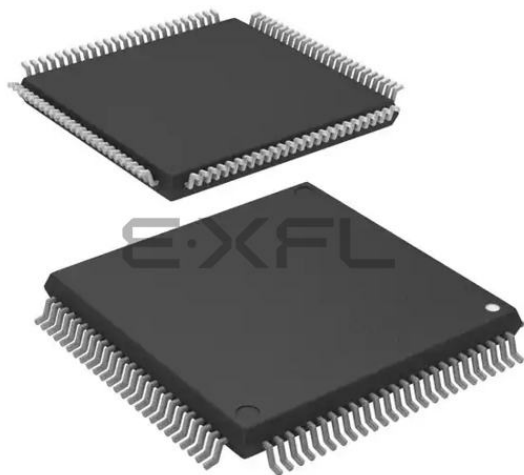




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What is "[Embedded - Microcontrollers](#)"?

"[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	Not For New Designs
Core Processor	M16C/60
Core Size	16-Bit
Speed	24MHz
Connectivity	I ² C, IEBus, UART/USART
Peripherals	DMA, WDT
Number of I/O	85
Program Memory Size	384KB (384K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	4K x 8
RAM Size	31K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2.7V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	A/D 26x10b; D/A 2x8b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-20°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	100-LQFP
Supplier Device Package	100-LFQFP (14x14)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/renesas-electronics-america/m30626fhpgp-u5c

1. Overview

The M16C/62P Group (M16C/62P, M16C/62PT) of single-chip microcomputers are built using the high performance silicon gate CMOS process using a M16C/60 Series CPU core and are packaged in a 80-pin, 100-pin and 128-pin plastic molded QFP. These single-chip microcomputers operate using sophisticated instructions featuring a high level of instruction efficiency. With 1M bytes of address space, they are capable of executing instructions at high speed. In addition, this microcomputer contains a multiplier and DMAC which combined with fast instruction processing capability, makes it suitable for control of various OA, communication, and industrial equipment which requires high-speed arithmetic/logic operations.

1.1 Applications

Audio, cameras, television, home appliance, office/communications/portable/industrial equipment, automobile, etc.

Specifications written in this manual are believed to be accurate, but are not guaranteed to be entirely free of error. Specifications in this manual may be changed for functional or performance improvements. Please make sure your manual is the latest edition.

Table 1.11 Pin Characteristics for 128-Pin Package (2)

Pin No.	Control Pin	Port	Interrupt Pin	Timer Pin	UART Pin	Analog Pin	Bus Control Pin
51		P5_6					ALE
52		P5_5					$\overline{\text{HOLD}}$
53		P5_4					$\overline{\text{HLDA}}$
54		P13_3					
55		P13_2					
56		P13_1					
57		P13_0					
58		P5_3					BCLK
59		P5_2					$\overline{\text{RD}}$
60		P5_1					$\overline{\text{WRH/BHE}}$
61		P5_0					$\overline{\text{WRL/WR}}$
62		P12_7					
63		P12_6					
64		P12_5					
65		P4_7					$\overline{\text{CS3}}$
66		P4_6					$\overline{\text{CS2}}$
67		P4_5					$\overline{\text{CS1}}$
68		P4_4					$\overline{\text{CS0}}$
69		P4_3					A19
70		P4_2					A18
71		P4_1					A17
72		P4_0					A16
73		P3_7					A15
74		P3_6					A14
75		P3_5					A13
76		P3_4					A12
77		P3_3					A11
78		P3_2					A10
79		P3_1					A9
80		P12_4					
81		P12_3					
82		P12_2					
83		P12_1					
84		P12_0					
85	VCC2						
86		P3_0					A8(/D7)
87	VSS						
88		P2_7				AN2_7	A7(/D7/D6)
89		P2_6				AN2_6	A6(/D6/D5)
90		P2_5				AN2_5	A5(/D5/D4)
91		P2_4				AN2_4	A4(/D4/D3)
92		P2_3				AN2_3	A3(/D3/D2)
93		P2_2				AN2_2	A2(/D2/D1)
94		P2_1				AN2_1	A1(/D1/D0)
95		P2_0				AN2_0	A0(/D0/-)
96		P1_7	$\overline{\text{INT5}}$				D15
97		P1_6	$\overline{\text{INT4}}$				D14
98		P1_5	$\overline{\text{INT3}}$				D13
99		P1_4					D12
100		P1_3					D11

Table 1.14 Pin Characteristics for 100-Pin Package (2)

Pin No.		Control Pin	Port	Interrupt Pin	Timer Pin	UART Pin	Analog Pin	Bus Control Pin
FP	GP							
51	49		P4_3					A19
52	50		P4_2					A18
53	51		P4_1					A17
54	52		P4_0					A16
55	53		P3_7					A15
56	54		P3_6					A14
57	55		P3_5					A13
58	56		P3_4					A12
59	57		P3_3					A11
60	58		P3_2					A10
61	59		P3_1					A9
62	60	VCC2						
63	61		P3_0					A8(/-D7)
64	62	VSS						
65	63		P2_7				AN2_7	A7(/D7/D6)
66	64		P2_6				AN2_6	A6(/D6/D5)
67	65		P2_5				AN2_5	A5(/D5/D4)
68	66		P2_4				AN2_4	A4(/D4/D3)
69	67		P2_3				AN2_3	A3(/D3/D2)
70	68		P2_2				AN2_2	A2(/D2/D1)
71	69		P2_1				AN2_1	A1(/D1/D0)
72	70		P2_0				AN2_0	A0(/D0/-)
73	71		P1_7	$\overline{\text{INT5}}$				D15
74	72		P1_6	$\overline{\text{INT4}}$				D14
75	73		P1_5	$\overline{\text{INT3}}$				D13
76	74		P1_4					D12
77	75		P1_3					D11
78	76		P1_2					D10
79	77		P1_1					D9
80	78		P1_0					D8
81	79		P0_7				AN0_7	D7
82	80		P0_6				AN0_6	D6
83	81		P0_5				AN0_5	D5
84	82		P0_4				AN0_4	D4
85	83		P0_3				AN0_3	D3
86	84		P0_2				AN0_2	D2
87	85		P0_1				AN0_1	D1
88	86		P0_0				AN0_0	D0
89	87		P10_7	$\overline{\text{KI3}}$			AN7	
90	88		P10_6	$\overline{\text{KI2}}$			AN6	
91	89		P10_5	$\overline{\text{KI1}}$			AN5	
92	90		P10_4	$\overline{\text{KI0}}$			AN4	
93	91		P10_3				AN3	
94	92		P10_2				AN2	
95	93		P10_1				AN1	
96	94	AVSS						
97	95		P10_0				AN0	
98	96	VREF						
99	97	AVCC						
100	98		P9_7			SIN4	$\overline{\text{ADTRG}}$	

Table 1.15 Pin Characteristics for 80-Pin Package (1)

Pin No.	Control Pin	Port	Interrupt Pin	Timer Pin	UART Pin	Analog Pin	Bus Control Pin
1		P9_5			CLK4	ANEX0	
2		P9_4		TB4IN		DA1	
3		P9_3		TB3IN		DA0	
4		P9_2		TB2IN	SOUT3		
5		P9_0		TB0IN	CLK3		
6	CNVSS (BYTE)						
7	XCIN	P8_7					
8	XCOUT	P8_6					
9	RESET						
10	XOUT						
11	VSS						
12	XIN						
13	VCC1						
14		P8_5	NMI				
15		P8_4	INT2	ZP			
16		P8_3	INT1				
17		P8_2	INT0				
18		P8_1		TA4IN			
19		P8_0		TA4OUT			
20		P7_7		TA3IN			
21		P7_6		TA3OUT			
22		P7_1		TA0IN/TB5IN	RXD2/SCL2		
23		P7_0		TA0OUT	TXD2/SDA2		
24		P6_7			TXD1/SDA1		
25		P6_6			RXD1/SCL1		
26		P6_5			CLK1		
27		P6_4			CTS1/RTS1/CTS0/CLKS1		
28		P6_3			TXD0/SDA0		
29		P6_2			RXD0/SCL0		
30		P6_1			CLK0		
31		P6_0			CTS0/RTS0		
32		P5_7					CLKOUT
33		P5_6					
34		P5_5					
35		P5_4					
36		P5_3					
37		P5_2					
38		P5_1					
39		P5_0					
40		P4_3					
41		P4_2					
42		P4_1					
43		P4_0					
44		P3_7					
45		P3_6					
46		P3_5					
47		P3_4					
48		P3_3					
49		P3_2					
50		P3_1					

