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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 | FR81S |
| Core Size | 32-Bit Single-Core |
| Speed | 80MHz |
| Connectivity | CANbus, CSIO, EBI/EMI, LINbus, UART/USART |
| Peripherals | DMA, LVD, POR, PWM, WDT |
| Number of I/O | 156 |
| Program Memory Size | 576KB (576K x 8) |
| Program Memory Type | FLASH |
| EEPROM Size | 64K x 8 |
| RAM Size | 848K x 8 |
| Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd) | 2.7V ~ 5.5V |
| Data Converters | A/D 32x8/10b |
| Oscillator Type | External |
| Operating Temperature | -40°C ~ 105°C (TA) |
| Mounting Type | Surface Mount |
| Package / Case | 208-LQFP |
| Supplier Device Package | 208-LQFP (28x28) |
| Purchase URL | https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/infineon-technologies/mb91f592bspmc-gsk5e1 |

■ Precautions when writing to registers including the status flag

When writing data in the register that has a status flag (especially, an interrupt request flag) to control function, taking care not to clear its status flag erroneously must be followed.

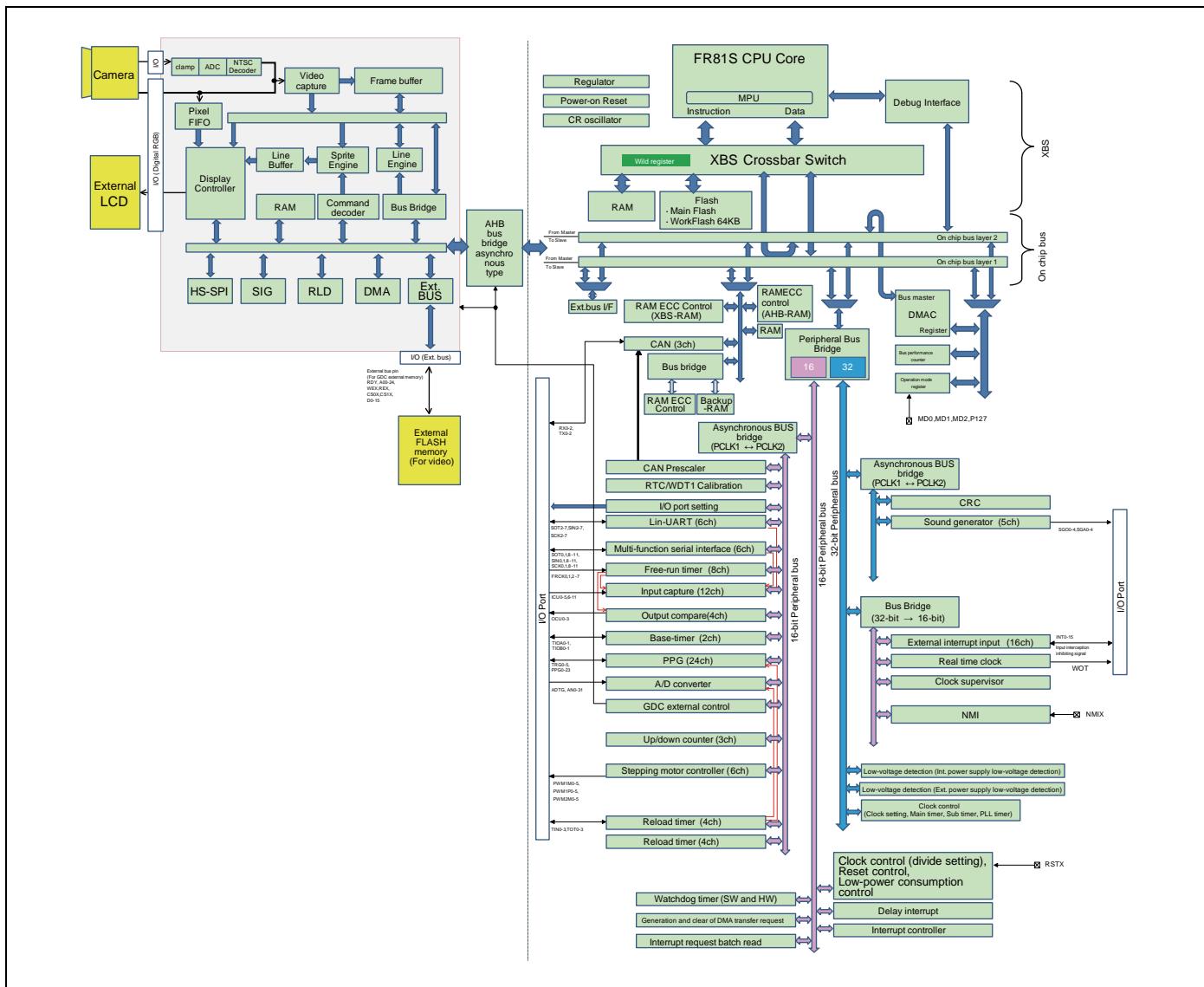
The program must be written not to clear the flag to the status bit, and then to set the control bits to have the desired value.

