Cypress Semiconductor Corp - MB90387SPMT-GT-104 Datasheet

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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, SCI, UART/USART
Peripherals	POR, WDT
Number of I/O	36
Program Memory Size	64KB (64K x 8)
Program Memory Type	Mask ROM
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	2K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	3.5V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	A/D 8x8/10b
Oscillator Type	External
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 105°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	48-LQFP
Supplier Device Package	48-LQFP (7x7)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/infineon-technologies/mb90387spmt-gt-104

Parameter \ Part Number	MB90F387 MB90F387S	MB90387 MB90387S	MB90V495G
8/10-bit A/D converter	Number of channels: 8 Resolution: Selectable 10-bit or 8-bit. Conversion time: 6.125 μs (at 16 MHz machine clock, including sampling time) Sequential conversion of two or more successive channels is allowed. (Setting a maximum of 8 channels is allowed.) Single conversion mode: Selected channel is converted only once. Sequential conversion mode: Selected channel is converted repetitively. Halt conversion mode: Conversion of selected channel is stopped and activated alternately.		
UART(SCI)	Number of channels: 1 Clock-synchronous transfer: 62.5 kbps to 2 Mbps Clock-asynchronous transfer: 9,615 bps to 500 kbps Communication is allowed by bi-directional serial communication function and master/slave type connection.		
CAN	Compliant with Ver 2.0A and Ver 2.0B CAN specifications. 8 built-in message buffers. Transmission rate of 10 kbps to 1 Mbps (by 16 MHz machine clock) CAN wake-up		

*1: Settings of DIP switch S2 for using emulation pod MB2145-507. For details, see MB2145-507 Hardware Manual (2.7 Power Pin solely for Emulator).

*2: MB90387S, MB90F387S

2. Packages And Product Models

Package	MB90F387, MB90F387S	MB90387, MB90387S
LQA048	◯	◯

◯: Yes ×: No

Note: Refer to Package Dimension for details of the package.

3. Product Comparison

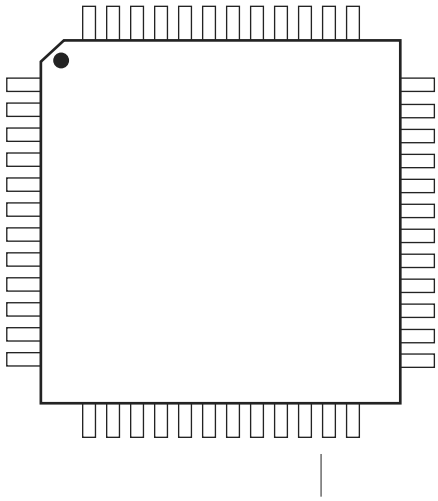
Memory Space

When testing with test product for evaluation, check the differences between the product and a product to be used actually. Pay attention to the following points:

- The MB90V495G has no built-in ROM. However, a special-purpose development tool allows the operations as those of one with built-in ROM. ROM capacity depends on settings on a development tool.
- On MB90V495G, an image from $FF4000_H$ to $FFFFFF_H$ is viewed on 00 bank and an image of $FE0000_H$ to $FF3FFF_H$ is viewed only on FE bank and FF bank. (Modified on settings of a development tool.)
- On MB90F387/F387S/387/387S, an image from $FF4000_H$ to $FFFFFF_H$ is viewed on 00 bank and an image of $FE0000_H$ to $FF3FFF_H$ is viewed only on FF bank.

4. Pin Assignment

(Top View)



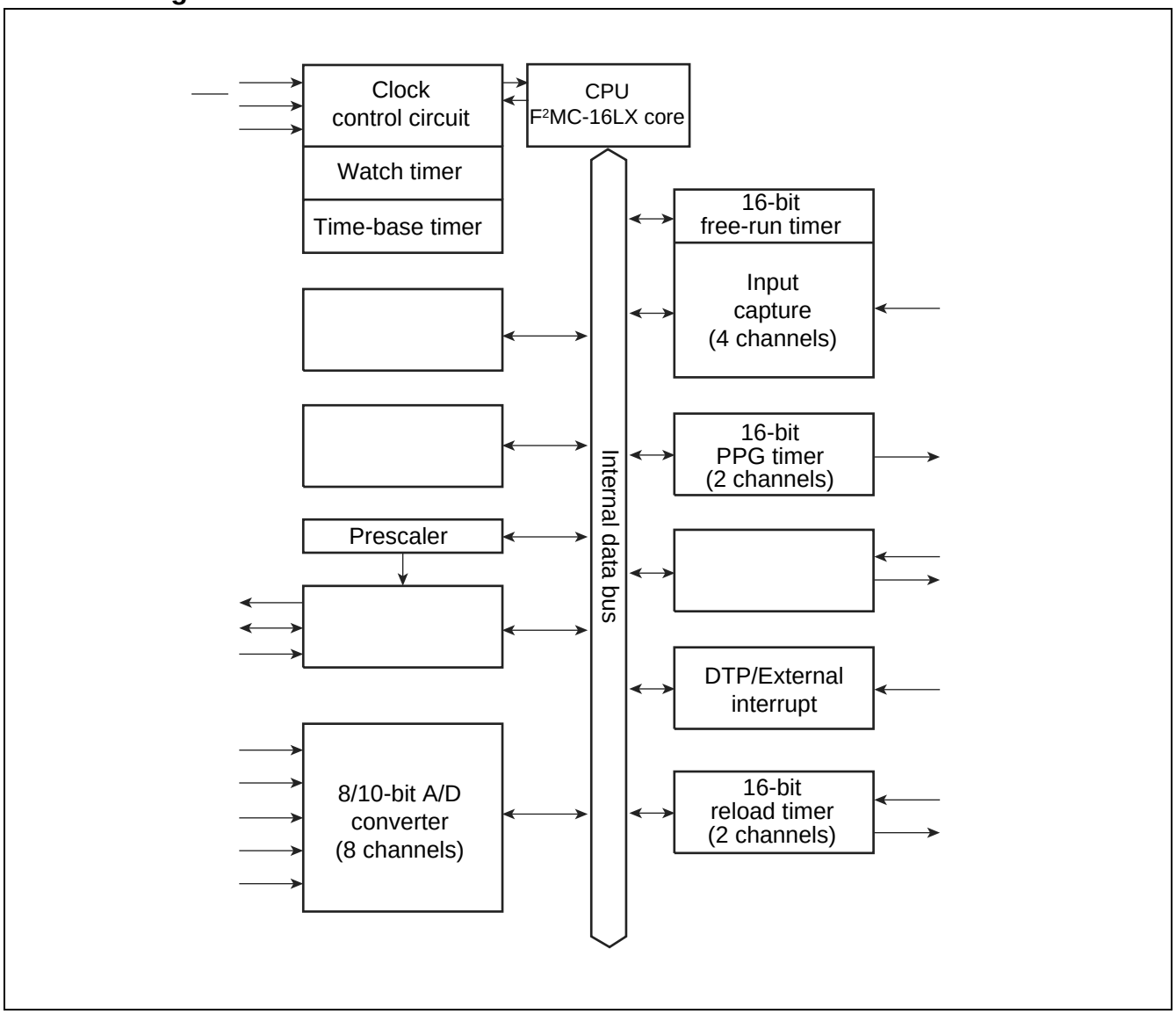
(LQA048)

