

DESCRIPTION

The 7517 group is the 8-bit microcomputer based on the 740 family core technology.

The 7517 group is designed for battery-pack and includes serial interface functions, 8-bit timer, A/D converter, current integrator and I²C-BUS interface.

FEATURES

- Basic machine-language instructions 71
- Minimum instruction execution time 1.0 μs (at 4 MHz oscillation frequency)
- Memory size
Flash memory 32 kbytes
RAM 1 kbytes
- Programmable input/output ports 36
- Interrupts 19 sources, 16 vectors
- Timers 8-bit X 4
- Serial I/O1 8-bit X 1 (UART or Clock-synchronized)
- Serial I/O2 8-bit X 1 (Clock-synchronized)
- Multi-master I²C-BUS interface (option) 1 channel
- PWM 8-bit X 1
- A/D converter 10-bit X 10 channels

- Current integrator 1 channel
- Over current detector 1 channel
- Watchdog timer 16-bit X 1
- Clock generating circuit Built-in 4 circuits (built-in 4MHz on-chip oscillator and 32kHz RC oscillator, or connect to external ceramic resonator or quartz-crystal oscillator)
- Power source voltage
In high-speed mode 3.0 to 3.6 V (at 4 MHz oscillation frequency)
In middle-speed mode 3.0 to 3.6 V (at 8 MHz oscillation frequency)
In low-speed mode 3.0 to 3.6 V (at 32 kHz oscillation frequency)
- Power dissipation
In high-speed mode 8.25 mW (at 4 MHz oscillation frequency, at 3.3 V power source voltage)
In low-speed mode 660 μW (at 32 kHz oscillation frequency, at 3.3 V power source voltage)
- Operating temperature range -20 to 85°C

APPLICATION

Battery-Pack, etc.

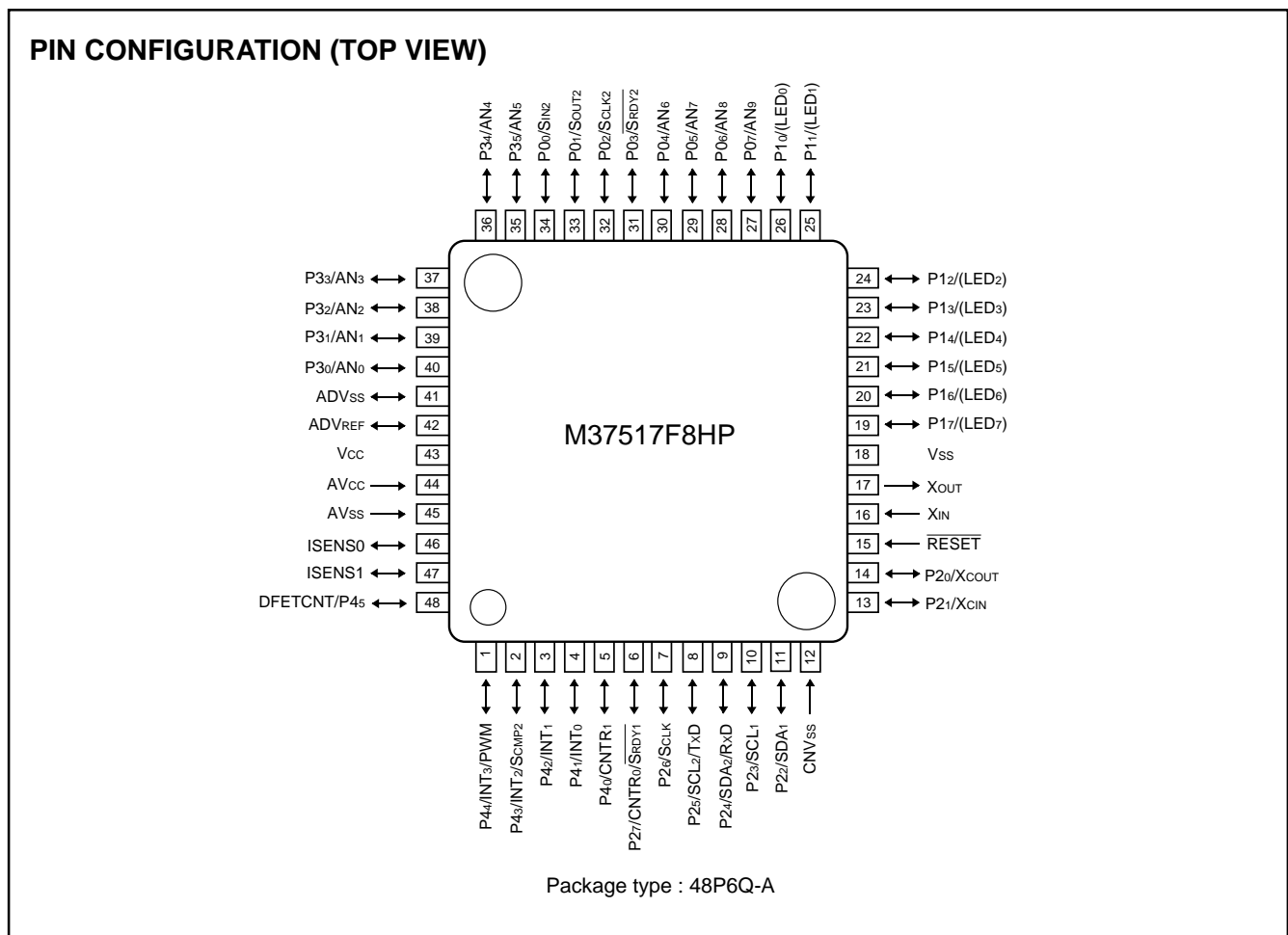


Fig. 1 M37517F8HP pin configuration

FUNCTIONAL BLOCK

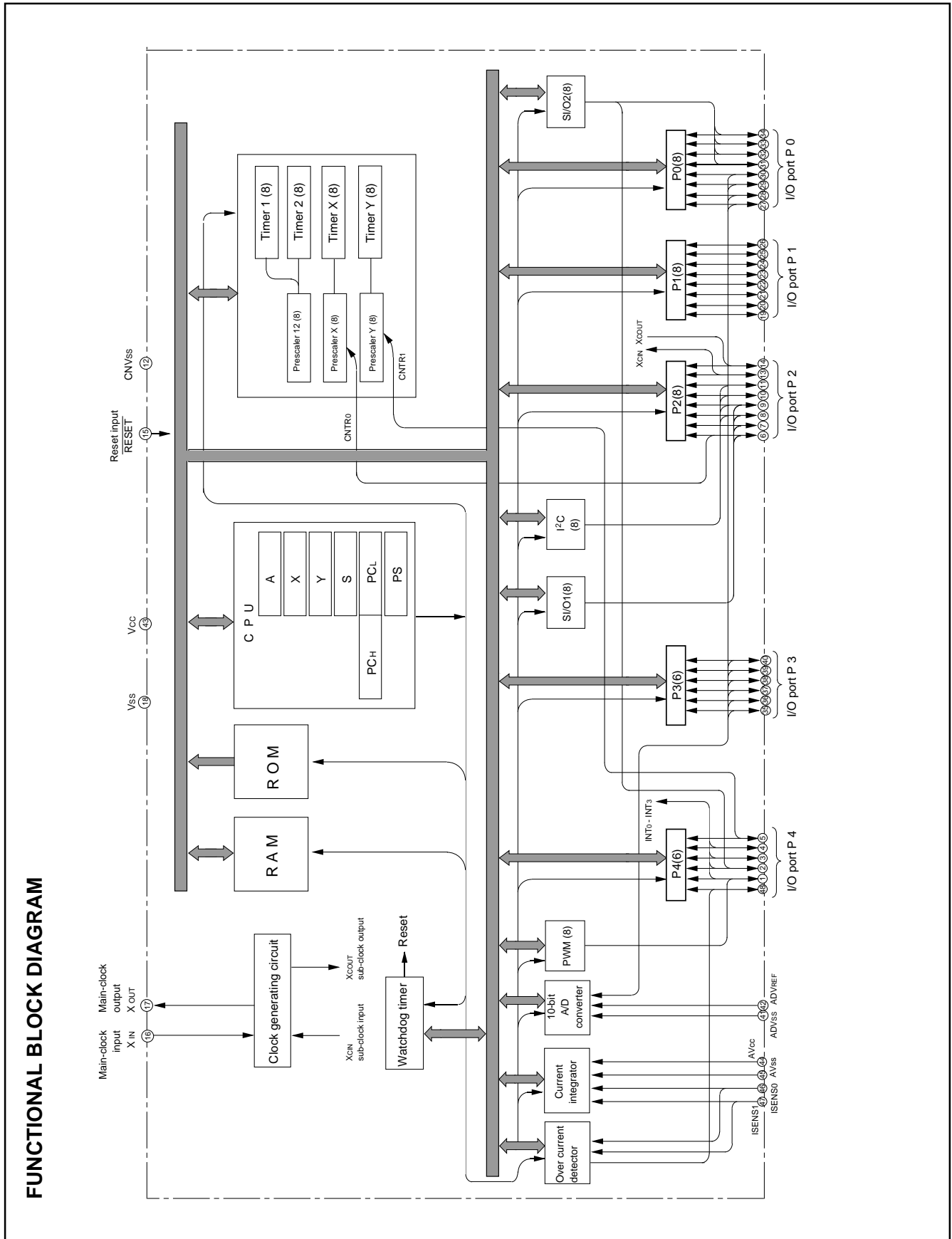


Fig. 2 Functional block diagram

PIN DESCRIPTION

Table 1 Pin description

Pin	Name	Functions	
			Function except a port function
VCC, VSS	Power source	•Apply voltage of 3.3V to Vcc, and 0 V to Vss.	
AVCC AVSS ADVSS	Analog power source	•Apply voltage of 3.3V to AVcc, and 0 V to AVss and ADVss.	
ADVREF	Analog reference voltage	•Reference voltage input pin for A/D converter.	
CNVSS	CNVSS input	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •This pin controls the operation mode of the chip. •Normally connected to Vss. 	
RESET	Reset input	•Reset input pin for active "L".	
XIN	Clock input	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Input and output pins for the clock generating circuit. •Connect a ceramic resonator or quartz-crystal oscillator between the XIN and XOUT pins to set the oscillation frequency. 	
XOUT		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •When an on-chip oscillator is used, leave the XIN pin and XOUT pin open. •When an external clock is used, connect the clock source to the XIN pin and leave the XOUT pin open. 	
P00/SIN2 P01/SOUT2 P02/SCLK2 P03/SRDY2	I/O port P0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •8-bit CMOS I/O port. •I/O direction register allows each pin to be individually programmed as either input or output. •CMOS compatible input level. •CMOS 3-state output structure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serial I/O2 function pin
P04/AN8–P07/AN11			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A/D converter input pin
P10–P17	I/O port P1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •P10 to P17 (8 bits) are enabled to output large current for LED drive. 	
P20/XCOUT P21/XCIN	I/O port P2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •8-bit CMOS I/O port. •I/O direction register allows each pin to be individually programmed as either input or output. •CMOS compatible input level. •P22 to P25 can be switched between CMOS compatible input level or SMBUS input level in the I²C-BUS interface function. •P20, P21, P24 to P27: CMOS3-state output structure. •P24, P25: N-channel open-drain structure in the I²C-BUS interface function. •P22, P23: N-channel open-drain structure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub-clock generating circuit I/O pins (connect a resonator)
P22/SDA1 P23/SCL1			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I²C-BUS interface function pin
P24/SDA2/RxD P25/SCL2/TxD			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I²C-BUS interface function pin/ Serial I/O1 function pin
P26/SCLK			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serial I/O1 function pin
P27/CNTR0/ SRDY1			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serial I/O1 function pin/ Timer X function pin
P30/AN0– P35/AN5	I/O port P3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •8-bit CMOS I/O port with the same function as port P0. •CMOS compatible input level. •CMOS 3-state output structure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A/D converter input pin
P40/CNTR1	I/O port P4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •6-bit CMOS I/O port with the same function as port P0. •CMOS compatible input level. •CMOS 3-state output structure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timer Y function pin
P41/INT0 P42/INT1			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interrupt input pin
P43/INT2/SCMP2			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interrupt input pin/SCMP2 output pin
P44/INT3/PWM			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interrupt input pin/PWM output pin
P45/DFETCNT			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over current detector function pin
ISENS0 ISENS1	Analog input	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Input pins for the current integrator and the over current detector. Connect these pins at both ends of a detection resistor, and connect ISENS0 to GND. 	

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION CENTRAL PROCESSING UNIT (CPU)

The 7517 group uses the standard 740 Family instruction set. Refer to the table of 740 Family addressing modes and machine instructions or the 740 Family Software Manual for details on the instruction set.

Machine-resident 740 Family instructions are as follows:

The FST and SLW instructions cannot be used.

The STP, WIT, MUL, and DIV instructions can be used.

[CPU Mode Register (CPUM)] 003B16

The CPU mode register contains the stack page selection bit, etc.

The CPU mode register is allocated at address 003B16.

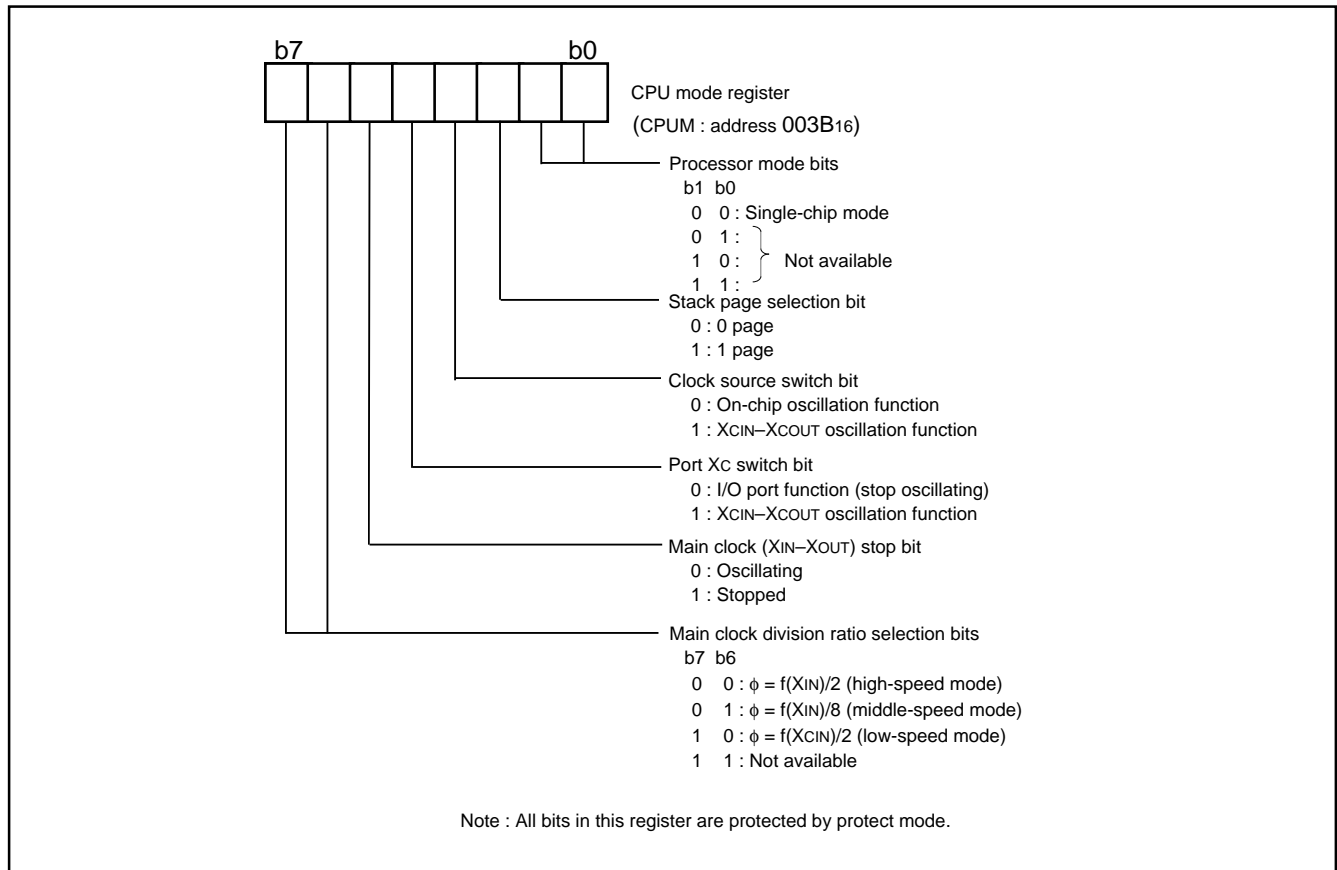


Fig. 3 Structure of CPU mode register

MEMORY**Special Function Register (SFR) Area**

The Special Function Register area in the zero page contains control registers such as I/O ports and timers.

RAM

RAM is used for data storage and for stack area of subroutine calls and interrupts.

Flash Memory

The first 128 bytes and the last 2 bytes of flash memory are reserved for device testing and the rest is user area for storing programs.

Interrupt Vector Area

The interrupt vector area contains reset and interrupt vectors.

Zero Page

Access to this area with only 2 bytes is possible in the zero page addressing mode.

Special Page

Access to this area with only 2 bytes is possible in the special page addressing mode.

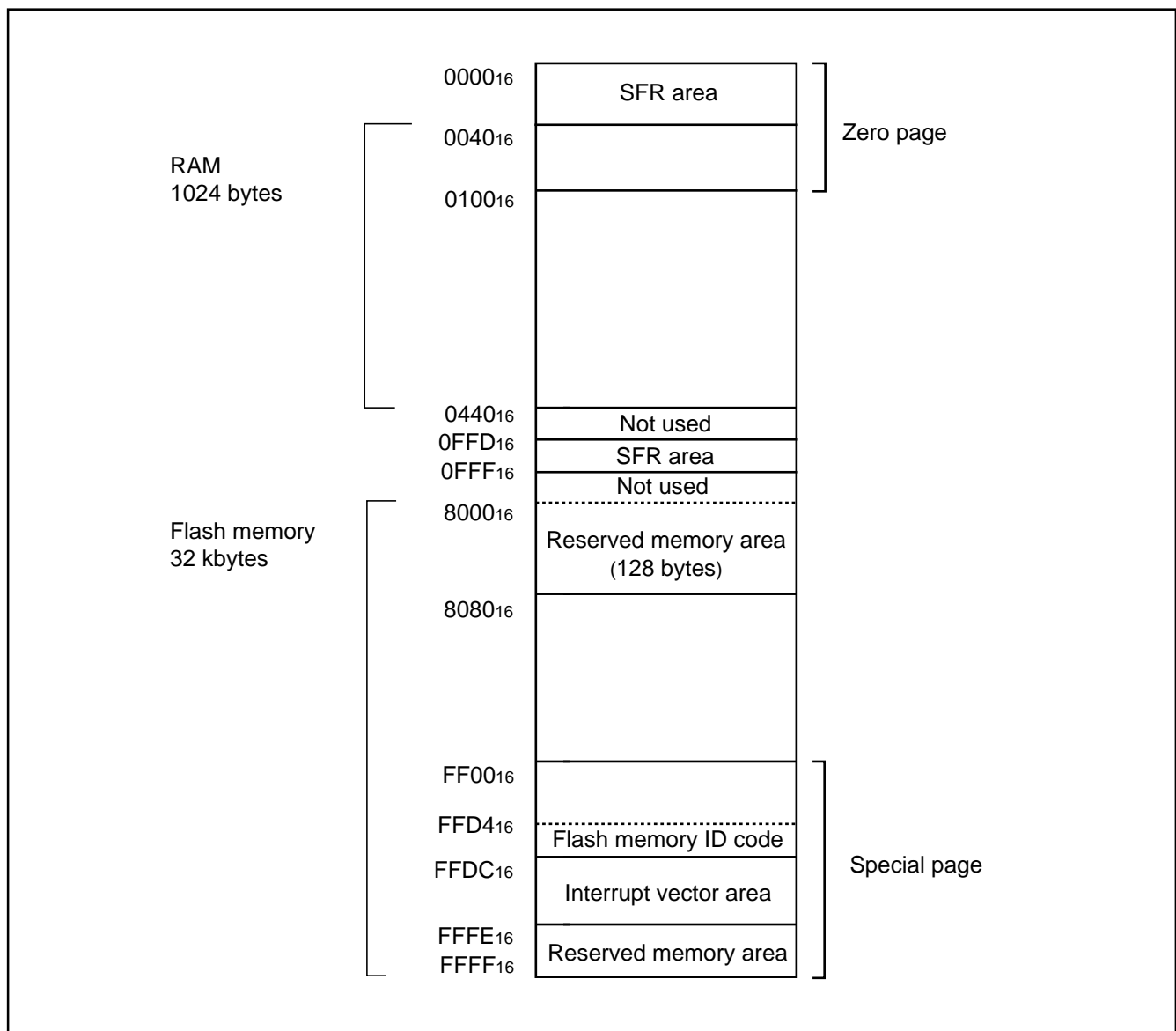


Fig. 4 Memory map diagram

0000 ₁₆	Port P0 (P0)	0020 ₁₆	Prescaler 12 (PRE12)
0001 ₁₆	Port P0 direction register (P0D)	0021 ₁₆	Timer 1 (T1)
0002 ₁₆	Port P1 (P1)	0022 ₁₆	Timer 2 (T2)
0003 ₁₆	Port P1 direction register (P1D)	0023 ₁₆	Timer XY mode register (TM)
0004 ₁₆	Port P2 (P2)	0024 ₁₆	Prescaler X (PREX)
0005 ₁₆	Port P2 direction register (P2D)	0025 ₁₆	Timer X (TX)
0006 ₁₆	Port P3 (P3)	0026 ₁₆	Prescaler Y (PREY)
0007 ₁₆	Port P3 direction register (P3D)	0027 ₁₆	Timer Y (TY)
0008 ₁₆	Port P4 (P4)	0028 ₁₆	Timer count source selection register (TCSS)
0009 ₁₆	Port P4 direction register (P4D)	0029 ₁₆	SFR protect control register (PRREG)
000A ₁₆	Discharge counter latch low-order register (DCHARGEL)	002A ₁₆	Reserved *
000B ₁₆	Discharge counter latch high-order register (DCHARGEH)	002B ₁₆	I ² C data shift register (S0)
000C ₁₆	Charge counter latch low-order register (CHARGEL)	002C ₁₆	I ² C address register (S0D)
000D ₁₆	Charge counter latch high-order register (CHARGEH)	002D ₁₆	I ² C status register (S1)
000E ₁₆	Current integrator control register (CINFCON)	002E ₁₆	I ² C control register (S1D)
000F ₁₆	Short current detector control register (SCDCON)	002F ₁₆	I ² C clock control register (S2)
0010 ₁₆	Over current detector control register (OCDCON)	0030 ₁₆	I ² C start/stop condition control register (S2D)
0011 ₁₆	Current detect time set up register (OCDTIME)	0031 ₁₆	I ² C additional function register (S3)
0012 ₁₆	Wake up current detector control register1 (WUDCON1)	0032 ₁₆	32kHz oscillation control register 0 (32KOSCC0)
0013 ₁₆	Current detect status register (OCDSTS)	0033 ₁₆	32kHz oscillation control register 1 (32KOSCC1)
0014 ₁₆	Wake up current detector control register2 (WUDCON2)	0034 ₁₆	A/D control register (ADCON)
0015 ₁₆	Serial I/O2 control register 1 (SIO2CON1)	0035 ₁₆	A/D conversion low-order register (ADL)
0016 ₁₆	Serial I/O2 control register 2 (SIO2CON2)	0036 ₁₆	A/D conversion high-order register (ADH)
0017 ₁₆	Serial I/O2 register (SIO2)	0037 ₁₆	MISRG2
0018 ₁₆	Transmit/Receive buffer register (TB/RB)	0038 ₁₆	MISRG
0019 ₁₆	Serial I/O1 status register (SIOSTS)	0039 ₁₆	Watchdog timer control register (WDTCON)
001A ₁₆	Serial I/O1 control register (SIOCON)	003A ₁₆	Interrupt edge selection register (INTEDGE)
001B ₁₆	UART control register (UARTCON)	003B ₁₆	CPU mode register (CPUM)
001C ₁₆	Baud rate generator (BRG)	003C ₁₆	Interrupt request register 1 (IREQ1)
001D ₁₆	PWM control register (PWMCON)	003D ₁₆	Interrupt request register 2 (IREQ2)
001E ₁₆	PWM prescaler (PREPWM)	003E ₁₆	Interrupt control register 1 (ICON1)
001F ₁₆	PWM register (PWM)	003F ₁₆	Interrupt control register 2 (ICON2)
		0FFD ₁₆	Reserved *
		0FFE ₁₆	Flash memory control register (FCON)
		0FFF ₁₆	Reserved *

* Reserved : Do not write any data to the reserved area.

Fig. 5 Memory map of special function register (SFR)

I/O PORTS

The I/O ports have direction registers which determine the input/output direction of each individual pin. Each bit in a direction register corresponds to one pin, and each pin can be set to be input port or output port.

When "0" is written to the bit corresponding to a pin, that pin becomes an input pin. When "1" is written to that bit, that pin becomes an output pin.

If data is read from a pin which is set to output, the value of the port output latch is read, not the value of the pin itself. Pins set to input are floating. If a pin set to input is written to, only the port output latch is written to and the pin remains floating.

Table 2 I/O port function

Pin	Name	Input/Output	I/O Structure	Non-Port Function	Related SFRs	Ref.No.
P00/SIN2 P01/SOUT2 P02/SCLK2 P03/SRDY2	Port P0	Input/output, individual bits	CMOS compatible input level CMOS 3-state output	Serial I/O2 function I/O	Serial I/O2 control register	(1) (2) (3) (4)
P04/AN8–P07/AN11				A/D conversion input	A/D control register, MISRG2	(5)
P10–P17	Port P1					(6)
P20/XCOUT P21/XCIN	Port P2			Sub-clock generating circuit	CPU mode register MISRG2	(7) (8)
P22/SDA1 P23/SCL1				CMOS compatible input level CMOS/SMBUS input level (when selecting I ² C-BUS interface function) N-channel open-drain output	I ² C-BUS interface func- tion I/O	I ² C control register
P24/SDA2/RxD P25/SCL2/TxD			CMOS compatible input level CMOS/SMBUS input level (when selecting I ² C-BUS interface function) CMOS 3-state output N-channel open-drain output (when selecting I ² C-BUS interface function)	I ² C-BUS interface func- tion I/O	I ² C control register Serial I/O1 control register	(11) (12)
P26/SCLK				Serial I/O1 function I/O	Serial I/O1 control register	(13)
P27/CNTR0/ SRDY1			CMOS compatible input level CMOS 3-state output	Serial I/O1 function I/O	Serial I/O1 control register	(14)
P30/AN0– P35/AN5				Timer X function I/O	Timer XY mode register	
P40/CNTR1	Port P3			A/D conversion input	A/D control register MISRG2	(5)
P41/INT0 P42/INT1	Port P4			Timer Y function I/O	Timer XY mode register	(15)
P43/INT2/SCMP2				External interrupt input	Interrupt edge selection register	(16)
P44/INT3/PWM				External interrupt input SCMP2 output	Interrupt edge selection register Serial I/O2 control register	(17)
P45/DFETCNT				External interrupt input PWM output	Interrupt edge selection register PWM control register	(18)
				Over current detector output	Short current detect control register Over current detect control register Wake up current detect control register	(19)

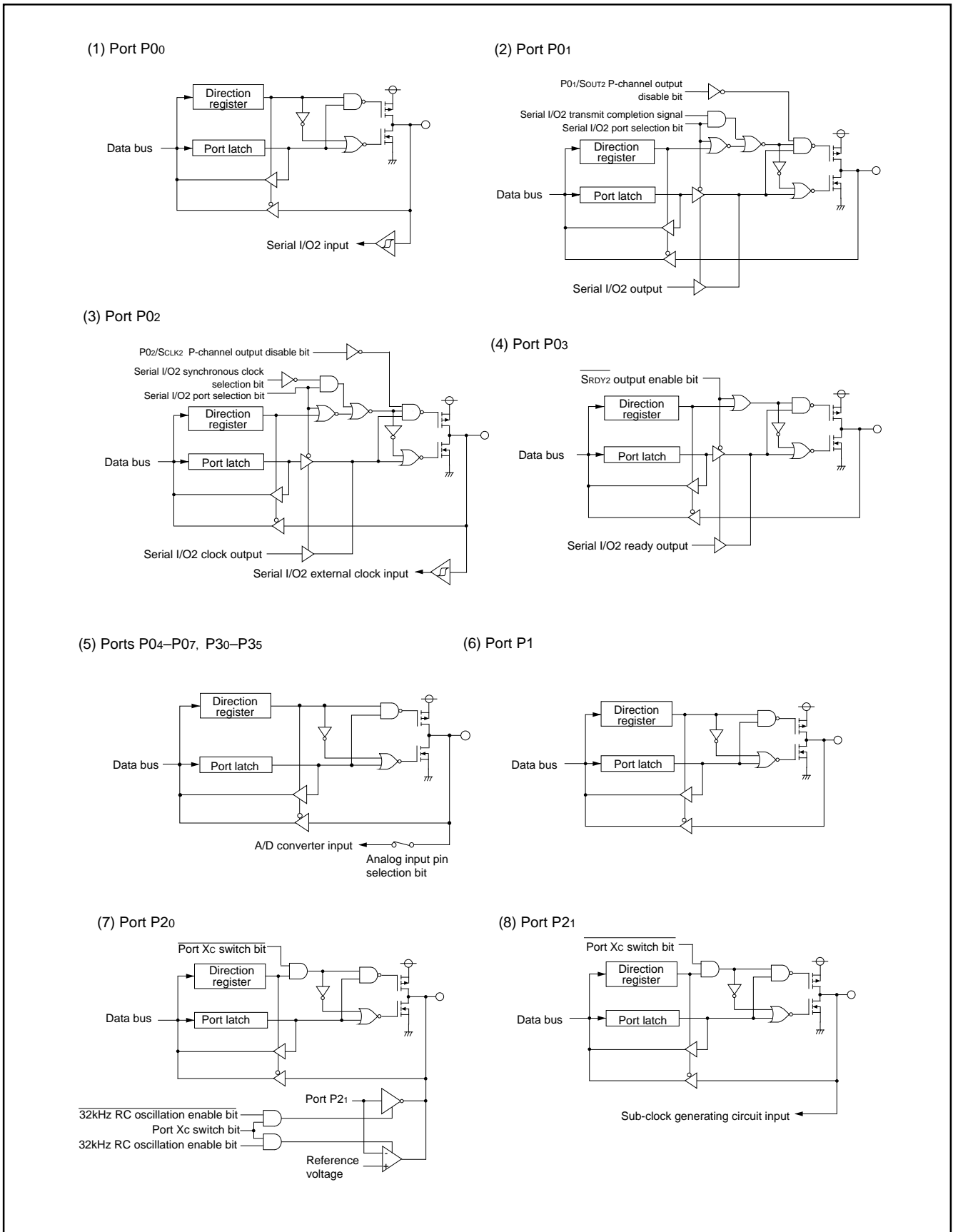


Fig. 6 Port block diagram (1)

