

SAM D09 Series Family Silicon Errata and Data Sheet Clarification

The SAM D09 Series family of devices that you have received conform functionally to the current Device Data Sheet (Atmel-42414G-SAM-D09-Datasheet_09/2016), except for the anomalies described in this document.

New Silicon Errata Issues

Note: This document provides information on new errata issues for the SAM D09 Series of devices. Please refer to the current device data sheet for all pre-existing silicon errata issues.

1. Module: BOD12

On External Reset, the BOD12 reset cause can also be triggered.

Work around

Ignore BOD12 reset cause if External reset cause is set.

Affected Silicon Revisions

A	B						
X							

2. Module: SERCOM I²C STATUS.CLKHOLD bit

The SERCOM I²C STATUS.CLKHOLD bit can be written, whereas it is a read-only status bit in both Host and Client modes.

Work around

Do not clear the STATUS.CLKHOLD bit to preserve the current clock hold state.

Affected Silicon Revisions

A	B						
X	X						

3. Module: Device Standby Wakeup

Upon wakeup from standby with the Arm® Core register PRIMASK = 1, the first instruction fetched by the CPU in Flash memory will be the first instruction following the Wait For Interrupt (WFI) instruction. This instruction may be returned corrupted and lead to unpredictable behavior.

If the PRIMASK = 0, the first instruction fetched by the CPU will be the first instruction of the interrupt handler. This one will be correctly returned to the CPU.

Work around

The following two possible workarounds can be used independently:

1. Disable Flash sleep in Standby Sleep mode (SLEEPFRM = DISABLED).
2. Place the standby sleep function in SRAM and make sure that at least one dummy Flash fetch is completed before exiting the function. This can be achieved by reading 2 data in memory, with addresses separated by at least the cache size. Because the first read could be a cache hit, the second one will be a cache miss and will generate a real read in memory.

The following code example may be used:

```
__attribute__((noinline,
section(".ramfunc")))
void ram_sleep(void)
{
    __DSB();
    __WFI();
    //
}
```

The following sequence ensures that the Flash is ready before returning from the RAM code:

```
#define CACHE_SIZE_IN_BYTES 64
((volatile unsigned int
*)FLASH_ADDR)[CACHE_SIZE_IN_BYTES/
sizeof(unsigned int)];
//will read a word at FLASH_ADDR +
0x40 in this case
```

SAM D09 SERIES

```
((volatile      unsigned      int
*)FLASH_ADDR)[(CACHE_SIZE_IN_BYTES*2
)/sizeof(unsigned int)];

//will read a word at FLASH_ADDR +
0x80 in this case

}
```

Affected Silicon Revisions

A	B						
X	X						

Data Sheet Clarifications

The following typographic corrections and clarifications are to be noted for the latest version of the Device Data Sheet (Atmel-42414G-SAM-D09-Datasheet_09/2016).

Note: Corrections in tables and paragraphs are shown in **BOLD**. Where possible, the original bold text formatting has been removed for clarity.

1. Module: Package Marking Information

In the current device data sheet, the SAM D09 Package Marking Information is missing. The information is as follows:

All devices are marked with the Atmel logo, a shortened ordering code and additional marking (the two last lines).

YYWW R ARM
XXXXXX CC

Where:

- "Y" or "YY": Manufacturing year (last OR two last digit(s))
- "WW": Manufacturing week
- "R": Revision
- "XXXXXX": Lot number
- "CC": Internal Code

2. Module: OSC32K and XOSC32K EN1K bit

The OSC32K and XOSC32K EN1K bits and the associated 1.024 kHz clock outputs are referenced several times in the device data sheet. The OSC32K and XOSC32K EN1K bits and the associated 1.024 kHz clock outputs are not implemented for this device.

