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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	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/mb90f549gpf-g

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

*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

3. Pin Description

Pin No.		Pin name	Circuit type	Function
LQFP*2	QFP*1			
80 81	82 83	X0 X1	A (Oscillation)	High speed crystal oscillator input pins
78	80	X0A	A (Oscillation)	Low speed crystal oscillator input pins. For the one clock system parts, perfom external pull-down processing.
77	79	X1A		Low speed crystal oscillator input pins. For the one clock system parts, leave it open.
75	77	$\overline{\text{RST}}$	B	External reset request input pin
50	52	$\overline{\text{HST}}$	C	Hardware standby input pin
83 to 90	85 to 92	P00 to P07	I	General I/O port with programmable pullup. This function is enabled in the single-chip mode.
		AD00 to AD07		I/O pins for 8 lower bits of the external address/data bus. This function is enabled when the external bus is enabled.
91 to 98	93 to 100	P10 to P17	I	General I/O port with programmable pullup. This function is enabled in the single-chip mode.
		AD08 to AD15		I/O pins for 8 higher bits of the external address/data bus. This function is enabled when the external bus is enabled.
99 to 6	1 to 8	P20 to P27	I	General I/O port with programmable pullup. In external bus mode, this function is valid when the corresponding bits in the external address output control resister (HACR) are set to “1”.
		A16 to A23		8-bit I/O pins for A16 to A23 at the external address/data bus. In external bus mode, this function is valid when the corresponding bits in the external address output control resister (HACR) are set to “0”.
7	9	P30	I	General I/O port with programmable pullup. This function is enabled in the single-chip mode.
		ALE		Address latch enable output pin. This function is enabled when the external bus is enabled.
8	10	P31	I	General I/O port with programmable pullup. This function is enabled in the single-chip mode.
		$\overline{\text{RD}}$		Read strobe output pin for the data bus. This function is enabled when the external bus is enabled.
10	12	P32	I	General I/O port with programmable pullup. This function is enabled in the single-chip mode or when the $\overline{\text{WR}}$/$\overline{\text{WRL}}$ pin output is disabled.
		$\overline{\text{WRL}}$		Write strobe output pin for the data bus. This function is enabled when both the external bus and the $\overline{\text{WR}}$/$\overline{\text{WRL}}$ pin output are enabled. $\overline{\text{WRL}}$ is write-strobe output pin for the lower 8 bits of the data bus in 16-bit access. $\overline{\text{WR}}$ is write-strobe output pin for the 8 bits of the data bus in 8-bit access.
		$\overline{\text{WR}}$		

(Continued)

Pin No.		Pin name	Circuit type	Function
LQFP*2	QFP*1			
20	22	P44	G	General I/O port. This function is enabled when UART1 disables the clock output.
		SCK1		Serial clock pulse I/O pin for UART1. This function is enabled when UART1 enables the serial clock output.
22	24	P45	G	General I/O port. This function is enabled when UART1 disables the serial data output.
		SOT1		Serial data output pin for UART1. This function is enabled when UART1 enables the serial data output.
23	25	P46	G	General I/O port. This function is enabled when the Extended I/O serial interface disables the serial data output.
		SOT2		Serial data output pin for the Extended I/O serial interface. This function is enabled when the Extended I/O serial interface enables the serial data output.
24	26	P47	G	General I/O port. This function is enabled when the Extended I/O serial interface disables the clock output.
		SCK2		Serial clock pulse I/O pin for the Extended I/O serial interface . This function is enabled when the Extended I/O serial interface enables the Serial clock output.
26	28	P50	D	General I/O port. This function is always enabled.
		SIN2		Serial data input pin for the Extended I/O serial interface . Set the corresponding Port Direction Register to input if this function is used.
27 to 30	29 to 32	P51 to P54	D	General I/O port. This function is always enabled.
		INT4 to INT7		External interrupt request input pins for INT4 to INT7. Set the corresponding Port Direction Register to input if this function is used.
31	33	P55	D	General I/O port. This function is always enabled.
		ADTG		Trigger input pin for the A/D converter. Set the corresponding Port Direction Register to input if this function is used.
36 to 39	38 to 41	P60 to P63	E	General I/O port. This function is enabled when the analog input enable register specifies a port.
		AN0 to AN3		Analog input pins for the 8/10-bit A/D converter. This function is enabled when the analog input enable register specifies A/D.
41 to 44	43 to 46	P64 to P67	E	General I/O port. The function is enabled when the analog input enable register specifies a port.
		AN4 to AN7		Analog input pins for the 8/10-bit A/D converter. This function is enabled when the analog input enable register specifies A/D.
45	47	P56	D	General I/O port. This function is always enabled.
		TIN0		Event input pin for the 16-bit reload timers 0. Set the corresponding Port Direction Register to input if this function is used.

