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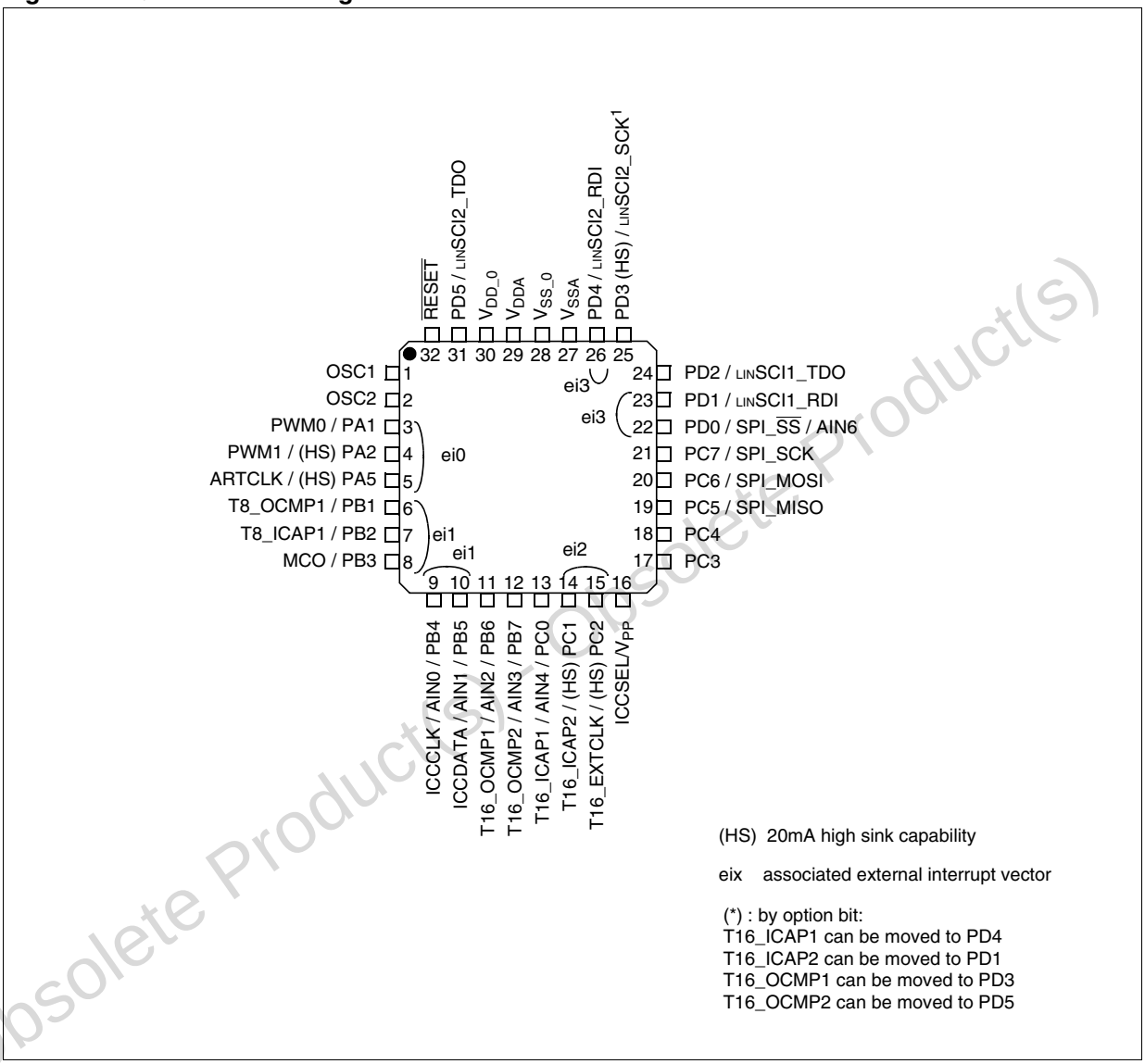
Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

Details	
Product Status	Obsolete
Core Processor	ST7
Core Size	8-Bit
Speed	8MHz
Connectivity	LINbusSCI, SPI
Peripherals	LVD, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	48
Program Memory Size	32KB (32K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	1.5K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	3.8V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	A/D 16x10b
Oscillator Type	External
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 125°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	64-LQFP
Supplier Device Package	-
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/stmicroelectronics/st72f361ar6t3

PIN DESCRIPTION (Cont'd)

Figure 4. LQFP 32-Pin Package Pinout



For external pin connection guidelines, refer to "ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS" on page 178.

INTERRUPTS (Cont'd)

7.6 EXTERNAL INTERRUPTS

7.6.1 I/O Port Interrupt Sensitivity

The external interrupt sensitivity is controlled by the ISxx bits in the EICR register (Figure 21). This control allows up to four fully independent external interrupt source sensitivities.

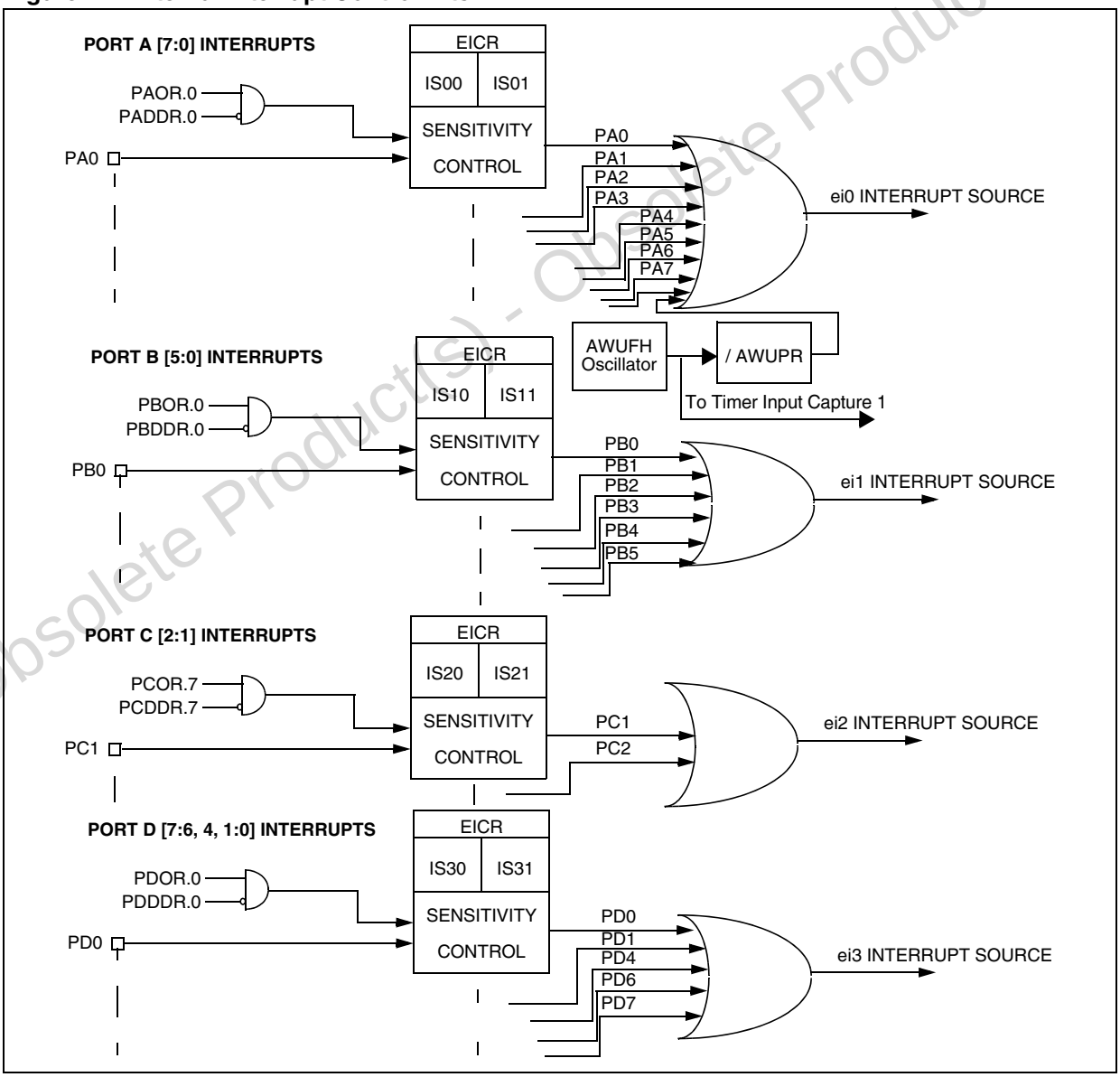
Each external interrupt source can be generated on four (or five) different events on the pin:

- Falling edge
- Rising edge
- Falling and rising edge
- Falling edge and low level

To guarantee correct functionality, the sensitivity bits in the EICR register can be modified only when the I1 and I0 bits of the CC register are both set to 1 (level 3). This means that interrupts must be disabled before changing sensitivity.

The pending interrupts are cleared by writing a different value in the ISx[1:0] of the EICR.

Figure 21. External Interrupt Control Bits



INTERRUPTS (Cont'd)

7.6.2 Register Description

EXTERNAL INTERRUPT CONTROL REGISTER 0 (EICR0)
Read/Write
Reset Value: 0000 0000 (00h)

7							0
IS31	IS30	IS21	IS20	IS11	IS10	IS01	IS00

Bits 7:6 = **IS3[1:0]** *ei3 sensitivity*
The interrupt sensitivity, defined using the IS3[1:0] bits, is applied to the ei3 external interrupts:

IS31	IS30	External Interrupt Sensitivity
0	0	Falling edge & low level
0	1	Rising edge only
1	0	Falling edge only
1	1	Rising and falling edge

These 2 bits can be written only when I1 and I0 of the CC register are both set to 1 (level 3).

Bits 5:4 = **IS2[1:0]** *ei2 sensitivity*
The interrupt sensitivity, defined using the IS2[1:0] bits, is applied to the ei2 external interrupts:

IS21	IS20	External Interrupt Sensitivity
0	0	Falling edge & low level
0	1	Rising edge only
1	0	Falling edge only
1	1	Rising and falling edge

These 2 bits can be written only when I1 and I0 of the CC register are both set to 1 (level 3).

Bits 3:2 = **IS1[1:0]** *ei1 sensitivity*
The interrupt sensitivity, defined using the IS1[1:0] bits, is applied to the ei1 external interrupts:

IS11	IS10	External Interrupt Sensitivity
0	0	Falling edge & low level
0	1	Rising edge only
1	0	Falling edge only
1	1	Rising and falling edge

These 2 bits can be written only when I1 and I0 of the CC register are both set to 1 (level 3).

Bits 1:0 = **IS0[1:0]** *ei0 sensitivity*
The interrupt sensitivity, defined using the IS0[1:0] bits, is applied to the ei0 external interrupts:

IS01	IS00	External Interrupt Sensitivity
0	0	Falling edge & low level
0	1	Rising edge only
1	0	Falling edge only
1	1	Rising and falling edge

These 2 bits can be written only when I1 and I0 of the CC register are both set to 1 (level 3).

EXTERNAL INTERUPT CONTROL REGISTER 1 (EICR1)
Read/Write
Reset Value: 0000 0000 (00h)

7							0
0	0	0	0	0	0	TLIS	TLIE

BIts 7:2 = Reserved

Bit 1 = **TLIS** *Top Level Interrupt sensitivity*
This bit configures the TLI edge sensitivity. It can be set and cleared by software only when TLIE bit is cleared.
0: Falling edge
1: Rising edge

Bit 0 = **TLIE** *Top Level Interrupt enable*
This bit allows to enable or disable the TLI capability on the dedicated pin. It is set and cleared by software.
0: TLI disabled
1: TLI enabled

Notes:

– A parasitic interrupt can be generated when clearing the TLIE bit.

– In some packages, the TLI pin is not available. In this case, the TLIE bit must be kept low to avoid parasitic TLI interrupts.

8 POWER SAVING MODES

8.1 INTRODUCTION

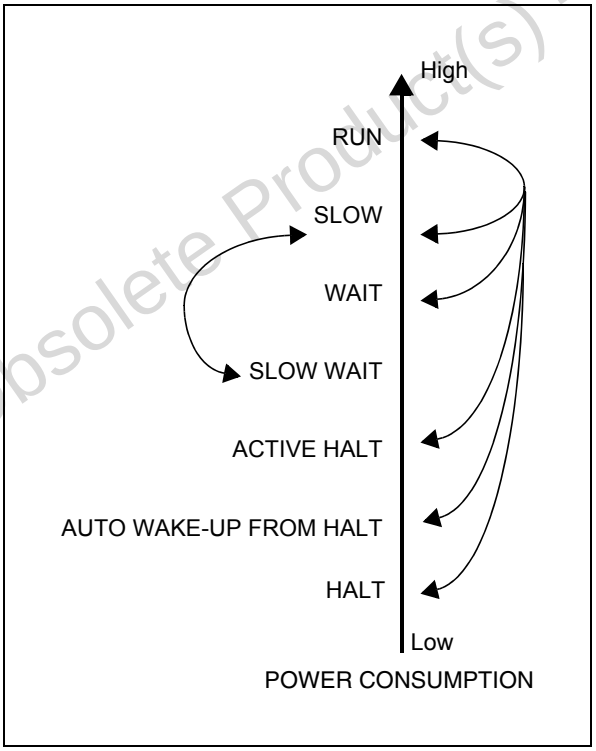
To give a large measure of flexibility to the application in terms of power consumption, five main power saving modes are implemented in the ST7 (see Figure 22):

- Slow
- Wait (and Slow-Wait)
- Active Halt
- Auto Wake-up From Halt (AWUFH)
- Halt

After a RESET the normal operating mode is selected by default (RUN mode). This mode drives the device (CPU and embedded peripherals) by means of a master clock which is based on the main oscillator frequency divided or multiplied by 2 (f_{OSC2}).

From RUN mode, the different power saving modes may be selected by setting the relevant register bits or by calling the specific ST7 software instruction whose action depends on the oscillator status.

Figure 22. Power Saving Mode Transitions



8.2 SLOW MODE

This mode has two targets:

– To reduce power consumption by decreasing the internal clock in the device,

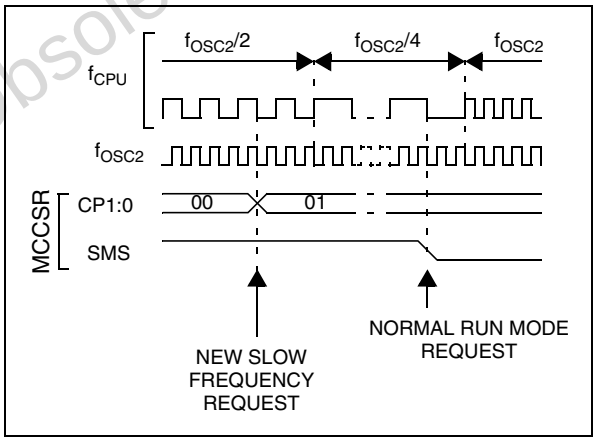
– To adapt the internal clock frequency (f_{CPU}) to the available supply voltage.

