Infineon Technologies - MB96F612RBPMC-GSE2 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	Obsolete
Core Processor	F²MC-16FX
Core Size	16-Bit
Speed	32MHz
Connectivity	CANbus, LINbus, SCI, UART/USART
Peripherals	DMA, LVD, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	37
Program Memory Size	64KB (64K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	4K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2.7V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	A/D 16x8/10b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 125°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/mb96f612rbpmc-gse2

- LIN functionality working either as master or slave LIN device
- Extended support for LIN-Protocol to reduce interrupt load

A/D Converter

- SAR-type
- 8/10-bit resolution
- Signals interrupt on conversion end, single conversion mode, continuous conversion mode, stop conversion mode, activation by software, external trigger, reload timers and PPGs
- Range Comparator Function

Source Clock Timers

- Three independent clock timers (23-bit RC clock timer, 23-bit Main clock timer, 17-bit Sub clock timer)

Hardware Watchdog Timer

- Hardware watchdog timer is active after reset
- Window function of Watchdog Timer is used to select the lower window limit of the watchdog interval

Reload Timers

- 16-bit wide
- Prescaler with $1/2^1$, $1/2^2$, $1/2^3$, $1/2^4$, $1/2^5$, $1/2^6$ of peripheral clock frequency
- Event count function

Free-Running Timers

- Signals an interrupt on overflow, supports timer clear upon match with Output Compare (0, 4)
- Prescaler with 1, $1/2^1$, $1/2^2$, $1/2^3$, $1/2^4$, $1/2^5$, $1/2^6$, $1/2^7$, $1/2^8$ of peripheral clock frequency

Input Capture Units

- 16-bit wide
- Signals an interrupt upon external event
- Rising edge, Falling edge or Both (rising & falling) edges sensitive

Output Compare Units

- 16-bit wide
- Signals an interrupt when a match with Free-running Timer occurs
- A pair of compare registers can be used to generate an output signal

Programmable Pulse Generator

- 16-bit down counter, cycle and duty setting registers
- Can be used as 2 ×8-bit PPG
- Interrupt at trigger, counter borrow and/or duty match
- PWM operation and one-shot operation
- Internal prescaler allows 1, 1/4, 1/16, 1/64 of peripheral clock as counter clock or of selected Reload timer underflow as clock input
- Can be triggered by software or reload timer
- Can trigger ADC conversion
- Timing point capture

Quadrature Position/Revolution Counter (QPRC)

- Up/down count mode, Phase difference count mode, Count mode with direction
- 16-bit position counter
- 16-bit revolution counter
- Two 16-bit compare registers with interrupt
- Detection edge of the three external event input pins AIN, BIN and ZIN is configurable

Real Time Clock

- Operational on main oscillation (4MHz), sub oscillation (32kHz) or RC oscillation (100kHz/2MHz)
- Capable to correct oscillation deviation of Sub clock or RC oscillator clock (clock calibration)
- Read/write accessible second/minute/hour registers
- Can signal interrupts every half second/second/minute/hour/day
- Internal clock divider and prescaler provide exact 1s clock

External Interrupts

- Edge or Level sensitive
- Interrupt mask bit per channel
- Each available CAN channel RX has an external interrupt for wake-up
- Selected USART channels SIN have an external interrupt for wake-up

Non Maskable Interrupt

- Disabled after reset, can be enabled by Boot-ROM depending on ROM configuration block
- Once enabled, can not be disabled other than by reset
- High or Low level sensitive
- Pin shared with external interrupt 0

I/O Ports

- Most of the external pins can be used as general purpose I/O
- All push-pull outputs
- Bit-wise programmable as input/output or peripheral signal
- Bit-wise programmable input enable
- One input level per GPIO-pin (either Automotive or CMOS hysteresis)
- Bit-wise programmable pull-up resistor

