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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.

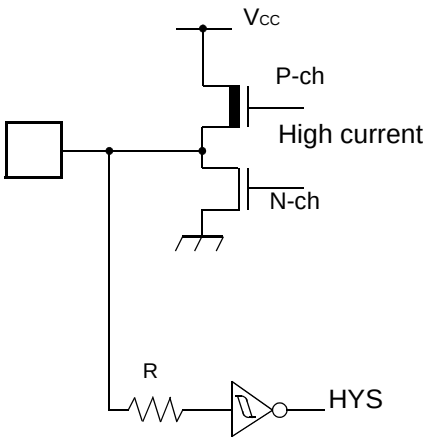
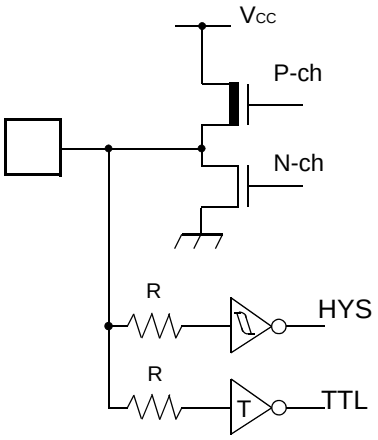
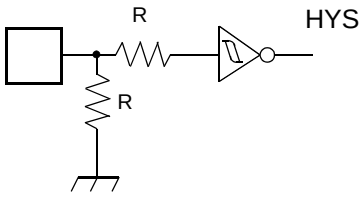
Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

Details	
Product Status	Active
Core Processor	F²MC-16LX
Core Size	16-Bit
Speed	16MHz
Connectivity	CANbus, 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-172

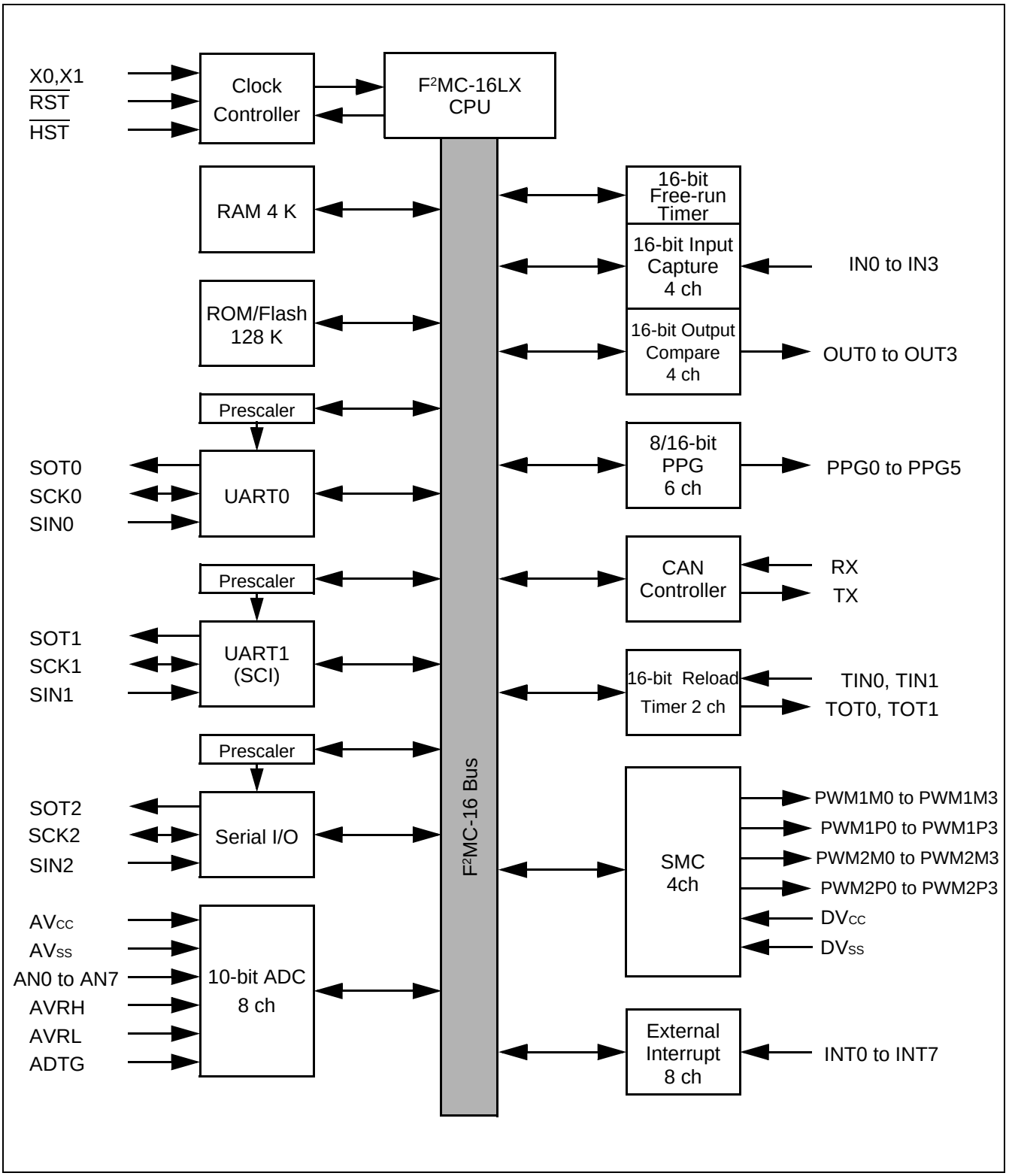
Features	MB90598G	MB90F598G	MB90V595G
CAN Interface	Number of channels: 1 Conforms to CAN Specification Version 2.0 Part A and B Automatic re-transmission in case of error Automatic transmission responding to Remote Frame Prioritized 16 message buffers for data and ID's Supports multiple messages Flexible 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.")

