Welcome to E-XFL.COM

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	F²MC-16LX
Core Size	16-Bit
Speed	16MHz
Connectivity	CANbus, EBI/EMI, SCI, Serial I/O, UART/USART
Peripherals	POR, WDT
Number of I/O	81
Program Memory Size	128KB (128K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	6K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	4.5V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	A/D 8x8/10b
Oscillator Type	External
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 105°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/infineon-technologies/mb90f543gspf-gs-9011

Starting by an external trigger input.
Conversion time : 26.3 μs

- FULL-CAN interfaces
  MB90540G series : 2 channels
  MB90545G series : 1 channel
  Conforming to Version 2.0 Part A and Part B
  Flexible message buffering (mailbox and FIFO buffering can be mixed)
- External bus interface : Maximum address space 16 Mbytes
- Package: QFP-100, LQFP-100

Contents

5. Handling Devices

(1) Preventing latch-up

CMOS IC chips may suffer latch-up under the following conditions :

- A voltage higher than V_{CC} or lower than V_{SS} is applied to an input or output pin.
- A voltage higher than the rated voltage is applied between V_{CC} and V_{SS}.
- The AVcc power supply is applied before the V_{CC} voltage.

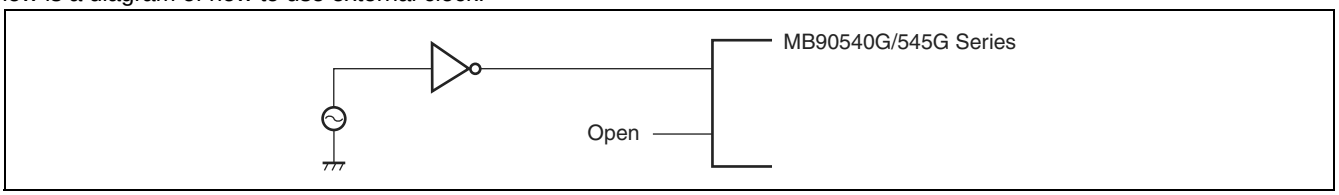
Latch-up may increase the power supply current drastically, causing thermal damage to the device.
For the same reason, care must also be taken in not allowing the analog power-supply voltage (AV_{CC}, AVRH) to exceed the digital power-supply voltage.

(2) Handling unused pins

Leaving unused input pins open may result in misbehavior or latch up and possible permanent damage of the device. Therefor they must be pulled up or pulled down through resistors. In this case those resistors should be more than 2 kΩ.
Unused bi-directional pins should be set to the output state and can be left open, or the input state with the above described connection.

(3) Using external clock

To use external clock, drive X0 pin only and leave X1 pin unconnected.
Below is a diagram of how to use external clock.

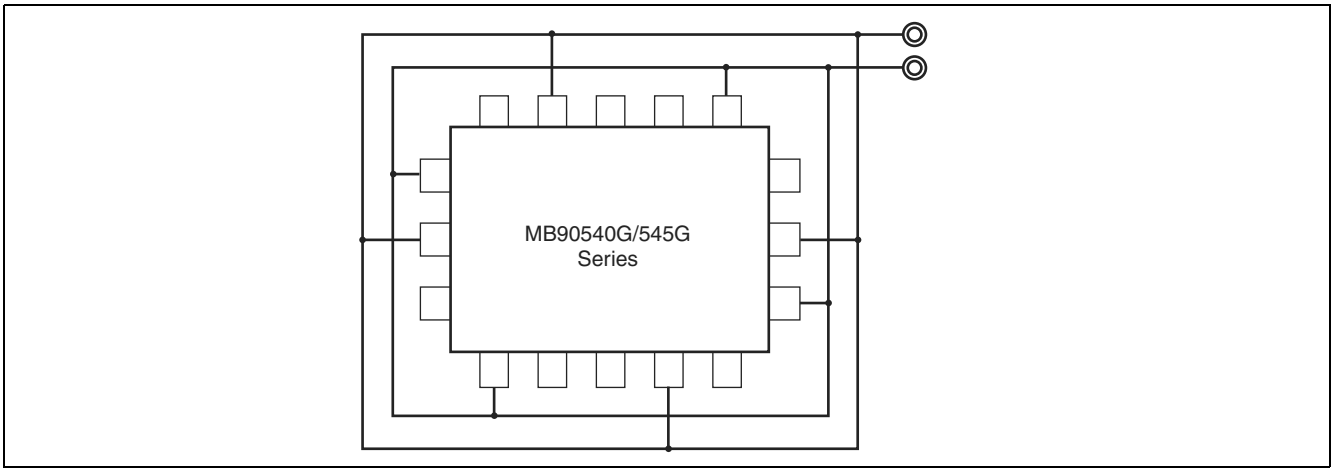


(4) Use of the sub-clock

Use one clock system parts when the sub-clock is not used. In that case, pull-down the pin X0A and leave the pin X1A open. When using two clock system parts, a 32 kHz oscillator has to be connected to the X0A and X1A pins.

(5) Power supply pins (V_{CC}/V_{SS})

In products with multiple V_{CC} or V_{SS} pins, the pins of a same potential are internally connected in the device to avoid abnormal operations including latch-up. However you must connect the pins to an external power and a ground line to lower the electro-magnetic emission level to prevent abnormal operation of strobe signals caused by the rise in the ground level, and to conform to the total current rating.
Make sure to connect V_{CC} and V_{SS} pins via the lowest impedance to power lines.
It is recommended to provide a bypass capacitor of around 0.1 μF between V_{CC} and V_{SS} pins near the device.



(6) Pull-up/down resistors

The MB90540G/545G Series does not support internal pull-up/down resistors (except Port0 − Port3 : pull-up resistors) . Use external components where needed.

(7) Crystal Oscillator Circuit

Noises around X0 or X1 pins may be possible causes of abnormal operations. Make sure to provide bypass capacitors via the shortest distances from X0, X1 pins, crystal oscillator (or ceramic resonator) and ground lines, and make sure, to the utmost effort, that lines of oscillation circuits do not cross the lines of other circuits.

It is highly recommended to provide a printed circuit board artwork surrounding X0 and X1 pins with a ground area for stabilizing the operation.

(8) Turning-on Sequence of Power Supply to A/D Converter and Analog Inputs

Make sure to turn on the A/D converter power supply (AV_{CC}, AVRH, AVRL) and analog inputs (AN0 to AN7) after turning-on the digital power supply (V_{CC}) .

Turn-off the digital power after turning off the A/D converter supply and analog inputs. In this case, make sure that the voltage does not exceed AVRH or AV_{CC} (turning on/off the analog and digital power supplies simultaneously is acceptable) .

(9) Connection of Unused Pins of A/D Converter

Connect unused pins of A/D converter to $AV_{CC} = V_{CC}$, $AV_{SS} = AVRH = V_{SS}$.

(10) N.C. Pin

The N.C. (internally connected) pin must be opened for use.

(11) Notes on Energization

To prevent the internal regulator circuit from malfunctioning, set the voltage rise time during energization at 50 μs or more (0.2 V to 2.7 V) .

