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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	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	256KB (256K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	8K 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/mb90f546gspf-g-er

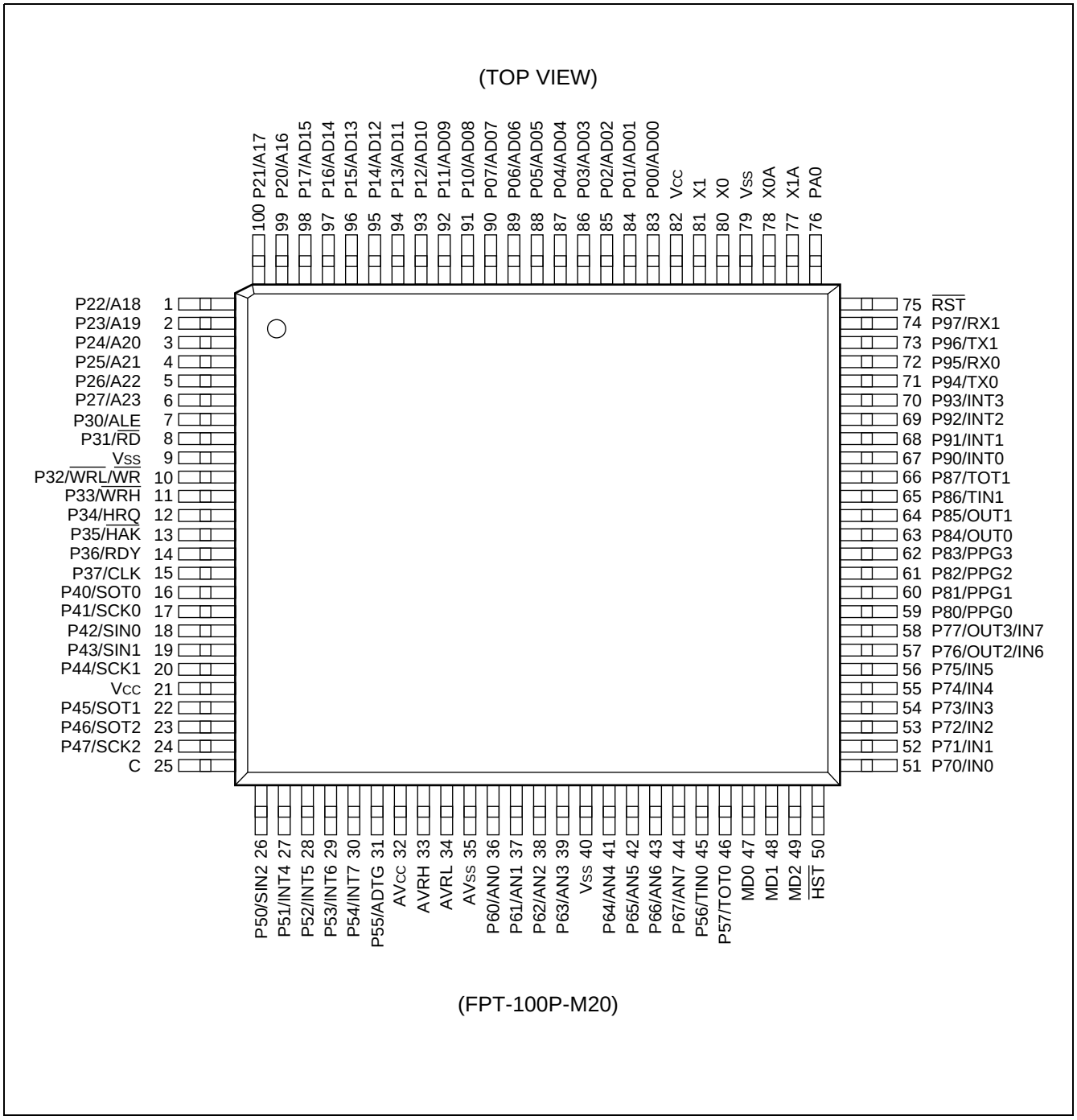
Features	MB90F543G (S) /F548G (S) MB90F549G (S) /F546G (S) MB90F548GL(S)	MB90543G (S) MB90547G (S) MB90548G (S) MB90549G (S)	MB90V540G
16-bit Reload Timer (2 channels)	Operation clock frequency : fsys/2^1, fsys/2^3, fsys/2^5 (fsys = System clock frequency) Supports External Event Count function Signals an interrupt when overflow		
16-bit Free-run Timer	Supports Timer Clear when a match with Output Compare (Channel 0) Operation clock freq. : fsys/2^2, fsys/2^4, fsys/2^6, fsys/2^8 (fsys = System clock freq.)		
16-bit Output Compare (4 channels)	Signals an interrupt when a match with 16-bit Free-run Timer Four 16-bit compare registers A pair of compare registers can be used to generate an output signal		
16-bit Input Capture (8 channels)	Rising edge, falling edge or rising & falling edge sensitive Four 16-bit Capture registers Signals an interrupt upon external event		
8/16-bit Programmable Pulse Generator (4 channels)	Supports 8-bit and 16-bit operation modes Eight 8-bit reload counters Eight 8-bit reload registers for L pulse width Eight 8-bit reload registers for H pulse width A pair of 8-bit reload counters can be configured as one 16-bit reload counter or as 8-bit prescaler plus 8-bit reload counter 4 output pins Operation clock freq. : fsys, fsys/2^1, fsys/2^2, fsys/2^3, fsys/2^4 or 128 µs@fosc = 4 MHz (fsys = System clock frequency, fosc = Oscillation clock frequency)		
CAN Interface MB90540G series : 2 channels MB90545G series : 1 channel	Conforms to CAN Specification Version 2.0 Part A and B Automatic re-transmission in case of error Automatic transmission responding to Remote Frame Prioritized 16 massage buffers for data and ID's supports multipe massages Flexible configuration of acceptance filtering : Full bit compare/Full bit mask/Two partial bit masks Supports up to 1 Mbps		
32 kHz Sub-clock	Sub-clock for low power operation		
External Interrupt (8 channels)	Can be programmed edge sensitive or level sensitive		
External bus interface	External access using the selectable 8-bit or 16-bit bus is enabled (external bus mode.)		
I/O Ports	Virtually all external pins can be used as general purpose I/O All push-pull outputs and schmitt trigger inputs Bit-wise programmable as input/output or peripheral signal Sub-clock for 32 kHz Sub clock low power operation		
Flash Memory	Supports automatic programming, Embeded Algorithm Write/Erase/Erase-Suspend/Erase-Resume commands A flag indicating completion of the algorithm Number of erase cycles : 10,000 times Data retention time : 10 years Boot block configuration Erase can be performed on each block Block protection by externally programmed voltage		

*1 : If the one clock system is used, equip X0A and X1A with clocks from the tool side.

*2 : It is setting of DIP switch S2 when Emulation pod (MB2145-507) is used.Please refer to the MB2145-507 hardware manual (2.7 Emulator-specific Power Pin) about details.

