration
- Two Instruction Sets
  - ARM High-performance 32-bit Instruction Set
  - Thumb High Code Density 16-bit Instruction Set
- DSP Instruction Extensions
- 5-Stage Pipeline Architecture:
  - Instruction Fetch (F)
  - Instruction Decode (D)
  - Execute (E)
  - Data Memory (M)
  - Register Write (W)
- 32-KByte Data Cache, 32-KByte Instruction Cache
  - Virtually-addressed 4-way Associative Cache
  - Eight words per line
  - Write-through and Write-back Operation
  - Pseudo-random or Round-robin Replacement
- Write Buffer
  - Main Write Buffer with 16-word Data Buffer and 4-address Buffer
  - DCache Write-back Buffer with 8-word Entries and a Single Address Entry
  - Software Control Drain
- Standard ARM v4 and v5 Memory Management Unit (MMU)
  - Access Permission for Sections
  - Access Permission for large pages and small pages can be specified separately for each quarter of the page
  - 16 embedded domains
- Bus Interface Unit (BIU)
  - Arbitrates and Schedules AHB Requests
  - Separate Masters for both instruction and data access providing complete Matrix system flexibility
  - Separate Address and Data Buses for both the 32-bit instruction interface and the 32-bit data interface
  - On Address and Data Buses, data can be 8-bit (Bytes), 16-bit (Half-words) or 32-bit (Words)
- TCM Interface



### 6.2 Bus Matrix

- 12-layer Matrix, handling requests from 11 masters
- Programmable Arbitration strategy
  - Fixed-priority Arbitration
  - Round-Robin Arbitration, either with no default master, last accessed default master or fixed default master
- Burst Management
  - Breaking with Slot Cycle Limit Support
  - Undefined Burst Length Support
- One Address Decoder provided per Master
  - Three different slaves may be assigned to each decoded memory area: one for internal ROM boot, one for internal flash boot, one after remap
- Boot Mode Select
  - Non-volatile Boot Memory can be internal ROM or external memory on EBI\_NCS0
  - Selection is made by General purpose NVM bit sampled at reset
- Remap Command
  - Allows Remapping of an Internal SRAM in Place of the Boot Non-Volatile Memory (ROM or External Flash)
  - Allows Handling of Dynamic Exception Vectors

#### 6.2.1 Matrix Masters

The Bus Matrix of the SAM9G45 manages Masters, thus each master can perform an access concurrently with others, depending on whether the slave it accesses is available.

Each Master has its own decoder, which can be defined specifically for each master. In order to simplify the addressing, all the masters have the same decodings.

Table 6-1. List of Bus Matrix Masters

Master 0	ARM926 <sup>™</sup> Instruction
Master 1	ARM926 Data
Master 2	Peripheral DMA Controller (PDC)
Master 3	USB HOST OHCI
Master 4	DMA
Master 5	DMA
Master 6	ISI Controller DMA
Master 7	LCD DMA
Master 8	Ethernet MAC DMA
Master 9	USB Device High Speed DMA
Master 10	USB Host High Speed EHCI DMA



#### 6.2.2 Matrix Slaves

Each Slave has its own arbiter, thus allowing a different arbitration per Slave to be programmed.

Table 6-2. List of Bus Matrix Slaves

Slave 0	Internal SRAM			
	Internal ROM			
	USB OHCI			
Slave 1	USB EHCI			
	UDP High Speed RAM			
	LCD User Interface			
Slave 2	DDR Port 0			
Slave 3	DDR Port 1			
Slave 4	DDR Port 2			
Slave 5	DDR Port 3			
Slave 6	External Bus Interface			
Slave 7	Internal Peripherals			

#### 6.2.3 Masters to Slaves Access

All the Masters can normally access all the Slaves. However, some paths do not make sense, such as allowing access from the Ethernet MAC to the internal peripherals. Thus, these paths are forbidden or simply not wired, and shown "-" in the following tables.

The four DDR ports are connected differently according to the application device.

The user can disable the DDR multi-port in the DDR multi-port Register (bit DDRMP\_DIS) in the Chip Configuration User Interface.

- When the DDR multi-port is enabled (DDRMP\_DIS=0), the ARM instruction and data are respectively connected to DDR Port 0 and DDR Port 1. The other masters share DDR Port 2 and DDR Port 3.
- When the DDR multi-port is disabled (DDRMP\_DIS=1), DDR Port 1 is dedicated to the LCD controller. The remaining masters share DDR Port 2 and DDR Port 3.



Figure 6-1. DDR Multi-port

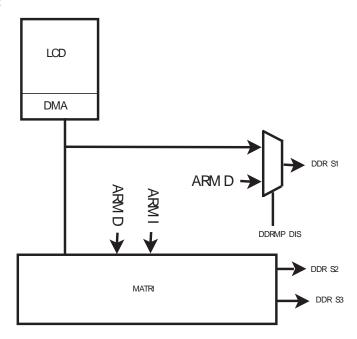


Table 6-3. SAM9G45 Masters to Slaves Access DDRMP\_DIS = 0

	Master	0	1	2	3	4 & 5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Slave	ARM 926 Instr.	ARM 926 Data	PDC	USB Host OHCI	DMA	ISI DMA	LCD DMA	Ethernet MAC	USB Device HS	USB Host EHCI	Reserved
0	Internal SRAM 0	Х	X	Х	х	Х	X	-	Х	Х	Х	-
	Internal ROM	Х	Х	Х	-	-	-	-	-	Х	-	-
	UHP OHCI	Х	Х	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	UHP EHCI	Х	Х	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	LCD User Int.	Х	Х	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	UDPHS RAM	Х	Х	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Reserved	Х	Х	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	DDR Port 0	Х	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	DDR Port 1	-	Х	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	DDR Port 2	-	-	Х	Х	Х	Х	-	Х	Х	Х	Х
5	DDR Port 3	-	-	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	-
6	EBI	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
7	Internal Periph.	Х	Х	Х	-	Х	-	-	-	-	-	-



Table 6-4. SAM9G45 Masters to Slaves Access with DDRMP\_DIS = 1 (default)

	Master	0	1	2	3	4 & 5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Slave	ARM 926 Instr.	ARM 926 Data	PDC	USB HOST OHCI	DMA	ISI DMA	LCD DMA	Ethernet MAC	USB Device HS	USB Host EHCI	Reserved
0	Internal SRAM 0	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	-	Х	Х	Х	-
	Internal ROM	Х	Х	Х	-	-	-	-	-	Х	-	-
	UHP OHCI	Х	Х	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
٠	UHP EHCI	Х	Х	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	LCD User Int.	Х	Х	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	UDPHS RAM	Х	Х	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Reserved	Х	Х	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	DDR Port 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Х
3	DDR Port 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Х	-	-	-	-
4	DDR Port 2	Х	-	Х	Х	Х	Х	-	Х	Х	Х	-
5	DDR Port 3	-	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	-	Х	Х	Х	-
6	EBI	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
7	Internal Periph.	Х	Х	Х	-	Х	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 6-5 summarizes the Slave Memory Mapping for each connected Master, depending on the Remap status (RCBx bit in Bus Matrix Master Remap Control Register MATRIX\_MRCR) and the BMS state at reset.

Table 6-5. Internal Memory Mapping

	Master					
Slave	RCB	RCBx = 1				
Base Address	BMS = 1	BMS = 0	RODX = 1			
0x0000 0000	Internal ROM	EBI NCS0	Internal SRAM			



## 6.3 Peripheral DMA Controller (PDC)

- Acting as one AHB Bus Matrix Master
- Allows data transfers from/to peripheral to/from any memory space without any intervention of the processor.
- Next Pointer support, prevents strong real-time constraints on buffer management.

The Peripheral DMA Controller handles transfer requests from the channel according to the following priorities (Low to High priorities):

Table 6-6. Peripheral DMA Controller

Instance name	Channel T/R
DBGU	Transmit
USART3	Transmit
USART2	Transmit
USART1	Transmit
USART0	Transmit
AC97C	Transmit
SPI1	Transmit
SPI0	Transmit
SSC1	Transmit
SSC0	Transmit
TSADCC	Receive
DBGU	Receive
USART3	Receive
USART2	Receive
USART1	Receive
USART0	Receive
AC97C	Receive
SPI1	Receive
SPI0	Receive
SSC1	Receive
SSC0	Receive

### 6.4 USB

The SAM9G45 features USB communication ports as follows:

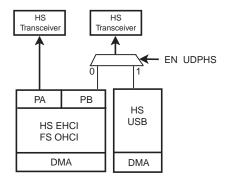
- 2 Ports USB Host full speed OHCI and High speed EHCI
- 1 Device High speed

USB Host Port A is directly connected to the first UTMI transceiver.

