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What is "[Embedded - Microcontrollers](#)"?

"[Embedded - Microcontrollers](#)" refer to small, integrated circuits designed to perform specific tasks within larger systems. These microcontrollers are essentially compact computers on a single chip, containing a processor core, memory, and programmable input/output peripherals. They are called "embedded" because they are embedded within electronic devices to control various functions, rather than serving as standalone computers. Microcontrollers are crucial in modern electronics, providing the intelligence and control needed for a wide range of applications.

Applications of "[Embedded - Microcontrollers](#)"

Details

Product Status	Obsolete
Core Processor	F ² MC-16LX
Core Size	16-Bit
Speed	32MHz
Connectivity	CANbus, LINbus, UART/USART
Peripherals	LCD, LVD, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	93
Program Memory Size	256KB (256K x 8)
Program Memory Type	Mask ROM
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	10K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	4V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	A/D 8x8/10b
Oscillator Type	External
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 105°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	120-LQFP
Supplier Device Package	120-LQFP (16x16)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/infineon-technologies/mb90922ncspmc-gs-143e1

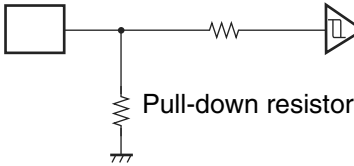
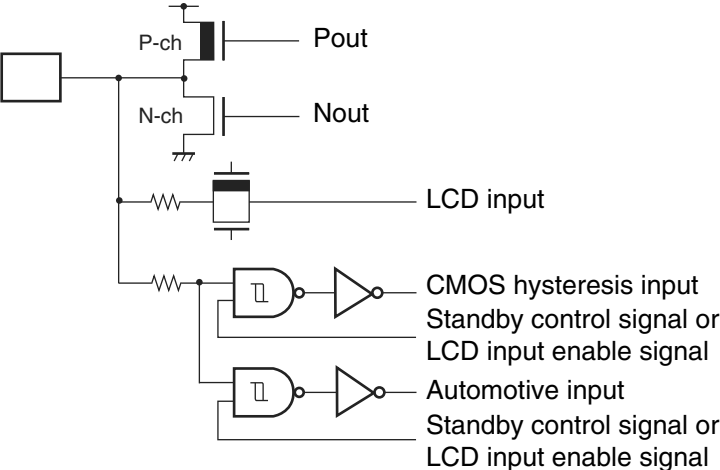
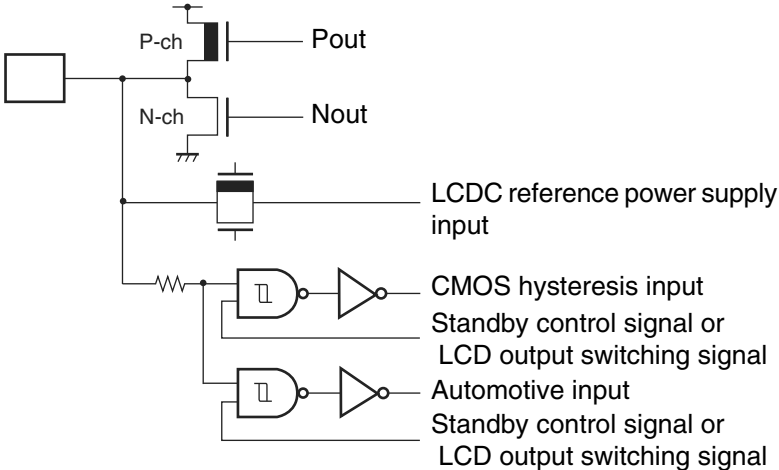
■ PIN DESCRIPTIONS

Pin no.	Pin name	I/O circuit type*1	Function
108	X0	A	High-speed oscillation input pin
107	X1		High-speed oscillation output pin
13	X0A	B	Low-speed oscillation input pin
	P92	I	General-purpose I/O port
14	X1A	B	Low-speed oscillation output pin
	P93	I	General-purpose I/O port
90	$\overline{\text{RST}}$	C	Reset input pin
93	P00	F	General-purpose I/O port
	SEG24		LCD controller/driver segment output pin
94	P01	F	General-purpose I/O port
	SEG25		LCD controller/driver segment output pin
95	P02	F	General-purpose I/O port
	SEG26		LCD controller/driver segment output pin
96	P03	F	General-purpose I/O port
	SEG27		LCD controller/driver segment output pin
97	P04	F	General-purpose I/O port
	SEG28		LCD controller/driver segment output pin
98	P05	F	General-purpose I/O port
	SEG29		LCD controller/driver segment output pin
99	P06	F	General-purpose I/O port
	SEG30		LCD controller/driver segment output pin
100	P07	F	General-purpose I/O port
	SEG31		LCD controller/driver segment output pin
101	P10	I	General-purpose I/O port
	PPG2		16-bit PPG ch.2 output pin
	IN5		Input capture ch.5 trigger input pin
102	P11	I	General-purpose I/O port
	TOT0		16-bit reload timer ch.0 TOT output pin
	PPG3		16-bit PPG ch.3 output pin
	IN4		Input capture ch.4 trigger input pin
103	P12	I	General-purpose I/O port
	TIN0		16-bit reload timer ch.0 TIN input pin
	PPG4		16-bit PPG ch.4 output pin

(Continued)

