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ARM Cortex™-M0

32-BIT MICROCONTROLLER

NuMicro M051™ Series
M058/M0516 Data Sheet

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1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The NuMicro M051™ series is a 32-bit microcontroller with embedded ARM® Cortex™-M0 core for industrial control and applications which need rich communication interfaces. The Cortex™-M0 is the newest ARM embedded processor with 32-bit performance and at a cost equivalent to traditional 8-bit microcontroller. The NuMicro M051™ series includes M052, M054, M058 and M0516 families.

The M058/M0516 can run up to 50 MHz. Thus it can afford to support a variety of industrial control and applications which need high CPU performance. The M058/M0516 has 32K/64K-byte embedded flash, 4K-byte data flash, 4K-byte flash for the ISP, and 4K-byte embedded SRAM.

Many system level peripheral functions, such as I/O Port, EBI (External Bus Interface), Timer, UART, SPI, I2C, PWM, ADC, Watchdog Timer and Brownout Detector, have been incorporated into the M058/M0516 in order to reduce component count, board space and system cost. These useful functions make the M058/M0516 powerful for a wide range of applications.

Additionally, the M058/M0516 is equipped with ISP (In-System Programming) and ICP (In-Circuit Programming) functions, which allow the user to update the program memory without removing the chip from the actual end product.

2 FEATURES

- Core
  - ARM® Cortex™-M0 core runs up to 50 MHz.
  - One 24-bit system timer.
  - Supports low power sleep mode.
  - A single-cycle 32-bit hardware multiplier.
  - NVIC for the 32 interrupt inputs, each with 4-levels of priority.
  - Supports Serial Wire Debug (SWD) interface and 2 watchpoints/4 breakpoints.
- Built-in LDO for Wide Operating Voltage Range: 2.5V to 5.5V
- Memory
  - 32KB/64KB Flash memory for program memory (APROM)
  - 4KB Flash memory for data memory (DataFlash)
  - 4KB Flash memory for loader (LDROM)
  - 4KB SRAM for internal scratch-pad RAM (SRAM)
- Clock Control
  - Programmable system clock source
  - External 4~24 MHz high speed crystal input
  - Internal 22.1184 MHz high speed oscillator (trimmed to 1% accuracy)
  - Internal 10 kHz low speed oscillator for Watchdog Timer
  - PLL allows CPU operation up to the maximum 50MHz
- I/O Port
  - Up to 40 general-purpose I/O (GPIO) pins for LQFP-48 package
  - Four I/O modes:
    - Quasi bi-direction

- Push-Pull output
- Open-Drain output
- Input only with high impendence

- TTL/Schmitt trigger input selectable
- I/O pin can be configured as interrupt source with edge/level setting
- Supports high driver and high sink IO mode

- Timer
  - Provides four channel 32-bit timers, one 8-bit pre-scale counter with 24-bit up-timer for each timer.
  - Independent clock source for each timer.
  - 24-bit timer value is readable through TDR (Timer Data Register)
  - Provides one-shot, periodic and toggle operation modes.
- Watchdog Timer
  - Multiple clock sources
  - Supports wake-up from power down or idle mode
  - Interrupt or reset selectable on watchdog time-out
- PWM
  - Built-in up to four 16-bit PWM generators; providing eight PWM outputs or four complementary paired PWM outputs
  - Individual clock source, clock divider, 8-bit pre-scalar and dead-zone generator for each PWM generator
  - PWM interrupt synchronized to PWM period
  - 16-bit digital Capture timers (shared with PWM timers) with rising/falling capture inputs
  - Supports capture interrupt
- UART
  - Up to two sets of UART device

- Programmable baud-rate generator
- Buffered receiver and transmitter, each with 15 bytes FIFO
- Optional flow control function (CTS and RTS)
- Supports IrDA(SIR) function
- Supports RS485 function

- SPI
  - Up to two sets of SPI device.
  - Supports master/slave mode
  - Master mode clock rate up to 20 MHz, and slave mode clock rate up to 10 MHz
  - Full duplex synchronous serial data transfer
  - Variable length of transfer data from 1 to 32 bits
  - MSB or LSB first data transfer
  - Rx latching data can be either at rising edge or at falling edge of serial clock
  - Tx sending data can be either at rising edge or at falling edge of serial clock
  - Supports Byte suspend mode in 32-bit transmission
- I^2C
  - Supports master/slave mode
  - Bidirectional data transfer between masters and slaves
  - Multi-master bus (no central master).
  - Arbitration between simultaneously transmitting masters without corruption of serial data on the bus
  - Serial clock synchronization allows devices with different bit rates to communicate via one serial bus.
  - Serial clock synchronization can be used as a handshake mechanism to suspend and resume serial transfer.
  - Programmable clocks allow versatile rate control.

- Supports multiple address recognition (four slave address with mask option)

- ADC
  - 12-bit SAR ADC with 600k SPS
  - Up to 8-ch single-ended input or 4-ch differential input
  - Supports single mode/burst mode/single-cycle scan mode/continuous scan mode
  - Each channel with an individual result register
  - Supports conversion value monitoring (or comparison) for threshold voltage detection
  - Conversion can be started either by software trigger or external pin trigger
- EBI (External Bus Interface) for external memory-mapped device access
  - Accessible space: 64KB in 8-bit mode or 128KB in 16-bit mode
  - Supports 8-bit/16-bit data width
- In-System Programming (ISP) and In-Circuit Programming (ICP)
- Brownout Detector
  - With 4 levels: 4.5V/3.8V/2.7V/2.2V
  - Supports brownout interrupt and reset option
- LVR (Low Voltage Reset)
  - Threshold voltage levels: 2.0V
- Operating Temperature: -40℃~85℃
- Packages:
  - Green package (RoHS)
  - 48-pin LQFP, 33-pin QFN

