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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-150-jne1

Features	MB90598G	MB90F598G	MB90V595G
CAN Interface	Number of channels: 1 Conforms to CAN Specification Version 2.0 Part A and B Automatic re-transmission in case of error Automatic transmission responding to Remote Frame Prioritized 16 message buffers for data and ID's Supports multiple messages Flexible configuration of acceptance filtering: Full bit compare / Full bit mask / Two partial bit masks Supports up to 1Mbps CAN bit timing setting: MB90598G/F598G:TSEG2 ≥ RSJW		
Stepping motor controller (4 channels)	Four high current outputs for each channel Synchronized two 8-bit PWM's for each channel		
External interrupt circuit	Number of inputs: 8 Started by a rising edge, a falling edge, an "H" level input, or an "L" level input.		
Serial IO	Clock synchronized transmission (31.25 K/62.5 K/125 K/500 K/1 Mbps at system clock frequency of 16 MHz) LSB first/MSB first		
Watchdog timer	Reset generation interval: 3.58 ms, 14.33 ms, 57.23 ms, 458.75 ms (at oscillation of 4 MHz, minimum value)		
Flash Memory	Supports automatic programming, Embedded Algorithm and Write/Erase/Erase-Suspend/Resume commands A flag indicating completion of the algorithm Hard-wired reset vector available in order to point to a fixed boot sector in Flash Memory Boot block configuration Erase can be performed on each block Block protection with external programming voltage Flash Writer from Minato Electronics, Inc.		
Low-power consumption (stand-by) mode	Sleep/stop/CPU intermittent operation/watch timer/hardware stand-by		
Process	CMOS		
Power supply voltage for operation*2	+5 V±10 %		
Package	QFP-100		PGA-256

*1: It is setting of DIP switch S2 when Emulation pod (MB2145-507) is used.
Please refer to the MB2145-507 hardware manual (2.7 Emulator-specific Power Pin) about details.

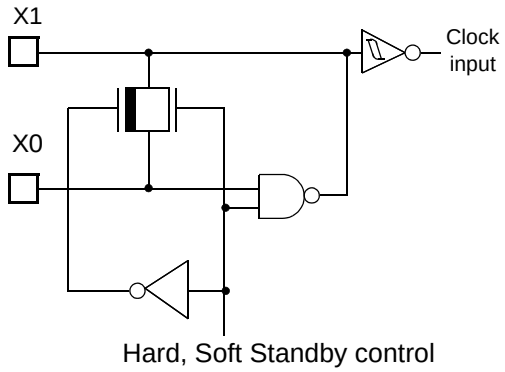
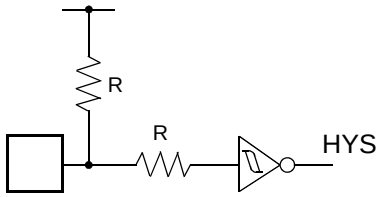
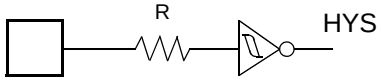
*2: Varies with conditions such as the operating frequency. (See "Electrical Characteristics.")

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

Pin no.	Pin name	Circuit type	Function
76	P92	D	General purpose IO
	INT0		External interrupt input for INT0
78 to 80	P93 to P95	D	General purpose IO
	INT1 to INT3		External interrupt input for INT1 to INT3
58, 68	DV_{CC}	—	Dedicated power supply pins for the high current output buffers (Pin No. 54 to 72)
53, 63, 73	DV_{SS}	—	Dedicated ground pins for the high current output buffers (Pin No. 54 to 72)
34	AV_{CC}	Power supply	Dedicated power supply pin for the A/D Converter
37	AV_{SS}	Power supply	Dedicated ground pin for the A/D Converter
35	AVRH	Power supply	Upper reference voltage input for the A/D Converter
36	AVRL	Power supply	Lower reference voltage input for the A/D Converter
49, 50	MD0 MD1	C	Operating mode selection input pins. These pins should be connected to V_{CC} or V_{SS}.
51	MD2	H	Operating mode selection input pin. This pin should be connected to V_{CC} or V_{SS}.
27	C	—	External capacitor pin. A capacitor of 0.1μF should be connected to this pin and V_{SS}.
23, 84	V_{CC}	Power supply	Power supply pins (5.0 V).
11, 42, 81	V_{SS}	Power supply	Ground pins (0.0 V).

4. I/O Circuit Type

Circuit Type	Circuit	Remarks
A		■ Oscillation feedback resistor: 1 MΩ approx.
B		■ Hysteresis input with pull-up Resistor: 50 kΩ approx.
C		■ Hysteresis input

(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 $AV_{CC} = V_{CC}$, $AV_{SS} = AVRH = DV_{CC} = V_{SS}$.

