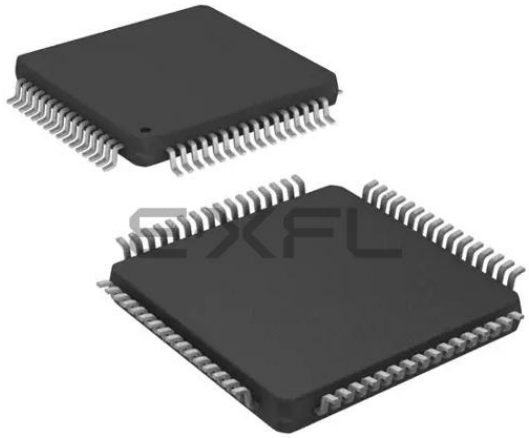


Welcome to E-XFL.COM

What is "Embedded - Microcontrollers"?

"Embedded - Microcontrollers" refer to small, integrated circuits designed to perform specific tasks within larger systems. These microcontrollers are essentially compact computers on a single chip, containing a processor core, memory, and programmable input/output peripherals. They are called "embedded" because they are embedded within electronic devices to control various functions, rather than serving as standalone computers. Microcontrollers are crucial in modern electronics, providing the intelligence and control needed for a wide range of applications.

Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

Details	
Product Status	Obsolete
Core Processor	-
Core Size	8-Bit
Speed	12MHz
Connectivity	SIO, UART/USART
Peripherals	PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	50
Program Memory Size	64KB (64K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	2K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2.2V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	A/D 11x8b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	64-BQFP
Supplier Device Package	64-QIPE (14x14)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/onsemi/lc87f5m64au-qip-e

■Minimum Bus Cycle Time
- 83.3ns (12MHz) V_{DD}=2.8 to 5.5V
- 125ns (8MHz) V_{DD}=2.5 to 5.5V
- 500ns (2MHz) V_{DD}=2.2 to 5.5V

Note: The bus cycle time here refers to the ROM read speed.

■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: 46 (P1n, P2n, P3n, P70 to P73, P80 to P86, PCn, PWM2, PWM3, XT2)
  - 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: 6 (V_{SS}1 to 3, V_{DD}1 to 3)

■Timers
- Timer 0: 16-bit timer/counter with a capture register
  - Mode 0: 8-bit timer with an 8-bit programmable prescaler (with an 8-bit capture register) ×2 channels
  - Mode 1: 8-bit timer with an 8-bit programmable prescaler (with an 8-bit capture register) + 8-bit counter (with an 8-bit capture register)
  - Mode 2: 16-bit timer with an 8-bit programmable prescaler (with a 16-bit capture register)
  - Mode 3: 16-bit counter (with a 16-bit capture register)
- Timer 1: 16-bit timer/counter that supports PWM/toggle outputs
  - Mode 0: 8-bit timer with an 8-bit prescaler (with toggle outputs) + 8-bit timer/counter with an 8-bit prescaler (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 possible 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 oscillation), system clock, and timer 0 prescaler output.
  2) Interrupts programmable in 5 different time schemes.

■High-speed Clock Counter
1) Can count clocks with a maximum clock rate of 24MHz (at a main clock of 12MHz)
2) Can generate 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)

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

■AD Converter: 8 bits × 11 channels

■PWM: Multifrequency 12-bit PWM × 2 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
- External RC watchdog timer
- Interrupt and reset signals selectable

■Clock Output Function
1) Able to output selected oscillation clock 1/1, 1/2, 1/4, 1/8, 1/16, 1/32, 1/64 as system clock.
2) Able to output oscillation clock of sub clock.

■Interrupts
- 27 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 highest level takes precedence over the other interrupts. For interrupts of the same level, the interrupt into the smallest 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/UART1 transmit/UART2 transmit
9	00043H	H or L	ADC/T6/T7
10	0004BH	H or L	Port 0/T4/T5/PWM2, PWM3

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

■Subroutine Stack Levels: 1024 levels (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
- Multifrequency RC oscillation circuit (internal) : For system clock

■System Clock Divider Function
- Can run 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 an 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 lower 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 X'tal 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
- Permits software debugging with the test device installed on the target board.

