Application Note

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Document No.: AN1114

APM32F030x6x8 Hardware Development Guide

Version: V1.0

1 Introduction

This application note is a minimum design specification for system hardware of the APM32F030x6x8 series, including power supply scheme, clock source, reset mode, startup mode settings, and debugging management.

The detailed reference design drawing is also included in this document, including descriptions of main components, interfaces, and modes.

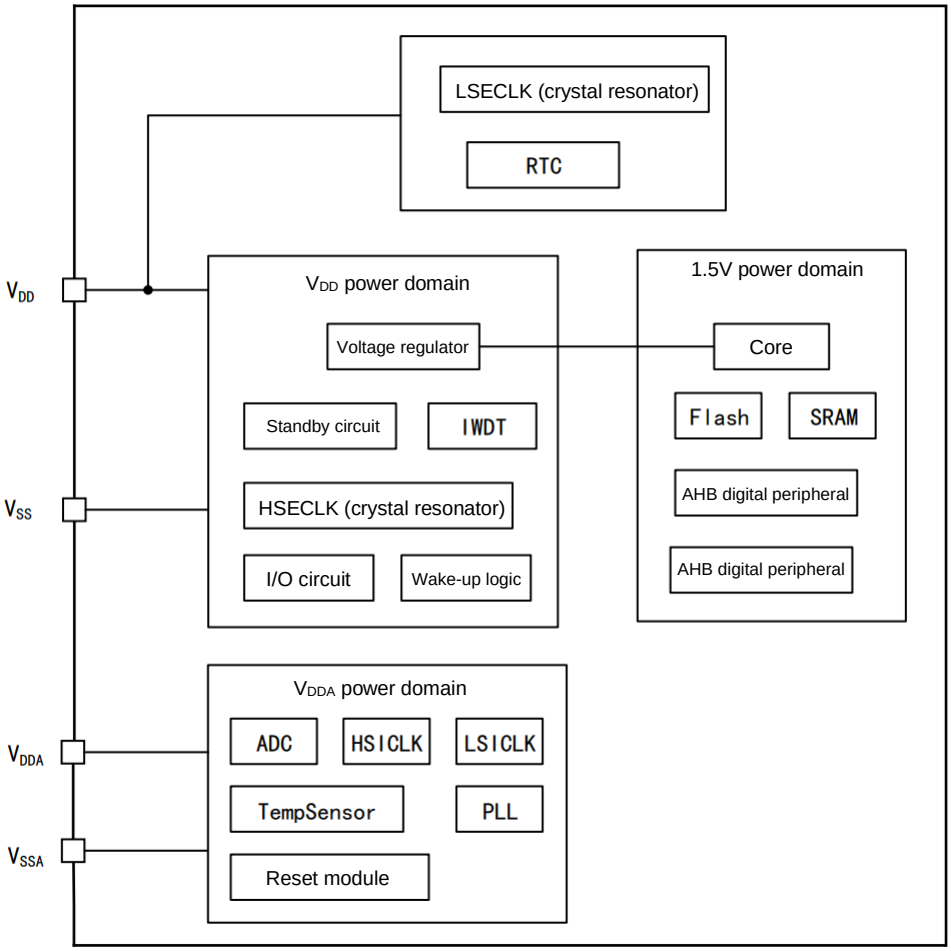
Contents

2 Power supply

2.1 Introduction

The power supply is the foundation for stable operation of a system, with an operating voltage of 2.0 ~ 3.6V, and 1.5V power supply can be provided by the built-in voltage regulator.

Figure 1 Power Supply Control Structure Block Diagram



2.1.1 Voltage regulator

Power can be supplied to 1.5V power domain in the following operating modes:

- Normal mode: In this mode, 1.5V power supply area runs at full power.
- Stop mode: In this mode, 1.5V power supply area works in low-power state, all clocks are off, and peripherals stop work
- Standby mode: In this mode, 1.5V power supply area stops power supply, and except for the standby circuit, the content of register and SRAM will be lost.