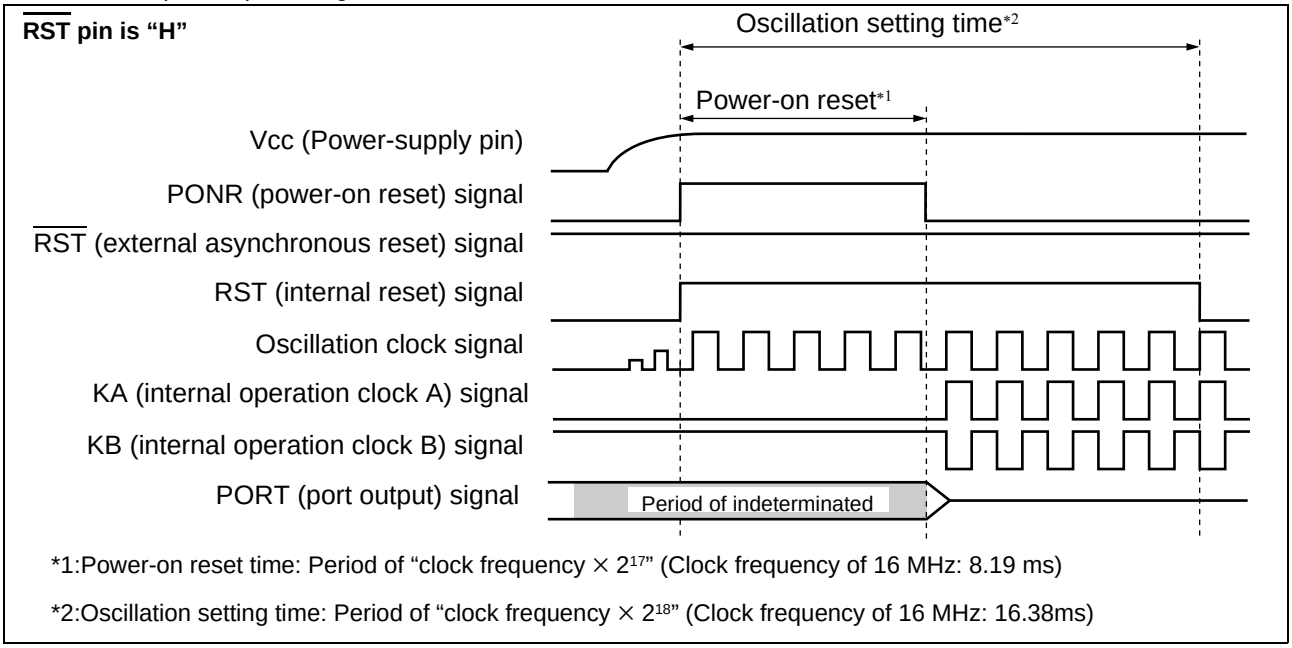
(9) N.C. Pin
The N.C. (internally connected) pin must be opened for use.

(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.

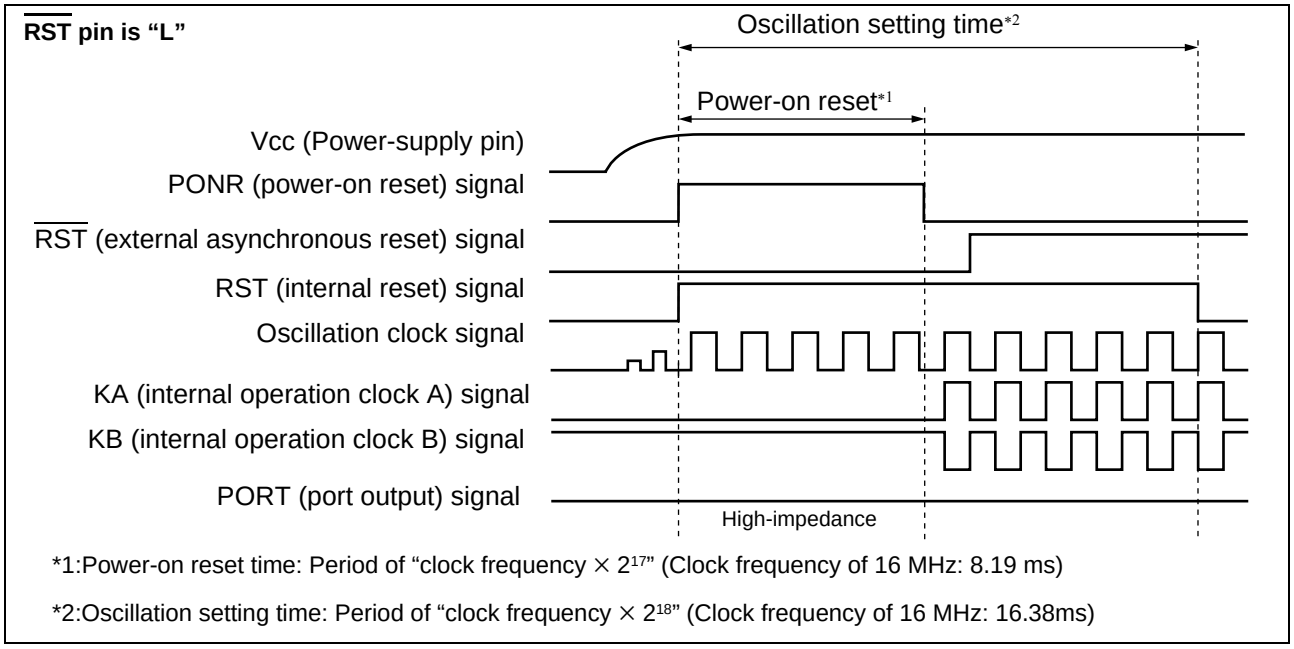
■ If $\overline{RST}$ pin is “H”, the outputs become indeterminate.

■ 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.

