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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.

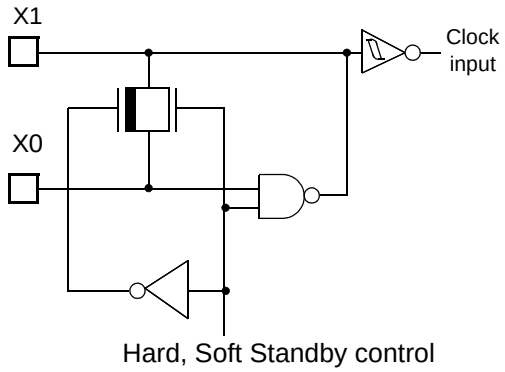
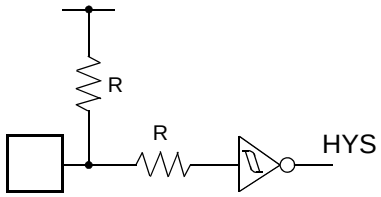
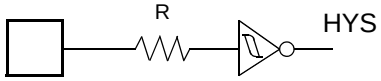
Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

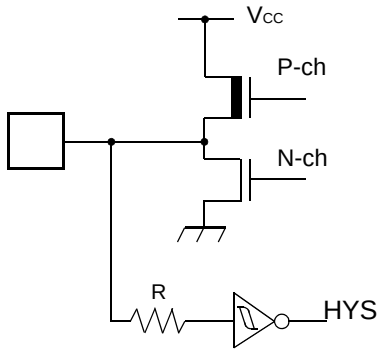
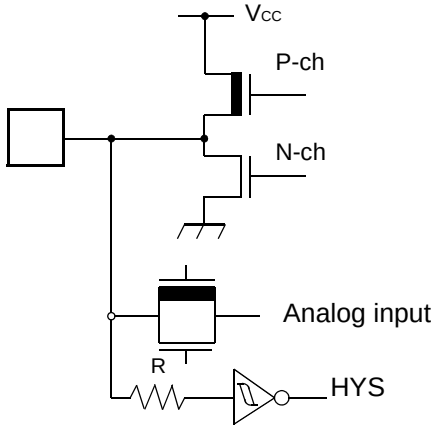
Details	
Product Status	Active
Core Processor	F²MC-16LX
Core Size	16-Bit
Speed	16MHz
Connectivity	CANbus, EBI/EMI, SCI, Serial I/O, UART/USART
Peripherals	POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	78
Program Memory Size	128KB (128K x 8)
Program Memory Type	Mask ROM
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	4K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	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-gs-157

Pin no.	Pin name	Circuit type	Function
28	P50	D	General purpose IO
	SIN2		SIN Input for the Serial IO
29 to 32	P51 to P54	D	General purpose IO
	INT4 to INT7		External interrupt input for INT4 to INT7
33	P55	D	General purpose IO
	ADTG		Input for the external trigger of the A/D Converter
38 to 41	P60 to P63	E	General purpose IO
	AN0 to AN3		Inputs for the A/D Converter
43 to 46	P64 to P67	E	General purpose IO
	AN4 to AN7		Inputs for the A/D Converter
47	P56	D	General purpose IO
	TIN0		TIN input for the 16-bit Reload Timer 0
48	P57	D	General purpose IO
	TOT0		TOT output for the 16-bit Reload Timer 0
54 to 57	P70 to P73	F	General purpose IO
	PWM1P0 PWM1M0 PWM2P0 PWM2M0		Output for Stepper Motor Controller channel 0
59 to 62	P74 to P77	F	General purpose IO
	PWM1P1 PWM1M1 PWM2P1 PWM2M1		Output for Stepper Motor Controller channel 1
64 to 67	P80 to P83	F	General purpose IO
	PWM1P2 PWM1M2 PWM2P2 PWM2M2		Output for Stepper Motor Controller channel 2
69 to 72	P84 to P87	F	General purpose IO
	PWM1P3 PWM1M3 PWM2P3 PWM2M3		Output for Stepper Motor Controller channel 3
74	P90	D	General purpose IO
	TX		TX output for CAN Interface
75	P91	D	General purpose IO
	RX		RX input for CAN Interface