*: MB90387, MB90F387 : X1A, X0A
MB90387S, MB90F387S: P36, P35

5. Pin Description

Pin No.	Pin Name	Circuit Type	Function
1	AVcc	–	Vcc power input pin for A/D converter.
2	AVR	–	Power (Vref+) input pin for A/D converter. Use as input for Vcc or lower.
3 to 10	P50 to P57	E	General-purpose input/output ports.
	AN0 to AN7		Functions as analog input pins for A/D converter. Valid when analog input setting is “enabled.”
11	P37	D	General-purpose input/output port.
	ADTG		Function as an external trigger input pin for A/D converter. Use the pin by setting as input port.
12	P20	D	General-purpose input/output port.
	TIN0		Function as an event input pin for reload timer 0. Use the pin by setting as input port.
13	P21	D	General-purpose input/output port.
	TOT0		Function as an event output pin for reload timer 0. Valid only when output setting is “enabled.”
14	P22	D	General-purpose input/output port.
	TIN1		Function as an event input pin for reload timer 1. Use the pin by setting as input port.
15	P23	D	General-purpose input/output port.
	TOT1		Function as an event output pin for reload timer 1. Valid only when output setting is “enabled.”
16 to 19	P24 to P27	D	General-purpose input/output ports.
	INT4 to INT7		Functions as external interrupt input pins. Use the pins by setting as input port.
20	MD2	F	Input pin for specifying operation mode. Connect directly to Vss.
21	MD1	C	Input pin for specifying operation mode. Connect directly to Vcc.
22	MD0	C	Input pin for specifying operation mode. Connect directly to Vcc.
23	RST	B	External reset input pin.
24	Vcc	–	Power source (5 V) input pin.
25	Vss	–	Power source (0 V) input pin.
26	C	–	Capacitor pin for stabilizing power source. Connect a ceramic capacitor of approximately 0.1 μF.
27	X0	A	Pin for high-rate oscillation.
28	X1	A	Pin for high-rate oscillation.
29 to 32	P10 to P13	D	General-purpose input/output ports.
	IN0 to IN3		Functions as trigger input pins of input capture ch.0 to ch.3. Use the pins by setting as input ports.
33 to 36	P14 to P17	G	General-purpose input/output ports. High-current output ports.
	PPG0 to PPG3		Functions as output pins of PPG timers 01 and 23. Valid when output setting is “enabled.”
37	P40	D	General-purpose input/output port.
	SIN1		Serial data input pin for UART. Use the pin by setting as input port.
38	P41	D	General-purpose input/output port.
	SCK1		Serial clock input pin for UART. Valid only when serial clock input/output setting on UART is “enabled.”

8. Block Diagram



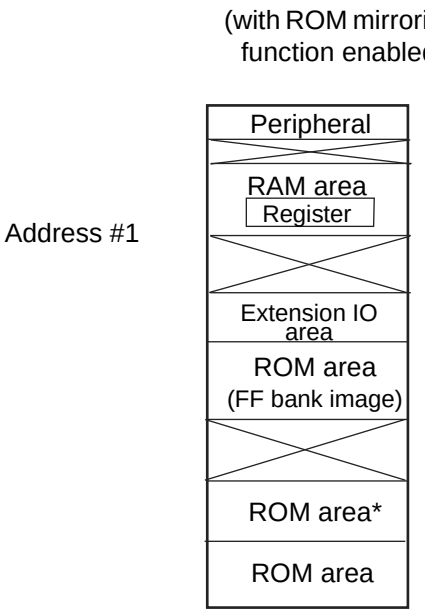
9. Memory Map

MB90385 series allows specifying a memory access mode “single chip mode.”

9.1 Memory Allocation of MB90385

MB90385 series model has 24-bit wide internal address bus and up to 24-bit bus of external address bus.
A maximum of 16-Mbyte memory space of external access memory is accessible.

9.2 Memory Map



Model	Address #1
	001900_H
	000900_H
	000900_H

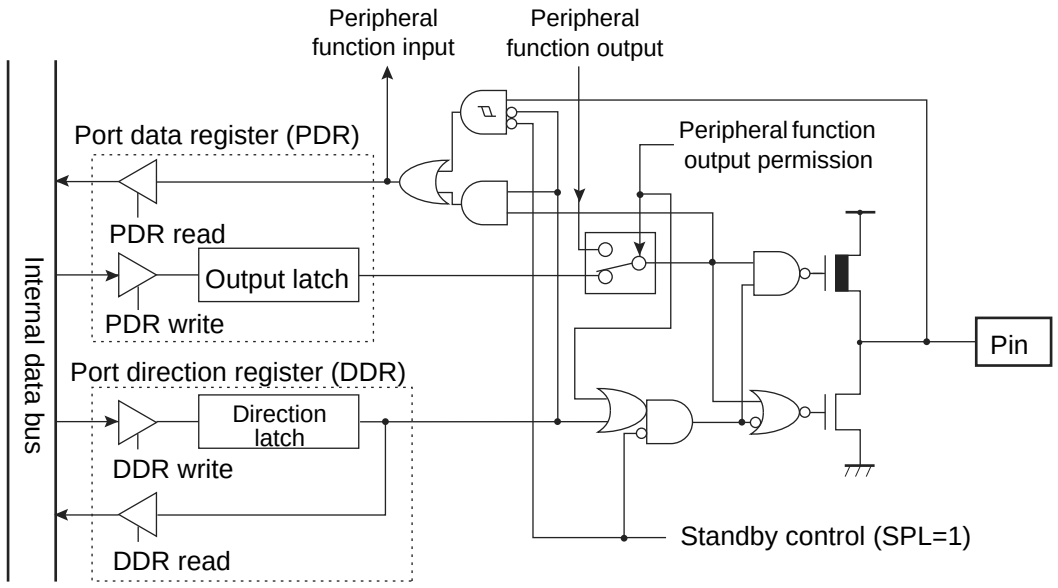
: Internal access memory

: Access disallowed

*: On MB90387/S or MB90F387/S, to read "$FE0000_H$" to "$FEFFFF_H$" is to read out "$FF0000_H$" to "$FFFFFF_H$".

Note: When internal ROM is operating, F²MC-16LX allows viewing ROM data image on FF bank at upper-level of 00 bank. This function is called "mirroring ROM," which allows effective use of C compiler small model.
F²MC-16LX assigns the same low order 16-bit address to FF bank and 00 bank, which allows referencing table in ROM without specifying "far" using pointer.
For example, when accessing to "$00C000_H$", ROM data at "$FFC000_H$" is accessed actually. However, because ROM area of FF bank exceeds 48 Kbytes, viewing all areas is not possible on 00 bank image. Because ROM data of "$FF4000_H$" to "$FFFFFF_H$" is viewed on "004000_H" to "$00FFFF_H$" image, store a ROM data table in area "$FF4000_H$" to "$FFFFFF_H$."