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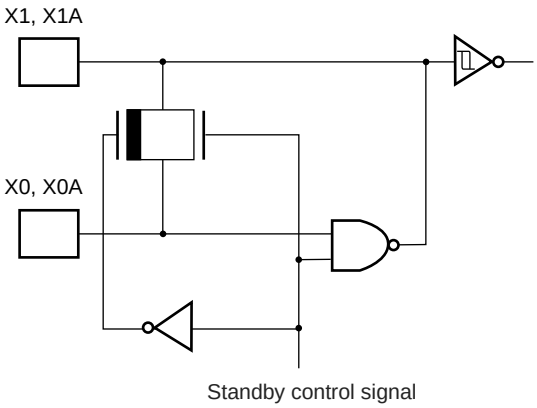
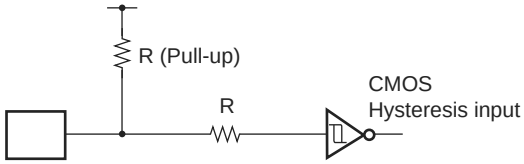
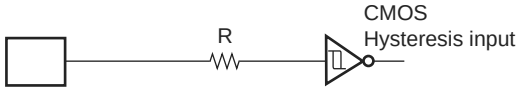
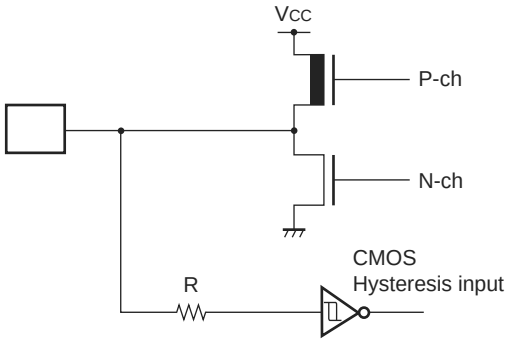
4. I/O Circuit Type

Circuit type	Diagram	Remarks
A		■ High-speed oscillation feedback resistor : 1 MΩ approx. ■ Low-speed oscillation feedback resistor: 10 MΩ approx.
B		■ CMOS Hysteresis input ■ Pull-up resistor : 50 kΩ approx.
C		■ CMOS Hysteresis input
D		■ CMOS level output ■ CMOS Hysteresis input

(Continued)

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.

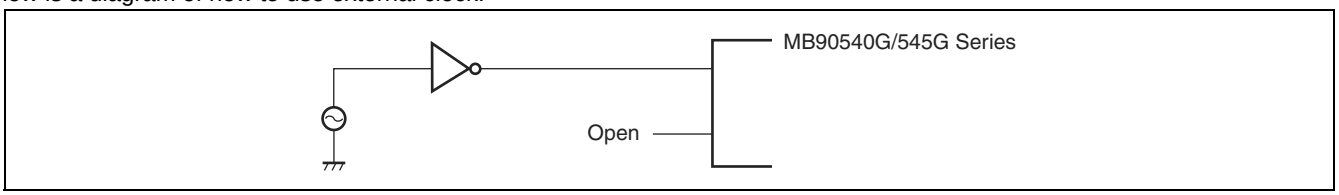
Latch-up may increase the power supply current drastically, causing thermal damage to the device.
For the same reason, care must also be taken in not allowing the analog power-supply voltage (AV_{CC}, AVRH) to exceed the digital power-supply voltage.

(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.

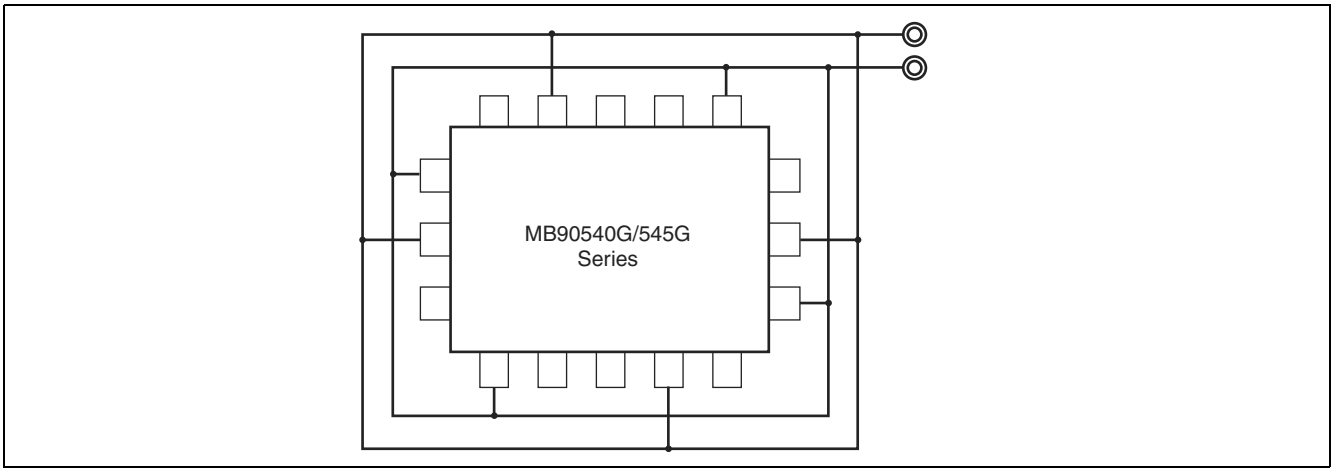


(4) Use of the sub-clock

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) .