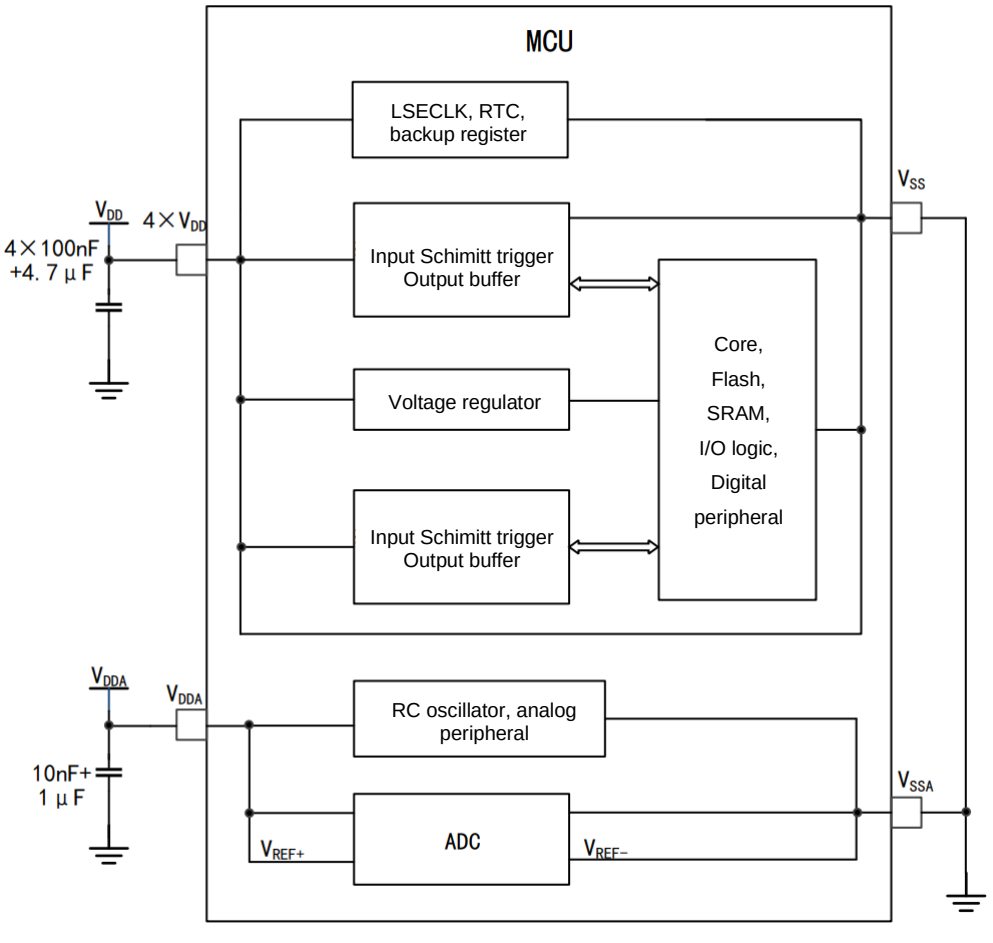
2.1.2 Independent ADC power supply and reference voltage

Independent ADC power supply can improve the conversion accuracy, and the specific power pins are as follows:

- V_{DDA}: Power pin of ADC
- V_{SSA}: Independent power ground pin

2.2 Power supply scheme

Figure 2 Power Supply Scheme



Pay attention to the power supply range of each power domain:

Table 1 Power Supply Scheme

Name	Voltage range	Description
V_{DD}/V_{SS}	2.0～3.6V	Power is supplied through the V_{DDA}/V_{SSA} pins to the voltage regulator, standby circuit, IWDT, HSECLK, I/O (except PC13, PC14, PC15 pins) and wake-up logic
V_{DDA}/V_{SSA}	V_{DD}~3.6V	Power is supplied through the V_{DDA}/V_{SSA} pins to the ADC, HSICLK, LSICLK, TempSensor, PLL and reset modules

Where:

Table 2 Precautions for Power Domain

Name	Precautions
V_{DD}	V_{DD} must be connected to V_{DD} power supply of an external capacitor (X 100nF ceramic capacitor(s) (1) and a tantalum capacitor or ceramic capacitor not less than 4.7μF). V_{DDX} represents that the number of V_{DD} is x.
V_{DDA}	The V_{DDA} pin must be connected to an external capacitor (10nF ceramic capacitor(1)+1μF tantalum capacitor or ceramic capacitor).

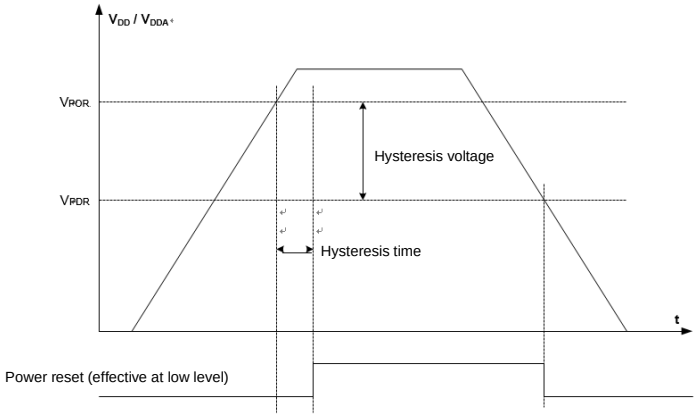
(1) It is recommended to use the ceramic capacitors made of X7R

2.3 Power Management and Reset

2.3.1 Power-on reset and power-down reset (POR and PDR)

When the V_{DD}/V_{DDA} is lower than the threshold voltage V_{POR} and V_{PDR} , the chip will automatically remain in the reset state. The waveform diagrams of power-on reset and power-down reset are as follows. For POR, PDR, hysteresis voltage and hysteresis time, please refer to the *Datasheet*.