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

Circuit Type	Circuit	Remarks
D		■ CMOS output ■ CMOS Hysteresis input
E		■ CMOS output ■ CMOS Hysteresis input ■ Analog input

(Continued)

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

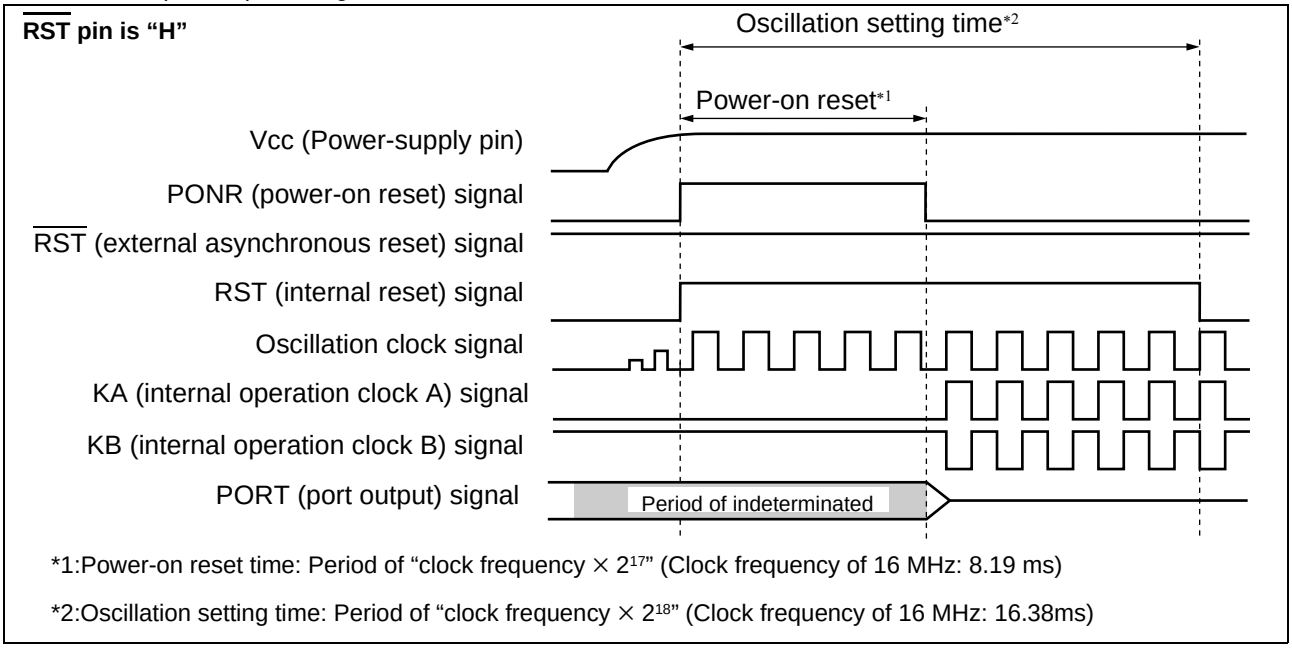
(9) N.C. Pin
The N.C. (internally connected) pin must be opened for use.

(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.