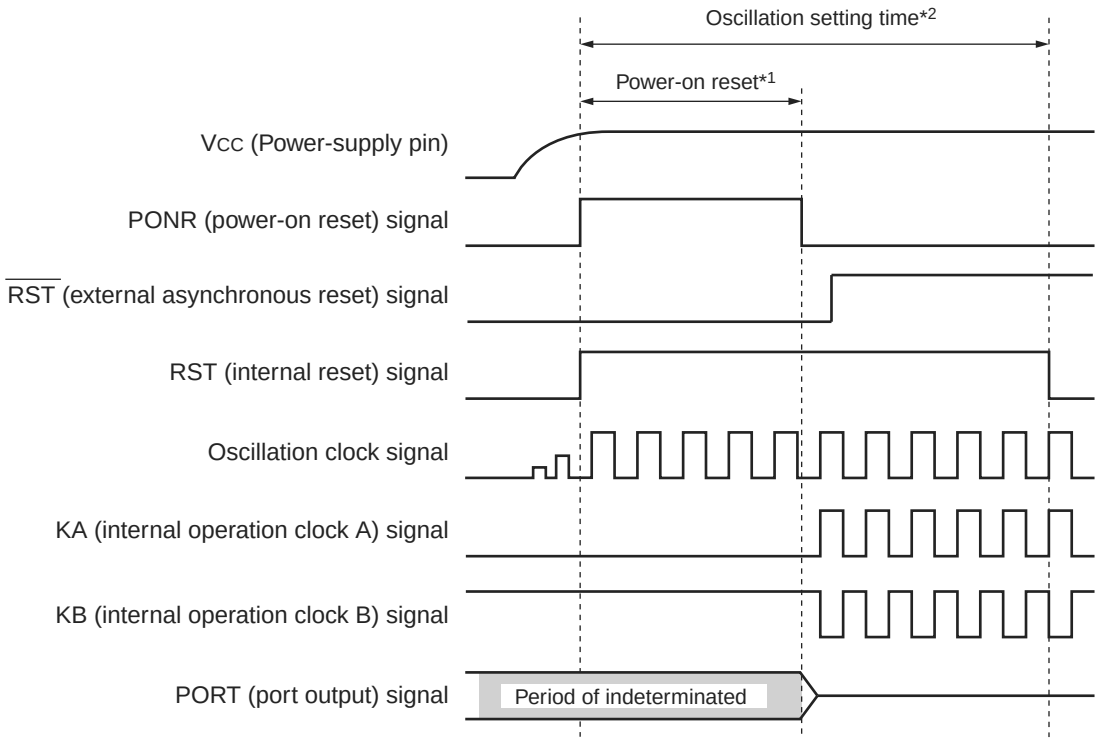
(12) Indeterminate outputs from ports 0 and 1 (MB90V540G only)

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.

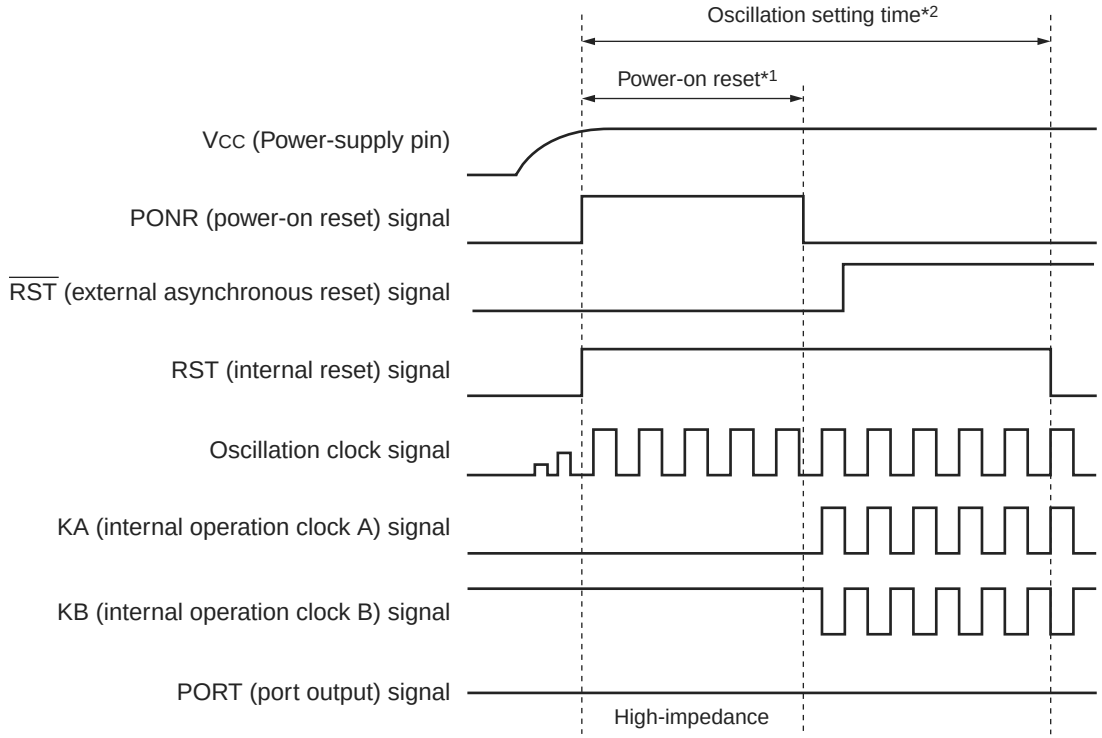
- $\overline{RST}$ pin is “H”



*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)

■ $\overline{\text{RST}}$ pin is “L”



*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)

(13) Initialization

In the device, there are internal registers which are initialized only by a power-on reset. To initialize these registers, please turn on the power again.

(14) Directions of “DIV A, Ri” and “DIVW A, RWi” instructions

In the Signed multiplication and division instructions (“DIV A, Ri” and “DIVW A, RWi”) , the value of the corresponding bank register (DTB, ADB, USB, SSB) is set in “00_H”.

