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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	Active
Core Processor	S08
Core Size	8-Bit
Speed	40MHz
Connectivity	I²C, LINbus, SCI, SPI
Peripherals	LCD, LVD, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	53
Program Memory Size	18KB (18K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	1.9K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2.7V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	A/D 12x12b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	64-LQFP
Supplier Device Package	64-LQFP (10x10)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/nxp-semiconductors/s9s08lg16j0clh

Freescale Semiconductor
Data Sheet: Technical Data

Document Number: MC9S08LG32
Rev. 9 , 09/2011

MC9S08LG32 Series
Covers: MC9S08LG32 and MC9S08LG16

MC9S08LG32


80-LQFP
Case 917A
14 mm × 14 mm


64-LQFP
Case 840F
10 mm × 10 mm


48-LQFP
Case 932
7 mm × 7mm

Features

- 8-bit HCS08 Central Processor Unit (CPU)
  - Up to 40 MHz CPU at 5.5 V to 2.7 V across temperature range of –40 °C to 85 °C and –40 °C to 105 °C
  - HCS08 instruction set with added BGND instruction
  - Support for up to 32 interrupt/reset sources
- On-Chip Memory
  - 32 KB or 18 KB dual array flash; read/program/erase over full operating voltage and temperature
  - 1984 byte random access memory (RAM)
  - Security circuitry to prevent unauthorized access to RAM and flash contents
- Power-Saving Modes
  - Two low-power stop modes (stop2 and stop3)
  - Reduced-power wait mode
  - Peripheral clock gating register can disable clocks to unused modules, thereby reducing currents
  - Low power On-Chip crystal oscillator (XOSC) that can be used in low-power modes to provide accurate clock source to real time counter and LCD controller
  - 100 µs typical wakeup time from stop3 mode
- Clock Source Options
  - Oscillator (XOSC) — Loop-control Pierce oscillator; crystal or ceramic resonator range of 31.25 kHz to 38.4 kHz or 1 MHz to 16 MHz
  - Internal Clock Source (ICS) — Internal clock source module containing a frequency-locked-loop (FLL) controlled by internal or external reference; precision trimming of internal reference allows 0.2% resolution and 2% deviation over temperature and voltage; supports bus frequencies from 1 MHz to 20 MHz.
- System Protection
  - COP reset with option to run from dedicated 1 kHz internal clock or bus clock
  - Low-voltage warning with interrupt
  - Low-voltage detection with reset
  - Illegal opcode detection with reset
  - Illegal address detection with reset
  - Flash and RAM protection
- Development Support
  - Single-wire background debug interface
  - Breakpoint capability to allow single breakpoint setting during in-circuit debugging and plus two more breakpoints in On-Chip debug module
  - On-Chip in-circuit emulator (ICE) debug module containing three comparators and nine trigger modes; eight deep FIFO for storing change-of-flow addresses and event-only data; debug module supports both tag and force breakpoints
- Peripherals
  - **LCD** — Up to 4 × 41 or 8 × 37 LCD driver with internal charge pump.
  - **ADC** — Up to 16-channel, 12-bit resolution, 2.5 µs conversion time, automatic compare function, temperature sensor, internal bandgap reference channel, runs in stop3 and can wake up the system, fully functional from 5.5 V to 2.7 V
  - **SCI** — Full duplex non-return to zero (NRZ), LIN master extended break generation, LIN slave extended break detection, wakeup on active edge
  - **SPI** — Full-duplex or single-wire bidirectional, double-buffered transmit and receive, master or slave mode, MSB-first or LSB-first shifting
  - **IIC** — With up to 100 kbps with maximum bus loading, multi-master operation, programmable slave address, interrupt driven byte-by-byte data transfer, supports broadcast mode and 10-bit addressing
  - **TPMx** — One 6 channel and one 2 channel, selectable input capture, output compare, or buffered edge or center-aligned PWM on each channel
  - **MTIM** — 8-bit counter with match register,, four clock sources with prescaler dividers, can be used for periodic wakeup
  - **RTC** — 8-bit modulus counter with binary or decimal based prescaler, three clock sources including one external source, can be used for time base, calendar, or task scheduling functions
  - **KBI** — One keyboard control module capable of supporting 8 × 8 keyboard matrix
  - **IRQ** — External pin for wakeup from low-power modes
- Input/Output
  - 39, 53, or 69 GPIOs
  - 8 KBI and 1 IRQ interrupt with selectable polarity
  - Hysteresis and configurable pullup device on all input pins, configurable slew rate and drive strength on all output pins.
- Package Options
  - 48-pin LQFP, 64-pin LQFP, and 80-pin LQFP

Freescale reserves the right to change the detail specifications as may be required to permit improvements in the design of its products.

freescale™ semiconductor

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Table 1. MC9S08LG32 Series Features by MCU and Package

Feature	MC9S08LG32			MC9S08LG16	
Flash size (bytes)	32,768			18,432	
RAM size (bytes)	1984				
Pin quantity	80	64	48	64	48
ADC	16 ch	12 ch	9 ch	12 ch	9 ch
LCD	8 x 37 4 x 41	8 x 29 4 x 33	8 x 21 4 x 25	8 x 29 4 x 33	8 x 21 4 x 25
ICE + DBG	yes				
ICS	yes				
IIC	yes				
IRQ	yes				
KBI	8 pin				
GPIOs	69	53	39	53	39
RTC	yes				
MTIM	yes				
SCI1	yes				
SCI2	yes				
SPI	yes				
TPM1 channels	2				
TPM2 channels	6				
XOSC	yes				

1 Pin Assignments

This section shows the pin assignments for the MC9S08LG32 series devices. The priority of functions on a pin is in ascending order from left to right and bottom to top. Another view of pinouts and function priority is given in Table 2.