Address	Register	Abbreviation	Access	Resource name	Initial value
$A2_H$ to $A4_H$	Prohibited				
$A5_H$	Automatic ready function select register	ARSR	W	External Memory Access	0 0 1 1 _ _ 0 0_B
$A6_H$	External address output control register	HACR	W		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0_B
$A7_H$	Bus control signal selection register	ECSR	W		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 $_B$
$A8_H$	Watchdog Timer control register	WDTC	R/W	Watchdog Timer	XXXXX 1 1 1_B
$A9_H$	Time Base Timer Control register	TBTC	R/W	Time Base Timer	1 - - 0 0 1 0 0_B
AA_H	Watch timer control register	WTC	R/W	Watch Timer	1 X 0 0 0 0 0 0_B
AB_H to AD_H	Prohibited				
AE_H	Flash memory control status register (Flash only, otherwise reserved)	FMCS	R/W	Flash Memory	0 0 0 X 0 0 0 0_B
AF_H	Prohibited				
$B0_H$	Interrupt control register 00	ICR00	R/W	Interrupt controller	0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1_B
$B1_H$	Interrupt control register 01	ICR01	R/W		0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1_B
$B2_H$	Interrupt control register 02	ICR02	R/W		0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1_B
$B3_H$	Interrupt control register 03	ICR03	R/W		0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1_B
$B4_H$	Interrupt control register 04	ICR04	R/W		0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1_B
$B5_H$	Interrupt control register 05	ICR05	R/W		0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1_B
$B6_H$	Interrupt control register 06	ICR06	R/W		0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1_B
$B7_H$	Interrupt control register 07	ICR07	R/W		0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1_B
$B8_H$	Interrupt control register 08	ICR08	R/W		0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1_B
$B9_H$	Interrupt control register 09	ICR09	R/W		0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1_B
BA_H	Interrupt control register 10	ICR10	R/W		0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1_B
BB_H	Interrupt control register 11	ICR11	R/W		0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1_B
BC_H	Interrupt control register 12	ICR12	R/W		0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1_B
BD_H	Interrupt control register 13	ICR13	R/W		0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1_B
BE_H	Interrupt control register 14	ICR14	R/W		0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1_B
BF_H	Interrupt control register 15	ICR15	R/W		0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1_B
$C0_H$ to FF_H	External				

Address	Register	Abbreviation	Access	Resource name	Initial value
$1FF0_H$	Program address detection register 0	PADR0	R/W	Address Match Detection Function	$XXXXXXXX_B$
$1FF1_H$	Program address detection register 0	PADR0	R/W		$XXXXXXXX_B$
$1FF2_H$	Program address detection register 0	PADR0	R/W		$XXXXXXXX_B$
$1FF3_H$	Program address detection register 1	PADR1	R/W		$XXXXXXXX_B$
$1FF4_H$	Program address detection register 1	PADR1	R/W		$XXXXXXXX_B$
$1FF5_H$	Program address detection register 1	PADR1	R/W		$XXXXXXXX_B$

(Continued)

9. CAN Controller

The MB90540G series contains two CAN controllers (CAN0 and CAN1) , the MB90545G series contains only one (CAN0) . The Evaluation Chip MB90V540G also has two CAN controllers.

The CAN controller has the following features :

- Conforms to CAN Specification Version 2.0 Part A and B
  - Supports transmission/reception in standard frame and extended frame formats
- Supports transmission of data frames by receiving remote frames
- 16 transmitting/receiving message buffers
  - 29-bit ID and 8-byte data
  - Multi-level message buffer configuration
- Provides full-bit comparison, full-bit mask, acceptance register 0/acceptance register 1 for each message buffer as ID acceptance mask
  - Two acceptance mask registers in either standard frame format or extended frame formats
- Bit rate programmable from 10 Kbps to 1 Mbps (when input clock is at 16 MHz)

List of Control Registers

Address		Register	Abbreviation	Access	Initial Value
CAN0	CAN1				
000070_H	000080_H	Message buffer valid register	BVALR	R/W	$00000000\ 00000000_B$
000071_H	000081_H				
000072_H	000082_H	Transmit request register	TREQR	R/W	$00000000\ 00000000_B$
000073_H	000083_H				
000074_H	000084_H	Transmit cancel register	TCANR	W	$00000000\ 00000000_B$
000075_H	000085_H				
000076_H	000086_H	Transmit complete register	TCR	R/W	$00000000\ 00000000_B$
000077_H	000087_H				
000078_H	000088_H	Receive complete register	RCR	R/W	$00000000\ 00000000_B$
000079_H	000089_H				
$00007A_H$	$00008A_H$	Remote request receiving register	RRTRR	R/W	$00000000\ 00000000_B$
$00007B_H$	$00008B_H$				
$00007C_H$	$00008C_H$	Receive overrun register	ROVRR	R/W	$00000000\ 00000000_B$
$00007D_H$	$00008D_H$				
$00007E_H$	$00008E_H$	Receive interrupt enable register	RIER	R/W	$00000000\ 00000000_B$
$00007F_H$	$00008F_H$				

(Continued)

11. Electrical Characteristics

11.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

($V_{SS} = AV_{SS} = 0.0$ V)

Parameter	Symbol	Value		Units	Remarks
		Min	Max		
Power supply voltage	V_{CC}	$V_{SS} - 0.3$	$V_{SS} + 6.0$	V	
	AV_{CC}	$V_{SS} - 0.3$	$V_{SS} + 6.0$	V	$V_{CC} = AV_{CC}$ *1
	AVRH, AVRL	$V_{SS} - 0.3$	$V_{SS} + 6.0$	V	$AV_{CC} \geq$ AVRH/AVRL, AVRH $\geq$ AVRL *1
Input voltage	V_I	$V_{SS} - 0.3$	$V_{SS} + 6.0$	V	*2
Output voltage	V_O	$V_{SS} - 0.3$	$V_{SS} + 6.0$	V	*2
Maximum clamp current	I_{CLAMP}	−2.0	+2.0	mA	*6
Total maximum clamp current	$\Sigma\lvert I_{CLAMP} \rvert$	−	20	mA	*6
“L” level max output current	I_{OL}	−	15	mA	*3
“L” level avg. output current	I_{OLAV}	−	4	mA	*4
“L” level max overall output current	ΣI_{OL}	−	100	mA	
“L” level avg. overall output current	ΣI_{OLAV}	−	50	mA	*5
“H” level max output current	I_{OH}	−	−15	mA	*3
“H” level avg. output current	I_{OHAV}	−	−4	mA	*4
“H” level max overall output current	ΣI_{OH}	−	−100	mA	
“H” level avg. overall output current	ΣI_{OHAV}	−	−50	mA	*5
Power consumption	P_D	−	500	mW	Flash device
		−	400	mW	MASK ROM
Operating temperature	T_A	−40	+105	°C	
Storage temperature	T_{STG}	−55	+150	°C	

*1 : AV_{CC}, AVRH, AVRL should not exceed V_{CC}. Also, AVRH, AVRL should not exceed AV_{CC}, and AVRL does not exceed AVRH.

*2 : V_I and V_O should not exceed $V_{CC} + 0.3$ V. However if the maximum current to/from an input is limited by some means with external components, the I_{CLAMP} rating supercedes the V_I rating.

*3 : The maximum output current is a peak value for a corresponding pin.

*4 : Average output current is an average current value observed for a 100 ms period for a corresponding pin.

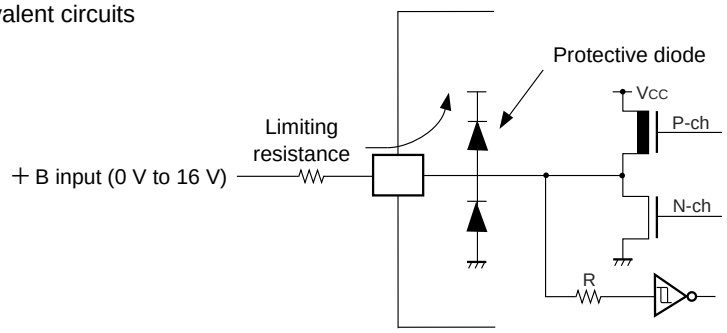
*5 : Total average current is an average current value observed for a 100 ms period for all corresponding pins.