If the values of the corresponding bank registers (DTB, ADB, USB, SSB) are set to other than “00_H”, the remainder by the execution result of the instruction is not stored in the register of the instruction operand.

(15) Using REALOS

The use of EI²OS is not possible with the REALOS real time operating system.

(16) Caution on Operations during PLL Clock Mode

If the PLL clock mode is selected, the microcontroller attempt to be working with the self-oscillating circuit even when there is no external oscillator or external clock input is stopped. Performance of this operation, however, cannot be guaranteed.

Address		Register	Abbreviation	Access	Initial Value
CAN0	CAN1				
003A24H	003C24H	ID register 1	IDR1	R/W	XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXB
003A25H	003C25H				
003A26H	003C26H				XXXXX--- XXXXXXXXB
003A27H	003C27H				
003A28H	003C28H	ID register 2	IDR2	R/W	XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXB
003A29H	003C29H				
003A2AH	003C2AH				XXXXX--- XXXXXXXXB
003A2BH	003C2BH				
003A2CH	003C2CH	ID register 3	IDR3	R/W	XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXB
003A2DH	003C2DH				
003A2EH	003C2EH				XXXXX--- XXXXXXXXB
003A2FH	003C2FH				
003A30H	003C30H	ID register 4	IDR4	R/W	XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXB
003A31H	003C31H				
003A32H	003C32H				XXXXX--- XXXXXXXXB
003A33H	003C33H				
003A34H	003C34H	ID register 5	IDR5	R/W	XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXB
003A35H	003C35H				
003A36H	003C36H				XXXXX--- XXXXXXXXB
003A37H	003C37H				
003A38H	003C38H	ID register 6	IDR6	R/W	XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXB
003A39H	003C39H				
003A3AH	003C3AH				XXXXX--- XXXXXXXXB
003A3BH	003C3BH				

(Continued)

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Address		Register	Abbreviation	Access	Initial Value
CAN0	CAN1				
003A88H to 003A8FH	003C88H to 003C8FH	Data register 1 (8 bytes)	DTR1	R/W	XXXXXXXXB to XXXXXXXXB
003A90H to 003A97H	003C90H to 003C97H	Data register 2 (8 bytes)	DTR2	R/W	XXXXXXXXB to XXXXXXXXB
003A98H to 003A9FH	003C98H to 003C9FH	Data register 3 (8 bytes)	DTR3	R/W	XXXXXXXXB to XXXXXXXXB
003AA0H to 003AA7H	003CA0H to 003CA7H	Data register 4 (8 bytes)	DTR4	R/W	XXXXXXXXB to XXXXXXXXB
003AA8H to 003AAFH	003CA8H to 003CAFH	Data register 5 (8 bytes)	DTR5	R/W	XXXXXXXXB to XXXXXXXXB
003AB0H to 003AB7H	003CB0H to 003CB7H	Data register 6 (8 bytes)	DTR6	R/W	XXXXXXXXB to XXXXXXXXB
003AB8H to 003ABFH	003CB8H to 003CBFH	Data register 7 (8 bytes)	DTR7	R/W	XXXXXXXXB to XXXXXXXXB
003AC0H to 003AC7H	003CC0H to 003CC7H	Data register 8 (8 bytes)	DTR8	R/W	XXXXXXXXB to XXXXXXXXB
003AC8H to 003ACFH	003CC8H to 003CCFH	Data register 9 (8 bytes)	DTR9	R/W	XXXXXXXXB to XXXXXXXXB
003AD0H to 003AD7H	003CD0H to 003CD7H	Data register 10 (8 bytes)	DTR10	R/W	XXXXXXXXB to XXXXXXXXB
003AD8H to 003ADFH	003CD8H to 003CDFH	Data register 11 (8 bytes)	DTR11	R/W	XXXXXXXXB to XXXXXXXXB
003AE0H to 003AE7H	003CE0H to 003CE7H	Data register 12 (8 bytes)	DTR12	R/W	XXXXXXXXB to XXXXXXXXB
003AE8H to 003AEFH	003CE8H to 003CEFH	Data register 13 (8 bytes)	DTR13	R/W	XXXXXXXXB to XXXXXXXXB
003AF0H to 003AF7H	003CF0H to 003CF7H	Data register 14 (8 bytes)	DTR14	R/W	XXXXXXXXB to XXXXXXXXB
003AF8H to 003AFFH	003CF8H to 003CFFH	Data register 15 (8 bytes)	DTR15	R/W	XXXXXXXXB to XXXXXXXXB