Figure3 Power-on Reset and Power-down Reset Oscillogram



2.3.2 Power voltage detector (PVD)

A threshold can be set for PVD to monitor whether V_{DD} /V_{DDA} is higher or lower than the threshold. If the interrupt is enabled, the interrupt can be triggered to process the V_{DD} /V_{DDA} exceeding the threshold in advance. The usage of PVD is as follows:

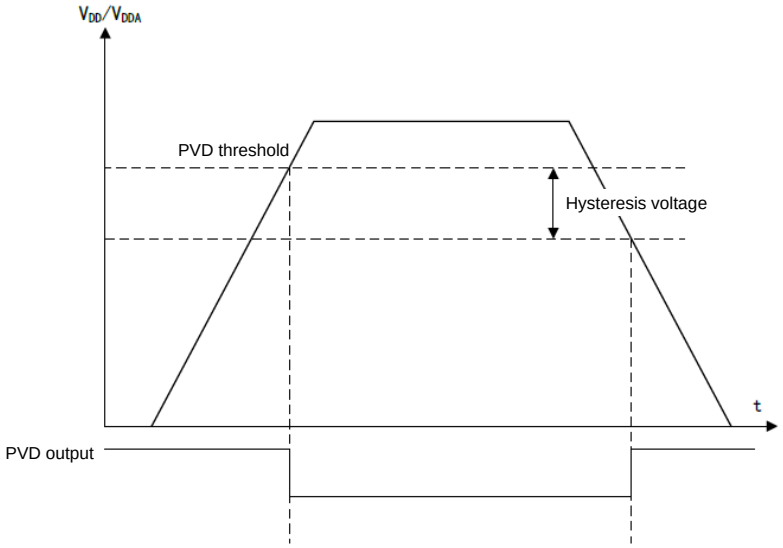
(1) Set the PVDEN bit of the configuration register PMU_CTRL to 1 to enable PVD

(2) Select the voltage threshold of PVD through the PLSEL[2:0] bit of the configuration register PMU_CTRL

(3) The PVDOFLG bit of the configuration register PMU_CSTS indicates whether the value of VDD is higher or lower than the threshold of PVD;

(4) When VDD/VDDA is detected to be below or above the PVD threshold, a PVD interrupt will be generated, and the threshold waveform of PVD is shown below. Please see the Datasheet for PVD threshold and hysteresis voltage.

Figure 4 PVD Threshold Oscillogram



2.3.3 System reset

The reset source is divided into external reset source and internal reset source.

Table 3 Reset Source

Reset source	Description
External reset source:	Low level on NRST pin
Internal reset source:	(1) Window watchdog termination count (WWDT reset) (2) Independent watchdog termination count (IWDT reset) (3) Software reset (SW reset) (4) Low-power management reset (5) Load option byte reset (6) Power reset

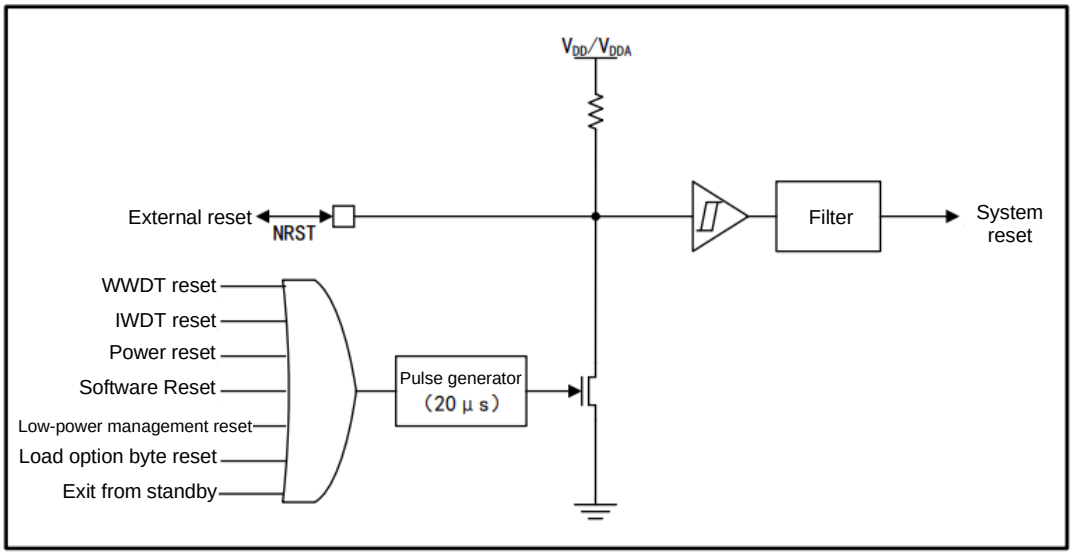
A system reset will occur when any of the above events occurs. Besides, the reset event source can be identified by viewing the reset flag bit in RCM_CSTS (control/status register).