Pin no.	Pin name	I/O circuit type*1	Function
70	P73	L	General-purpose output-only port
	PWM2M0		Stepping motor controller ch.0 output pin
71	P74	L	General-purpose output-only port
	PWM1P1		Stepping motor controller ch.1 output pin
72	P75	L	General-purpose output-only port
	PWM1M1		Stepping motor controller ch.1 output pin
73	P76	L	General-purpose output-only port
	PWM2P1		Stepping motor controller ch.1 output pin
74	P77	L	General-purpose output-only port
	PWM2M1		Stepping motor controller ch.1 output pin
77	P80	L	General-purpose output-only port
	PWM1P2		Stepping motor controller ch.2 output pin
78	P81	L	General-purpose output-only port
	PWM1M2		Stepping motor controller ch.2 output pin
79	P82	L	General-purpose output-only port
	PWM2P2		Stepping motor controller ch.2 output pin
80	P83	L	General-purpose output-only port
	PWM2M2		Stepping motor controller ch.2 output pin
81	P84	L	General-purpose output-only port
	PWM1P3		Stepping motor controller ch.3 output pin
82	P85	L	General-purpose output-only port
	PWM1M3		Stepping motor controller ch.3 output pin
83	P86	L	General-purpose output-only port
	PWM2P3		Stepping motor controller ch.3 output pin
84	P87	L	General-purpose output-only port
	PWM2M3		Stepping motor controller ch.3 output pin
22	P90	F	General-purpose I/O port
	SEG22		LCD controller/driver segment output pin
23	P91	F	General-purpose I/O port
	SEG23		LCD controller/driver segment output pin
31	P94	G	General-purpose I/O port
	V0		LCD controller/driver reference power supply pin
32	P95	G	General-purpose I/O port
	V1		LCD controller/driver reference power supply pin

(Continued)

Type	Circuit	Remarks
E	 Pull-down resistor CMOS hysteresis input	Input-only pin (with pull-down resistance) - Attached pull-down resistance: approx. 50 kΩ - CMOS hysteresis input ($V_{IH}/V_{IL} = 0.8 V_{CC}/0.2 V_{CC}$) Note: The MD2 pin of the evaluation products uses this circuit type.
F	 P-ch Pout N-ch Nout LCD input CMOS hysteresis input Standby control signal or LCD input enable signal Automotive input Standby control signal or LCD input enable signal	LCD output common general-purpose port - CMOS output ($I_{OH}/I_{OL} = \pm 4 \text{ mA}$) - Hysteresis input ($V_{IH}/V_{IL} = 0.8 V_{CC}/0.2 V_{CC}$) - Automotive input ($V_{IH}/V_{IL} = 0.8 V_{CC}/0.5 V_{CC}$)
G	 P-ch Pout N-ch Nout LDC reference power supply input CMOS hysteresis input Standby control signal or LCD output switching signal Automotive input Standby control signal or LCD output switching signal	LDC reference power supply common general-purpose port - CMOS output ($I_{OH}/I_{OL} = \pm 4 \text{ mA}$) - CMOS hysteresis input ($V_{IH}/V_{IL} = 0.8 V_{CC}/0.2 V_{CC}$) - Automotive input ($V_{IH}/V_{IL} = 0.8 V_{CC}/0.5 V_{CC}$)

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MB90920 Series

Type	Circuit	Remarks
H		A/D converter input common general-purpose port • CMOS output ($I_{OH}/I_{OL} = \pm 4 \text{ mA}$) • CMOS hysteresis input ($V_{IH}/V_{IL} = 0.8 V_{CC}/0.2 V_{CC}$) • Automotive input ($V_{IH}/V_{IL} = 0.8 V_{CC}/0.5 V_{CC}$)
I		General-purpose port • CMOS output ($I_{OH}/I_{OL} = \pm 4 \text{ mA}$) • CMOS hysteresis input ($V_{IH}/V_{IL} = 0.8 V_{CC}/0.2 V_{CC}$) • Automotive input ($V_{IH}/V_{IL} = 0.8 V_{CC}/0.5 V_{CC}$)
J		General-purpose port (serial input) • CMOS output ($I_{OH}/I_{OL} = \pm 4 \text{ mA}$) • CMOS hysteresis input ($V_{IH}/V_{IL} = 0.8 V_{CC}/0.2 V_{CC}$) • CMOS input (SIN) ($V_{IH}/V_{IL} = 0.7 V_{CC}/0.3 V_{CC}$) • Automotive input ($V_{IH}/V_{IL} = 0.8 V_{CC}/0.5 V_{CC}$)

(Continued)

Type	Circuit	Remarks
K		A/D converter input common general-purpose port (serial input) • CMOS output ($I_{OH}/I_{OL} = \pm 4 \text{ mA}$) • CMOS hysteresis input ($V_{IH}/V_{IL} = 0.8 V_{CC}/0.2 V_{CC}$) • CMOS input (SIN) ($V_{IH}/V_{IL} = 0.7 V_{CC}/0.3 V_{CC}$) • Automotive input ($V_{IH}/V_{IL} = 0.8 V_{CC}/0.5 V_{CC}$)
L		High current output port (SMC pin) CMOS output ($I_{OH}/I_{OL} = \pm 30 \text{ mA}$)
M		LCDC output common general-purpose port (serial input) • CMOS output ($I_{OH}/I_{OL} = \pm 4 \text{ mA}$) • CMOS hysteresis input ($V_{IH}/V_{IL} = 0.8 V_{CC}/0.2 V_{CC}$) • CMOS input (SIN) ($V_{IH}/V_{IL} = 0.7 V_{CC}/0.3 V_{CC}$) • Automotive input ($V_{IH}/V_{IL} = 0.8 V_{CC}/0.5 V_{CC}$)

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- **Notes on operating in PLL clock mode**

On this microcontroller, if in case the crystal oscillator breaks off or an external reference clock input stops while the PLL clock mode is selected, a self-oscillator circuit contained in the PLL may continue its operation at its self-running frequency. However, FUJITSU SEMICONDUCTOR will not guarantee results of operations if such failure occurs.