10. Interrupt Map

Interrupt cause	EI²OS clear	Interrupt vector		Interrupt control register	
		Number	Address	Number	Address
Reset	N/A	#08	FFFFDC$_H$	—	—
INT9 instruction	N/A	#09	FFFFD8$_H$	—	—
Exception	N/A	#10	FFFFD4$_H$	—	—
CAN 0 RX	N/A	#11	FFFFD0$_H$	ICR00	0000B0$_H$
CAN 0 TX/NS	N/A	#12	FFFFCC$_H$		
CAN 1 RX	N/A	#13	FFFFC8$_H$	ICR01	0000B1$_H$
CAN 1 TX/NS	N/A	#14	FFFFC4$_H$		
External Interrupt INT0/INT1	*1	#15	FFFFC0$_H$	ICR02	0000B2$_H$
Time Base Timer	N/A	#16	FFFFBC$_H$		
16-bit Reload Timer 0	*1	#17	FFFFB8$_H$	ICR03	0000B3$_H$
8/10-bit A/D Converter	*1	#18	FFFFB4$_H$		
16-bit Free-run Timer	N/A	#19	FFFFB0$_H$	ICR04	0000B4$_H$
External Interrupt INT2/INT3	*1	#20	FFFFAC$_H$		
Serial I/O	*1	#21	FFFFA8$_H$	ICR05	0000B5$_H$
8/16-bit PPG 0/1	N/A	#22	FFFFA4$_H$		
Input Capture 0	*1	#23	FFFFA0$_H$	ICR06	0000B6$_H$
External Interrupt INT4/INT5	*1	#24	FFFF9C$_H$		
Input Capture 1	*1	#25	FFFF98$_H$	ICR07	0000B7$_H$
8/16-bit PPG 2/3	N/A	#26	FFFF94$_H$		
External Interrupt INT6/INT7	*1	#27	FFFF90$_H$	ICR08	0000B8$_H$
Watch Timer	N/A	#28	FFFF8C$_H$		
8/16-bit PPG 4/5	N/A	#29	FFFF88$_H$	ICR09	0000B9$_H$
Input Capture 2/3	*1	#30	FFFF84$_H$		
8/16-bit PPG 6/7	N/A	#31	FFFF80$_H$	ICR10	0000BA$_H$
Output Compare 0	*1	#32	FFFF7C$_H$		
Output Compare 1	*1	#33	FFFF78$_H$	ICR11	0000BB$_H$
Input Capture 4/5	*1	#34	FFFF74$_H$		
Output Compare 2/3 - Input Capture 6/7	*1	#35	FFFF70$_H$	ICR12	0000BC$_H$
16-bit Reload Timer 1	*1	#36	FFFF6C$_H$		
UART 0 RX	*2	#37	FFFF68$_H$	ICR13	0000BD$_H$
UART 0 TX	*1	#38	FFFF64$_H$		
UART 1 RX	*2	#39	FFFF60$_H$	ICR14	0000BE$_H$
UART 1 TX	*1	#40	FFFF5C$_H$		
Flash Memory	N/A	#41	FFFF58$_H$	ICR15	0000BF$_H$
Delayed interrupt	N/A	#42	FFFF54$_H$		

(Continued)

11.2 Recommended Conditions

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

Parameter	Symbol	Value			Units	Remarks
		Min	Typ	Max		
Power supply voltage	V_{CC}, AV_{CC}	4.5	5.0	5.5	V	Under normal operation : Other than MB90F548GL(S)/543G(S)/547G(S)/548G(S)
						Under normal operation when A/D conveter is used : MB90F548GL(S)/543G(S)/547G(S)/548G(S)
		3.5	5.0	5.5	V	Under normal operation when A/D conveter is not used : MB90F548GL(S)/543G(S)/547G(S)/548G(S)
		3.0	−	5.5	V	Maintain RAM data in stop mode
Smooth capacitor	C_S	0.022	0.1	1.0	µF	*
Operating temperature	T_A	−40	−	+105	°C	

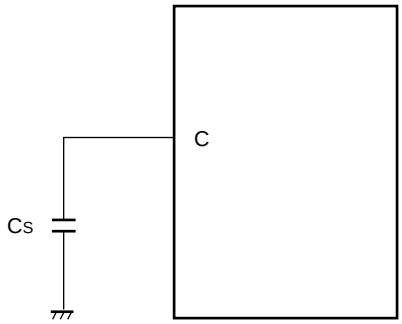
*: Use a ceramic capacitor or a capacitor of better 4. AC characteristics. The bypass capacitor should be greater than this capacitor.

WARNING: The recommended operating conditions are required in order to ensure the normal operation of the semiconductor device. All of the device's electrical characteristics are warranted when the device is operated within these ranges.

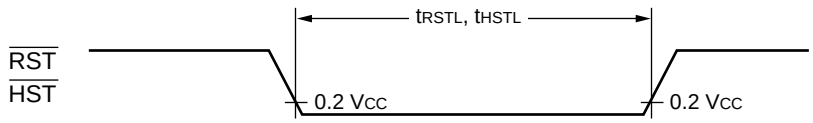
Always use semiconductor devices within their recommended operating condition ranges. Operation outside these ranges may adversely affect reliability and could result in device failure.

No warranty is made with respect to uses, operating conditions, or combinations not represented on the data sheet. Users considering application outside the listed conditions are advised to contact their representatives beforehand.

