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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	-
Core Size	8-Bit
Speed	12MHz
Connectivity	SIO, UART/USART
Peripherals	PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	88
Program Memory Size	128KB (128K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	4K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2.2V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	A/D 15x8b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	100-BQFP
Supplier Device Package	100-PQFP (14x20)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/onsemi/lc87f5wc8avu-qip-h

■ Minimum Instruction Cycle Time (tCYC)
- 250ns (12MHz) V_{DD}=2.8 to 5.5V
- 375ns (8MHz) V_{DD}=2.5 to 5.5V
- 1.5μs (2MHz) V_{DD}=2.2 to 5.5V

■ Ports
- Normal withstand voltage I/O ports
  - Ports whose I/O direction can be designated in 1-bit units 64 (P1n, P2n, P3n, P70 to P73, P8n, PAn, PBn, PCn, S2Pn, PWM0, PWM1, XT2)
  - Ports whose I/O direction can be designated in 2-bit units 16 (PEn, PFn)
  - Ports whose I/O direction can be designated in 4-bit units 8 (P0n)
- Normal withstand voltage input port 1 (XT1)
- Dedicated oscillator ports 2 (CF1, CF2)
- Reset pins 1 ($\overline{RES}$)
- Power pins 8 ($V_{SS}1$ to $V_{SS}4$, $V_{DD}1$ to $V_{DD}4$)

■ Timers
- Timer 0 : 16-bit timer/counter with capture register
  - Mode 0: 8-bit timer with an 8-bit programmable prescaler (with two 8-bit capture registers) × 2 channels
  - Mode 1: 8-bit timer with an 8-bit programmable prescaler (with two 8-bit capture registers) + 8-bit counter (with two 8-bit capture registers)
  - Mode 2: 16-bit timer with an 8-bit programmable prescaler (with two 16-bit capture registers)
  - Mode 3: 16-bit counter (with 216-bit capture registers)
- Timer 1: 16-bit timer/counter that support PWM/ toggle output
  - Mode 0: 8-bit timer with an 8-bit prescaler (with toggle outputs) + 8-bit timer/counter (with toggle outputs)
  - Mode 1: 8-bit PWM with an 8-bit prescaler × 2 channels
  - Mode 2: 16-bit timer/counter with an 8-bit prescaler (with toggle outputs) (toggle outputs also from the lower-order 8 bits)
  - Mode 3: 16-bit timer with an 8-bit prescaler (with toggle outputs) (The lower-order 8 bits can be used as PWM.)
- Timer 4: 8-bit timer with a 6-bit prescaler
- Timer 5: 8-bit timer with a 6-bit prescaler
- Timer 6: 8-bit timer with a 6-bit prescaler (with toggle outputs)
- Timer 7: 8-bit timer with a 6-bit prescaler (with toggle outputs)
- Base timer
  - (1) The clock is selectable from the subclock (32.768kHz crystal oscillator), system clock, and timer 0 prescaler output.
  - (2) Interrupts programmable in 5 different time schemes.

■ High-speed Clock Counter
- (1) Capable of counting clocks with a maximum clock rate of 24MHz (at a main clock of 12MHz).
- (2) Capable of generating output real-time.

■ SIO
- SIO0: 8-bit synchronous serial interface
  - (1) LSB first/MSB first mode selectable
  - (2) Built-in 8-bit baudrate generator (maximum transfer clock cycle = 4/3 tCYC)
  - (3) Automatic continuous data transmission (1 to 256 bits, specifiable in 1 bit units, suspension and resumption of data transmission possible in 1 byte units)
- SIO1: 8-bit asynchronous/synchronous serial interface
  - Mode 0: Synchronous 8-bit serial I/O (2- or 3-wire configuration, 2 to 512 tCYC transfer clocks)
  - Mode 1: Asynchronous serial I/O (half-duplex, 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, 8 to 2048 tCYC baudrates)
  - Mode 2: Bus mode 1 (start bit, 8 data bits, 2 to 512 tCYC transfer clocks)
  - Mode 3: Bus mode 2 (start detect, 8 data bits, stop detect)
- SIO2: 8 bit synchronous serial interface
  - (1) LSB first mode
  - (2) Built-in 8-bit baudrate generator (maximum transfer clock cycle = 4/3 tCYC)
  - (3) Automatic continuous data transmission (1 to 32 bytes)

■ UART: 2 channels
(1) Full duplex
(2) 7/8/9 bit data bits selectable
(3) 1 stop bit (2 bits in continuous transmission mode)
(4) Built-in baudrate generator (with baudrates of 16/3 to 8192/3 tCYC)

■ AD Converter
• 8-bit × 15-channels

■ PWM
• Multifrequency 12-bit PWM × 4-channels

■ Remote Control Receiver Circuit (sharing pins with P73, INT3, and T0IN)
(1) Noise filtering function (noise filter time constant selectable from 1 tCYC, 32 tCYC, and 128 tCYC)
(2) The noise filtering function is available for the INT3, T0IN, or T0HCP signal at P73. When P73 is read with an instruction, the signal level at that pin is read regardless of the availability of the noise filtering function.

■ Watchdog Timer
(1) External RC watchdog timer
(2) Interrupt and reset signals selectable

■ Clock Output Function
(1) Capable of outputting selected oscillation clock 1/1, 1/2, 1/4, 1/8, 1/16, 1/32, 1/64 as system clock.
(2) Capable of outputting oscillation clock of sub clock.

■ Interrupts
• 29 sources, 10 vector addresses
(1) Provides three levels (low (L), high (H), and highest (X)) of multiplex interrupt control. Any interrupt requests of the level equal to or lower than the current interrupt are not accepted.
(2) When interrupt requests to two or more vector addresses occur at the same time, the interrupt of the higher level takes precedence over the other interrupts. For interrupts of the same level, the interrupt into the smaller vector address takes precedence.

No.	Vector Address	Level	Interrupt Source
1	00003H	X or L	INT0
2	0000BH	X or L	INT1
3	00013H	H or L	INT2/T0L/INT4
4	0001BH	H or L	INT3/INT5/base timer0//base timer1
5	00023H	H or L	T0H/INT6
6	0002BH	H or L	T1L/T1H/INT7
7	00033H	H or L	SIO0/UART1 receive/ UART2 receive
8	0003BH	H or L	SIO1/SIO2/UART1 transmit/UART2 transmit
9	00043H	H or L	ADC/T6/T7/PWM4, PWM5
10	0004BH	H or L	Port 0/T4/T5/PWM0, PWM1

• Priority levels X > H > L
• Of interrupts of the same level, the one with the smaller vector address takes precedence.

■ Subroutine Stack Levels
• 2048 levels maximum (the stack is allocated in RAM)

■ High-speed Multiplication/Division Instructions
• 16-bits × 8-bits (5 tCYC execution time)
• 24-bits × 16-bits (12 tCYC execution time)
• 16-bits ÷ 8-bits (8 tCYC execution time)
• 24-bits ÷ 16-bits (12 tCYC execution time)

■ Oscillation Circuits
- RC oscillation circuit (internal) : For system clock
- CF oscillation circuit : For system clock, with internal Rf
- Crystal oscillation circuit : For low-speed system clock

■ System Clock Divider Function
- Capable of running on low current.
- The minimum instruction cycle selectable from 250ns, 500ns, 1.0µs, 2.0µs, 4.0µs, 8.0µs, 16.0µs, 32.0µs, and 64.0µs (at a main clock rate of 12MHz).