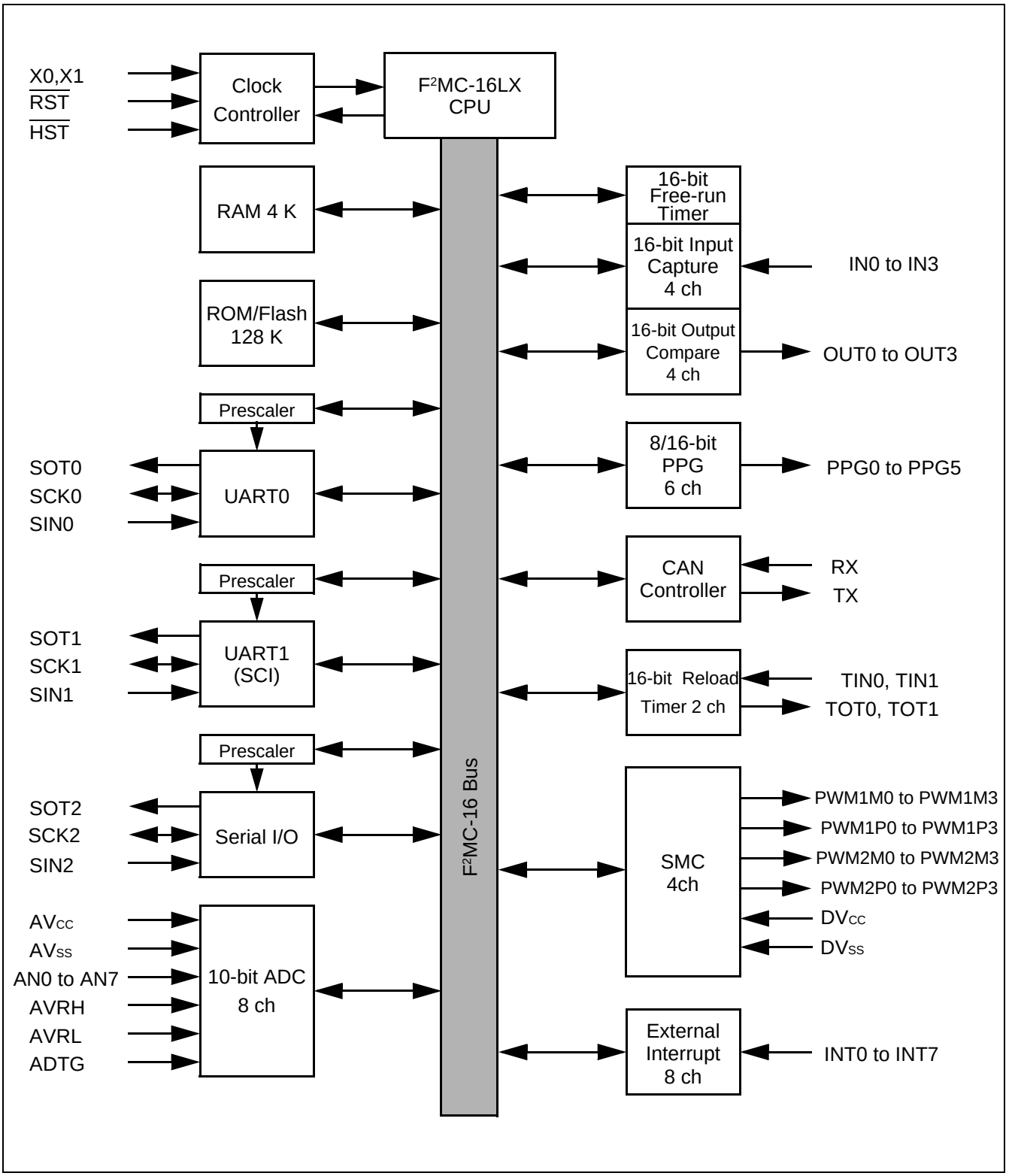
(14) Using REALOS

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.

