

Low Voltage / Low Power CMOS 16-bit Micro-controller

TMP93PW40DF

1. OUTLINE AND DEVICE CHARACTERISTICS

TMP93PW40 is OTP type MCU which includes 128K byte One-time PROM. Using the adapter-socket, you can write and verify the data for TMP93PW40. TMP93PW40 has the same pin-assignment with TMP93CW40 (Mask ROM type).

Writing the program to Built-in PROM, TMP93PW40 operates as the same way with TMP93CW40.

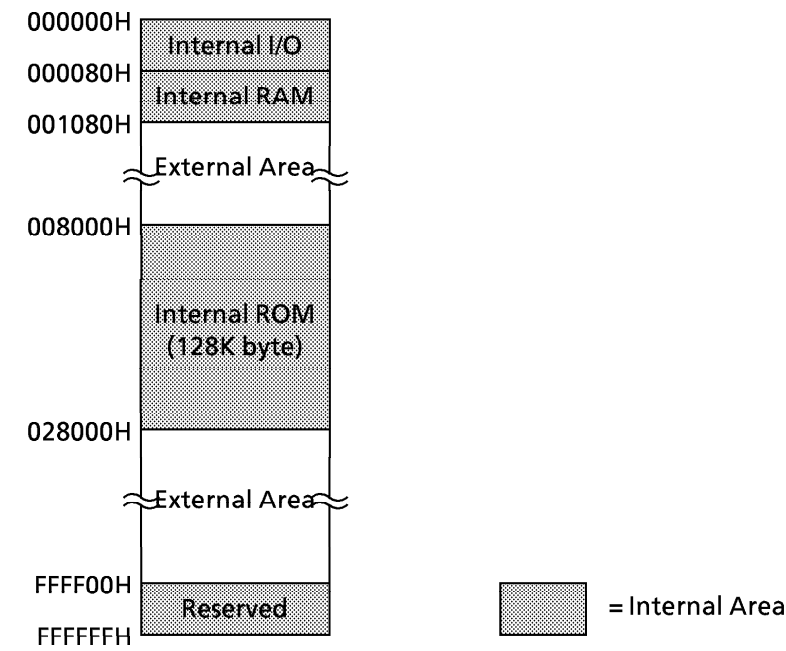


Fig.1.1 Memory map of TMP93CW40 / PW40

MCU	ROM	RAM	Package	Adapter Socket
TMP93PW40DF	OTP 128K-byte	4K-byte	QFP100-P-1414-0.50C	BM11129

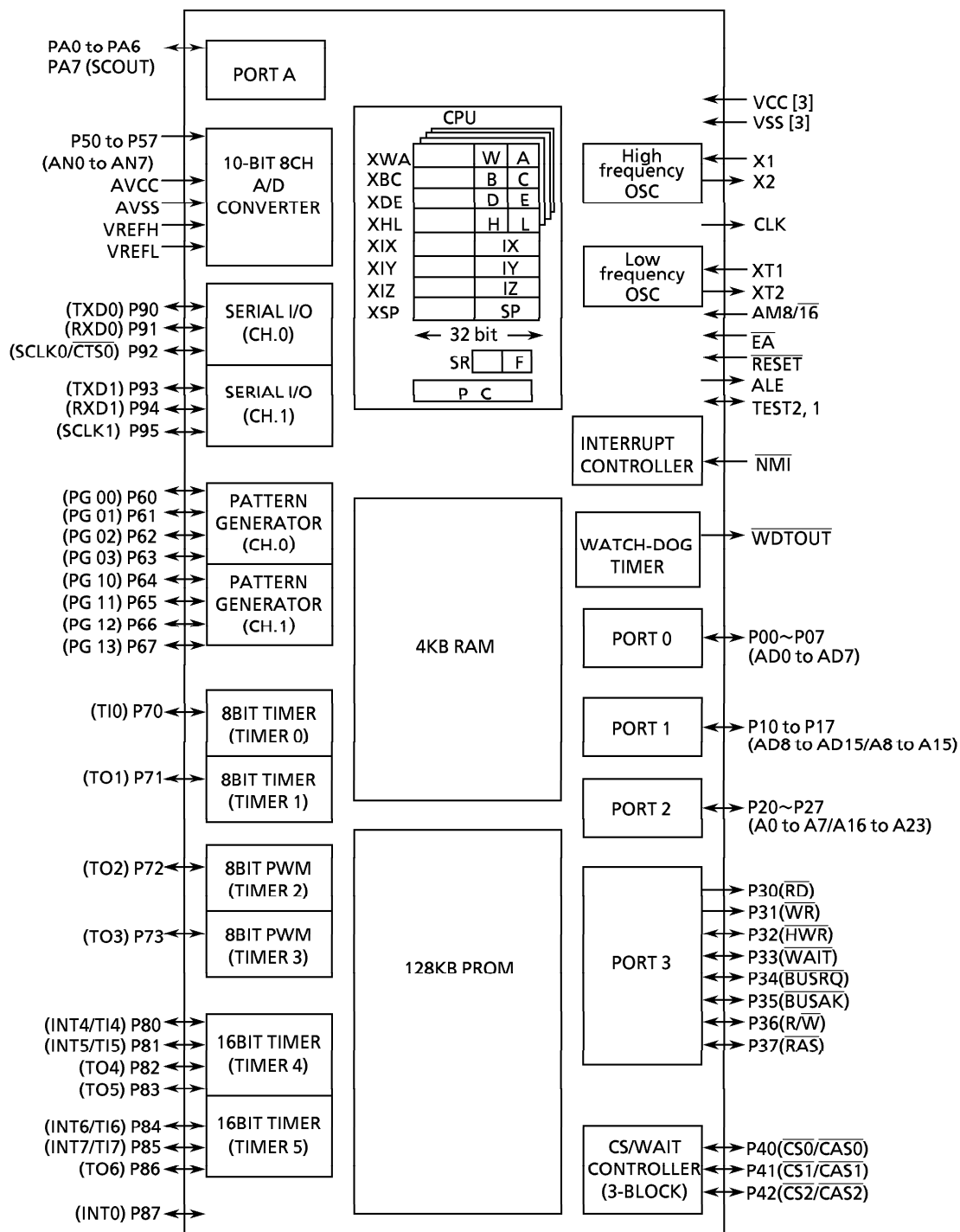


Figure 1.2 TMP93PW40 block diagram

2. PIN ASSIGNMENT AND FUNCTIONS

The assignment of input / output pins for TMP93PW40, their name and outline functions are described below.

2.1 Pin Assignment

Figure 2.1 shows pin assignment of TMP93PW40.

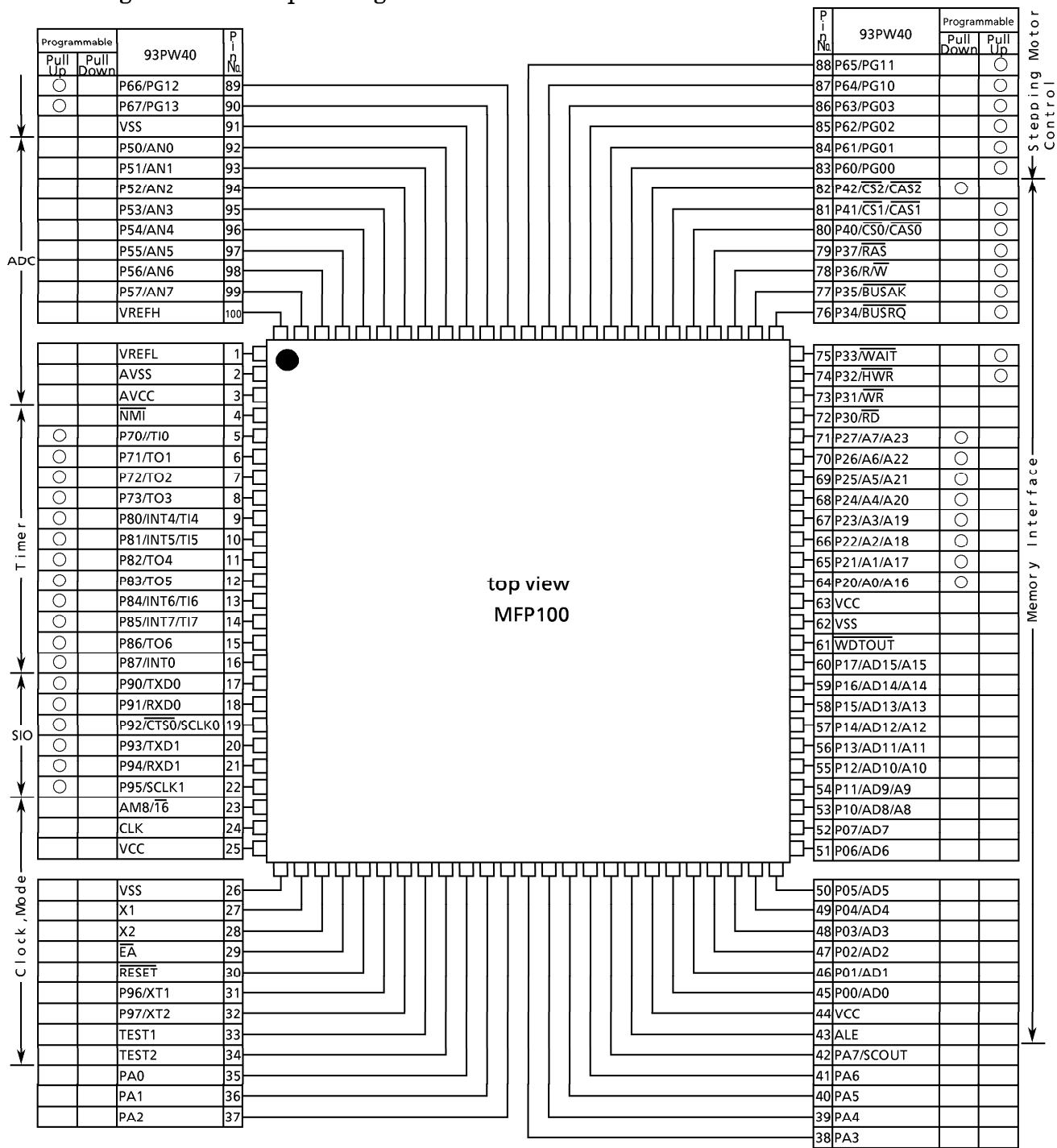


Figure 2.1 Pin Assignment (100-pin MFP)

2.2 Pin Names and Functions

(1) Pin function of TMP93PW40 in MCU mode.

