Infineon Technologies - MB90347ESPMC-GS-458E1 Datasheet

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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	F²MC-16LX
Core Size	16-Bit
Speed	24MHz
Connectivity	CANbus, EBI/EMI, LINbus, SCI, UART/USART
Peripherals	DMA, POR, WDT
Number of I/O	82
Program Memory Size	128KB (128K x 8)
Program Memory Type	Mask ROM
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	6K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	3.5V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	A/D 16x8/10b
Oscillator Type	External
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 105°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	100-LQFP
Supplier Device Package	100-LQFP (14x14)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/infineon-technologies/mb90347espmc-gs-458e1

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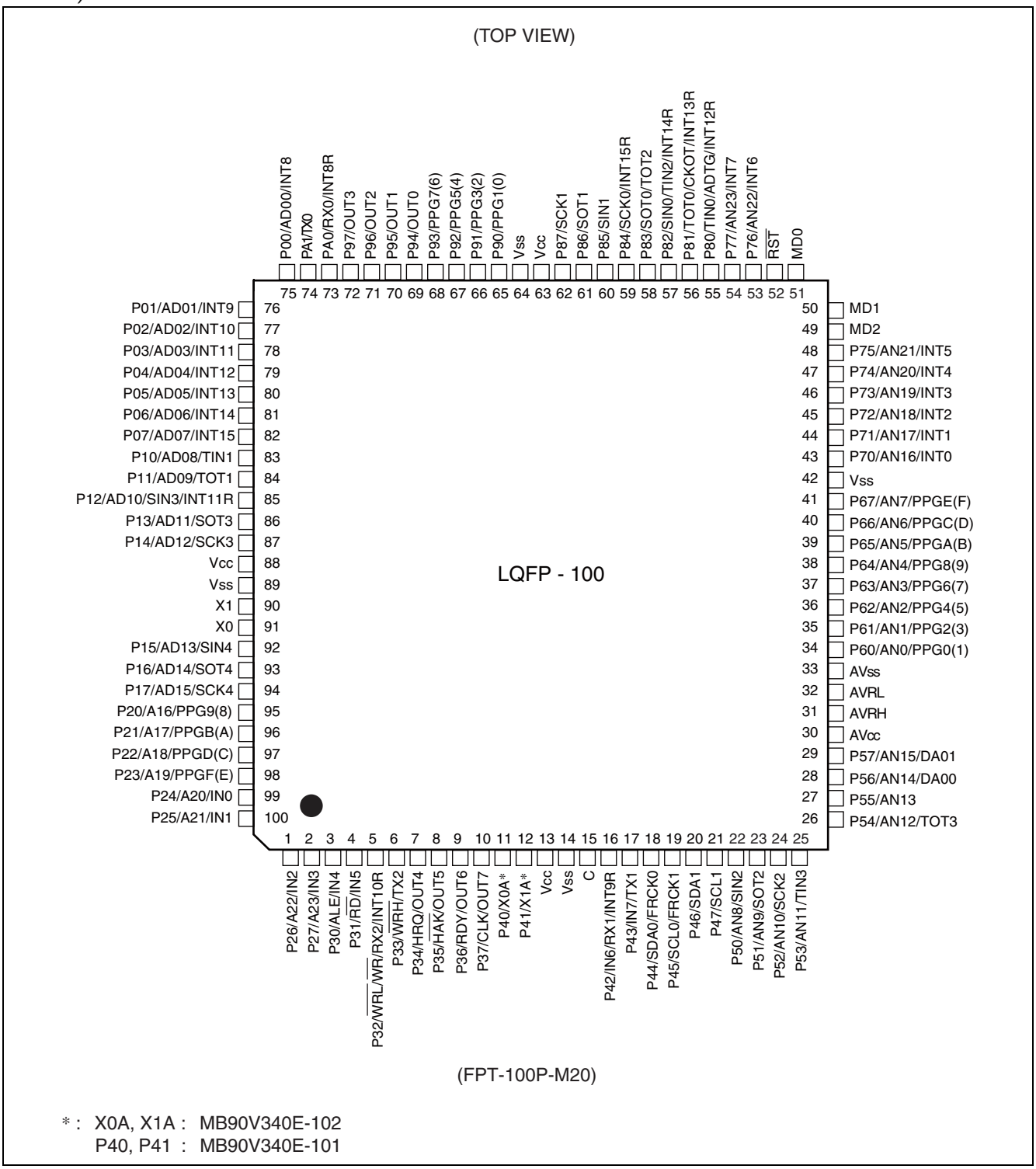

This pin assignment is for using MB90V340E-101/102 via probecable as MB90340E.

Pin No.		Pin name	I/O Circuit type*3	Function
QFP100*1	LQFP100*2			
33	31	AVRH	L	Reference voltage input pin for the A/D Converter. This power supply must be turned on or off while a voltage higher than or equal to AVRH is applied to AV_{CC}.
34	32	AVRL	K	Lower reference voltage input pin for the A/D Converter
35	33	AV_{SS}	K	Analog GND pin for the A/D Converter
36 to 43	34 to 41	P60 to P67	I	General purpose I/O pins.
		AN0 to AN7		Analog input pins for the A/D converter
		PPG0, 2, 4, 6, 8, A, C, E		Output pins for PPGs
44	42	V_{SS}	—	GND pin
45 to 50	43 to 48	P70 to P75	I	General purpose I/O pins.
		AN16 to AN21		Analog input pins for the A/D converter (devices with a C suffix in the part number)
		INT0 to INT5		External interrupt request input pins
51	49	MD2	D	Input pin for specifying the operating mode.
52, 53	50, 51	MD1, MD0	C	Input pins for specifying the operating mode.
54	52	$\overline{RST}$	E	Reset input pin
55, 56	53, 54	P76, P77	I	General purpose I/O pins.
		AN22, AN23		Analog input pins for the A/D converter (devices with a C suffix in the part number)
		INT6, INT7		External interrupt request input pins
57	55	P80	F	General purpose I/O pin.
		TIN0		Event input pin for the reload timer
		ADTG		Trigger input pin for the A/D converter
		INT12R		External interrupt request input pin
58	56	P81	F	General purpose I/O pin.
		TOT0		Output pin for the reload timer
		CKOT		Output pin for the clock monitor
		INT13R		External interrupt request input pin
59	57	P82	M	General purpose I/O pin.
		SIN0		Serial data input pin for UART0
		TIN2		Event input pin for the reload timer
		INT14R		External interrupt request input pin
60	58	P83	F	General purpose I/O pin.
		SOT0		Serial data output pin for UART0
		TOT2		Output pin for the reload timer

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Pin No.		Pin name	I/O Circuit type*3	Function
QFP100*1	LQFP100*2			
86	84	P11	G	General purpose I/O pin. The register can be set to select whether to use a pull-up resistor. This function is enabled in single-chip mode.
		AD09		I/O pin for the external address/data bus. This function is enabled when the external bus is enabled.
		TOT1		Output pin for the reload timer
87	85	P12	N	General purpose I/O pin. The register can be set to select whether to use a pull-up resistor. This function is enabled in single-chip mode.
		AD10		I/O pin for the external address/data bus. This function is enabled when the external bus is enabled.
		SIN3		Serial data input pin for UART3
		INT11R		External interrupt request input pin
88	86	P13	G	General purpose I/O pin. The register can be set to select whether to use a pull-up resistor. This function is enabled in single-chip mode.
		AD11		I/O pin for the external address/data bus. This function is enabled when the external bus is enabled.
		SOT3		Serial data output pin for UART3
89	87	P14	G	General purpose I/O pin. The register can be set to select whether to use a pull-up resistor. This function is enabled in single-chip mode.
		AD12		I/O pin for the external address/data bus. This function is enabled when the external bus is enabled.
		SCK3		Clock I/O pin for UART3
90	88	V_{CC}	—	Power (3.5 V to 5.5 V) input pin
91	89	V_{SS}	—	GND pin
92	90	X1	A	Main clock output pin
93	91	X0		Main clock input pin
94	92	P15	G	General purpose I/O pin. The register can be set to select whether to use a pull-up resistor. This function is enabled in single-chip mode.
		AD13		I/O pin for the external address/data bus. This function is enabled when the external bus is enabled.
95	93	P16	G	General purpose I/O pin. The register can be set to select whether to use a pull-up resistor. This function is enabled in single-chip mode.
		AD14		I/O pin for the external address/data bus. This function is enabled when the external bus is enabled.

