Infineon Technologies - MB90347ESPMC-GS-494E1 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.

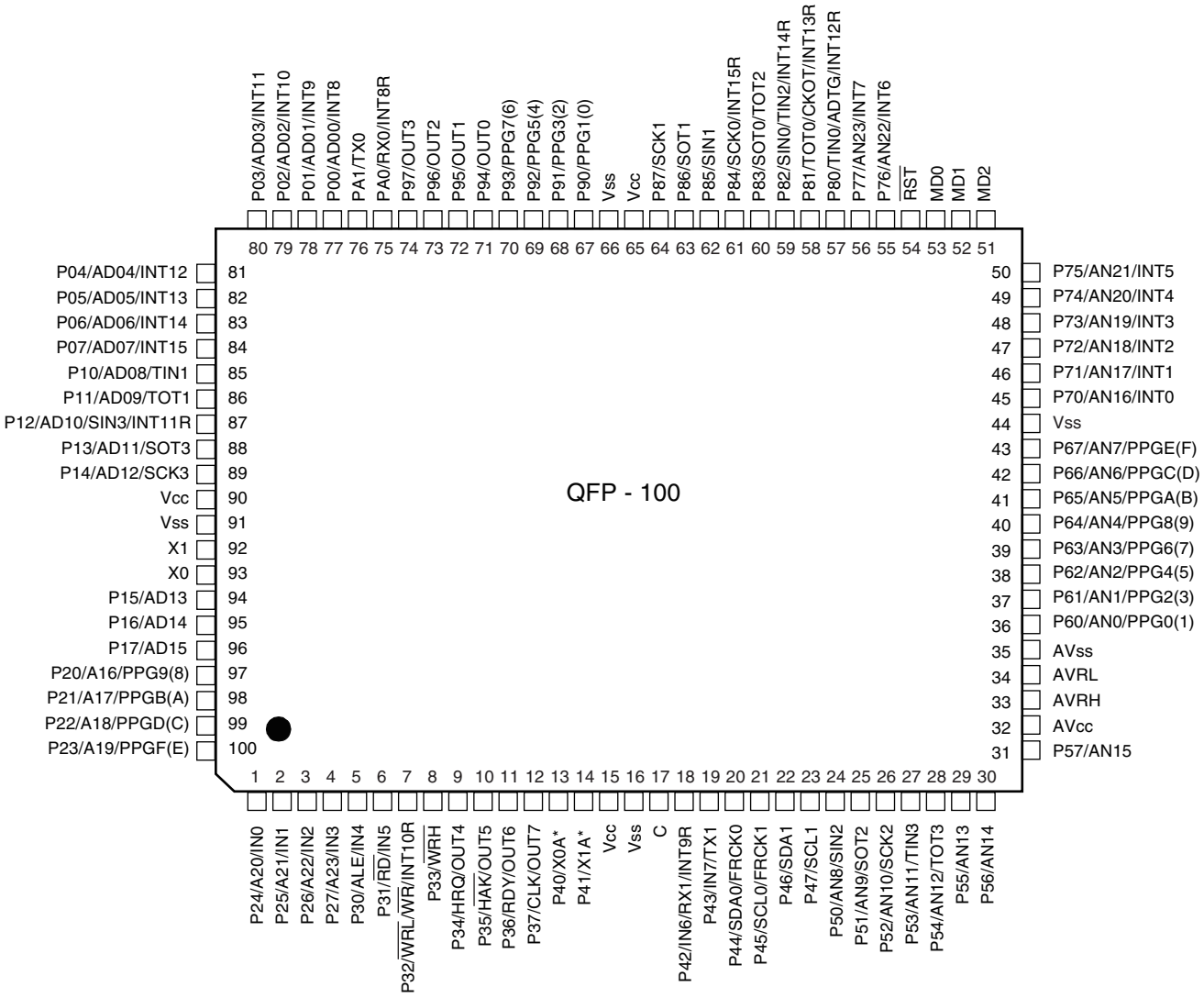
Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

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-494e1

Contents

■ MB90341CE(S), MB90342CE(S), MB90F342CE(S), MB90F345CE(S), MB90346CE(S), MB90F346CE(S), MB90347CE(S), MB90F347CE(S), MB90348CE(S), MB90349CE(S), MB90F349CE(S)

(TOP VIEW)



(FPT-100P-M06)

* : X0A, X1A : devices without an S suffix in the part number
P40, P41 : devices with an S suffix in the part number

(Continued)

Pin No.		Pin name	I/O Circuit type*3	Function
QFP100*1	LQFP100*2			
9	7	P34	G	General purpose I/O pin. The register can be set to select whether to use a pull-up resistor. This function is enabled either in single-chip mode or when the hold function is disabled.
		HRQ		Hold request input pin. This function is enabled when both the external bus and the hold function are enabled.
		OUT4		Waveform output pin for output compare.
10	8	P35	G	General purpose I/O pin. The register can be set to select whether to use a pull-up resistor. This function is enabled either in single-chip mode or when the hold function is disabled.
		$\overline{\text{HAK}}$		Hold acknowledge output pin. This function is enabled when both the external bus and the hold function are enabled.
		OUT5		Waveform output pin for output compare.
11	9	P36	G	General purpose I/O pin. The register can be set to select whether to use a pull-up resistor. This function is enabled either in single-chip mode or when the external ready function is disabled.
		RDY		External ready input pin. This function is enabled when both the external bus and the external ready function are enabled.
		OUT6		Waveform output pin for output compare.
12	10	P37	G	General purpose I/O pin. The register can be set to select whether to use a pull-up resistor. This function is enabled either in single-chip mode or when the clock output is disabled.
		CLK		Clock output pin. This function is enabled when both the external bus and clock output are enabled.
		OUT7		Waveform output pin for output compare
13, 14	11, 12	P40, P41	F	General purpose I/O pins. (devices with an S suffix in the part number and or MB90V340E-101)
		X0A, X1A	B	Oscillation pins for sub clock (devices without an S suffix in the part number and or MB90V340E-102)
15	13	V_{CC}	—	Power (3.5 V to 5.5 V) input pin
16	14	V_{SS}	—	GND pin
17	15	C	K	This is the power supply stabilization capacitor This pin should be connected to a ceramic capacitor with a capacitance greater than or equal to 0.1 µF.
18	16	P42	F	General purpose I/O pin.
		IN6		Trigger input pin for input capture.
		RX1		RX input pin for CAN1 Interface (MB90341E/342E/F342E/F345E only)
		INT9R		External interrupt request input pin

(Continued)

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

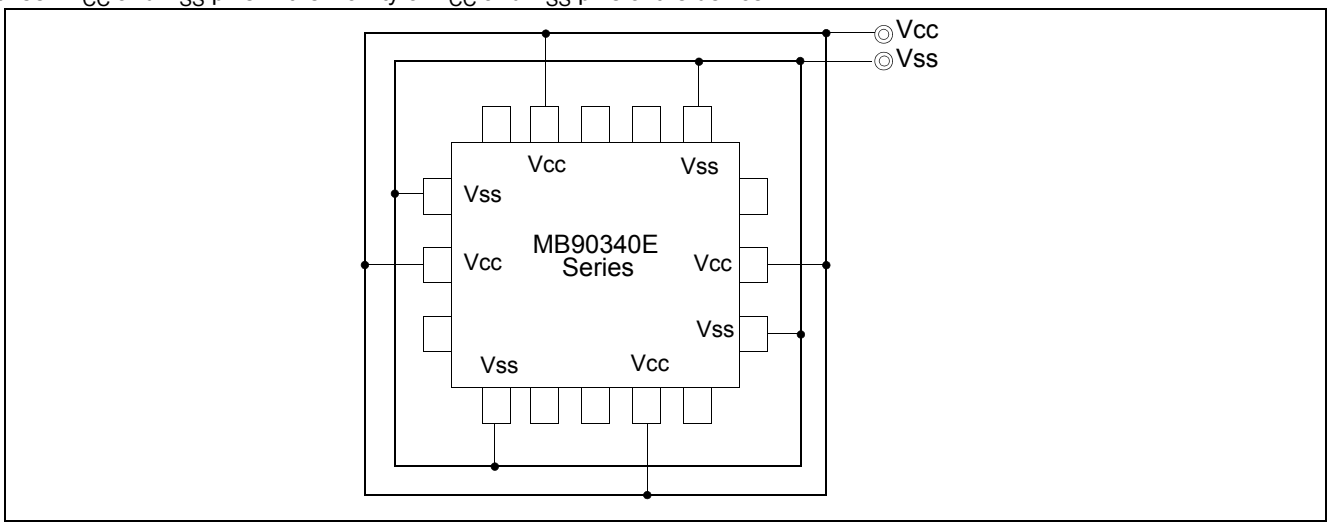
Leaving unused input terminals open may lead to permanent damage due to malfunction and latch-up; pull up or pull down the terminals through the resistors of 2 kΩ or more.