- **Crystal oscillator circuit**

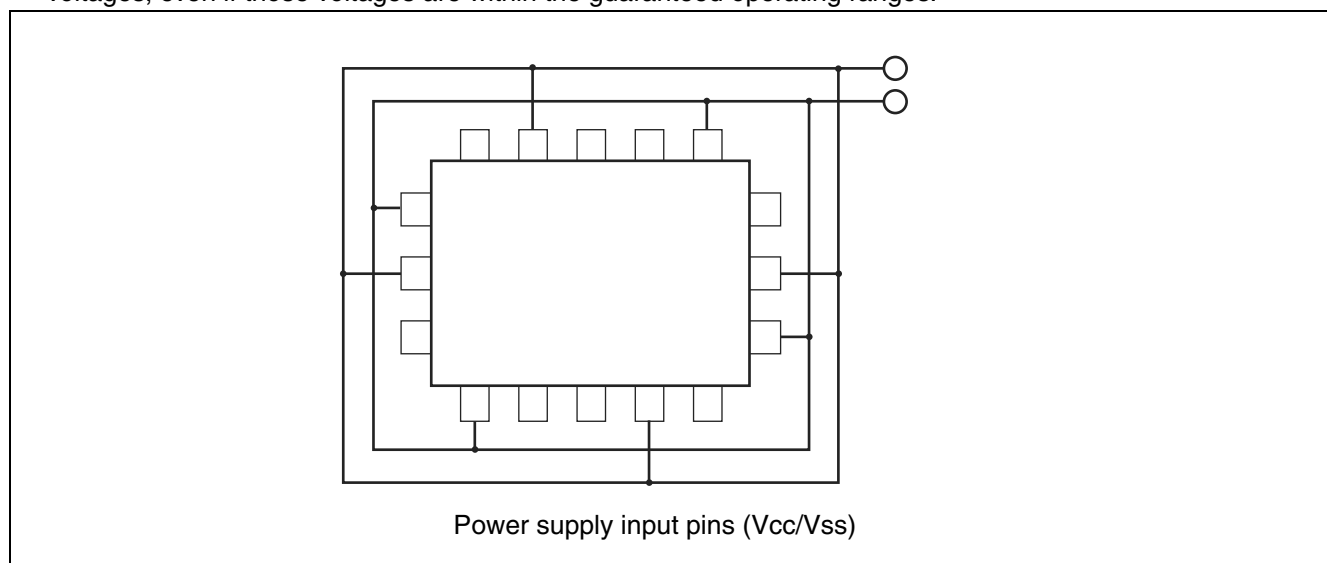
Noise around the X0/X1, or X0A/X1A pins may cause this device to operate abnormally. In the interest of stable operation it is strongly recommended that printed circuit artwork places ground bypass capacitors as close as possible to the X0/X1, X0A/X1A and crystal oscillator (or ceramic oscillator) and that oscillator lines do not cross the lines of other circuits.

Please ask each crystal maker to evaluate the oscillational characteristics of the crystal and this device.

- **Power supply pins**

Devices including multiple VCC or VSS pins are designed such that pins that need to be at the same potential are interconnected internally to prevent malfunctions such as latch-up. To reduce unnecessary radiation, prevent malfunctioning of the strobe signal due to the rise of ground level, and observe the standard for total output current, be sure to connect the VCC and VSS pins to the power supply and ground externally.

Always connect all of the VCC pins to the same potential and all of the VSS pins to ground as shown in the following diagram. The device will not operate correctly if multiple VCC or VSS pins are connected to different voltages, even if those voltages are within the guaranteed operating ranges.



In addition, care must be given to connecting the VCC and VSS pins of this device to the current supply source with as low impedance as possible. It is recommended that a 1.0 μF bypass capacitor be connected between the VCC and VSS pins as close to the pins as possible.

- **Sequence for connecting the A/D converter power supply and analog inputs**

The A/D converter power supply (AV_{CC} , AVRH) and analog inputs (AN0 to AN7) must be applied after the digital power supply (V_{CC}) is switched on. When turning the power off, the A/D converter power supply and analog inputs must be disconnected before the digital power supply is switched off (V_{CC}). Ensure that AVRH does not exceed AV_{CC} during either power-on or power-off. Even when pins which double as analog input pins are used as input ports, be sure that the input voltage does not exceed AV_{CC} (turning on/off the analog and digital power supplies simultaneously is acceptable).

- **Handling the power supply for high-current output buffer pins (DV_{CC}, DV_{SS})**

- **Flash memory products and MASK ROM products (MB90F922NC/F922NCS/922NCS/F923NC/F923NCS/F924NC/F924NCS)**

In the Flash memory products and MASK ROM products, the power supply for the high-current output buffer pins (DV_{CC}, DV_{SS}) is isolated from the digital power supply (V_{CC}).

Therefore, DV_{CC} can therefore be set to a higher voltage than V_{CC}. If the power supply for the high-current output buffer pins (DV_{CC}, DV_{SS}) is supplied before the digital power supply (V_{CC}), however, care needs to be taken because it is possible that the port 7 or port 8 stepping motor outputs may momentarily output an “H” or “L” level. In order to prevent this, connect the digital power supply (V_{CC}) prior to connecting the power supply for the high-current output buffer pins. Even when the high-current output buffer pins are used as general-purpose ports, power should be supplied to the power supply pins for the high-current output buffer pins (DV_{CC}, DV_{SS}).

- **Evaluation product (MB90V920-101/MB90V920-102)**

In the evaluation products, the power supply for the high-current output buffer pins (DV_{CC}, DV_{SS}) is not isolated from the digital power supply (V_{CC}). Therefore, DV_{CC} must therefore be set to a lower voltage than V_{CC}. The power supply for the high-current output buffer pins (DV_{CC}, DV_{SS}) must always be applied after the digital power supply (V_{CC}) has been connected, and disconnected before the digital power supply (V_{CC}) is disconnected (the power supply for the high-current output buffer pins may also be connected and disconnected simultaneously with the digital power supply).