Circuit Type	Circuit	Remarks
F		■ CMOS high current output ■ CMOS Hysteresis input
G		■ CMOS output ■ CMOS Hysteresis input ■ TTL input (MB90F598G, only in Flash mode)
H		■ Hysteresis input Pull-down Resistor: 50 kΩ approx. (except MB90F598G)

6. Block Diagram



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)

Address	Register	Abbreviation	Access	Peripheral	Initial value
1910H	Reload Register L	PRLL8	R/W	16-bit Programmable Pulse Generator 8/9	XXXXXXXXB
1911H	Reload Register H	PRLH8	R/W		XXXXXXXXB
1912H	Reload Register L	PRLL9	R/W		XXXXXXXXB
1913H	Reload Register H	PRLH9	R/W		XXXXXXXXB
1914H	Reload Register L	PRLLA	R/W	16-bit Programmable Pulse Generator A/B	XXXXXXXXB
1915H	Reload Register H	PRLHA	R/W		XXXXXXXXB
1916H	Reload Register L	PRLLB	R/W	16-bit Programmable Pulse Generator A/B	XXXXXXXXB
1917H	Reload Register H	PRLHB	R/W		XXXXXXXXB
1918H to 191FH	Reserved				
1920H	Input Capture Register 0 (low-order)	IPCP0	R	Input Capture 0/1	XXXXXXXXB
1921H	Input Capture Register 0 (high-order)	IPCP0	R		XXXXXXXXB
1922H	Input Capture Register 1 (low-order)	IPCP1	R		XXXXXXXXB
1923H	Input Capture Register 1 (high-order)	IPCP1	R		XXXXXXXXB
1924H	Input Capture Register 2 (low-order)	IPCP2	R	Input Capture 2/3	XXXXXXXXB
1925H	Input Capture Register 2 (high-order)	IPCP2	R		XXXXXXXXB
1926H	Input Capture Register 3 (low-order)	IPCP3	R		XXXXXXXXB
1927H	Input Capture Register 3 (high-order)	IPCP3	R		XXXXXXXXB
1928H	Output Compare Register 0 (low-order)	OCCP0	R/W	Output Compare 0/1	XXXXXXXXB
1929H	Output Compare Register 0 (high-order)	OCCP0	R/W		XXXXXXXXB
192AH	Output Compare Register 1 (low-order)	OCCP1	R/W		XXXXXXXXB
192BH	Output Compare Register 1 (high-order)	OCCP1	R/W		XXXXXXXXB

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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.