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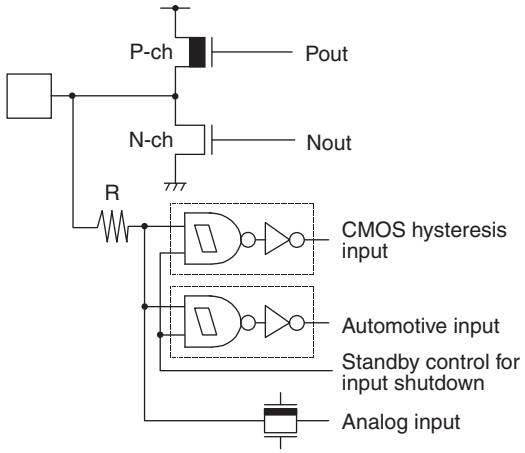
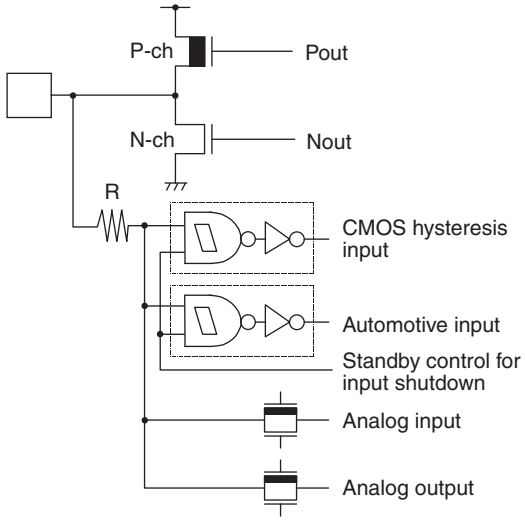
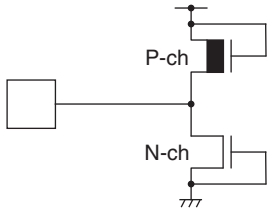
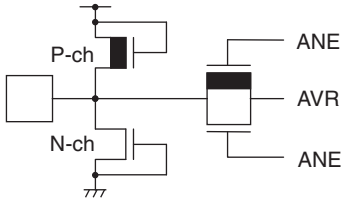
Type	Circuit	Remarks
I		■ CMOS level output (I_{OL} = 4 mA, I_{OH} = –4 mA) ■ CMOS hysteresis input (with function to disconnect input during standby) ■ Automotive input (with function to disconnect input during standby) ■ A/D converter analog input
J		■ CMOS level output (I_{OL} = 4 mA, I_{OH} = –4 mA) ■ D/A analog output ■ CMOS hysteresis input (with function to disconnect input during standby) ■ Automotive input (with function to disconnect input during standby) ■ A/D converter analog input
K		Power supply input protection circuit
L		■ A/D converter reference voltage power supply input pin, with the protection circuit ■ Flash memory devices do not have a protection circuit against V_{CC} for pin AVRH

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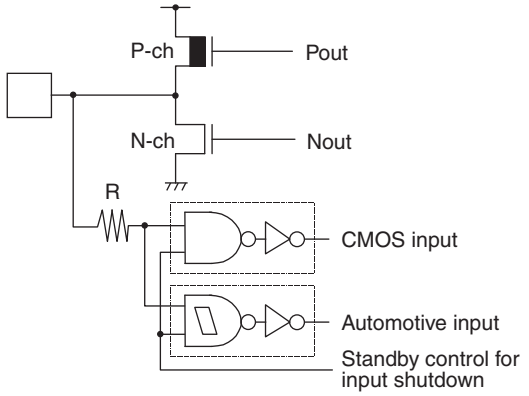
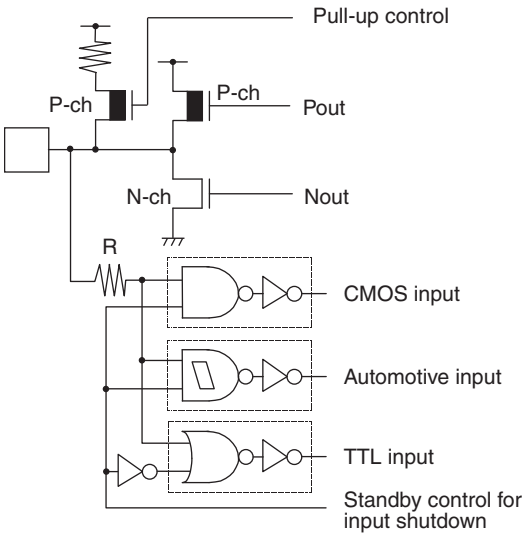
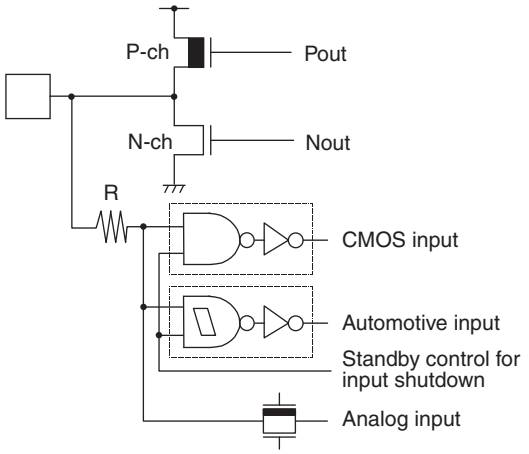
Type	Circuit	Remarks
M		■ CMOS level output (I_{OL} = 4 mA, I_{OH} = −4 mA) ■ CMOS input (with function to disconnect input during standby) ■ Automotive input (with function to disconnect input during standby)
N		■ CMOS level output (I_{OL} = 4 mA, I_{OH} = −4 mA) ■ CMOS input (with function to disconnect input during standby) ■ Automotive input (with function to disconnect input during standby) ■ TTL input (with function to disconnect input during standby) Programmable pull-up resistor: 50 kΩ approx
O		■ CMOS level output (I_{OL} = 4 mA, I_{OH} = −4 mA) ■ CMOS input (with function to disconnect input during standby) ■ Automotive input (with function to disconnect input during standby) ■ A/D converter analog input

5. Handling Devices

1. Preventing latch-up

CMOS IC may suffer latch-up under the following conditions:

- A voltage higher than V_{CC} or lower than V_{SS} is applied to an input or output pin.
- A voltage higher than the rated voltage is applied between V_{CC} and V_{SS} pins.
- The AV_{CC} power supply is applied before the V_{CC} voltage.

Latch-up may increase the power supply current drastically, causing thermal damage to the device.

For the same reason, also be careful not to let the analog power-supply voltage (AV_{CC}, AVRH) exceed the digital power-supply voltage.