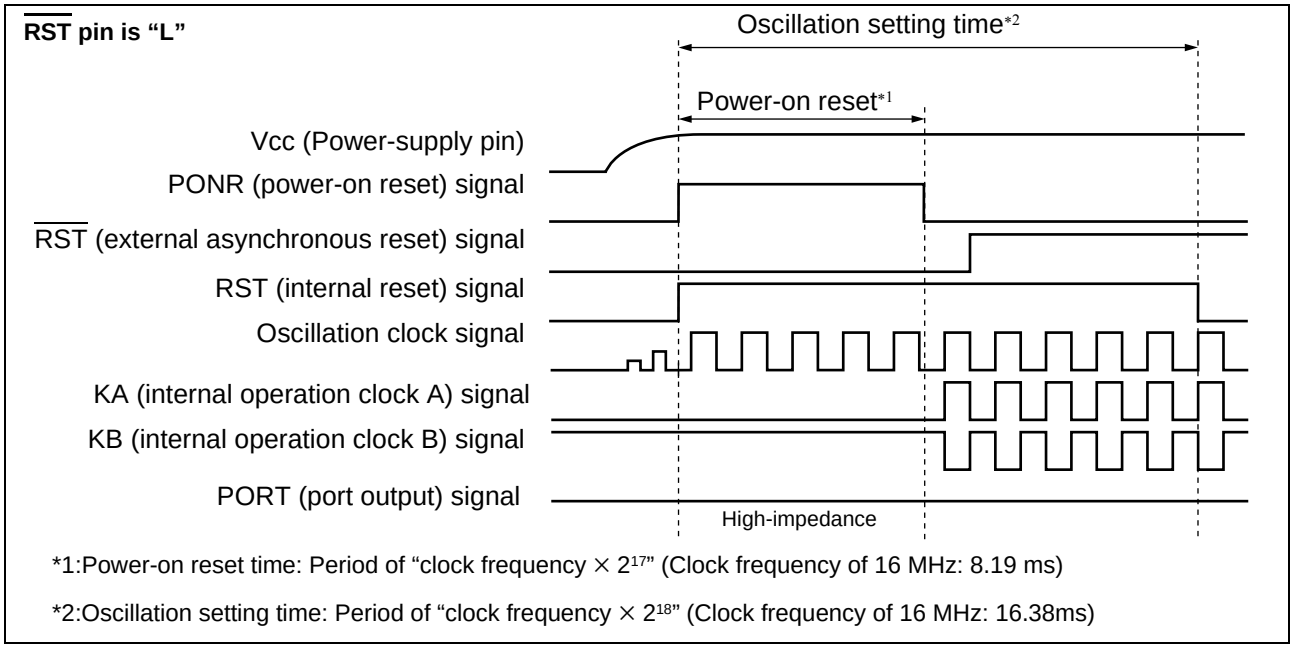
■ If $\overline{RST}$ pin is “H”, the outputs become indeterminate.

■ 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.