SLOW mode is controlled by three bits in the MCCSR register: the SMS bit which enables or disables Slow mode and two CPx bits which select the internal slow frequency (f_{CPU}).

In this mode, the master clock frequency (f_{OSC2}) can be divided by 2, 4, 8 or 16. The CPU and peripherals are clocked at this lower frequency (f_{CPU}).

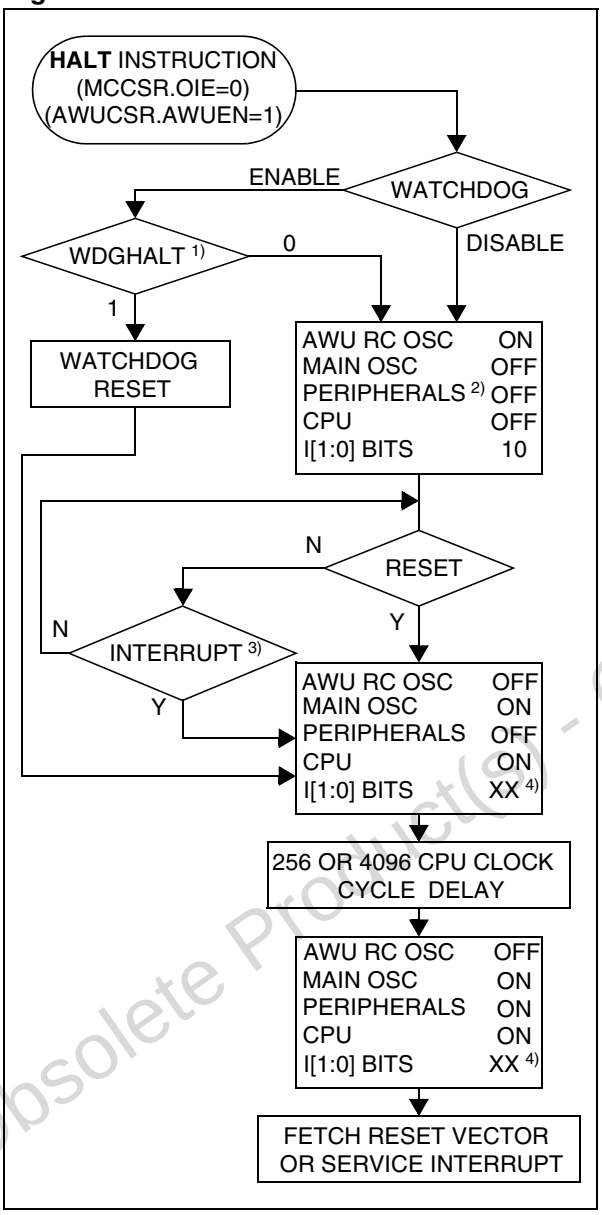
Note: SLOW-WAIT mode is activated by entering WAIT mode while the device is in SLOW mode.

Figure 23. SLOW Mode Clock Transitions



POWER SAVING MODES (Cont'd)

Figure 31. AWUFH Mode Flow-chart



Notes:

1. WDGHALT is an option bit. See option byte section for more details.

2. Peripheral clocked with an external clock source can still be active.

3. Only an AWUFH interrupt and some specific interrupts can exit the MCU from HALT mode (such as external interrupt). Refer to Table 9, "Interrupt Mapping," on page 33 for more details.

4. Before servicing an interrupt, the CC register is pushed on the stack. The I[1:0] bits of the CC register are set to the current software priority level of the interrupt routine and recovered when the CC register is popped.

POWER SAVING MODES (Cont'd)

8.6.1 Register Description

AWUFH CONTROL/STATUS REGISTER (AWUCSR)
Read/Write (except bit 2 read only)
Reset Value: 0000 0000 (00h)

7							0
0	0	0	0	0	AWUF	AWUM	AWUEN

Bits 7:3 = Reserved.

Bit 2 = **AWUF** *Auto Wake-Up Flag*
This bit is set by hardware when the AWU module generates an interrupt and cleared by software on reading AWUCSR.
0: No AWU interrupt occurred
1: AWU interrupt occurred

Bit 1 = **AWUM** *Auto Wake-Up Measurement*
This bit enables the AWU RC oscillator and connects its output to the ICAP1 input of the 16-bit timer. This allows the timer to be used to measure the AWU RC oscillator dispersion and then compensate this dispersion by providing the right value in the AWUPR register.
0: Measurement disabled
1: Measurement enabled

Bit 0 = **AWUEN** *Auto Wake-Up From Halt Enabled*
This bit enables the Auto Wake-Up From Halt feature: once HALT mode is entered, the AWUFH wakes up the microcontroller after a time delay defined by the AWU prescaler value. It is set and cleared by software.
0: AWUFH (Auto Wake-Up From Halt) mode disabled
1: AWUFH (Auto Wake-Up From Halt) mode enabled

AWUFH PRESCALER REGISTER (AWUPR)
Read/Write
Reset Value: 1111 1111 (FFh)

7							0
AWUPR7	AWUPR6	AWUPR5	AWUPR4	AWUPR3	AWUPR2	AWUPR1	AWUPR0

Bits 7:0 = **AWUPR[7:0]** *Auto Wake-Up Prescaler*
These 8 bits define the AWUPR Dividing factor (as explained below:

AWUPR[7:0]	Dividing factor
00h	Forbidden (See note)
01h	1
...	...
FEh	254
FFh	255

In AWU mode, the period that the MCU stays in Halt Mode (t_{AWU} in Figure 30) is defined by

$$t_{AWU} = 64 \times AWUPR \times \frac{1}{f_{AWURC}} + t_{RCSTRT}$$

This prescaler register can be programmed to modify the time that the MCU stays in Halt mode before waking up automatically.

Note: If 00h is written to AWUPR, depending on the product, an interrupt is generated immediately after a HALT instruction or the AWUPR remains unchanged.

Table 11. AWU Register Map and Reset Values

Address (Hex.)	Register Label	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
002Bh	**AWUCSR** Reset Value	0	0	0	0	0	AWUF 0	AWUM 0	AWUEN 0
002Ch	**AWUPR** Reset Value	AWUPR7 1	AWUPR6 1	AWUPR5 1	AWUPR4 1	AWUPR3 1	AWUPR2 1	AWUPR1 1	AWUPR0 1

10.4 16-BIT TIMER

10.4.1 Introduction

The timer consists of a 16-bit free-running counter driven by a programmable prescaler.

It may be used for a variety of purposes, including pulse length measurement of up to two input signals (*input capture*) or generation of up to two output waveforms (*output compare* and *PWM*).

Pulse lengths and waveform periods can be modulated from a few microseconds to several milliseconds using the timer prescaler and the CPU clock prescaler.

Some ST7 devices have two on-chip 16-bit timers. They are completely independent, and do not share any resources. They are synchronized after a MCU reset as long as the timer clock frequencies are not modified.

This description covers one or two 16-bit timers. In ST7 devices with two timers, register names are prefixed with TA (Timer A) or TB (Timer B).

