Renesas Electronics America Inc - M306N4MGT-151FPUSQ Datasheet

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What is "Embedded - Microcontrollers"?

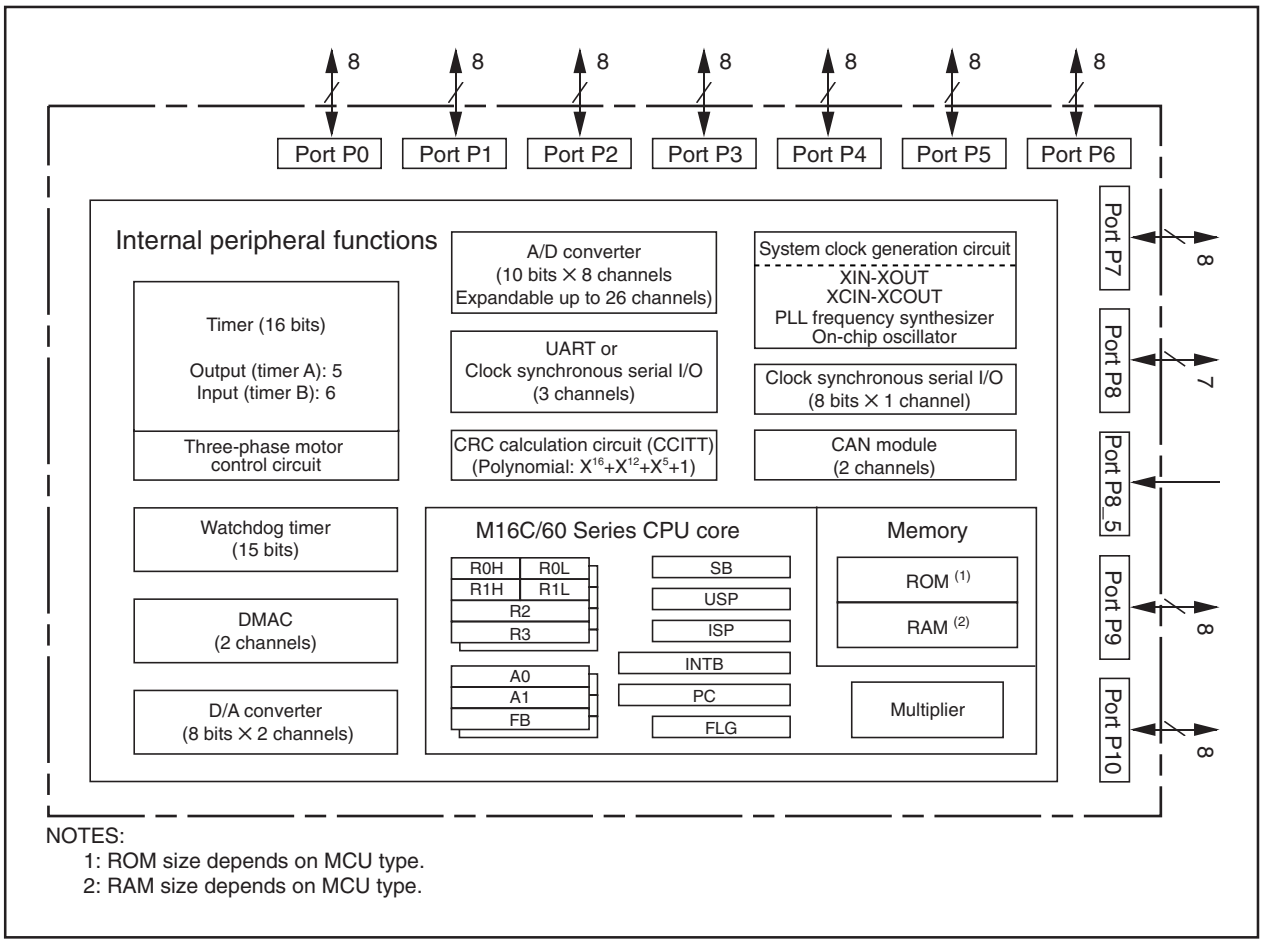
"Embedded - Microcontrollers" refer to small, integrated circuits designed to perform specific tasks within larger systems. These microcontrollers are essentially compact computers on a single chip, containing a processor core, memory, and programmable input/output peripherals. They are called "embedded" 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	M16C/60
Core Size	16-Bit
Speed	20MHz
Connectivity	CANbus, I²C, IEBus, SIO, UART/USART
Peripherals	DMA, WDT
Number of I/O	87
Program Memory Size	256KB (256K x 8)
Program Memory Type	Mask ROM
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	10K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	4.2V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	A/D 26x10b; D/A 2x8b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	100-BQFP
Supplier Device Package	100-QFP (14x20)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/renesas-electronics-america/m306n4mgt-151fpusq

1.3 Block Diagram

Figure 1.1 shows a Block Diagram.



NOTES:
1: ROM size depends on MCU type.
2: RAM size depends on MCU type.

Figure 1.1 Block Diagram

Table 1.4 List of Pin Names (2)

Pin No.		Control Pin	Port	Interrupt Pin	Timer Pin	UART Pin	Analog Pin	CAN Module 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				$\overline{\text{ADTRG}}$		

FP: PRQP0100JB-A (100P6S-A), GP: PLQP0100KB-A (100P6Q-A)

2.3 Frame Base Register (FB)

FB is configured with 16 bits, and is used for FB relative addressing.

2.4 Interrupt Table Register (INTB)

INTB is configured with 20 bits, indicating the start address of an interrupt vector table.

2.5 Program Counter (PC)

PC is configured with 20 bits, indicating the address of an instruction to be executed.

2.6 User Stack Pointer (USP), Interrupt Stack Pointer (ISP)

Stack pointer (SP) comes in two types: USP and ISP, each configured with 16 bits.
Your desired type of stack pointer (USP or ISP) can be selected by the U flag of FLG.

2.7 Static Base Register (SB)

SB is configured with 16 bits, and is used for SB relative addressing.

2.8 Flag Register (FLG)

FLG consists of 11 bits, indicating the CPU status.

2.8.1 Carry Flag (C Flag)

This flag retains a carry, borrow, or shift-out bit that has occurred in the arithmetic/logic unit.

2.8.2 Debug Flag (D Flag)

This flag is used exclusively for debugging purpose. During normal use, set to 0.

2.8.3 Zero Flag (Z Flag)

This flag is set to 1 when an arithmetic operation resulted in 0; otherwise, it is 0.

2.8.4 Sign Flag (S Flag)

This flag is set to 1 when an arithmetic operation resulted in a negative value; otherwise, it is 0.

2.8.5 Register Bank Select Flag (B Flag)

Register bank 0 is selected when this flag is 0; register bank 1 is selected when this flag is 1.

2.8.6 Overflow Flag (O Flag)

This flag is set to 1 when the operation resulted in an overflow; otherwise, it is 0.

2.8.7 Interrupt Enable Flag (I Flag)

This flag enables a maskable interrupt.
Maskable interrupts are disabled when the I flag is 0, and are enabled when the I flag is 1. The I flag is set to 0 when the interrupt request is accepted.

2.8.8 Stack Pointer Select Flag (U Flag)

ISP is selected when the U flag is 0; USP is selected when the U flag is 1.
The U flag is set to 0 when a hardware interrupt request is accepted or an INT instruction for software interrupt Nos. 0 to 31 is executed.

2.8.9 Processor Interrupt Priority Level (IPL)

IPL is configured with three bits, for specification of up to eight processor interrupt priority levels from level 0 to level 7.
If a requested interrupt has priority greater than IPL, the interrupt request is enabled.

2.8.10 Reserved Area

When white to this bit, write 0. When read, its content is undefined.