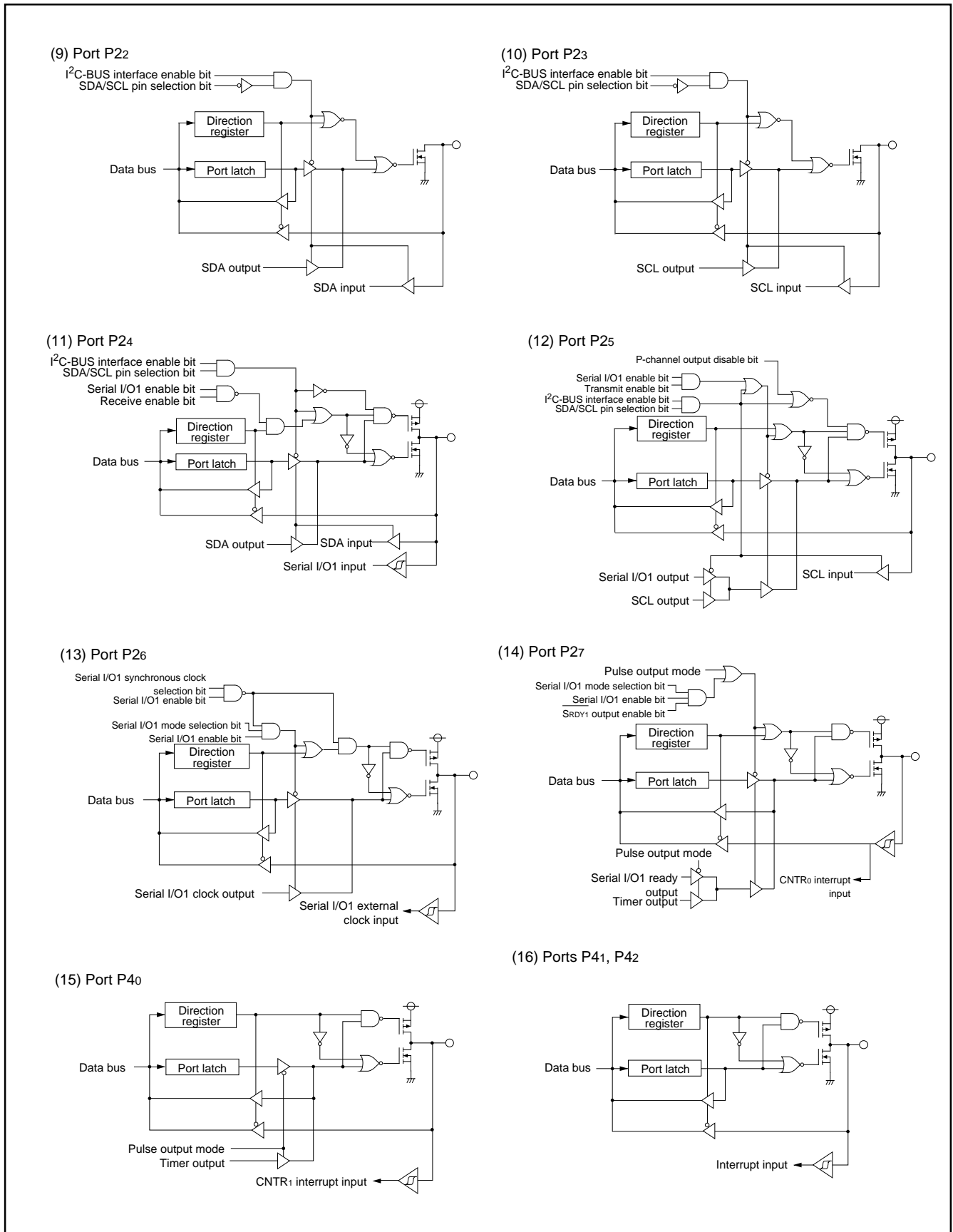


Fig. 7 Port block diagram (2)

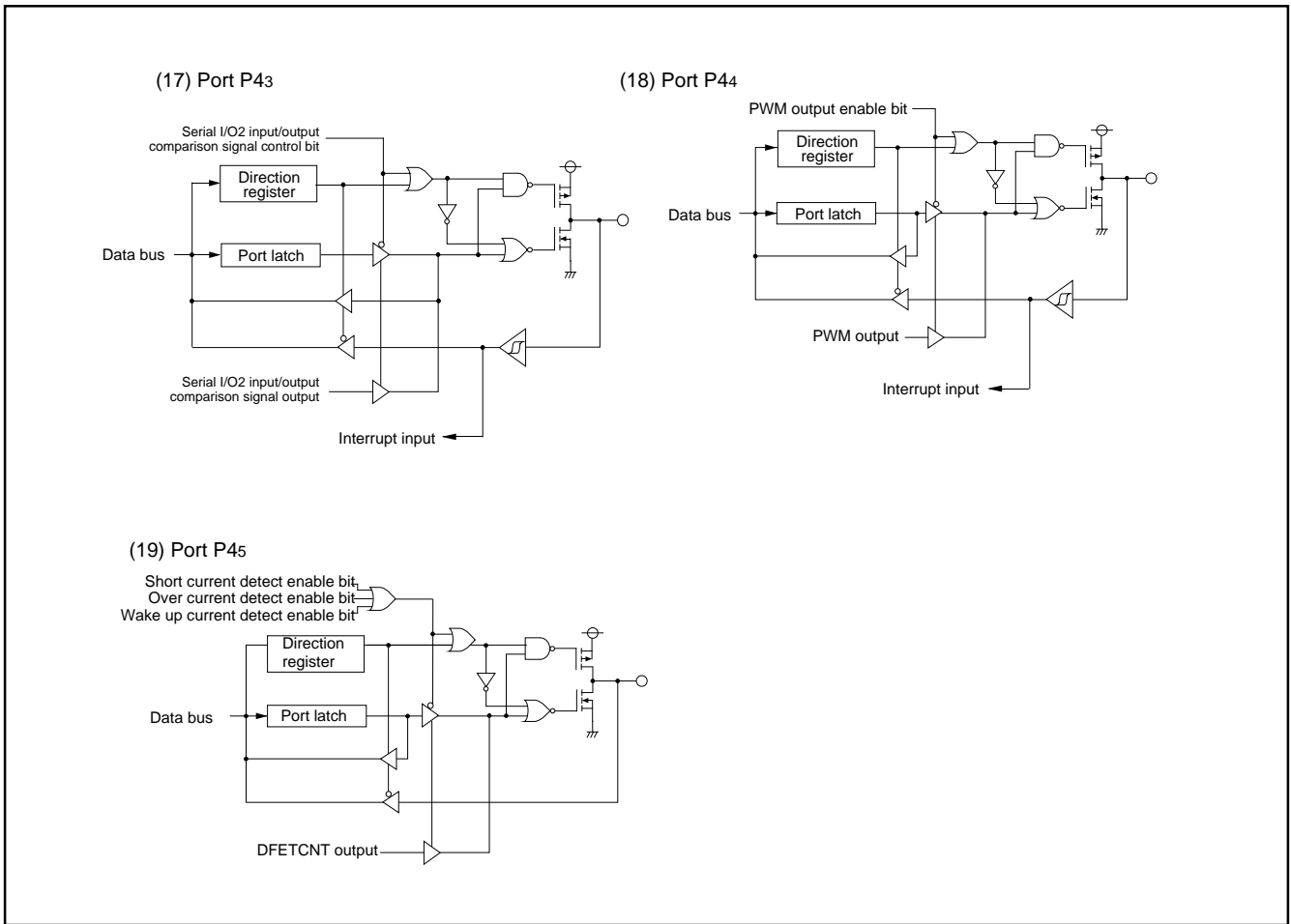


Fig. 8 Port block diagram (3)

INTERRUPTS

Interrupts occur by 16 sources among 19 sources: seven external, eleven internal, and one software.

Interrupt Control

Each interrupt is controlled by an interrupt request bit, an interrupt enable bit, and the interrupt disable flag except for the software interrupt set by the BRK instruction. An interrupt occurs if the corresponding interrupt request and enable bits are "1" and the interrupt disable flag is "0".

Interrupt enable bits can be set or cleared by software.

Interrupt request bits can be cleared by software, but cannot be set by software.

The BRK instruction cannot be disabled with any flag or bit. The I (interrupt disable) flag disables all interrupts except the BRK instruction interrupt.

When several interrupts occur at the same time, the interrupts are received according to priority.

Interrupt Operation

By acceptance of an interrupt, the following operations are automatically performed:

1. The contents of the program counter and the processor status register are automatically pushed onto the stack.
2. The interrupt disable flag is set and the corresponding interrupt request bit is cleared.
3. The interrupt jump destination address is read from the vector table into the program counter.

■Notes

When the active edge of an external interrupt (INT₀–INT₃, SCL/SDA, CNTR₀, CNTR₁) is set, the corresponding interrupt request bit may also be set. Therefore, take the following sequence:

1. Disable the interrupt.
2. Set the interrupt edge selection register (SCL/SDA interrupt pin polarity selection bit for SCL/SDA; the timer XY mode register for CNTR₀ and CNTR₁).
3. Set the interrupt request bit to "0".
4. Accept the interrupt.

Table 3 Interrupt vector addresses and priority

Interrupt Source	Priority	Vector Addresses (Note 1)		Interrupt Request Generating Conditions	Remarks
		High	Low		
Reset (Note 2)	1	FFFD ₁₆	FFFC ₁₆	At reset	Non-maskable
INT ₀	2	FFFB ₁₆	FFFA ₁₆	At detection of either rising or falling edge of INT ₀ input	External interrupt (active edge selectable)
SCL, SDA	3	FFF9 ₁₆	FFF8 ₁₆	At detection of either rising or falling edge of SCL or SDA input	External interrupt (active edge selectable)
INT ₁	4	FFF7 ₁₆	FFF6 ₁₆	At detection of either rising or falling edge of INT ₁ input	External interrupt (active edge selectable)
INT ₂	5	FFF5 ₁₆	FFF4 ₁₆	At detection of either rising or falling edge of INT ₂ input	External interrupt (active edge selectable)
INT ₃	6	FFF3 ₁₆	FFF2 ₁₆	At detection of either rising or falling edge of INT ₃ input	External interrupt (active edge selectable)
Serial I/O ₂				At completion of serial I/O ₂ data reception	Valid when serial I/O ₂ is selected
I ² C	7	FFF1 ₁₆	FFF0 ₁₆	At completion of data transfer	
Timer X	8	FFEF ₁₆	FFEE ₁₆	At timer X underflow	
Timer Y	9	FFED ₁₆	FFEC ₁₆	At timer Y underflow	
Timer 1	10	FFEB ₁₆	FFEA ₁₆	At timer 1 underflow	STP release timer underflow
Timer 2	11	FFE9 ₁₆	FFE8 ₁₆	At timer 2 underflow	
Serial I/O ₁ reception	12	FFE7 ₁₆	FFE6 ₁₆	At completion of serial I/O ₁ data reception	Valid when serial I/O ₁ is selected
Serial I/O ₁ transmission	13	FFE5 ₁₆	FFE4 ₁₆	At completion of serial I/O ₁ transfer shift or when transmission buffer is empty	Valid when serial I/O ₁ is selected
Over current detection				At short current is detected, at over current is detected, or at wake up current is detected.	Valid when short current detector or over current detector, or wake up current detector is selected.
CNTR ₀	14	FFE3 ₁₆	FFE2 ₁₆	At detection of either rising or falling edge of CNTR ₀ input	External interrupt (active edge selectable)
CNTR ₁	15	FFE1 ₁₆	FFE0 ₁₆	At detection of either rising or falling edge of CNTR ₁ input	External interrupt (active edge selectable)
A/D converter	16	FFDF ₁₆	FFDE ₁₆	At completion of A/D conversion	
Current integration				At end of current integration period, or at end of calibration	Valid when current integrator is selected
BRK instruction	17	FFDD ₁₆	FFDC ₁₆	At BRK instruction execution	Non-maskable software interrupt

Notes 1: Vector addresses contain interrupt jump destination addresses.

2: Reset function in the same way as an interrupt with the highest priority.

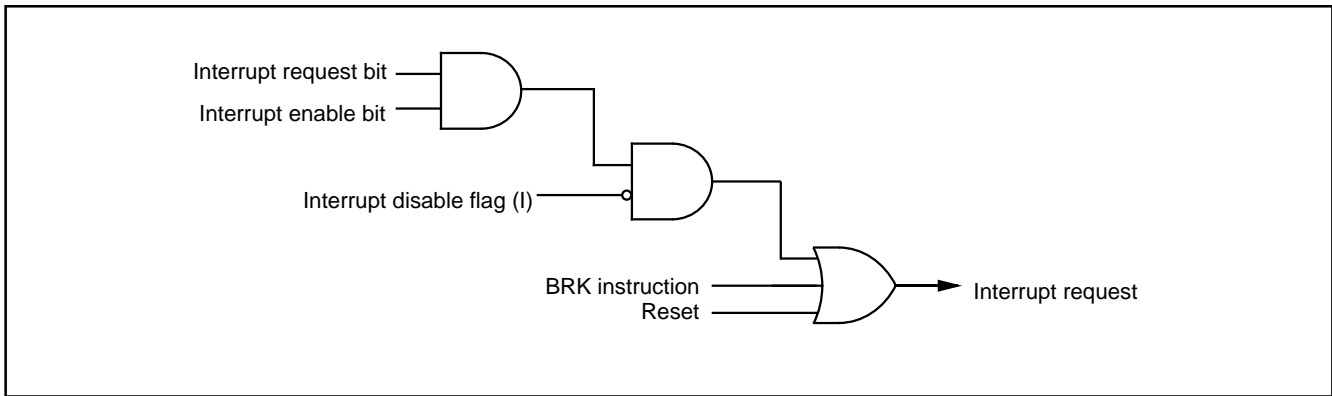


Fig. 9 Interrupt control

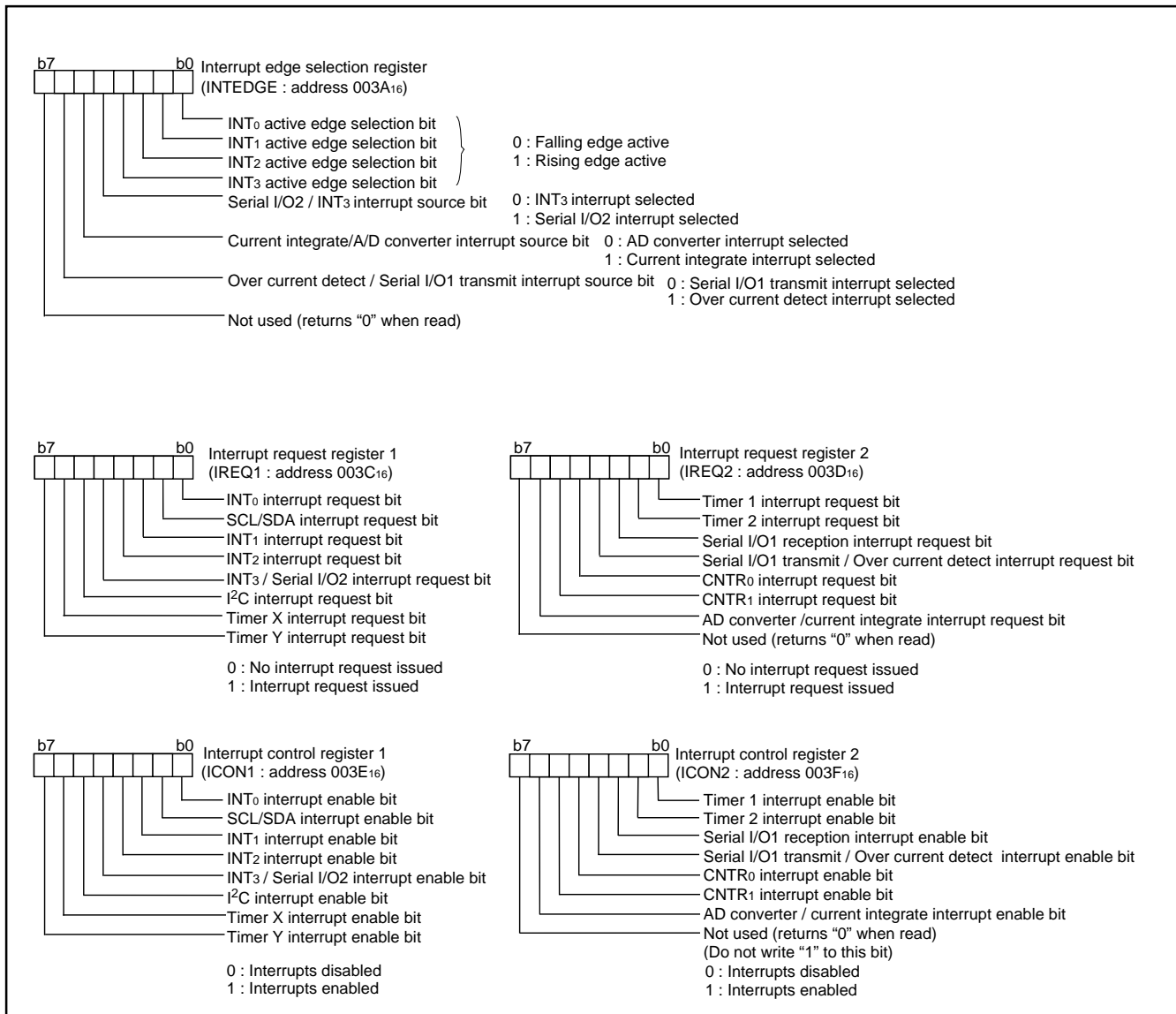


Fig. 10 Structure of interrupt-related registers (1)

TIMERS

The 7517 group has four timers: timer X, timer Y, timer 1, and timer 2.

The division ratio of each timer or prescaler is given by $1/(n + 1)$, where n is the value in the corresponding timer or prescaler latch. All timers are count down. When the timer reaches "0016", an underflow occurs at the next count pulse and the corresponding timer latch is reloaded into the timer and the count is continued. When a timer underflows, the interrupt request bit corresponding to that timer is set to "1".

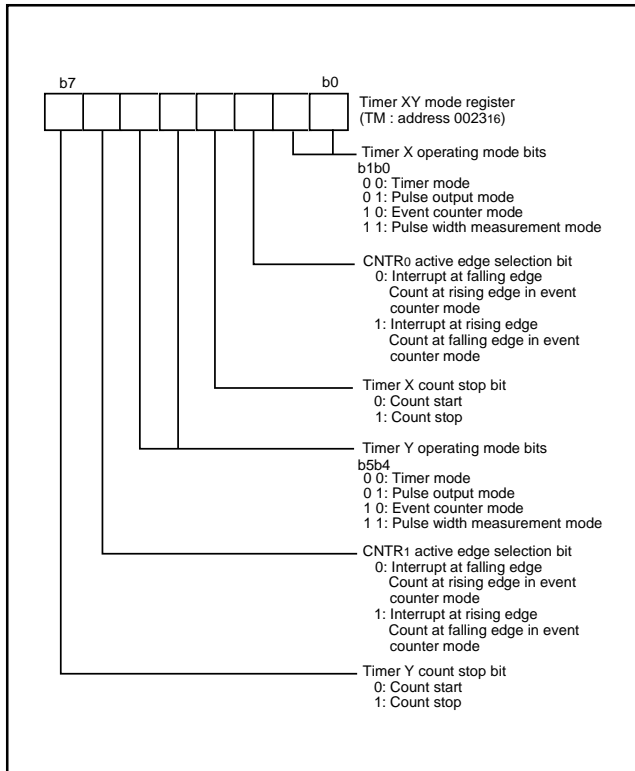


Fig. 11 Structure of timer XY mode register

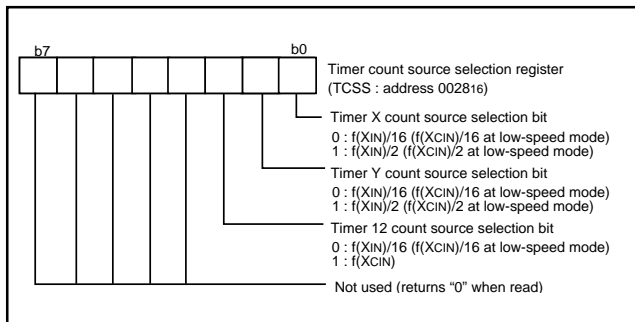


Fig. 12 Structure of timer count source selection register

Timer 1 and Timer 2

The count source of prescaler 12 is the oscillation frequency which is selected by timer 12 count source selection bit. The output of prescaler 12 is counted by timer 1 and timer 2, and a timer underflow sets the interrupt request bit.

Timer X and Timer Y

Timer X and Timer Y can each select in one of four operating modes by setting the timer XY mode register.

(1) Timer Mode

The timer counts the count source selected by Timer count source selection bit.

(2) Pulse Output Mode

The timer counts the count source selected by Timer count source selection bit. Whenever the contents of the timer reach "0016", the signal output from the CNTR0 (or CNTR1) pin is inverted. If the CNTR0 (or CNTR1) active edge selection bit is "0", output begins at "H".

If it is "1", output starts at "L". When using a timer in this mode, set the corresponding port P27 (or port P40) direction register to output mode.

(3) Event Counter Mode

Operation in event counter mode is the same as in timer mode, except that the timer counts signals input through the CNTR0 or CNTR1 pin.

When the CNTR0 (or CNTR1) active edge selection bit is "0", the rising edge of the CNTR0 (or CNTR1) pin is counted.

When the CNTR0 (or CNTR1) active edge selection bit is "1", the falling edge of the CNTR0 (or CNTR1) pin is counted.

(4) Pulse Width Measurement Mode

If the CNTR0 (or CNTR1) active edge selection bit is "0", the timer counts the selected signals by the count source selection bit while the CNTR0 (or CNTR1) pin is at "H". If the CNTR0 (or CNTR1) active edge selection bit is "1", the timer counts it while the CNTR0 (or CNTR1) pin is at "L".

The count can be stopped by setting "1" to the timer X (or timer Y) count stop bit in any mode. The corresponding interrupt request bit is set each time a timer underflows.

Note

When switching the count source by the timer 12, X or Y count source bit, the value of timer count is altered in inconsiderable amount owing to generating of a thin pulses in the count input signals.

Therefore, select the timer count source before set the value to the prescaler and the timer.

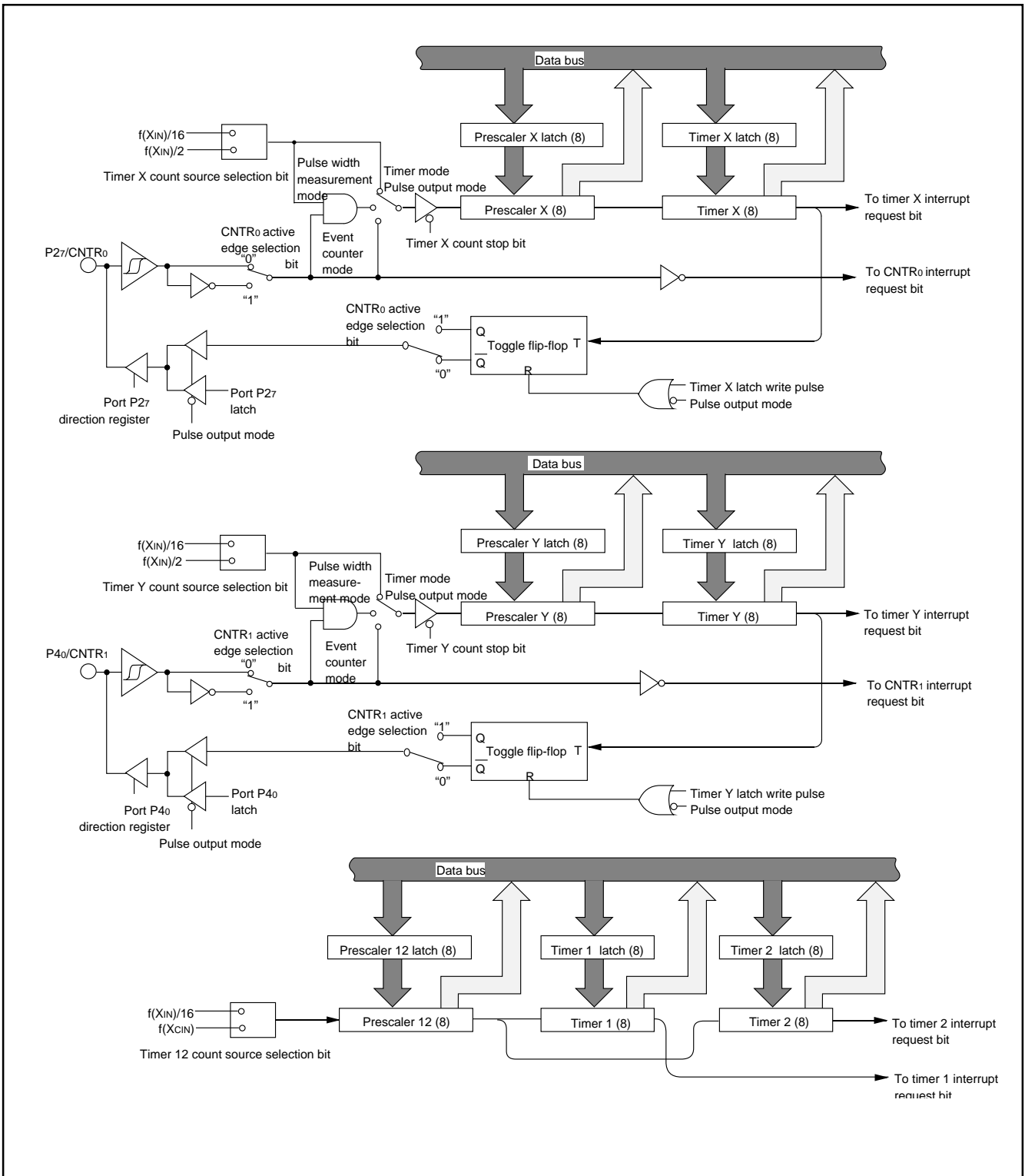


Fig. 13 Block diagram of timer X, timer Y, timer 1, and timer 2

SERIAL I/O1

Serial I/O1 can be used as either clock synchronous or asynchronous (UART) serial I/O. A dedicated timer is also provided for baud rate generation.

(1) Clock Synchronous Serial I/O Mode

Clock synchronous serial I/O mode can be selected by setting the serial I/O1 mode selection bit of the serial I/O1 control register (bit 6 of address 001A16) to "1".

For clock synchronous serial I/O, the transmitter and the receiver must use the same clock. If an internal clock is used, transfer is started by a write signal to the TB/RB.

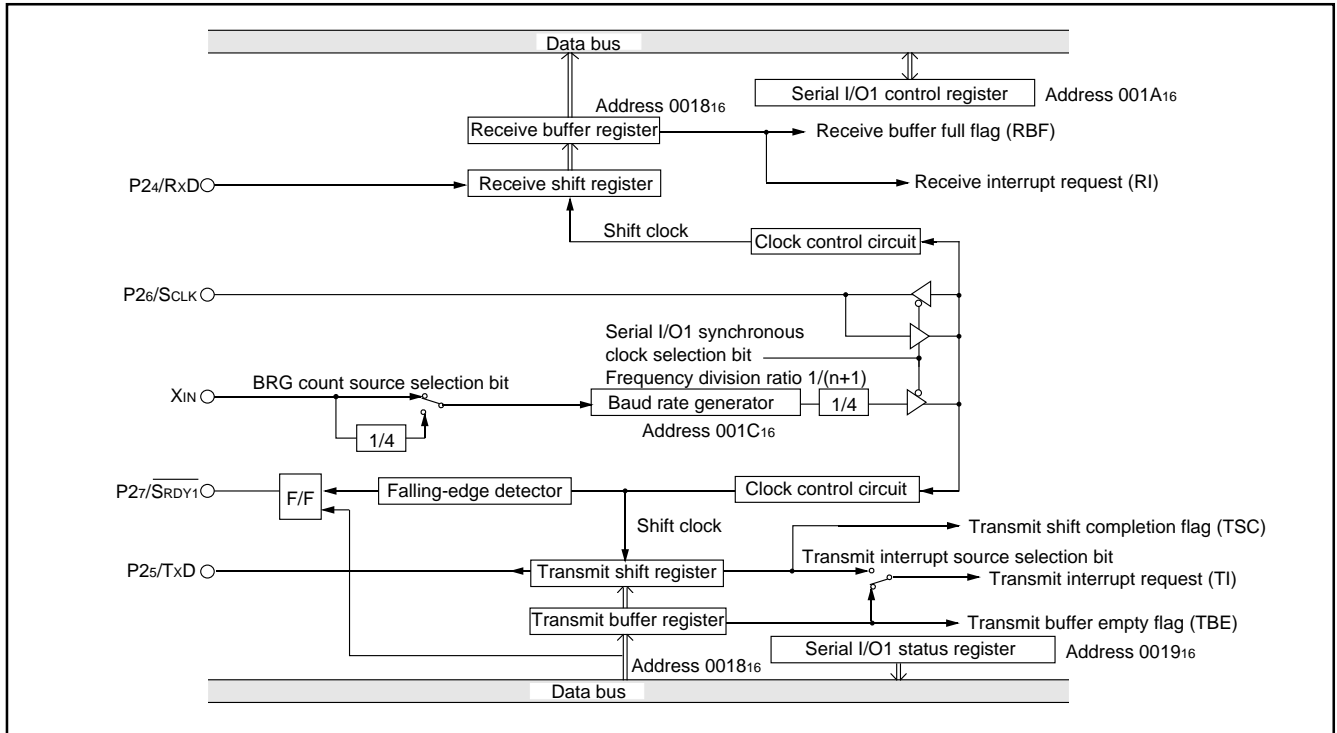


Fig. 14 Block diagram of clock synchronous serial I/O1

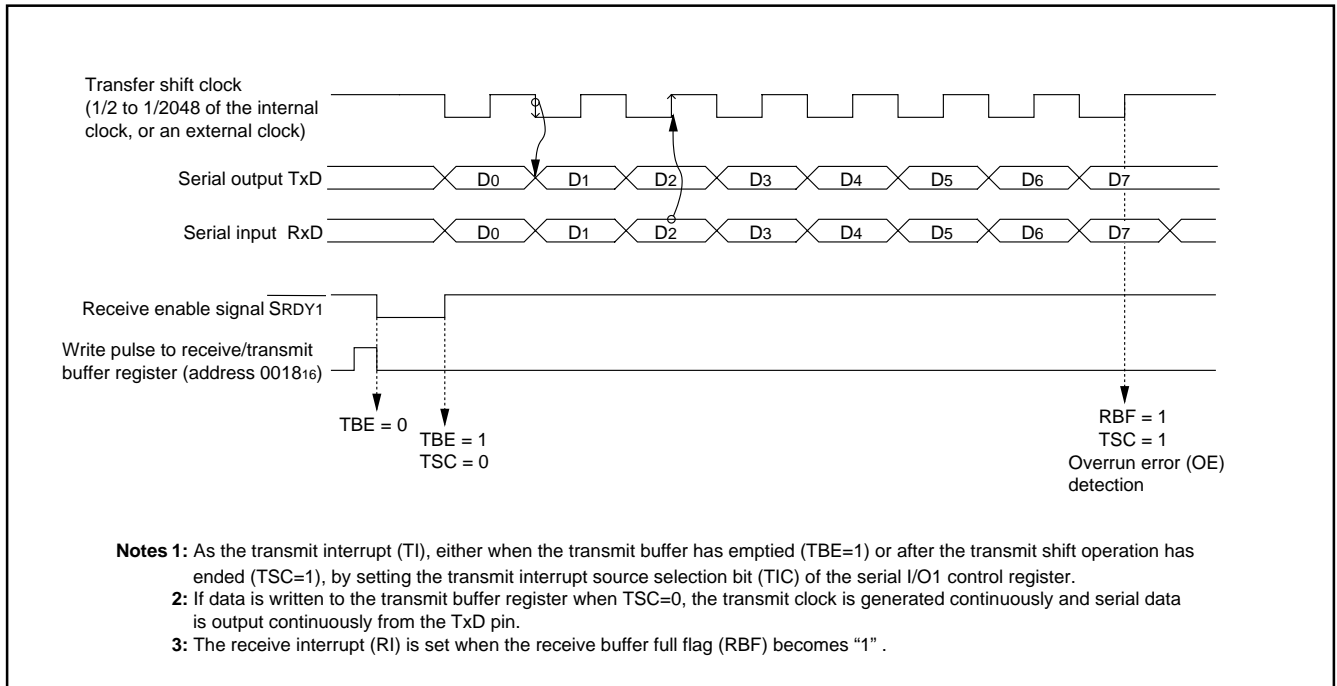


Fig. 15 Operation of clock synchronous serial I/O1 function

(2) Asynchronous Serial I/O(UART) Mode

Clock asynchronous serial I/O mode (UART) can be selected by clearing the serial I/O1 mode selection bit (b6) of the serial I/O1 control register to "0".