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				

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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				

(Continued)

Address	Register	Abbreviation	Access	Initial Value
001A88H to 001A8FH	Data register 1 (8 bytes)	DTR1	R/W	XXXXXXXXB to XXXXXXXXB
001A90H to 001A97H	Data register 2 (8 bytes)	DTR2	R/W	XXXXXXXXB to XXXXXXXXB
001A98H to 001A9FH	Data register 3 (8 bytes)	DTR3	R/W	XXXXXXXXB to XXXXXXXXB
001AA0H to 001AA7H	Data register 4 (8 bytes)	DTR4	R/W	XXXXXXXXB to XXXXXXXXB
001AA8H to 001AAFH	Data register 5 (8 bytes)	DTR5	R/W	XXXXXXXXB to XXXXXXXXB
001AB0H to 001AB7H	Data register 6 (8 bytes)	DTR6	R/W	XXXXXXXXB to XXXXXXXXB
001AB8H to 001ABFH	Data register 7 (8 bytes)	DTR7	R/W	XXXXXXXXB to XXXXXXXXB
001AC0H to 001AC7H	Data register 8 (8 bytes)	DTR8	R/W	XXXXXXXXB to XXXXXXXXB
001AC8H to 001ACFH	Data register 9 (8 bytes)	DTR9	R/W	XXXXXXXXB to XXXXXXXXB
001AD0H to 001AD7H	Data register 10 (8 bytes)	DTR10	R/W	XXXXXXXXB to XXXXXXXXB
001AD8H to 001ADFH	Data register 11 (8 bytes)	DTR11	R/W	XXXXXXXXB to XXXXXXXXB
001AE0H to 001AE7H	Data register 12 (8 bytes)	DTR12	R/W	XXXXXXXXB to XXXXXXXXB
001AE8H to 001AEFH	Data register 13 (8 bytes)	DTR13	R/W	XXXXXXXXB to XXXXXXXXB
001AF0H to 001AF7H	Data register 14 (8 bytes)	DTR14	R/W	XXXXXXXXB to XXXXXXXXB
001AF8H to 001AFFH	Data register 15 (8 bytes)	DTR15	R/W	XXXXXXXXB to XXXXXXXXB

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.

11. Electrical Characteristics

11.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

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

Parameter	Symbol	Rating		Unit	Remarks
		Min	Max		
Power supply voltage	V_{CC}	V_{SS} − 0.3	V_{SS} + 6.0	V	
	AV_{CC}	V_{SS} − 0.3	V_{SS} + 6.0	V	V_{CC} = AV_{CC} *1
	AVRH, AVRL	V_{SS} − 0.3	V_{SS} + 6.0	V	AV_{CC} ≥ AVRH/L, AVRH ≥ AVRL *1
	DV_{CC}	V_{SS} − 0.3	V_{SS} + 6.0	V	V_{CC} ≥ DV_{CC}
Input voltage	V_I	V_{SS} − 0.3	V_{SS} + 6.0	V	*2
Output voltage	V_O	V_{SS} − 0.3	V_{SS} + 6.0	V	*2
Maximum Clamp Current	I_{CLAMP}	−2.0	2.0	mA	*6
Maximum Total Clamp Current	$\sum \lvert I_{CLAMP} \rvert$	—	20	mA	*6
“L” level Max. output current	I_{OL1}	—	15	mA	Normal output *3
“L” level Avg. output current	I_{OLAV1}	—	4	mA	Normal output, average value *4
“L” level Max. output current	I_{OL2}	—	40	mA	High current output *3
“L” level Avg. output current	I_{OLAV2}	—	30	mA	High current output, average value *4
“L” level Max. overall output current	$\sum I_{OL1}$	—	100	mA	Total normal output
“L” level Max. overall output current	$\sum I_{OL2}$	—	330	mA	Total high current output
“L” level Avg. overall output current	$\sum I_{OLAV1}$	—	50	mA	Total normal output, average value *5
“L” level Avg. overall output current	$\sum I_{OLAV2}$	—	250	mA	Total high current output, average value *5
“H” level Max. output current	I_{OH1}	—	−15	mA	Normal output *3
“H” level Avg. output current	I_{OHAV1}	—	−4	mA	Normal output, average value *4
“H” level Max. output current	I_{OH2}	—	−40	mA	High current output *3
“H” level Avg. output current	I_{OHAV2}	—	−30	mA	High current output, average value *4
“H” level Max. overall output current	$\sum I_{OH1}$	—	−100	mA	Total normal output
“H” level Max. overall output current	$\sum I_{OH2}$	—	−330	mA	Total high current output
“H” level Avg. overall output current	$\sum I_{OHAV1}$	—	−50	mA	Total normal output, average value *5
“H” level Avg. overall output current	$\sum I_{OHAV2}$	—	−250	mA	Total high current output, average value *5
Power consumption	P_D	—	500	mW	MB90F598G
		—	400	mW	MB90598G
Operating temperature	T_A	−40	+85	°C	
Storage temperature	T_{STG}	−55	+150	°C	