■ Standby Function
- HALT mode: Halts instruction execution while allowing the peripheral circuits to continue operation.
  (1) Oscillation is not halted automatically.
  (2) Canceled by a system reset or occurrence of interrupt
- HOLD mode: Suspends instruction execution and the operation of the peripheral circuits.
  (1) The CF, RC, and crystal oscillators automatically stop operation.
  (2) There are three ways of resetting the HOLD mode.
    1) Setting the reset pin to the low level.
    2) Setting at least one of the INT0, INT1, INT2, INT4, and INT5 pins to the specified level
    3) Having an interrupt source established at port 0
- X'tal HOLD mode: Suspends instruction execution and the operation of the peripheral circuits except the base timer.
  (1) The CF and RC oscillators automatically stop operation.
  (2) The state of crystal oscillation established when the HOLD mode is entered is retained.
  (3) There are four ways of resetting the X'tal HOLD mode.
    1) Setting the reset pin to the low level
    2) Setting at least one of the INT0, INT1, INT2, INT4, and INT5 pins to the specified level
    3) Having an interrupt source established at port 0
    4) Having an interrupt source established in the base timer circuit

■ On-chip Debugger Function
- Enables software debugging with the test device installed on the target board.

■ Package Form
- QIP100E (14×20) : Lead-/Halogen-free type

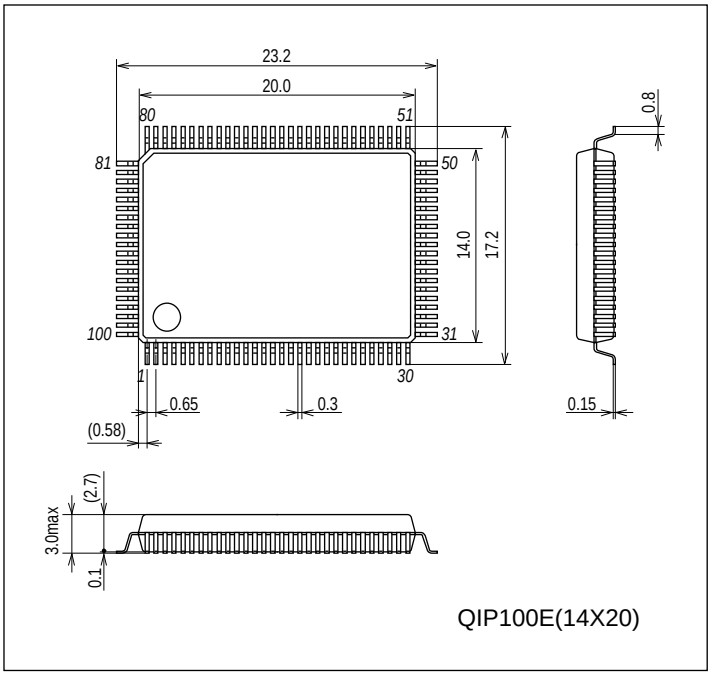
■ Development Tools
- Evaluation (EVA) chip : LC87EV690
- Emulator : EVA62S + ECB876600D + SUB875C00 + POD100QFP
  : ICE-B877300 + SUB875C00 + POD100QFP
- On-chip-debugger : TCB87-TypeC (3wire version) + LC87F5WC8A

■ Programming Boards

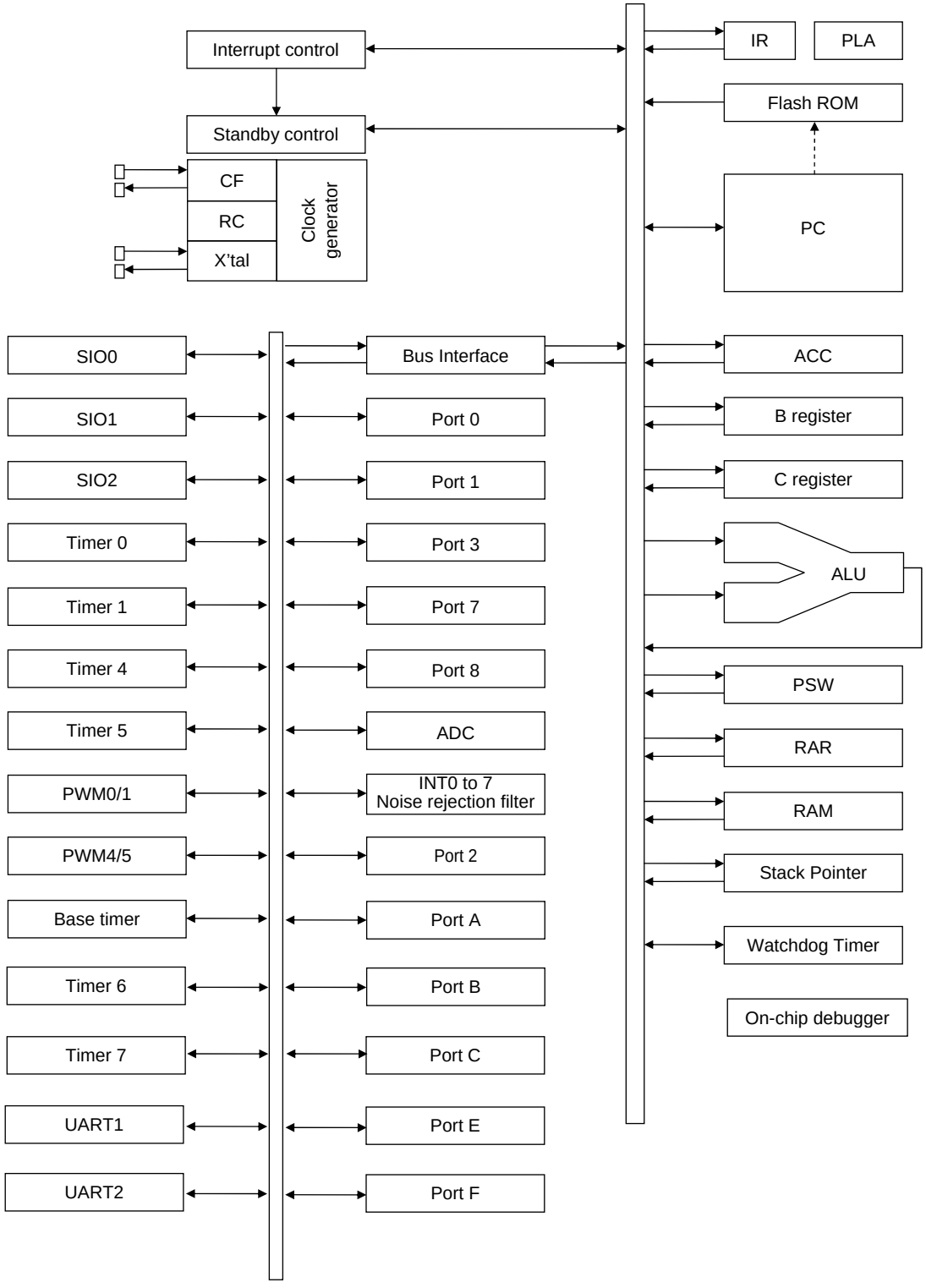
Package	Programming boards
QIP100E	W87F52256Q