Table 2.2 (1) Name and function MCU mode

Pin name	Number of pins	I/O	Functions
P00 to P07 AD0 to AD7	8	I/O Tri-state	Port 0: I/O port that allows I/O to be selected on a bit basis Address/data (lower): 0 to 7 for address/data bus
P10 to P17 AD8 to AD15 A8 to A15	8	I/O Tri-state Output	Port 1: I/O port that allows I/O to be selected on a bit basis Address data (upper): 8 to 15 for address/data bus Address: 8 to 15 for address bus
P20 to P27 A0 to A7 A16 to A23	8	I/O Output Output	Port 2: I/O port that allows selection of I/O on a bit basis (with pull-down resistor) Address: 0 to 7 for address bus Address: 16 to 23 for address bus
P30 $\overline{RD}$	1	Output Output	Port 30: Output port Read: Strobe signal for reading external memory
P31 $\overline{WR}$	1	Output Output	Port 31: Output port Write: Strobe signal for writing data on pins AD0 to 7
P32 $\overline{HWR}$	1	I/O Output	Port 32: I/O port (with pull-up resistor) High write: Strobe signal for writing data on pins AD8 to 15
P33 $\overline{WAIT}$	1	I/O Input	Port 33: I/O port (with pull-up resistor) Wait: Pin used to request CPU bus wait
P34 $\overline{BUSRQ}$	1	I/O Input	Port 34: I/O port (with pull-up resistor) Bus request: Signal used to request high impedance for AD0 to 15, A0 - 23, $\overline{RD}$, $\overline{WR}$, $\overline{HWR}$, $\overline{R/W}$, $\overline{RAS}$, $\overline{CS0}$, $\overline{CS1}$, and $\overline{CS2}$ pins. (For external DMAC)
P35 $\overline{BUSAK}$	1	I/O Output	Port 35: I/O port (with pull-up resistor) Bus acknowledge: Signal indicating that AD0 to 15, A0 to 23, $\overline{RD}$, $\overline{WR}$, $\overline{HWR}$, $\overline{R/W}$, $\overline{RAS}$, $\overline{CS0}$, $\overline{CS1}$, and $\overline{CS2}$ pins are at high impedance after receiving $\overline{BUSRQ}$. (For external DMAC)
P36 $\overline{R/W}$	1	I/O Output	Port 36: I/O port (with pull-up resistor) Read/write: 1 represents read or dummy cycle; 0, write cycle.
P37 $\overline{RAS}$	1	I/O Output	Port 37: I/O port (with pull-up resistor) Row address strobe: Outputs RAS strobe for DRAM.
P40 $\overline{CS0}$ $\overline{CAS0}$	1	I/O Output Output	Port 40: I/O port (with pull-up resistor) Chip select 0: Outputs 0 when address is within specified address area. Column address strobe 0: Outputs CAS strobe for DRAM when address is within specified address area.

Note : With the external DMA controller, this device's built-in memory or built-in I/O cannot be accessed using the $\overline{BUSRQ}$ and $\overline{BUSAK}$ pins.

Pin name	Number of pins	I/O	Functions
P41 CS1 CAS1	1	I/O Output Output	Port 41: I/O port (with pull-up resistor) Chip select 1: Outputs 0 if address is within specified address area. Column address strobe 1: Outputs CAS strobe for DRAM if address is within specified address area.
P42 CS2 CAS2	1	I/O Output Output	Port 42: I/O port (with pull-down resistor) Chip select 2: Outputs 0 if address is within specified address area. Column address strobe 2: Outputs CAS strobe for DRAM if address is within specified address area.
P50 to P57 AN0 to AN7	8	Input Input	Port 5: Input port Analog input: Input to A/D converter
VREFH	1	Input	Pin for reference voltage input to A/D converter (H)
VREFL	1	Input	Pin for reference voltage input to A/D converter (L)
P60 to P63 PG00 to PG03	4	I/O Output	Ports 60 - 63: I/O ports that allow selection of I/O on a bit basis (with pull-up resistor) Pattern generator ports: 00 - 03
P64 to P67 PG10 to PG13	4	I/O Output	Ports 64 - 67: I/O ports that allow selection of I/O on a bit basis (with pull-up resistor) Pattern generator ports: 10 - 13
P70 TI0	1	I/O Input	Port 70: I/O port (with pull-up resistor) Timer input 0: Timer 0 input
P71 TO1	1	I/O Output	Port 71: I/O port (with pull-up resistor) Timer output 1: Timer 0 or 1 output
P72 TO2	1	I/O Output	Port 72: I/O port (with pull-up resistor) PWM output 2: 8-bit PWM timer 2 output
P73 TO3	1	I/O Output	Port 73: I/O port (with pull-up resistor) PWM output 3: 8-bit PWM timer 3 output
P80 TI4 INT4	1	I/O Input Input	Port 80: I/O port (with pull-up resistor) Timer input 4: Timer 4 count / capture trigger signal input Interrupt request pin 4: Interrupt request pin with programmable rising / falling edge
P81 TI5 INT5	1	I/O Input Input	Port 81: I/O port (with pull-up resistor) Timer input 5: Timer 4 count / capture trigger signal input Interrupt request pin 5: Interrupt request pin with rising edge
P82 TO4	1	I/O Output	Port 82: I/O port (with pull-up resistor) Timer output 4: Timer 4 output pin
P83 TO5	1	I/O Output	Port 83: I/O port (with pull-up resistor) Timer output 5: Timer 4 output pin

Pin name	Number of pins	I/O	Functions
P84 TI6 INT6	1	I/O Input Input	Port 84: I/O port (with pull-up resistor) Timer input 6: Timer 5 count / capture trigger signal input Interrupt request pin 6: Interrupt request pin with programmable rising / falling edge
P85 TI7 INT7	1	I/O Input Input	Port 85: I/O port (with pull-up resistor) Timer input 7: Timer 5 count / capture trigger signal input Interrupt request pin 7: Interrupt request pin with rising edge
P86 TO6	1	I/O Output	Port 86: I/O port (with pull-up resistor) Timer output 6: Timer 5 output pin
P87 INT0	1	I/O Input	Port 87: I/O port (with pull-up resistor) Interrupt request pin 0: Interrupt request pin with programmable level / rising edge
P90 TXD0	1	I/O Output	Port 90: I/O port (with pull-up resistor) Serial send data 0
P91 RXD0	1	I/O Input	Port 91: I/O port (with pull-up resistor) Serial receive data 0
P92 CTS0 SCLK0	1	I/O Input I/O	Port 92: I/O port (with pull-up resistor) Serial data send enable 0 (Clear to Send) Serial Clock I/O 0
P93 TXD1	1	I/O Output	Port 93: I/O port (with pull-up resistor) Serial send data 1
P94 RXD1	1	I/O Input	Port 94: I/O port (with pull-up resistor) Serial receive data 1
P95 SCLK1	1	I/O I/O	Port 95: I/O port (with pull-up resistor) Serial clock I/O 1
PA0 to PA6	7	I/O	Port A: I/O ports
PA7 SCOUT	1	I/O Output	Port A7: I/O port System Clock Output: Outputs system clock or 1/2 oscillation clock for synchronizing to external circuit.
WDTOUT	1	Output	Watchdog timer output pin
NMI	1	Input	Non-maskable interrupt request pin: Interrupt request pin with falling edge. Can also be operated at rising edge by program.
CLK	1	Output	Clock output: Outputs $\lceil \text{System Clock} \div 2 \rceil$ Clock. Pulled-up during reset. can be set to Output Disable for reducing noise.
EA	1	Input	External access: "1" should be inputted with TMP93PW40.

Pin name	Number of pins	I/O	Functions
AM8 / $\overline{16}$	1	Input	Address Mode: Selects external Data Bus width. (the case of TMP93PW40) "1" should be inputted. The Data Bus Width for external access is set by Chip Select / WAIT Control register, Port 1 Control register.
ALE	1	Output	Address Latch Enable Can be set to Output Disable for reducing noise.
$\overline{\text{RESET}}$	1	Input	Reset: Initializes LSI. (With pull-up resistor)
X1/X2	2	I/O	High Frequency Oscillator connecting pin
XT1 P96	1	Input I/O	Low Frequency Oscillator connecting pin Port 96: I/O port (Open Drain Output)
XT2 P97	1	Output I/O	Low Frequency Oscillator connecting pin Port 97: I/O port (Open Drain Output)
TEST1 / TEST2	2	Output / Input	TEST1 Should be connected with TEST2 pin.
VCC	3		Power supply pin
VSS	3		GND pin (0 V)
AVCC	1		Power supply pin for A/D converter
AVSS	1		GND pin for A/D converter (0 V)

Note : Pull-up / pull-down resistor can be released from the pin by software.