Eight serial data transfer formats can be selected, and the transfer formats used by a transmitter and receiver must be identical.

The transmit and receive shift registers each have a buffer, but the

two buffers have the same address in memory. Since the shift register cannot be written to or read from directly, transmit data is written to the transmit buffer register, and receive data is read from the receive buffer register.

The transmit buffer register can also hold the next data to be transmitted, and the receive buffer register can hold a character while the next character is being received.

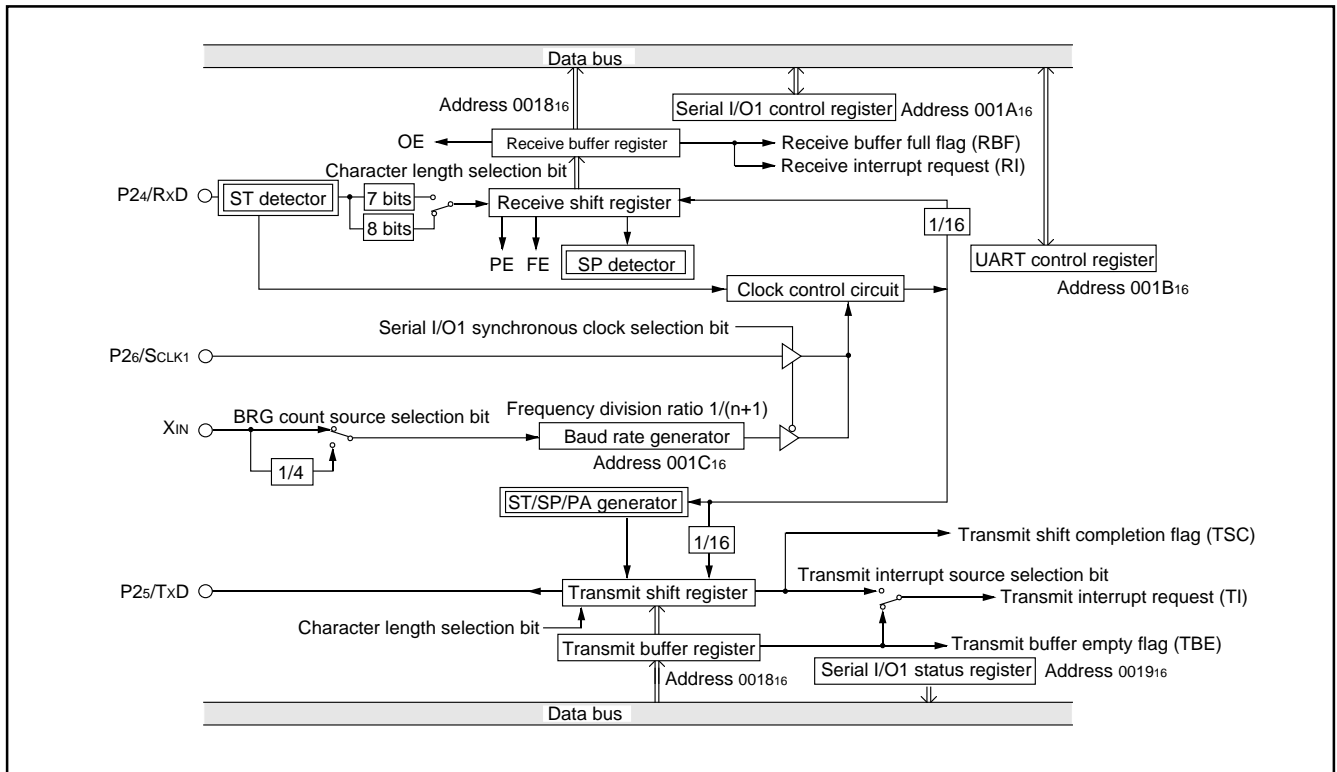


Fig. 16 Block diagram of UART serial I/O1

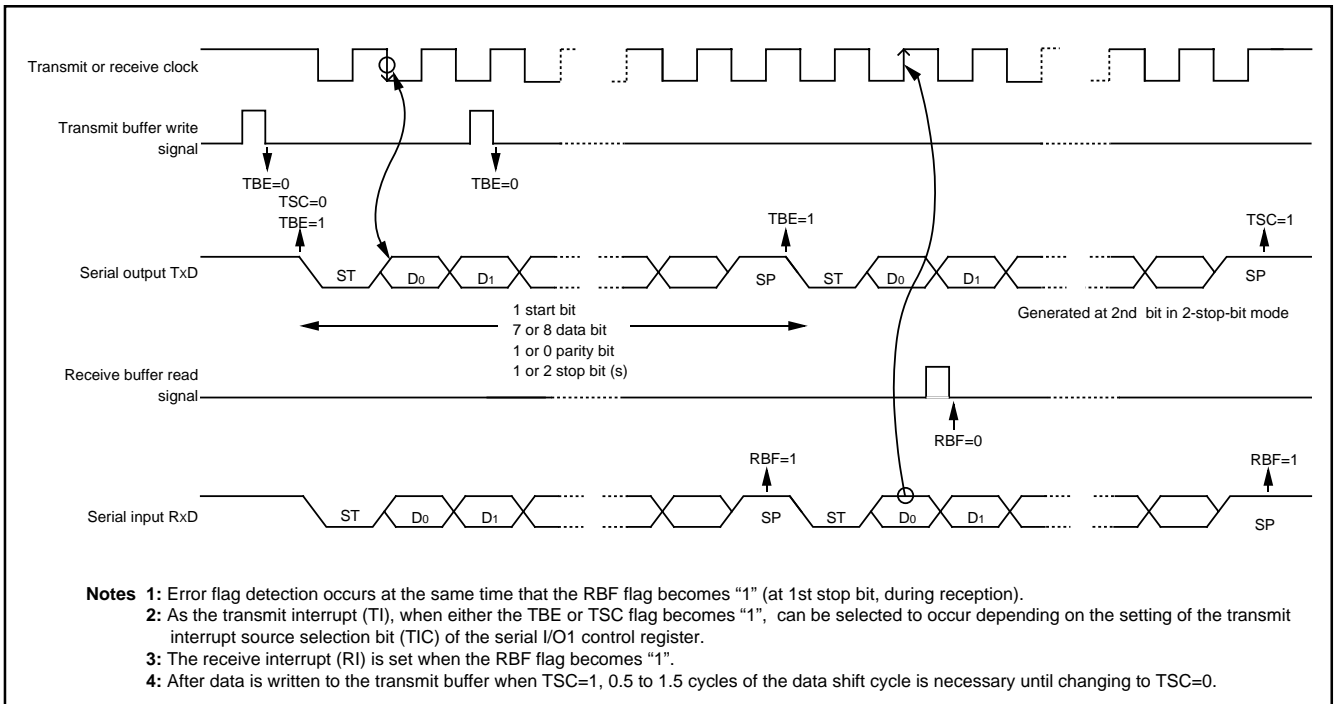


Fig. 17 Operation of UART serial I/O1 function

[Transmit Buffer Register/Receive Buffer Register (TB/RB)] 001816

The transmit buffer register and the receive buffer register are located at the same address. The transmit buffer is write-only and the receive buffer is read-only. If a character bit length is 7 bits, the MSB of data stored in the receive buffer is "0".

[Serial I/O1 Status Register (SIOSTS)] 001916

The read-only serial I/O1 status register consists of seven flags (bits 0 to 6) which indicate the operating status of the serial I/O1 function and various errors.

Three of the flags (bits 4 to 6) are valid only in UART mode.

The receive buffer full flag (bit 1) is cleared to "0" when the receive buffer register is read.

If there is an error, it is detected at the same time that data is transferred from the receive shift register to the receive buffer register, and the receive buffer full flag is set. A write to the serial I/O1 status register clears all the error flags OE, PE, FE, and SE (bit 3 to bit 6, respectively). Writing "0" to the serial I/O1 enable bit SIOE (bit 7 of the serial I/O1 control register) also clears all the status flags, including the error flags.

Bits 0 to 6 of the serial I/O1 status register are initialized to "0" at reset, but if the transmit enable bit (bit 4) of the serial I/O1 control register has been set to "1", the transmit shift completion flag (bit 2) and the transmit buffer empty flag (bit 0) become "1".

[Serial I/O1 Control Register (SIOCON)] 001A16

The serial I/O1 control register consists of eight control bits for the serial I/O1 function.

[UART Control Register (UARTCON)] 001B16

The UART control register consists of four control bits (bits 0 to 3) which are valid when asynchronous serial interface is selected and set the data format of an data transfer and one bit (bit 4) which is always valid and sets the output structure of the P25/TxD pin.

[Baud Rate Generator (BRG)] 001C16

The baud rate generator determines the baud rate for serial transfer.

The baud rate generator divides the frequency of the count source by $1/(n + 1)$, where n is the value written to the baud rate generator.

■Note

When using the serial I/O1, clear the I²C-BUS interface enable bit to "0" or the SCL/SDA pin selection bit to "0".

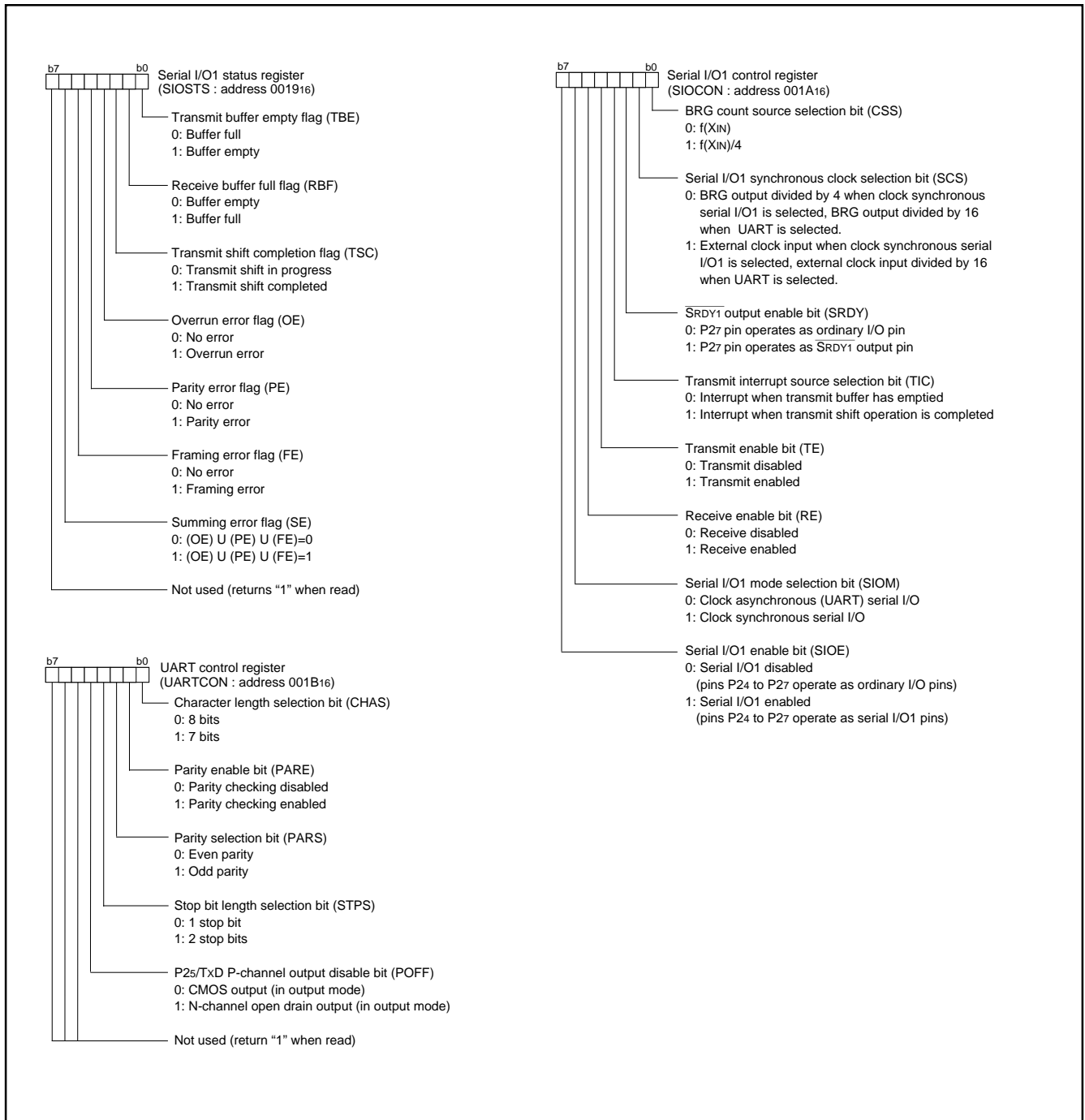


Fig. 18 Structure of serial I/O1 control registers

●Serial I/O2

The serial I/O2 can be operated only as the clock synchronous type. As a synchronous clock for serial transfer, either internal clock or external clock can be selected by the serial I/O2 synchronous clock selection bit (b6) of serial I/O2 control register 1.

The internal clock incorporates a dedicated divider and permits selecting 6 types of clock by the internal synchronous clock selection bit (b2, b1, b0) of serial I/O2 control register 1.

Regarding SOUT2 and SCLK2 being output pins, either CMOS output format or N-channel open-drain output format can be selected by the P01/SOUT2, P02/SCLK2 P-channel output disable bit (b7) of serial I/O2 control register 1.

When the internal clock has been selected, a transfer starts by a write signal to the serial I/O2 register (address 001716). After completion of data transfer, the level of the SOUT2 pin goes to high impedance automatically but bit 7 of the serial I/O2 control register 2 is not set to "1" automatically.

When the external clock has been selected, the contents of the serial I/O2 register is continuously sifted while transfer clocks are input. Accordingly, control the clock externally. Note that the SOUT2 pin does not go to high impedance after completion of data transfer.

To cause the SOUT2 pin to go to high impedance in the case where the external clock is selected, set bit 7 of the serial I/O2 control register 2 to "1" when SCLK2 is "H" after completion of data transfer. After the next data transfer is started (the transfer clock falls), bit 7 of the serial I/O2 control register 2 is set to "0" and the SOUT2 pin is put into the active state.

Regardless of the internal clock to external clock, the interrupt request bit is set after the number of bits (1 to 8 bits) selected by the optional transfer bit is transferred. In case of a fractional number of bits less than 8 bits as the last data, the received data to be stored in the serial I/O2 register becomes a fractional number of bits close to MSB if the transfer direction selection bit of serial I/O2 control register 1 is LSB first, or a fractional number of bits close to LSB if the said bit is MSB first. For the remaining bits, the previously received data is shifted.

At transmit operation using the clock synchronous serial I/O, the SCMP2 signal can be output by comparing the state of the transmit pin SOUT2 with the state of the receive pin SIN2 in synchronization with a rise of the transfer clock. If the output level of the SOUT2 pin is equal to the input level to the SIN2 pin, "L" is output from the SCMP2 pin. If not, "H" is output. At this time, an INT2 interrupt request can also be generated. Select a valid edge by bit 2 of the interrupt edge selection register (address 003A16).

[Serial I/O2 Control Registers 1, 2] SIO2CON1 / SIO2CON2

The serial I/O2 control registers 1 and 2 are containing various selection bits for serial I/O2 control as shown in Figure 19.

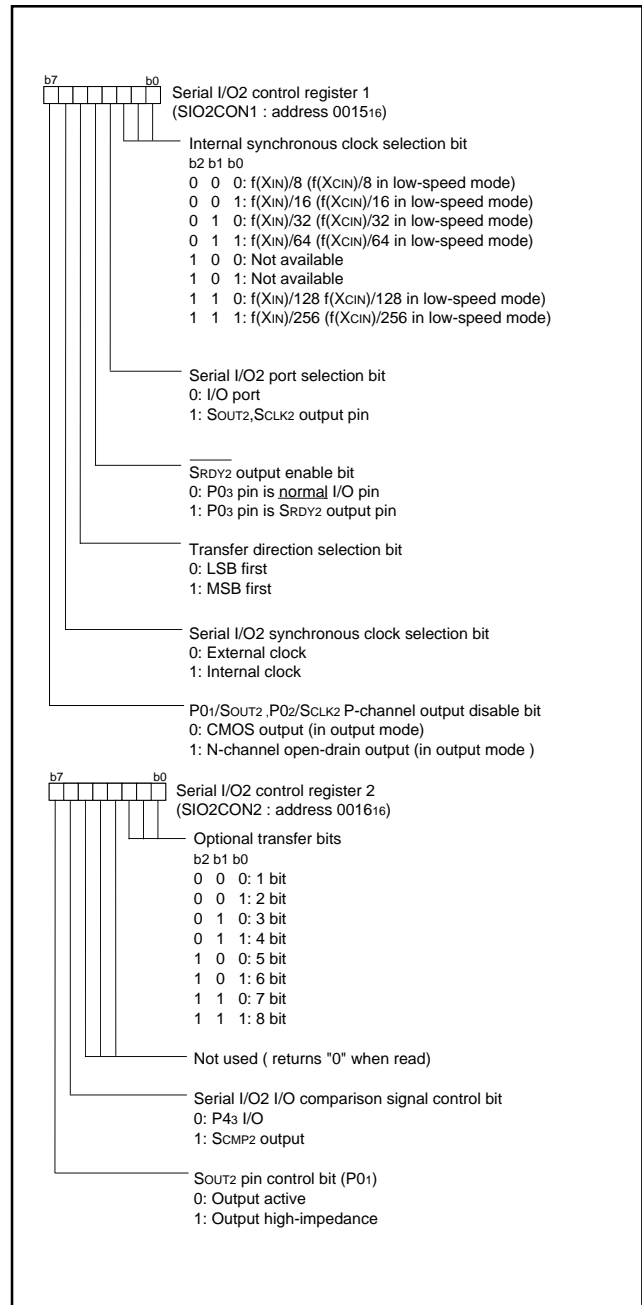


Fig. 19 Structure of Serial I/O2 control registers 1, 2

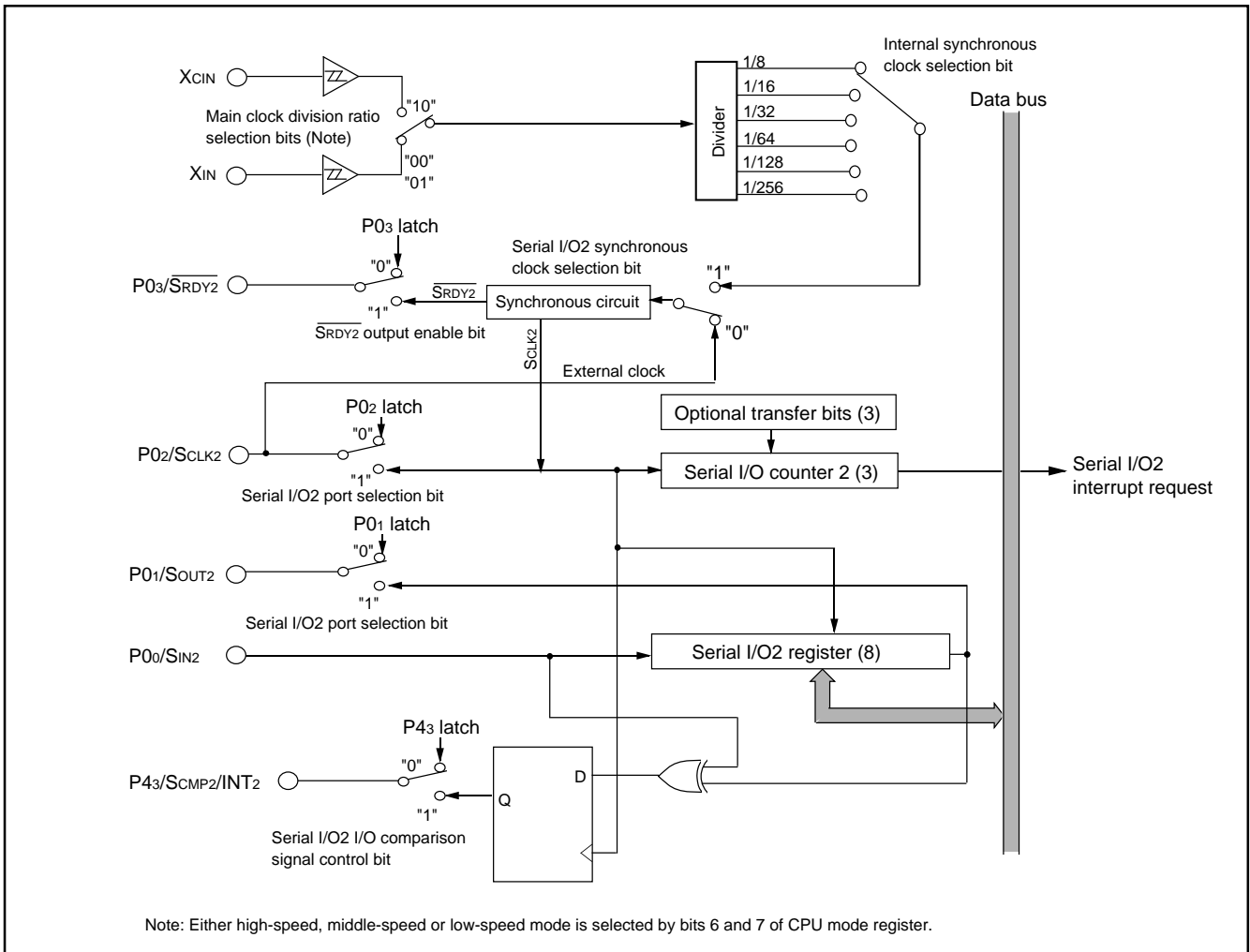


Fig. 20 Block diagram of Serial I/O2

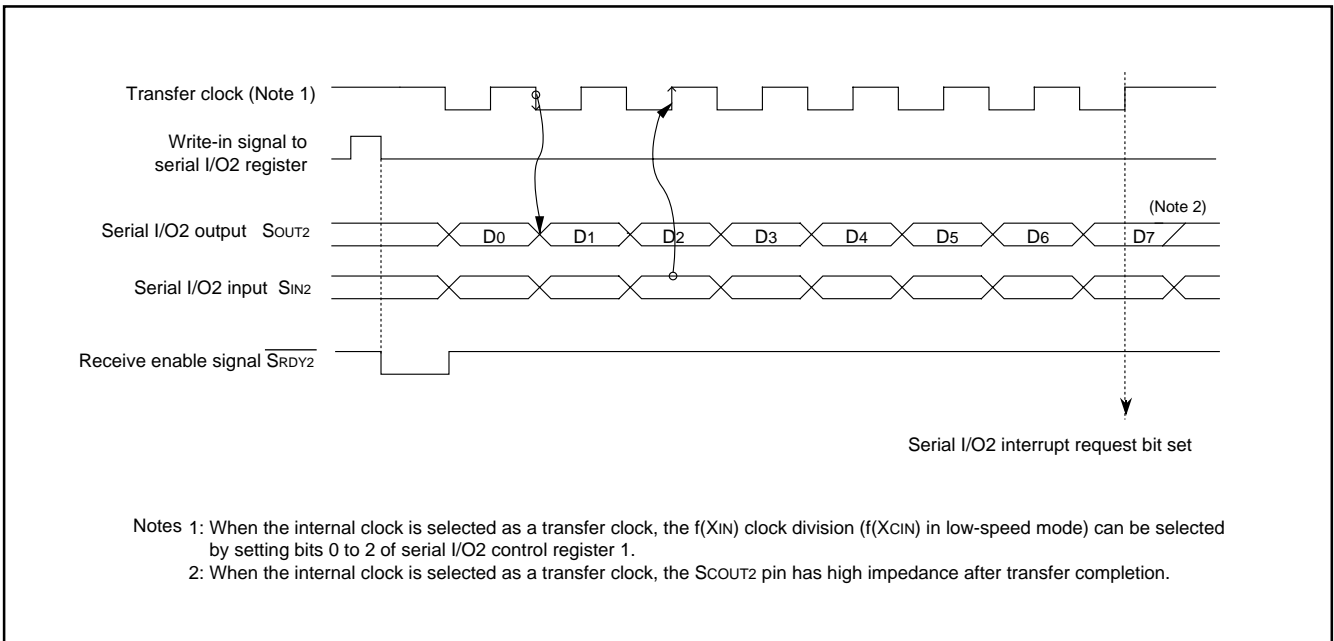


Fig. 21 Timing chart of Serial I/O2

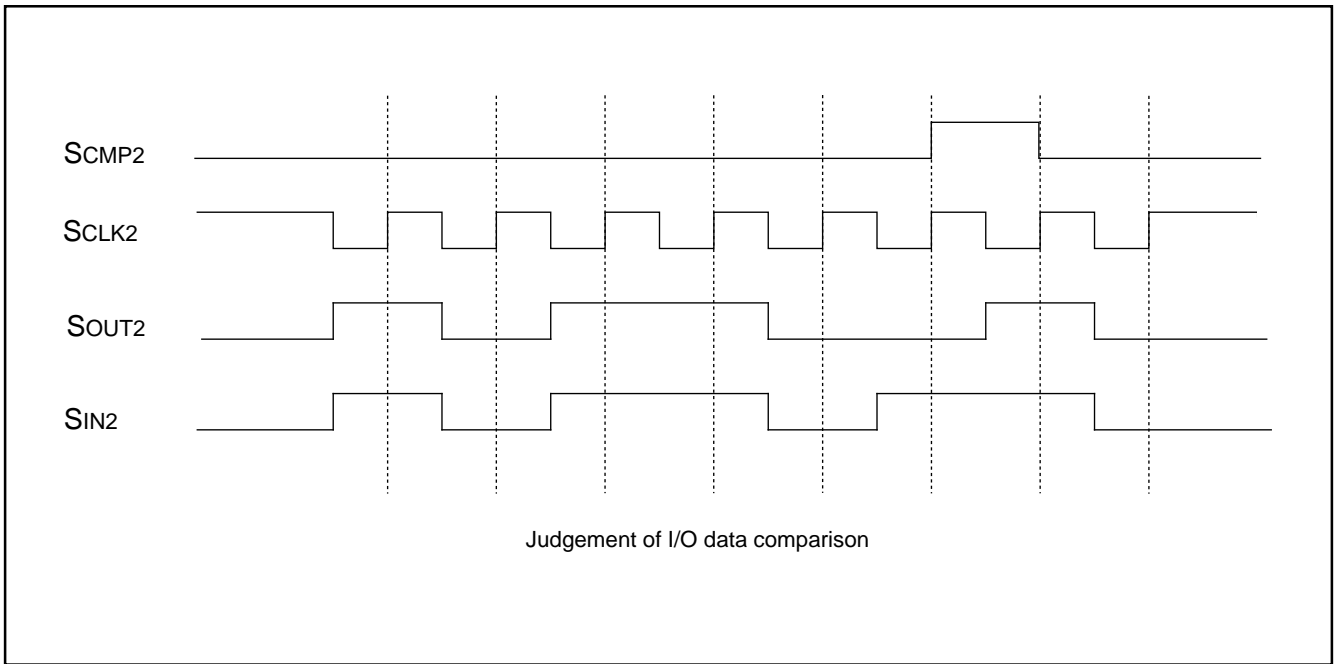


Fig. 22 SCMP2 output operation

MULTI-MASTER I²C-BUS INTERFACE

The multi-master I²C-BUS interface is a serial communications circuit, conforming to the Philips I²C-BUS data transfer format. This interface, offering both arbitration lost detection and a synchronous functions, is useful for the multi-master serial communications.

Figure 23 shows a block diagram of the multi-master I²C-BUS interface and Table 4 lists the multi-master I²C-BUS interface functions.

This multi-master I²C-BUS interface consists of the I²C address register, the I²C data shift register, the I²C clock register, the I²C control register, the I²C status register, the I²C start/stop condition control register and other control circuits.

When using the multi-master I²C-BUS interface, set 1 MHz or more to ϕ .

Note: Renesas Technology Corporation assumes no responsibility for infringement of any third-party's rights or originating in the use of the connection control function between the I²C-BUS interface and the ports SCL1, SCL2, SDA1 and SDA2 with the bit 6 of I²C control register (002E16).