3 BLOCK DIAGRAM

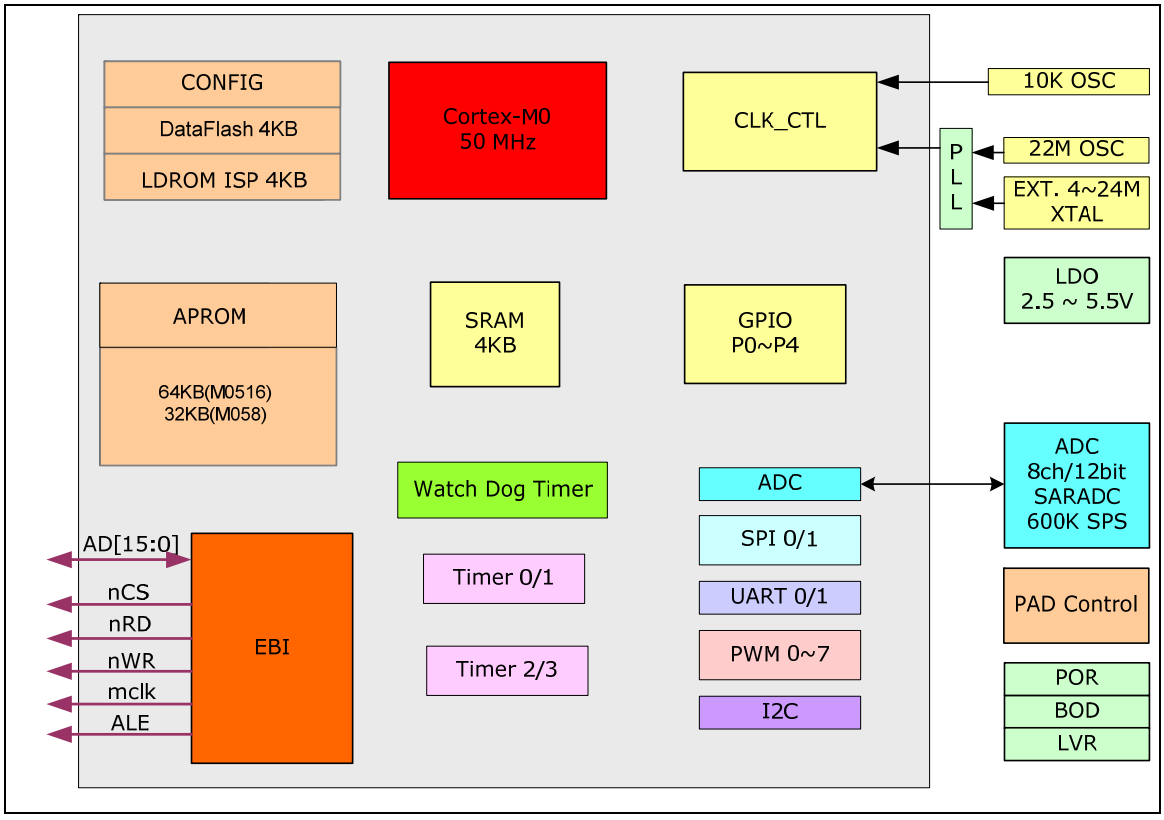


Figure 3–1 NuMicro™ M051 Series Block Diagram

4 SELECTION TABLE

NuMicro M051™ Series Selection Guide

Part No.	APROM	RAM	Data Flash	LDROM	I/O	Timer	Connectivity			PWM	ADC	EBI	ISP ICP	Package
							UART	SPI	I2C					
M058LAN	32KB	4KB	4KB	4KB	40	4x32-bit	2	2	1	8	8x12-bit	v	v	LQFP48
M058ZAN	32KB	4KB	4KB	4KB	24	4x32-bit	2	1	1	5	5x12-bit		v	QFN 33
M0516LAN	64KB	4KB	4KB	4KB	40	4x32-bit	2	2	1	8	8x12-bit	v	v	LQFP48
M0516ZAN	64KB	4KB	4KB	4KB	24	4x32-bit	2	1	1	5	5x12-bit		v	QFN 33