The Host Port B is multiplexed with the USB device High speed and connected to the second UTMI port. The selection between Host Port B and USB device high speed is controlled by a the bit UDPHS enable bit located in the UDPHS\_CTRL control register.



Figure 6-2. USB Selection



## 6.5 DMA Controller

- Two Masters
- Embeds 8 channels
- 64 bytes/FIFO for Channel Buffering
- Linked List support with Status Write Back operation at End of Transfer
- Word, HalfWord, Byte transfer support.
- memory to memory transfer
- Peripheral to memory
- Memory to peripheral

The DMA controller can handle the transfer between peripherals and memory and so receives the triggers from the peripherals below. The hardware interface numbers are also given below in Table 6-7.

Table 6-7. DMA Channel Definition

Instance Name	T/R	DMA Channel HW interface Number
MCI0	TX/RX	0
SPI0	TX	1
SPI0	RX	2
SPI1	TX	3
SPI1	RX	4
SSC0	TX	5
SSC0	RX	6
SSC1	TX	7
SSC1	RX	8
AC97C	TX	9
AC97C	RX	10
MCI1	TX/RX	13



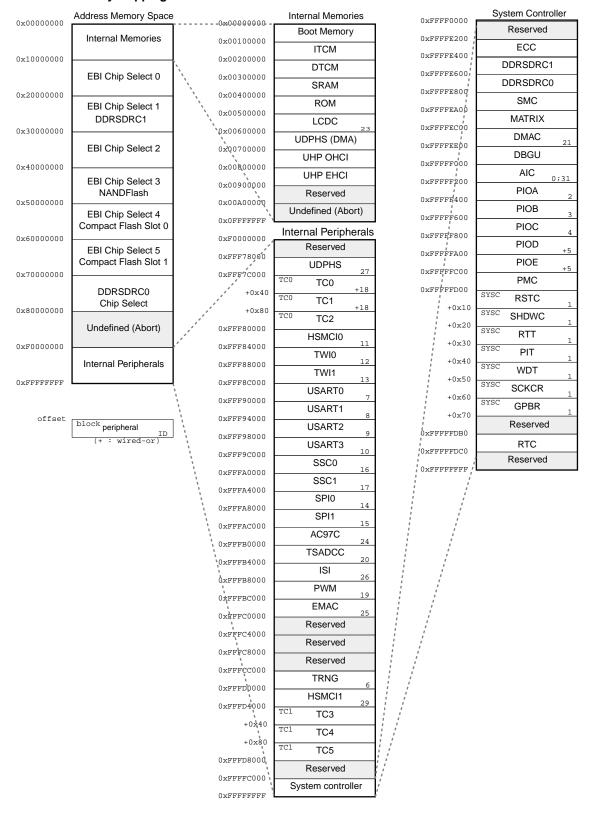
## 6.6 Debug and Test Features

- ARM926 Real-time In-circuit Emulator
  - Two real-time Watchpoint Units
  - Two Independent Registers: Debug Control Register and Debug Status Register
  - Test Access Port Accessible through JTAG Protocol
  - Debug Communications Channel
- Debug Unit
  - Two-pin UART
  - Debug Communication Channel Interrupt Handling
  - Chip ID Register
- IEEE1149.1 JTAG Boundary-scan on All Digital Pins.



## 7. Memories

Figure 7-1. SAM9G45 Memory Mapping





## 7.1 Memory Mapping

A first level of address decoding is performed by the AHB Bus Matrix, i.e., the implementation of the Advanced High performance Bus (AHB) for its Master and Slave interfaces with additional features.

Decoding breaks up the 4 Gbytes of address space into 16 banks of 256 Mbytes. The banks 1 to 6 are directed to the EBI that associates these banks to the external chip selects NCS0 to NCS5.

The bank 7 is directed to the DDRSDRC0 that associates this bank to DDR\_NCS chip select and so dedicated to the 4-port DDR2/LPDDR controller.

The bank 0 is reserved for the addressing of the internal memories, and a second level of decoding provides 1 Mbyte of internal memory area. The bank 15 is reserved for the peripherals and provides access to the Advanced Peripheral Bus (APB).

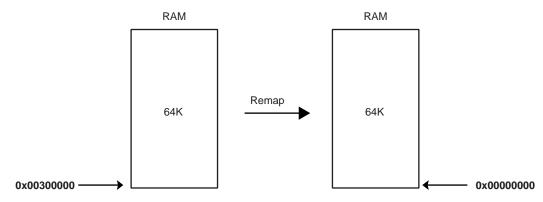
Other areas are unused and performing an access within them provides an abort to the master requesting such an access.

### 7.2 Embedded Memories

#### 7.2.1 Internal SRAM

The SAM9G45 product embeds a total of 64 Kbytes high-speed SRAM split in 4 blocks of 16 KBytes connected to one slave of the matrix. After reset and until the Remap Command is performed, the four SRAM blocks are contiguous and only accessible at address 0x00300000. After Remap, the SRAM also becomes available at address 0x0.

Figure 7-2. Internal SRAM Reset



The SAM9G45 device embeds two memory features. The processor Tightly Coupled Memory Interface (TCM) that allows the processor to access the memory up to processor speed (PCK) and the interface on the AHB side allowing masters to access the memory at AHB speed (MCK).

A wait state is necessary to access the TCM at 400 MHz. Setting the bit NWS\_TCM in the bus Matrix TCM Configuration Register of the matrix inserts a wait state on the ITCM and DTCM accesses.

#### 7.2.2 TCM Interface

On the processor side, this Internal SRAM can be allocated to two areas.

 Internal SRAM A is the ARM926EJ-S Instruction TCM. The user can map this SRAM block anywhere in the ARM926 instruction memory space using CP15 instructions and the TCR configuration register located in the Chip Configuration User Interface. This SRAM block is also accessible by the ARM926 Masters and by the AHB Masters through the AHB bus



- Internal SRAM B is the ARM926EJ-S Data TCM. The user can map this SRAM block anywhere in the ARM926 data memory space using CP15 instructions. This SRAM block is also accessible by the ARM926 Data Master and by the AHB Masters through the AHB bus.
- Internal SRAM C is only accessible by all the AHB Masters. After reset and until the Remap Command is
  performed, this SRAM block is accessible through the AHB bus at address 0x0030 0000 by all the AHB Masters.
  After Remap, this SRAM block also becomes accessible through the AHB bus at address 0x0 by the ARM926
  Instruction and the ARM926 Data Masters.

Within the 64 Kbyte SRAM size available, the amount of memory assigned to each block is software programmable according to Table 7-1.

Table 7-1. ITCM and DTCM Memory Configuration

SRAM A ITCM size (KBytes) seen at 0x100000 through AHB	SRAM B DTCM size (KBytes) seen at 0x200000 through AHB	SRAM C (KBytes) seen at 0x300000 through AHB
0	0	64
0	64	0
32	32	0

#### 7.2.3 Internal ROM

The SAM9G45 embeds an Internal ROM, which contains the Boot ROM and SAM-BA program.

At any time, the ROM is mapped at address 0x0040 0000. It is also accessible at address 0x0 (BMS =1) after the reset and before the Remap Command.

#### 7.2.4 Boot Strategies

The system always boots at address 0x0. To ensure maximum boot possibilities the memory layout can be changed with two parameters.

REMAP allows the user to layout the internal SRAM bank to 0x0 to ease the development. This is done by software once the system has boot.

BMS allows the user to lay out to 0x0, when convenient, the ROM or an external memory. This is done by a hardware way at reset.

Note: All the memory blocks can always be seen at their specified base addresses that are not concerned by these parameters.

The SAM9G45 Bus Matrix manages a boot memory that depends on the level on the pin BMS at reset. The internal memory area mapped between address 0x0 and 0x000F FFFF is reserved to this effect.

If BMS is detected at 1, the boot memory is the embedded ROM.

If BMS is detected at 0, the boot memory is the memory connected on the Chip Select 0 of the External Bus Interface.

#### 7.2.4.1 BMS = 1, boot on embedded ROM

The system boots on Boot Program.

- Boot on on-chip RC
- Enable the 32768 Hz oscillator
- Auto baudrate detection
- Downloads and runs an application from external storage media into internal SRAM
- Downloaded code size depends on embedded SRAM size
- Automatic detection of valid application



- Bootloader on a non-volatile memory
  - SPI DataFlash/Serial Flash connected on NPCS0 of the SPI0
  - SDCard
  - Nand Flash
  - EEPROM connected on TWI0
- SAM-BA Boot in case no valid program is detected in external NVM, supporting
  - Serial communication on a DBGU
  - USB Device HS Port

#### 7.2.4.2 BMS = 0, boot on external memory

- Boot on on-chip RC
- Boot with the default configuration for the Static Memory Controller, byte select mode, 16-bit data bus, Read/Write controlled by Chip Select, allows boot on 16-bit non-volatile memory.