Contents

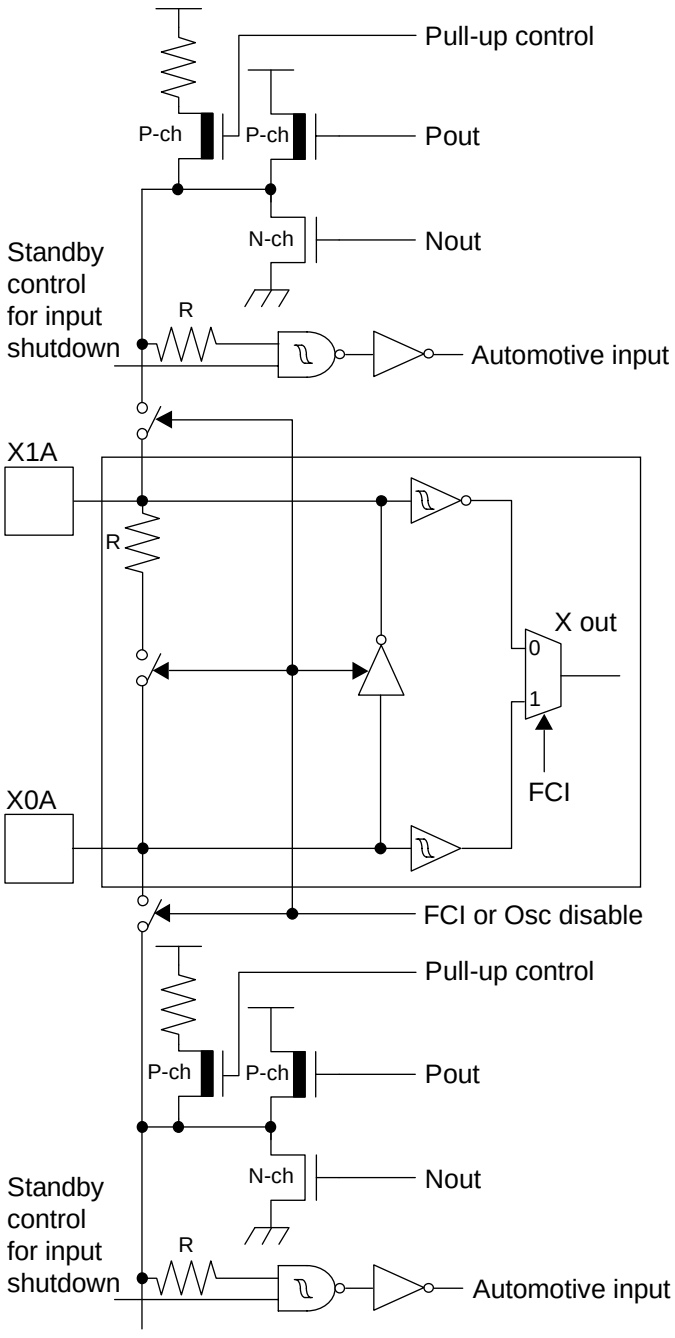
Pin Name	Feature	Description
ZINn	QPRC	Quadrature Position/Revolution Counter Unit n input pin

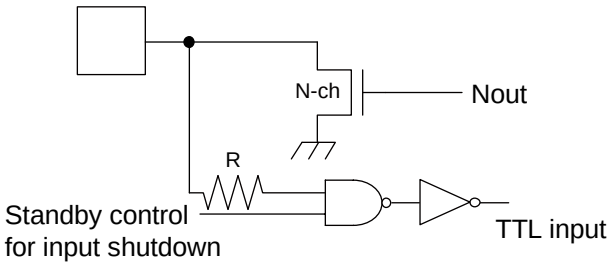
5. Pin Circuit Type

Pin No.	I/O Circuit Type*	Pin Name
1	Supply	AVss
2	G	AVRH
3	K	P06_3 / AN3 / PPG3
4	K	P06_4 / AN4 / PPG4
5	K	P06_6 / AN6 / PPG6
6	K	P06_7 / AN7 / PPG7
7	I	P05_0 / AN8 / SIN2 / INT3_R1
8	K	P05_1 / AN9 / SOT2
9	I	P05_2 / AN10 / SCK2
10	K	P05_4 / AN12 / TOT3 / INT2_R
11	K	P05_6 / AN14 / INT4_R
12	K	P07_0 / AN16 / INT0 / NMI
13	B	P04_0 / X0A
14	B	P04_1 / X1A
15	C	MD
16	H	P17_0
17	O	DEBUG I/F
18	M	P00_0 / INT8 / SCK7_R / PPG0_B
19	H	P00_1 / INT9 / SOT7_R / PPG1_B
20	M	P00_2 / INT10 / SIN7_R
21	H	P00_4 / INT12 / SOT8_R / PPG12_B
22	M	P00_5 / INT13 / SIN8_R / PPG14_B
23	M	P00_3 / INT11 / SCK8_R / PPG3_B
24	H	P01_0 / TIN1 / CKOT1 / OUT0_R
25	H	P01_1 / TOT1 / CKOTX1 / OUT1_R
26	H	P01_4 / PPG4_B
27	M	P01_5 / SIN2_R / INT7_R
28	H	P01_6 / SOT2_R / PPG6_B
29	M	P01_7 / SCK2_R / PPG7_B
30	H	P02_0 / PPG12 / CKOT1_R
31	H	P02_2 / ZIN0 / PPG14 / CKOT0_R
32	H	P02_4 / AIN0 / IN0 / TTG0

