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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-16LX
Core Size	16-Bit
Speed	16MHz
Connectivity	CANbus, EBI/EMI, SCI, Serial I/O, UART/USART
Peripherals	POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	78
Program Memory Size	128KB (128K x 8)
Program Memory Type	Mask ROM
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	4K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	3V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	A/D 8x8/10b
Oscillator Type	External
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	100-BQFP
Supplier Device Package	100-QFP (14x20)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/infineon-technologies/mb90598gpf-g-140-jne1

3. Pin Description

Pin no.	Pin name	Circuit type	Function
82	X0	A	Oscillator pin
83	X1		
77	$\overline{\text{RST}}$	B	Reset input
52	$\overline{\text{HST}}$	C	Hardware standby input
85 to 88	P00 to P03	G	General purpose IO
	IN0 to IN3		Inputs for the Input Captures
89 to 92	P04 to P07	G	General purpose IO
	OUT0 to OUT3		Outputs for the Output Compares.
93 to 98	P10 to P15	D	General purpose IO
	PPG0 to PPG5		Outputs for the Programmable Pulse Generators
99	P16	D	General purpose IO
	TIN1		TIN input for the 16-bit Reload Timer 1
100	P17	D	General purpose IO
	TOT1		TOT output for the 16-bit Reload Timer 1
1 to 8	P20 to P27	G	General purpose IO
9 to 10	P30 to P31	G	General purpose IO
12 to 16	P32 to P36	G	General purpose IO
17	P37	D	General purpose IO
18	P40	G	General purpose IO
	SOT0		SOT output for UART 0
19	P41	G	General purpose IO
	SCK0		SCK input/output for UART 0
20	P42	G	General purpose IO
	SIN0		SIN input for UART 0
21	P43	G	General purpose IO
	SIN1		SIN input for UART 1
22	P44	G	General purpose IO
	SCK1		SCK input/output for UART 1
24	P45	G	General purpose IO
	SOT1		SOT output for UART 1
25	P46	G	General purpose IO
	SOT2		SOT output for the Serial IO
26	P47	G	General purpose IO
	SCK2		SCK input/output for the Serial IO

5. Handling Devices

(1) Make Sure that the Voltage not Exceed the Maximum Rating (to Avoid a Latch-up).

In CMOS ICs, a latch-up phenomenon is caused when an voltage exceeding V_{CC} or an voltage below V_{SS} is applied to input or output pins or a voltage exceeding the rating is applied across V_{CC} and V_{SS}.

When a latch-up is caused, the power supply current may be dramatically increased causing resultant thermal break-down of devices. To avoid the latch-up, make sure that the voltage not exceed the maximum rating.

In turning on/turning off the analog power supply, make sure the analog power voltage (AV_{CC}, AVRH, DV_{CC}) and analog input voltages not exceed the digital voltage (V_{CC}).

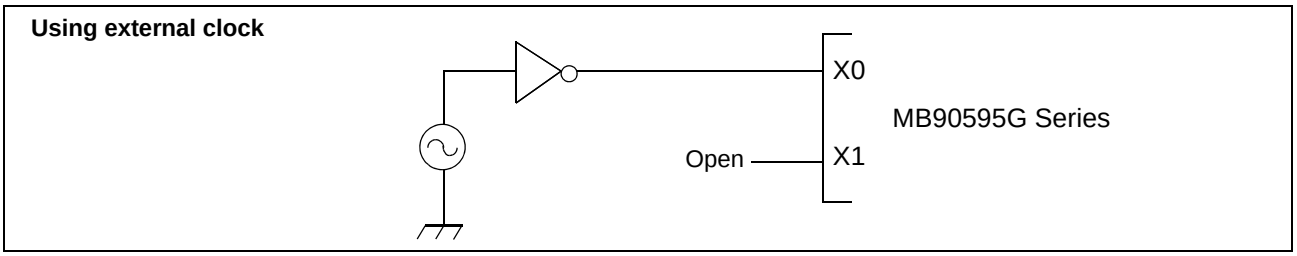
(2) Treatment of Unused Pins

Unused input pins left open may cause abnormal operation, or latch-up leading to permanent damage. Unused input pins should be pulled up or pulled down through at least 2 kΩ resistance.

Unused input/output pins may be left open in output state, but if such pins are in input state they should be handled in the same way as input pins.

(3) Using external clock

In using the external clock, drive X0 pin only and leave X1 pin unconnected.

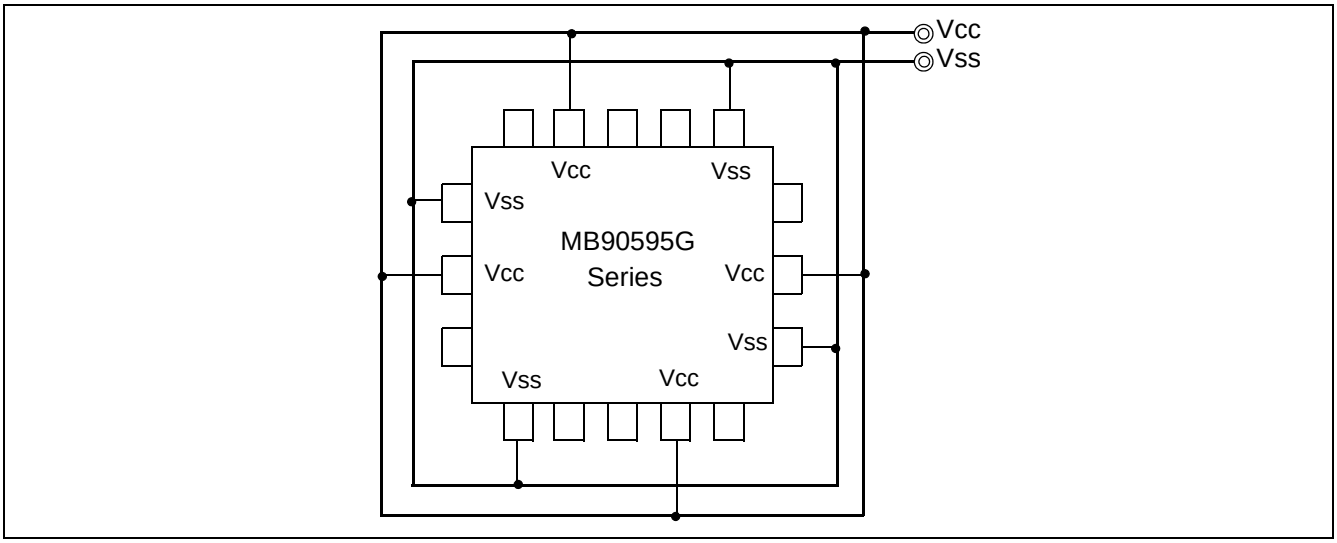


(4) Power supply pins (Vcc/Vss)

In products with multiple V_{cc} or V_{ss} pins, pins with the same potential are internally connected in the device to avoid abnormal operations including latch-up. However, you must connect the pins to an external power and a ground line to lower the electro-magnetic emission level, to prevent abnormal operation of strobe signals caused by the rise in the ground level, and to conform to the total current rating (See the figure below.)

Make sure to connect V_{cc} and V_{ss} pins via lowest impedance to power lines.

It is recommended to provide a bypass capacitor of around 0.1 μF between V_{cc} and V_{ss} pins near the device.



(5) Pull-up/down resistors
The MB90595G Series does not support internal pull-up/down resistors. Use external components where needed.

(6) Crystal Oscillator Circuit
Noises around X0 or X1 pins may cause abnormal operations. Make sure to provide bypass capacitors via shortest distance from X0, X1 pins, crystal oscillator (or ceramic resonator) and ground lines, and make sure that lines of oscillation circuit not cross the lines of other circuits.
A printed circuit board artwork surrounding the X0 and X1 pins with ground area for stabilizing the operation is highly recommended.

(7) Turning-on Sequence of Power Supply to A/D Converter and Analog Inputs
Make sure to turn on the A/D converter power supply (AV_{CC}, AVRH, AVRL) and analog inputs (AN0 to AN7) after turning-on the digital power supply (V_{CC}).
Turn-off the digital power after turning off the A/D converter supply and analog inputs. In this case, make sure that the voltage does not exceed AVRH or AV_{CC} (turning on/off the analog and digital power supplies simultaneously is acceptable).

(8) Connection of Unused Pins of A/D Converter
Connect unused pins of A/D converter to $AV_{CC} = V_{CC}$, $AV_{SS} = AVRH = DV_{CC} = V_{SS}$.