*1: AV_{CC}, AVRH, AVRL and DV_{CC} shall not exceed V_{CC}. AVRH and AVRL shall not exceed AV_{CC}. Also, AVRL shall never exceed AVRH.

*2: V_I and V_O should not exceed V_{CC} + 0.3V. V_I should not exceed the specified ratings. However if the maximum current to/from an input is limited by some means with external components, the I_{CLAMP} rating supersedes the V_I rating.

*3: The maximum output current is a peak value for a corresponding pin.

*4: Average output current is an average current value observed for a 100 ms period for a corresponding pin.

*5: Total average current is an average current value observed for a 100 ms period for all corresponding pins.

*6:

- Applicable to pins : P00 to P07, P10 to P17, P20 to P27, P30 to P37, P40 to P47, P50 to P57, P70 to P77, P80 to P87, P90 to P95
- Use within recommended operating conditions.
- Use at DC voltage (current) .
- The +B signal should always be applied with a limiting resistance placed between the +B signal and the microcontroller.

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

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(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

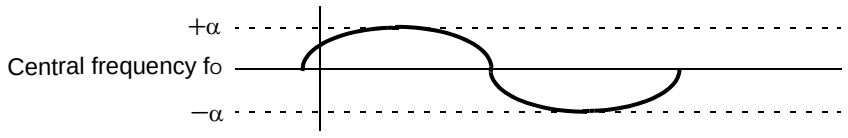
11.4.1 Clock Timing

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

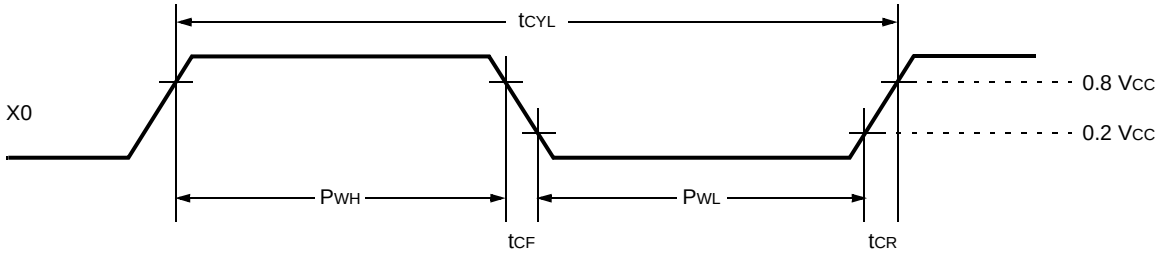
Parameter	Symbol	Pin name	Value			Unit	Remarks
			Min	Typ	Max		
Oscillation frequency	f_C	X0, X1	3	—	5	MHz	When using oscillation circuit
Oscillation cycle time	t_{CYL}	X0, X1	200	—	333	ns	When using oscillation circuit
External clock frequency	f_C	X0, X1	3	—	16	MHz	When using external clock
External 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.