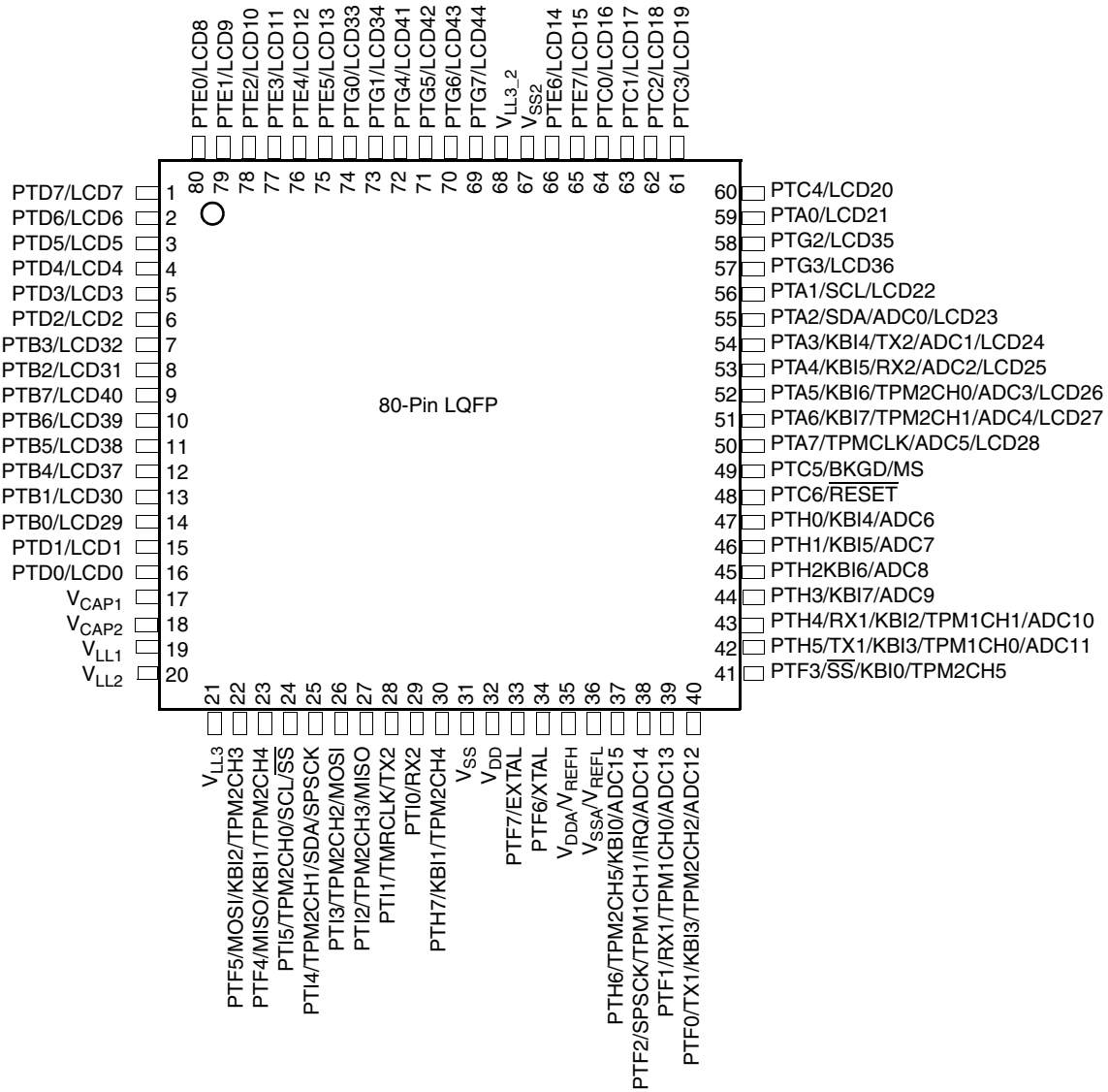


Figure 2. 80-Pin LQFP

NOTE

V_{REFH}/V_{REFL} are internally connected to V_{DDA}/V_{SSA}.

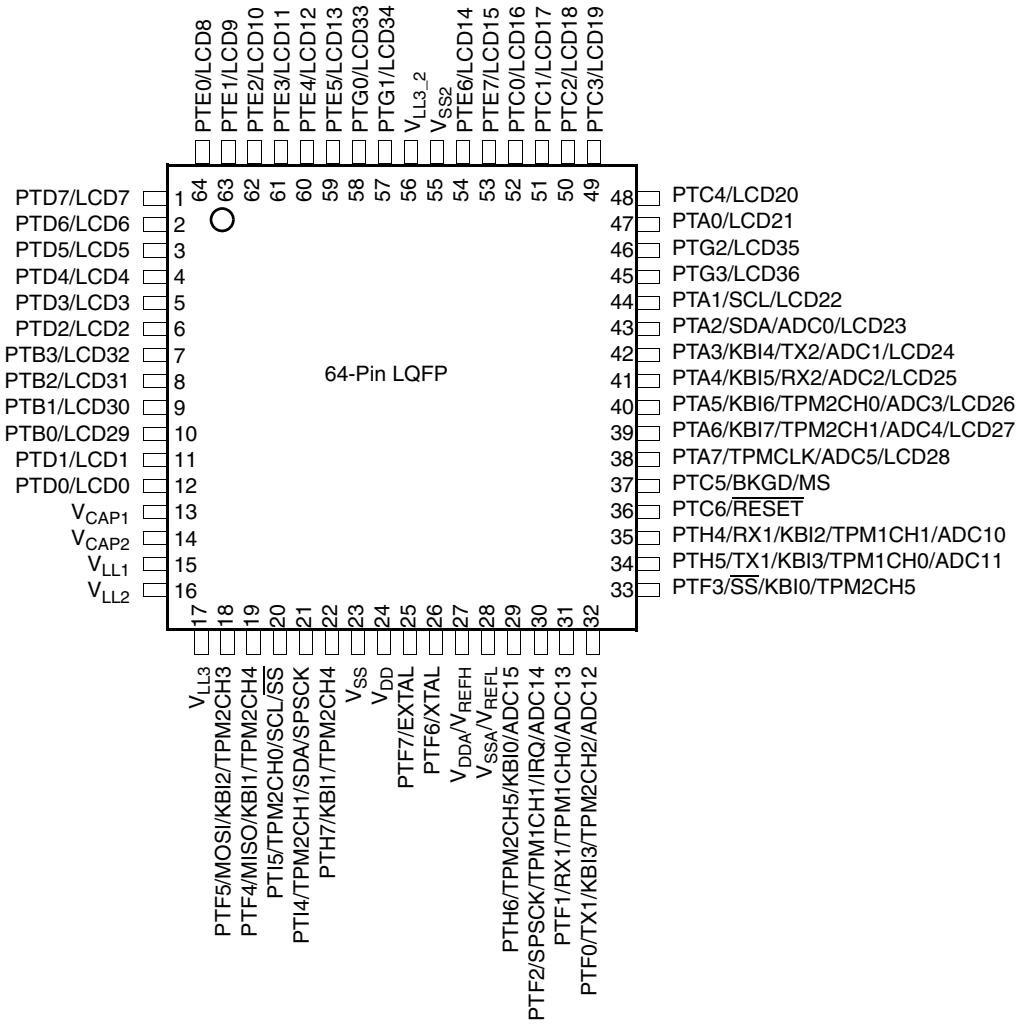


Figure 3. 64-Pin LQFP

NOTE

V_{REFH}/V_{REFL} are internally connected to V_{DDA}/V_{SSA}.

Table 2. Pin Availability by Package Pin-Count (continued)

Packages			<-- Lowest **Priority** --> Highest				
80	**64**	**48**	**Port Pin**	**Alt 1**	**Alt 2**	**Alt 3**	**Alt 4**
39	31	23	PTF1	RX1	TPM1CH0	ADC13	—
40	32	24	PTF0	TX1	KBI3	TPM2CH2	ADC12
41	33	25	PTF3	$\overline{SS}$	KBI0	TPM2CH5	—
42	34	—	PTH5	TX1	KBI3	TPM1CH0	ADC11
43	35	—	PTH4	RX1	KBI2	TPM1CH1	ADC10
44	—	—	PTH3	KBI7	ADC9	—	—
45	—	—	PTH2	KBI6	ADC8	—	—
46	—	—	PTH1	KBI5	ADC7	—	—
47	—	—	PTH0	KBI4	ADC6	—	—
48	36	26	PTC6	$\overline{RESET}$	—	—	—
49	37	27	PTC5	BKGD/MS	—	—	—
50	38	28	PTA7	TPMCLK	ADC5	LCD28	—
51	39	29	PTA6	KBI7	TPM2CH1	ADC4	LCD27
52	40	30	PTA5	KBI6	TPM2CH0	ADC3	LCD26
53	41	31	PTA4	KBI5	RX2	ADC2	LCD25
54	42	32	PTA3	KBI4	TX2	ADC1	LCD24
55	43	33	PTA2	SDA	ADC0	LCD23	—
56	44	34	PTA1	SCL	LCD22	—	—
57	45	—	PTG3	LCD36	—	—	—
58	46	—	PTG2	LCD35	—	—	—
59	47	35	PTA0	LCD21	—	—	—
60	48	36	PTC4	LCD20	—	—	—
61	49	37	PTC3	LCD19	—	—	—
62	50	38	PTC2	LCD18	—	—	—
63	51	39	PTC1	LCD17	—	—	—
64	52	40	PTC0	LCD16	—	—	—
65	53	41	PTE7	LCD15	—	—	—
66	54	42	PTE6	LCD14	—	—	—
67	55	—	V_{SS2}	—	—	—	—
68	56	—	V_{LL3_2}	—	—	—	—
69	—	—	PTG7	LCD44	—	—	—
70	—	—	PTG6	LCD43	—	—	—
71	—	—	PTG5	LCD42	—	—	—
72	—	—	PTG4	LCD41	—	—	—
73	57	—	PTG1	LCD34	—	—	—
74	58	—	PTG0	LCD33	—	—	—
75	59	43	PTE5	LCD13	—	—	—
76	60	44	PTE4	LCD12	—	—	—

Table 4. Absolute Maximum Ratings

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Supply voltage	V_{DD}	–0.3 to +5.8	V
Maximum current into V_{DD}	I_{DD}	120	mA
Digital input voltage	V_{In}	–0.3 to V_{DD} + 0.3	V
Instantaneous maximum current Single pin limit (applies to all port pins)[1, 2, 3]	I_D	±25 ±2	mA
Storage temperature range	T_{stg}	–55 to 150	°C

1 Input must be current limited to the value specified. To determine the value of the required current-limiting resistor, calculate resistance values for positive (V_{DD}) and negative (V_{SS}) clamp voltages and use the largest of the two resistance values.