Table 4–1 NuMicro™ M051 Series Product Selection Guide

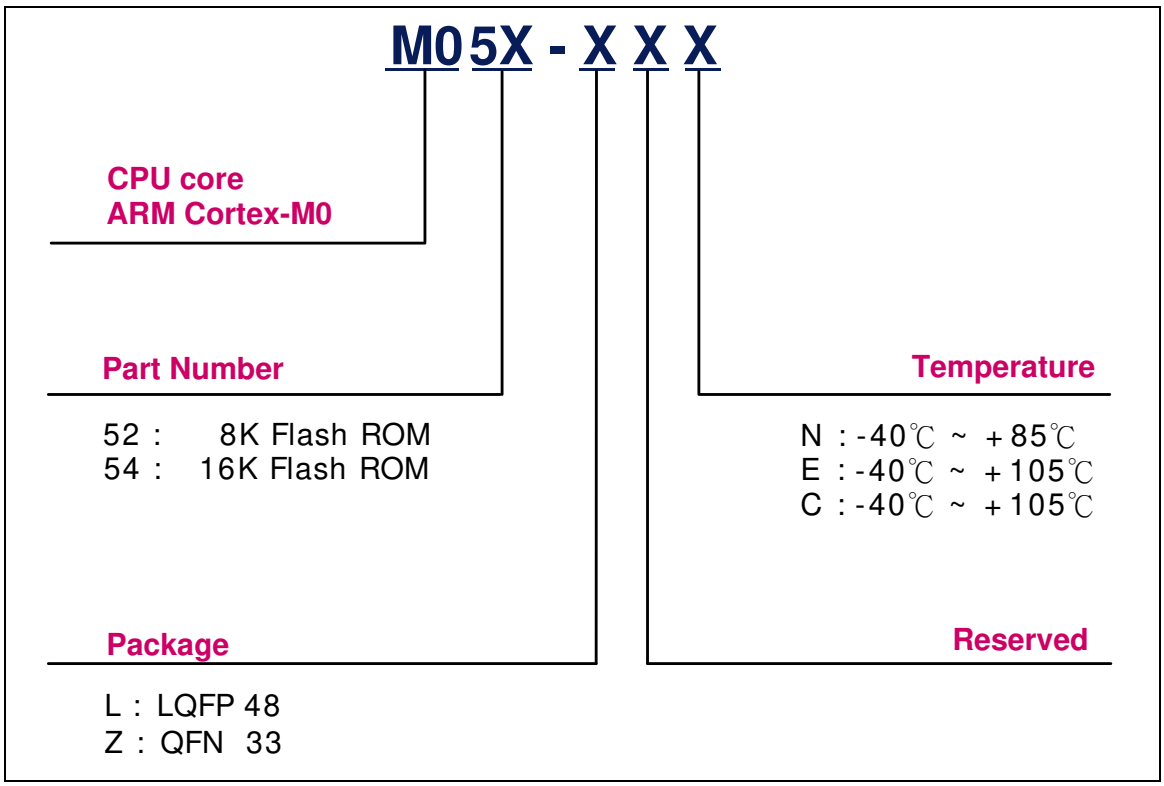


Figure 4–1 NuMicro M051™ Naming Rule

5 PIN CONFIGURATION

5.1 QFN 33 pin

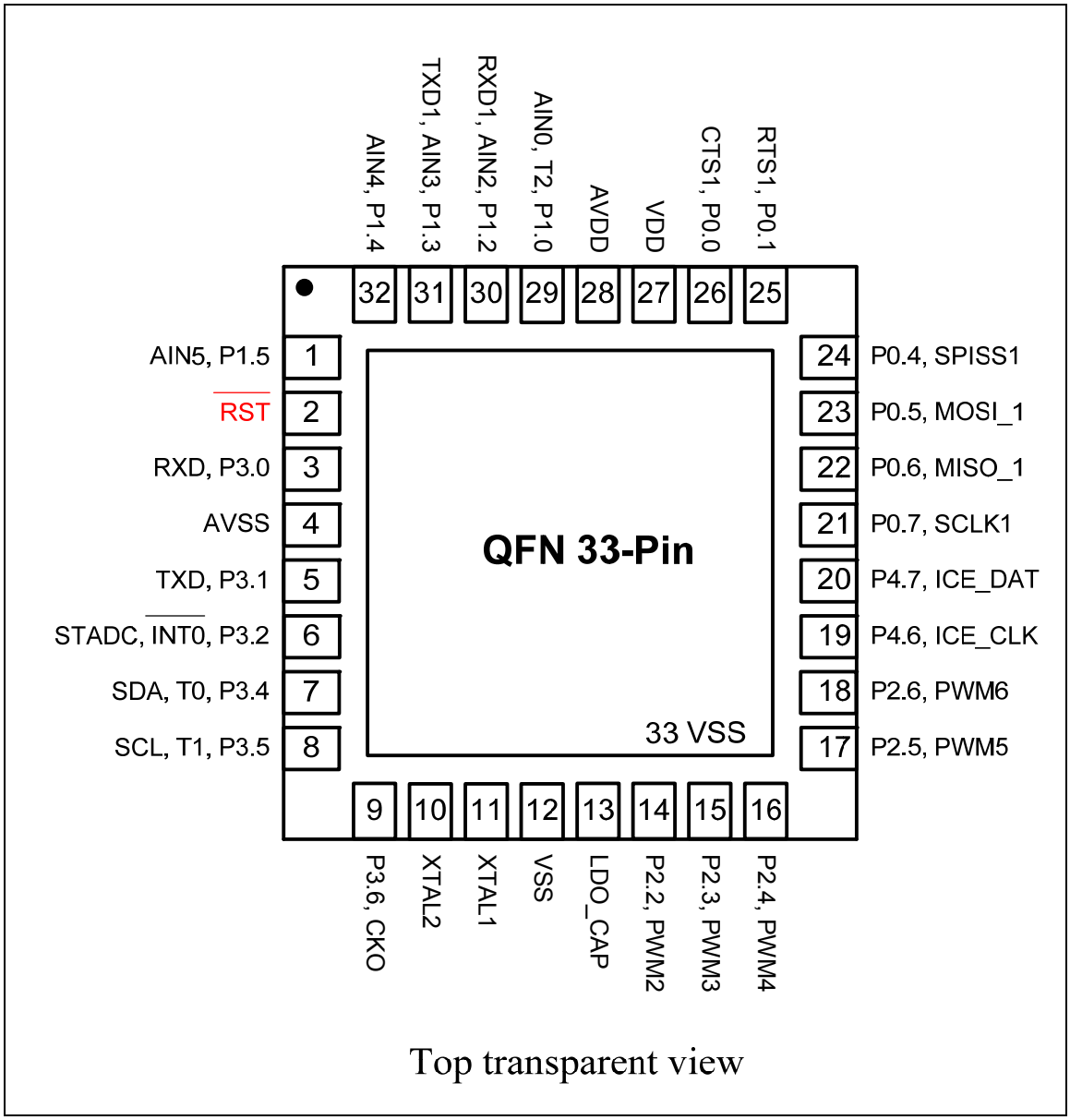


Figure 5-1 NuMicro™ M051 Series QFN33 Pin Diagram

5.2 LQFP 48 pin

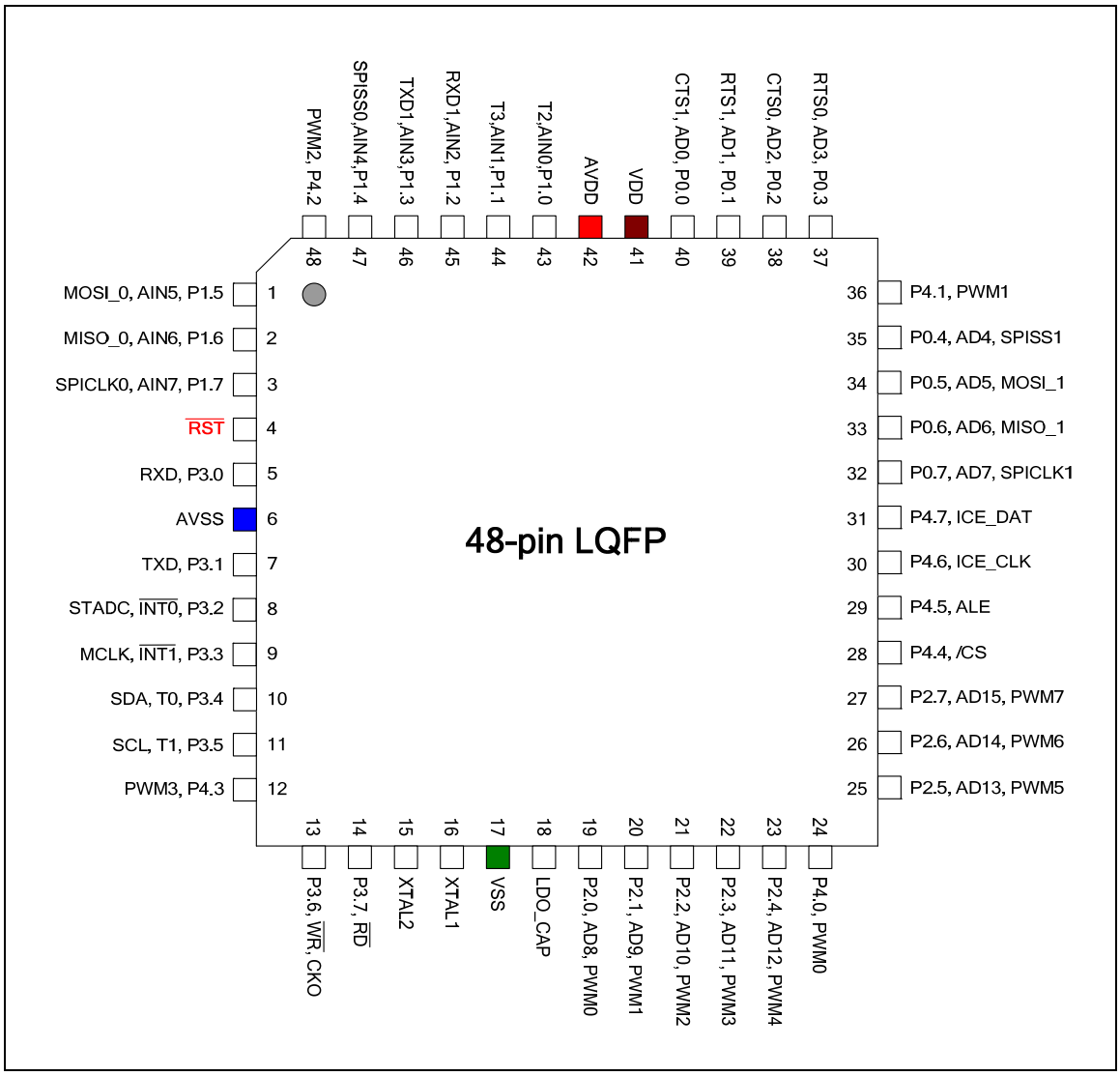


Figure 5-2 NuMicro™ M051 Series LQFP-48 Pin Diagram

5.3 Pin Description

Pin number		Symbol	Alternate Function		Type[1]	Description
QFN33	LQFP48		1	2		
11	16	XTAL1			I (ST)	**CRYSTAL1:** This is the input pin to the internal inverting amplifier. The system clock is from external crystal or resonator when FOSC[1:0] (CONFIG3[1:0]) are both logic 1 by default.
10	15	XTAL2			O	**CRYSTAL2:** This is the output pin from the internal inverting amplifier. It emits the inverted signal of XTAL1.
27	41	VDD			P	**POWER SUPPLY:** Supply voltage **Digital** V_{DD} for operation.
12	17	VSS			P	**GROUND: Digital** Ground potential.
33						
28	42	AVDD			P	**POWER SUPPLY:** Supply voltage **Analog** AV_{DD} for operation.