*6 :

- Applicable to pins : P00 to P07, P10 to P17, P20 to P27, P30 to P37, P40 to P47, P50 to P57, P60 to P67, P70 to P77, P80 to P87, P90 to P97, PA0
- Use within recommended operating conditions.
- Use at DC voltage (current) .
- The + B signal should always be applied with a limiting resistance placed between the + B signal and the microcontroller.
- The value of the limiting resistance should be set so that when the + B signal is applied the input current to the microcontroller pin does not exceed rated values, either instantaneously or for prolonged periods.
- Note that when the microcontroller drive current is low, such as in the power saving modes, the + B input potential may pass through the protective diode and increase the potential at the V_{CC} pin, and this may affect other devices.
- Note that if a + B signal is input when the microcontroller current is off (not fixed at 0 V) , the power supply is provided from the pins, so that incomplete operation may result.
- Note that if the + B input is applied during power-on, the power supply is provided from the pins and the resulting supply voltage may not be sufficient to operate the power-on result.
- Care must be taken not to leave the + B input pin open.

- Note that analog system input/output pins other than the A/D input pins (LCD drive pins, comparator input pins, etc.) cannot accept + B signal input.
- Sample recommended circuits :

■ Input/Output Equivalent circuits



WARNING: Semiconductor devices can be permanently damaged by application of stress (voltage, current, temperature, etc.) in excess of absolute maximum ratings. Do not exceed these ratings.

(Continued)

(MB90543G(S)/547G(S)/548G(S)/F548GL(S): V_{CC} = 3.5 V to 5.5 V, V_{SS} = AV_{SS} = 0.0 V, T_A = −40 °C to +105 °C)

(Other than MB90543G(S)/547G(S)/548G(S)/F548GL(S): V_{CC} = 5.0 V ± 10%, V_{SS} = AV_{SS} = 0.0 V, T_A = −40 °C to +105 °C)

Parameter	Symbol	Pin name	Condition	Value			Units	Remarks
				Min	Typ	Max		
Power supply current*	I_{CC}	V_{CC}	Internal frequency : 16 MHz, At normal operating	—	40	55	mA	
			Internal frequency : 16 MHz, At Flash programming/erasing	—	50	70	mA	Flash device
	I_{CCS}		Internal frequency : 16 MHz, At sleep mode	—	12	20	mA	
	I_{CTS}		V_{CC} = 5.0 V ± 10%, Internal frequency : 2 MHz, At pseudo timer mode	—	300	600	µA	
				—	600	1100	µA	MB90F548GL (S) only
				—	200	400	µA	MB90543G(S)/547G(S)/548(S) only
	I_{CCL}		Internal frequency : 8 kHz, At sub operation, T_A = 25 °C	—	400	750	µA	MB90F548GL only
				—	50	100	µA	MASK ROM
				—	150	300	µA	Flash device
	I_{CCLS}		Internal frequency : 8 kHz, At sub sleep, T_A = 25 °C	—	15	40	µA	
	I_{CCT}		Internal frequency : 8 kHz, At timer mode, T_A = 25 °C	—	7	25	µA	
	I_{CCH1}		At stop, T_A = 25 °C	—	5	20	µA	
	I_{CCH2}		At hardware standby mode, T_A = 25 °C	—	50	100	µA	
Input capacity	C_{IN}	Other than AV_{CC}, AV_{SS}, AVRH, AVRL, C, V_{CC}, V_{SS}	—	—	5	15	pF	

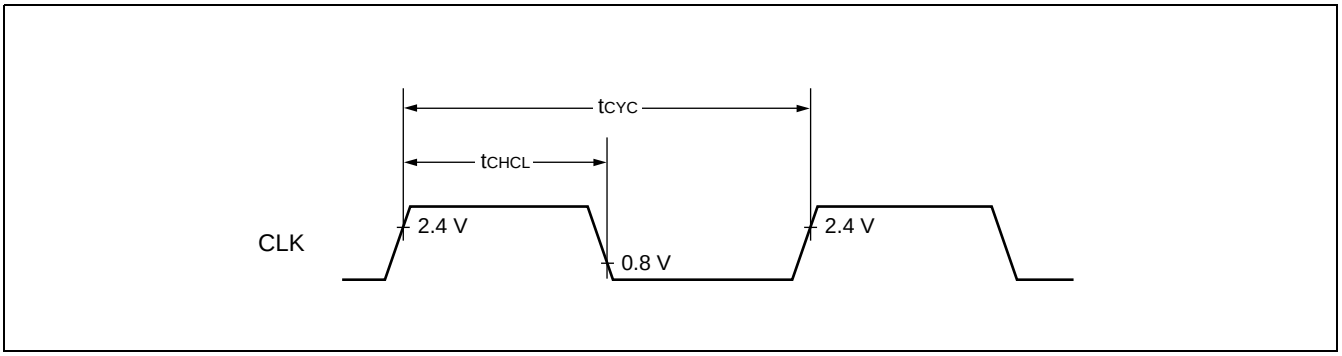
* : The power supply current testing conditions are when using the external clock.

11.4.2 Clock Output Timing

(MB90543G(S)/547G(S)/548G(S)/F548GL(S): V_{CC} = 3.5 V to 5.5 V, V_{SS} = AV_{SS} = 0.0 V, T_A = −40 °C to +105 °C)

(Other than MB90543G(S)/547G(S)/548G(S)/F548GL(S): V_{CC} = 5.0 V ± 10%, V_{SS} = AV_{SS} = 0.0 V, T_A = −40 °C to +105 °C)

Parameter	Symbol	Pin name	Condition	Value		Units	Remarks
				Min	Max		
Cycle time	t_{CYC}	CLK	V_{CC} = 5 V ± 10%	62.5	—	ns	
CLK↑ → CLK↓	t_{CHCL}			20	—	ns	



11.4.3 Reset and Hardware Standby Input Timing

(MB90543G(S)/547G(S)/548G(S)/F548GL(S): V_{CC} = 3.5 V to 5.5 V, V_{SS} = AV_{SS} = 0.0 V, T_A = −40 °C to +105 °C)

(Other than MB90543G(S)/547G(S)/548G(S)/F548GL(S): V_{CC} = 5.0 V ± 10%, V_{SS} = AV_{SS} = 0.0 V, T_A = −40 °C to +105 °C)

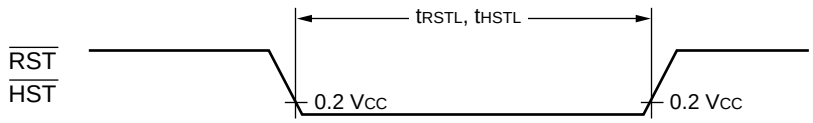
Parameter	Symbol	Pin name	Value		Units	Remarks
			Min	Max		
Reset input time	t_{RSTL}	$\overline{RST}$	4 t_{CP}	—	ns	Under normal operation
			Oscillation time of oscillator + 4 t_{CP}	—	ms	In stop mode
			100	—	µs	In pseudo timer mode (MB90543G (S) /547G (S) /548G (S))
			4 t_{CP}	—	ns	In pseudo timer mode (Other than MB90543G (S) /547G (S) /548G (S))
			2 t_{LCP}	—	µs	In sub-clock mode, sub-sleep mode, timer mode
Hardware standby input time	t_{HSTL}	$\overline{HST}$	4 t_{CP}	—	ns	Under normal operation

Note : "t_{cp}" represents one cycle time of the machine clock.