For optimization purpose, nothing else is done. To speed up the boot sequence user programmed software should perform a complete configuration:

- Enable the 32768 Hz oscillator if best accuracy needed
- Program the PMC (main oscillator enable or bypass mode)
- Program and Start the PLL
- Reprogram the SMC setup, cycle, hold, mode timings registers for EBI CS0 to adapt them to the new clock
- Switch the main clock to the new value

#### 7.3 External Memories

The SAM9G45 features a Multi-port DDR2 Interface and an External Bus Interface allowing to connect to a wide range of external memories and to any parallel peripheral.

#### 7.3.1 DDRSDRC0 Multi-port DDRSDR Controller

Four AHB Interfaces, Management of All Accesses Maximizes Memory Bandwidth and Minimizes Transaction Latency.

- Supports AHB Transfers:
  - Word, Half Word, Byte Access.
- Supports DDR2, LPDDR
- Numerous Configurations Supported
  - 2K, 4K, 8K, 16K Row Address Memory Parts
  - DDR2 with Four Internal Banks
  - DDR2/LPDDR with 16-bit Data Path
  - One Chip Select for DDR2/LPDDR Device (256 Mbytes Address Space)
- Programming Facilities
  - Multibank Ping-pong Access (Up to 4 Banks Opened at Same Time = Reduces Average Latency of Transactions)
  - Timing Parameters Specified by Software
  - Automatic Refresh Operation, Refresh Rate is Programmable
  - Automatic Update of DS, TCR and PASR Parameters
- Energy-saving Capabilities
  - Self-refresh, Power-down and Deep Power Modes Supported
- Power-up Initialization by Software
- CAS Latency of 2, 3 Supported
- Reset function supported (DDR2)
- Auto Precharge Command Not Used



- On Die Termination not supported
- OCD mode not supported

#### 7.3.2 External Bus Interface

- Integrates Three External Memory Controllers:
  - Static Memory Controller
  - DDR2/SDRAM Controller
  - SLC Nand Flash ECC Controller
- Additional logic for NAND Flash and CompactFlash<sup>TM</sup>
- Optional Full 32-bit External Data Bus
- Up to 26-bit Address Bus (up to 64MBytes linear per chip select)
- Up to 6 chip selects, Configurable Assignment:
  - Static Memory Controller on NCS0
  - DDR2/SDRAM Controller (SDCS) or Static Memory Controller on NCS1
  - Static Memory Controller on NCS2
  - Static Memory Controller on NCS3, Optional NAND Flash support
  - Static Memory Controller on NCS4 NCS5, Optional CompactFlash<sup>M</sup> support

### 7.3.2.1 Static Memory Controller

- 8-, 16- or 32-bit Data Bus
- Multiple Access Modes supported
  - Byte Write or Byte Select Lines
  - Asynchronous read in Page Mode supported (4- up to 32-byte page size)
- Multiple device adaptability
  - Control signals programmable setup, pulse and hold time for each Memory Bank
- Multiple Wait State Management
  - Programmable Wait State Generation
  - External Wait Request
  - Programmable Data Float Time
- Slow Clock mode supported

#### 7.3.2.2 DDR2/SDR Controller

- Supports DDR2/LPDDR2, SDR-SDRAM and LPSDR
- Numerous Configurations Supported
  - 2K, 4K, 8K, 16K Row Address Memory Parts
  - SDRAM with Four Internal Banks
  - SDR-SDRAM with 16- or 32- bit Data Path
  - DDR2/LPDDR with 16- bit Data Path
  - One Chip Select for SDRAM Device (256 Mbyte Address Space)
- Programming Facilities
  - Multibank Ping-pong Access (Up to 4 Banks Opened at Same Time = Reduces Average Latency of Transactions)
  - Timing Parameters Specified by Software
  - Automatic Refresh Operation, Refresh Rate is Programmable
  - Automatic Update of DS, TCR and PASR Parameters (LPSDR)
- Energy-saving Capabilities
  - Self-refresh, Power-down and Deep Power Modes Supported



- SDRAM Power-up Initialization by Software
- CAS Latency of 2, 3 Supported
- Auto Precharge Command Not Used
- SDR-SDRAM with 16-bit Datapath and Eight Columns Not Supported
  - Clock Frequency Change in Precharge Power-down Mode Not Supported

#### 7.3.2.3 NAND Flash Error Corrected Code Controller

- Tracking the accesses to a NAND Flash device by triggering on the corresponding chip select
- Single bit error correction and 2-bit Random detection.
- Automatic Hamming Code Calculation while writing
  - ECC value available in a register
- Automatic Hamming Code Calculation while reading
  - Error Report, including error flag, correctable error flag and word address being detected erroneous
  - Support 8- or 16-bit NAND Flash devices with 512-, 1024-, 2048- or 4096-bytes pages



## 8. System Controller

The System Controller is a set of peripherals that allows handling of key elements of the system, such as power, resets, clocks, time, interrupts, watchdog, etc.

The System Controller User Interface also embeds the registers that configure the Matrix and a set of registers for the chip configuration. The chip configuration registers configure the EBI chip select assignment and voltage range for external memories.

## 8.1 System Controller Mapping

The System Controller's peripherals are all mapped within the highest 16 KBytes of address space, between addresses 0xFFFF E800 and 0xFFFF FFFF.

However, all the registers of the System Controller are mapped on the top of the address space. All the registers of the System Controller can be addressed from a single pointer by using the standard ARM instruction set, as the Load/Store instruction have an indexing mode of ±4 KB.

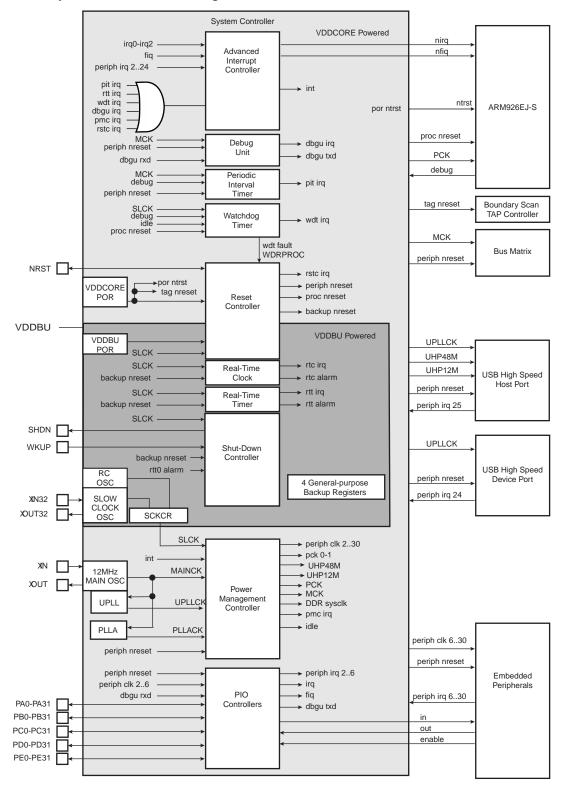
Figure 8-1 on page 30 shows the System Controller block diagram.

Figure 7-1 on page 23 shows the mapping of the User Interfaces of the System Controller peripherals.



## 8.2 System Controller Block Diagram

Figure 8-1. SAM9G45 System Controller Block Diagram





### 8.3 Reset Controller

The Reset Controller is based on two Power-on-Reset cells, one on VDDBU and one on VDDCORE.

The Reset Controller is capable to return to the software the source of the last reset, either a general reset (VDDBU rising), a wake-up reset (VDDCORE rising), a software reset, a user reset or a watchdog reset.

The Reset Controller controls the internal resets of the system and the NRST pin output. It is capable to shape a reset signal for the external devices, simplifying to a minimum connection of a push-button on the NRST pin to implement a manual reset.

The configuration of the Reset Controller is saved as supplied on VDDBU.

#### 8.4 Shut Down Controller

The Shut Down Controller is supplied on VDDBU and allows a software-controllable shut down of the system through the pin SHDN. An input change of the WKUP pin or an alarm releases the SHDN pin, and thus wakes up the system power supply.

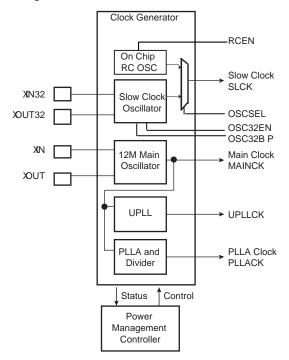
### 8.5 Clock Generator

The Clock Generator is made up of:

- One Low Power 32768 Hz Slow Clock Oscillator with bypass mode
- One Low-Power RC oscillator
- One 12 MHz Main Oscillator, which can be bypassed
- One 400 to 800 MHz programmable PLLA, capable to provide the clock MCK to the processor and to the
  peripherals. This PLL has an input divider to offer a wider range of output frequencies from the 12 MHz input, the
  only limitation being the lowest input frequency shall be higher or equal to 2 MHz.