Table 4 Multi-master I²C-BUS interface functions

Item	Function
Format	In conformity with Philips I ² C-BUS standard: 10-bit addressing format 7-bit addressing format High-speed clock mode Standard clock mode
Communication mode	In conformity with Philips I ² C-BUS standard: Master transmission Master reception Slave transmission Slave reception
SCL clock frequency	16.1 kHz to 400 kHz (at $\phi = 4$ MHz)

System clock $\phi = f(XIN)/2$ (high-speed mode)
 $\phi = f(XIN)/8$ (middle-speed mode)

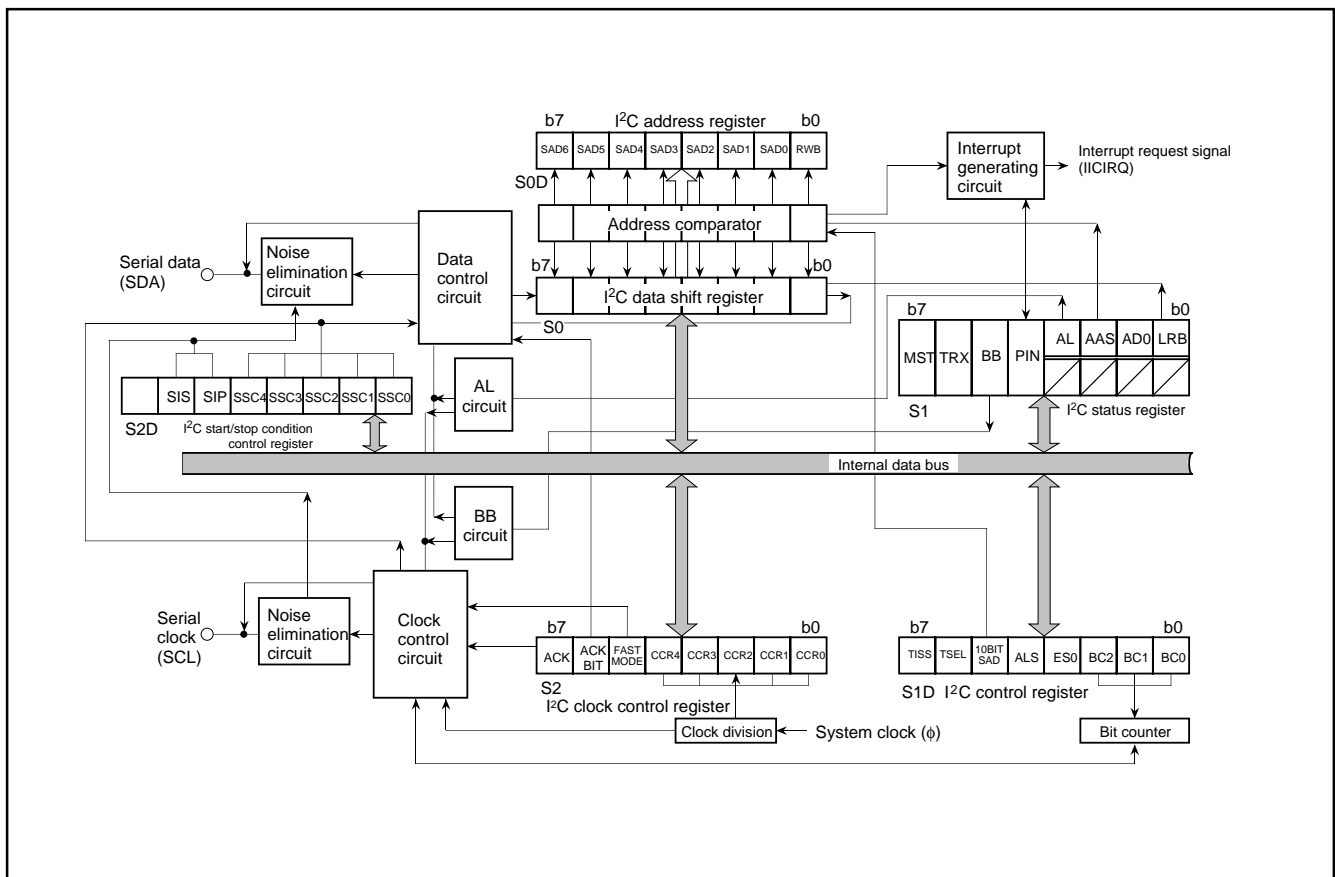


Fig. 23 Block diagram of multi-master I²C-BUS interface

* : Purchase of Renesas Technology Corporation's I²C components conveys a license under the Philips I²C Patent Rights to use these components an I²C system, provided that the system conforms to the I²C Standard Specification as defined by Philips.

[I²C Data Shift Register (S0)] 002B16

The I²C data shift register (S0 : address 002B16) is an 8-bit shift register to store receive data and write transmit data.

When transmit data is written into this register, it is transferred to the outside from bit 7 in synchronization with the SCL clock, and each time one-bit data is output, the data of this register are shifted by one bit to the left. When data is received, it is input to this register from bit 0 in synchronization with the SCL clock, and each time one-bit data is input, the data of this register are shifted by one bit to the left. The minimum 2 machine cycles are required from the rising of the SCL clock until input to this register.

The I²C data shift register is in a write enable status only when the I²C-BUS interface enable bit (ES0 bit : bit 3 of address 002E16) of the I²C control register is "1". The bit counter is reset by a write instruction to the I²C data shift register. When both the ES0 bit and the MST bit of the I²C status register (address 002D16) are "1", the SCL is output by a write instruction to the I²C data shift register. Reading data from the I²C data shift register is always enabled regardless of the ES0 bit value.

[I²C Address Register (S0D)] 002C16

The I²C address register (address 002C16) consists of a 7-bit slave address and a read/write bit. In the addressing mode, the slave address written in this register is compared with the address data to be received immediately after the START condition is detected.

•Bit 0: Read/write bit (RWB)

This is not used in the 7-bit addressing mode. In the 10-bit addressing mode, the first address data to be received is compared with the contents (SAD6 to SAD0 + RWB) of the I²C address register.

The RWB bit is cleared to "0" automatically when the stop condition is detected.

•Bits 1 to 7: Slave address (SAD0–SAD6)

These bits store slave addresses. Regardless of the 7-bit addressing mode or the 10-bit addressing mode, the address data transmitted from the master is compared with these bit's contents.

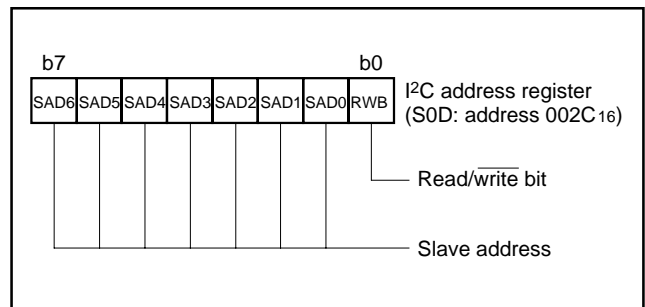


Fig. 24 Structure of I²C address register

[I²C Clock Control Register (S2)] 002F16

The I²C clock control register (address 002F16) is used to set ACK control, SCL mode and SCL frequency.

•Bits 0 to 4: SCL frequency control bits (CCR0–CCR4)

These bits control the SCL frequency. Refer to Table 5.

•Bit 5: SCL mode specification bit (FAST MODE)

This bit specifies the SCL mode. When this bit is set to “0”, the standard clock mode is selected. When the bit is set to “1”, the high-speed clock mode is selected.

When connecting the bus of the high-speed mode I²C bus standard (maximum 400 kbits/s), use 8 MHz or more oscillation frequency $f(XIN)$ and 2 division clock.

•Bit 6: ACK bit (ACK BIT)

This bit sets the SDA status when an ACK clock* is generated. When this bit is set to “0”, the ACK return mode is selected and SDA goes to “L” at the occurrence of an ACK clock. When the bit is set to “1”, the ACK non-return mode is selected. The SDA is held in the “H” status at the occurrence of an ACK clock.

However, when the slave address agree with the address data in the reception of address data at ACK BIT = “0”, the SDA is automatically made “L” (ACK is returned). If there is a disagreement between the slave address and the address data, the SDA is automatically made “H” (ACK is not returned).

*ACK clock: Clock for acknowledgment

•Bit 7: ACK clock bit (ACK)

This bit specifies the mode of acknowledgment which is an acknowledgment response of data transfer. When this bit is set to “0”, the no ACK clock mode is selected. In this case, no ACK clock occurs after data transmission. When the bit is set to “1”, the ACK clock mode is selected and the master generates an ACK clock each completion of each 1-byte data transfer. The device for transmitting address data and control data releases the SDA at the occurrence of an ACK clock (makes SDA “H”) and receives the ACK bit generated by the data receiving device.

Note: Do not write data into the I²C clock control register during transfer. If data is written during transfer, the I²C clock generator is reset, so that data cannot be transferred normally.

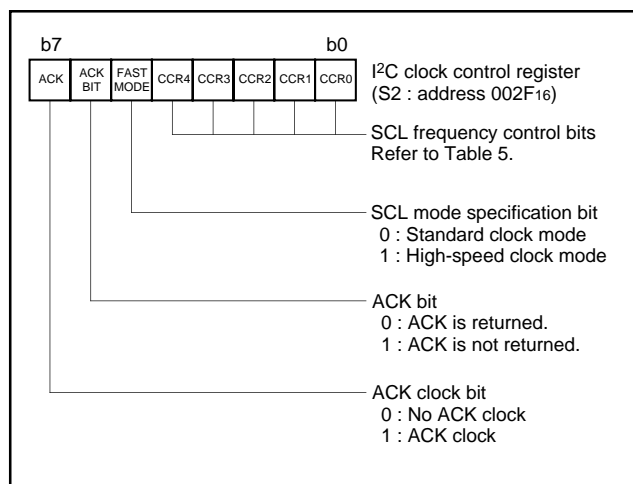


Fig. 25 Structure of I²C clock control register

Table 5 Set values of I²C clock control register and SCL frequency

Setting value of CCR4–CCR0					SCL frequency (Note 1) (at $\phi = 4$ MHz, unit : kHz)	
CCR4	CCR3	CCR2	CCR1	CCR0	Standard clock mode	High-speed clock mode
0	0	0	0	0	Setting disabled	Setting disabled
0	0	0	0	1	Setting disabled	Setting disabled
0	0	0	1	0	Setting disabled	Setting disabled
0	0	0	1	1	– (Note 2)	333
0	0	1	0	0	– (Note 2)	250
0	0	1	0	1	100	400 (Note 3)
0	0	1	1	0	83.3	166
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	500/CCR value (Note 3)	1000/CCR value (Note 3)
1	1	1	0	1	17.2	34.5
1	1	1	1	0	16.6	33.3
1	1	1	1	1	16.1	32.3

Notes 1: Duty of SCL clock output is 50 %. The duty becomes 35 to 45 % only when the high-speed clock mode is selected and CCR value = 5 (400 kHz, at $\phi = 4$ MHz). “H” duration of the clock fluctuates from –4 to +2 machine cycles in the standard clock mode, and fluctuates from –2 to +2 machine cycles in the high-speed clock mode. In the case of negative fluctuation, the frequency does not increase because “L” duration is extended instead of “H” duration reduction.

These are value when SCL clock synchronization by the synchronous function is not performed. CCR value is the decimal notation value of the SCL frequency control bits CCR4 to CCR0.

2: Each value of SCL frequency exceeds the limit at $\phi = 4$ MHz or more. When using these setting value, use ϕ of 4 MHz or less.

3: The data formula of SCL frequency is described below:

$\phi / (8 \times \text{CCR value})$ Standard clock mode

$\phi / (4 \times \text{CCR value})$ High-speed clock mode (CCR value $\neq 5$)

$\phi / (2 \times \text{CCR value})$ High-speed clock mode (CCR value = 5)

Do not set 0 to 2 as CCR value regardless of ϕ frequency.

Set 100 kHz (max.) in the standard clock mode and 400 kHz (max.) in the high-speed clock mode to the SCL frequency by setting the SCL frequency control bits CCR4 to CCR0.

[I²C Control Register (S1D)] 002E16

The I²C control register (address 002E16) controls data communication format.

•Bits 0 to 2: Bit counter (BC0–BC2)

These bits decide the number of bits for the next 1-byte data to be transmitted. The I²C interrupt request signal occurs immediately after the number of count specified with these bits (ACK clock is added to the number of count when ACK clock is selected by ACK clock bit (bit 7 of address 002F16)) have been transferred, and BC0 to BC2 are returned to "0002".

Also when a START condition is received, these bits become "0002" and the address data is always transmitted and received in 8 bits.

•Bit 3: I²C interface enable bit (ES0)

This bit enables to use the multi-master I²C-BUS interface. When this bit is set to "0", the use disable status is provided, so that the SDA and the SCL become high-impedance. When the bit is set to "1", use of the interface is enabled.

When ES0 = "0", the following is performed.

- PIN = "1", BB = "0" and AL = "0" are set (which are bits of the I²C status register at address 002D16).
- Writing data to the I²C data shift register (address 002B16) is disabled.

•Bit 4: Data format selection bit (ALS)

This bit decides whether or not to recognize slave addresses. When this bit is set to "0", the addressing format is selected, so that address data is recognized. When a match is found between a slave address and address data as a result of comparison or when a general call (refer to "I²C Status Register", bit 1) is received, transfer processing can be performed. When this bit is set to "1", the free data format is selected, so that slave addresses are not recognized.

•Bit 5: Addressing format selection bit (10BIT SAD)

This bit selects a slave address specification format. When this bit is set to "0", the 7-bit addressing format is selected. In this case, only the high-order 7 bits (slave address) of the I²C address register (address 002C16) are compared with address data. When this bit is set to "1", the 10-bit addressing format is selected, and all the bits of the I²C address register are compared with address data.

•Bit 6: SDA/SCL pin selection bit

This bit selects the input/output pins of SCL and SDA of the multi-master I²C-BUS interface.

•Bit 7: I²C-BUS interface pin input level selection bit

This bit selects the input level of the SCL and SDA pins of the multi-master I²C-BUS interface.

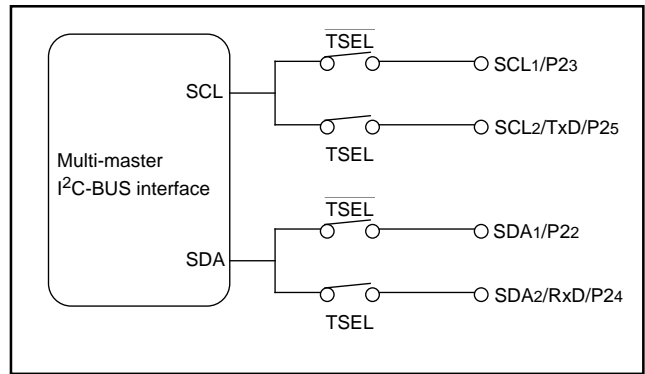


Fig. 26 SDA/SCL pin selection bit

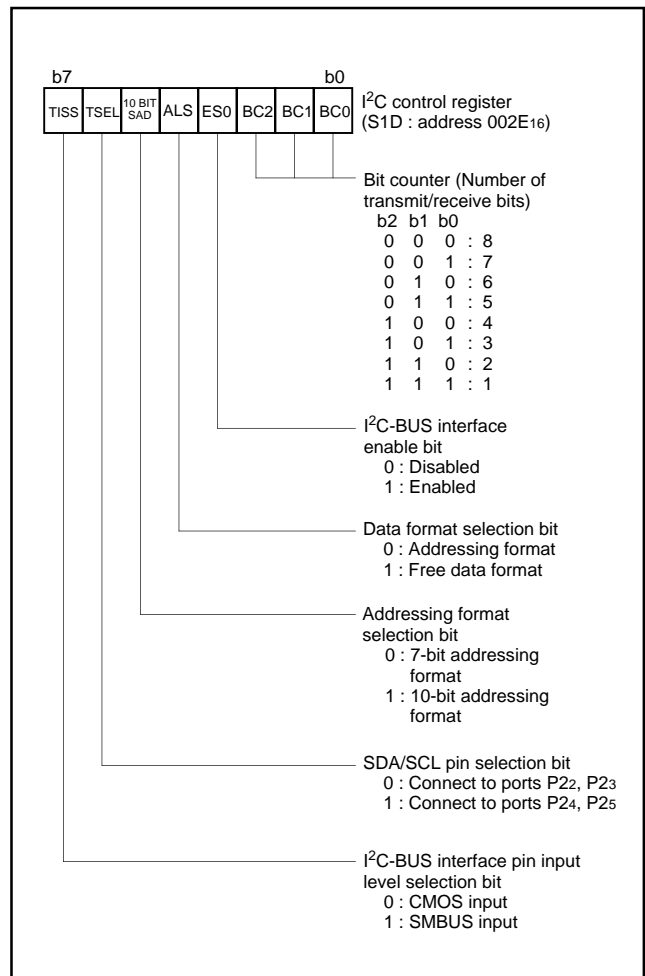


Fig. 27 Structure of I²C control register

[[²C Status Register (S1)] 002D₁₆

The I²C status register (address 002D₁₆) controls the I²C-BUS interface status. The low-order 4 bits are read-only bits and the high-order 4 bits can be read out and written to.

Set "00002" to the low-order 4 bits, because these bits become the reserved bits at writing.

•Bit 0: Last receive bit (LRB)

This bit stores the last bit value of received data and can also be used for ACK receive confirmation. If ACK is returned when an ACK clock occurs, the LRB bit is set to "0". If ACK is not returned, this bit is set to "1". Except in the ACK mode, the last bit value of received data is input. The state of this bit is changed from "1" to "0" by executing a write instruction to the I²C data shift register (address 002B₁₆).

•Bit 1: General call detecting flag (AD0)

When the ALS bit is "0", this bit is set to "1" when a general call* whose address data is all "0" is received in the slave mode. By a general call of the master device, every slave device receives control data after the general call. The AD0 bit is set to "0" by detecting the STOP condition or START condition, or reset.

*General call: The master transmits the general call address "00₁₆" to all slaves.

•Bit 2: Slave address comparison flag (AAS)

This flag indicates a comparison result of address data when the ALS bit is "0".

(1) In the slave receive mode, when the 7-bit addressing format is selected, this bit is set to "1" in one of the following conditions:

- The address data immediately after occurrence of a START condition agrees with the slave address stored in the high-order 7 bits of the I²C address register (address 002C₁₆).
- A general call is received.

(2) In the slave receive mode, when the 10-bit addressing format is selected, this bit is set to "1" with the following condition:

- When the address data is compared with the I²C address register (8 bits consisting of slave address and RWB bit), the first bytes agree.

(3) This bit is set to "0" by executing a write instruction to the I²C data shift register (address 002B₁₆) when ES0 is set to "1" or reset.

•Bit 3: Arbitration lost* detecting flag (AL)

In the master transmission mode, when the SDA is made "L" by any other device, arbitration is judged to have been lost, so that this bit is set to "1". At the same time, the TRX bit is set to "0", so that immediately after transmission of the byte whose arbitration was lost is completed, the MST bit is set to "0". The arbitration lost can be detected only in the master transmission mode. When arbitration is lost during slave address transmission, the TRX bit is set to "0" and the reception mode is set. Consequently, it becomes possible to detect the agreement of its own slave address and address data transmitted by another master device.

*Arbitration lost: The status in which communication as a master is disabled.

•Bit 4: SCL pin low hold bit (PIN)

This bit generates an interrupt request signal. Each time 1-byte data is transmitted, the PIN bit changes from "1" to "0". At the same time, an interrupt request signal occurs to the CPU. The PIN bit is set to "0" in synchronization with a falling of the last clock (including the ACK clock) of an internal clock and an interrupt request signal occurs in synchronization with a falling of the PIN bit. When the PIN bit is "0", the SCL is kept in the "0" state and clock generation is disabled. Figure 29 shows an interrupt request signal generating timing chart.

The PIN bit is set to "1" in one of the following conditions:

- Executing a write instruction to the I²C data shift register (address 002B₁₆). (This is the only condition which the prohibition of the internal clock is released and data can be communicated except for the start condition detection.)
- When the ES0 bit is "0"
- At reset
- When writing "1" to the PIN bit by software

The conditions in which the PIN bit is set to "0" are shown below:

- Immediately after completion of 1-byte data transmission (including when arbitration lost is detected)
- Immediately after completion of 1-byte data reception
- In the slave reception mode, with ALS = "0" and immediately after completion of slave address agreement or general call address reception
- In the slave reception mode, with ALS = "1" and immediately after completion of address data reception

•Bit 5: Bus busy flag (BB)

This bit indicates the status of use of the bus system. When this bit is set to "0", this bus system is not busy and a START condition can be generated. The BB flag is set/reset by the SCL, SDA pins input signal regardless of master/slave. This flag is set to "1" by detecting the start condition, and is set to "0" by detecting the stop condition. The condition of these detecting is set by the start/stop condition setting bits (SSC4–SSC0) of the I²C start/stop condition control register (address 0030₁₆). When the ES0 bit of the I²C control register (address 002E₁₆) is "0" or reset, the BB flag is set to "0".

For the writing function to the BB flag, refer to the sections "START Condition Generating Method" and "STOP Condition Generating Method" described later.

•Bit 6: Communication mode specification bit (transfer direction specification bit: TRX)

This bit decides a direction of transfer for data communication. When this bit is "0", the reception mode is selected and the data of a transmitting device is received. When the bit is "1", the transmission mode is selected and address data and control data are output onto the SDA in synchronization with the clock generated on the SCL.

This bit is set/reset by software and hardware. About set/reset by hardware is described below. This bit is set to "1" by hardware when all the following conditions are satisfied:

- When ALS is "0"
- In the slave reception mode or the slave transmission mode
- When the $R\bar{W}$ bit reception is "1"

This bit is set to "0" in one of the following conditions:

- When arbitration lost is detected.
- When a STOP condition is detected.
- When writing "1" to this bit by software is invalid by the START condition duplication preventing function (**Note**).
- With MST = "0" and when a START condition is detected.
- With MST = "0" and when ACK non-return is detected.
- At reset

•Bit 7: Communication mode specification bit (master/slave specification bit: MST)

This bit is used for master/slave specification for data communication. When this bit is "0", the slave is specified, so that a START condition and a STOP condition generated by the master are received, and data communication is performed in synchronization with the clock generated by the master. When this bit is "1", the master is specified and a START condition and a STOP condition are generated. Additionally, the clocks required for data communication are generated on the SCL.

This bit is set to "0" in one of the following conditions.

- Immediately after completion of 1-byte data transfer when arbitration lost is detected
- When a STOP condition is detected.
- Writing "1" to this bit by software is invalid by the START condition duplication preventing function (**Note**).
- At reset

Note: START condition duplication preventing function

The MST, TRX, and BB bits is set to "1" at the same time after confirming that the BB flag is "0" in the procedure of a START condition occurrence. However, when a START condition by another master device occurs and the BB flag is set to "1" immediately after the contents of the BB flag is confirmed, the START condition duplication preventing function makes the writing to the MST and TRX bits invalid. The duplication preventing function becomes valid from the rising of the BB flag to reception completion of slave address.

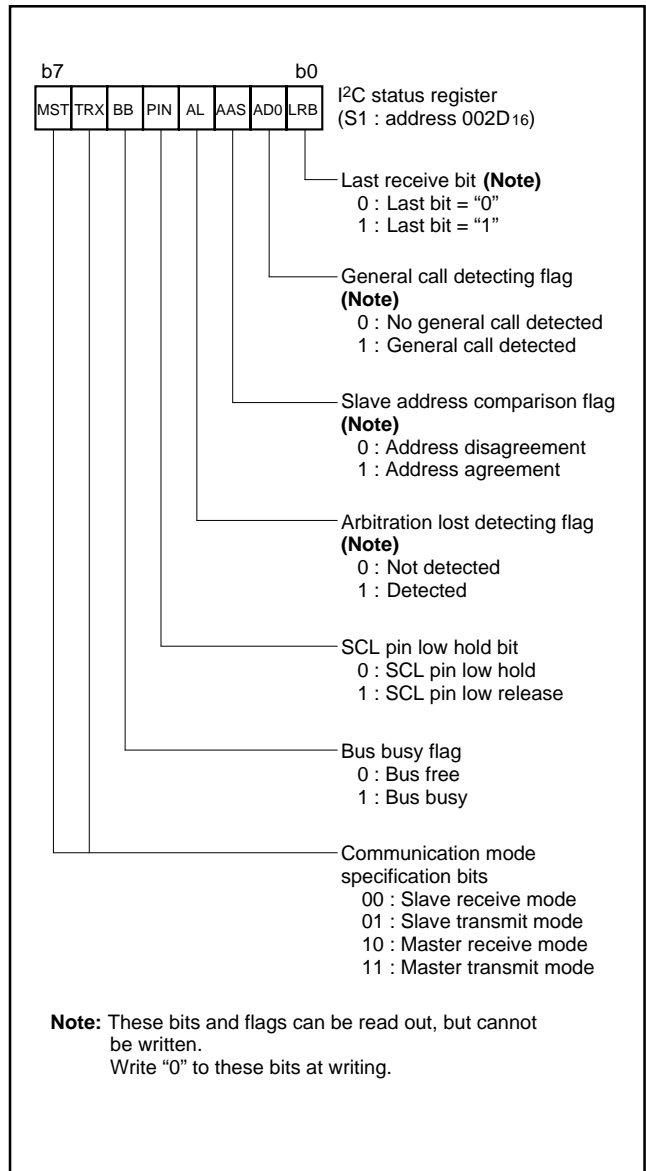


Fig. 28 Structure of I²C status register

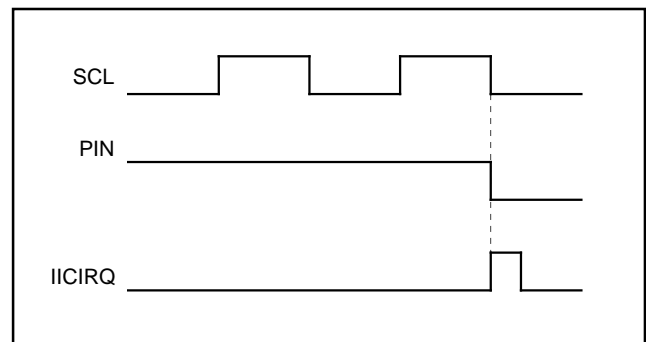


Fig. 29 Interrupt request signal generating timing

START Condition Generating Method

When writing "1" to the MST, TRX, and BB bits of the I²C status register (address 002D16) at the same time after writing the slave address to the I²C data shift register (address 002B16) with the condition in which the ES0 bit of the I²C control register (address 002E16) is "1" and the BB flag is "0", a START condition occurs. After that, the bit counter becomes "0002" and an SCL for 1 byte is output. The START condition generating timing is different in the standard clock mode and the high-speed clock mode. Refer to Figure 30, the START condition generating timing diagram, and Table 6, the START condition generating timing table.

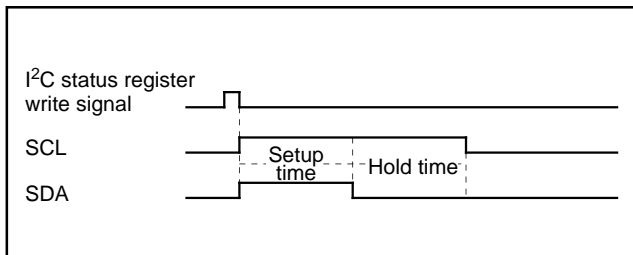


Fig. 30 START condition generating timing diagram

Table 6 START condition generating timing table

Item	Standard clock mode	High-speed clock mode
Setup time	5.0 μs (20 cycles)	2.5 μs (10 cycles)
Hold time	5.0 μs (20 cycles)	2.5 μs (10 cycles)

Note: Absolute time at $\phi = 4$ MHz. The value in parentheses denotes the number of ϕ cycles.

STOP Condition Generating Method

When the ES0 bit of the I²C control register (address 002E16) is "1", write "1" to the MST and TRX bits, and write "0" to the BB bit of the I²C status register (address 002D16) simultaneously. Then a STOP condition occurs. The STOP condition generating timing is different in the standard clock mode and the high-speed clock mode. Refer to Figure 31, the STOP condition generating timing diagram, and Table 7, the STOP condition generating timing table.

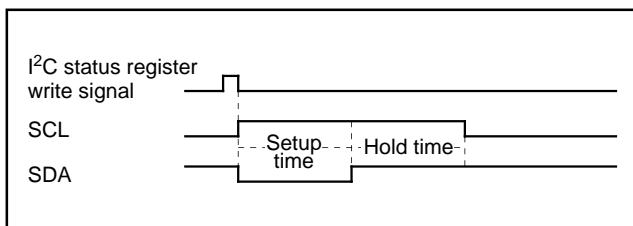


Fig. 31 STOP condition generating timing diagram

Table 7 STOP condition generating timing table

Item	Standard clock mode	High-speed clock mode
Setup time	5.0 μs (20 cycles)	3.0 μs (12 cycles)
Hold time	4.5 μs (18 cycles)	2.5 μs (10 cycles)

Note: Absolute time at $\phi = 4$ MHz. The value in parentheses denotes the number of ϕ cycles.

START/STOP Condition Detecting Operation

The START/STOP condition detection operations are shown in Figures 32, 33, and Table 8. The START/STOP condition is set by the START/STOP condition set bit.

The START/STOP condition can be detected only when the input signal of the SCL and SDA pins satisfy three conditions: SCL release time, setup time, and hold time (see Table 8).

The BB flag is set to "1" by detecting the START condition and is reset to "0" by detecting the STOP condition.

The BB flag set/reset timing is different in the standard clock mode and the high-speed clock mode. Refer to Table 8, the BB flag set/reset time.

Note: When a STOP condition is detected in the slave mode (MST = 0), an interrupt request signal "IICIRQ" occurs to the CPU.

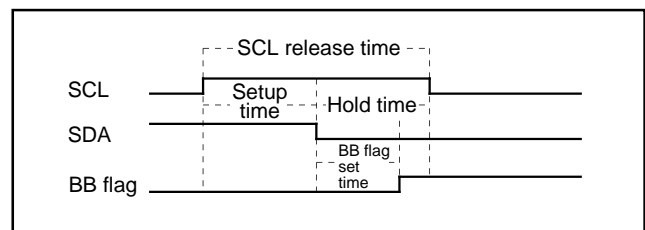


Fig. 32 START condition detecting timing diagram

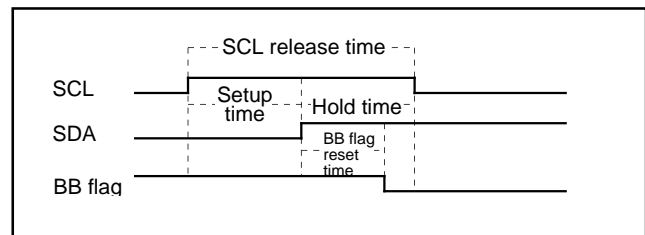


Fig. 33 STOP condition detecting timing diagram

Table 8 START condition/STOP condition detecting conditions

	Standard clock mode	High-speed clock mode
SCL release time	SSC value + 1 cycle (6.25 μs)	4 cycles (1.0 μs)
Setup time	$\frac{\text{SSC value} + 1}{2}$ cycle < 4.0 μs (3.125 μs)	2 cycles (1.0 μs)
Hold time	$\frac{\text{SSC value} + 1}{2}$ cycle < 4.0 μs (3.125 μs)	2 cycles (0.5 μs)
BB flag set/reset time	$\frac{\text{SSC value} - 1}{2} + 2$ cycles (3.375 μs)	3.5 cycles (0.875 μs)

Note: Unit : Cycle number of system clock ϕ

SSC value is the decimal notation value of the START/STOP condition set bits SSC4 to SSC0. Do not set "0" or an odd number to SSC value. The value in parentheses is an example when the I²C START/STOP condition control register is set to "1816" at $\phi = 4$ MHz.