Especially, if multiple control bits are used, the bit instruction cannot be used. (The bit instruction can access to a single bit only.) By the Byte, Half-word, or Word access, data is written to the control bits and status flag simultaneously. During this time, take care not to clear other bits (in this case, the bits of status flag) erroneously.

Note:

These points can be ignored because the bit instructions to a register which supports RMW are already taken the points into consideration. Care must be taken when the bit instruction is used to a register which does not support RMW.

■ MB91F59A/59B



Note: I/O of peripheral functions can be confirmed at "PIN ASSIGNMENT" and "PIN DESCRIPTION".

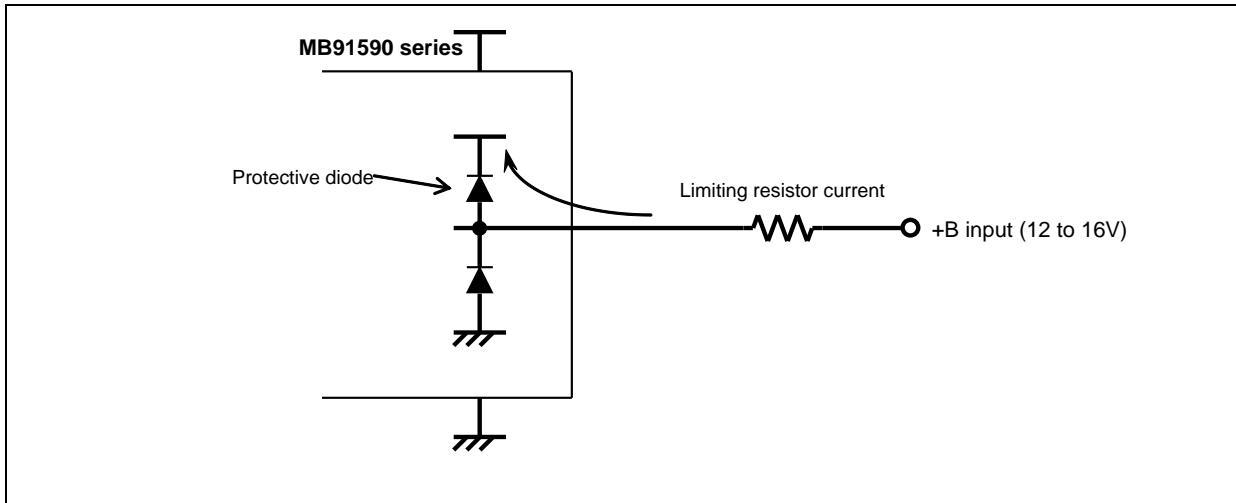
*⁷: Output of P60-P87 pins.

*⁸: Output of 3V pin.

*⁹: Corresponding pins: all general-purpose ports except P90/ADTG.(Except for the dedicated analog port)

- Use within recommended operating conditions.
- Use at DC voltage (current).
- The + B signal should always be applied by connecting a limiting resistor between the + B signal and the microcontroller.
- The value of the limiting resistor should be set so that the current input to the microcontroller pin does not exceed rated values at any time regardless of instantaneously or constantly when the + B signal is input.
- Note that when the microcontroller drive current is low, such as in the low power consumption modes, the + B input potential can increase the potential at the VCC pin via a protective diode, possibly affecting other devices.
- Note that if the + B signal is input when the microcontroller is off (not fixed at 0 V), since the power is supplied through the pin, the microcontroller may operate incompletely.
- Note that if the +B signal is input at power-on, since the power is supplied through the pin, the power-on reset may not function in the power supply voltage.
- Do not leave + B input pins open.