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.

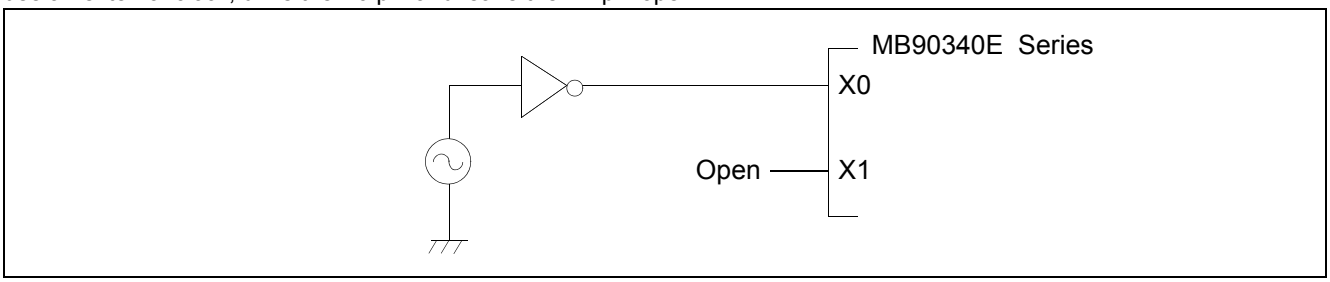
For each of the mass-production products, request an oscillator evaluation from the manufacturer of the oscillator you are using.

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

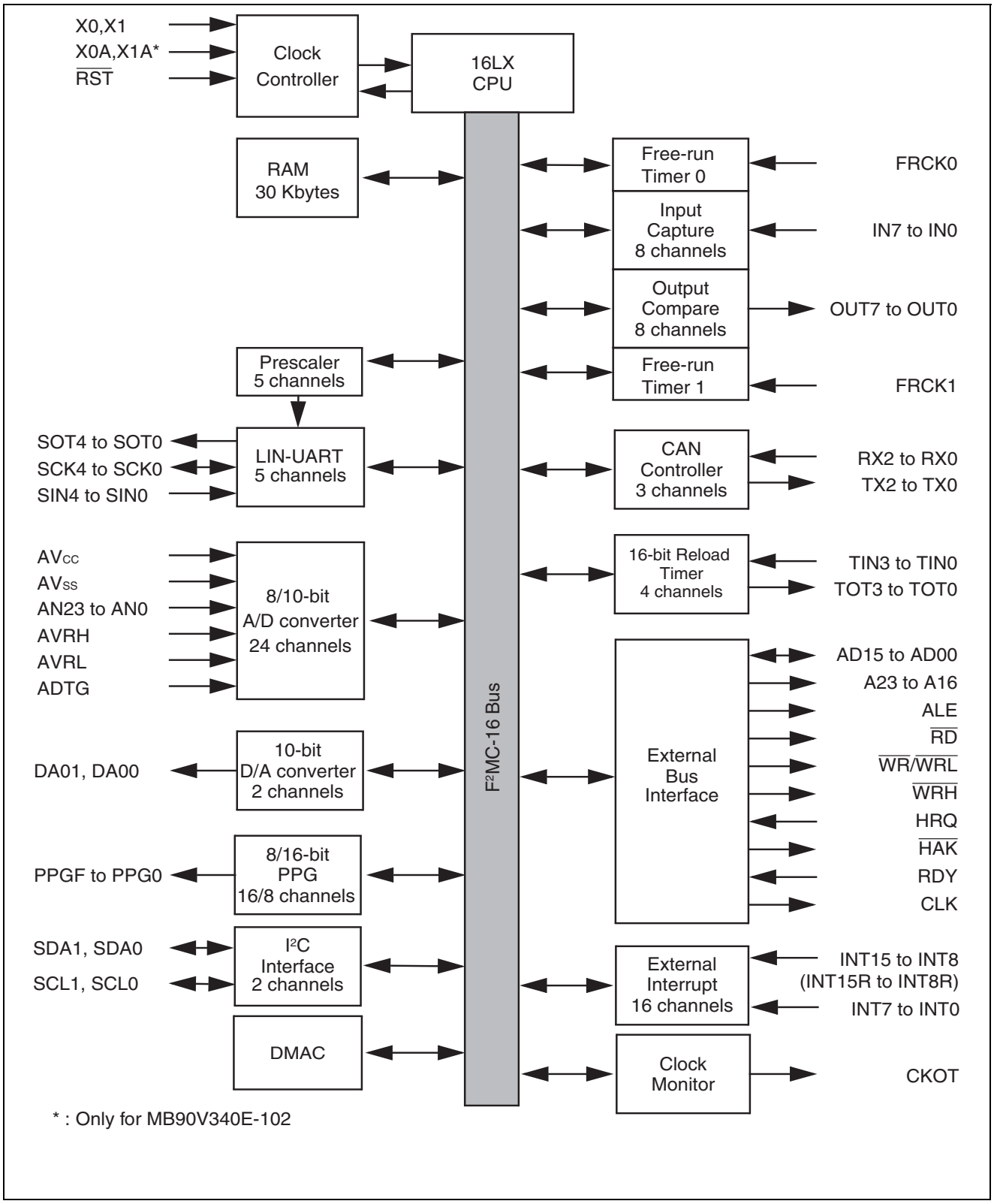
If PLL clock mode is selected, the microcontroller attempt to be working with the self-oscillating circuit even when there is no external oscillator or the external clock input is stopped. Performance of this operation, however, cannot be guaranteed.