Table 4.8 SFR Information (8) (1)

Address	Register	Symbol	After Reset
01C0h	Timer B3, B4, B5 Count Start Flag	TBSR	000XXXXXb
01C1h			
01C2h	Timer A1-1 Register	TA11	XXh
01C3h			XXh
01C4h	Timer A2-1 Register	TA21	XXh
01C5h			XXh
01C6h	Timer A4-1 Register	TA41	XXh
01C7h			XXh
01C8h	Three-Phase PWM Control Register 0	INVC0	00h
01C9h	Three-Phase PWM Control Register 1	INVC1	00h
01CAh	Three-Phase Output Buffer Register 0	IDB0	00111111b
01CBh	Three-Phase Output Buffer Register 1	IDB1	00111111b
01CCh	Dead Time Timer	DTT	XXh
01CDh	Timer B2 Interrupt Generation Frequency Set Counter	ICTB2	XXh
01CEh			
01CFh			
01D0h	Timer B3 Register	TB3	XXh
01D1h			XXh
01D2h	Timer B4 Register	TB4	XXh
01D3h			XXh
01D4h	Timer B5 Register	TB5	XXh
01D5h			XXh
01D6h			
01D7h			
01D8h			
01D9h			
01DAh			
01DBh	Timer B3 Mode Register	TB3MR	00XX0000b
01DCh	Timer B4 Mode Register	TB4MR	00XX0000b
01DDh	Timer B5 Mode Register	TB5MR	00XX0000b
01DEh	Interrupt Source Select Register 0	IFSR0	00XXX000b
01DFh	Interrupt Source Select Register 1	IFSR1	00h
01E0h	SI/O3 Transmit/Receive Register	S3TRR	XXh
01E1h			
01E2h	SI/O3 Control Register	S3C	01000000b
01E3h	SI/O3 Bit Rate Register	S3BRG	XXh
01E4h			
01E5h			
01E6h			
01E7h			
01E8h			
01E9h			
01EAh			
01EBh			
01ECh	UART0 Special Mode Register 4	U0SMR4	00h
01EDh	UART0 Special Mode Register 3	U0SMR3	000X0X0Xb
01EEh	UART0 Special Mode Register 2	U0SMR2	X0000000b
01EFh	UART0 Special Mode Register	U0SMR	X0000000b
01F0h	UART1 Special Mode Register 4	U1SMR4	00h
01F1h	UART1 Special Mode Register 3	U1SMR3	000X0X0Xb
01F2h	UART1 Special Mode Register 2	U1SMR2	X0000000b
01F3h	UART1 Special Mode Register	U1SMR	X0000000b
01F4h	UART2 Special Mode Register 4	U2SMR4	00h
01F5h	UART2 Special Mode Register 3	U2SMR3	000X0X0Xb
01F6h	UART2 Special Mode Register 2	U2SMR2	X0000000b
01F7h	UART2 Special Mode Register	U2SMR	X0000000b
01F8h	UART2 Transmit/Receive Mode Register	U2MR	00h
01F9h	UART2 Bit Rate Register	U2BRG	XXh
01FAh	UART2 Transmit Buffer Register	U2TB	XXh
01FBh			XXh
01FCh	UART2 Transmit/Receive Control Register 0	U2C0	00001000b
01FDh	UART2 Transmit/Receive Control Register 1	U2C1	00000010b
01FEh	UART2 Receive Buffer Register	U2RB	XXh
01FFh			XXh

X: Undefined

NOTE:
1. Blank spaces are reserved. No access is allowed.

Timing Requirements

VCC = 5 V

(Referenced to VCC = 5 V, VSS = 0 V, at Topr = –40 to 85°C unless otherwise specified)

Table 5.9 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

Table 5.10 Memory Expansion Mode and Microprocessor Mode

Symbol	Parameter	Standard		Unit
		Min.	Max.	
$t_{ac1(RD-DB)}$	Data input access time (for setting with no wait)		(NOTE 1)	ns
$t_{ac2(RD-DB)}$	Data input access time (for setting with wait)		(NOTE 2)	ns
$t_{ac3(RD-DB)}$	Data input access time (when accessing multiplexed bus area)		(NOTE 3)	ns
$t_{su(DB-RD)}$	Data input setup time	40		ns
$t_{su(RDY-BCLK)}$	$\overline{RDY}$ input setup time	30		ns
$t_{su(HOLD-BCLK)}$	$\overline{HOLD}$ input setup time	40		ns
$t_{h(RD-DB)}$	Data input hold time	0		ns
$t_{h(BCLK-RDY)}$	$\overline{RDY}$ input hold time	0		ns
$t_{h(BCLK-HOLD)}$	$\overline{HOLD}$ input hold time	0		ns

NOTES:

1. Calculated according to the BCLK frequency as follows:

$$\frac{0.5 \times 10^9}{f(BCLK)} - 45 \text{ [ns]}$$

2. Calculated according to the BCLK frequency as follows:

$$\frac{(n - 0.5) \times 10^9}{f(BCLK)} - 45 \text{ [ns]}$$

n is “2” for 1-wait setting, “3” for 2-wait setting and “4” for 3-wait setting.

3. Calculated according to the BCLK frequency as follows:

$$\frac{(n - 0.5) \times 10^9}{f(BCLK)} - 45 \text{ [ns]}$$

n is “2” for 2-wait setting, “3” for 3-wait setting.

Switching Characteristics VCC = 5 V

(Referenced to VCC = 5 V, VSS = 0 V, at Topr = –40 to 85 °C unless otherwise specified)

Table 5.24 Memory Expansion Mode and Microprocessor Mode (for 1- to 3-wait setting and external area access)

Symbol	Parameter	Measuring Condition	Standard		Unit
			Min.	Max.	
$t_{d(BCLK-AD)}$	Address output delay time	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)		0		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
$t_{d(BCLK-ALE)}$	ALE signal output delay time			15	ns
$t_{h(BCLK-ALE)}$	ALE signal output hold time		–4		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) (3)		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) (3)		(NOTE 1)		ns
$t_{d(BCLK-HLDA)}$	$\overline{HLDA}$ output delay time			40	ns

NOTES:

1. Calculated according to the BCLK frequency as follows:

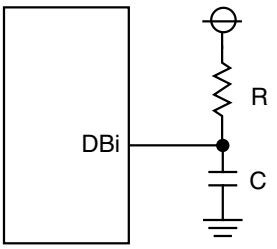
$$\frac{0.5 \times 10^9}{f(BCLK)} - 10 \text{ [ns]}$$

2. Calculated according to the BCLK frequency as follows:

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

n is “1” for 1-wait setting, “2” for 2-wait setting and “3” for 3-wait setting. When n = 1, f(BCLK) is 12.5 MHz or less.

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
$t = -CR \times \ln (1 - V_{OL} / V_{CC})$
by a circuit of the right figure.
For example, when $V_{OL} = 0.2\ V_{CC}$, C = 30 pF, R =1 kΩ, hold time of output “L” level is
$t = -30\ pF \times 1\ k\Omega \times \ln (1 - 0.2\ V_{CC} / V_{CC}) = 6.7$ ns.