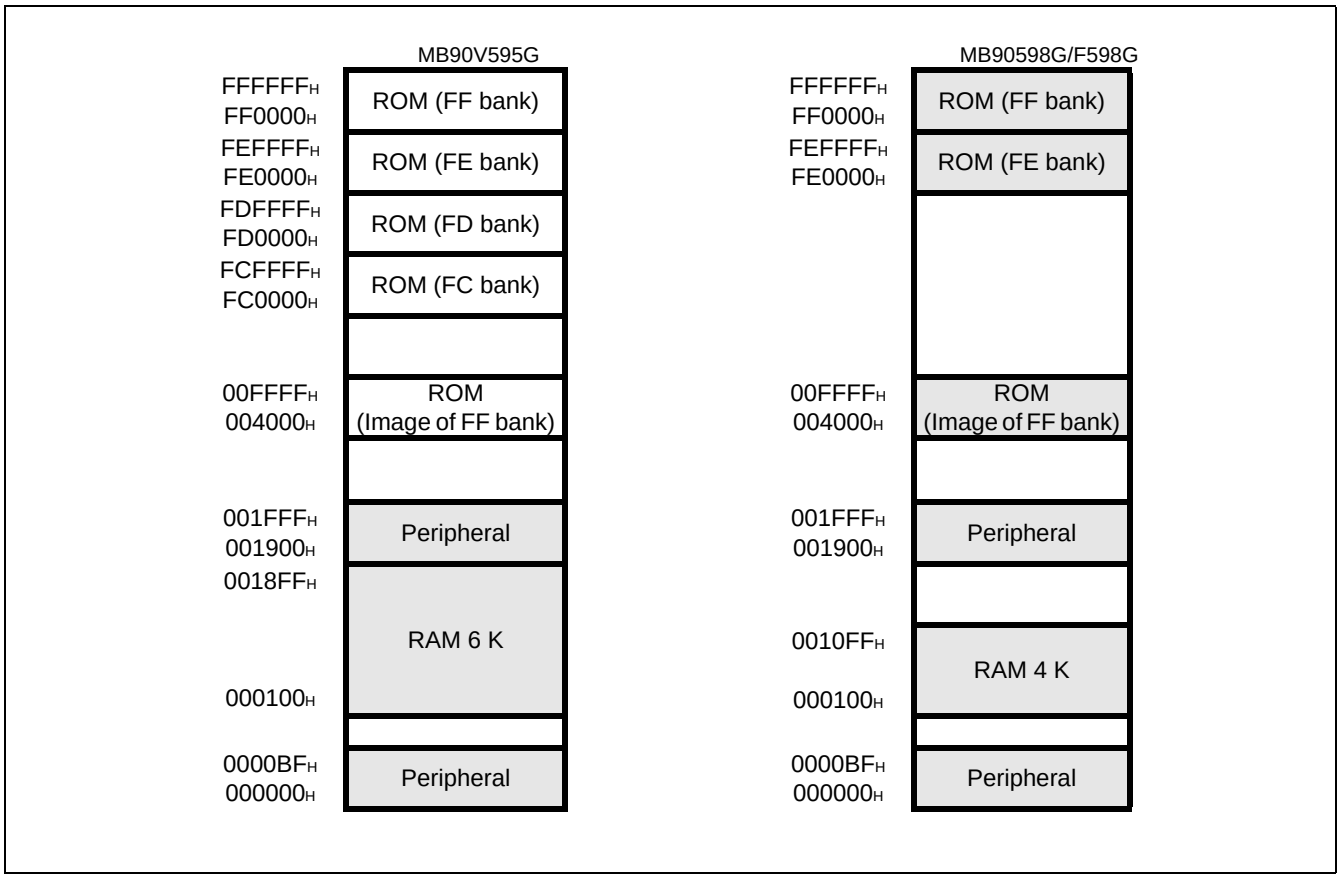
6. Block Diagram



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
4C$_H$	PPGA Operation Mode Control Register	PPGCA	R/W	16-bit Programmable Pulse Generator A/B	0 _ 0 0 0 _ _ 1$_B$
4D$_H$	PPGB Operation Mode Control Register	PPGCB	R/W		0 _ 0 0 0 0 0 1$_B$
4E$_H$	PPGA, B Output Pin Control Register	PPGAB	R/W		0 0 0 0 0 0 _ _$_B$
4F$_H$	Reserved				
50$_H$	Timer Control Status Register 0	TMCSR0	R/W	16-bit Reload Timer 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0$_B$
51$_H$	Timer Control Status Register 0	TMCSR0	R/W		_ _ _ _ 0 0 0 0$_B$
52$_H$	Timer 0/Reload Register 0	TMR0/TMRLR0	R/W		XXXXXXXX$_B$
53$_H$	Timer 0/Reload Register 0	TMR0/TMRLR0	R/W		XXXXXXXX$_B$
54$_H$	Timer Control Status Register 1	TMCSR1	R/W	16-bit Reload Timer 1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0$_B$
55$_H$	Timer Control Status Register 1	TMCSR1	R/W		_ _ _ _ 0 0 0 0$_B$
56$_H$	Timer Register 1/Reload Register 1	TMR1/TMRLR1	R/W		XXXXXXXX$_B$
57$_H$	Timer Register 1/Reload Register 1	TMR1/TMRLR1	R/W		XXXXXXXX$_B$
58$_H$	Output Compare Control Status Register 0	OCS0	R/W	Output Compare 0/1	0 0 0 0 _ _ 0 0$_B$
59$_H$	Output Compare Control Status Register 1	OCS1	R/W		_ _ _ 0 0 0 0 0$_B$
5A$_H$	Output Compare Control Status Register 2	OCS2	R/W	Output Compare 2/3	0 0 0 0 _ _ 0 0$_B$
5B$_H$	Output Compare Control Status Register 3	OCS3	R/W		_ _ _ 0 0 0 0 0$_B$
5C$_H$	Input Capture Control Status Register 0/1	ICS01	R/W	Input Capture 0/1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0$_B$
5D$_H$	Input Capture Control Status Register 2/3	ICS23	R/W	Input Capture 2/3	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0$_B$
5E$_H$	PWM Control Register 0	PWC0	R/W	Stepping Motor Controller 0	0 0 0 0 0 _ _ 0$_B$
5F$_H$	Reserved				
60$_H$	PWM Control Register 1	PWC1	R/W	Stepping Motor Controller 1	0 0 0 0 0 _ _ 0$_B$
61$_H$	Reserved				
62$_H$	PWM Control Register 2	PWC2	R/W	Stepping Motor Controller 2	0 0 0 0 0 _ _ 0$_B$
63$_H$	Reserved				
64$_H$	PWM Control Register 3	PWC3	R/W	Stepping Motor Controller 3	0 0 0 0 0 _ _ 0$_B$
65$_H$	Reserved				
66$_H$	Timer Data Register (low-order)	TCDT	R/W	16-bit Free-run Timer	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0$_B$
67$_H$	Timer Data Register (high-order)	TCDT	R/W		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0$_B$
68$_H$	Timer Control Status Register	TCCS	R/W		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0$_B$
69$_H$ to 6E$_H$	Reserved				

(Continued)

(Continued)

