

25.5 SPI and I²S registers

The peripheral registers have to be accessed by half-words (16 bits) or words (32 bits).

25.5.1 SPI control register 1 (SPI_CR1) (not used in I²S mode)

Address offset: 0x00 Reset value: 0x0000

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
BIDI MODE	BIDI OE	CRC EN	CRC NEXT	DFF	RX ONLY	SSM	SSI	LSB FIRST	SPE		BR [2:0]		MSTR	CPOL	СРНА
rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw

Bit 15 BIDIMODE: Bidirectional data mode enable

0: 2-line unidirectional data mode selected

1: 1-line bidirectional data mode selected

Note: This bit is not used in I²S mode

Bit 14 BIDIOE: Output enable in bidirectional mode

This bit combined with the BIDImode bit selects the direction of transfer in bidirectional mode

0: Output disabled (receive-only mode)

1: Output enabled (transmit-only mode)

Note: This bit is not used in I^2S mode.

In master mode, the MOSI pin is used while the MISO pin is used in slave mode.

Bit 13 CRCEN: Hardware CRC calculation enable

0: CRC calculation disabled

1: CRC calculation enabled

Note: This bit should be written only when SPI is disabled (SPE = '0') for correct operation. It is not used in I^2S mode.

Bit 12 CRCNEXT: CRC transfer next

0: Data phase (no CRC phase)

1: Next transfer is CRC (CRC phase)

Note: When the SPI is configured in full duplex or transmitter only modes, CRCNEXT must be written as soon as the last data is written to the SPI_DR register.

When the SPI is configured in receiver only mode, CRCNEXT must be set after the second last data reception.

This bit should be kept cleared when the transfers are managed by DMA. It is not used in I^2S mode.

Bit 11 DFF: Data frame format

0: 8-bit data frame format is selected for transmission/reception

1: 16-bit data frame format is selected for transmission/reception

Note: This bit should be written only when SPI is disabled (SPE = '0') for correct operation. It is not used in I^2S mode.

Bit 10 RXONLY: Receive only

This bit combined with the BIDImode bit selects the direction of transfer in 2-line unidirectional mode. This bit is also useful in a multislave system in which this particular slave is not accessed, the output from the accessed slave is not corrupted.

0: Full duplex (Transmit and receive)

1: Output disabled (Receive-only mode)

Note: This bit is not used in I²S mode

Bit 9 SSM: Software slave management

When the SSM bit is set, the NSS pin input is replaced with the value from the SSI bit.

0: Software slave management disabled

1: Software slave management enabled

Note: This bit is not used in I²S mode

Bit 8 SSI: Internal slave select

This bit has an effect only when the SSM bit is set. The value of this bit is forced onto the NSS pin and the IO value of the NSS pin is ignored.

Note: This bit is not used in I²S mode

Bit 7 LSBFIRST: Frame format

0: MSB transmitted first

1: LSB transmitted first

Note: This bit should not be changed when communication is ongoing.

It is not used in I²S mode

Bit 6 SPE: SPI enable

0: Peripheral disabled

1: Peripheral enabled

Note: This bit is not used in I²S mode.

When disabling the SPI, follow the procedure described in Section 25.3.8.

Bits 5:3 BR[2:0]: Baud rate control

000: f_{PCLK}/2

001: f_{PCLK}/4

010: f_{PCLK}/8

011: f_{PCLK}/16

100: f_{PCLK}/32

101: f_{PCLK}/64

110: f_{PCLK}/128

111: f_{PCLK}/256

Note: These bits should not be changed when communication is ongoing.

They are not used in I^2S mode.

Bit 2 MSTR: Master selection

0: Slave configuration

1: Master configuration

Note: This bit should not be changed when communication is ongoing.

It is not used in I²S mode.

Bit1 CPOL: Clock polarity

0: CK to 0 when idle 1: CK to 1 when idle

Note: This bit should not be changed when communication is ongoing.

It is not used in I²S mode

Bit 0 CPHA: Clock phase

0: The first clock transition is the first data capture edge

1: The second clock transition is the first data capture edge

Note: This bit should not be changed when communication is ongoing.