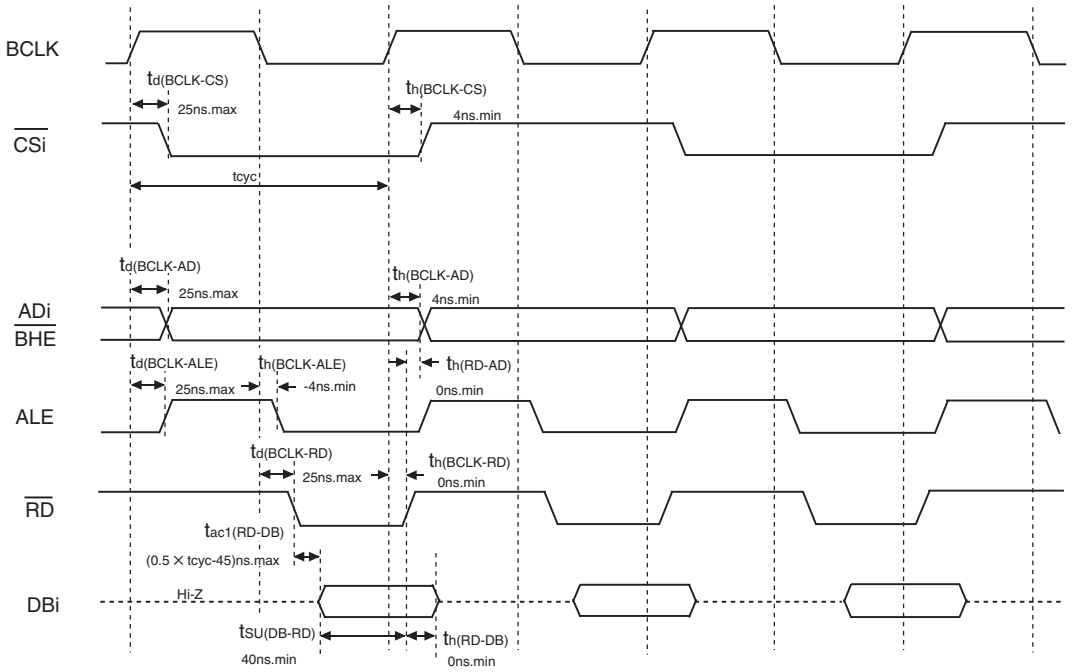


Memory Expansion Mode and Microprocessor Mode

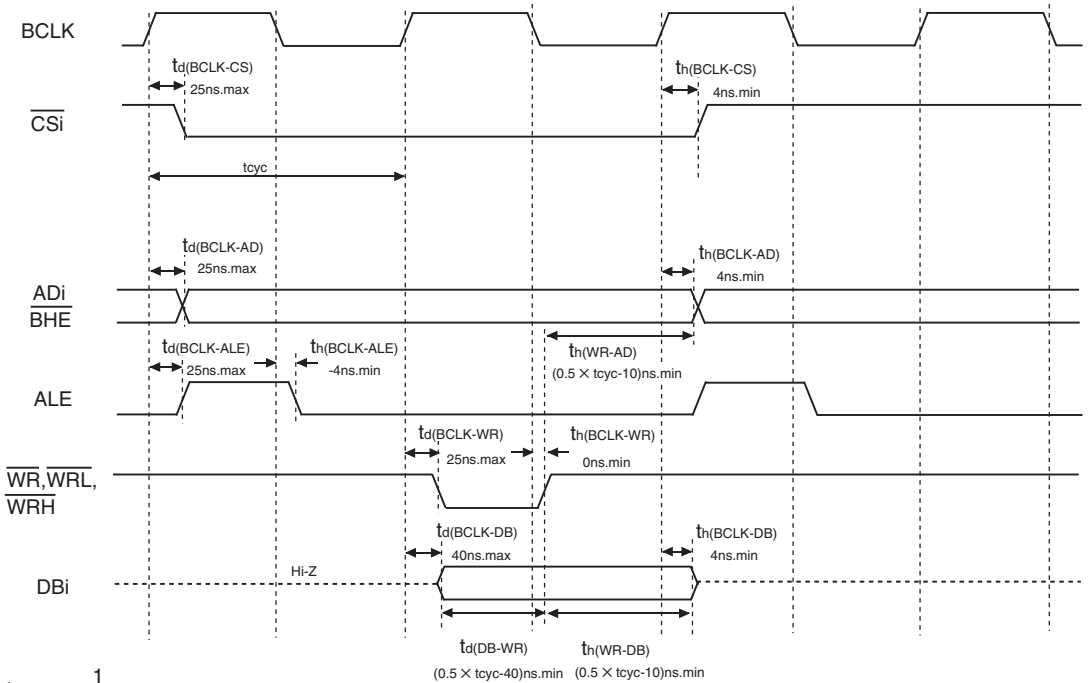
VCC = 5 V

(For setting with no wait)

Read timing



Write timing



$$tcyc = \frac{1}{f(BCLK)}$$

Measuring conditions :

- VCC = 5 V
- Input timing voltage : V_{IL} = 0.8 V, V_{IH} = 2.0 V
- Output timing voltage : V_{OL} = 0.4 V, V_{OH} = 2.4 V

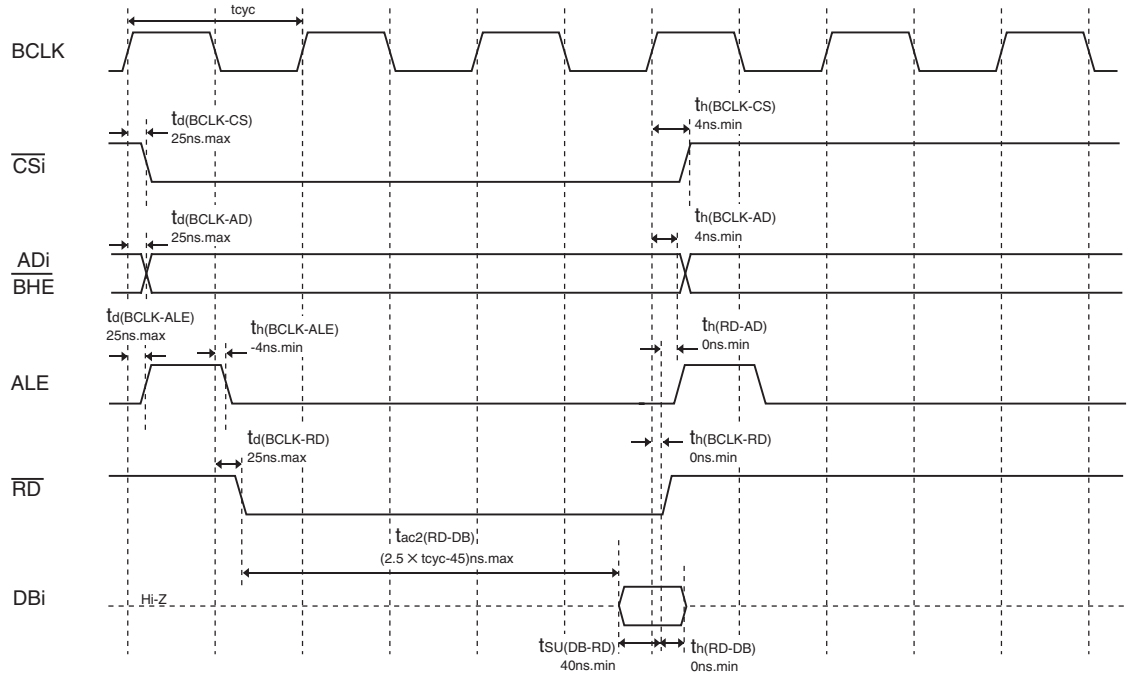
Figure 5.5 Timing Diagram (3)

