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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.

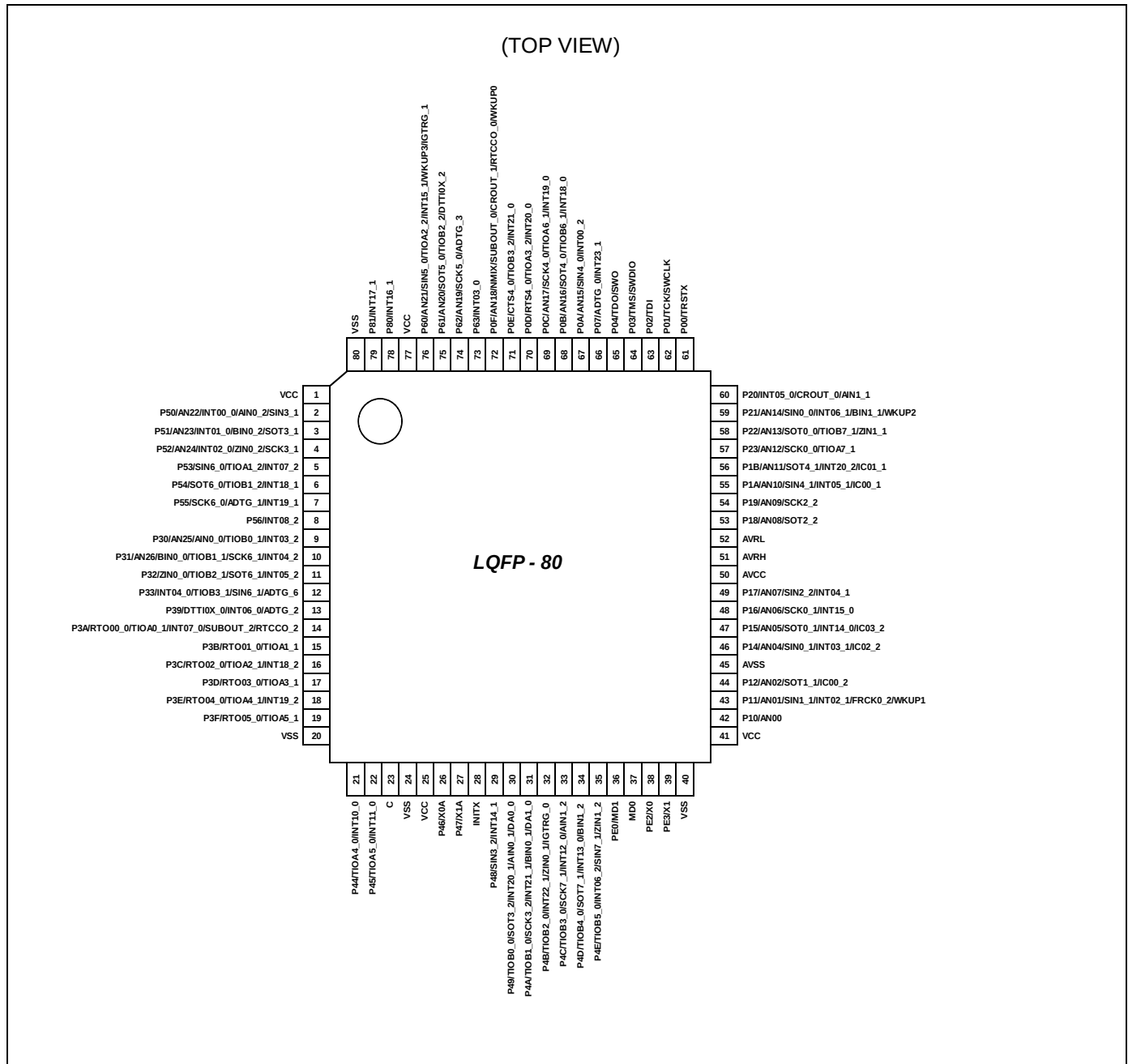
Applications of "[Embedded - Microcontrollers](#)"

Details

Product Status	Obsolete
Core Processor	ARM® Cortex®-M3
Core Size	32-Bit Single-Core
Speed	72MHz
Connectivity	CSIO, I ² C, LINbus, UART/USART
Peripherals	DMA, LVD, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	50
Program Memory Size	160KB (160K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	16K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2.7V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	A/D 23x12b; D/A 2x10b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 105°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	64-LQFP
Supplier Device Package	64-LQFP (12x12)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/infineon-technologies/mb9bf122lpmc-g-jne2

3. Pin Assignment

FPT-80-M37/M40

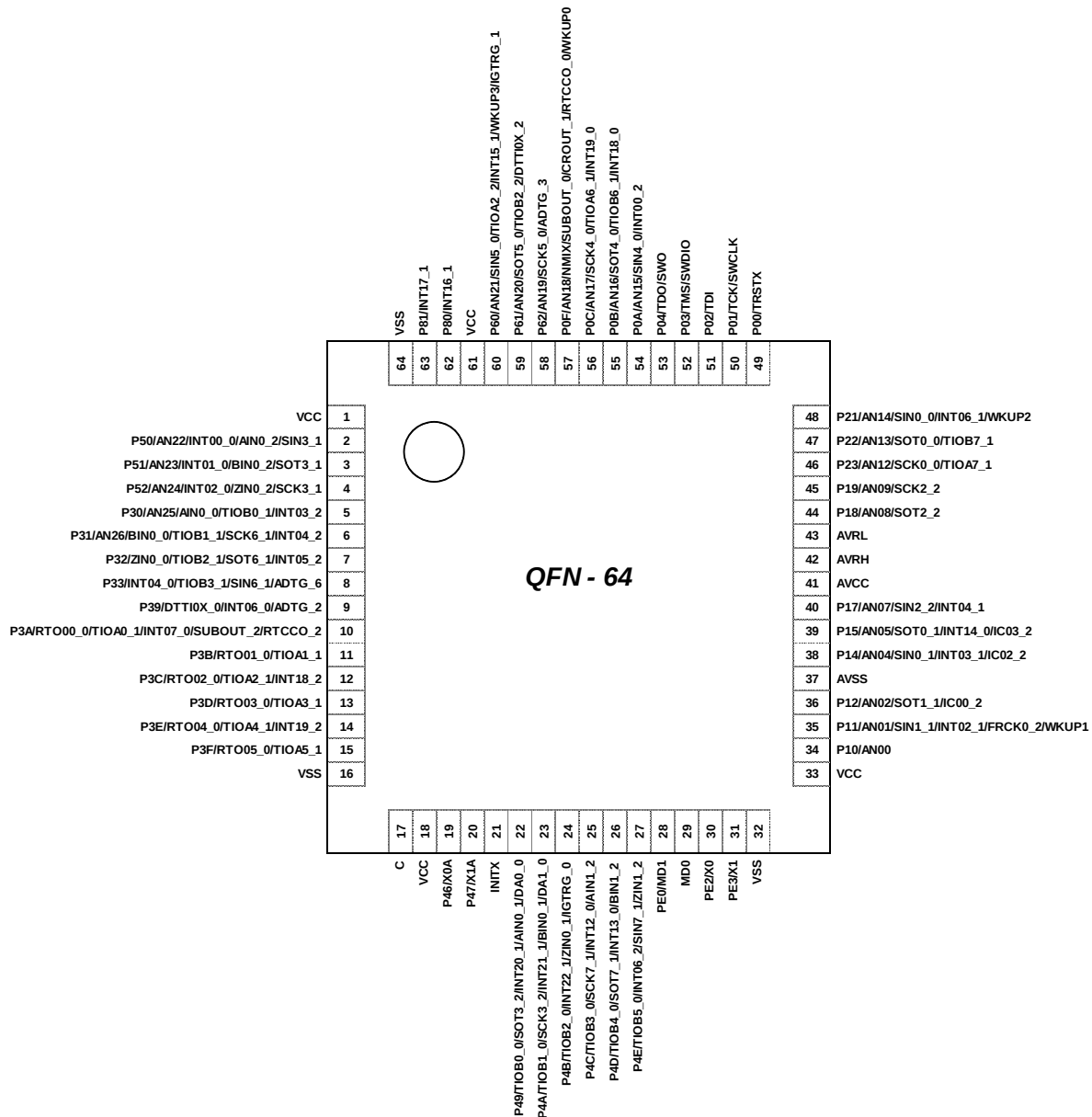


Note:

The number after the underscore ("_") in pin names such as XXX_1 and XXX_2 indicates the relocated port number. For these pins, there are multiple pins that provide the same function for the same channel. Use the extended port function register (EPFR) to select the pin.