4	6	AVSS			P	**GROUND: Analog** Ground potential.
13	18	LDO_CAP			P	**LDO:** LDO output pin **Note: It needs to be connected with a 10uF capacitor.**
2	4	/RST			I (ST)	**RESET:** /RST pin is a Schmitt trigger input pin for hardware device reset. A "**Low**" on this pin for 768 clock counter of Internal 22.1184 MHz high speed oscillator while the system clock is running will reset the device. /RST pin has an internal pull-up resistor allowing power-on reset by simply connecting an external capacitor to GND.
26	40	P0.0	CTS1	AD0	D, I/O	**PORT0:** Port 0 is an 8-bit four mode output pin and two mode input. Its multifunction pins are for CTS1, RTS1, CTS0, RTS0, SPISS1, MOSI_1, MISO_1, and SPICLK1. P0 has an alternative function as AD[7:0] while external memory interface (EBI) is enabled. These pins which are SPISS1, MOSI_1, MISO_1, and SPICLK1 for the SPI function used. CTS0/1: Clear to Send input pin for UART0/1
25	39	P0.1	RTS1	AD1	D, I/O	
NC	38	P0.2	CTS0	AD2	D, I/O	
NC	37	P0.3	RTS0	AD3	D, I/O	
24	35	P0.4	SPISS1	AD4	D, I/O	