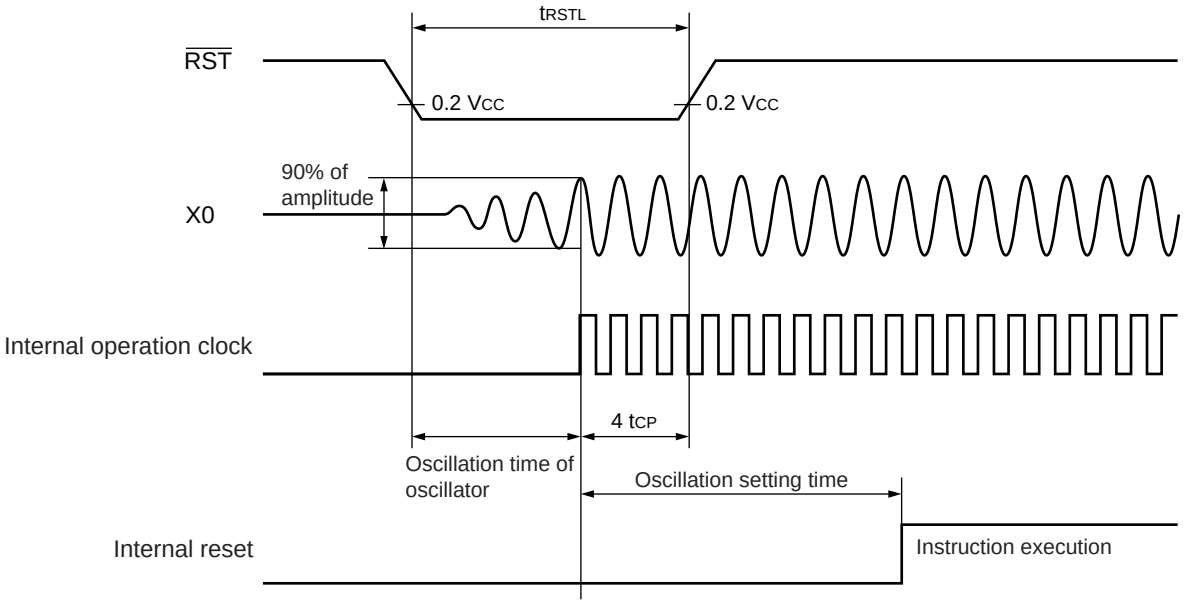
■ **C Pin Connection Diagram**



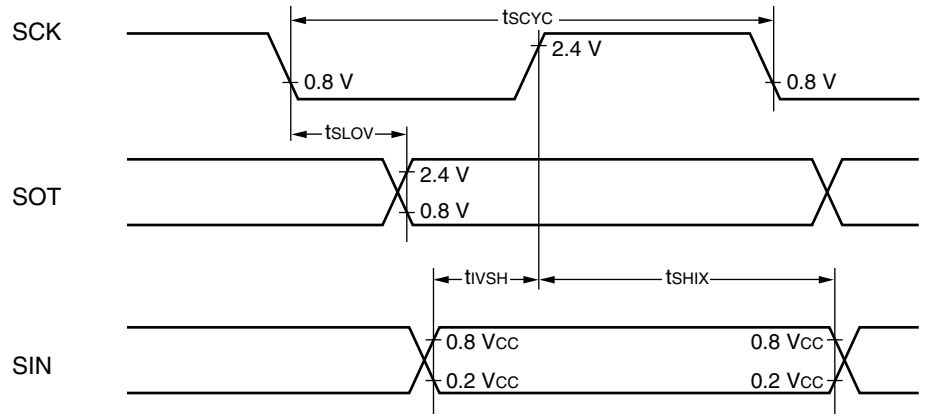
■ In under normal operation, pseudo timer mode, sub-clock mode, sub-sleep mode, timer mode



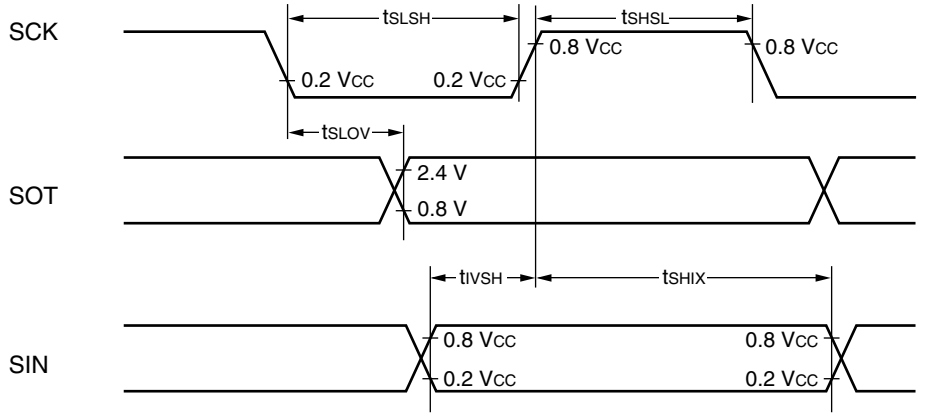
■ In stop mode



■ Internal Shift Clock Mode



■ External Shift Clock Mode



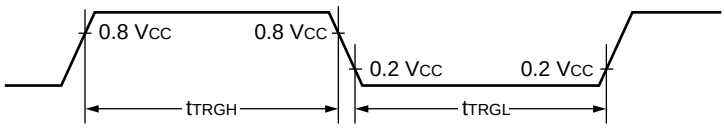
11.4.12 Trigger Input Timing

(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		
Input pulse width	t_{TRGH} t_{TRGL}	INT0 to INT7, ADTG	—	5 t_{CP}	—	ns	Under nomal operation
				1	—	µs	In stop mode