2.3.3.1 System reset circuit

The reset source is used in the NRST pin, which remains low in reset process. The internal reset source generates a delay of at least 20μs pulse on the NRST pin through the pulse generator, which causes the NRST to generate reset; the external reset source directly pulls down the NRST pin level to generate reset.

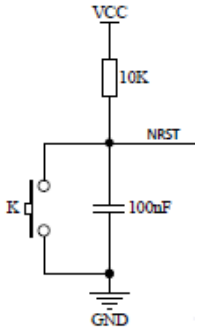
The system reset circuit is shown in the following figure:

Figure 5 System Reset Circuit



Recommend external reset circuit

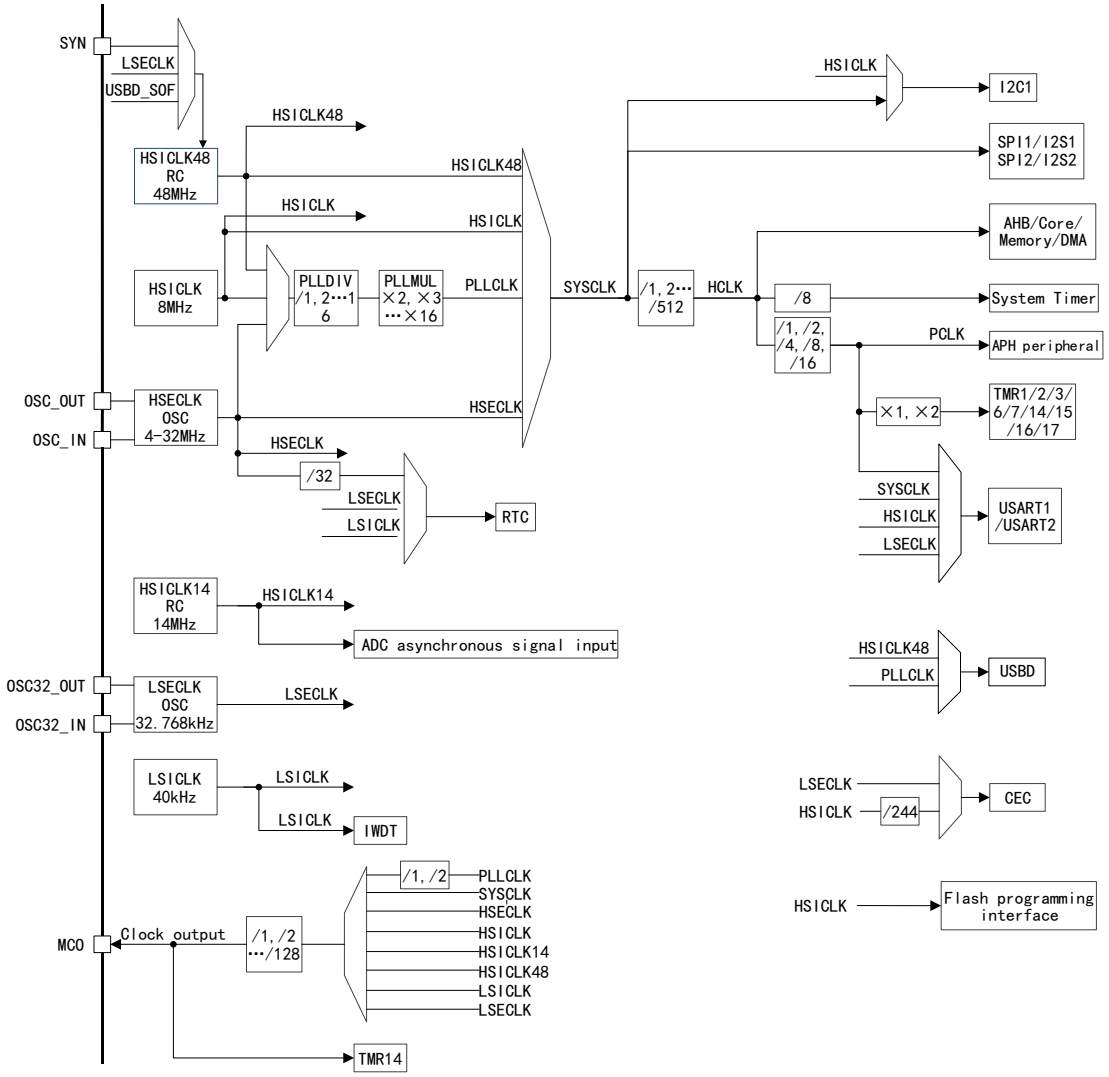
Figure 6 External Reset Circuit



3 Clock

The clock sources of the whole system are: HSECLK, LSECLK, HSICLK, LSICLK and PLL. For the characteristics of the clock source, please refer to the relevant chapter of "Electrical Characteristics" in the datasheet.