2 All functional non-supply pins are internally clamped to V_{SS} and V_{DD}.

3 Power supply must maintain regulation within operating V_{DD} range during instantaneous and operating maximum current conditions. If positive injection current ($V_{In} > V_{DD}$) is greater than I_{DD}, the injection current may flow out of V_{DD} and could result in an external power supply going out of regulation. Ensure that the external V_{DD} load will shunt current greater than maximum injection current, this will be of greater risk when the MCU is not consuming power. For instance, if no system clock is present, or if the clock rate is very low (which would reduce overall power consumption).

2.4 Thermal Characteristics

This section provides information about operating temperature range, power dissipation, and package thermal resistance. Power dissipation on I/O pins is usually small compared to the power dissipation in On-Chip logic and voltage regulator circuits, and it is user-determined rather than being controlled by the MCU design. To take $P_{I/O}$ into account in power calculations, determine the difference between actual pin voltage and V_{SS} or V_{DD} and multiply by the pin current for each I/O pin. Except in cases of unusually high pin current (heavy loads), the difference between pin voltage and V_{SS} or V_{DD} will be very small.

Table 5. Thermal Characteristics

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Operating temperature range (packaged)	T_A	T_L to T_H –40 to +105	°C
Maximum junction temperature	T_J	125	°C
Thermal resistance Single-layer board 80-pin LQFP 64-pin LQFP 48-pin LQFP	θ_{JA}	 61 71 80	°C/W
Thermal resistance Four-layer board 80-pin LQFP 64-pin LQFP 48-pin LQFP	θ_{JA}	 48 52 56	°C/W

The average chip-junction temperature (T_J) in °C can be obtained from:

$$T_J = T_A + (P_D \times \theta_{JA}) \qquad \textit{Eqn. 1}$$

Table 7. ESD and Latch-Up Protection Characteristics

No.	Rating[1]	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
1	Human body model (HBM)	V_{HBM}	2500	—	V
2	Charge device model (CDM)	V_{CDM}	750	—	V
3	Latch-up current at T_A = 85 °C	I_{LAT}	±100	—	mA

1 Parameter is achieved by design characterization on a small sample size from typical devices under typical conditions unless otherwise noted.

2.6 DC Characteristics

This section includes information about power supply requirements and I/O pin characteristics.

Table 8. DC Characteristics

Num	C	Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ[1]	Max	Unit
1	—	Operating Voltage	—	2.7	—	5.5	V
2	P	Output high voltage — Low Drive (PTxDSn = 0) 5 V, I_{Load} = –2 mA 3 V, I_{Load} = –0.6 mA	V_{OH}	 V_{DD} – 0.8 V_{DD} – 0.8	 — —	 — —	V
		Output high voltage — High Drive (PTxDSn = 1) V 5 V, I_{Load} = –10 mA 3 V, I_{Load} = –3 mA		 V_{DD} – 0.8 V_{DD} – 0.8	 — —	 — —	
3	P	Output low voltage — Low Drive (PTxDSn = 0) 5 V, I_{Load} = 2 mA 3 V, I_{Load} = 0.6 mA	V_{OL}	—	 — —	 0.8 0.8	V
		Output low voltage — High Drive (PTxDSn = 1) 5 V, I_{Load} = 10 mA 3 V, I_{Load} = 3 mA			 — —	 0.8 0.8	
4	P	Output high current — Max total I_{OH} for all ports 5 V 3 V	I_{OHT}	—	—	 100 60	mA
5	C	Output high current — Max total I_{OL} for all ports 5 V 3 V	I_{OLT}	—	—	 100 60	mA
6	P	Bandgap voltage reference	V_{BG}	—	1.225	—	V
7	P	Input high voltage; all digital inputs	V_{IH}	0.65 x V_{DD}	—	—	V
8	P	Input low voltage; all digital inputs	V_{IL}	—	—	0.35 x V_{DD}	V
9	P	Input hysteresis; all digital inputs	V_{hys}	0.06 x V_{DD}	—	—	mV
10	P	Input leakage current; input only pins[2] V_{In} = V_{DD} or V_{SS}	$\lvert I_{In} \rvert$	—	0.1	1	μA
11	P	High impedence (off-state) leakage current V_{In} = V_{DD} or V_{SS}	$\lvert I_{OZ} \rvert$	—	0.1	1	μA
12	P	Internal pullup resistors[3]	R_{PU}	20	45	65	kΩ
13	P	Internal pulldown resistors[4]	R_{PD}	20	45	65	kΩ

Table 8. DC Characteristics (continued)

Num	C	Characteristic		Symbol	Min	Typ[1]	Max	Unit
14	D	DC injection current [5, 6, 7] $V_{IN} < V_{SS}$, $V_{IN} > V_{DD}$	Single pin limit	I_{IC}	—	—	2	mA
			Total MCU limit, includes sum of all stressed pins		—	—	25	mA
15	C	Input Capacitance, all non-supply pins		C_{In}	—	—	8	pF
16	C	RAM retention voltage		V_{RAM}	2	—	—	V
17	P	POR rearm voltage		V_{POR}	0.9	1.4	2.0	V
18	D	POR rearm time		t_{POR}	10	—	—	µs
19	P	Low-voltage detection threshold — high range V_{DD} falling V_{DD} rising		V_{LVD1}	 3.9 4.0	 4.0 4.1	 4.1 4.2	V
20	P	Low-voltage detection threshold — low range V_{DD} falling V_{DD} rising		V_{LVD0}	 2.48 2.54	 2.56 2.62	 2.64 2.70	V
21	P	Low-voltage warning threshold — high range 1 V_{DD} falling V_{DD} rising		V_{LVW3}	 4.5 4.6	 4.6 4.7	 4.7 4.8	V
22	P	Low-voltage warning threshold — high range 0 V_{DD} falling V_{DD} rising		V_{LVW2}	 4.2 4.3	 4.3 4.4	 4.4 4.5	V
23	P	Low-voltage warning threshold — low range 1 V_{DD} falling V_{DD} rising		V_{LVW1}	 2.84 2.90	 2.92 2.98	 3.00 3.06	V
24	P	Low-voltage warning threshold — low range 0 V_{DD} falling V_{DD} rising		V_{LVW0}	 2.66 2.72	 2.74 2.80	 2.82 2.88	V
25	P	Low-voltage inhibit reset/recover hysteresis 5 V 3 V		V_{hys}	—	 100 60	—	mV

1 Typical values are measured at 25 °C. Characterized, not tested

2 Measured with $V_{In} = V_{DD}$ or V_{SS}.

3 Measured with $V_{In} = V_{SS}$.

4 Measured with $V_{In} = V_{DD}$.

5 All functional non-supply pins, except for PTC6 are internally clamped to V_{SS} and V_{DD}.

6 Input must be current limited to the value specified. To determine the value of the required current-limiting resistor, calculate resistance values for positive and negative clamp voltages, then use the larger of the two values.