10.4.2 Main Features

- Programmable prescaler: f_{CPU} divided by 2, 4 or 8
- Overflow status flag and maskable interrupt
- External clock input (must be at least four times slower than the CPU clock speed) with the choice of active edge
- 1 or 2 Output Compare functions each with:
  - 2 dedicated 16-bit registers
  - 2 dedicated programmable signals
  - 2 dedicated status flags
  - 1 dedicated maskable interrupt
- 1 or 2 Input Capture functions each with:
  - 2 dedicated 16-bit registers
  - 2 dedicated active edge selection signals
  - 2 dedicated status flags
  - 1 dedicated maskable interrupt
- Pulse width modulation mode (PWM)
- One Pulse mode
- Reduced Power Mode
- 5 alternate functions on I/O ports (ICAP1, ICAP2, OCMP1, OCMP2, EXTCLK)*

The Block Diagram is shown in Figure 48.

***Note:** Some timer pins may not be available (not bonded) in some ST7 devices. Refer to the device pin out description.

When reading an input signal on a non-bonded pin, the value will always be '1'.

10.4.3 Functional Description

10.4.3.1 Counter

The main block of the Programmable Timer is a 16-bit free running upcounter and its associated 16-bit registers. The 16-bit registers are made up of two 8-bit registers called high and low.

Counter Register (CR):

- Counter High Register (CHR) is the most significant byte (MS Byte).
- Counter Low Register (CLR) is the least significant byte (LS Byte).

Alternate Counter Register (ACR)

- Alternate Counter High Register (ACHR) is the most significant byte (MS Byte).
- Alternate Counter Low Register (ACLR) is the least significant byte (LS Byte).

These two read-only 16-bit registers contain the same value but with the difference that reading the ACLR register does not clear the TOF bit (Timer overflow flag), located in the Status register, (SR), (see note at the end of paragraph titled 16-bit read sequence).

Writing in the CLR register or ACLR register resets the free running counter to the FFFCh value.
Both counters have a reset value of FFFCh (this is the only value which is reloaded in the 16-bit timer). The reset value of both counters is also FFFCh in One Pulse mode and PWM mode.

The timer clock depends on the clock control bits of the CR2 register, as illustrated in Table 17 Clock Control Bits. The value in the counter register repeats every 131072, 262144 or 524288 CPU clock cycles depending on the CC[1:0] bits.
The timer frequency can be $f_{CPU}/2$, $f_{CPU}/4$, $f_{CPU}/8$ or an external frequency.

16-BIT TIMER (Cont'd)

CONTROL/STATUS REGISTER (CSR)

Read/Write (bits 7:3 read only)

Reset Value: xxxx x0xx (xxh)

7							0
ICF1	OCF1	TOF	ICF2	OCF2	TIMD	0	0

Bit 7 = **ICF1** *Input Capture Flag 1.*
0: No input capture (reset value).
1: An input capture has occurred on the ICAP1 pin or the counter has reached the OC2R value in PWM mode. To clear this bit, first read the SR register, then read or write the low byte of the IC1R (IC1LR) register.

Bit 6 = **OCF1** *Output Compare Flag 1.*
0: No match (reset value).
1: The content of the free running counter has matched the content of the OC1R register. To clear this bit, first read the SR register, then read or write the low byte of the OC1R (OC1LR) register.

Bit 5 = **TOF** *Timer Overflow Flag.*
0: No timer overflow (reset value).
1: The free running counter rolled over from FFFFh to 0000h. To clear this bit, first read the SR register, then read or write the low byte of the CR (CLR) register.

Note: Reading or writing the ACLR register does not clear TOF.

Bit 4 = **ICF2** *Input Capture Flag 2.*
0: No input capture (reset value).
1: An input capture has occurred on the ICAP2 pin. To clear this bit, first read the SR register, then read or write the low byte of the IC2R (IC2LR) register.

Bit 3 = **OCF2** *Output Compare Flag 2.*
0: No match (reset value).
1: The content of the free running counter has matched the content of the OC2R register. To clear this bit, first read the SR register, then read or write the low byte of the OC2R (OC2LR) register.

Bit 2 = **TIMD** *Timer disable.*
This bit is set and cleared by software. When set, it freezes the timer prescaler and counter and disabled the output functions (OCMP1 and OCMP2 pins) to reduce power consumption. Access to the timer registers is still available, allowing the timer configuration to be changed, or the counter reset, while it is disabled.
0: Timer enabled
1: Timer prescaler, counter and outputs disabled

Bits 1:0 = Reserved, must be kept cleared.

16-BIT TIMER (Cont'd)

OUTPUT COMPARE 2 HIGH REGISTER (OC2HR)

Read/Write
Reset Value: 1000 0000 (80h)

This is an 8-bit register that contains the high part of the value to be compared to the CHR register.

7							0
MSB							LSB

OUTPUT COMPARE 2 LOW REGISTER (OC2LR)

Read/Write
Reset Value: 0000 0000 (00h)

This is an 8-bit register that contains the low part of the value to be compared to the CLR register.

7							0
MSB							LSB

COUNTER HIGH REGISTER (CHR)

Read Only
Reset Value: 1111 1111 (FFh)

This is an 8-bit register that contains the high part of the counter value.

7							0
MSB							LSB

COUNTER LOW REGISTER (CLR)

Read Only
Reset Value: 1111 1100 (FCh)

This is an 8-bit register that contains the low part of the counter value. A write to this register resets the counter. An access to this register after accessing the CSR register clears the TOF bit.

7							0
MSB							LSB

ALTERNATE COUNTER HIGH REGISTER (ACHR)

Read Only
Reset Value: 1111 1111 (FFh)

This is an 8-bit register that contains the high part of the counter value.

7							0
MSB							LSB

ALTERNATE COUNTER LOW REGISTER (ACLR)

Read Only
Reset Value: 1111 1100 (FCh)

This is an 8-bit register that contains the low part of the counter value. A write to this register resets the counter. An access to this register after an access to CSR register does not clear the TOF bit in the CSR register.

7							0
MSB							LSB

INPUT CAPTURE 2 HIGH REGISTER (IC2HR)

Read Only
Reset Value: Undefined

This is an 8-bit read only register that contains the high part of the counter value (transferred by the Input Capture 2 event).

7							0
MSB							LSB

INPUT CAPTURE 2 LOW REGISTER (IC2LR)

Read Only
Reset Value: Undefined

This is an 8-bit read only register that contains the low part of the counter value (transferred by the Input Capture 2 event).

7							0
MSB							LSB

8-BIT TIMER (Cont'd)