Package Dimensions

unit : mm (typ)
3151A



System Block Diagram



Port Output Types

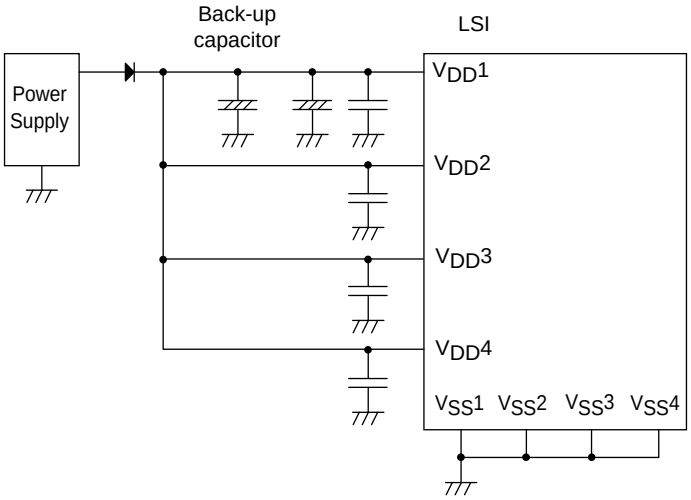
The table below lists the types of port outputs and the presence/absence of a pull-up resistor.
Data can be read into any input port even if it is in the output mode.

Port	Options Selected in Units of	Option Type	Output Type	Pull-up Resistor
P00 to P07	1 bit	1	CMOS	Programmable (Note 1)
		2	N-channel open drain	No
P10 to P17	1 bit	1	CMOS	Programmable
		2	N-channel open drain	Programmable
P20 to P27	1 bit	1	CMOS	Programmable
		2	N-channel open drain	Programmable
P30 to P36	1 bit	1	CMOS	Programmable
		2	N-channel open drain	Programmable
P70	-	No	N-channel open drain	Programmable
P71 to P73	-	No	CMOS	Programmable
P80 to P87	-	No	N-channel open drain	No
PA0 to PA5	1 bit	1	CMOS	Programmable
		2	N-channel open drain	Programmable
PB0 to PB7	1 bit	1	CMOS	Programmable
		2	N-channel open drain	Programmable
PC0 to PC7	1 bit	1	CMOS	Programmable
		2	N-channel open drain	Programmable
PE0 to PE7	-	No	CMOS	Programmable
PF0 to PF7	-	No	CMOS	Programmable
SI2P0, SI2P2 SI2P3	-	No	CMOS	No
SI2P1	-	No	CMOS (when selected as ordinary port) N-channel open drain (When SIO2 data is selected)	No
PWM0, PWM1	-	No	CMOS	No
XT1	-	No	Input only	No
XT2	-	No	Output for 32.768kHz quartz oscillator N-channel open drain (when in general-purpose No output mode)	No

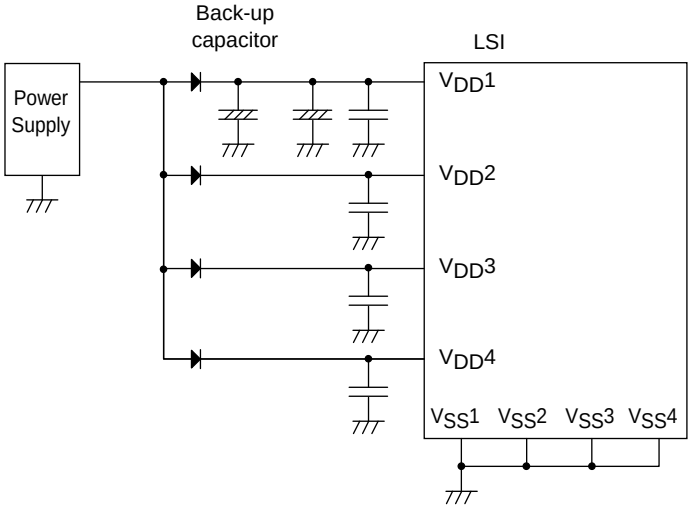
Note 1: Programmable pull-up resistors for port 0 are controlled in 4-bit units (P00 to 03, P04 to 07).

*1: Make the following connection to minimize the noise input to the $V_{DD}1$ pin and prolong the backup time.
Be sure to electrically short the $V_{SS}1$, $V_{SS}2$, $V_{SS}3$ and $V_{SS}4$ pins.

(Example 1) When backup is active in the HOLD mode, the high level of the port outputs is supplied by the backup capacitors.



(Example 2) The high-level output at the ports is unstable when the HOLD mode backup is in effect.



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Parameter		Symbol	Pins/Remarks	Conditions	Specification				
					V_{DD}[V]	min	typ	max	unit
Low level output current	Peak output current	IOPL(1)	P02 to P07 Ports 1, 2, 3 Ports A, B, C, E, F SI2P0 to SI2P3 PWM0, PWM1	Per 1 application pin.				20	mA
		IOPL(2)	P00, P01	Per 1 application pin.				30	
		IOPL(3)	Ports 7, 8, XT2	Per 1 application pin.				10	
	Average output current (Note1-1)	IOML(1)	P02 to P07 Ports 1, 2, 3 Ports A, B, C, E, F SI2P0 to SI2P3 PWM0, PWM1	Per 1 application pin.				15	
		IOML(2)	P00, P01	Per 1 application pin.				20	
		IOML(3)	Ports 7, 8, XT2	Per 1 application pin.				7.5	
	Total output current	ΣIOAL(1)	Port 7, XT2	Total of all applicable pins				15	
		ΣIOAL(2)	Port 8	Total of all applicable pins				15	
		ΣIOAL(3)	Ports 7, 8, XT2	Total of all applicable pins				20	
		ΣIOAL(4)	PWM0, PWM1 SI2P0 to SI2P3	Total of all applicable pins				45	
		ΣIOAL(5)	Ports 0	Total of all applicable pins				45	
		ΣIOAL(6)	Ports 0 PWM0, PWM1 SI2P0 to SI2P3	Total of all applicable pins				80	
		ΣIOAL(7)	Port 2, 3, B	Total of all applicable pins				45	
		ΣIOAL(8)	Ports A, C	Total of all applicable pins				45	
		ΣIOAL(9)	Ports 2, 3, A, B, C	Total of all applicable pins				80	
		ΣIOAL(10)	Port F	Total of all applicable pins				45	
		ΣIOAL(11)	Ports 1, E	Total of all applicable pins				45	
		ΣIOAL(12)	Ports 1, E, F	Total of all applicable pins				80	
Maximum power dissipation		Pd max	QIP100E (14×20)	Ta=-40 to +85°C				321	mW
Operating ambient temperature		Topr				-40		+85	°C
Storage ambient temperature		Tstg				-55		+125	

Note 1-1: Average output current is average of current in 100ms interval.