Memory Expansion Mode and Microprocessor Mode

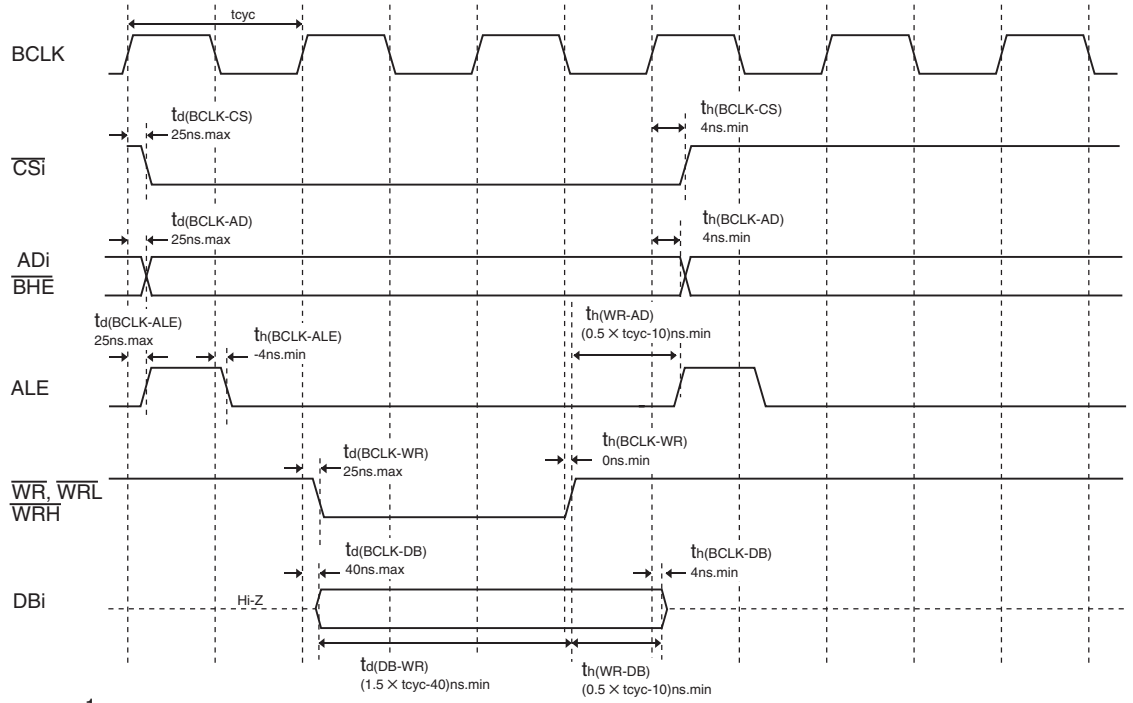
VCC = 5 V

(For 2-wait setting and external area access)

Read timing



Write timing



$$tcyc = \frac{1}{f(BCLK)}$$

Measuring conditions :

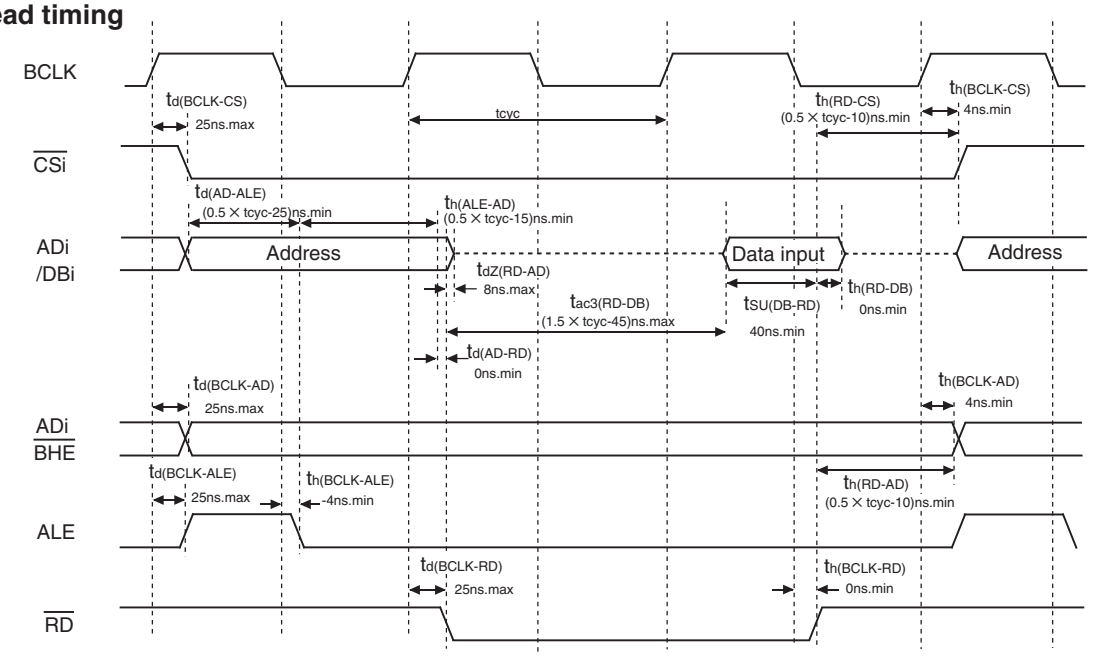
- VCC = 5 V
- Input timing voltage : V_{IL} = 0.8 V, V_{IH} = 2.0 V
- Output timing voltage : V_{OL} = 0.4 V, V_{OH} = 2.4 V

Figure 5.7 Timing Diagram (5)

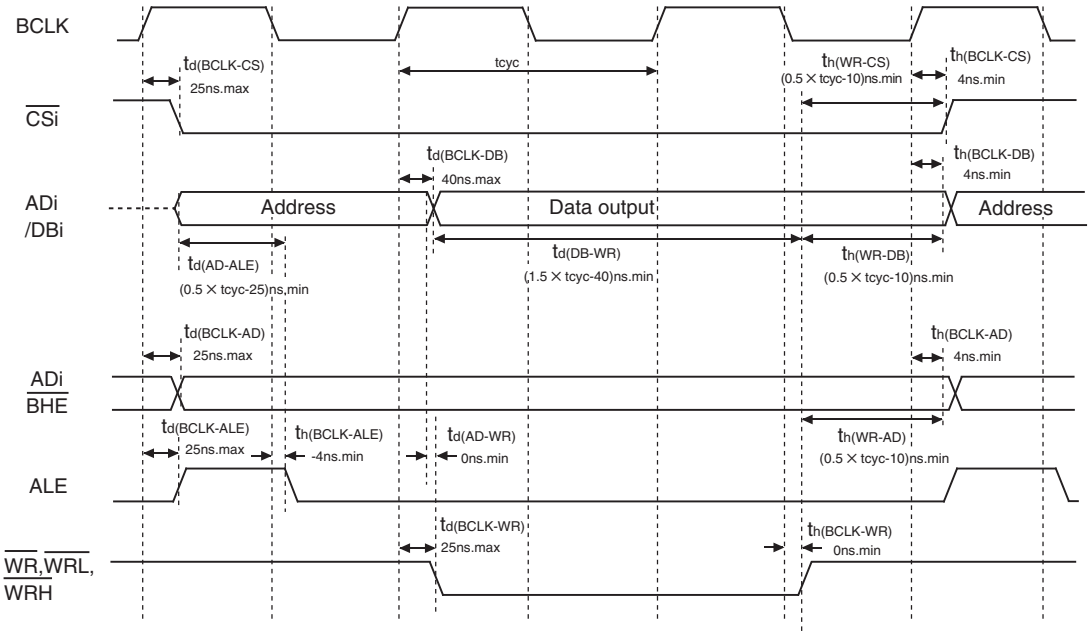
Memory Expansion Mode and Microprocessor Mode — VCC = 5 V

(For 1- or 2-wait setting, external area access and multiplexed bus selection)

Read timing



Write timing



$$tcyc = \frac{1}{f(BCLK)}$$

Measuring conditions :

- VCC = 5 V
- Input timing voltage : V_{IL} = 0.8 V, V_{IH} = 2.0 V
- Output timing voltage : V_{OL} = 0.4 V, V_{OH} = 2.4 V

Figure 5.9 Timing Diagram (7)