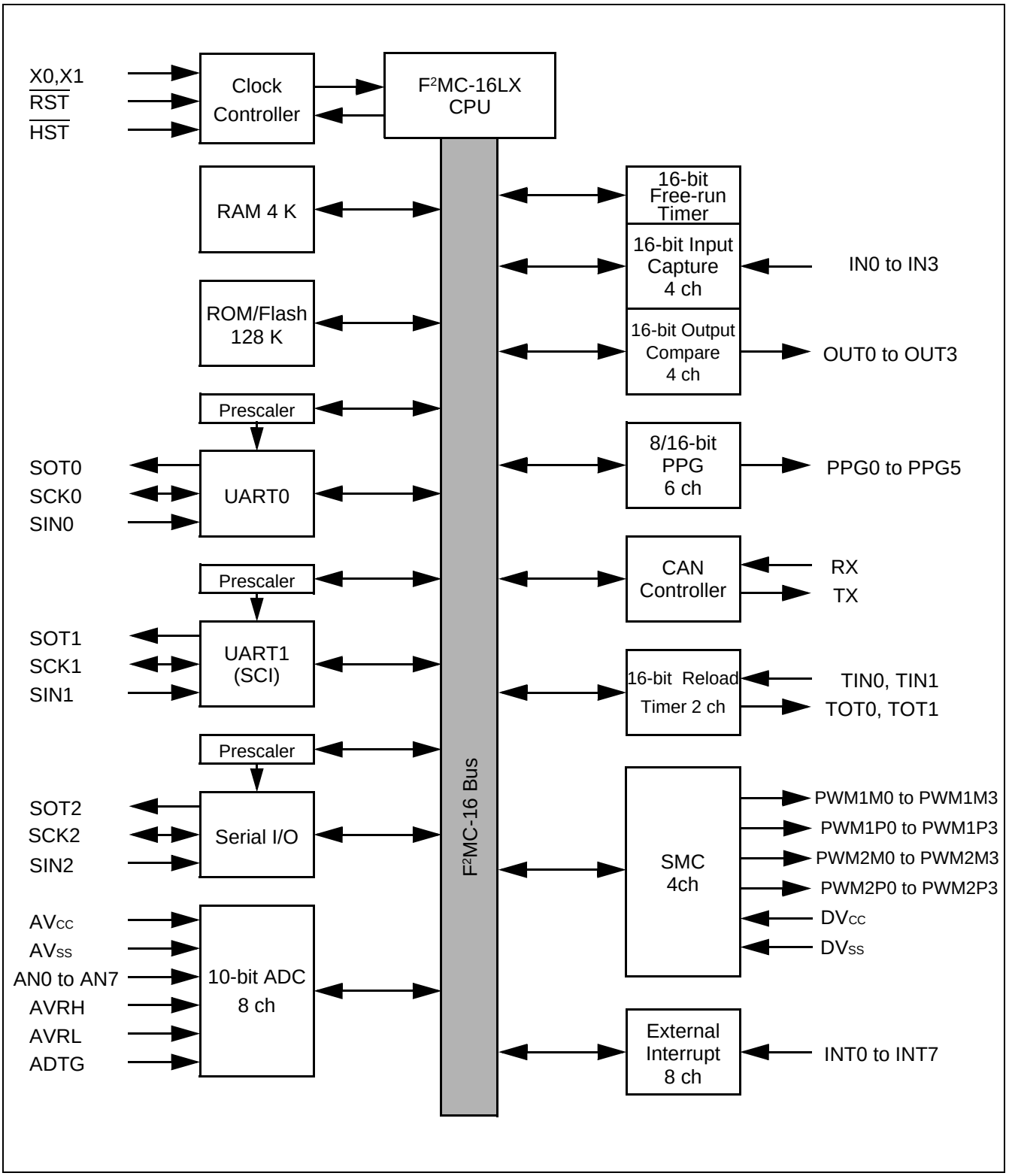
(14) Using REALOS

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



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)

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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.

(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)

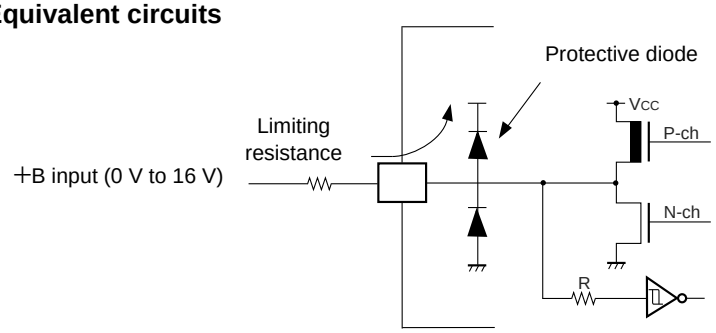
Address	Register	Abbreviation	Access	Initial Value
001A88H to 001A8FH	Data register 1 (8 bytes)	DTR1	R/W	XXXXXXXXB to XXXXXXXXB
001A90H to 001A97H	Data register 2 (8 bytes)	DTR2	R/W	XXXXXXXXB to XXXXXXXXB
001A98H to 001A9FH	Data register 3 (8 bytes)	DTR3	R/W	XXXXXXXXB to XXXXXXXXB
001AA0H to 001AA7H	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.

- 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 :