Even when the high-current output buffer pins are used as general-purpose ports, power should be supplied to the power supply pins for the high-current output buffer pins (DV_{CC}, DV_{SS}).

- **Pull-up/pull-down resistors**

MB90920 series does not support internal pull-up/pull-down resistors. Use external components as necessary.

- **Precautions when not using a sub clock signal**

If the X0A and X1A pins are not connected to an oscillator, apply a pull-down resistance to the X0A pin and leave the X1A pin open.

- **Notes on operating when the external clock is stopped**

The MB90920 series is not guaranteed to operate correctly using the internal oscillator circuit when there is no external oscillator or the external clock input is stopped.

- **Flash memory security function**

A security bit is located within the Flash memory region. The security function is activated by writing the protection code 01_H to the security bit.

Do not write the value 01_H to this address if you are not using the security function.

Please refer to following table for the address of the security bit.

	Flash memory size	Address for security bit
MB90F922NC MB90F922NCS	Built-in 2 Mbits Flash Memory	FC0001 _H
MB90F923NCS	Built-in 3 Mbits Flash Memory	F80001 _H
MB90F924NCS	Built-in 4 Mbits Flash Memory	F80001 _H

MB90920 Series

Address	Register name	Symbol	Read/write	Resource name	Initial value
000083 _H	(Disabled)				
000084 _H	PWM control register 2	PWC2	R/W	Stepping motor controller 2	000000X0 _B
000085 _H	(Disabled)				
000086 _H	PWM control register 3	PWC3	R/W	Stepping motor controller 3	000000X0 _B
000087 _H	(Disabled)				
000088 _H	LCD output control register 3	LOCR3	R/W	LCDC	XXXXXX111 _B
000089 _H	(Disabled)				
00008A _H	A/D setting register 0	ADSR0	R/W	A/D converter	00000000 _B
00008B _H	A/D setting register 1	ADSR1	R/W		00000000 _B
00008C _H	Port input level select 0	PIL0	R/W	Port input level select	00000000 _B
00008D _H	Port input level select 1	PIL1	R/W		XXXX0000 _B
00008E _H	Port input level select 2	PIL2	R/W		XXXX0000 _B
00008F _H to 00009D _H	(Disabled)				
00009E _H	Program address detection control register	PACSR	R/W	Address match detection	XXXX0X0X _B
00009F _H	Delayed Interrupt/Release Register	DIRR	R/W	Delay interrupt	XXXXXXXX0 _B
0000A0 _H	Power saving mode control register	LPMCR	R/W	Power saving control circuit	00011000 _B
0000A1 _H	Clock select register	CKSCR	R/W, R		11111100 _B
0000A2 _H to 0000A7 _H	(Disabled)				
0000A8 _H	Watchdog timer control register	WDTC	R, W	Watchdog timer	XXXXXX111 _B
0000A9 _H	Time-base timer control register	TBTC	R/W, W	Time-base timer	1XX00100 _B
0000AA _H	Watch timer control register	WTC	R/W, W, R	Watch timer (sub clock)	10001000 _B
0000AB _H to 0000AD _H	(Disabled)				
0000AE _H	Flash memory control status register	FMCS	R/W	Flash interface	000X0000 _B
0000AF _H	(Disabled)				

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MB90920 Series

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Address				Register	Abbreviation	Access	Initial Value
CAN0	CAN1	CAN2	CAN3				
003A40 _H	003B40 _H	003740 _H	003840 _H	ID register 8	IDR8	R/W	XXXXXXXX _B XXXXXXXX _B
003A41 _H	003B41 _H	003741 _H	003841 _H				XXXXXX--- _B XXXXXXXX _B
003A42 _H	003B42 _H	003742 _H	003842 _H				
003A43 _H	003B43 _H	003743 _H	003843 _H				
003A44 _H	003B44 _H	003744 _H	003844 _H	ID register 9	IDR9	R/W	XXXXXXXX _B XXXXXXXX _B
003A45 _H	003B45 _H	003745 _H	003845 _H				XXXXXX--- _B XXXXXXXX _B
003A46 _H	003B46 _H	003746 _H	003846 _H				
003A47 _H	003B47 _H	003747 _H	003847 _H				
003A48 _H	003B48 _H	003748 _H	003848 _H	ID register 10	IDR10	R/W	XXXXXXXX _B XXXXXXXX _B
003A49 _H	003B49 _H	003749 _H	003849 _H				XXXXXX--- _B XXXXXXXX _B
003A4A _H	003B4A _H	00374A _H	00384A _H				
003A4B _H	003B4B _H	00374B _H	00384B _H				
003A4C _H	003B4C _H	00374C _H	00384C _H	ID register 11	IDR11	R/W	XXXXXXXX _B XXXXXXXX _B
003A4D _H	003B4D _H	00374D _H	00384D _H				XXXXXX--- _B XXXXXXXX _B
003A4E _H	003B4E _H	00374E _H	00384E _H				
003A4F _H	003B4F _H	00374F _H	00384F _H				
003A50 _H	003B50 _H	003750 _H	003850 _H	ID register 12	IDR12	R/W	XXXXXXXX _B XXXXXXXX _B
003A51 _H	003B51 _H	003751 _H	003851 _H				XXXXXX--- _B XXXXXXXX _B
003A52 _H	003B52 _H	003752 _H	003852 _H				
003A53 _H	003B53 _H	003753 _H	003853 _H				
003A54 _H	003B54 _H	003754 _H	003854 _H	ID register 13	IDR13	R/W	XXXXXXXX _B XXXXXXXX _B
003A55 _H	003B55 _H	003755 _H	003855 _H				XXXXXX--- _B XXXXXXXX _B
003A56 _H	003B56 _H	003756 _H	003856 _H				
003A57 _H	003B57 _H	003757 _H	003857 _H				
003A58 _H	003B58 _H	003758 _H	003858 _H	ID register 14	IDR14	R/W	XXXXXXXX _B XXXXXXXX _B
003A59 _H	003B59 _H	003759 _H	003859 _H				XXXXXX--- _B XXXXXXXX _B
003A5A _H	003B5A _H	00375A _H	00385A _H				
003A5B _H	003B5B _H	00375B _H	00385B _H				
003A5C _H	003B5C _H	00375C _H	00385C _H	ID register 15	IDR15	R/W	XXXXXXXX _B XXXXXXXX _B
003A5D _H	003B5D _H	00375D _H	00385D _H				XXXXXX--- _B XXXXXXXX _B
003A5E _H	003B5E _H	00375E _H	00385E _H				
003A5F _H	003B5F _H	00375F _H	00385F _H				