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)

6. Block Diagrams

- MB90V340E-101/102



Address	Register	Abbreviation	Access	Resource name	Initial value
$0000C4_H$, $0000C5_H$	Reserved				
$0000C6_H$	External Interrupt Enable 0	ENIR0	R/W	External Interrupt 0	00000000_B
$0000C7_H$	External Interrupt Source 0	EIRR0	R/W		$XXXXXXXX_B$
$0000C8_H$	External Interrupt Level Setting 0	ELVR0	R/W		00000000_B
$0000C9_H$	External Interrupt Level Setting 0	ELVR0	R/W		00000000_B
$0000CA_H$	External Interrupt Enable 1	ENIR1	R/W	External Interrupt 1	00000000_B
$0000CB_H$	External Interrupt Source 1	EIRR1	R/W		$XXXXXXXX_B$
$0000CC_H$	External Interrupt Level Setting 1	ELVR1	R/W		00000000_B
$0000CD_H$	External Interrupt Level Setting 1	ELVR1	R/W		00000000_B
$0000CE_H$	External Interrupt Source Select	EISSR	R/W		00000000_B
$0000CF_H$	PLL/Sub clock Control Register	PSCCR	W	PLL	$XXXX0000_B$
$0000D0_H$	DMA Buffer Address Pointer L Register	BAPL	R/W	DMA	$XXXXXXXX_B$
$0000D1_H$	DMA Buffer Address Pointer M Register	BAPM	R/W		$XXXXXXXX_B$
$0000D2_H$	DMA Buffer Address Pointer H Register	BAPH	R/W		$XXXXXXXX_B$
$0000D3_H$	DMA Control Register	DMACS	R/W		$XXXXXXXX_B$
$0000D4_H$	I/O Register Address Pointer L Register	IOAL	R/W		$XXXXXXXX_B$
$0000D5_H$	I/O Register Address Pointer H Register	IOAH	R/W		$XXXXXXXX_B$
$0000D6_H$	Data Counter L Register	DCTL	R/W		$XXXXXXXX_B$
$0000D7_H$	Data Counter H Register	DCTH	R/W		$XXXXXXXX_B$
$0000D8_H$	Serial Mode Register 2	SMR2	W,R/W	UART2	00000000_B
$0000D9_H$	Serial Control Register 2	SCR2	W,R/W		00000000_B
$0000DA_H$	Reception/Transmission Data Register 2	RDR2/TDR2	R/W		00000000_B
$0000DB_H$	Serial Status Register 2	SSR2	R,R/W		00001000_B
$0000DC_H$	Extended Communication Control Register 2	ECCR2	R,W, R/W		$000000XX_B$
$0000DD_H$	Extended Status Control Register 2	ESCR2	R/W		00000100_B
$0000DE_H$	Baud Rate Generator Register 20	BGR20	R/W		00000000_B
$0000DF_H$	Baud Rate Generator Register 21	BGR21	R/W		00000000_B
$0000E0_H$ to $0000EF_H$	Reserved for CAN Controller 2. Refer to "CAN Controllers"				
$0000F0_H$ to $0000FF_H$	External				

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Address	Register	Abbreviation	Access	Resource name	Initial value
$0079E0_H$	Detect Address Setting 0	PADR0	R/W	Address Match Detection 0	$XXXXXXXX_B$
$0079E1_H$	Detect Address Setting 0	PADR0	R/W		$XXXXXXXX_B$
$0079E2_H$	Detect Address Setting 0	PADR0	R/W		$XXXXXXXX_B$
$0079E3_H$	Detect Address Setting 1	PADR1	R/W		$XXXXXXXX_B$
$0079E4_H$	Detect Address Setting 1	PADR1	R/W		$XXXXXXXX_B$
$0079E5_H$	Detect Address Setting 1	PADR1	R/W		$XXXXXXXX_B$
$0079E6_H$	Detect Address Setting 2	PADR2	R/W		$XXXXXXXX_B$
$0079E7_H$	Detect Address Setting 2	PADR2	R/W		$XXXXXXXX_B$
$0079E8_H$	Detect Address Setting 2	PADR2	R/W		$XXXXXXXX_B$
$0079E9_H$ to $0079EF_H$	Reserved				
$0079F0_H$	Detect Address Setting 3	PADR3	R/W	Address Match Detection 1	$XXXXXXXX_B$
$0079F1_H$	Detect Address Setting 3	PADR3	R/W		$XXXXXXXX_B$
$0079F2_H$	Detect Address Setting 3	PADR3	R/W		$XXXXXXXX_B$
$0079F3_H$	Detect Address Setting 4	PADR4	R/W		$XXXXXXXX_B$
$0079F4_H$	Detect Address Setting 4	PADR4	R/W		$XXXXXXXX_B$
$0079F5_H$	Detect Address Setting 4	PADR4	R/W		$XXXXXXXX_B$
$0079F6_H$	Detect Address Setting 5	PADR5	R/W		$XXXXXXXX_B$
$0079F7_H$	Detect Address Setting 5	PADR5	R/W		$XXXXXXXX_B$
$0079F8_H$	Detect Address Setting 5	PADR5	R/W		$XXXXXXXX_B$
$0079F9_H$ to $0079FF_H$	Reserved				
$007A00_H$ to $007AFF_H$	Reserved for CAN Controller 0. Refer to “CAN Controllers				
$007B00_H$ to $007BFF_H$	Reserved for CAN Controller 0. Refer to “CAN Controllers”				
$007C00_H$ to $007CFF_H$	Reserved for CAN Controller 1. Refer to “CAN Controllers”				
$007D00_H$ to $007DFF_H$	Reserved for CAN Controller 1. Refer to “CAN Controllers”				
$007E00_H$ to $007FFF_H$	Reserved				

Note:
- Initial value of “X” represents unknown value.
- Any write access to reserved addresses in I/O map should not be performed. A read access to reserved addresses results in reading “X”.

10. Interrupt Factors, Interrupt Vectors, Interrupt Control Register

Interrupt cause	EI^{2}OS Support	DMA channel number	Interrupt vector		Interrupt control register	
			Number	Address	Number	Address
Reset	N	—	#08	FFFFDC$_H$	—	—
INT9 instruction	N	—	#09	FFFFD8$_H$	—	—
Exception	N	—	#10	FFFFD4$_H$	—	—
CAN 0 RX	N	—	#11	FFFFD0$_H$	ICR00	0000B0$_H$
CAN 0 TX/NS	N	—	#12	FFFFCC$_H$		
CAN 1 RX / Input Capture 6	Y1	—	#13	FFFFC8$_H$	ICR01	0000B1$_H$
CAN 1 TX/NS / Input Capture 7	Y1	—	#14	FFFFC4$_H$		
CAN 2 RX / I^{2}C0	N	—	#15	FFFFC0$_H$	ICR02	0000B2$_H$
CAN 2 TX/NS	N	—	#16	FFFFBC$_H$		
16-bit Reload Timer 0	Y1	0	#17	FFFFB8$_H$	ICR03	0000B3$_H$
16-bit Reload Timer 1	Y1	1	#18	FFFFB4$_H$		
16-bit Reload Timer 2	Y1	2	#19	FFFFB0$_H$	ICR04	0000B4$_H$
16-bit Reload Timer 3	Y1	—	#20	FFFFAC$_H$		
PPG 0/1/4/5	N	—	#21	FFFFA8$_H$	ICR05	0000B5$_H$
PPG 2/3/6/7	N	—	#22	FFFFA4$_H$		
PPG 8/9/C/D	N	—	#23	FFFFA0$_H$	ICR06	0000B6$_H$
PPG A/B/E/F	N	—	#24	FFFF9C$_H$		
Time Base Timer	N	—	#25	FFFF98$_H$	ICR07	0000B7$_H$
External Interrupt 0 to 3, 8 to 11	Y1	3	#26	FFFF94$_H$		
Watch Timer	N	—	#27	FFFF90$_H$	ICR08	0000B8$_H$
External Interrupt 4 to 7, 12 to 15	Y1	4	#28	FFFF8C$_H$		
A/D Converter	Y1	5	#29	FFFF88$_H$	ICR09	0000B9$_H$
Free-run Timer 0 / Free-run Timer 1	N	—	#30	FFFF84$_H$		
Input Capture 4/5 / I^{2}C1	Y1	6	#31	FFFF80$_H$	ICR10	0000BA$_H$
Output Compare 0/1/4/5	Y1	7	#32	FFFF7C$_H$		
Input Capture 0 to 3	Y1	8	#33	FFFF78$_H$	ICR11	0000BB$_H$
Output Compare 2/3/6/7	Y1	9	#34	FFFF74$_H$		
UART 0 RX	Y2	10	#35	FFFF70$_H$	ICR12	0000BC$_H$
UART 0 TX	Y1	11	#36	FFFF6C$_H$		
UART 1 RX / UART 3 RX	Y2	12	#37	FFFF68$_H$	ICR13	0000BD$_H$
UART 1 TX / UART 3 TX	Y1	13	#38	FFFF64$_H$		