■ **Trigger Input Timing**



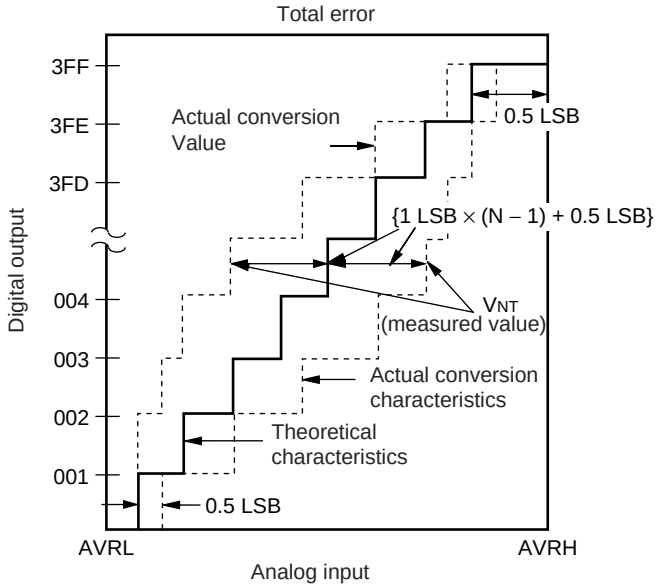
11.5.2 A/D Converter Glossary

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.



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

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

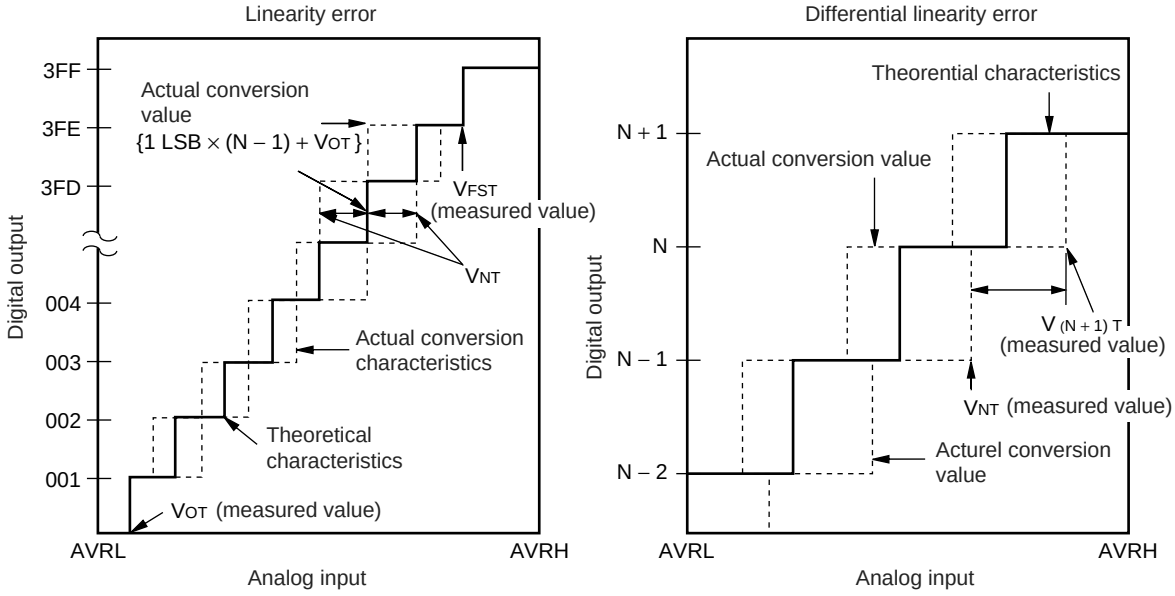
$$V_{FST}\ (\text{Theoretical value}) = \text{AVRH} - 1.5\ \text{LSB}\ [\text{V}]$$

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

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 "$3FF_H$"

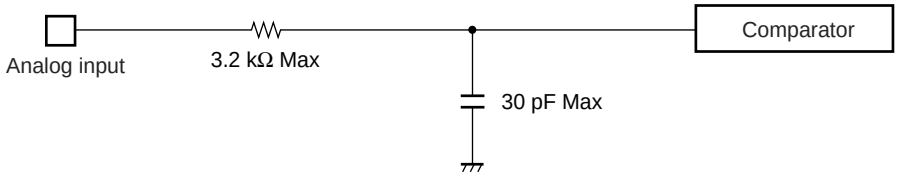
11.5.3 Notes on Using A/D Converter

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.

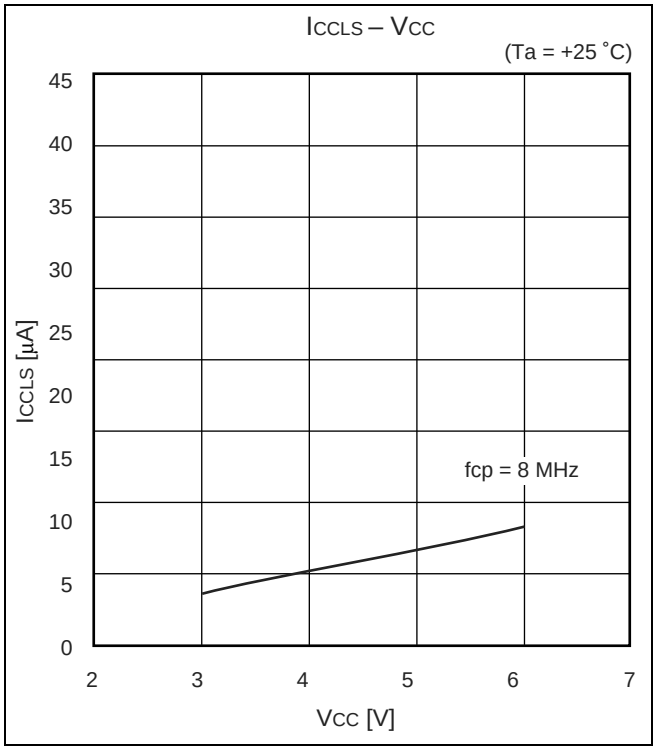
Note : When the output impedance of the external circuit is too high, the sampling period for analog voltages may not be sufficient (sampling period = 4.00 μs @machine clock of 16 MHz) .