Sample recommended Circuit

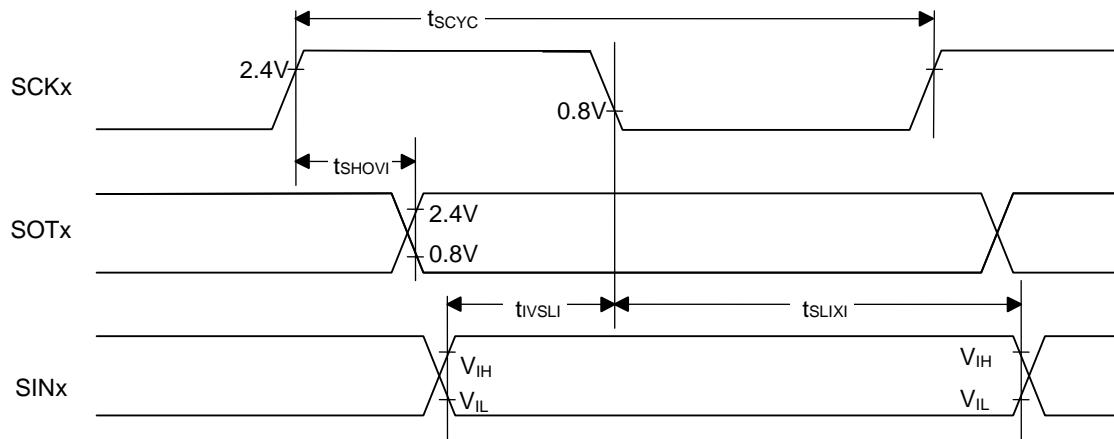


*¹⁰: To use this product at $T_A=105^\circ\text{C}$, equip this on a multilayer board with four or more layers.

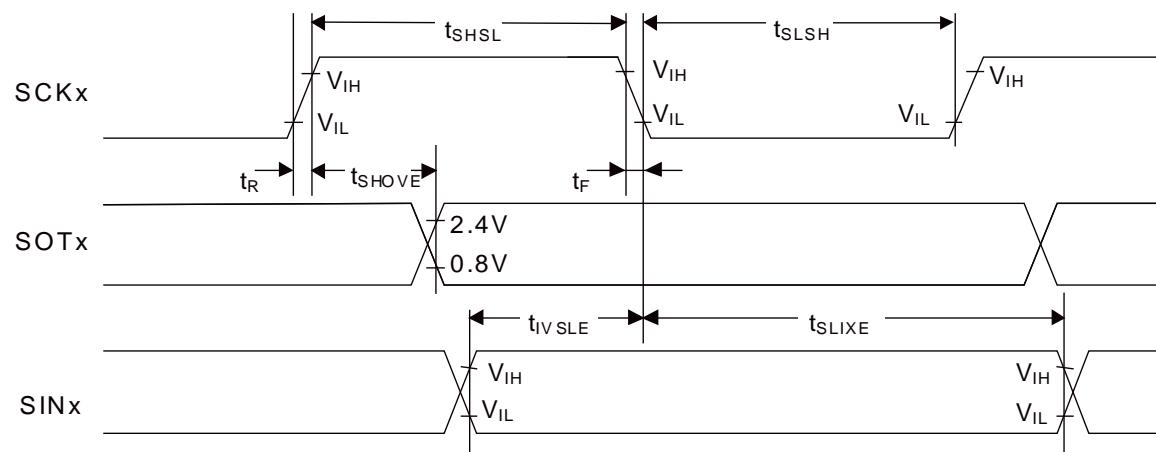
WARNING

Semiconductor devices may be permanently damaged by application of stress (including, without limitation, voltage, current or temperature) in excess of absolute maximum ratings. Do not exceed any of these ratings.

- Internal Shift Clock Mode



- External Shift Clock Mode



11.4.1.10 Low voltage detection (Internal low-voltage detection)

 (TA: Recommended operating conditions, V_{SS}=AV_{SS}=0.0V)