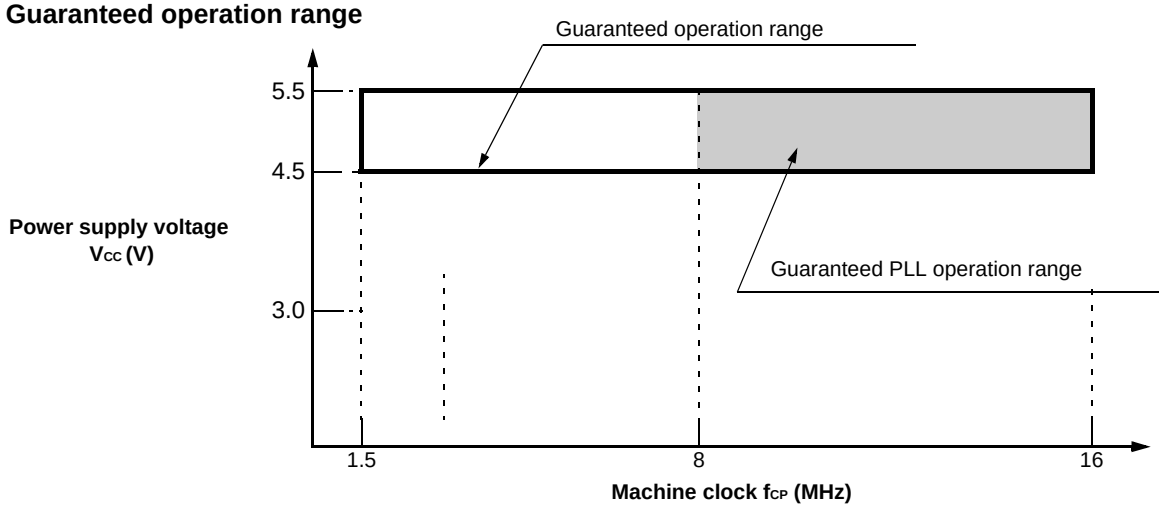
$$\Delta f = \frac{|\alpha|}{fo} \times 100\%$$



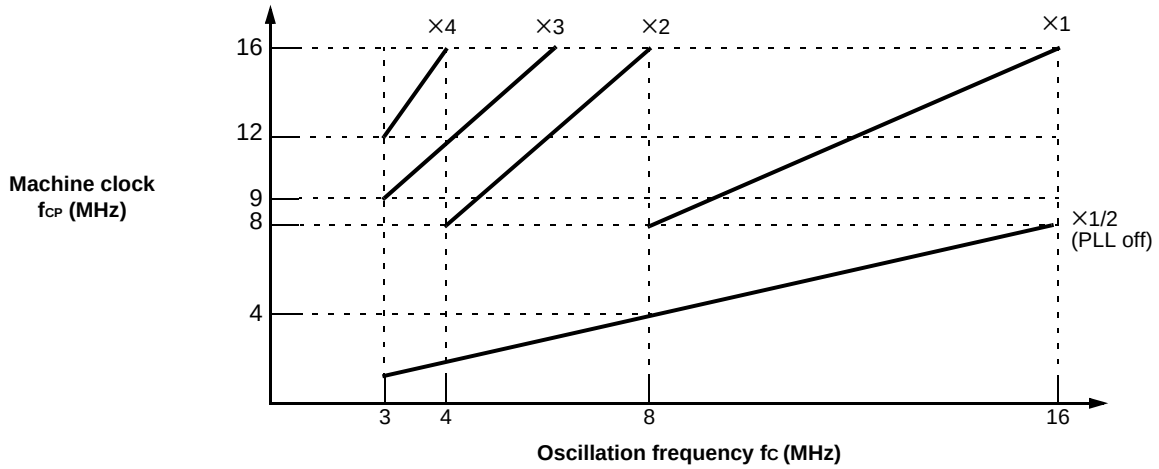
- **Clock Timing**



- **Guaranteed operation range**



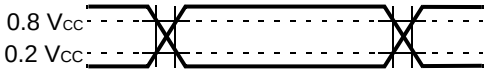
- **Oscillation frequency and machine clock frequency**