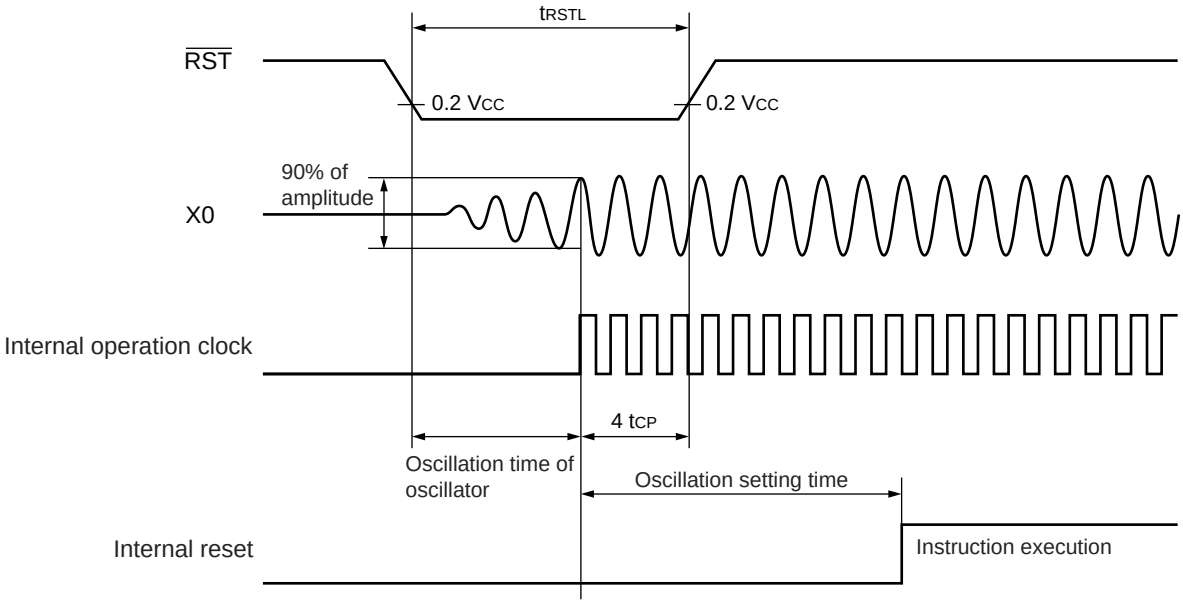
Oscillation time of oscillator is time that amplitude reached the 90%. In the crystal oscillator, the oscillation time is between several ms to tens of ms. In ceramic oscillator, the oscillation time is between handreds of µs to several ms. In the external clock, the oscillation time is 0 ns.

Any reset can not fully initialize the Flash Memory if it is performing the automatic algorithm.

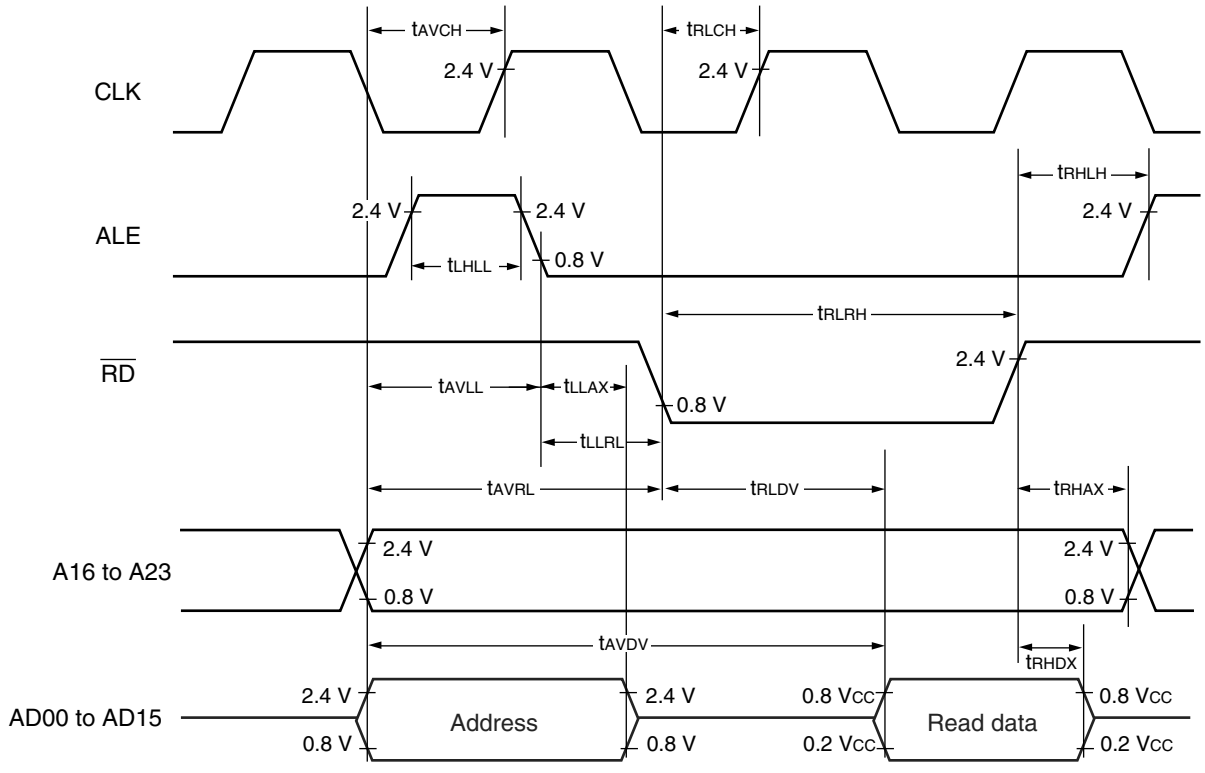
■ In under normal operation, pseudo timer mode, sub-clock mode, sub-sleep mode, timer mode



■ In stop mode



■ **Bus Timing (Read)**



11.5 A/D Converter

11.5.1 Electrical Characteristics

($V_{CC} = AV_{CC} = 5.0\ V \pm 10\%$, $V_{SS} = AV_{SS} = 0.0\ V$, $3.0\ V \leq AVRH - AVRL$, $T_A = -40\ °C$ to $+105\ °C$)

Parameter	Symbol	Pin name	Value			Units	Remarks
			Min	Typ	Max		
Resolution	—	—	—	—	10	bit	
Conversion error	—	—	—	—	±5.0	LSB	
Nonlinearity error	—	—	—	—	±2.5	LSB	
Differential nonlinearity error	—	—	—	—	±1.9	LSB	
Zero transition voltage	V_{OT}	AN0 to AN7	AVRL − 3.5 LSB	AVRL + 0.5 LSB	AVRL + 4.5 LSB	V	
Full scale transition voltage	V_{FST}	AN0 to AN7	AVRH − 6.5 LSB	AVRH − 1.5 LSB	AVRH + 1.5 LSB	V	
Compare time	—	—	352 t_{CP}	—	—	ns	Internal frequency : 16 MHz
Sampling time	—	—	64 t_{CP}	—	—	ns	Internal frequency : 16 MHz
Analog port input current	I_{AIN}	AN0 to AN7	−1	—	1	µA	$V_{CC} = AV_{CC} = 5.0\ V \pm 1\%$
Analog input voltage range	V_{AIN}	AN0 to AN7	AVRL	—	AVRH	V	
Reference voltage range	—	AVRH	AVRL + 2.7	—	AV_{CC}	V	
	—	AVRL	0	—	AVRH − 2.7	V	
Power supply current	I_A	AV_{CC}	—	5	—	mA	
	I_{AH}	AV_{CC}	—	—	5	µA	*
Reference voltage supply current	I_R	AVRH	—	400	600	µA	Flash device
			—	140	260	µA	MASK ROM
	I_{RH}	AVRH	—	—	5	µA	*
Offset between input channels	—	AN0 to AN7	—	—	4	LSB	

* : When not using an A/D converter, this is the current ($V_{CC} = AV_{CC} = AVRH = 5.0\ V$) when the CPU is stopped.