7 Power supply must maintain regulation within operating V_{DD} range during instantaneous and operating maximum current conditions. If the positive injection current ($V_{In} > V_{DD}$) is greater than I_{DD}, the injection current may flow out of V_{DD} and could result in external power supply going out of regulation. Ensure that external V_{DD} load will shunt current greater than maximum injection current. This will be the greatest risk when the MCU is not consuming power. For instance, if no system clock is present, or if clock rate is very low (which would reduce overall power consumption).

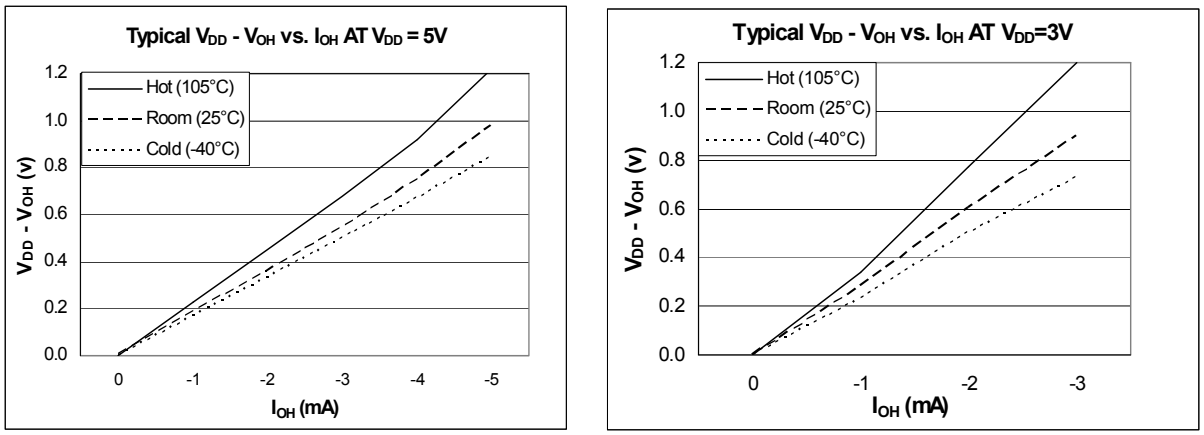


Figure 8. Typical High-side Drive (source) characteristics – Low Drive (PTxDSn = 0)

2.7 Supply Current Characteristics

This section includes information about power supply current in various operating modes.

Table 9. Supply Current Characteristics

Num	C	Parameter	Symbol	Bus Freq	V_{DD} (V)	Typ[1]	Max	Unit	Temp (°C)
1	C	Run supply current FEI mode, all modules on	RI_{DD}	20 MHz	3	16.38	27.85	mA	–40 °C to 85 °C
	C						28.05		–40 °C to105 °C
	C			1 MHz		1.67	2.84		–40 °C to 85 °C
	C						2.87		–40 °C to105 °C
	P			20 MHz	5	16.55	28.14	mA	–40 °C to 85 °C
	P						28.35		–40 °C to105 °C
	C			1 MHz		1.77	3.01		–40 °C to 85 °C
	C						3.05		–40 °C to105 °C
2	T	Run supply current FEI mode, all modules off	RI_{DD}	20 MHz	3	11.9	20.25	mA	–40 °C to 85 °C
	T						21.72		–40 °C to105 °C
	T			1 MHz		1.16	1.95		–40 °C to 85 °C
	T						1.98		–40 °C to105 °C
	T			20 MHz	5	12.68	21.56	mA	–40 °C to 85 °C
	T						23.12		–40 °C to105 °C
	T			1 MHz		1.4	2.39		–40 °C to 85 °C
	T						2.41		–40 °C to105 °C
3	T	Wait mode supply current FEI mode, all modules off	WI_{DD}	20 MHz	3	7.9	13.42	mA	–40 °C to 85 °C
	T						13.59		–40 °C to105 °C
	T			1 MHz		0.88	1.49		–40 °C to 85 °C
	T						1.51		–40 °C to105 °C
	P			20 MHz	5	8.13	13.81	mA	–40 °C to 85 °C
	P						13.98		–40 °C to105 °C
	T			1 MHz		1.12	1.91		–40 °C to 85 °C
	T						1.94		–40 °C to105 °C
4	C	Stop2 mode supply current	$S2I_{DD}$	n/a	3	1.1	16.0	µA	–40 °C to 85 °C
	C						39.0		–40 °C to105 °C
	P				5	1.2	18.7	µA	–40 °C to 85 °C
	P						46.1		–40 °C to105 °C
5	C	Stop3 mode supply current No clocks active	$S3I_{DD}$	n/a	3	1.2	22.4	µA	–40 °C to 85 °C
	C						56.2		–40 °C to105 °C
	P				5	1.32	25.5	µA	–40 °C to 85 °C
	P						63.9		–40 °C to105 °C

Table 9. Supply Current Characteristics (continued)

Num	C	Parameter		Symbol	Bus Freq	V_{DD} (V)	Typ[1]	Max	Unit	Temp (°C)
8	T	Stop3 adders:	EREFSTEN = 1	—	n/a	3	4.58	—	µA	–40 °C to 105 °C
			IREFSTEN = 1				71.7	—		
			LVD				94.35	—		
			EREFSTEN = 1			5	4.61	—	µA	
			IREFSTEN = 1				71.69	—		
			LVD				107.34	—		