SAM D09 SERIES

3. Module: OSCULP32K Characteristics

The value for the minimum output frequency is incorrect. The corrected information is shown in **BOLD** below:

TABLE 30-39: ULTRA-LOW POWER INTERNAL 32 kHz RC OSCILLATOR CHARACTERISTICS

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
f _{OUT}	Output frequency	Calibrated against a 32.768 kHz reference at 25°C, over [-40, +85]C, over [1.62, 3.63]V	27.8	32.768	37.8	kHz
		Calibrated against a 32.768 kHz reference at 25°C, at V _{DD} =3.3V	32.5	32.768	32.8	
		Calibrated against a 32.768 kHz reference at 25°C, over [1.62, 3.63]V	31.9	32.768	33.1	
Duty	Duty Cycle			50		%

4. Module: Brown-Out Detectors (BOD) Characteristics

Figure 30-2, 30-3, and Figure 30-4 have an incorrect reset Polarity value. The corrected figures are as shown below:

FIGURE 30-2: POR OPERATING PRINCIPLE:

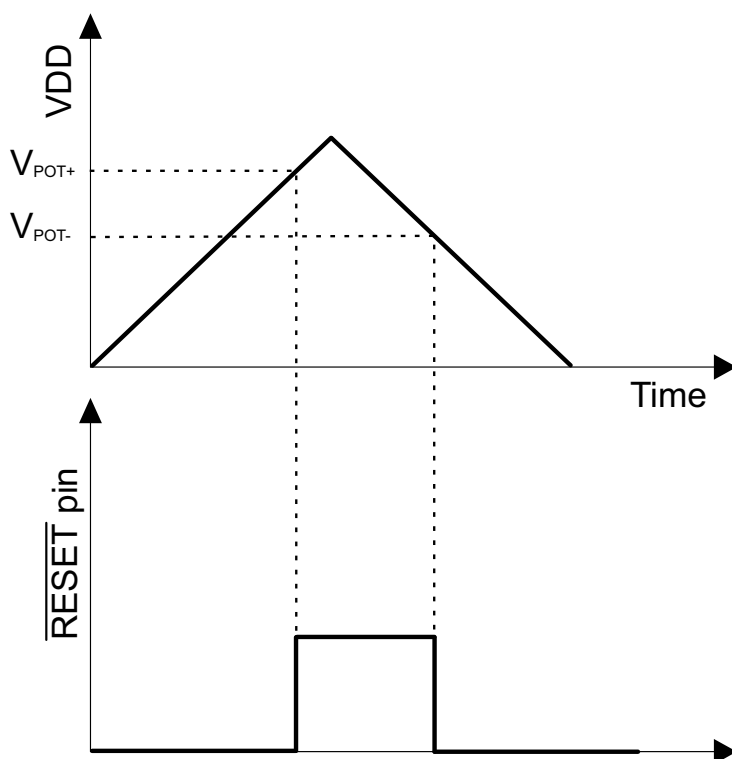


FIGURE 30-3: BOD33 HYSTERESIS OFF

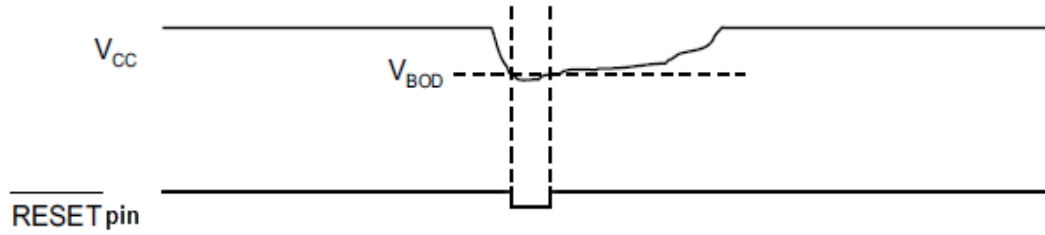
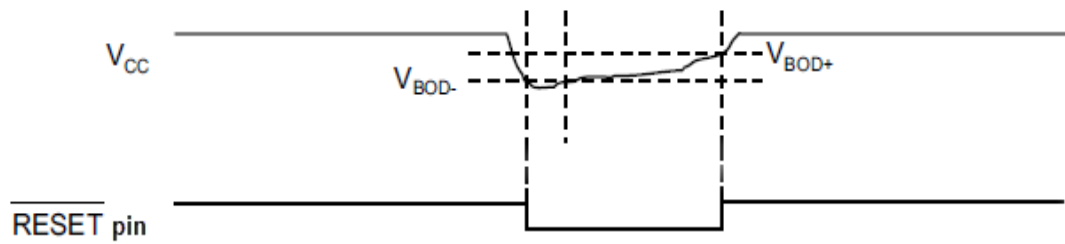