Pin No.	I/O Circuit Type*	Pin Name
33	C	RSTX
34	A	X1
35	A	X0
36	Supply	Vss
37	Supply	Vcc
38	F	C
39	H	P02_5 / BIN0 / IN1 / TTG1 / ADTG_R
40	K	P03_0 / AIN1 / IN4 / TTG4 / TTG12 / AN24
41	K	P03_1 / BIN1 / IN5 / TTG5 / TTG13 / AN25
42	M	P03_2 / INT10_R / RX2
43	H	P03_3 / TX2
44	K	P03_6 / ZIN1 / OUT6 / AN30
45	K	P03_7 / OUT7 / AN31
46	K	P06_0 / AN0 / PPG0
47	K	P06_1 / AN1 / PPG1
48	Supply	AVcc

*: See I/O Circuit Type" for details on the I/O circuit types.

Type	Circuit	Remarks
B		Low-speed oscillation circuit shared with GPIO functionality: ■ Feedback resistor = approx. 5.0MΩ ■ GPIO functionality selectable (CMOS level output (I_{OL} = 4mA, I_{OH} = -4mA), Automotive input with input shutdown function and programmable pull-up resistor)

Type	Circuit	Remarks
O		■ Open-drain I/O ■ Output 25mA, Vcc = 2.7V ■ TTL input

Vector Number	Offset in Vector Table	Vector Name	Cleared by DMA	Index in ICR to Program	Description
40	$35C_H$	-	-	40	Reserved
41	358_H	PPG3	Yes	41	Programmable Pulse Generator 3
42	354_H	PPG4	Yes	42	Programmable Pulse Generator 4
43	350_H	-	-	43	Reserved
44	$34C_H$	PPG6	Yes	44	Programmable Pulse Generator 6
45	348_H	PPG7	Yes	45	Programmable Pulse Generator 7
46	344_H	-	-	46	Reserved
47	340_H	-	-	47	Reserved
48	$33C_H$	-	-	48	Reserved
49	338_H	-	-	49	Reserved
50	334_H	PPG12	Yes	50	Programmable Pulse Generator 12
51	330_H	-	-	51	Reserved
52	$32C_H$	PPG14	Yes	52	Programmable Pulse Generator 14
53	328_H	-	-	53	Reserved
54	324_H	-	-	54	Reserved
55	320_H	-	-	55	Reserved
56	$31C_H$	-	-	56	Reserved
57	318_H	-	-	57	Reserved
58	314_H	-	-	58	Reserved
59	310_H	RLT1	Yes	59	Reload Timer 1
60	$30C_H$	-	-	60	Reserved
61	308_H	RLT3	Yes	61	Reload Timer 3
62	304_H	-	-	62	Reserved
63	300_H	-	-	63	Reserved
64	$2FC_H$	RLT6	Yes	64	Reload Timer 6
65	$2F8_H$	ICU0	Yes	65	Input Capture Unit 0
66	$2F4_H$	ICU1	Yes	66	Input Capture Unit 1
67	$2F0_H$	-	-	67	Reserved
68	$2EC_H$	-	-	68	Reserved
69	$2E8_H$	ICU4	Yes	69	Input Capture Unit 4
70	$2E4_H$	ICU5	Yes	70	Input Capture Unit 5
71	$2E0_H$	ICU6	Yes	71	Input Capture Unit 6
72	$2DC_H$	-	-	72	Reserved
73	$2D8_H$	-	-	73	Reserved
74	$2D4_H$	ICU9	Yes	74	Input Capture Unit 9
75	$2D0_H$	ICU10	Yes	75	Input Capture Unit 10
76	$2CC_H$	-	-	76	Reserved
77	$2C8_H$	OCU0	Yes	77	Output Compare Unit 0
78	$2C4_H$	OCU1	Yes	78	Output Compare Unit 1
79	$2C0_H$	-	-	79	Reserved
80	$2BC_H$	-	-	80	Reserved