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

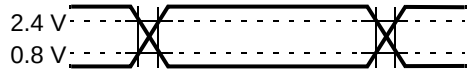
- **Input signal waveform**

Hysteresis Input Pin



- **Output signal waveform**

Output Pin



11.4.3 Power On Reset

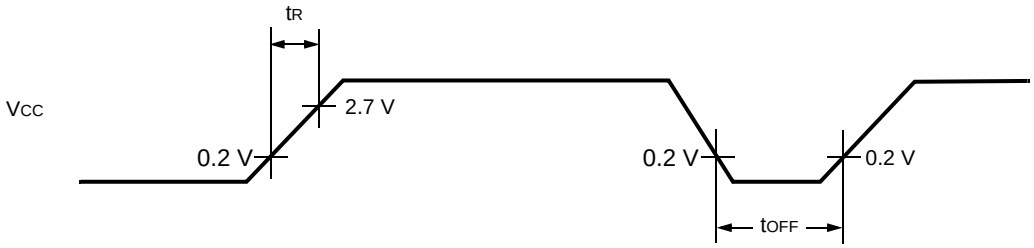
(V_{CC} = 5.0 V±10%, V_{SS} = AV_{SS} = 0.0 V, T_A = −40 °C to +85 °C)

Parameter	Symbol	Pin name	Condition	Value		Unit	Remarks
				Min	Max		
Power on rise time	t_R	V_{CC}	—	0.05	30	ms	*
Power off time	t_{OFF}	V_{CC}		50	—	ms	Due to repetitive operation

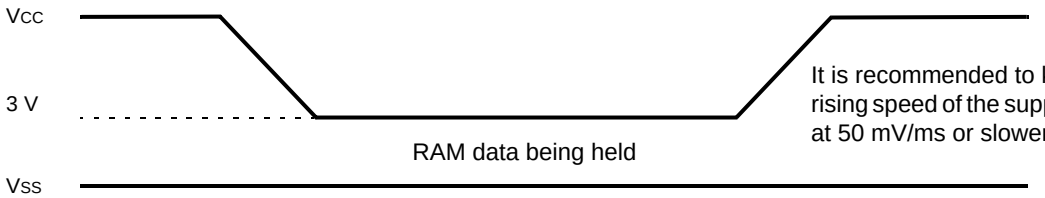
*: V_{CC} must be kept lower than 0.2 V before power-on.

Notes:

- The above values are used for creating a power-on reset.
- Some registers in the device are initialized only upon a power-on reset. To initialize these registers, turn on the power supply using the above values.



Sudden changes in the power supply voltage may cause a power-on reset.
To change the power supply voltage while the device is in operation, it is recommended to raise the voltage smoothly to suppress fluctuations as shown below.
In this case, change the supply voltage with the PLL clock not used. If the voltage drop is 1 V or less per second, however, you can use the PLL clock.



It is recommended to keep the rising speed of the supply voltage at 50 mV/ms or slower.

11.4.4 UART0/1, Serial I/O Timing

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

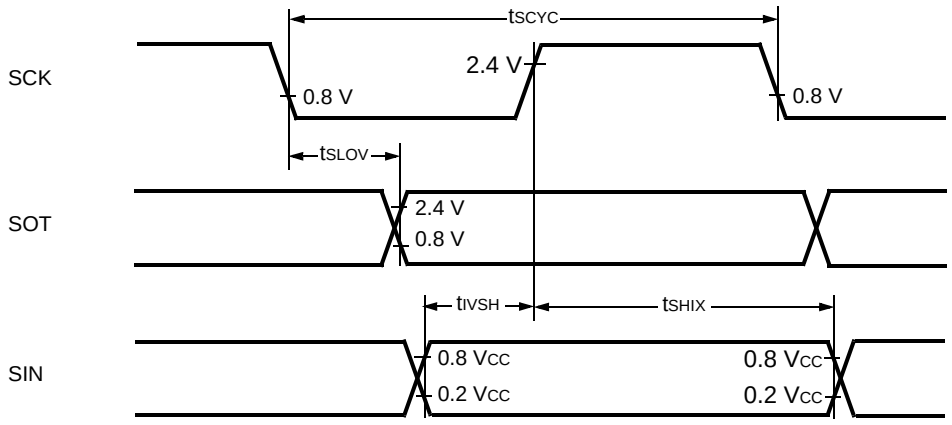
Parameter	Symbol	Pin name	Condition	Value		Unit	Remarks
				Min	Max		
Serial clock cycle time	t_{SCYC}	SCK0 to SCK2	Internal clock operation output pins are C_L = 80 pF + 1 TTL.	8 t_{CP}	—	ns	
SCK ↓ ⇒ SOT delay time	t_{SLOV}	SCK0 to SCK2, SOT0 to SOT2		–80	80	ns	
Valid SIN ⇒ SCK ↑	t_{IVSH}	SCK0 to SCK2, SIN0 to SIN2		100	—	ns	
SCK ↑ ⇒ Valid SIN hold time	t_{SHIX}	SCK0 to SCK2, SIN0 to SIN2		60	—	ns	