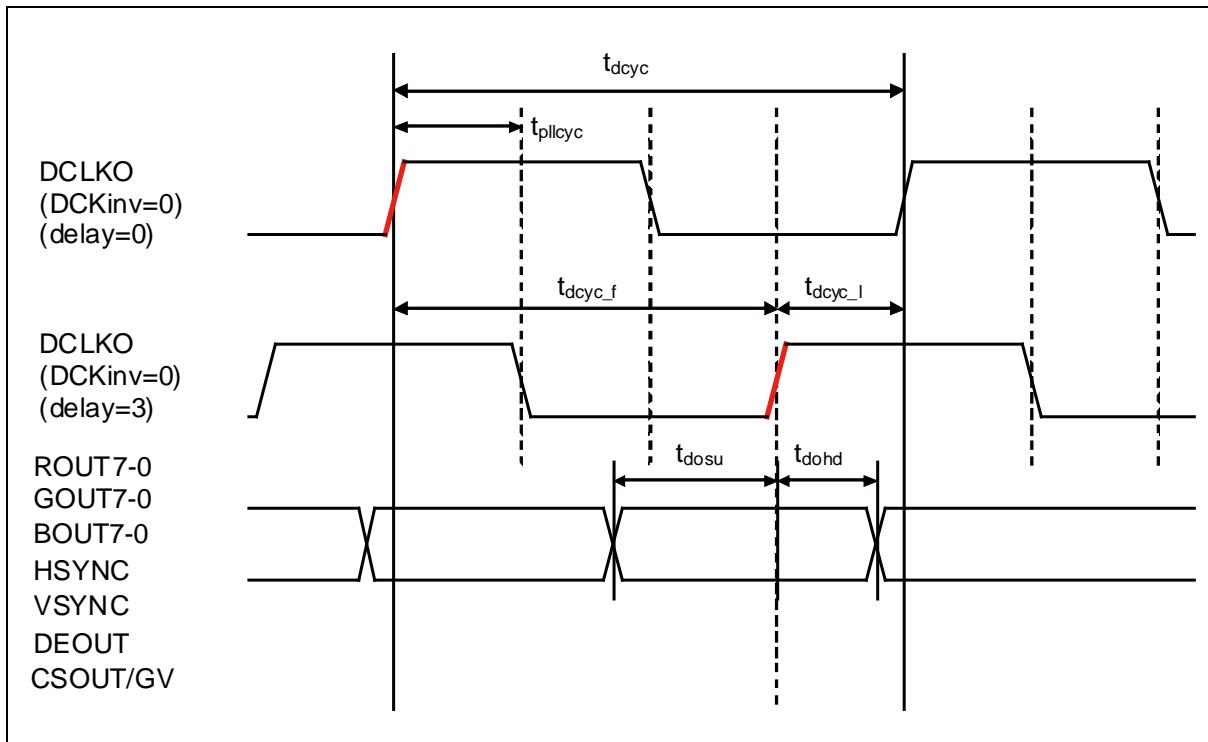
| Parameter | Symbol | Pin Name | Conditions | Value | | | Unit | Remarks |
|----------------------------|-------------------|----------|------------|-------|-----|-----|------|---------------------------------|
| | | | | Min | Typ | Max | | |
| Power supply voltage range | V _{RDP5} | VCC | – | – | – | 1.3 | V | |
| Detection voltage | V _{RDL} | | * | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 | V | When power-supply voltage falls |
| Hysteresis width | V _{RHYS} | | – | – | – | 50 | mV | When power-supply voltage rises |
| Low voltage detection time | T _d | – | – | – | – | 30 | μs | |

*: If the fluctuation of the power supply is faster than the low voltage detection time(Td), there is a possibility to generate or release after the power supply voltage has exceeded the detection voltage range.

Built-in PLL delay mode (DCM3.DCKinv=0)

Figure 5 shows the setup/hold definition when the external display device receives the signal at the rising edge of DCLKO.
(Example: When frequency division ratio = 4)

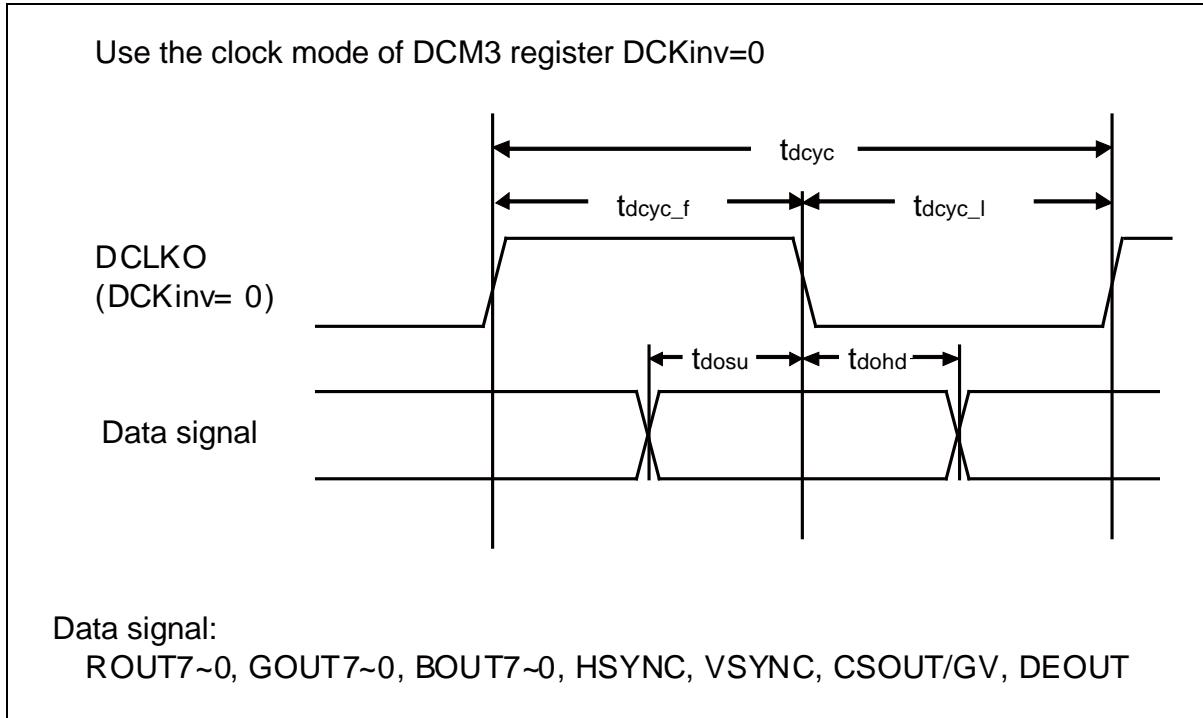
Figure 5. Built-in PLL Delay Mode Setup/Hold Definition