*3 : Operating Voltage Range

Products	Operation guarantee range
MB90F543G(S)/F546G(S)/F548G(S)/ MB90549G(S)/F549G(S)/V540/V540G	4.5 V to 5.5 V
MB90F548GL(S)/543G(S)/547G(S)/548G(S)	3.5 V to 5.5 V


(TOP VIEW)
100 P21/A17
99 P20/A16
98 P17/AD15
97 P16/AD14
96 P15/AD13
95 P14/AD12
94 P13/AD11
93 P12/AD10
92 P11/AD09
91 P10/AD08
90 P07/AD07
89 P06/AD06
88 P05/AD05
87 P04/AD04
86 P03/AD03
85 P02/AD02
84 P01/AD01
83 P00/AD00
82 VCC
81 X1
80 X0
79 VSS
78 X0A
77 X1A
76 PA0
P22/A18 1
P23/A19 2
P24/A20 3
P25/A21 4
P26/A22 5
P27/A23 6
P30/ALE 7
P31/RD 8
VSS 9
P32/WRL/WR 10
P33/WRH 11
P34/HRQ 12
P35/HAK 13
P36/RDY 14
P37/CLK 15
P40/SOT0 16
P41/SCK0 17
P42/SIN0 18
P43/SIN1 19
P44/SCK1 20
VCC 21
P45/SOT1 22
P46/SOT2 23
P47/SCK2 24
C 25
75 RST
74 P97/RX1
73 P96/TX1
72 P95/RX0
71 P94/TX0
70 P93/INT3
69 P92/INT2
68 P91/INT1
67 P90/INT0
66 P87/TOT1
65 P86/TIN1
64 P85/OUT1
63 P84/OUT0
62 P83/PPG3
61 P82/PPG2
60 P81/PPG1
59 P80/PPG0
58 P77/OUT3/IN7
57 P76/OUT2/IN6
56 P75/IN5
55 P74/IN4
54 P73/IN3
53 P72/IN2
52 P71/IN1
51 P70/IN0
P50/SIN2 26
P51/INT4 27
P52/INT5 28
P53/INT6 29
P54/INT7 30
P55/ADTG 31
AVCC 32
AVRH 33
AVRL 34
AVSS 35
P60/AN0 36
P61/AN1 37
P62/AN2 38
P63/AN3 39
VSS 40
P64/AN4 41
P65/AN5 42
P66/AN6 43
P67/AN7 44
P56/TIN0 45
P57/TOT0 46
MD0 47
MD1 48
MD2 49
HST 50

(FPT-100P-M20)

Pin No.		Pin name	Circuit type	Function
LQFP*2	QFP*1			
46	48	P57	D	General I/O port. This function is enabled when the 16-bit reload timers 0 disables the output.
		TOT0		Output pin for the 16-bit reload timers 0. This function is enabled when the 16-bit reload timers 0 enables the output.
51 to 56	53 to 58	P70 to P75	D	General I/O ports. This function is always enabled.
		IN0 to IN5		Trigger input pins for input captures ICU0 to ICU5. Set the corresponding Port Direction Register to input if this function is used.
57 , 58	59 , 60	P76 , P77	D	General I/O ports. This function is enabled when the OCU disables the waveform output.
		OUT2 , OUT3		Event output pins for output compares OCU2 and OCU3. This function is enabled when the OCU enables the waveform output.
		IN6 , IN7		Trigger input pins for input captures ICU6 and ICU7. Set the corresponding Port Direction Register to input and disable the OCU waveform output if this function is used.
59 to 62	61 to 64	P80 to P83	D	General I/O ports. This function is enabled when 8/16-bit PPG disables the waveform output.
		PPG0 to PPG3		Output pins for 8/16-bit PPGs. This function is enabled when 8/16-bit PPG enables the waveform output.
63 , 64	65 , 66	P84 , P85	D	General I/O ports. This function is enabled when the OCU disables the waveform output.
		OUT0 , OUT1		Waveform output pins for output compares OCU0 and OCU1. This function is enabled when the OCU enables the waveform output.
65	67	P86	D	General I/O port. This function is always enabled.
		TIN1		Input pin for the 16-bit reload timers 1. Set the corresponding Port Direction Register to input if this function is used.
66	68	P87	D	General I/O port. This function is enabled when the 16-bit reload timers 1 disables the output.
		TOT1		Output pin for the 16-bit reload timers 1.This function is enabled when the 16-bit reload timers 1 enables the output.
67 to 70	69 to 72	P90 to P93	D	General I/O port. This function is always enabled.
		INT0 to INT3		External interrupt request input pins for INT0 to INT3. Set the corresponding Port Direction Register to input if this function is used.
71	73	P94	D	General I/O port. This function is enabled when CAN0 disables the output.
		TX0		TX output pin for CAN0. This function is enabled when CAN0 enables the output.

(Continued)

(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) .

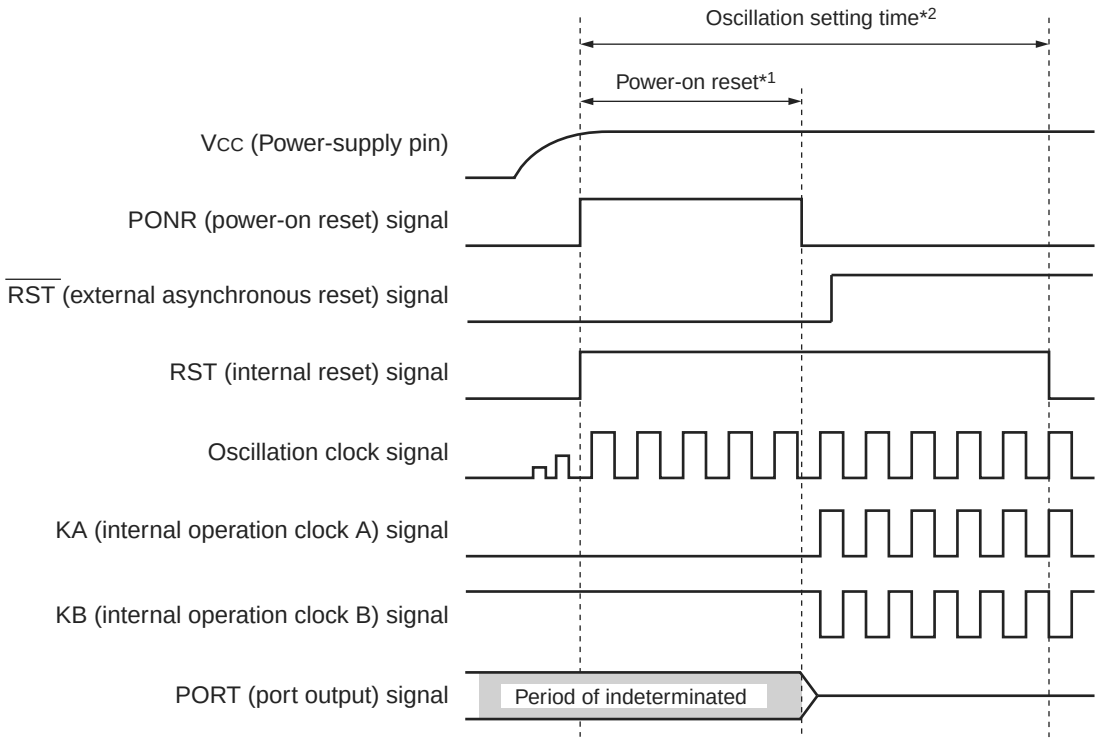
(12) Indeterminate outputs from ports 0 and 1 (MB90V540G only)

During oscillation setting time of step-down circuit (during a power-on reset) after the power is turned on, the outputs from ports 0 and 1 become following state.