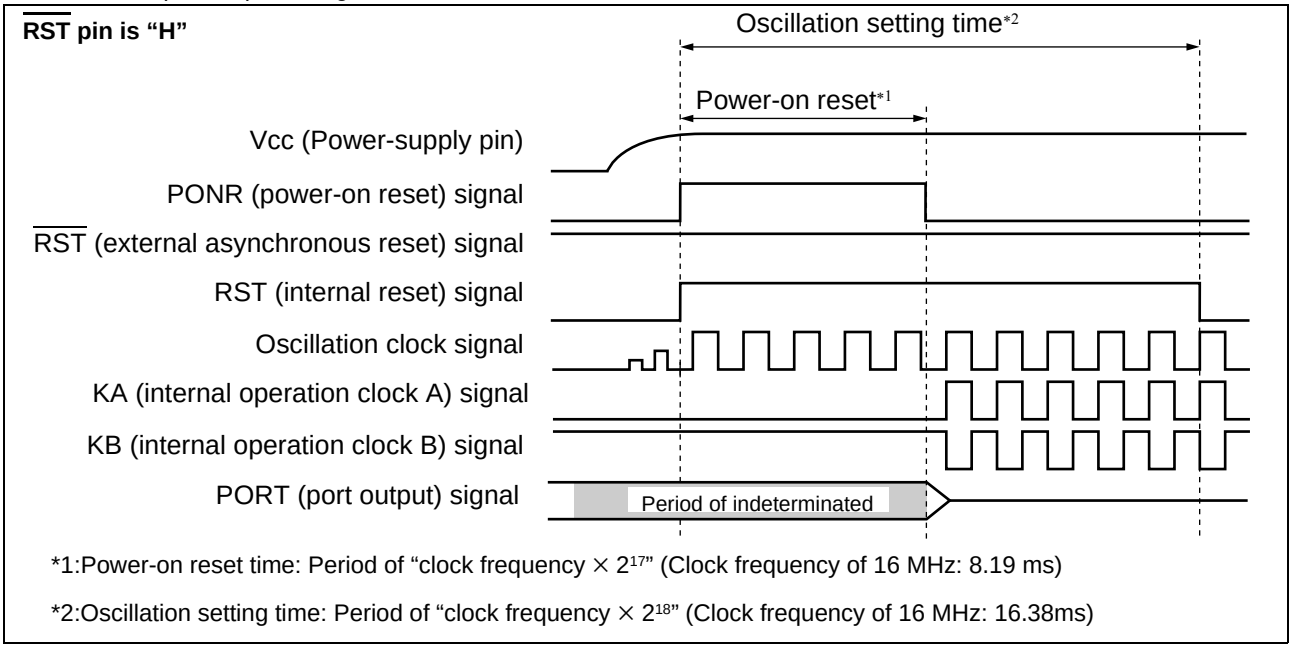
(9) N.C. Pin
The N.C. (internally connected) pin must be opened for use.

(10) Notes on Energization
To prevent the internal regulator circuit from malfunctioning, set the voltage rise time during energization at 50 µs or more (0.2 V to 2.7 V).

(11) Indeterminate outputs from ports 0 and 1 (MB90V595G only)
During oscillation setting time of step-down circuit (during a power-on reset) after the power is turned on, the outputs from ports 0 and 1 become following state.

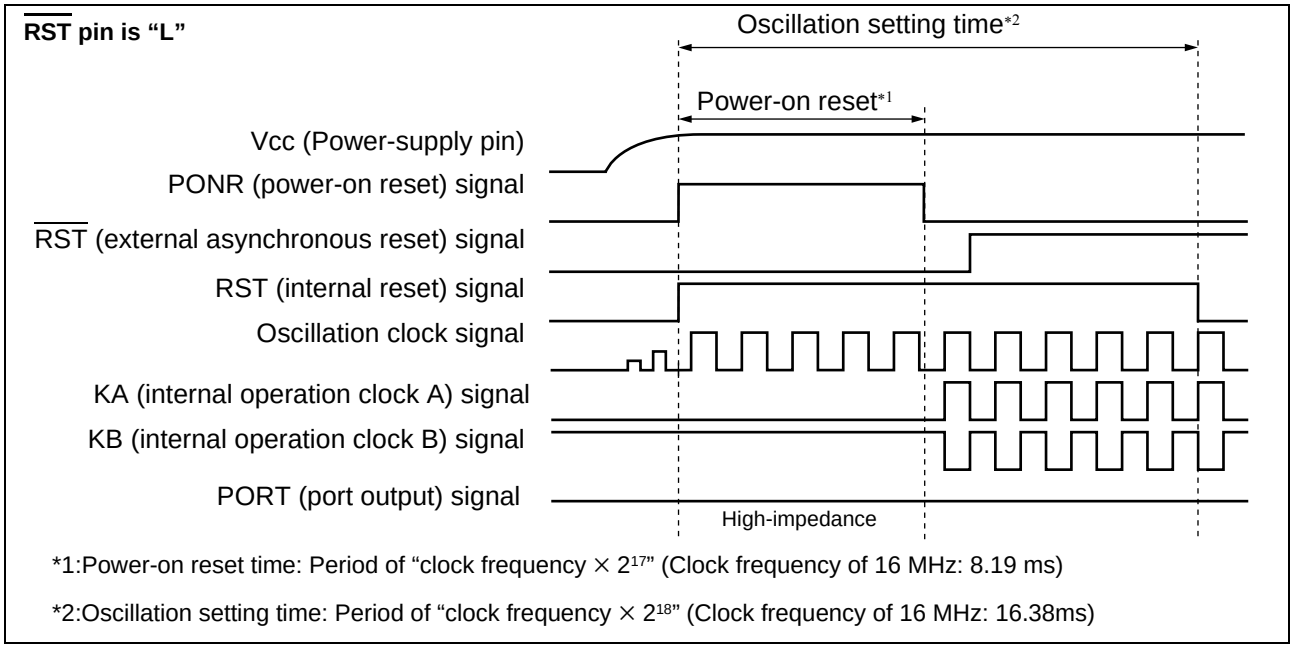
■ If $\overline{RST}$ pin is “H”, the outputs become indeterminate.

■ If $\overline{RST}$ pin is “L”, the outputs become high-impedance.
Pay attention to the port output timing shown as follows.



*1:Power-on reset time: Period of “clock frequency × 2^{17}” (Clock frequency of 16 MHz: 8.19 ms)

*2:Oscillation setting time: Period of “clock frequency × 2^{18}” (Clock frequency of 16 MHz: 16.38ms)



*1:Power-on reset time: Period of “clock frequency × 2^{17}” (Clock frequency of 16 MHz: 8.19 ms)

*2:Oscillation setting time: Period of “clock frequency × 2^{18}” (Clock frequency of 16 MHz: 16.38ms)

(12) Initialization

The device contains internal registers which are initialized only by a power-on reset. To initialize these registers, please turn on the power again.

(13) Directions of “DIV A, Ri” and “DIVW A, RWi” instructions

In the signed multiplication and division instructions (“DIV A, Ri” and “DIVW A, RWi”), the value of the corresponding bank register (DTB, ADB, USB, SSB) is set in “00_H”.

If the values of the corresponding bank register (DTB,ADB,USB,SSB) are set to other than “00_H”, the remainder by the execution result of the instruction is not stored in the register of the instruction operand.

