Peripheral Allocation

- CAN0: Expansion
  - PA22 (TX), PA23 (RX)
- SERCOM0: I2C, front panel/rear IO (through mux)
  - IOSET1
  - PA8 (SDA, PAD0), PA9 (SCL, PAD1)
- SERCOM2: I²C, analog board
  - PA12 (SDA, PAD0), PA13 (SCL, PAD1)
- SERCOM3: SPI, analog board
  - IOSET1
  - PA16 (SCK, PAD1), PA17 (MOSI, PAD0), PA18 (MISO, PAD2)
  - Chip select: PA19 (/EN)
  - Chip index: PB16, PB17
- SERCOM4: SPI, front panel display
  - IOSET1
  - DIPO = 0x0
  - DOPO = 0x2
  - PB12 (MISO, PAD0), PB13 (SCK, PAD1), PB14 (/CS, PAD2), PB15 (MOSI, PAD3)
- SERCOM5: SPI, NOR flash (bonus data)
  - IOSET6
  - DIPO = 0x3
  - DOPO = 0x0
  - PB2 (MOSI, PAD0), PB3 (SCK, PAD1), PB0 (/CS, PAD2), PB1 (MISO, PAD3)
- TC3: Fan PWM
  - PA14: WO[0]
- TC5: Beeper
  - PB10: WO[0]
- EIC: External interrupt controller
  - PA15: /TRIGGER
    - EXTINT15
  - PA20: /ANALOG_IRQ
    - EXTINT4
  - PB08: ENCODER_B
    - EXTINT8
  - PB07: ENCODER_A
    - EXTINT7
  - PA10: /IO_I2C_IRQ
    - EXTINT10
- XOSC1: 12MHz oscillator
  - XIN (PB22), XOUT (PB23)
- Debug

- SWCLK (PA30), SWDIO (PA31), SWO (PB30)

> If desired, the driver communication interface can use CAN0 instead. It uses the same IO pins as the I²C bus, and requires a CAN transceiver on the board.

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