It is not used in I²S mode

25.5.2 SPI control register 2 (SPI_CR2)

Address offset: 0x04 Reset value: 0x0000

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	0	,	О	5	4	3	2	1	U	
			Rese	rved				TXEIE	RXNEIE	ERRIE	Res.	Res.	SSOE	TXDMAEN	RXDMAEN	
								rw	rw	rw			rw	rw	rw	

Bits 15:8 Reserved, must be kept at reset value.

Bit 7 **TXEIE:** Tx buffer empty interrupt enable

0: TXE interrupt masked

1: TXE interrupt not masked. Used to generate an interrupt request when the TXE flag is set.

Bit 6 RXNEIE: RX buffer not empty interrupt enable

0: RXNE interrupt masked

1: RXNE interrupt not masked. Used to generate an interrupt request when the RXNE flag is

Bit 5 ERRIE: Error interrupt enable

This bit controls the generation of an interrupt when an error condition occurs (CRCERR, OVR, MODF in SPI mode and UDR, OVR in I²S mode).

0: Error interrupt is masked

1: Error interrupt is enabled

Bits 4:3 Reserved, must be kept at reset value.

Bit 2 SSOE: SS output enable

0: SS output is disabled in master mode and the cell can work in multimaster configuration

1: SS output is enabled in master mode and when the cell is enabled. The cell cannot work in a multimaster environment.

Note: This bit is not used in I²S mode

Bit 1 TXDMAEN: Tx buffer DMA enable

When this bit is set, the DMA request is made whenever the TXE flag is set.

0: Tx buffer DMA disabled 1: Tx buffer DMA enabled

Bit 0 RXDMAEN: Rx buffer DMA enable

When this bit is set, the DMA request is made whenever the RXNE flag is set.

0: Rx buffer DMA disabled1: Rx buffer DMA enabled

25.5.3 SPI status register (SPI SR)

Address offset: 0x08 Reset value: 0x0002

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	1	О	5	4	3	2	1	U
			Rese	rved				BSY	OVR	MODF	CRC ERR	UDR	CHSIDE	TXE	RXNE
								r	r	r	rc_w0	r	r	r	r

Bits 15:8 Reserved, must be kept at reset value.

Bit 7 BSY: Busy flag

0: SPI (or I2S) not busy

1: SPI (or I2S) is busy in communication or Tx buffer is not empty

This flag is set and cleared by hardware.

Note: BSY flag must be used with caution: refer to Section 25.3.7 and Section 25.3.8.

Bit 6 OVR: Overrun flag

0: No overrun occurred

1: Overrun occurred

This flag is set by hardware and reset by a software sequence. Refer to *Section 25.4.7* for the software sequence.

Bit 5 MODF: Mode fault

0: No mode fault occurred

1: Mode fault occurred

This flag is set by hardware and reset by a software sequence. Refer to *Section 25.3.10* for the software sequence.

Note: This bit is not used in I²S mode

Bit 4 CRCERR: CRC error flag

0: CRC value received matches the SPI RXCRCR value

1: CRC value received does not match the SPI_RXCRCR value

This flag is set by hardware and cleared by software writing 0.

Note: This bit is not used in I^2S mode.

Bit 3 UDR: Underrun flag

0: No underrun occurred

1: Underrun occurred

This flag is set by hardware and reset by a software sequence. Refer to *Section 25.4.7* for the software sequence.

Note: This bit is not used in SPI mode.

Bit 2 CHSIDE: Channel side

0: Channel Left has to be transmitted or has been received1: Channel Right has to be transmitted or has been received

Note: This bit is not used for SPI mode and is meaningless in PCM mode.

Bit 1 TXE: Transmit buffer empty

0: Tx buffer not empty
1: Tx buffer empty

Bit 0 RXNE: Receive buffer not empty

0: Rx buffer empty1: Rx buffer not empty

25.5.4 SPI data register (SPI_DR)

Address offset: 0x0C Reset value: 0x0000

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
							DR[15:0]							
rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw							

Bits 15:0 DR[15:0]: Data register

Data received or to be transmitted.

The data register is split into 2 buffers - one for writing (Transmit Buffer) and another one for reading (Receive buffer). A write to the data register will write into the Tx buffer and a read from the data register will return the value held in the Rx buffer.

Note: These notes apply to SPI mode:

Depending on the data frame format selection bit (DFF in SPI_CR1 register), the data sent or received is either 8-bit or 16-bit. This selection has to be made before enabling the SPI to ensure correct operation.