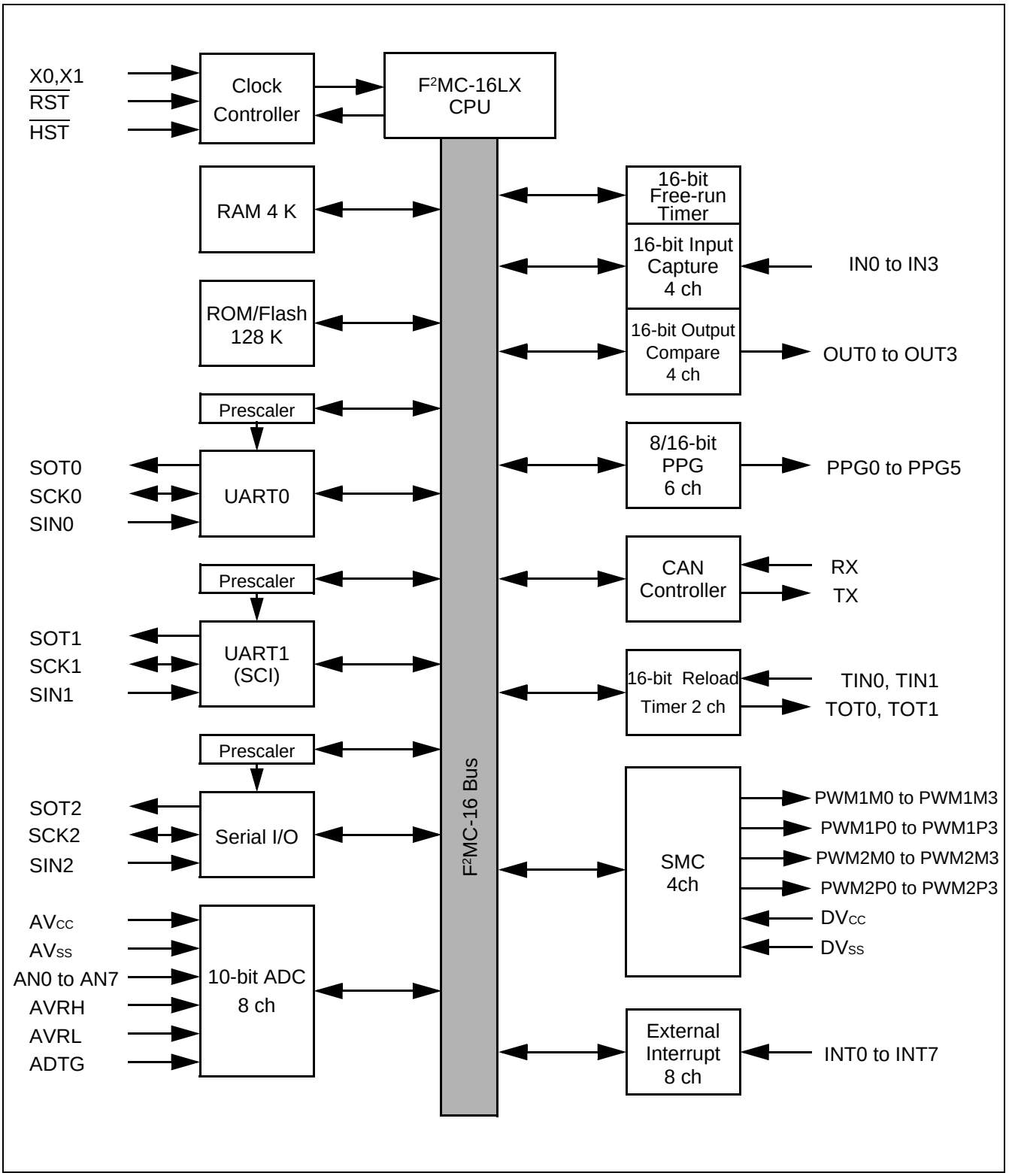
(14) Using REALOS

The use of EI^2OS is not possible with the REALOS real time operating system.

(15) Caution on Operations during PLL Clock Mode

If the PLL clock mode is selected in the microcontroller, it may attempt to continue the operation using the free-running frequency of the automatic oscillating circuit in the PLL circuitry even if the oscillator is out of place or the clock input is stopped. Performance of this operation, however, cannot be guaranteed.

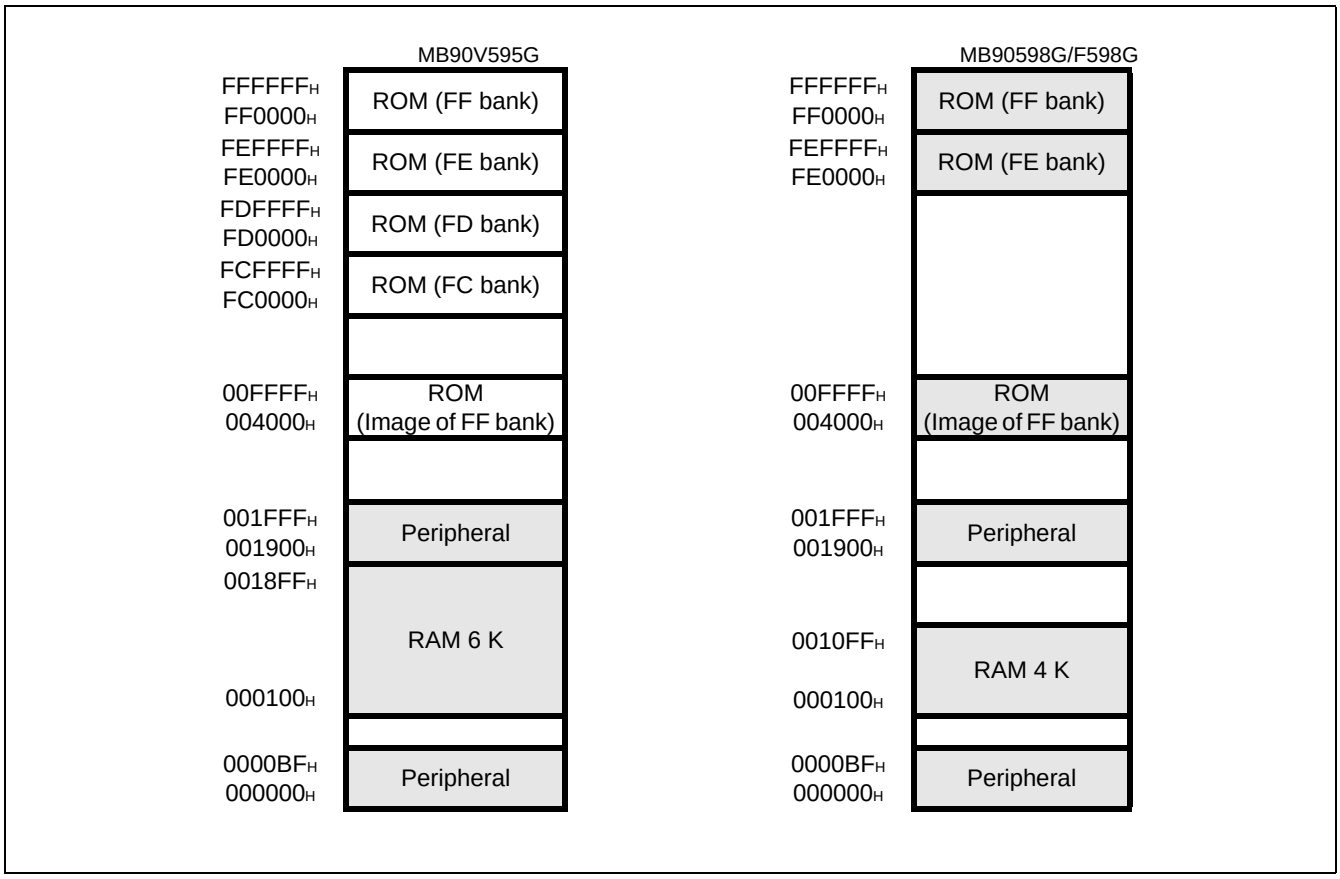
6. Block Diagram



7. Memory Space

The memory space of the MB90595G Series is shown below

Figure 1. Memory space map



Note: : The ROM data of bank FF is reflected in the upper address of bank 00, realizing effective use of the C compiler small model. The lower 16-bit of bank FF and the lower 16-bit of bank 00 are assigned to the same address, enabling reference of the table on the ROM without stating “far”.
For example, if an attempt has been made to access 00C000H , the contents of the ROM at FFC000H are accessed. Since the ROM area of the FF bank exceeds 48 Kbytes, the whole area cannot be reflected in the image for the 00 bank. The ROM data at FF4000H to FFFFFFH looks, therefore, as if it were the image for 004000H to 00FFFFH. Thus, it is recommended that the ROM data table be stored in the area of FF4000H to FFFFFFH.

8. I/O Map

Address	Register	Abbreviation	Access	Peripheral	Initial value
00_H	Port 0 Data Register	PDR0	R/W	Port 0	$XXXXXXXX_B$
01_H	Port 1 Data Register	PDR1	R/W	Port 1	$XXXXXXXX_B$
02_H	Port 2 Data Register	PDR2	R/W	Port 2	$XXXXXXXX_B$
03_H	Port 3 Data Register	PDR3	R/W	Port 3	$XXXXXXXX_B$
04_H	Port 4 Data Register	PDR4	R/W	Port 4	$XXXXXXXX_B$
05_H	Port 5 Data Register	PDR5	R/W	Port 5	$XXXXXXXX_B$
06_H	Port 6 Data Register	PDR6	R/W	Port 6	$XXXXXXXX_B$
07_H	Port 7 Data Register	PDR7	R/W	Port 7	$XXXXXXXX_B$
08_H	Port 8 Data Register	PDR8	R/W	Port 8	$XXXXXXXX_B$
09_H	Port 9 Data Register	PDR9	R/W	Port 9	$\_\_XXXXXX_B$
$0A_H$ to $0F_H$	Reserved				
10_H	Port 0 Direction Register	DDR0	R/W	Port 0	00000000_B
11_H	Port 1 Direction Register	DDR1	R/W	Port 1	00000000_B
12_H	Port 2 Direction Register	DDR2	R/W	Port 2	00000000_B
13_H	Port 3 Direction Register	DDR3	R/W	Port 3	00000000_B
14_H	Port 4 Direction Register	DDR4	R/W	Port 4	00000000_B
15_H	Port 5 Direction Register	DDR5	R/W	Port 5	00000000_B
16_H	Port 6 Direction Register	DDR6	R/W	Port 6	00000000_B
17_H	Port 7 Direction Register	DDR7	R/W	Port 7	00000000_B
18_H	Port 8 Direction Register	DDR8	R/W	Port 8	00000000_B
19_H	Port 9 Direction Register	DDR9	R/W	Port 9	$\_\_000000_B$
$1A_H$	Reserved				
$1B_H$	Analog Input Enable Register	ADER	R/W	Port 6, A/D	11111111_B
$1C_H$ to $1F_H$	Reserved				
20_H	Serial Mode Control Register 0	UMC0	R/W	UART0	00000100_B
21_H	Serial status Register 0	USR0	R/W		00010000_B
22_H	Serial Input/Output Data Register 0	UIDR0/UODR0	R/W		$XXXXXXXX_B$
23_H	Rate and Data Register 0	URD0	R/W		$0000000X_B$
24_H	Serial Mode Register 1	SMR1	R/W	UART1	00000000_B
25_H	Serial Control Register 1	SCR1	R/W		00000100_B
26_H	Serial Input/Output Data Register 1	SIDR1/SODR1	R/W		$XXXXXXXX_B$
27_H	Serial Status Register 1	SSR1	R/W		0001_00_B
28_H	UART1 Prescaler Control Register	U1CDCR	R/W		$0\_\_\_1111_B$