Table 1.18 Pin Description (100-pin and 128-pin Version) (2)

Signal Name	Pin Name	I/O Type	Power Supply ⁽¹⁾	Description
Main clock input	XIN	I	VCC1	I/O pins for the main clock generation circuit. Connect a ceramic resonator or crystal oscillator between XIN and XOUT ⁽³⁾ . To use the external clock, input the clock from XIN and leave XOUT open.
Main clock output	XOUT	O	VCC1	
Sub clock input	XCIN	I	VCC1	I/O pins for a sub clock oscillation circuit. Connect a crystal oscillator between XCIN and XCOU ^T ⁽³⁾ . To use the external clock, input the clock from XCIN and leave XCOU ^T open.
Sub clock output	XCOU ^T	O	VCC1	
BCLK output ⁽²⁾	BCLK	O	VCC2	Outputs the BCLK signal.
Clock output	CLKOUT	O	VCC2	The clock of the same cycle as f _C , f ₈ , or f ₃₂ is outputted.
$\overline{\text{INT}}$ interrupt input	$\overline{\text{INT}}0$ to $\overline{\text{INT}}2$	I	VCC1	Input pins for the $\overline{\text{INT}}$ interrupt.
	$\overline{\text{INT}}3$ to $\overline{\text{INT}}5$	I	VCC2	
$\overline{\text{NMI}}$ interrupt input	$\overline{\text{NMI}}$	I	VCC1	Input pin for the $\overline{\text{NMI}}$ interrupt. Pin states can be read by the P8_5 bit in the P8 register.
Key input interrupt input	$\overline{\text{KI}}0$ to $\overline{\text{KI}}3$	I	VCC1	Input pins for the key input interrupt.
Timer A	TA0OUT to TA4OUT	I/O	VCC1	These are timer A0 to timer A4 I/O pins. (however, output of TA0OUT for the N-channel open drain output.)
	TA0IN to TA4IN	I	VCC1	These are timer A0 to timer A4 input pins.
	ZP	I	VCC1	Input pin for the Z-phase.
Timer B	TB0IN to TB5IN	I	VCC1	These are timer B0 to timer B5 input pins.
Three-phase motor control output	U, $\overline{\text{U}}$, V, $\overline{\text{V}}$, W, $\overline{\text{W}}$	O	VCC1	These are Three-phase motor control output pins.
Serial interface	$\overline{\text{CTS}}0$ to $\overline{\text{CTS}}2$	I	VCC1	These are send control input pins.
	$\overline{\text{RTS}}0$ to $\overline{\text{RTS}}2$	O	VCC1	These are receive control output pins.
	CLK0 to CLK4	I/O	VCC1	These are transfer clock I/O pins.
	RXD0 to RXD2	I	VCC1	These are serial data input pins.
	SIN3, SIN4	I	VCC1	These are serial data input pins.
	TXD0 to TXD2	O	VCC1	These are serial data output pins. (however, output of TXD2 for the N-channel open drain output.)
	SOUT3, SOUT4	O	VCC1	These are serial data output pins.
	CLKS1	O	VCC1	This is output pin for transfer clock output from multiple pins function.
I ² C mode	SDA0 to SDA2	I/O	VCC1	These are serial data I/O pins. (however, output of SDA2 for the N-channel open drain output.)
	SCL0 to SCL2	I/O	VCC1	These are transfer clock I/O pins. (however, output of SCL2 for the N-channel open drain output.)

I : Input O : Output I/O : Input and output

NOTES:

1. When use VCC1 > VCC2, contacts due to some points or restrictions to be checked.
2. This pin function in M16C/62PT cannot be used.
3. Ask the oscillator maker the oscillation characteristic.

3. Memory

Figure 3.1 is a Memory Map of the M16C/62P group. The address space extends the 1M bytes from address 00000h to FFFFFh.

The internal ROM is allocated in a lower address direction beginning with address FFFFFh. For example, a 64-Kbyte internal ROM is allocated to the addresses from F0000h to FFFFFh.

As for the flash memory version, 4-Kbyte space (block A) exists in 0F000h to 0FFFFh. 4-Kbyte space is mainly for storing data. In addition to storing data, 4-Kbyte space also can store programs.

The fixed interrupt vector table is allocated to the addresses from FFFDCh to FFFFFh. Therefore, store the start address of each interrupt routine here.

The internal RAM is allocated in an upper address direction beginning with address 00400h. For example, a 10-Kbyte internal RAM is allocated to the addresses from 00400h to 02BFFh. In addition to storing data, the internal RAM also stores the stack used when calling subroutines and when interrupts are generated.

The SRF is allocated to the addresses from 00000h to 003FFh. Peripheral function control registers are located here. Of the SFR, any area which has no functions allocated is reserved for future use and cannot be used by users.

The special page vector table is allocated to the addresses from FFE00h to FFFDBh. This vector is used by the JMPS or JSRS instruction. For details, refer to the **M16C/60 and M16C/20 Series Software Manual**.

In memory expansion and microprocessor modes, some areas are reserved for future use and cannot be used by users. Use M16C/62P (80-pin version) and M16C/62PT in single-chip mode. The memory expansion and microprocessor modes cannot be used