Stresses exceeding Maximum Ratings may damage the device. Maximum Ratings are stress ratings only. Functional operation above the Recommended Operating Conditions is not implied. Extended exposure to stresses above the Recommended Operating Conditions may affect device reliability.

Serial I/O Characteristics at Ta = -40°C to +85°C, $V_{SS}1 = V_{SS}2 = V_{SS}3 = V_{SS}4 = 0V$

1. SIO0 Serial I/O Characteristics (Note 4-1-1)

Parameter			Symbol	Pins /Remarks	Conditions	V_{DD}[V]	Specification min	typ	max	unit
Serial clock	Input clock	Frequency	tSCK(1)	SCK0(P12)	• See Fig. 6.	2.2 to 5.5	2			tCYC
		Low level pulse width	tSCKL(1)				1			
		High level pulse width	tSCKH(1)				1			
			tSCKHA(1a)		• Continuous data transmission/reception mode • SIO2 is not in use simultaneous. • See Fig. 6. • (Note 4-1-2)		4			
			tSCKHA(1b)		• Continuous data transmission/reception mode • SIO2 is in use simultaneous. • See Fig. 6. • (Note 4-1-2)		6			
	Output clock	Frequency	tSCK(2)	SCK0(P12)	• CMOS output selected. • See Fig. 6.	2.2 to 5.5	4/3			tCYC
		Low level pulse width	tSCKL(2)				1/2			tSCK
		High level pulse width	tSCKH(2)				1/2			
			tSCKHA(2a)		• Continuous data transmission/reception mode • SIO2 is not in use simultaneous. • CMOS output selected. • See Fig. 6.		tSCKH(2) +2tCYC		tSCKH(2) +(10/3) tCYC	tCYC
			tSCKHA(2b)		• Continuous data transmission/reception mode • SIO2 is in use simultaneous. • CMOS output selected. • See Fig. 6.		tSCKH(2) +2tCYC		tSCKH(2) +(16/3) tCYC	
Serial input	Data setup time		tsDI(1)	SI0(P11), SB0(P11)	• Must be specified with respect to rising edge of SIOCLK • See fig. 6.	2.2 to 5.5	0.03			µs
	Data hold time		thDI(1)				0.03			
Serial output	Input clock	Output delay time	tdD0(1)	SO0(P10), SB0(P11)	• Continuous data transmission/reception mode • (Note 4-1-3)	2.2 to 5.5			(1/3)tCYC +0.05	
			tdD0(2)		• Synchronous 8-bit mode. • (Note 4-1-3)				1tCYC +0.05	
	Output clock		tdD0(3)		• (Note 4-1-3)				(1/3)tCYC +0.05	

Note 4-1-1: These specifications are theoretical values. Add margin depending on its use.

Note 4-1-2: To use serial-clock-input in continuous trans/rec mode, a time from SI0RUN being set when serial clock is "H" to the first negative edge of the serial clock must be longer than tSCKHA.

Note 4-1-3: Must be specified with respect to falling edge of SIOCLK. Must be specified as the time to the beginning of output state change in open drain output mode. See Fig. 6.

2. SIO1 Serial I/O Characteristics (Note 4-2-1)

Parameter			Symbol	Pins/ Remarks	Conditions		Specification			
						V_{DD}[V]	min	typ	max	unit
Serial clock	Input clock	Frequency	Tsck(3)	SCK1(P15)	• See Fig. 6.	2.2 to 5.5	2			tCYC
		Low level pulse width	tSCKL(3)				1			
		High level pulse width	tSCKH(3)				1			
	Output clock	Frequency	tSCK(4)	SCK1(P15)	• CMOS output selected. • See Fig. 6.	2.2 to 5.5	2			tSCK
		Low level pulse width	tSCKL(4)				1/2			
		High level pulse width	tSCKH(4)				1/2			
Serial input	Data setup time		tsDI(2)	SI1(P14), SB1(P14)	• Must be specified with respect to rising edge of SIOCLK • See fig. 6.	2.2 to 5.5	0.03			µs
	Data hold time		thDI(2)				0.03			
Serial output	Output delay time		tdD0(4)	SO1(P13), SB1(P14)	• Must be specified with respect to falling edge of SIOCLK • Must be specified as the time to the beginning of output state change in open drain output mode. • See Fig. 6.	2.2 to 5.5			(1/3)tCYC +0.05	

Note 4-2-1: These specifications are theoretical values. Add margin depending on its use.

3. SIO2 Serial I/O Characteristics (Note 4-3-1)

Parameter			Symbol	Pins/ Remarks	Conditions	V_{DD}[V]	Specification min.	typ	max.	unit
Serial clock	Input clock	Frequency	tSCK(5)	SCK2 (SI2P2)	• See Fig. 6.	2.2 to 5.5	2			tCYC
		Low level pulse width	tSCKL(5)				1			
		High level pulse width	tSCKH(5)				1			
			tSCKHA(5a)		• Continuous data transmission/ reception mode of SIO0 is not in use simultaneous. • See Fig. 6. • (Note 4-3-2)		4			
			tSCKHA(5b)		• Continuous data transmission/ reception mode of SIO0 is in use simultaneous. • See Fig. 6. • (Note 4-3-2)		7			
	Output clock	Frequency	tSCK(6)	SCK2 (SI2P2), SCK2O (SI2P3)	• CMOS output selected. • See Fig. 6.	2.2 to 5.5	4/3			tSCK
		Low level pulse width	tSCKL(6)				1/2			
		High level pulse width	tSCKH(6)				1/2			
			tSCKHA(6a)		• Continuous data transmission/ reception mode of SIO0 is not in use simultaneous. • CMOS output selected. • See Fig. 6.		tSCKH(6) +(5/3)tCYC		tSCKH(6) +(10/3)tCYC	tCYC
			tSCKHA(6b)		• Continuous data transmission/ reception mode of SIO0 is in use simultaneous. • CMOS output selected. • See Fig. 6.		tSCKH(6) +(5/3)tCYC		tSCKH(6) +(19/3)tCYC	
Serial input	Data setup time		tsDI(3)	SI2(SI2P1), SB2(SI2P1)	• Must be specified with respect to rising edge of SIOCLK • See Fig. 6.	2.2 to 5.5	0.03			µs
	Data hold Time		thDI(3)				0.03			
Serial output	Output delay time		tdD0(5)	SO2 (SI2P0), SB2(SI2P1)	• Must be specified with respect to falling edge of SIOCLK • Must be specified as the time to the beginning of output state change in open drain output mode. • See Fig. 6.	2.2 to 5.5			(1/3)tCYC +0.05	

Note 4-3-1: These specifications are theoretical values. Add margin depending on its use.

Note 4-3-2: To use serial-clock-input, a time from SI2RUN being set when serial clock is "H" to the first negative edge of the serial clock must be longer than tSCKHA.