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11. Electrical Characteristics

11.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Rating		Unit	Remarks
		Min	Max		
Power supply voltage*1	V_{CC}	$V_{SS} - 0.3$	$V_{SS} + 6.0$	V	
	AV_{CC}	$V_{SS} - 0.3$	$V_{SS} + 6.0$	V	$V_{CC} = AV_{CC}$*2
	AVRH, AVRL	$V_{SS} - 0.3$	$V_{SS} + 6.0$	V	$AV_{CC} \geq$ AVRH, $AV_{CC} \geq$ AVRL, AVRH $\geq$ AVRL
Input voltage*1	V_I	$V_{SS} - 0.3$	$V_{SS} + 6.0$	V	*3
Output voltage*1	V_O	$V_{SS} - 0.3$	$V_{SS} + 6.0$	V	*3
Maximum Clamp Current	I_{CLAMP}	−4.0	+4.0	mA	*5
Total Maximum Clamp Current	$\Sigma\lvert I_{CLAMP}\rvert$	—	40	mA	*5
“L” level maximum output current	I_{OL}	—	15	mA	*4, *6
“L” level average output current	I_{OLAV}	—	4	mA	*4, *7
“L” level maximum overall output current	ΣI_{OL}	—	100	mA	*4
“L” level average overall output current	ΣI_{OLAV}	—	50	mA	*4, *8
“H” level maximum output current	I_{OH}	—	−15	mA	*4, *6
“H” level average output current	I_{OHAV}	—	−4	mA	*4, *7
“H” level maximum overall output current	ΣI_{OH}	—	−100	mA	*4
“H” level average overall output current	ΣI_{OHAV}	—	−50	mA	*4, *8
Power consumption	P_D	—	450	mW	
Operating temperature	T_A	−40	+105	°C	
Storage temperature	T_{STG}	−55	+150	°C	

*1: This parameter is based on $V_{SS} = AV_{SS} = 0$ V

*2: Set AV_{CC} and V_{CC} to the same voltage. Make sure that AV_{CC} does not exceed V_{CC} and that the voltage at the analog inputs does not exceed AV_{CC} when the power is switched on.

*3: V_I and V_O should not exceed $V_{CC} + 0.3$ V. V_I should not exceed the specified ratings. However if the maximum current to/from an input is limited by some means with external components, the I_{CLAMP} rating supersedes the V_I rating.

*4: Applicable to pins: P00 to P07, P10 to P17, P20 to P27, P30 to P37, P40 to P47, P50 to P57, P60 to P67, P70 to P77, P80 to P87, P90 to P97, PA0, PA1

*5:
- Applicable to pins: P00 to P07, P10 to P17, P20 to P27, P30 to P37, P40 to P47, P50 to P57 (Evaluation device : P50 to P55) , P60 to P67, P70 to P77, P80 to P87, P90 to P97, PA0 to PA1
- Use within recommended operating conditions.
- Use with DC voltage (current)
- The +B signal should always be applied by using a limiting resistance placed between the +B signal and the microcontroller.
- The value of the limiting resistance should be set so that when the +B signal is applied, the input current to the microcontroller pin does not exceed the rated value, either instantaneously or for prolonged periods.
- Note that when the microcontroller drive current is low, such as in the power saving modes, the +B input potential may pass through the protective diode and increase the potential at the V_{CC} pin, and this may affect other devices.

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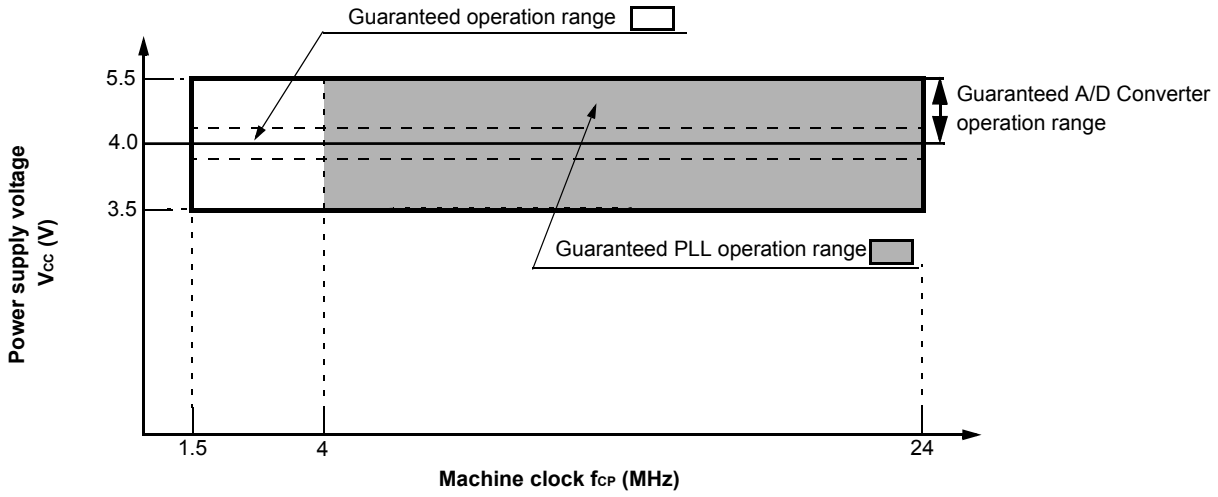
(T_A = −40°C to +105°C, V_{CC} = 5.0 V ± 10%, f_{CP} ≤ 24 MHz, V_{SS} = AV_{SS} = 0 V)