(2) PROM mode

Table 2.2 (2) Name and function of PROM mode

Pin function	Pin number	Input / Output	Function	Pin name (MCU mode)
A7 to A0	8	Input	Memory address of program	P27 to P20
A15 to A8	8	Input		P17 to P10
A16	1	Input		P33
D7 to D0	8	I/O	Memory data of program	P07 to P00
$\overline{CE}$	1	Input	Chip enable	P32
$\overline{OE}$	1	Input	Output control	P30
$\overline{PGM}$	1	Input	Program control	P31
VPP	1	Power supply	12.75 V / 5 V (Power supply of program)	$\overline{EA}$
VCC	4	Power supply	6.25 V / 5 V	VCC, AVCC
VSS	4	Power supply	0 V	VSS, AVSS
Pin function	Pin number	Input / Output	Disposal of pin	
P34	1	Input	Fix to low level (security pin)	
$\overline{RESET}$	1	Input	Fix to low level (PROM mode)	
CLK	1	Input		
ALE	1	Output	Open	
X1	1	Input	Crystal	
X2	1	Output		
P42 to P40 P37 to P35 AM8 / $\overline{16}$	7	Input	Fix to high level	
TEST1 / TEST2	2	Input / Output	short	
P57 to P50 P67 to P60 P73 to P70 P87 to P80 P97 to P90 PA7 to PA0 VREFH VREFL $\overline{NMI}$ $\overline{WDOUT}$	48	I/O	open	

3. OPERATION

This section describes in blocks the functions and basic operations of TMP93PW40.

The TMP93PW40 has PROM in place of the mask ROM which is included in the TMP93CW40. The other configuration and functions are the same as the TMP93CW40. Regarding the function of the TMP93PW40, which is not described herein, see the TMP93CW40.

The TMP93PW40 has two operational modes: MCU mode and PROM mode.

3.1 MCU mode

(1) Mode-setting and function

The MCU mode is set by opening the CLK pin (Output status). In the MCU mode, the operation is same as TMP93CW40.

3.2 Memory Map

Figure 3.1 (1), (2) are memory map of the TMP93PW40.

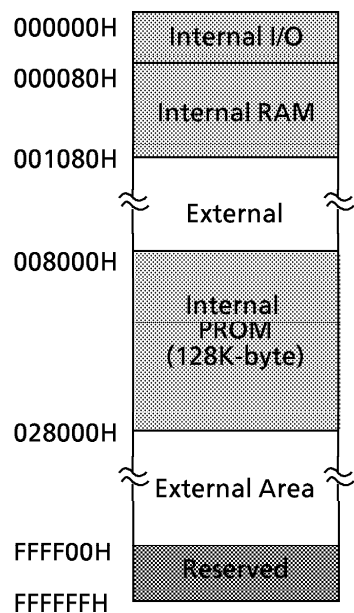


Figure 3.1 (1) Memory map in MCU mode

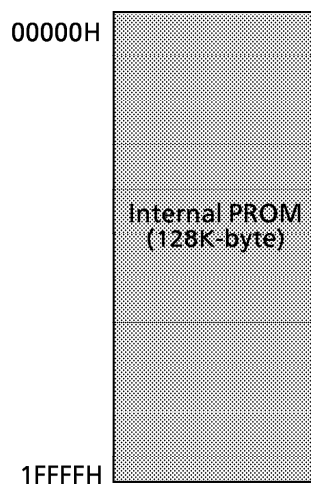


Figure 3.1 (2) Memory map in PROM mode

3.3 PROM Mode

(1) Mode setting and Function

PROM mode is set by setting the RESET and CLK pins to the “L” level. The programming and verification for the internal PROM is achieved by using a general PROM programmer with the adaptor socket.

① OTP adaptor

BM11129 : TMP93PS40DF, TMP93PW40DF adaptors

② Setting OTP adaptor

Set the switch (SW1) to N side.

③ Setting PROM programmer

i) Set PROM type to TC571000D.

Size : 1 M bit (128K×8 bit)

VPP : 12.75 V

tpw : 100 μ s

The electric signature mode (hereinafter referred to as “signature”.) is not supported. Therefore if signature is used, the device is damaged because 12.75 V is applied to A9 of address. Do not use signature.

ii) Transferring the data (copy)

In TMP93PS40, PROM is placed on addresses 00000 to 1FFFFH in PROM mode, and addresses 08000H to 27FFFH in MCU mode. Therefore data should be transferred to addresses 00000 to 1FFFFH in PROM mode using the object converter (tuconv) or the block transfer mode (see instruction manual of PROM programmer.) or making the object data.

iii) Setting the programming address

Start address : 00000H

End address : 1FFFFH

④ Programming

Program/verify according to the procedures of PROM programmer.

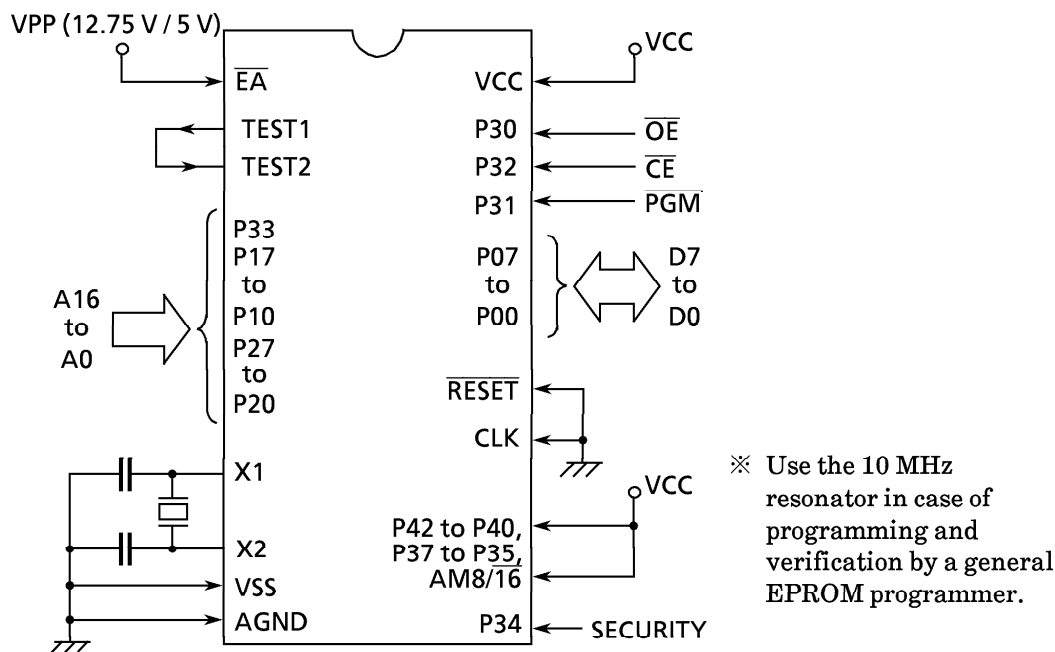


Figure 3.2 PROM Mode Pin Setting

(2) Programming Flow Chart

The programming mode is set by applying 12.75 V (programming voltage) to the VPP pin when the following pins are set as follows, (VCC : 6.25 V, $\overline{RESET}$: "L" level, CLK : "L" level).

While address and data are fixed and $\overline{CE}$ pin is set to "L" level, 0.1 ms of "L" level pulse is applied to $\overline{PGM}$ pin to program the data.

Then the data in the address is verified.

If the programmed data is incorrect, another 0.1 ms pulse is applied to $\overline{PGM}$ pin.

This programming procedure is repeated until correct data is read from the address. (25 times maximum)

Subsequently, all data are programmed in all addresses.

The verification for all data is done under the condition of $V_{pp} = V_{cc} = 5$ V after all data were written.

Figure 3.2 (2) shows the programming flow chart.

High Speed Program Writing.