[I²C START/STOP Condition Control Register (S2D)] 003016

The I²C START/STOP condition control register (address 003016) controls START/STOP condition detection.

•Bits 0 to 4: START/STOP condition set bits (SSC4–SSC0)

SCL release time, setup time, and hold time change the detection condition by value of the main clock divide ratio selection bit and the oscillation frequency $f(X_{IN})$ because these time are measured by the internal system clock. Accordingly, set the proper value to the START/STOP condition set bits (SSC4 to SSC0) in considered of the system clock frequency. Refer to Table 9.

Do not set "000002" or an odd number to the START/STOP condition set bit (SSC4 to SSC0).

Refer to Table 9, the recommended set value to START/STOP condition set bits (SSC4–SSC0) for each oscillation frequency.

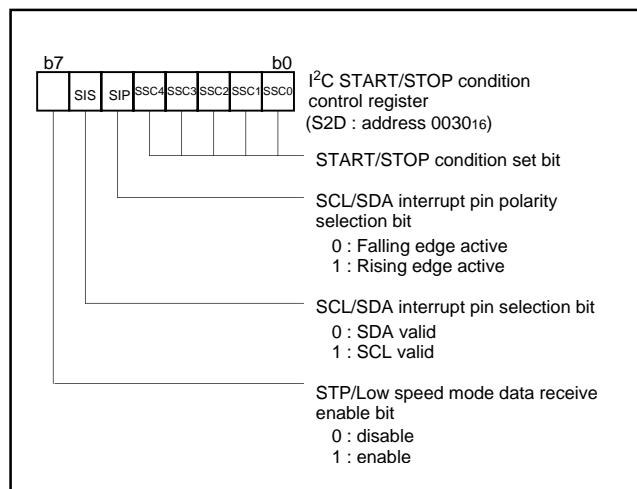


Fig. 34 Structure of I²C START/STOP condition control register

•Bit 5: SCL/SDA interrupt pin polarity selection bit (SIP)

An interrupt can occur when detecting the falling or rising edge of the SCL or SDA pin. This bit selects the polarity of the SCL or SDA pin interrupt pin.

•Bit 6: SCL/SDA interrupt pin selection bit (SIS)

This bit selects the pin of which interrupt becomes valid between the SCL pin and the SDA pin.

•Bit 7: STP/Low speed mode data receive enable bit

Selecting this bit "1" enables I²C to receive the start condition address data even if the CPU is stopping or running at the low speed mode. The detecting the falling edge of the SDA pin, RC on-chip oscillator begins oscillation, and receive the start condition address data. After receiving the last bit of address data (in case of ACK clock bit = "1", after receiving ACK bit), SCL/SDA interrupt and I²C interrupt are requested at the same time. And then SCL pin becomes low hold state as a result of becoming SCL pin low hold bit "0". During this state, it is possible to start the Xin oscillation. And after oscillation becomes stable, normal I²C operation begins. If the start condition which is not satisfied the hold time of start condition is input, SCL/SDA interrupt is requested.

Note: When changing the setting of the SCL/SDA interrupt pin polarity selection bit, the SCL/SDA interrupt pin selection bit, or the I²C-BUS interface enable bit ES0, the SCL/SDA interrupt request bit may be set. When selecting the SCL/SDA interrupt source, disable the interrupt before the SCL/SDA interrupt pin polarity selection bit, the SCL/SDA interrupt pin selection bit, or the I²C-BUS interface enable bit ES0 is set. Reset the request bit to "0" after setting these bits, and enable the interrupt.

Table 9 Recommended set value to START/STOP condition set bits (SSC4–SSC0) for each oscillation frequency

Oscillation frequency $f(X_{IN})$ (MHz)	Main clock divide ratio	System clock ϕ (MHz)	START/STOP condition control register	SCL release time (μ s)	Setup time (μ s)	Hold time (μ s)
8	2	4	XXX11010	6.75 μ s (27 cycles)	3.375 μ s (13.5 cycles)	3.375 μ s (13.5 cycles)
			XXX11000	6.25 μ s (25 cycles)	3.125 μ s (12.5 cycles)	3.125 μ s (12.5 cycles)
8	8	1	XXX00100	5.0 μ s (5 cycles)	2.5 μ s (2.5 cycles)	2.5 μ s (2.5 cycles)
4	2	2	XXX01100	6.5 μ s (13 cycles)	3.25 μ s (6.5 cycles)	3.25 μ s (6.5 cycles)
			XXX01010	5.5 μ s (11 cycles)	2.75 μ s (5.5 cycles)	2.75 μ s (5.5 cycles)
2	2	1	XXX00100	5.0 μ s (5 cycles)	2.5 μ s (2.5 cycles)	2.5 μ s (2.5 cycles)

Note: Do not set "000002" or an odd number to the START/STOP condition set bit (SSC4 to SSC0).

I²C additional function register

(1) bit 0: Time-out mode bit (TOM)

Setting the time-out mode bit "1", continuity of I²C-Bus busy state for about 125 ms (XIN = 8 MHz) makes time-out flag "1" and time-out interrupt. Restart condition resets the time-out timer.

(2) bit 1: Time-out flag (TOF)

Time-out flag becomes "1" when the time-out state occurs. Writing "1" to this bit, time-out timer is reset, and this bit is cleared "0" also.

(3) bit 2: SM-Bus interface pin input threshold select bit (TIS2)

The SM-Bus interface pin input threshold is selected by this bit. Setting this bit "0", the SM-Bus interface pin input threshold is for SM-Bus Ver1.0 specification, and setting this bit "1", it is for SM-Bus Ver1.1 specification.

(4) Stop condition flag (SCF)

This flag turns to "1", when the stop condition is generated or detected. This bit is cleared "0" at reset, or when I²C-Bus interface enable bit is "0" or writing this bit "1". This bit is available when I²C-Bus interface enable bit is "1".

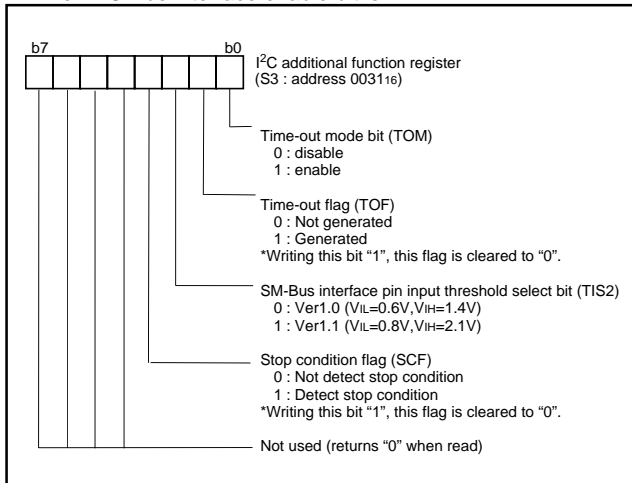


Fig. 35 I²C additional function register

Address Data Communication

There are two address data communication formats, namely, 7-bit addressing format and 10-bit addressing format. The respective address communication formats are described below.

(1)7-bit addressing format

To adapt the 7-bit addressing format, set the 10BIT SAD bit of the I²C control register (address 002E16) to “0”. The first 7-bit address data transmitted from the master is compared with the high-order 7-bit slave address stored in the I²C address register (address 002C16). At the time of this comparison, address comparison of the RWB bit of the I²C address register (address 002C16) is not performed. For the data transmission format when the 7-bit addressing format is selected, refer to Figure 36, (1) and (2).

(2)10-bit addressing format

To adapt the 10-bit addressing format, set the 10BIT SAD bit of the I²C control register (address 002E16) to “1”. An address comparison is performed between the first-byte address data transmitted from the master and the 8-bit slave address stored in the I²C address register (address 002C16). At the time of this

comparison, an address comparison between the RWB bit of the I²C address register (address 002C16) and the R/W bit which is the last bit of the address data transmitted from the master is made. In the 10-bit addressing mode, the RWB bit which is the last bit of the address data not only specifies the direction of communication for control data, but also is processed as an address data bit.

When the first-byte address data agree with the slave address, the AAS bit of the I²C status register (address 002D16) is set to “1”. After the second-byte address data is stored into the I²C data shift register (address 002B16), perform an address comparison between the second-byte data and the slave address by software. When the address data of the 2 bytes agree with the slave address, set the RWB bit of the I²C address register (address 002C16) to “1” by software. This processing can make the 7-bit slave address and R/W data agree, which are received after a RESTART condition is detected, with the value of the I²C address register (address 002C16). For the data transmission format when the 10-bit addressing format is selected, refer to Figure 36, (3) and (4).

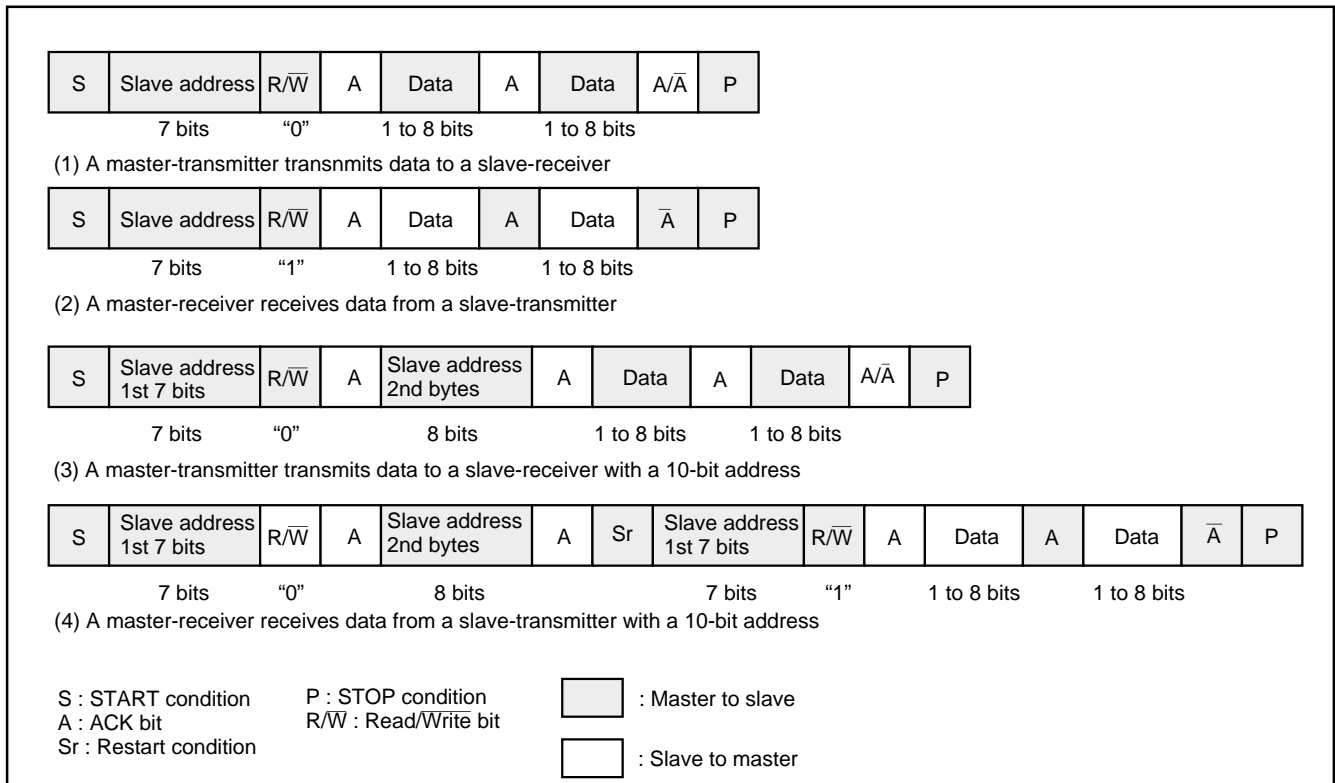


Fig. 36 Address data communication format

Example of Master Transmission

An example of master transmission in the standard clock mode, at the SCL frequency of 100 kHz and in the ACK return mode is shown below.

- (1) Set a slave address in the high-order 7 bits of the I²C address register (address 002C₁₆) and "0" into the RWB bit.
- (2) Set the ACK return mode and SCL = 100 kHz by setting "85₁₆" in the I²C clock control register (address 002F₁₆).
- (3) Set "00₁₆" in the I²C status register (address 002D₁₆) so that transmission/reception mode can become initializing condition.
- (4) Set a communication enable status by setting "08₁₆" in the I²C control register (address 002E₁₆).
- (5) Confirm the bus free condition by the BB flag of the I²C status register (address 002D₁₆).
- (6) Set the address data of the destination of transmission in the high-order 7 bits of the I²C data shift register (address 002B₁₆) and set "0" in the least significant bit.
- (7) Set "F0₁₆" in the I²C status register (address 002D₁₆) to generate a START condition. At this time, a SCL for 1 byte and an ACK clock automatically occur.
- (8) Set transmit data in the I²C data shift register (address 002B₁₆). At this time, a SCL and an ACK clock automatically occur.
- (9) When transmitting control data of more than 1 byte, repeat step (8).
- (10) Set "D0₁₆" in the I²C status register (address 002D₁₆) to generate a STOP condition if ACK is not returned from slave reception side or transmission ends.

Example of Slave Reception

An example of slave reception in the high-speed clock mode, at the SCL frequency of 400 kHz, in the ACK non-return mode and using the addressing format is shown below.

- (1) Set a slave address in the high-order 7 bits of the I²C address register (address 002C₁₆) and "0" in the RWB bit.
- (2) Set the no ACK clock mode and SCL = 400 kHz by setting "25₁₆" in the I²C clock control register (address 002F₁₆).
- (3) Set "00₁₆" in the I²C status register (address 002D₁₆) so that transmission/reception mode can become initializing condition.
- (4) Set a communication enable status by setting "08₁₆" in the I²C control register (address 002E₁₆).
- (5) When a START condition is received, an address comparison is performed.
- (6) •When all transmitted addresses are "0" (general call):
AD0 of the I²C status register (address 002D₁₆) is set to "1" and an interrupt request signal occurs.
•When the transmitted addresses agree with the address set in (1):
ASS of the I²C status register (address 002D₁₆) is set to "1" and an interrupt request signal occurs.
•In the cases other than the above AD0 and AAS of the I²C status register (address 002D₁₆) are set to "0" and no interrupt request signal occurs.
- (7) Set dummy data in the I²C data shift register (address 002B₁₆).
- (8) When receiving control data of more than 1 byte, repeat step (7).
- (9) When a STOP condition is detected, the communication ends.

■Precautions when using multi-master I²C-BUS interface

(1) Read-modify-write instruction

The precautions when the read-modify-write instruction such as SEB, CLB etc. is executed for each register of the multi-master I²C-BUS interface are described below.

- I²C data shift register (S0: address 002B₁₆)
When executing the read-modify-write instruction for this register during transfer, data may become a value not intended.
- I²C address register (S0D: address 002C₁₆)
When the read-modify-write instruction is executed for this register at detecting the STOP condition, data may become a value not intended. It is because H/W changes the read/write bit (RWB) at the above timing.
- I²C status register (S1: address 002D₁₆)
Do not execute the read-modify-write instruction for this register because all bits of this register are changed by H/W.
- I²C control register (S1D: address 002E₁₆)
When the read-modify-write instruction is executed for this register at detecting the START condition or at completing the byte transfer, data may become a value not intended. Because H/W changes the bit counter (BC0-BC2) at the above timing.
- I²C clock control register (S2: address 002F₁₆)
The read-modify-write instruction can be executed for this register.
- I²C START/STOP condition control register (S2D: address 0030₁₆)
The read-modify-write instruction can be executed for this register.

(2) START condition generating procedure using multi-master

1. Procedure example (The necessary conditions of the generating procedure are described as the following 2 to 5.

```

:
LDA —          (Taking out of slave address value)
SEI            (Interrupt disabled)
BBS 5, S1, BUSBUSY (BB flag confirming and branch process)
BUSFREE:
STA S0         (Writing of slave address value)
LDM #$F0, S1  (Trigger of START condition generating)
CLI           (Interrupt enabled)
:
BUSBUSY:
CLI           (Interrupt enabled)
:

```

2. Use "Branch on Bit Set" of "BBS 5, \$002D, -" for the BB flag confirming and branch process.
3. Use "STA \$2B, STX \$2B" or "STY \$2B" of the zero page addressing instruction for writing the slave address value to the I²C data shift register.
4. Execute the branch instruction of above 2 and the store instruction of above 3 continuously shown the above procedure example.
5. Disable interrupts during the following three process steps:

- BB flag confirming
 - Writing of slave address value
 - Trigger of START condition generating
- When the condition of the BB flag is bus busy, enable interrupts immediately.

(3) RESTART condition generating procedure

1. Procedure example (The necessary conditions of the generating procedure are described as the following 2 to 4.)

Execute the following procedure when the PIN bit is "0".

```

:
LDM #$00, S1      (Select slave receive mode)
LDA —           (Taking out of slave address value)
SEI             (Interrupt disabled)
STA S0          (Writing of slave address value)
LDM #$F0, S1     (Trigger of RESTART condition generating)
CLI            (Interrupt enabled)
:

```

2. Select the slave receive mode when the PIN bit is "0". Do not write "1" to the PIN bit. Neither "0" nor "1" is specified for the writing to the BB bit.
The TRX bit becomes "0" and the SDA pin is released.
3. The SCL pin is released by writing the slave address value to the I²C data shift register.
4. Disable interrupts during the following two process steps:
 - Writing of slave address value
 - Trigger of RESTART condition generating

(4) Writing to I²C status register

Do not execute an instruction to set the PIN bit to "1" from "0" and an instruction to set the MST and TRX bits to "0" from "1" simultaneously. It is because it may enter the state that the SCL pin is released and the SDA pin is released after about one machine cycle. Do not execute an instruction to set the MST and TRX bits to "0" from "1" simultaneously when the PIN bit is "1". It is because it may become the same as above.

(5) Process of after STOP condition generating

Do not write data in the I²C data shift register S0 and the I²C status register S1 until the bus busy flag BB becomes "0" after generating the STOP condition in the master mode. It is because the STOP condition waveform might not be normally generated. Reading to the above registers do not have the problem.

PULSE WIDTH MODULATION (PWM)

The 7517 group has a PWM function with an 8-bit resolution, based on a signal that is the clock input X_{IN} or that clock input divided by 2.

Data Setting

The PWM output pin also functions as port P44. Set the PWM period by the PWM prescaler, and set the "H" term of output pulse by the PWM register.

If the value in the PWM prescaler is n and the value in the PWM register is m (where n = 0 to 255 and m = 0 to 255) :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{PWM period} &= 255 \times (n+1) / f(X_{IN}) \\ &= 31.875 \times (n+1) \mu\text{s} \\ &\quad (\text{when } f(X_{IN}) = 8 \text{ MHz, count source is } f(X_{IN})) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Output pulse "H" term} &= \text{PWM period} \times m / 255 \\ &= 0.125 \times (n+1) \times m \mu\text{s} \\ &\quad (\text{when } f(X_{IN}) = 8 \text{ MHz, count source is } f(X_{IN})) \end{aligned}$$

PWM Operation

When bit 0 (PWM enable bit) of the PWM control register is set to "1", operation starts by initializing the PWM output circuit, and pulses are output starting at an "H".

If the PWM register or PWM prescaler is updated during PWM output, the pulses will change in the cycle after the one in which the change was made.

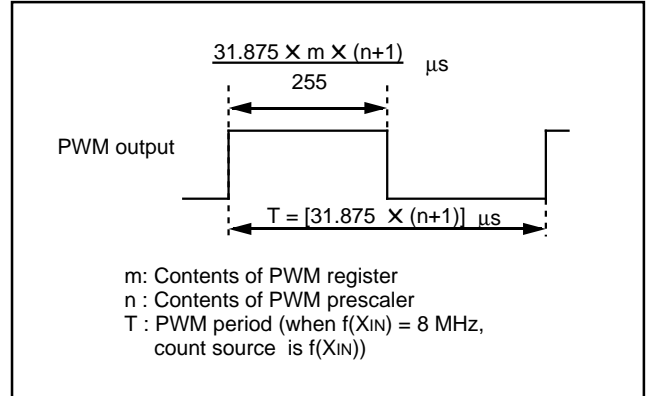


Fig. 37 Timing of PWM period

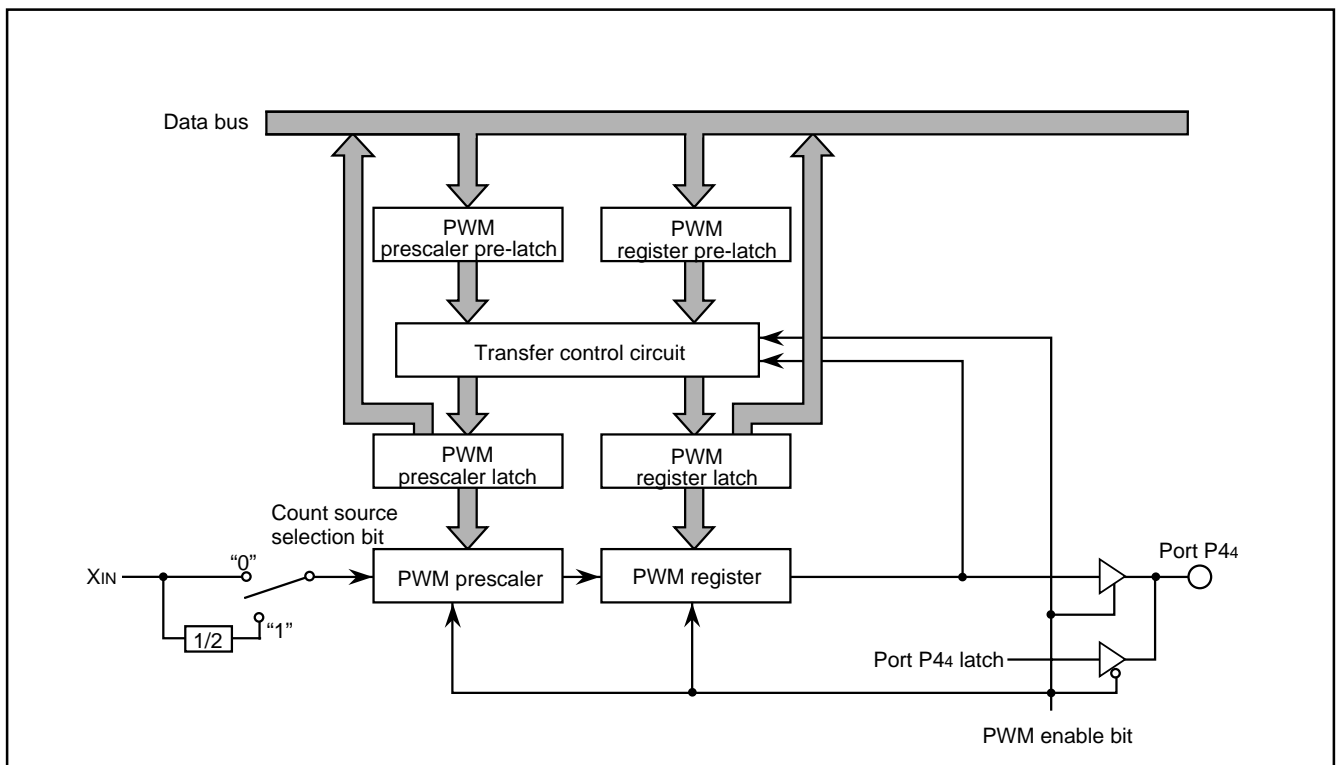


Fig. 38 Block diagram of PWM function

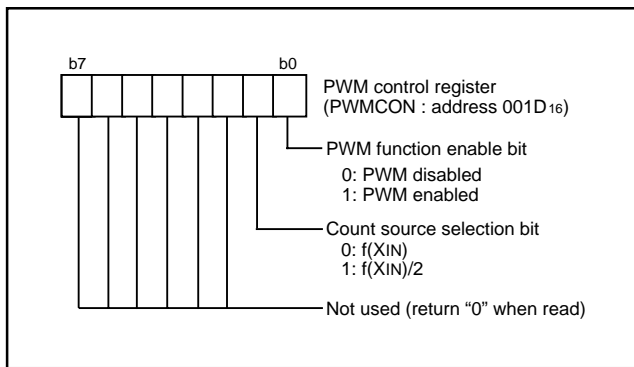


Fig. 39 Structure of PWM control register

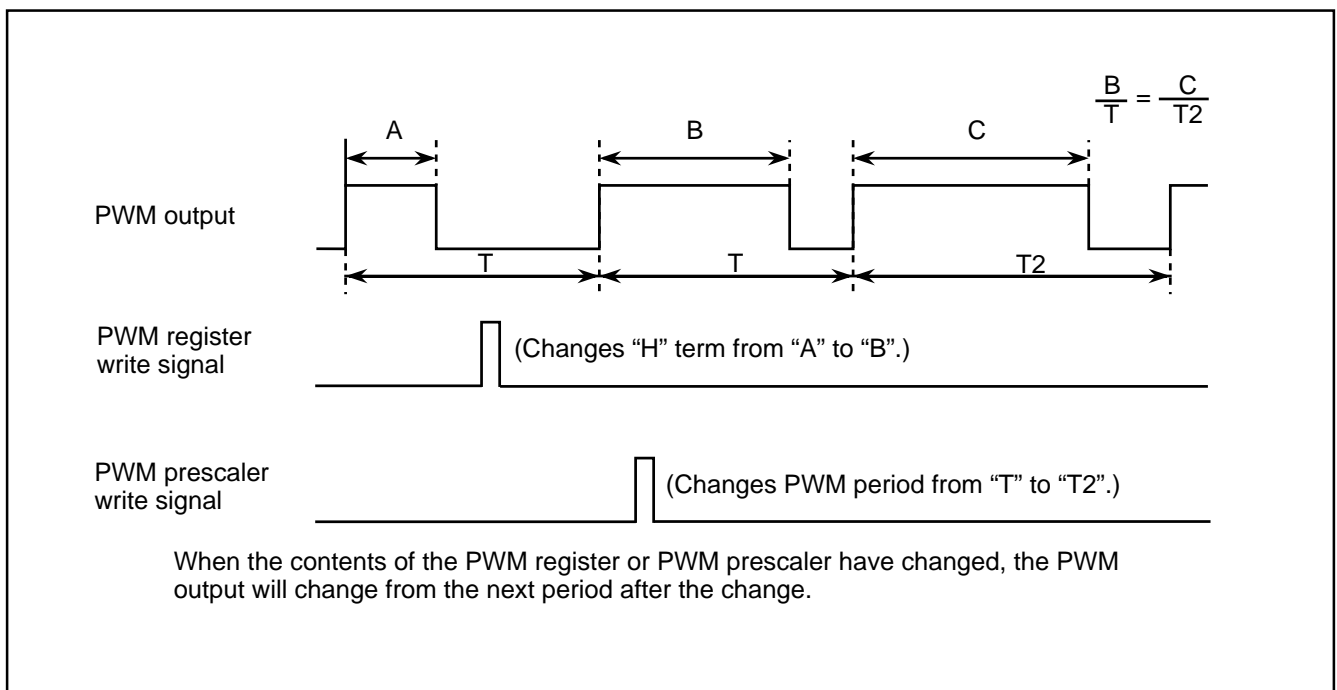


Fig. 40 PWM output timing when PWM register or PWM prescaler is changed

■Note

The PWM starts after the PWM enable bit is set to enable and "L" level is output from the PWM pin. The length of this "L" level output is as follows:

$$\frac{n+1}{2 \cdot f(XIN)} \text{ sec} \quad (\text{Count source selection bit} = 0, \text{ where } n \text{ is the value set in the prescaler})$$

$$\frac{n+1}{f(XIN)} \text{ sec} \quad (\text{Count source selection bit} = 1, \text{ where } n \text{ is the value set in the prescaler})$$

A/D CONVERTER

[A/D Conversion Registers (ADL, ADH)] 003516, 003616

The A/D conversion registers are read-only registers that store the result of an A/D conversion. Do not read these registers during an A/D conversion

[AD Control Register (ADCON)] 003416

The AD control register controls the A/D conversion process. Bits 0 to 2 select a specific analog input pin. Bit 4 indicates the completion of an A/D conversion. The value of this bit remains at "0" during an A/D conversion and changes to "1" when an A/D conversion ends. Writing "0" to this bit starts the A/D conversion.

Comparison Voltage Generator

The comparison voltage generator divides the voltage between AVSS and VREF into 1024 and outputs the divided voltages.

Channel Selector

The channel selector selects one of ports P04/AN8 to P07/AN11 and ports P30/AN0 to P35/AN5 and inputs the voltage to the comparator.

Comparator and Control Circuit

The comparator and control circuit compare an analog input voltage with the comparison voltage, and the result is stored in the A/D conversion registers. When an A/D conversion is completed, the control circuit sets the A/D conversion completion bit and the A/D interrupt request bit to "1".

Note that because the comparator consists of a capacitor coupling, set $f(X_{IN})$ to 500 kHz or more during an A/D conversion.

When the A/D converter is operated at low-speed mode, $f(X_{IN})$ and $f(X_{CIN})$ do not have the lower limit of frequency, because of the A/D converter has a built-in self-oscillation circuit.