(Continued)

Address	Register	Abbreviation	Access	Peripheral	Initial value
6F$_H$	ROM Mirror Function Selection Register	ROMM	R/W	ROM Mirror	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ 1$_B$
70$_H$	PWM1 Compare Register 0	PWC10	R/W	Stepping Motor Controller 0	XXXXXXXX$_B$
71$_H$	PWM2 Compare Register 0	PWC20	R/W		XXXXXXXX$_B$
72$_H$	PWM1 Select Register 0	PWS10	R/W		_ _ 0 0 0 0 0 0$_B$
73$_H$	PWM2 Select Register 0	PWS20	R/W		_ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0$_B$
74$_H$	PWM1 Compare Register 1	PWC11	R/W	Stepping Motor Controller 1	XXXXXXXX$_B$
75$_H$	PWM2 Compare Register 1	PWC21	R/W		XXXXXXXX$_B$
76$_H$	PWM1 Select Register 1	PWS11	R/W		_ _ 0 0 0 0 0 0$_B$
77$_H$	PWM2 Select Register 1	PWS21	R/W		_ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0$_B$
78$_H$	PWM1 Compare Register 2	PWC12	R/W	Stepping Motor Controller 2	XXXXXXXX$_B$
79$_H$	PWM2 Compare Register 2	PWC22	R/W		XXXXXXXX$_B$
7A$_H$	PWM1 Select Register 2	PWS12	R/W		_ _ 0 0 0 0 0 0$_B$
7B$_H$	PWM2 Select Register 2	PWS22	R/W		_ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0$_B$
7C$_H$	PWM1 Compare Register 3	PWC13	R/W	Stepping Motor Controller 3	XXXXXXXX$_B$
7D$_H$	PWM2 Compare Register 3	PWC23	R/W		XXXXXXXX$_B$
7E$_H$	PWM1 Select Register 3	PWS13	R/W		_ _ 0 0 0 0 0 0$_B$
7F$_H$	PWM2 Select Register 3	PWS23	R/W		_ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0$_B$
80$_H$ to 8F$_H$	CAN Controller. Refer to section about CAN Controller				
90$_H$ to 9D$_H$	Reserved				
9E$_H$	Program Address Detection Control Status Register	PACSR	R/W	Address Match Detection Function	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0$_B$
9F$_H$	Delayed Interrupt/Request Register	DIRR	R/W	Delayed Interrupt	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ 0$_B$
A0$_H$	Low-Power Mode Control Register	LPMCR	R/W	Low Power Controller	0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0$_B$
A1$_H$	Clock Selection Register	CKSCR	R/W	Low Power Controller	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0$_B$
A2$_H$ to A7$_H$	Reserved				
A8$_H$	Watchdog Timer Control Register	WDTC	R/W	Watchdog Timer	XXXXX 1 1 1$_B$
A9$_H$	Time Base Timer Control Register	TBTC	R/W	Time Base Timer	1 _ _ 0 0 1 0 0$_B$
AA$_H$ to AD$_H$	Reserved				
AE$_H$	Flash Memory Control Status Register (MB90F598G only. Otherwise reserved)	FMCS	R/W	Flash Memory	0 0 0 X 0 0 0 0$_B$
AF$_H$	Reserved				

(Continued)

Address	Register	Abbreviation	Access	Peripheral	Initial value
$B0_H$	Interrupt Control Register 00	ICR00	R/W	Interrupt controller	00000111$_B$
$B1_H$	Interrupt Control Register 01	ICR01	R/W		00000111$_B$
$B2_H$	Interrupt Control Register 02	ICR02	R/W		00000111$_B$
$B3_H$	Interrupt Control Register 03	ICR03	R/W		00000111$_B$
$B4_H$	Interrupt Control Register 04	ICR04	R/W	Interrupt controller	00000111$_B$
$B5_H$	Interrupt Control Register 05	ICR05	R/W		00000111$_B$
$B6_H$	Interrupt Control Register 06	ICR06	R/W		00000111$_B$
$B7_H$	Interrupt Control Register 07	ICR07	R/W		00000111$_B$
$B8_H$	Interrupt Control Register 08	ICR08	R/W		00000111$_B$
$B9_H$	Interrupt Control Register 09	ICR09	R/W		00000111$_B$
BA_H	Interrupt Control Register 10	ICR10	R/W		00000111$_B$
BB_H	Interrupt Control Register 11	ICR11	R/W		00000111$_B$
BC_H	Interrupt Control Register 12	ICR12	R/W		00000111$_B$
BD_H	Interrupt Control Register 13	ICR13	R/W		00000111$_B$
BE_H	Interrupt Control Register 14	ICR14	R/W		00000111$_B$
BF_H	Interrupt Control Register 15	ICR15	R/W		00000111$_B$
$C0_H$ to FF_H	Reserved				
1900_H	Reload Register L	PRLL0	R/W	16-bit Programmable Pulse Generator 0/1	XXXXXXXX$_B$
1901_H	Reload Register H	PRLH0	R/W		XXXXXXXX$_B$
1902_H	Reload Register L	PRLL1	R/W		XXXXXXXX$_B$
1903_H	Reload Register H	PRLH1	R/W		XXXXXXXX$_B$
1904_H	Reload Register L	PRLL2	R/W	16-bit Programmable Pulse Generator 2/3	XXXXXXXX$_B$
1905_H	Reload Register H	PRLH2	R/W		XXXXXXXX$_B$
1906_H	Reload Register L	PRLL3	R/W		XXXXXXXX$_B$
1907_H	Reload Register H	PRLH3	R/W		XXXXXXXX$_B$
1908_H	Reload Register L	PRLL4	R/W	16-bit Programmable Pulse Generator 4/5	XXXXXXXX$_B$
1909_H	Reload Register H	PRLH4	R/W		XXXXXXXX$_B$
$190A_H$	Reload Register L	PRLL5	R/W		XXXXXXXX$_B$
$190B_H$	Reload Register H	PRLH5	R/W		XXXXXXXX$_B$
$190C_H$	Reload Register L	PRLL6	R/W	16-bit Programmable Pulse Generator 6/7	XXXXXXXX$_B$
$190D_H$	Reload Register H	PRLH6	R/W		XXXXXXXX$_B$
$190E_H$	Reload Register L	PRLL7	R/W		XXXXXXXX$_B$
$190F_H$	Reload Register H	PRLH7	R/W		XXXXXXXX$_B$

(Continued)

9. Can Controller

The CAN controller has the following features:

- Conforms to CAN Specification Version 2.0 Part A and B
  - - Supports transmission/reception in standard frame and extended frame formats
- Supports transmission of data frames by receiving remote frames
- 16 transmitting/receiving message buffers
  - 29-bit ID and 8-byte data
  - Multi-level message buffer configuration
- Provides full-bit comparison, full-bit mask, acceptance register 0/acceptance register 1 for each message buffer as ID acceptance mask
  - Two acceptance mask registers in either standard frame format or extended frame format
- Bit rate programmable from 10 kbps to 2 Mbps (when input clock is at 16 MHz)

9.1 List of Control Registers

Address	Register	Abbreviation	Access	Initial Value
000080H	Message buffer valid register	BVALR	R/W	00000000 00000000B
000081H				
000082H	Transmit request register	TREQR	R/W	00000000 00000000B
000083H				
000084H	Transmit cancel register	TCANR	W	00000000 00000000B
000085H				
000086H	Transmit complete register	TCR	R/W	00000000 00000000B
000087H				
000088H	Receive complete register	RCR	R/W	00000000 00000000B
000089H				
00008AH	Remote request receiving register	RRTRR	R/W	00000000 00000000B
00008BH				
00008CH	Receive overrun register	ROVRR	R/W	00000000 00000000B
00008DH				
00008EH	Receive interrupt enable register	RIER	R/W	00000000 00000000B
00008FH				
001B00H	Control status register	CSR	R/W, R	00---000 0----0-1B
001B01H				
001B02H	Last event indicator register	LEIR	R/W	-------- 000-0000B
001B03H				
001B04H	Receive/transmit error counter	RTEC	R	00000000 00000000B
001B05H				
001B06H	Bit timing register	BTR	R/W	-1111111 11111111B
001B07H				