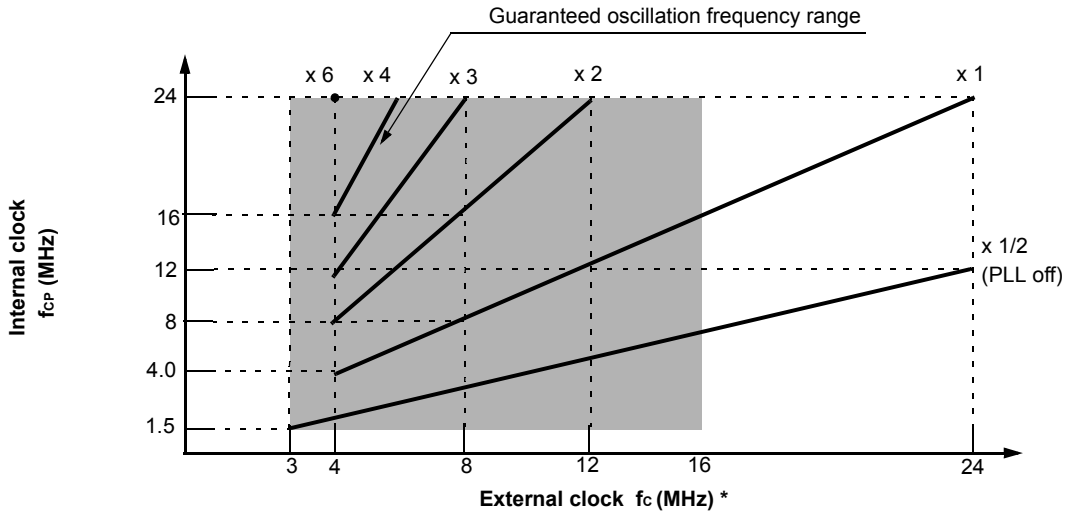
Parameter	Symbol	Pin	Condition	Value			Unit	Remarks
				Min	Typ	Max		
Input leak current	I_{IL}	—	V_{CC} = 5.5 V, V_{SS} < V_I < V_{CC}	−1	—	+1	µA	
Pull-up resistance	R_{UP}	P00 to P07, P10 to P17, P20 to P27, P30 to P37, RST	—	25	50	100	kΩ	
Pull-down resistance	R_{DOWN}	MD2	—	25	50	100	kΩ	Except Flash memory devices
Power supply current*	I_{CC}	V_{CC}	V_{CC} = 5.0 V, Internal frequency : 24 MHz, At normal operation.	—	55	70	mA	
			V_{CC} = 5.0 V, Internal frequency : 24 MHz, At writing Flash memory.	—	70	85	mA	Flash memory devices
			V_{CC} = 5.0 V, Internal frequency : 24 MHz, At erasing Flash memory.	—	75	90	mA	Flash memory devices
	I_{CCS}		V_{CC} = 5.0 V, Internal frequency : 24 MHz, In Sleep mode.	—	25	35	mA	
	I_{CTS}		V_{CC} = 5.0 V, Internal frequency : 2 MHz, In Main Timer mode	—	0.3	0.8	mA	
	$I_{CTSPLL6}$		V_{CC} = 5.0 V, Internal frequency : 24 MHz, In PLL Timer mode, external frequency = 4 MHz	—	4	7	mA	
	I_{CCL}		V_{CC} = 5.0 V Internal frequency : 8 kHz, In sub operation T_A = +25°C	—	70	140	µA	
	I_{CCLS}		V_{CC} = 5.0 V Internal frequency : 8 kHz, In sub sleep T_A = +25°C	—	20	50	µA	
	I_{CCT}		V_{CC} = 5.0 V Internal frequency : 8 kHz, In watch mode T_A = +25°C	—	10	35	µA	
	I_{CCH}		V_{CC} = 5.0 V, In Stop mode, T_A = +25°C	—	7	25	µA	
Input capacitance	C_{IN}	Other than C, AV_{CC}, AV_{SS}, AVRH, AVRL, V_{CC}, V_{SS}	—	—	5	15	pF	

* : The power supply current is measured with an external clock.

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

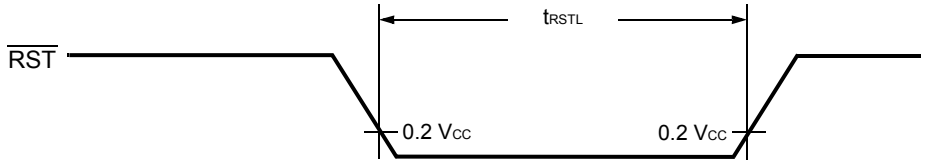
11.4.2 Reset Standby Input

(T_A = −40°C to +105°C, V_{CC} = 5.0 V ± 10%, f_{CP} ≤ 24 MHz, V_{SS} = AV_{SS} = 0.0 V)

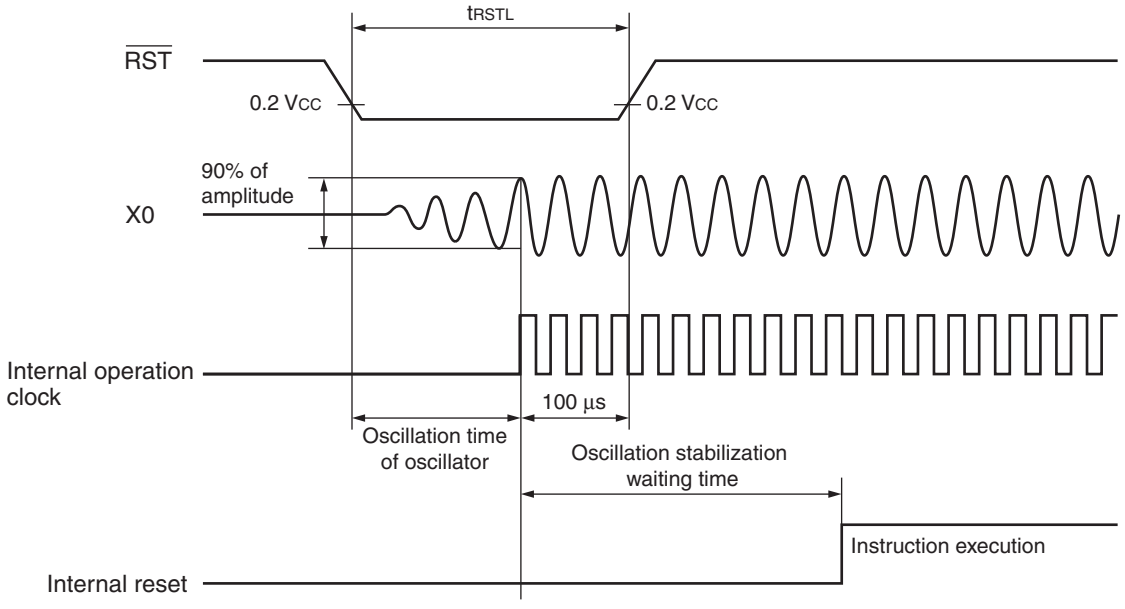
Parameter	Symbol	Pin	Value		Unit	Remarks
			Min	Max		
Reset input time	t_{RSTL}	$\overline{RST}$	500	—	ns	Under normal operation
			Oscillation time of oscillator* + 100 µs	—	µs	In Stop mode, Sub Clock mode, Sub Sleep mode and Watch mode
			100	—	µs	In Time Timer mode

* : The oscillation time of the oscillator is the time it takes for the amplitude of the oscillations to reach 90%. For crystal oscillators, this time is between several ms and several tens of ms, for ceramic oscillators the time is between several hundred µs and several ms, and for an external clock, the time is 0 ms.

- **Under normal operation:**



- **In Stop mode, Sub Clock mode, Sub Sleep mode, Watch mode:**

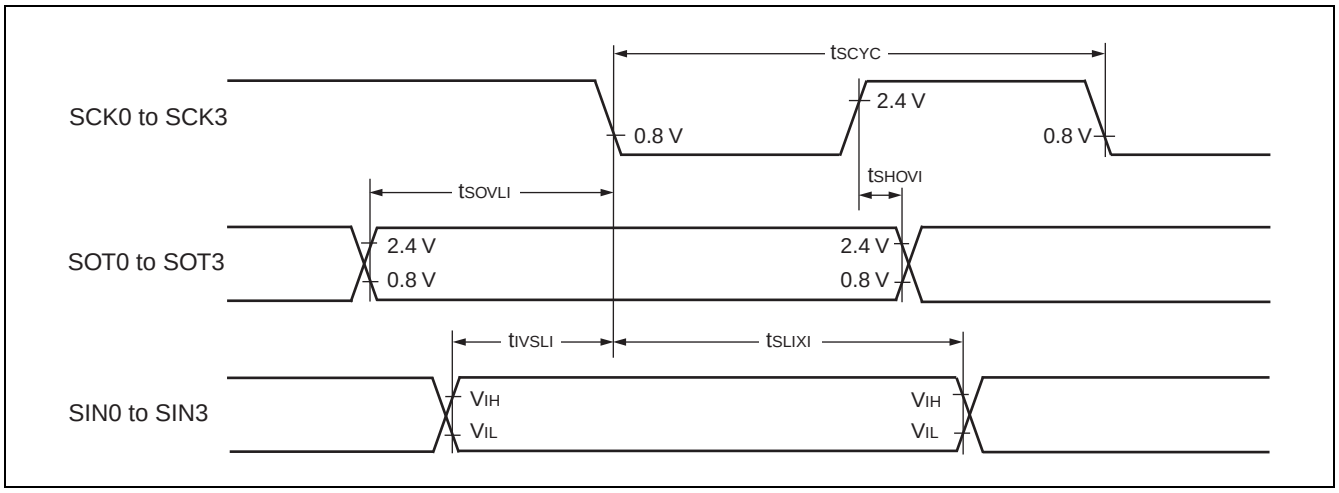


■ **Bit setting: ESCR:SCES = 0, ECCR:SCDE = 1**

(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 clock operation output pins are C_L = 80 pF + 1 TTL.	5 t_{CP}	—	ns
SCK ↑ → SOT delay time	t_{SHOVI}	SCK0 to SCK3, SOT0 to SOT3		−50	+50	ns
Valid SIN → SCK ↓	t_{IVSLI}	SCK0 to SCK3, SIN0 to SIN3		t_{CP} + 80	—	ns
SCK ↓ → Valid SIN hold time	t_{SLIXI}	SCK0 to SCK3, SIN0 to SIN3		0	—	ns
SOT → SCK ↓ delay time	t_{SOVLI}	SCK0 to SCK3, SOT0 to SOT3		3 t_{CP} − 70	—	ns

