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56F8035/56F8025

Data Sheet

Technical Data

56F8000
16-bit Digital Signal Controllers

MC56F8025
Rev. 6
02/2010

freescale.com

freescale™ semiconductor

Document Revision History

Version History	Description of Change
Rev. 0	Initial public release.
Rev. 1	• In Table 5-3, changed the ITCN_BASE address from $00 F060 (incorrect value) to $00 F0E0 (the correct value). • In Table 10-4, added an entry for flash data retention with less than 100 program/erase cycles (minimum 20 years). • In Table 10-6, changed the device clock speed in STOP mode from 8MHz to 4MHz. • In Table 10-12, changed the typical relaxation oscillator output frequency in Standby mode from 400kHz to 200kHz. • Changed input propagation delay values in Table 10-20 as follows: Old values: 1 µs typical, 2 µs maximum New values: 35 ns typical, 45 ns maximum
Rev. 2	• In Table 10-19, changed the maximum ADC internal clock frequency from 8MHz to 5.33MHz. • Replaced the case outline schematics in Figure 11-2, Figure 11-3, and Figure 11-4.
Rev. 3	Added the following note to the description of the TMS signal in Table 2-3: **Note:** Always tie the TMS pin to V_{DD} through a 2.2K resistor.
Rev. 4	• Changed the VBA register reset value and updated the footnote in **Section 5.6.8**. • Changed the STANDBY > STOP I_{DD} values in **Table 10-6** as follows: Typical: was 290µA, is 540µA Maximum: was 390µA, is 650µA • Changed the POWERDOWN I_{DD} values in **Table 10-6** as follows: Typical: was 190µA, is 440µA Maximum: was 250µA, is 550µA • Changed footnote 1 in **Table 10-12** (was “Output frequency after application of 8MHz trim value, at 125°C.”, is “Output frequency after application of factory trim”). • Deleted the text “at 125°C” from **Figure 10-5**. • Changed the maximum input offset voltage in **Table 10-20** (was +/- 20 mV, is ±35 mV).
Rev. 5	• In **Table 2-3**, change V_{CAP} value from 4.7µF to 2.2µF. • Revised **Section 7, Security Features**. • Fixed miscellaneous typos.

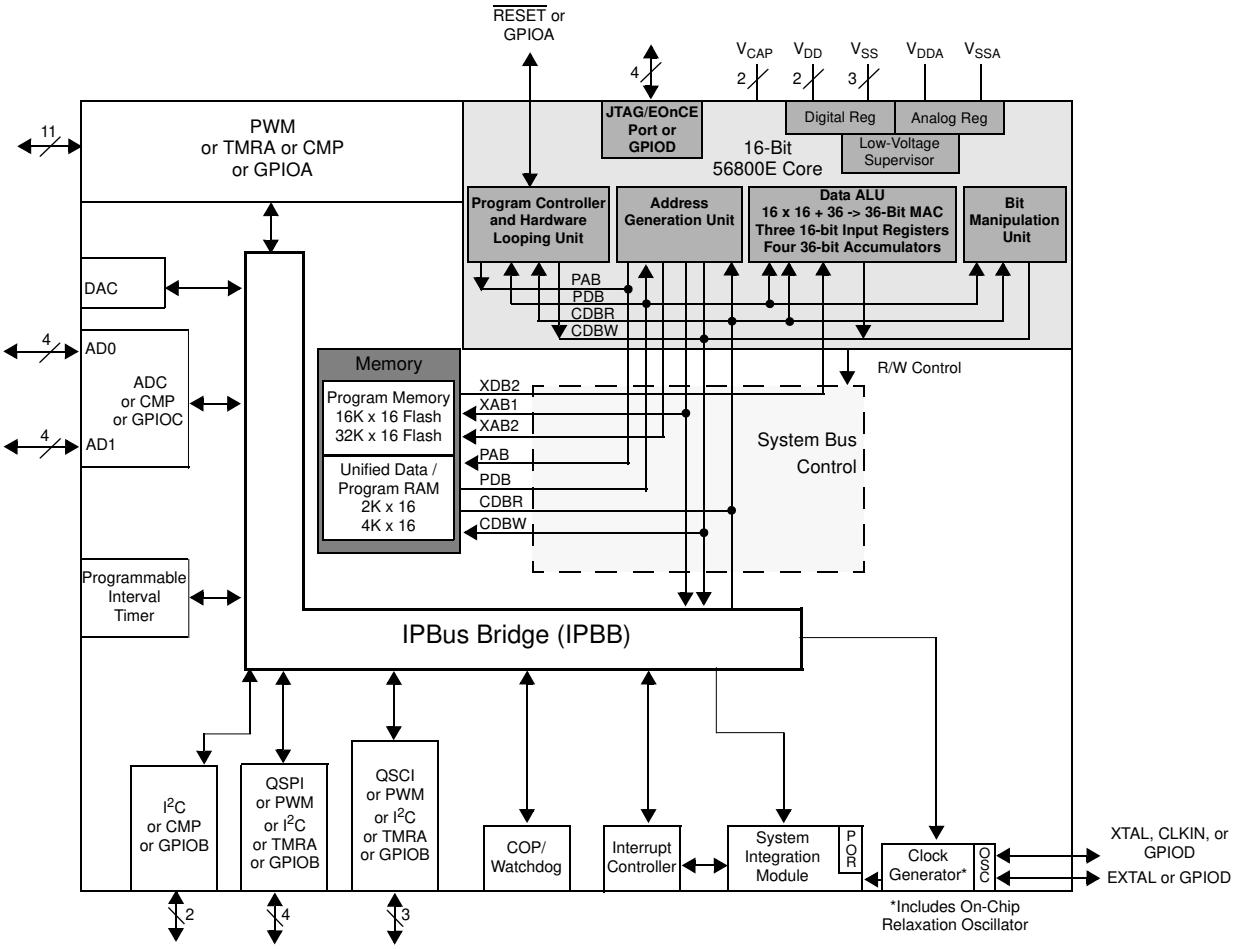
Document Revision History

Version History	Description of Change
Rev. 6	In the table **Recommended Operating Conditions**, removed the line “XTAL not driven by an external clock“ from the characteristic: “Oscillator Input Voltage High XTAL not driven by an external clock XTAL driven by an external clock source“ Changed COUTB_A to CMPBO throughout Added MC56F8035 device Added MC56F8025MLD to the orderable parts In the **System Integration Module (SIM) chapter**, fixed typos Added IPS0_PSRC2 field to SIM_IPS0 register

Please see http://www.freescale.com for the most current data sheet revision.