Port 3 Pins Block Diagram (general-purpose input/output port)



Standby control: Control among Stop mode (SPL=1), Time-base timer mode (SPL=1), and watch mode (SPL=1).

Port 3 Registers

■ Port 3 registers include port 3 data register (PDR3) and port 3 direction register (DDR3).

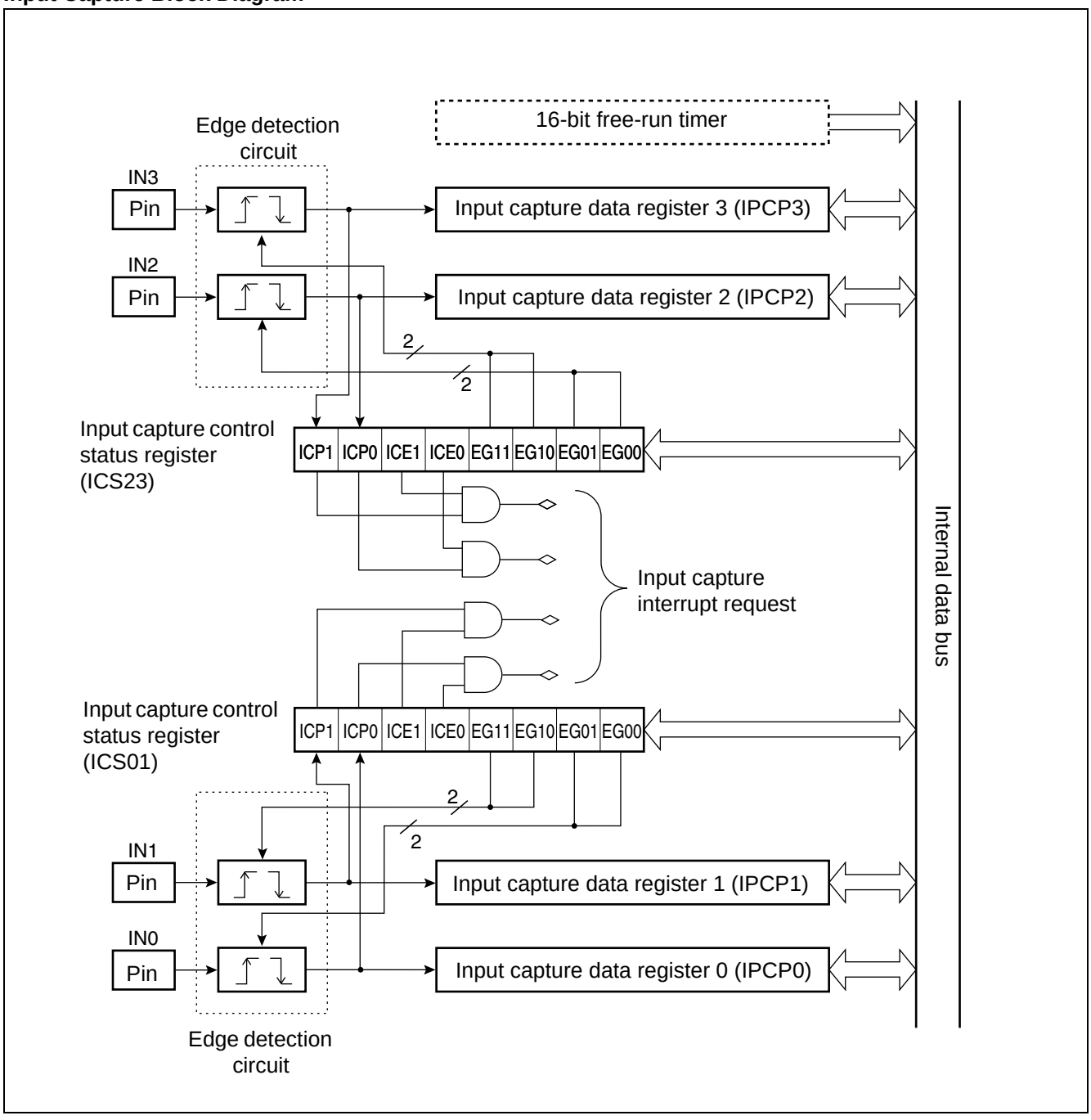
■ The bits configuring the register correspond to port 3 pins on a one-to-one basis.

Relation between Port 3 Registers and Pins

Port Name	Bits of Register and Corresponding Pins								
Port 3	PDR3, DDR3	bit7	bit6	bit5	bit4	bit3	bit2	bit1	bit0
	Corresponding pins	P37	P36*	P35*	–	P33	P32	P31	P30

*: P35 and P36 do not exist on MB90387and MB90F387.

Input Capture Block Diagram



12.6 Watch Timer Outline

The watch timer is a 15-bit free-run counter that increments in synchronization with sub clock.

- Interval time is selectable among 7 choices, and generation of interrupt request is allowed for each interval.
- Provides operation clock to the subclock oscillation stabilizing wait timer and watchdog timer.
- Always uses subclock as a count clock regardless of settings of clock selection register (CKSCR).

Interval Timer Function

- In the watch timer, a bit corresponding to the interval time overflows (carry-over) when an interval time, which is specified by interval time selection bit, is reached. Then overflow flag bit is set (WTC: WTOF=1).
- If an interrupt by overflow is permitted (WTC: WTIE=1), an interrupt request is generated upon setting an overflow flag bit.
- Interval time of watch timer is selectable among the following seven choices:

Interval Time of Watch Timer

Sub Clock Cycle	Interval Time
1/SCLK (122 μs)	2^8/SCLK (31.25 ms)
	2^9/SCLK (62.5 ms)
	2^{10}/SCLK (125 ms)
	2^{11}/SCLK (250 ms)
	2^{12}/SCLK (500 ms)
	2^{13}/SCLK (1.0 s)
	2^{14}/SCLK (2.0 s)

SCLK: Sub clock frequency

Values in parentheses “( )” are calculation when operating with 8.192 kHz clock.