LCC-64P-M24

(TOP VIEW)



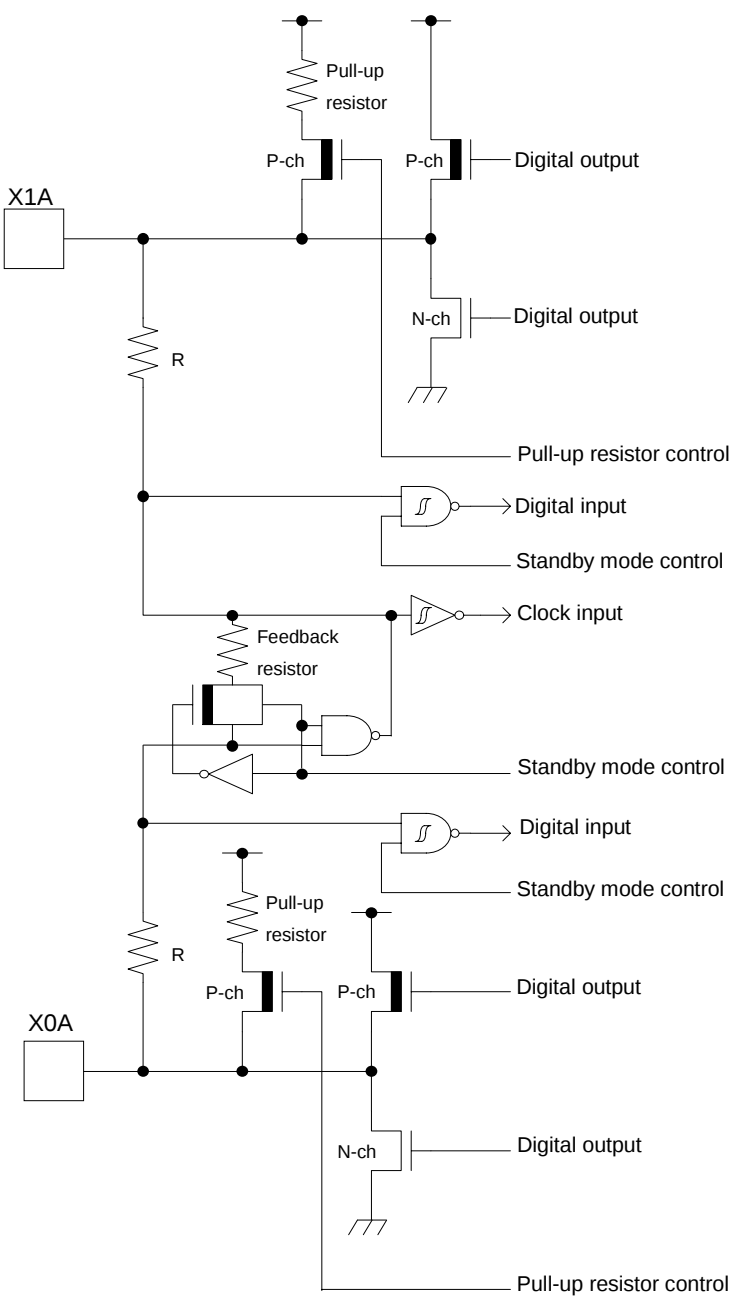
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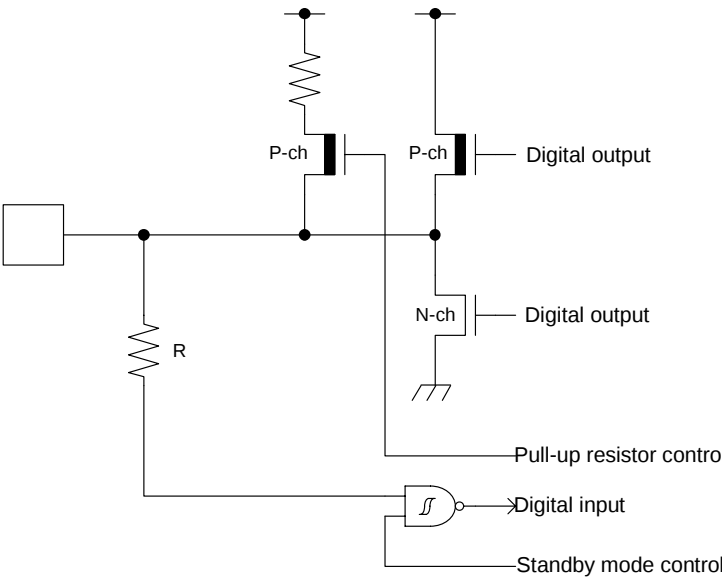
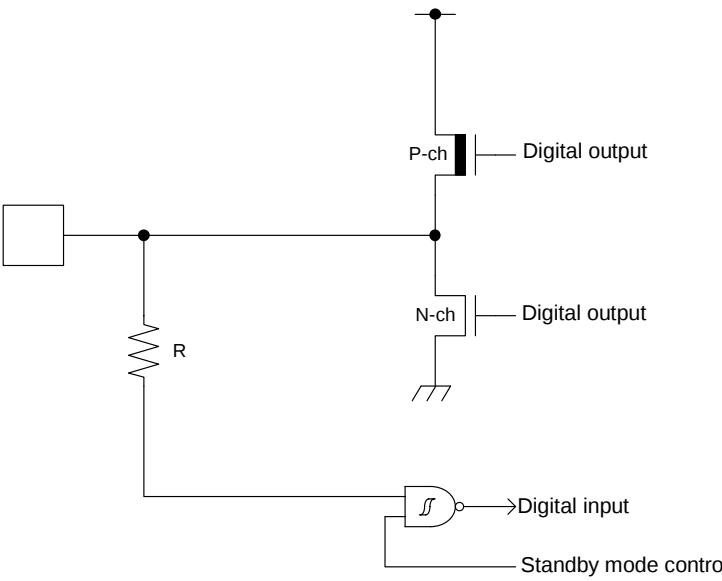
The number after the underscore ("_") in pin names such as XXX_1 and XXX_2 indicates the relocated port number. For these pins, there are multiple pins that provide the same function for the same channel. Use the extended port function register (EPFR) to select the pin.

Pin function	Pin name	Function description	Pin No			
			LQFP-80	BGA-96	LQFP-64 QFN-64	LQFP-48 QFN-48
External Interrupt	INT00_0	External interrupt request 00 input pin	2	C1	2	2
	INT00_2		67	C8	54	-
	INT01_0	External interrupt request 01 input pin	3	C2	3	3
	INT02_0	External interrupt request 02 input pin	4	B3	4	4
	INT02_1		43	J10	35	26
	INT03_0	External interrupt request 03 input pin	73	B5	-	-
	INT03_1		46	H9	38	29
	INT03_2		9	E2	5	-
	INT04_0	External interrupt request 04 input pin	12	G2	8	-
	INT04_1		49	F10	40	-
	INT04_2		10	E3	6	-
	INT05_0	External interrupt request 05 input pin	60	P20	-	-
	INT05_1		55	E10	-	-
	INT05_2		11	G1	7	-
	INT06_0	External interrupt request 06 input pin	13	G3	9	5
	INT06_1		59	C11	48	36
	INT06_2		35	K8	27	-
	INT07_0	External interrupt request 07 input pin	14	H1	10	6
	INT07_2		5	D1	-	-
	INT08_2	External interrupt request 08 input pin	8	E1	-	-
	INT10_0	External interrupt request 10 input pin	21	L5	-	-
	INT11_0	External interrupt request 11 input pin	22	K5	-	-
	INT12_0	External interrupt request 12 input pin	33	K7	25	-
	INT13_0	External interrupt request 13 input pin	34	J7	26	-
	INT14_0	External interrupt request 14 input pin	47	G10	39	30
	INT14_1		29	J5	-	-
	INT15_0	External interrupt request 15 input pin	48	G9	-	-
	INT15_1		76	C4	60	44
	INT16_1	External interrupt request 16 input pin	78	A3	62	46
	INT17_1	External interrupt request 17 input pin	79	A2	63	47
	INT18_0	External interrupt request 18 input pin	68	C7	55	-
	INT18_1		6	D2	-	-
	INT18_2		16	H3	12	8
	INT19_0	External interrupt request 19 input pin	59	C11	56	-
	INT19_1		7	D3	-	-
	INT19_2		18	J2	14	10
	INT20_0	External interrupt request 20 input pin	70	B6	-	-
	INT20_1		30	K6	22	18
	INT20_2		56	E9	-	-
	INT21_0	External interrupt request 21 input pin	71	C6	-	-
	INT21_1		31	J6	23	19
	INT22_1	External interrupt request 22 input pin	32	L7	24	-
	INT23_1	External interrupt request 23 input pin	66	A8	-	-
	NMIX	Non-Maskable Interrupt input pin	72	A6	57	42