Pin number		Symbol	Alternate Function		Type[1]	Description
QFN33	LQFP48		1	2		
23	34	P0.5	MOSI_1	AD5	D, I/O	RTS0/1: Request to Send output pin for UART0/1
22	33	P0.6	MISO_1	AD6	D, I/O	
21	32	P0.7	SPICLK1	AD7	D, I/O	
29	43	P1.0	T2	AIN0	I/O	**PORT1:** Port 1 is an 8-bit four mode output pin and two mode input. Its multifunction pins are for T2, T3, RXD1, TXD1, SPISS0, MOSI_0, MISO_0, and SPICLK0. T2: Timer2 external input T3: Timer3 external input These pins which are SPISS0, MOSI_0, MISO_0, and SPICLK0 for the SPI function used. These pins which are AIN0~AIN7for the 12 bits ADC function used. The RXD1/TXD1 pins are for UART1 function used.
NC	44	P1.1	T3	AIN1	I/O	
30	45	P1.2	RXD1	AIN2	I/O	
31	46	P1.3	TXD1	AIN3	I/O	
32	47	P1.4	SPISS0	AIN4	I/O	
1	1	P1.5	MOSI_0	AIN5	I/O	
NC	2	P1.6	MISO_0	AIN6	I/O	
NC	3	P1.7	SPICLK0	AIN7	I/O	
NC	19	P2.0	PWM0	AD8	D, I/O	**PORT2:** Port 2 is an 8-bit four mode output pin and two mode input. It has an alternative function P2 has an alternative function as AD[15:8] while external memory interface (EBI) is enabled. These pins which are PWM0~PWM7 for the PWM function.
NC	20	P2.1	PWM1	AD9	D, I/O	
14	21	P2.2	PWM2	AD10	D, I/O	
15	22	P2.3	PWM3	AD11	D, I/O	
16	23	P2.4	PWM4	AD12	D, I/O	
17	25	P2.5	PWM5	AD13	D, I/O	
18	26	P2.6	PWM6	AD14	D, I/O	
NC	27	P2.7	PWM7	AD15	D, I/O	
3	5	P3.0	RXD		I/O	**PORT3:** Port 3 is an 8-bit four mode output pin and two mode input. Its multifunction pins are for RXD, TXD, $\overline{INT0}$,
5	7	P3.1	TXD		I/O	

Pin number		Symbol	Alternate Function		Type[1]	Description
QFN33	LQFP48		1	2		
6	8	P3.2	$\overline{INT0}$	STADC	I/O	$\overline{INT1}$, T0, T1, $\overline{WR}$, and $\overline{RD}$. T0: Timer0 external input T1: Timer1 external input The RXD/TXD pins are for UART0 function used. The SDA/SCL pins are for I^2C function used. MCLK: EBI clock output pin. CKO: HCLK clock output The STADC pin is for ADC external trigger input.
NC	9	P3.3	$\overline{INT1}$	MCLK	I/O	
7	10	P3.4	T0	SDA	I/O	
8	11	P3.5	T1	SCL	I/O	
9	13	P3.6	$\overline{WR}$	CKO	I/O	
NC	14	P3.7	$\overline{RD}$		I/O	
NC	24	P4.0	PWM0		I/O	**PORT4:** Port 4 is an 8-bit four mode output pin and two mode input. Its multifunction pins are for /CS, ALE, ICE_CLK and ICE_DAT. /CS for EBI (External Bus Interface) used. ALE (Address Latch Enable) is used to enable the address latch that separates the address from the data on Port 0 and Port 2. The ICE_CLK/ICE_DAT pins are for JTAG-ICE function used. PWM0-3 can be used from P4.0-P4.3 when EBI is active.
NC	36	P4.1	PWM1		I/O	
NC	48	P4.2	PWM2		I/O	
NC	12	P4.3	PWM3		I/O	
NC	28	P4.4	/CS		I/O	
NC	29	P4.5	ALE		I/O	
19	30	P4.6	ICE_CLK		I/O	
20	31	P4.7	ICE_DAT		I/O	

Table 5-1 NuMicro™ M051 Series Pin Description

[1] I/O type description. I: input, O: output, I/O: quasi bi-direction, D: open-drain, P: power pins, ST: Schmitt trigger.

6 FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

6.1 ARM® Cortex™-M0 Core

The Cortex™-M0 processor is a configurable, multistage, 32-bit RISC processor. It has an AMBA AHB-Lite interface and includes an NVIC component. It also has optional hardware debug functionality. The processor can execute Thumb code and is compatible with other Cortex-M profile processor. The profile supports two modes -Thread and Handler modes. Handler mode is entered as a result of an exception. An exception return can only be issued in Handler mode. Thread mode is entered on Reset, and can be entered as a result of an exception return.