Parameter	Symbol	Pin name	Condition	Value		Unit	Remarks
				Min	Max		
Serial clock “H” pulse width	t_{SHSL}	SCK0 to SCK2	External clock operation output pins are C_L = 80 pF + 1 TTL.	4 t_{CP}	—	ns	
Serial clock “L” pulse width	t_{SLSH}	SCK0 to SCK2		4 t_{CP}	—	ns	
SCK ↓ ⇒ SOT delay time	t_{SLOV}	SCK0 to SCK2, SOT0 to SOT2		—	150	ns	
Valid SIN ⇒ SCK ↑	t_{IVSH}	SCK0 to SCK2, SIN0 to SIN2		60	—	ns	
SCK ↑ ⇒ Valid SIN hold time	t_{SHIX}	SCK0 to SCK2, SIN0 to SIN2		60	—	ns	

Notes:

- AC characteristic in CLK synchronized mode.
- C_L is load capacity value of pins when testing.
- t_{cp} (external operation clock cycle time) : see Clock timing.

- **Internal Shift Clock Mode**



Parameter	Symbol	Pin name	Value			Unit	Remarks
			Min	Typ	Max		
Reference voltage range	—	AVRH	AVRL + 3.0	—	AV_{CC}	V	
	—	AVRL	0	—	AVRH − 3.0	V	
Power supply current	I_A	AV_{CC}	—	5	—	mA	
	I_{AH}	AV_{CC}	—	—	5	µA	*
Reference voltage current	I_R	AVRH	—	400	600	µA	MB90V595G, MB90F598G
			—	140	600	µA	MB90598G
	I_{RH}	AVRH	—	—	5	µA	*
Offset between input channels	—	AN0 to AN7	—	—	4	LSB	

* : When not operating A/D converter, this is the current (V_{CC} = AV_{CC} = AVRH = 5.0 V) when the CPU is stopped.

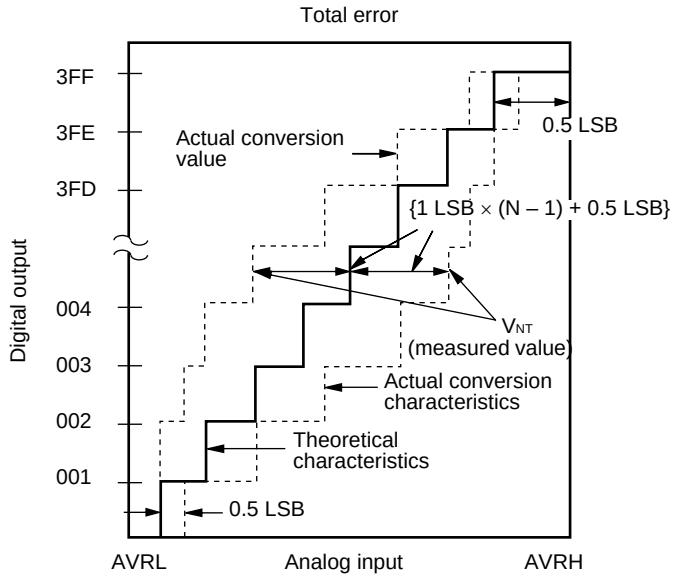
11.6 A/D Converter Glossary

Resolution: Analog changes that are identifiable with the A/D converter

Linearity error: The deviation of the straight line connecting the zero transition point (“00 0000 0000” ↔ “00 0000 0001”) with the full-scale transition point (“11 1111 1110” ↔ “11 1111 1111”) from actual conversion characteristics

Differential linearity error: The deviation of input voltage needed to change the output code by 1 LSB from the theoretical value

Total error: The total error is defined as a difference between the actual value and the theoretical value, which includes zero-transition error/full-scale transition error and linearity error.