Figure 63. Input Capture Block Diagram

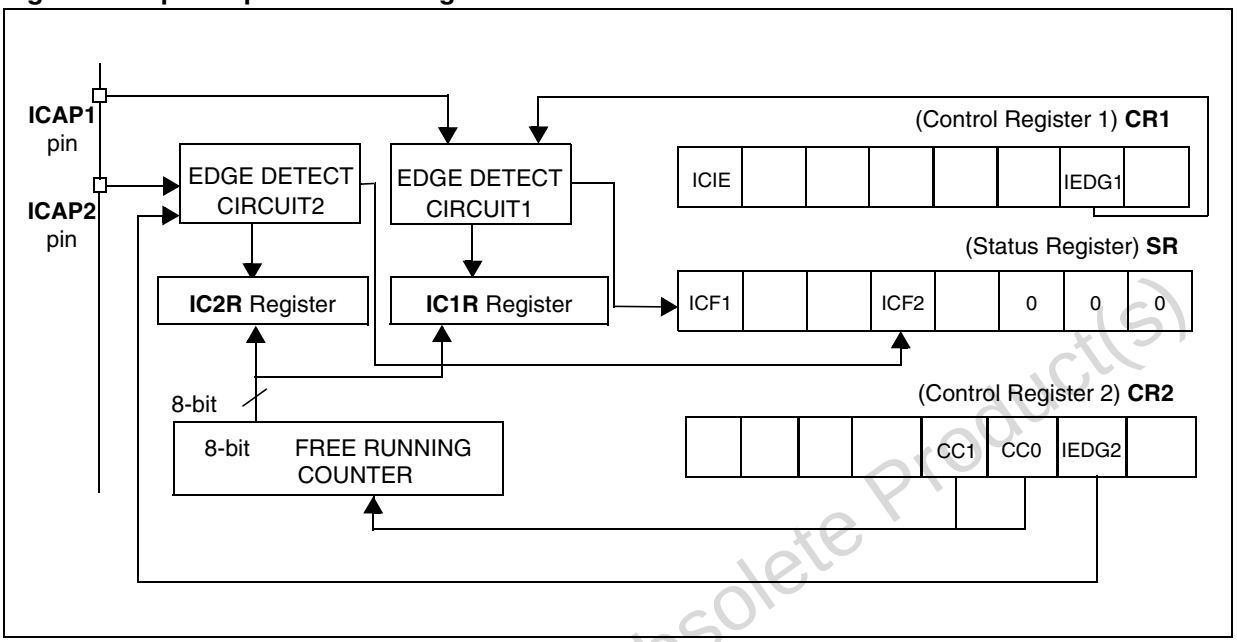
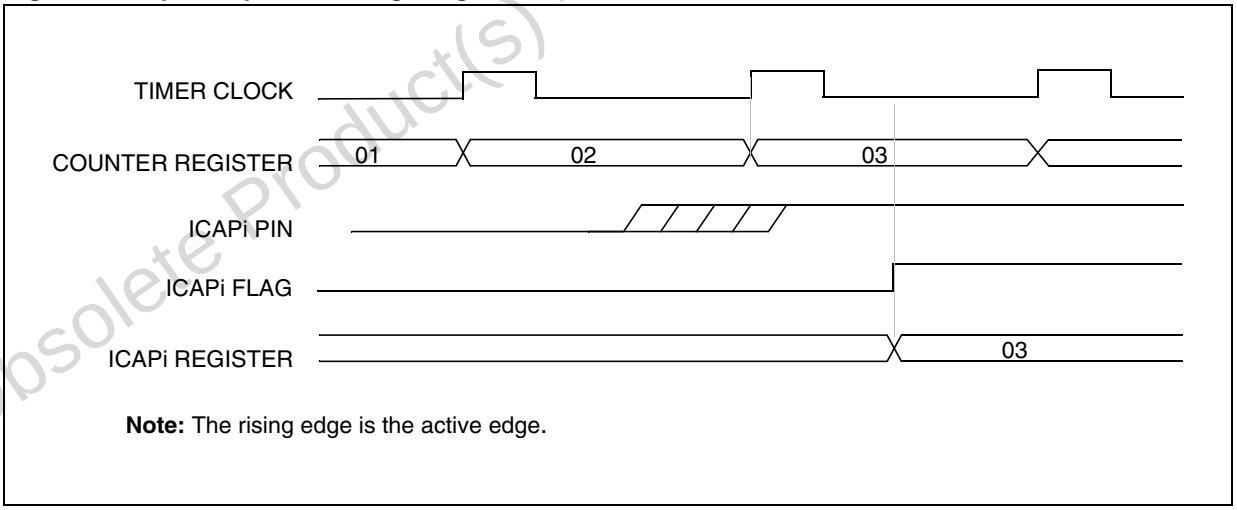


Figure 64. Input Capture Timing Diagram



Note: The rising edge is the active edge.

8-BIT TIMER (Cont'd)

CONTROL/STATUS REGISTER (CSR)

Read Only (except bit 2 R/W)

Reset Value: 0000 0000 (00h)

7							0
ICF1	OCF1	TOF	ICF2	OCF2	TIMD	0	0

Bit 7 = **ICF1** *Input Capture Flag 1.*
0: No input capture (reset value).
1: An input capture has occurred on the ICAP1 pin or the counter has reached the OC2R value in PWM mode. To clear this bit, first read the SR register, then read or write the the IC1R register.

Bit 6 = **OCF1** *Output Compare Flag 1.*
0: No match (reset value).
1: The content of the free running counter has matched the content of the OC1R register. To clear this bit, first read the SR register, then read or write the OC1R register.

Bit 5 = **TOF** *Timer Overflow Flag.*
0: No timer overflow (reset value).
1: The free running counter rolled over from FFh to 00h. To clear this bit, first read the SR register, then read or write the CTR register.

Note: Reading or writing the ACTR register does not clear TOF.

Bit 4 = **ICF2** *Input Capture Flag 2.*
0: No input capture (reset value).
1: An input capture has occurred on the ICAP2 pin. To clear this bit, first read the SR register, then read or write the IC2R register.

Bit 3 = **OCF2** *Output Compare Flag 2.*
0: No match (reset value).
1: The content of the free running counter has matched the content of the OC2R register. To clear this bit, first read the SR register, then read or write the OC2R register.

Bit 2 = **TIMD** *Timer disable.*
This bit is set and cleared by software. When set, it freezes the timer prescaler and counter and disabled the output functions (OCMP1 and OCMP2 pins) to reduce power consumption. Access to the timer registers is still available, allowing the timer configuration to be changed, or the counter reset, while it is disabled.
0: Timer enabled
1: Timer prescaler, counter and outputs disabled

Bits 1:0 = Reserved, must be kept cleared.

LINSCI™ SERIAL COMMUNICATION INTERFACE (LIN Mode) (cont'd)

10.7.9.3 LIN Reception

In LIN mode the reception of a byte is the same as in SCI mode but the LINSCI has features for handling the LIN Header automatically (identifier detection) or semiautomatically (Synch Break detection) depending on the LIN Header detection mode. The detection mode is selected by the LHDM bit in the SCICR3.

Additionally, an automatic resynchronization feature can be activated to compensate for any clock deviation, for more details please refer to Section 0.1.9.5 LIN Baud Rate.

LIN Header Handling by a Slave

Depending on the LIN Header detection method the LINSCI will signal the detection of a LIN Header after the LIN Synch Break or after the Identifier has been successfully received.

Note:

It is recommended to combine the Header detection function with Mute mode. Putting the LINSCI in Mute mode allows the detection of Headers only and prevents the reception of any other characters.

This mode can be used to wait for the next Header without being interrupted by the data bytes of the current message in case this message is not relevant for the application.

Synch Break Detection (LHDM = 0):

When a LIN Synch Break is received:

– The RDRF bit in the SCISR register is set. It indicates that the content of the shift register is transferred to the SCIDR register, a value of 0x00 is expected for a Break.

– The LHDF flag in the SCICR3 register indicates that a LIN Synch Break Field has been detected.

– An interrupt is generated if the LHIE bit in the SCICR3 register is set and the I[1:0] bits are cleared in the CCR register.

– Then the LIN Synch Field is received and measured.

  – If automatic resynchronization is enabled (LASE bit = 1), the LIN Synch Field is not transferred to the shift register: There is no need to clear the RDRF bit.

  – If automatic resynchronization is disabled (LASE bit = 0), the LIN Synch Field is received as a normal character and transferred to the SCIDR register and RDRF is set.

Note:

In LIN slave mode, the FE bit detects all frame error which does not correspond to a break.

Identifier Detection (LHDM = 1):

This case is the same as the previous one except that the LHDF and the RDRF flags are set only after the entire header has been received (this is true whether automatic resynchronization is enabled or not). This indicates that the LIN Identifier is available in the SCIDR register.