Pin function	Pin name	Function description	Pin No			
			LQFP-80	BGA-96	LQFP-64 QFN-64	LQFP-48 QFN-48
GPIO	P44	General-purpose I/O port 4	21	L5	-	-
	P45		22	K5	-	-
	P46		26	L3	19	15
	P47		27	K3	20	16
	P48		29	J5	-	-
	P49		30	K6	22	18
	P4A		31	J6	23	19
	P4B		32	L7	24	-
	P4C		33	K7	25	-
	P4D		34	J7	26	-
	P4E		35	K8	27	-
	P50	General-purpose I/O port 5	2	C1	2	2
	P51		3	C2	3	3
	P52		4	B3	4	4
	P53		5	D1	-	-
	P54		6	D2	-	-
	P55		7	D3	-	-
	P56		8	E1	-	-
	P60	General-purpose I/O port 6	76	C4	60	44
	P61		75	B4	59	43
	P62		74	C5	58	-
	P63		73	B5	-	-
	P80	General-purpose I/O port 8	78	A3	62	46
	P81		79	A2	63	47
	PE0	General-purpose I/O port E	36	K9	28	20
	PE2		38	L9	30	22
	PE3		39	L10	31	23
Multi-function Serial 0	SIN0_0	Multi-function serial interface ch.0 input pin	59	C11	48	36
	SIN0_1		46	H9	38	29
	SOT0_0 (SDA0_0)	Multi-function serial interface ch.0 output pin. This pin operates as SOT0 when it is used in a UART/CSIO/LIN (operation modes 0 to 3) and as SDA0 when it is used in an I ² C (operation mode 4).	58	D9	47	35
	SOT0_1 (SDA0_1)		47	G10	39	30
	SCK0_0 (SCL0_0)		57	D10	46	34
	SCK0_1 (SCL0_1)		48	G9	-	-
Multi-function Serial 1	SIN1_1	Multi-function serial interface ch.1 input pin	43	J10	35	26
	SOT1_1 (SDA1_1)	Multi-function serial interface ch.1 output pin. This pin operates as SOT1 when it is used in a UART/LIN (operation modes 0,1,3) .	44	J8	36	27
Multi-function Serial 2	SIN2_2	Multi-function serial interface ch.2 input pin	49	F10	40	-
	SOT2_2 (SDA2_2)	Multi-function serial interface ch.2 output pin. This pin operates as SOT2 when it is used in a UART/CSIO/LIN (operation modes 0 to 3) and as SDA2 when it is used in an I ² C (operation mode 4).	53	F9	44	-
	SCK2_2 (SCL2_2)	Multi-function serial interface ch.2 clock I/O pin. This pin operates as SCK2 when it is used in a CSIO (operation mode 2) and as SCL2 when it is used in an I ² C (operation mode 4).	54	E11	45	-

5. I/O Circuit Type

Type	Circuit	Remarks
A	 The diagram illustrates the internal circuitry for I/O Type A, featuring two channels labeled X1A and X0A. Each channel includes a pull-up resistor connected to a supply rail. The X1A channel has a feedback resistor and a clock input. Both channels utilize P-channel (P-ch) and N-channel (N-ch) MOSFETs for digital output control. Standby mode control is implemented using inverters and AND gates. Digital inputs are also shown with pull-up resistors and standby mode control logic.	It is possible to select the main oscillation / GPIO function When the main oscillation is selected. • Oscillation feedback resistor : Approximately 1 MΩ • With Standby mode control When the GPIO is selected. • CMOS level output. • CMOS level hysteresis input • With pull-up resistor control • With standby mode control • Pull-up resistor : Approximately 50 kΩ • $I_{OH} = -4 \text{ mA}$, $I_{OL} = 4 \text{ mA}$

Type	Circuit	Remarks
G	 Diagram G shows a CMOS output stage. A pull-up resistor R is connected to the input of a P-ch MOSFET. The input is also connected to a digital input pin and a standby mode control pin. The output of the P-ch MOSFET is connected to a digital output pin. The N-ch MOSFET is connected to ground. The circuit includes a pull-up resistor control signal.	• CMOS level output • CMOS level hysteresis input • With pull-up resistor control • With standby mode control • Pull-up resistor : Approximately 50 kΩ • $I_{OH} = -12 \text{ mA}$, $I_{OL} = 12 \text{ mA}$ • +B input is available
H	 Diagram H shows a CMOS output stage. A pull-up resistor R is connected to the input of a P-ch MOSFET. The input is also connected to a digital input pin and a standby mode control pin. The output of the P-ch MOSFET is connected to a digital output pin. The N-ch MOSFET is connected to ground. The circuit includes a pull-up resistor control signal.	• CMOS level output • CMOS level hysteresis input • With standby mode control • $I_{OH} = -18 \text{ mA}$, $I_{OL} = 16.5 \text{ mA}$

Precautions Related to Usage of Devices

Cypress semiconductor devices are intended for use in standard applications (computers, office automation and other office equipment, industrial, communications, and measurement equipment, personal or household devices, etc.).

CAUTION: Customers considering the use of our products in special applications where failure or abnormal operation may directly affect human lives or cause physical injury or property damage, or where extremely high levels of reliability are demanded (such as aerospace systems, atomic energy controls, sea floor repeaters, vehicle operating controls, medical devices for life support, etc.) are requested to consult with sales representatives before such use. The company will not be responsible for damages arising from such use without prior approval.

6.2 Precautions for Package Mounting

Package mounting may be either lead insertion type or surface mount type. In either case, for heat resistance during soldering, you should only mount under Cypress recommended conditions. For detailed information about mount conditions, contact your sales representative.

Lead Insertion Type

Mounting of lead insertion type packages onto printed circuit boards may be done by two methods: direct soldering on the board, or mounting by using a socket.

Direct mounting onto boards normally involves processes for inserting leads into through-holes on the board and using the flow soldering (wave soldering) method of applying liquid solder. In this case, the soldering process usually causes leads to be subjected to thermal stress in excess of the absolute ratings for storage temperature. Mounting processes should conform to Cypress recommended mounting conditions.

If socket mounting is used, differences in surface treatment of the socket contacts and IC lead surfaces can lead to contact deterioration after long periods. For this reason it is recommended that the surface treatment of socket contacts and IC leads be verified before mounting.

Surface Mount Type

Surface mount packaging has longer and thinner leads than lead-insertion packaging, and therefore leads are more easily deformed or bent. The use of packages with higher pin counts and narrower pin pitch results in increased susceptibility to open connections caused by deformed pins, or shorting due to solder bridges.

You must use appropriate mounting techniques. Cypress recommends the solder reflow method, and has established a ranking of mounting conditions for each product. Users are advised to mount packages in accordance with Cypress ranking of recommended conditions.

Lead-Free Packaging

CAUTION: When ball grid array (BGA) packages with Sn-Ag-Cu balls are mounted using Sn-Pb eutectic soldering, junction strength may be reduced under some conditions of use.

Storage of Semiconductor Devices

Because plastic chip packages are formed from plastic resins, exposure to natural environmental conditions will cause absorption of moisture. During mounting, the application of heat to a package that has absorbed moisture can cause surfaces to peel, reducing moisture resistance and causing packages to crack. To prevent, do the following:

1. Avoid exposure to rapid temperature changes, which cause moisture to condense inside the product. Store products in locations where temperature changes are slight.
2. Use dry boxes for product storage. Products should be stored below 70% relative humidity, and at temperatures between 5°C and 30°C. When you open Dry Package that recommends humidity 40% to 70% relative humidity.
3. When necessary, Cypress packages semiconductor devices in highly moisture-resistant aluminum laminate bags, with a silica gel desiccant. Devices should be sealed in their aluminum laminate bags for storage.
4. Avoid storing packages where they are exposed to corrosive gases or high levels of dust.

Baking

Packages that have absorbed moisture may be de-moisturized by baking (heat drying). Follow the Cypress recommended conditions for baking.