The USB Device and Host HS Clocks are provided by a the dedicated UTMI PLL (UPLL) embedded in the UTMI macro.

Figure 8-2. Clock Generator Block Diagram





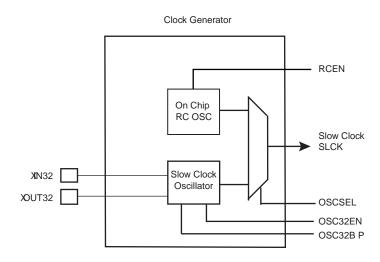
### 8.6 Slow Clock Selection

The SAM9G45 slow clock can be generated either by an external 32768Hz crystal or the on-chip RC oscillator. The 32768 Hz crystal oscillator can be bypassed, by setting the bit OSC32BYP, to accept an external slow clock on XIN32.

The internal RC oscillator and the 32768 Hz oscillator can be enabled by setting to 1 respectively RCEN bit and OSC32EN bit in the system controller user interface. OSCSEL command selects the slow clock source.

RCEN, OSC32EN,OSCSEL and OSC32BYP bits are located in the slow clock control register (SCKCR) located at address 0xFFFFFD50 in the backup part of the system controller and so are preserved while VDDBU is present.

Figure 8-3. Slow Clock



After a VDDBU power on reset, the default configuration is RCEN = 1, OSC32EN = 0 and OSCSEL = 0 allowing the system to start on the internal RC oscillator.

The programmer controls by software the slow clock switching and so must take precautions during the switching phase.

#### 8.6.1 Switch from Internal RC Oscillator to the 32768 Hz Crystal

To switch from internal RC oscillator to the 32768 Hz crystal, the programmer must execute the following sequence:

- Switch the master clock to a source different from slow clock (PLLA or PLLB or Main Oscillator) through the Power Management Controller.
- Enable the 32768 Hz oscillator by setting the bit OSCEN to 1.
- Wait 32768 Hz startup time for clock stabilization (software loop).
- Switch from internal RC to 32768 Hz by setting the bit OSCSEL to 1.
- Wait 5 slow clock cycles for internal resynchronization.
- Disable the RC oscillator by setting the bit RCEN to 0.

#### 8.6.2 Bypass the 32768 Hz Oscillator

The following step must be added to bypass the 32768 Hz Oscillator.

- An external clock must be connected on XIN32.
- Enable the bypass path OSC32BYP bit set to 1.
- Disable the 32768 Hz oscillator by setting the bit OSC32EN to 0.

### 8.6.3 Switch from 32768 Hz Crystal to the Internal RC Oscillator

The same procedure must be followed to switch from 32768 Hz crystal to the internal RC oscillator.

- Switch the master clock to a source different from slow clock (PLLA or PLLB or Main Oscillator).
- Enable the internal RC oscillator by setting the bit RCEN to 1.



- Wait internal RC Startup Time for clock stabilization (software loop).
- Switch from 32768 Hz oscillator to internal RC oscillator by setting the bit OSCSEL to 0.
- Wait 5 slow clock cycles for internal resynchronization.
- Disable the 32768Hz oscillator by setting the bit OSC32EN to 0.

### 8.7 Power Management Controller

The Power Management Controller provides all the clock signals to the system.

### PMC input clocks:

- UPLLCK: From UTMI PLL
- PLLACK From PLLA
- SLCK: slow clock from OSC32K or internal RC OSC
- MAINCK: from 12 MHz external oscillator

#### PMC output clocks

- Processor Clock PCK
- Master Clock MCK, in particular to the Matrix and the memory interfaces. The divider can be 1,2,3 or 4
- DDR system clock equal to 2xMCK

Note: DDR system clock is not available when Master Clock (MCK) equals Processor Clock (PCK).

- USB Host EHCI High speed clock (UPLLCK)
- USB OHCI clocks (UHP48M and UHP12M)
- Independent peripheral clocks, typically at the frequency of MCK
- Two programmable clock outputs: PCK0 and PCK1

This allows the software control of five flexible operating modes:

- Normal Mode, processor and peripherals running at a programmable frequency
- Idle Mode, processor stopped waiting for an interrupt
- Slow Clock Mode, processor and peripherals running at low frequency
- Standby Mode, mix of Idle and Backup Mode, peripheral running at low frequency, processor stopped waiting for an interrupt
- Backup Mode, Main Power Supplies off, VDDBU powered by a battery



PLLACK USBS USB UHP48M USBDIV+ OHCI UHP12M /4 USB **EHCI** /1,/2 → PCK Processor **UPLLCK** Clock int Controller Divider /1.5 /2 SysClk DDR Prescaler /2 /3 /4 MCK /1,/2,/4,.../64 MAINCK SLCK Peripherals Master Clock Controller Clock Controller periph\_clk[..] ON/OFF SLCK ON/OFF MAINCK Prescaler pck[..] /1,/2,/4,...,/64 **UPLLCK** Programmable Clock Controller

Figure 8-4. SAM9G45 Power Management Controller Block Diagram

### 8.7.1 Main Application Modes

The Power Management Controller provides 3 main application modes.

#### 8.7.1.1 Normal Mode

- PLLA and UPLL are running respectively at 400 MHz and 480 MHz
- USB Device High Speed and Host EHCl High Speed operations are allowed
- Full Speed OHCI input clock is UPLLCK, USBDIV is 9 (division by 10)
- System Input clock is PLLACK, PCK is 400 MHz
- MDIV is '11', MCK is 133 MHz
- DDR2 can be used at up to 133 MHz

#### 8.7.1.2 USB HS and LP-DDR Mode

- Only UPLL is running at 480 MHz, PLLA power consumption is saved
- USB Device High Speed and Host EHCI High Speed operations are allowed
- Full Speed OHCI input clock is UPLLCK, USBDIV is 9 (division by 10)
- System Input clock is UPLLCK, Prescaler is 2, PCK is 240 MHz
- MDIV is '01', MCK is 120 MHz
- Only LP-DDR can be used at up to 120 MHz

#### 8.7.1.3 No UDP HS, UHP FS and DDR2 Mode

Only PLLA is running at 384 MHz, UPLL power consumption is saved



- USB Device High Speed and Host EHCI High Speed operations are NOT allowed
- Full Speed OHCI input clock is PLLACK, USBDIV is 7 (division by 8)
- System Input clock is PLLACK, PCK is 384 MHz
- MDIV is '11', MCK is 128 MHz
- DDR2 can be used at up to 128 MHz

## 8.8 Periodic Interval Timer

- Includes a 20-bit Periodic Counter, with less than 1µs accuracy
- Includes a 12-bit Interval Overlay Counter
- Real Time OS or Linux/WinCE compliant tick generator

## 8.9 Watchdog Timer

- 16-bit key-protected only-once-Programmable Counter
- Windowed, prevents the processor to be in a dead-lock on the watchdog access

#### 8.10 Real-Time Timer

- Real-Time Timer, allowing backup of time with different accuracies
  - 32-bit Free-running back-up Counter
  - Integrates a 16-bit programmable prescaler running on slow clock
  - Alarm Register capable to generate a wake-up of the system through the Shut Down Controller

#### 8.11 Real Time Clock

- Low power consumption
- Full asynchronous design
- Two hundred year calendar
- Programmable Periodic Interrupt
- Alarm and update parallel load
- Control of alarm and update Time/Calendar Data In

## 8.12 General-Purpose Backup Registers

Four 32-bit backup general-purpose registers

### 8.13 Advanced Interrupt Controller

- Controls the interrupt lines (nIRQ and nFIQ) of the ARM Processor
- Thirty-two individually maskable and vectored interrupt sources
  - Source 0 is reserved for the Fast Interrupt Input (FIQ)
  - Source 1 is reserved for system peripherals (PIT, RTT, PMC, DBGU, etc.)
  - Programmable Edge-triggered or Level-sensitive Internal Sources
  - Programmable Positive/Negative Edge-triggered or High/Low Level-sensitive
- One External Sources plus the Fast Interrupt signal
- 8-level Priority Controller
  - Drives the Normal Interrupt of the processor
  - Handles priority of the interrupt sources 1 to 31
  - Higher priority interrupts can be served during service of lower priority interrupt
- Vectoring
  - Optimizes Interrupt Service Routine Branch and Execution



- One 32-bit Vector Register per interrupt source
- Interrupt Vector Register reads the corresponding current Interrupt Vector
- Protect Mode
  - Easy debugging by preventing automatic operations when protect modes are enabled
- Fast Forcing
  - Permits redirecting any normal interrupt source on the Fast Interrupt of the processor

### 8.14 Debug Unit

- Composed of two functions
  - Two-pin UART
  - Debug Communication Channel (DCC) support
- Two-pin UART
  - Implemented features are 100% compatible with the standard Atmel USART
  - Independent receiver and transmitter with a common programmable Baud Rate Generator
  - Even, Odd, Mark or Space Parity Generation
  - Parity, Framing and Overrun Error Detection
  - Automatic Echo, Local Loopback and Remote Loopback Channel Modes
  - Support for two PDC channels with connection to receiver and transmitter
- Debug Communication Channel Support
  - Offers visibility of and interrupt trigger from COMMRX and COMMTX signals from the ARM Processor's ICE Interface

### 8.15 Chip Identification

The SAM9G45 Chip ID is defined in the Debug Unit Chip ID Register and Debug Unit Chip ID Extension Register.