Note: The functionality of the A/D converter is only guaranteed for VCC = 5.0 V ± 10 % (also for MB90543G(S)/547G(S)/548G(S)/F548G(S)/F548GL(S)).

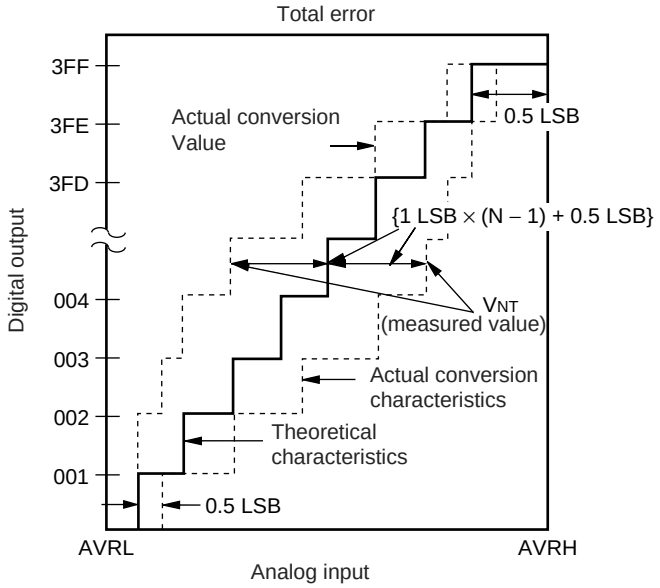
11.5.2 A/D Converter Glossary

Resolution : Analog changes that are identifiable with the A/D converter

Linearity error : The deviation of the straight line connecting the zero transition point (“00 0000 0000” ⟷ “00 0000 0001”) with the full-scale transition point (“11 1111 1110” ⟷ “11 1111 1111”) from actual conversion characteristics

Differential linearity error : The deviation of input voltage needed to change the output code by 1 LSB from the theoretical value

Total error : The total error is defined as a difference between the actual value and the theoretical value, which includes zero-transition error/full-scale transition error and linearity error.



$$1\,\text{LSB} = (\text{Theoretical value})\,\frac{\text{AVRH} - \text{AVRL}}{1024}\ [\text{V}]$$

$$V_{OT}\ (\text{Theoretical value}) = \text{AVRL} + 0.5\ \text{LSB}\ [\text{V}]$$

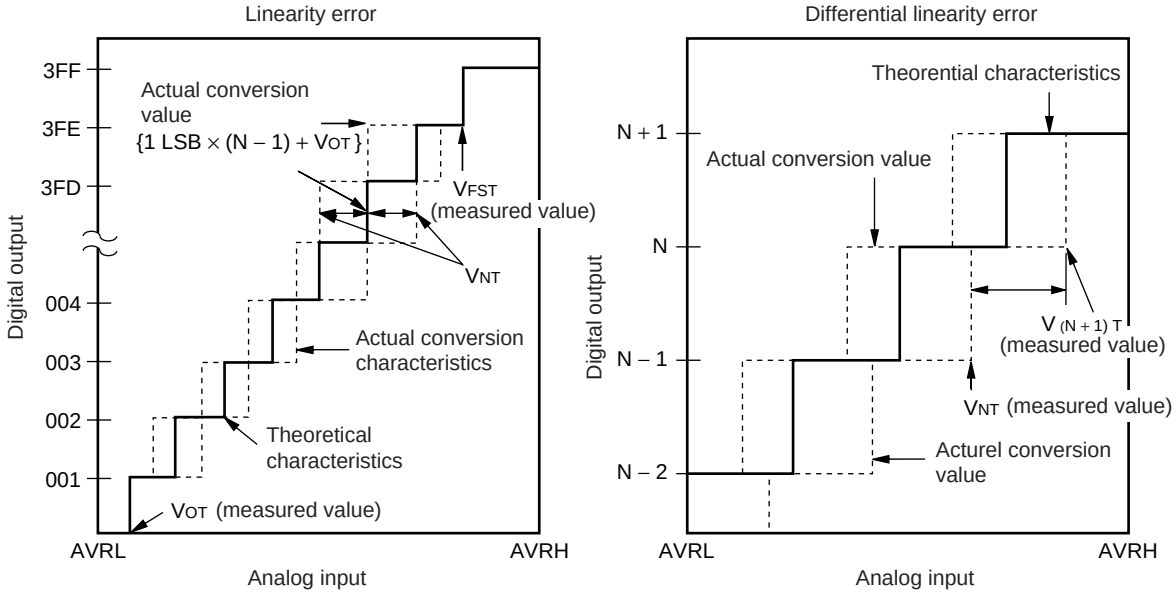
$$V_{FST}\ (\text{Theoretical value}) = \text{AVRH} - 1.5\ \text{LSB}\ [\text{V}]$$

$$\text{Total error for digital output N} = \frac{V_{NT} - \{1\ \text{LSB} \times (\text{N} - 1) + 0.5\ \text{LSB}\}}{1\ \text{LSB}}\ [\text{LSB}]$$

V_{NT} : Voltage at a transition of digital output from (N − 1) to N

(Continued)

(Continued)



$$\text{Linearity error of digital output N} = \frac{V_{NT} - \{1\ \text{LSB} \times (N-1) + V_{OT}\}}{1\ \text{LSB}}\ [\text{LSB}]$$

$$\text{Differential linearity error of digital N} = \frac{V_{(N+1)T} - V_{NT}}{1\ \text{LSB}} - 1\ \text{LSB}\ [\text{LSB}]$$

$$1\ \text{LSB} = \frac{V_{FST} - V_{OT}}{1022}\ [\text{V}]$$

V_{OT} : Voltage at transition of digital output from "000_H" to "001_H"
V_{FST} : Voltage at transition of digital output from "$3FE_H$" to "$3FF_H$"

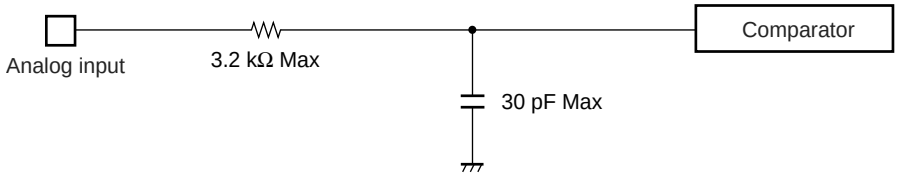
11.5.3 Notes on Using A/D Converter

Select the output impedance value for the external circuit of analog input according to the following conditions, :

- Output impedance values of the external circuit of 15 kΩ or lower are recommended.
- When capacitors are connected to external pins, the capacitance of several thousand times the internal capacitor value is recommended to minimized the effect of voltage distribution between the external capacitor and internal capacitor.

