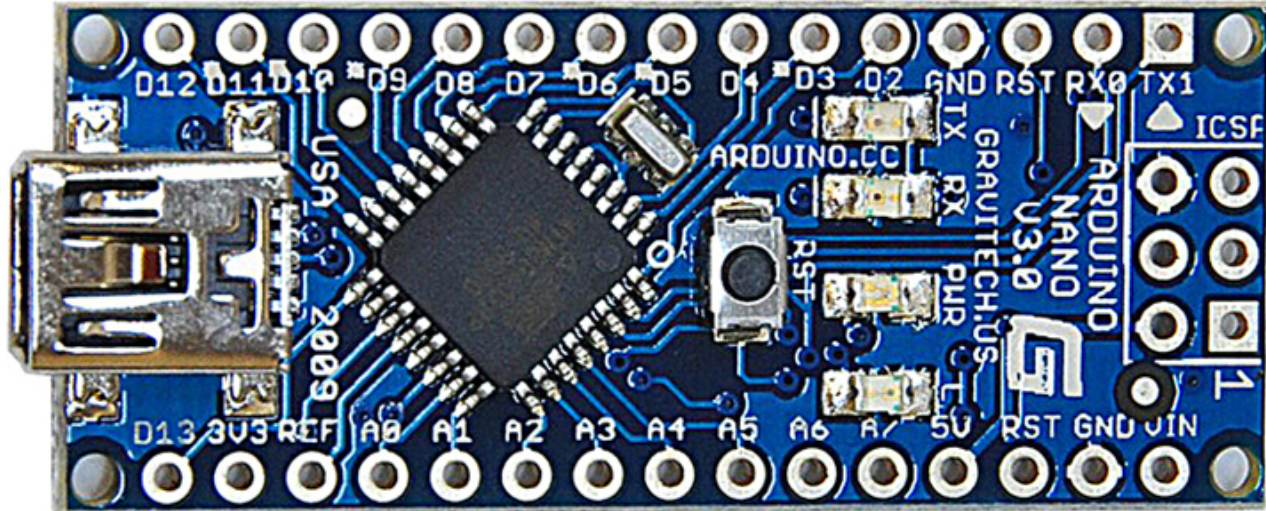


Running m328uTile on the Arduino Nano Board



<u>Inputs</u>	<u>Port pin</u>	<u>Nano pin</u>
A0	PC0	A0
A1	PC1	A1
A2	PC2	A2
A3	PC3	A3
A4	PC4	A4
A5	PC5	A5
Autostart	PB0	Digital 8

Inputs are read as logic 1 because of the controller's internal pull-up resistors are enabled.

For auto-starting a STOREd UF0 program, ensure a program is first saved in the controller's EEPROM. Ground the Autostart input to invoke automatic start of the saved UF0 program following a controller reset.

<u>Outputs</u>	<u>Port pin</u>	<u>Nano pin</u>
Y0	PD2	Digital 2
Y1	PD3	Digital 3
Y2	PD4	Digital 4
Y3	PD5	Digital 5

Y4	PD6	Digital 6
Y5	PD7	Digital 7
Y6	PB4	Digital 12
Y7	PB5	Digital 13
Output_sense	PB1	Digital 9

Grounding the output_sense input inverts the Y7...Y0 output bits before being written to the corresponding output pins. The signal inversion is useful for driving loads with active low control signals, i.e. a low input signal turns on the load device. Several types of relay modules come with active low input drive and these modules can be driven by uTile outputs when the output_sense pin is grounded.

When uTile is running the output port pins are set at a default logical low level. An active low load connected to an output port pin would be turned on during this time, a non-safe situation which should be avoided.

To eliminate this non-safe condition, the output pin inversion function is used with active low control signal loads. By activating the output_sense inversion function, uTile output default level is set to the high state.