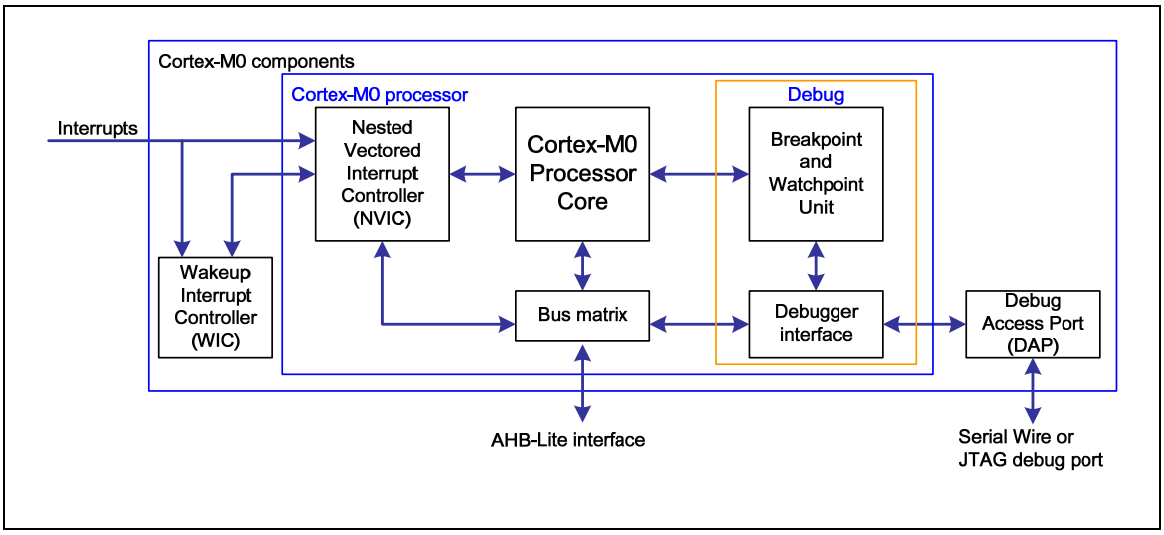


Figure 6-1 Functional Block Diagram

The implemented device provides:

A low gate count processor the features:

- The ARMv6-M Thumb® instruction set.
- Thumb-2 technology.
- ARMv6-M compliant 24-bit SysTick timer.
- A 32-bit hardware multiplier.
- The system interface supports little-endian data accesses.
- The ability to have deterministic, fixed-latency, interrupt handling.

- Load/store-multiples and multicycle-multiplies that can be abandoned and restarted to facilitate rapid interrupt handling.
- C Application Binary Interface compliant exception model.
  This is the ARMv6-M, C Application Binary Interface(C-ABI) compliant exception model that enables the use of pure C functions as interrupt handlers.
- Low power sleep mode entry using Wait For Interrupt (WFI), Wait For Event(WFE) instructions, or the return from interrupt sleep-on-exit feature.

NVIC features:

- 32 external interrupt inputs, each with four levels of priority.
- Dedicated non-Maskable Interrupt (NMI) input.
- Support for both level-sensitive and pulse-sensitive interrupt lines
- Wake-up Interrupt Controller (WIC), supports ultra-low power sleep mode.

Debug support:

- Four hardware breakpoints.
- Two watchpoints.
- Program Counter Sampling Register (PCSR) for non-intrusive code profiling.
- Single step and vector catch capabilities.

Bus interfaces:

- Single 32-bit AMBA-3 AHB-Lite system interface that provides simple integration to all system peripherals and memory.
- Single 32-bit slave port that supports the DAP (Debug Access Port).

6.2 System Manager

6.2.1 Overview

The following functions are included in system manager section

- System Resets
- System Memory Map
- System management registers for Part Number ID, chip reset and on-chip module reset , multi-functional pin control
- System Timer (SysTick)
- Nested Vectored Interrupt Controller (NVIC)
- System Control registers

6.2.2 System Reset

The system reset includes one of the list below event occurs. For these reset event flags can be read by RSTRC register.

- The Power-On Reset (POR)
- The low level on the /RESET pin
- Watchdog Time Out Reset (WDT)
- Low Voltage Reset (LVR)
- Brown-Out-Detected Reset (BOD)
- CPU Reset
- System Reset

6.2.3 System Power Architecture

In this device, the power architecture is divided into three segments.

- Analog power from AVDD and AVSS provides the power for analog module operation.
- Digital power from VDD and VSS supplies the power to the internal regulator which provides a fixed 2.5V power for digital operation and I/O pins.

The outputs of internal voltage regulator, which is LDO, require an external capacitor which

should be located close to the corresponding pin. The Figure 6-2 shows the power architecture of this device.