56F8035/56F8025 General Description

- Up to 32 MIPS at 32MHz core frequency
- DSP and MCU functionality in a unified, C-efficient architecture
- 56F8035 offers 64KB (32K x 16) Program Flash
- 56F8025 offers 32KB (16K x 16) Program Flash
- 56F8035 offers 8KB (4K x 16) Unified Data/Program RAM
- 56F8025 offers 4KB (2K x 16) Unified Data/Program RAM
- One 6-channel PWM module
- Two 4-channel 12-bit Analog-to-Digital Converters (ADCs)
- Two Internal 12-bit Digital-to-Analog Converters (DACs)
- Two Analog Comparators
- Three Programmable Interval Timers (PITs)
- One Queued Serial Communication Interface (QSCI) with LIN slave functionality
- One Queued Serial Peripheral Interfaces (QSPI)
- One 16-bit Quad Timer
- One Inter-Integrated Circuit (I^2C) port
- Computer Operating Properly (COP)/Watchdog
- On-Chip Relaxation Oscillator
- Integrated Power-On Reset (POR) and Low-Voltage Interrupt (LVI) module
- JTAG/Enhanced On-Chip Emulation (OnCE™) for unobtrusive, real-time debugging
- Up to 35 GPIO lines



56F8035/56F8025 Block Diagram

56F8035/56F8025 Data Sheet Table of Contents

Part 1 Overview

1.1 56F8035/56F8025 Features

1.1.1 Digital Signal Controller Core

- Efficient 16-bit 56800E family Digital Signal Controller (DSC) engine with dual Harvard architecture
- As many as 32 Million Instructions Per Second (MIPS) at 32MHz core frequency
- Single-cycle 16 × 16-bit parallel Multiplier-Accumulator (MAC)
- Four 36-bit accumulators, including extension bits
- 32-bit arithmetic and logic multi-bit shifter
- Parallel instruction set with unique DSP addressing modes
- Hardware DO and REP loops
- Three internal address buses
- Four internal data buses
- Instruction set supports both DSP and controller functions
- Controller-style addressing modes and instructions for compact code
- Efficient C compiler and local variable support
- Software subroutine and interrupt stack with depth limited only by memory
- JTAG/Enhanced On-Chip Emulation (OnCE) for unobtrusive, processor speed-independent real-time debugging

1.1.2 Difference Between Devices

Table 1-1 outlines the key differences between the 56F8033 and 56F8023 devices.

Table 1-1 Device Differences

On-Chip Memory	56F8035	56F8025
Program Flash (PFLASH)	64KB	32KB
Unified RAM (RAM)	8KB	4KB

1.1.3 Memory

- Dual Harvard architecture permits as many as three simultaneous accesses to program and data memory
- Flash security and protection that prevent unauthorized users from gaining access to the internal Flash
- On-chip memory
  - — 64KB of Program Flash (56F80235 device)
    32KB of Program Flash (56F8025 device)
  - — 8KB of Unified Data/Program RAM (56F8035 device)
    4KB of Unified Data/Program RAM (56F8025 device)
- EEPROM emulation capability using Flash

1.1.4 Peripheral Circuits for 56F8035/56F8025

- One multi-function six-output Pulse Width Modulator (PWM) module
  - Up to 96MHz PWM operating clock
  - 15 bits of resolution
  - Center-aligned and edge-aligned PWM signal mode
  - Four programmable fault inputs with programmable digital filter
  - Double-buffered PWM registers
  - Each complementary PWM signal pair allows selection of a PWM supply source from:
    - PWM generator
    - External GPIO
    - Internal timers
    - Analog comparator outputs
    - ADC conversion result which compares with values of ADC high- and low-limit registers to set PWM output
- Two independent 12-bit Analog-to-Digital Converters (ADCs)
  - 2 x 4 channel inputs
  - Supports both simultaneous and sequential conversions
  - ADC conversions can be synchronized by both PWM and timer modules
  - Sampling rate up to 2.67MSPS
  - 16-word result buffer registers
- Two internal 12-bit Digital-to-Analog Converters (DACs)
  - 2 microsecond settling time when output swing from rail to rail
  - Automatic waveform generation generates square, triangle and sawtooth waveforms with programmable period, update rate, and range
- One 16-bit multi-purpose Quad Timer module (TMR)
  - Up to 96MHz operating clock
  - Eight independent 16-bit counter/timers with cascading capability
  - Each timer has capture and compare capability
  - Up to 12 operating modes
- One Queued Serial Communication Interface (QSCI) with LIN Slave functionality
  - Full-duplex or single-wire operation
  - Two receiver wake-up methods:
    - Idle line
    - Address mark
  - Four-bytes-deep FIFOs are available on both transmitter and receiver
- One Queued Serial Peripheral Interfaces (QSPI)

- Full-duplex operation
- Master and slave modes
- Four-words-deep FIFOs available on both transmitter and receiver
- Programmable Length Transactions (2 to 16 bits)

- One Inter-Integrated Circuit (I^2C) port
  - Operates up to 400kbps
  - Supports both master and slave operation
  - Supports both 10-bit address mode and broadcasting mode
- Three 16-bit Programmable Interval Timers (PITs)
- Two analog Comparators (CMPs)
  - Selectable input source includes external pins, DACs
  - Programmable output polarity
  - Output can drive Timer input, PWM fault input, PWM source, external pin output and trigger ADCs
  - Output falling and rising edge detection able to generate interrupts
- Computer Operating Properly (COP)/Watchdog timer capable of selecting different clock sources
- Up to 35 General-Purpose I/O (GPIO) pins with 5V tolerance
- Integrated Power-On Reset (POR) and Low-Voltage Interrupt (LVI) module
- Phase Lock Loop (PLL) provides a high-speed clock to the core and peripherals
- Clock sources:
  - On-chip relaxation oscillator
  - External clock: Crystal oscillator, ceramic resonator, and external clock source
- JTAG/EOnCE debug programming interface for real-time debugging

1.1.5 Energy Information

- Fabricated in high-density CMOS with 5V tolerance
- On-chip regulators for digital and analog circuitry to lower cost and reduce noise
- Wait and Stop modes available
- ADC smart power management
- Each peripheral can be individually disabled to save power

1.2 56F8035/56F8025 Description

The 56F8035/56F8025 is a member of the 56800E core-based family of Digital Signal Controllers (DSCs). It combines, on a single chip, the processing power of a DSP and the functionality of a microcontroller with a flexible set of peripherals to create an extremely cost-effective solution. Because of its low cost, configuration flexibility, and compact program code, the 56F8035/56F8025 is well-suited for many applications. The 56F8035/56F8025 includes many peripherals that are especially useful for industrial control, motion control, home appliances, general-purpose inverters, smart sensors, fire and

security systems, switched-mode power supply, power management, and medical monitoring applications.

The 56800E core is based on a dual Harvard-style architecture consisting of three execution units operating in parallel, allowing as many as six operations per instruction cycle. The MCU-style programming model and optimized instruction set allow straightforward generation of efficient, compact DSP and control code. The instruction set is also highly efficient for C compilers to enable rapid development of optimized control applications.

The 56F8035/56F8025 supports program execution from internal memories. Two data operands can be accessed from the on-chip data RAM per instruction cycle. The 56F8035/56F8025 also offers up to 35 General-Purpose Input/Output (GPIO) lines, depending on peripheral configuration.

The 56F8035 Digital Signal Controller includes 64KB of Program Flash and 8KB of Unified Data/Program RAM. The 56F8025 Digital Signal Controller includes 32KB of Program Flash and 4KB of Unified Data/Program RAM. Program Flash memory can be independently bulk erased or erased in pages. Program Flash page erase size is 512 Bytes (256 Words).

A full set of programmable peripherals — PWM, ADCs, QSCI, QSPI, I2C, PITs, Quad Timers, DACs, and analog comparators — supports various applications. Each peripheral can be independently shut down to save power. Any pin in these peripherals can also be used as General Purpose Input/Outputs (GPIOs).

1.3 Award-Winning Development Environment

Processor Expert™ (PE) provides a Rapid Application Design (RAD) tool that combines easy-to-use component-based software application creation with an expert knowledge system.

The CodeWarrior Integrated Development Environment is a sophisticated tool for code navigation, compiling, and debugging. A complete set of evaluation modules (EVMs), demonstration board kit and development system cards will support concurrent engineering. Together, PE, CodeWarrior and EVMs create a complete, scalable tools solution for easy, fast, and efficient development.