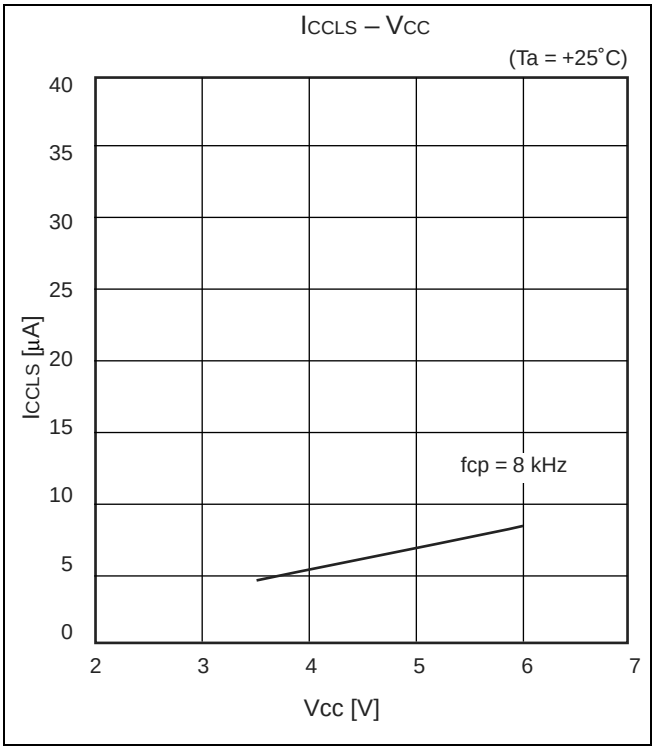
Note : When the output impedance of the external circuit is too high, the sampling period for analog voltages may not be sufficient (sampling period = 4.00 μs @machine clock of 16 MHz) .

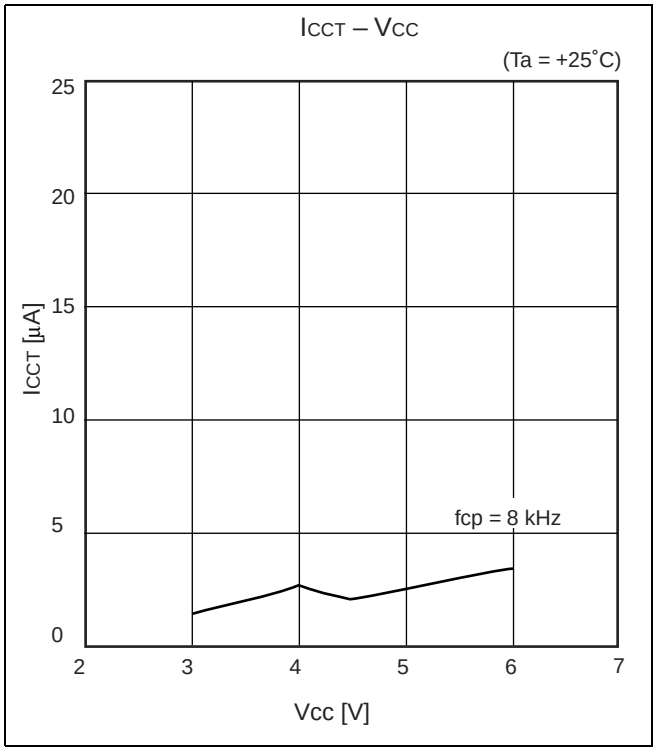
■ **Equipment of analog input circuit model**

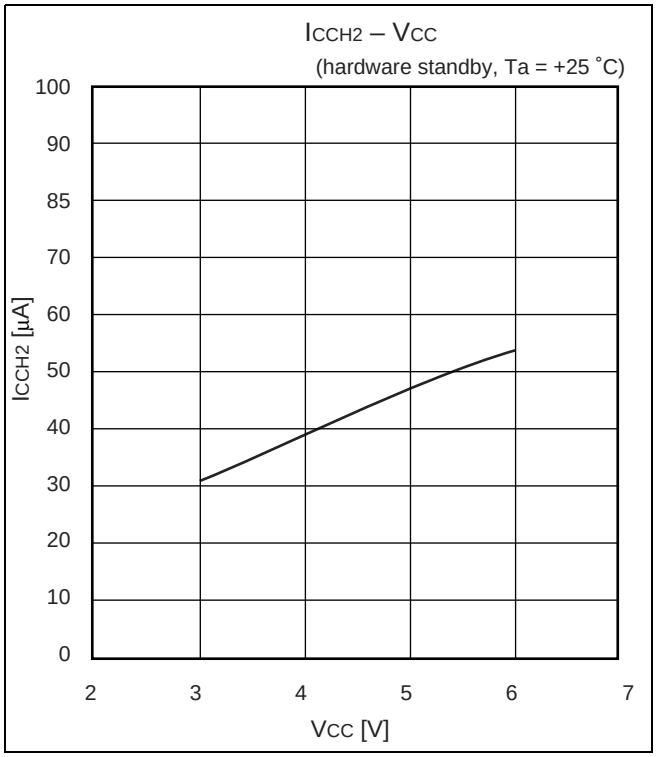


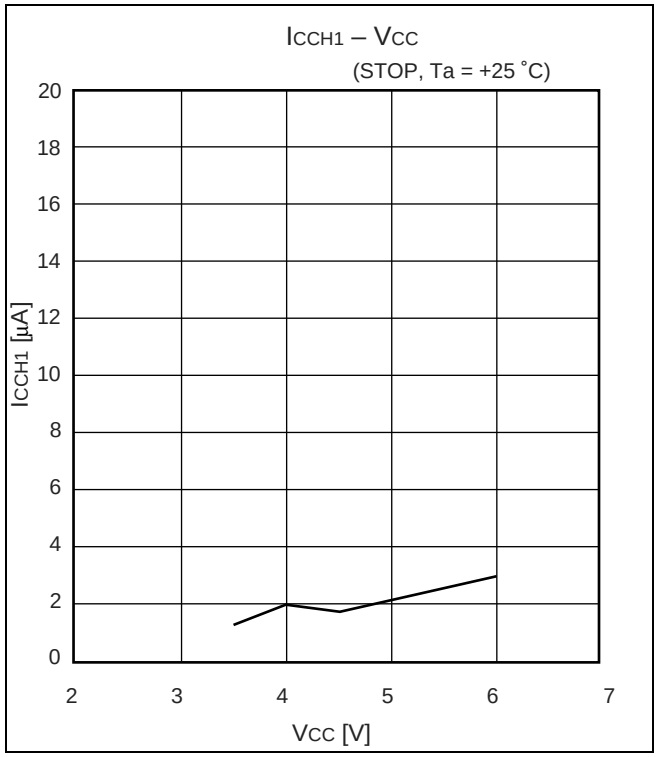
11.5.4 Error

The smaller the | AVRH − AVRL |, the greater the error would become relatively.