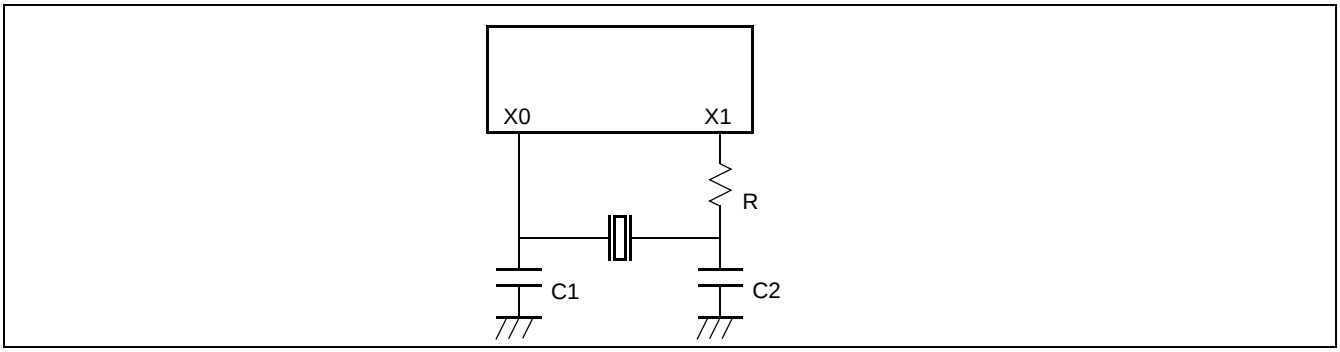
• Input/Output Equivalent circuits



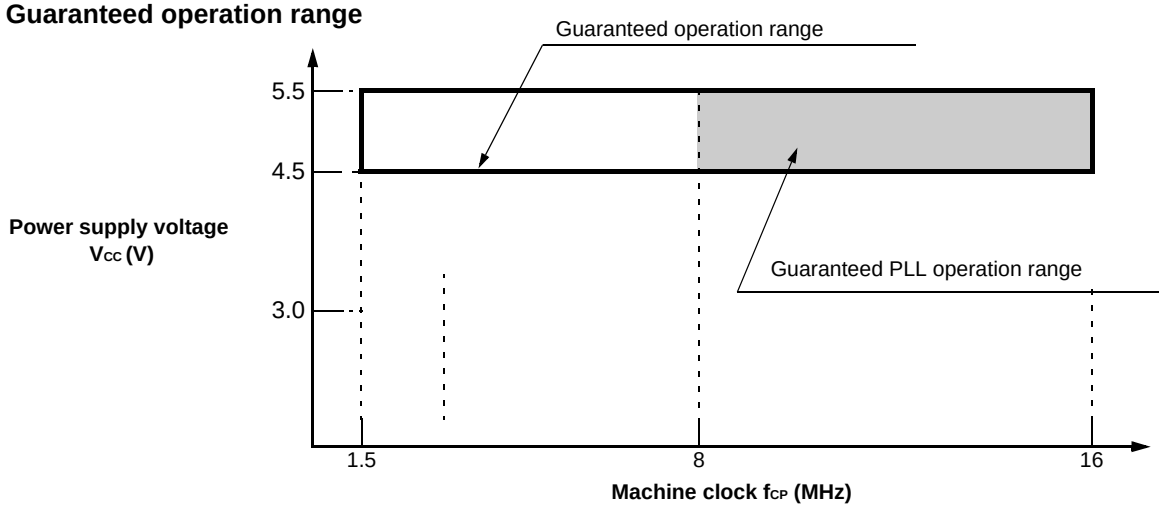
Note: : Average output current = operating current × operating efficiency

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.