1.4 Architecture Block Diagram

The 56F8035/56F8025's architecture is shown in **Figures 1-1**, **1-2**, **1-3**, **1-4**, **1-5**, **1-6**, and **1-7**. **Figure 1-1** illustrates how the 56800E system buses communicate with internal memories and the IPBus Bridge and the internal connections between each unit of the 56800E core. **Figure 1-2** shows the peripherals and control blocks connected to the IPBus Bridge. **Figures 1-3**, **1-4**, **1-5**, **1-6**, and **1-7** detail how the device's I/O pins are muxed. The figures do not show the on-board regulator and power and ground signals. Please see **Part 2, Signal/Connection Descriptions**, for information about which signals are multiplexed with those of other peripherals.

1.4.1 PWM, TMR and ADC Connections

Figure 1-6 shows the over-limit and under-limit connections from the ADC to the PWM and the connections to the PWM from the TMR and GPIO. These signals can control the PWM outputs in a similar manner as the PWM generator. See the **56F802x and 56F803x Peripheral Reference Manual** for

additional information.

The PWM_reload_sync output can be connected to the Timer's Channel 3 input and the Timer's Channels 2 and 3 outputs are connected to the ADC sync inputs. Timer Channel 3 output is connected to SYNC0 and Timer Channel 2 is connected to SYNC1. These are controlled by bits in the SIM Control Register; see **Section 6.3.1**.