Pulse Input Conditions at Ta = -40°C to +85°C, $V_{SS}1 = V_{SS}2 = V_{SS}3 = V_{SS}4 = 0V$

Parameter	Symbol	Pins/Remarks	Conditions	Specification				
				V_{DD}[V]	min	typ	max	unit
High/low level pulse width	tPIH(1) tPIL(1)	INT0(P70), INT1(P71), INT2(P72), INT4(P20 to P23), INT5(P24 to P27), INT6(P20), INT7(P24)	• Interrupt source flag can be set. • Event inputs for timer 0 or 1 are enabled.	2.2 to 5.5	1			tCYC
	tPIH(2) tPIL(2)	INT3(P73) when noise filter time constant is 1/1.	• Interrupt source flag can be set. • Event inputs for timer 0 are enabled.	2.2 to 5.5	2			
	tPIH(3) tPIL(3)	INT3(P73) (The noise rejection clock is selected to 1/32.)	• Interrupt source flag can be set. • Event inputs for timer 0 are enabled.	2.2 to 5.5	64			
	tPIH(4) tPIL(4)	INT3(P73) (The noise rejection clock is selected to 1/128.)	• Interrupt source flag can be set. • Event inputs for timer 0 are enabled.	2.2 to 5.5	256			
	tPIL(5)	$\overline{RES}$	Reset acceptable	2.2 to 5.5	200			µs

AD Converter Characteristics at Ta = -40°C to +85°C, $V_{SS}1 = V_{SS}2 = V_{SS}3 = V_{SS}4 = 0V$

Parameter	Symbol	Pins/Remarks	Conditions	Specification				
				V_{DD}[V]	min	typ	max	unit
Resolution	N	AN0(P80) to AN7(P87), AN8(P70), AN9(P71), AN10(XT1), AN11(XT2), AN12(PA3), AN13(PA4), AN14(PA5)		3.0 to 5.5		8		bit
Absolute precision	ET		(Note 6-1)	3.0 to 5.5			±1.5	LSB
Conversion time	TCAD		AD conversion time=32×tCYC (when ADCR2=0) (Note 6-2)	4.5 to 5.5	11.74 (tCYC= 0.367µs)		97.92 (tCYC= 3.06µs)	µs
				3.0 to 5.5	23.53 (tCYC= 0.735µs)		97.92 (tCYC= 3.06µs)	
			AD conversion time=64×tCYC (when ADCR2=1) (Note 6-2)	4.5 to 5.5	15.68 (tCYC= 0.245µs)		97.92 (tCYC= 1.53µs)	
				3.0 to 5.5	23.49 (tCYC= 0.367µs)		97.92 (tCYC= 1.53µs)	
Analog input voltage range	VAIN			3.0 to 5.5	V_{SS}		V_{DD}	V
Analog port input current	IAINH		VAIN=V_{DD}	3.0 to 5.5			1	µA
	IAINL		VAIN=V_{SS}	3.0 to 5.5	-1			

Note 6-1: The quantization error (±1/2 LSB) is excluded from the absolute accuracy value.

Note 6-2: The conversion time refers to the interval from the time the instruction for starting the converter is issued till the complete digital value corresponding to the analog input value is loaded in the required register.

Consumption Current Characteristics at Ta = -40°C to +85°C, $V_{SS}1 = V_{SS}2 = V_{SS}3 = V_{SS}4 = 0V$

Parameter	Symbol	Pins/Remarks	Conditions	Specification				
				V_{DD}[V]	min	typ	max	unit
Normal mode consumption current (Note 7-1)	IDDOP(1)	$V_{DD}1$ =$V_{DD}2$ =$V_{DD}3$ =$V_{DD}4$	• FmCF=12MHz ceramic oscillation mode • FmX'tal=32.768kHz by crystal oscillation mode • System clock set to 12MHz side • Internal RC oscillation stopped • 1/1 frequency division ratio.	4.5 to 5.5		7.3	18.5	mA
				2.8 to 4.5		4.3	13.3	
	IDDOP(2)		• FmCF=8MHz ceramic oscillation mode • FmX'tal=32.768kHz by crystal oscillation mode • System clock set to 8MHz side • Internal RC oscillation stopped • 1/1 frequency division ratio.	4.5 to 5.5		6.2	14	
	IDDOP(3)			2.5 to 4.5		3.6	10	
	IDDOP(4)		• FmCF=4MHz ceramic oscillation mode • FmX'tal=32.768kHz by crystal oscillation mode • System clock set to 4MHz side • Internal RC oscillation stopped • 1/2 frequency division ratio.	4.5 to 5.5		2	5.9	
	IDDOP(5)			2.2 to 4.5		1.4	4	
	IDDOP(6)		• FmCF=0Hz (oscillation stopped) • FmX'tal=32.768kHz by crystal oscillation mode • System clock set to internal RC oscillation •1/2 frequency division ratio.	4.5 to 5.5		0.9	4.3	
	IDDOP(7)			2.2 to 4.5		0.49	3	
	IDDOP(8)		• FmCF=0Hz (oscillation stopped) • FmX'al=32.768kHz by crystal oscillation mode. • System clock set to 32.768kHz side. • Internal RC oscillation stopped • 1/2 frequency division ratio.	4.5 to 5.5		40	120	µA
	IDDOP(9)			2.2 to 4.5		20	77	

Note 7-1: The consumption current value includes none of the currents that flow into the output Tr and internal pull-up resistors

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Parameter	Symbol	Pins/Remarks	Conditions	Specification				
				V_{DD}[V]	min	typ	max	unit
HALT mode consumption current (Note 7-1)	IDDHALT(1)	$V_{DD}1$ =$V_{DD}2$ =$V_{DD}3$ =$V_{DD}4$	• HALT mode • FmCF=12MHz ceramic oscillation mode • FmX'tal=32.768kHz by crystal oscillation mode • System clock set to 12MHz side • Internal RC oscillation stopped • 1/1 frequency division ratio.	4.5 to 5.5		2.5	7.5	mA
				2.8 to 4.5		1.3	4.3	
	IDDHALT(2)		• HALT mode • FmCF=8MHz ceramic oscillation mode • FmX'tal=32.768kHz by crystal oscillation mode • System clock set to 8MHz side • Internal RC oscillation stopped • 1/1 frequency division ratio.	4.5 to 5.5		1.9	5.2	
	IDDHALT(3)			2.5 to 4.5		0.93	3	
	IDDHALT(4)		• HALT mode • FmCF=4MHz ceramic oscillation mode • FmX'tal=32.768kHz by crystal oscillation mode • System clock set to 4MHz side • Internal RC oscillation stopped • 1/2 frequency division ratio.	4.5 to 5.5		0.9	2.5	
	IDDHALT(5)			2.2 to 4.5		0.4	1.4	
	IDDHALT(6)		• HALT mode • FmCF=0Hz (oscillation stopped) • FmX'tal=32.768kHz by crystal oscillation mode • System clock set to internal RC oscillation •1/2 frequency division ratio.	4.5 to 5.5		0.32	0.9	
	IDDHALT(7)			2.2 to 4.5		0.16	0.7	
	IDDHALT(8)		• HALT mode • FmCF=0Hz (oscillation stopped) • FmX'al=32.768kHz by crystal oscillation mode. • System clock set to 32.768kHz side. • Internal RC oscillation stopped • 1/2 frequency division ratio.	4.5 to 5.5		20	77	µA
	IDDHALT(9)			2.2 to 4.5		6	70	
HOLD mode consumption current	IDDHOLD(1)	$V_{DD}1$	• HOLD mode • CF1=V_{DD} or open (External clock mode)	4.5 to 5.5		0.4	20	µA
	IDDHOLD(2)			2.2 to 4.5		0.02	15	
Timer HOLD mode consumption current	IDDHOLD(3)		• Timer HOLD mode • CF1=V_{DD} or open (External clock mode) • FmX'tal=32.768kHz by crystal oscillation mode	4.5 to 5.5		17	70	
	IDDHOLD(4)			2.2 to 4.5		4	55	