Address	Register	Abbreviation	Access	Peripheral	Initial value
192C$_H$	Output Compare Register 2 (low-order)	OCCP2	R/W	Output Compare 2/3	XXXXXXXX$_B$
192D$_H$	Output Compare Register 2 (high-order)	OCCP2	R/W		XXXXXXXX$_B$
192E$_H$	Output Compare Register 3 (low-order)	OCCP3	R/W		XXXXXXXX$_B$
192F$_H$	Output Compare Register 3 (high-order)	OCCP3	R/W		XXXXXXXX$_B$
1930$_H$ to 19FF$_H$	Reserved				
1A00$_H$ to 1AFF$_H$	CAN Controller. Refer to section about CAN Controller				
1B00$_H$ to 1BFF$_H$	CAN Controller. Refer to section about CAN Controller				
1C00$_H$ to 1EFF$_H$	Reserved				
1FF0$_H$	Program Address Detection Register 0 (low-order)	PADR0	R/W	Address Match Detection Function	XXXXXXXX$_B$
1FF1$_H$	Program Address Detection Register 0 (middle-order)				XXXXXXXX$_B$
1FF2$_H$	Program Address Detection Register 0 (high-order)				XXXXXXXX$_B$
1FF3$_H$	Program Address Detection Register 1 (low-order)	PADR1	R/W		XXXXXXXX$_B$
1FF4$_H$	Program Address Detection Register 1 (middle-order)				XXXXXXXX$_B$
1FF5$_H$	Program Address Detection Register 1 (high-order)				XXXXXXXX$_B$
1FF6$_H$ to 1FFF$_H$	Reserved				

■ Description for Read/Write
R/W : Readable/writable
R : Read only
W : Write only

■ Description of initial value
0 : the initial value of this bit is "0".
1 : the initial value of this bit is "1".
X : the initial value of this bit is undefined.
_ : this bit is unused. the initial value is undefined.

Note: : Addresses in the range of 0000$_H$ to 00FF$_H$, which are not listed in the table, are reserved for the primary functions of the MCU. A read access to these reserved addresses results in reading “X”, and any write access should not be performed.

(Continued)

Address	Register	Abbreviation	Access	Initial Value
001B08H	IDE register	IDER	R/W	XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXB
001B09H				
001B0AH	Transmit RTR register	TRTRR	R/W	00000000 00000000B
001B0BH				
001B0CH	Remote frame receive waiting register	RFWTR	R/W	XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXB
001B0DH				
001B0EH	Transmit interrupt enable register	TIER	R/W	00000000 00000000B
001B0FH				
001B10H	Acceptance mask select register	AMSR	R/W	XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXB
001B11H				
001B12H				XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXB
001B13H				
001B14H	Acceptance mask register 0	AMR0	R/W	XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXB
001B15H				
001B16H				XXXXX--- XXXXXXXXB
001B17H				
001B18H	Acceptance mask register 1	AMR1	R/W	XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXB
001B19H				
001B1AH				XXXXX--- XXXXXXXXB
001B1BH				

9.2 List of Message Buffers (ID Registers)

Address	Register	Abbreviation	Access	Initial Value
001A00H to 001A1FH	General-purpose RAM	--	R/W	XXXXXXXXB to XXXXXXXXB
001A20H	ID register 0	IDR0	R/W	XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXB
001A21H				
001A22H				XXXXX--- XXXXXXXXB
001A23H				
001A24H	ID register 1	IDR1	R/W	XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXB
001A25H				
001A26H				XXXXX--- XXXXXXXXB
001A27H				
001A28H	ID register 2	IDR2	R/W	XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXB
001A29H				
001A2AH				XXXXX--- XXXXXXXXB
001A2BH				

(Continued)

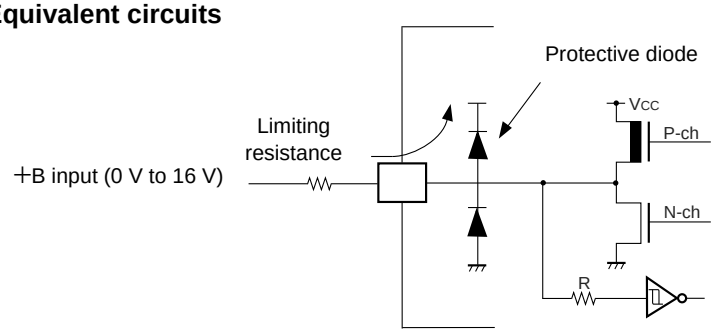
Address	Register	Abbreviation	Access	Initial Value
001A40H	ID register 8	IDR8	R/W	XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXB
001A41H				
001A42H				XXXXX--- XXXXXXXXB
001A43H				
001A44H	ID register 9	IDR9	R/W	XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXB
001A45H				
001A46H				XXXXX--- XXXXXXXXB
001A47H				
001A48H	ID register 10	IDR10	R/W	XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXB
001A49H				
001A4AH				XXXXX--- XXXXXXXXB
001A4BH				
001A4CH	ID register 11	IDR11	R/W	XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXB
001A4DH				
001A4EH				XXXXX--- XXXXXXXXB
001A4FH				
001A50H	ID register 12	IDR12	R/W	XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXB
001A51H				
001A52H				XXXXX--- XXXXXXXXB
001A53H				
001A54H	ID register 13	IDR13	R/W	XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXB
001A55H				
001A56H				XXXXX--- XXXXXXXXB
001A57H				
001A58H	ID register 14	IDR14	R/W	XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXB
001A59H				
001A5AH				XXXXX--- XXXXXXXXB
001A5BH				
001A5CH	ID register 15	IDR15	R/W	XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXB
001A5DH				
001A5EH				XXXXX--- XXXXXXXXB
001A5FH				

Notes:

- For a peripheral module with two interrupt for a single interrupt number, both interrupt request flags are cleared by the EI²OS interrupt clear signal.
- At the end of EI²OS, the EI²OS clear signal will be asserted for all the interrupt flags assigned to the same interrupt number. If one interrupt flag starts the EI²OS and in the meantime another interrupt flag is set by hardware event, the later event is lost because the flag is cleared by the EI²OS clear signal caused by the first event. So it is recommended not to use the EI²OS for this interrupt number.
- If EI²OS is enabled, EI²OS is initiated when one of the two interrupt signals in the same interrupt control register (ICR) is asserted. This means that different interrupt sources share the same EI²OS Descriptor which should be unique for each interrupt source. For this reason, when one interrupt source uses the EI²OS, the other interrupt should be disabled.