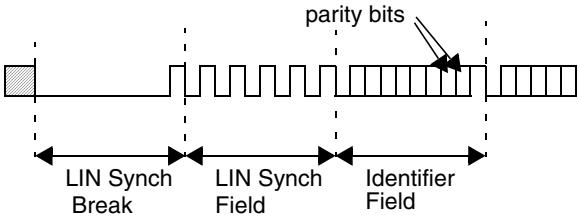
Notes:

During LIN Synch Field measurement, the SCI state machine is switched off: No characters are transferred to the data register.

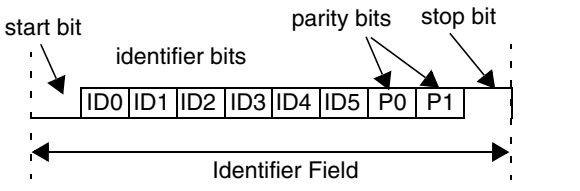
LIN Slave parity

In LIN Slave mode (LINE and LSLV bits are set) LIN parity checking can be enabled by setting the PCE bit.

In this case, the parity bits of the LIN Identifier Field are checked. The identifier character is recognized as the third received character after a break character (included):



The bits involved are the two MSB positions (7th and 8th bits if M = 0; 8th and 9th bits if M = 1) of the identifier character. The check is performed as specified by the LIN specification:



$P0 = ID0 \oplus ID1 \oplus ID2 \oplus ID4$

$P1 = \overline{ID1 \oplus ID3 \oplus ID4 \oplus ID5}$

M = 0

LINSCI™ SERIAL COMMUNICATION INTERFACE (LIN Mode) (cont'd)

Figure 84. LDIV Read / Write Operations When LDUM = 0

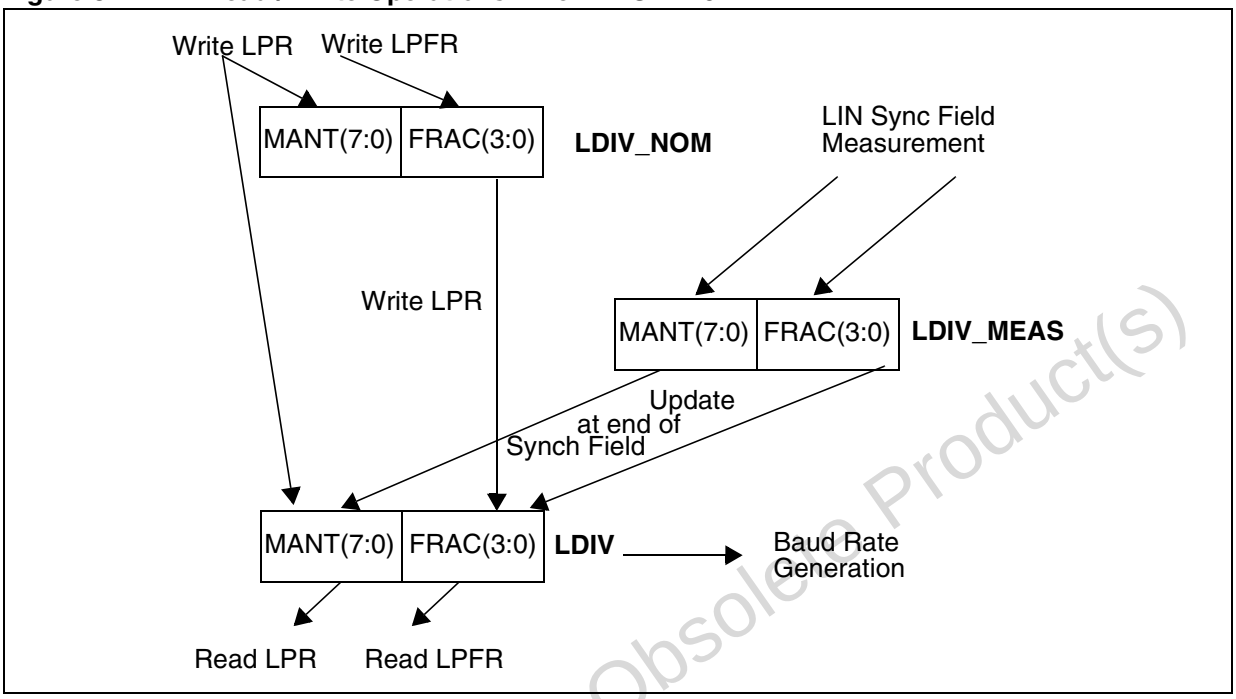
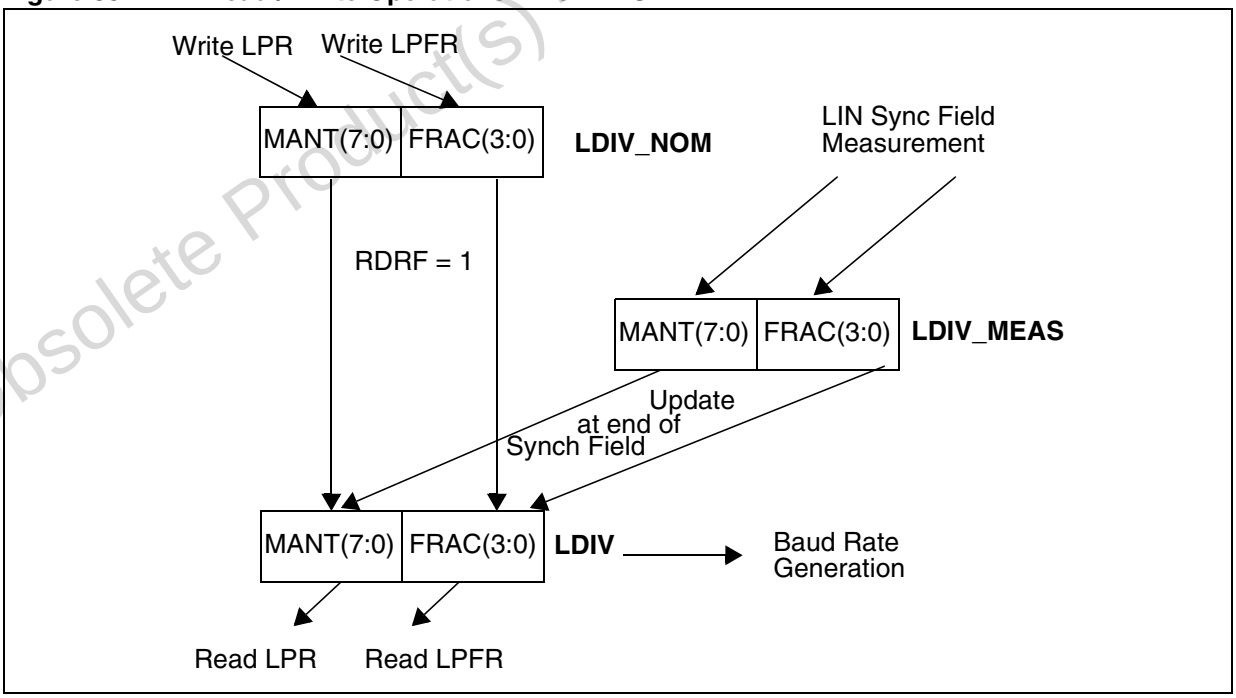


Figure 85. LDIV Read / Write Operations When LDUM = 1



10.8 LINSCI SERIAL COMMUNICATION INTERFACE (LIN Master Only)

10.8.1 Introduction

The Serial Communications Interface (SCI) offers a flexible means of full-duplex data exchange with external equipment requiring an industry standard NRZ asynchronous serial data format. The SCI offers a very wide range of baud rates using two baud rate generator systems.