- If $\overline{RST}$ pin is “H”, the outputs become indeterminate.
- If $\overline{RST}$ pin is “L”, the outputs become high-impedance.

Pay attention to the port output timing shown as follow.

- $\overline{RST}$ pin is “H”

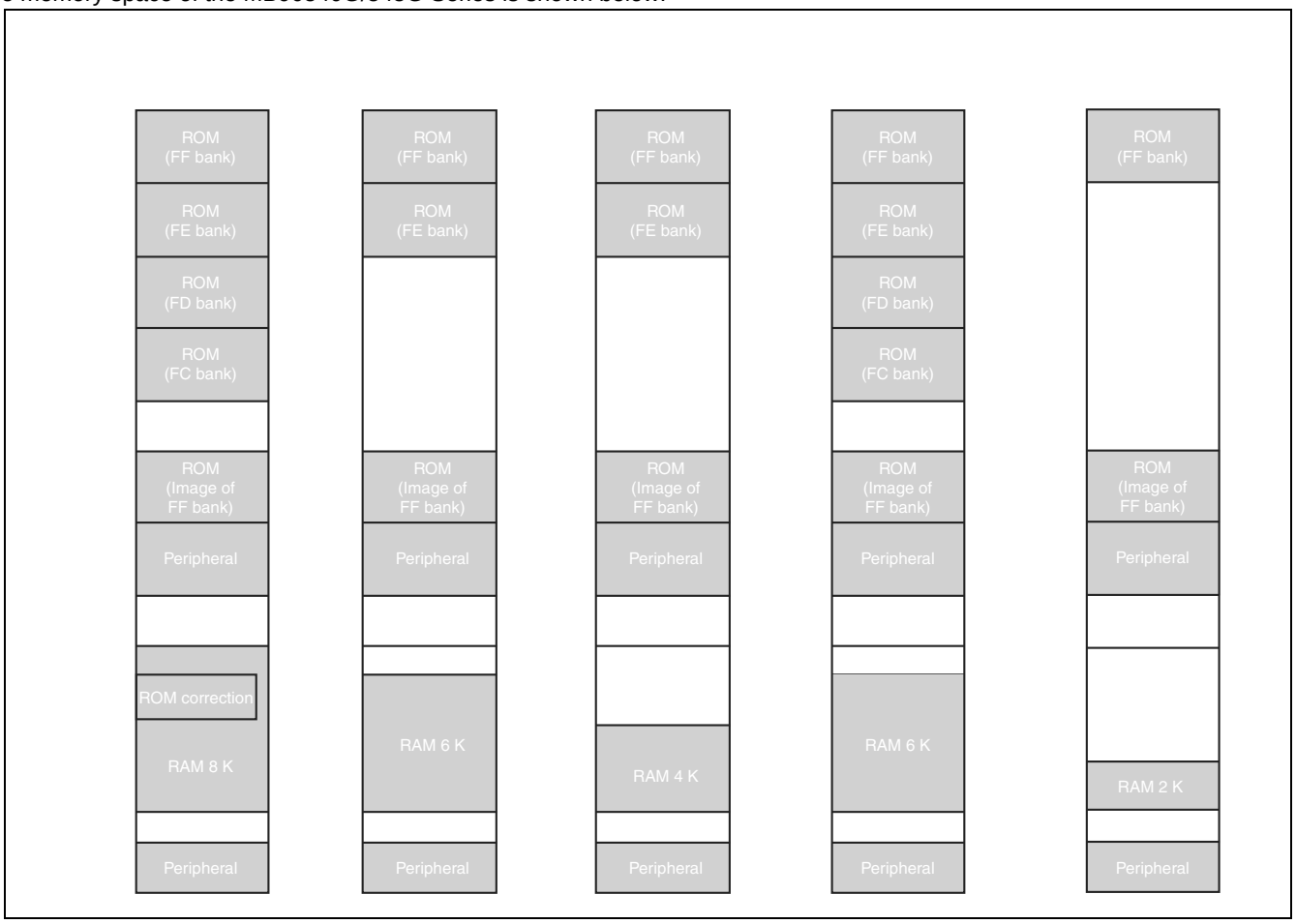


*1 : Power-on reset time : “Period of clock frequency” × 2^{17} (Clock frequency of 16 MHz : 8.19 ms)

*2 : Oscillation setting time : “Period of clock frequency” × 2^{18} (Clock frequency of 16 MHz : 16.38 ms)

7. Memory Map

The memory space of the MB90540G/545G Series is shown below.



Note : The high-order portion of bank 00 gives the image of the FF bank ROM to make the small model of the C compiler effective. Since the low-order 16 bits address are the same, the table in ROM can be referenced without using the “far” specification in the pointer declaration.
For example, an attempt to access $00C000_H$ accesses the value at $FFC000_H$ in ROM.The ROM area in bank FF exceeds 48 Kbytes, and its entire image cannot be shown in bank 00.The image between $FF4000_H$ and $FFFFFF_H$ is visible in bank 00, while the image between $FF0000_H$ and $FF3FFF_H$ is visible only in bank FF.