5.2 Electrical Characteristics (Normal-ver.)

Table 5.26 Absolute Maximum Ratings

Symbol	Parameter		Condition	Rated Value	Unit
V_{CC}	Supply voltage (VCC1 = VCC2)		VCC = AVCC	–0.3 to 6.5	V
AV_{CC}	Analog supply voltage		VCC = AVCC	–0.3 to 6.5	V
V_I	Input voltage	$\overline{RESET}$, CNVSS, BYTE, 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, P7_2 to P7_7, P8_0 to P8_7, P9_0, P9_2 to P9_7, P10_0 to P10_7, VREF, XIN		–0.3 to VCC+0.3	V
		P7_1, P9_1		–0.3 to 6.5	V
V_O	Output voltage	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, P7_2 to P7_7, P8_0 to P8_4, P8_6, P8_7, P9_0, P9_2 to P9_7, P10_0 to P10_7, XOUT		–0.3 to VCC+0.3	V
		P7_1, P9_1		–0.3 to 6.5	V
P_d	Power dissipation		Topr = 25°C	700	mW
T_{opr}	Operating ambient temperature	During MCU operation		–40 to 85	°C
		During flash memory program and erase operation		0 to 60	
T_{stg}	Storage temperature			–65 to 150	°C

Timing Requirements

VCC = 5 V

(Referenced to VCC = 5 V, VSS = 0 V, at Topr = –40 to 85°C unless otherwise specified)

Table 5.36 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 5.37 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 5.38 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 5.39 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 5.40 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 5.41 Timer A Input (Two-phase Pulse Input in Event Counter Mode)

Symbol	Parameter	Standard		Unit
		Min.	Max.	
$t_{c(TA)}$	TAiIN input cycle rime	800		ns
$t_{su(TAIN-TAOUT)}$	TAiOUT input setup time	200		ns
$t_{su(TAOUT-TAIN)}$	TAiIN input setup time	200		ns

Switching Characteristics VCC = 5 V

(Referenced to VCC = 5 V, VSS = 0 V, at Topr = –40 to 85 °C unless otherwise specified)

Table 5.49 Memory Expansion Mode and Microprocessor Mode (for 1- to 3-wait setting and external area access)

Symbol	Parameter	Measuring Condition	Standard		Unit
			Min.	Max.	
$t_{d(BCLK-AD)}$	Address output delay time	Figure 5.12		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)		0		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
$t_{d(BCLK-ALE)}$	ALE signal output delay time			15	ns
$t_{h(BCLK-ALE)}$	ALE signal output hold time		–4		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) (3)		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) (3)		(NOTE 1)		ns
$t_{d(BCLK-HLDA)}$	$\overline{HLDA}$ output delay time			40	ns

NOTES:

1. Calculated according to the BCLK frequency as follows:

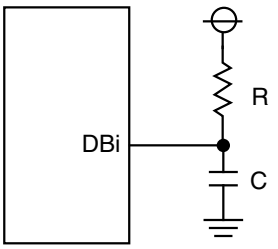
$$\frac{0.5 \times 10^9}{f(BCLK)} - 10 \text{ [ns]}$$

2. Calculated according to the BCLK frequency as follows:

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

n is “1” for 1-wait setting, “2” for 2-wait setting and “3” for 3-wait setting. When n = 1, f(BCLK) is 12.5 MHz or less.

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
$t = -CR \times \ln (1 - V_{OL} / V_{CC})$
by a circuit of the right figure.
For example, when $V_{OL} = 0.2\ V_{CC}$, C = 30 pF, R =1 kΩ, hold time of output “L” level is
$t = -30\ pF \times 1\ k\Omega \times \ln (1 - 0.2\ V_{CC} / V_{CC}) = 6.7$ ns.

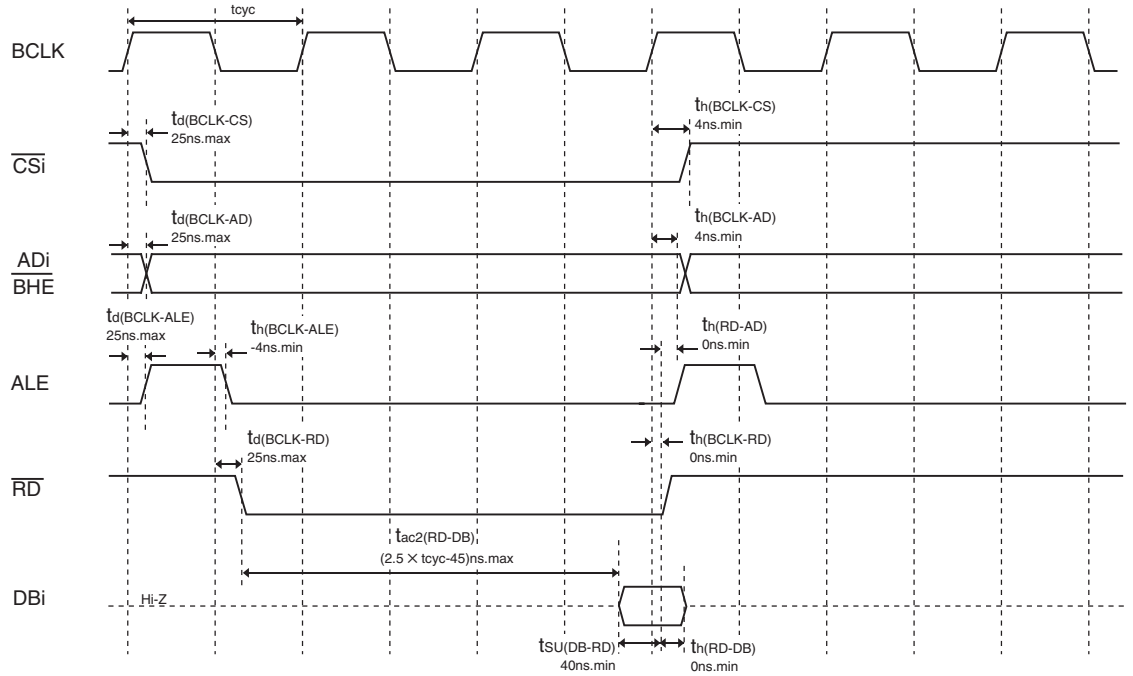


Memory Expansion Mode and Microprocessor Mode

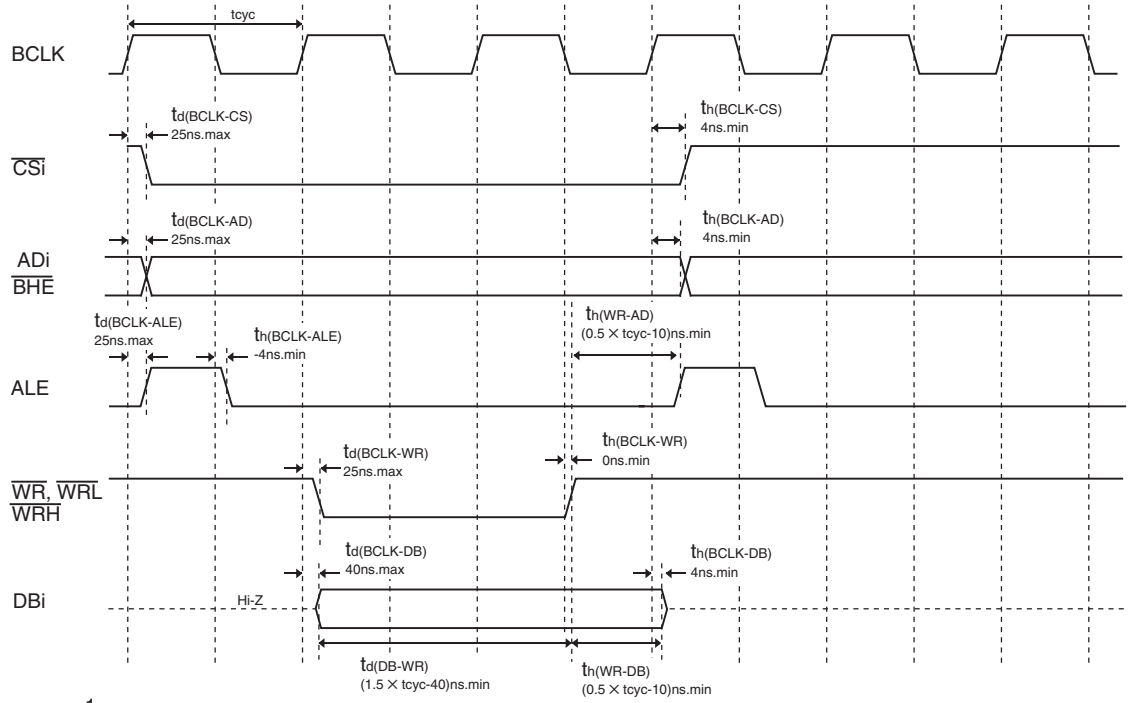
VCC = 5 V

(For 2-wait setting and external area access)