- The value of the limiting resistance should be set so that when the +B signal is applied the input current to the microcontroller pin does not exceed rated values, either instantaneously or for prolonged periods.
- Note that when the microcontroller drive current is low, such as in the power saving modes, the +B input potential may pass through the protective diode and increase the potential at the V_{CC} pin, and this may affect other devices.
- Note that if a +B signal is input when the microcontroller current is off (not fixed at 0 V) , the power supply is provided from the pins, so that incomplete operation may result.
- Note that if the +B input is applied during power-on, the power supply is provided from the pins and the resulting supply voltage may not be sufficient to operate the power-on result.
- Care must be taken not to leave the +B input pin open.
- Note that analog system input/output pins other than the A/D input pins (LCD drive pins, comparator input pins, etc.) cannot accept +B signal input.
- Sample recommended circuits :

• Input/Output Equivalent circuits



Note: : Average output current = operating current × operating efficiency

WARNING: Semiconductor devices can be permanently damaged by application of stress (voltage, current, temperature, etc.) in excess of absolute maximum ratings. Do not exceed these ratings.

11.2 Recommended Conditions

(V_{SS} = AV_{SS} = 0.0 V)

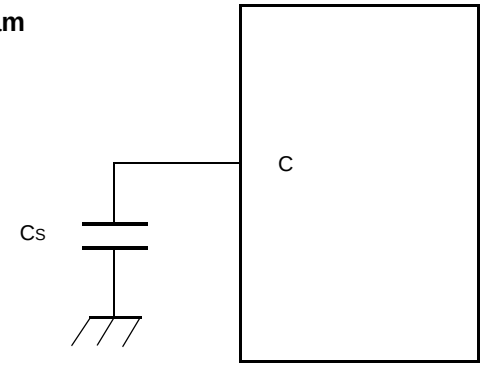
Parameter	Symbol	Value			Unit	Remarks
		Min	Typ	Max		
Power supply voltage	V_{CC} AV_{CC}	4.5	5.0	5.5	V	Under normal operation
		3.0	—	5.5	V	Maintains RAM data in stop mode
Smooth capacitor	C_S	0.022	0.1	1.0	µF	*
Operating temperature	T_A	–40	—	+85	°C	

*: Use a ceramic capacitor or a capacitor with equivalent frequency characteristics. The smoothing capacitor to be connected to the V_{CC} pin must have a capacitance value higher than C_S.

WARNING: The recommended operating conditions are required in order to ensure the normal operation of the semiconductor device. All of the device's electrical characteristics are warranted when the device is operated within these ranges.

Always use semiconductor devices within their recommended operating condition ranges. Operation outside these ranges may adversely affect reliability and could result in device failure.

- **C Pin Connection Diagram**



11.3 DC Characteristics

(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		
Input H voltage	V_{IHS}	CMOS hysteresis input pin	—	0.8 V_{CC}	—	V_{CC} +0.3	V	
	V_{IHM}	MD input pin	—	V_{CC} – 0.3	—	V_{CC} +0.3	V	
Input L voltage	V_{ILS}	CMOS hysteresis input pin	—	V_{SS} – 0.3	—	0.2 V_{CC}	V	
	V_{ILM}	MD input pin	—	V_{SS} – 0.3	—	V_{SS} +0.3	V	
Output H voltage	V_{OH1}	Output pins except P70 to P87	V_{CC} = 4.5 V, I_{OH1} = –4.0 mA	V_{CC} – 0.5	—	—	V	
	V_{OH2}	P70 to P87	V_{CC} = 4.5 V, I_{OH2} = –30.0 mA	V_{CC} – 0.5	—	—	V	
Output L voltage	V_{OL1}	Output pins except P70 to P87	V_{CC} = 4.5 V, I_{OL1} = 4.0 mA	—	—	0.4	V	
	V_{OL2}	P70 to P87	V_{CC} = 4.5 V, I_{OL2} = 30.0 mA	—	—	0.5	V	

(Continued)

(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		
Input capacity	C_{IN}	Other than C, AV_{CC}, AV_{SS}, AVRH, AVRL, V_{CC}, V_{SS}, DV_{CC}, DV_{SS}, P70 to P87	—	—	5	15	pF	
		P70 to P87	—	—	15	30	pF	
Pull-up resistance	R_{UP}	$\overline{RST}$	—	25	50	100	kΩ	
Pull-down resistance	R_{DOWN}	MD2	—	25	50	100	kΩ	

* : The power supply current testing conditions are when using the external clock.