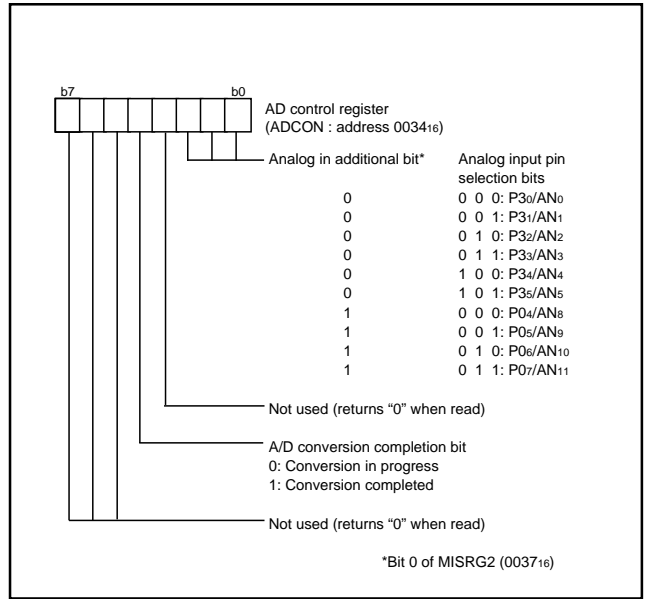


Fig. 41 Structure of AD control register

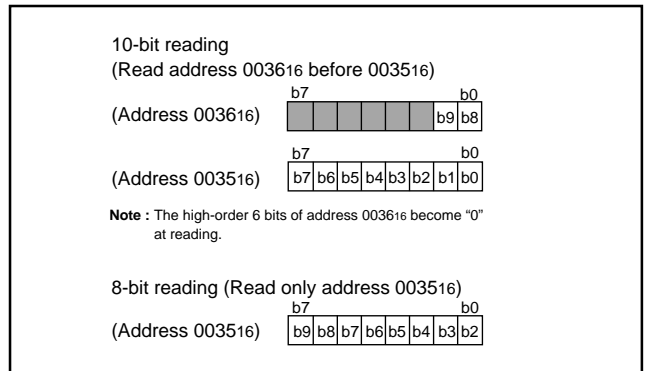


Fig. 42 Structure of A/D conversion registers

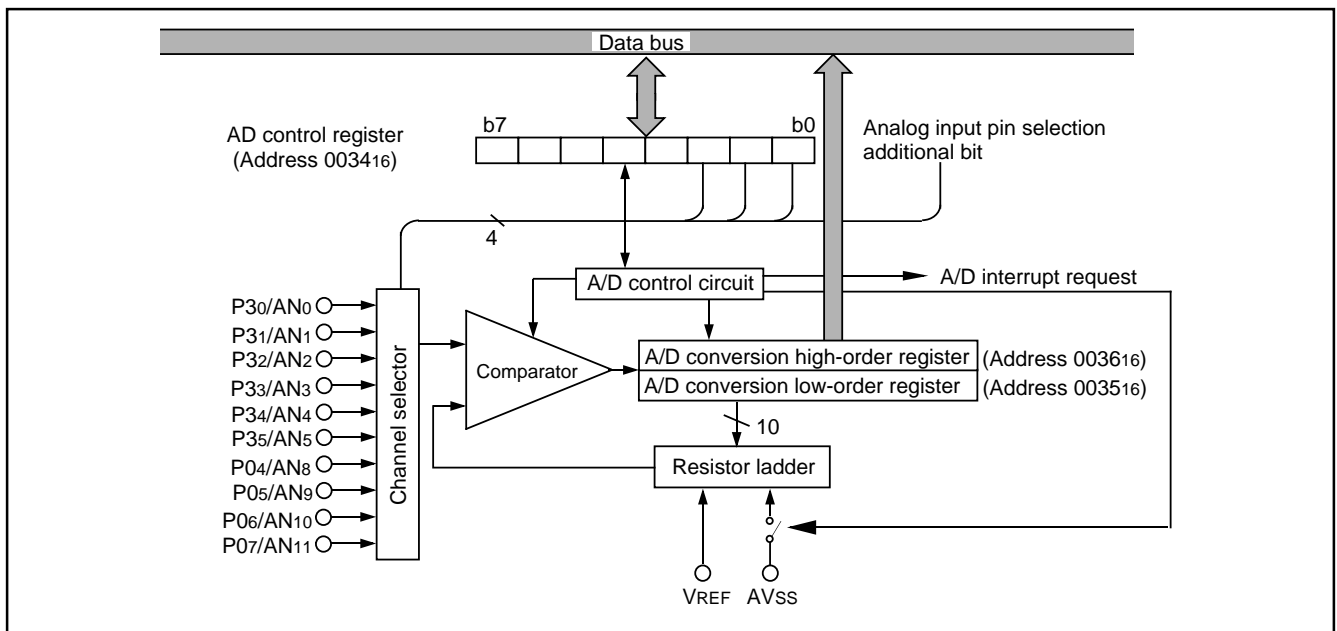


Fig. 43 Block diagram of A/D converter

Current Integrator

Current integrator integrates the current which flows through sense resistor (10 mΩ) connected between ISENS0 pin and ISENS1 pin. The current between sense resistor makes electrical potential difference between ISENS0 pin and ISENS1 pin, and it is integrated by the built-in integrator. The output of integrator is connected to comparator, and the integrator and comparator measures about 1 mA current.

Setting the current integrate enable bit "1", the current integrator starts the operation.

Current integrate mode

Setting the current integrate mode bit "0", input of the level shift circuit is connected to the ISENS1 pin and ISENS0 pin, and the current integrator measures the electrical potential difference between ISENS1 pin and ISENS0 pin. Each electrical potential of the ISENS1 pin and ISENS0 pin is added AVCC/2 by level shift circuit, and then output of the level shift circuit is input to integrator. This makes enable to minus level input to ISENS1 pin, and the current integrator can measure both polarity current.

The output of the integrator is connected to the comparator. The integrator integrates input voltage between ISENS1 pin and ISENS0 pin. And when output of the integrator amounts to compared voltage, output of the comparator rises "H", and charge (discharge) counter is increased 1 count. And at the same time,

electric charge of the integrator's capacitor is discharged, then the integrator starts next integration. Charge (Discharge) counter is counting the number of the times "H" output of the comparator during integration period (125 ms), and at the end of the period, charge (discharge) counter is latched onto charge (discharge) counter latch. Then charge (discharge) counter is cleared "0", and starts new count. At the end of the period, current integrate interrupt occurs also.

The current integrator has 2 set of comparator and counter for discharge and charge, and only discharge counter counts up in discharge state, and only charge counter counts up in charge state. The integrator and comparator are designed to sense approximate 1 mA current, then 1 count of counter means approximate 1 mA. Therefore reading the value of counter latch means measuring the total current which flows the sense resistor during integrate period (125 ms).

The calibration integrates the current of the period selected by the calibration period selection bits, after discharging the electric charge accumulated in the capacitor of the integrator.

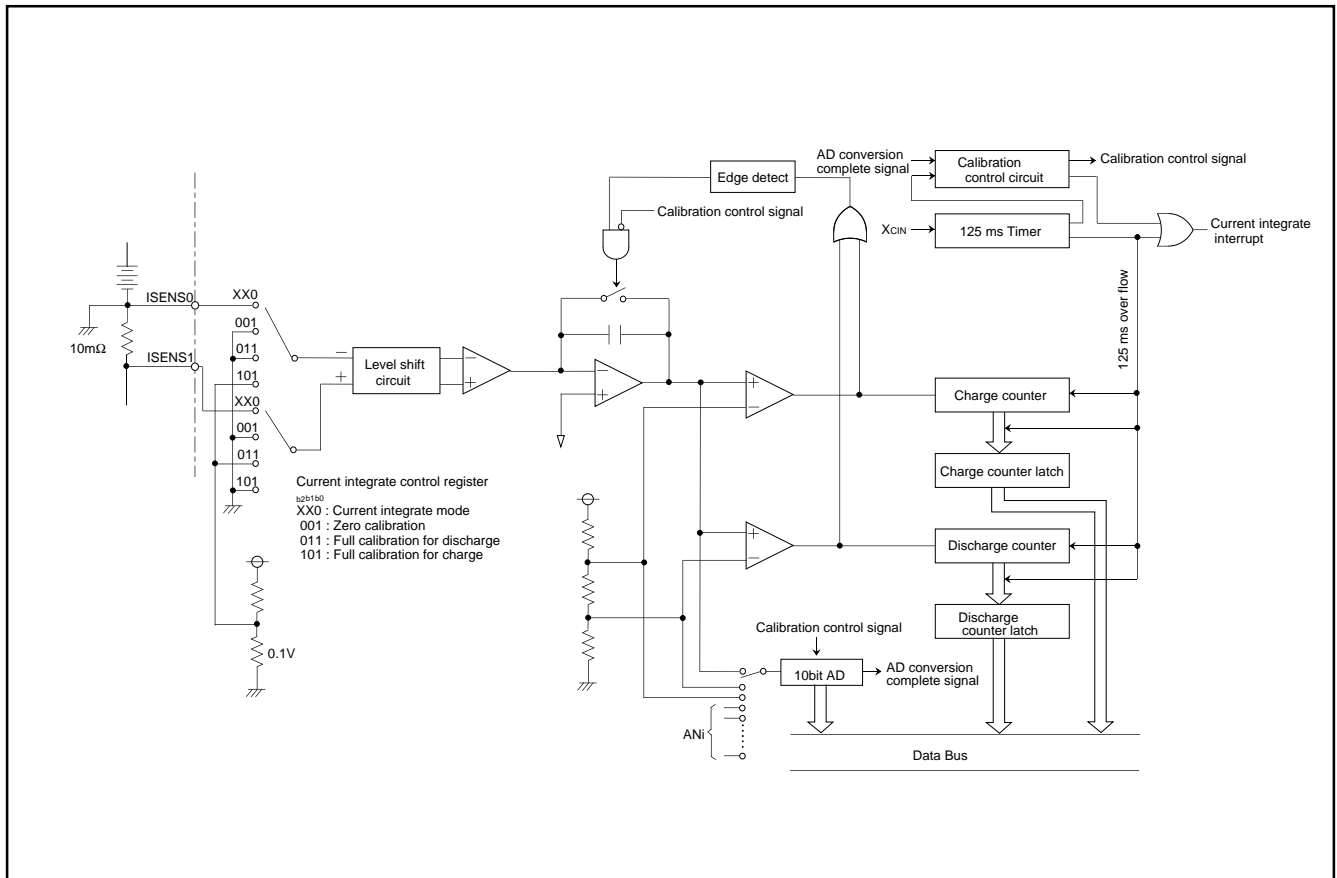


Fig. 44 Block diagram of Current integrator

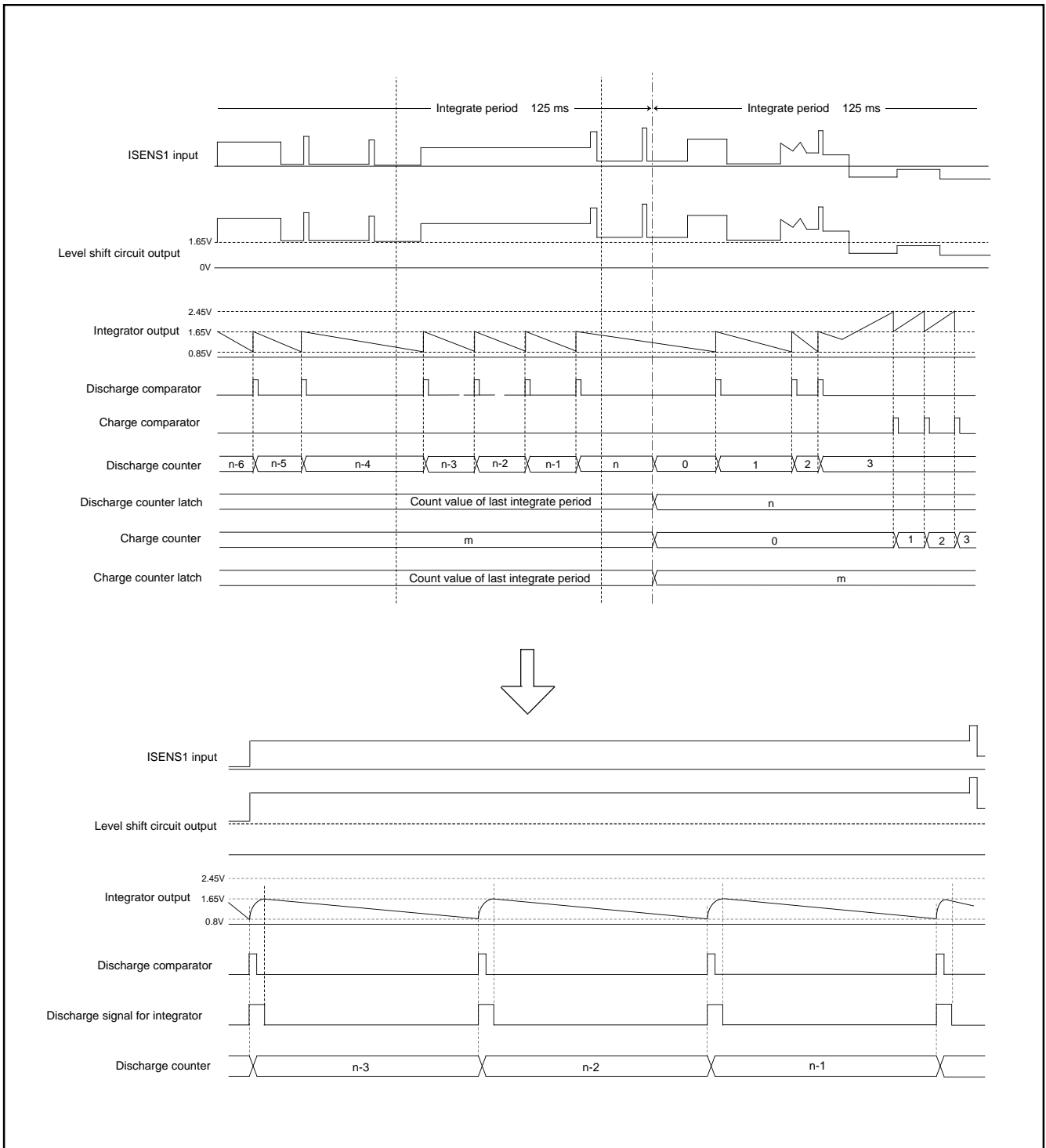


Fig. 45 Current integrator timing diagram

Calibration mode

Setting the current integrate mode bit "1", the input of level shift circuit is connected to internal AVss or 0.1V for reference voltage. When the calibration selection bit is "00", both of plus and GND input of level shift circuit are connected to internal AVss, and zero calibration is operated. When the calibration selection bit is "01", plus input of level shift circuit is connected to internal 0.1V reference voltage, and GND input of level shift circuit is connected to

internal AVss, and then full calibration for discharge state is operated. When the calibration selection bit is "10", plus input of level shift circuit is connected to internal AVss, and GND input of level shift circuit is connected to 0.1V reference voltage, and the full calibration for charge state is operated. The calibration period can be selected by calibration period selection bit among 15.625 ms, 31.25 ms, 62.5 ms, 125.0 ms. The calibration starts at beginning of next integrate period, after setting the current integrate mode bit "1".

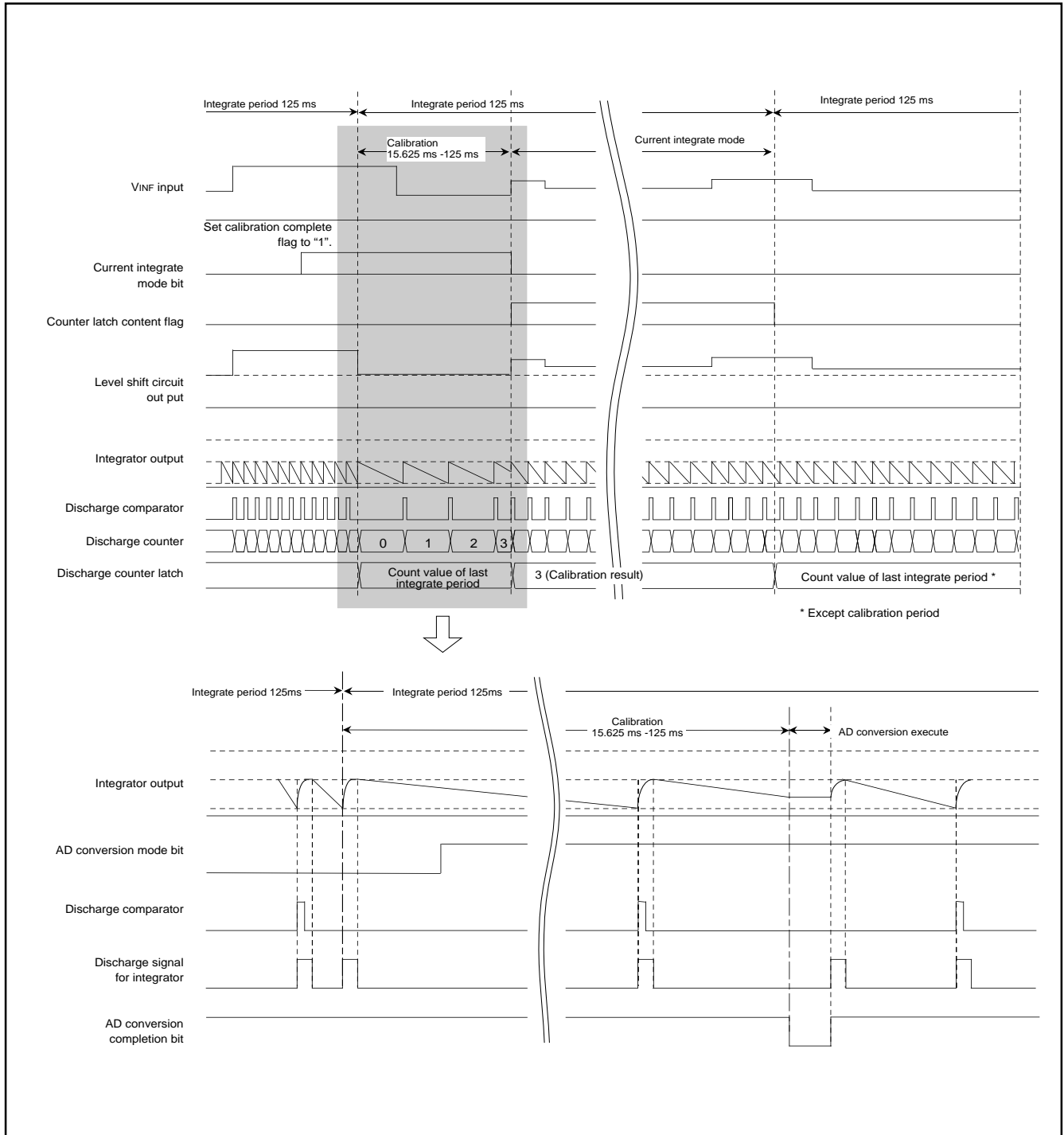


Fig. 46 Calibration timing

The calibration starts current integration for period selected calibration period selection bit, after discharging electric charge which remain in integrator's capacitor. After finished calibration period, value of the discharge (charge) counter is latched to discharge (charge) counter latch, then current integrate mode bit is cleared "0", and current integrate mode is switched to current integrate mode from calibration mode automatically. At this time the current integrate interrupt occurs. Which interrupt has occurred current integrate interrupt for current integrate mode or for calibration mode can be judged by reading the counter latch content flag. The counter latch content flag shows the contents of counter latch, value for current integrate mode or value for calibration mode. Note that the contents of the counter latch is updated automatically at the end of next current integration or calibration.

■Notes on calibration mode

- After enabling the current integrator, a first-time integrate period cannot be operated in the calibration mode.
- Do not change the value of the calibration selection bit and the calibration period selection bits during operation in the calibration mode.
- When calibration time is set as 125 ms, next current period which the calibration is completed cannot be operated in the calibration

mode.

•After the current integrator is set to the calibration mode, do not disable the current integrator until the current period in the calibration mode is completed.

When current integration is disabled before the current period completion in the calibration mode after setting "1" to the current integrate mode bit, the current period of the first time which re-permitted current integration may operate in the calibration mode regardless of the setting of the current integrate mode bit.

AD conversion connection mode

Setting the AD conversion connection bit to "1", AD converter comes to convert the electric charge remained in the integrator capacitor at the end of current integrate or calibration period. This makes a fraction of a count possible to measure. When AD conversion connection bit is "1", input of AD converter is connected automatically to the output of the integrator just after the end of the current integrate or calibration period, and AD conversion starts. The current integrate interrupt occurs at the end of the AD conversion. Then remained electric charge in the integrator capacitor is discharged, and new current integration starts. After AD conversion completes, the input of the AD conversion is automatically returned previous state.

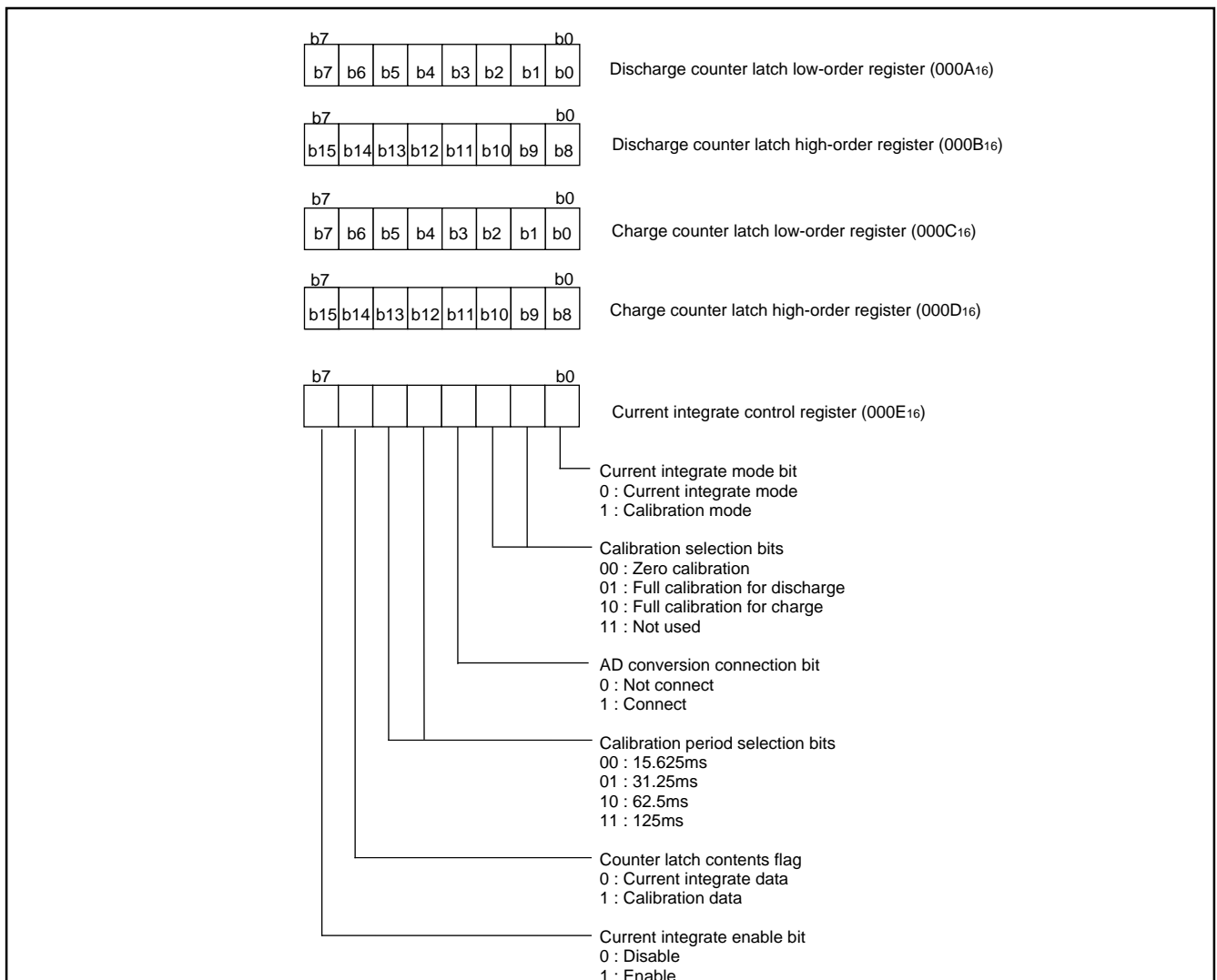


Fig. 47 Current integrator registers

Notes on current integrator

When changing current integration into prohibition from permission, incorrect interrupt may occur. Perform any one of the following by software as the measure.

(1) How to control timing which disable current integrator

- When changing current integration to prohibition in the current integrate mode, change the setting during "H" of the clock signal which operates in a cycle of 125 ms.
- When changing current integration to prohibition in the calibration mode, change the setting during "H" of the clock signal operated by cycle which is set by the calibration period selection bits. Table 10 shows the how to distinguish "H" period of each clock signal.

(2) How to invalidate interrupt after prohibition setup of current integrator

After changing current integration to prohibition, wait for about 61.0 ms, and then set the request flag to "0".

(3) How to check truth of interrupt request

- Check the current integrate enable bit during the current integrator interrupt routine. When disabling the current integrator, skip the interrupt processing.

Notes on AD conversion connection mode

- When the AD conversion of the current integrator is performed, do not execute other AD conversion.
- When using the AD conversion connection mode at the time of calibration completion, do not set the AD conversion connection bit to "1" before calibration starts.
- The count value immediately after AD conversion completion of the current integrator may be incorrect. Only when the count value immediately after the AD conversion completion, such as initial proofreading etc, is unnecessary, use the AD conversion connection mode.
- The current integrator starts current integration in the low-speed clock 1-2 cycles, after setting the current integrate enable bit to "1". After setting the current integrate enable bit to "0", initialization of 1-2 cycle period of a low-speed clock and an internal circuit is performed. Do not enable the current integrator again in this period.
- After the current integrate enable bit is set to "1", current integration starts with a delay of 1 to 2 cycles of a low-speed clock. As for the period for 1 to 2 cycle of the low-speed clock immediately after setting the current integrate enable bit to "0", the internal circuit is initialized. Do not enable the current integrator again in this period.

Table 10 Mode switch timing

Current integrate mode		Mode switch timing
Calibration mode	12.5 ms setting	Period for about 62.5 ms after interrupt occurrence of last integrate period
	15.26 ms setting	Period for about 31.25 ms after interrupt occurrence of last integrate period
	31.25 ms setting	Period for about 15.625 ms after interrupt occurrence of last integrate period
	62.5 ms setting	Period for about 7.8127 ms after interrupt occurrence of last integrate period

Over current detector

Over current detector detects the over current which flows through the sense resistor connected between ISENS1 pin and ISENS0 pin, and turn off the discharge control FET to stop battery from discharging. In the low power state, and when current integrator disables, wake up current detector which detects approximate 1 mA current and generates the interrupt is also built-in.

Short current detector

Short current detector detects the short current (10A-47.5A) with 10 mΩ sense resistor. Setting short current detect enable bit of the short current detect control register (000F16) "1", short current detector starts the operation. The compare voltage is determined by setting the short current detect voltage select bit of the short current detect control register, and the detect time is determined by setting the short current detect time set up bit of the current detect time set up register (001116).

The potential difference between sense resistor exceeds the compare voltage and continue more than detect time, then short current detect flag (bit 2 of 001316) becomes "1", and short current detect interrupt occurs.

Enabling interrupt for short current detect is determined by short current interrupt enable bit. And in case of the FET control enable bit is "1", The FET control signal is generated from DFETCNT pin with short current interrupt. The polarity of the FET control signal is determined by setting the FET control polarity switch bit (bit 5 of 000F16).

Setting the short current detect restart bit(bit 6 of 001316) "1" makes the short current detect state clear.

Over current detector

Over current detector detects the over current (5A-20.5A) with 10 mΩ sense resistor. Setting over current detect enable bit of the over current detect control register (001016) "1", over current detector starts the operation. The compare voltage is determined by setting the over current detect voltage select bit of the over current detect control register (001016), and the detect time is determined by setting the over current detect time set up bit of the current detect time set up register (001016)

The potential difference between sense resistor exceeds the compare voltage and continue more than detect time, then over current detect flag (bit 1 of 001316) becomes "1", and over current detect interrupt occurs.

Enabling interrupt for over current detect is determined by over current interrupt enable bit. And in case of the FET control enable bit is "1", the FET control signal is generated from DFETCNT pin with over current interrupt.

Setting the over current detect restart bit (bit 5 of 001316) "1" makes the over current detect state clear.

Wake up current detector

Wake up current detector detects approximate 1A current with 10mW sense resistor. Setting wake up current detect enable bit of the wake up current detect control register 1(001216) "1", wake up current detector starts the operation. The sensing voltage is 10 times amplified and compared by the comparator. The comparator is comparing every 3.9 msec, and more than 1A current is keeping for about 62 msec, wake up current detect flag (bit 0 of 001316) becomes "1", and the wake up current detect interrupt occurs. The enabling interrupt for wake up current detect is determined by wake up current detect interrupt enable bit(bit6 of 001216). Setting the wake up current detect restart bit "1" makes the wake up current detect state clear.

The offset calibration of the amplifier and comparator is able to be adjusted by setting the wake up current compare voltage select bit. Setting the wake up current detect calibration enable bit (bit 5 of 001416) "1", calibration mode starts. In the calibration mode, input of level shift circuit is connected to internal GND, and it is possible to measure the comparator threshold voltage at 0 V input state, with setting wake up current detect compare voltage select bit. Then set the wake up current detect compare voltage select bit the value which is added comparator threshold voltage at 0 V state and 0.1V (1A worth voltage).

SFR protect control register

SFR protect control register (002916) protects SFR from changing the contents easily cause of like microcomputer runs away.

When the bit of SFR protect control register is "0", corresponded bit register is protected. In case of writing to the protected register, write "1" to the corresponded bit of protect register, then write the protected register in succession. If other register is written, the contents of SFR protect register is cleared "00".