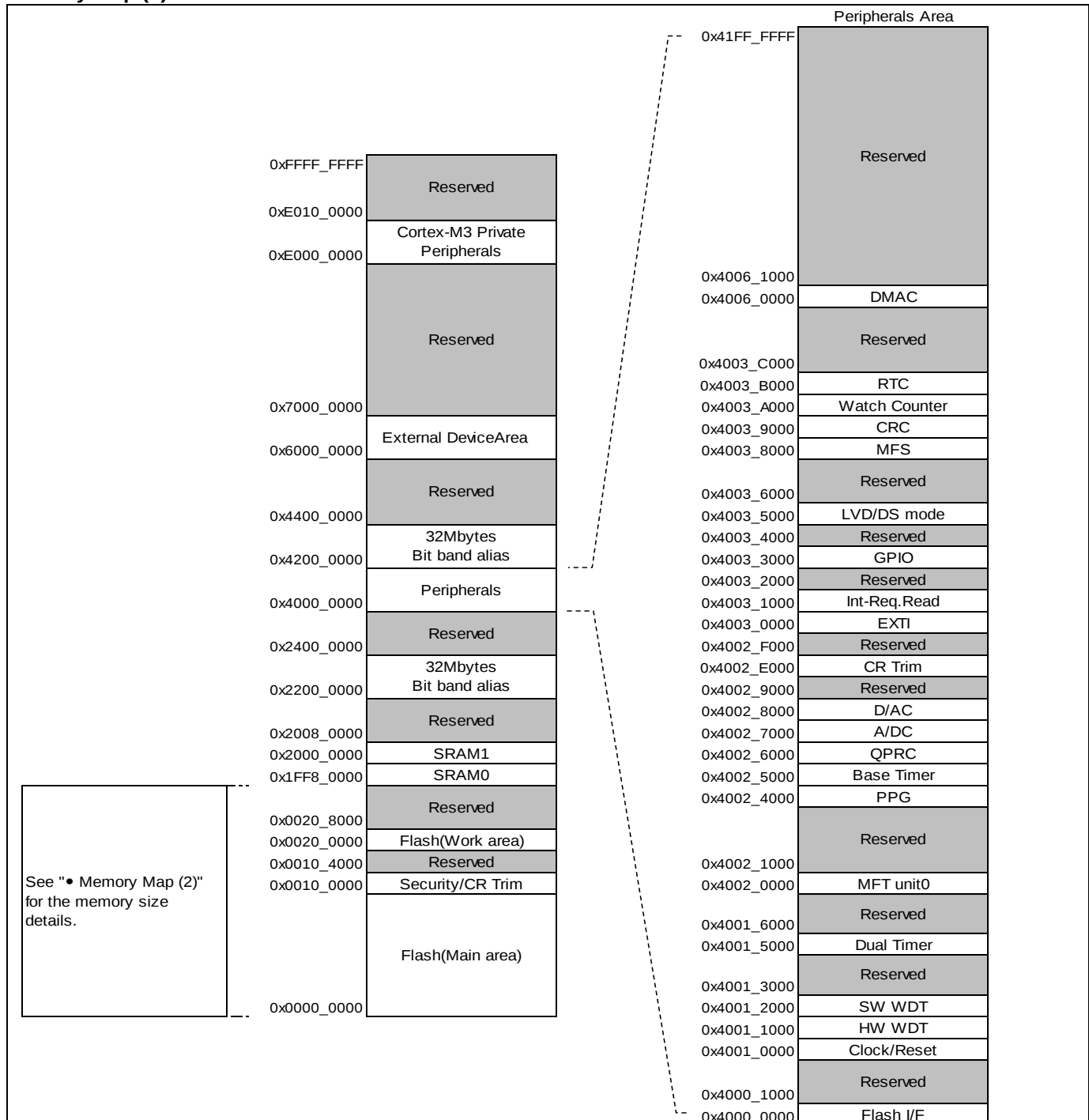
Condition: 125°C/24 h

9. Memory Size

See "Memory Size" in "Product Lineup" to confirm the memory size.

10. Memory Map

Memory Map (1)

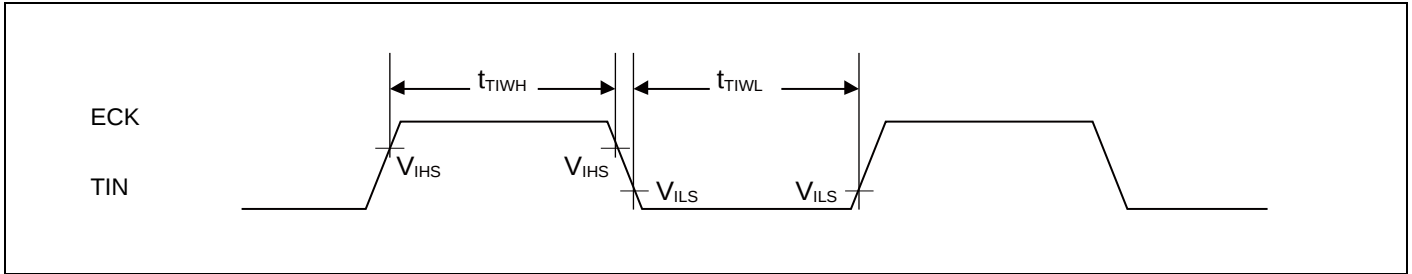


12.4.8 Base Timer Input Timing

Timer input timing

($V_{CC} = 2.7V$ to $5.5V$, $V_{SS} = 0V$, $T_A = -40^{\circ}C$ to $+105^{\circ}C$)

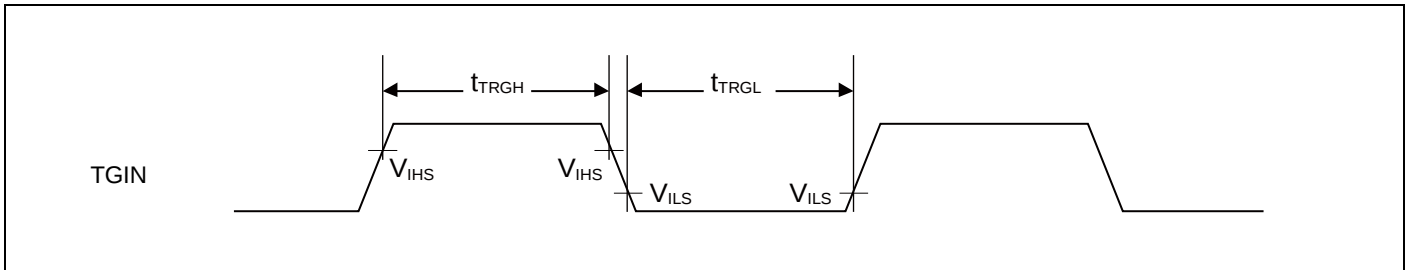
Parameter	Symbol	Pin name	Conditions	Value		Unit	Remarks
				Min	Max		
Input pulse width	t_{TIWH} , t_{TIWL}	TIOAn/TIOBn (when using as ECK, TIN)	-	$2t_{CYCP}$	-	ns	



Trigger input timing

($V_{CC} = 2.7V$ to $5.5V$, $V_{SS} = 0V$, $T_A = -40^{\circ}C$ to $+105^{\circ}C$)

Parameter	Symbol	Pin name	Conditions	Value		Unit	Remarks
				Min	Max		
Input pulse width	t_{TRGH} , t_{TRGL}	TIOAn/TIOBn (when using as TGIN)	-	$2t_{CYCP}$	-	ns	



Note: t_{CYCP} indicates the APB bus clock cycle time.

About the APB bus number which the Base Timer is connected to, see "Block Diagram" in this data sheet.

12.4.9 CSIO/UART Timing

CSIO (SPI = 0, SCINV = 0)

($V_{CC} = 2.7V$ to $5.5V$, $V_{SS} = 0V$, $T_A = -40^{\circ}C$ to $+105^{\circ}C$)

Parameter	Symbol	Pin name	Conditions	$V_{CC} < 4.5 V$		$V_{CC} \geq 4.5 V$		Unit
				Min	Max	Min	Max	
Serial clock cycle time	t_{SCYC}	SCKx	Master mode	$4t_{CYCP}$	-	$4t_{CYCP}$	-	ns
SCK ↓ → SOT delay time	t_{SLOVI}	SCKx, SOTx		- 30	+ 30	- 20	+ 20	ns
SIN → SCK ↑ setup time	t_{IVSHI}	SCKx, SINx		50	-	30	-	ns
SCK ↑ → SIN hold time	t_{SHIXI}	SCKx, SINx		0	-	0	-	ns
Serial clock L pulse width	t_{SLSH}	SCKx	Slave mode	$2t_{CYCP} - 10$	-	$2t_{CYCP} - 10$	-	ns
Serial clock H pulse width	t_{SHSL}	SCKx		$t_{CYCP} + 10$	-	$t_{CYCP} + 10$	-	ns
SCK ↓ → SOT delay time	t_{SLOVE}	SCKx, SOTx		-	50	-	30	ns
SIN → SCK ↑ setup time	t_{IVSHE}	SCKx, SINx		10	-	10	-	ns
SCK ↑ → SIN hold time	t_{SHIXE}	SCKx, SINx		20	-	20	-	ns
SCK falling time	t_F	SCKx		-	5	-	5	ns
SCK rising time	t_R	SCKx		-	5	-	5	ns

Notes:

- The above characteristics apply to CLK synchronous mode.
- t_{CYCP} indicates the APB bus clock cycle time.
About the APB bus number which Multi-function serial is connected to, see "Block Diagram" in this data sheet.
- These characteristics only guarantee the same relocate port number.
For example, the combination of SCKx_0 and SOTx_1 is not guaranteed.
- When the external load capacitance $C_L = 30$ pF.

CSIO (SPI = 1, SCINV = 0)
 $(V_{CC} = 2.7V \text{ to } 5.5V, V_{SS} = 0V, T_A = -40^{\circ}C \text{ to } +105^{\circ}C)$

Parameter	Symbol	Pin name	Conditions	$V_{CC} < 4.5 V$		$V_{CC} \geq 4.5 V$		Unit
				Min	Max	Min	Max	
Serial clock cycle time	t_{SCYC}	SCKx	Master mode	$4t_{CYCP}$	-	$4t_{CYCP}$	-	ns
SCK $\uparrow \rightarrow$ SOT delay time	t_{SHOVI}	SCKx, SOTx		- 30	+ 30	- 20	+ 20	ns
SIN $\rightarrow$ SCK $\downarrow$ setup time	t_{IVSLI}	SCKx, SINx		50	-	30	-	ns
SCK $\downarrow \rightarrow$ SIN hold time	t_{SLIXI}	SCKx, SINx		0	-	0	-	ns
SOT $\rightarrow$ SCK $\downarrow$ delay time	t_{SOVLI}	SCKx, SOTx		$2t_{CYCP} - 30$	-	$2t_{CYCP} - 30$	-	ns
Serial clock L pulse width	t_{SLSH}	SCKx	Slave mode	$2t_{CYCP} - 10$	-	$2t_{CYCP} - 10$	-	ns
Serial clock H pulse width	t_{SHSL}	SCKx		$t_{CYCP} + 10$	-	$t_{CYCP} + 10$	-	ns
SCK $\uparrow \rightarrow$ SOT delay time	t_{SHOVE}	SCKx, SOTx		-	50	-	30	ns
SIN $\rightarrow$ SCK $\downarrow$ setup time	t_{IVSLE}	SCKx, SINx		10	-	10	-	ns
SCK $\downarrow \rightarrow$ SIN hold time	t_{SLIXE}	SCKx, SINx		20	-	20	-	ns
SCK falling time	t_F	SCKx		-	5	-	5	ns
SCK rising time	t_R	SCKx		-	5	-	5	ns

Notes:

- The above characteristics apply to CLK synchronous mode.
- t_{CYCP} indicates the APB bus clock cycle time.
About the APB bus number which Multi-function serial is connected to, see "Block Diagram" in this data sheet.
- These characteristics only guarantee the same relocate port number.
For example, the combination of SCKx_0 and SOTx_1 is not guaranteed.
- When the external load capacitance $C_L = 30 \text{ pF}$.