Address	Register	Abbreviation	Access	Resource name	Initial value
47_H to $4B_H$	Prohibited				
$4C_H$	Input capture control status register 0/1	ICS01	R/W	Input Capture 0/1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0_B
$4D_H$	Input capture control status register 2/3	ICS23	R/W	Input Capture 2/3	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0_B
$4E_H$	Input capture control status register 4/5	ICS45	R/W	Input Capture 4/5	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0_B
$4F_H$	Input capture control status register 6/7	ICS67	R/W	Input Capture 6/7	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0_B
50_H	Timer control status register 0	TMCSR0	R/W	16-bit Reload Timer 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0_B
51_H	Timer control status register 0	TMCSR0	R/W		_ _ _ _ 0 0 0 0_B
52_H	Timer register 0/reload register 0	TMR0/TMRLR0	R/W		XXXXXXXX_B
53_H	Timer register 0/reload register 0	TMR0/TMRLR0	R/W		XXXXXXXX_B
54_H	Timer control status register 1	TMCSR1	R/W	16-bit Reload Timer 1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0_B
55_H	Timer control status register 1	TMCSR1	R/W		_ _ _ _ 0 0 0 0_B
56_H	Timer register 1/reload register 1	TMR1/TMRLR1	R/W		XXXXXXXX_B
57_H	Timer register 1/reload register 1	TMR1/TMRLR1	R/W		XXXXXXXX_B
58_H	Output compare control status register 0	OCS0	R/W	Output Compare 0/1	0 0 0 0 _ _ 0 0_B
59_H	Output compare control status register 1	OCS1	R/W		_ _ _ 0 0 0 0 0_B
$5A_H$	Output compare control status register 2	OCS2	R/W	Output Compare 2/3	0 0 0 0 _ _ 0 0_B
$5B_H$	Output compare control status register 3	OCS3	R/W		_ _ _ 0 0 0 0 0_B
$5C_H$ to $6B_H$	Prohibited				
$6C_H$	Timer Data register	TCDT	R/W	I/O Timer	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0_B
$6D_H$	Timer Data register	TCDT	R/W		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0_B
$6E_H$	Timer Control register	TCCS	R/W		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0_B
$6F_H$	ROM mirror function selection register	ROMM	R/W	ROM Mirror	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ 1_B
70_H to $7F_H$	Reserved for CAN 0 Interface.				
80_H to $8F_H$	Reserved for CAN 1 Interface.				
90_H to $9D_H$	Prohibited				
$9E_H$	Program address detection control status register	PACSR	R/W	Address Match Detection Function	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0_B
$9F_H$	Delayed interrupt/release register	DIRR	R/W	Delayed Interrupt	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ 0_B
$A0_H$	Low-power mode control register	LPMCR	R/W	Low Power Controller	0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0_B
$A1_H$	Clock selection register	CKSCR	R/W	Low Power Controller	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0_B

(Continued)

(Continued)

Address	Register	Abbreviation	Access	Resource name	Initial value
3928H	Output Compare Register 0	OCCP0	R/W	Output Compare 0/1	XXXXXXXXB
3929H	Output Compare Register 0	OCCP0	R/W		XXXXXXXXB
392AH	Output Compare Register 1	OCCP1	R/W		XXXXXXXXB
392BH	Output Compare Register 1	OCCP1	R/W		XXXXXXXXB
392CH	Output Compare Register 2	OCCP2	R/W	Output Compare 2/3	XXXXXXXXB
392DH	Output Compare Register 2	OCCP2	R/W		XXXXXXXXB
392EH	Output Compare Register 3	OCCP3	R/W		XXXXXXXXB
392FH	Output Compare Register 3	OCCP3	R/W		XXXXXXXXB
3930H to 39FFH	Reserved				
3A00H to 3AFFH	Reserved for CAN 0 Interface.				
3B00H to 3BFFH	Reserved for CAN 0 Interface.				
3C00H to 3CFFH	Reserved for CAN 1 Interface.				
3D00H to 3DFFH	Reserved for CAN 1 Interface.				
3E00H to 3FFFH	Reserved				

- Read/write notation
  - R/W : Reading and writing permitted
  - R : Read-only
  - W : Write-only

- Initial value notation
  - 0 : Initial value is “0”.
  - 1 : Initial value is “1”.
  - X : Initial value is undefined.
  - _ : Initial value is unused.

Note: Any write access to reserved addresses in I/O map should not be performed. A read access to reserved addresses results in reading “X”.

List of Message Buffers (DLC Registers and Data Registers)

Address		Register	Abbreviation	Access	Initial Value
CAN0	CAN1				
003A60H	003C60H	DLC register 0	DLCR0	R/W	----XXXXB
003A61H	003C61H				
003A62H	003C62H	DLC register 1	DLCR1	R/W	----XXXXB
003A63H	003C63H				
003A64H	003C64H	DLC register 2	DLCR2	R/W	----XXXXB
003A65H	003C65H				
003A66H	003C66H	DLC register 3	DLCR3	R/W	----XXXXB
003A67H	003C67H				
003A68H	003C68H	DLC register 4	DLCR4	R/W	----XXXXB
003A69H	003C69H				
003A6AH	003C6AH	DLC register 5	DLCR5	R/W	----XXXXB
003A6BH	003C6BH				
003A6CH	003C6CH	DLC register 6	DLCR6	R/W	----XXXXB
003A6DH	003C6DH				
003A6EH	003C6EH	DLC register 7	DLCR7	R/W	----XXXXB
003A6FH	003C6FH				
003A70H	003C70H	DLC register 8	DLCR8	R/W	----XXXX
003A71H	003C71H				
003A72H	003C72H	DLC register 9	DLCR9	R/W	----XXXXB
003A73H	003C73H				
003A74H	003C74H	DLC register 10	DLCR10	R/W	----XXXXB
003A75H	003C75H				
003A76H	003C76H	DLC register 11	DLCR11	R/W	----XXXXB
003A77H	003C77H				
003A78H	003C78H	DLC register 12	DLCR12	R/W	----XXXXB
003A79H	003C79H				
003A7AH	003C7AH	DLC register 13	DLCR13	R/W	----XXXXB
003A7BH	003C7BH				
003A7CH	003C7CH	DLC register 14	DLCR14	R/W	----XXXXB
003A7DH	003C7DH				
003A7EH	003C7EH	DLC register 15	DLCR15	R/W	----XXXXB
003A7FH	003C7FH				
003A80H to 003A87H	003C80H to 003C87H	Data register 0 (8 bytes)	DTR0	R/W	XXXXXXXXB to XXXXXXXXB

(Continued)

(Continued)

*1 : The interrupt request flag is cleared by the EI²OS interrupt clear signal.

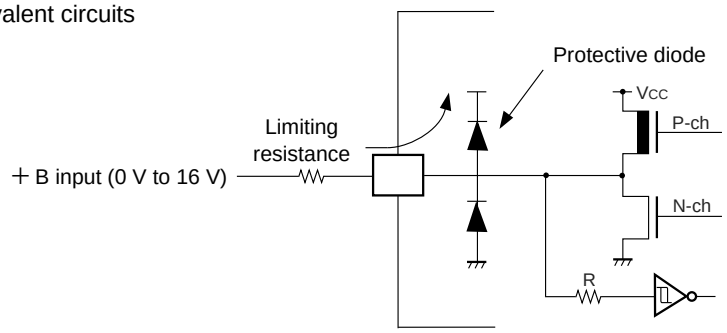
*2 : The interrupt request flag is cleared by the EI²OS interrupt clear signal. A stop request is available.

Notes :

- N/A : The interrupt request flag is not cleared by the EI²OS interrupt clear signal.
- For a peripheral module with two interrupt causes for a single interrupt number, both interrupt request flags are cleared by the EI²OS interrupt clear signal.
- At the end of EI²OS, the EI²OS clear signal will be asserted for all the interrupt flags assigned to the same interrupt number. If one interrupt flag starts the EI²OS and in the meantime another interrupt flag is set by a hardware event, the later event is lost because the flag is cleared by the EI²OS clear signal caused by the first event. So it is recommended not to use the EI²OS for this interrupt number.
- If EI²OS is enabled, EI²OS is initiated when one of the two interrupt signals in the same interrupt control register (ICR) is asserted. This means that different interrupt sources share the same EI²OS Descriptor which should be unique for each interrupt source. For this reason, when one interrupt source uses the EI²OS, the other interrupt should be disabled.