DCLKI Input Standard Mode (DCM3.DCKinv=0)

Figure 8 shows the setup/hold definition when the external display device (TFT) receives the signal at the falling edge of DCLKO.

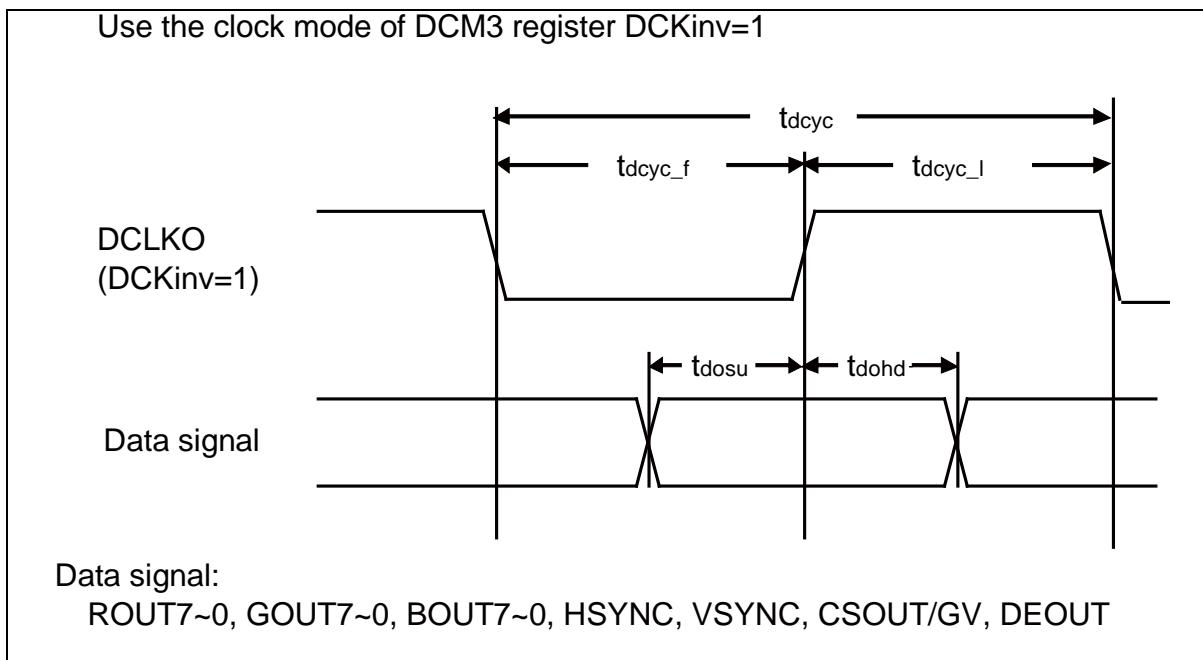
Figure 8. DCLKI Input Standard Mode Setup/Hold Definition



DCLKI Input Reverse Edge Mode (DCM3.DCKinv=1)

Figure 9 shows the setup/hold definition when the external display device (TFT) receives the signal at the rising edge of DCLKO.

Figure 9. DCLKI Input Reverse Edge Mode Setup/Hold Definition



11.4.1.14 GDC command trigger signal

| Parameter | Symbol | Pin Name | Value | | Unit | Remarks |
|---------------------------|--------|----------|-------|-----|------|---------|
| | | | Min | Max | | |
| Input trigger pulse width | Ttrg | CMDTRG | 160 | - | ns | |