(Continued)

10. Interrupt Source, Interrupt Vector, and Interrupt Control Register

Interrupt source	EI²OS clear	Interrupt vector		Interrupt control register	
		Number	Address	Number	Address
Reset	N/A	# 08	FFFFDC$_H$	——	——
INT9 instruction	N/A	# 09	FFFFD8$_H$	——	——
Exception	N/A	# 10	FFFFD4$_H$	——	——
CAN RX	N/A	# 11	FFFFD0$_H$	ICR00	0000B0$_H$
CAN TX/NS	N/A	# 12	FFFFCC$_H$		
External Interrupt (INT0/INT1)	*1	# 13	FFFFC8$_H$	ICR01	0000B1$_H$
Time Base Timer	N/A	# 14	FFFFC4$_H$		
16-bit Reload Timer 0	*1	# 15	FFFFC0$_H$	ICR02	0000B2$_H$
8/10-bit A/D Converter	*1	# 16	FFFFBC$_H$		
16-bit Free-run Timer	N/A	# 17	FFFFB8$_H$	ICR03	0000B3$_H$
External Interrupt (INT2/INT3)	*1	# 18	FFFFB4$_H$		
Serial I/O	*1	# 19	FFFFB0$_H$	ICR04	0000B4$_H$
External Interrupt (INT4/INT5)	*1	# 20	FFFFAC$_H$		
Input Capture 0	*1	# 21	FFFFA8$_H$	ICR05	0000B5$_H$
8/16-bit PPG 0/1	N/A	# 22	FFFFA4$_H$		
Output Compare 0	*1	# 23	FFFFA0$_H$	ICR06	0000B6$_H$
8/16-bit PPG 2/3	N/A	# 24	FFFF9C$_H$		
External Interrupt (INT6/INT7)	*1	# 25	FFFF98$_H$	ICR07	0000B7$_H$
Input Capture 1	*1	# 26	FFFF94$_H$		
8/16-bit PPG 4/5	N/A	# 27	FFFF90$_H$	ICR08	0000B8$_H$
Output Compare 1	*1	# 28	FFFF8C$_H$		
8/16-bit PPG 6/7	N/A	# 29	FFFF88$_H$	ICR09	0000B9$_H$
Input Capture 2	*1	# 30	FFFF84$_H$		
8/16-bit PPG 8/9	N/A	# 31	FFFF80$_H$	ICR10	0000BA$_H$
Output Compare 2	*1	# 32	FFFF7C$_H$		
Input Capture 3	*1	# 33	FFFF78$_H$	ICR11	0000BB$_H$
8/16-bit PPG A/B	N/A	# 34	FFFF74$_H$		
Output Compare 3	*1	# 35	FFFF70$_H$	ICR12	0000BC$_H$
16-bit Reload Timer 1	*1	# 36	FFFF6C$_H$		
UART 0 RX	*2	# 37	FFFF68$_H$	ICR13	0000BD$_H$
UART 0 TX	*1	# 38	FFFF64$_H$		
UART 1 RX	*2	# 39	FFFF60$_H$	ICR14	0000BE$_H$
UART 1 TX	*1	# 40	FFFF5C$_H$		
Flash Memory	N/A	# 41	FFFF58$_H$	ICR15	0000BF$_H$
Delayed interrupt	N/A	# 42	FFFF54$_H$		

*1: The interrupt request flag is cleared by the EI²OS interrupt clear signal.

*2: The interrupt request flag is cleared by the EI²OS interrupt clear signal. A stop request is available.

N/A:The interrupt request flag is not cleared by the EI²OS interrupt clear signal.

Parameter	Symbol	Pin name	Condition	Value			Unit	Remarks
				Min	Typ	Max		
Input leak current	I_{IL}		V_{CC} = 5.5 V, $V_{SS} < V_I < V_{CC}$	–5	—	5	µA	
Power supply current *	I_{CC}	V_{CC}	V_{CC} = 5.0 V±10%, Internal frequency: 16 MHz, At normal operating	—	35	60	mA	MB90598G
				—	40	60	mA	MB90F598G
	I_{CCS}		V_{CC} = 5.0 V±10%, Internal frequency: 16 MHz, At sleep	—	11	18	mA	
	I_{CTS}		V_{CC} = 5.0 V±1%, Internal frequency: 2 MHz, At timer mode	—	0.3	0.6	mA	
	I_{CCH}		V_{CC} = 5.0 V±10%, At stop, T_A = 25°C	—	—	20	µA	
	I_{CCH2}		V_{CC} = 5.0 V±10%, At Hardware stand-by mode, T_A = 25°C	—	—	20	µA	MB90598G
				—	50	100	µA	MB90F598G

(Continued)

11.4.2 Reset and Hardware Standby Input

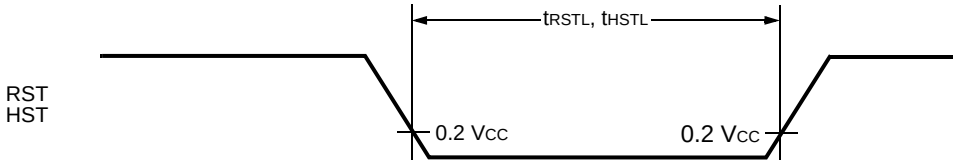
(V_{CC} = 5.0 V±10%, V_{SS} = AV_{SS} = 0.0 V, T_A = −40 °C to +85 °C)

Parameter	Symbol	Pin name	Value		Unit	Remarks
			Min	Max		
Reset input time	t_{RSTL}	$\overline{RST}$	16 t_{CP}*1	—	ns	Under normal operation
			Oscillation time of oscillator*2 + 16 t_{CP}*1	—	ms	In stop mode
Hardware standby input time	t_{HSTL}	$\overline{HST}$	16 t_{CP}*1	—	ns	Under normal operation
			Oscillation time of oscillator*2 + 16 t_{CP}*1	—	ms	In stop mode

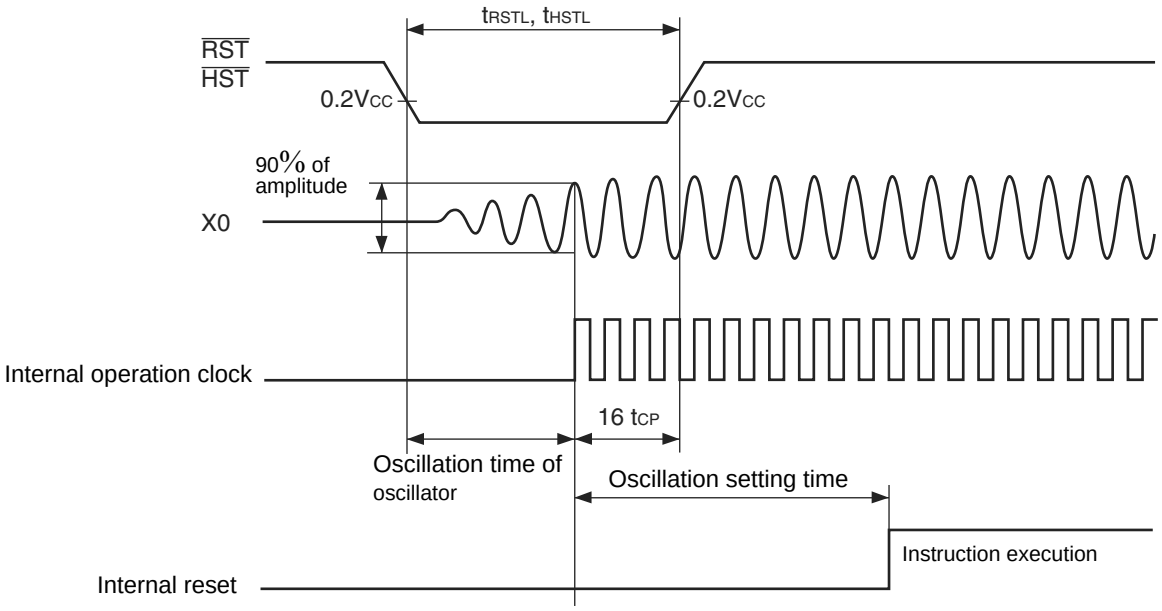
*1: "t_{cp}" represents one cycle time of the machine clock.
No reset can fully initialize the Flash Memory if it is performing the automatic algorithm.