Figure 7 Clock Tree



3.1 External clock source

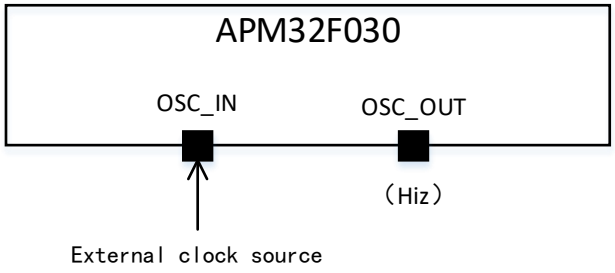
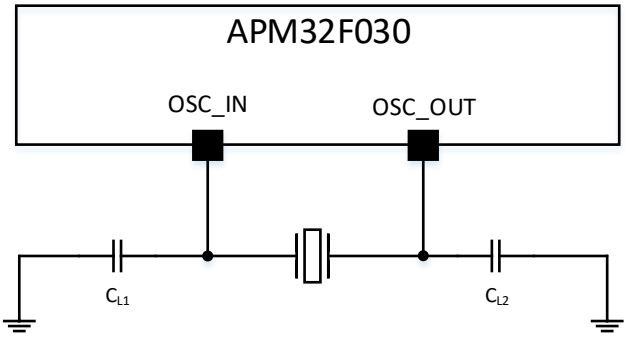
The external clock signal includes HSECLK (high-speed external clock signal) and LSECLK (low-speed external clock signal).

There are two kinds of external clock sources:

- External crystal/ceramic resonator
- External clock of user

The hardware configuration of the two kinds of clock sources is shown in the figure below.

Figure 8 HSECLK/LSECLK Clock Source Hardware Configuration

Clock source	Hardware configuration
External clock	
Crystal/Ceramic resonator	

Note:

(1) In order to reduce the distortion of clock output and shorten the startup stabilization time, the crystal/ceramic resonator and load capacitor must be as close to the oscillator pin as possible. The value of the matching capacitance (C_{L1}, C_{L2}) must be adjusted according to the selected oscillator.

(2) The load capacitor CL follows the formula of: $C_L=C_{L1} \times C_{L2} / (C_{L1}+C_{L2}) + C_S$. C_s is related capacitance of PCB and MCU pins, and the typical value is between 2pF and 10pF.

3.1.1 HSECLK high-speed external clock signal

The HSECLK clock signal has two kinds of clock sources: HSECLK external crystal/ceramic resonator and HSECLK external clock.

Table 4 Clock Source Generating HSECLK

Name	Description
External clock source (HSECLK bypass)	Provide clock to the MCU through OSC_IN pin. The signal can be generated by ordinary function signal transmitter (in debugging), crystal oscillator and other signal generators; the waveform can be square wave, sine wave or triangle wave with 50% duty cycle, and the maximum frequency is up to 32MHz. In hardware connection, it must be connected to the OSC_IN pin and the OSC_OUT pin must be suspended.
External	The clock is provided to MCU by the resonator, and the resonator includes

Name	Description
crystal/ceramic resonator (HSECLK crystal)	crystal resonator and ceramic resonator. The frequency range is 4-32MHz. OSC_IN, OSC_OUT is required to connect the resonator, and it can be turned on and off by setting the HSEEN bit in RCM_CTRL in the clock control register. Regarding the size of the external matching capacitor, please refer to the formula: $C_{L1}= C_{L2} = 2*(C_L- C_S)$, where C_S is the stray capacitance of the PCB and MCU pins, and the typical value is 10pF. When selecting an external high-speed crystal resonator, it is recommended to select the one with a load capacitance of around 20pF, so that the external matching capacitors (1) CL1 and CL2 only need to have a capacitance value of 20pF, and the PCB should be as close as possible to the crystal oscillator pins.

Note:

(1) It is recommended to use the temperature compensation capacitors made of NPO (COG) for the matching capacitor of the crystal oscillator.

3.1.2 LSECLK low-speed external clock signal

The LSECLK clock signal has two kinds of clock sources: LSECLK external crystal/ceramic resonator and LSECLK external clock.