1 Typical values are measured at 25 °C. Characterized, not tested.

2 LCD configured for Charge Pump Enabled V_{LL3} connected to V_{DD}.

3 This does not include current required for 32 kHz oscillator.

4 This is the maximum current when all LCD inputs/outputs are used.

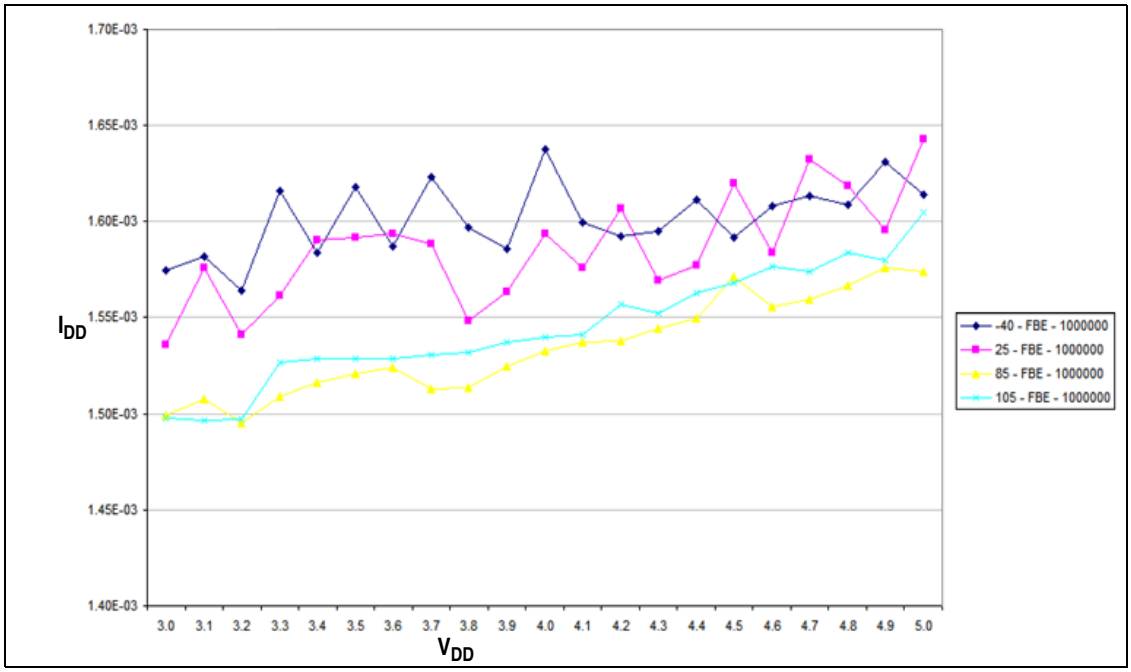


Figure 9. Typical Run I_{DD} for FBE Mode at 1 MHz

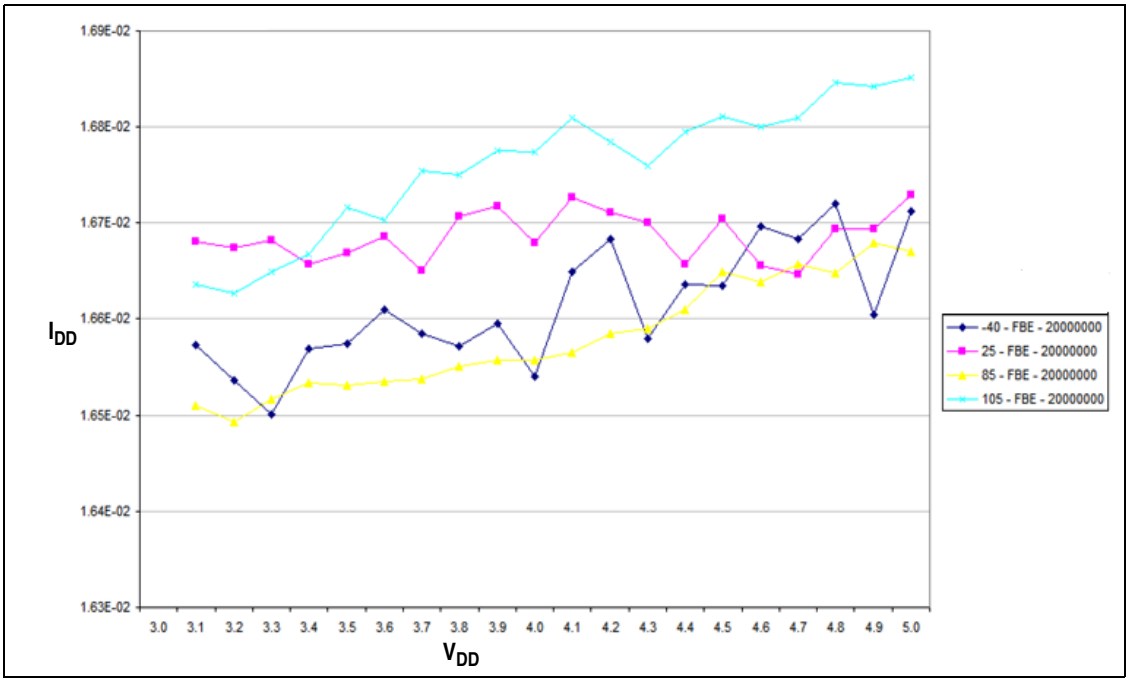


Figure 10. Typical Run I_{DD} for FBE Mode at 20 MHz

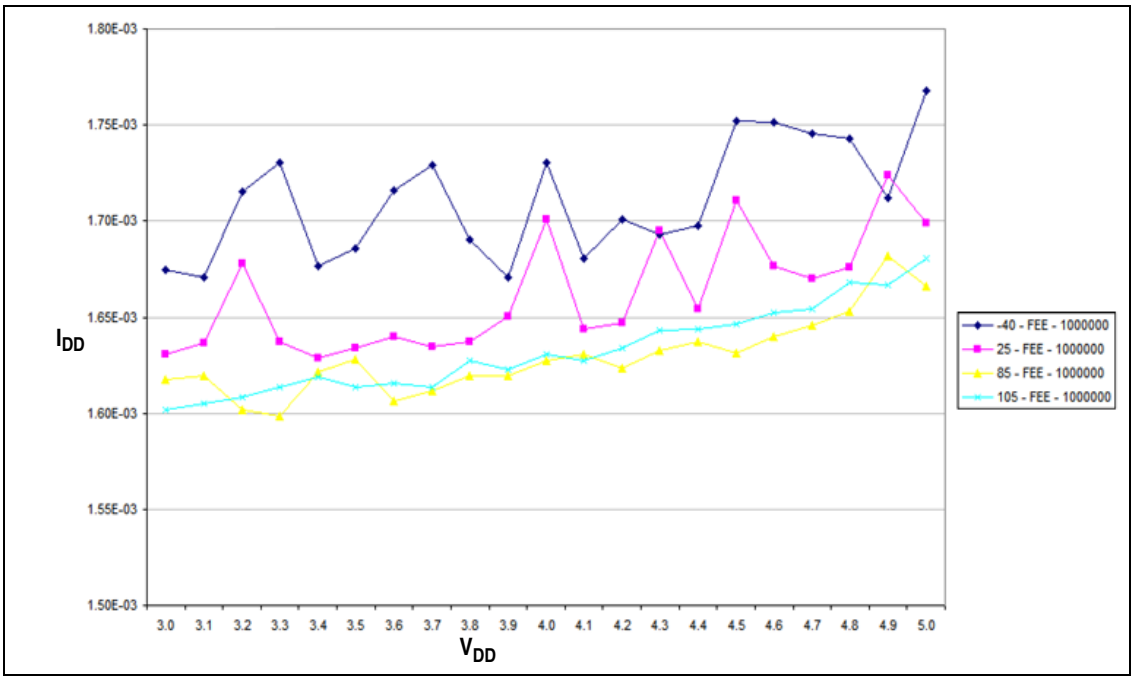


Figure 11. Typical Run I_{DD} for FEE Mode at 1 MHz

Table 12. 12-bit ADC Operating Conditions (continued)

Characteristic	Conditions	Symb	Min	Typ[1]	Max	Unit	Comment
Input Resistance	—	R_{ADIN}	—	5	7	kΩ	—
Analog Source Resistance	12-bit mode f_{ADCK} > 4MHz f_{ADCK} < 4MHz	R_{AS}	 — —	 — —	 2 5	kΩ	External to MCU
	10-bit mode f_{ADCK} > 4MHz f_{ADCK} < 4MHz		 — —	 — —	 5 10		
	8-bit mode (all valid f_{ADCK})		—	—	10		
ADC Conversion Clock Freq.	High Speed (ADLPC = 0)	f_{ADCK}	0.4	—	8.0	MHz	—
	Low Power (ADLPC = 1)		0.4	—	4.0		

1 Typical values assume V_{DDAD} = 5.0 V, Temp = 25 °C, f_{ADCK} = 1.0 MHz unless otherwise stated. Typical values are for reference only and are not tested in production.