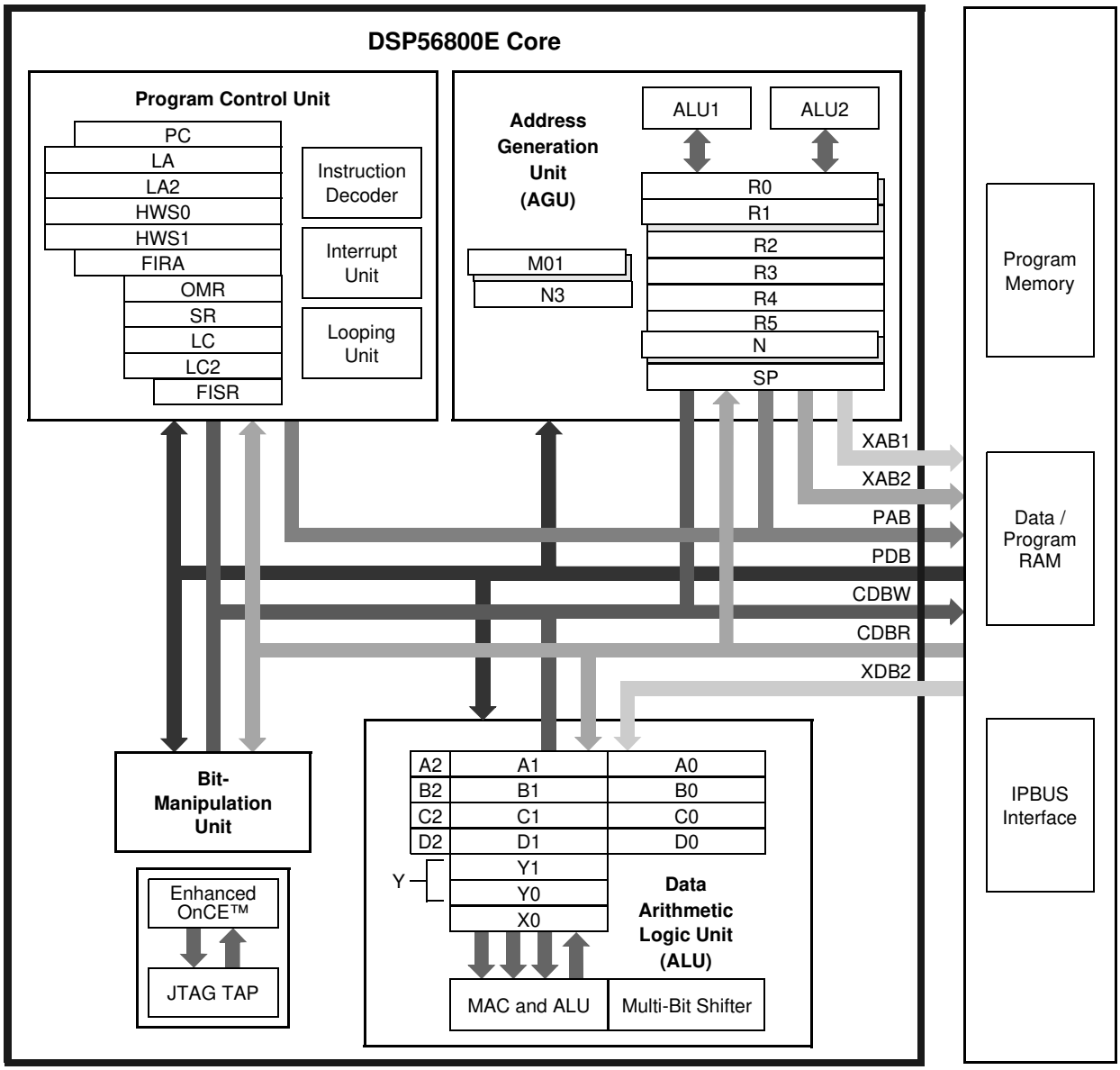


Figure 1-1 56800E Core Block Diagram

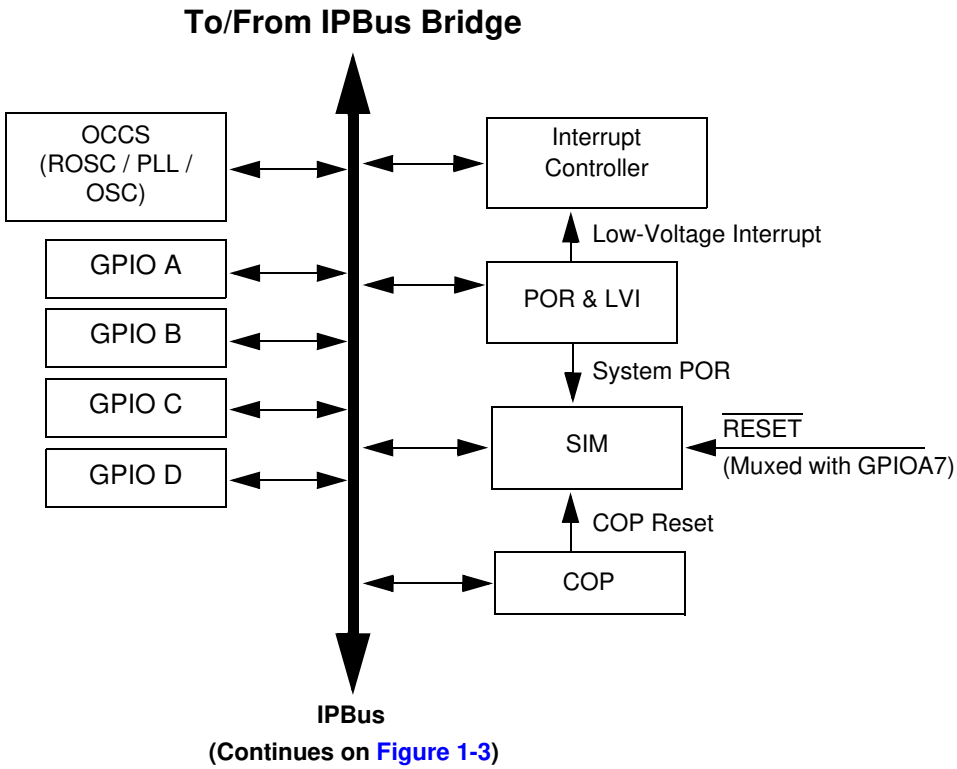


Figure 1-2 Peripheral Subsystem

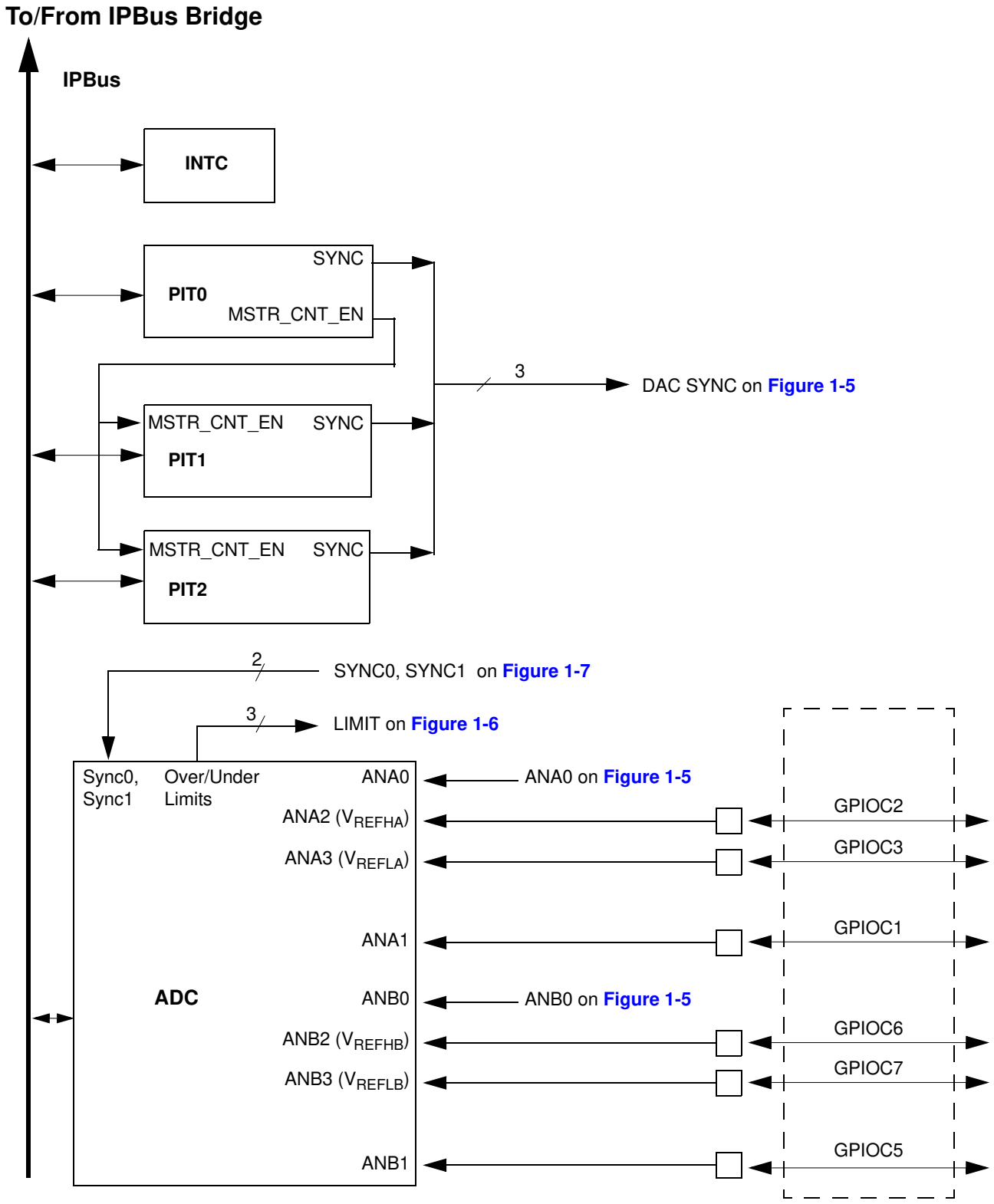


Figure 1-3 56F8035/56F8025 I/O Pin-Out Muxing (Part 1/5)

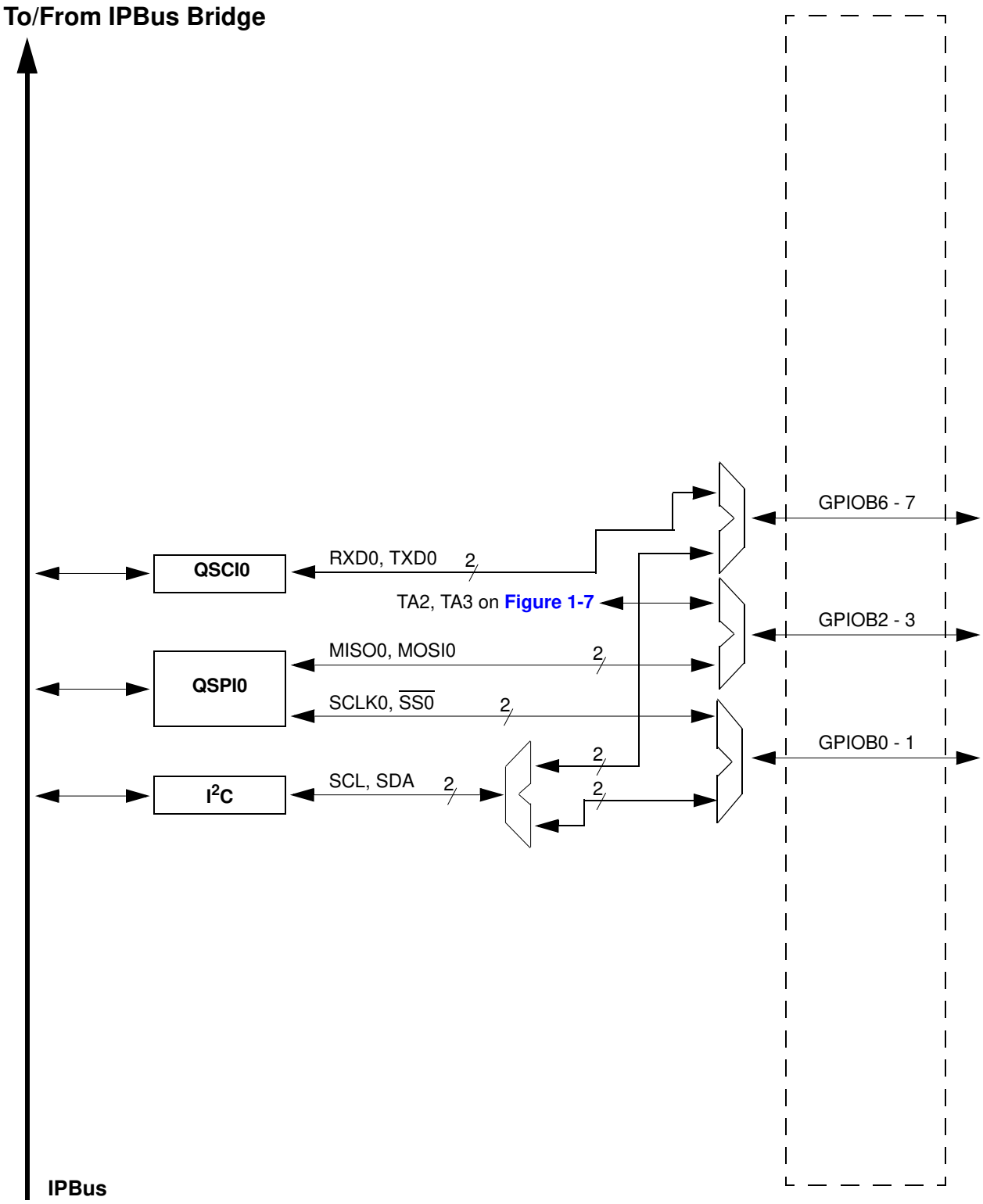


Figure 1-4 56F8035/56F8025 I/O Pin-Out Muxing (Part 2/5)