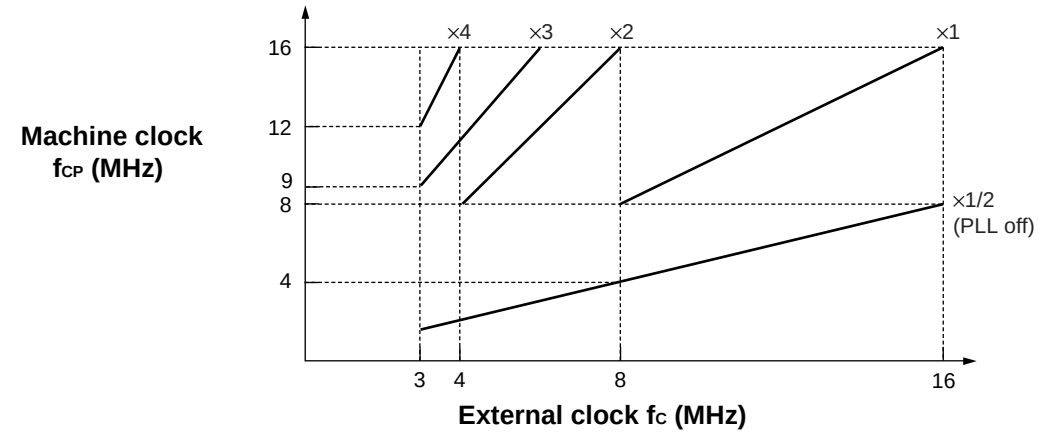
- Note that analog system input/output pins other than the A/D input pins (LCD drive pins, comparator input pins, etc.) cannot accept + B signal input.
- Sample recommended circuits :

■ Input/Output Equivalent circuits



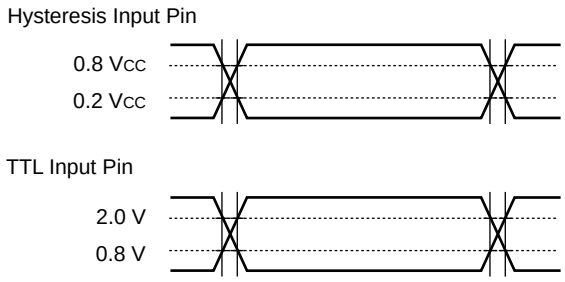
WARNING: Semiconductor devices can be permanently damaged by application of stress (voltage, current, temperature, etc.) in excess of absolute maximum ratings. Do not exceed these ratings.

■ **External clock frequency and Machine clock frequency**

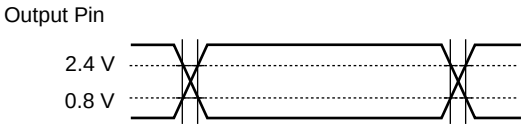


AC characteristics are set to the measured reference voltage values below.