12.4.10 External Input Timing
 $(V_{CC} = 2.7V \text{ to } 5.5V, V_{SS} = 0V, T_A = -40^{\circ}C \text{ to } +105^{\circ}C)$

Parameter	Symbol	Pin name	Conditions	Value		Unit	Remarks
				Min	Max		
Input pulse width	t_{INH}, t_{INL}	ADTG	-	$2t_{CYCP}^{*1}$	-	ns	A/D converter trigger input
		FRCKx					Free-run timer input clock
		ICxx					Input capture
		DTTlxX	-	$2t_{CYCP}^{*1}$	-	ns	Waveform generator
		INTxx,	*2	$2t_{CYCP} + 100^{*1}$	-	ns	External interrupt
		NMIX	*3	500	-	ns	NMI
		WKUPx	*4	500	-	ns	Deep standby wake up

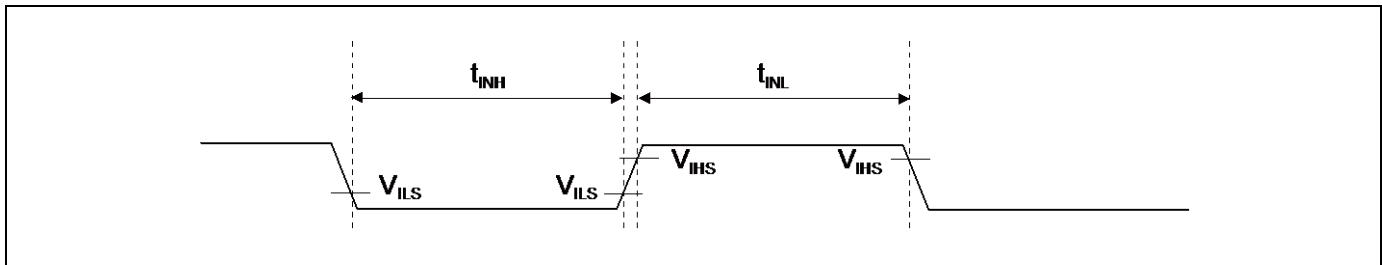
*1: t_{CYCP} indicates the APB bus clock cycle time.

About the APB bus number which the A/D converter, Multi-function Timer, External interrupt are connected to, see "Block Diagram" in this data sheet.

*2: When in Run mode, in Sleep mode.

*3: When in Stop mode, in RTL mode, in Timer mode.

*4: When in Deep Standby RTC mode, in Deep Standby Stop mode.



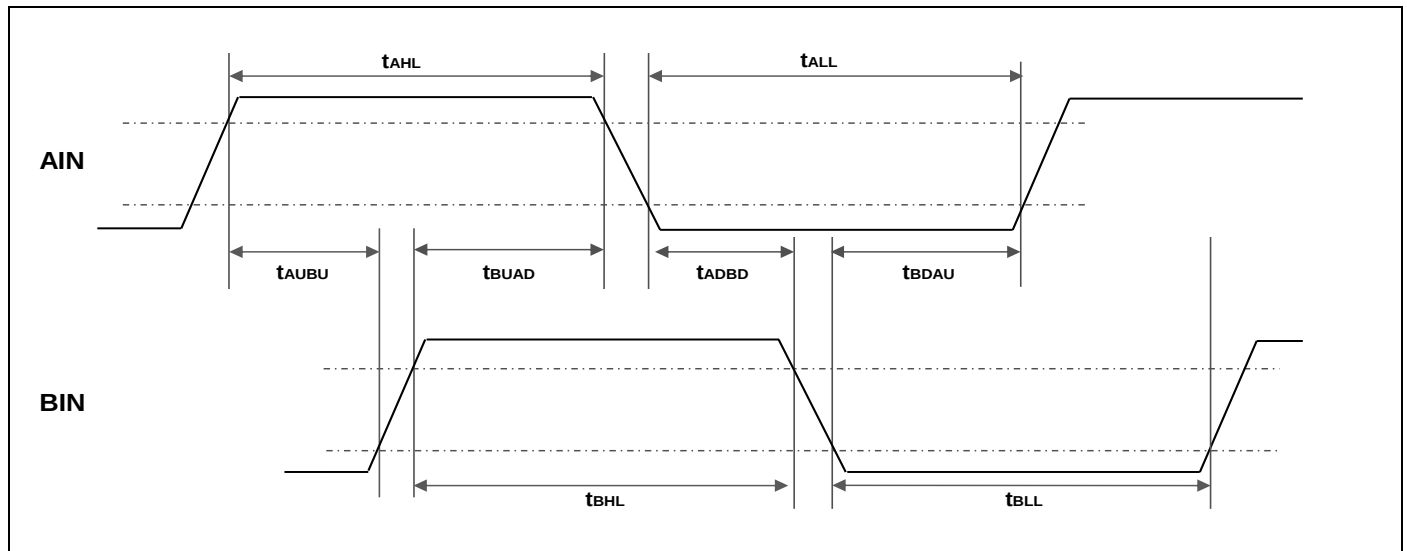
12.4.11 Quadrature Position/Revolution Counter timing