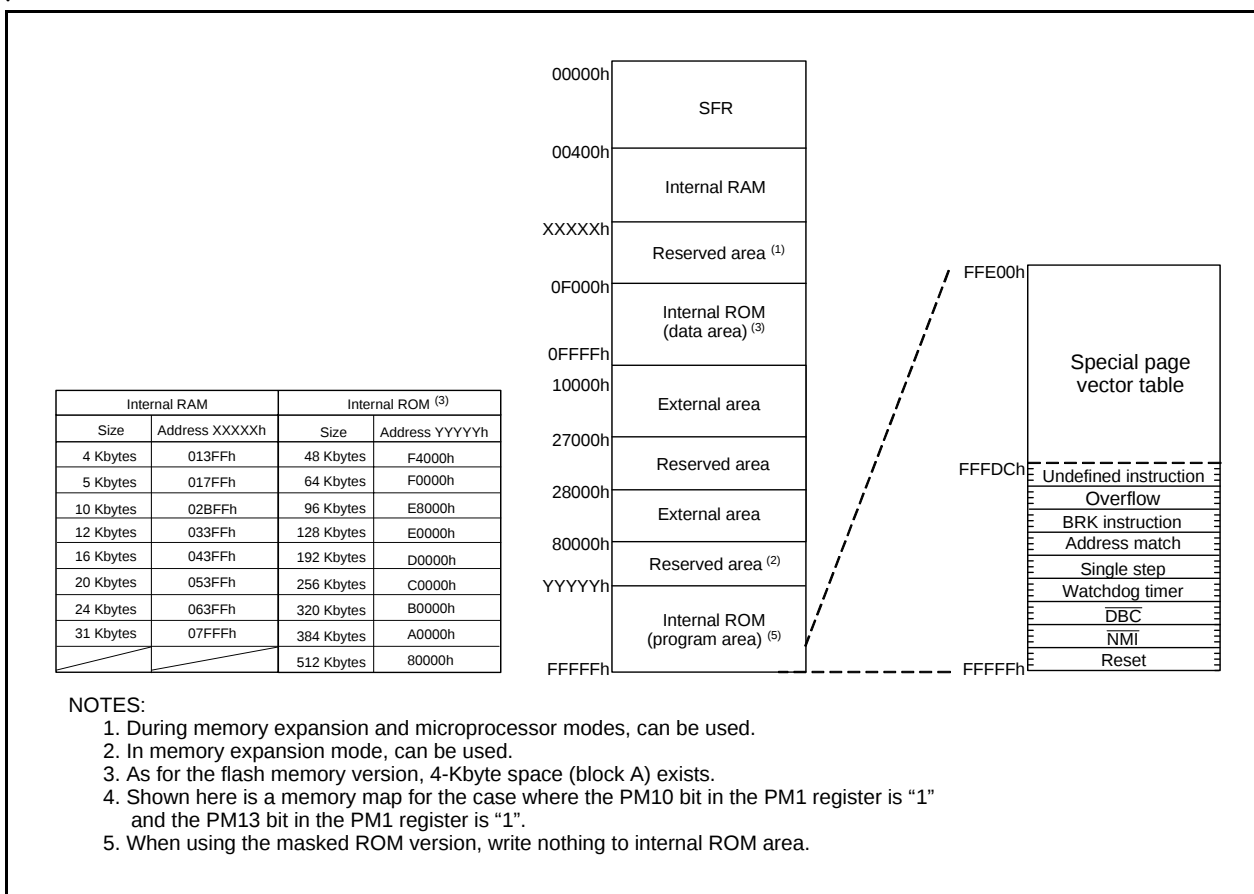


Figure 3.1 Memory Map

Table 4.2 SFR Information (2) ⁽¹⁾

Address	Register	Symbol	After Reset
0040h			
0041h			
0042h			
0043h			
0044h	INT3 Interrupt Control Register	INT3IC	XX00X000b
0045h	Timer B5 Interrupt Control Register	TB5IC	XXXXX000b
0046h	Timer B4 Interrupt Control Register, UART1 BUS Collision Detection Interrupt Control Register	TB4IC, U1BCNIC	XXXXX000b
0047h	Timer B3 Interrupt Control Register, UART0 BUS Collision Detection Interrupt Control Register	TB3IC, U0BCNIC	XXXXX000b
0048h	SI/O4 Interrupt Control Register, INT5 Interrupt Control Register	S4IC, INT5IC	XX00X000b
0049h	SI/O3 Interrupt Control Register, INT4 Interrupt Control Register	S3IC, INT4IC	XX00X000b
004Ah	UART2 Bus Collision Detection Interrupt Control Register	BCNIC	XXXXX000b
004Bh	DMA0 Interrupt Control Register	DM0IC	XXXXX000b
004Ch	DMA1 Interrupt Control Register	DM1IC	XXXXX000b
004Dh	Key Input Interrupt Control Register	KUPIC	XXXXX000b
004Eh	A/D Conversion Interrupt Control Register	ADIC	XXXXX000b
004Fh	UART2 Transmit Interrupt Control Register	S2TIC	XXXXX000b
0050h	UART2 Receive Interrupt Control Register	S2RIC	XXXXX000b
0051h	UART0 Transmit Interrupt Control Register	S0TIC	XXXXX000b
0052h	UART0 Receive Interrupt Control Register	S0RIC	XXXXX000b
0053h	UART1 Transmit Interrupt Control Register	S1TIC	XXXXX000b
0054h	UART1 Receive Interrupt Control Register	S1RIC	XXXXX000b
0055h	Timer A0 Interrupt Control Register	TA0IC	XXXXX000b
0056h	Timer A1 Interrupt Control Register	TA1IC	XXXXX000b
0057h	Timer A2 Interrupt Control Register	TA2IC	XXXXX000b
0058h	Timer A3 Interrupt Control Register	TA3IC	XXXXX000b
0059h	Timer A4 Interrupt Control Register	TA4IC	XXXXX000b
005Ah	Timer B0 Interrupt Control Register	TB0IC	XXXXX000b
005Bh	Timer B1 Interrupt Control Register	TB1IC	XXXXX000b
005Ch	Timer B2 Interrupt Control Register	TB2IC	XXXXX000b
005Dh	INT0 Interrupt Control Register	INT0IC	XX00X000b
005Eh	INT1 Interrupt Control Register	INT1IC	XX00X000b
005Fh	INT2 Interrupt Control Register	INT2IC	XX00X000b
0060h			
0061h			
0062h			
0063h			
0064h			
0065h			
0066h			
0067h			
0068h			
0069h			
006Ah			
006Bh			
006Ch			
006Dh			
006Eh			
006Fh			
0070h			
0071h			
0072h			
0073h			
0074h			
0075h			
0076h			
0077h			
0078h			
0079h			
007Ah			
007Bh			
007Ch			
007Dh			
007Eh			
007Fh			

NOTES:

1. The blank areas are reserved and cannot be accessed by users.

X : Nothing is mapped to this bit

Table 5.6 Flash Memory Version Electrical Characteristics ⁽¹⁾ for 100 cycle products (D3, D5, U3, U5)

Symbol	Parameter		Standard			Unit
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	
–	Program and Erase Endurance ⁽³⁾		100			cycle
–	Word Program Time (Vcc1=5.0V)			25	200	μs
–	Lock Bit Program Time			25	200	μs
–	Block Erase Time (Vcc1=5.0V)	4-Kbyte block		0.3	4	s
–		8-Kbyte block		0.3	4	s
–		32-Kbyte block		0.5	4	s
–		64-Kbyte block		0.8	4	s
–	Erase All Unlocked Blocks Time ⁽²⁾				4×n	s
tps	Flash Memory Circuit Stabilization Wait Time				15	μs
–	Data Hold Time ⁽⁵⁾		10			year

Table 5.7 Flash Memory Version Electrical Characteristics ⁽⁶⁾ for 10,000 cycle products (D7, D9, U7, U9) (Block A and Block 1 ⁽⁷⁾)

Symbol	Parameter	Standard			Unit
		Min.	Typ.	Max.	
—	Program and Erase Endurance ^(3, 8, 9)	10,000 ⁽⁴⁾			cycle
—	Word Program Time (V _{CC1} =5.0V)		25		μs
—	Lock Bit Program Time		25		μs
—	Block Erase Time (V _{CC1} =5.0V)	4-Kbyte block		0.3	s
t _{PS}	Flash Memory Circuit Stabilization Wait Time			15	μs
—	Data Hold Time ⁽⁵⁾	10			year

NOTES:

1. Referenced to V_{CC1}=4.5 to 5.5V, 3.0 to 3.6V at T_{opr} = 0 to 60 °C (D3, D5, U3, U5) unless otherwise specified.
2. n denotes the number of block erases.
3. Program and Erase Endurance refers to the number of times a block erase can be performed.
If the program and erase endurance is n (n=100, 1,000, or 10,000), each block can be erased n times.
For example, if a 4 Kbytes block A is erased after writing 1 word data 2,048 times, each to a different address, this counts as one program and erase endurance. Data cannot be written to the same address more than once without erasing the block. (Rewrite prohibited)
4. Maximum number of E/W cycles for which operation is guaranteed.
5. T_{opr} = -40 to 85 °C (D3, D7, U3, U7) / -20 to 85 °C (D5, D9, U5, U9).
6. Referenced to V_{CC1} = 4.5 to 5.5V, 3.0 to 3.6V at T_{opr} = -40 to 85 °C (D7, U7) / -20 to 85 °C (D9, U9) unless otherwise specified.
7. Table 5.7 applies for block A or block 1 program and erase endurance > 1,000. Otherwise, use Table 5.6.
8. To reduce the number of program and erase endurance when working with systems requiring numerous rewrites, write to unused word addresses within the block instead of rewrite. Erase block only after all possible addresses are used. For example, an 8-word program can be written 256 times maximum before erase becomes necessary. Maintaining an equal number of erasure between block A and block 1 will also improve efficiency. It is important to track the total number of times erasure is used.
9. Should erase error occur during block erase, attempt to execute clear status register command, then block erase command at least three times until erase error disappears.
10. Set the PM17 bit in the PM1 register to "1" (wait state) when executing more than 100 times rewrites (D7, D9, U7 and U9).
11. Customers desiring E/W failure rate information should contact their Renesas technical support representative.