FIGURE 30-4: BOD33 LEVEL VALUE



SAM D09 SERIES

5. Module: ADC Power Management

Section 29.5.2 has new information added and is shown in **BOLD** below:

The ADC will continue to operate in any sleep modes where the selected source clock is running. The ADC's interrupts can be used to wake up the device from sleep modes (**Except the OVERRUN interrupt**). The events can trigger other operations in the system without exiting the sleep modes. Refer to "PM – Power Manager" on page 107 for details on the different sleep modes.

Section 29.6.11 has new information added and is shown in **BOLD** below:

When RUNSTDBY is one, any enabled ADC interrupt source can wake up the CPU (**except the OVERRUN interrupt**). While the CPU is sleeping, ADC conversion can only be triggered by events.

6. Module: EVSYS USER Register Summary

The USER register is displayed incorrectly in the Register Summary. The correct USER register summary section is displayed as follows:

0x0120	USER0	7:0					CHANNEL[3:0]			
...										
0x0136	USER22	7:0					CHANNEL [3:0]			

7. Module: EVSYS Principle of Operation

Section 23.6.1 has some incorrect information in the second part, and the corrected information is shown in **BOLD**.

The EVSYS allows for communication between peripherals through events. Peripherals that respond to events (event users) are connected to multiplexers which have all event channels as input. **Each peripheral emitting events (Event Generator) can be connected to one or multiple event users, using one or multiple channels of the Event System.**

8. Module: NVMCTRL - CTRLA Register

Table 21-6 for the Command bit displays the Write Lock bits as a feature. The Write lock bits are not supported on this device.

9. Module: NVMCTRL - NVM User Configuration

Tables 21-2 and 21-3 show incorrect values on the last row of each table. These values are not possible per the device memory density.

10. Module: RTC - Overview

The overview section for the RTC had a new verbiage, which has been highlighted in **BOLD**.

The Real-Time Counter (RTC) is a 32-bit counter with a 10-bit programmable prescaler that typically runs continuously to keep track of time. The RTC can wake up the device from sleep modes using the alarm/compare wake up, periodic wake up or overflow wake up mechanisms.

The RTC is clocked by any clock sources selectable through the Generic Clock module (GCLK), providing the signal GCLK_RTC.

The RTC can generate periodic peripheral events from outputs of the prescaler, as well as alarm/compare interrupts and peripheral events, which can trigger at any counter value. Additionally, the timer can trigger an overflow interrupt and peripheral event, and be reset on the occurrence of an alarm/compare match. This allows periodic interrupts and peripheral events at very long and accurate intervals.

The 10-bit programmable prescaler can scale down the clock source, and hence a wide range of resolutions and time-out periods can be configured. With a 32.768 kHz clock source, the minimum counter tick interval is 30.5 μ s, and time-out periods can range up to 36 hours. With the counter tick interval configured to 1s, the maximum time-out period is more than 136 years.

11. Module: SYSCTRL - XOSC Register

The register description for the GAIN bit has been updated. The newly added text is shown in **BOLD**.

These bits select the gain for the oscillator. The listed maximum frequencies are recommendations, and might vary based on capacitive load and crystal characteristics. **These bits must be properly configured even when the Automatic Amplitude Gain Control is active.**

12. Module: SYSCTRL - XOSC Register

The AMPGC bit has been updated with a new note, as shown in **BOLD**.