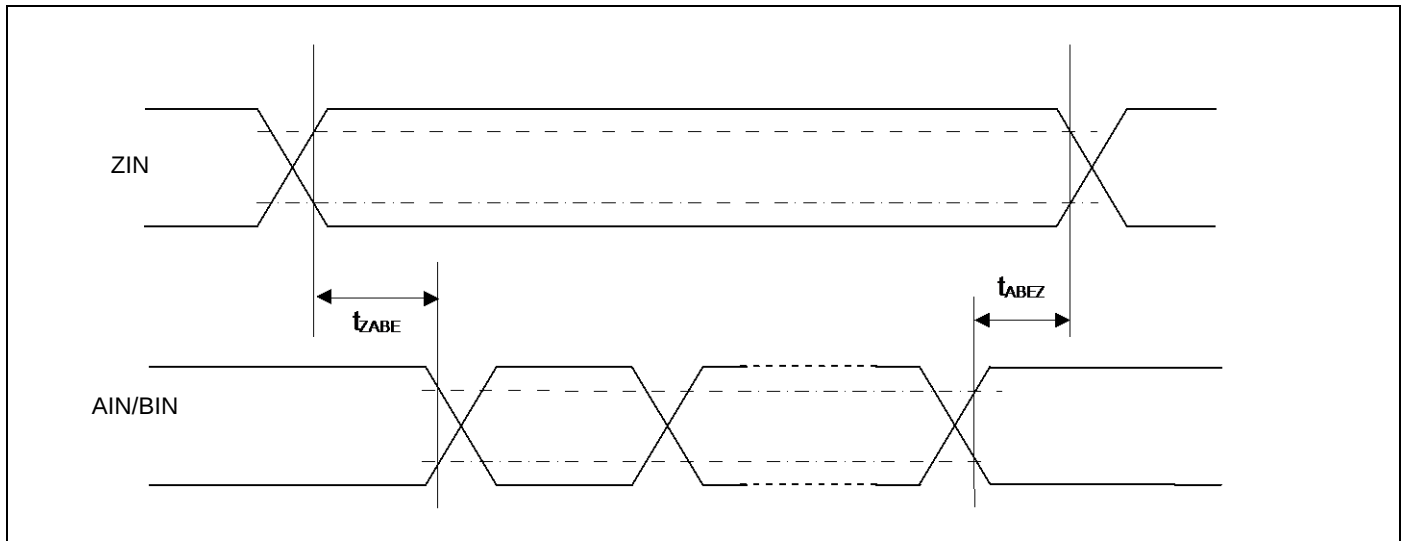
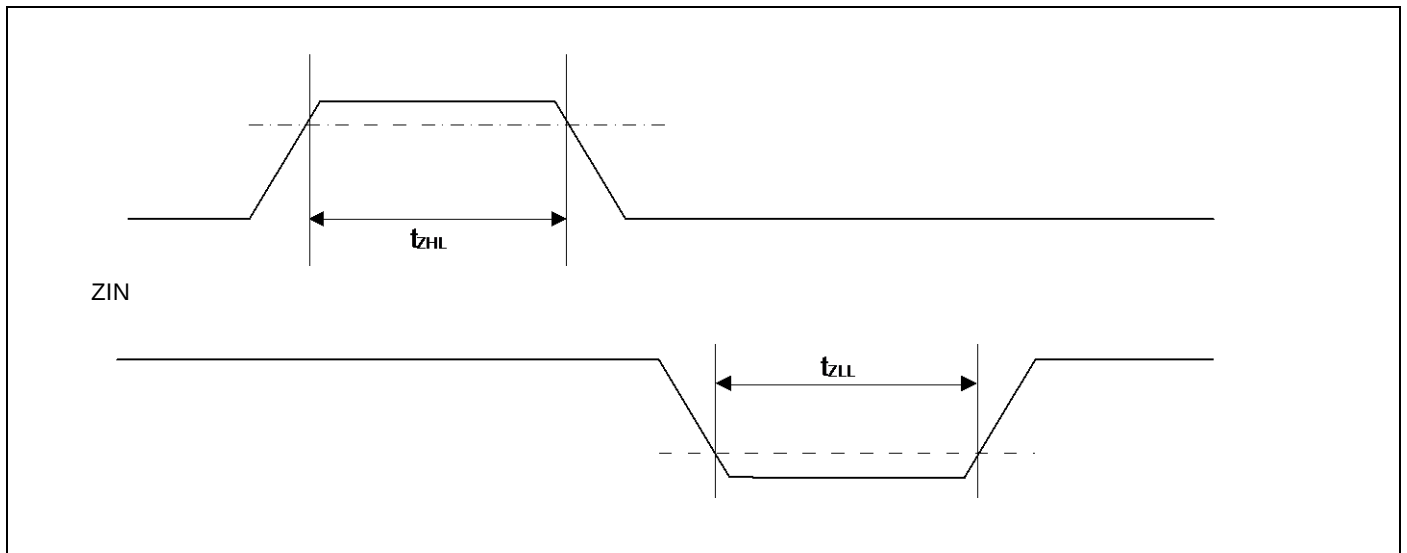
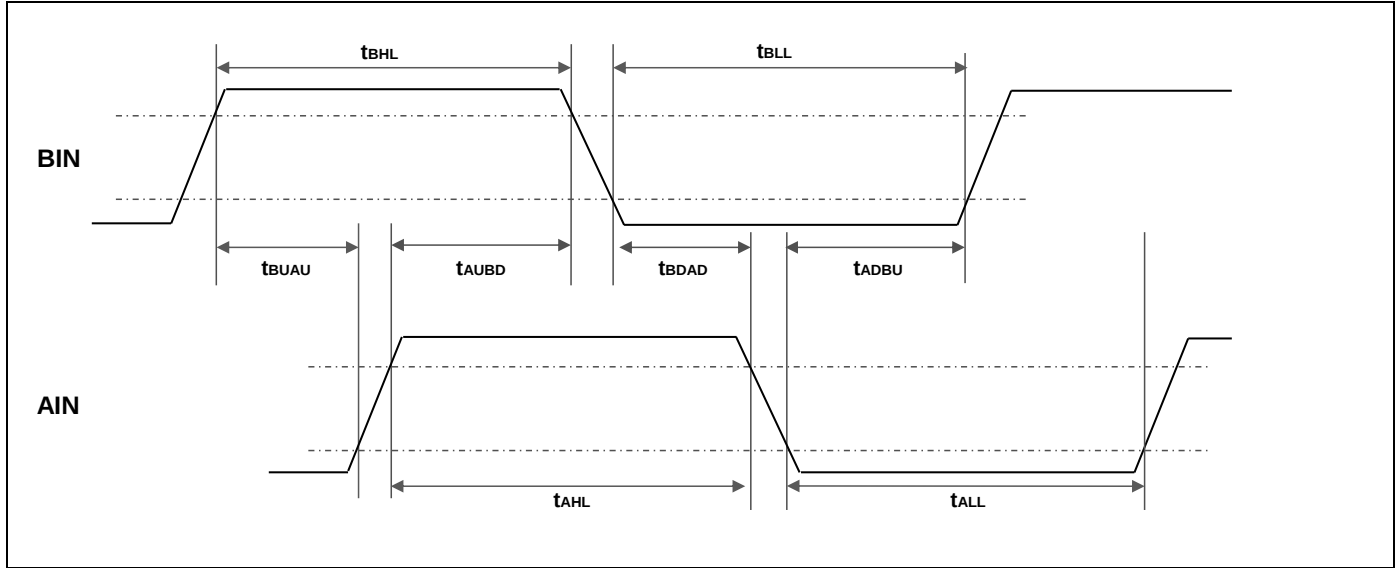
 ($V_{CC} = 2.7V$ to $5.5V$, $V_{SS} = 0V$, $T_A = -40^{\circ}C$ to $+105^{\circ}C$)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Value		Unit
			Min	Max	
AIN pin H width	t_{AHL}	-	$2t_{CYCP}^{*}$	-	ns
AIN pin L width	t_{ALL}	-			
BIN pin H width	t_{BHL}	-			
BIN pin L width	t_{BLL}	-			
BIN rising time from AIN pin H level	t_{AUBU}	PC_Mode2 or PC_Mode3			
AIN falling time from BIN pin H level	t_{BUAD}	PC_Mode2 or PC_Mode3			
BIN falling time from AIN pin L level	t_{ADBD}	PC_Mode2 or PC_Mode3			
AIN rising time from BIN pin L level	t_{BDAU}	PC_Mode2 or PC_Mode3			
AIN rising time from BIN pin H level	t_{BUAU}	PC_Mode2 or PC_Mode3			
BIN falling time from AIN pin H level	t_{AUBD}	PC_Mode2 or PC_Mode3			
AIN falling time from BIN pin L level	t_{BDAD}	PC_Mode2 or PC_Mode3			
BIN rising time from AIN pin L level	t_{ADBU}	PC_Mode2 or PC_Mode3			
ZIN pin H width	t_{ZHL}	QCR:CGSC=0			
ZIN pin L width	t_{ZLL}	QCR:CGSC=0			
AIN/BIN rise and falling time from determined ZIN level	t_{ZABE}	QCR:CGSC=1			
Determined ZIN level from AIN/BIN rise and falling time	t_{ABEZ}	QCR:CGSC=1			

*: t_{CYCP} indicates the APB bus clock cycle time.

About the APB bus number which the Quadrature Position/Revolution Counter is connected to, see "Block Diagram" in this data sheet.





12.4.12 I²C Timing

(V_{CC} = 2.7V to 5.5V, V_{SS} = 0V, T_A = - 40°C to + 105°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Standard-mode		Fast-mode		Unit	Remarks
			Min	Max	Min	Max		
SCL clock frequency	f _{SCL}		0	100	0	400	kHz	
(Repeated) START condition hold time SDA ↓ → SCL ↓	t _{HDSTA}	C _L = 30 pF, R = (V _P /I _{OL})* ¹	4.0	-	0.6	-	μs	
SCL clock L width	t _{LOW}		4.7	-	1.3	-	μs	
SCL clock H width	t _{HIGH}		4.0	-	0.6	-	μs	
(Repeated) START condition setup time SCL ↑ → SDA ↓	t _{SUSTA}		4.7	-	0.6	-	μs	
Data hold time SCL ↓ → SDA ↓ ↑	t _{HDDAT}		0	3.45* ²	0	0.9* ³	μs	
Data setup time SDA ↓ ↑ → SCL ↑	t _{SUDAT}		250	-	100	-	ns	
STOP condition setup time SCL ↑ → SDA ↑	t _{SUSTO}		4.0	-	0.6	-	μs	
Bus free time between STOP condition and START condition	t _{BUF}		4.7	-	1.3	-	μs	
Noise filter	t _{SP}	-	2 t _{CYCP} * ⁴	-	2 t _{CYCP} * ⁴	-	ns	

*1: R and C_L represent the pull-up resistor and load capacitance of the SCL and SDA lines, respectively.

V_P indicates the power supply voltage of the pull-up resistor and I_{OL} indicates V_{OL} guaranteed current.

*2: The maximum t_{HDDAT} must satisfy that it does not extend at least L period (t_{LOW}) of device's SCL signal.

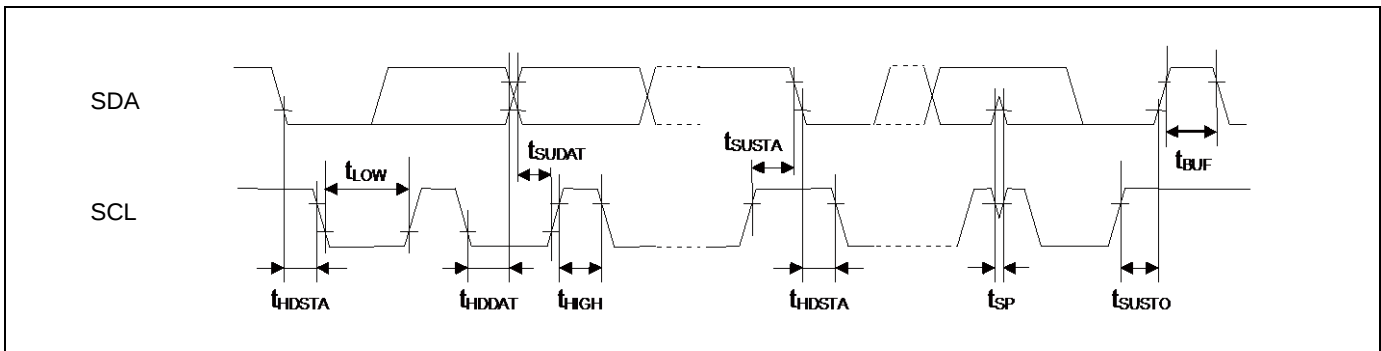
*3: A Fast-speed mode I²C bus device can be used on a Standard mode I²C bus system as long as the device satisfies the requirement of "t_{SUDAT} ≥ 250 ns".