For an 8-bit data frame, the buffers are 8-bit and only the LSB of the register (SPI_DR[7:0]) is used for transmission/reception. When in reception mode, the MSB of the register (SPI_DR[15:8]) is forced to 0.

For a 16-bit data frame, the buffers are 16-bit and the entire register, SPI_DR[15:0] is used for transmission/reception.

25.5.5 SPI CRC polynomial register (SPI_CRCPR) (not used in I²S mode)

Address offset: 0x10 Reset value: 0x0007

13	14	13	12	- 11	10	9	0	,	U	3	-	3			U
							CRCPO	LY[15:0]							
rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw

Bits 15:0 CRCPOLY[15:0]: CRC polynomial register

This register contains the polynomial for the CRC calculation.

The CRC polynomial (0007h) is the reset value of this register. Another polynomial can be configured as required.

Note: These bits are not used for the I^2S mode.

25.5.6 SPI RX CRC register (SPI RXCRCR) (not used in I²S mode)

Address offset: 0x14 Reset value: 0x0000

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
							RXCR	C[15:0]							
r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r

Bits 15:0 RXCRC[15:0]: Rx CRC register

When CRC calculation is enabled, the RxCRC[15:0] bits contain the computed CRC value of the subsequently received bytes. This register is reset when the CRCEN bit in SPI_CR1 register is written to 1. The CRC is calculated serially using the polynomial programmed in the SPI_CRCPR register.

Only the 8 LSB bits are considered when the data frame format is set to be 8-bit data (DFF bit of SPI_CR1 is cleared). CRC calculation is done based on any CRC8 standard.

The entire 16-bits of this register are considered when a 16-bit data frame format is selected (DFF bit of the SPI_CR1 register is set). CRC calculation is done based on any CRC16 standard.

Note: A read to this register when the BSY Flag is set could return an incorrect value. These bits are not used for I^2S mode.

25.5.7 SPI TX CRC register (SPI TXCRCR) (not used in I²S mode)

Address offset: 0x18 Reset value: 0x0000

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
							TXCR	C[15:0]							
r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r

Bits 15:0 TXCRC[15:0]: Tx CRC register

When CRC calculation is enabled, the TxCRC[7:0] bits contain the computed CRC value of the subsequently transmitted bytes. This register is reset when the CRCEN bit of SPI_CR1 is written to 1. The CRC is calculated serially using the polynomial programmed in the SPI_CRCPR register.

Only the 8 LSB bits are considered when the data frame format is set to be 8-bit data (DFF bit of SPI_CR1 is cleared). CRC calculation is done based on any CRC8 standard. The entire 16-bits of this register are considered when a 16-bit data frame format is selected (DFF bit of the SPI_CR1 register is set). CRC calculation is done based on any CRC16 standard.

Note: A read to this register when the BSY flag is set could return an incorrect value. These bits are not used for l^2S mode.

25.5.8 SPI_I²S configuration register (SPI_I2SCFGR)

Address offset: 0x1C Reset value: 0x0000

15	15 14 13	12	11	10	9	0	1	О	5	4	3	2	ı	U	
	Rese	rved		I2SMOD	I2SE	1280	CFG	PCMSY NC	Res.	128	STD	CKPOL	DAT	LEN	CHLEN
				rw	rw	rw	rw	rw		rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw

Bits 15:12 Reserved, must be kept at reset value.

Bit 11 I2SMOD: I2S mode selection

0: SPI mode is selected 1: I2S mode is selected

Note: This bit should be configured when the SPI or I²S is disabled

Bit 10 I2SE: I2S Enable

0: I²S peripheral is disabled 1: I²S peripheral is enabled

Note: This bit is not used in SPI mode.

Bits 9:8 I2SCFG: I2S configuration mode

00: Slave - transmit01: Slave - receive10: Master - transmit11: Master - receive

Note: This bit should be configured when the l^2S is disabled.

It is not used in SPI mode.

Bit 7 PCMSYNC: PCM frame synchronization

0: Short frame synchronization

1: Long frame synchronization

Note: This bit has a meaning only if I2SSTD = 11 (PCM standard is used)

It is not used in SPI mode.

Bit 6 Reserved: forced at 0 by hardware

Bits 5:4 I2SSTD: I2S standard selection

00: I²S Philips standard.