Table 5 Clock Source Generating LSECLK

Name	Description
External clock source (LSECLK bypass)	The clock is provided to MCU by OSC32_IN pin. The signal can be generated by ordinary function signal transmitter (in debugging), crystal oscillator and other signal generators; the waveform can be square wave, sine wave or triangle wave with 50% duty cycle, and the signal frequency needs to be 32.768kHz. For hardware connection, it must be connected to OSC32_IN pin, ensuring OSC32_OUT pin is suspended; for MCU configuration, the user can select this mode by setting LSEBCFG and LSEEN bits in RCM_BDCTRL (backup domain control register).
External crystal/ceramic resonator (LSECLK crystal)	The clock is provided to MCU by the resonator, and the resonator includes crystal resonator and ceramic resonator. The frequency is 32.768kHz. When needing to connect OSC32_IN and OSC32_OUT to the resonator, it can be turned on and off through the LSEEN bit in RCM_BDCTRL. Regarding the size of the external matching capacitor, please refer to the formula: $C_{L1}= C_{L2} = 2*(C_L - C_S)$, where C_S is the stray capacitance of the PCB and MCU pins, and the typical value is 5pF. When selecting an external crystal resonator, it is recommended to select the one with a load capacitance of around 10pF, so that the external matching capacitors (1)

	CL1 and CL2 only need to have a capacitance value of 10pF, and the PCB should be as close as possible to the crystal oscillator pins during layout.

Note:

(1) It is recommended to use the temperature compensation capacitors made of NPO or COG for the matching capacitor of the crystal oscillator.

4 Startup configuration

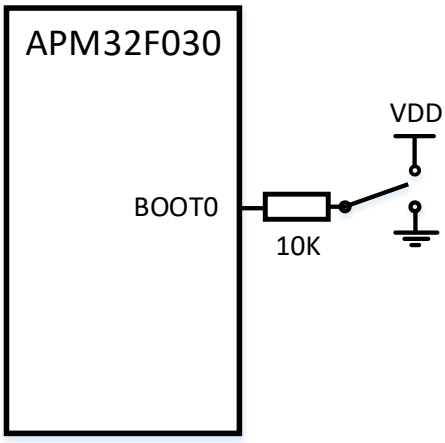
APM32F MCU series realizes a special mechanism. By configuring the BOOT pin parameter and the nBOOT1 bit in FMC_OBCS, there are three different startup modes, namely, the system can not only start from Flash memory or system memory, but also start from the built-in SRAM. The memory selected as the start zone is determined by the selected startup mode.

Table 6 Startup Mode Configuration and Access Mode

Startup mode selection pin		Startup mode	Access methods
BOOT0	BOOT1		
0	X	Main flash memory (Flash)	The main flash memory is mapped to the boot space, but it can still be accessed at its original address, that is, the contents of the flash memory can be accessed in two address areas.
1	0	System memory	The system memory is mapped to the boot space (0x0000 0000), but it can still be accessed at its original address.
1	1	Built-in SRAM	SRAM can be accessed only at the starting address.

- The user can select the startup mode after reset by setting the states of BOOT0 pin and Boot option byte.
- BOOT pin should keep the startup configuration required by user in standby mode. When exiting the standby mode, the value of boot pin will be latched.
- If you choose to start from built-in SRAM, you must use NVIC's exception table and offset register to remap the vector table to SRAM when writing the application code.

Figure 9 Recommended BOOT Circuit Design



5 Debugging interface (SWJ-DP)

The product only supports serial debugging interface (SW-DP).

Table 7 Debugging Interface

Name	Description
SW-DP	SW-DP interface provides 2-pin (data + clock) interface for AHB module.

5.1 Debug pin function configuration

- Realize the on-line programming and debugging of the chip.
- Use KEIL/IAR and other software to implement on-line debugging, downloading and programming.
- Flexible implementation of production of bus-off programmer.

Table 8 Pin Function Configuration

SWJ- CFG[2:0]	Configured as dedicated pin for debugging	I/O port assignment of SWJ interface	
		PA13/ SWDIO	PA14/ SWCLK
Others	Disable	Release	
100	SW-DP interface is disabled		
010	SW-DP interface is enabled	Special	Special
001	All SWD pins	Special	Special
000	All SWD pins Reset state	Special	Special