10.8.2 Main Features

- Full duplex, asynchronous communications
- NRZ standard format (Mark/Space)
- Dual baud rate generator systems
- Independently programmable transmit and receive baud rates up to 500K baud.
- Programmable data word length (8 or 9 bits)
- Receive buffer full, Transmit buffer empty and End of Transmission flags
- 2 receiver wake-up modes:
  - Address bit (MSB)
  - Idle line
- Muting function for multiprocessor configurations
- Separate enable bits for Transmitter and Receiver
- 4 error detection flags:
  - Overrun error
  - Noise error
  - Frame error
  - Parity error
- 5 interrupt sources with flags:
  - Transmit data register empty
  - Transmission complete
  - Receive data register full
  - Idle line received
  - Overrun error detected
- Transmitter clock output
- Parity control:
  - Transmits parity bit
  - Checks parity of received data byte
- Reduced power consumption mode
- LIN Synch Break send capability

10.8.3 General Description

The interface is externally connected to another device by three pins (see Figure 88 on page 153). Any SCI bidirectional communication requires a minimum of two pins: Receive Data In (RDI) and Transmit Data Out (TDO):

– SCLK: Transmitter clock output. This pin outputs the transmitter data clock for synchronous transmission (no clock pulses on start bit and stop bit, and a software option to send a clock pulse on the last data bit). This can be used to control peripherals that have shift registers (e.g. LCD drivers). The clock phase and polarity are software programmable.

– TDO: Transmit Data Output. When the transmitter is disabled, the output pin returns to its I/O port configuration. When the transmitter is enabled and nothing is to be transmitted, the TDO pin is at high level.

– RDI: Receive Data Input is the serial data input. Oversampling techniques are used for data recovery by discriminating between valid incoming data and noise.

Through these pins, serial data is transmitted and received as frames comprising:

– An Idle Line prior to transmission or reception

– A start bit

– A data word (8 or 9 bits) least significant bit first

– A Stop bit indicating that the frame is complete.

This interface uses two types of baud rate generator:

– A conventional type for commonly-used baud rates,

– An extended type with a prescaler offering a very wide range of baud rates even with non-standard oscillator frequencies.

INSTRUCTION SET OVERVIEW (Cont'd)

Mnemo	Description	Function/Example	Dst	Src	I1	H	I0	N	Z	C
ADC	Add with Carry	A = A + M + C	A	M		H		N	Z	C
ADD	Addition	A = A + M	A	M		H		N	Z	C
AND	Logical And	A = A . M	A	M				N	Z	
BCP	Bit compare A, Memory	tst (A . M)	A	M				N	Z	
BRES	Bit Reset	bres Byte, #3	M							
BSET	Bit Set	bset Byte, #3	M							
BTJF	Jump if bit is false (0)	btjf Byte, #3, Jmp1	M							C
BTJT	Jump if bit is true (1)	btjt Byte, #3, Jmp1	M							C
CALL	Call subroutine									
CALLR	Call subroutine relative									
CLR	Clear		reg, M					0	1	
CP	Arithmetic Compare	tst(Reg - M)	reg	M				N	Z	C
CPL	One Complement	A = FFH-A	reg, M					N	Z	1
DEC	Decrement	dec Y	reg, M					N	Z	
HALT	Halt				1		0			
IRET	Interrupt routine return	Pop CC, A, X, PC			I1	H	I0	N	Z	C
INC	Increment	inc X	reg, M					N	Z	
JP	Absolute Jump	jp [TBL.w]								
JRA	Jump relative always									
JRT	Jump relative									
JRF	Never jump	jrf *								
JRIH	Jump if ext. INT pin = 1	(ext. INT pin high)								
JRIL	Jump if ext. INT pin = 0	(ext. INT pin low)								
JRH	Jump if H = 1	H = 1 ?								
JRNH	Jump if H = 0	H = 0 ?								
JRM	Jump if I1:0 = 11	I1:0 = 11 ?								
JRNM	Jump if I1:0 <> 11	I1:0 <> 11 ?								
JRMI	Jump if N = 1 (minus)	N = 1 ?								
JRPL	Jump if N = 0 (plus)	N = 0 ?								
JREQ	Jump if Z = 1 (equal)	Z = 1 ?								
JRNE	Jump if Z = 0 (not equal)	Z = 0 ?								
JRC	Jump if C = 1	C = 1 ?								
JRNC	Jump if C = 0	C = 0 ?								
JRULT	Jump if C = 1	Unsigned <								
JRUGE	Jump if C = 0	Jmp if unsigned >=								
JRUGT	Jump if (C + Z = 0)	Unsigned >								

INSTRUCTION SET OVERVIEW (Cont'd)

Mnemo	Description	Function/Example	Dst	Src	I1	H	I0	N	Z	C
JRULE	Jump if (C + Z = 1)	Unsigned <=								
LD	Load	dst <= src	reg, M	M, reg				N	Z	
MUL	Multiply	X,A = X * A	A, X, Y	X, Y, A		0				0
NEG	Negate (2's compl)	neg $10	reg, M					N	Z	C
NOP	No Operation									
OR	OR operation	A = A + M	A	M				N	Z	
POP	Pop from the Stack	pop reg	reg	M						
		pop CC	CC	M	I1	H	I0	N	Z	C
PUSH	Push onto the Stack	push Y	M	reg, CC						
RCF	Reset carry flag	C = 0								0
RET	Subroutine Return									
RIM	Enable Interrupts	I1:0 = 10 (level 0)			1		0			
RLC	Rotate left true C	C <= A <= C	reg, M					N	Z	C
RRC	Rotate right true C	C => A => C	reg, M					N	Z	C
RSP	Reset Stack Pointer	S = Max allowed								
SBC	Substract with Carry	A = A - M - C	A	M				N	Z	C
SCF	Set carry flag	C = 1								1
SIM	Disable Interrupts	I1:0 = 11 (level 3)			1		1			
SLA	Shift left Arithmetic	C <= A <= 0	reg, M					N	Z	C
SLL	Shift left Logic	C <= A <= 0	reg, M					N	Z	C
SRL	Shift right Logic	0 => A => C	reg, M					0	Z	C
SRA	Shift right Arithmetic	A7 => A => C	reg, M					N	Z	C
SUB	Substraction	A = A - M	A	M				N	Z	C
SWAP	SWAP nibbles	A7-A4 <=> A3-A0	reg, M					N	Z	
TNZ	Test for Neg & Zero	tnz lbl1						N	Z	
TRAP	S/W trap	S/W interrupt			1		1			
WFI	Wait for Interrupt				1		0			
XOR	Exclusive OR	A = A XOR M	A	M				N	Z	

CLOCK CHARACTERISTICS (Cont'd)

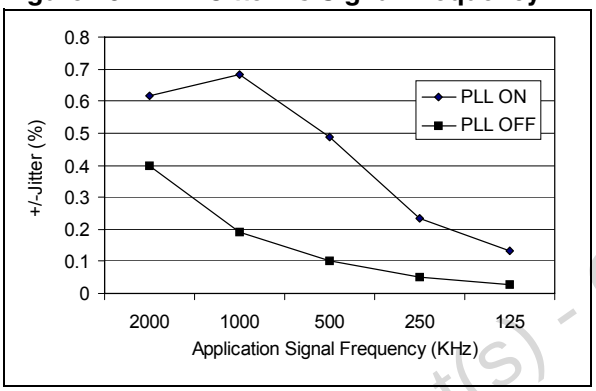
12.5.4 PLL Characteristics

Operating conditions: V_{DD} 3.8 to 5.5V @ T_A 0 to 70°C[1)] or V_{DD} 4.5 to 5.5V @ T_A -40 to 125°C