01: MSB justified standard (left justified)

10: LSB justified standard (right justified)

11: PCM standard

For more details on I²S standards, refer to Section 25.4.2. Not used in SPI mode.

Note: For correct operation, these bits should be configured when the l^2S is disabled.

Bit 3 CKPOL: Steady state clock polarity

0: I²S clock steady state is low level

1: I²S clock steady state is high level

Note: For correct operation, this bit should be configured when the I²S is disabled.

This bit is not used in SPI mode

Bits 2:1 **DATLEN**: Data length to be transferred

00: 16-bit data length

01: 24-bit data length

10: 32-bit data length

11: Not allowed

Note: For correct operation, these bits should be configured when the I²S is disabled.

This bit is not used in SPI mode.

Bit 0 CHLEN: Channel length (number of bits per audio channel)

0: 16-bit wide

1: 32-bit wide

The bit write operation has a meaning only if DATLEN = 00 otherwise the channel length is fixed to 32-bit by hardware whatever the value filled in. *Not used in SPI mode*.

Note: For correct operation, this bit should be configured when the I²S is disabled.

25.5.9 SPI_I²S prescaler register (SPI_I2SPR)

Address offset: 0x20

Reset value: 0000 0010 (0x0002)

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
		Paga	n rod			MCKOE	ODD				I2S	DIV			
		Rese	riveu			rw	rw				n	N			

Bits 15:10 Reserved, must be kept at reset value.

Bit 9 MCKOE: Master clock output enable

0: Master clock output is disabled

1: Master clock output is enabled

Note: This bit should be configured when the l^2S is disabled. It is used only when the l^2S is in master mode.

This bit is not used in SPI mode.

Bit 8 **ODD**: Odd factor for the prescaler

0: real divider value is = I2SDIV *2

1: real divider value is = (I2SDIV * 2)+1

Refer to Section 25.4.3: Clock generator. Not used in SPI mode.

Note: This bit should be configured when the l^2S is disabled. It is used only when the l^2S is in master mode.

Bits 7:0 I2SDIV: I2S Linear prescaler

I2SDIV [7:0] = 0 or I2SDIV [7:0] = 1 are forbidden values.

Refer to Section 25.4.3. Not used in SPI mode.

Note: These bits should be configured when the l^2S is disabled. It is used only when the l^2S is in master mode.

25.5.10 SPI register map

The table provides shows the SPI register map and reset values.

Table 187. SPI register map and reset values

					1		Т	\neg	Т		Т	Т	Ť	_			<u> </u>	П			1		1		1	Г	1	1	1		Т .	Т	T		\Box
Offset	Register	31	30	29	28	27	8	92	3	74	23	:	77	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	1	10	6	8	7	9	2	4	က	2	-	0
0x00	SPI_CR1								R	ese	erve	ed								BIDIMODE	BIDIOE	CRCEN	CRCNEXT	DFF	RXONLY	SSM	SSI	LSBFIRST	SPE	В	R [2	::0]	MSTR	CPOL	СРНА
	Reset value																			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x04	SPI_CR2													R	ese	erve	ed				•	•		•		•		TXEIE	RXNEIE	ERRIE	Doynoad	2000	SSOE	TXDMAEN	RXDMAEN
	Reset value																											0	0	0		-	0	0	0
0x08	SPI_SR				Reserved														BSY	OVR	MODF	CRCERR	UDR	CHSIDE	TXE	RXNE									
	Reset value																					0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0						
0x0C	SPI_DR								R	200	erve	'n															DR[15:0)]						
0,00	Reset value								111	CO	51 V C	Ju								0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x10	SPI_CRCPR								R	ese	erve	ed													(CRO	CPO		15:0						
	Reset value																			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
0x14	SPI_RXCRCR								R	ese	erve	ed															CR								
	Reset value																			0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x18	SPI_TXCRCR								R	ese	erve	ed								Ļ	_	١.	_				CR			_	١.	١.	_		
	Reset value																			U	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x1C	SPI_I2SCFGR				0 0 Reserved														12SMOD	ISSE	וספטבט	5005	PCMSYNC	Reserved	OTOGOL	U 5621	CKPOL	DATI EN		CHLEN					
	Reset value																		0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0					
0x20	SPI_I2SPR				Reserved												MCKOE	aao				128													
	Reset value																									0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

Refer to Section 3.3: Memory map for the register boundary addresses.