2 DC potential difference.

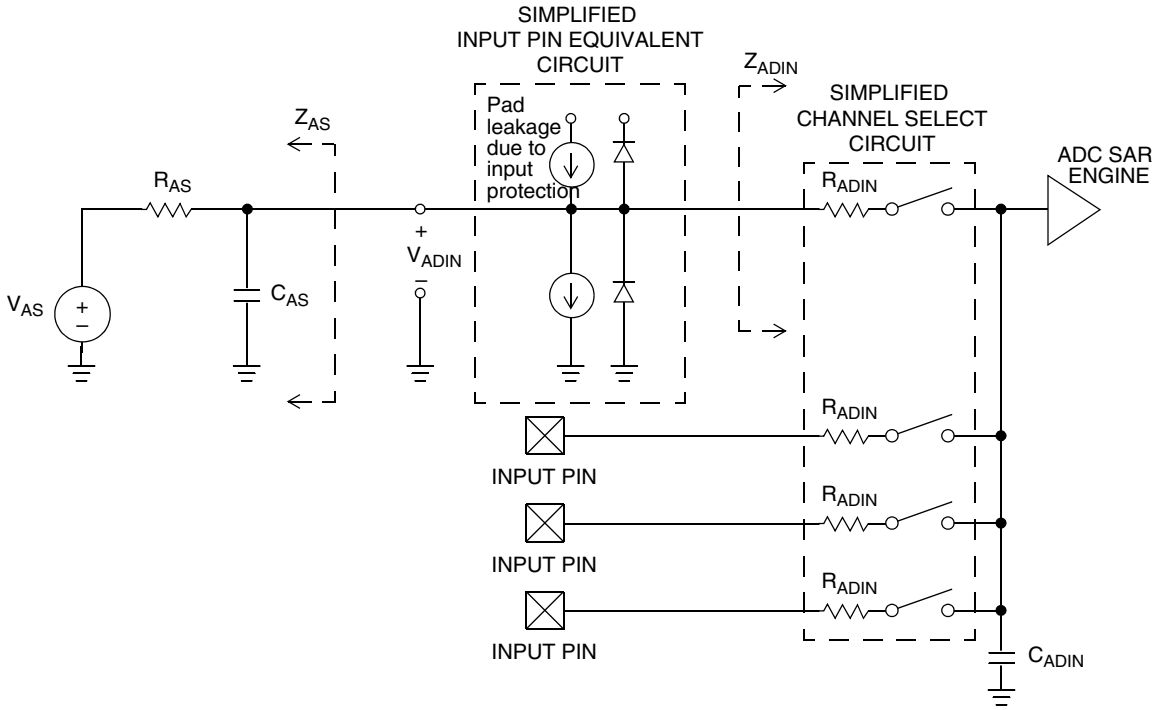
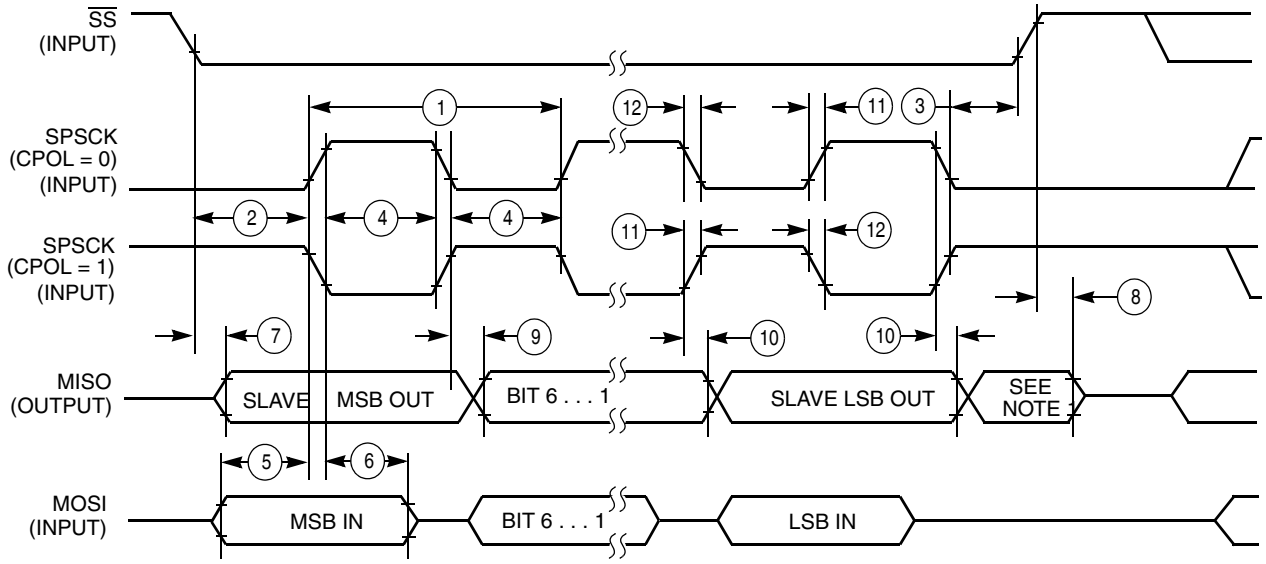
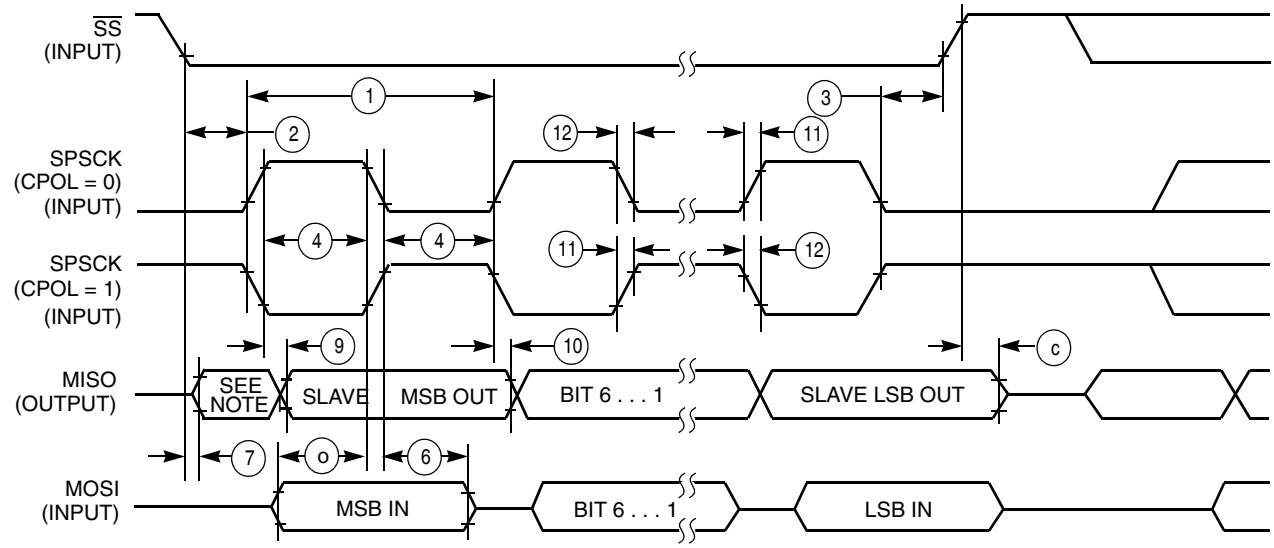


Figure 18. ADC Input Impedance Equivalency Diagram



NOTE:
1. Not defined but normally MSB of character just received.

Figure 25. SPI Slave Timing (CPHA = 0)



NOTE:
1. Not defined but normally LSB of character just received

Figure 26. SPI Slave Timing (CPHA = 1)