Note 7-1: The consumption current value includes none of the currents that flow into the output Tr and internal pull-up resistors

F-ROM Programming Characteristics at Ta = +10°C to +55°C, $V_{SS}1 = V_{SS}2 = V_{SS}3 = V_{SS}4 = 0V$

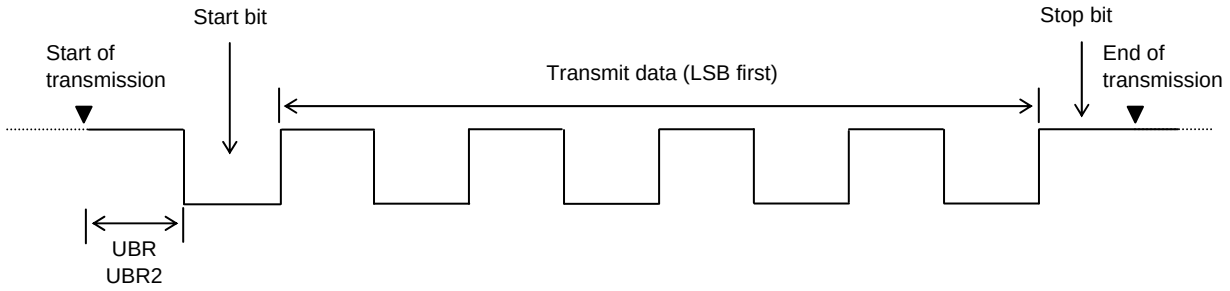
Parameter	Symbol	Pins/Remarks	Conditions	Specification				
				V_{DD}[V]	min	typ	max	unit
Onboard programming current	IDDFW(1)	$V_{DD}1$	• Without CPU curent	2.7 to 5.5		5	10	mA
Programming time	tFW(1)		• Erasing	2.7 to 5.5		20	30	ms
	tFW(2)		• Programming	2.7 to 5.5		40	60	µs

UART (Full Duplex) Operating Conditions at Ta = -40°C to +85°C, $V_{SS}1 = V_{SS}2 = V_{SS}3 = V_{SS}4 = 0V$

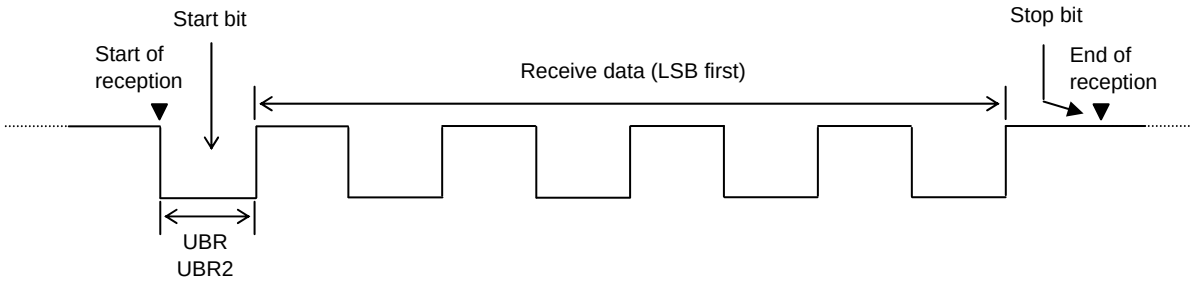
Parameter	Symbol	Pins/Remarks	Conditions	Specification				
				V_{DD}[V]	min	typ	max	unit
Transfer rate	UBR, UBR2	UTX1(P32), RTX1(P33), UTX2(P33), RTX2(P34)		2.2 to 5.5	16/3		8192/3	tCYC

Data length : 7/8/9 bits (LSB first)
Stop bits : 1-bit (2-bit in continuous data transmission)
Parity bits : None

*Example of Continuous 8-bit Data Transmission Mode Processing (First Transmit Data = 55H)



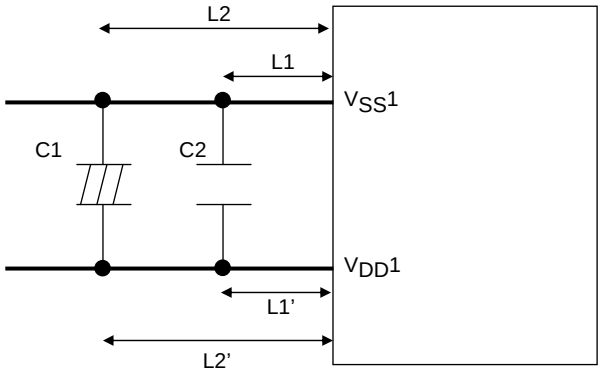
*Example of Continuous 8-bit Data Reception Mode Processing (First Receive Data = 55H)



$V_{DD}1$, $V_{SS}1$ Terminal Condition

It is necessary to place capacitors between $V_{DD}1$ and $V_{SS}1$ as describe below.

- Place capacitors as close to $V_{DD}1$ and $V_{SS}1$ as possible.
- Place capacitors so that the length of each terminal to the each leg of the capacitor be equal (L1 = L1', L2 = L2').
- Place high capacitance capacitor C1 and low capacitance capacitor C2 in parallel.
- Capacitance of C2 must be more than 0.1µF.
- Use thicker pattern for $V_{DD}1$ and $V_{SS}1$.



Characteristics of a Sample Main System Clock Oscillation Circuit

Given below are the characteristics of a sample main system clock oscillation circuit that are measured using a Our designated oscillation characteristics evaluation board and external components with circuit constant values with which the oscillator vendor confirmed normal and stable oscillation.