Vector Number	Offset in Vector Table	Vector Name	Cleared by DMA	Index in ICR to Program	Description
81	$2B8_H$	OCU4	Yes	81	Output Compare Unit 4
82	$2B4_H$	-	-	82	Reserved
83	$2B0_H$	OCU6	Yes	83	Output Compare Unit 6
84	$2AC_H$	OCU7	Yes	84	Output Compare Unit 7
85	$2A8_H$	-	-	85	Reserved
86	$2A4_H$	-	-	86	Reserved
87	$2A0_H$	-	-	87	Reserved
88	$29C_H$	-	-	88	Reserved
89	298_H	FRT0	Yes	89	Free-Running Timer 0
90	294_H	FRT1	Yes	90	Free-Running Timer 1
91	290_H	FRT2	Yes	91	Free-Running Timer 2
92	$28C_H$	FRT3	Yes	92	Free-Running Timer 3
93	288_H	RTC0	No	93	Real Time Clock
94	284_H	CAL0	No	94	Clock Calibration Unit
95	280_H	-	-	95	Reserved
96	$27C_H$	-	-	96	Reserved
97	278_H	-	-	97	Reserved
98	274_H	ADC0	Yes	98	A/D Converter 0
99	270_H	-	-	99	Reserved
100	$26C_H$	-	-	100	Reserved
101	268_H	-	-	101	Reserved
102	264_H	-	-	102	Reserved
103	260_H	-	-	103	Reserved
104	$25C_H$	-	-	104	Reserved
105	258_H	LINR2	Yes	105	LIN USART 2 RX
106	254_H	LINT2	Yes	106	LIN USART 2 TX
107	250_H	-	-	107	Reserved
108	$24C_H$	-	-	108	Reserved
109	248_H	-	-	109	Reserved
110	244_H	-	-	110	Reserved
111	240_H	-	-	111	Reserved
112	$23C_H$	-	-	112	Reserved
113	238_H	-	-	113	Reserved
114	234_H	-	-	114	Reserved
115	230_H	LINR7	Yes	115	LIN USART 7 RX
116	$22C_H$	LINT7	Yes	116	LIN USART 7 TX
117	228_H	LINR8	Yes	117	LIN USART 8 RX
118	224_H	LINT8	Yes	118	LIN USART 8 TX
119	220_H	-	-	119	Reserved
120	$21C_H$	-	-	120	Reserved
121	218_H	-	-	121	Reserved

CAUTION:
The occurrence of latch-up not only causes loss of reliability in the semiconductor device, but can cause injury or damage from high heat, smoke or flame. To prevent this from happening, do the following:

1. *Be sure that voltages applied to pins do not exceed the absolute maximum ratings. This should include attention to abnormal noise, surge levels, etc.*
2. *Be sure that abnormal current flows do not occur during the power-on sequence.*

■ Observance of Safety Regulations and Standards
Most countries in the world have established standards and regulations regarding safety, protection from electromagnetic interference, etc. Customers are requested to observe applicable regulations and standards in the design of products.

■ Fail-Safe Design
Any semiconductor devices have inherently a certain rate of failure. You must protect against injury, damage or loss from such failures by incorporating safety design measures into your facility and equipment such as redundancy, fire protection, and prevention of over-current levels and other abnormal operating conditions.

■ 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.

12.2 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's 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

■ Static Electricity

Because semiconductor devices are particularly susceptible to damage by static electricity, you must take the following precautions:

1. Maintain relative humidity in the working environment between 40% and 70%. Use of an apparatus for ion generation may be needed to remove electricity.
2. Electrically ground all conveyors, solder vessels, soldering irons and peripheral equipment.
3. Eliminate static body electricity by the use of rings or bracelets connected to ground through high resistance (on the level of 1 MΩ).Wearing of conductive clothing and shoes, use of conductive floor mats and other measures to minimize shock loads is recommended.
4. Ground all fixtures and instruments, or protect with anti-static measures.
5. Avoid the use of styro foam or other highly static-prone materials for storage of completed board assemblies.

12.3 Precautions for Use Environment

Reliability of semiconductor devices depends on ambient temperature and other conditions as described above.

For reliable performance, do the following:

1. Humidity

Prolonged use in high humidity can lead to leakage in devices as well as printed circuit boards. If high humidity levels are anticipated, consider anti-humidity processing.

2. Discharge of Static Electricity

When high-voltage charges exist close to semiconductor devices, discharges can cause abnormal operation. In such cases, use anti-static measures or processing to prevent discharges.

3. Corrosive Gases, Dust, or Oil

Exposure to corrosive gases or contact with dust or oil may lead to chemical reactions that will adversely affect the device. If you use devices in such conditions, consider ways to prevent such exposure or to protect the devices.

4. Radiation, Including Cosmic Radiation

Most devices are not designed for environments involving exposure to radiation or cosmic radiation. Users should provide shielding as appropriate.