12.7 8/16-bit PPG Timer Outline

The 8/16-bit PPG timer is a 2-channel reload timer module (PPG0 and PPG1) that allows outputting pulses of arbitrary cycle and duty cycle. Combination of the two channels allows selection among the following operations:

- 8-bit PPG output 2-channel independent operation mode
- 16-bit PPG output operation mode
- 8-bit and 8-bit PPG output operation mode

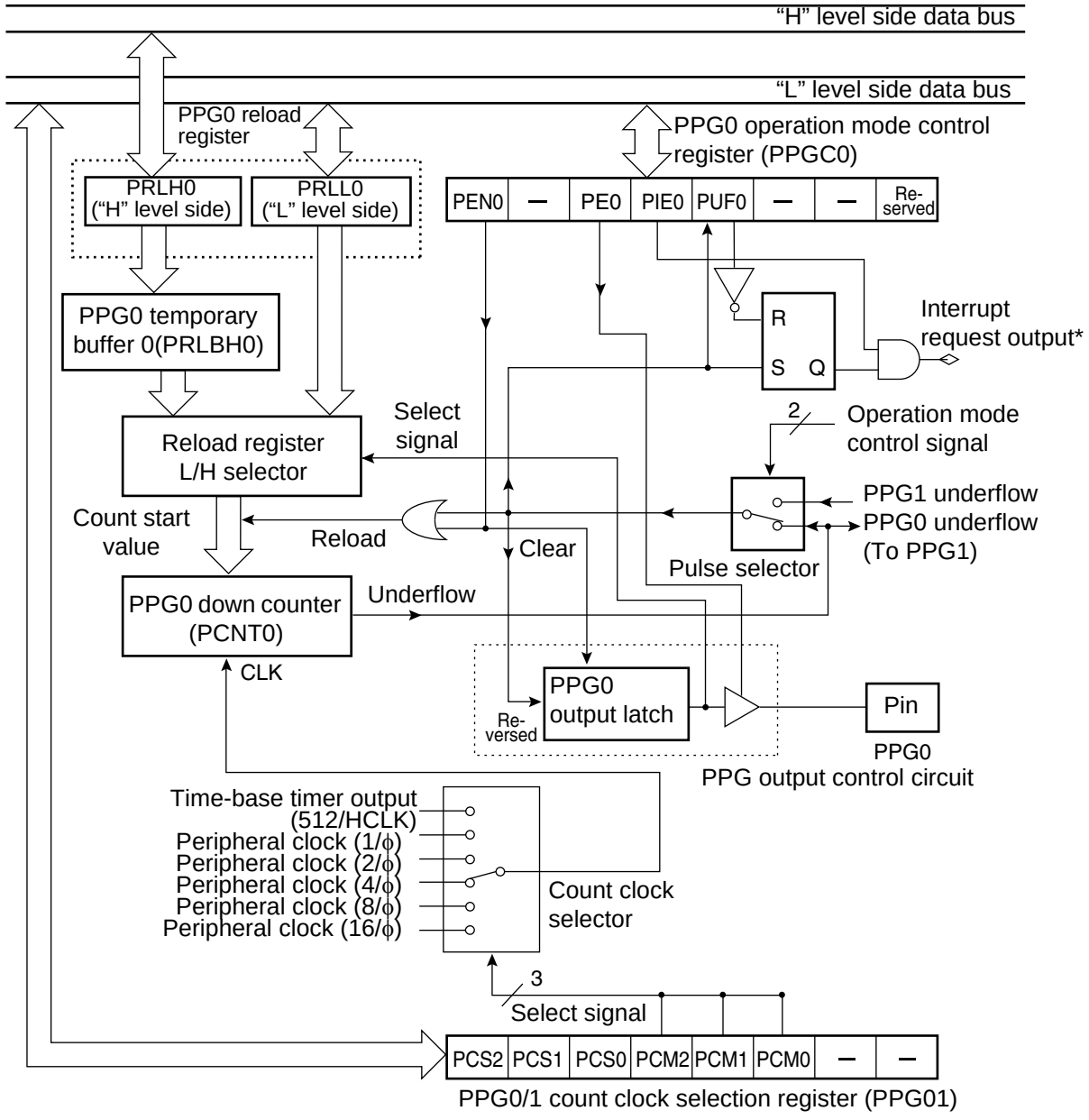
MB90385 series device has two 8/16-bit built-in PPG timers. This section describes functions of PPG0/1. PPG2/3 have the same functions as those of PPG0/1.

Functions of 8/16-bit PPG Timer

The 8/16-bit PPG timer is composed of four 8-bit reload register (PRLH0/PRLL0, PRLH1/PRLL1) and two PPG down counters (PCNT0, PCNT1).

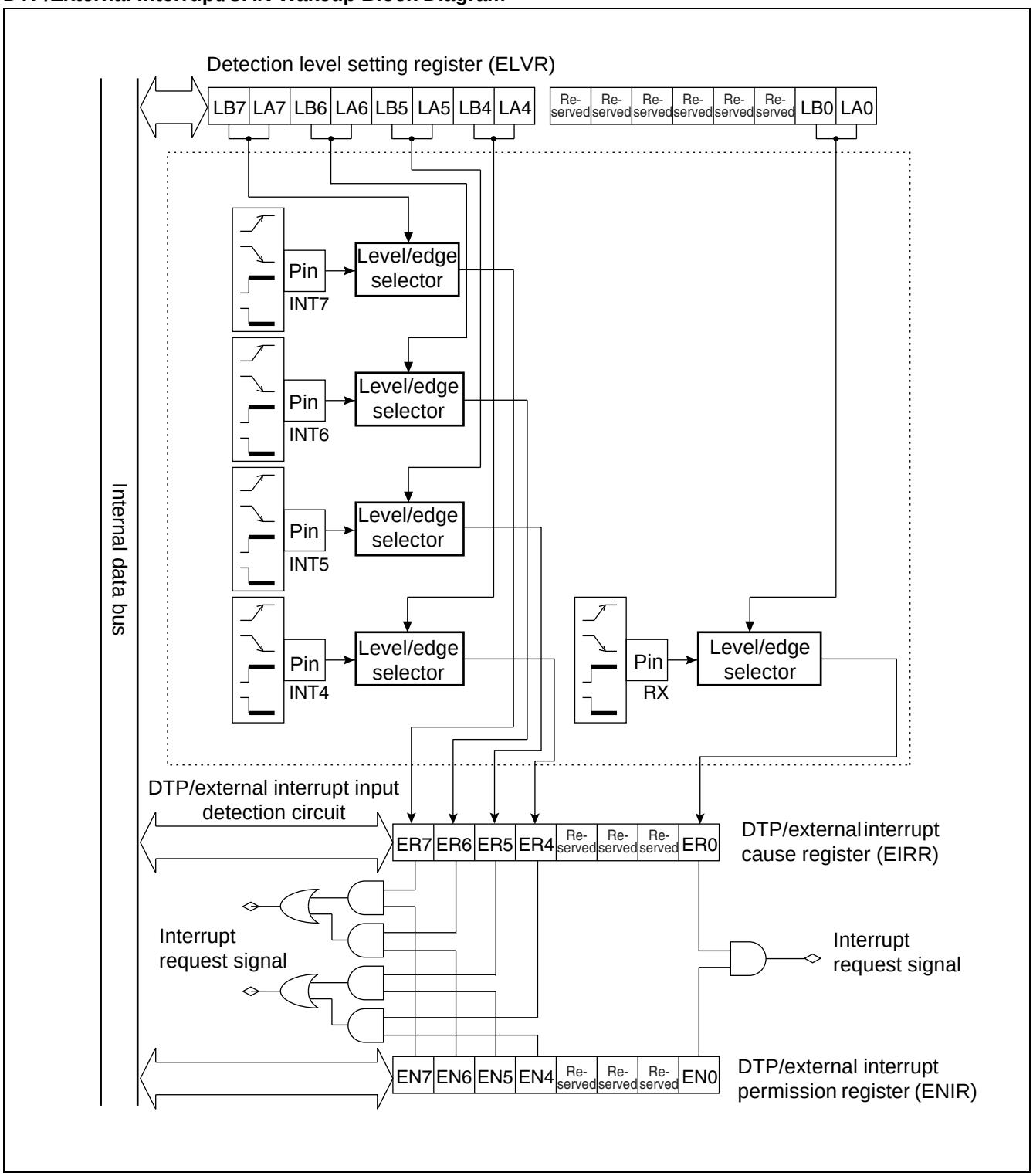
- Widths of “H” and “L” in output pulse are specifiable independently. Cycle and duty factor of output pulse is specifiable arbitrarily.
- Count clock is selectable among 6 internal clocks.
- The timer is usable as an interval timer, by generating interrupt requests for each interval.
- The time is usable as a D/A converter, with an external circuit.