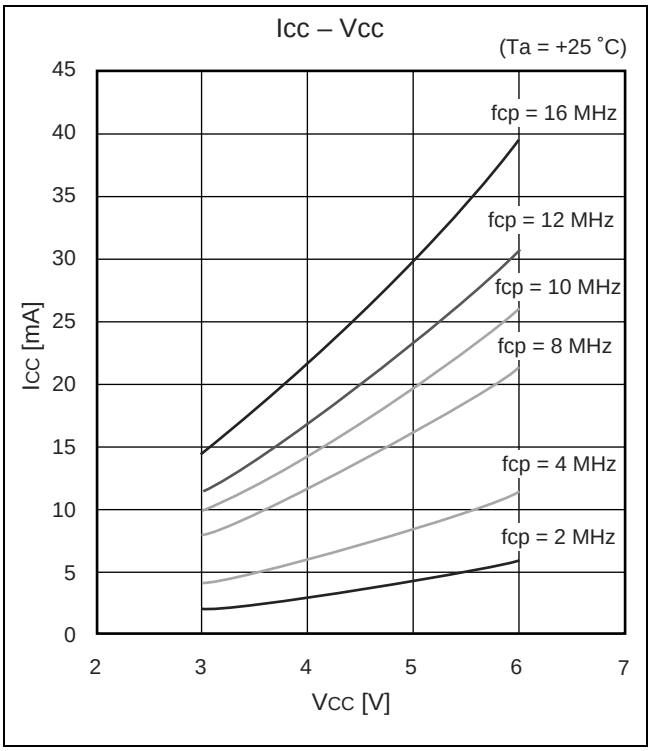

ICCLS – VCC
(Ta = +25˚C)
ICCLS [µA]
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
fcp = 8 kHz
2
3
4
5
6
7
Vcc [V]

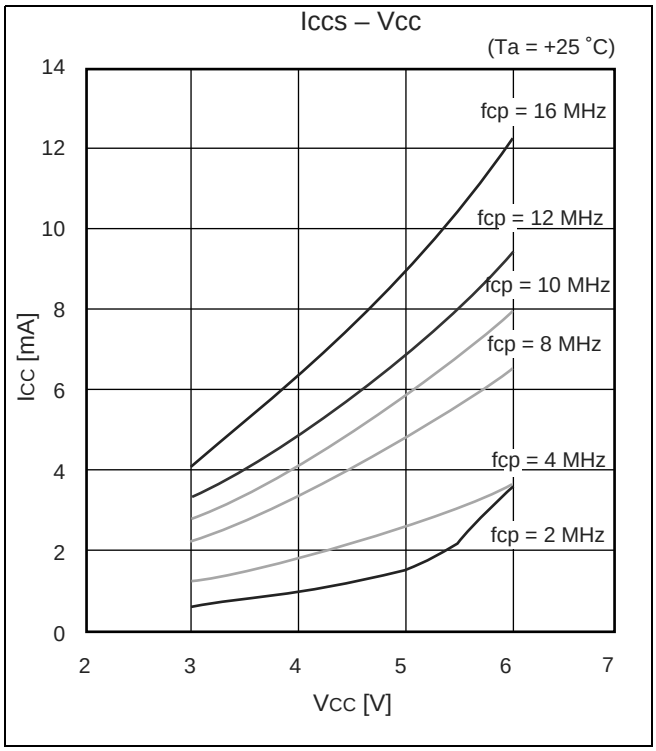

ICCT – VCC
(Ta = +25˚C)
ICCT [µA]
25
20
15
10
5
0
fcp = 8 kHz
2
3
4
5
6
7
Vcc [V]

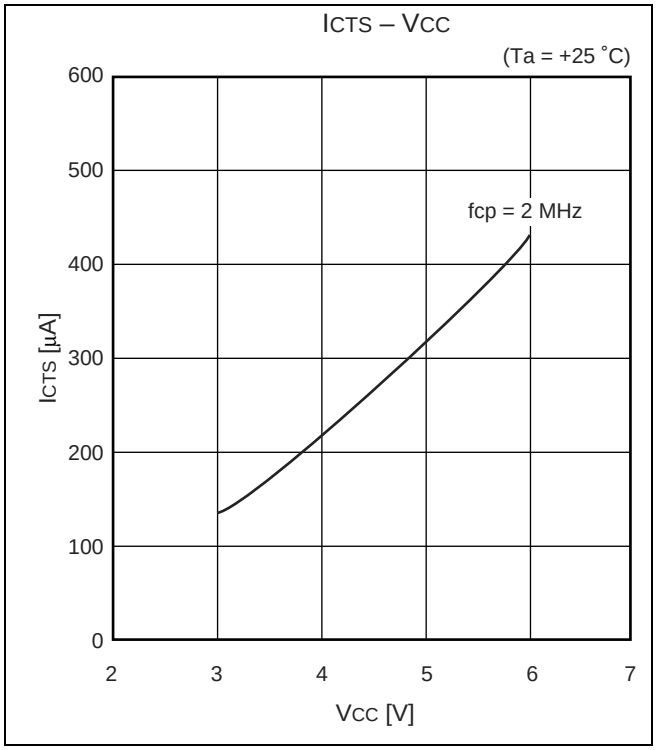

ICCH2 – VCC
(hardware standby, Ta = +25 ˚C)
ICCH2 [µA]
100
90
85
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
2
3
4
5
6
7
VCC [V]

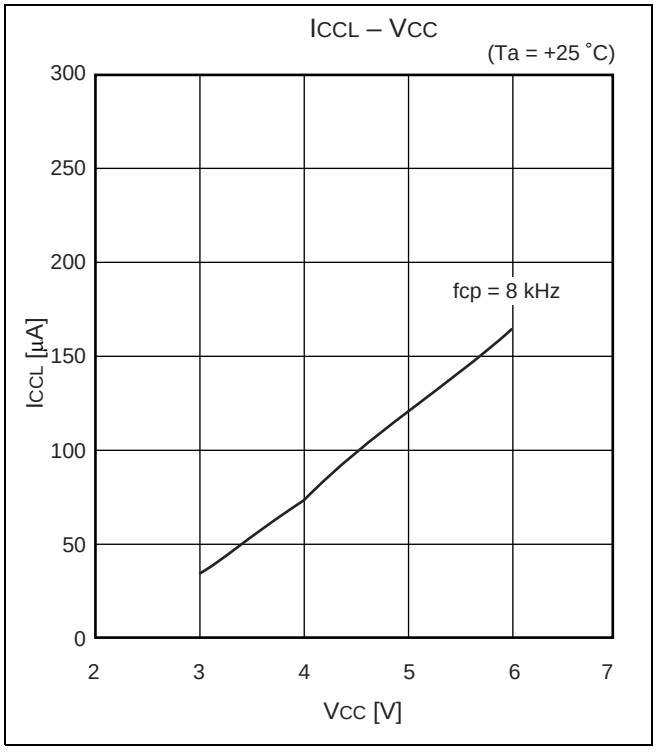

ICCH1 – VCC
(STOP, Ta = +25 ˚C)
ICCH1 [µA]
20
18
16
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
2
3
4
5
6
7
VCC [V]

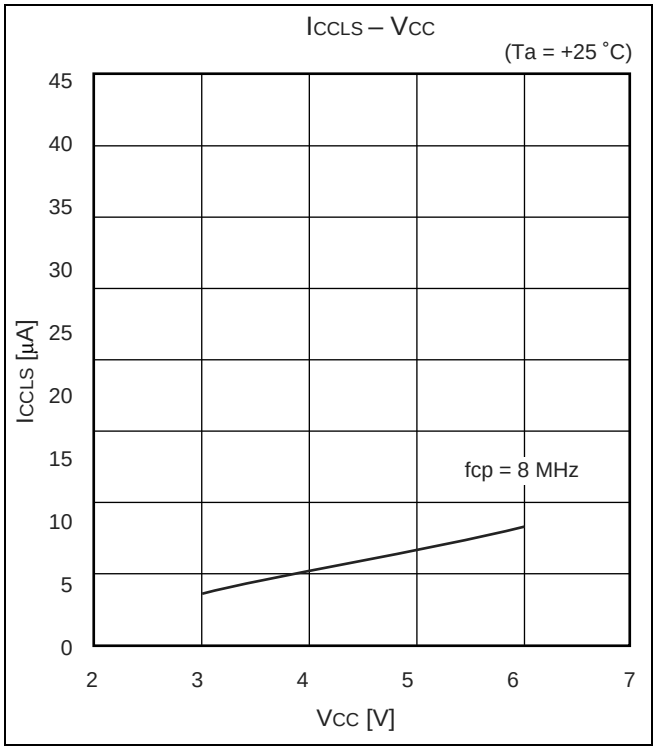
■ Power supply current (MB90F549G)