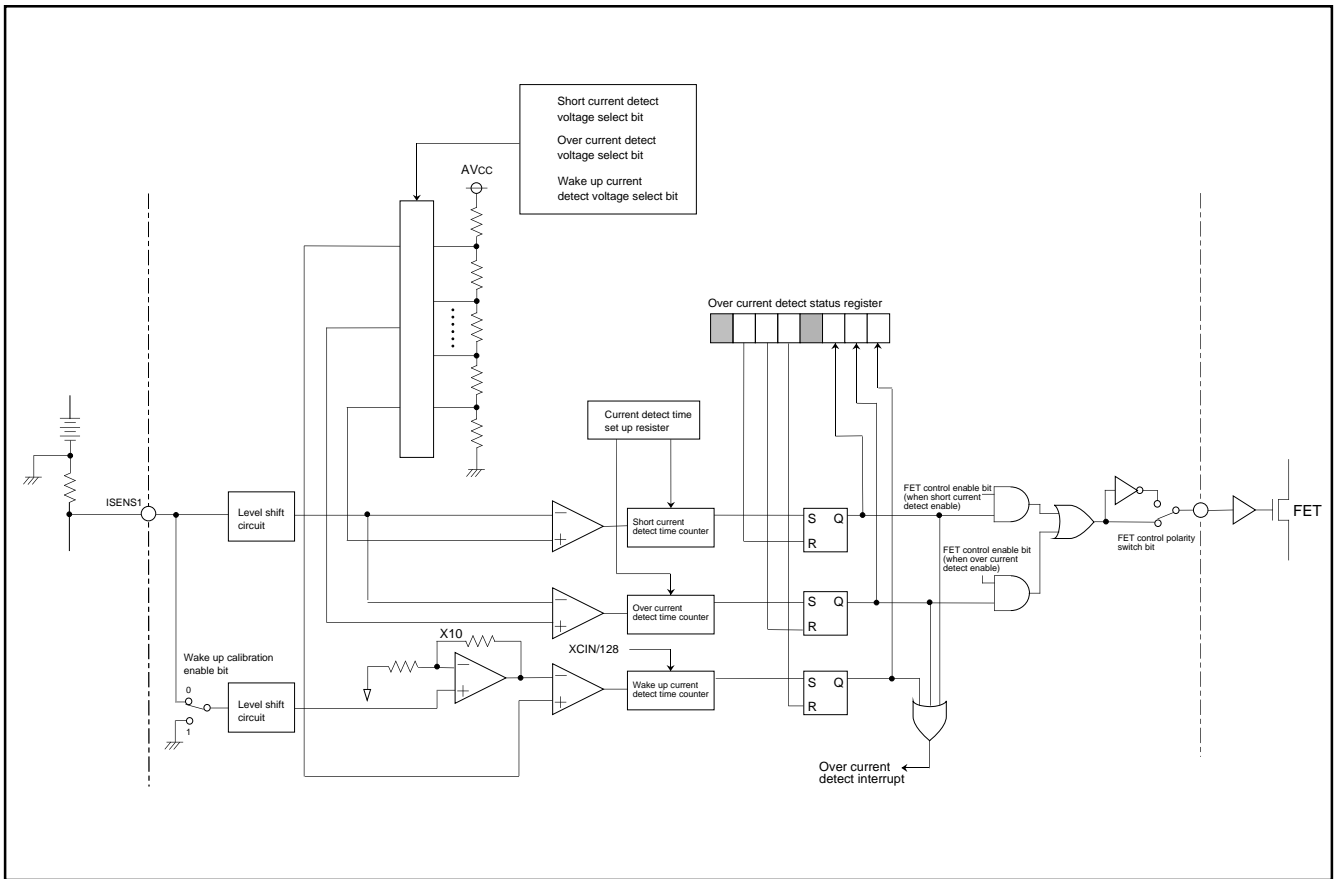


Fig. 48 Block diagram of Over current detector

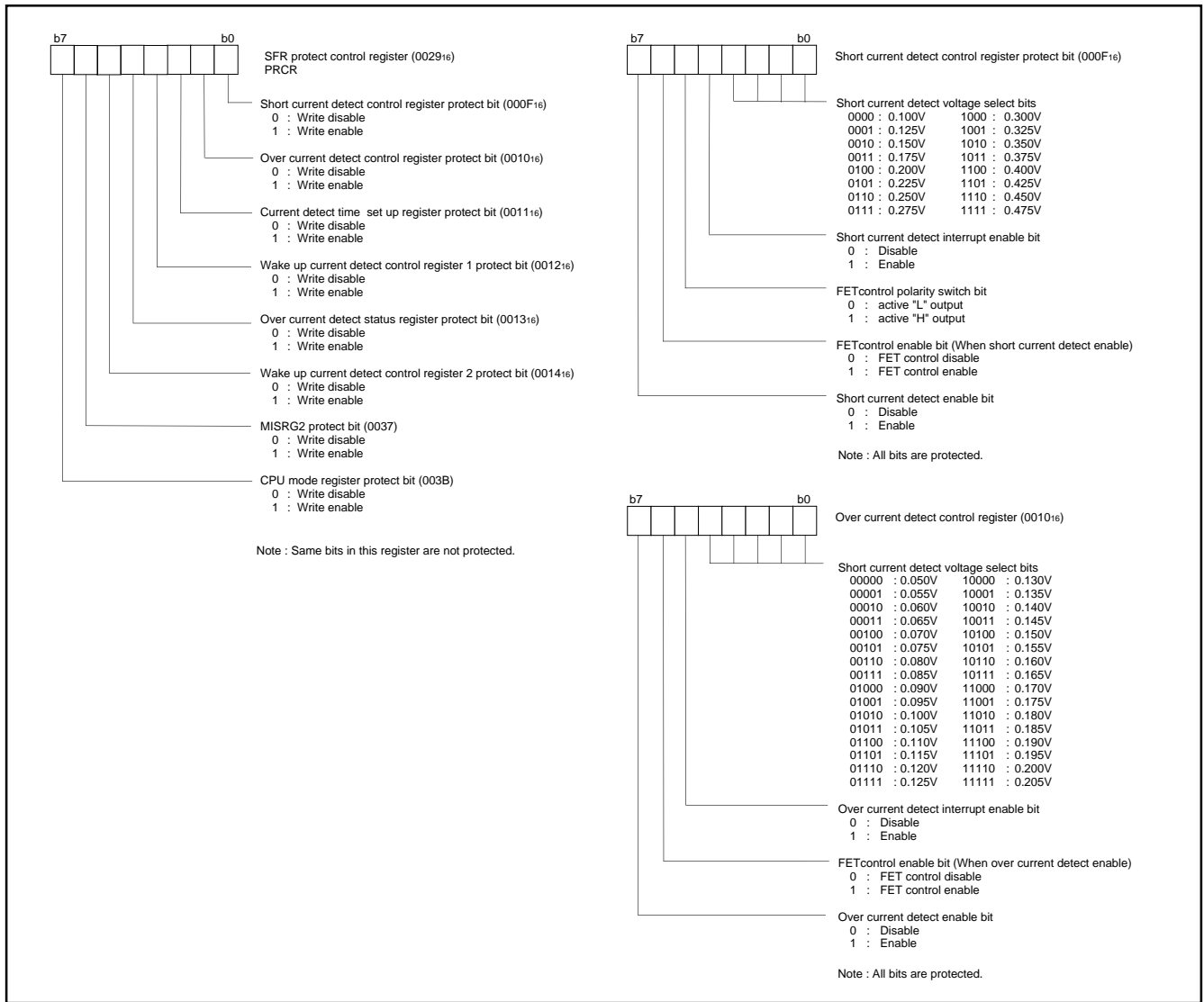


Fig. 49 Over current detector registers (1)

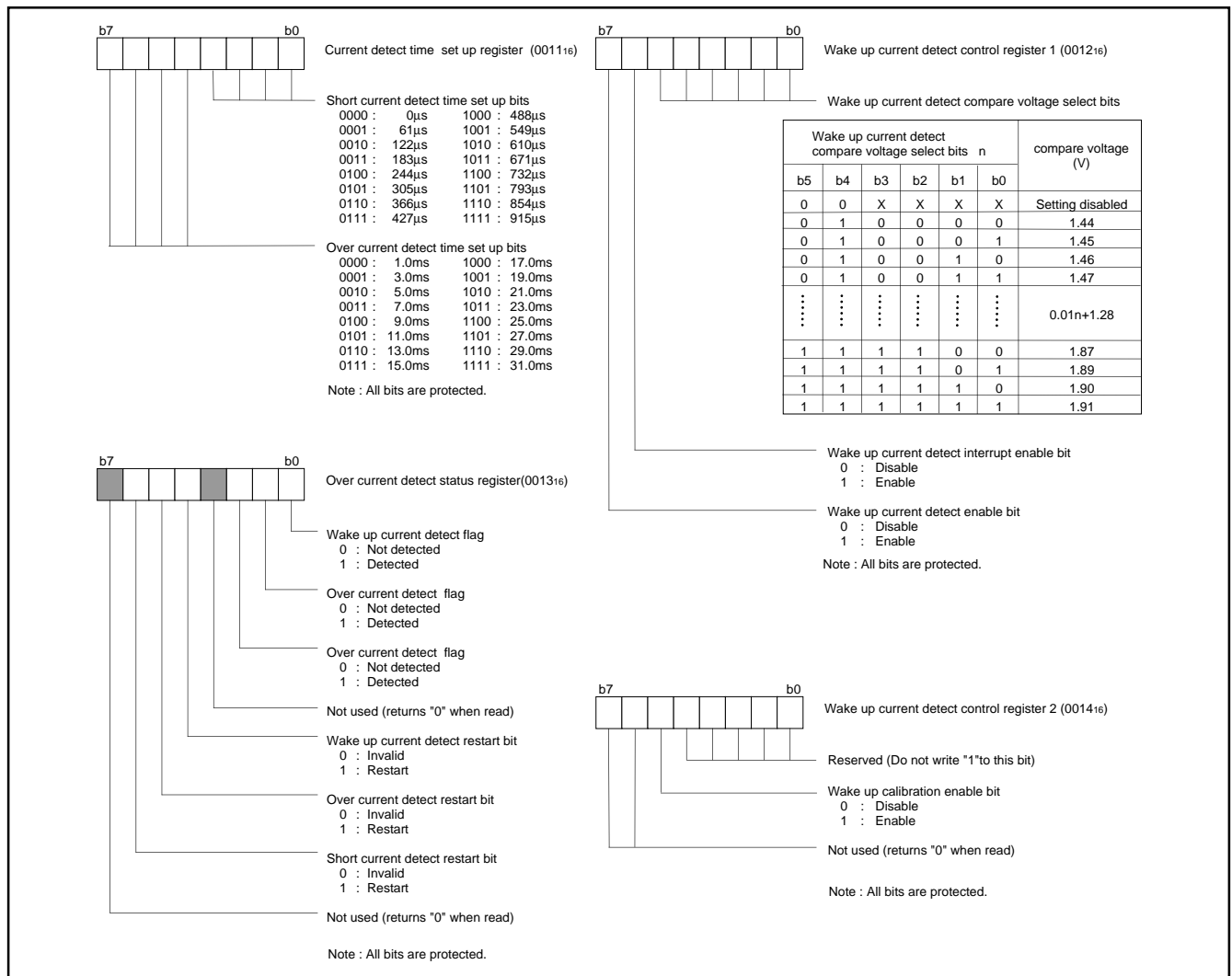


Fig. 50 Over current detector registers (2)

WATCHDOG TIMER

The watchdog timer gives a mean of returning to the reset status when a program cannot run on a normal loop (for example, because of a software run-away). The watchdog timer consists of an 8-bit watchdog timer L and an 8-bit watchdog timer H.

Standard Operation of Watchdog Timer

When any data is not written into the watchdog timer control register (address 0039₁₆) after resetting, the watchdog timer is in the stop state. The watchdog timer starts to count down by writing an optional value into the watchdog timer control register (address 0039₁₆) and an internal reset occurs at an underflow of the watchdog timer H.

Accordingly, programming is usually performed so that writing to the watchdog timer control register (address 0039₁₆) may be started before an underflow. When the watchdog timer control register (address 0039₁₆) is read, the values of the high-order 6 bits of the watchdog timer H, STP instruction disable bit, and watchdog timer H count source selection bit are read.

Initial value of watchdog timer

At reset or writing to the watchdog timer control register (address 0039₁₆), each watchdog timer H and L is set to "FF₁₆".

Watchdog timer H count source selection bit operation

Bit 7 of the watchdog timer control register (address 0039₁₆) permits selecting a watchdog timer H count source. When this bit is set to "0", the count source becomes the underflow signal of watchdog timer L. The detection time is set to 131.072 ms at $f(XIN) = 8$ MHz frequency and 32.768 s at $f(XCIN) = 32$ kHz frequency. When this bit is set to "1", the count source becomes the signal divided by 16 for $f(XIN)$ (or $f(XCIN)$). The detection time in this case is set to 512 μ s at $f(XIN) = 8$ MHz frequency and 128 ms at $f(XCIN) = 32$ kHz frequency. This bit is cleared to "0" after resetting.

Operation of STP instruction disable bit

Bit 6 of the watchdog timer control register (address 0039₁₆) permits disabling the STP instruction when the watchdog timer is in operation.

When this bit is "0", the STP instruction is enabled.

When this bit is "1", the STP instruction is disabled, once the STP instruction is executed, an internal reset occurs. When this bit is set to "1", it cannot be rewritten to "0" by program. This bit is cleared to "0" after resetting.

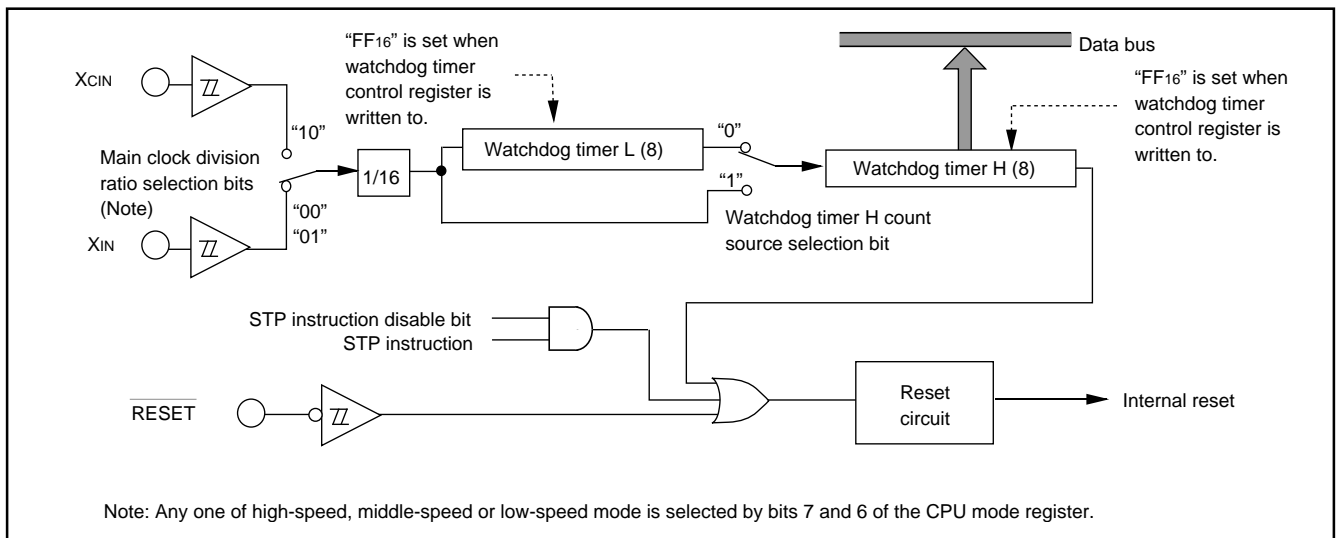


Fig. 51 Block diagram of Watchdog timer

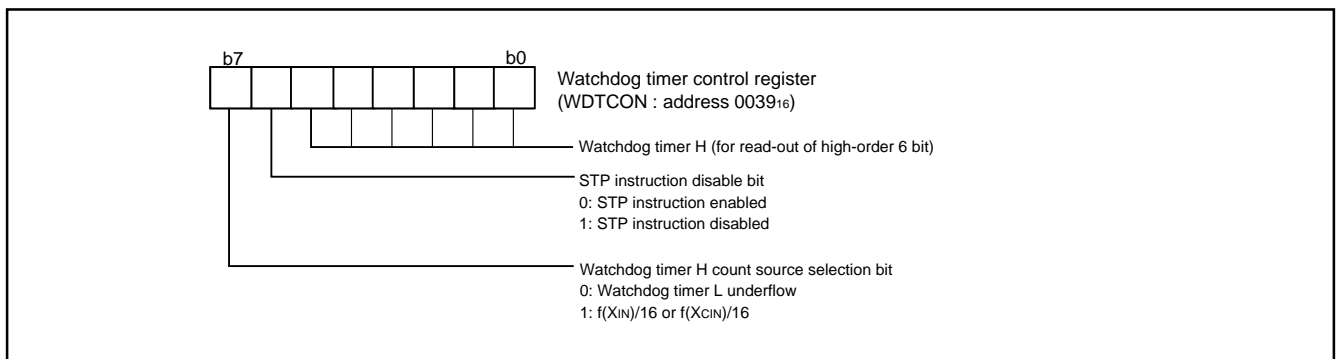


Fig. 52 Structure of Watchdog timer control register

RESET CIRCUIT

To reset the microcomputer, $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ pin must be held at an “L” level for 20 X_{IN} cycles or more. Then the $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ pin is returned to an “H” level (the power source voltage must be between 2.7 V and 3.6 V, and the oscillation must be stable), reset is released. After the reset is completed, the program starts from the address contained in address FFFD_{16} (high-order byte) and address FFFC_{16} (low-order byte). Make sure that the reset input voltage is less than 0.54 V for V_{CC} of 2.7 V.

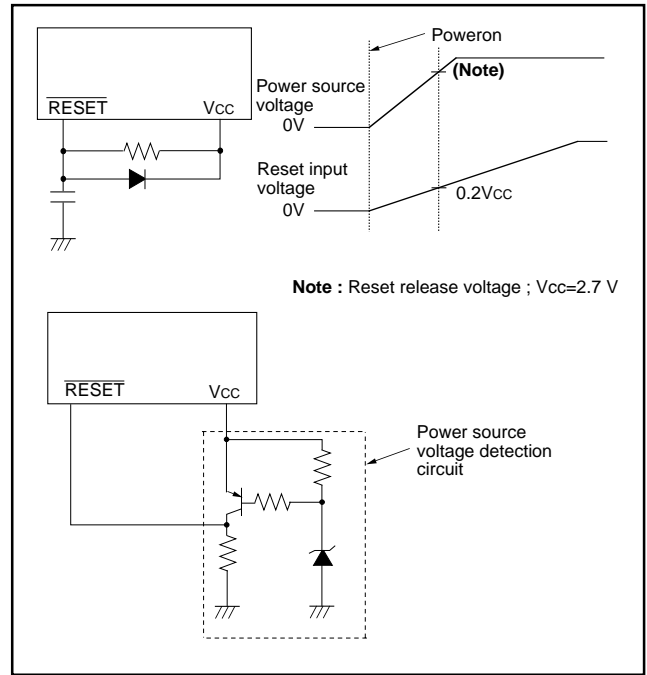


Fig. 53 Reset circuit example

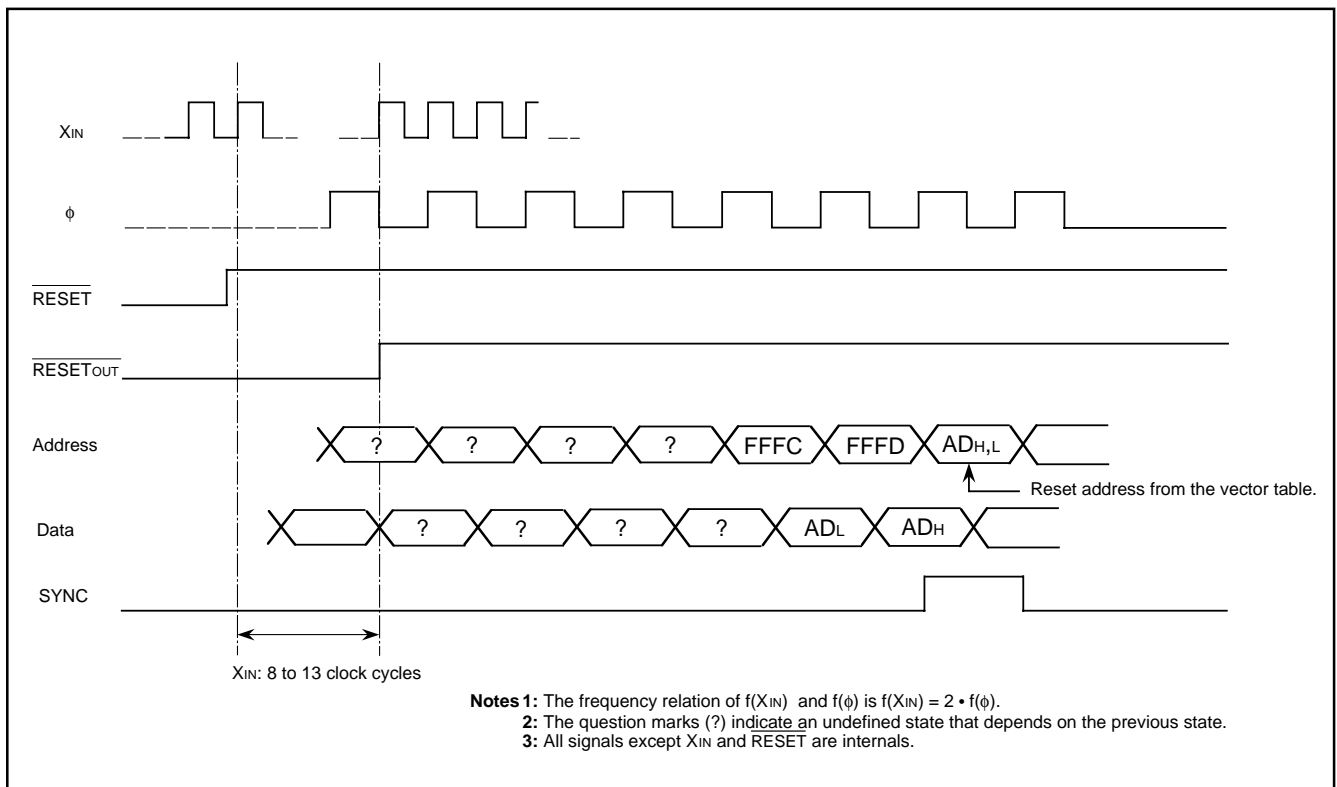


Fig. 54 Reset sequence

	Address	Register contents		Address	Register contents
(1) Port P0 direction register (P0D)	0001 ₁₆	00 ₁₆	(27) Prescaler X (PREX)	0024 ₁₆	FF ₁₆
(2) Port P1 direction register (P1D)	0003 ₁₆	00 ₁₆	(28) Timer X (TX)	0025 ₁₆	FF ₁₆
(3) Port P2 direction register (P2D)	0005 ₁₆	00 ₁₆	(29) Prescaler Y (PREY)	0026 ₁₆	FF ₁₆
(4) Port P3 direction register (P3D)	0007 ₁₆	00 ₁₆	(30) Timer Y (TY)	0027 ₁₆	FF ₁₆
(5) Port P4 direction register (P4D)	0009 ₁₆	00 ₁₆	(31) Timer count source select register (TCSS)	0028 ₁₆	00 ₁₆
(6) Discharge counter latch low-order register (DCHARGEL)	000A ₁₆	00 ₁₆	(32) SFR protect control register (PRREG)	0029 ₁₆	00 ₁₆
(7) Discharge counter latch high-order register (DCHARGEH)	000B ₁₆	00 ₁₆	(33) I ² C address register (S0D)	002C ₁₆	00 ₁₆
(8) Charge counter latch low-order register (CHARGEL)	000C ₁₆	00 ₁₆	(34) I ² C status register (S1)	002D ₁₆	0001000X
(9) Charge counter latch high-order register (CHARGEH)	000D ₁₆	00 ₁₆	(35) I ² C control register (S1D)	002E ₁₆	00 ₁₆
(10) Current integrator control register (CINFCON)	000E ₁₆	00 ₁₆	(36) I ² C clock control register (S2)	002F ₁₆	00 ₁₆
(11) Short current detector control register (SCDCON)	000F ₁₆	00 ₁₆	(37) I ² C start/stop condition control register (S2D)	0030 ₁₆	00XXXX
(12) Over current detector control register (OCDCON)	0010 ₁₆	00 ₁₆	(38) I ² C additional function register (S3)	0031 ₁₆	00 ₁₆
(13) Current detect time set up register (OCDTIME)	0011 ₁₆	00 ₁₆	(39) 32kHz oscillation circuit control register 0 (32KOSCC0)	0032 ₁₆	00 ₁₆
(14) Wake up current detector control register 1 (WDDCON1)	0012 ₁₆	00 ₁₆	(40) 32kHz oscillation circuit control register 1 (32KOSCC1)	0033 ₁₆	00 ₁₆
(15) Over current detect status register (OCDSTS)	0013 ₁₆	00 ₁₆	(41) AD control register (ADCON)	0034 ₁₆	00010000
(16) Wake up current detector control register 2 (WDDCON2)	0014 ₁₆	00 ₁₆	(42) MISRG2	0037 ₁₆	00 ₁₆
(17) Serial I/O2 control register 1 (SI02CON1)	0015 ₁₆	00 ₁₆	(43) MISRG	0038 ₁₆	00 ₁₆
(18) Serial I/O2 control register 2 (SI02CON2)	0016 ₁₆	00000111	(44) Watchdog timer control register (WDTCON)	0039 ₁₆	00111111
(19) Serial I/O1 status register (SI0STS)	0019 ₁₆	10000000	(45) Interrupt edge selection register (INTEEDGE)	003A ₁₆	00 ₁₆
(20) Serial I/O1 control register (SIOCON)	001A ₁₆	00 ₁₆	(46) CPU mode register (CPUM)	003B ₁₆	01100000
(21) UART control register (UARTCON)	001B ₁₆	11100000	(47) Interrupt request register 1 (IREQ1)	003C ₁₆	00 ₁₆
(22) PWM control register (PWMCON)	001D ₁₆	00 ₁₆	(48) Interrupt request register 2 (IREQ2)	003D ₁₆	00 ₁₆
(23) Prescaler 12 (PRE12)	0020 ₁₆	FF ₁₆	(49) Interrupt control register 1 (ICON1)	003E ₁₆	00 ₁₆
(24) Timer 1 (T1)	0021 ₁₆	01 ₁₆	(50) Interrupt control register 2 (ICON2)	003F ₁₆	00 ₁₆
(25) Timer 2 (T2)	0022 ₁₆	00 ₁₆	(51) Processor status register	(PS)	XXXXX1XX
(26) Timer XY mode register (TM)	0023 ₁₆	00 ₁₆	(52) Program counter	(PC _H)	FFFD ₁₆ contents
				(PC _L)	FFFC ₁₆ contents

Note : X indicates Not fixed .

Fig. 55 Internal status at reset

CLOCK GENERATING CIRCUIT

The 7517 group has four built-in oscillation circuits: high-speed on-chip oscillation circuit, an oscillation circuit can be formed by connecting a resonator between X_{IN} and X_{OUT}, resonator between X_{CIN} and X_{COU}T, and a 32 kHz RC oscillation circuit can be formed by connecting capacitor and resistor. The oscillation source (high-speed on-chip oscillation or X_{IN}-X_{OUT} oscillation) can be controlled by setting the clock source switch bit (CPU mode register) and high-speed on-chip oscillation stop bit (MISRG2) and X_{IN} switching inhibit bit (MISRG2). Immediately after power on, only the high-speed on-chip oscillation circuit starts oscillation. In case of using X_{IN}-X_{OUT} oscillation circuit, change the clock source switch bit after start the X_{IN}-X_{OUT} oscillation setting the main clock (X_{IN}-X_{OUT}) stop bit (CPU mode register).

When not using X_{IN}-X_{OUT} oscillation circuit, X_{IN} pin and X_{OUT} pin must be open.

Setting the X_{IN} switching inhibit bit "1" (disable switch to X_{IN}), the clock source switch bit become invalid, and X_{IN}-X_{OUT} oscillation circuit becomes disabled since. When this bit is set to "1", it cannot be rewritten to "0" by program.

Setting the port Xc switch bit (CPU mode register) "1", 32 kHz RC oscillation circuit or X_{CIN}-X_{COU}T oscillation circuit starts oscillation. The selection of 32 kHz RC oscillation circuit or X_{CIN}-X_{COU}T oscillation circuit is selected by 32 kHz RC oscillation enable bit (MISRG2).

In case of using external resonator, connect resonator to X_{IN} pin and X_{OUT} pin (X_{CIN} pin and X_{COU}T pin). Use the circuit constants in accordance with the resonator manufacturer's recommended values. No external resistor is needed between X_{IN} and X_{OUT} since a feed-back resistor exists on-chip. However, an external feed-back resistor is needed between X_{CIN} and X_{COU}T.

Immediately after power on, X_{CIN} and X_{COU}T pins function as I/O ports.

Frequency Control

(1) Middle-speed mode

The internal clock ϕ is the frequency of high-speed on-chip oscillation clock or X_{IN} divided by 8. After reset, this mode is selected.

(2) High-speed mode

The internal clock ϕ is half the frequency of high-speed on-chip oscillation clock or X_{IN}.

(3) Low-speed mode

The internal clock ϕ is half the frequency of X_{CIN}.

■Note

If you switch the mode between middle/high-speed and low-speed, stabilize both X_{IN} and X_{CIN} oscillations. The sufficient time is required for the sub-clock to stabilize, especially immediately after power on and at returning from the stop mode. When switching the mode between middle/high-speed and low-speed, set the frequency on condition that $f(X_{IN}) > 3 \cdot f(X_{CIN})$.

(4) Low power dissipation mode

The low power consumption operation can be realized by stopping the main clock X_{IN} or high-speed on-chip oscillation in low-speed mode. To stop the main clock, set the main clock stop bit (bit 5 of CPU mode register) or the high-speed on-chip oscillation stop bit (bit 2 of MISRG2) to "1". When the main clock X_{IN} is restarted (by setting the main clock stop bit to "0"), set sufficient time for oscillation to stabilize.

The sub-clock X_{CIN}-X_{COU}T oscillating circuit can not directly input clocks that are generated externally. Accordingly, make sure to cause an external resonator to oscillate.

32kHz RC oscillation circuit

Setting the port Xc switch bit "1" after setting the 32 kHz RC oscillation enable bit "1", the built-in 32 kHz RC oscillation circuit starts oscillation. In case of using 32 kHz RC oscillation circuit, connect 82 k Ω resistor between X_{CIN}-X_{COU}T, and connect 120 pF capacitor between X_{CIN} and GND.

Setting appropriate value to the 32 kHz oscillation circuit control registers 0,1 it is possible to adjust the frequency error cause by evenness of resistor and capacitor value .

The resistor ladder divided by 512 adjusts the frequency, and it makes possible about 50 Hz step adjustment.