Note: The configuration of the oscillator gain is mandatory even if AMPGC feature is enabled at startup.

13. Module: Debug Operation - DCFGn Register

The register is erroneously listed as Read/Write. This register is Read Only.

14. Module: SERCOM I²C INTFLAG.DRDY bit

The description of the SERCOM I²C INTFLAG.DRDY bit is not complete. The **BOLD** part below needs to be added:

This flag is set when a I²C client byte transmission **or reception** is successfully completed.

15. Module: NVMCTRL AUX1 Device Configuration Register

Contrary to what is stated in the data sheet, the DCFG0/1 registers located in the AUX1 Area 2 are internal **read-only** registers and must not be written.

SAM D09 SERIES

16. Module: DMAC SRCADDR and DSTADDR Registers' Descriptions

The description for the DMAC SRCADDR register is replaced by the following:

Bits 31:0 – SRCADDR[31:0] Transfer Source Address

This bit field holds the block transfer source address.

When source address incrementation is disabled (BTCTRL.SRCINC=0), SRCADDR corresponds to the last beat transfer address in the block transfer.

When source address incrementation is enabled (BTCTRL.SRCINC=1), SRCADDR is calculated as follows:

If BTCTRL.STEPSEL=1:

$$\text{SRCADDR} = \text{SRCADDR}_{\text{START}} + \text{BTCNT} \cdot (\text{BEATSIZE} + 1) \cdot 2^{\text{STEPsize}}$$

If BTCTRL.STEPSEL=0:

$$\text{SRCADDR} = \text{SRCADDR}_{\text{START}} + \text{BTCNT} \cdot (\text{BEATSIZE} + 1)$$

- SRCADDR_{START} is the source address of the first beat transfer in the block transfer
- BTCNT is the initial number of beats remaining in the block transfer
- BEATSIZE is the configured number of bytes in a beat
- STEPsize is the configured number of beats for each incrementation

The description for the DMAC DSTADDR register is replaced by the following:

Bits 31:0 – DSTADDR[31:0] Transfer Destination Address

This bit field holds the block transfer destination address.

When destination address incrementation is disabled (BTCTRL.DSTINC=0), DSTADDR corresponds to the last beat transfer address in the block transfer.

When destination address incrementation is enabled (BTCTRL.DSTINC=1), DSTADDR is calculated as follows:

If BTCTRL.STEPSEL=1:

$$\text{DSTADDR} = \text{DSTADDR}_{\text{START}} + \text{BTCNT} \cdot (\text{BEATSIZE} + 1)$$

If BTCTRL.STEPSEL=0:

$$\text{DSTADDR} = \text{DSTADDR}_{\text{START}} + \text{BTCNT} \cdot (\text{BEATSIZE} + 1) \cdot 2^{\text{STEPsize}}$$

- DSTADDR_{START} is the destination address of the first beat transfer in the block transfer
- BTCNT is the initial number of beats remaining in the block transfer
- BEATSIZE is the configured number of bytes in a beat
- STEPsize is the configured number of beats for each incrementation

17. Module: RTC and TC READREQ.RCONT bit fields

A note is added to the RTC and TC READREQ.RCONT bit fields descriptions:

For the RTC:

Note: Once the continuous synchronization is enabled, the first write in the COUNT/CLOCK register will be stalled for a maximum of 6 APB + 6 RTC clock cycles (the time for the on-going read synchronization to complete).

For the TC:

Note: Once the continuous synchronization is enabled, the first write in the COUNT/CCx register will be stalled for a maximum of 6 APB + 6 TC clock cycles (the time for the on-going read synchronization to complete).

18. Module: DMAC BASEADDR, WRBADDR and DESCADDR registers alignment

The description for the three DMAC BASEADDR, WRBADDR and DESCADDR registers erroneously states that these registers must be 128-bit aligned. However, these registers must actually be **64-bit aligned**.