5. Smoke, Flame

CAUTION:

Plastic molded devices are flammable, and therefore should not be used near combustible substances. If devices begin to smoke or burn, there is danger of the release of toxic gases.

Customers considering the use of Cypress products in other special environmental conditions should consult with sales representatives.

13. Handling Devices

Special Care is Required for the Following when Handling the Device:

- Latch-up prevention
- Unused pins handling
- External clock usage
- Notes on PLL clock mode operation
- Power supply pins (Vcc/Vss)
- Crystal oscillator and ceramic resonator circuit
- Turn on sequence of power supply to A/D converter and analog inputs
- Pin handling when not using the A/D converter
- Notes on Power-on
- Stabilization of power supply voltage
- Serial communication
- Mode Pin (MD)

13.1 Latch-Up Prevention

CMOS IC chips may suffer latch-up under the following conditions:

- A voltage higher than V_{CC} or lower than V_{SS} is applied to an input or output pin.
- A voltage higher than the rated voltage is applied between Vcc pins and Vss pins.
- The AV_{CC} power supply is applied before the V_{CC} voltage.

Latch-up may increase the power supply current dramatically, causing thermal damages to the device.

For the same reason, extra care is required to not let the analog power-supply voltage (AV_{CC}, AVRH) exceed the digital power-supply voltage.

13.2 Unused Pins Handling

Unused input pins can be left open when the input is disabled (corresponding bit of Port Input Enable register PIER = 0).

Leaving unused input pins open when the input is enabled may result in misbehavior and possible permanent damage of the device. To prevent latch-up, they must therefore be pulled up or pulled down through resistors which should be more than 2kΩ.

Unused bidirectional pins can be set either to the output state and be then left open, or to the input state with either input disabled or external pull-up/pull-down resistor as described above.

13.3 External Clock Usage

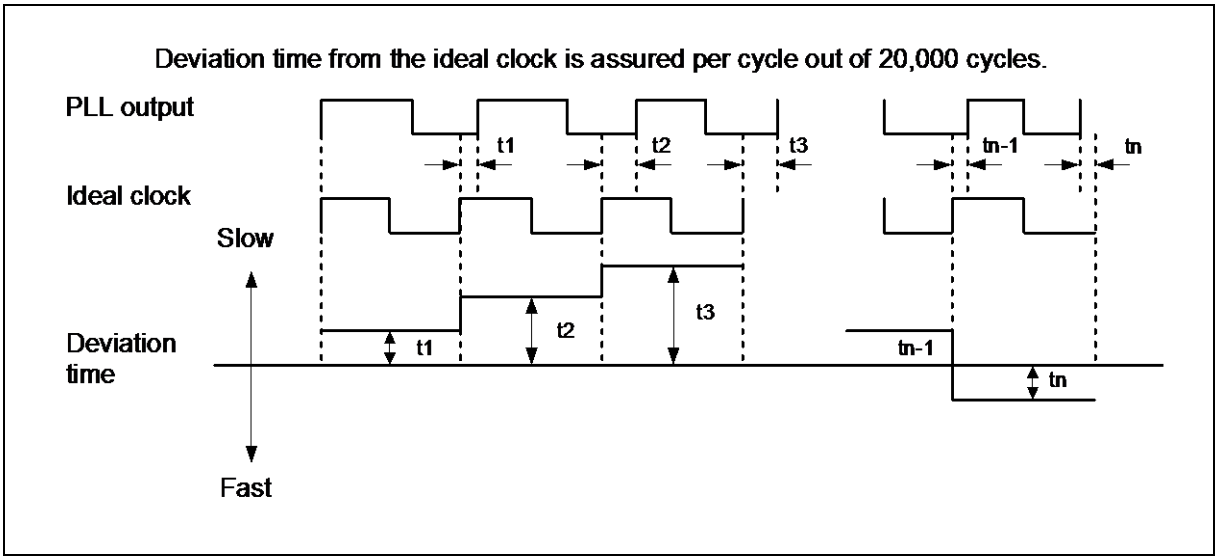
The permitted frequency range of an external clock depends on the oscillator type and configuration.