Read timing



Write timing



$$tcyc = \frac{1}{f(BCLK)}$$

Measuring conditions :

- VCC = 5 V
- Input timing voltage : V_{IL} = 0.8 V, V_{IH} = 2.0 V
- Output timing voltage : V_{OL} = 0.4 V, V_{OH} = 2.4 V

Figure 5.17 Timing Diagram (5)

Timing Requirements

VCC = 3.3 V

(Referenced to VCC = 3.3 V, VSS = 0 V, at Topr = –40 to 85°C unless otherwise specified)

Table 5.54 Timer A Input (Counter Input in Event Counter Mode)

Symbol	Parameter	Standard		Unit
		Min.	Max.	
$t_{c(TA)}$	TAiIN input cycle time	150		ns
$t_{w(TAH)}$	TAiIN input HIGH pulse width	60		ns
$t_{w(TAL)}$	TAiIN input LOW pulse width	60		ns

Table 5.55 Timer A Input (Gating Input in Timer Mode)

Symbol	Parameter	Standard		Unit
		Min.	Max.	
$t_{c(TA)}$	TAiIN input cycle time	600		ns
$t_{w(TAH)}$	TAiIN input HIGH pulse width	300		ns
$t_{w(TAL)}$	TAiIN input LOW pulse width	300		ns

Table 5.56 Timer A Input (External Trigger Input in One-shot Timer Mode)

Symbol	Parameter	Standard		Unit
		Min.	Max.	
$t_{c(TA)}$	TAiIN input cycle time	300		ns
$t_{w(TAH)}$	TAiIN input HIGH pulse width	150		ns
$t_{w(TAL)}$	TAiIN input LOW pulse width	150		ns

Table 5.57 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	150		ns
$t_{w(TAL)}$	TAiIN input LOW pulse width	150		ns

Table 5.58 Timer A Input (Counter Increment/decrement Input in Event Counter Mode)

Symbol	Parameter	Standard		Unit
		Min.	Max.	
$t_{c(UP)}$	TAiOUT input cycle time	3000		ns
$t_{w(UPH)}$	TAiOUT input HIGH pulse width	1500		ns
$t_{w(UPL)}$	TAiOUT input LOW pulse width	1500		ns
$t_{su(UP-TIN)}$	TAiOUT input setup time	600		ns
$t_{h(TIN-UP)}$	TAiOUT input hold time	600		ns

Table 5.59 Timer A Input (Two-phase Pulse Input in Event Counter Mode)

Symbol	Parameter	Standard		Unit
		Min.	Max.	
$t_{c(TA)}$	TAiIN input cycle time	2		µs
$t_{su(TAIN-TAOUT)}$	TAiOUT input setup time	500		ns
$t_{su(TAOUT-TAIN)}$	TAiIN input setup time	500		ns

Switching Characteristics

VCC = 3.3 V

(Referenced to VCC = 3.3 V, VSS = 0 V, at Topr = –40 to 85 °C unless otherwise specified)

Table 5.66 Memory Expansion Mode and Microprocessor Mode (for setting with no wait)

Symbol	Parameter	Measuring Condition	Standard		Unit
			Min.	Max.	
$t_{d(BCLK-AD)}$	Address output delay time	Figure 5.21		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 1)		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 2)		ns
$t_{h(WR-DB)}$	Data output hold time (in relation to WR) (3)		(NOTE 1)		ns
$t_{d(BCLK-HLDA)}$	$\overline{HLDA}$ output delay time			40	ns

NOTES:

1. Calculated according to the BCLK frequency as follows:

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

2. Calculated according to the BCLK frequency as follows:

$$\frac{0.5 \times 10^9}{f(BCLK)} - 40 \text{ [ns]}$$ f(BCLK) is 12.5 MHz or less.

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
$t = -CR \times \ln (1 - V_{OL} / V_{CC})$
by a circuit of the right figure.
For example, when $V_{OL} = 0.2\ V_{CC}$, C = 30 pF, R =1 kΩ, hold time of output "L" level is
$t = -30\ pF \times 1\ k\Omega \times \ln (1 - 0.2\ V_{CC} / V_{CC}) = 6.7$ ns.

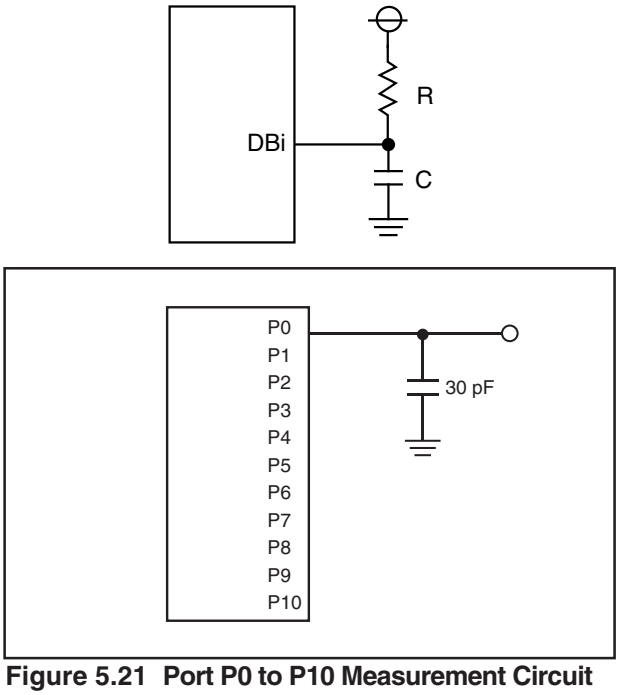


Figure 5.21 Port P0 to P10 Measurement Circuit

Switching Characteristics

VCC = 3.3 V

(Referenced to VCC = 3.3 V, VSS = 0 V, at Topr = –40 to 85 °C unless otherwise specified)

Table 5.67 Memory Expansion Mode and Microprocessor Mode (for 1- to 3-wait setting and external area access)

Symbol	Parameter	Measuring Condition	Standard		Unit
			Min.	Max.	
$t_{d(BCLK-AD)}$	Address output delay time	Figure 5.21		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 1)		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 2)		ns
$t_{h(WR-DB)}$	Data output hold time (in relation to WR) (3)		(NOTE 1)		ns
$t_{d(BCLK-HLDA)}$	$\overline{HLDA}$ output delay time			40	ns

NOTES:

1. Calculated according to the BCLK frequency as follows:

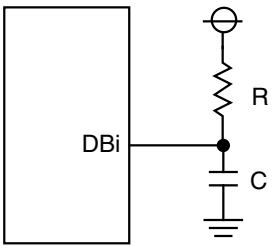
$$\frac{0.5 \times 10^9}{f(BCLK)} - 10 \text{ [ns]}$$