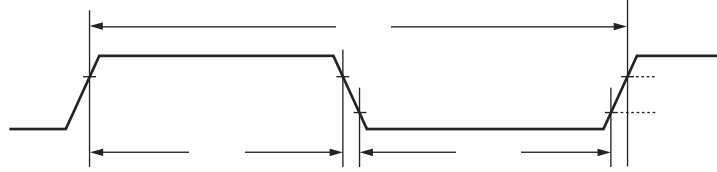
MB90920 Series

($V_{CC} = 5.0 \text{ V} \pm 10\%$, $V_{SS} = DV_{SS} = AV_{SS} = 0.0 \text{ V}$, $T_A = -40 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ to $+105 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$)

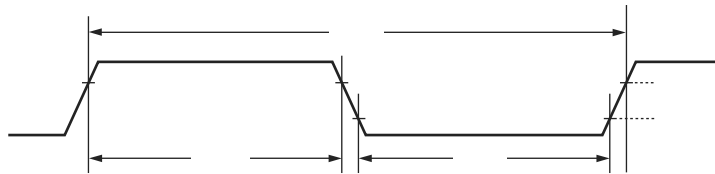
Parameter	Symbol	Pin name	Conditions	Value			Unit	Remarks
				Min	Typ	Max		
Input leakage current	I_{IL}	All input pins	$V_{CC} = DV_{CC} = AV_{CC} = 5.5 \text{ V}$, $V_{SS} < V_I < V_{CC}$	—	—	10	μA	
Input capacitance 1	C_{IN1}	All pins except V_{CC} , V_{SS} , DV_{CC} , DV_{SS} , AV_{CC} , AV_{SS} , C, P70 to P77, P80 to P87	—	—	—	15	pF	
Input capacitance 2	C_{IN2}	P70 to P77, P80 to P87	—	—	—	45	pF	
Pull-up resistance	R_{UP}	$\overline{RST}$	—	25	50	100	k Ω	
Pull-down resistance	R_{DOWN}	MD2	—	—	—	100	k Ω	Excluding Flash memory product
General-purpose output “H” voltage	V_{OH1}	All pins except P70 to P77, P80 to P87	$V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ V}$, $I_{OH} = -4.0 \text{ mA}$	$V_{CC} - 0.5$	—	—	V	
Stepping motor output “H” voltage	V_{OH2}	P70 to P77, P80 to P87	$V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ V}$, $I_{OH} = -30.0 \text{ mA}$	$V_{CC} - 0.5$	—	—	V	
General-purpose output “L” voltage	V_{OL1}	All pins except P70 to P77, P80 to P87	$V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ V}$, $I_{OL} = 4.0 \text{ mA}$	—	—	0.4	V	
Stepping motor output “L” voltage	V_{OL2}	P70 to P77, P80 to P87	$V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ V}$, $I_{OL} = 30.0 \text{ mA}$	—	—	0.55	V	
Stepping motor output phase variation “H”	ΔV_{OH}	PWM1Pn, PWM1Mn, PWM2Pn, PWM2Mn, n = 0 to 3	$V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ V}$, $I_{OH} = -30.0 \text{ mA}$, maximum deviation V_{OH2}	—	—	90	mV	
Stepping motor output phase variation “L”	ΔV_{OL}	PWM1Pn, PWM1Mn, PWM2Pn, PWM2Mn, n = 0 to 3	$V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ V}$, $I_{OL} = 30.0 \text{ mA}$, maximum deviation V_{OH2}	—	—	90	mV	
LCD internal divider resistance	R_{LCD}	Between V0 and V1, Between V1 and V2, Between V2 and V3	—	50	100	200	k Ω	Evaluation product
				8.75	12.5	17.0	k Ω	Flash memory product

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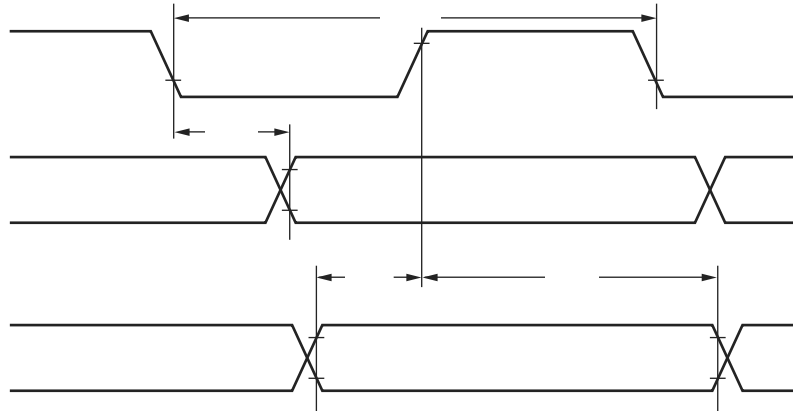
- X0, X1 clock timing