11.4 AC Characteristics

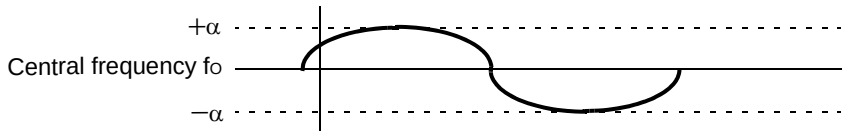
11.4.1 Clock Timing

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

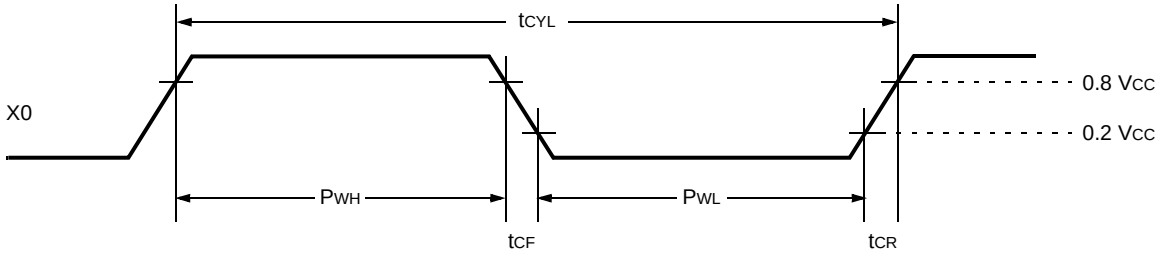
Parameter	Symbol	Pin name	Value			Unit	Remarks
			Min	Typ	Max		
Oscillation frequency	f_C	X0, X1	3	—	5	MHz	When using oscillation circuit
Oscillation cycle time	t_{CYL}	X0, X1	200	—	333	ns	When using oscillation circuit
External clock frequency	f_C	X0, X1	3	—	16	MHz	When using external clock
External clock cycle time	t_{CYL}	X0, X1	62.5	—	333	ns	When using external clock
Frequency deviation with PLL *	Δf	—	—	—	5	%	
Input clock pulse width	P_{WH}, P_{WL}	X0	10	—	—	ns	Duty ratio is about 30 to 70%.
Input clock rise and fall time	t_{CR}, t_{CF}	X0	—	—	5	ns	When using external clock
Machine clock frequency	f_{CP}	—	1.5	—	16	MHz	
Machine clock cycle time	t_{CP}	—	62.5	—	666	ns	
Flash Read cycle time	t_{CYL}	—	—	2*t_{CP}	—	ns	When Flash is accessed via CPU

*: Frequency deviation indicates the maximum frequency difference from the target frequency when using a multiplied clock.

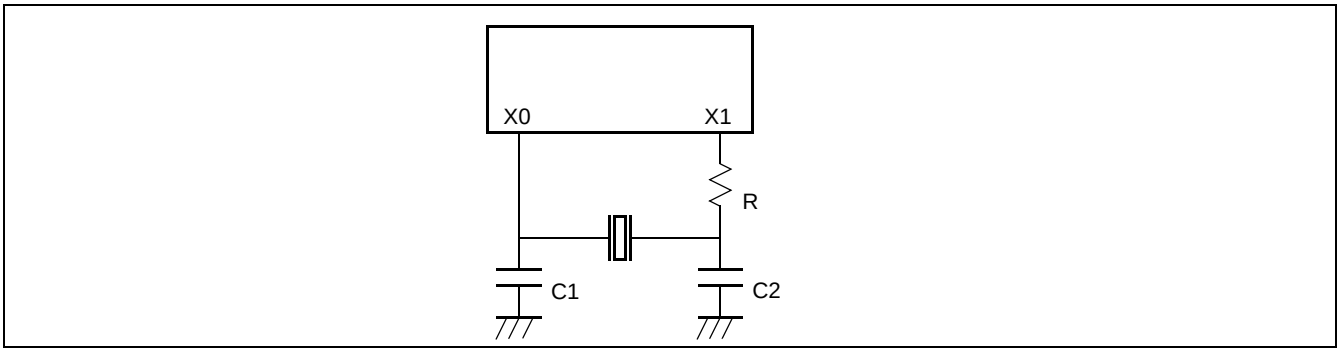
$$\Delta f = \frac{|\alpha|}{fo} \times 100\%$$