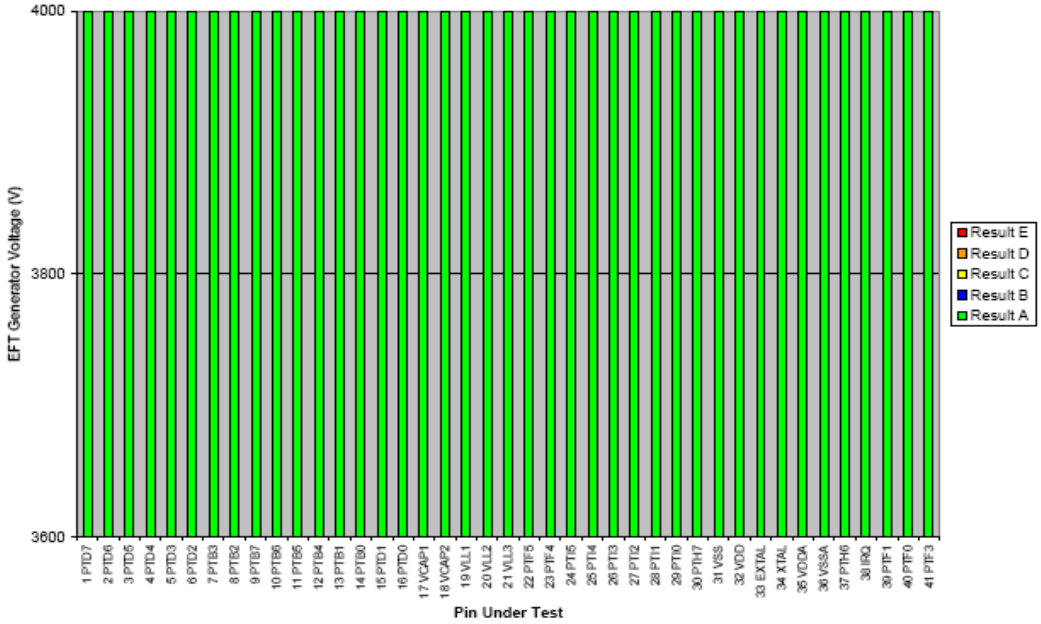
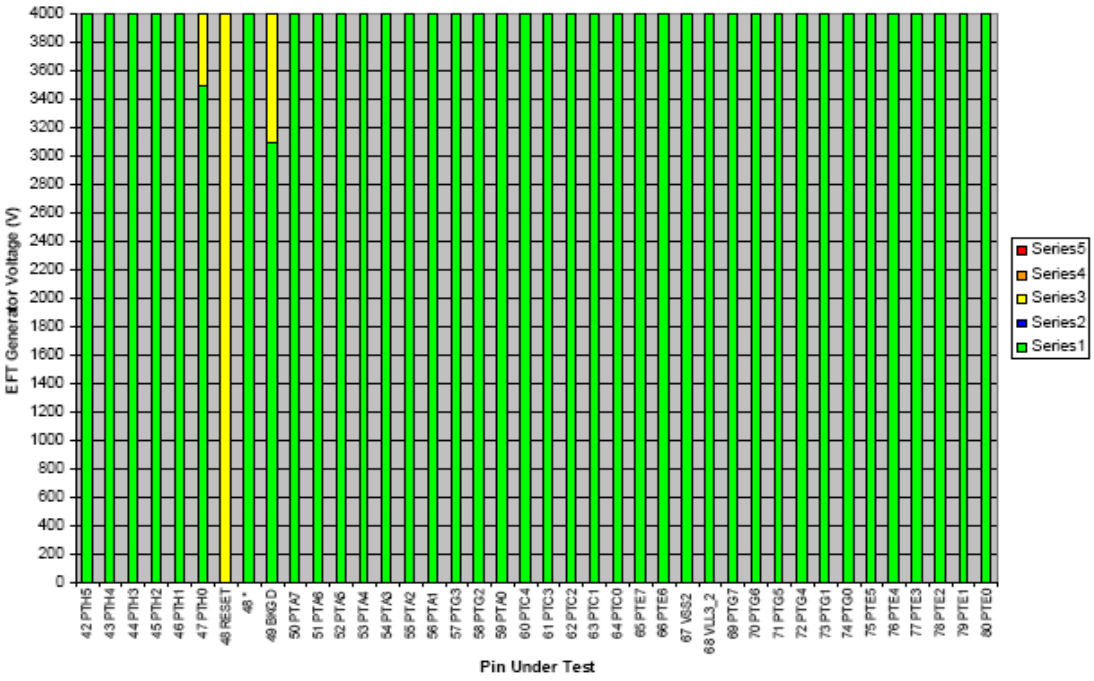


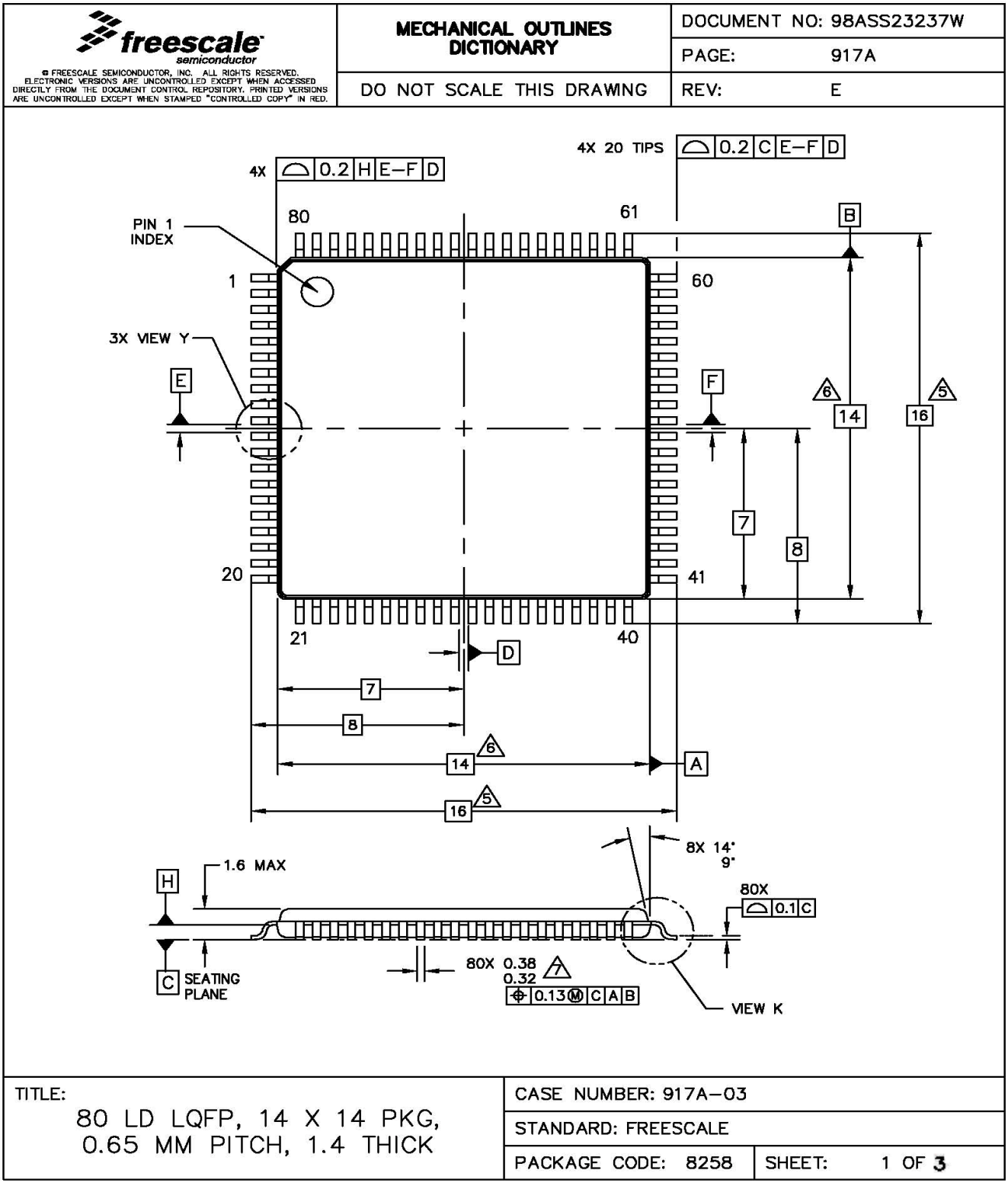
Figure 29. 4 MHz, Negative Polarity Pins 1 – 41



Note:
RESET retested with 0.1 μF capacitor from pin to ground is Class A compliant as shown by 48*.