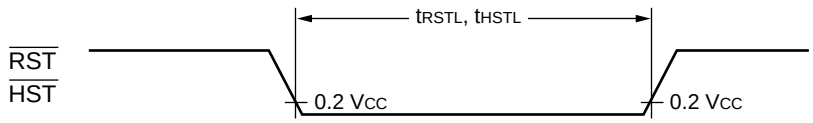
■ **Input signal waveform**



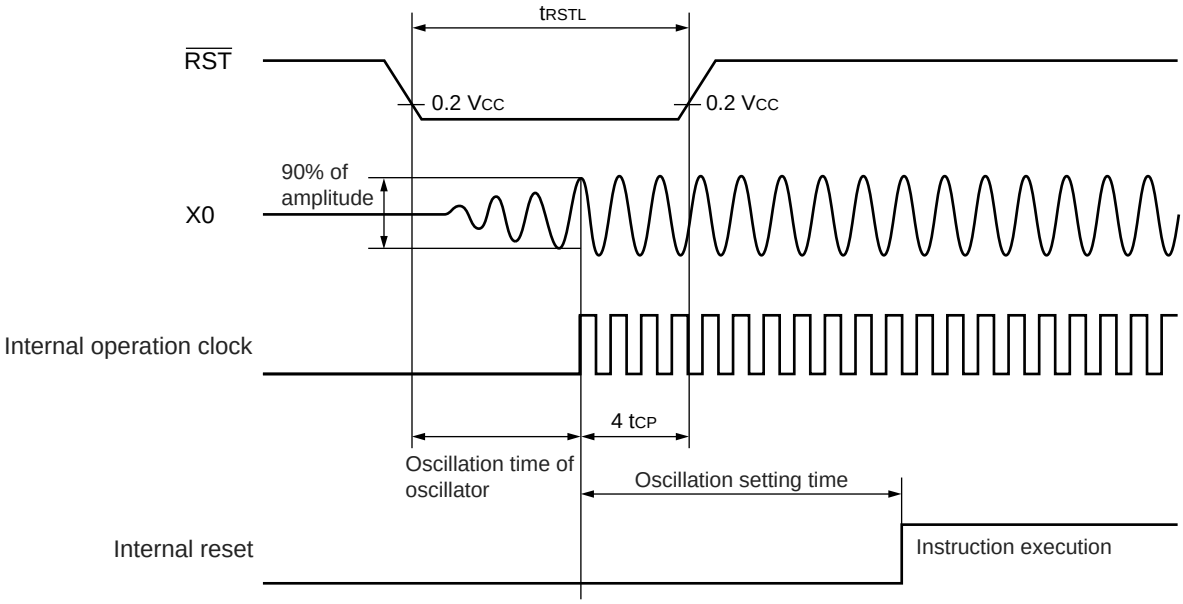
■ **Output signal waveform**



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



■ In stop mode



11.4.7 Ready Input Timing

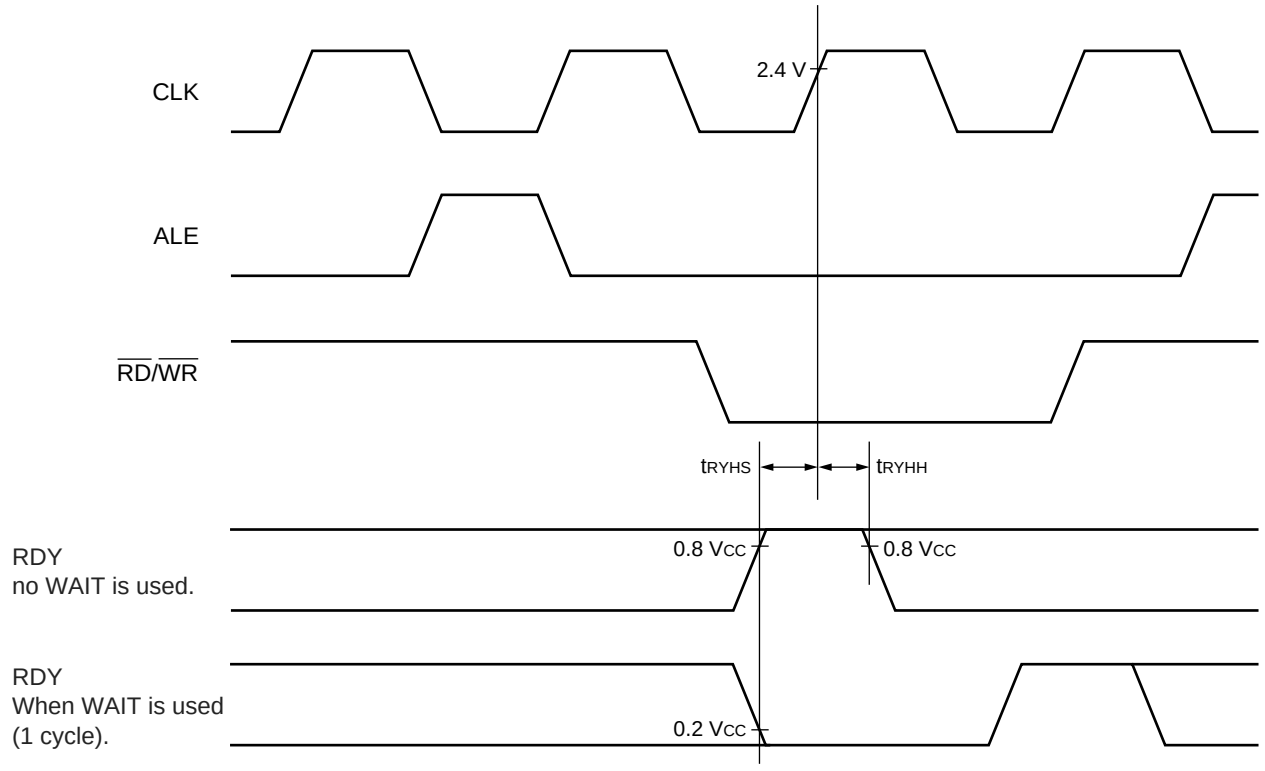
(MB90543G(S)/547G(S)/548G(S)/F548GL(S): V_{CC} = 3.5 V to 5.5 V, V_{SS} = AV_{SS} = 0.0 V, T_A = − 40 °C to + 105 °C)

(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	Condition	Value		Units	Remarks
				Min	Max		
RDY setup time	t_{RYHS}	RDY	—	45	—	ns	
RDY hold time	t_{RYHH}	RDY		0	—	ns	

Note : If the RDY setup time is insufficient, use the auto-ready function.

■ **Ready Input Timing**



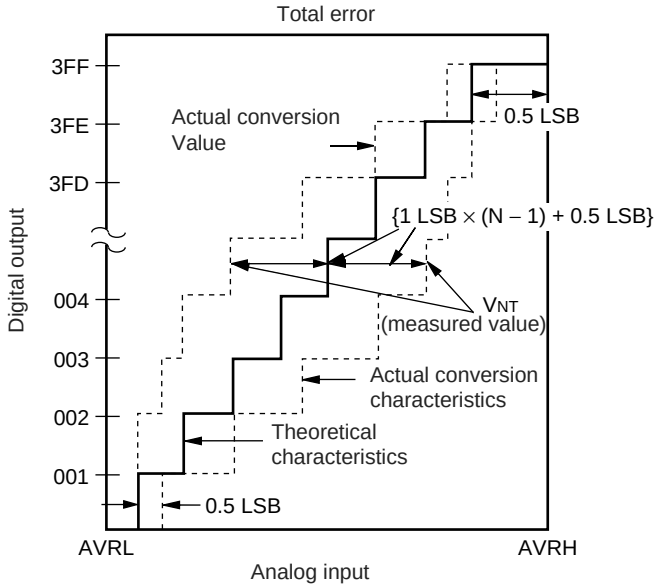
11.5.2 A/D Converter Glossary

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.



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

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

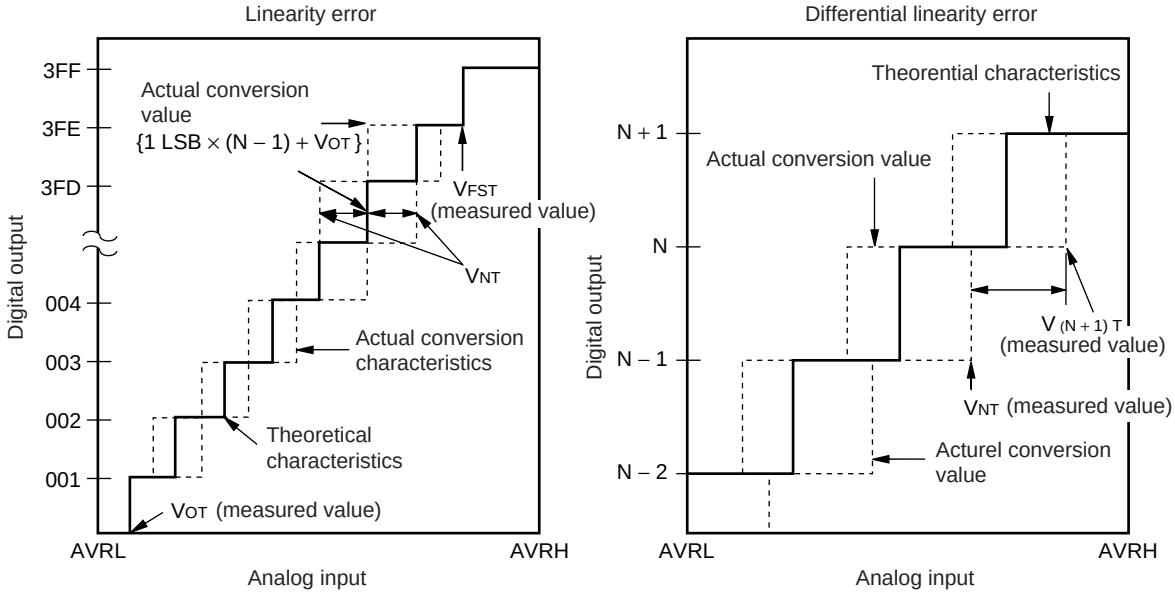
$$V_{FST}\ (\text{Theoretical value}) = \text{AVRH} - 1.5\ \text{LSB}\ [\text{V}]$$

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

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 "$3FF_H$"

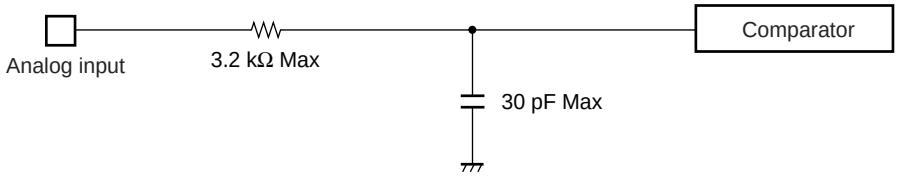
11.5.3 Notes on Using A/D Converter

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) .