2. Calculated according to the BCLK frequency as follows:

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

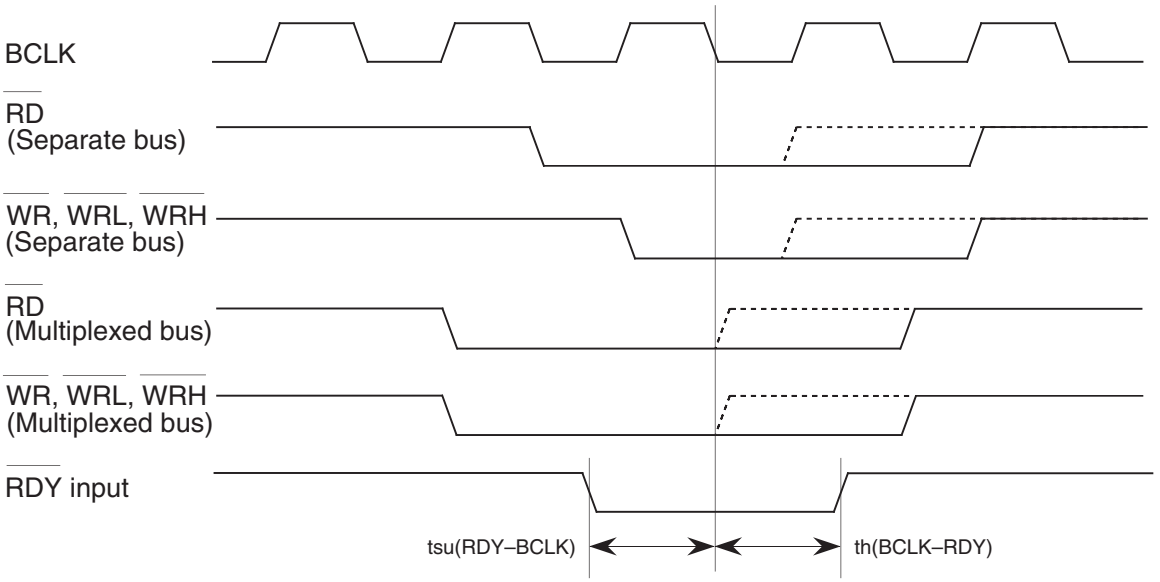
n is “1” for 1-wait setting, “2” for 2-wait setting and “3” for 3-wait setting. When n = 1, f(BCLK) is 12.5 MHz or less.

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
$t = -CR \times \ln (1 - V_{OL} / V_{CC})$
by a circuit of the right figure.
For example, when $V_{OL} = 0.2\ V_{CC}$, C = 30 pF, R =1 kΩ, hold time of output “L” level is
$t = -30\ pF \times 1\ k\Omega \times \ln (1 - 0.2\ V_{CC} / V_{CC}) = 6.7$ ns.

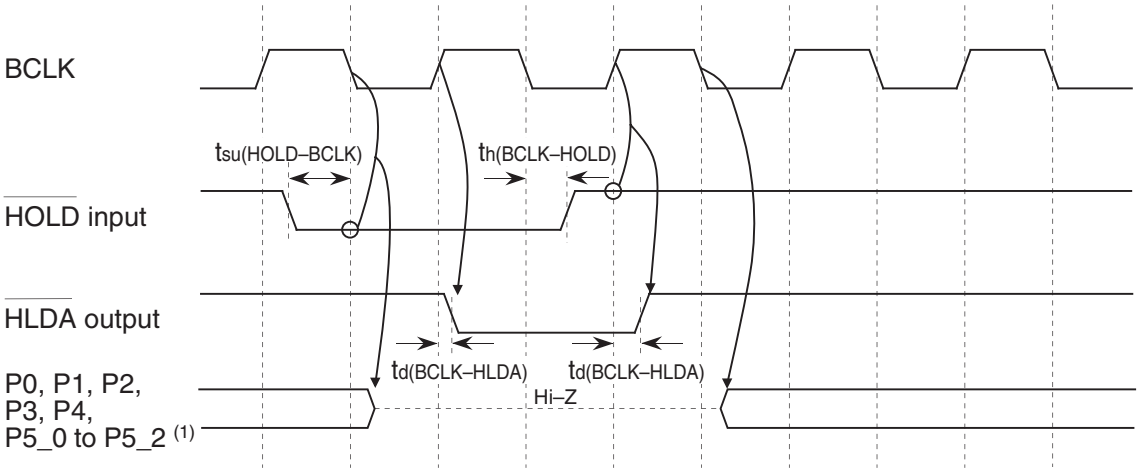


Memory Expansion Mode and Microprocessor Mode **VCC = 3.3 V**

(Effective for setting with wait)



(Common to setting with wait and setting without wait)



NOTE:
1. The above pins are set to high-impedance regardless of the input level of the BYTE pin, the PM06 bit in the PM0 register, and the PM11 bit in the PM1 register.

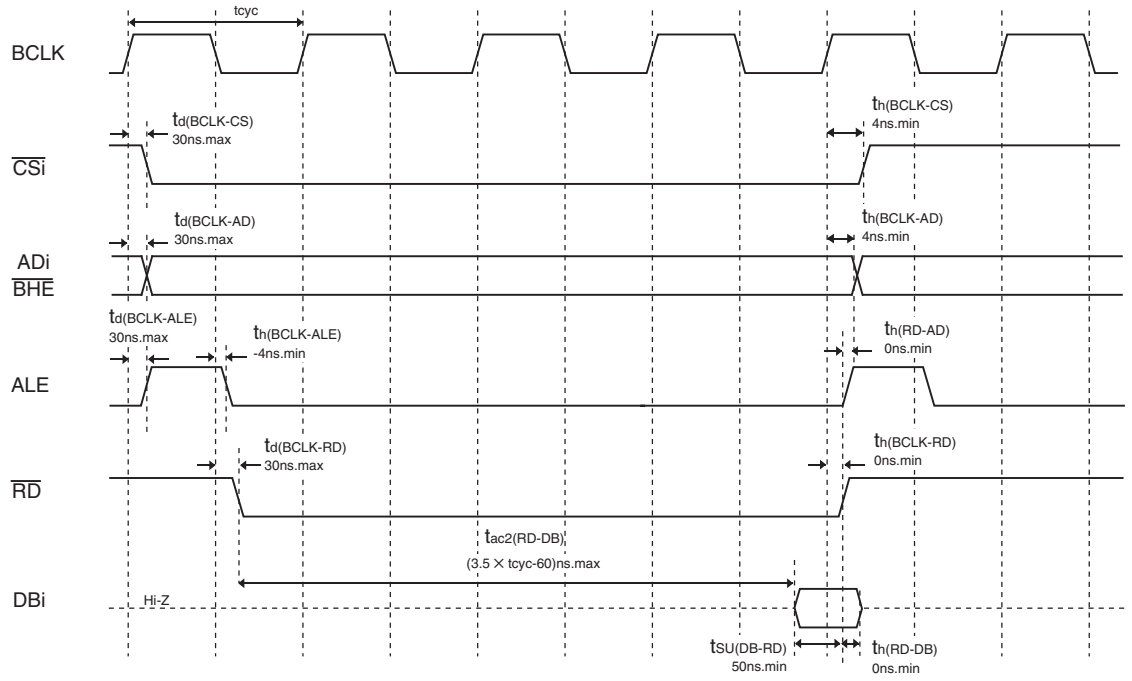
Measuring conditions :
- VCC = 3.3 V
- Input timing voltage : Determined with V_{IL} = 0.6 V, V_{IH} = 2.7 V
- Output timing voltage: Determined with V_{OL} = 1.65 V, V_{OH} = 1.65 V

Figure 5.23 Timing Diagram (2)