19. Module: ADC Electrical Characteristics

Table 30-19 Operating Conditions is corrected as shown in **BOLD** as follows:

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
RES	Resolution	-	8	-	12	bits
F _{CLK_ADC}	ADC Clock frequency	-	30	-	2100	kHz
	Sample rate ⁽¹⁾	Single shot	5	-	300	ksps
		Free running	5	-	350 ⁽³⁾	
	Sampling time ⁽¹⁾	-	250	-	-	ns
	Sampling time with Temp sens as input⁽²⁾	-	10	-	-	µs
	Sampling time with Bandgap as input⁽²⁾	-	10	-	-	µs
	Conversion time ⁽¹⁾	1x Gain	6	-	-	cycles
V _{REF}	Voltage reference range	-	1.0	-	V _{DDANA} -0.6	V
INT1V	Internal 1V reference ^(2, 4)	-	-	1.0	-	V
INTVCC0	Internal ratiometric reference 0 ⁽²⁾	-	-	V _{DDANA} /1.48	-	V
INTVCC0 Voltage Error	Internal ratiometric reference 0 ⁽²⁾ error	2.0V<V _{DDANA} <3.063V	-1	-	1	%
INTVCC1	Internal ratiometric reference 1 ⁽²⁾	V _{DDANA} >2.0V	-	V _{DDANA} /2	-	V
INTVCC1 Voltage Error	Internal ratiometric reference 1 ⁽²⁾ error	2.0V<V _{DDANA} <3.063V	-1	-	1	%
	Conversion range ⁽¹⁾	Differential mode	-V _{REF} /GAIN	-	+V _{REF} /GAIN	V
		Single-ended mode	0.0	-	+V _{REF} /GAIN	V
C _{SAMPLE}	Sampling capacitance ⁽²⁾	-	-	3.5	-	pF
R _{SAMPLE}	Input channel source resistance ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	3.5	kΩ
I _{DD}	DC supply current ⁽¹⁾	f _{CLK_ADC} = 2.1MHz ⁽³⁾	-	3.8	4.5	mA
Note 1: These values are based on characterization. These values are not covered by test limits in production. 2: These values are based on simulation. These values are not covered by test limits in production or characterization. 3: In this condition and for a sample rate of 350ksps, a conversion takes 6 clock cycles of the ADC clock (conditions: 1X gain, 12-bit resolution, differential mode, free-running). 4: It is the buffered internal reference of 1.0V derived from the internal 1.1V bandgap reference.						

SAM D09 SERIES

Table 30-20 Differential Mode is corrected in **BOLD** as follows:

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
ENOB	Effective Number Of Bits	With gain compensation	-	10.5	10.7	bits
TUE	Total Unadjusted Error	1x Gain	3.1	4.3	20	LSB
INLI	Integral Non Linearity	1x Gain	1.0	1.3	6.3	LSB
DNL	Differential Non Linearity	1x Gain	+/-0.3	+/-0.5	+/-0.98	LSB
GE	Gain Error	Ext. Ref 1x	-25.0	2.5	+25.0	mV
		$V_{REF}=V_{DDANA}/1.48$	-30.0	-1.5	+30.0	mV
		VREF = INT1V	-15.0	-5.0	+10.0	mV
	Gain Accuracy ⁽⁴⁾	Ext. Ref. 0.5x	+/-0.04	+/-0.2	+/-1.5	%
		Ext. Ref. 2x to 16x	+/-0.1	+/-0.4	+/-2.0	%
OE	Offset Error	Ext. Ref. 1x	-10.0	-1.5	+10.0	mV
		$V_{REF}=V_{DDANA}/1.48$	-10.0	0.5	+10.0	mV
		VREF = INT1V	-10.0	3.0	+10.0	mV
SFDR	Spurious Free Dynamic Range	1x Gain $F_{CLK_ADC} = 2.1MHz$ $F_{IN} = 40kHz$ $A_{IN} = 95\%FSR$	62.7	70.4	75.8	dB
SINAD	Signal-to-Noise and Distortion		54.1	61.4	62.7	dB
SNR	Signal-to-Noise Ratio		54.5	63.6	65.6	dB
THD	Total Harmonic Distortion		-74	-70.2	-63	dB
	Noise RMS	T=25°C	0.6	1.0	2	mV