Table 5.8 Flash Memory Version Program / Erase Voltage and Read Operation Voltage Characteristics (at T_{opr} = 0 to 60 °C (D3, D5, U3, U5), T_{opr} = -40 to 85 °C (D7, U7) / T_{opr} = -20 to 85 °C (D9, U9))

Flash Program, Erase Voltage	Flash Read Operation Voltage
V _{CC1} = 3.3 V ± 0.3 V or 5.0 V ± 0.5 V	V _{CC1} = 2.7 to 5.5 V

$$V_{CC1}=V_{CC2}=5V$$

Switching Characteristics(V_{CC1} = V_{CC2} = 5V, V_{SS} = 0V, at T_{opr} = –20 to 85°C / –40 to 85°C unless otherwise specified)**Table 5.29 Memory Expansion and Microprocessor Modes (for 2- to 3-wait setting, external area access and multiplex bus selection)**

Symbol	Parameter		Standard		Unit
			Min.	Max.	
t _d (BCLK-AD)	Address Output Delay Time	See Figure 5.2		25	ns
t _h (BCLK-AD)	Address Output Hold Time (in relation to BCLK)		4		ns
t _h (RD-AD)	Address Output Hold Time (in relation to RD)		(NOTE 1)		ns
t _h (WR-AD)	Address Output Hold Time (in relation to WR)		(NOTE 1)		ns
t _d (BCLK-CS)	Chip Select Output Delay Time			25	ns
t _h (BCLK-CS)	Chip Select Output Hold Time (in relation to BCLK)		4		ns
t _h (RD-CS)	Chip Select Output Hold Time (in relation to RD)		(NOTE 1)		ns
t _h (WR-CS)	Chip Select Output Hold Time (in relation to WR)		(NOTE 1)		ns
t _d (BCLK-RD)	RD Signal Output Delay Time			25	ns
t _h (BCLK-RD)	RD Signal Output Hold Time		0		ns
t _d (BCLK-WR)	WR Signal Output Delay Time			25	ns
t _h (BCLK-WR)	WR Signal Output Hold Time		0		ns
t _d (BCLK-DB)	Data Output Delay Time (in relation to BCLK)			40	ns
t _h (BCLK-DB)	Data Output Hold Time (in relation to BCLK)		4		ns
t _d (DB-WR)	Data Output Delay Time (in relation to WR)		(NOTE 2)		ns
t _h (WR-DB)	Data Output Hold Time (in relation to WR)		(NOTE 1)		ns
t _d (BCLK-HLDA)	HLDA Output Delay Time			40	ns
t _d (BCLK-ALE)	ALE Signal Output Delay Time (in relation to BCLK)			15	ns
t _h (BCLK-ALE)	ALE Signal Output Hold Time (in relation to BCLK)		–4		ns
t _d (AD-ALE)	ALE Signal Output Delay Time (in relation to Address)		(NOTE 3)		ns
t _h (AD-ALE)	ALE Signal Output Hold Time (in relation to Address)		(NOTE 4)		ns
t _d (AD-RD)	RD Signal Output Delay From the End of Address		0		ns
t _d (AD-WR)	WR Signal Output Delay From the End of Address		0		ns
t _{dz} (RD-AD)	Address Output Floating Start Time			8	ns

NOTES:

1. Calculated according to the BCLK frequency as follows:

$$\frac{0.5 \times 10^9}{f(\text{BCLK})} - 10 [\text{ns}]$$

2. Calculated according to the BCLK frequency as follows:

$$\frac{(n - 0.5) \times 10^9}{f(\text{BCLK})} - 40 [\text{ns}] \quad n \text{ is "2" for 2-wait setting, "3" for 3-wait setting.}$$

3. Calculated according to the BCLK frequency as follows:

$$\frac{0.5 \times 10^9}{f(\text{BCLK})} - 25 [\text{ns}]$$

4. Calculated according to the BCLK frequency as follows:

$$\frac{0.5 \times 10^9}{f(\text{BCLK})} - 15 [\text{ns}]$$

$$V_{CC1}=V_{CC2}=3V$$

Table 5.30 Electrical Characteristics (1) ⁽¹⁾

Symbol	Parameter		Measuring Condition	Standard			Unit
				Min.	Typ.	Max.	
VOH	HIGH Output Voltage ⁽³⁾	P6_0 to P6_7, P7_2 to P7_7, P8_0 to P8_4, P8_6, P8_7, P9_0 to P9_7, P10_0 to P10_7, P11_0 to P11_7, P14_0, P14_1	IOH=−1mA	VCC1−0.5		VCC1	V
		P0_0 to P0_7, P1_0 to P1_7, P2_0 to P2_7, P3_0 to P3_7, P4_0 to P4_7, P5_0 to P5_7, P12_0 to P12_7, P13_0 to P13_7	IOH=−1mA ⁽²⁾	VCC2−0.5		VCC2	
VOH	HIGH Output Voltage XOUT	HIGHPOWER	IOH=−0.1mA	VCC1−0.5		VCC1	V
		LOWPOWER	IOH=−50μA	VCC1−0.5		VCC1	
	HIGH Output Voltage XCOUT	HIGHPOWER	With no load applied		2.5		V
		LOWPOWER	With no load applied		1.6		
VOL	LOW Output Voltage ⁽³⁾	P6_0 to P6_7, P7_0 to P7_7, P8_0 to P8_4, P8_6, P8_7, P9_0 to P9_7, P10_0 to P10_7, P11_0 to P11_7, P14_0, P14_1	IOL=1mA			0.5	V
		P0_0 to P0_7, P1_0 to P1_7, P2_0 to P2_7, P3_0 to P3_7, P4_0 to P4_7, P5_0 to P5_7, P12_0 to P12_7, P13_0 to P13_7	IOL=1mA ⁽²⁾			0.5	
VOL	LOW Output Voltage XOUT	HIGHPOWER	IOL=0.1mA			0.5	V
		LOWPOWER	IOL=50μA			0.5	
	LOW Output Voltage XCOUT	HIGHPOWER	With no load applied		0		V
		LOWPOWER	With no load applied		0		
VT+−VT−	Hysteresis	HOLD, RDY, TA0IN to TA4IN, TBOIN to TB5IN, INT0 to INT5, NMI, ADTRG, CTS0 to CTS2, CLK0 to CLK4, TA0OUT to TA4OUT, KI0 to KI3, RXD0 to RXD2, SCL0 to SCL2, SDA0 to SDA2, SIN3, SIN4		0.2		0.8	V
VT+−VT−	Hysteresis	RESET		0.2	(0.7)	1.8	V
IiH	HIGH Input Current ⁽³⁾	P0_0 to P0_7, P1_0 to P1_7, P2_0 to P2_7, P3_0 to P3_7, P4_0 to P4_7, P5_0 to P5_7, P6_0 to P6_7, P7_0 to P7_7, P8_0 to P8_7, P9_0 to P9_7, P10_0 to P10_7, P11_0 to P11_7, P12_0 to P12_7, P13_0 to P13_7, P14_0, P14_1, XIN, RESET, CNVSS, BYTE	VI=3V			4.0	μA
IiL	LOW Input Current ⁽³⁾	P0_0 to P0_7, P1_0 to P1_7, P2_0 to P2_7, P3_0 to P3_7, P4_0 to P4_7, P5_0 to P5_7, P6_0 to P6_7, P7_0 to P7_7, P8_0 to P8_7, P9_0 to P9_7, P10_0 to P10_7, P11_0 to P11_7, P12_0 to P12_7, P13_0 to P13_7, P14_0, P14_1, XIN, RESET, CNVSS, BYTE	VI=0V			−4.0	μA
RPULLUP	Pull-Up Resistance ⁽³⁾	P0_0 to P0_7, P1_0 to P1_7, P2_0 to P2_7, P3_0 to P3_7, P4_0 to P4_7, P5_0 to P5_7, P6_0 to P6_7, P7_2 to P7_7, P8_0 to P8_4, P8_6, P8_7, P9_0 to P9_7, P10_0 to P10_7, P11_0 to P11_7, P12_0 to P12_7, P13_0 to P13_7, P14_0, P14_1	VI=0V	50	100	500	kΩ
RfXIN	Feedback Resistance XIN				3.0		MΩ
RfXCIN	Feedback Resistance XCIN				25		MΩ
VRAM	RAM Retention Voltage		At stop mode	2.0			V

NOTES:

1. Referenced to VCC1 = VCC2 = 2.7 to 3.3V, VSS = 0V at Topr = −20 to 85°C / −40 to 85°C, f(XIN)=10MHz no wait unless otherwise specified.
2. VCC1 for the port P6 to P11 and P14, and VCC2 for the port P0 to P5 and P12 to P13
3. There is no external connections for port P1_0 to P1_7, P4_4 to P4_7, P7_2 to P7_5 and P9_1 in 80-pin version.