Note:
- C_L is load capacity value of pins when testing.
- t_{CP} is internal operating clock cycle time (machine clock) . Refer to "Clock Timing".

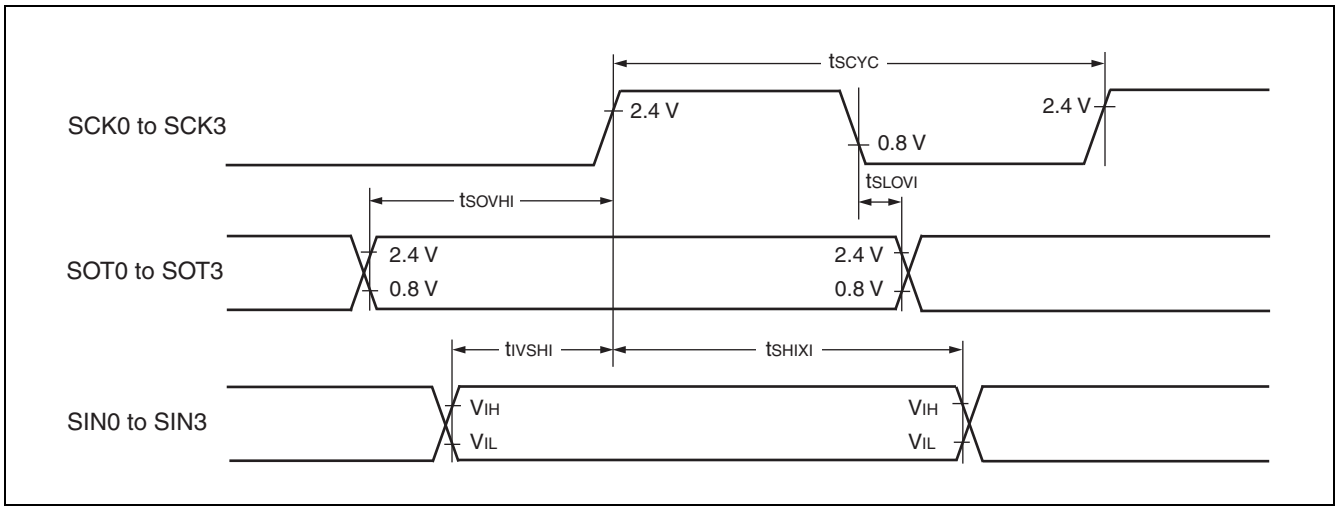


■ **Bit setting: ESCR:SCES = 1, ECCR:SCDE = 1**

(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 clock operation 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
SOT → SCK ↑ delay time	t_{SOVHI}	SCK0 to SCK3, SOT0 to SOT3		3 t_{CP} − 70	—	ns

Note:
- C_L is load capacity value of pins when testing.
- t_{CP} is internal operating clock cycle time (machine clock) . Refer to "Clock Timing".



11.4.13 I^2C Timing

(T_A = –40°C to +105°C, V_{CC} = 5.0 V ± 10%, V_{SS} = 0.0 V)

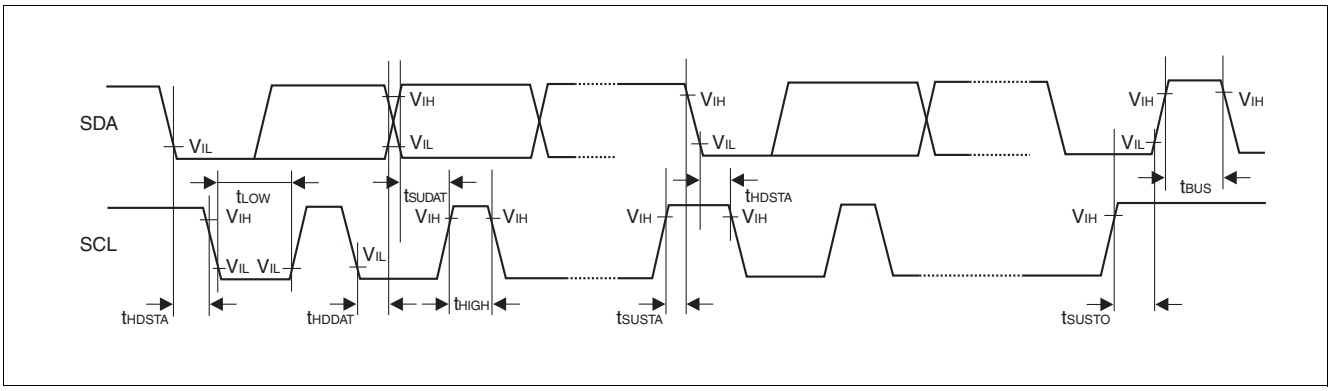
Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Standard-mode		Fast-mode*1		Unit
			Min	Max	Min	Max	
SCL clock frequency	f_{SCL}	R = 1.7 kΩ, C = 50 pF*2	0	100	0	400	kHz
Hold time (repeated) START condition SDA↓ → SCL ↓	t_{HDSTA}		4.0	—	0.6	—	µs
"L" width of the SCL clock	t_{LOW}		4.7	—	1.3	—	µs
"H" width of the SCL clock	t_{HIGH}		4.0	—	0.6	—	µs
Set-up time (repeated) START condition SCL ↑ → SDA ↓	t_{SUSTA}		4.7	—	0.6	—	µs
Data hold time SCL ↓ → SDA ↓ ↑	t_{HDDAT}		0	3.45*3	0	0.9*4	µs
Data set-up time SDA ↓ ↑ → SCL ↑	t_{SUDAT}		250	—	100	—	ns
Set-up time for STOP condition SCL ↑ → SDA ↑	t_{SUSTO}		4.0	—	0.6	—	µs
Bus free time between a STOP and START condition	t_{BUS}		4.7	—	1.3	—	µs

*1:For use at over 100 kHz, set the machine clock to at least 6 MHz.

*2:R,C: Pull-up resistor and load capacitor of the SCL and SDA lines.

*3:The maximum t_{HDDAT} meets the requirement that it does not extend the "L" width (t_{LOW}) of the SCL signal.

*4:A Fast-mode I^2C-bus device can be used in a Standard-mode I^2C-bus system, but the requirement $t_{SUDAT} \geq 250$ ns must then be met.