Note 1: Maximum numbers are based on characterization and not tested in production, and valid for 5% to 95% of the input voltage range.

2: Dynamic parameter numbers are based on characterization and not tested in production.

3: Respect the input common mode voltage through the following equations (where V_{CM_IN} is the Input channel common mode voltage):

- If $|V_{IN}| > V_{REF}/4$
 - $V_{CM_IN} < 0.95 \cdot V_{DDANA} + V_{REF}/4 - 0.75V$
 - $V_{CM_IN} > V_{REF}/4 - 0.05 \cdot V_{DDANA} - 0.1V$
- If $|V_{IN}| < V_{REF}/4$
 - $V_{CM_IN} < 1.2 \cdot V_{DDANA} - 0.75V$
 - $V_{CM_IN} > 0.2 \cdot V_{DDANA} - 0.1V$

4: The gain accuracy represents the gain error expressed in percent. Gain accuracy (%) = (Gain Error in V x 100) / (2*Vref/GAIN)

20. Module: Bandgap Electrical Characteristics

The “Bandgap Reference Characteristics” chapter and its table 30-24 “Internal 1.1V Bandgap Reference Characteristics” are both renamed to “Bandgap and Internal 1.0V Reference Characteristics”.

The table 30-24 is updated as follows with corrections in **BOLD**:

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Bandgap	Internal 1.1V Bandgap reference	Over voltage and [-40°C, +85°C]	1.08	1.10	1.12	V
		Over voltage at 25°C	1.07	1.10	1.11	
INT1V	Internal 1.0V reference voltage ⁽¹⁾	Over voltage and [-40°C, +85°C]	0.98	1.00	1.02	
		Over voltage at 25°C	0.97	1.00	1.01	

Note 1: These values are simulation based and are not covered by production test limits.

SAM D09 SERIES

APPENDIX A: REVISION HISTORY

Revision A Document (07/2019)

This is the initial released version of this document.

Revision B Document (03/2021)

This revision includes numerous typographical updates, along with the following new information:

The I²C standard uses the terminology "master" and "slave". The equivalent Microchip terminology used in this document is "Host" and "Client" respectively.

The following Errata were added:

- **2. Module: "SERCOM I²C STATUS.CLKHOLD bit"**
- **3. Module: "Device Standby Wakeup"**

Updated the following Data Sheet Clarifications with new images and descriptions:

- **2. Module: "OSC32K and XOSC32K EN1K bit"**
- **4. Module: "Brown-Out Detectors (BOD) Characteristics"**
- **5. Module: "ADC Power Management"**
- **9. Module: "NVMCTRL - NVM User Configuration"**
- **9. Module: "NVMCTRL - NVM User Configuration"**

The following Data Sheet Clarifications were added:

- **14. Module: "SERCOM I²C INTFLAG.DRDY bit"**
- **15. Module: "NVMCTRL AUX1 Device Configuration Register"**
- **16. Module: "DMAC SRCADDR and DSTADDR Registers' Descriptions"**
- **17. Module: "RTC and TC READREQ.RCONT bit fields"**
- **18. Module: "DMAC BASEADDR, WRBADDR and DESCADDR registers alignment"**
- **19. Module: "ADC Electrical Characteristics"**
- **20. Module: "Bandgap Electrical Characteristics"**

The following Data Sheet Clarifications were removed:

- Module: 32 kHz Ultra-Low Power Internal Oscillator (OSCULP32K) Operation

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