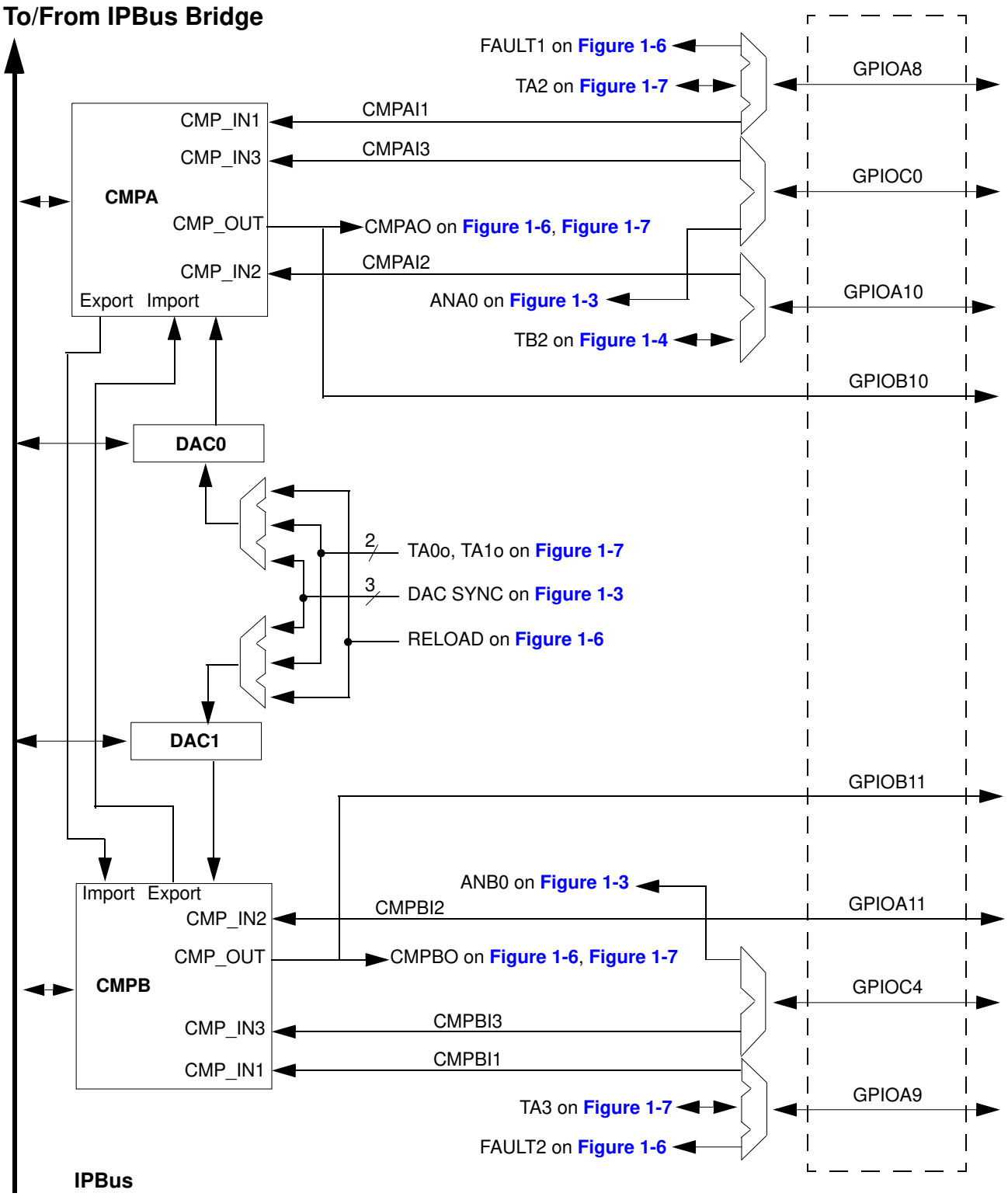


Figure 1-5 56F8035/56F8025 I/O Pin-Out Muxing (Part 3/5)

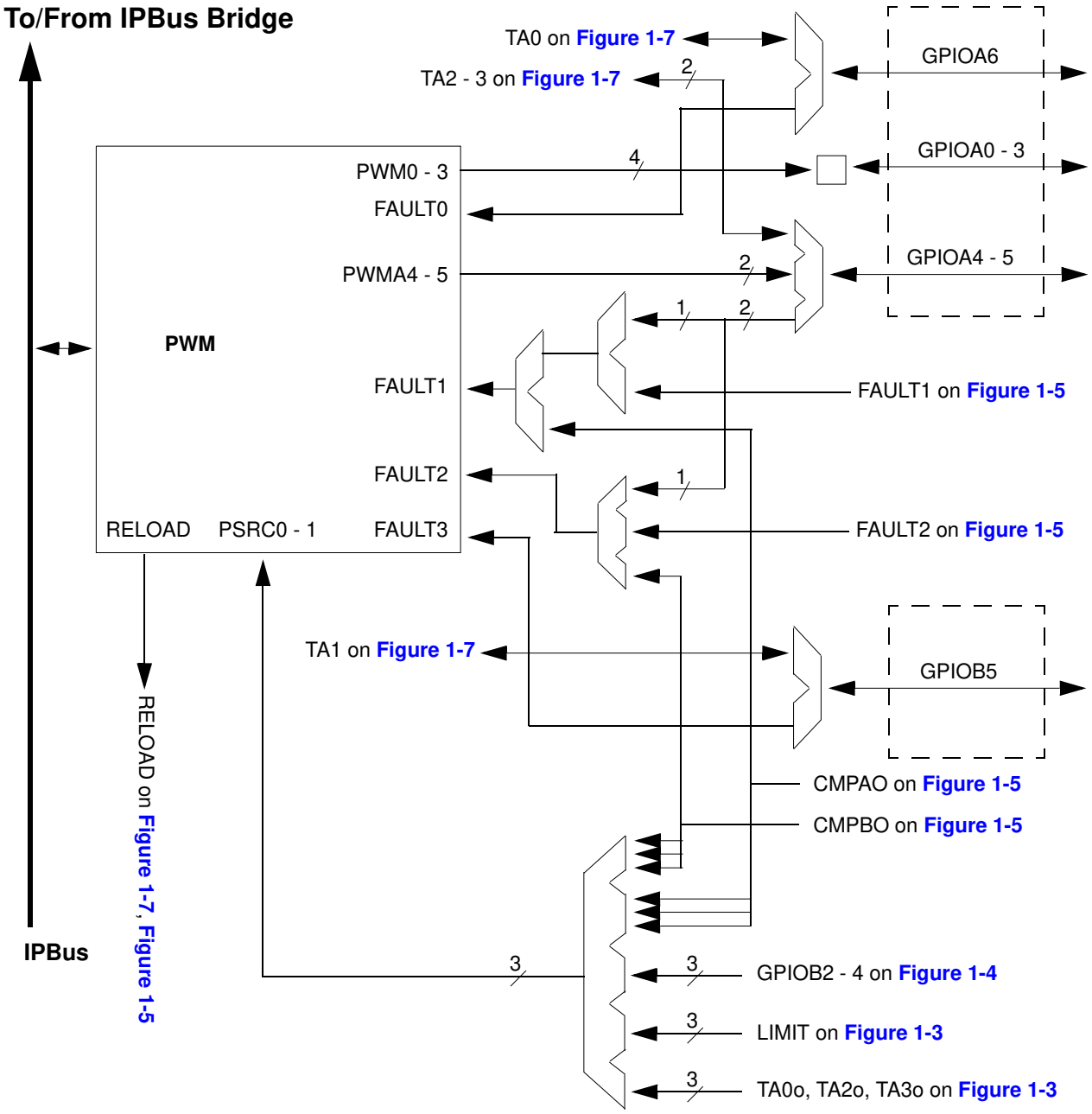


Figure 1-6 56F8035/56F8025 I/O Pin-Out Muxing (Part 4/5)