See

14.4.5 *Operating Conditions of PLL*

(V_{CC} = AV_{CC} = 2.7V to 5.5V, V_{SS} = AV_{SS} = 0V, T_A = - 40°C to + 125°C)

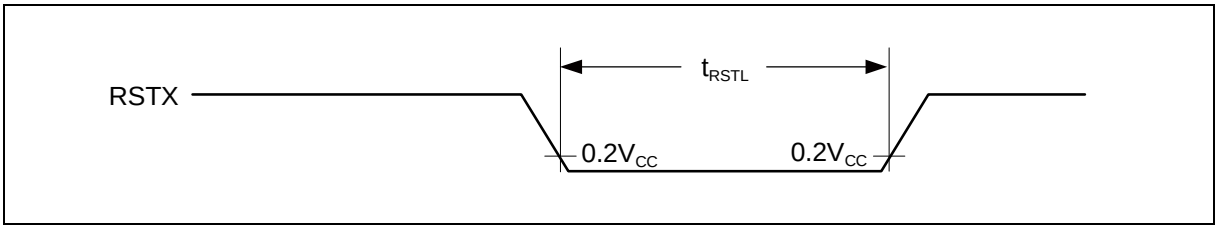
Parameter	Symbol	Value			Unit	Remarks
		Min	Typ	Max		
PLL oscillation stabilization wait time	t_{LOCK}	1	-	4	ms	For CLKMC = 4MHz
PLL input clock frequency	f_{PLLI}	4	-	8	MHz	
PLL oscillation clock frequency	f_{CLKVCO}	56	-	108	MHz	Permitted VCO output frequency of PLL (CLKVCO)
PLL phase jitter	t_{PSKEW}	-5	-	+5	ns	For CLKMC (PLL input clock) ≥ 4MHz



14.4.6 *Reset Input*

(V_{CC} = AV_{CC} = 2.7V to 5.5V, V_{SS} = AV_{SS} = 0V, T_A = - 40°C to + 125°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Pin Name	Value		Unit
			Min	Max	
Reset input time	t_{RSTL}	RSTX	10	-	µs
Rejection of reset input time			1	-	µs

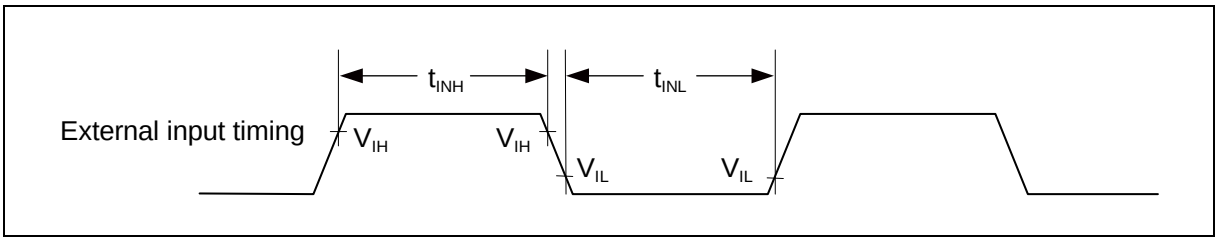


14.4.9 *External Input Timing*

(V_{CC} = AV_{CC} = 2.7V to 5.5V, V_{SS} = AV_{SS} = 0V, T_A = - 40°C to + 125°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Pin Name	Value		Unit	Remarks
			Min	Max		
Input pulse width	t_{INH}, t_{INL}	Pnn_m	$2t_{CLKP1}$ +200 (t_{CLKP1}=1/f_{CLKP1})*	-	ns	General Purpose I/O
		ADTG_R				A/D Converter trigger input
		TINn				Reload Timer
		TTGn				PPG trigger input
		INn				Input Capture
		AINn, BINn, ZINn				Quadrature Position/Revolution Counter
		INTn, INTn_R, INTn_R1	200	-	ns	External Interrupt
		NMI				Non-Maskable Interrupt

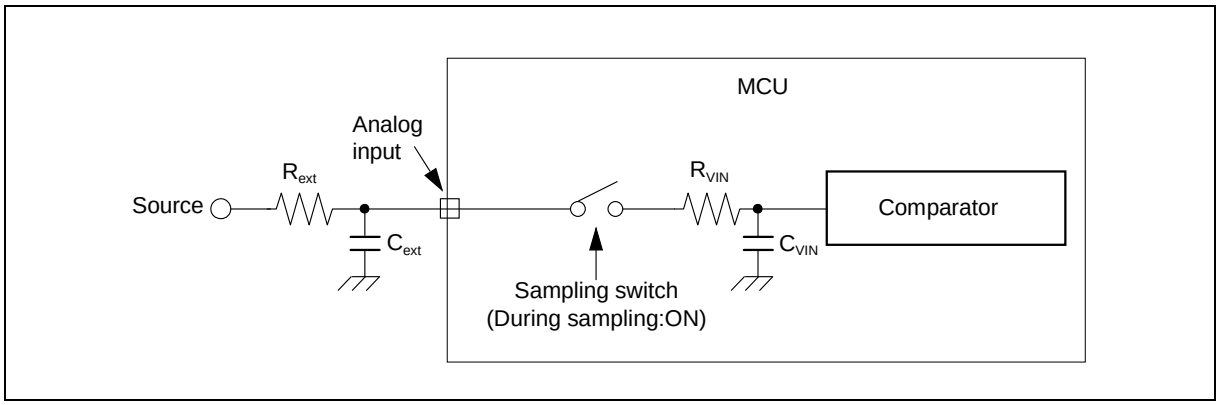
*: t_{CLKP1} indicates the peripheral clock1 (CLKP1) cycle time except stop when in stop mode.