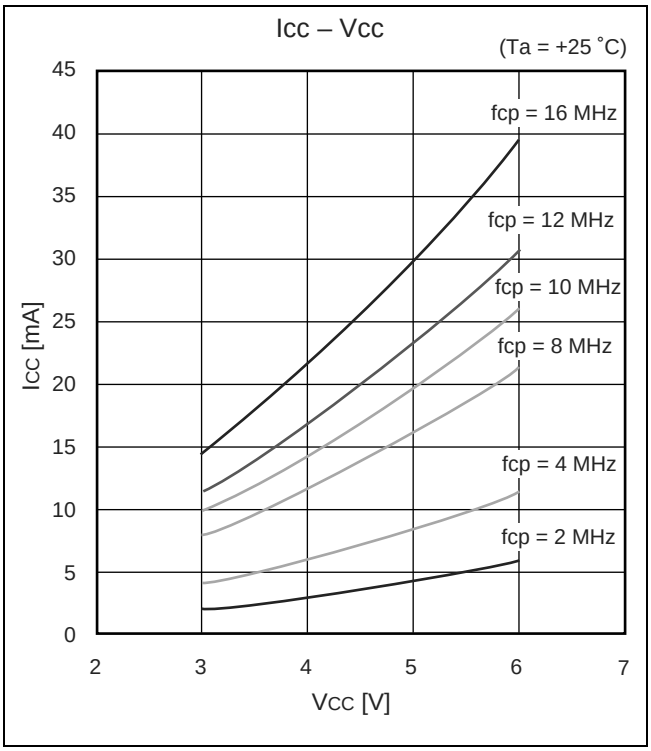
■ **Equipment of analog input circuit model**

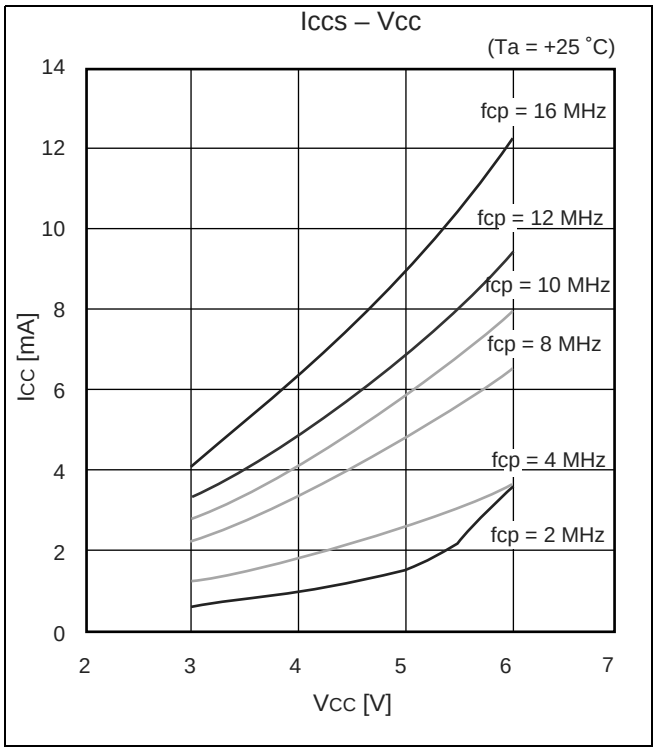


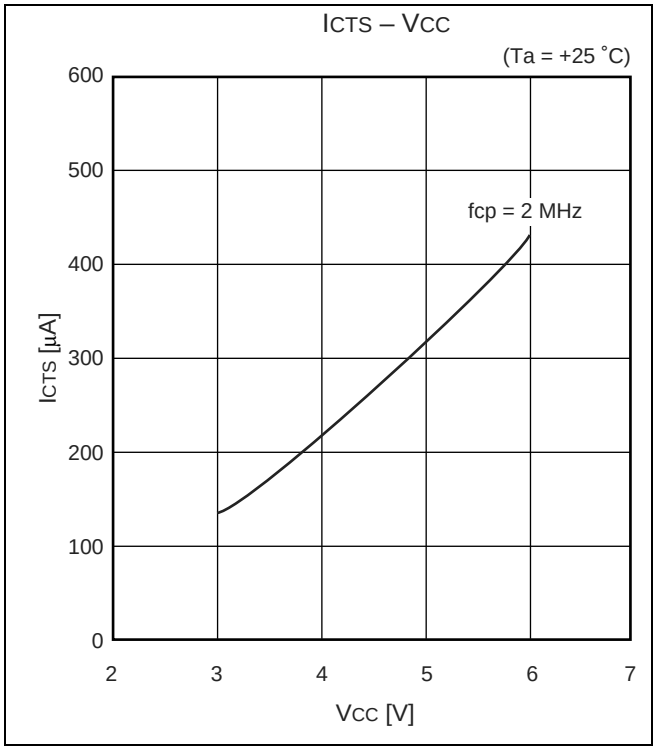
11.5.4 Error

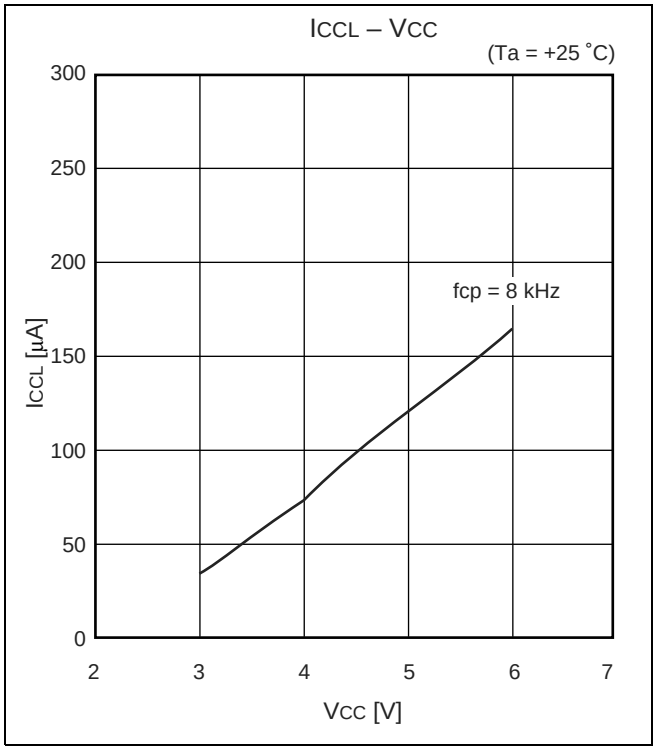
The smaller the | AVRH − AVRL |, the greater the error would become relatively.