5.2 IO status during reset and just after reset

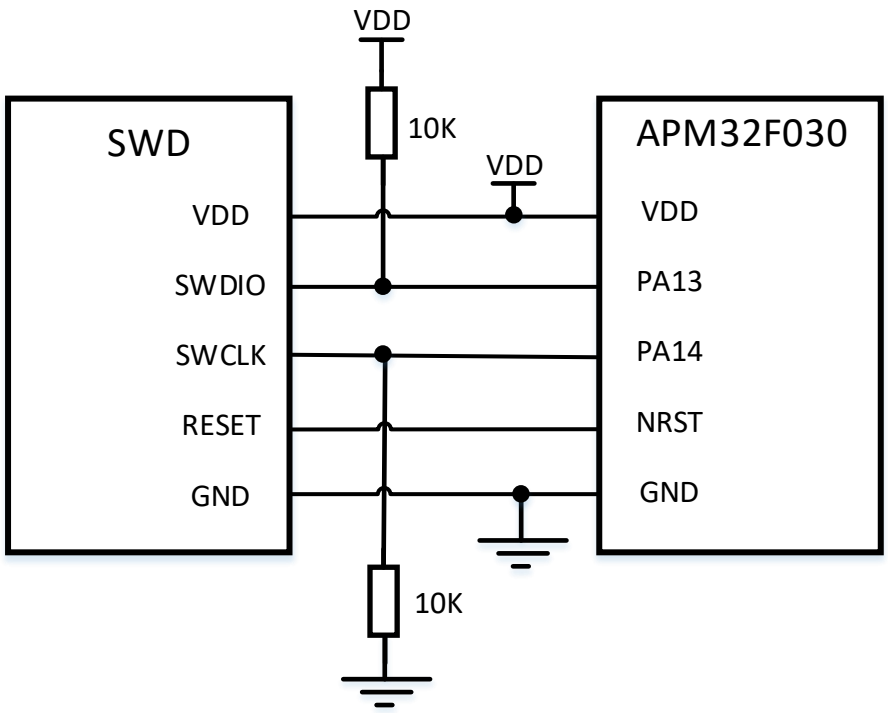
If the multiplexing function is not enabled during and after GPIO reset, the I/O port will be configured as floating input mode, and in such case, the pull-up/pull-down resistor is disabled in input mode. After reset, the SWD pin is set in the input pull-up or pull-down mode, and the specific configuration is as follows:

- PA14: SWCLK is set to pull-down mode;
- PA13: SWDIO is set to pull-up mode;

5.3 Recommended Debugging Interface Circuit

Recommended SWD interface reference design:

Figure 10 SWD Interface Circuit



Note:

(1) The reference design for the SWD interface is to add an external pull-up resistor and pull-down resistor to the SWDIO and SWCLK pins, which can enhance the anti-interference ability of downloading and debugging. If these two pins are multiplexed for other functions, please evaluate the impact of the pull-up and pull-down resistors and make adjustments according to the actual situation.

6 Design Suggestions

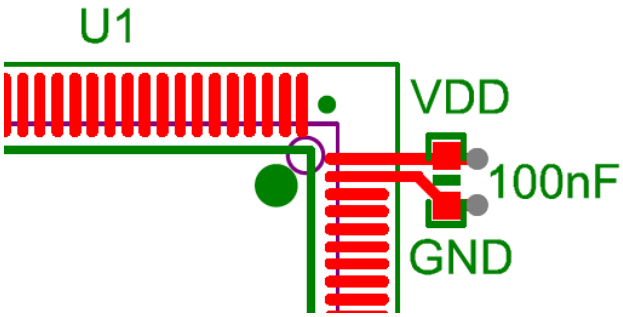
6.1 PCB stacking

- Number of layers: It is recommended to use the multi-layer design to ensure independent GND and power layers, which can better ensure signal integrity and enhance shielding effect. However, considering the costs, users can reduce the number of stacking layers while ensuring good grounding and power supply.
- Signal and formation: The signal layer should be adjacent to the formation. This helps to reduce the electromagnetic interference and the loop area of the signal path, and can serve as a reference plane for the signal.
- Power supply and formation: The power supply layer should be separated from the formation.

6.2 Power Supply Design

- Stable power input: Ensure stable power supply, and the power pins should provide good filtering processing. When connecting to large capacitive or inductive loads, ensure the stability of power supply design and avoid affecting the power supply stability of the MCU. The filtering capacitors, soft start circuits, surge protection circuits, etc. can be added to ensure the stability of the input power supply.
- Decoupling capacitors: Place one or more 100nF decoupling capacitors at each VDD pin near the chip (depending on the application). (V_{DD}/V_{DDA}) Decoupling capacitor is placed closest to the relevant pins to produce the best effect.

Figure 11 Recommended Power Pin Decoupling Capacitor Layout Design



- Power supply wiring: It is recommended that the power supply wiring should be wide and short enough to reduce the voltage drop and the influence of parasitic parameters.

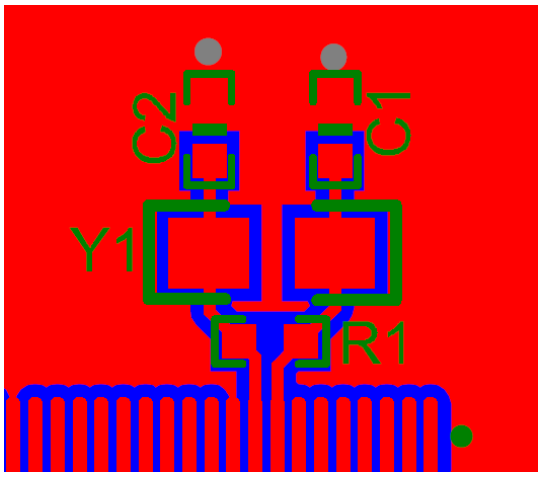
6.3 Grounding

- Single-point grounding: In low-frequency circuits or circuits with not high noise requirements, adopting single-point grounding can avoid formation of ground loop. In such case, all grounding points should be connected to a common grounding point, which is usually the negative pole of the power supply or some grounding plane on the circuit board.
- Multi-point grounding: In high-frequency circuits or high-current circuits, usually multi-point grounding is used. The grounding of each component or function module is directly connected to the nearest grounding plane, which can reduce the impedance of the ground wire, and reduce the noise and electromagnetic interference.
- Separation of analog from digital ground: If the MCU processes the analog and digital signals simultaneously, the analog ground and digital ground should be processed separately. This can be achieved by physically separating two ground planes and merging them at a certain point to connect them to the main ground, which can reduce the interference of digital noise with the analog signals.