2. Handling unused pins

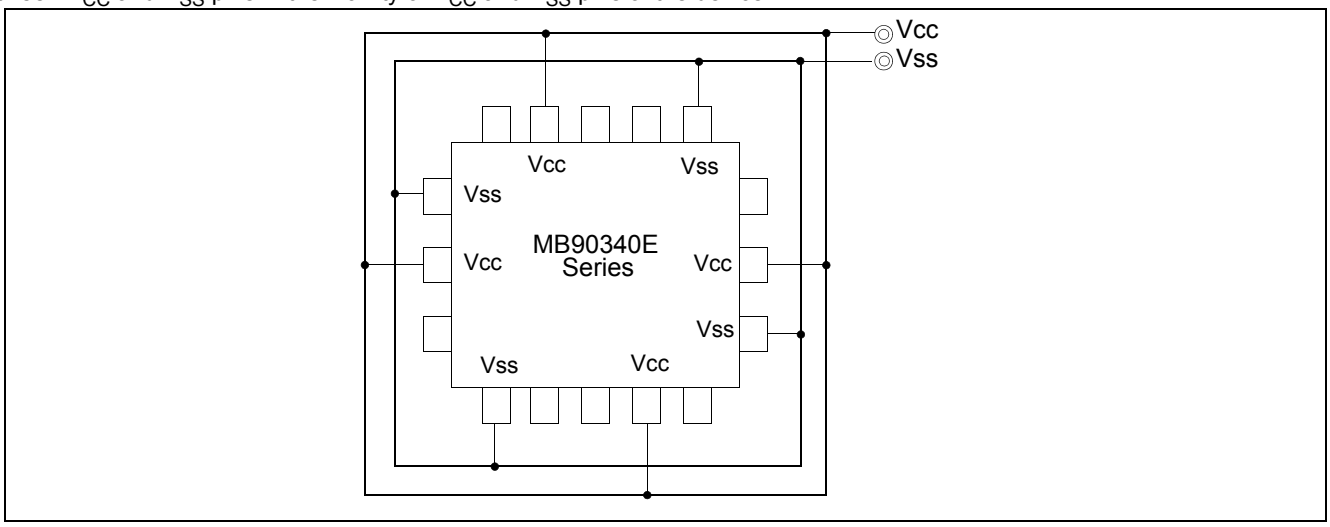
Leaving unused input terminals open may lead to permanent damage due to malfunction and latch-up; pull up or pull down the terminals through the resistors of 2 kΩ or more.

3. Power supply pins (V_{CC}/V_{SS})

- If there are multiple V_{CC} and V_{SS} pins, from the point of view of device design, pins to be of the same potential are connected inside of the device to prevent malfunction 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 V_{CC} and V_{SS} pins to the power supply and ground externally.
Connect V_{CC} and V_{SS} pins to the device from the current supply source at a possibly low impedance.

- As a measure against power supply noise, it is recommended to connect a capacitor of about 0.1 µF as a bypass capacitor between V_{CC} and V_{SS} pins in the vicinity of V_{CC} and V_{SS} pins of the device.



4. Mode Pins (MD0 to MD2)

Connect the mode pins directly to V_{CC} or V_{SS} pins. To prevent the device unintentionally entering test mode due to noise, lay out the printed circuit board so as to minimize the distance from the mode pins to V_{CC} or V_{SS} pins and to provide a low-impedance connection.

5. Sequence for Turning On the Power Supply to the A/D Converter and Analog Inputs

Make sure to turn on the A/D converter power supply (AV_{CC}, AVRH, AVRL) and analog inputs (AN0 to AN23) after turning-on the digital power supply (V_{CC}).

Turn-off the digital power after turning off the A/D converter supply and analog inputs. In this case, make sure that the voltage does not exceed AVRH or AV_{CC} (turning on/off the analog and digital power supplies simultaneously is acceptable).

6. Connection of Unused A/D Converter Pins when the A/D Converter is Used

Connect unused pins of A/D converter to $AV_{CC} = V_{CC}$, $AV_{SS} = AVRH = AVRL = V_{SS}$.

7. Crystal Oscillator Circuit

The X0, X1 pins and X0A, X1A pins may be possible causes of abnormal operation. Make sure to provide bypass capacitors via the shortest distance from X0, X1 pins and X0A, X1A pins, crystal oscillator (or ceramic oscillator) and ground lines, and make sure, to the utmost effort, that the oscillation circuit lines do not cross the lines of other circuits. It is highly recommended to provide a printed circuit board art work surrounding X0, X1 pins and X0A, X1A pins with a ground area for stabilizing the operation.

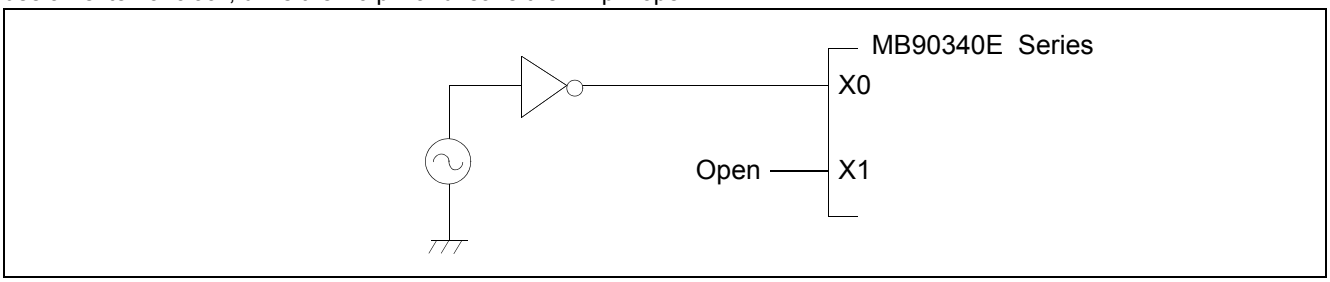
For each of the mass-production products, request an oscillator evaluation from the manufacturer of the oscillator you are using.

8. Pull-up/down resistors

The MB90340E Series does not support internal pull-up/down resistors (except for the pull-up resistors built into ports 0 to 3). Use external components where needed.

9. Using external clock

To use an external clock, drive the X0 pin and leave the X1 pin open.



10. Precautions when not using a sub clock signal

If you do not connect pins X0A and X1A to an oscillator, use pull-down handling on the X0A pin, and leave the X1A pin open.