■Development Tools
- Evaluation (EVA) chip : LC87EV690
- Emulator : EVA62S + ECB876600D + SUB875M00 + POD64QFP
  ICE-B877300 + SUB875M00 + POD64QFP
- On-chip-debugger : TCB87-TypeB + LC87F5M64A

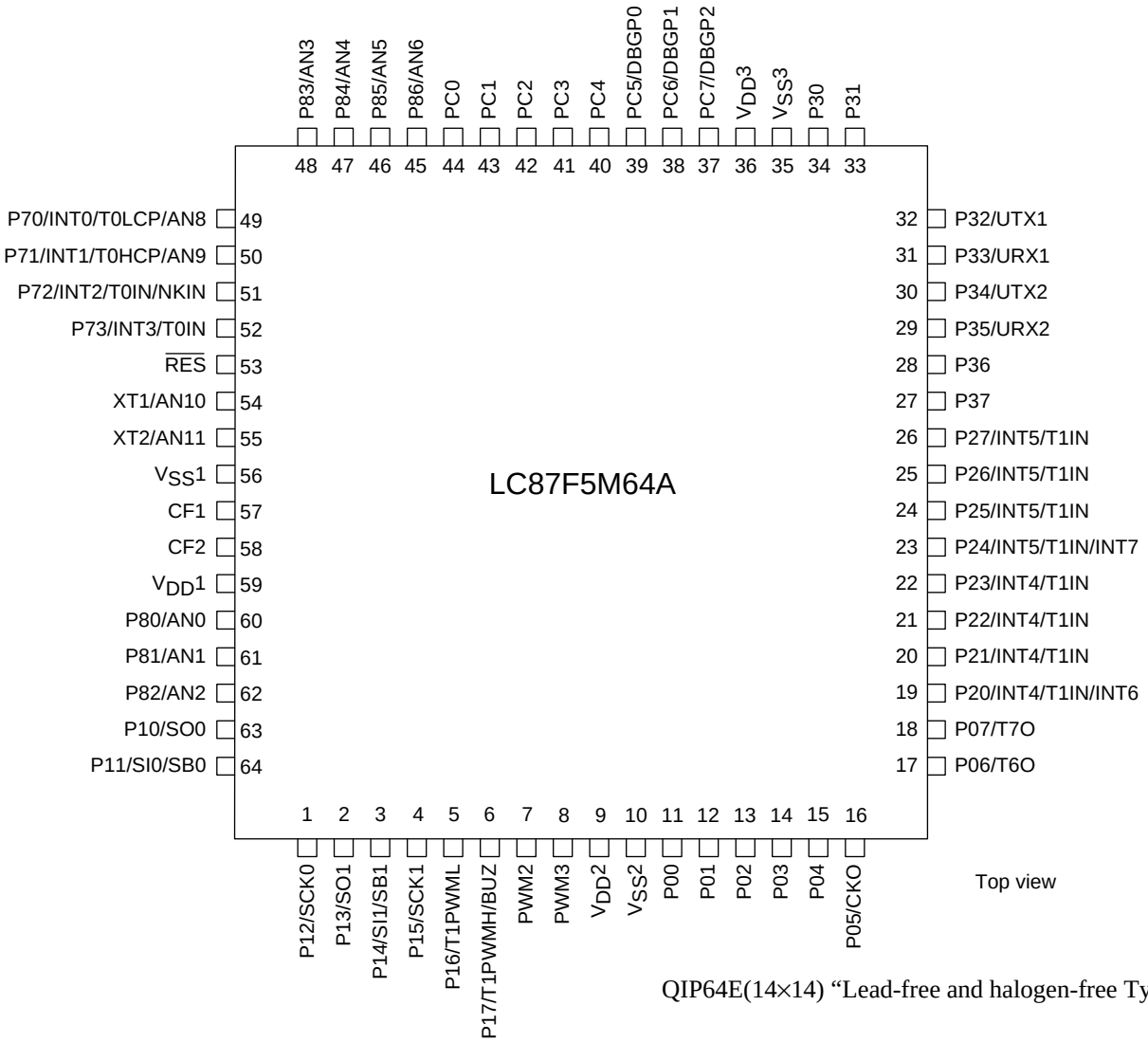
■Programming Boards

Package	Programming boards
QIP64E(14 × 14)	W87F50256Q

■Flash ROM Programmer

Maker	Model	Support version(Note)	Device
Flash Support Group, Inc.(Single)	AF9708/09/09B (including product of Ando Electric Co.,Ltd)	Revision : After Rev.02.73	LC87F6D64A
Flash Support Group, Inc.(Gang)	AF9723(Main body) (including product of Ando Electric Co.,Ltd)	Revision : After Rev.02.29	LC87F5M64A
	AF9833(Unit) (including product of Ando Electric Co.,Ltd)	Revision : After Rev.01.88	
Our company	SKK/SKK Type-B/SKK DBG Type-B (SANYO FWS)	Application Version: After 1.04 Chip Data Version: After2.10	LC87F5M64A