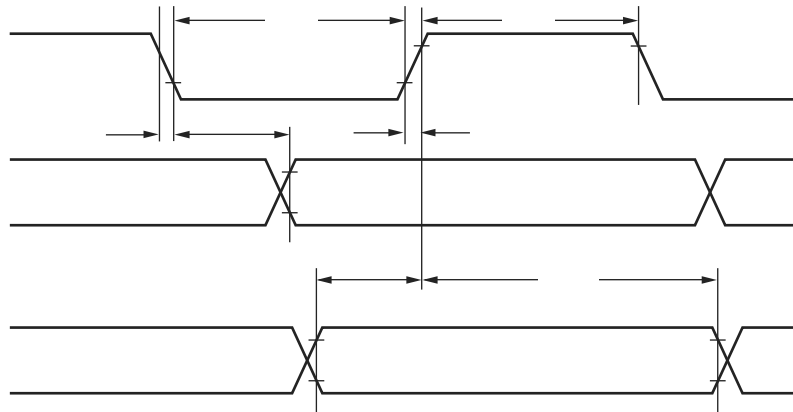
- X0A, X1A clock timing



- Internal shift clock mode



- External shift clock mode



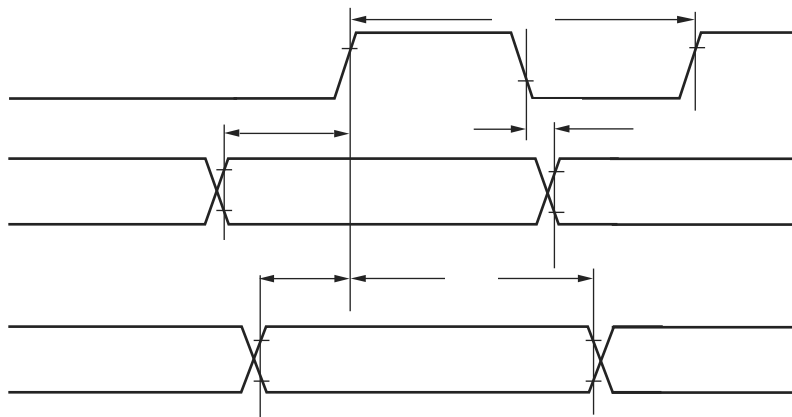
MB90920 Series

- Bit setting: ESCR0/1/2/3:SCES=1, ECCR0/1/2/3:SCDE=1

($V_{CC} = 5.0 \text{ V} \pm 10\%$, $V_{SS} = AV_{SS} = 0.0 \text{ V}$, $T_A = -40 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+105 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$)

Parameter	Symbol	Pin name	Conditions	Value		Unit
				Min	Max	
Serial clock cycle time	t _{SCYC}	SCK0 to SCK3	Internal shift clock mode output pin C _L = 80 pF + 1TTL	5 t _{CP}	—	ns
SCK ↓ → SOT delay time	t _{SLOVI}	SCK0 to SCK3, SOT0 to SOT3		– 50	+ 50	ns
Valid SIN → SCK ↓	t _{IVSHI}	SCK0 to SCK3, SIN0 to SIN3		t _{CP} + 80	—	ns
SCK ↑ → valid SIN hold time	t _{SHIXI}			0	—	ns
SOT → SCK ↑ delay time	t _{SOVHI}	SCK0 to SCK3, SOT0 to SOT3		3 t _{CP} – 70	—	ns

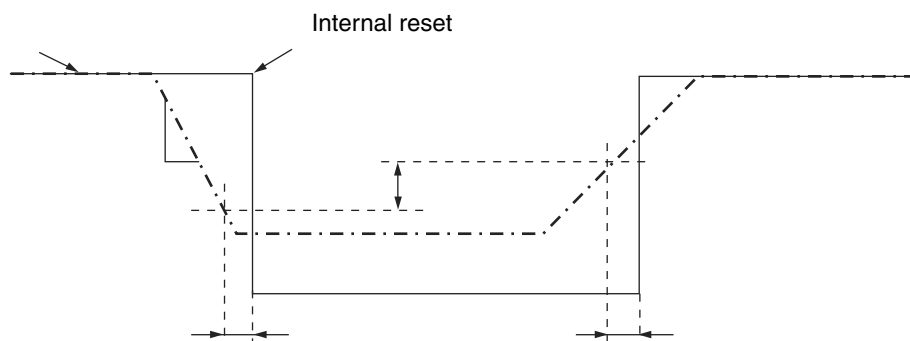
- Notes :
- Depending on the machine clock frequency to be used, the maximum baud rate may be limited by some parameters. These parameters are shown in “MB90920 series hardware manual”.
 - C_L is the load capacitance connected to the pin during testing.
 - t_{CP} is the internal operating clock cycle time. Refer to “(1) Clock timing”.



(7) Low voltage detection

($V_{SS} = AV_{SS} = 0.0\text{ V}$, $T_A = -40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+105\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$)

Parameter	Symbol	Pin name	Conditions	Value			Unit	Remarks
				Min	Typ	Max		
Detection voltage	V_{DL}	VCC	—	4.0	4.2	4.4	V	Flash memory product, during voltage drop
				3.7	4.0	4.3	V	Evaluation product, during voltage drop
Hysteresis width	V_{HYS}	VCC	—	190	—	—	mV	Flash memory product, during voltage rise
				0.1	—	—	V	Evaluation product, during voltage rise
Power supply voltage change rate	dV/dt	VCC	—	− 0.1	—	+ 0.1	V/ μs	Flash memory product, dV/dt at low voltage reset
				−0.004	—	+ 0.004	V/ μs	Flash memory product, dV/dt at standard value of low voltage detection/release voltage
				− 0.1	—	+ 0.02	V/ μs	Evaluation product
Detection delay time	t_d	—	—	—	—	3.2	μs	Flash memory product, when $dV/dt \leq 0.004\text{ V}/\mu\text{s}$
				—	—	35	μs	Evaluation product