Table 1 Characteristics of a Sample Main System Clock Oscillator Circuit with a Ceramic Oscillator

Nominal Frequency	Vendor Name	Oscillator Name	Circuit Constant				Operating Voltage Range [V]	Oscillation Stabilization Time		Remarks
			C1 [pF]	C2 [pF]	Rf1 [Ω]	Rd1 [Ω]		typ [ms]	max [ms]	
12MHz	MURATA	CSTCE12M0G52-R0	(10)	(10)	Open	470	2.5 to 5.5	0.03	0.5	Internal C1, C2
10MHz		CSTCE10M0G52-R0	(10)	(10)	Open	680	2.4 to 5.5	0.03	0.5	Internal C1, C2
		CSTLS10M0G53-B0	(15)	(15)	Open	680	2.5 to 5.5	0.03	0.5	Internal C1, C2
8MHz		CSTCE8M00G52-R0	(10)	(10)	Open	1k	2.3 to 5.5	0.03	0.5	Internal C1, C2
		CSTLS8M00G53-B0	(15)	(15)	Open	1k	2.5 to 5.5	0.03	0.5	Internal C1, C2
4MHz		CSTCR4M00G53-R0	(15)	(15)	Open	1.5k	2.2 to 5.5	0.03	0.5	Internal C1, C2
		CSTLS4M00G53-B0	(15)	(15)	Open	1.5k	2.2 to 5.5	0.03	0.5	Internal C1, C2

The oscillation stabilization time refers to the time interval that is required for the oscillation to get stabilized after V_{DD} goes above the operating voltage lower limit (see Fig. 4).

Characteristics of a Sample Subsystem Clock Oscillator Circuit

Given below are the characteristics of a sample subsystem clock oscillation circuit that are measured using a Our designated oscillation characteristics evaluation board and external components with circuit constant values with which the oscillator vendor confirmed normal and stable oscillation.

Table 2 Characteristics of a Sample Subsystem Clock Oscillator Circuit with a Crystal Oscillator

Nominal Frequency	Vendor Name	Oscillator Name	Circuit Constant				Operating Voltage Range [V]	Oscillation Stabilization Time		Remarks
			C3 [pF]	C4 [pF]	Rf2 [Ω]	Rd2 [Ω]		typ [s]	max [s]	
32.768kHz	EPSON TOYOCOM	MC-306	18	18	Open	560k	2.2 to 5.5	1.5	3.0	Applicatable CL Valeue=12.5pF

The oscillation stabilization time refers to the time interval that is required for the oscillation to get stabilized after the instruction for starting the subclock oscillation circuit is executed and to the time interval that is required for the oscillation to get stabilized after the HOLD mode is reset (see Fig 4).

Note: The components that are involved in oscillation should be placed as close to the IC and to one another as possible because they are vulnerable to the influences of the circuit pattern.

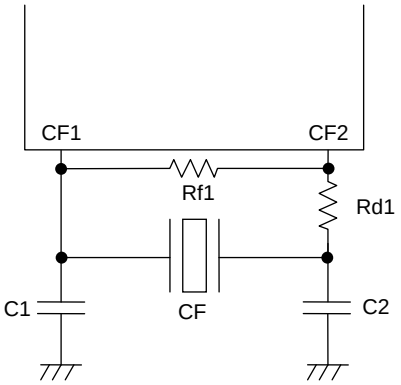


Figure 1 Ceramic Oscillator Circuit

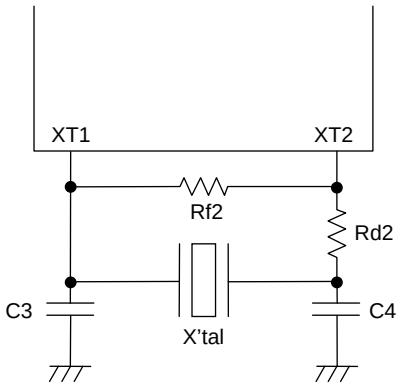


Figure 2 Crystal Oscillator Circuit

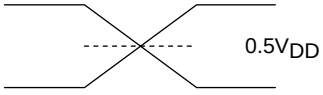
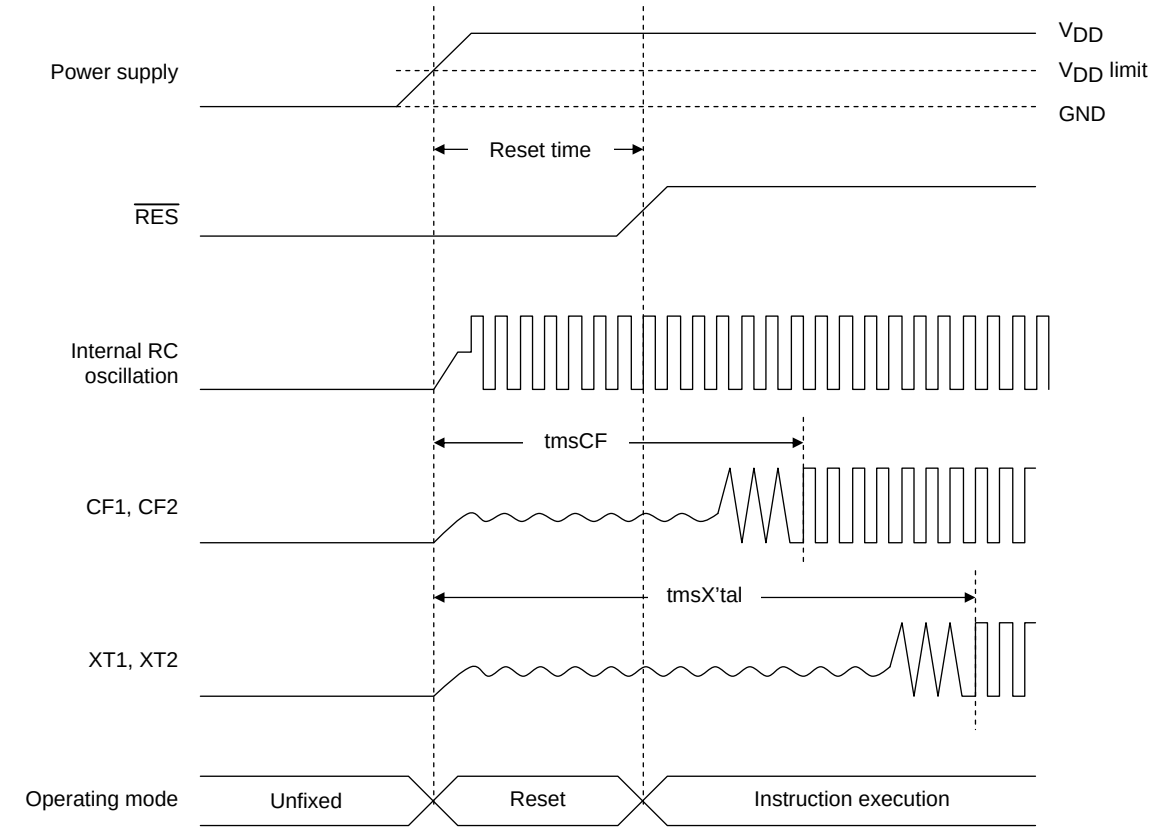
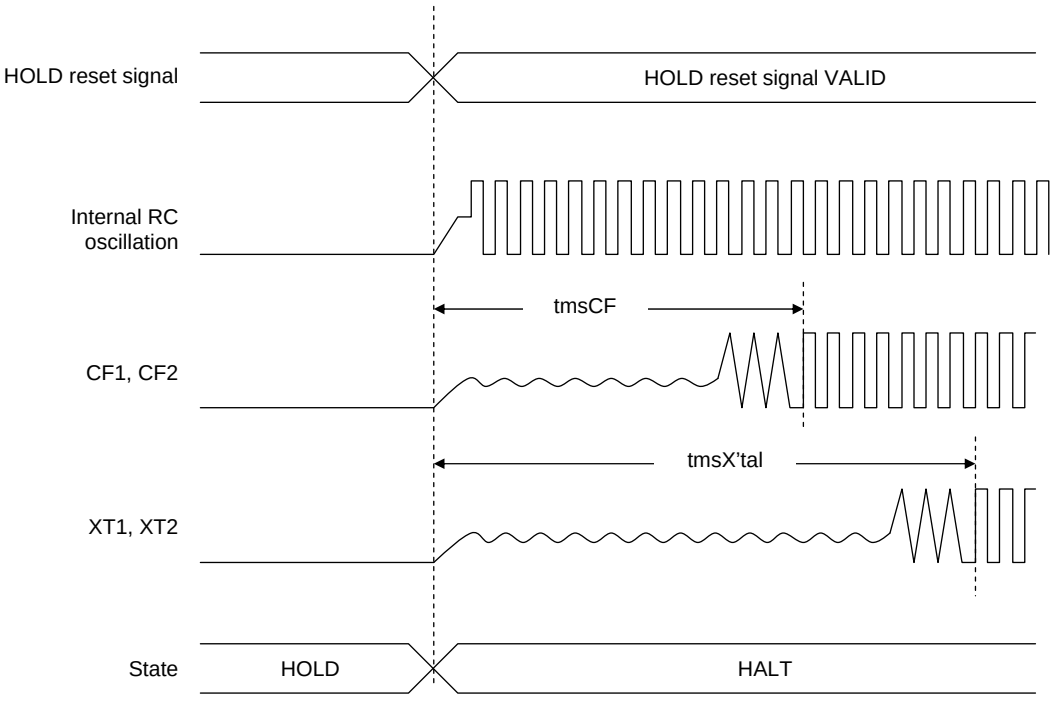