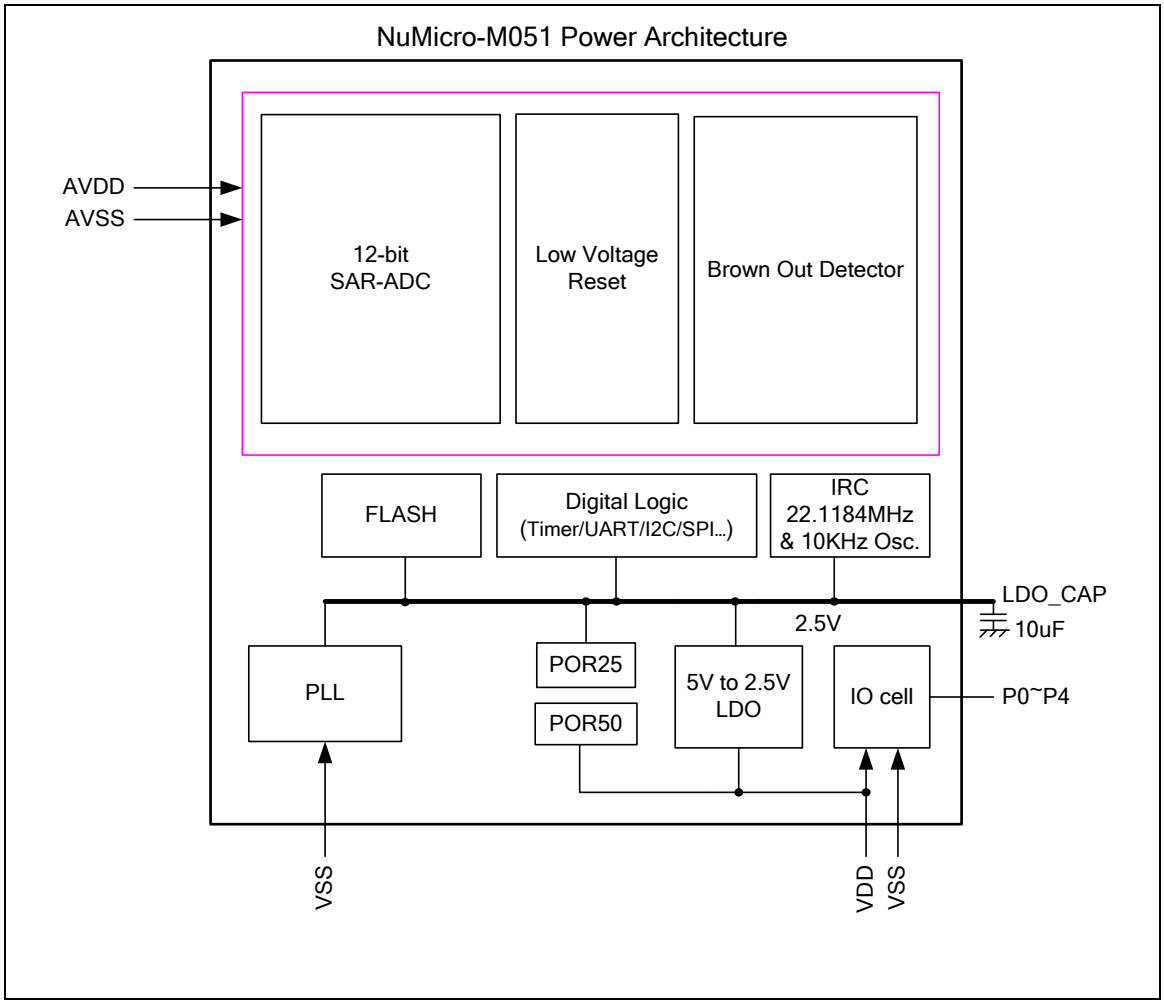


Figure 6-2 NuMicro M051™ Series Power Architecture Diagram

6.2.4 Whole System Memory Map

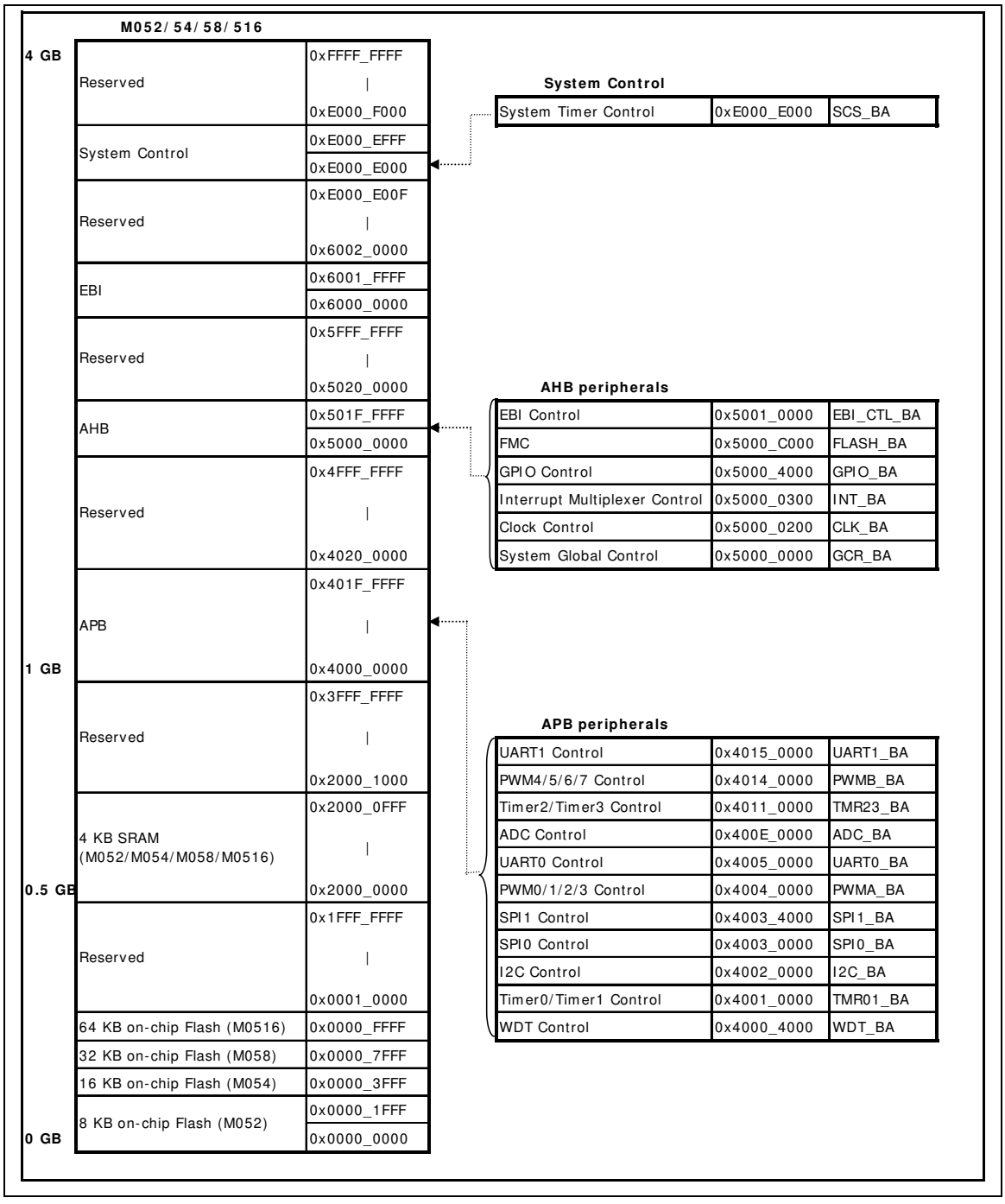
NuMicro M051™ series provides a 4G-byte address space. The memory locations assigned to each on-chip modules are shown in Table 6-1. The detailed register memory addressing and programming will be described in the following sections for individual on-chip peripherals. NuMicro M051™ series only supports little-endian data format.