$$V_{CC1}=V_{CC2}=3V$$

Timing Requirements(V_{CC1} = V_{CC2} = 3V, V_{SS} = 0V, at T_{opr} = –20 to 85°C / –40 to 85°C unless otherwise specified)**Table 5.40 Timer B Input (Counter Input in Event Counter Mode)**

Symbol	Parameter	Standard		Unit
		Min.	Max.	
t _c (TB)	TBiIN Input Cycle Time (counted on one edge)	150		ns
t _w (TBH)	TBiIN Input HIGH Pulse Width (counted on one edge)	60		ns
t _w (TBL)	TBiIN Input LOW Pulse Width (counted on one edge)	60		ns
t _c (TB)	TBiIN Input Cycle Time (counted on both edges)	300		ns
t _w (TBH)	TBiIN Input HIGH Pulse Width (counted on both edges)	120		ns
t _w (TBL)	TBiIN Input LOW Pulse Width (counted on both edges)	120		ns

Table 5.41 Timer B Input (Pulse Period Measurement Mode)

Symbol	Parameter	Standard		Unit
		Min.	Max.	
t _c (TB)	TBiIN Input Cycle Time	600		ns
t _w (TBH)	TBiIN Input HIGH Pulse Width	300		ns
t _w (TBL)	TBiIN Input LOW Pulse Width	300		ns

Table 5.42 Timer B Input (Pulse Width Measurement Mode)

Symbol	Parameter	Standard		Unit
		Min.	Max.	
t _c (TB)	TBiIN Input Cycle Time	600		ns
t _w (TBH)	TBiIN Input HIGH Pulse Width	300		ns
t _w (TBL)	TBiIN Input LOW Pulse Width	300		ns

Table 5.43 A/D Trigger Input

Symbol	Parameter	Standard		Unit
		Min.	Max.	
t _c (AD)	ADTRG [–] Input Cycle Time	1500		ns
t _w (ADL)	ADTRG [–] Input LOW Pulse Width	200		ns

Table 5.44 Serial Interface

Symbol	Parameter	Standard		Unit
		Min.	Max.	
t _c (CK)	CLKi Input Cycle Time	300		ns
t _w (CKH)	CLKi Input HIGH Pulse Width	150		ns
t _w (CKL)	CLKi Input LOW Pulse Width	150		ns
t _d (C-Q)	TXDi Output Delay Time		160	ns
t _h (C-Q)	TXDi Hold Time	0		ns
t _{su} (D-C)	RXDi Input Setup Time	100		ns
t _h (C-D)	RXDi Input Hold Time	90		ns

Table 5.45 External Interrupt INTi Input

Symbol	Parameter	Standard		Unit
		Min.	Max.	
t _w (INH)	INTi Input HIGH Pulse Width	380		ns
t _w (INL)	INTi Input LOW Pulse Width	380		ns

$$V_{CC1}=V_{CC2}=3V$$

Switching Characteristics

($V_{CC1} = V_{CC2} = 5V$, $V_{SS} = 0V$, at $T_{opr} = -20$ to $85^{\circ}C$ / -40 to $85^{\circ}C$ unless otherwise specified)

Table 5.47 Memory Expansion and Microprocessor Modes (for 1- to 3-wait setting and external area access)

Symbol	Parameter		Standard		Unit
			Min.	Max.	
$t_d(BCLK-AD)$	Address Output Delay Time	See Figure 5.12		30	ns
$t_h(BCLK-AD)$	Address Output Hold Time (in relation to BCLK)		4		ns
$t_h(RD-AD)$	Address Output Hold Time (in relation to RD)		0		ns
$t_h(WR-AD)$	Address Output Hold Time (in relation to WR)		(NOTE 2)		ns
$t_d(BCLK-CS)$	Chip Select Output Delay Time			30	ns
$t_h(BCLK-CS)$	Chip Select Output Hold Time (in relation to BCLK)		4		ns
$t_d(BCLK-ALE)$	ALE Signal Output Delay Time			25	ns
$t_h(BCLK-ALE)$	ALE Signal Output Hold Time		-4		ns
$t_d(BCLK-RD)$	RD Signal Output Delay Time			30	ns
$t_h(BCLK-RD)$	RD Signal Output Hold Time		0		ns
$t_d(BCLK-WR)$	WR Signal Output Delay Time			30	ns
$t_h(BCLK-WR)$	WR Signal Output Hold Time		0		ns
$t_d(BCLK-DB)$	Data Output Delay Time (in relation to BCLK)			40	ns
$t_h(BCLK-DB)$	Data Output Hold Time (in relation to BCLK) ⁽³⁾		4		ns
$t_d(DB-WR)$	Data Output Delay Time (in relation to WR)		(NOTE 1)		ns
$t_h(WR-DB)$	Data Output Hold Time (in relation to WR) ⁽³⁾		(NOTE 2)		ns
$t_d(BCLK-HLDA)$	HLDA Output Delay Time			40	ns

NOTES:

1. Calculated according to the BCLK frequency as follows:

$$\frac{(n-0.5) \times 10^9}{f(BCLK)} - 40[ns]$$

n is "1" for 1-wait setting, "2" for 2-wait setting and "3" for 3-wait setting.
(BCLK) is 12.5MHz or less.

2. Calculated according to the BCLK frequency as follows:

$$\frac{0.5 \times 10^9}{f(BCLK)} - 10[ns]$$

3. This standard value shows the timing when the output is off, and does not show hold time of data bus.
Hold time of data bus varies with capacitor volume and pull-up (pull-down) resistance value.

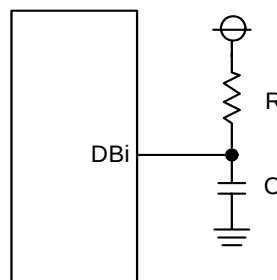
Hold time of data bus is expressed in

$$t = -CR \times \ln(1 - V_{OL} / V_{CC2})$$

by a circuit of the right figure.

For example, when $V_{OL} = 0.2V_{CC2}$, $C = 30pF$, $R = 1k\Omega$, hold time of output "L" level is