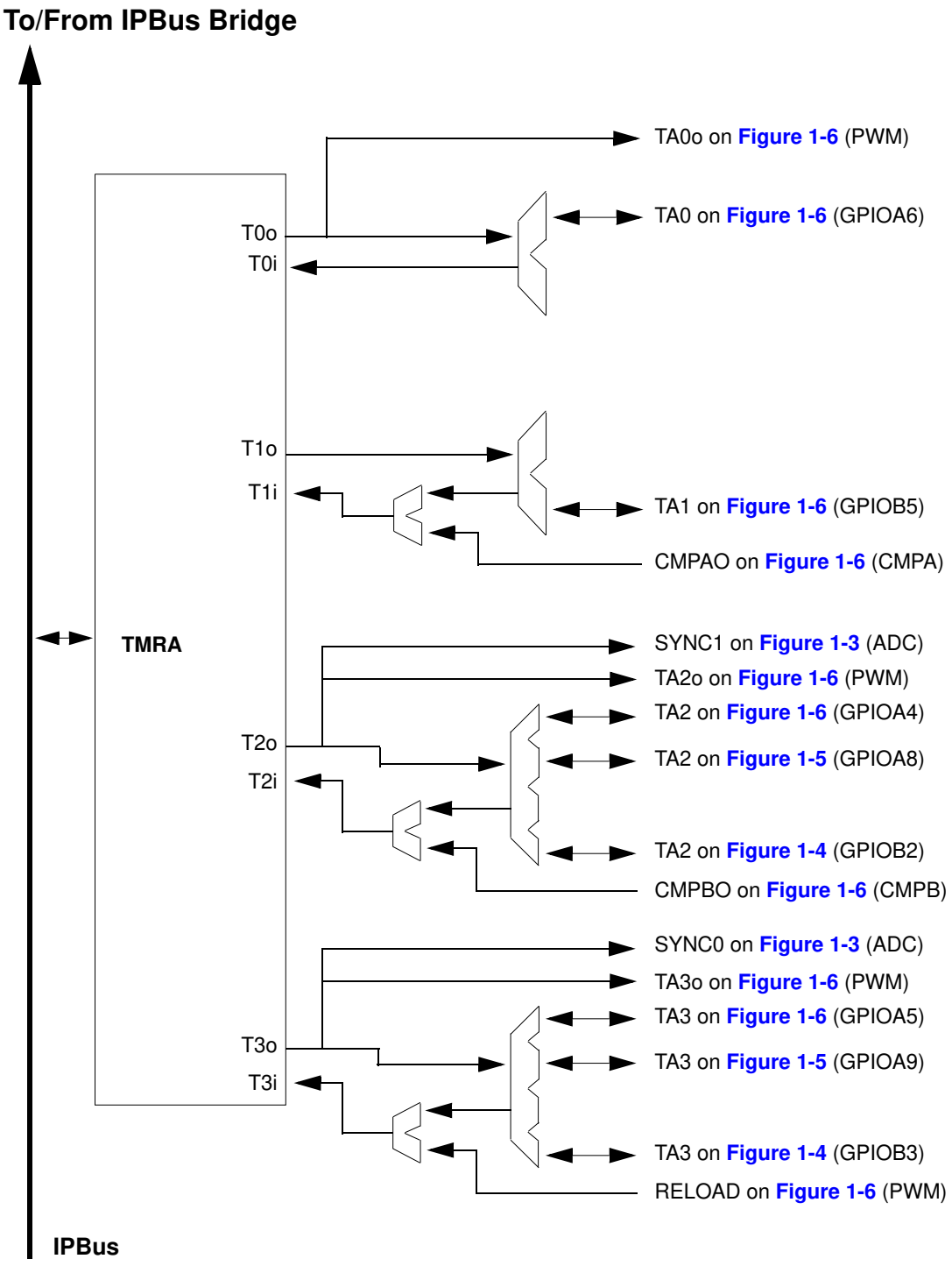


Figure 1-7 56F8035/56F8025 I/O Pin-Out Muxing (Part 5/5)

1.5 Product Documentation

The documents listed in **Table 1-2** are required for a complete description and proper design with the 56F8035/56F8025. Documentation is available from local Freescale distributors, Freescale Semiconductor sales offices, Freescale Literature Distribution Centers, or online at:
http://www.freescale.com

Table 1-2 56F8035/56F8025 Chip Documentation

Topic	Description	Order Number
DSP56800E Reference Manual	Detailed description of the 56800E family architecture, 16-bit Digital Signal Controller core processor, and the instruction set	DSP56800ERM
56F802x and 56F803x Peripheral Reference Manual	Detailed description of peripherals of the 56F802x and 56F803x family of devices	MC56F80xxRM
56F802x and 56F803x Serial Bootloader User Guide	Detailed description of the Serial Bootloader in the 56F802x and 56F803x family of devices	56F80xxBLUG
56F8035/56F8025 Technical Data Sheet	Electrical and timing specifications, pin descriptions, and package descriptions (this document)	MC56F8035/56F8025
56F8035/56F8025 Errata	Details any chip issues that might be present	MC56F8035/56F8025E

1.6 Data Sheet Conventions

This data sheet uses the following conventions:

$\overline{\text{OVERBAR}}$	This is used to indicate a signal that is active when pulled low. For example, the $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ pin is active when low.
“asserted”	A high true (active high) signal is high or a low true (active low) signal is low.
“deasserted”	A high true (active high) signal is low or a low true (active low) signal is high.

Examples:	Signal/Symbol	Logic State	Signal State	Voltage[1]
	$\overline{\text{PIN}}$	True	Asserted	V_{IL}/V_{OL}
	$\overline{\text{PIN}}$	False	Deasserted	V_{IH}/V_{OH}
	PIN	True	Asserted	V_{IH}/V_{OH}
	PIN	False	Deasserted	V_{IL}/V_{OL}

1. Values for V_{IL}, V_{OL}, V_{IH}, and V_{OH} are defined by individual product specifications.

Part 2 Signal/Connection Descriptions

2.1 Introduction

The input and output signals of the 56F8035/56F8025 are organized into functional groups, as detailed in Table 2-1. Table 2-2 summarizes all device pins. In Table 2-2, each table row describes the signal or signals present on a pin, sorted by pin number.

Table 2-1 Functional Group Pin Allocations

Functional Group	Number of Pins
Power Inputs (V_{DD}, V_{DDA})	3
Ground (V_{SS}, V_{SSA})	4
Supply Capacitors	2
Reset[1]	1
Pulse Width Modulator (PWM) Ports[1]	12
Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI) Ports[1]	4
Timer Module A (TMRA) Ports[1]	4
Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC) Ports[1]	8
Serial Communications Interface 0 (SCI0) Ports[1]	2
Inter-Integrated Circuit Interface (I^2C) Ports[1]	2
Oscillator Signals[1]	2
JTAG/Enhanced On-Chip Emulation (EOnCE)[1]	4

1. Pins may be shared with other peripherals; see Table 2-2.

In **Table 2-2**, peripheral pins in bold identify reset state.