Flow chart

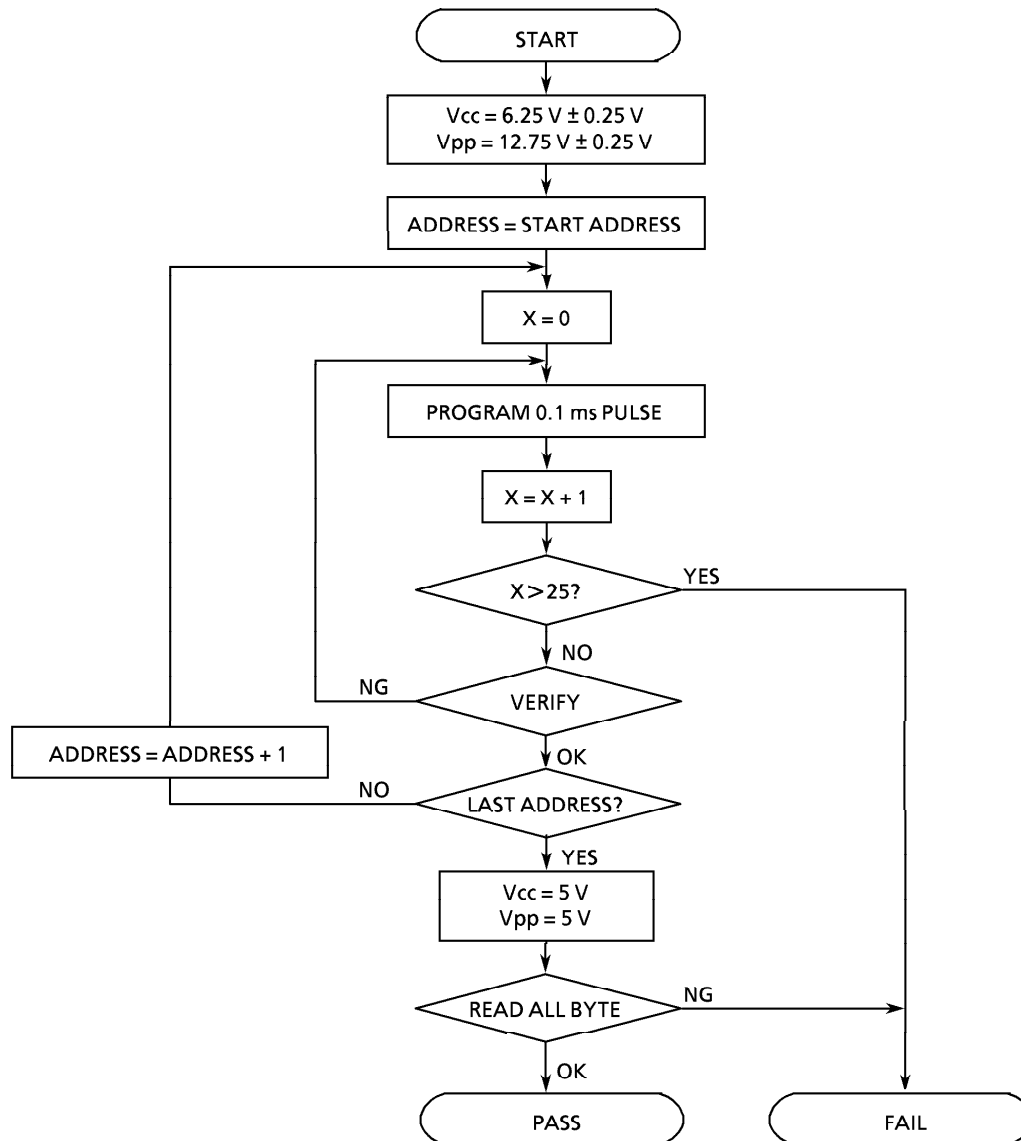


Figure 3.3 Flow chart

(3) Security Bit

The TMP93PW40 has a Security Bit.

If the Security Bit is programmed to “0”, the content of the PROM can not be read in PROM mode. (outputs data FFH)

How to program the Security Bit.

The difference from the programming procedures described in section 3.3 (1) are follows.

① Setting OTP adapter

Set the switch (SW1) to S side.

② Setting PROM programmer

ii) Transferring the data

iii) Setting programming address

The security bit is in bit 0 of address 00000H.

Set the start address 00000H and the end address 00000H.

Set the data FEH at the address 00000H.

4. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (PRELIMINARY)

4.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings (TMP93PW40DF)

"X" used in an expression shows a frequency of clock f_{ppH} selected by $SYSCR1 < SYSCK >$. If a clock gear or a low speed oscillator is selected, a value of "X" is different. The value in an example is calculated at f_c , $gear = 1/f_c (SYSCR1 < SYSCK, GEAR 2 \text{ to } 0 > = "0000")$.

Symbol	Parameter	Rating	Unit
V _{CC}	Power Supply Voltage	− 0.5 to 6.5	V
V _{IN}	Input Voltage	− 0.5 to V _{CC} + 0.5	V
Σ I _{OL}	Output Current (total)	120	mA
Σ I _{OH}	Output Current (total)	− 80	mA
P _D	Power Dissipation (Ta = 85 °C)	600	mW
T _{SOLDER}	Soldering Temperature (10 s)	260	°C
T _{STG}	Storage Temperature	− 65 to 150	°C
T _{OPR}	Operating Temperature	− 40 to 85	°C

4.2 DC Characteristics (1/2)

Ta = − 40 to 85 °C

Symbol	Parameter		Min.	Typ (note 1)	Max.	Unit	Condition
V _{CC}	Power Supply Voltage (AV _{CC} = V _{CC} AV _{SS} = 0V)		4.5 2.7		5.5	V	f _c = 4 to 20 MHz f _s = 30 to 34 kHz f _c = 4 to 12.5 MHz
V _{IL}	Input Low Voltage	AD0 to 15			0.8	V	V _{CC} ≥ 4.5 V
V _{IL1}		Port 2 to A (except P87)			0.6		V _{CC} < 4.5 V
V _{IL2}		RESET, NMI, INT0			0.3 V _{CC}		V _{CC} = 2.7 to 5.5 V
V _{IL3}		EA, AM8/16			0.25 V _{CC}		
V _{IL4}		X1			0.3		
					0.2 V _{CC}		
V _{IH}	Input High Voltage	AD0 to 15	2.2 2.0				V _{CC} ≥ 4.5 V
V _{IH1}		Port 2 to A (except P87)			V _{CC} + 0.3		V _{CC} < 4.5 V
V _{IH2}		RESET, NMI, INT0	0.7V _{CC}				V _{CC} = 2.7 to 5.5 V
V _{IH3}		EA, AM8/16	0.75V _{CC}				
V _{IH4}		X1	V _{CC} − 0.3 0.8V _{CC}				
V _{OL}	Output Low Voltage				0.45	V	I _{OL} = 1.6 mA (V _{CC} = 2.7 to 5.5 V)
V _{OH1}	Output High Voltage		2.4				I _{OH} = − 400 μA (V _{CC} = 3 V ± 10 %)
V _{OH2}			4.2				I _{OH} = − 400 μA (V _{CC} = 5 V ± 10 %)

(note1) Typical values are for Ta = 25 °C and V_{CC} = 5 V unless otherwise noted.

4.2 DC Characteristics (2/2)

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ. (Note 1)	Max.	Unit	Condition
I DAR (note 2)	Darlington Drive Current (8 Output Pins Max)	- 1.0		- 3.5	mA	V EXT = 1.5 V R EXT = 1.1 kΩ (when V CC = 5 V ± 10 %)
I LI	Input Leakage Current		0.02	± 5	μA	0.0 ≤ V IN ≤ V CC
I LO	Output Leakage Current		0.05	± 10	μA	0.2 ≤ V IN ≤ V CC - 0.2
V STOP	Powerdown Voltage (at Stop, RAM Back-up)	2.0		6.0	V	V IL2 = 0.2V CC, V IH2 = 0.8V CC
R RST	RESET Pull-up Resistor	50 80		150 200	kΩ	V CC = 5 V ± 10 % V CC = 3 V ± 10 %
C IO	Pin Capacitance			10	pF	f c = 1 MHz
V TH	Schmitt Width RESET, NMI, INTO	0.4	1.0		V	
RKL	Programmable Pull-down Resistor	10 30		80 150	kΩ	V CC = 5 V ± 10 % V CC = 3 V ± 10 %
RKH	Programmable Pull-up Resistor	50 100		150 300	kΩ	V CC = 5 V ± 10 % V CC = 3 V ± 10 %
I CC	Normal (note 3)		19	25	mA	V CC = 5 V ± 10 % f c = 20 MHz
	Normal2 (note 4)		24	30		
	Run		17	25		
	Idle2		10	15		
	Idle1		3.5	5		
	Normal (note 3)		6.5	10	mA	V CC = 3 V ± 10 % f c = 10 MHz (Typ: V CC = 3.0 V)
	Normal2 (note 4)		9.5	13		
	Run		5.0	9		
	Idle2		3.0	5		
	Idle1		0.8	1.5		
	Slow (note 3)		20	35	μA	V CC = 3 V ± 10 % f s = 32.768 kHz (Typ: V CC = 3.0 V)
	Run		16	30		
	Idle2		10	20		
	Idle1		5	15		
	Stop		0.2	10		V CC = 2.7 to 5.5 V

(note1) Typical values are for Ta = 25 °C and V CC = 5 V unless otherwise noted.

(note2) I-DAR is guranteed for total of up to 8 ports.

(note3) The condition of measurement of I CC (Normal / Slow).
Only CPU operates. Output ports are open and input ports fixed.

(note4) The condition of measurement of I CC (Normal 2).
CPU and all peripherals operate. Output ports are open and input ports fixed.