- Chip ID: 0x819B05A2
- Ext ID: 0x00000004
- JTAG ID: 05B2 703F
- ARM926 TAP ID: 0x0792603F

### 8.16 PIO Controllers

- 5 PIO Controllers, PIOA, PIOB, PIOC, PIOD and PIOE, controlling a maximum of 160 I/O Lines
- Each PIO Controller controls up to 32 programmable I/O Lines
  - PIOA has 32 I/O Lines
  - PIOB has 32 I/O Lines
  - PIOC has 32 I/O Lines
  - PIOD has 32 I/O Lines
  - PIOE has 32 I/O Lines
- Fully programmable through Set/Clear Registers
- Multiplexing of two peripheral functions per I/O Line
- For each I/O Line (whether assigned to a peripheral or used as general purpose I/O)
  - Input change interrupt
  - Glitch filter
  - Multi-drive option enables driving in open drain
  - Programmable pull up on each I/O line
  - Pin data status register, supplies visibility of the level on the pin at any time
- Synchronous output, provides Set and Clear of several I/O lines in a single write



# 9. Peripherals

# 9.1 Peripheral Mapping

As shown in Figure 7-1, the Peripherals are mapped in the upper 256 Mbytes of the address space between the addresses 0xFFF7 8000 and 0xFFFC FFFF.

Each User Peripheral is allocated 16K bytes of address space.

# 9.2 Peripheral Identifiers

Table 9-1 defines the Peripheral Identifiers of the SAM9G45. A peripheral identifier is required for the control of the peripheral interrupt with the Advanced Interrupt Controller and for the control of the peripheral clock with the Power Management Controller.

Table 9-1. SAM9G45 Peripheral Identifiers

Peripheral ID	Peripheral Mnemonic	Peripheral Name	External Interrupt
0	AIC	Advanced Interrupt Controller	FIQ
1	SYSC	System Controller Interrupt	
2	PIOA	Parallel I/O Controller A,	
3	PIOB	Parallel I/O Controller B	
4	PIOC	Parallel I/O Controller C	
5	PIOD/PIOE	Parallel I/O Controller D/E	
6	TRNG	True Random Number Generator	
7	US0	USART 0	
8	US1	USART 1	
9	US2	USART 2	
10	US3	USART 3	
11	MCI0	High Speed Multimedia Card Interface 0	
12	TWI0	Two-Wire Interface 0	
13	TWI1	Two-Wire Interface 1	
14	SPI0	Serial Peripheral Interface	
15	SPI1	Serial Peripheral Interface	
16	SSC0	Synchronous Serial Controller 0	
17	SSC1	Synchronous Serial Controller 1	
18	TC0TC5	Timer Counter 0,1,2,3,4,5	
19	PWM	Pulse Width Modulation Controller	
20	TSADCC	Touch Screen ADC Controller	
21	DMA	DMA Controller	
22	UHPHS	USB Host High Speed	
23	LCDC	LCD Controller	
24	AC97C	AC97 Controller	
25	EMAC	Ethernet MAC	
26	ISI	Image Sensor Interface	
27	UDPHS	USB Device High Speed	
29	MCI1	High Speed Multimedia Card Interface 1	
30	Reserved		
31	AIC	Advanced Interrupt Controller	IRQ



#### 9.3 Peripheral Interrupts and Clock Control

#### 9.3.1 System Interrupt

The System Interrupt in Source 1 is the wired-OR of the interrupt signals coming from:

- the DDR2/LPDDR Controller
- the Debug Unit
- the Periodic Interval Timer
- the Real-Time Timer
- the Real-Time Clock
- the Watchdog Timer
- the Reset Controller
- the Power Management Controller

The clock of these peripherals cannot be deactivated and Peripheral ID 1 can only be used within the Advanced Interrupt Controller.

#### 9.3.2 External Interrupts

All external interrupt signals, i.e., the Fast Interrupt signal FIQ or the Interrupt signal IRQ, use a dedicated Peripheral ID. However, there is no clock control associated with these peripheral IDs.

# 9.4 Peripheral Signals Multiplexing on I/O Lines

The SAM9G45 features 5 PIO controllers, PIOA, PIOB, PIOC, PIOD and PIOE, which multiplexes the I/O lines of the peripheral set.

Each PIO Controller controls up to 32 lines. Each line can be assigned to one of two peripheral functions, A or B. The multiplexing tables in the following paragraphs define how the I/O lines of the peripherals A and B are multiplexed on the PIO Controllers. The two columns "Function" and "Comments" have been inserted in this table for the user's own comments; they may be used to track how pins are defined in an application.

Note that some peripheral function which are output only, might be duplicated within the both tables.

The column "Reset State" indicates whether the PIO Line resets in I/O mode or in peripheral mode. If I/O is mentioned, the PIO Line resets in input with the pull-up enabled, so that the device is maintained in a static state as soon as the reset is released. As a result, the bit corresponding to the PIO Line in the register PIO\_PSR (Peripheral Status Register) resets low.

If a signal name is mentioned in the "Reset State" column, the PIO Line is assigned to this function and the corresponding bit in PIO\_PSR resets high. This is the case of pins controlling memories, in particular the address lines, which require the pin to be driven as soon as the reset is released. Note that the pull-up resistor is also enabled in this case.

To amend EMC, programmable delay has been inserted on PIO lines able to run at high speed.



# 9.4.1 PIO Controller A Multiplexing

Table 9-2. Multiplexing on PIO Controller A (PIOA)

I/O Line	Peripheral A	Peripheral B	Reset State	Power Supply	Function	Comments
PA0	MCI0_CK	TCLK3	I/O	VDDIOP0		
PA1	MCI0_CDA	TIOA3	I/O	VDDIOP0		
PA2	MCI0_DA0	TIOB3	I/O	VDDIOP0		
PA3	MCI0_DA1	TCKL4	I/O	VDDIOP0		
PA4	MCI0_DA2	TIOA4	I/O	VDDIOP0		
PA5	MCI0_DA3	TIOB4	I/O	VDDIOP0		
PA6	MCI0_DA4	ETX2	I/O	VDDIOP0		
PA7	MCI0_DA5	ETX3	I/O	VDDIOP0		
PA8	MCI0_DA6	ERX2	I/O	VDDIOP0		
PA9	MCI0_DA7	ERX3	I/O	VDDIOP0		
PA10	ETX0		I/O	VDDIOP0		
PA11	ETX1		I/O	VDDIOP0		
PA12	ERX0		I/O	VDDIOP0		
PA13	ERX1		I/O	VDDIOP0		
PA14	ETXEN		I/O	VDDIOP0		
PA15	ERXDV		I/O	VDDIOP0		
PA16	ERXER		I/O	VDDIOP0		
PA17	ETXCK		I/O	VDDIOP0		
PA18	EMDC		I/O	VDDIOP0		
PA19	EMDIO		I/O	VDDIOP0		
PA20	TWD0		I/O	VDDIOP0		
PA21	TWCK0		I/O	VDDIOP0		
PA22	MCI1_CDA	SCK3	I/O	VDDIOP0		
PA23	MCI1_DA0	RTS3	I/O	VDDIOP0		
PA24	MCI1_DA1	CTS3	I/O	VDDIOP0		
PA25	MCI1_DA2	PWM3	I/O	VDDIOP0		
PA26	MCI1_DA3	TIOB2	I/O	VDDIOP0		
PA27	MCI1_DA4	ETXER	I/O	VDDIOP0		
PA28	MCI1_DA5	ERXCK	I/O	VDDIOP0		
PA29	MCI1_DA6	ECRS	I/O	VDDIOP0		
PA30	MCI1_DA7	ECOL	I/O	VDDIOP0		
PA31	MCI1_CK	PCK0	I/O	VDDIOP0		