8/16-bit PPG Timer 0 Block Diagram



– : Undefined
Reserved: Reserved bit
HCLK : Oscillation clock frequency
ϕ : Machine clock frequency
* : Interrupt output of 8/16-bit PPG timer 0 is incorporated into one by the OR circuit against interrupt output of 8/16-bit PPG timer 1.

DTP/External Interrupt/CAN Wakeup Block Diagram



12.10 8/10-bit A/D Converter

The 8/10-bit A/D converter converts an analog input voltage into 8-bit or 10/bit digital value, using the RC-type successive approximation conversion method.

- Input signal is selected among 8 channels of analog input pins.
- Activation trigger is selected among software trigger, internal timer output, and external trigger.

Functions of 8/10-bit A/D Converter

The 8/10-bit A/D converter converts an analog voltage (input voltage) input to analog input pin into an 8-bit or 10-bit digital value (A/D conversion).

The 8/10-bit A/D converter has the following functions:

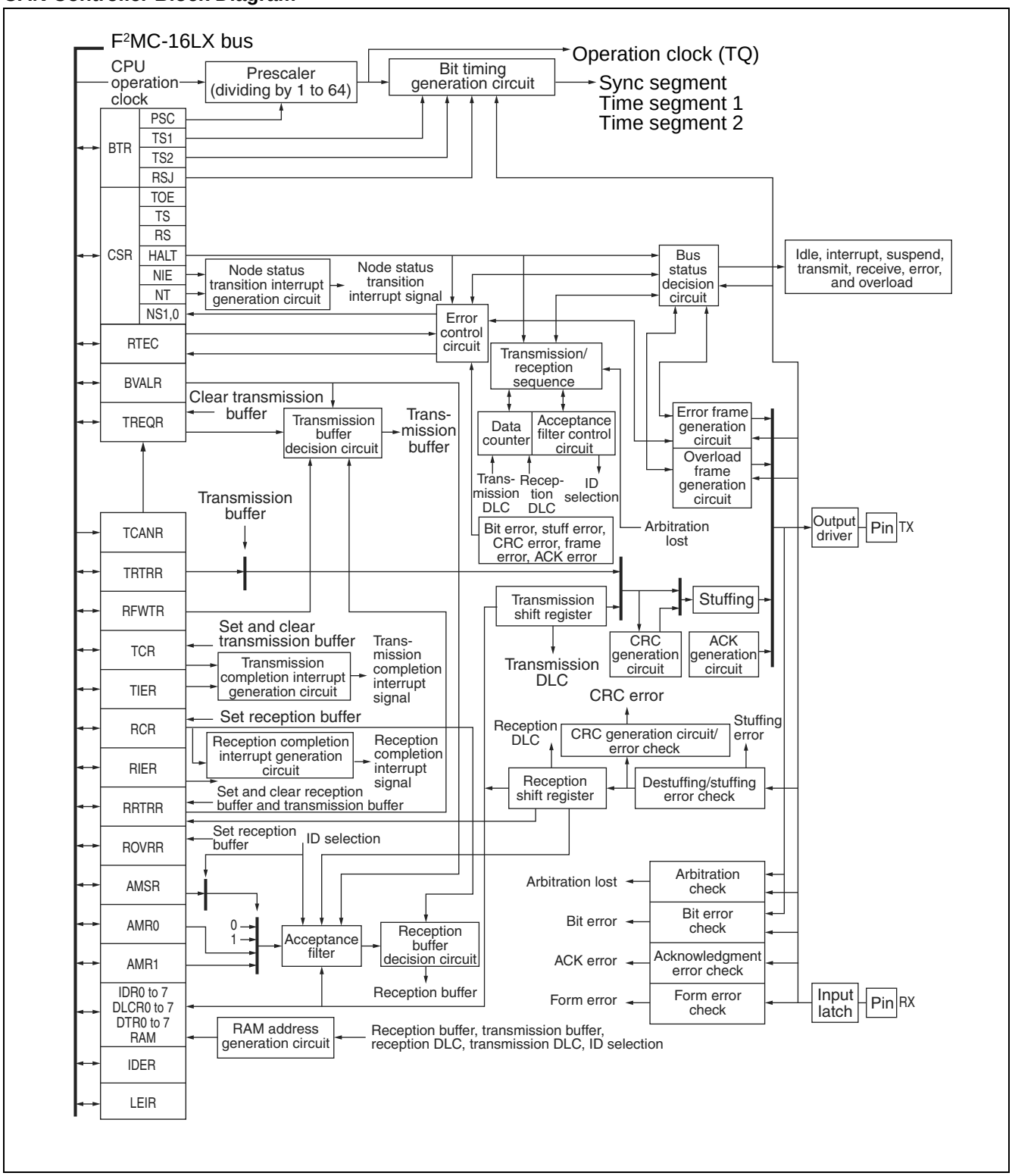
- A/D conversion takes a minimum of 6.12 μs* for 1 channel, including sampling time. (A/D conversion)
- Sampling of one channel takes a minimum of 2.0 μs*.
- RC-type successive approximation conversion method, with sample & hold circuit is used for conversion.
- Resolution of either 8 bits or 10 bits is specifiable.
- A maximum of 8 channels of analog input pins are allowed for use.
- Generation of interrupt request is allowed, by storing A/D conversion result in A/D data register.
- Activation of EI^{2}OS is allowed upon occurrence of an interrupt request. With use of EI^{2}OS, data loss is avoided even if A/D conversion is performed successively.
- An activation trigger is selectable among software trigger, internal timer output, and external trigger (fall edge).