4.3 AC Characteristics

(1) $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V} \pm 10\%$

No.	Symbol	Parameter	Variable		16 MHz		20 MHz		Unit
			Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
1	t_{OSC}	Osc. Period (= x)	50	250	62.5		50		ns
2	t_{CLK}	CLK width	$2x - 40$		85		60		ns
3	t_{AK}	A0-23 Valid $\rightarrow$ CLK Hold	$0.5x - 20$		11		5		ns
4	t_{KA}	CLK Valid $\rightarrow$ A0-23 Hold	$1.5x - 70$		24		5		ns
5	t_{AL}	A0-15 Valid $\rightarrow$ ALE fall	$0.5x - 15$		16		10		ns
6	t_{LA}	ALE fall $\rightarrow$ A0-15 Hold	$0.5x - 20$		11		5		ns
7	t_{LL}	ALE High width	$x - 40$		23		10		ns
8	t_{LC}	ALE fall $\rightarrow$ RD/WR fall	$0.5x - 25$		6		0		ns
9	t_{CL}	RD/WR rise $\rightarrow$ ALE rise	$0.5x - 20$		11		5		ns
10	t_{ACL}	A0-15 Valid $\rightarrow$ RD/WR fall	$x - 25$		38		25		ns
11	t_{ACH}	A0-23 Valid $\rightarrow$ RD/WR fall	$1.5x - 50$		44		25		ns
12	t_{CA}	RD/WR rise $\rightarrow$ A0-23 Hold	$0.5x - 25$		6		0		ns
13	t_{ADL}	A0-15 Valid $\rightarrow$ D0-15 input		$3.0x - 55$		133		95	ns
14	t_{ADH}	A0-23 Valid $\rightarrow$ D0-15 input		$3.5x - 65$		154		110	ns
15	t_{RD}	RD fall $\rightarrow$ D0-15 input		$2.0x - 60$		65		40	ns
16	t_{RR}	RD Low width	$2.0x - 40$		85		60		ns
17	t_{HR}	RD rise $\rightarrow$ D0-15 Hold	0		0		0		ns
18	t_{RAE}	RD rise $\rightarrow$ A0-15 output	$x - 15$		48		35		ns
19	t_{WW}	WR Low width	$2.0x - 40$		85		60		ns
20	t_{DW}	D0-15 Valid $\rightarrow$ WR rise	$2.0x - 55$		70		45		ns
21	t_{WD}	WR rise $\rightarrow$ D0-15 Hold	$0.5x - 15$		16		10		ns
22	t_{AWH}	A0-23 Valid $\rightarrow$ WAIT input ^{(1)WAIT + n mode}		$3.5x - 90$		129		85	ns
23	t_{AWL}	A0-15 Valid $\rightarrow$ WAIT input ^{(1)WAIT + n mode}		$3.0x - 80$		108		70	ns
24	t_{CW}	RD/WR fall $\rightarrow$ WAIT Hold ^{(1)WAIT + n mode}	$2.0x + 0$		125		100		ns
25	t_{APH}	A0-23 Valid $\rightarrow$ PORT input		$2.5x - 120$		36		5	ns
26	t_{APH2}	A0-23 Valid $\rightarrow$ PORT Hold	$2.5x + 50$		206		175		ns
27	t_{CP}	WR rise $\rightarrow$ PORT Valid		200		200		200	ns
28	t_{ASRH}	A0-23 Valid $\rightarrow$ RAS fall	$1.0x - 40$		23		10		ns
29	t_{ASRL}	A0-15 Valid $\rightarrow$ RAS fall	$0.5x - 15$		16		10		ns
30	t_{RAC}	RAS fall $\rightarrow$ D0-15 input		$2.5x - 70$		86		55	ns
31	t_{RAH}	RAS fall $\rightarrow$ A0-15 Hold	$0.5x - 15$		16		10		ns
32	t_{RAS}	RAS Low width	$2.0x - 40$		85		60		ns
33	t_{RP}	RAS High width	$2.0x - 40$		85		60		ns
34	t_{RSH}	CAS fall $\rightarrow$ RAS rise	$1.0x - 40$		23		10		ns
35	t_{RSC}	RAS rise $\rightarrow$ CAS rise	$0.5x - 25$		6		0		ns
36	t_{RCD}	RAS fall $\rightarrow$ CAS fall	$1.0x - 40$		23		10		ns
37	t_{CAC}	CAS fall $\rightarrow$ D0-15 input		$1.5x - 65$		29		10	ns
38	t_{CAS}	CAS Low width	$1.5x - 30$		64		40		ns

AC Measuring Conditions

- Output Level : High 2.2 V / Low 0.8 V , CL = 50 pF
(However CL = 100 pF for AD0 to AD15, A0 to A23, ALE, RD, WR, HWR, R/W, CLK, RAS, CAS0 to CAS2)
- Input Level : High 2.4 V / Low 0.45 V (AD0 to AD15)
High 0.8 V_{CC} / Low 0.2 V_{CC} (Except for AD0 to AD15)