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5. A/D Converter

(1) Electrical Characteristics

($V_{CC} = AV_{CC} = AVRH = 4.0\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$, $V_{SS} = AV_{SS} = 0.0\text{ V}$, $T_A = -40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C to }+105\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$)

Parameter	Symbol	Pin name	Value			Unit	Remarks
			Min	Typ	Max		
Resolution	—	—	—	—	10	bit	
Total error	—	—	− 3.0	—	+ 3.0	LSB	
Non-linear error	—	—	− 2.5	—	+ 2.5	LSB	
Differential linear error	—	—	− 1.9	—	+ 1.9	LSB	
Zero transition voltage	V_{OT}	AN0 to AN7	$AV_{SS} - 1.5\text{ LSB}$	$AV_{SS} + 0.5\text{ LSB}$	$AV_{SS} + 2.5\text{ LSB}$	V	1 LSB = ($AVRH - AV_{SS}$) / 1024
Full scale transition voltage	V_{FST}	AN0 to AN7	$AVRH - 3.5\text{ LSB}$	$AVRH - 1.5\text{ LSB}$	$AVRH + 0.5\text{ LSB}$	V	
Sampling time	t_{SMP}	—	0.4	—	16500	μs	4.5 V $\leq$ $AV_{CC} \leq$ 5.5 V
			1.0				4.0 V $\leq$ $AV_{CC} \leq$ 4.5 V
Compare time	t_{CMP}	—	0.66	—	—	μs	4.5 V $\leq$ $AV_{CC} \leq$ 5.5 V
			2.2				4.0 V $\leq$ $AV_{CC} \leq$ 4.5 V
A/D conversion time	t_{CNV}	—	1.44	—	—	μs	*1
Analog port input current	I_{AIN}	AN0 to AN7	− 0.3	—	+ 10	μA	
Analog input voltage	V_{AIN}	AN0 to AN7	0	—	$AVRH$	V	
Reference voltage	$AV+$	$AVRH$	$AV_{SS} + 2.7$	—	AV_{CC}	V	
Power supply current	I_A	AV_{CC}	—	2.3	6.0	mA	
	I_{AH}		—	—	5	μA	*2
Reference voltage supply current	I_R	$AVRH$	—	520	900	μA	$V_{AVRH} = 5.0\text{ V}$
	I_{RH}		—	—	5	μA	*2
Inter-channel variation	—	AN0 to AN7	—	—	4	LSB	

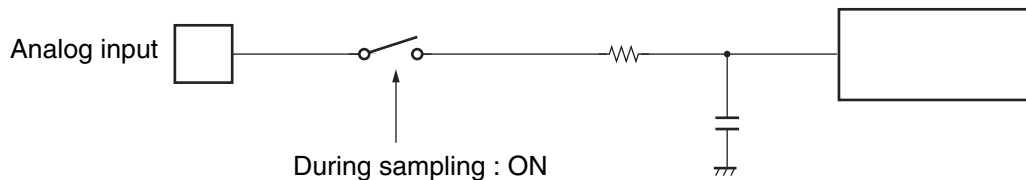
*1 : The time per channel (4.5 V $\leq$ $AV_{CC} \leq$ 5.5 V, and internal operating frequency = 32 MHz) .

*2 : Defined as supply current (when $V_{CC} = AV_{CC} = AVRH = 5.0\text{ V}$) with A/D converter not operating, and CPU in stop mode.

• Notes on the external impedance and sampling time of analog inputs

A/D converter with sample and hold circuit. If the external impedance is too high to keep sufficient sampling time, the analog voltage charged to the internal sample and hold capacitor is insufficient, adversely affecting A/D conversion precision. Therefore, to satisfy the A/D conversion precision standard, consider the relationship between the external impedance and minimum sampling time and either adjust the register value and operating frequency or decrease the external impedance so that the sampling time is longer than the minimum value. If the sampling time is still not sufficient, connect a capacitor of about 0.1 μF to the analog input pin.

• Analog input equivalent circuit



MB90F922NC/F922NCS/ F923NC/F923NCS/F924NC/F924NCS
MB90922NCS

	R	C
$4.5\text{ V} \leq \text{AV}_{\text{CC}} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$	2.6 k Ω (Max)	8.5 pF (Max)
$4.0\text{ V} \leq \text{AV}_{\text{CC}} \leq 4.5\text{ V}$	12.1 k Ω (Max)	8.5 pF (Max)

MB90V920-101/102

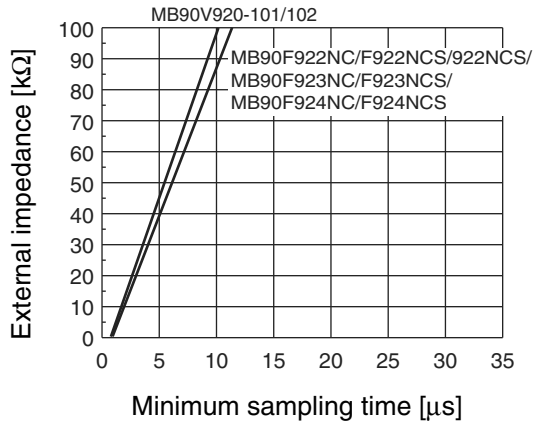
$4.5\text{ V} \leq \text{AV}_{\text{CC}} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$	2.0 k Ω (Max)	14.4 pF (Max)
$4.0\text{ V} \leq \text{AV}_{\text{CC}} \leq 4.5\text{ V}$	8.2 k Ω (Max)	14.4 pF (Max)

Note : The values are reference values.