*2: Oscillation time of oscillator is time that the amplitude reached the 90%.
In the crystal oscillator, the oscillation time is between several ms to tens of ms. In ceramic oscillator, the oscillation time is between hundreds of μs to several ms. In the external clock, the oscillation time is 0 ms.

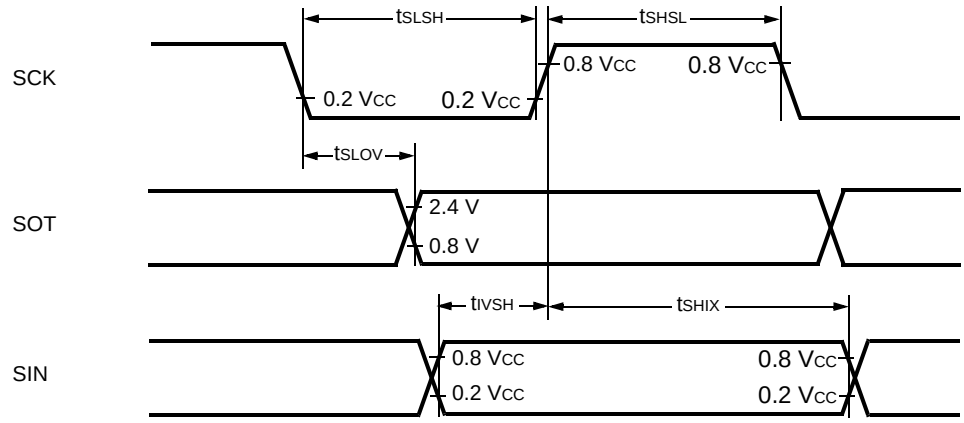
Under Normal Operation



In Stop Mode



• **External Shift Clock Mode**

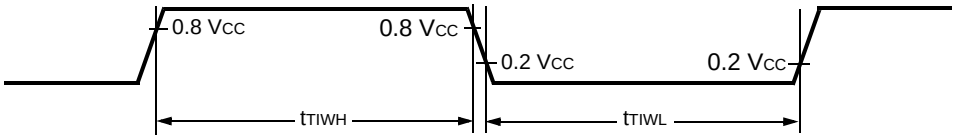


(5) Timer Input Timing

(V_{CC} = 5.0 V±10%, V_{SS} = AV_{SS} = 0.0 V, T_A = −40 °C to +85 °C)

Parameter	Symbol	Pin name	Condition	Value		Unit	Remarks
				Min	Max		
Input pulse width	t_{TIWH}	TIN0, TIN1	—	4 t_{CP}	—	ns	
	t_{TIWL}	IN0 to IN3					

• **Timer Input Timing**

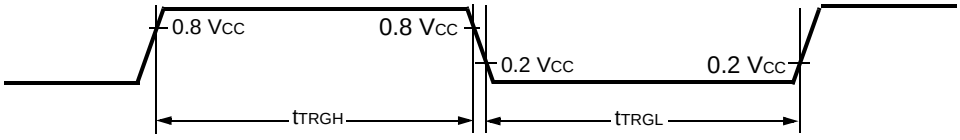


11.4.5 Trigger Input Timing

(V_{CC} = 5.0 V±10%, V_{SS} = AV_{SS} = 0.0 V, T_A = −40 °C to +85 °C)

Parameter	Symbol	Pin name	Condition	Value		Unit	Remarks
				Min	Max		
Input pulse width	t_{TRGH} t_{TRGL}	INT0 to INT7, ADTG	—	5 t_{CP}	—	ns	Under normal operation
				1	—	µs	In stop mode

- **Trigger Input Timing**



11.4.6 Slew Rate High Current Outputs (MB90598G, MB90F598G only)

(V_{CC} = 5.0 V±10 %, V_{SS} = AV_{SS} = 0.0 V, T_A = −40 °C to +85 °C)

Parameter	Symbol	Pin name	Condition	Value			Unit	Remarks
				Min	Typ	Max		
Output Rise/Fall time	t_{R2} t_{F2}	Port P70 to P77, Port P80 to P87	—	15	40	150	ns	

- Slew Rate Output Timing

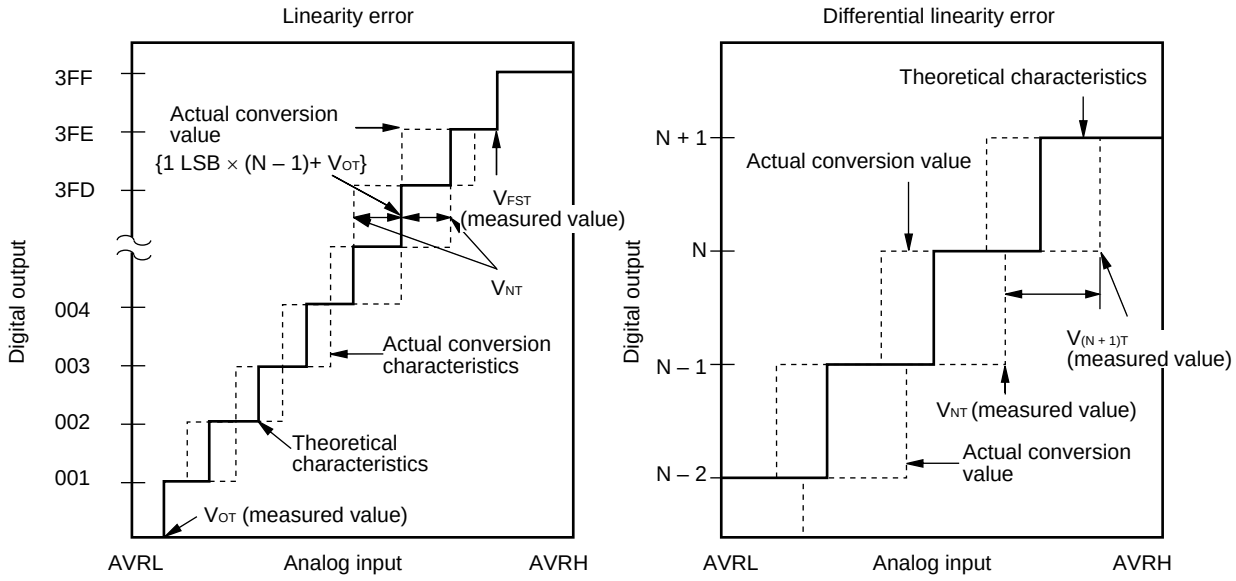
$V_H = V_{OL2} + 0.1 \times (V_{OH2} - V_{OL2})$
$V_L = V_{OL2} + 0.9 \times (V_{OH2} - V_{OL2})$

11.5 A/D Converter

(V_{CC} = AV_{CC} = 5.0 V±10%, V_{SS} = AV_{SS} = 0.0 V,3.0 V ≤ AVRH − AVRL, T_A = −40 °C to +85 °C)

Parameter	Sym-bol	Pin name	Value			Unit	Remarks
			Min	Typ	Max		
Resolution	—	—	—		10	bit	
Conversion error	—	—	—	—	±5.0	LSB	
Nonlinearity error	—	—	—	—	±2.5	LSB	
Differential linearity error	—	—	—	—	±1.9	LSB	
Zero transition voltage	V_{OT}	AN0 to AN7	AVRL − 3.5 LSB	AVRL + 0.5 LSB	AVRL + 4.5 LSB	V	
Full scale transition voltage	V_{FST}	AN0 to AN7	AVRH − 6.5 LSB	AVRH − 1.5 LSB	AVRH + 1.5 LSB	V	
Conversion time	—	—	—	352t_{CP}	—	ns	
Sampling time	—	—	—	64t_{CP}	—	ns	
Analog port input current	I_{AIN}	AN0 to AN7	−10	—	10	µA	
Analog input voltage range	V_{AIN}	AN0 to AN7	AVRL	—	AVRH	V	

(Continued)



$$\text{Linearity error of digital output N} = \frac{V_{NT} - \{1\ \text{LSB} \times (N - 1) + V_{OT}\}}{1\ \text{LSB}}\ [\text{LSB}]$$

$$\text{Differential linearity error of digital N} = \frac{V_{(N+1)T} - V_{NT}}{1\ \text{LSB}} - 1\ \text{LSB}\ [\text{LSB}]$$

$$1\ \text{LSB} = \frac{V_{FST} - V_{OT}}{1022}\ [\text{V}]$$

V_{OT}: Voltage at transition of digital output from "000_H" to "001_H"
V_{FST}: Voltage at transition of digital output from "$3FE_H$" to "$3FF_H$"

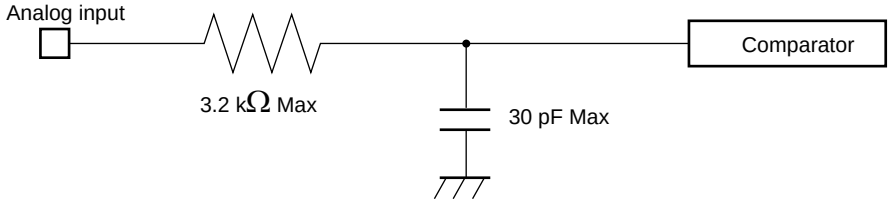
11.7 Notes on Using A/D Converter

Select the output impedance value for the external circuit of analog input according to the following conditions,:

- Output impedance values of the external circuit of 15 kΩ or lower are recommended.
- When capacitors are connected to external pins, the capacitance of several thousand times the internal capacitor value is recommended to minimized the effect of voltage distribution between the external capacitor and internal capacitor.