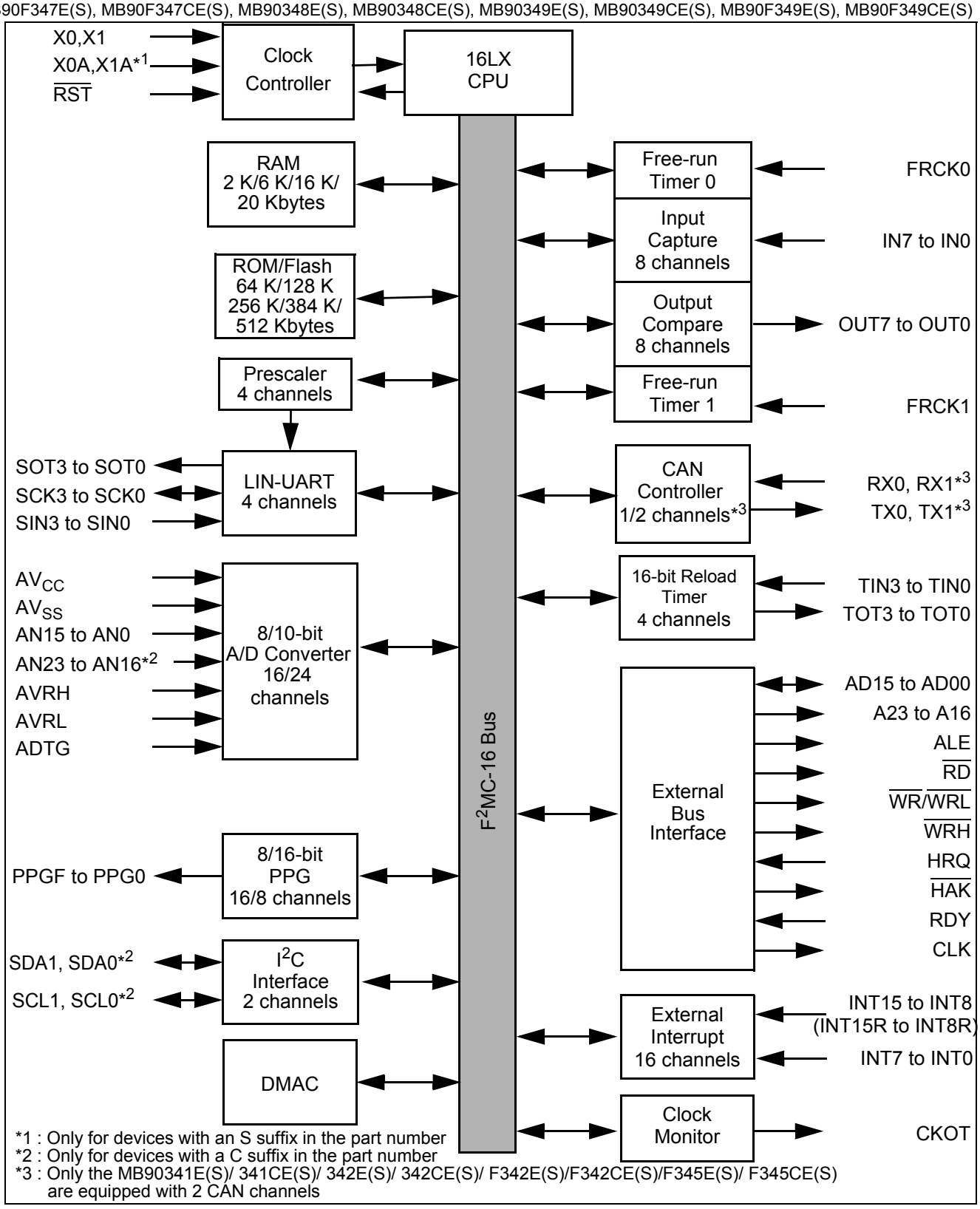
11. Notes on operation in PLL clock mode

If PLL clock mode is selected, the microcontroller attempt to be working with the self-oscillating circuit even when there is no external oscillator or the external clock input is stopped. Performance of this operation, however, cannot be guaranteed.

12. Notes on Power-On

To prevent the internal regulator circuit from malfunctioning, set the voltage rise time during power-on to 50 µs or more (0.2 V to 2.7 V)

■ MB90341E(S), MB90341CE(S), MB90342E(S), MB90342CE(S), MB90F342E(S), MB90F342CE(S), MB90F345E(S), MB90F345CE(S), MB90346E(S), MB90346CE(S), MB90F346E(S), MB90F346CE(S), MB90347E(S), MB90347CE(S), MB90F347E(S), MB90F347CE(S), MB90348E(S), MB90348CE(S), MB90349E(S), MB90349CE(S), MB90F349E(S), MB90F349CE(S)



Address	Register	Abbreviation	Access	Resource name	Initial value
000060_H	Timer Control Status 0	TMCSR0	R/W	16-bit Reload Timer 0	00000000_B
000061_H	Timer Control Status 0	TMCSR0	R/W		$XXXX0000_B$
000062_H	Timer Control Status 1	TMCSR1	R/W	16-bit Reload Timer 1	00000000_B
000063_H	Timer Control Status 1	TMCSR1	R/W		$XXXX0000_B$
000064_H	Timer Control Status 2	TMCSR2	R/W	16-bit Reload Timer 2	00000000_B
000065_H	Timer Control Status 2	TMCSR2	R/W		$XXXX0000_B$
000066_H	Timer Control Status 3	TMCSR3	R/W	16-bit Reload Timer 3	00000000_B
000067_H	Timer Control Status 3	TMCSR3	R/W		$XXXX0000_B$
000068_H	A/D Control Status 0	ADCS0	R/W	A/D Converter	$000XXXX0_B$
000069_H	A/D Control Status 1	ADCS1	R/W		$0000000X_B$
$00006A_H$	A/D Data 0	ADCR0	R		00000000_B
$00006B_H$	A/D Data 1	ADCR1	R		$XXXXXX00_B$
$00006C_H$	ADC Setting 0	ADSR0	R/W		00000000_B
$00006D_H$	ADC Setting 1	ADSR1	R/W		00000000_B
$00006E_H$	Reserved				
$00006F_H$	ROM Mirror Function Select	ROMM	W	ROM Mirror	$XXXXXXX1_B$
000070_H to $00008F_H$	Reserved for CAN Controller 0/1. Refer to "CAN Controllers"				
000090_H to $00009A_H$	Reserved				
$00009B_H$	DMA Descriptor Channel Specified Register	DCSR	R/W	DMA	00000000_B
$00009C_H$	DMA Status L Register	DSRL	R/W		00000000_B
$00009D_H$	DMA Status H Register	DSRH	R/W		00000000_B
$00009E_H$	Address Detect Control Register 0	PACSR0	R/W	Address Match Detection 0	00000000_B
$00009F_H$	Delayed Interrupt Trigger/Release Register	DIRR	R/W	Delayed Interrupt	$XXXXXXX0_B$
$0000A0_H$	Low-power Mode Control Register	LPMCR	W,R/W	Low Power Control Circuit	00011000_B
$0000A1_H$	Clock Selection Register	CKSCR	R,R/W	Low Power Control Circuit	11111100_B
$0000A2_H$, $0000A3_H$	Reserved				
$0000A4_H$	DMA Stop Status Register	DSSR	R/W	DMA	00000000_B

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9. CAN Controllers

The CAN controller has the following features:

- Conforms to CAN Specification Version 2.0 Part A and B
- Supports transmission/reception in standard frame and extended frame formats
- Supports transmission of data frames by receiving remote frames
- 16 transmission/reception message buffers
- 29-bit ID and 8-byte data
- Multi-level message buffer configuration
- Provides full-bit comparison, full-bit mask, acceptance register 0/acceptance register 1 for each message buffer as ID acceptance mask
- Two acceptance mask registers in either standard frame format or extended frame formats
- Bit rate programmable from 10 kbps to 2 Mbps (when input clock is at 16 MHz)

List of Control Registers (1)

Address		Register	Abbreviation	Access	Initial Value
CAN0	CAN1				
000070_H	000080_H	Message Buffer Valid Register	BVALR	R/W	00000000_B 00000000_B
000071_H	000081_H				
000072_H	000082_H	Transmit Request Register	TREQR	R/W	00000000_B 00000000_B
000073_H	000083_H				
000074_H	000084_H	Transmit Cancel Register	TCANR	W	00000000_B 00000000_B
000075_H	000085_H				
000076_H	000086_H	Transmission Complete Register	TCR	R/W	00000000_B 00000000_B
000077_H	000087_H				
000078_H	000088_H	Receive Complete Register	RCR	R/W	00000000_B 00000000_B
000079_H	000089_H				
$00007A_H$	$00008A_H$	Remote Request Receiving Register	RRTRR	R/W	00000000_B 00000000_B
$00007B_H$	$00008B_H$				
$00007C_H$	$00008C_H$	Receive Overrun Register	ROVRR	R/W	00000000_B 00000000_B
$00007D_H$	$00008D_H$				
$00007E_H$	$00008E_H$	Reception Interrupt Enable Register	RIER	R/W	00000000_B 00000000_B
$00007F_H$	$00008F_H$				

List of Message Buffers (DLC Registers and Data Registers) (1)