11.6 Definition of A/D Converter Terms

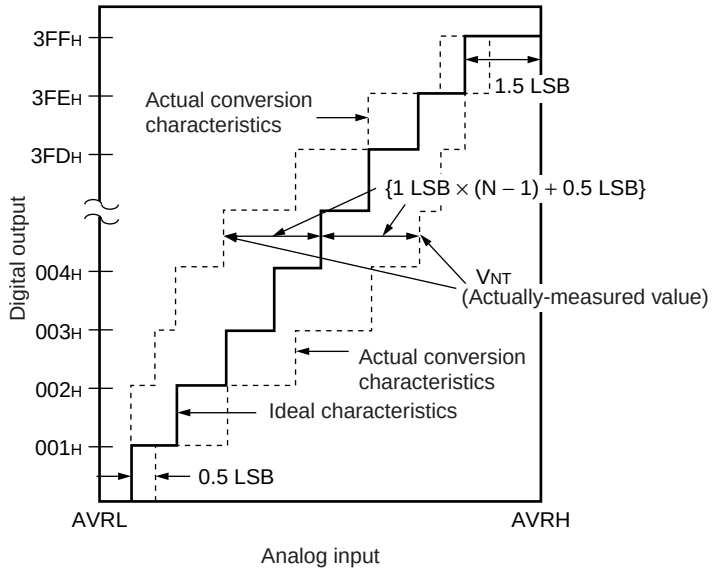
Resolution : Analog variation that is recognized by the A/D converter.

Non linearity error : The deviation between the actual conversion characteristics and a line that joins the zero-transition line (“00 0000 0000” ← → “00 0000 0001”) to the full-scale transition line (“11 1111 1110” ← → “11 1111 1111”) .

Differential linearity error : Deviation of input voltage, which is required for changing output code by 1 LSB, from an ideal value.

Total error : Difference between the actual value and the ideal value. The total error includes zero transition error, full-scale transition error, and linear error.

Total error



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

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

N : Value of the digital output from the A/D converter

V_{OT} (Ideal value) = AVRL + 0.5 LSB [V]

V_{FST} (Ideal value) = AVRH − 1.5 LSB [V]

V_{NT} : A voltage at which the digital output transitions from $(N - 1)_H$ to N_H.

(Continued)

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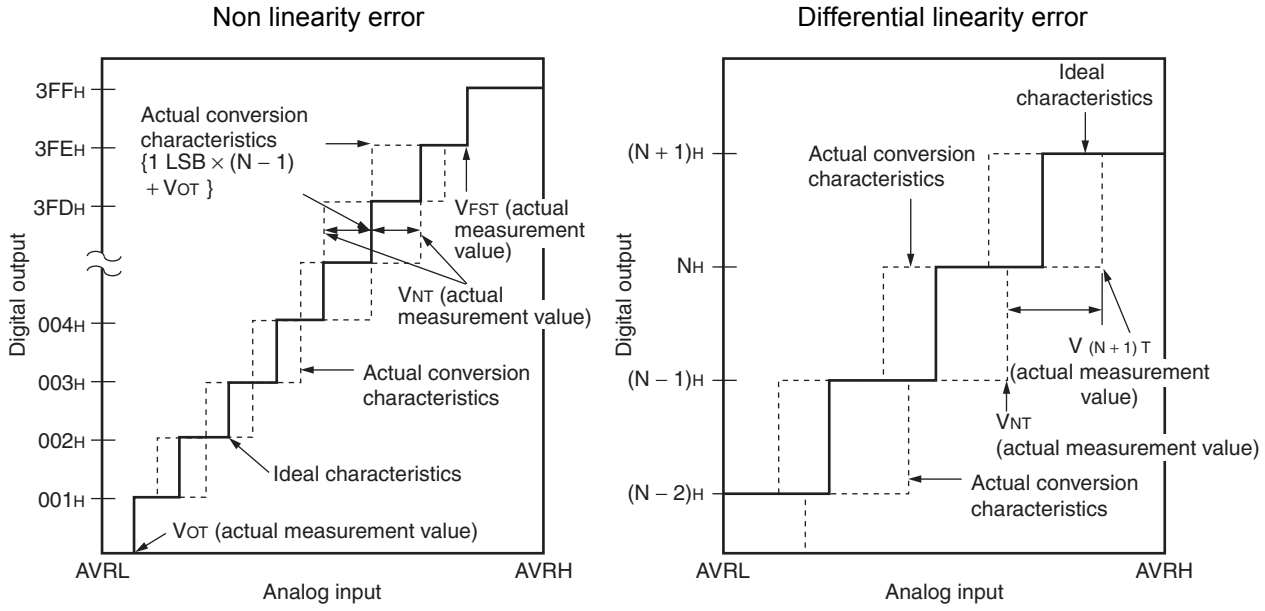


$$\text{Non linearity error of digital output N} = \frac{V_{NT} - \{1\ \text{LSB} \times (N - 1) + V_{OT}\}}{1\ \text{LSB}}\ [\text{LSB}]$$

$$\text{Differential linearity error of digital output N} = \frac{V_{(N+1)T} - V_{NT}}{1\ \text{LSB}} - 1\ \text{LSB}\ [\text{LSB}]$$

$$1\ \text{LSB} = \frac{V_{FST} - V_{OT}}{1022}\ [\text{V}]$$

N : Value of the digital output from the A/D converter
V_{OT} : Voltage at which digital output transits from "000_H" to "001_H."
V_{FST} : Voltage at which digital output transits from "$3FE_H$" to "$3FF_H$."

11.7 Notes on A/D Converter Section

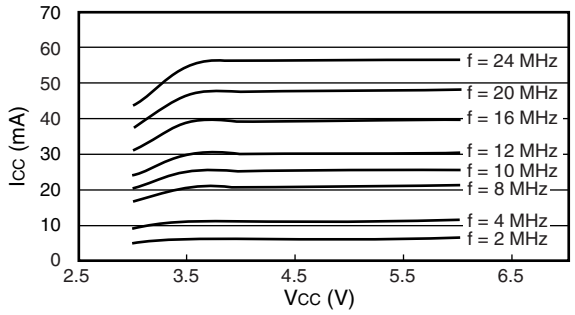
Use the device with external circuits of the following output impedance for analog inputs :

Recommended output impedance of external circuits are : Approx. 1.5 kΩ or lower (4.0 V≤ AV_{CC}≤ 5.5 V, sampling period = 0.5 µs)

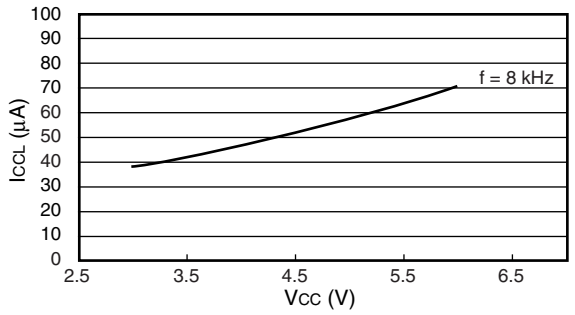
If an external capacitor is used, in consideration of the capacitive voltage dividing effect between the external capacitor and the internal on-chip capacitor, it is recommended that the capacitance of the external capacitor be several thousand times greater than the capacitance of the internal capacitor.