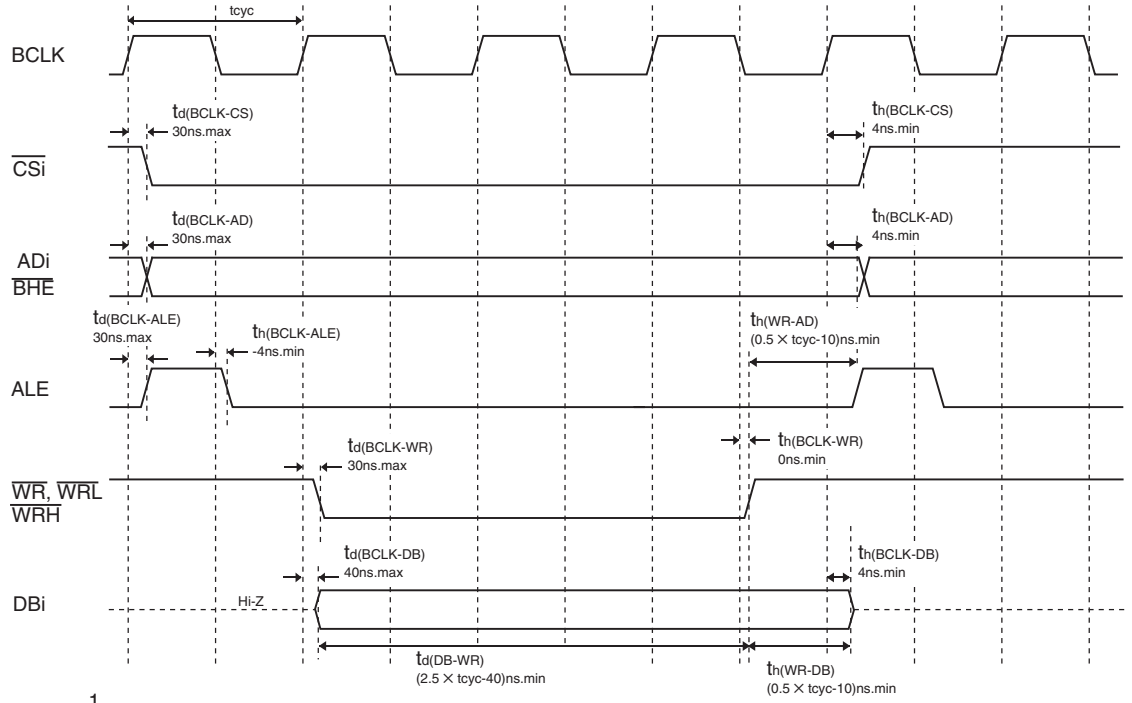
Memory Expansion Mode and Microprocessor Mode VCC = 3.3 V

(For 3-wait setting and external area access)

Read timing



Write timing



$$tcyc = \frac{1}{f(BCLK)}$$

Measuring conditions :

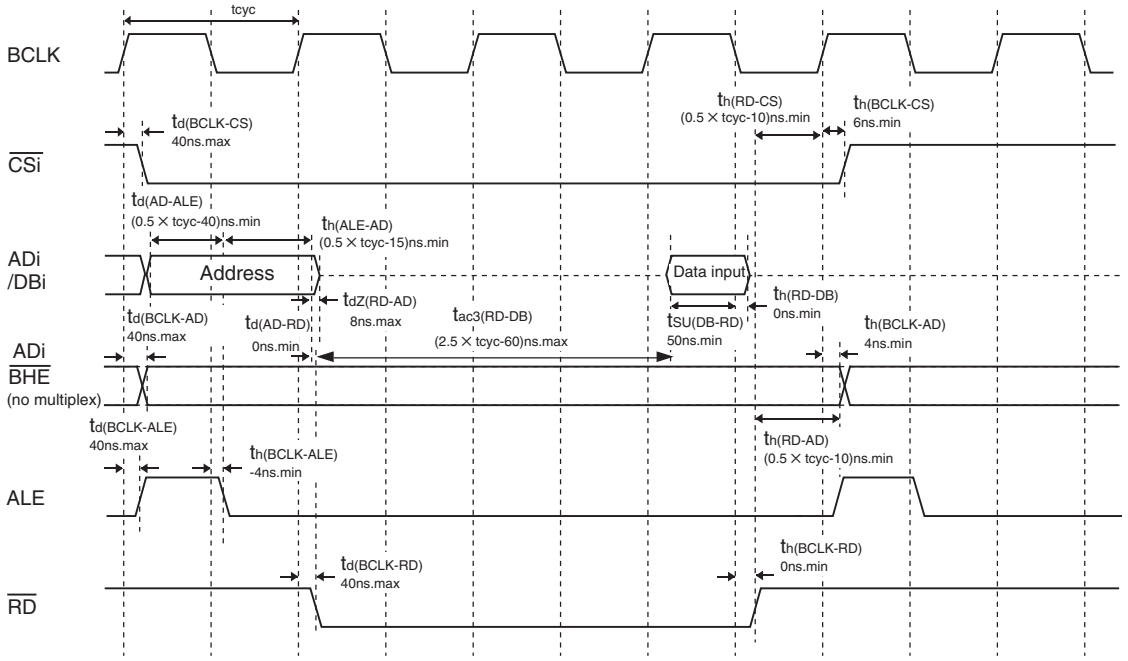
- VCC = 3.3 V
- Input timing voltage : V_{IL} = 0.6 V, V_{IH} = 2.7 V
- Output timing voltage : V_{OL} = 1.65 V, V_{OH} = 1.65 V

Figure 5.27 Timing Diagram (6)

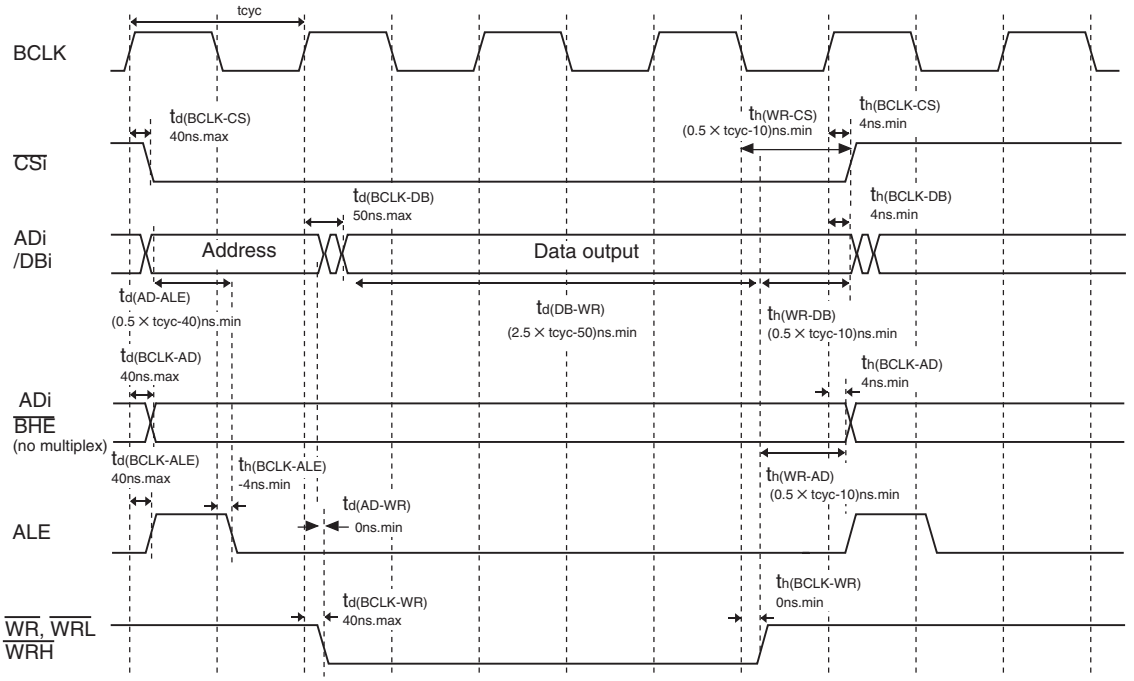
Memory Expansion Mode and Microprocessor Mode VCC = 3.3 V

(For 3-wait setting, external area access and multiplexed bus selection)

Read timing



Write timing



$$tcyc = \frac{1}{f(BCLK)}$$

Measuring conditions :

- VCC = 3.3 V
- Input timing voltage : V_{IL} = 0.6 V, V_{IH} = 2.7 V
- Output timing voltage : V_{OL} = 1.65 V, V_{OH} = 1.65 V

Figure 5.29 Timing Diagram (8)

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