Address		Register	Abbreviation	Access	Initial Value
CAN0	CAN1				
$007A60_H$	$007C60_H$	DLC Register 0	DLCR0	R/W	$XXXXXXXX_B$
$007A61_H$	$007C61_H$				
$007A62_H$	$007C62_H$	DLC Register 1	DLCR1	R/W	$XXXXXXXX_B$
$007A63_H$	$007C63_H$				
$007A64_H$	$007C64_H$	DLC Register 2	DLCR2	R/W	$XXXXXXXX_B$
$007A65_H$	$007C65_H$				
$007A66_H$	$007C66_H$	DLC Register 3	DLCR3	R/W	$XXXXXXXX_B$
$007A67_H$	$007C67_H$				
$007A68_H$	$007C68_H$	DLC Register 4	DLCR4	R/W	$XXXXXXXX_B$
$007A69_H$	$007C69_H$				
$007A6A_H$	$007C6A_H$	DLC Register 5	DLCR5	R/W	$XXXXXXXX_B$
$007A6B_H$	$007C6B_H$				
$007A6C_H$	$007C6C_H$	DLC Register 6	DLCR6	R/W	$XXXXXXXX_B$
$007A6D_H$	$007C6D_H$				
$007A6E_H$	$007C6E_H$	DLC Register 7	DLCR7	R/W	$XXXXXXXX_B$
$007A6F_H$	$007C6F_H$				
$007A70_H$	$007C70_H$	DLC Register 8	DLCR8	R/W	$XXXXXXXX_B$
$007A71_H$	$007C71_H$				
$007A72_H$	$007C72_H$	DLC Register 9	DLCR9	R/W	$XXXXXXXX_B$
$007A73_H$	$007C73_H$				
$007A74_H$	$007C74_H$	DLC Register 10	DLCR10	R/W	$XXXXXXXX_B$
$007A75_H$	$007C75_H$				
$007A76_H$	$007C76_H$	DLC Register 11	DLCR11	R/W	$XXXXXXXX_B$
$007A77_H$	$007C77_H$				
$007A78_H$	$007C78_H$	DLC Register 12	DLCR12	R/W	$XXXXXXXX_B$
$007A79_H$	$007C79_H$				
$007A7A_H$	$007C7A_H$	DLC Register 13	DLCR13	R/W	$XXXXXXXX_B$
$007A7B_H$	$007C7B_H$				
$007A7C_H$	$007C7C_H$	DLC Register 14	DLCR14	R/W	$XXXXXXXX_B$
$007A7D_H$	$007C7D_H$				
$007A7E_H$	$007C7E_H$	DLC Register 15	DLCR15	R/W	$XXXXXXXX_B$
$007A7F_H$	$007C7F_H$				

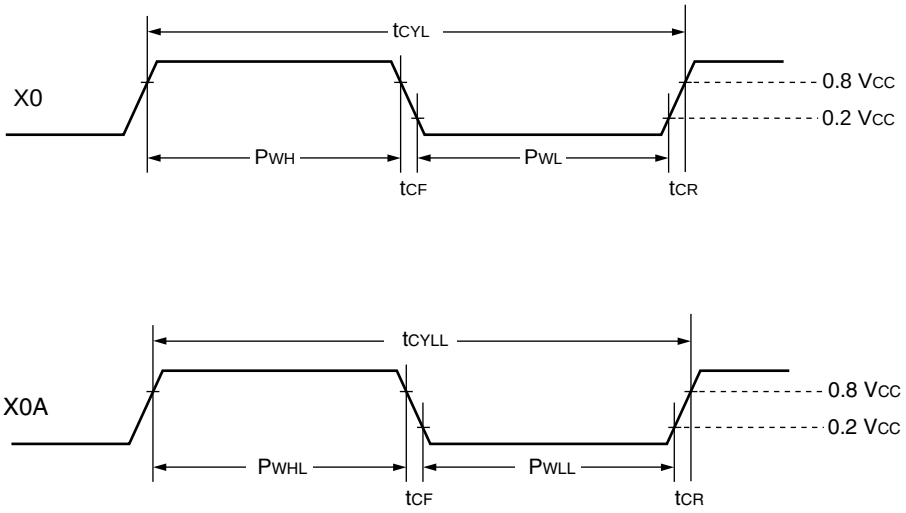
11.3 DC Characteristics

($T_A = -40°C$ to $+105°C$, $V_{CC} = 5.0\ V \pm 10\%$, $f_{CP} \leq 24$ MHz, $V_{SS} = AV_{SS} = 0\ V$)

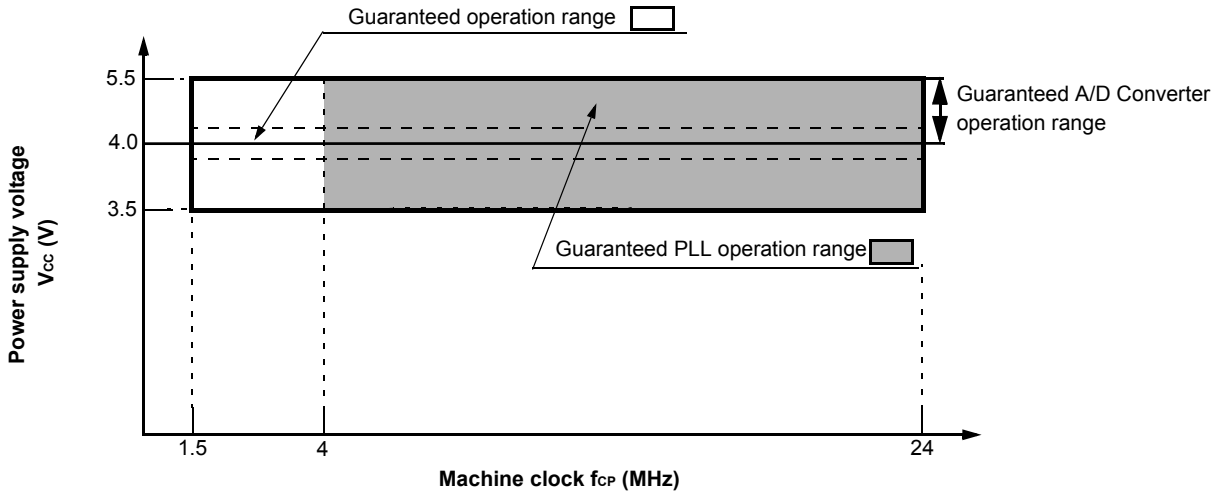
Parameter	Symbol	Pin	Condition	Value			Unit	Remarks
				Min	Typ	Max		
Input H voltage (At V_{CC} = 5 V ± 10%)	V_{IHS}	—	—	0.8 V_{CC}	—	V_{CC} + 0.3	V	Port inputs if CMOS hysteresis input levels are selected (except P12, P44, P45, P46, P47, P50, P82, P85)
	V_{IHA}	—	—	0.8 V_{CC}	—	V_{CC} + 0.3	V	Port inputs if Automotive input levels are selected
	V_{IHT}	—	—	2.0	—	V_{CC} + 0.3	V	Port inputs if TTL input levels are selected
	V_{IHS}	—	—	0.7 V_{CC}	—	V_{CC} + 0.3	V	P12, P50, P82, P85 inputs if CMOS input levels are selected
	V_{IHI}	—	—	0.7 V_{CC}	—	V_{CC} + 0.3	V	P44, P45, P46, P47 inputs if CMOS hysteresis input levels are selected
	V_{IHR}	—	—	0.8 V_{CC}	—	V_{CC} + 0.3	V	$\overline{RST}$ input pin (CMOS hysteresis)
	V_{IHM}	—	—	V_{CC} − 0.3	—	V_{CC} + 0.3	V	MD input pin
Input L voltage (At V_{CC} = 5 V ± 10%)	V_{ILS}	—	—	V_{SS} − 0.3	—	0.2 V_{CC}	V	Port inputs if CMOS hysteresis input levels are selected (except P12, P44, P45, P46, P47, P50, P82, P85)
	V_{ILA}	—	—	V_{SS} − 0.3	—	0.5 V_{CC}	V	Port inputs if Automotive input levels are selected
	V_{ILT}	—	—	V_{SS} − 0.3	—	0.8	V	Port inputs if TTL input levels are selected
	V_{ILS}	—	—	V_{SS} − 0.3	—	0.3 V_{CC}	V	P12, P50, P82, P85 inputs if CMOS input levels are selected
	V_{ILI}	—	—	V_{SS} − 0.3	—	0.3 V_{CC}	V	P44, P45, P46, P47 inputs if CMOS hysteresis input levels are selected
	V_{ILR}	—	—	V_{SS} − 0.3	—	0.2 V_{CC}	V	$\overline{RST}$ input pin (CMOS hysteresis)
	V_{ILM}	—	—	V_{SS} − 0.3	—	V_{SS} + 0.3	V	MD input pin
Output H voltage	V_{OH}	Normal outputs	V_{CC} = 4.5 V, I_{OH} = −4.0 mA	V_{CC} − 0.5	—	—	V	
Output H voltage	V_{OHI}	I^2C current outputs	V_{CC} = 4.5 V, I_{OH} = −3.0 mA	V_{CC} − 0.5	—	—	V	
Output L voltage	V_{OL}	Normal outputs	V_{CC} = 4.5 V, I_{OL} = 4.0 mA	—	—	0.4	V	
Output L voltage	V_{OLI}	I^2C current outputs	V_{CC} = 4.5 V, I_{OL} = 3.0 mA	—	—	0.4	V	