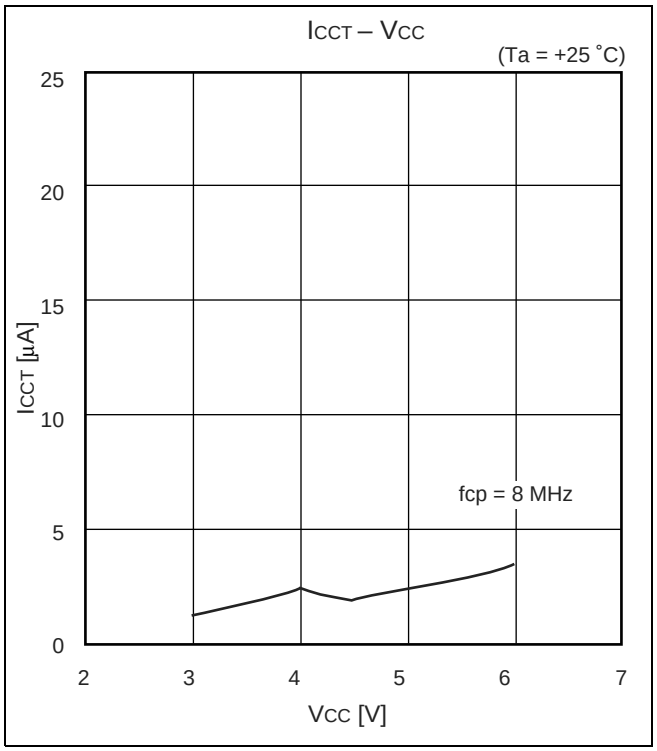
■ **Equipment of analog input circuit model**

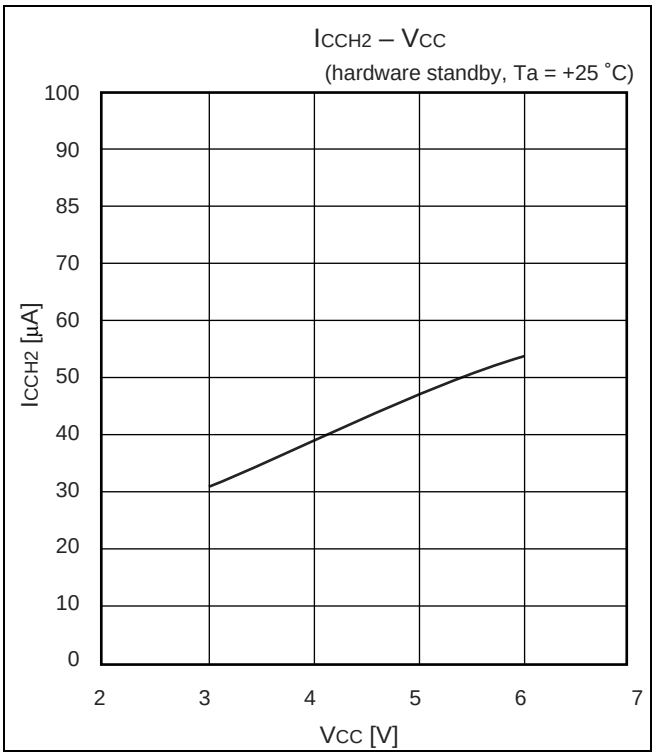


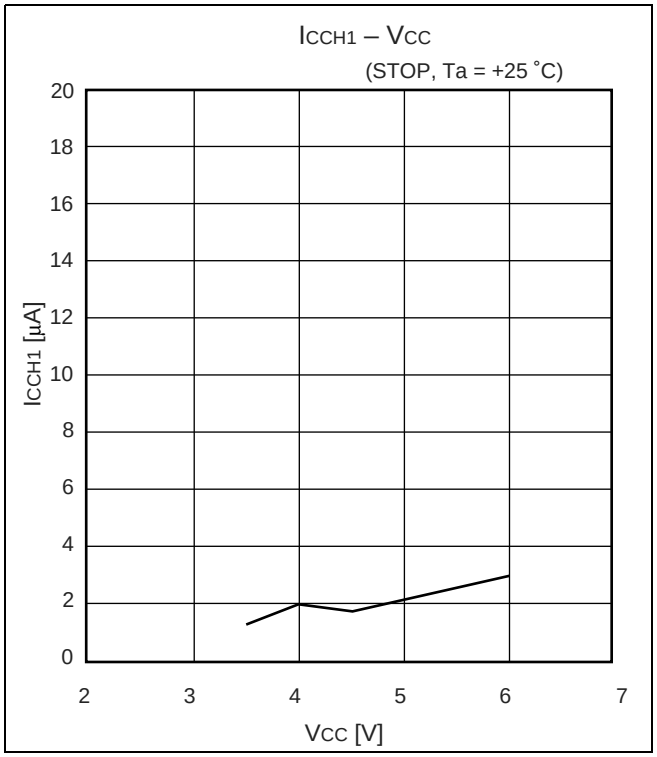
11.5.4 Error

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


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]

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