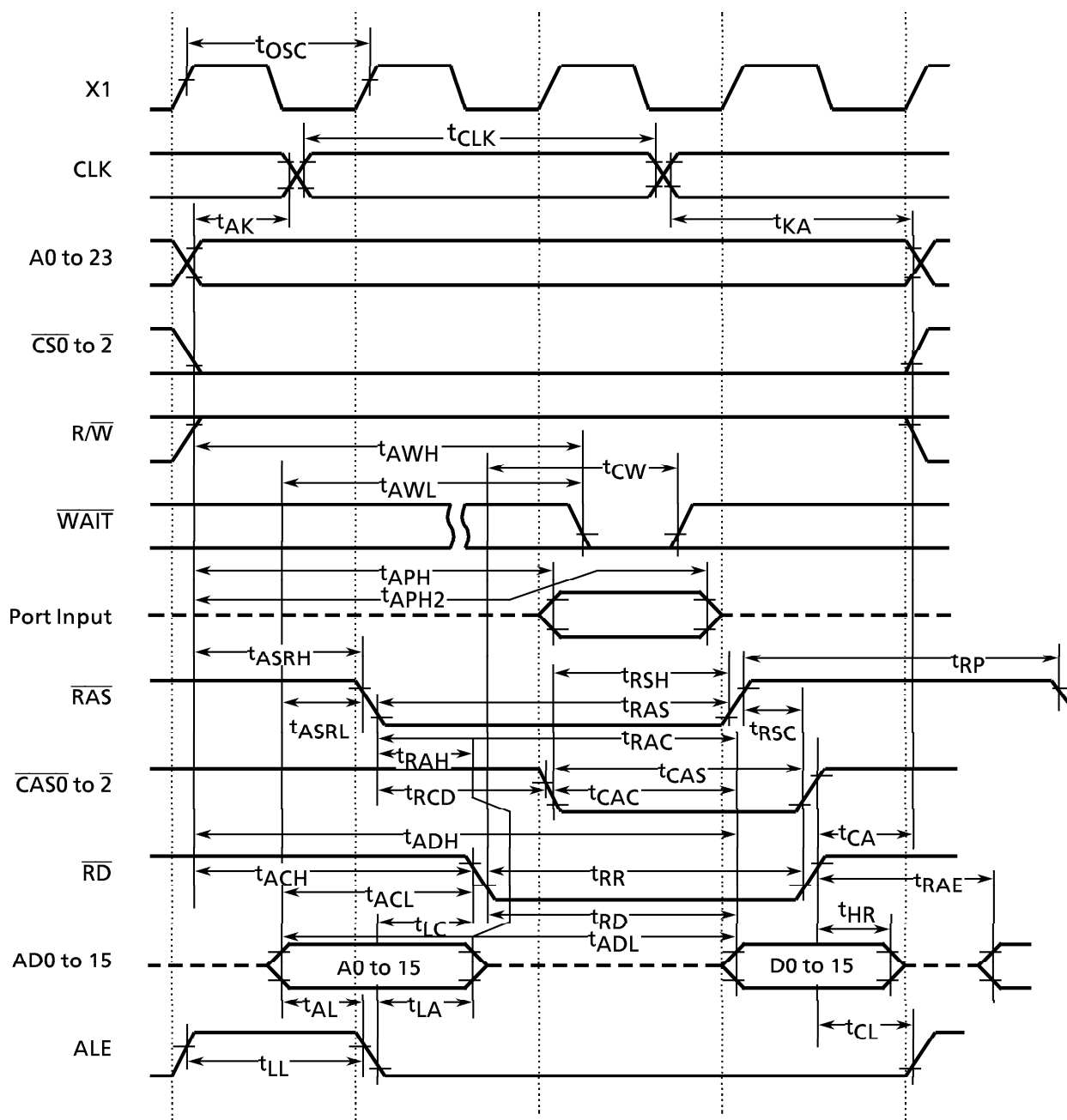
(2) $V_{CC} = 3\text{ V} \pm 10\%$

No.	Symbol	Parameter	Variable		12.5 MHz		Unit
			Min	Max	Min	Max	
1	t_{OSC}	Osc. Period (= x)	80	250	80		ns
2	t_{CLK}	CLK width	$2x - 40$		120		ns
3	t_{AK}	A0-23 Valid $\rightarrow$ CLK Hold	$0.5x - 30$		10		ns
4	t_{KA}	CLK Valid $\rightarrow$ A0-23 Hold	$1.5x - 80$		40		ns
5	t_{AL}	A0-15 Valid $\rightarrow$ ALE fall	$0.5x - 35$		5		ns
6	t_{LA}	ALE fall $\rightarrow$ A0-15 Hold	$0.5x - 35$		5		ns
7	t_{LL}	ALE High width	$x - 60$		20		ns
8	t_{LC}	ALE fall $\rightarrow$ $\overline{RD}/\overline{WR}$ fall	$0.5x - 35$		5		ns
9	t_{CL}	$\overline{RD}/\overline{WR}$ rise $\rightarrow$ ALE rise	$0.5x - 40$		0		ns
10	t_{ACL}	A0-15 Valid $\rightarrow$ $\overline{RD}/\overline{WR}$ fall	$x - 50$		30		ns
11	t_{ACH}	A0-23 Valid $\rightarrow$ $\overline{RD}/\overline{WR}$ fall	$1.5x - 50$		70		ns
12	t_{CA}	$\overline{RD}/\overline{WR}$ rise $\rightarrow$ A0-23 Hold	$0.5x - 40$		0		ns
13	t_{ADL}	A0-15 Valid $\rightarrow$ D0-15 input		$3.0x - 110$		130	ns
14	t_{ADH}	A0-23 Valid $\rightarrow$ D0-15 input		$3.5x - 125$		155	ns
15	t_{RD}	$\overline{RD}$ fall $\rightarrow$ D0-15 input		$2.0x - 115$		45	ns
16	t_{RR}	$\overline{RD}$ Low width	$2.0x - 40$		120		ns
17	t_{HR}	$\overline{RD}$ rise $\rightarrow$ D0-15 Hold	0		0		ns
18	t_{RAE}	$\overline{RD}$ rise $\rightarrow$ A0-15 output	$x - 25$		55		ns
19	t_{WW}	$\overline{WR}$ Low width	$2.0x - 40$		120		ns
20	t_{DW}	D0-15 Valid $\rightarrow$ $\overline{WR}$ rise	$2.0x - 120$		40		ns
21	t_{WD}	$\overline{WR}$ rise $\rightarrow$ D0-15 Hold	$0.5x - 40$		0		ns
22	t_{AWH}	A0-23 Valid $\rightarrow$ $\overline{WAIT}$ input ($\overline{WAIT} + n\text{ mode}$)		$3.5x - 130$		150	ns
23	t_{AWL}	A0-15 Valid $\rightarrow$ $\overline{WAIT}$ input ($\overline{WAIT} + n\text{ mode}$)		$3.0x - 100$		140	ns
24	t_{CW}	$\overline{RD}/\overline{WR}$ fall $\rightarrow$ $\overline{WAIT}$ Hold ($\overline{WAIT} + n\text{ mode}$)	$2.0x + 0$		160		ns
25	t_{APH}	A0-23 Valid $\rightarrow$ PORT input		$2.5x - 120$		80	ns
26	t_{APH2}	A0-23 Valid $\rightarrow$ PORT Hold	$2.5x + 50$		250		ns
27	t_{CP}	$\overline{WR}$ rise $\rightarrow$ PORT Valid		200		200	ns
28	t_{ASRH}	A0-23 Valid $\rightarrow$ $\overline{RAS}$ fall	$1.0x - 60$		20		ns
29	t_{ASRL}	A0-15 Valid $\rightarrow$ $\overline{RAS}$ fall	$0.5x - 40$		0		ns
30	t_{RAC}	$\overline{RAS}$ fall $\rightarrow$ D0-15 input		$2.5x - 90$		110	ns
31	t_{RAH}	$\overline{RAS}$ fall $\rightarrow$ A0-15 Hold	$0.5x - 25$		15		ns
32	t_{RAS}	$\overline{RAS}$ Low width	$2.0x - 40$		120		ns
33	t_{RP}	$\overline{RAS}$ High width	$2.0x - 40$		120		ns
34	t_{RSH}	$\overline{CAS}$ fall $\rightarrow$ $\overline{RAS}$ rise	$1.0x - 55$		25		ns
35	t_{RSC}	$\overline{RAS}$ rise $\rightarrow$ $\overline{CAS}$ rise	$0.5x - 25$		15		ns
36	t_{RCD}	$\overline{RAS}$ fall $\rightarrow$ $\overline{CAS}$ fall	$1.0x - 40$		40		ns
37	t_{CAC}	$\overline{CAS}$ fall $\rightarrow$ D0-15 input		$1.5x - 120$		0	ns
38	t_{CAS}	$\overline{CAS}$ Low width	$1.5x - 40$		80		ns

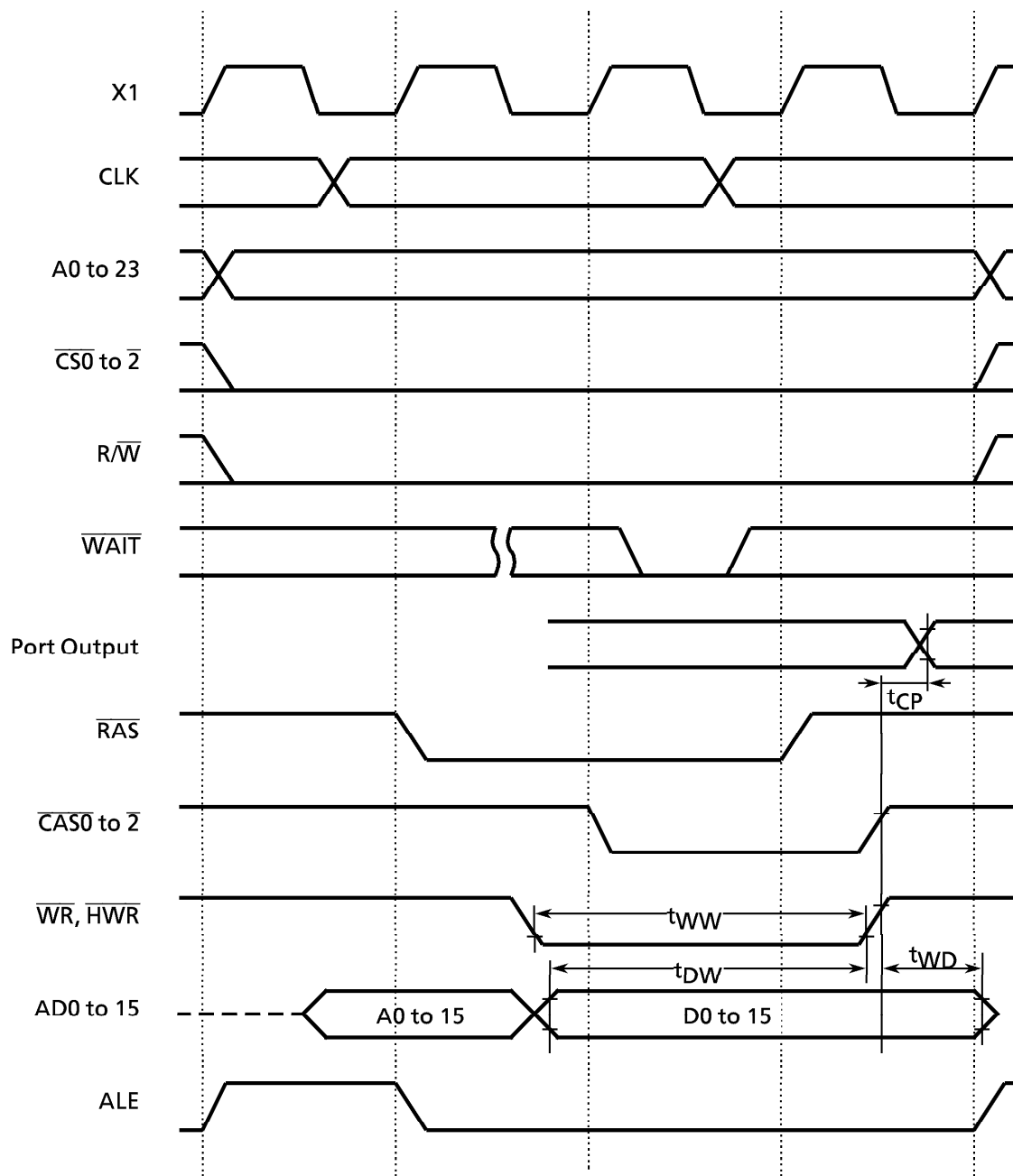
AC Measuring Conditions

- Output Level : High $0.7 \times V_{CC}$ / Low $0.3 \times V_{CC}$, CL = 50 pF
- Input Level : High $0.9 \times V_{CC}$ / Low $0.1 \times V_{CC}$

(1) Read Cycle



(2) Write Cycle



4.4 A/D Conversion Characteristics

$$AV_{CC} = V_{CC}, AV_{SS} = V_{SS}$$

Symbol	Parameter	Power Supply	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V_{REFH}	Analog reference voltage (+)	$V_{CC} = 5V \pm 10\%$	$V_{CC} - 1.5V$	V_{CC}	V_{CC}	V
		$V_{CC} = 3V \pm 10\%$	$V_{CC} - 0.2V$	V_{CC}	V_{CC}	
V_{REFL}	Analog reference voltage (-)	$V_{CC} = 5V \pm 10\%$	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	$V_{SS} + 0.2V$	
		$V_{CC} = 3V \pm 10\%$	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	$V_{SS} + 0.2V$	
V_{AIN}	Analog input voltage range		V_{REFL}		V_{REFH}	
I_{REF} ($V_{REFL} = 0V$)	Analog current for analog reference voltage	$V_{CC} = 5V \pm 10\%$		T.B.D	1.5	mA
	$\langle V_{REFON} \rangle = 1$	$V_{CC} = 3V \pm 10\%$		T.B.D	0.9	
	$\langle V_{REFON} \rangle = 0$	$V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ to } 5.5V$		T.B.D	5.0	μA
-	Error (excluding quantizing error)	$V_{CC} = 5V \pm 10\%$		T.B.D	± 3.0	LSB
		$V_{CC} = 3V \pm 10\%$		T.B.D	± 3.0	

Note 1 : $1LSB = (V_{REFH} - V_{REFL}) / 2^{10}$ [V]

Note 2 : Minimum operation frequency

The operation of the A/D converter is guaranteed only when f_c (high-frequency oscillator) is used. (It is not guaranteed when f_s is used.) Additionally, it is guaranteed when the clock frequency which is selected by the clock gear is 4 MHz or more.