*4: t_{CYCP} is the APB bus clock cycle time.

About the APB bus number that I²C is connected to, see "Block Diagram" in this data sheet.

To use Standard-mode, set the APB bus clock at 2 MHz or more

To use Fast-mode, set the APB bus clock at 8 MHz or more.



12.5 12-bit A/D Converter

Electrical Characteristics for the A/D Converter

($V_{CC} = AV_{CC} = 2.7V$ to $5.5V$, $V_{SS} = AV_{SS} = AVRL = 0V$, $T_A = -40^{\circ}C$ to $+105^{\circ}C$)

Parameter	Symbol	Pin name	Value			Unit	Remarks
			Min	Typ	Max		
Resolution	-	-	-	-	12	bit	
Integral Nonlinearity	-	-	-	± 1.5	± 4.5	LSB	$AVRH = 2.7 V$ to $5.5 V$
Differential Nonlinearity	-	-	-	± 1.7	± 2.5	LSB	
Zero transition voltage	V_{ZT}	ANxx	-	± 10	± 15	mV	
Full-scale transition voltage	V_{FST}	ANxx	-	$AVRH \pm 5$	$AVRH \pm 15$	mV	
Conversion time	-	-	0.8^{*1}	-	-	μs	$AV_{CC} \geq 4.5 V$
			1.0^{*1}	-	-		$AV_{CC} < 4.5 V$
Sampling time ^{*2}	t_s	-	0.24	-	10	μs	$AV_{CC} \geq 4.5 V$
			0.3	-			$AV_{CC} < 4.5 V$
Compare clock cycle ^{*3}	t_{CCK}	-	40	-	1000	ns	$AV_{CC} \geq 4.5 V$
			50	-			$AV_{CC} < 4.5 V$
State transition time to operation permission	t_{STT}	-	-	-	1.0	μs	
Analog input capacity	C_{AIN}	-	-	-	9.7	pF	
Analog input resistor	R_{AIN}	-	-	-	1.7	k Ω	$AV_{CC} \geq 4.5 V$
					2.4		$AV_{CC} < 4.5 V$
Interchannel disparity	-	-	-	-	4	LSB	
Analog port input current	-	ANxx	-	-	5	μA	
Analog input voltage	-	ANxx	AVRL	-	AVRH	V	
Reference voltage	-	AVRH	2.7	-	AV_{CC}	V	
	-	AVRL	AV_{SS}	-	AV_{SS}	V	

*1: The conversion time is the value of sampling time (t_s) + compare time (t_c).

The condition of the minimum conversion time is the following.

$AV_{CC} \geq 4.5 V$, HCLK=50 MHz sampling time: 240 ns, compare time: 560 ns.

$AV_{CC} < 4.5 V$, HCLK=40 MHz sampling time: 300 ns, compare time: 700 ns

Ensure that it satisfies the value of the sampling time (t_s) and compare clock cycle (t_{CCK}).

For setting of the sampling time and compare clock cycle, see "Chapter 1-1: A/D Converter" in "FM3 Family Peripheral Manual Analog Macro Part".

The register settings of the A/D Converter are reflected in the operation according to the APB bus clock timing.

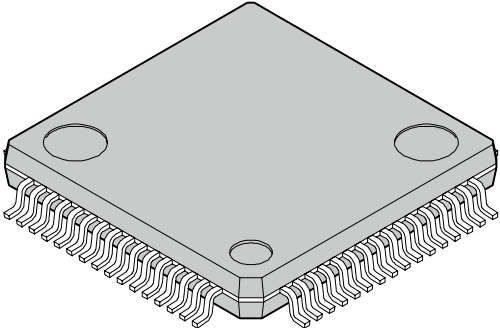
For the number of the APB bus to which the A/D Converter is connected, see "Block Diagram".

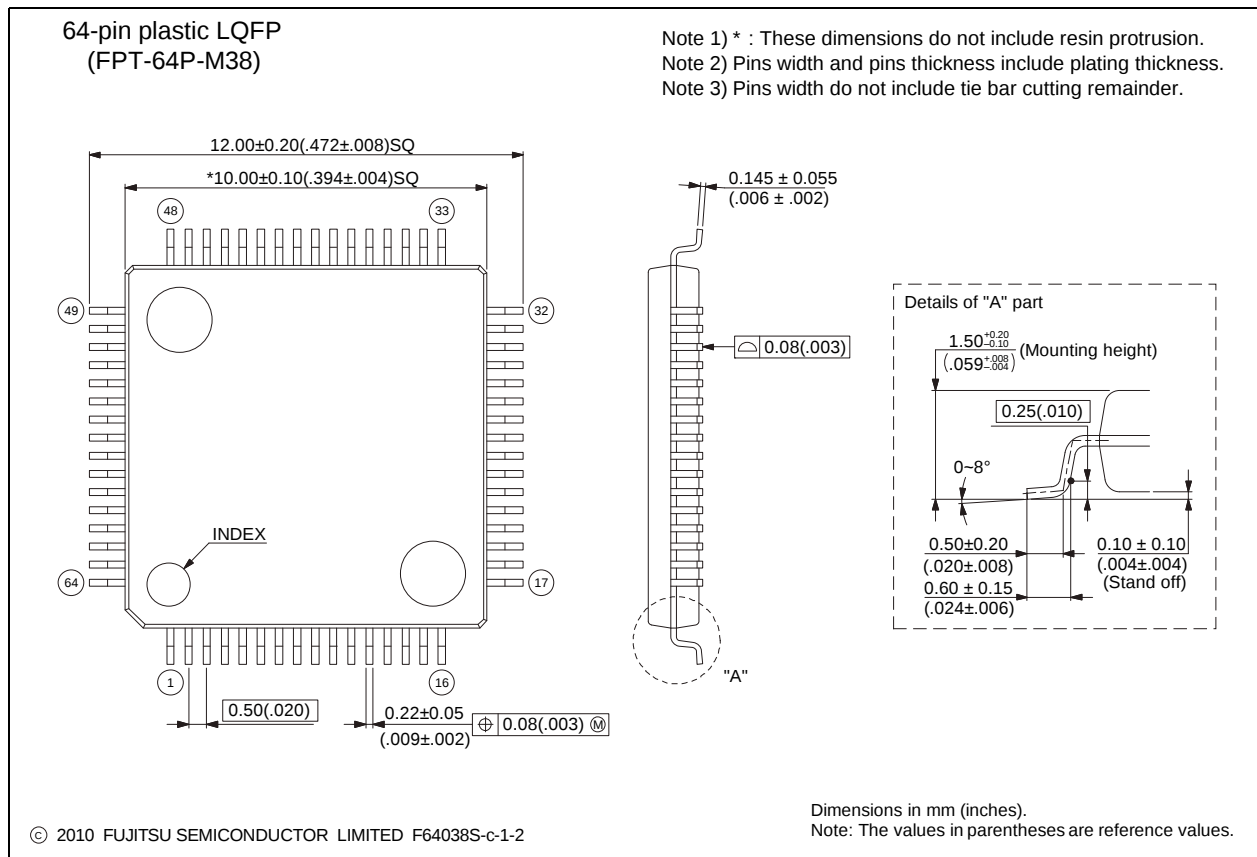
The base clock (HCLK) is used to generate the sampling time and the compare clock cycle.

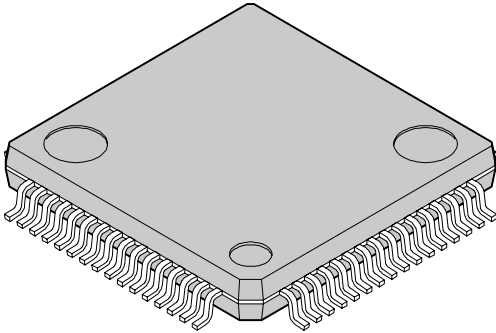
*2: A necessary sampling time changes by external impedance.