1 LSB = (Theoretical value) $\frac{AVRH - AVRL}{1024}$ [V]

Total error for digital output N = $\frac{V_{NT} - \{1\ LSB \times (N - 1) + 0.5\ LSB\}}{1\ LSB}$ [LSB]

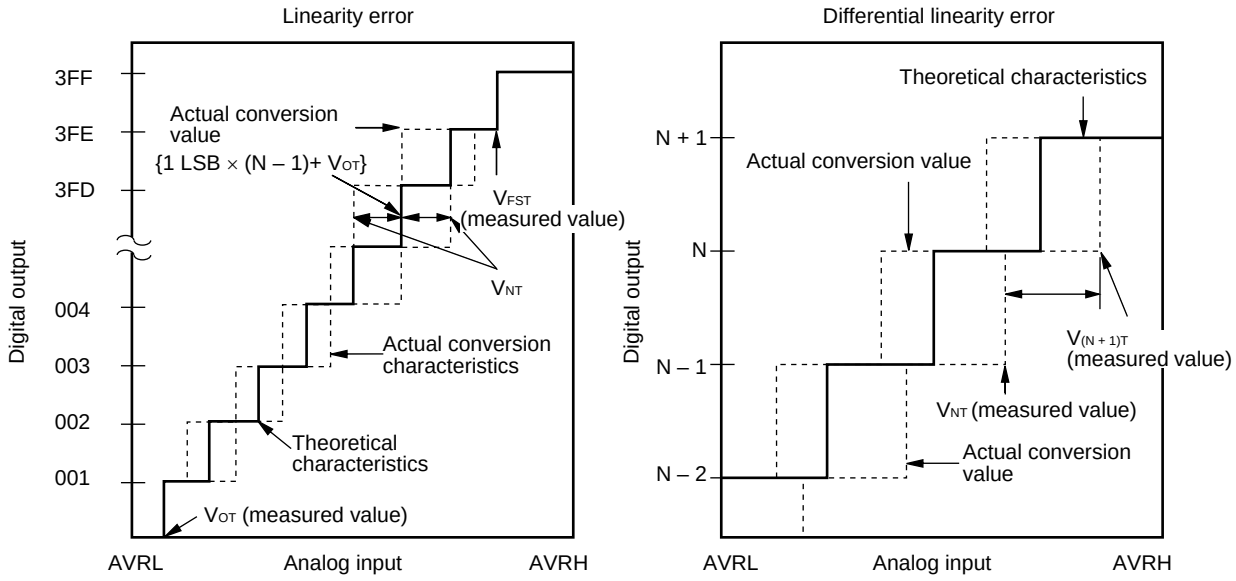
V_{OT} (Theoretical value) = AVRL + 0.5 LSB[V]

V_{NT}: Voltage at a transition of digital output from (N – 1) to N

V_{FST} (Theoretical value) = AVRH – 1.5 LSB[V]

(Continued)

(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 "$3FF_H$"

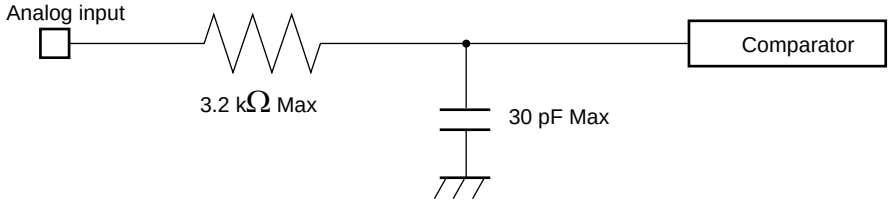
11.7 Notes on Using A/D Converter

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.

Supply Current