Table 2-2 56F8035/56F8025 Pins

			Peripherals:										
Pin #	**Pin Name**	**Signal Name**	**GPIO**	**I2C**	**QSCI**	**QSPI**	**ADC**	**PWM**	**Quad Timer**	**Comp**	**Power & Ground**	**JTAG**	**Misc**
1	**GPIOB6**	GPIOB6, RXD0, SDA, CLKIN	**B6**	SDA	RXD0								CLKIN
2	**GPIOB1**	GPIOB1, $\overline{SS0}$, SDA	**B1**	SDA		$\overline{SS0}$							
3	**GPIOB7**	GPIOB7, TXD0, SCL	**B7**	SCL	TXD0								
4	**GPIOB5**	GPIOB5, TA1, FAULT3, CLKIN	**B5**					FAULT3	TA1				CLKIN
5	**GPIOA9**	GPIOA9, FAULT2, TA3, CMPBI1	**A9**					FAULT2	TA3	CMPBI1			
6	**GPIOA11**	GPIOA11, CMPBI2	**A11**							CMPBI2			
7	**GPIOC4**	GPIOC4, ANB0, CMPBI3	**C4**				ANB0			CMPBI3			
8	**GPIOC5**	GPIOC5, ANB1	**C5**				ANB1						
9	**GPIOC6**	GPIOC6, ANB2, V_{REFHB}	**C6**				ANB2 V_{REFHB}						
10	**GPIOC7**	GPIOC7, ANB3, V_{REFLB}	**C7**				ANB3 V_{REFLB}						
11	**VDDA**	V_{DDA}									V_{DDA}		
12	**VSSA**	V_{SSA}									V_{SSA}		
13	**GPIOC3**	GPIOC3, ANA3, V_{REFLA}	**C3**				ANA3 V_{REFLA}						
14	**GPIOC2**	GPIOC2, ANA2, V_{REFHA}	**C2**				ANA2 V_{REFHA}						
15	**GPIOC1**	GPIOC1, ANA1	**C1**				ANA1						
16	**GPIOC0**	GPIOC0, ANA0, CMPAI3	**C0**				ANA0			CMPAI3			
17	**VSS_IO**	V_{SS}									V_{SS}		
18	**VCAP**	V_{CAP}									**V_{CAP}**		
19	**TCK**	TCK, GPIOD2	D2									**TCK**	
20	**GPIOB10**	GPIOB10, CMPAO	**B10**							CMPAO			
21	**RESET**	$\overline{RESET}$, GPIOA7	A7										**$\overline{RESET}$**
22	**GPIOB3**	GPIOB3, MOSI0, TA3, PSRC1	**B3**			MOSI0		PSRC1	TA3				
23	**GPIOB2**	GPIOB2, MISO0, TA2, PSRC0	**B2**			MISO0		PSRC0	TA2				
24	**GPIOA6**	GPIOA6, FAULT0, TA0	**A6**					FAULT0	TA0				
25	**GPIOA10**	GPIOA10, CMPAI2	**A10**							CMPAI2			
26	**GPIOA8**	GPIOA8, FAULT1, TA2, CMPAI1	**A8**					FAULT1	TA2	CMPAI1			
27	**GPIOA5**	GPIOA5, PWM5, TA3, FAULT2	**A5**					PWM5 FAULT2	TA3				

Table 2-2 56F8035/56F8025 Pins (Continued)

			Peripherals:										
Pin #	**Pin Name**	**Signal Name**	**GPIO**	**I2C**	**QSCI**	**QSPI**	**ADC**	**PWM**	**Quad Timer**	**Comp**	**Power & Ground**	**JTAG**	**Misc**
28	**VSS_IO**	V_{SS}									**V_{SS}**		
29	**VDD_IO**	V_{DD}									V_{DD}		
30	**GPIOB0**	GPIOB0, SCLK0, SCL	**B0**	SCL		SCLK0							
31	**GPIOA4**	GPIOA4, PWM4, TA2, FAULT1	**A4**					PWM4 FAULT1	TA2				
32	**GPIOA2**	GPIOA2, PWM2	**A2**					PWM2					
33	**GPIOA3**	GPIOA3, PWM3	**A3**					PWM3					
34	**VCAP**	V_{CAP}									**V_{CAP}**		
35	**VDD_IO**	V_{DD}									**V_{DD}**		
36	**VSS_IO**	V_{SS}									**V_{SS}**		
37	**GPIOD5**	GPIOD5, XTAL, CLKIN	**D5**										XTAL CLKIN
38	**GPIOD4**	GPIOD4, EXTAL	**D4**										EXTAL
39	**GPIOA1**	GPIOA1, PWM1	**A1**					PWM1					
40	**GPIOA0**	GPIOA0, PWM0	**A0**					PWM0					
41	**TDI**	TDI, GPIOD0	D0									**TD1**	
42	**GPIOB11**	GPIOB11, CMPBO	**B11**							CMPBO			
43	**TMS**	TMS, GPIOD3	D3									**TMS**	
44	**TDO**	TDO, GPIOD1	D1									**TDO**	