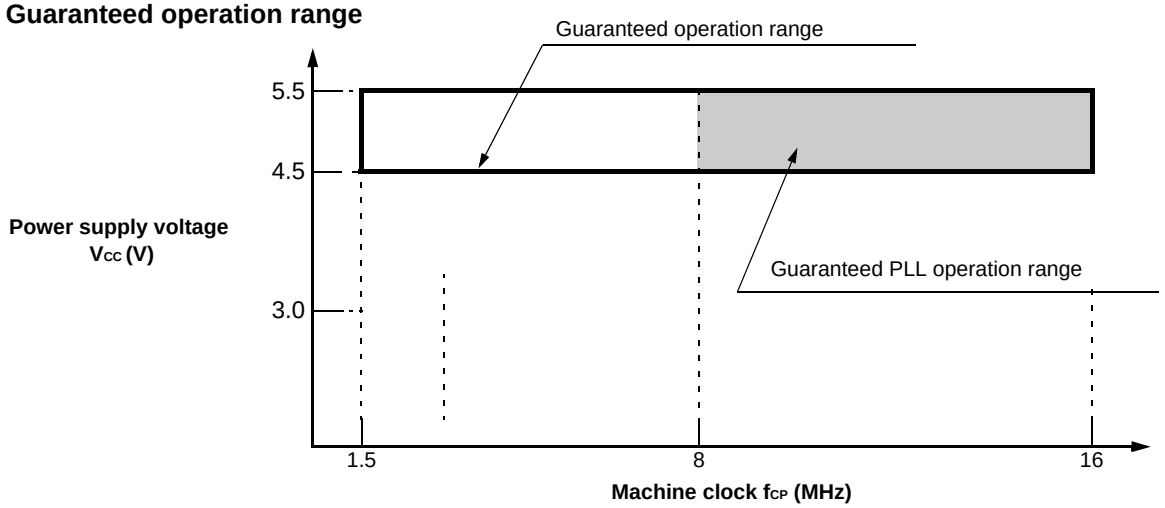
- **Clock Timing**



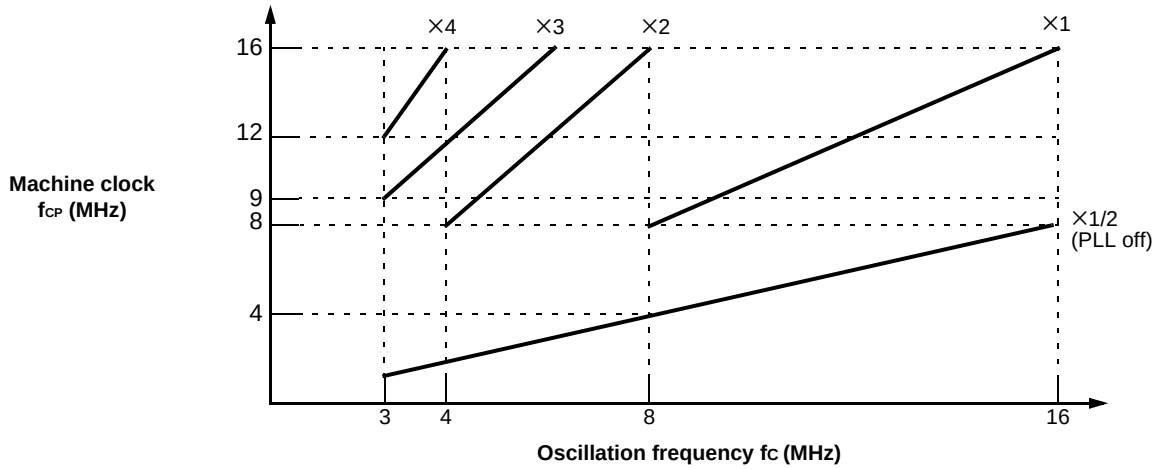
■ Example of Oscillation circuit



- **Guaranteed operation range**



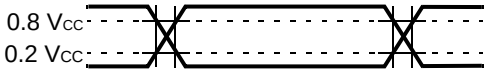
- **Oscillation frequency and machine clock frequency**



AC characteristics are set to the measured reference voltage values below.

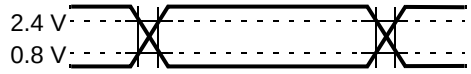
- **Input signal waveform**

Hysteresis Input Pin



- **Output signal waveform**

Output Pin



11.4.2 Reset and Hardware Standby Input

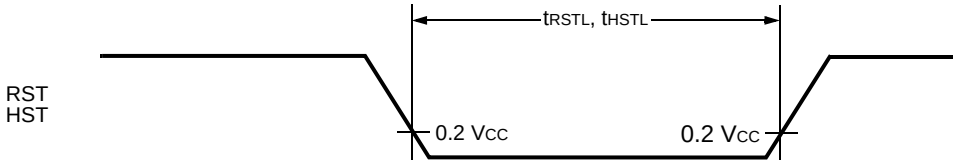
(V_{CC} = 5.0 V±10%, V_{SS} = AV_{SS} = 0.0 V, T_A = −40 °C to +85 °C)

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

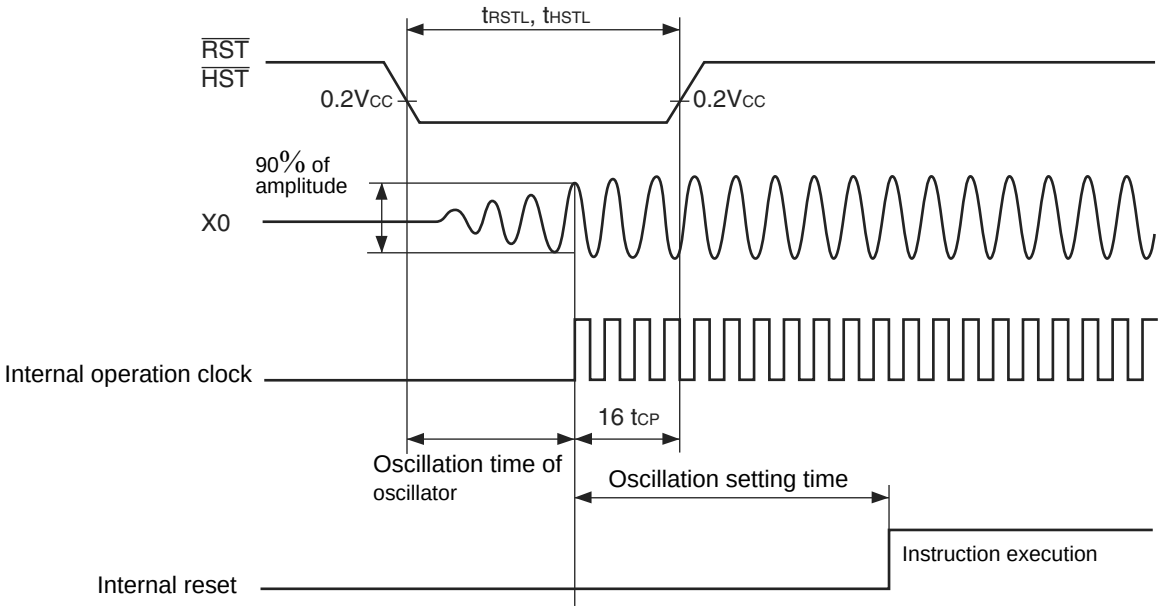
*1: "t_{cp}" represents one cycle time of the machine clock.
No reset can fully initialize the Flash Memory if it is performing the automatic algorithm.

*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



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