Address Space	Token	Modules
Flash and SRAM Memory Space		
0x0000_0000 – 0x0000_FFFF	FLASH_BA	FLASH Memory Space (64KB)
0x2000_0000 – 0x2000_0FFF	SRAM_BA	SRAM Memory Space (4KB)
AHB Modules Space (0x5000_0000 – 0x501F_FFFF)		
0x5000_0000 – 0x5000_01FF	GCR_BA	System Global Control Registers
0x5000_0200 – 0x5000_02FF	CLK_BA	Clock Control Registers
0x5000_0300 – 0x5000_03FF	INT_BA	Interrupt Multiplexer Control Registers
0x5000_4000 – 0x5000_7FFF	GPIO_BA	GPIO (P0~P4) Control Registers
0x5000_C000 – 0x5000_FFFF	FMC_BA	Flash Memory Control Registers
0x5001_0000 – 0x5001_3FFF	EBI_CTL_BA	EBI Control Registers (128KB)
EBI Space (0x6000_0000 ~ 0x6001_FFFF)		
0x6000_0000 – 0x6001_FFFF	EBI_BA	EBI Space
APB Modules Space (0x4000_0000 ~ 0x400F_FFFF)		
0x4000_4000 – 0x4000_7FFF	WDT_BA	Watch-Dog Timer Control Registers
0x4001_0000 – 0x4001_3FFF	TMR01_BA	Timer0/Timer1 Control Registers
0x4002_0000 – 0x4002_3FFF	I2C_BA	I^2C Interface Control Registers
0x4003_0000 – 0x4003_3FFF	SPI0_BA	SPI0 with master/slave function Control Registers
0x4003_4000 – 0x4003_7FFF	SPI1_BA	SPI1 with master/slave function Control Registers
0x4004_0000 – 0x4004_3FFF	PWMA_BA	PWM0/1/2/3 Control Registers
0x4005_0000 – 0x4005_3FFF	UART0_BA	UART0 Control Registers

0x400E_0000 – 0x400E_FFFF	ADC_BA	Analog-Digital-Converter (ADC) Control Registers
0x4011_0000 – 0x4011_3FFF	TMR23_BA	Timer2/Timer3 Control Registers
0x4014_0000 – 0x4014_3FFF	PWMB_BA	PWM4/5/6/7 Control Registers
0x4015_0000 – 0x4015_3FFF	UART1_BA	UART1 Control Registers
System Control Space (0xE000_E000 ~ 0xE000_EFFF)		
0xE000_E010 – 0xE000_E0FF	SCS_BA	System Timer Control Registers
0xE000_E100 – 0xE000_ECFF	SCS_BA	External Interrupt Controller Control Registers
0xE000_ED00 – 0xE000_ED8F	SCS_BA	System Control Registers

Table 6-1 Address Space Assignments for On-Chip Modules

6.2.5 Whole System Memory Mapping Table



6.2.6 System Timer (SysTick)

The Cortex-M0 includes an integrated system timer, SysTick. SysTick provides a simple, 24-bit clear-on-write, decrementing, wrap-on-zero counter with a flexible control mechanism. The counter can be used as a Real Time Operating System (RTOS) tick timer or as a simple counter.

When system timer is enabled, it will count down from the value in the SysTick Current Value Register (SYST_CVR) to zero, and reload (wrap) to the value in the SysTick Reload Value Register (SYST_RVR) on the next clock edge, then decrement on subsequent clocks. When the counter transitions to zero, the COUNTFLAG status bit is set. The COUNTFLAG bit clears on reads.

The SYST_CVR value is UNKNOWN on reset. Software should write to the register to clear it to zero before enabling the feature. This ensures the timer will count from the SYST_RVR value rather than an arbitrary value when it is enabled.

If the SYST_RVR is zero, the timer will be maintained with a current value of zero after it is reloaded with this value. This mechanism can be used to disable the feature independently from the timer enable bit.

For more detailed information, please refer to the documents “ARM® Cortex™-M0 Technical Reference Manual” and “ARM® v6-M Architecture Reference Manual”.