When the output impedance of the external circuit is too high, the sampling period for analog voltages may not be sufficient (sampling period = 4.00 μs @machine clock of 16 MHz).

- **Equipment of analog input circuit model**

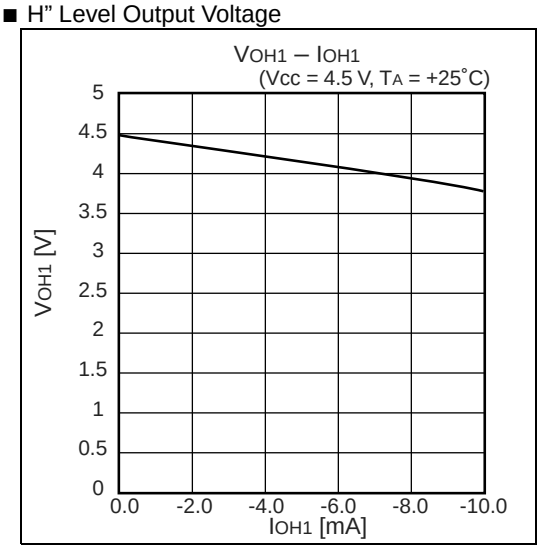


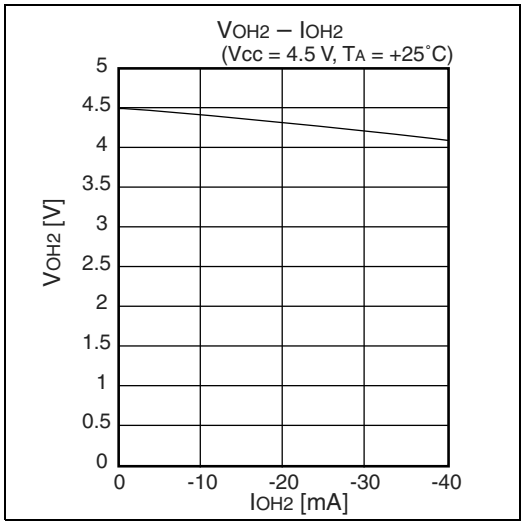
■ Error

The smaller the | AVRH − AVRL |, the greater the error would become relatively.

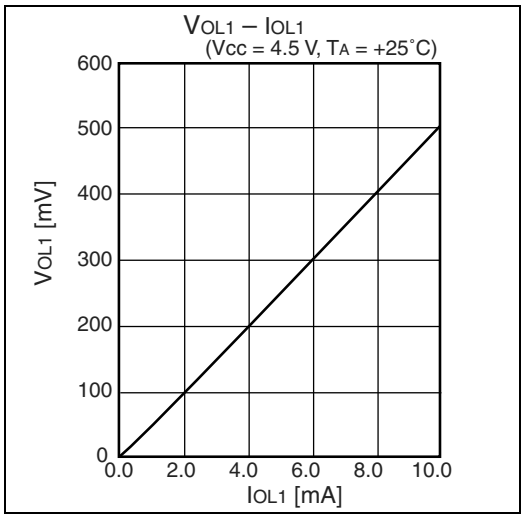
12. Example Characteristics

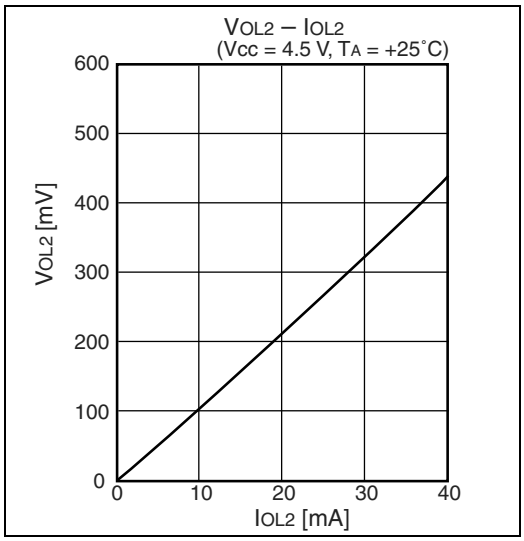
■ H" Level Output Voltage



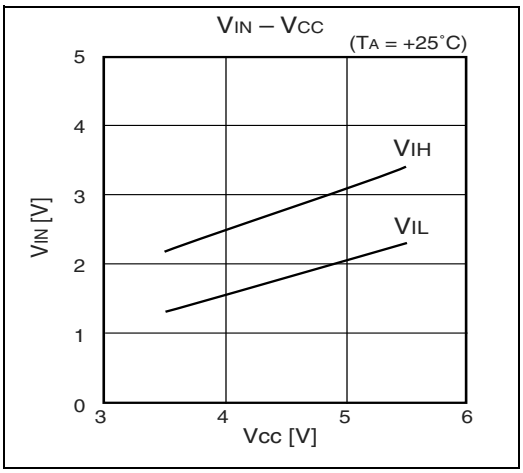


■ L" Level Input Voltage

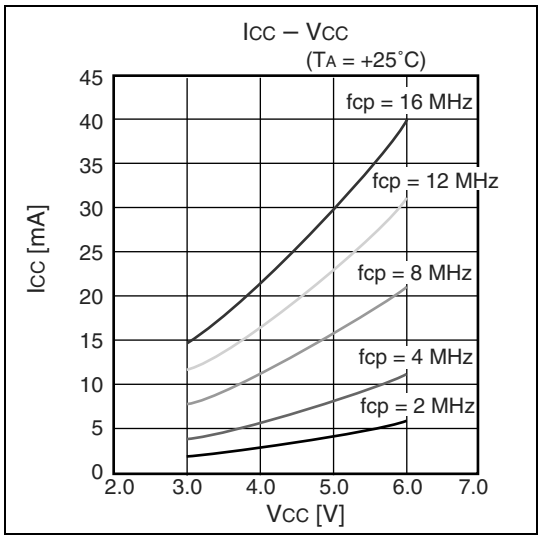


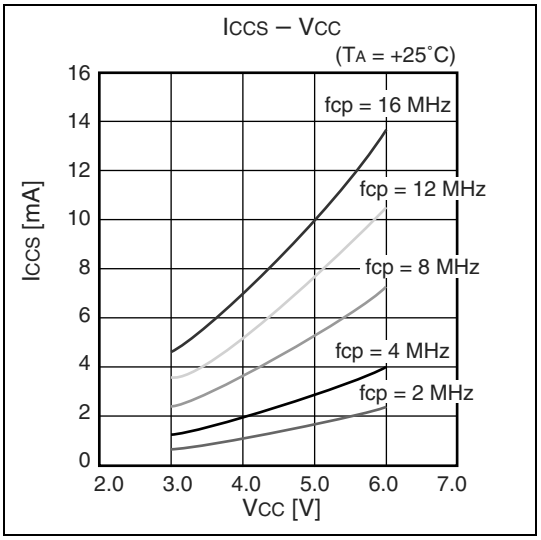


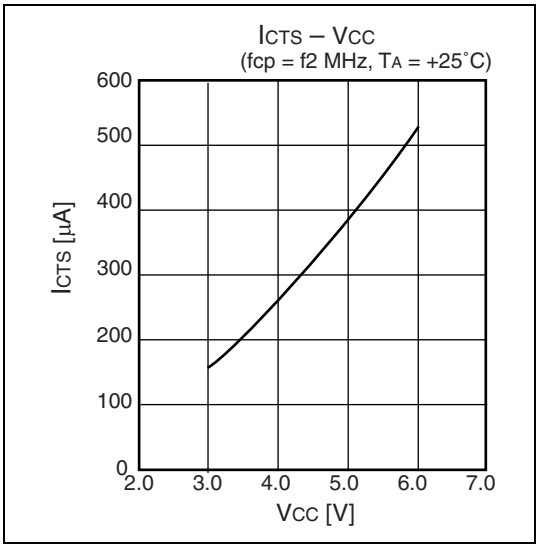
■ H" Level Input Voltage/"L" Level Input Voltage (Hysteresis Input)