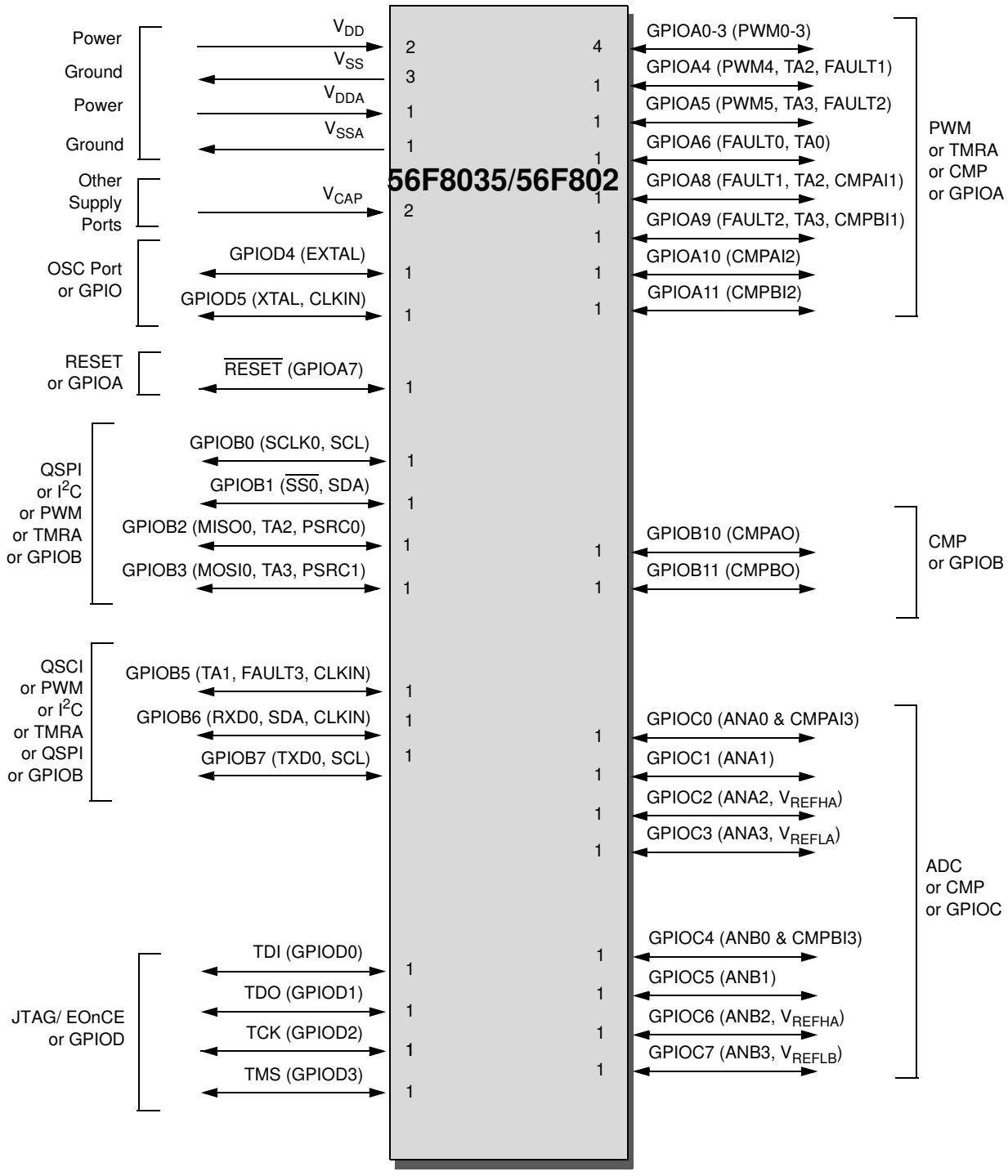


Figure 2-1 56F8035/56F8025 Signals Identified by Functional Group

2.2 56F8035/56F8025 Signal Pins

After reset, each pin is configured for its primary function (listed first). Any alternate functionality must be programmed.

Table 2-3 56F8035/56F8025 Signal and Package Information for the 44-Pin LQFP

Signal Name	LQFP Pin No.	Type	State During Reset	Signal Description
V_{DD}	29	Supply	Supply	**I/O Power** — This pin supplies 3.3V power to the chip I/O interface.
V_{DD}	35			
V_{SS}	17	Supply	Supply	V_{SS} — These pins provide ground for chip logic and I/O drivers.
V_{SS}	28			
V_{SS}	36			
V_{DDA}	11	Supply	Supply	**ADC Power** — This pin supplies 3.3V power to the ADC modules. It must be connected to a clean analog power supply.
V_{SSA}	12	Supply	Supply	**ADC Analog Ground** — This pin supplies an analog ground to the ADC modules.
V_{CAP}	18	Supply	Supply	V_{CAP} — Connect this pin to a 2.2µF or greater bypass capacitor in order to bypass the core voltage regulator, required for proper chip operation. See Section 10.2.1.
V_{CAP}	34			
$\overline{\text{RESET}}$ (GPIOA7)	21	Input Input/Open Drain Output	Input, internal pull-up enabled	**Reset** — This input is a direct hardware reset on the processor. When $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ is asserted low, the chip is initialized and placed in the reset state. A Schmitt trigger input is used for noise immunity. The internal reset signal will be deasserted synchronous with the internal clocks after a fixed number of internal clocks. **Port A GPIO** — This GPIO pin can be individually programmed as an input or open drain output pin. Note that $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ functionality is disabled in this mode and the chip can only be reset via POR, COP reset, or software reset. After reset, the default state is $\overline{\text{RESET}}$.

Return to Table 2-2

Table 2-3 56F8035/56F8025 Signal and Package Information for the 44-Pin LQFP

Signal Name	LQFP Pin No.	Type	State During Reset	Signal Description
GPIOA0 **(PWM0)**	40	Input/ Output Output	Input, internal pull-up enabled	**Port A GPIO** — This GPIO pin can be individually programmed as an input or output pin. **PWM0** — This is one of the six PWM output pins. After reset, the default state is GPIOA0.
GPIOA1 **(PWM1)**	39	Input/ Output Output	Input, internal pull-up enabled	**Port A GPIO** — This GPIO pin can be individually programmed as an input or output pin. **PWM1** — This is one of the six PWM output pins. After reset, the default state is GPIOA1.
GPIOA2 **(PWM2)**	32	Input/ Output Output	Input, internal pull-up enabled	**Port A GPIO** — This GPIO pin can be individually programmed as an input or output pin. **PWM2** — This is one of the six PWM output pins. After reset, the default state is GPIOA2.
GPIOA3 **(PWM3)**	33	Input/ Output Output	Input, internal pull-up enabled	**Port A GPIO** — This GPIO pin can be individually programmed as an input or output pin. **PWM3** — This is one of the six PWM output pins. After reset, the default state is GPIOA3.

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Table 2-3 56F8035/56F8025 Signal and Package Information for the 44-Pin LQFP

Signal Name	LQFP Pin No.	Type	State During Reset	Signal Description
GPIOA4	31	Input/ Output	Input, internal pull-up enabled	**Port A GPIO** — This GPIO pin can be individually programmed as an input or output pin.
(PWM4)		Output		**PWM4** — This is one of the six PWM output pins.
(TA2[1])		Input/ Output		**TA2** — Timer A, Channel 2
(FAULT1[2])		Input		**Fault1** — This fault input pin is used for disabling selected PWM outputs in cases where fault conditions originate off-chip. After reset, the default state is GPIOA4. The peripheral functionality is controlled via the SIM. See **Section 6.3.16**.
[1]The TA2 signal is also brought out on the GPIOA8-9 and GPIOB2-3 pins. [2]The Fault1 signal is also brought out on the GPIOA8-9 and GPIOB10 pins.				
GPIOA5	27	Input/ Output	Input, internal pull-up enabled	**Port A GPIO** — This GPIO pin can be individually programmed as an input or output pin.
(PWM5)		Output		**PWM5** — This is one of the six PWM output pins.
(TA3[3])		Input/ Output		**TA3** — Timer A, Channel 3
(FAULT2[4])		Input		**Fault2** — This fault input pin is used for disabling selected PWM outputs in cases where fault conditions originate off-chip. After reset, the default state is GPIOA5. The peripheral functionality is controlled via the SIM. See **Section 6.3.16**.
[3]The TA3 signal is also brought out on the GPIOA8-9 and GPIOB2-3 pins. [4]The Fault2 signal is also brought out on the GPIOA8-9 and GPIOB10 pins.				

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Table 2-3 56F8035/56F8025 Signal and Package Information for the 44-Pin LQFP

Signal Name	LQFP Pin No.	Type	State During Reset	Signal Description
GPIOA6	24	Input/ Output	Input, internal pull-up enabled	**Port A GPIO** — This GPIO pin can be individually programmed as an input or output pin.
(FAULT0)		Input		**Fault0** — This fault input pin is used for disabling selected PWM outputs in cases where fault conditions originate off-chip.
(TA0)				**TA0** — Timer A, Channel 0. After reset, the default state is GPIOA6. The peripheral functionality is controlled via the SIM. See **Section 6.3.16**.
GPIOA8	26	Input/ Output	Input, internal pull-up enabled	**Port A GPIO** — This GPIO pin can be individually programmed as an input or output pin.
(FAULT1)		Input		**Fault1** — This fault input pin is used for disabling selected PWM outputs in cases where fault conditions originate off-chip.
(TA2)		Input/ Output		**TA2** — Timer A, Channel 2.
(CMPAI1)		Input		**Comparator A, Input 1** — This is an analog input to Comparator A. After reset, the default state is GPIOA8. The peripheral functionality is controlled via the SIM. See **Section 6.3.16**.
GPIOA9	5	Input/ Output	Input, internal pull-up enabled	**Port A GPIO** — This GPIO pin can be individually programmed as an input or output pin.
(FAULT2)		Input		**Fault2** — This fault input pin is used for disabling selected PWM outputs in cases where fault conditions originate off-chip.
(TA3)		Input/ Output		**TA2** — Timer A, Channel 3.
(CMPBI1)		Input		**Comparator B, Input 1** — This is an analog input to Comparator B. After reset, the default state is GPIOA9. The peripheral functionality is controlled via the SIM. See **Section 6.3.16**.

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