$$t = -30pF \times 1k\Omega \times \ln(1 - 0.2V_{CC2} / V_{CC2}) \\ = 6.7ns.$$



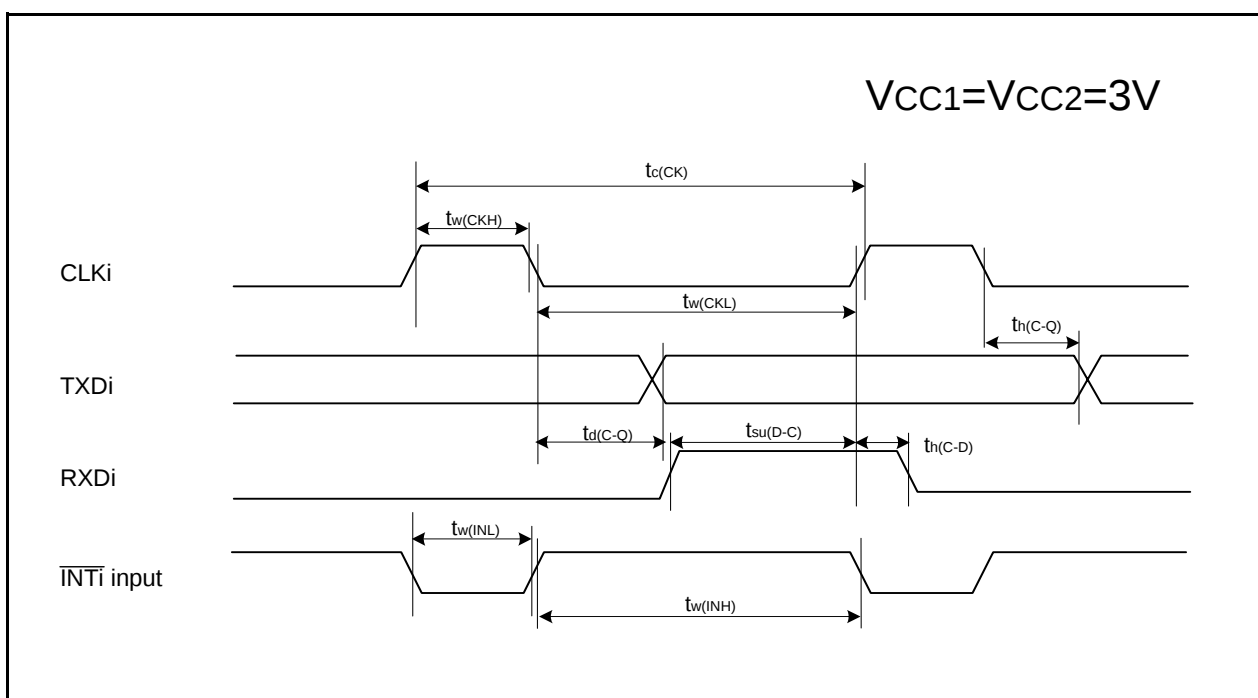
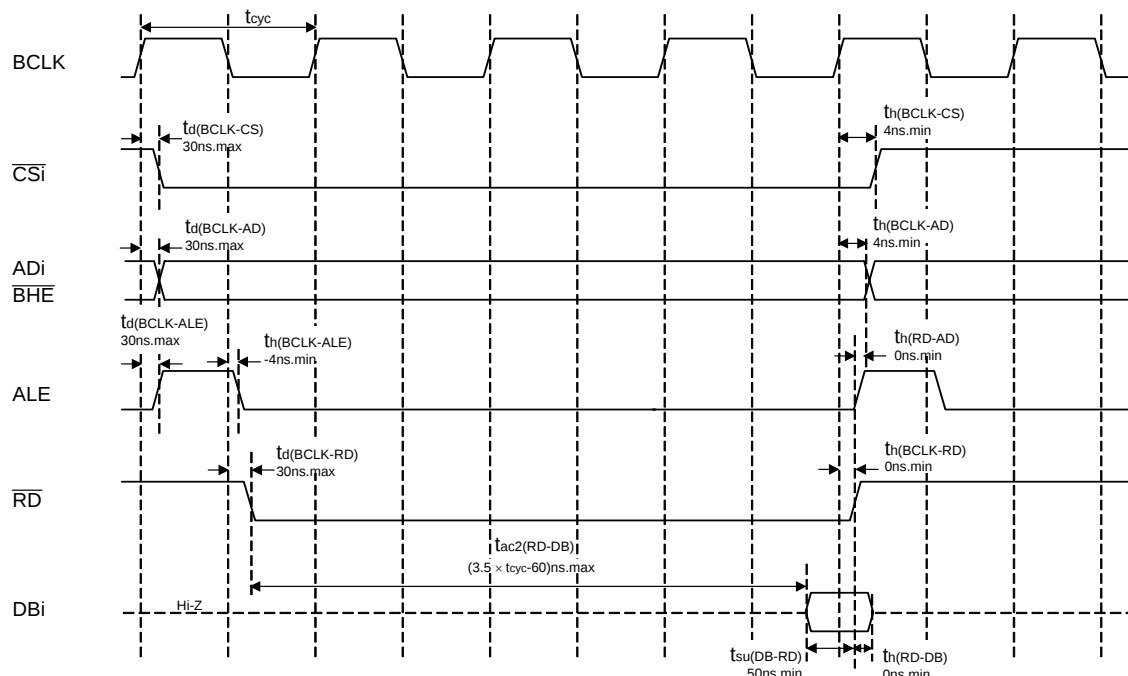
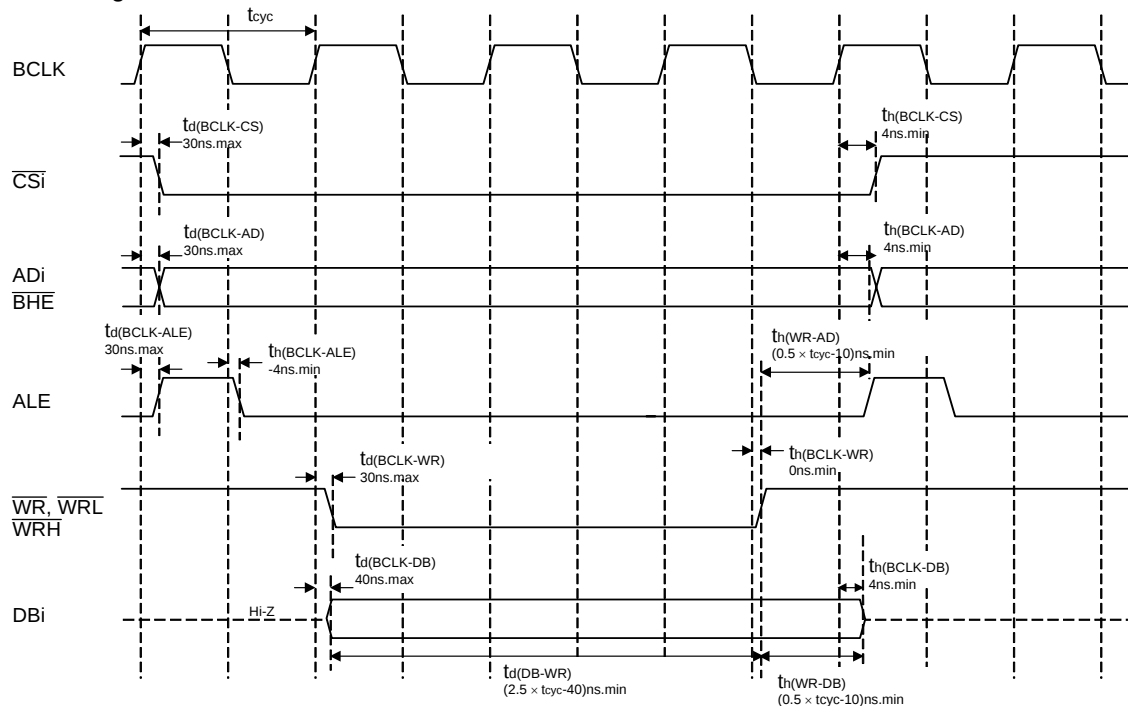


Figure 5.14 Timing Diagram (2)

Memory Expansion Mode, Microprocessor Mode
 (for 3-wait setting and external area access)

$$V_{CC1} = V_{CC2} = 3V$$

Read timing

Write timing


$$t_{cyc} = \frac{1}{f(BCLK)}$$

Measuring conditions

- $V_{CC1}=V_{CC2}=3V$
- Input timing voltage : $V_{IL}=0.6V$, $V_{IH}=2.4V$
- Output timing voltage : $V_{OL}=1.5V$, $V_{OH}=1.5V$

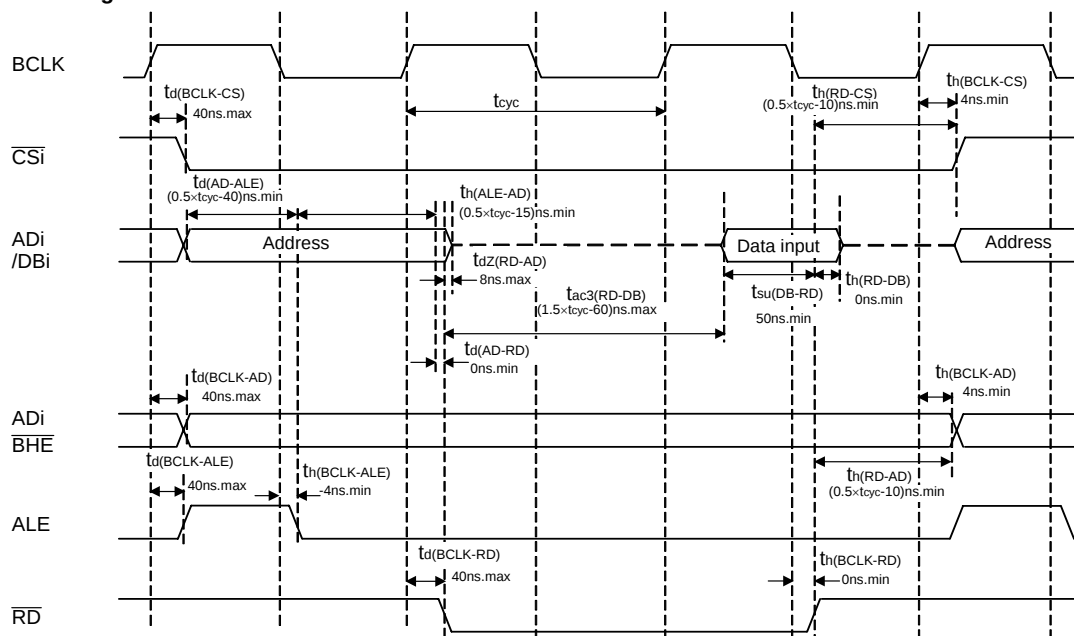
Figure 5.19 Timing Diagram (7)