14.5.2 *Accuracy and Setting of the A/D Converter Sampling Time*

If the external impedance is too high or the sampling time too short, the analog voltage charged to the internal sample and hold capacitor is insufficient, adversely affecting the A/D conversion precision.

To satisfy the A/D conversion precision, a sufficient sampling time must be selected. The required sampling time (Tsamp) depends on the external driving impedance R_{ext}, the board capacitance of the A/D converter input pin C_{ext} and the AV_{CC} voltage level. The following replacement model can be used for the calculation:



R_{ext}: External driving impedance

C_{ext}: Capacitance of PCB at A/D converter input

C_{VIN}: Analog input capacity (I/O, analog switch and ADC are contained)

R_{VIN}: Analog input impedance (I/O, analog switch and ADC are contained)

The following approximation formula for the replacement model above can be used:
$Tsamp = 7.62 \times (Rext \times Cext + (Rext + R_{VIN}) \times C_{VIN})$

- Do not select a sampling time below the absolute minimum permitted value.
  (0.5µs for $4.5V \le AV_{CC} \le 5.5V$, 1.2µs for $2.7V \le AV_{CC} < 4.5V$)
- If the sampling time cannot be sufficient, connect a capacitor of about 0.1µF to the analog input pin.
- A big external driving impedance also adversely affects the A/D conversion precision due to the pin input leakage current IIL (static current before the sampling switch) or the analog input leakage current IAIN (total leakage current of pin input and comparator during sampling). The effect of the pin input leakage current IIL cannot be compensated by an external capacitor.
- The accuracy gets worse as $|AVRH - AV_{SS}|$ becomes smaller.

14.5.3 *Definition of A/D Converter Terms*

- Resolution : Analog variation that is recognized by an A/D converter.
- Nonlinearity error : Deviation of the actual conversion characteristics from a straight line that connects the zero transition point (0b0000000000 ⟷ 0b0000000001) to the full-scale transition point (0b1111111110 ⟷ 0b1111111111).
- Differential nonlinearity error : Deviation from the ideal value of the input voltage that is required to change the output code by 1LSB.
- Total error : Difference between the actual value and the theoretical value. The total error includes zero transition error, full-scale transition error and nonlinearity error.
- Zero transition voltage: Input voltage which results in the minimum conversion value.
- Full scale transition voltage: Input voltage which results in the maximum conversion value.

16. Ordering Information

MCU with CAN Controller

Part Number	Flash Memory	Package*
CY96F612RBPMC-GS-UJE1	Flash A (64.5KB)	48-pin plastic LQFP (LQA048)
CY96F612RBPMC-GS-UJE2		
CY96F613RBPMC-GS-UJE1	Flash A (96.5KB)	48-pin plastic LQFP (LQA048)
CY96F613RBPMC-GS-UJE2		
CY96F613RBPMC-GS-UJERE2		
CY96F615RBPMC-GS-UJE1	Flash A (160.5KB)	48-pin plastic LQFP (LQA048)
CY96F615RBPMC-GS-UJE2		
CY96F615RBPMC-GS-UJERE2		

*: For details about package, see "Package Dimension".

MCU without CAN Controller

Part Number	Flash Memory	Package*
CY96F612ABPMC-GS-UJE1	Flash A (64.5KB)	48-pin plastic LQFP (LQA048)
CY96F612ABPMC-GS-UJE2		
CY96F613ABPMC-GS-UJE1	Flash A (96.5KB)	48-pin plastic LQFP (LQA048)
CY96F613ABPMC-GS-UJE2		
CY96F615ABPMC-GS-UJE1	Flash A (160.5KB)	48-pin plastic LQFP (LQA048)

*: For details about package, see "Package Dimension".