■ MB90F342E, MB90F342ES, MB90F342CE, MB90F342CES

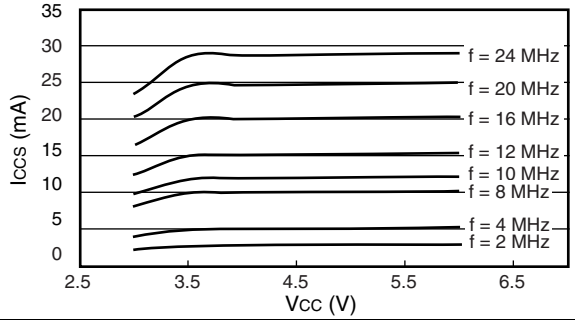
$I_{CC} - V_{CC}$
$T_A = +25°C$, external clock operation f = Internal operation frequency



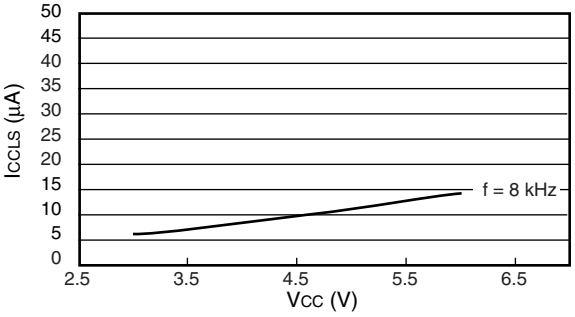
$I_{CCL} - V_{CC}$
$T_A = +25°C$, external clock operation f = Internal operation frequency



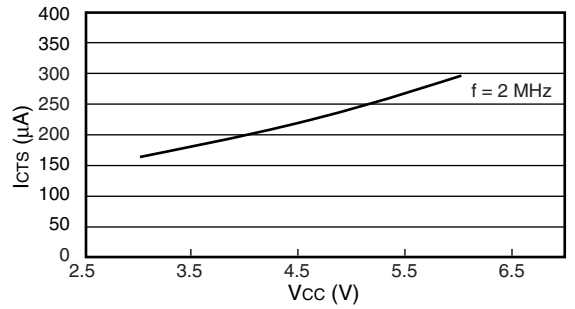
$I_{CCS} - V_{CC}$
$T_A = +25°C$, external clock operation f = Internal operation frequency



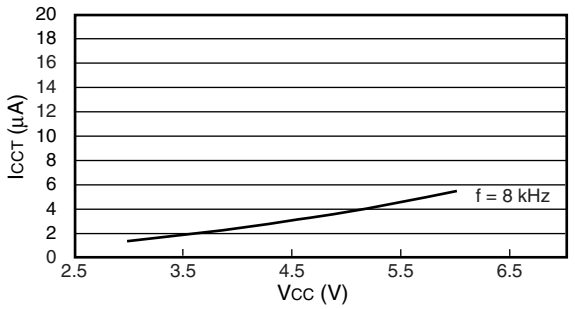
$I_{CCLS} - V_{CC}$
$T_A = +25°C$, external clock operation f = Internal operation frequency



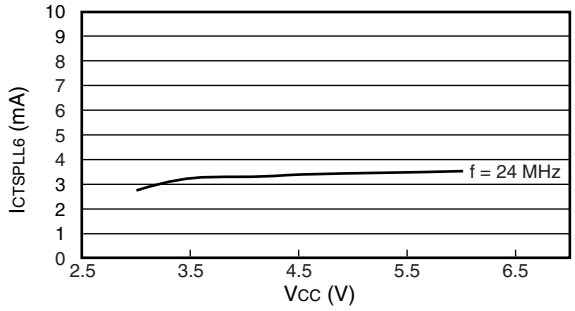
$I_{CTS} - V_{CC}$
$T_A = +25°C$, external clock operation f = Internal operation frequency



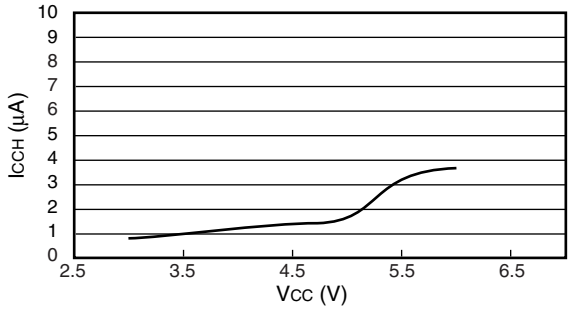
$I_{CCT} - V_{CC}$
$T_A = +25°C$, external clock operation f = Internal operation frequency



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



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



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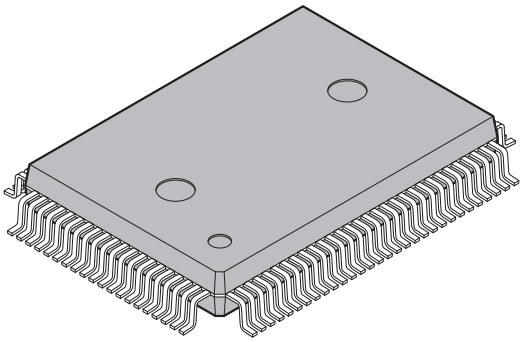
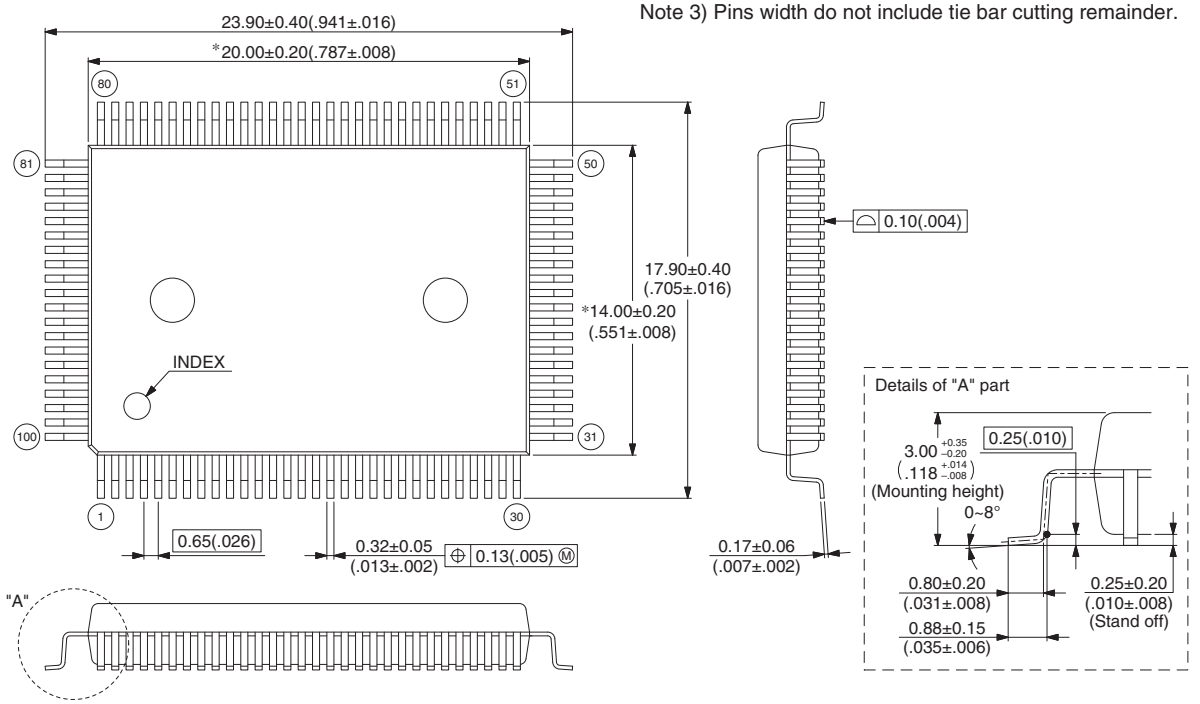
100-pin plastic QFP		
	Lead pitch	0.65 mm
	Package width × package length	14.00 × 20.00 mm
	Lead shape	Gullwing
	Sealing method	Plastic mold
	Mounting height	3.35 mm MAX
	Code (Reference)	P-QFP100-14×20-0.65
(FPT-100P-M06)		

100-pin plastic QFP
(FPT-100P-M06)

Note 1) * : These dimensions do not include resin protrusion.
Note 2) Pins width and pins thickness include plating thickness.
Note 3) Pins width do not include tie bar cutting remainder.



Dimensions in mm (inches).
Note: The values in parentheses are reference values.