Figure 30. 4 MHz, Negative Polarity Pins 42 – 80

4.1.1 80-pin LQFP



freescale semiconductor	MECHANICAL OUTLINES DICTIONARY	DOCUMENT NO: 98ASS23237W
		PAGE: 917A
	DO NOT SCALE THIS DRAWING	REV: E

NOTES:

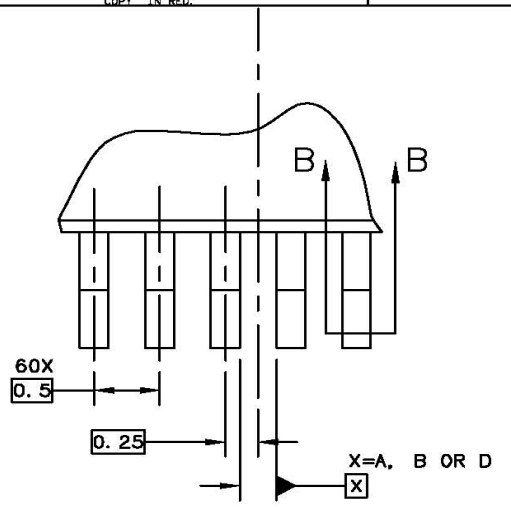
1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ASME Y14.5M–1994.
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION : MILIMETER.
3. DATUM PLANE H IS LOCATED AT THE BOTTOM OF LEAD AND IS COINCIDENT WITH THE LEAD WHERE THE LEAD EXITS THE PLASTIC BODY AT THE BOTTOM OF THE PARTING LINE.
4. DATUM E, F AND D TO BE DETERMINED AT DATUM PLANE H.
5. DIMENSIONS TO BE DETERMINED AT SEATING PLANE C.
6. DIMENSIONS DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD PROTRUSION. ALLOWABLE PROTRUSION IS 0.25 PER SIDE. DIMENSIONS DO INCLUDE MOLD MISMATCH AND ARE DETERMINED AT DATUM PLANE H.
7. DIMENSION DOES NOT INCLUDE DAMBAR PROTRUSION. DAMBAR PROTRUSION SHALL NOT CAUSE THE LEAD WIDTH TO EXCEED 0.46. MINIMUM SPACE BETWEEN PROTRUSION AND ADJACENT LEAD OR PROTRUSION 0.07.

TITLE: 80 LD LQFP, 14 X 14 PKG, 0.65 MM PITCH, 1.4 THICK	CASE NUMBER: 917A–03	
	STANDARD: FREESCALE	
	PACKAGE CODE: 8258	SHEET: 3 OF 3

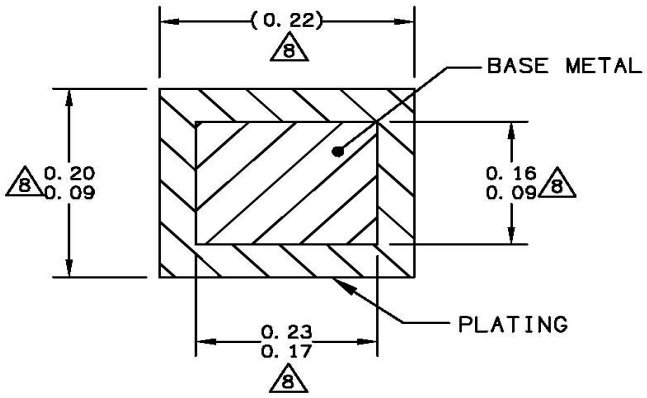
Figure 33. 80-pin LQFP Package Drawing (Case 917A, Doc #98ASS23237W)

freescale semiconductor

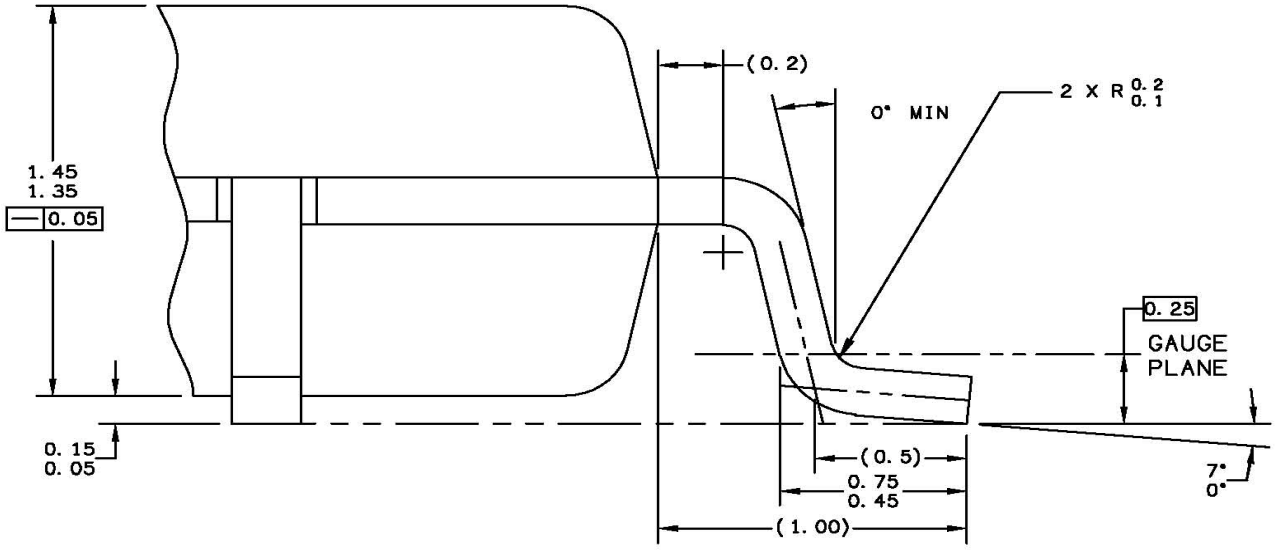
MECHANICAL OUTLINES DICTIONARY	DOCUMENT NO: 98ASS23234W
	PAGE: 840F
DO NOT SCALE THIS DRAWING	REV: E



VIEW Y



SECTION B–B



VIEW AA

TITLE: 64LD LQFP, 10 X 10 X 1.4 PKG, 0.5 PITCH, CASE OUTLINE	CASE NUMBER: 840F–02	
	STANDARD: JEDEC MS–026 BCD	
	PACKAGE CODE: 8426	SHEET: 2 OF 3

freescale semiconductor	MECHANICAL OUTLINES DICTIONARY	DOCUMENT NO: 98ASS23234W
		PAGE: 840F
	DO NOT SCALE THIS DRAWING	REV: E

NOTES:

1. DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS.
2. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ASME Y14.5M–1994.
3. DATUMS A, B AND D TO BE DETERMINED AT DATUM PLANE H.
4. DIMENSIONS TO BE DETERMINED AT SEATING PLANE C.
5. THIS DIMENSION DOES NOT INCLUDE DAMBAR PROTRUSION. ALLOWABLE DAMBAR PROTRUSION SHALL NOT CAUSE THE LEAD WIDTH TO EXCEED THE UPPER LIMIT BY MORE THAN 0.08 mm AT MAXIMUM MATERIAL CONDITION. DAMBAR CANNOT BE LOCATED ON THE LOWER RADIUS OR THE FOOT. MINIMUM SPACE BETWEEN PROTRUSION AND ADJACENT LEAD SHALL NOT BE LESS THAN 0.07 mm.
6. THIS DIMENSION DOES NOT INCLUDE MOLD PROTRUSION. ALLOWABLE PROTRUSION IS 0.25 mm PER SIDE. THIS DIMENSION IS MAXIMUM PLASTIC BODY SIZE DIMENSION INCLUDING MOLD MISMATCH.
7. EXACT SHAPE OF EACH CORNER IS OPTIONAL.
8. THESE DIMENSIONS APPLY TO THE FLAT SECTION OF THE LEAD BETWEEN 0.1 mm AND 0.25 mm FROM THE LEAD TIP.

TITLE: 64LD LQFP, 10 X 10 X 1.4 PKG, 0.5 PITCH, CASE OUTLINE	CASE NUMBER: 840F–02	
	STANDARD: JEDEC MS–026 BCD	
	PACKAGE CODE: 8426	SHEET: 3 OF 3

Figure 34. 64-pin LQFP Package Drawing (Case 840F, Doc #98ASS23234W)