18. Major Changes

Spansion Publication Number: MB96610_DS704-00007

Page	Section	Change Results
Revision 3.0		
4	■FEATURES	Changed the description of “External Interrupts” Interrupt mask and pending bit per channel Interrupt mask bit per channel
23 to 26	■HANDLING PRECAUTIONS	Added a section
34	■ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS 3. DC Characteristics (1) Current Rating	Changed the Conditions for I_{CCSRCH} CLKS1/2 = CLKB = CLKP1/2 = CLKRC = 2MHz, CLKS1/2 = CLKP1/2 = CLKRC = 2MHz,
		Changed the Conditions for I_{CCSRCL} CLKS1/2 = CLKB = CLKP1/2 = CLKRC = 100kHz CLKS1/2 = CLKP1/2 = CLKRC = 100kHz
35		Changed the Conditions for I_{CCTPLL} PLL Timer mode with CLKP1 = 32MHz PLL Timer mode with CLKPLL = 32MHz
		Changed the Value of “Power supply current in Timer modes” I_{CCTPLL} Typ: 2480µA → 1800µA (T_A = +25°C) Max: 2710µA → 2245µA (T_A = +25°C) Max: 3985µA → 3165µA (T_A = +105°C) Max: 4830µA → 3975µA (T_A = +125°C)
		Changed the Conditions for I_{CCTRCL} RC Timer mode with CLKRC = 100kHz, SMCR:LPMSS = 0 (CLKPLL, CLKMC and CLKSC stopped) RC Timer mode with CLKRC = 100kHz (CLKPLL, CLKMC and CLKSC stopped)
36		Changed the annotation *2 Power supply for "On Chip Debugger" part is not included. Power supply current in Run mode does not include Flash Write / Erase current. The current for "On Chip Debugger" part is not included.
47	5. A/D Converter (2) Accuracy and Setting of the A/D Converter Sampling Time	Deleted the unit “[Min]” from approximation formula of Sampling time
52	7. Flash Memory Write/Erase Characteristics	Changed the condition (V_{CC} = AV_{CC} = 2.7V to 5.5V, VD=1.8V±0.15V, V_{SS} = AV_{SS} = 0V, T_A = - 40°C to + 125°C) (V_{CC} = AV_{CC} = 2.7V to 5.5V, V_{SS} = AV_{SS} = 0V, T_A = - 40°C to + 125°C)

Page	Section	Change Results
58	16. Ordering Information	Revised Marketing Part Numbers as follows: Before) **MCU with CAN Controller** MB96F612RBPMC-GSE1 MB96F612RBPMC-GS-UJE1 MB96F612RBPMC-GSE2 MB96F612RBPMC-GS-UJE2 MB96F612RBPMC-GTE1 MB96F613RBPMC-GSE1 MB96F613RBPMC-GS-UJE1 MB96F613RBPMC-GSE2 MB96F613RBPMC-GS-UJE2 MB96F613RBPMC-GTE1 MB96F615RBPMC-GSE1 MB96F615RBPMC-GS-UJE1 MB96F615RBPMC-GSE2 MB96F615RBPMC-GS-UJE2 MB96F615RBPMC-GTE1 **MCU without CAN Controller** MB96F612ABPMC-GSE1 MB96F612ABPMC-GS-UJE1 MB96F612ABPMC-GSE2 MB96F612ABPMC-GS-UJE2 MB96F612ABPMC-GTE1 MB96F613ABPMC-GSE1 MB96F613ABPMC-GS-UJE1 MB96F613ABPMC-GSE2 MB96F613ABPMC-GS-UJE2 MB96F613ABPMC-GTE1 MB96F615ABPMC-GSE1 MB96F615ABPMC-GS-UJE1 MB96F615ABPMC-GSE2 MB96F615ABPMC-GTE1
58	16. Ordering Information	After) **MCU with CAN Controller** CY96F612RBPMC-GS-UJE1 CY96F612RBPMC-GS-UJE2 CY96F613RBPMC-GS-UJE1 CY96F613RBPMC-GS-UJE2 CY96F613RBPMC-GS-UJERE2 CY96F615RBPMC-GS-UJE1 CY96F615RBPMC-GS-UJE2 CY96F615RBPMC-GS-UJERE2 **MCU without CAN Controller** CY96F612ABPMC-GS-UJE1 CY96F612ABPMC-GS-UJE2 CY96F613ABPMC-GS-UJE1 CY96F613ABPMC-GS-UJE2 CY96F615ABPMC-GS-UJE1

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