# 9.4.2 PIO Controller B Multiplexing

Table 9-3. Multiplexing on PIO Controller B (PIOB)

I/O Line	Peripheral A	Peripheral B	Reset State	Power Supply	Function	Comments
PB0	SPI0_MISO		I/O	VDDIOP0		
PB1	SPI0_MOSI		I/O	VDDIOP0		
PB2	SPI0_SPCK		I/O	VDDIOP0		
PB3	SPI0_NPCS0		I/O	VDDIOP0		
PB4	TXD1		I/O	VDDIOP0		
PB5	RXD1		I/O	VDDIOP0		
PB6	TXD2		I/O	VDDIOP0		
PB7	RXD2		I/O	VDDIOP0		
PB8	TXD3	ISI_D8	I/O	VDDIOP2		
PB9	RXD3	ISI_D9	I/O	VDDIOP2		
PB10	TWD1	ISI_D10	I/O	VDDIOP2		
PB11	TWCK1	ISI_D11	I/O	VDDIOP2		
PB12	DRXD		I/O	VDDIOP0		
PB13	DTXD		I/O	VDDIOP0		
PB14	SPI1_MISO		I/O	VDDIOP0		
PB15	SPI1_MOSI	CTS0	I/O	VDDIOP0		
PB16	SPI1_SPCK	SCK0	I/O	VDDIOP0		
PB17	SPI1_NPCS0	RTS0	I/O	VDDIOP0		
PB18	RXD0	SPI0_NPCS1	I/O	VDDIOP0		
PB19	TXD0	SPI0_NPCS2	I/O	VDDIOP0		
PB20	ISI_D0		I/O	VDDIOP2		
PB21	ISI_D1		I/O	VDDIOP2		
PB22	ISI_D2		I/O	VDDIOP2		
PB23	ISI_D3		I/O	VDDIOP2		
PB24	ISI_D4		I/O	VDDIOP2		
PB25	ISI_D5		I/O	VDDIOP2		
PB26	ISI_D6		I/O	VDDIOP2		
PB27	ISI_D7		I/O	VDDIOP2		
PB28	ISI_PCK		I/O	VDDIOP2		
PB29	ISI_VSYNC		I/O	VDDIOP2		
PB30	ISI_HSYNC		I/O	VDDIOP2		
PB31	ISI_MCK	PCK1	I/O	VDDIOP2		



# 9.4.3 PIO Controller C Multiplexing

Table 9-4. Multiplexing on PIO Controller C (PIOC)

I/O Line	Peripheral A	Peripheral B	Reset State	Power Supply	Function	Comments
PC0	DQM2		DQM2	VDDIOM1		
PC1	DQM3		DQM3	VDDIOM1		
PC2	A19		A19	VDDIOM1		
PC3	A20		A20	VDDIOM1		
PC4	A21/NANDALE		A21	VDDIOM1		
PC5	A22/NANDCLE		A22	VDDIOM1		
PC6	A23		A23	VDDIOM1		
PC7	A24		A24	VDDIOM1		
PC8	CFCE1		I/O	VDDIOM1		
PC9	CFCE2	RTS2	I/O	VDDIOM1		
PC10	NCS4/CFCS0	TCLK2	I/O	VDDIOM1		
PC11	NCS5/CFCS1	CTS2	I/O	VDDIOM1		
PC12	A25/CFRNW		A25	VDDIOM1		
PC13	NCS2		I/O	VDDIOM1		
PC14	NCS3/NANDCS		I/O	VDDIOM1		
PC15	NWAIT		I/O	VDDIOM1		
PC16	D16		I/O	VDDIOM1		
PC17	D17		I/O	VDDIOM1		
PC18	D18		I/O	VDDIOM1		
PC19	D19		I/O	VDDIOM1		
PC20	D20		I/O	VDDIOM1		
PC21	D21		I/O	VDDIOM1		
PC22	D22		I/O	VDDIOM1		
PC23	D23		I/O	VDDIOM1		
PC24	D24		I/O	VDDIOM1		
PC25	D25		I/O	VDDIOM1		
PC26	D26		I/O	VDDIOM1		
PC27	D27		I/O	VDDIOM1		
PC28	D28		I/O	VDDIOM1		
PC29	D29		I/O	VDDIOM1		
PC30	D30		I/O	VDDIOM1		
PC31	D31		I/O	VDDIOM1		



# 9.4.4 PIO Controller D Multiplexing

Table 9-5. Multiplexing on PIO Controller D (PIOD)

I/O Line	Peripheral A	Peripheral B	Reset State	Power Supply	Function	Comments
PD0	TK0	PWM3	I/O	VDDIOP0		
PD1	TF0		I/O	VDDIOP0		
PD2	TD0		I/O	VDDIOP0		
PD3	RD0		I/O	VDDIOP0		
PD4	RK0		I/O	VDDIOP0		
PD5	RF0		I/O	VDDIOP0		
PD6	AC97RX		I/O	VDDIOP0		
PD7	AC97TX	TIOA5	I/O	VDDIOP0		
PD8	AC97FS	TIOB5	I/O	VDDIOP0		
PD9	AC97CK	TCLK5	I/O	VDDIOP0		
PD10	TD1		I/O	VDDIOP0		
PD11	RD1		I/O	VDDIOP0		
PD12	TK1	PCK0	I/O	VDDIOP0		
PD13	RK1		I/O	VDDIOP0		
PD14	TF1		I/O	VDDIOP0		
PD15	RF1		I/O	VDDIOP0		
PD16	RTS1		I/O	VDDIOP0		
PD17	CTS1		I/O	VDDIOP0		
PD18	SPI1_NPCS2	IRQ	I/O	VDDIOP0		
PD19	SPI1_NPCS3	FIQ	I/O	VDDIOP0		
PD20	TIOA0		I/O	VDDANA		TSAD0
PD21	TIOA1		I/O	VDDANA		TSAD1
PD22	TIOA2		I/O	VDDANA		TSAD2
PD23	TCLK0		I/O	VDDANA		TSAD3
PD24	SPI0_NPCS1	PWM0	I/O	VDDANA		GPAD4
PD25	SPI0_NPCS2	PWM1	I/O	VDDANA		GPAD5
PD26	PCK0	PWM2	I/O	VDDANA		GPAD6
PD27	PCK1	SPI0_NPCS3	I/O	VDDANA		GPAD7
PD28	TSADTRG	SPI1_NPCS1	I/O	VDDIOP0		
PD29	TCLK1	SCK1	I/O	VDDIOP0		
PD30	TIOB0	SCK2	I/O	VDDIOP0		
PD31	TIOB1	PWM1	I/O	VDDIOP0		



# 9.4.5 PIO Controller E Multiplexing

Table 9-6. Multiplexing on PIO Controller E (PIOE)

I/O Line	Peripheral A	Peripheral B	Reset State	Power Supply	Function	Comments
PE0	LCDPWR	PCK0	I/O	VDDIOP1		
PE1	LCDMOD		I/O	VDDIOP1		
PE2	LCDCC		I/O	VDDIOP1		
PE3	LCDVSYNC		I/O	VDDIOP1		
PE4	LCDHSYNC		I/O	VDDIOP1		
PE5	LCDDOTCK		I/O	VDDIOP1		
PE6	LCDDEN		I/O	VDDIOP1		
PE7	LCDD0	LCDD2	I/O	VDDIOP1		
PE8	LCDD1	LCDD3	I/O	VDDIOP1		
PE9	LCDD2	LCDD4	I/O	VDDIOP1		
PE10	LCDD3	LCDD5	I/O	VDDIOP1		
PE11	LCDD4	LCDD6	I/O	VDDIOP1		
PE12	LCDD5	LCDD7	I/O	VDDIOP1		
PE13	LCDD6	LCDD10	I/O	VDDIOP1		
PE14	LCDD7	LCDD11	I/O	VDDIOP1		
PE15	LCDD8	LCDD12	I/O	VDDIOP1		
PE16	LCDD9	LCDD13	I/O	VDDIOP1		
PE17	LCDD10	LCDD14	I/O	VDDIOP1		
PE18	LCDD11	LCDD15	I/O	VDDIOP1		
PE19	LCDD12	LCDD18	I/O	VDDIOP1		
PE20	LCDD13	LCDD19	I/O	VDDIOP1		
PE21	LCDD14	LCDD20	I/O	VDDIOP1		
PE22	LCDD15	LCDD21	I/O	VDDIOP1		
PE23	LCDD16	LCDD22	I/O	VDDIOP1		
PE24	LCDD17	LCDD23	I/O	VDDIOP1		
PE25	LCDD18		I/O	VDDIOP1		
PE26	LCDD19		I/O	VDDIOP1		
PE27	LCDD20		I/O	VDDIOP1		
PE28	LCDD21		I/O	VDDIOP1		
PE29	LCDD22		I/O	VDDIOP1		
PE30	LCDD23		I/O	VDDIOP1		
PE31	PWM2	PCK1	I/O	VDDIOP1		