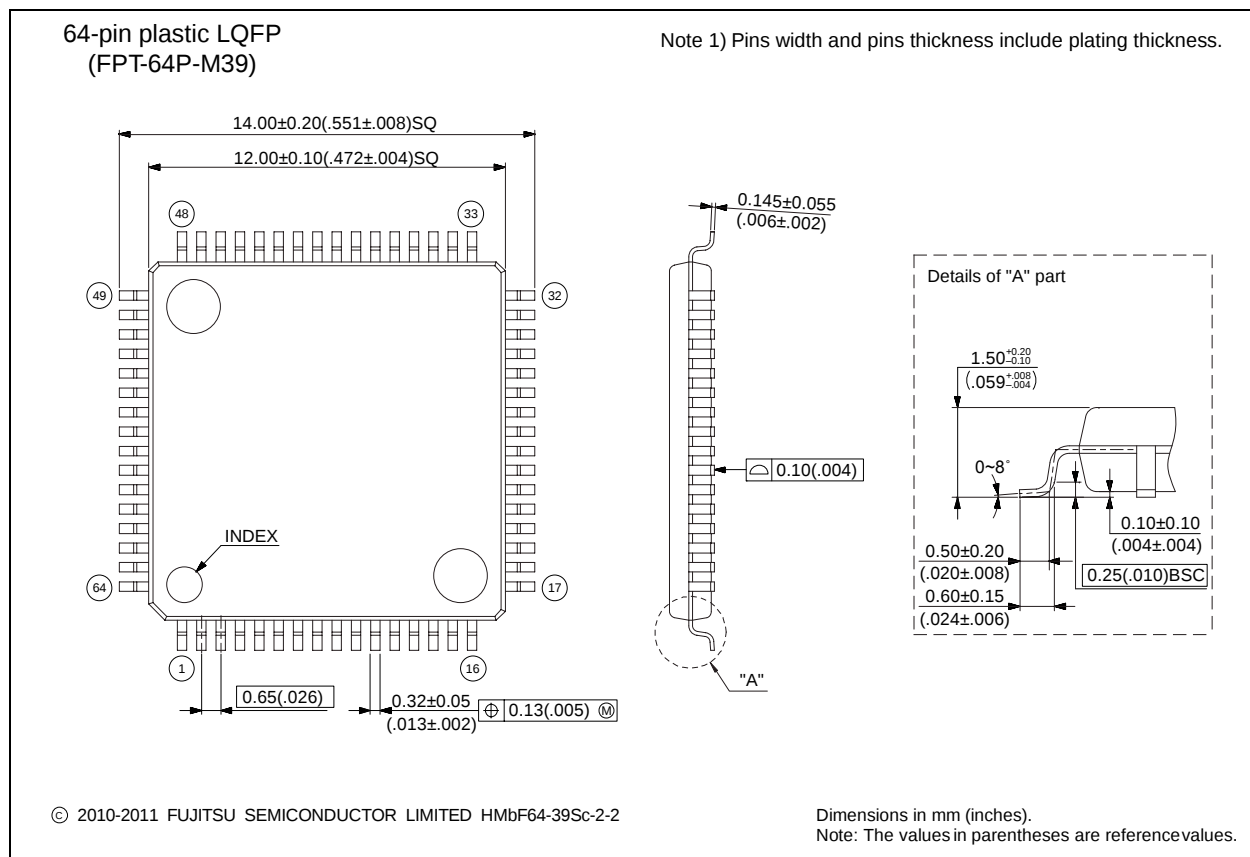
Ensure that it sets the sampling time to satisfy (Equation 1).

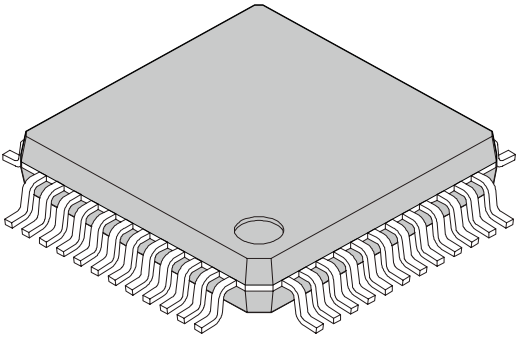
*3: The compare time (t_c) is the value of (Equation 2).

64-pin plastic LQFP  (FPT-64P-M38)	Lead pitch	0.50 mm
	Package width × package length	10.00 mm × 10.00 mm
	Lead shape	Gullwing
	Lead bend direction	Normal bend
	Sealing method	Plastic mold
	Mounting height	1.70 mm MAX
	Weight	0.32 g



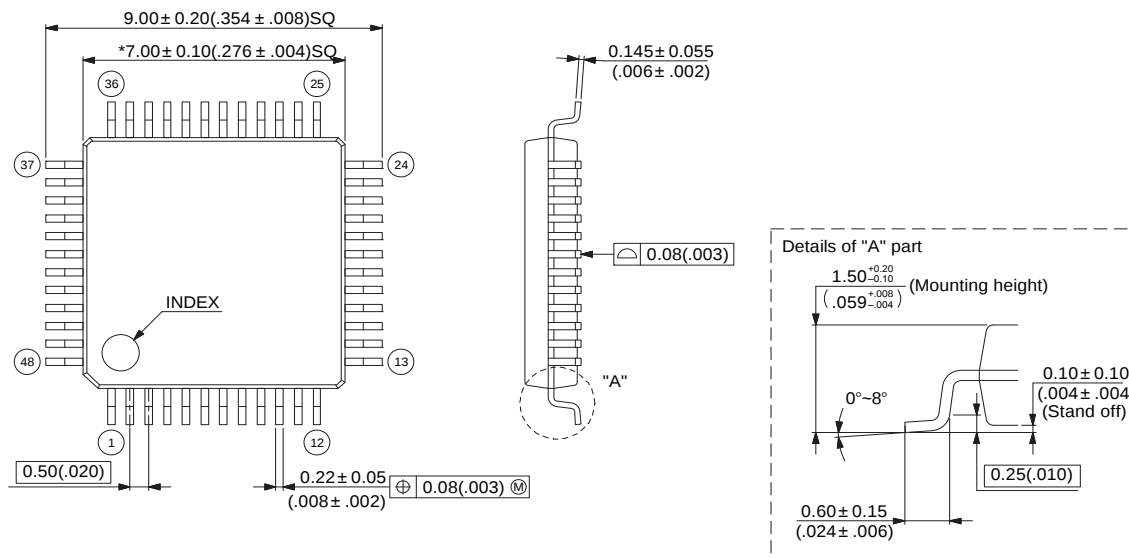
64-pin plastic LQFP  (FPT-64P-M39)	Lead pitch	0.65 mm
	Package width × package length	12.00 mm × 12.00 mm
	Lead shape	Gullwing
	Sealing method	Plastic mold
	Mounting height	1.70 mm MAX
	Weight	0.47 g



48-pin plastic LQFP  (FPT-48P-M49)	Lead pitch	0.50 mm
	Package width × package length	7.00 mm × 7.00 mm
	Lead shape	Gullwing
	Lead bend direction	Normal bend
	Sealing method	Plastic mold
	Mounting height	1.70 mm MAX
	Weight	0.17 g

48-pin plastic LQFP
(FPT-48P-M49)

Note 1) * : These dimensions do not include resin protrusion.
 Note 2) Pins width and pins thickness include plating thickness.
 Note 3) Pins width do not include tie bar cutting remainder.



Page	Section	Change Results
20	LIST OF PIN FUNCTIONS List of pin numbers	Corrected the pin number of ZIN1_1.
23	List of pin functions	Corrected the pin number of ADTG_2.
28		Corrected pin numbers of SIN0_1 and SOT0_1.
30		Corrected the pin number of DTTIOX_2.
36	I/O CIRCUIT TYPE	TYPE H : Revised the value of "TBD".
43	HANDLING DEVICES Sub crystal oscillator	Added the descriptions.
46	BLOCK DIAGRAM	Corrected the figure. -A/D Activation Compare: 3ch → 2ch
48	MEMORY MAP Memory Map (2)	Added the explanatory note.
53	PIN STATUS IN EACH CPU STATE List of Pin Status	Added the pin function of selected Analog output about type L.
54		Corrected the footnote. Sub CR timer → Low-speed CR tim
56	ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS 2. Recommended Operating Conditions	Added the note and footnote. Corrected the value of Analog reference voltage "AVRH". Min.: AVss → 2.7
57	3. DC Characteristics (1) Current Rating	Added notes and footnotes. Added the remarks of Icc. Added the frequency of main clock crystal oscillator in remarks.
61	4. AC Characteristics (2) Sub clock input Characteristics	Added the footnote.
62	(3) Built-in CR Oscillation Characteristics • Built-in High-speed CR	Added "Frequency stabilization time" Added notes and footnotes.
64	(6) Power-on Reset Timing	Added "Timing until releasing Power-on reset" Added the timing chart
66	(8) CSIO Timing	Corrected the title. UART Timing → CSIO Timing Corrected the footnote. UART → Multi-function serial
68,70,72		Corrected the footnote. UART → Multi-function serial
77	(11) I ² C Timing	Revised the Condition. Revised the footnote.
79	5. 12-bit A/D Converter Electrical characteristics for the A/D converter	Changed the name of parameter. •Non Linearity error → Integral Nonlinearity •Differential linearity error → Differential Nonlinearity Changed the Symbol. Of Zero transition voltage. V _{OT} → V _{ZT} Changed the pin name. AN00 to AN26 → ANxx Corrected the value of V _{OT} , V _{FST} , Ts, Tstt, and reference voltage. Revised footnotes.
80		Change the figure. AN00 to AN26 → ANxx
81	Definition of 12-bit A/D Converter Terms	•Linearity error → Integral Nonlinearity •Differential linearity error → Differential Nonlinearity V _{OT} → V _{ZT}
82	6. 10-bit D/A Converter Electrical characteristics for the D/A converter	Revised the remark of IDDA. D/A operation → D/A 1unit operation Changed the name of parameter. •Linearity error → Integral Nonlinearity •Differential linearity error → Differential Nonlinearity
83	7. Low-Voltage Detection Characteristics (1) Low-Voltage Detection Reset	Corrected the condition and the value. Added the note and the footnote. Added "LVD detection delay time".
84	(2) Interrupt of Low-Voltage Detection	Corrected the condition and the value. Added "LVD detection delay time".