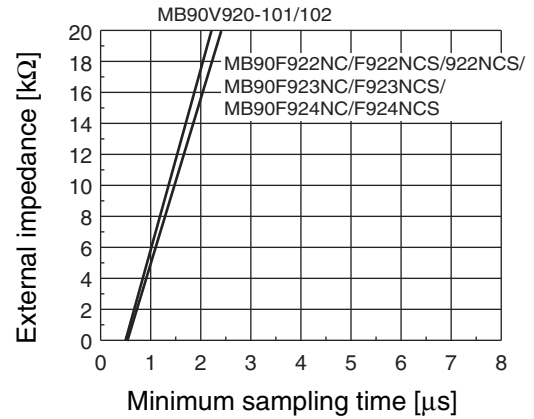
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- The relationship between the external impedance and minimum sampling time
- At $4.5\text{ V} \leq AV_{CC} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$

(External impedance = 0 k Ω to 100 k Ω)

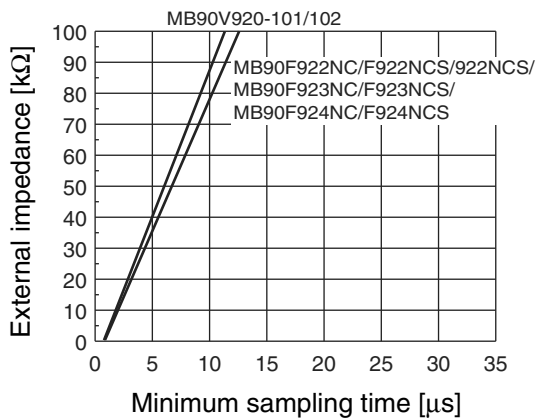


(External impedance = 0 k Ω to 20 k Ω)

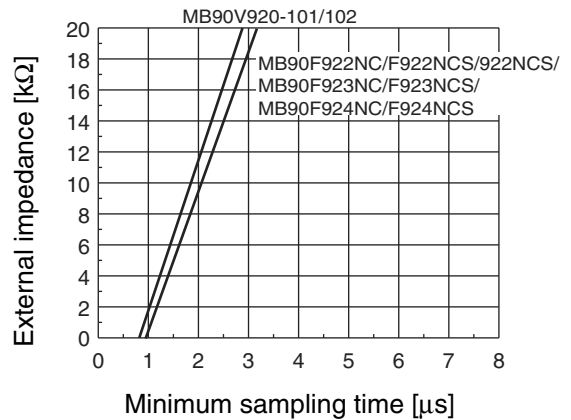


- At $4.0\text{ V} \leq AV_{CC} \leq 4.5\text{ V}$

(External impedance = 0 k Ω to 100 k Ω)



(External impedance = 0 k Ω to 20 k Ω)

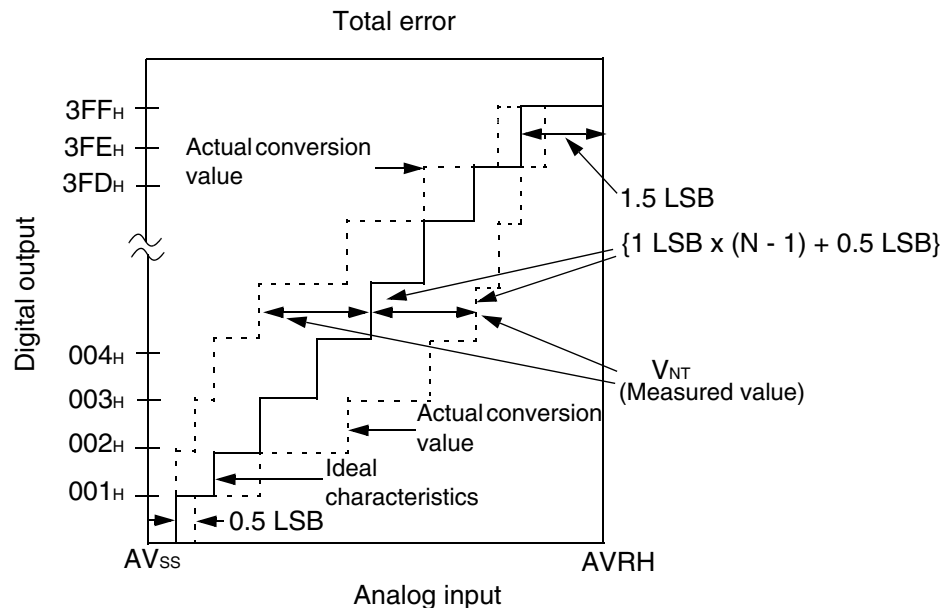


- About errors

As $|AV_{RH} - AV_{SS}|$ becomes smaller, the relative errors grow larger.

(2) Definition of terms

- Resolution : Analog changes that are identifiable by the A/D converter.
- Non-Linear error : The deviation of the straight line connecting the zero transition point ("00 0000 0000" $\longleftrightarrow$ "00 0000 0001") with the full-scale transition point ("11 1111 1110" $\longleftrightarrow$ "11 1111 1111") from actual conversion characteristics.
- Differential linear error : The deviation from the ideal value of the input voltage needed to change the output code by 1 LSB.
- Total error : The total error is the difference between the actual value and the theoretical value, and includes zero-transition error/full-scale transition error and linear error.



$$\text{Total error for digital output } N = \frac{V_{NT} - \{1 \text{ LSB} \times (N - 1) + 0.5 \text{ LSB}\}}{1 \text{ LSB}} \quad [\text{LSB}]$$

$$1 \text{ LSB (Ideal)} = \frac{AVRH - AVSS}{1024} \quad [\text{V}]$$

N : A/D converter digital output value

$$V_{OT} \text{ (Ideal)} = AVSS + 0.5 \text{ LSB} \quad [\text{V}]$$

$$V_{FST} \text{ (Ideal)} = AVRH - 1.5 \text{ LSB} \quad [\text{V}]$$

V_{NT} : Voltage when the digital output changes from (N - 1) to N

(Continued)

MEMO

MB90920 Series

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