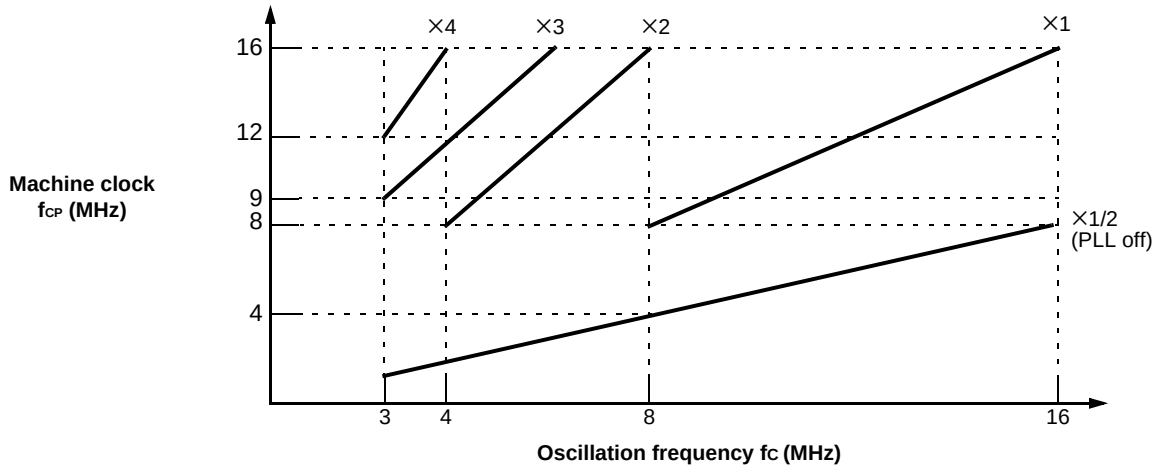
■ Example of Oscillation circuit



- **Guaranteed operation range**



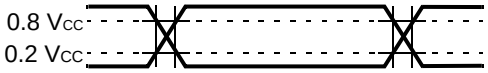
- **Oscillation frequency and machine clock frequency**



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

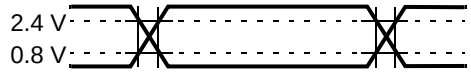
- **Input signal waveform**

Hysteresis Input Pin



- **Output signal waveform**

Output Pin



11.4.2 Reset and Hardware Standby Input

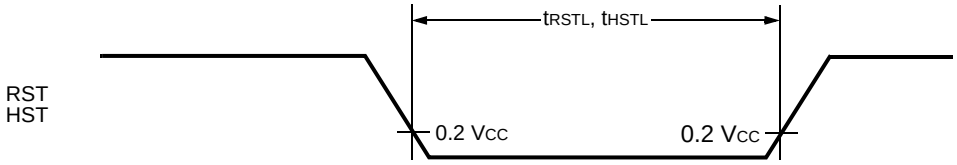
(V_{CC} = 5.0 V±10%, V_{SS} = AV_{SS} = 0.0 V, T_A = −40 °C to +85 °C)

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

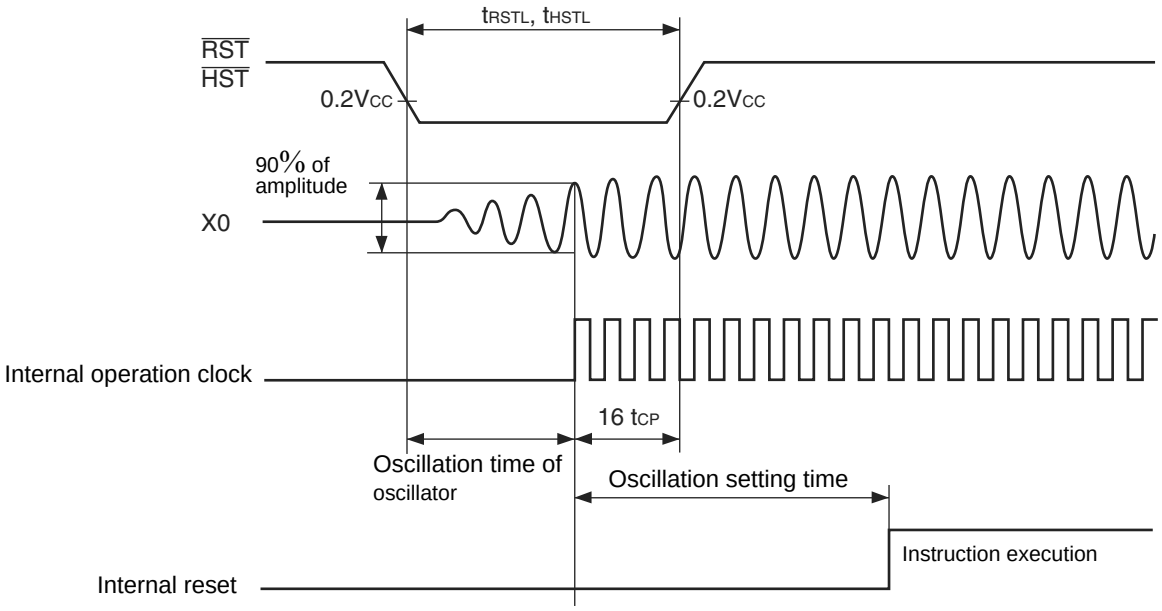
*1: "t_{cp}" represents one cycle time of the machine clock.
No reset can fully initialize the Flash Memory if it is performing the automatic algorithm.