(Continued)

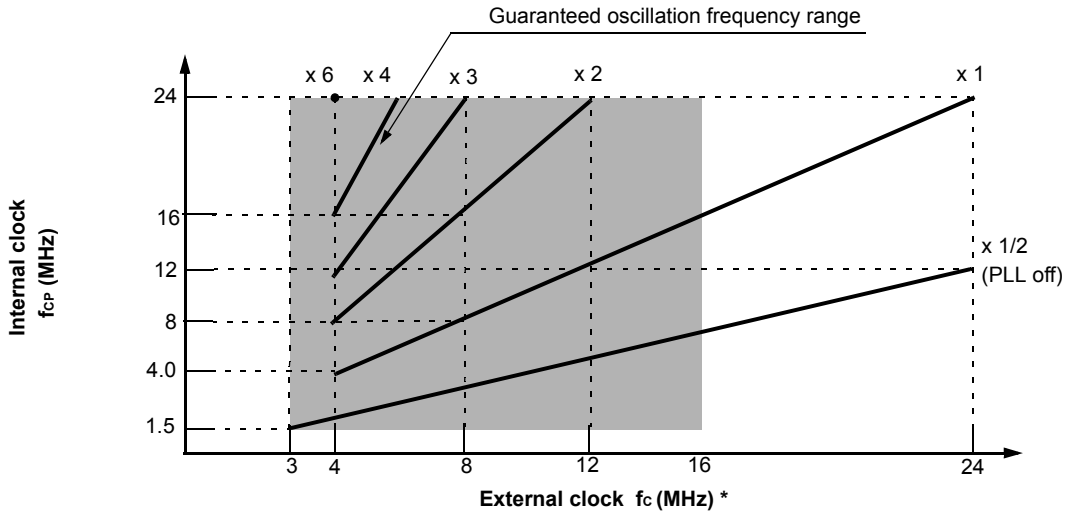
Clock Timing



Guaranteed PLL operation range



Guaranteed operation range of MB90340E series



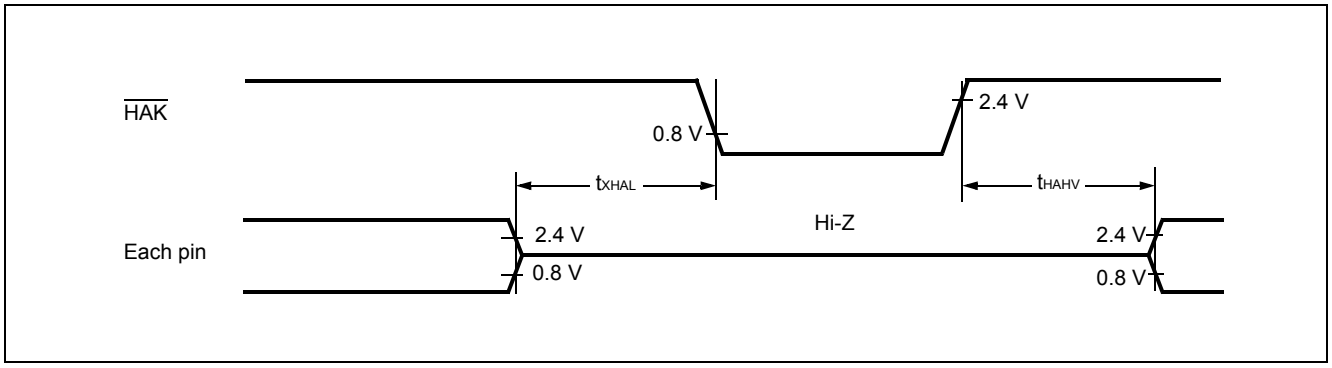
* : When using a crystal oscillator or ceramic oscillator, the maximum oscillation clock frequency is 16 MHz

11.4.8 Hold Timing

($T_A = -40°C$ to $+105°C$, $V_{CC} = 5.0\ V \pm 10\%$, $V_{SS} = 0.0\ V$, $f_{CP} \leq 24$ MHz)

Parameter	Symbol	Pin	Condition	Value		Unit
				Min	Max	
Pin floating → $\overline{HAK}$ ↓ time	t_{XHAL}	$\overline{HAK}$	—	30	t_{CP}	ns
$\overline{HAK}$ ↑ time → Pin valid time	t_{HAHV}	$\overline{HAK}$		t_{CP}	2 t_{CP}	ns

Note: : There is more than 1 cycle from when HRQ reads in until the $\overline{HAK}$ is changed.



11.4.9 LIN-UART0/1/2/3

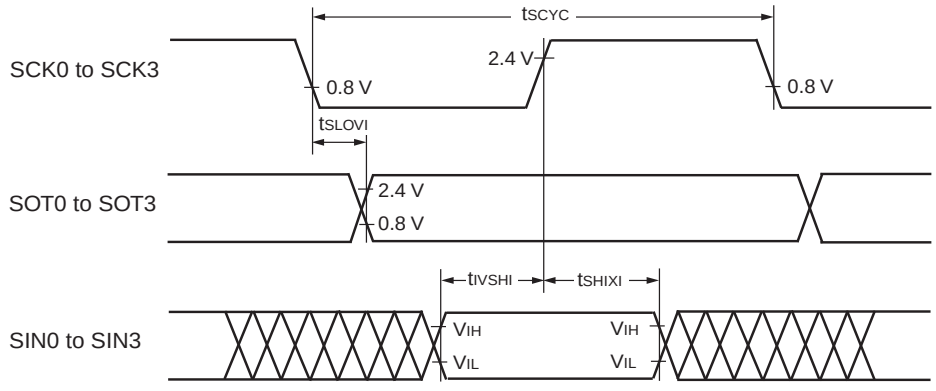
■ **Bit setting: ESCR:SCES = 0, ECCR:SCDE = 0**

(T_A = −40°C to +105°C, V_{CC} = 5.0 V ± 10%, f_{CP} ≤ 24 MHz, V_{SS} = 0 V)