Figure 3 AC Timing Measurement Point

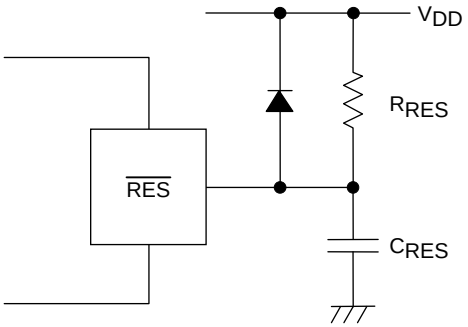


Reset Time and Oscillation Stabilization Time



HOLD Release Signal and Oscillation Stabilization Time

Figure 4 Oscillation Stabilization Times



Note:
Select C_{RES} and R_{RES} value to assure that at least 200µs reset time is generated after the V_{DD} becomes higher than the minimum operating voltage.

Figure 5 Reset Circuit

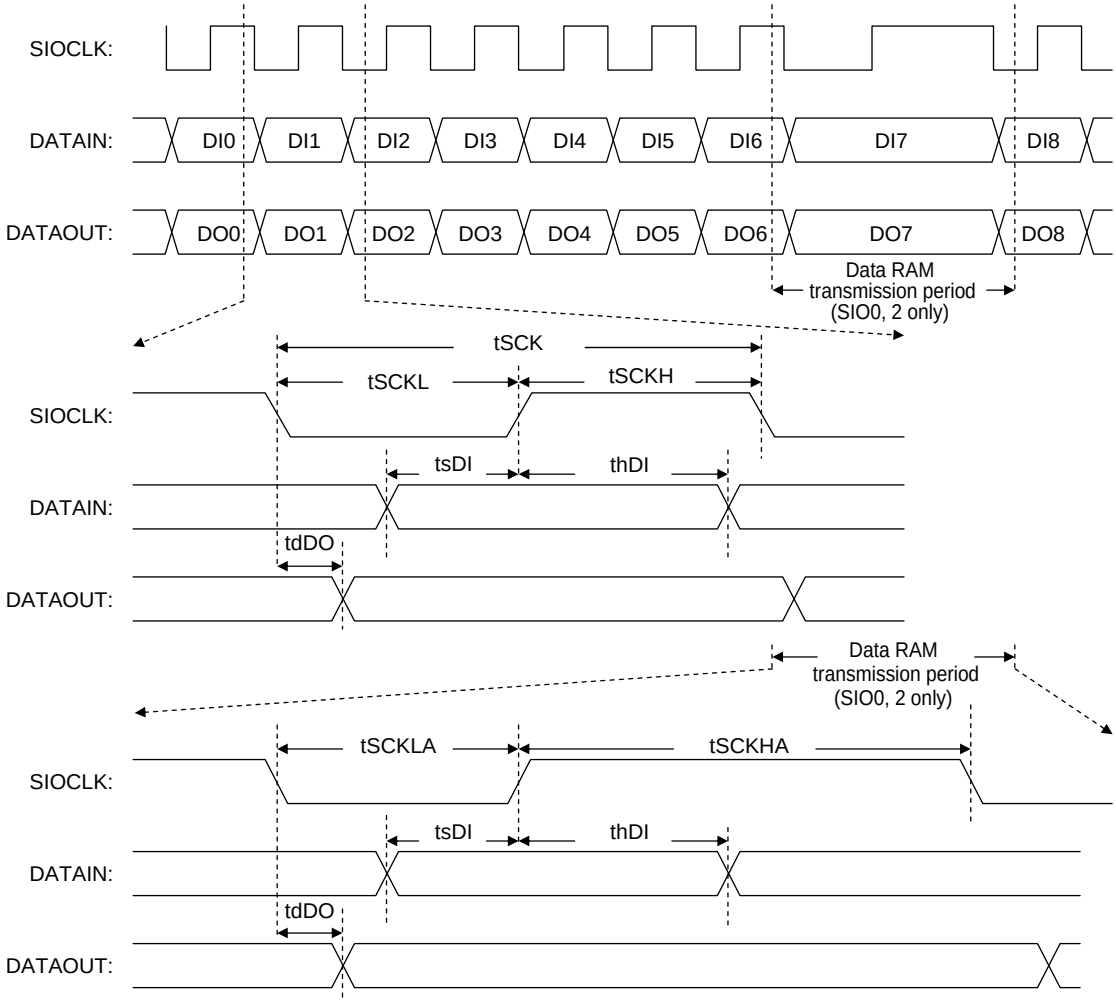


Figure 6 Serial Input/Output Waveforms

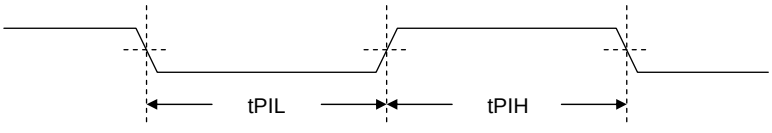


Figure 7 Pulse Input Timing Signal Waveform