: When operating with 16 MHz machine clock

8/10-bit A/D Converter Conversion Mode

Conversion Mode	Description
Singular conversion mode	The A/D conversion is performed form a start channel to an end channel sequentially. Upon completion of A/D conversion on an end channel, A/D conversion function stops.
Sequential conversion mode	The A/D conversion is performed form a start channel to an end channel sequentially. Upon completion of A/D conversion on an end channel, A/D conversion function resumes from the start channel.
Pausing conversion mode	The A/D conversion is performed by pausing at each channel. Upon completion of A/D conversion on an end channel, A/D conversion and pause functions resume from the start channel.

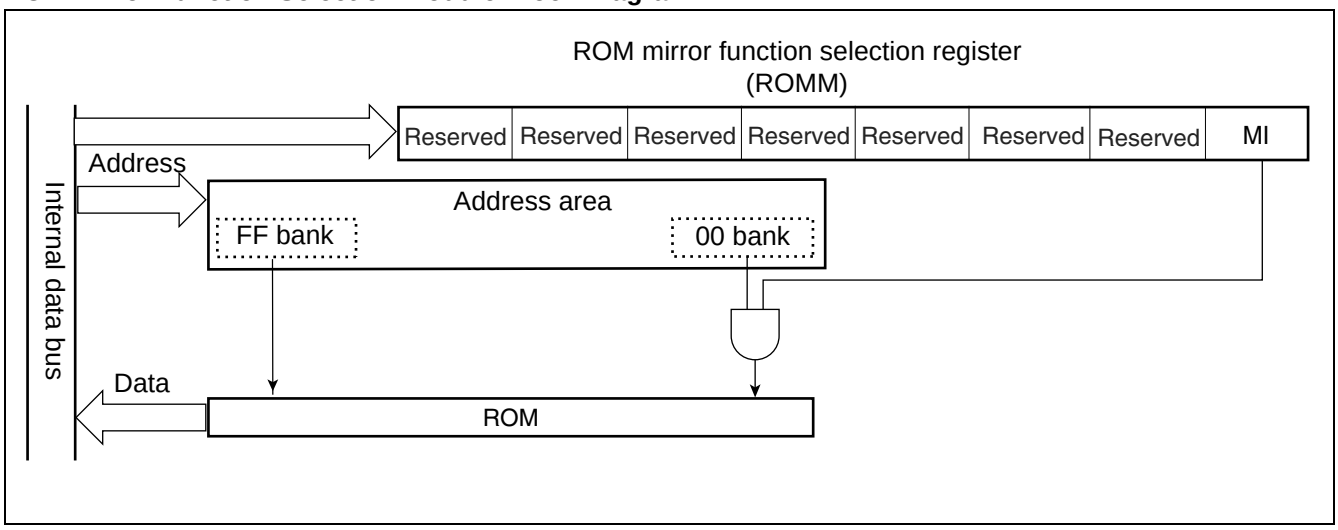
CAN Controller Block Diagram



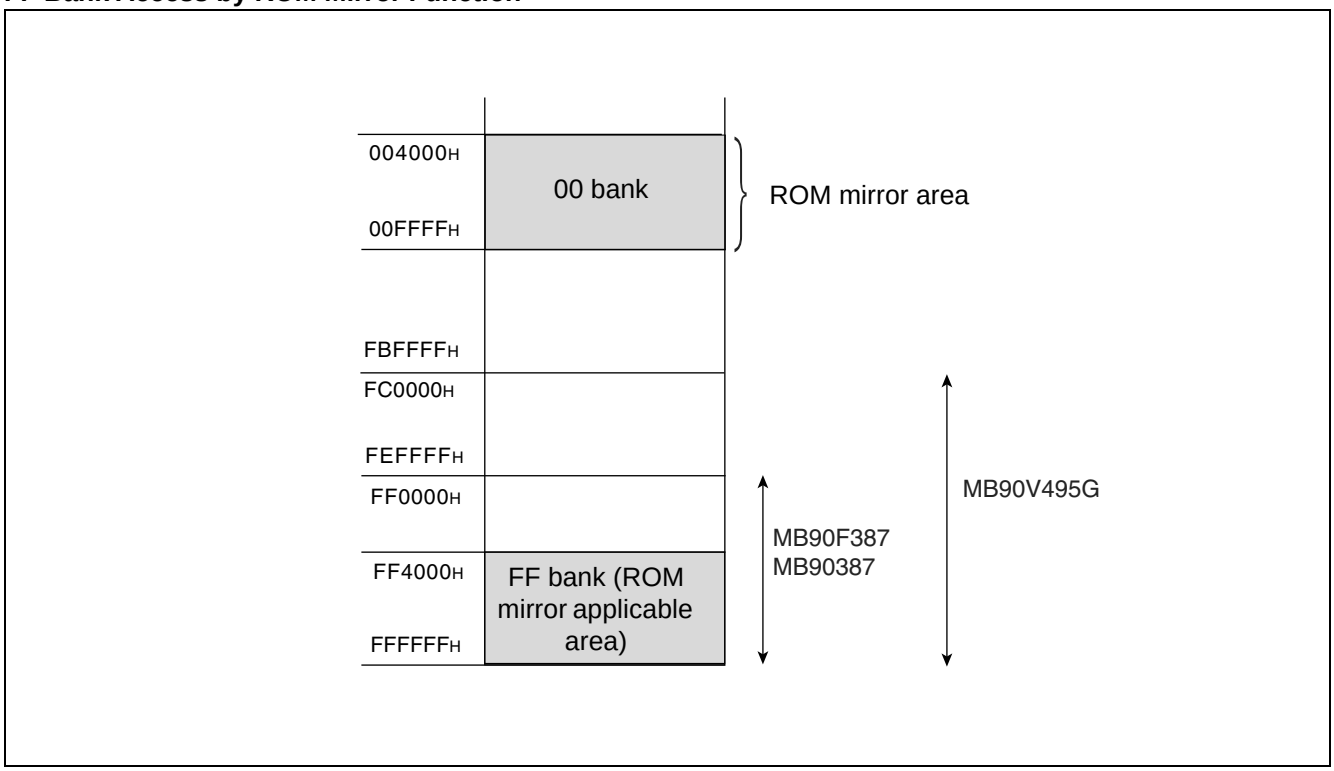
12.14 ROM Mirror Function Selection Module Outline

The ROM mirror function selection module sets the data in ROM assigned to FF bank so that the data is read by access to 00 bank.