Parameter	Symbol	Pin	Condition	Value		Unit
				Min	Max	
Serial clock cycle time	t_{SCYC}	SCK0 to SCK3	Internal shift clock mode output pins are C_L = 80 pF + 1 TTL.	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}	SCK0 to SCK3, SIN0 to SIN3		0	—	ns
Serial clock “L” pulse width	t_{SHSL}	SCK0 to SCK3	External shift clock mode output pins are C_L = 80 pF + 1 TTL.	3 t_{CP} - t_R	—	ns
Serial clock “H” pulse width	t_{SLSH}	SCK0 to SCK3		t_{CP} + 10	—	ns
SCK ↓ → SOT delay time	t_{SLOVE}	SCK0 to SCK3, SOT0 to SOT3		—	2 t_{CP} + 60	ns
Valid SIN → SCK ↑	t_{IVSHE}	SCK0 to SCK3, SIN0 to SIN3		30	—	ns
SCK ↑ → Valid SIN hold time	t_{SHIXE}	SCK0, SCK1, SIN0 to SIN3		t_{CP} + 30	—	ns
SCK fall time	t_F	SCK0 to SCK3		—	10	ns
SCK rise time	t_R	SCK0 to SCK3		—	10	ns

Note:
- AC characteristic in CLK synchronized mode.
- C_L is load capacity value of pins when testing.
- t_{CP} is internal operating clock cycle time (machine clock) . Refer to “ (1) Clock Timing”.

- Internal Shift Clock Mode



11.5 A/D Converter

(T_A = −40°C to +105°C, 3.0 V≤ AVRH − AVRL, V_{CC} = AV_{CC} = 5.0 V ± 10%, f_{CP}≤ 24 MHz, V_{SS} = AV_{SS} = 0 V)

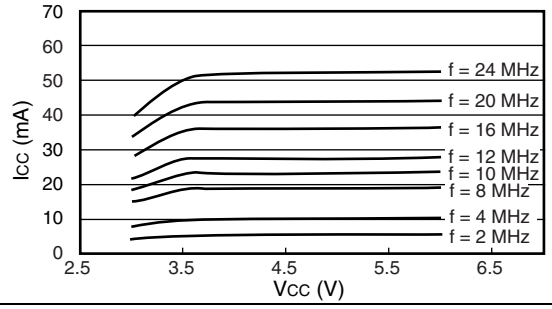
Parameter	Symbol	Pin	Value			Unit	Remarks
			Min	Typ	Max		
Resolution	—	—	—	—	10	bit	
Total error	—	—	—	—	±3.0	LSB	
Nonlinearity error	—	—	—	—	±2.5	LSB	
Differential nonlinearity error	—	—	—	—	±1.9	LSB	
Zero reading voltage	V_{OT}	AN0 to AN23	AVRL − 1.5 × LSB	AVRL + 0.5 × LSB	AVRL + 2.5 × LSB	V	
Full scale reading voltage	V_{FST}	AN0 to AN23	AVRH − 3.5 × LSB	AVRH − 1.5 × LSB	AVRH + 0.5 × LSB	V	
Compare time	—	—	1.0	—	16500	µs	4.5 V≤ AV_{CC}≤ 5.5 V
			2.0				4.0 V≤ AV_{CC} < 4.5 V
Sampling time	—	—	0.5	—	∞	µs	4.5 V≤ AV_{CC}≤ 5.5 V
			1.2				4.0 V≤ AV_{CC} < 4.5 V
Analog port input current	I_{AIN}	AN0 to AN23	−0.3	—	+0.3	µA	
Analog input voltage range	V_{AIN}	AN0 to AN23	AVRL	—	AVRH	V	
Reference voltage range	—	AVRH	AVRL + 2.7	—	AV_{CC}	V	
	—	AVRL	0	—	AVRH − 2.7	V	
Power supply current	I_A	AV_{CC}	—	3.5	7.5	mA	
	I_{AH}	AV_{CC}	—	—	5	µA	*
Reference voltage current	I_R	AVRH	—	600	900	µA	
	I_{RH}	AVRH	—	—	5	µA	*
Offset between input channels	—	AN0 to AN23	—	—	4	LSB	

*: If the A/D convertor is not operating, a current when CPU is stopped is applicable (V_{CC} = AV_{CC} = AVRH = 5.0 V) .
Note: : The accuracy gets worse as |AVRH − AVRL| becomes smaller.