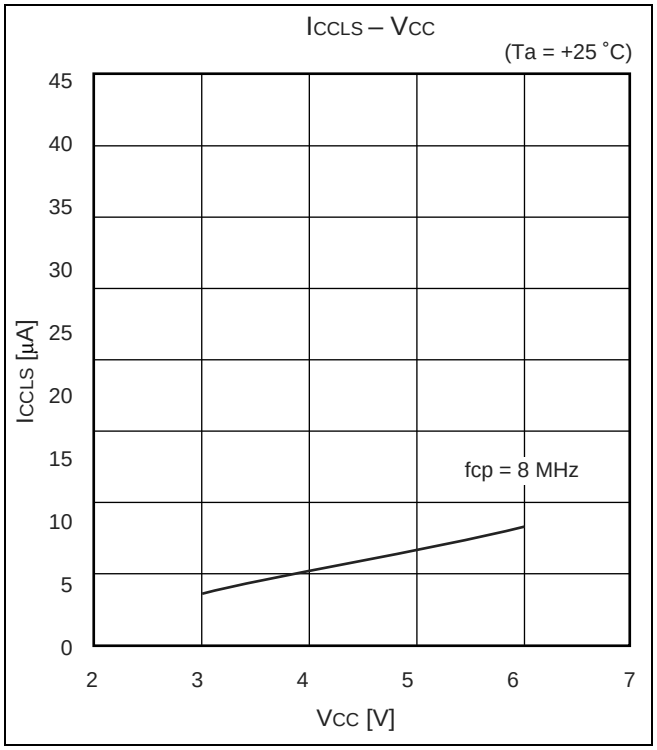
■ Power supply current (MB90F549G)

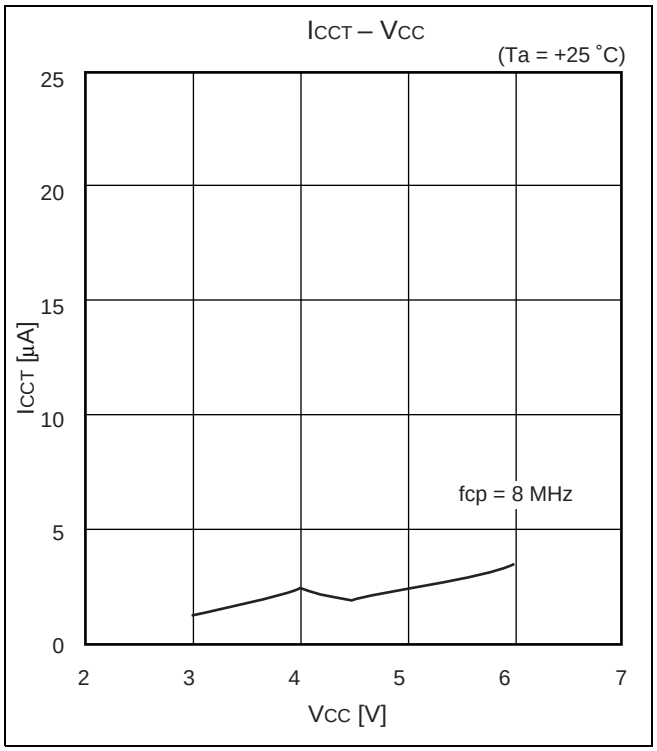


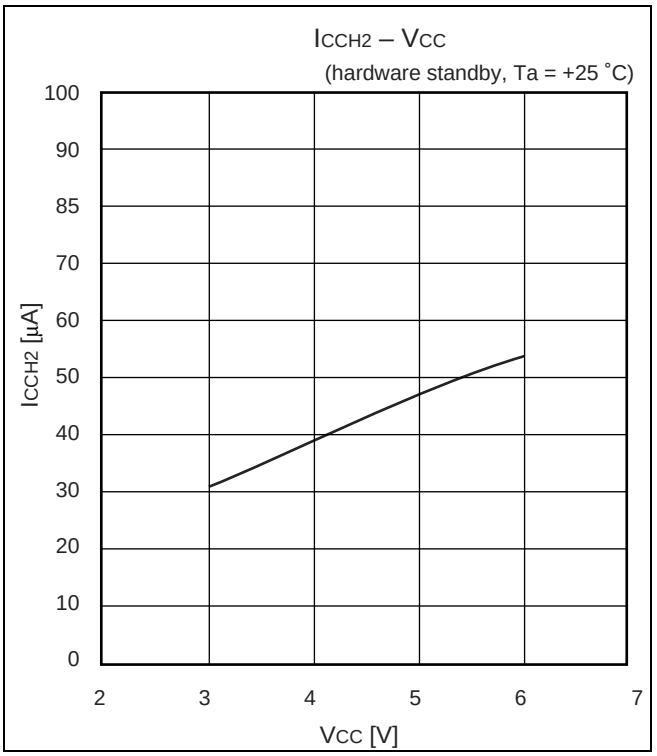


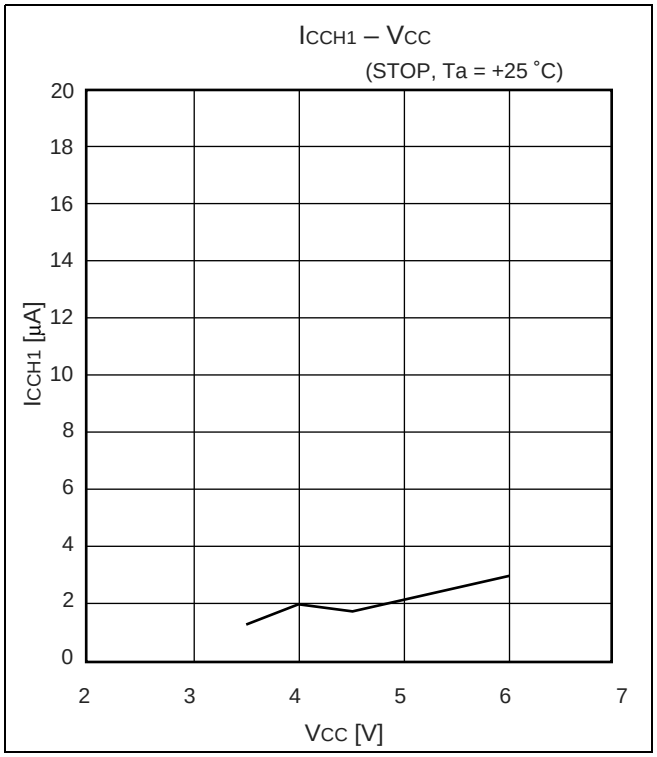




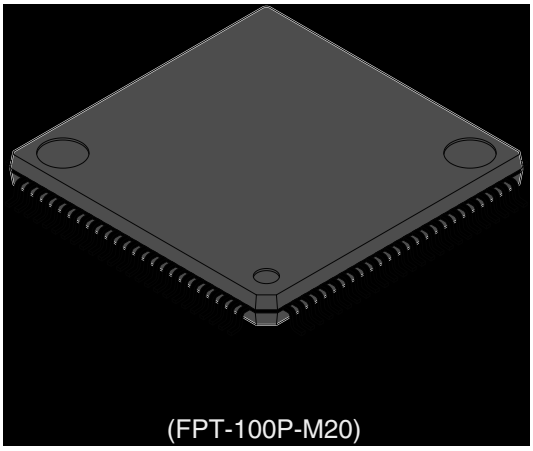

ICCLS – VCC
(Ta = +25 ˚C)
ICCLS [µA]
45
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
fcp = 8 MHz
2
3
4
5
6
7
VCC [V]


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]

(Continued)



(FPT-100P-M20)