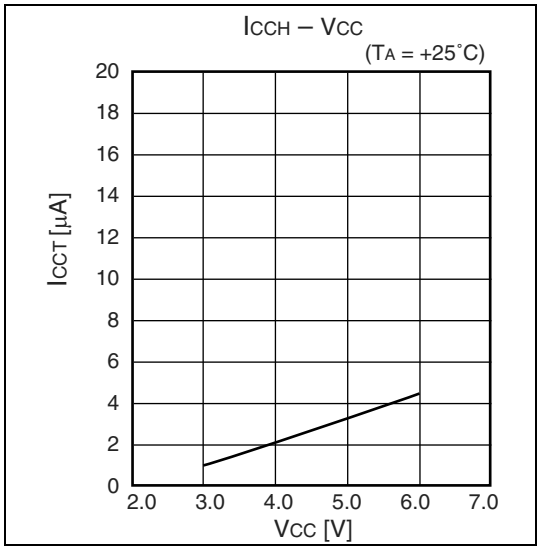


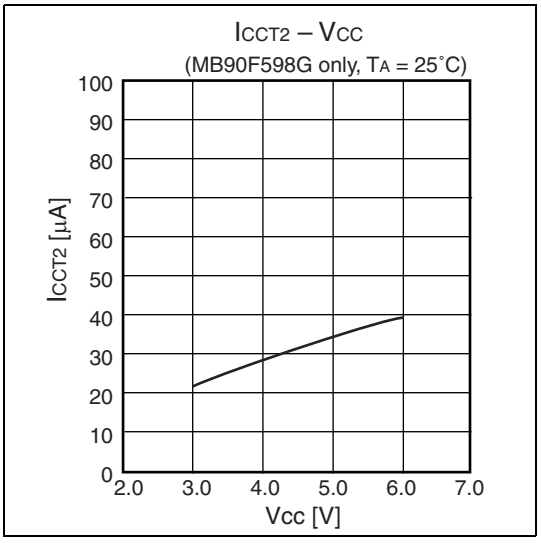
Supply Current







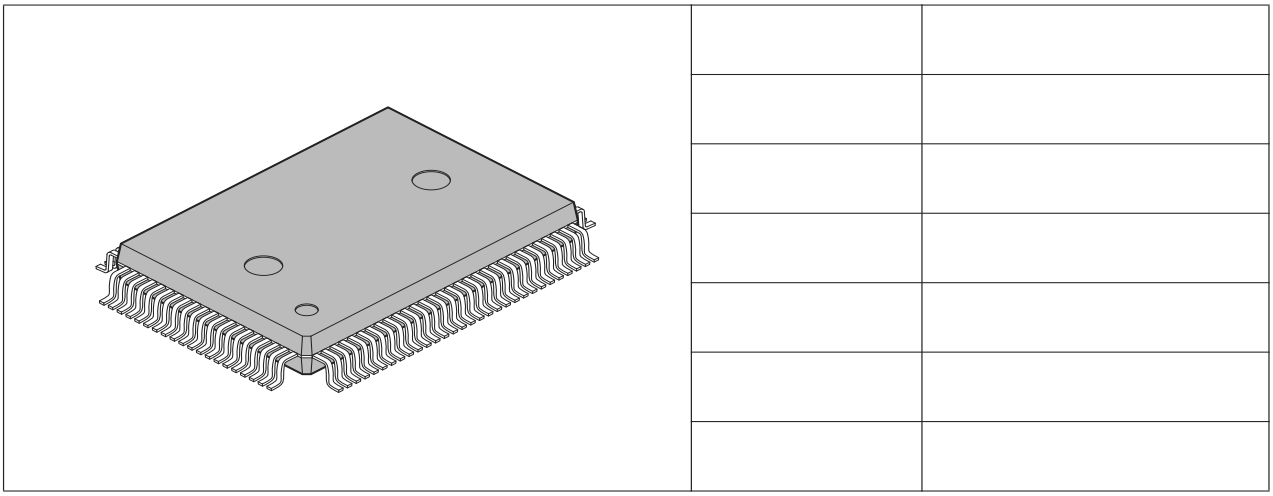


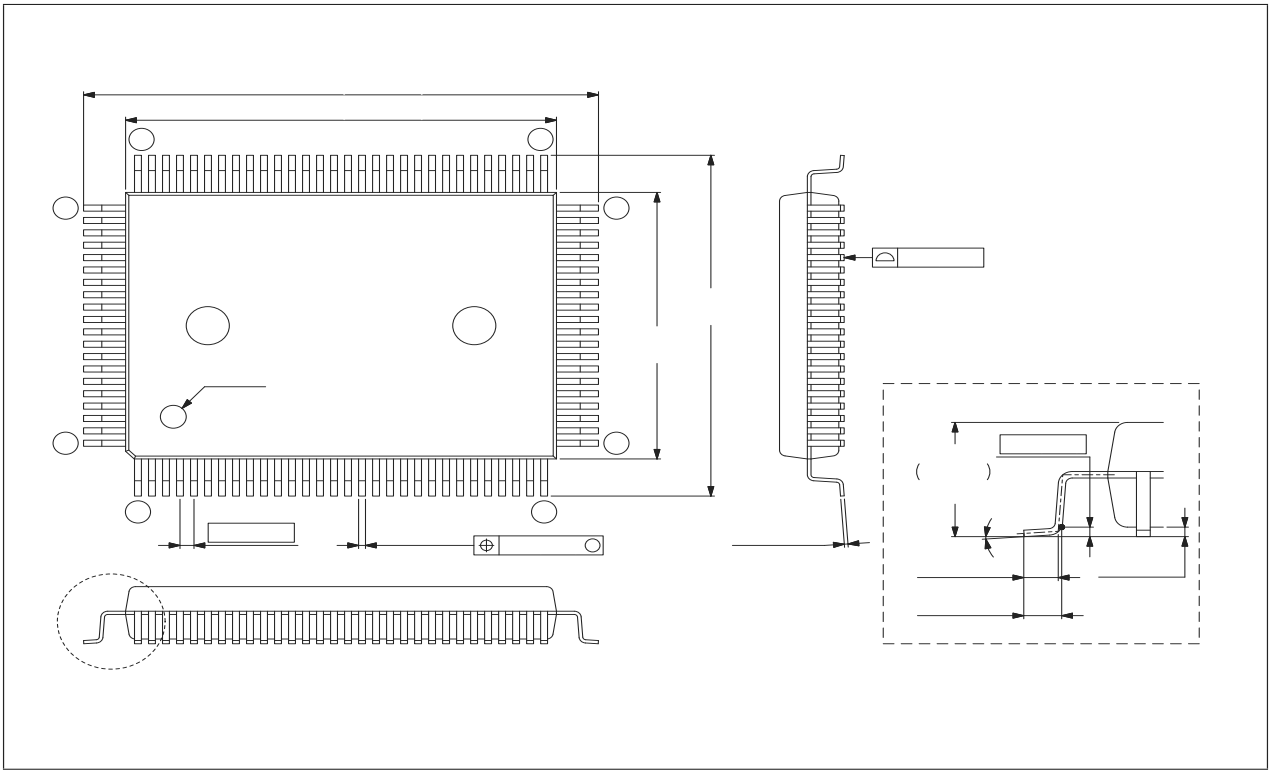


13. Ordering Information

Part number	Package	Remarks
MB90598GPF MB90F598GPF	100-pin Plastic QFP (FPT-100P-M06)	
MB90V595GCR	256-pin Ceramic PGA (PGA-256C-A01)	For evaluation

14. Package Dimensions





15. Major Changes

Spansion Publication Number: DS07-13705-7E

Section	Change Results
—	Deleted the old products, MB90598, MB90F598, and MB90V595.
—	Changed the series name; MB90595/595G series ? MB90595G series
—	Changed the following erroneous name. I/O timer → 16-bit Free-run Timer
PRODUCT LINEUP	One of Standby mode name is changed. Clock mode → Watch mode
I/O CIRCUIT TYPE	Changed Pull-down resistor value of circuit type H.
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS AC Characteristics	Add the “External clock input” and “Flash Read cycle time” in (1) Clock Timing
	Figure in (2) Reset and Hardware Standby Input RST/HST input level of “In Stop Mode” is changed. 0.6 V_{CC} 0.2 V_{CC}
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS 5. A/D Converter	Changed the items of “Zero transition voltage” and “Full scale transition voltage”.

NOTE: Please see “Document History” about later revised information.

Document History

Document Title: MB90598G/F598G/V595G F²MC-16LX MB90595G Series CMOS 16-bit Proprietary Microcontroller Document Number: 002-07700				
Revision	**ECN**	**Orig. of Change**	**Submission Date**	**Description of Change**
**	—	AKIH	09/26/2008	Migrated to Cypress and assigned document number 002-07700. No change to document contents or format.
*A	5537128	AKIH	11/30/2016	Updated to Cypress template