■ MB90F347E, MB90F347ES, MB90F347CE, MB90F347CES

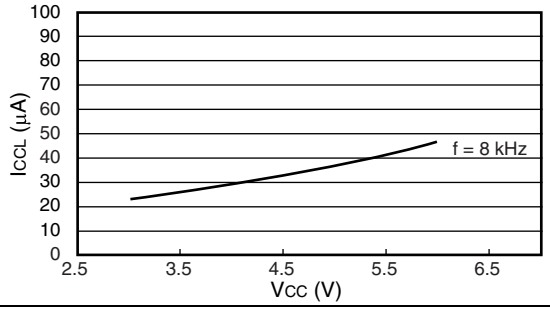
$I_{CC} - V_{CC}$

$T_A = +25°C$, external clock operation f = Internal operation frequency



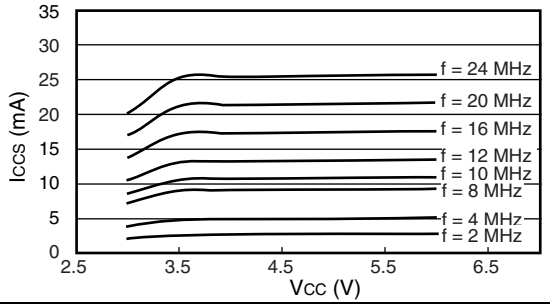
$I_{CCL} - V_{CC}$

$T_A = +25°C$, external clock operation f = Internal operation frequency



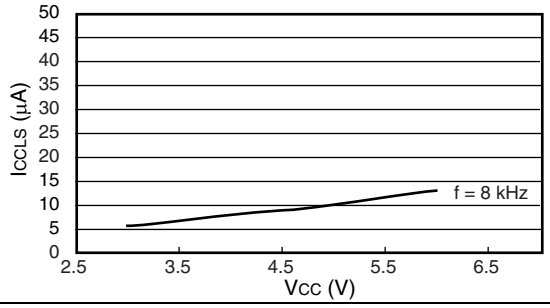
$I_{CCS} - V_{CC}$

$T_A = +25°C$, external clock operation f = Internal operation frequency



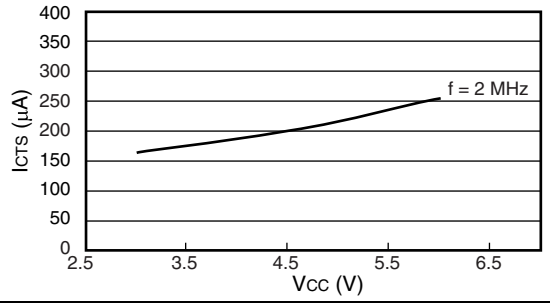
$I_{CCLS} - V_{CC}$

$T_A = +25°C$, external clock operation f = Internal operation frequency



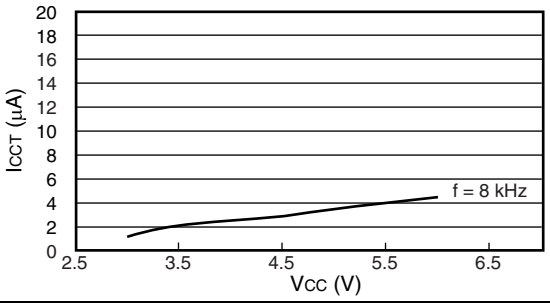
$I_{CTS} - V_{CC}$

$T_A = +25°C$, external clock operation f = Internal operation frequency



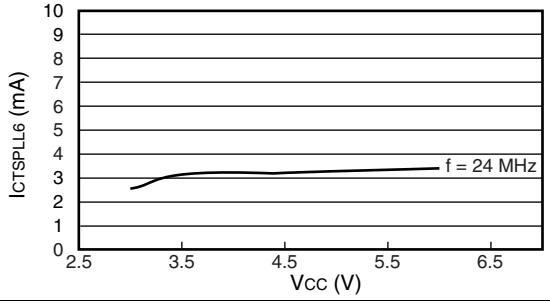
$I_{CCT} - V_{CC}$

$T_A = +25°C$, external clock operation f = Internal operation frequency



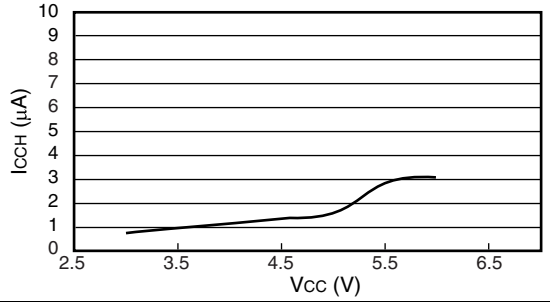
$I_{CTSPLL6} - V_{CC}$

$T_A = +25°C$, external clock operation f = Internal operation frequency



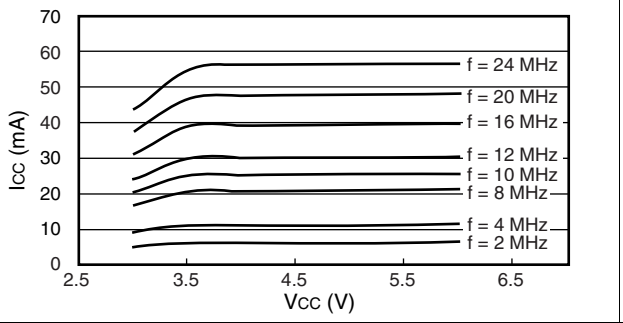
$I_{CCH} - V_{CC}$

$T_A = +25°C$, stopped

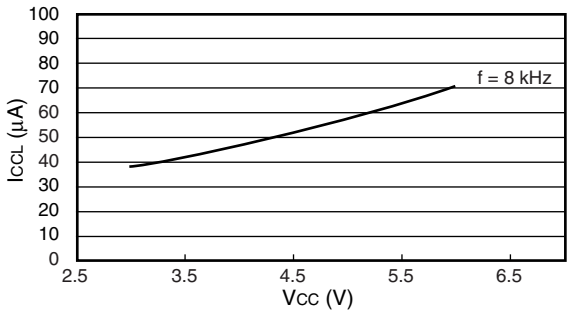


■ MB90F349E, MB90F349ES, MB90F349CE, MB90F349CES

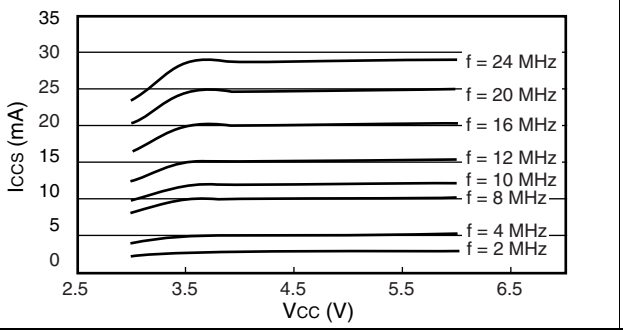
$I_{CC} - V_{CC}$
$T_A = +25°C$, external clock operation f = Internal operation frequency



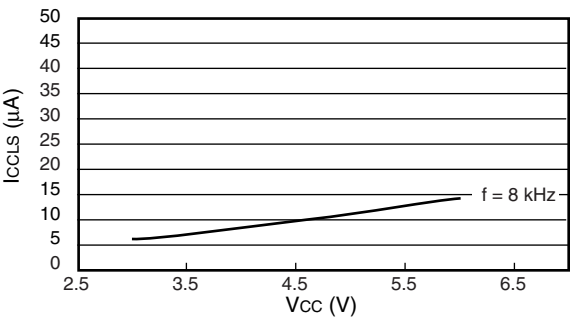
$I_{CCL} - V_{CC}$
$T_A = +25°C$, external clock operation f = Internal operation frequency



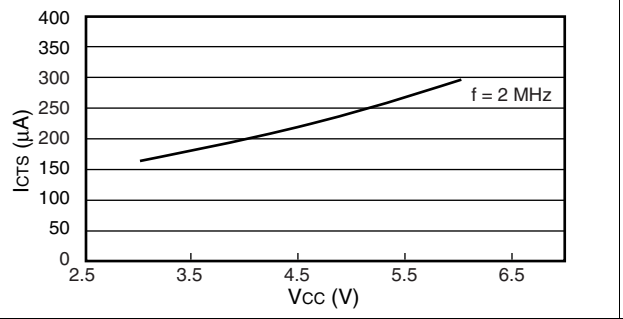
$I_{CCS} - V_{CC}$
$T_A = +25°C$, external clock operation f = Internal operation frequency



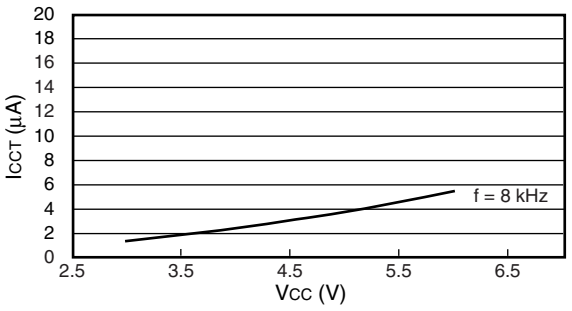
$I_{CCLS} - V_{CC}$
$T_A = +25°C$, external clock operation f = Internal operation frequency



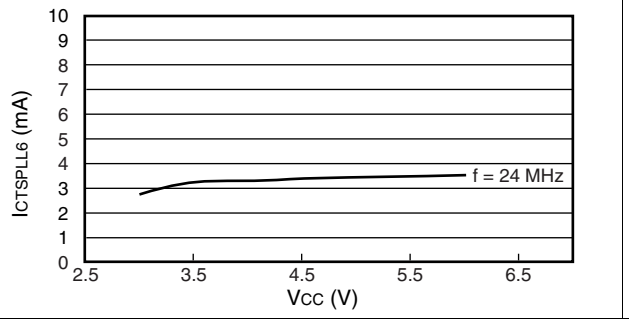
$I_{CTS} - V_{CC}$
$T_A = +25°C$, external clock operation f = Internal operation frequency



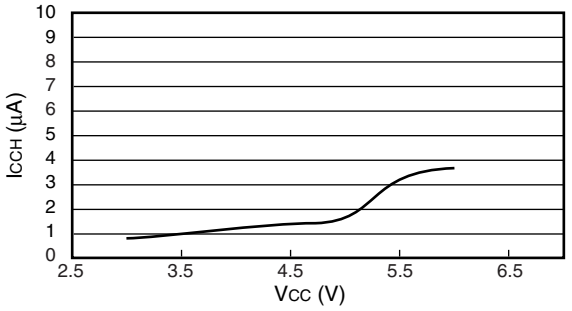
$I_{CCT} - V_{CC}$
$T_A = +25°C$, external clock operation f = Internal operation frequency



$I_{CTSPLL6} - V_{CC}$
$T_A = +25°C$, external clock operation f = Internal operation frequency



$I_{CCH} - V_{CC}$
$T_A = +25°C$, stopped



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