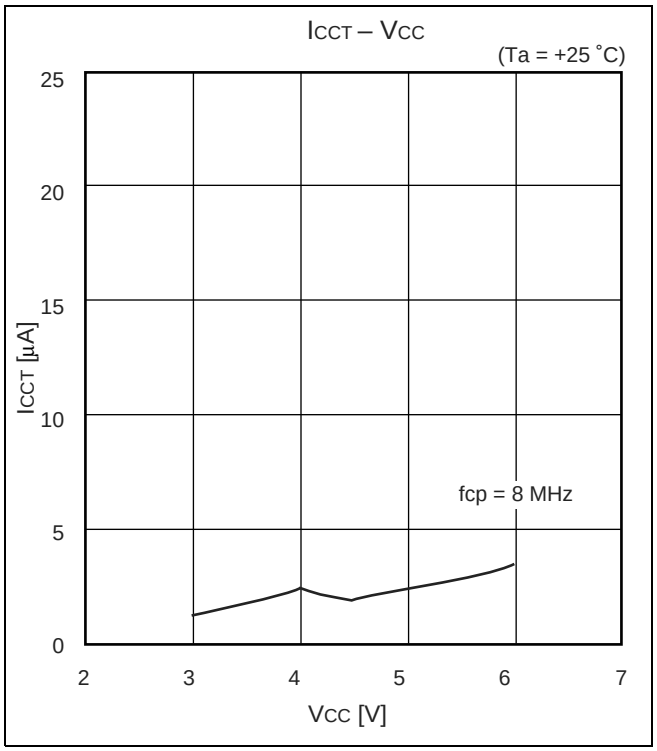


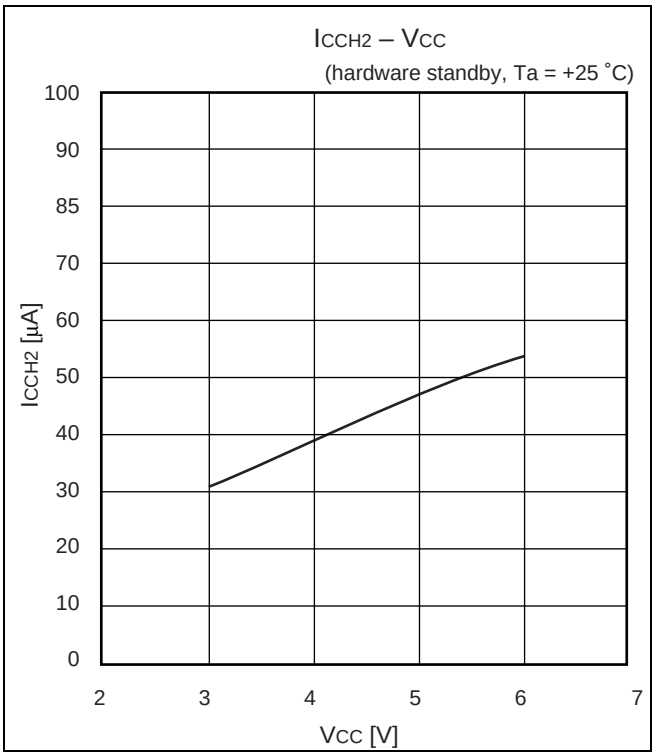


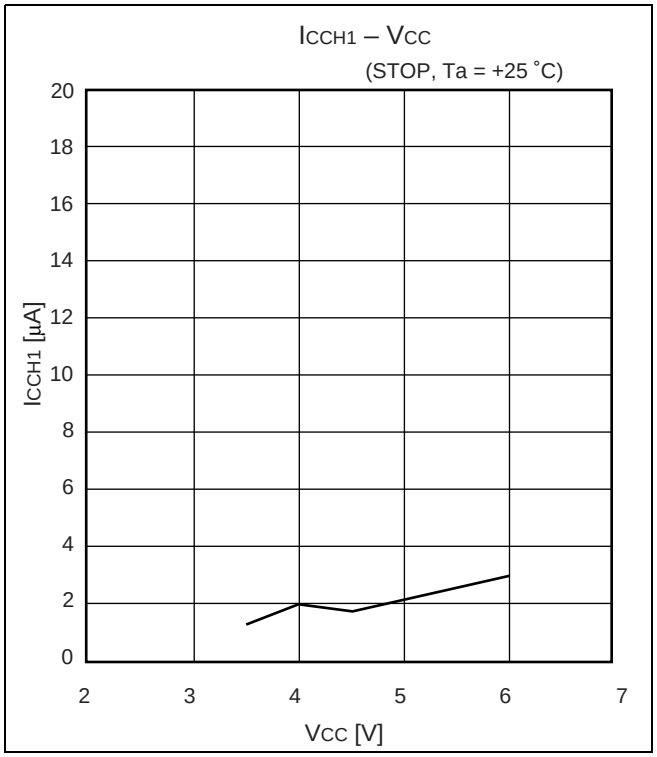





ICCLS – VCC
(Ta = +25 ˚C)
ICCLS [µA]
45
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
fcp = 8 MHz
2
3
4
5
6
7
VCC [V]


ICCT – VCC
(Ta = +25 ˚C)
ICCT [µA]
25
20
15
10
5
0
fcp = 8 MHz
2
3
4
5
6
7
VCC [V]

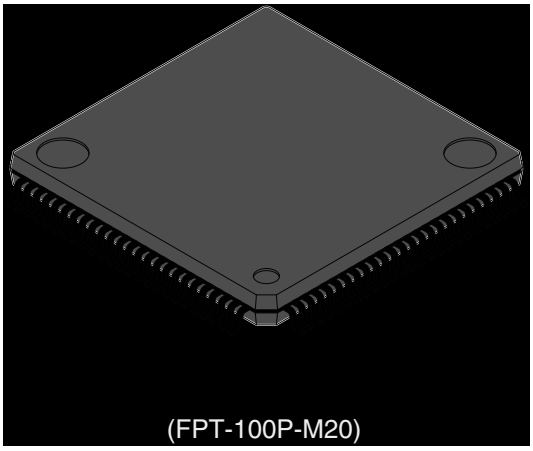

ICCH2 – VCC
(hardware standby, Ta = +25 ˚C)
ICCH2 [µA]
100
90
85
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
2
3
4
5
6
7
VCC [V]


ICCH1 – VCC
(STOP, Ta = +25 ˚C)
ICCH1 [µA]
20
18
16
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
2
3
4
5
6
7
VCC [V]

13. Ordering Information

Part number	Package	Remarks
MB90F543GPF MB90F543GSPF MB90F546GPF MB90F546GSPF MB90F548GPF MB90F548GSPF MB90F548GLPF MB90F548GLSPF MB90F549GPF MB90F549GSPF MB90543GPF MB90543GSPF MB90547GPF MB90547GSPF MB90548GPF MB90548GSPF MB90549GPF MB90549GSPF	100-pin Plastic QFP (FPT-100P-M06)	
MB90F543GPMC MB90F543GSPMC MB90F546GPMC MB90F546GSPMC MB90F548GPMC MB90F548GSPMC MB90F548GLPMC MB90F548GLSPMC MB90F549GPMC MB90F549GSPMC MB90543GPMC MB90543GSPMC MB90547GPMC MB90547GSPMC MB90548GPMC MB90548GSPMC MB90549GPMC MB90549GSPMC	100-pin Plastic LQFP (FPT-100P-M20)	

(Continued)



(FPT-100P-M20)