ROM Mirror Function Selection Module Block Diagram



FF Bank Access by ROM Mirror Function



13.5 A/D Converter

(V_{CC} = AV_{CC} = 4.0 V to 5.5 V, V_{SS} = AV_{SS} = 0.0 V, 3.0 V ≤ AVR − AV_{SS}, T_A = −40 °C to +105 °C)

Parameter	Symbol	Pin Name	Value			Unit	Remarks
			Min	Typ	Max		
Resolution	–	–	–	–	10	bit	
Total error	–	–	–	–	± 3.0	LSB	
Nonlinear error	–	–	–	–	± 2.5	LSB	
Differential linear error	–	–	–	–	± 1.9	LSB	
Zero transition voltage	V_{OT}	AN0 to AN7	AV_{SS} − 1.5 LSB	AV_{SS} + 0.5 LSB	AV_{SS} + 2.5 LSB	V	1 LSB = (AVR − AV_{SS}) / 1024
Full-scale transition voltage	V_{FST}	AN0 to AN7	AVR − 3.5 LSB	AVR − 1.5 LSB	AVR + 0.5 LSB	V	
Compare time	–	–	66 t_{CP} *1	–	–	ns	With 16 MHz machine clock 5.5 V ≥ AV_{CC} ≥ 4.5 V
			88 t_{CP} *1	–	–	ns	With 16 MHz machine clock 4.5 V > AV_{CC} ≥ 4.0 V
Sampling time	–	–	32 t_{CP} *1	–	–	ns	With 16 MHz machine clock 5.5 V ≥ AV_{CC} ≥ 4.5 V
			128 t_{CP} *1	–	–	ns	With 16 MHz machine clock 4.5 V > AV_{CC} ≥ 4.0 V
Analog port input current	I_{AIN}	AN0 to AN7	–	–	10	µA	
Analog input voltage	V_{AIN}	AN0 to AN7	AV_{SS}	–	AVR	V	
Reference voltage	–	AVR	AV_{SS} + 2.7	–	AV_{CC}	V	
Power supply current	I_A	AV_{CC}	–	3.5	7.5	mA	
	I_{AH}	AV_{CC}	–	–	5	µA	*2
Reference voltage supplying current	I_R	AVR	–	165	250	µA	
	I_{RH}	AVR	–	–	5	µA	*2
Variation among channels	–	AN0 to AN7	–	–	4	LSB	

*1: Refer to Clock Timing on AC Characteristics.

*2: If A/D converter is not operating, a current when CPU is stopped is applicable (Vcc=AVcc=AVR=5.0 V).

13.7 Notes on A/D Converter Section

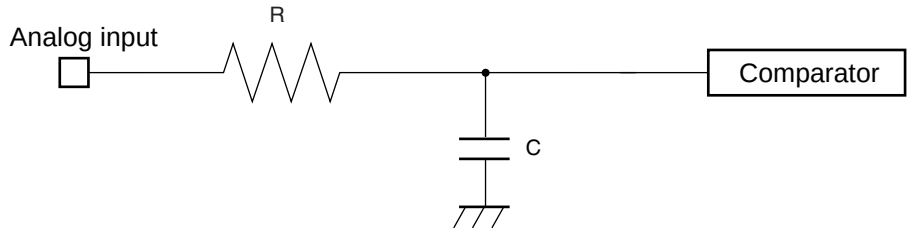
Use the device with external circuits of the following output impedance for analog inputs:

Recommended output impedance of external circuits are: Approx. 3.9 kΩ or lower (4.5 V ≤ AVcc ≤ 5.5 V) (sampling period=2.00 μs at 16 MHz machine clock), Approx. 11 kΩ or lower (4.0 V ≤ AVcc < 4.5 V) (sampling period=8.0 μs at 16 MHz machine clock).

If an external capacitor is used, in consideration of the effect by tap capacitance caused by external capacitors and on-chip capacitors, capacitance of the external one is recommended to be several thousand times as high as internal capacitor.

If output impedance of an external circuit is too high, a sampling period for an analog voltage may be insufficient.

- Analog input circuit model



MB90F387/S, MB90387/S

4.5 V ≤ AV_{CC} ≤ 5.5 V R ≅ 2.35 kΩ, C ≅ 36.4 pF

4.0 V ≤ AV_{CC} < 4.5 V R ≅ 16.4 kΩ, C ≅ 36.4 pF

Note: Use the values in the figure only as a guideline.

About errors

As [AVR-AVss] become smaller, values of relative errors grow larger.

13.8 Flash Memory Program/Erase Characteristics

Parameter	Conditions	Value			Unit	Remarks
		Min	Typ	Max		
Sector erase time	T_A = + 25 °C V_{CC} = 5.0 V	–	1	15	s	Excludes 00H programming prior to erasure
Chip erase time		–	4	–	s	Excludes 00H programming prior to erasure
Word (16-bit width) programming time		–	16	3,600	μs	Except for the over head time of the system
Program/Erase cycle	–	10,000	–	–	cycle	
Flash Data Retention Time	Average T_A = + 85 °C	20	–	–	Year	*

*: This value comes from the technology qualification (using Arrhenius equation to translate high temperature measurements into normalized value at + 85 °C).

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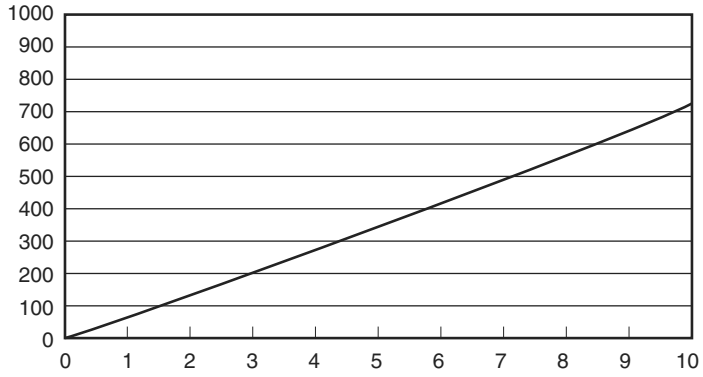
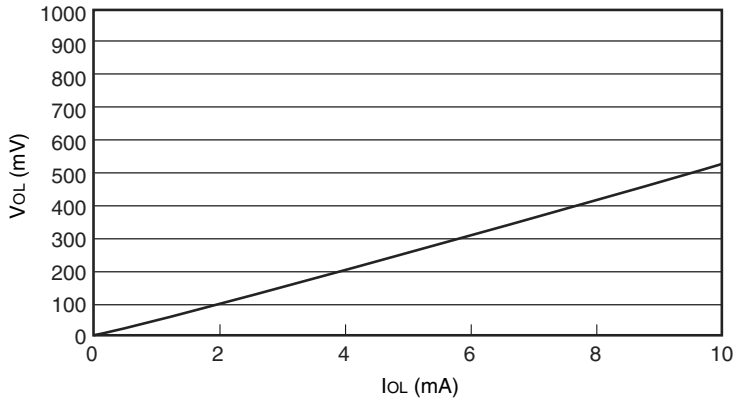
(V_{CC} - V_{OH}) – I_{OH}