Note 3 : The value I_{CC} includes the current which flows through the AV_{CC} pin.

4.5 Serial Channel Timing

(1) I/O Interface Mode

① SCLK Input Mode

Symbol	Parameter	Variable		32.768 MHz (Note)		12.5 MHz		20 MHz		Unit
		Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
t_{SCY}	SCLK cycle	16X		488 μs		1.28		0.8		μs
t_{OSS}	Output Data → Rising edge or SCLK	$t_{SCY}/2 - 5X - 50$		91.5 μs		190		100		ns
t_{OHS}	SCLK rising edge → Output Data hold	$5X - 100$		152 μs		300		150		ns
t_{HSR}	SCLK rising edge → Input Data hold	0		0		0		0		ns
t_{SRD}	SCLK rising edge → effective data input		$t_{SCY} - 5X - 100$		336 μs		780		450	ns

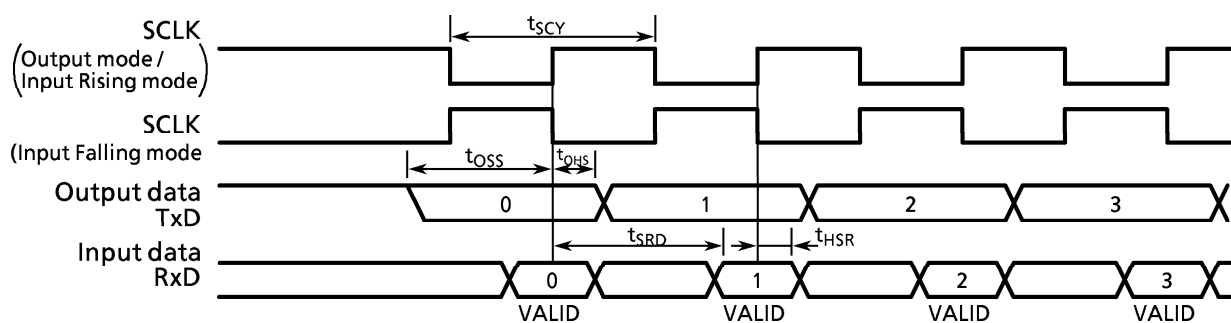
Note : When fs is used as system clock (f_{sys}) or fs is used as input clock to prescaler.

*) SCLK rising / falling timing ... SCLK rising in the rising mode of SCLK, SCLK falling in the falling mode of SCLK.

② SCLK Output Mode

Symbol	Parameter	Variable		32.768 MHz (Note)		12.5 MHz		20 MHz		Unit
		Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
t_{SCY}	SCLK cycle (programmable)	16X	8192X	488 μs	250 ms	1.28	655.36	0.8	409.6	μs
t_{OSS}	Output Data → SCLK rising edge	$t_{SCY} - 2X - 150$		427 μs		970		550		ns
t_{OHS}	SCLK rising edge → Output Data hold	$2X - 80$		60 μs		80		20		ns
t_{HSR}	SCLK rising edge → Input Data hold	0		0		0		0		ns
t_{SRD}	SCLK rising edge → effective data input		$t_{SCY} - 2X - 150$		428 μs		970		550	ns

Note : When fs is used as system clock (f_{sys}) or fs is used as input clock to prescaler.



4.6 Timer/Counter Input Clock (TI0, TI4, TI5, TI6, TI7)

Symbol	Parameter	Variable		12.5 MHz		20 MHz		Unit
		Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
t_{VCK}	Clock Cycle	$8X + 100$		740		500		ns
t_{VCKL}	Low level clock Pulse width	$4X + 40$		360		240		ns
t_{VCKH}	High level clock Pulse width	$4X + 40$		360		240		ns

4.7 Interrupt and Capture

(1) $\overline{NMI}$, INT0 interrupts

Symbol	Parameter	Variable		12.5 MHz		20 MHz		Unit
		Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
t_{INTAL}	$\overline{NMI}$, INT0 Low Level Pulse Width	4X		320		200		ns
t_{INTAH}	$\overline{NMI}$, INT0 High Level Pulse Width	4X		320		200		ns

(2) INT4 to 7 interrupts, capture

Input pulse width of INT4 to 7 depends on the operation clock of CPU and Timer (9 bit prescaler). The following shows the pulse width in each clock.

System clock selected <SYSCK>	Prescaler clock selected <PRCK1 to 0>	t_{INTBL} (INT4 to 7 low level pulse width)		t_{INTBH} (INT4 to 7 high level pulse width)		Unit
		Variable	20 MHz	Variable	20 MHz	
		Min	Min	Min	Min	
0 (fc)	00 (f_{EPH})	$8X + 100$	500	$8X + 100$	500	ns
	01 (fs)	$8XT + 0.1$	244.3	$8XT + 0.1$	244.3	
	10 (fc/16)	$128X + 0.1$	6.5	$128X + 0.1$	6.5	
1 (fs) (Note 2)	00 (f_{EPH})	$8XT + 0.1$	244.3	$8XT + 0.1$	244.3	μs
	01 (fs)					

Note 1: XT represents the cycle of the low frequency clock fs. Calculated at $f_s = 32.768$ kHz.

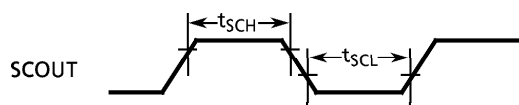
Note 2: When fs is used as the system clock, fc/16 can not be selected for the prescaler clock.

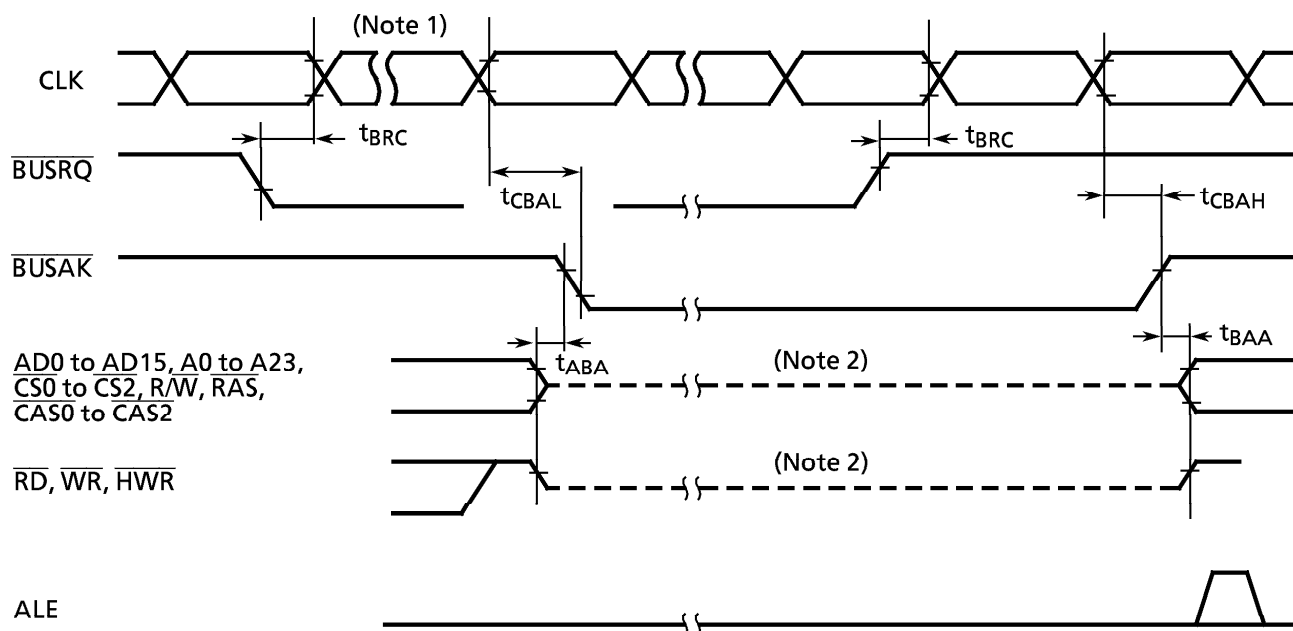
4.8 SCOUT pin AC characteristics

Symbol	Parameter		Variable		10 MHz		20 MHz		Unit
			Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
t_{SCH}	High-Level Pulse Width	$V_{CC} = 5V \pm 10\%$	$0.5X - 10$		40		15		ns
		$V_{CC} = 3V \pm 10\%$	$0.5X - 20$		30		–	–	
t_{SCL}	Low-Level Pulse Width	$V_{CC} = 5V \pm 10\%$	$0.5X - 10$		40		15		ns
		$V_{CC} = 3V \pm 10\%$	$0.5X - 20$		30		–	–	

Measurement condition

- Output level: High 2.2 V / Low 0.8 V, CL = 10 pF



4.9 Timing Chart for Bus Request ($\overline{\text{BUSRQ}}$) / Bus Acknowledge ($\overline{\text{BUSAK}}$)

Symbol	Parameter	Variable		12.5 MHz		20 MHz		Unit
		Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
t_{BRC}	$\overline{\text{BUSRQ}}$ Set-up Time to CLK	120		120		120		ns
t_{CBAL}	CLK $\rightarrow$ $\overline{\text{BUSAK}}$ Falling Edge		$1.5X + 120$		270		195	ns
t_{CBAH}	CLK $\rightarrow$ $\overline{\text{BUSAK}}$ Rising Edge		$0.5X + 40$		80		65	ns
t_{ABA}	Output Buffer off to $\overline{\text{BUSAK}}$	0	80	0	80	0	80	ns
t_{BAA}	$\overline{\text{BUSAK}}$ to Output Buffer on	0	80	0	80	0	80	ns

Note 1 : The Bus will be released after the $\overline{\text{WAIT}}$ request is inactive, when the $\overline{\text{BUSRQ}}$ is set to "0" during "Wait" cycle.