6.4 Clock Design

- Crystal oscillator selection: Choose an appropriate crystal oscillator and ensure it meets the operating frequency and stability requirements of the MCU.
- Wiring suggestions: Clock signal wiring should be as short as possible and be away from strong interference signals such as high current and high-speed signal lines. It is recommended to use package processing to enhance the shielding effect.
- Layout suggestions: The crystal oscillator circuit should be placed close to the chip and on the same layer with the chip, and to reduce the interference. It is best to ensure a complete ground plane below the entire crystal oscillator circuit.

Figure 12 Recommended Clock Pin Layout Design



6.5 I/O Design

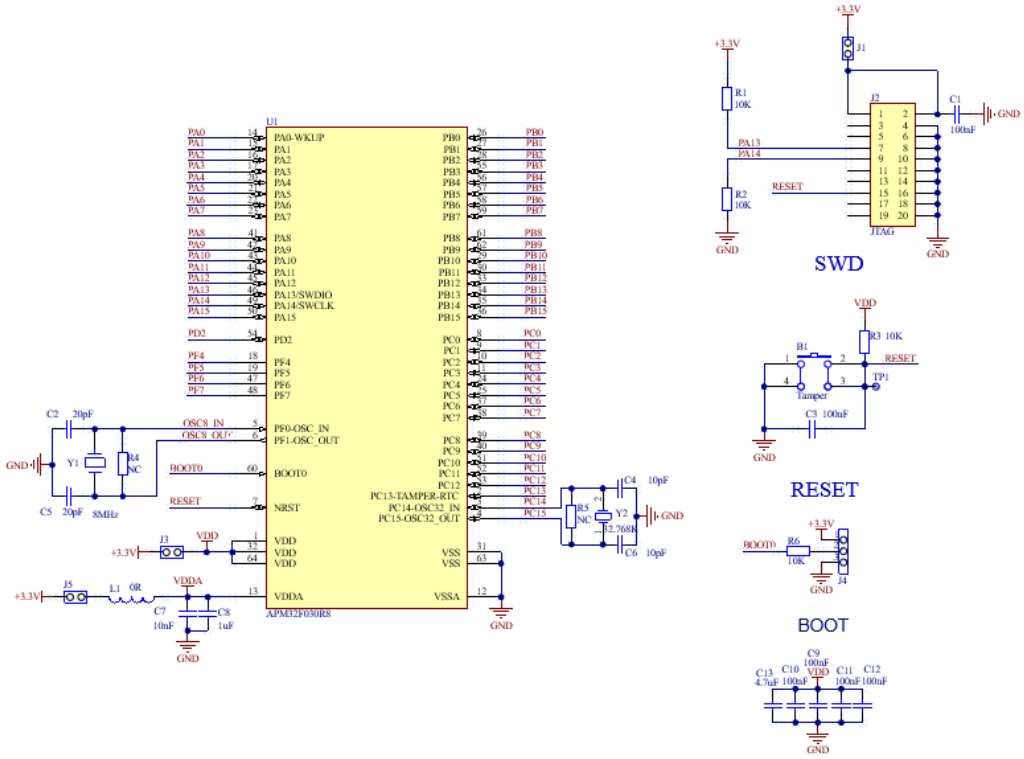
- I/O configuration: Correctly configure the modes of I/O ports, such as input, output, pull-up and pull-down, and open-drain mode.
- Protection: For externally connected I/O ports, consider adding the voltage protection (TVS/ESD tube) and series resistor.
- Some pins connected to the internal analog channels are sensitive to negative pressure. In extreme cases, the negative pressure may cause the MCU system to reset. It is recommended to conduct IO filtering and protection design during use.

6.6 EMC and EMI

- Layout: Consider the design of electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) and electromagnetic interference (EMI), and the layout should be reasonable. For example, when laying out MCU circuits, they should be kept away from high-power and strong interference sources, and the loop area should be reduced during wiring. Low-frequency small signals should be kept away from high-frequency signals and high-current circuits.
- Shielding: Use shielding and reasonable grounding strategies for sensitive and high-speed circuits.

6.7 Reference Schematic Diagram Design

Figure 13 Reference Schematic Diagram



7 Revision history

Table 9 Document Revision History

Date	Version	Revision History
July, 2024	V1.0	New edition

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