Memory Expansion Mode, Microprocessor Mode

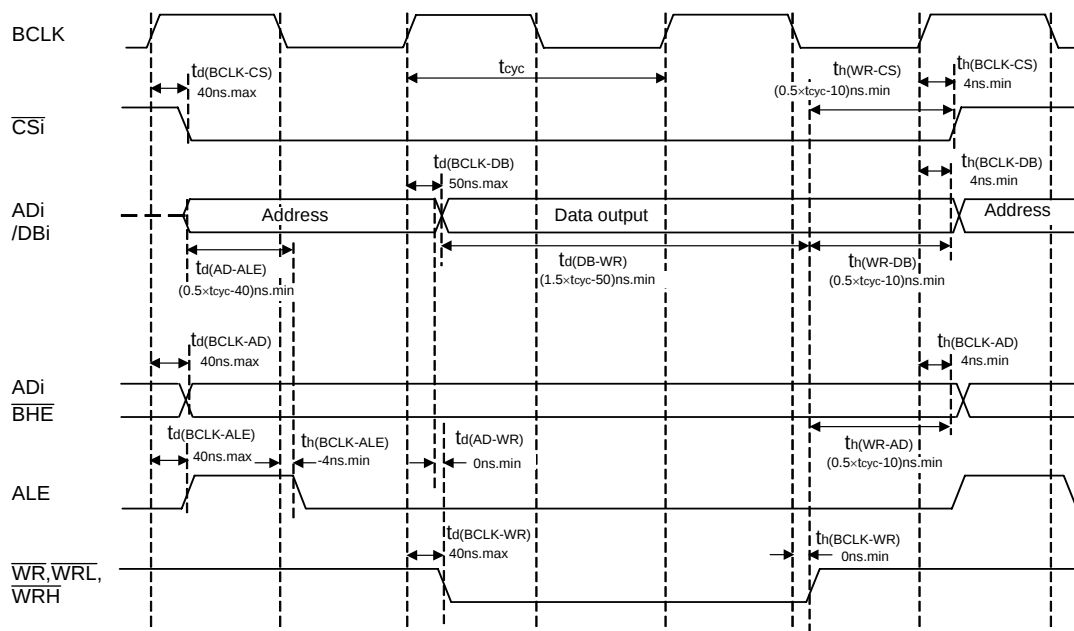
(For 2-wait setting, external area access and multiplex bus selection)

 $V_{CC1}=V_{CC2}=3V$

Read timing



Write timing



$$t_{\text{cyc}} = \frac{1}{f(\text{BCLK})}$$

Measuring conditions

- $V_{CC1}=V_{CC2}=3V$
- Input timing voltage : $V_{IL}=0.6V$, $V_{IH}=2.4V$
- Output timing voltage : $V_{OL}=1.5V$, $V_{OH}=1.5V$

Figure 5.20 Timing Diagram (8)

5.2 Electrical Characteristics (M16C/62PT)

Table 5.49 Absolute Maximum Ratings

Symbol	Parameter		Condition	Rated Value	Unit
V _{CC1} , V _{CC2}	Supply Voltage		V _{CC1} =V _{CC2} =AV _{CC}	−0.3 to 6.5	V
AV _{CC}	Analog Supply Voltage		V _{CC1} =V _{CC2} =AV _{CC}	−0.3 to 6.5	V
V _I	Input Voltage	RESET, CNVSS, BYTE, P6_0 to P6_7, P7_2 to P7_7, P8_0 to P8_7, P9_0 to P9_7, P10_0 to P10_7, P11_0 to P11_7, P14_0, P14_1, VREF, XIN		−0.3 to V _{CC1} +0.3 ⁽¹⁾	V
		P0_0 to P0_7, P1_0 to P1_7, P2_0 to P2_7, P3_0 to P3_7, P4_0 to P4_7, P5_0 to P5_7, P12_0 to P12_7, P13_0 to P13_7		−0.3 to V _{CC2} +0.3 ⁽¹⁾	V
		P7_0, P7_1		−0.3 to 6.5	V
V _O	Output Voltage	P6_0 to P6_7, P7_2 to P7_7, P8_0 to P8_4, P8_6, P8_7, P9_0 to P9_7, P10_0 to P10_7, P11_0 to P11_7, P14_0, P14_1, XOUT		−0.3 to V _{CC1} +0.3 ⁽¹⁾	V
		P0_0 to P0_7, P1_0 to P1_7, P2_0 to P2_7, P3_0 to P3_7, P4_0 to P4_7, P5_0 to P5_7, P12_0 to P12_7, P13_0 to P13_7		−0.3 to V _{CC2} +0.3 ⁽¹⁾	V
		P7_0, P7_1		−0.3 to 6.5	V
P _d	Power Dissipation		−40°C<T _{opr} ≤85°C	300	mW
			85°C<T _{opr} ≤125°C	200	
T _{opr}	Operating Ambient Temperature	When the Microcomputer is Operating		−40 to 85 / −40 to 125 ⁽²⁾	°C
		Flash Program Erase		0 to 60	
T _{stg}	Storage Temperature			−65 to 150	°C

NOTES:

1. There is no external connections for port P1_0 to P1_7, P4_4 to P4_7, P7_2 to P7_5 and P9_1 in 80-pin version.
2. T version = −40 to 85 °C, V version= −40 to 125 °C.

$$V_{CC1}=V_{CC2}=5V$$

Timing Requirements

($V_{CC1} = V_{CC2} = 5V$, $V_{SS} = 0V$, at $T_{opr} = -40$ to $85^{\circ}C$ (T version) / -40 to $125^{\circ}C$ (V version) unless otherwise specified)

Table 5.59 External Clock Input (XIN input)

Symbol	Parameter	Standard		Unit
		Min.	Max.	
t_c	External Clock Input Cycle Time	62.5		ns
$t_{w(H)}$	External Clock Input HIGH Pulse Width	25		ns
$t_{w(L)}$	External Clock Input LOW Pulse Width	25		ns
t_r	External Clock Rise Time		15	ns
t_f	External Clock Fall Time		15	ns

$$V_{CC1}=V_{CC2}=5V$$

Timing Requirements

($V_{CC1} = V_{CC2} = 5V$, $V_{SS} = 0V$, at $T_{opr} = -40$ to $85^{\circ}C$ (T version) / -40 to $125^{\circ}C$ (V version) unless otherwise specified)

Table 5.60 Timer A Input (Counter Input in Event Counter Mode)

Symbol	Parameter	Standard		Unit
		Min.	Max.	
$t_{c(TA)}$	TAiIN Input Cycle Time	100		ns
$t_{w(TAH)}$	TAiIN Input HIGH Pulse Width	40		ns
$t_{w(TAL)}$	TAiIN Input LOW Pulse Width	40		ns

Table 5.61 Timer A Input (Gating Input in Timer Mode)

Symbol	Parameter	Standard		Unit
		Min.	Max.	
$t_{c(TA)}$	TAiIN Input Cycle Time	400		ns
$t_{w(TAH)}$	TAiIN Input HIGH Pulse Width	200		ns
$t_{w(TAL)}$	TAiIN Input LOW Pulse Width	200		ns

Table 5.62 Timer A Input (External Trigger Input in One-shot Timer Mode)