*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

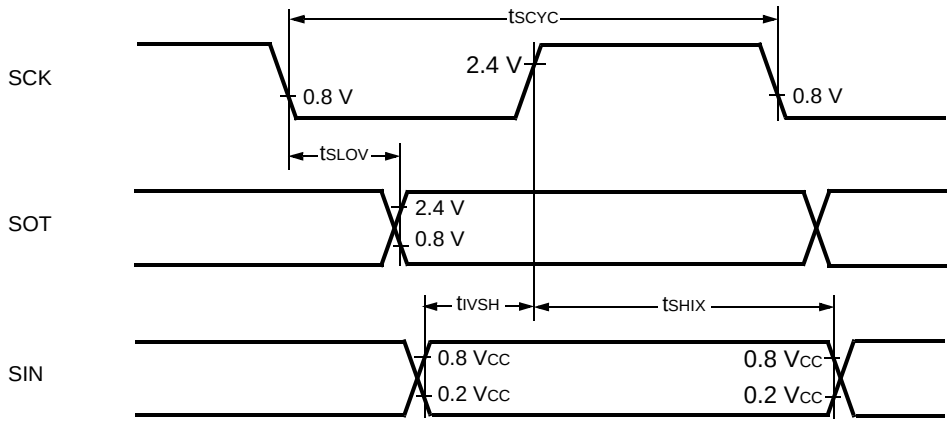


Parameter	Symbol	Pin name	Condition	Value		Unit	Remarks
				Min	Max		
Serial clock “H” pulse width	t_{SHSL}	SCK0 to SCK2	External clock operation output pins are C_L = 80 pF + 1 TTL.	4 t_{CP}	—	ns	
Serial clock “L” pulse width	t_{SLSH}	SCK0 to SCK2		4 t_{CP}	—	ns	
SCK ↓ ⇒ SOT delay time	t_{SLOV}	SCK0 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	

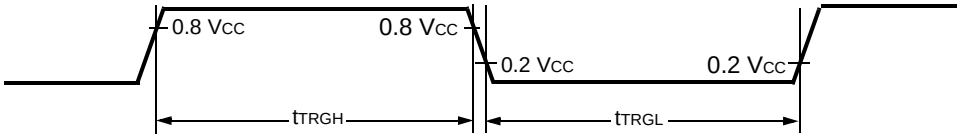
Notes:

- 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**



- **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	

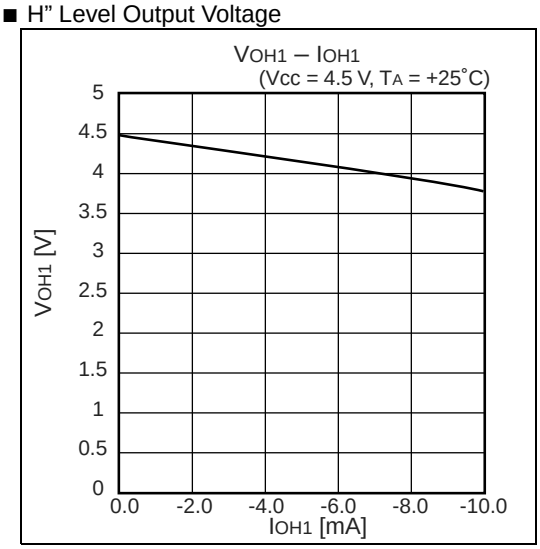
11.8 Flash memory

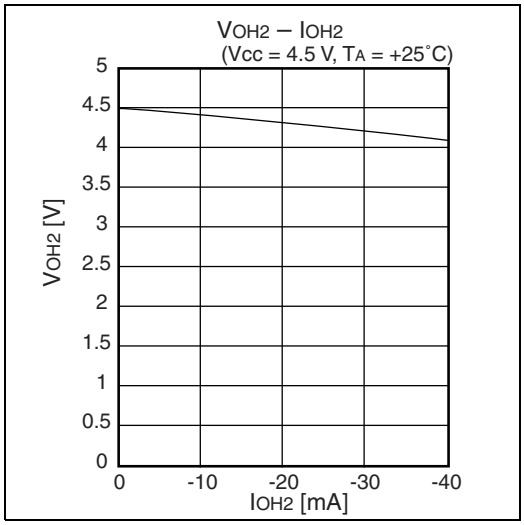
■ Erase and programming performance

Parameter	Condition	Value			Unit	Remarks	
		Min	Typ	Max			
Sector erase time	$T_A = +25\ ^{\circ}C$, $V_{CC} = 5.0$ V	—	1	15	s	MB90F598G	Excludes 00H programming prior erasure
Chip erase time		—	5	—	s	MB90F598G	Excludes 00H programming prior
Word (16-bit) programming time		—	16	3600	µs	MB90F598G	Excludes system-level overhead
Erase/Program cycle	—	10000	—	—	cycle		

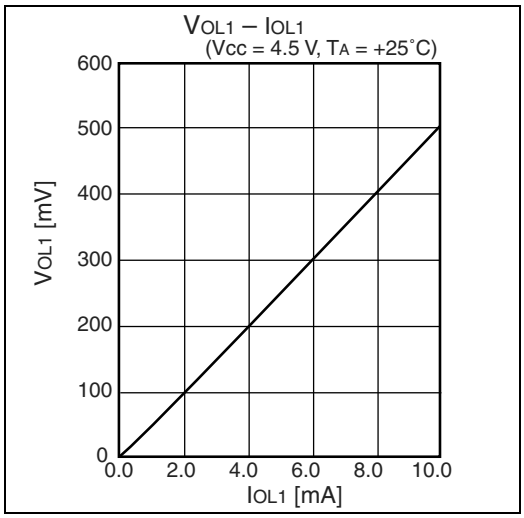
12. Example Characteristics

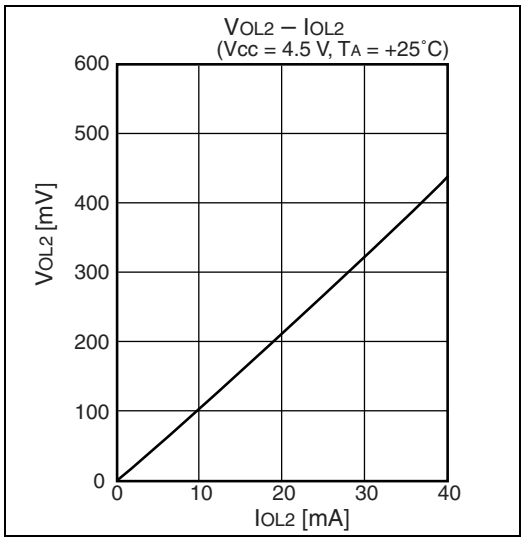
■ H" Level Output Voltage



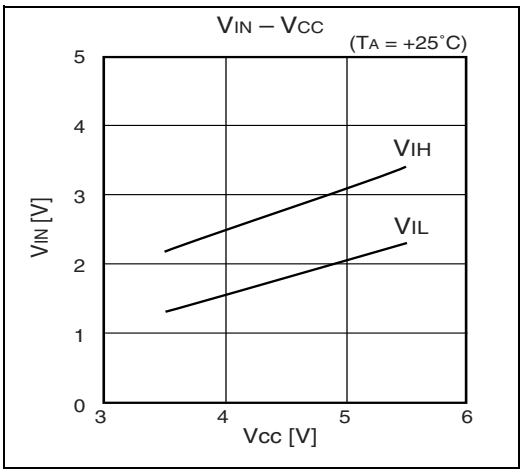


■ L" Level Input Voltage





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



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