Note 2 : This line only shows the output buffer is off-state.

It doesn't indicate the signal level is fixed.

Just after the bus is released, the signal level which is set before the bus is released is kept dynamically by the external capacitance. Therefore, to fix the signal level by an external resistor during bus releasing, designing is executed carefully because the level-fix will be delayed.

The internal programmable pull-up/pull-down resistor is switched active/non-active by an internal signal.

4.10 Read operation in PROM mode

DC / AC characteristics

$$T_a = 25 \pm 5^\circ\text{C} \quad V_{CC} = 5\text{ V} \pm 10\%$$

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Max	Unit
V_{PP}	V_{PP} Read Voltage	–	4.5	5.5	V
V_{IH1}	Input High Voltage (A0 to A16, $\overline{CE}$, $\overline{OE}$, PGM)	–	2.2	$V_{CC} + 0.3$	V
V_{IL1}	Input Low Voltage (A0 to A16, $\overline{CE}$, $\overline{OE}$, PGM)	–	–0.3	0.8	V
t_{ACC}	Address to Output Delay	$C_L = 50\text{ pF}$	–	$2.25TCYC + \alpha$	ns

$$TCYC = 400\text{ ns (10 MHz Clock)}$$

$$\alpha = 200\text{ ns}$$

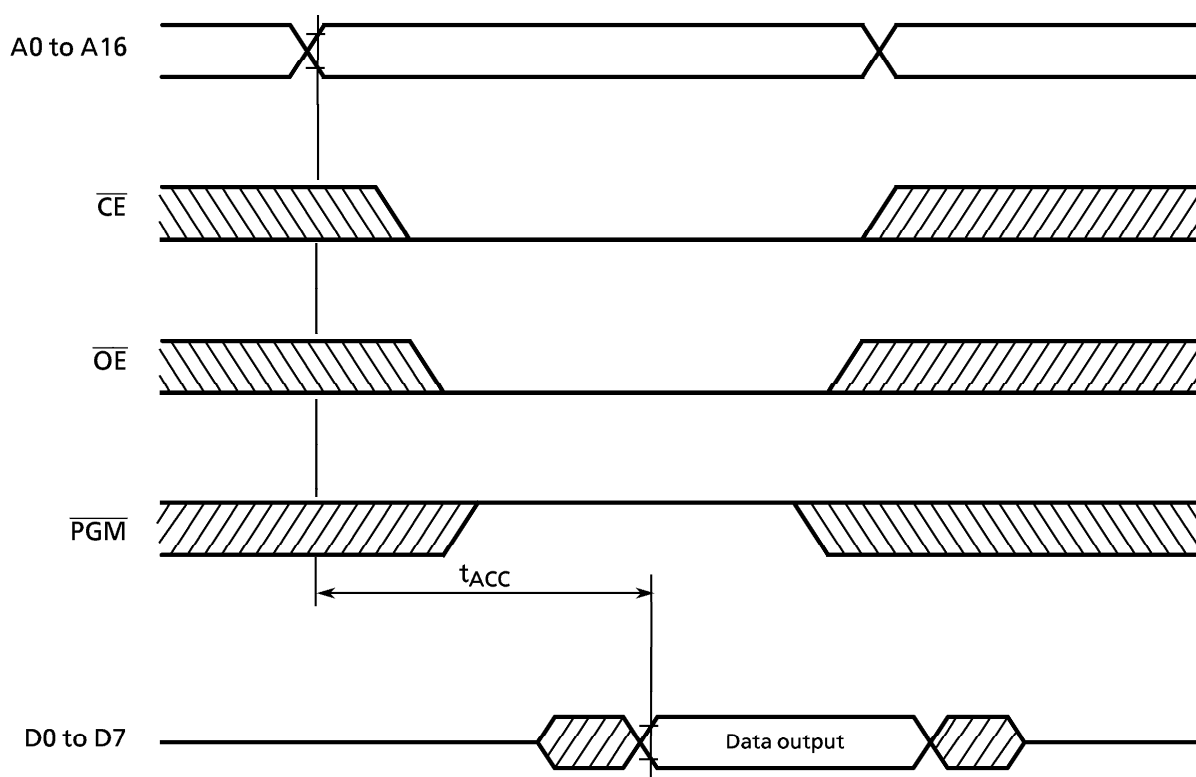
4.11 Program operation in PROM mode

DC / AC characteristics

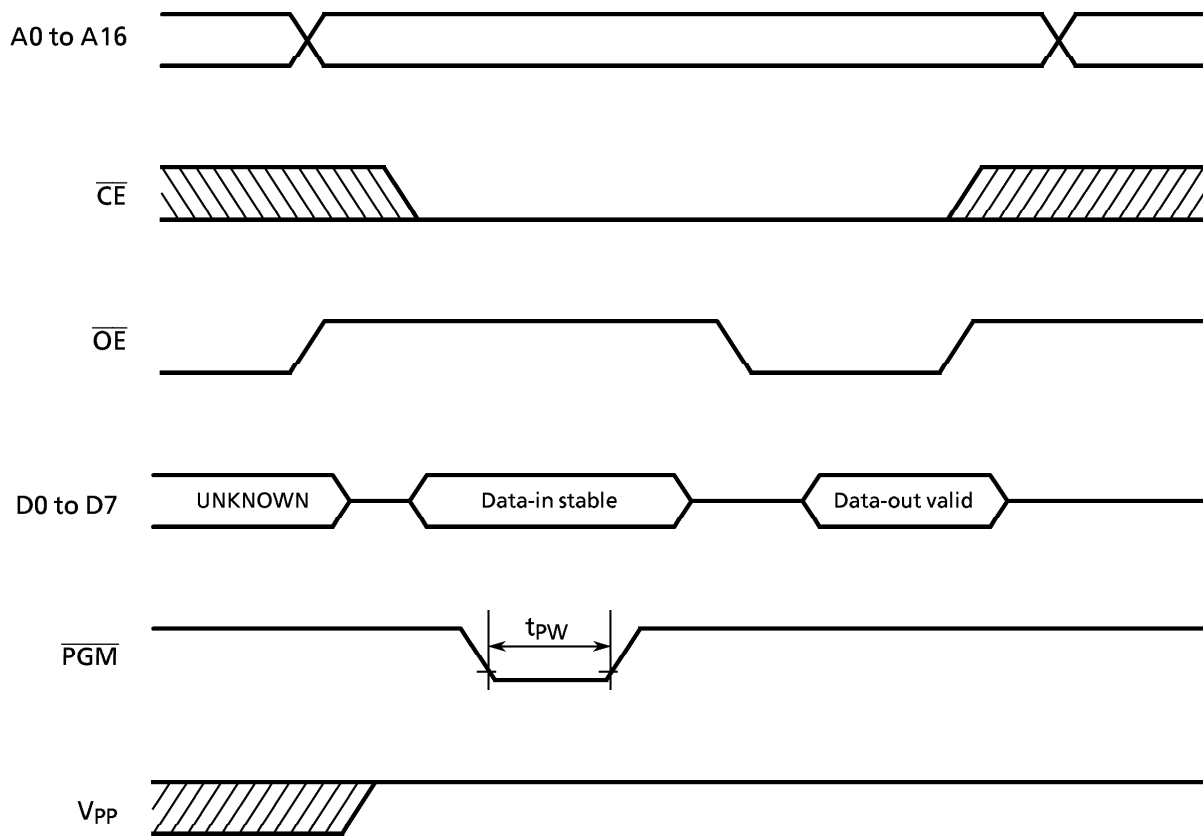
$$T_a = 25 \pm 5^\circ\text{C} \quad V_{CC} = 6.25\text{ V} \pm 0.25\text{ V}$$

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V_{PP}	Programming Supply Voltage	–	12.50	12.75	13.00	V
V_{IH}	Input High Voltage (D0 to D7, A0 to A16, $\overline{CE}$, $\overline{OE}$, $\overline{PGM}$)	–	2.6		$V_{CC} + 0.3$	V
V_{IL}	Input Low Voltage (D0 to D7, A0 to A16, $\overline{CE}$, $\overline{OE}$, $\overline{PGM}$)	–	–0.3		0.8	V
I_{CC}	V_{CC} Supply Current	$f_c = 10\text{ MHz}$	–		50	mA
I_{PP}	V_{PP} Supply Current	$V_{PP} = 13.00\text{ V}$	–		50	mA
t_{PW}	$\overline{PGM}$ Program Pulse Width	$C_L = 50\text{ pF}$	0.095	0.1	0.105	ms

4.12 Timing chart of read operation in PROM mode



4.13 Timing chart of program operation in PROM mode



NOTE

1. The power supply of V_{PP} (12.75 V) must be turned on at the same time or the later time for a power supply of V_{CC} and must be turned off at the same time or early time for a power supply of V_{CC} .
2. The device suffers a damage taking out and putting in on the condition of $V_{PP}=12.75$ V.
3. The maximum spec of V_{PP} pin is 14.0 V. Be carefull a overshoot at the programming.