Symbol	Parameter	Standard		Unit
		Min.	Max.	
$t_{c(TA)}$	TAiIN Input Cycle Time	200		ns
$t_{w(TAH)}$	TAiIN Input HIGH Pulse Width	100		ns
$t_{w(TAL)}$	TAiIN Input LOW Pulse Width	100		ns

Table 5.63 Timer A Input (External Trigger Input in Pulse Width Modulation Mode)

Symbol	Parameter	Standard		Unit
		Min.	Max.	
$t_{w(TAH)}$	TAiIN Input HIGH Pulse Width	100		ns
$t_{w(TAL)}$	TAiIN Input LOW Pulse Width	100		ns

Table 5.64 Timer A Input (Counter Increment/Decrement Input in Event Counter Mode)

Symbol	Parameter	Standard		Unit
		Min.	Max.	
$t_{c(UP)}$	TAiOUT Input Cycle Time	2000		ns
$t_{w(UPH)}$	TAiOUT Input HIGH Pulse Width	1000		ns
$t_{w(UPL)}$	TAiOUT Input LOW Pulse Width	1000		ns
$t_{su(UP-TIN)}$	TAiOUT Input Setup Time	400		ns
$t_{h(TIN-UP)}$	TAiOUT Input Hold Time	400		ns

Table 5.65 Timer A Input (Two-phase Pulse Input in Event Counter Mode)

Symbol	Parameter	Standard		Unit
		Min.	Max.	
$t_{c(TA)}$	TAiIN Input Cycle Time	800		ns
$t_{su(TAIN-TAOUT)}$	TAiOUT Input Setup Time	200		ns
$t_{su(TAOUT-TAIN)}$	TAiIN Input Setup Time	200		ns

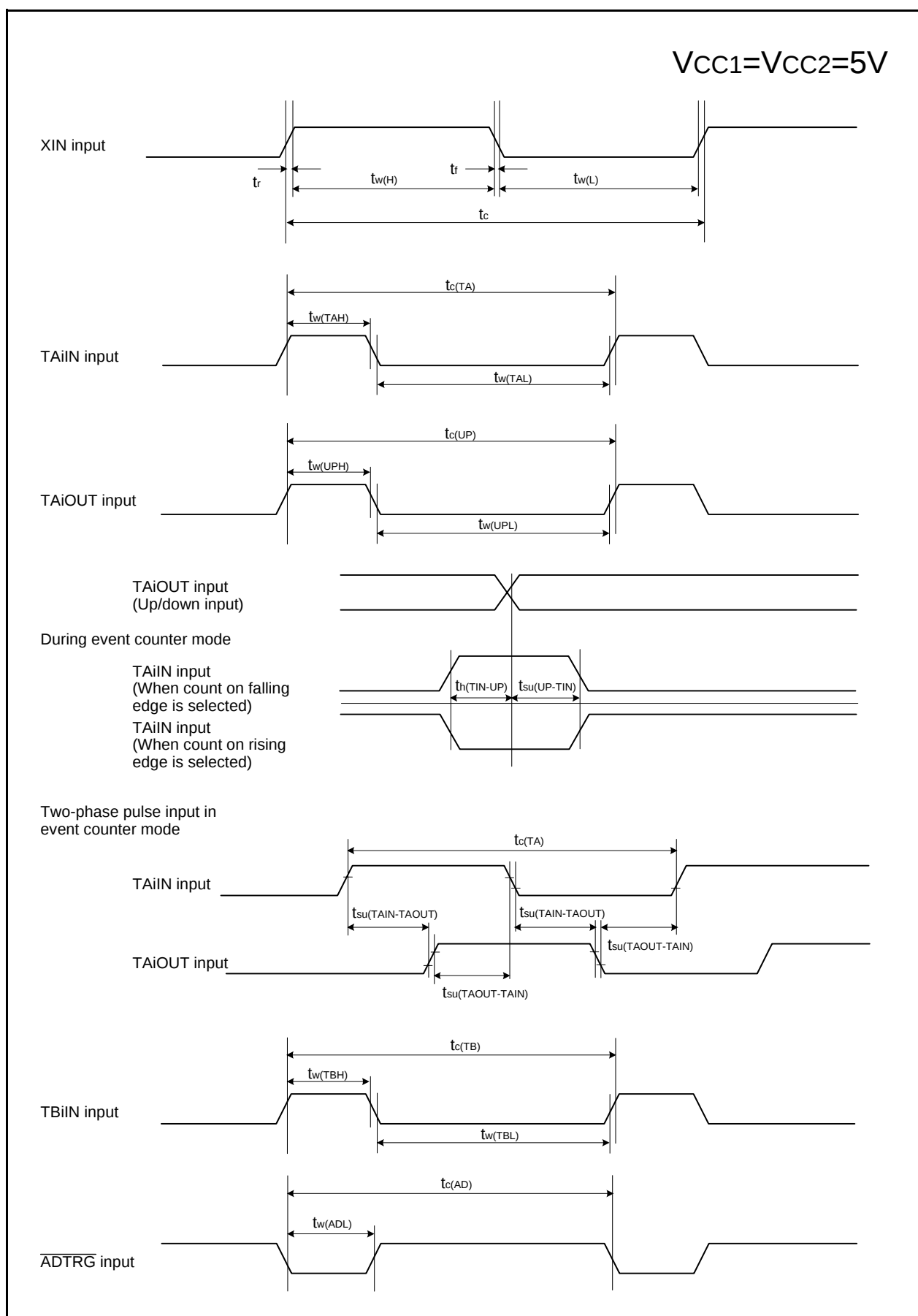


Figure 5.24 Timing Diagram (1)

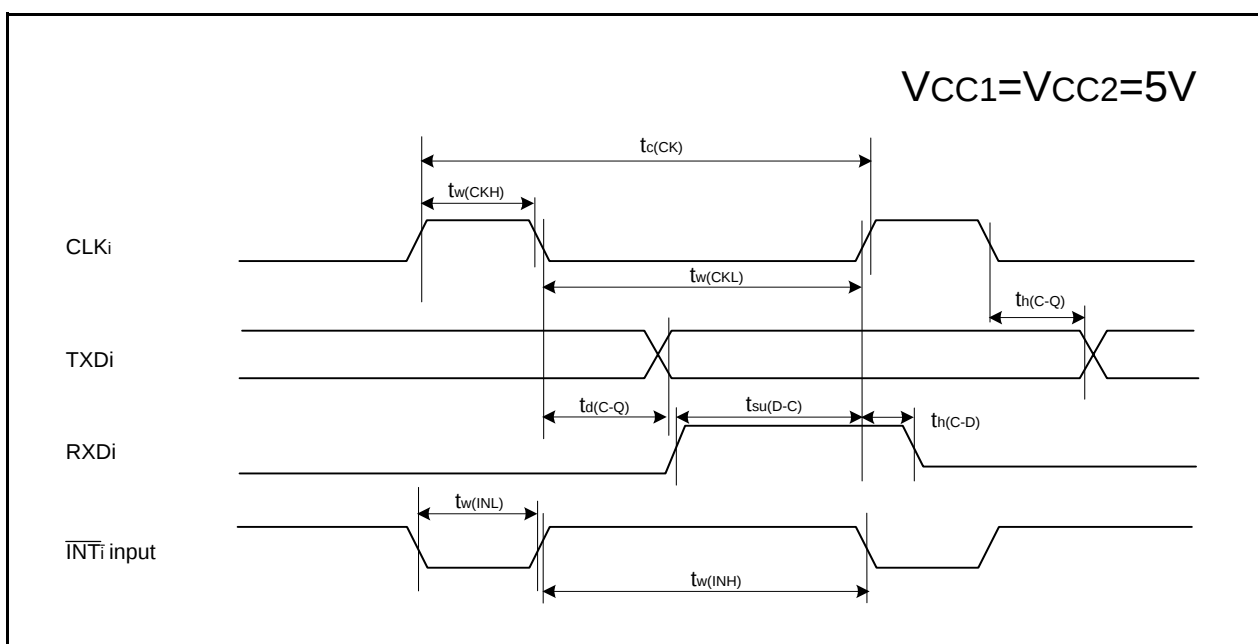


Figure 5.25 Timing Diagram (2)