# 10. Embedded Peripherals

### 10.1 Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI)

- Supports communication with serial external devices
  - Four chip selects with external decoder support allow communication with up to 15 peripherals
  - Serial memories, such as DataFlash and 3-wire EEPROMs
  - Serial peripherals, such as ADCs, DACs, LCD Controllers, CAN Controllers and Sensors
  - External co-processors
- Master or slave serial peripheral bus interface
  - 8- to 16-bit programmable data length per chip select
  - Programmable phase and polarity per chip select
  - Programmable transfer delays between consecutive transfers and between clock and data per chip select
  - Programmable delay between consecutive transfers
  - Selectable mode fault detection
- Very fast transfers supported
  - Transfers with baud rates up to MCK
  - The chip select line may be left active to speed up transfers on the same device

#### 10.2 Two Wire Interface (TWI)

- Compatibility with standard two-wire serial memory
- One, two or three bytes for slave address
- Sequential read/write operations
- Supports either master or slave modes
- Compatible with Standard Two-wire Serial Memories
- Master, Multi-master and Slave Mode Operation
- Bit Rate: Up to 400 Kbits
- General Call Supported in Slave mode
- Connection to Peripheral DMA Controller (PDC) Channel Capabilities Optimizes Data Transfers in Master Mode Only
  - One Channel for the Receiver, One Channel for the Transmitter
  - Next Buffer Support

# 10.3 Universal Synchronous Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter (USART)

- Programmable Baud Rate Generator
- 5- to 9-bit full-duplex synchronous or asynchronous serial communications
  - 1, 1.5 or 2 stop bits in Asynchronous Mode or 1 or 2 stop bits in Synchronous Mode
  - Parity generation and error detection
  - Framing error detection, overrun error detection
  - MSB- or LSB-first
  - Optional break generation and detection
  - By 8 or by-16 over-sampling receiver frequency
  - Hardware handshaking RTS-CTS
  - Receiver time-out and transmitter timeguard
  - Optional Multi-drop Mode with address generation and detection
  - Optional Manchester Encoding



- RS485 with driver control signal
- ISO7816, T = 0 or T = 1 Protocols for interfacing with smart cards
  - NACK handling, error counter with repetition and iteration limit
- IrDA modulation and demodulation
  - Communication at up to 115.2 Kbps
- Test Modes
  - Remote Loopback, Local Loopback, Automatic Echo

### 10.4 Serial Synchronous Controller (SSC)

- Provides serial synchronous communication links used in audio and telecom applications (with CODECs in Master or Slave Modes, I<sup>2</sup>S, TDM Buses, Magnetic Card Reader,...)
- Contains an independent receiver and transmitter and a common clock divider
- Offers a configurable frame sync and data length
- Receiver and transmitter can be programmed to start automatically or on detection of different event on the frame sync signal
- Receiver and transmitter include a data signal, a clock signal and a frame synchronization signal

#### 10.5 AC97 Controller

- Compatible with AC97 Component Specification V2.2
- Capable to Interface with a Single Analog Front end
- Three independent RX Channels and three independent TX Channels
  - One RX and one TX channel dedicated to the AC97 Analog Front end control
  - One RX and one TX channel for data transfers, associated with a PDC
  - One RX and one TX channel for data transfers with no PDC
- Time Slot Assigner allowing to assign up to 12 time slots to a channel
- Channels support mono or stereo up to 20 bit sample length
  - Variable sampling rate AC97 Codec Interface (48KHz and below)

## 10.6 Timer Counter (TC)

- Three 16-bit Timer Counter Channels
- Wide range of functions including:
  - Frequency Measurement
  - Event Counting
  - Interval Measurement
  - Pulse Generation
  - Delay Timing
  - Pulse Width Modulation
  - Up/down Capabilities
- Each channel is user-configurable and contains:
  - Three external clock inputs
  - Five internal clock inputs
  - Two multi-purpose input/output signals
- Two global registers that act on all three TC Channels

### **10.7** Pulse Width Modulation Controller (PWM)

Four channels, one 16-bit counter per channel



- Common clock generator, providing Thirteen Different Clocks
  - A Modulo n counter providing eleven clocks
  - Two independent Linear Dividers working on modulo n counter outputs
- Independent channel programming
  - Independent Enable Disable Commands
  - Independent Clock Selection
  - Independent Period and Duty Cycle, with Double Buffering
  - Programmable selection of the output waveform polarity
  - Programmable center or left aligned output waveform

#### 10.8 High Speed Multimedia Card Interface (MCI)

- Compatibility with MultiMedia Card Specification Version 4.3
- Compatibility with SD Memory Card Specification Version 2.0
- Compatibility with SDIO Specification Version V2.0.
- Compatibility with Memory Stick PRO
- Compatibility with CE ATA

# 10.9 USB High Speed Host Port (UHPHS)

- Compliant with Enhanced HCI Rev 1.0 Specification
  - Compliant with USB V2.0 High-speed and Full-speed Specification
  - Supports Both High-speed 480Mbps and Full-speed 12 Mbps USB devices
- Compliant with Open HCI Rev 1.0 Specification
  - Compliant with USB V2.0 Full-speed and Low-speed Specification
  - Supports Both Low-speed 1.5 Mbps and Full-speed 12 Mbps USB devices
- Root Hub Integrated with 2 Downstream USB Ports
- Shared Embedded USB Transceivers

#### 10.10 USB High Speed Device Port (UDPHS)

- USB V2.0 high-speed compliant, 480 MBits per second
- Embedded USB V2.0 UTMI+ high-speed transceiver shared with UHP HS.
- Embedded 4-KByte dual-port RAM for endpoints
- Embedded 6 channels DMA controller
- Suspend/Resume logic
- Up to 2 or 3 banks for isochronous and bulk endpoints
- Seven endpoints:
  - Endpoint 0: 64 bytes, 1 bank mode
  - Endpoint 1 & 2: 1024 bytes, 2 banks mode, High Bandwidth, DMA
  - Endpoint 3 & 4: 1024 bytes, 3 banks mode, DMA
  - Endpoint 5 & 6: 1024 bytes, 3 banks mode, High Bandwidth, DMA

#### 10.11 LCD Controller (LCDC)

- Single and Dual scan color and monochrome passive STN LCD panels supported
- Single scan active TFT LCD panels supported.
- 4-bit single scan, 8-bit single or dual scan, 16-bit dual scan STN interfaces supported
- Up to 24-bit single scan TFT interfaces supported
- Up to 16 gray levels for mono STN and up to 4096 colors for color STN displays



- 1, 2 bits per pixel (palletized), 4 bits per pixel (non-palletized) for mono STN
- 1, 2, 4, 8 bits per pixel (palletized), 16 bits per pixel (non-palletized) for color STN
- 1, 2, 4, 8 bits per pixel (palletized), 16, 24 bits per pixel (non-palletized) for TFT
- Single clock domain architecture
- Resolution supported up to 2048 x 2048

### 10.12 Touch Screen Analog-to-Digital Converter (TSADC)

- 8-channel ADC
- Support 4-wire resistive Touch Screen
- 10-bit 384 Ksamples/sec. Successive Approximation Register ADC
- -3/+3 LSB Integral Non Linearity, -2/+2 LSB Differential Non Linearity
- Integrated 8-to-1 multiplexer, offering eight independent 3.3V analog inputs
- External voltage reference for better accuracy on low voltage inputs
- Individual enable and disable of each channel
- Multiple trigger sources
  - Hardware or software trigger
  - External trigger pin
- Sleep Mode and conversion sequencer
  - Automatic wakeup on trigger and back to sleep mode after conversions of all enabled channels

### 10.13 Ethernet 10/100 MAC (EMAC)

- Compatibility with IEEE Standard 802.3
- 10 and 100 MBits per second data throughput capability
- Full- and half-duplex operations
- MII or RMII interface to the physical layer
- Register Interface to address, data, status and control registers
- DMA Interface, operating as a master on the Memory Controller
- Interrupt generation to signal receive and transmit completion
- 128-byte transmit and 128-byte receive FIFOs
- Automatic pad and CRC generation on transmitted frames
- Address checking logic to recognize four 48-bit addresses
- Supports promiscuous mode where all valid frames are copied to memory
- Supports physical layer management through MDIO interface
- Supports Wake On Lan. The receiver supports Wake on LAN by detecting the following events on incoming receive frames:
  - Magic packet
  - ARP request to the device IP address
  - Specific address 1 filter match
  - Multicast hash filter match