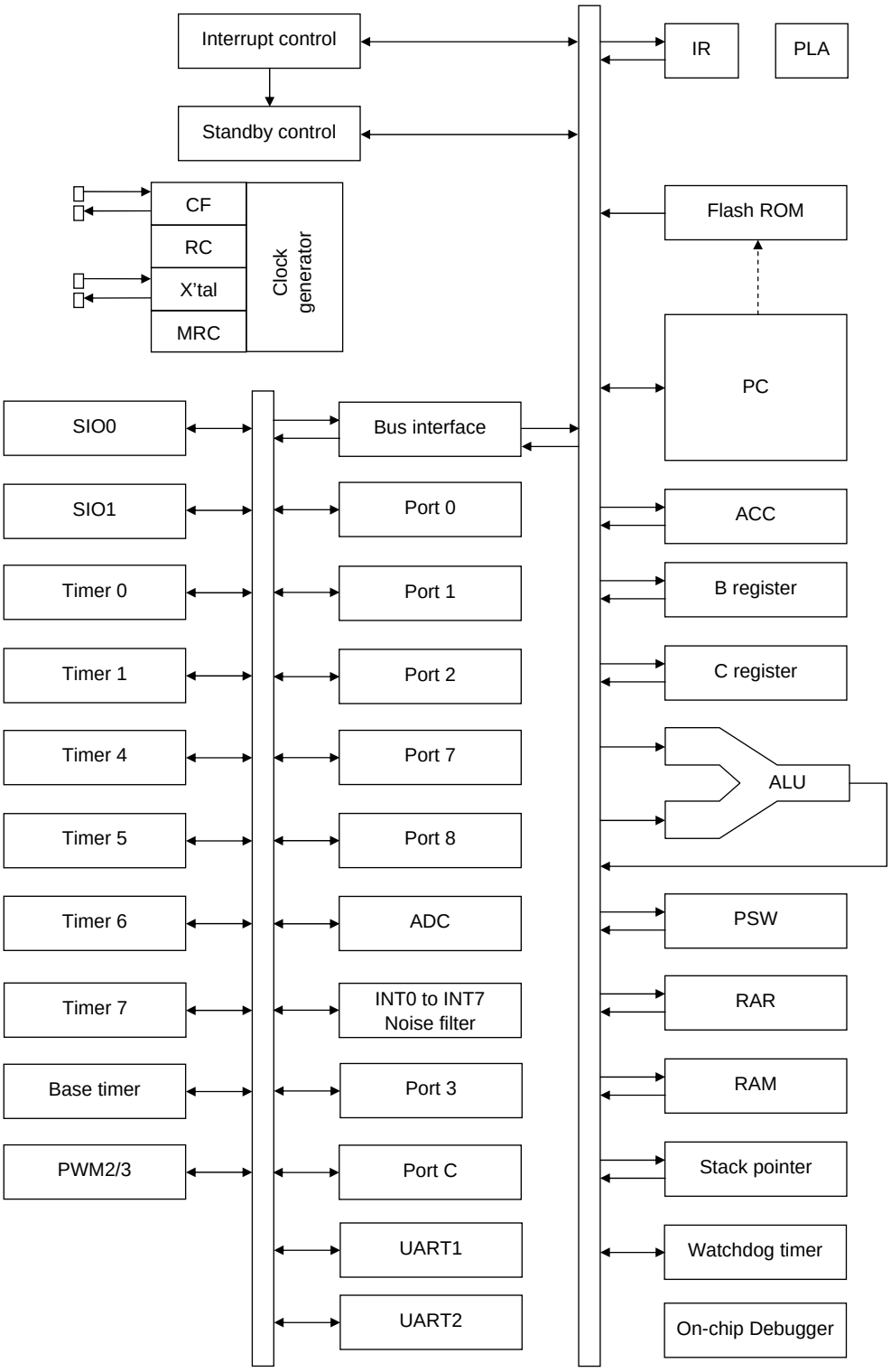
Pin Assignment



Top view

QIP64E(14×14) “Lead-free and halogen-free Type”

System Block Diagram



Pin Description

<table>
<tr><th>Pin Name</th><th>I/O</th><th>Description</th><th>Option</th></tr>
<tr><td>$V_{SS}1$, $V_{SS}2$
$V_{SS}3$</td><td>-</td><td>- Power supply pin</td><td>No</td></tr>
<tr><td>$V_{DD}1$, $V_{DD}2$
$V_{DD}3$</td><td>-</td><td>+ Power supply pin</td><td>No</td></tr>
<tr><td>Port 0
P00 to P07</td><td>I/O</td><td>• 8-bit I/O port
• I/O specifiable in 4-bit units
• Pull-up resistor can be turned on and off in 4-bit units
• HOLD release input
• Port 0 interrupt input
• Shared Pins
P05: Clock output (system clock/can selected from sub clock)
P06: Timer 6 toggle output
P07: Timer 7 toggle output</td><td>Yes</td></tr>
<tr><td>Port 1
P10 to P17</td><td>I/O</td><td>• 8-bit I/O port
• I/O specifiable in 1-bit units
• Pull-up resistor can be turned on and off in 1-bit units
• Pin functions
P10: SIO0 data output
P11: SIO0 data input/bus I/O
P12: SIO0 clock I/O
P13: SIO1 data output
P14: SIO1 data input/bus I/O
P15: SIO1 clock I/O
P16: Timer 1 PWML output
P17: Timer 1 PWMH output/beeper output</td><td>Yes</td></tr>
<tr><td>Port 2
P20 to P27</td><td>I/O</td><td>• 8-bit I/O port
• I/O specifiable in 1-bit units