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$V_{DD(PLL)}$	PLL Voltage Range	T_A = 0 to +70°C	3.8		5.5	
		T_A = -40 to +125°C	4.5			
f_{OSC}	PLL input frequency range		2		4	MHz
$\Delta f_{CPU}/f_{CPU}$	PLL jitter[1)]	f_{OSC} = 4 MHz, V_{DD} = 4.5 to 5.5V		Note 2		%
		f_{OSC} = 2 MHz, V_{DD} = 4.5 to 5.5V				

Notes:
1. Data characterized but not tested.
2. Under characterization

Figure 101. PLL Jitter vs Signal Frequency[1)]



Notes:
1. Measurement conditions: f_{CPU} = 4 MHz, T_A = 25°C

The user must take the PLL jitter into account in the application (for example in serial communication or sampling of high frequency signals). The PLL jitter is a periodic effect, which is integrated over several CPU cycles. Therefore, the longer the period of the application signal, the less it is impacted by the PLL jitter.

Figure 101 shows the PLL jitter integrated on application signals in the range 125 kHz to 2 MHz. At frequencies of less than 125 kHz, the jitter is negligible.

EMC CHARACTERISTICS (Cont'd)

12.8.2 Electro Magnetic Interference (EMI)

Based on a simple application running on the product (toggling two LEDs through the I/O ports), the product is monitored in terms of emission. This emission test is in line with the norm SAE J 1752/3 which specifies the board and the loading of each pin.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Monitored Frequency Band	Max vs. [f_{OSC}/f_{CPU}]		Unit
				8/4 MHz	16/8 MHz	
S_{EMI}	Peak level[1)]	Flash devices: V_{DD} = 5V, T_A = +25°C, LQFP44 package conforming to SAE J 1752/3	0.1 MHz to 30 MHz	10	13	dBµV
			30 MHz to 130 MHz	12	19	
			130 MHz to 1 GHz	8	14	
			SAE EMI Level	2.5	3	-
		Flash devices: V_{DD} = 5V, T_A = +25°C, LQFP64 package conforming to SAE J 1752/3	0.1 MHz to 30 MHz	31	32	dBµV
			30 MHz to 130 MHz	32	37	
			130 MHz to 1 GHz	11	16	
			SAE EMI Level	3.0	3.5	-
		ROM devices: V_{DD} = 5V, T_A = +25°C, LQFP64 package conforming to SAE J 1752/3	0.1 MHz to 30 MHz	10	18	dBµV
			30 MHz to 130 MHz	15	25	
			130 MHz to 1 GHz	-3	1	
			SAE EMI Level	2.0	2.5	-

Notes:

1. Not tested in production.

I/O PORT PIN CHARACTERISTICS (Cont'd)

Figure 103. Connecting Unused I/O Pins

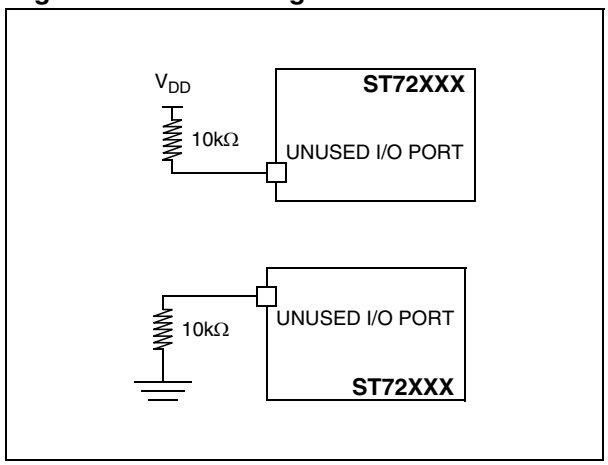


Figure 104. R_{PU} vs V_{DD} with $V_{IN} = V_{SS}$

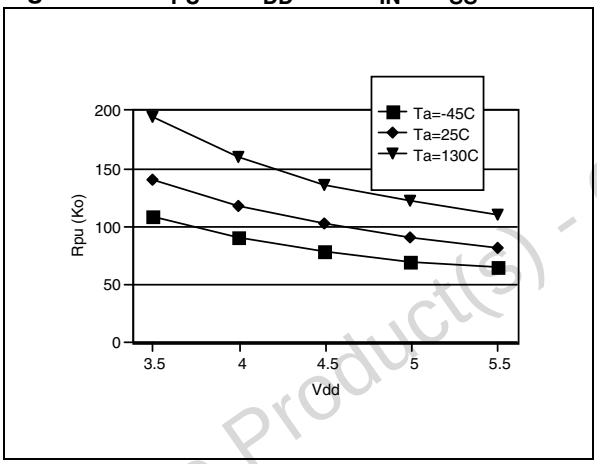
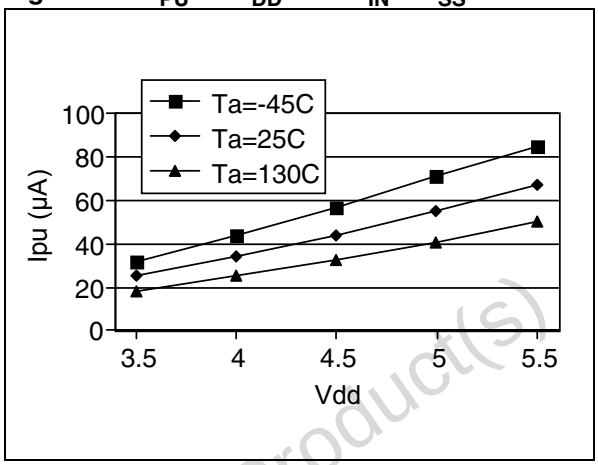


Figure 105. I_{PU} vs V_{DD} with $V_{IN} = V_{SS}$



COMMUNICATIONS INTERFACE CHARACTERISTICS (Cont'd)

12.13 10-BIT ADC CHARACTERISTICS

Subject to general operating conditions for V_{DD}, f_{CPU}, and T_A unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min[1]	Typ	Max[1]	Unit
f_{ADC}	ADC clock frequency		0.4		4	MHz
V_{AIN}	Conversion voltage range[2]		V_{SSA}		V_{DDA}	V
R_{AIN}	External input impedance				see Figure 119 and Figure 120	kΩ
C_{AIN}	External capacitor on analog input					pF
f_{AIN}	Variation frequency of analog input signal					Hz
I_{lkg}	Negative input leakage current on robust analog pins (refer to Table 2 on page 8)	$V_{IN} < V_{SS}$, $\|I_{IN}\| < 400\mu A$ on adjacent robust analog pin		5	6	µA
C_{ADC}	Internal sample and hold capacitor			6		pF
t_{CONV}	Conversion time	f_{ADC} = 4 MHz		3.5		µs
				14		$1/f_{ADC}$
I_{ADC}	Analog part	Sunk on V_{DDA}[2]			3.6	mA
	Digital part	Sunk on V_{DD}			0.2	

Notes:
1. Data based on characterization results, not tested in production.
2. When V_{DDA} and V_{SSA} pins are not available on the pinout, the ADC refers to V_{DD} and V_{SS}.