#### 10.14 Image Sensor Interface (ISI)

- ITU-R BT. 601/656 8-bit mode external interface support
- Support for ITU-R BT.656-4 SAV and EAV synchronization
- Vertical and horizontal resolutions up to 2048 x 2048
- Preview Path up to 640\*480
- Support for packed data formatting for YCbCr 4:2:2 formats



Preview scaler to generate smaller size image

#### 10.15 8-channel DMA (DMA)

- Acting as two Matrix Masters
- Embeds 8 unidirectional channels with programmable priority
- Address Generation
  - Source/Destination address programming
  - Address increment, decrement or no change
  - DMA chaining support for multiple non-contiguous data blocks through use of linked lists
  - Scatter support for placing fields into a system memory area from a contiguous transfer. Writing a stream of data into non-contiguous fields in system memory
  - Gather support for extracting fields from a system memory area into a contiguous transfer
  - User enabled auto-reloading of source, destination and control registers from initially programmed values at the end of a block transfer
  - Auto-loading of source, destination and control registers from system memory at end of block transfer in block chaining mode
  - Unaligned system address to data transfer width supported in hardware
- Channel Buffering
  - 16-word FIFO
  - Automatic packing/unpacking of data to fit FIFO width
- Channel Control
  - Programmable multiple transaction size for each channel
  - Support for cleanly disabling a channel without data loss
  - Suspend DMA operation
  - Programmable DMA lock transfer support
- Transfer Initiation
  - Support for Software handshaking interface. Memory mapped registers can be used to control the flow of a DMA transfer in place of a hardware handshaking interface
- Interrupt
  - Programmable Interrupt generation on DMA Transfer completion Block Transfer completion, Single/Multiple transaction completion or Error condition

#### 10.16 True Random Number Generator (TRNG)

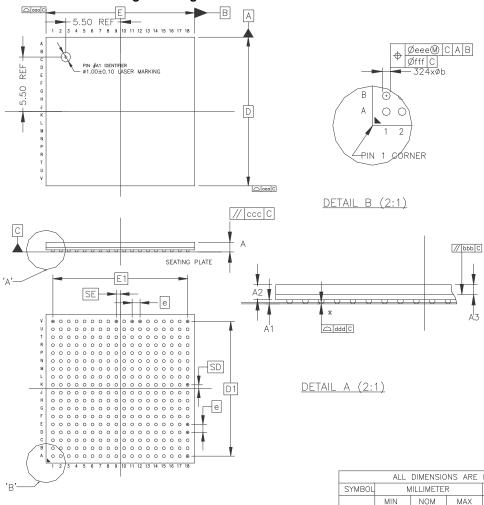
- Passed NIST Special Publication 800-22 Tests Suite
- Passed Diehard Random Tests Suite
- Provides a 32-bit Random Number Every 84 Clock Cycles
- For 133 MHz Clock Frequency, Throughput Close to 50 Mbits/s



#### 11. **Mechanical Characteristics**

#### 11.1 **Package Drawings**

Figure 11-1. 324-ball TFBGA Package Drawing



#### NOTES:

- 1. DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS.
- 2. PRIMARY DATUM C AND SEATING PLANE ARE DEFINED BY THE SPHERICAL CROWNS OF THE CONTACT BALLS.
- BY THE SPHERICAL CROWNS OF THE CONTACT BALLS.

  3. DIMENSION 'A' INCLUDES STANDOFF HEIGHT 'A1', PACKAGE BODY THICKNESS AND LID HEIGHT, BUT DOES NOT INCLUDE ATTACHED FEATURES.

  4. DIMENSION 'b' IS MEASURED AT THE MAXIMUM BALL DIAMETER, PARALLEL TO PRIMARY DATUM C.

  5. PARALLELISM MEASURMENT SHALL EXCLUDE ANY EFFECT OF MARK ON TOP SURFACE OF PACKAGE.

	ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS.								
SYMBOL	N	HILLIMETER	7		INCH				
	MIN	NOM	MAX	MIN NOM MAX					
А			1.20			0.0472			
A1	0.16	0.21	0.26	0.0063	0.0083	0.0102			
A2	0.72	0.76	0.80	0.0283	0.0299	0.0315			
A3	0	.50 BASI	0	0.0	197 BAS	IC			
D	14.95	15.00	15.05	0.5886	0.5906	0.5926			
D1	1	3.60 BAS	SIC	0.5354 BASIC					
Е	14.95	15.00	15.05	0.5866	0.5906	0.5926			
E1	13.60 BASIC			0.5	5354 BAS	SIC			
SD	0.40 BASIC			0.0	157 BAS	SIC			
SE	0.40 BASIC			0.0	)157 BAS	SIC			
е	0	.80 BASI	0	0.0	315				
ь	0.25	0.30	0.35	0.0098	0.0118	0.0138			
aaa	0.15				0.0059				
bbb		0.20			0.0079				
ccc		0.20			0.0079				
ddd		0.08			0.0031				
eee		0.15			0.0059				
fff		0.08			0.0031				



# 12. SAM9G45 Ordering Information

Table 12-1. AT91SAM9G45 Ordering Information

Ordering Code	MRL	Package	Package Type	Temperature Operating Range
AT91SAM9G45C-CU	С	TFBGA324	Green	Industrial -40°C to 85°C
AT91SAM9G45B-CU	В	TFBGA324	Green	Industrial -40°C to 85°C
AT91SAM9G45-CU	А	TFBGA324	Green	Industrial -40°C to 85°C



# **Revision History**

In the table that follows, the initials "rfo" indicate changes requested by product experts, or made during proof reading as part of the approval process.

Doc. Rev	Comments	Change Request Ref.
6438AS	First issue	
6438BS	Section 3. "Signal Description", Table 3-1 in "Reset/Test" description, NRST pin updated with note concerning NRST configuration.	6600
	Section 4. "Package and Pinout", Table 4-1, updated.	6669
	Introduction:	
	"Features" part was edited.	6715
	LFBGA replaced by TFBGA in "Features" part and Section 4.1 "Mechanical Overview of the 324-ball TFBGA Package"	RFO
6438CS	Section 3. "Signal Description", Table 3-1, Touch Screen Analog-to-Digital Converter on page 9 part was edited.	6647
	VDDCORE removed from "Ground pins GND are common to" sentence in Section 5.1 "Power Supplies"	RFO
	Figure 6.3 was removed.	6715
	0x00500000 changed into 0x00400000 in Section 7.2.3 "Internal ROM".	6/15
	"Two Three-channel 16-bit Timer/Counters" peripheral feature changed into "Two Three-channel 16-bit Timer/Counters".	6828
	ECC row added to Figure 7-1 "SAM9G45 Memory Mapping"	6842
6438DS	Section 6.2 "Bus Matrix", Figure 6-1 "DDR Multi-port", and text above and below added.	6797
	1 row and 1 column added to Table 6-3 and Table 6-4.	0/9/
	Typos corrected in Table 6-6, Table 6-7, Table 9-1 and Figure 2-1:	RFO
	RNG> TRNG, PWMC> PWM, AC97> AC97C, TSDAC> TSADCC.	IN O
	Section 7.3 "External Memories" reorganized.	RFO
6438ES	New Figure 11-1 "324-ball TFBGA Package Drawing".	6954
0430E3	'11-layer'> '12-layer' in Section 6.2 "Bus Matrix".	7171
	Section 10.16 "True Random Number Generator (TRNG)" added.	7172
	1st Page/headers & footers: (text where found) Product Line/Product naming convention changed - AT91SAM ARM-based MPU / SAM9G45	Marcom
6438FS	Section 5.1 "Power Supplies", replaced ground pin names by GNDIOM, GNDCORE, GNDANA, GNDIOP, GNDBU, GNDOSC, GNDUTMI.	7322
	Reorganized text describing GND association to power supply pins.	rfo
	Section 1. "Description", updated 2nd paragraph, 1st sentence. "SAM9G45 supports DDR2"	rfo



Doc. Rev	Comments	Change Request Ref.
6438GS	Section 12. "SAM9G45 Ordering Information", fixed error in ordering information table.	7953
6438HS	Section 12. "SAM9G45 Ordering Information", a second ordering code added: AT91SAM9G45B-CU. An MRL column added too.	7979
6438IS	Section 12. "SAM9G45 Ordering Information", added AT91SAM9G45C-CU and MLR C to Table 12-1, "AT91SAM9G45 Ordering Information"	8551
	Section 1. "Features", added Write Protected Registers to "Peripherals".	8213





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- Защита от снятия компонента с производства.



#### Как с нами связаться

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