• Pull-up resistor can be turned on and off in 1-bit units
• Other functions
P20: INT4 input/HOLD reset input/timer 1 event input/timer 0L capture input/
timer 0H capture input/INT6 input/timer 0L capture 1 input
P21 to P23: INT4 input/HOLD reset input/timer 1 event input/timer 0L capture input/
timer 0H capture input
P24: INT5 input/HOLD reset input/timer 1 event input/timer 0L capture input/
timer 0H capture input/INT7 input/timer 0H capture 1 input
P25 to P27: INT5 input/HOLD reset input/timer 1 event input/timer 0L capture input/
timer 0H capture input
• Interrupt acknowledge type
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Rising</th><th>Falling</th><th>Rising/
Falling</th><th>H level</th><th>L level</th></tr>
<tr><td>INT4</td><td>enable</td><td>enable</td><td>enable</td><td>disable</td><td>disable</td></tr>
<tr><td>INT5</td><td>enable</td><td>enable</td><td>enable</td><td>disable</td><td>disable</td></tr>
<tr><td>INT6</td><td>enable</td><td>enable</td><td>enable</td><td>disable</td><td>disable</td></tr>
<tr><td>INT7</td><td>enable</td><td>enable</td><td>enable</td><td>disable</td><td>disable</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>Yes</td></tr>
</table>

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