T_A = +25 °C, V_{CC} = 4.5 V



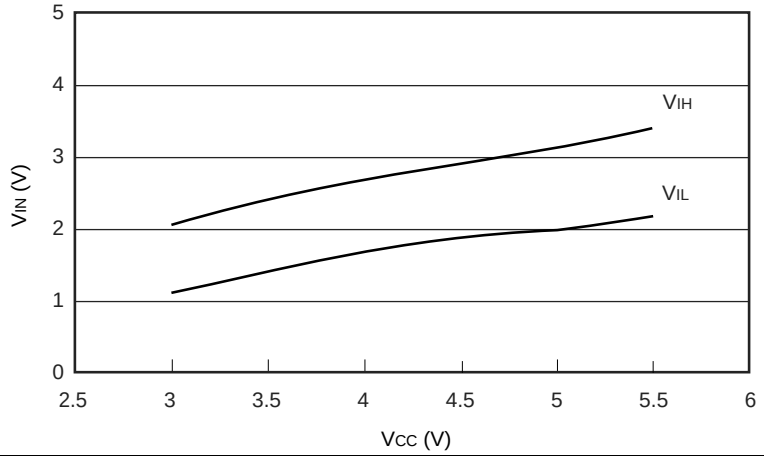
V_{OL} – I_{OL}

T_A = +25 °C, V_{CC} = 4.5 V



H level input voltage/ L level input voltage
V_{IN} – V_{CC}

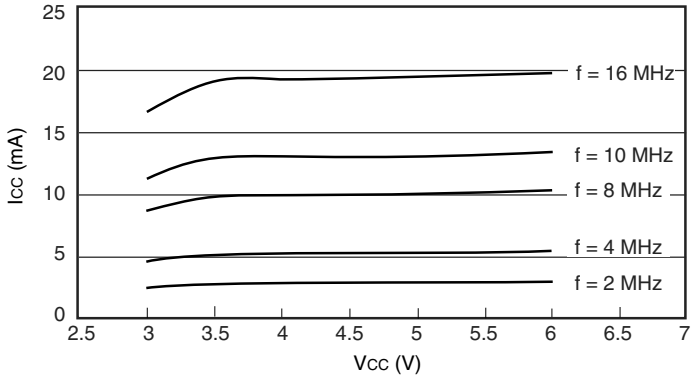
T_A = +25 °C



MB90387

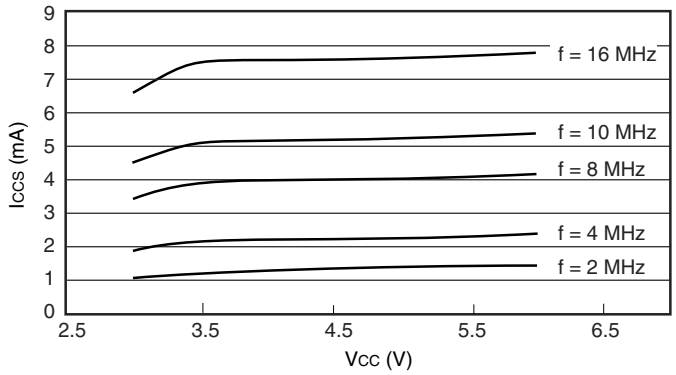
I_{CC} – V_{CC}

T_A = +25 °C, In external clock operation
f = Internal operating frequency



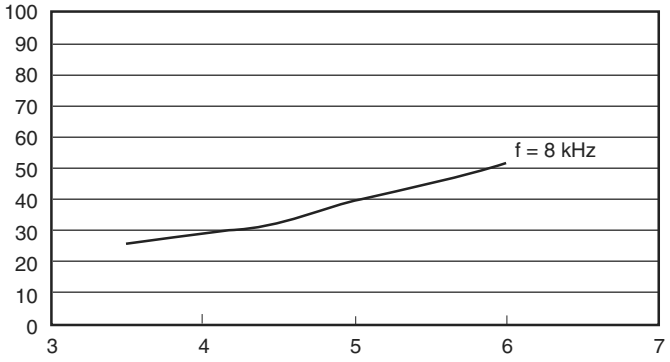
I_{CCS} – V_{CC}

T_A = +25 °C, In external clock operation
f = Internal operating frequency



I_{CCL} – V_{CC}

T_A = +25 °C, In external clock operation
f = Internal operating frequency



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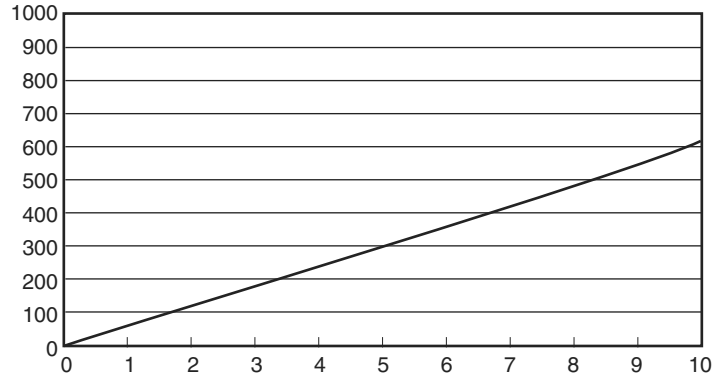
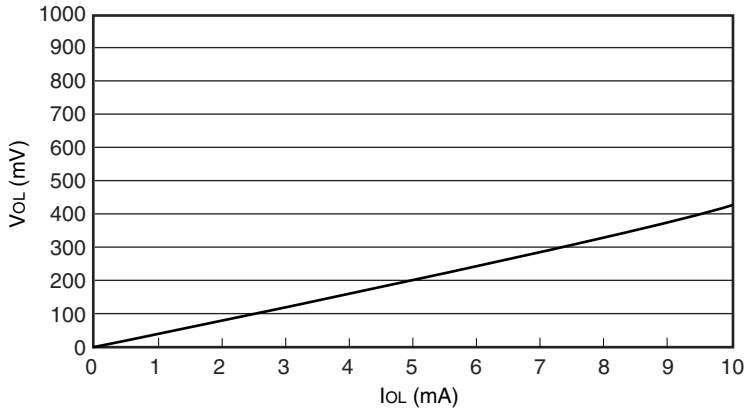
(V_{CC} - V_{OH}) – I_{OH}

T_A = +25 °C, V_{CC} = 4.5 V



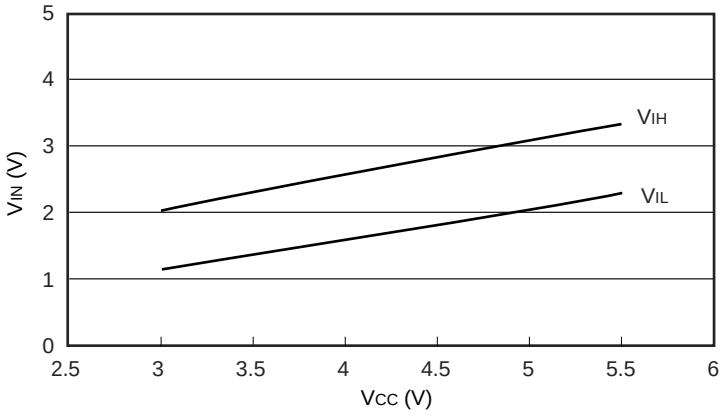
V_{OL} – I_{OL}

T_A = +25 °C, V_{CC} = 4.5 V



H level input voltage/ L level input voltage
V_{IN} – V_{CC}

T_A = +25 °C



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Technical Support

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