The theoretical frequency is calculated as follow.

$$f_{32CR} = \frac{1}{2CR \ln(1 + 2R_1/R_2)}$$

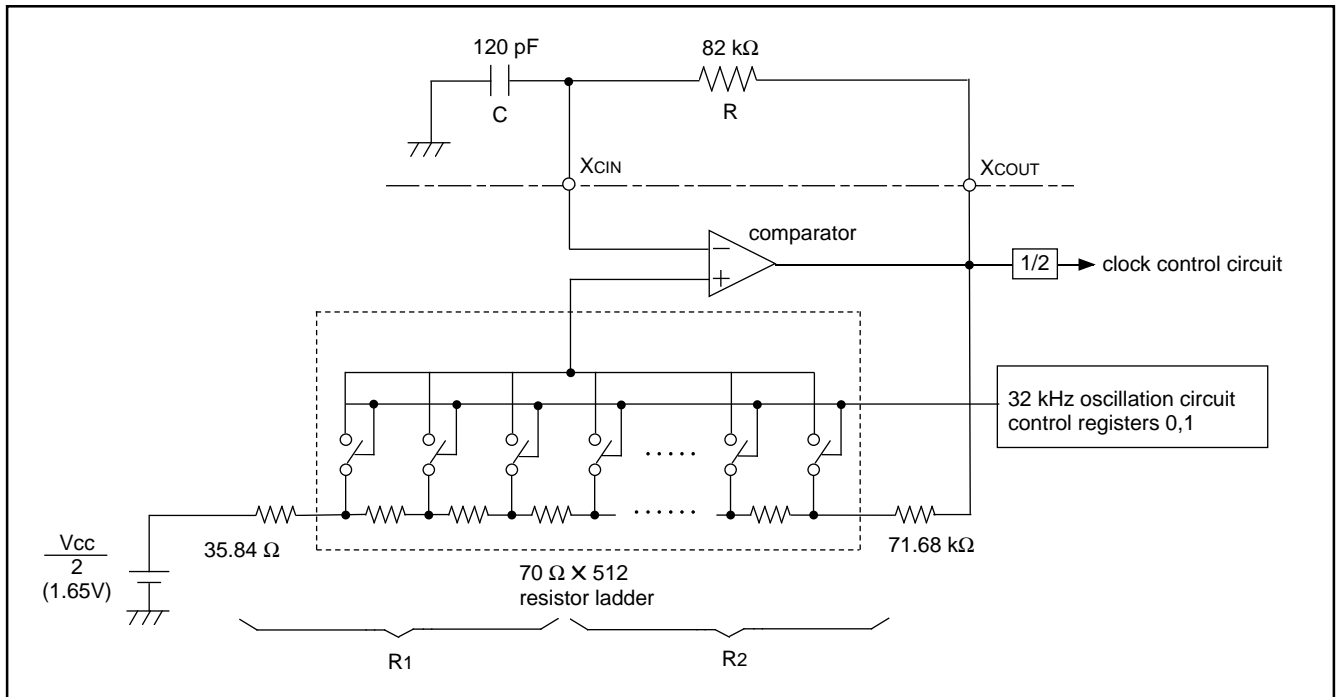


Fig. 56 32 kHz RC oscillation circuit block diagram

Oscillation Control (1) Stop mode

If the STP instruction is executed, the internal clock ϕ stops at an “H” level, and high-speed on-chip oscillation clock or XIN and XCIN oscillation stops. When the oscillation stabilizing time set after STP instruction released bit is “0”, the prescaler 12 is set to “FF16” and timer 1 is set to “0116”. When the oscillation stabilizing time set after STP instruction released bit is “1”, set the sufficient time for oscillation of used oscillator to stabilize since nothing is set to the prescaler 12 and timer 1.

Either high-speed on-chip oscillation clock, or XIN or XCIN divided by 16 is input to the prescaler 12 as count source. Oscillator restarts when an external interrupt is received, but the internal clock ϕ is not supplied to the CPU (remains at “H”) until timer 1 underflows. The internal clock ϕ is supplied for the first time, when timer 1 underflows. This ensures time for the clock oscillation using the ceramic resonators to be stabilized. When the oscillator is restarted by reset, apply “L” level to the RESET pin until the oscillation is stable since a wait time will not be generated.

In case of using high-speed on-chip oscillation clock as main clock, the oscillation stabilizing time does not almost need.

(2) Wait mode

If the WIT instruction is executed, the internal clock ϕ stops at an “H” level, but the oscillator does not stop. The internal clock ϕ restarts at reset or when an interrupt is received. Since the oscillator does not stop, normal operation can be started immediately after the clock is restarted.

To ensure that the interrupts will be received to release the STP or WIT state, their interrupt enable bits must be set to “1” before executing of the STP or WIT instruction.

When releasing the STP state, the prescaler 12 and timer 1 will start counting the high-speed on-chip oscillation clock or XIN divided by 16. Accordingly, set the timer 1 interrupt enable bit to “0” before executing the STP instruction.

■Note

When using XIN-XOUT oscillation by using an external resonator, in case of using the oscillation stabilizing time set after STP instruction released bit set to “1”, evaluate time to stabilize oscillation of the used oscillator and set the value to the timer 1 and prescaler 12.

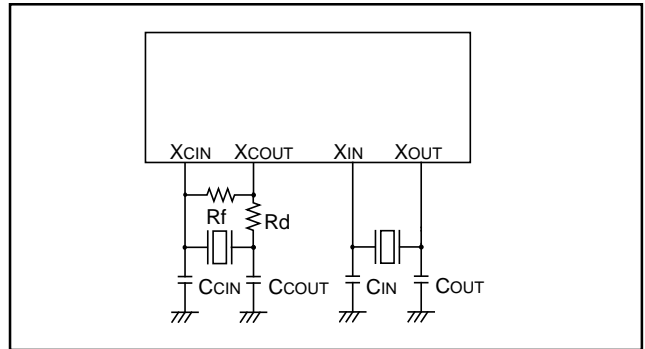


Fig. 57 Ceramic resonator circuit

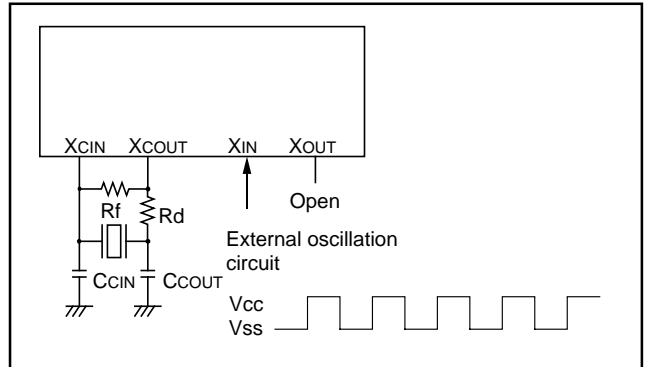


Fig. 58 External clock input circuit

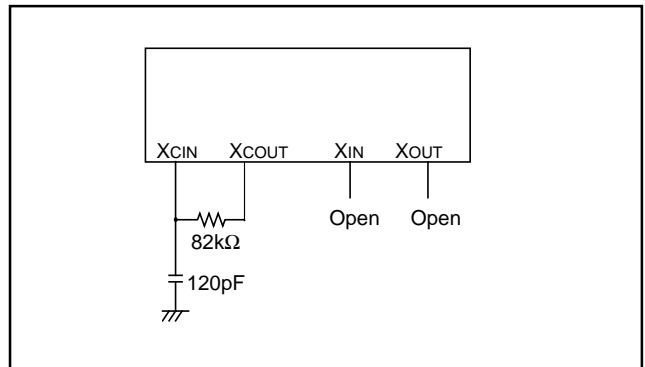


Fig.59 On-chip oscillation circuit and 32kHz CR oscillation circuit

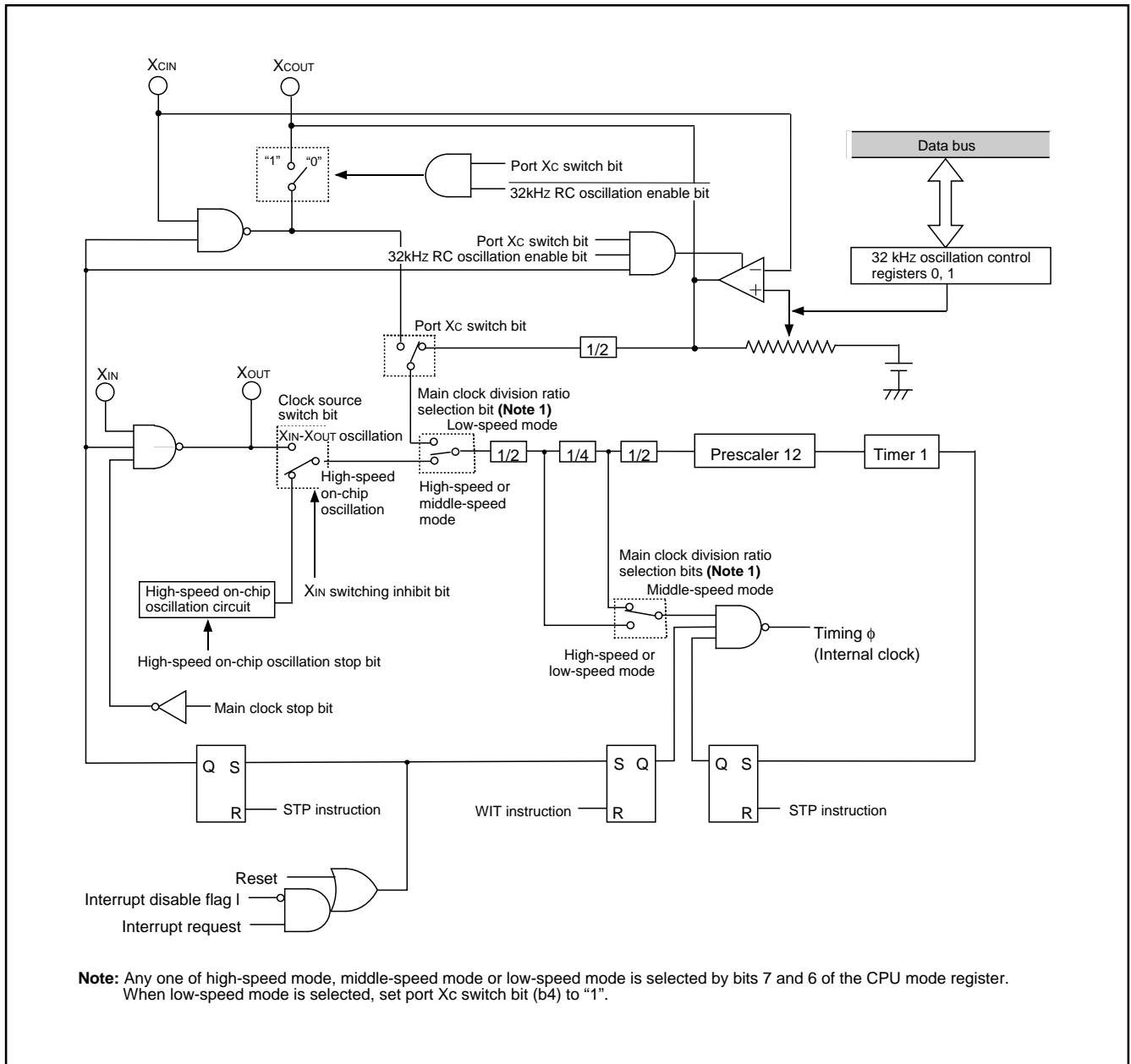


Fig. 60 System clock generating circuit block diagram (Single-chip mode)

■Notes on middle-speed mode switch set bit

When the middle-speed mode automatic switch set bit is set to "1" during operation in the low-speed mode, X_{IN} oscillation starts automatically by detecting the rising edge or the falling edge of the SCL pin or the SDA pin and the microcomputer switch to the middle-speed mode. Select the timing which switch from the low-speed mode to the middle-speed mode by the middle-speed mode automatic switch wait time set bit. The timing which changes from the low-speed mode by the middle-speed mode automatic switch wait time set bit. Select according to the oscillation start characteristic of the oscillator of X_{IN} to be used. By writing "1" in the middle-speed mode automatic switch start bit during operation in the low-speed mode, X_{IN} oscillation starts automatically and the microcomputer changes to the middle-speed mode.

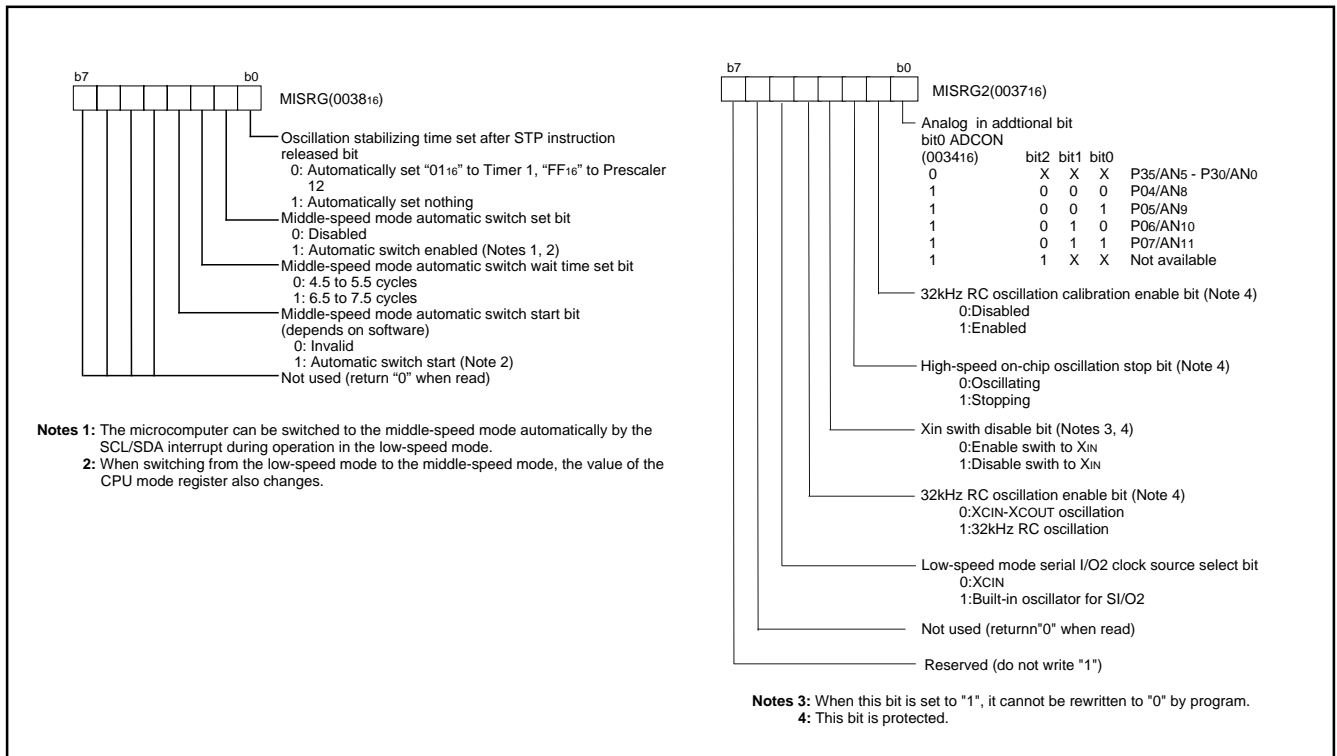


Fig.61 Structure of MISRG1, MISRG2

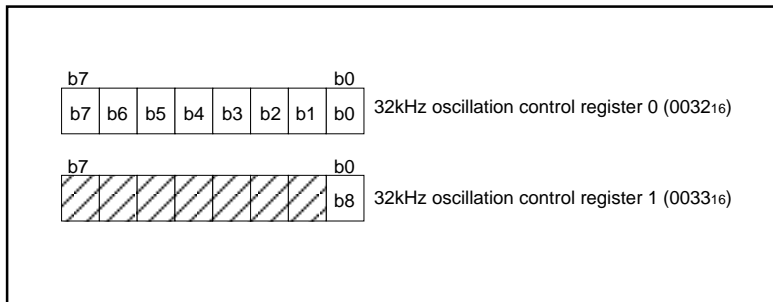
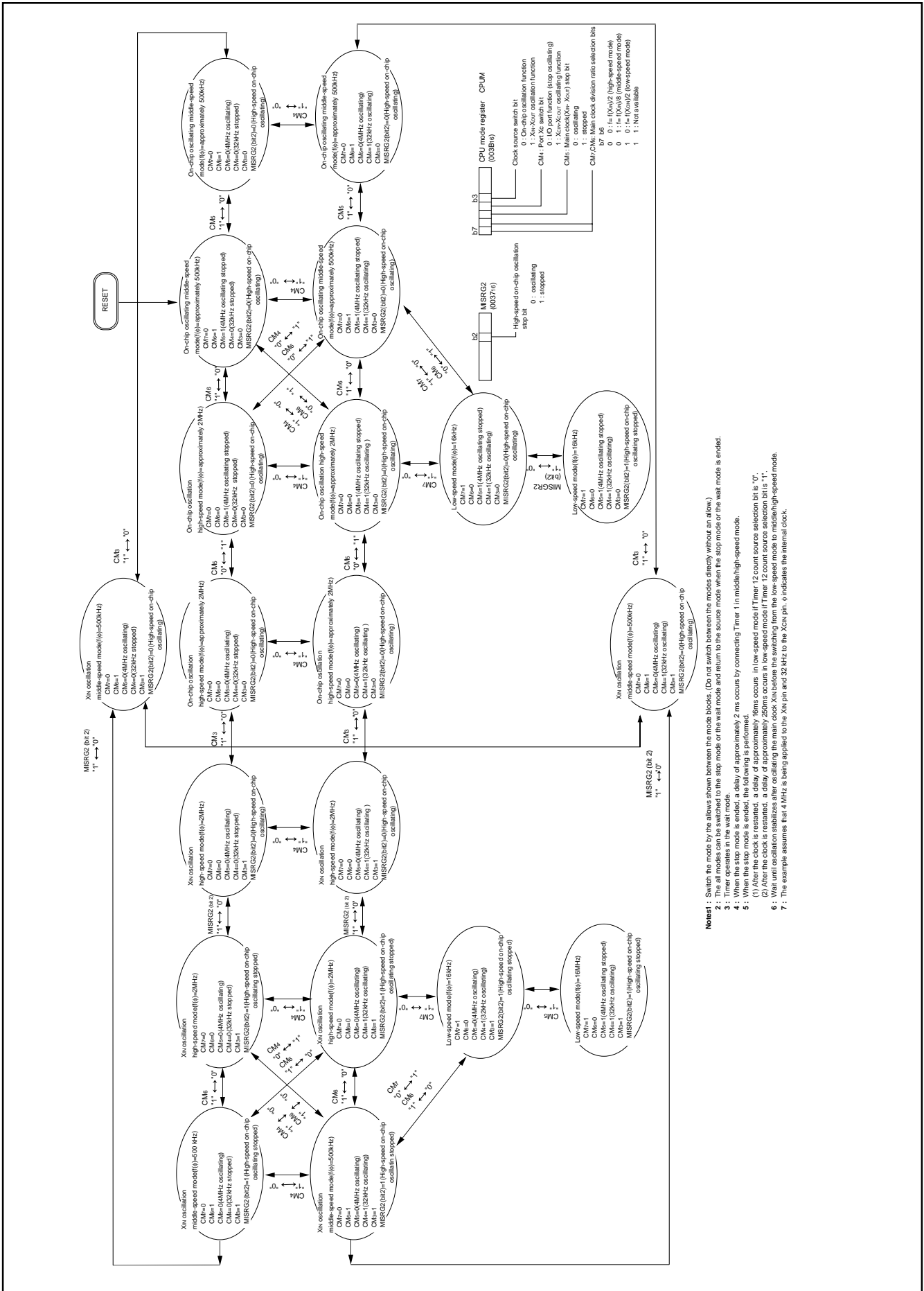


Fig.62 32kHz oscillation control register



- Notes:**
- Switch the mode by the allows shown between the mode blocks. (Do not switch between the modes directly without an allow.)
 - All modes can be switched to the stop mode or the wait mode and return to the source mode when the stop mode or the wait mode is ended.
 - Timer operates in the wait mode. A delay of approximately 2 ms occurs by connecting Timer 1 in middle/high-speed mode.
 - When the stop mode is ended, the following is performed.
 - After the clock is restarted, a delay of approximately 16ms occurs in low-speed mode if Timer 12 count source selection bit is '0'.
 - After the clock is restarted, a delay of approximately 250ms occurs in low-speed mode if Timer 12 count source selection bit is '1'.
 - Wait until oscillation stabilizes after oscillating the main clock Xin before switching from the low-speed mode to middle/high-speed mode.
 - The example assumes that 4 MHz is being applied to the Xin pin and 32 kHz to the Xcn pin. φ indicates the internal clock.

Fig. 63 State transitions of system clock

NOTES ON PROGRAMMING

Processor Status Register

The contents of the processor status register (PS) after a reset are undefined, except for the interrupt disable flag (I) which is "1". After a reset, initialize flags which affect program execution. In particular, it is essential to initialize the index X mode (T) and the decimal mode (D) flags because of their effect on calculations.

Interrupts

The contents of the interrupt request bits do not change immediately after they have been written. After writing to an interrupt request register, execute at least one instruction before performing a BBC or BBS instruction.

Decimal Calculations

- To calculate in decimal notation, set the decimal mode flag (D) to "1", then execute an ADC or SBC instruction. After executing an ADC or SBC instruction, execute at least one instruction before executing a SEC, CLC, or CLD instruction.
- In decimal mode, the values of the negative (N), overflow (V), and zero (Z) flags are invalid.

Timers

If a value n (between 0 and 255) is written to a timer latch, the frequency division ratio is $1/(n+1)$.

Multiplication and Division Instructions

- The index X mode (T) and the decimal mode (D) flags do not affect the MUL and DIV instruction.
- The execution of these instructions does not change the contents of the processor status register.

Ports

The contents of the port direction registers cannot be read. The following cannot be used:

- The data transfer instruction (LDA, etc.)
- The operation instruction when the index X mode flag (T) is "1"
- The addressing mode which uses the value of a direction register as an index
- The bit-test instruction (BBC or BBS, etc.) to a direction register
- The read-modify-write instructions (ROR, CLB, or SEB, etc.) to a direction register.

Use instructions such as LDM and STA, etc., to set the port direction registers.

Serial interface

In clock synchronous serial I/O, if the receive side is using an external clock and it is to output the $\overline{\text{SRDY}}_1$ signal, set the transmit enable bit, the receive enable bit, and the $\overline{\text{SRDY}}_1$ output enable bit to "1".

Serial I/O1 continues to output the final bit from the TXD pin after transmission is completed.

SOUT2 pin for serial I/O2 goes to high impedance after transmission is completed.

When an external clock is used as synchronous clock in serial I/O1 or serial I/O2, write transmission data to the transmit buffer register or serial I/O2 register while the transfer clock is "H".

A/D Converter

The comparator uses capacitive coupling amplifier whose charge will be lost if the clock frequency is too low.

Therefore, make sure that $f(\text{XIN})$ is at least on 500 kHz during an A/D conversion.

Do not execute the STP or WIT instruction during an A/D conversion.

Instruction Execution Time

The instruction execution time is obtained by multiplying the frequency of the internal clock ϕ by the number of cycles needed to execute an instruction.

The number of cycles required to execute an instruction is shown in the list of machine instructions.

The frequency of the internal clock ϕ is half of the XIN frequency in high-speed mode.

NOTES ON USAGE

Handling of Source Pins

In order to avoid a latch-up occurrence, connect a capacitor suitable for high frequencies as bypass capacitor between power source pin (Vcc pin) and GND pin (Vss pin) and between power source pin (Vcc pin) and analog power source input pin (AVss pin). Besides, connect the capacitor to as close as possible. For bypass capacitor which should not be located too far from the pins to be connected, a ceramic capacitor of 0.01 μF —0.1 μF is recommended.

Power Source Voltage

When the power source voltage value of a microcomputer is less than the value which is indicated as the recommended operating conditions, the microcomputer does not operate normally and may perform unstable operation.

In a system where the power source voltage drops slowly when the power source voltage drops or the power supply is turned off, reset a microcomputer when the power source voltage is less than the recommended operating conditions and design a system not to cause errors to the system by this unstable operation.

FLASH MEMORY MODE

Summary

Table 11 lists the summary of the M37517F8 (flash memory version).

Table 11 Summary of M37517F8 (flash memory version)

Item		Specifications
Power source voltage		V _{CC} = 2.7– 5.5 V (Note 1) V _{CC} = 2.7–3.6 V (Note 2)
V _{PP} voltage (For Program/Erase)		4.5–5.5 V, f(X _{IN}) = 8 MHz
Flash memory mode		3 modes (Parallel I/O mode, Standard serial I/O mode, CPU rewrite mode)
Erase block division	User ROM area	1 block (32 Kbytes)
	Boot ROM area	1 block (4 Kbytes) (Note 3)
Program method		Byte program
Erase method		Batch erasing
Program/Erase control method		Program/Erase control by software command
Number of commands		6 commands
Number of program/Erase times		100 times
ROM code protection		Available in parallel I/O mode and standard serial I/O mode

Notes 1: The power source voltage must be V_{CC} = 4.5–5.5 V at program and erase operation.

2: The power source voltage can be V_{CC} = 3.0–3.6 V also at program and erase operation.

3: The Boot ROM area has had a standard serial I/O mode control program stored in it when shipped from the factory. This Boot ROM area can be rewritten in only parallel I/O mode.

The M37517F8 (flash memory version) has an internal new DINOR (Divided bit line NOR) flash memory that can be rewritten with a single power source when VCC is 5 V, and 2 power sources when VPP is 5 V and VCC is 3.3-5.0 V in the CPU rewrite and standard serial I/O modes.

For this flash memory, three flash memory modes are available in which to read, program, and erase: the parallel I/O and standard serial I/O modes in which the flash memory can be manipulated using a programmer and the CPU rewrite mode in which the flash memory can be manipulated by the Central Processing Unit (CPU).

The flash memory of the M37517F8 is divided into User ROM area and Boot ROM area as shown in Figure 64.

In addition to the ordinary User ROM area to store the MCU operation control program, the flash memory has a Boot ROM area that is used to store a program to control rewriting in CPU rewrite and standard serial I/O modes. This Boot ROM area has had a standard serial I/O mode control program stored in it when shipped from the factory. However, the user can write a rewrite control program in this area that suits the user's application system. This Boot ROM area can be rewritten in only parallel I/O mode.

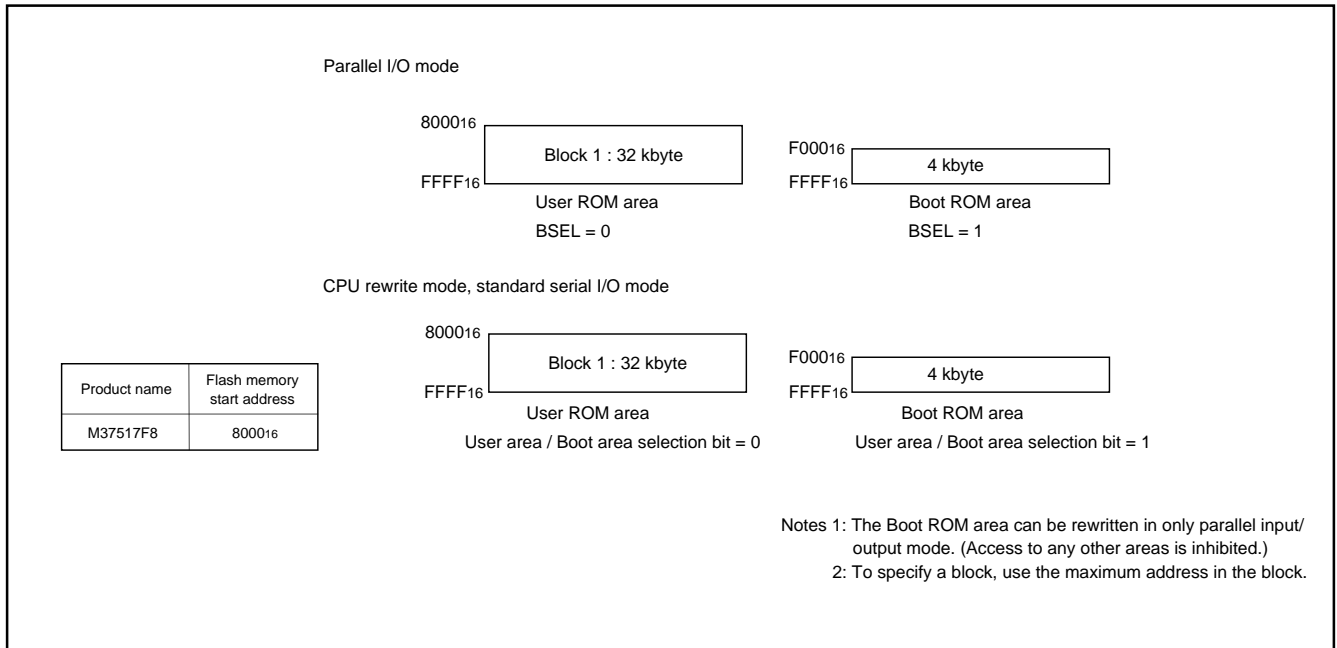


Fig. 64 Block diagram of built-in flash memory

(1) CPU Rewrite Mode

In CPU rewrite mode, the internal flash memory can be operated on (read, program, or erase) under control of the Central Processing Unit (CPU).

In CPU rewrite mode, only the User ROM area shown in Figure 64 can be rewritten; the Boot ROM area cannot be rewritten. Make sure the program and block erase commands are issued for only the User ROM area and each block area.

The control program for CPU rewrite mode can be stored in either User ROM or Boot ROM area. In the CPU rewrite mode, because the flash memory cannot be read from the CPU, the rewrite control program must be transferred to internal RAM area to be executed before it can be executed.

Microcomputer Mode and Boot Mode

The control program for CPU rewrite mode must be written into the User ROM or Boot ROM area in parallel I/O mode beforehand. (If the control program is written into the Boot ROM area, the standard serial I/O mode becomes unusable.)

See Figure 64 for details about the Boot ROM area.

Normal microcomputer mode is entered when the microcomputer is reset with pulling CNVSS pin low. In this case, the CPU starts operating using the control program in the User ROM area.

When the microcomputer is reset by pulling the P41/INT0 pin high, the CNVSS pin high, the CPU starts operating using the control program in the Boot ROM area (program start address is FFFC16, FFFD16 fixation). This mode is called the "Boot" mode.

The User ROM area can be rewritten also by the control program in the Boot ROM area.

Block Address

Block addresses refer to the maximum address of each block. These addresses are used in the block erase command. In case of the M37517F8, it has only one block.

Outline Performance (CPU Rewrite Mode)

CPU rewrite mode is usable in the single-chip or Boot mode. The only User ROM area can be rewritten in CPU rewrite mode.

In CPU rewrite mode, the CPU erases, programs and reads the internal flash memory by executing software commands. This rewrite control program must be transferred to the RAM before it can be executed.

The MCU enters CPU rewrite mode by applying $5\text{ V} \pm 0.5\text{ V}$ to the CNVSS pin and setting "1" to the CPU Rewrite Mode Select Bit (bit 1 of address 0FFE₁₆). Software commands are accepted once the mode is entered.

Use software commands to control program and erase operations. Whether a program or erase operation has terminated normally or in error can be verified by reading the status register.

Figure 65 shows the flash memory control register.

Bit 0 is the RY/BY status flag used exclusively to read the operating status of the flash memory. During programming and erase operations, it is "0" (busy). Otherwise, it is "1" (ready).

Bit 1 is the CPU Rewrite Mode Select Bit. When this bit is set to "1", the MCU enters CPU rewrite mode. Software commands are accepted once the mode is entered. In CPU rewrite mode, the CPU becomes unable to access the internal flash memory directly.

Therefore, use the control program in the RAM for write to bit 1. To set this bit to "1", it is necessary to write "0" and then write "1" in succession. The bit can be set to "0" by only writing "0".

Bit 2 is the CPU Rewrite Mode Entry Flag. This flag indicates "1" in CPU rewrite mode, so that reading this flag can check whether CPU rewrite mode has been entered or not.

Bit 3 is the flash memory reset bit used to reset the control circuit of internal flash memory. This bit is used when exiting CPU rewrite mode and when flash memory access has failed. When the CPU Rewrite Mode Select Bit is "1", setting "1" for this bit resets the control circuit. To set this bit to "1", it is necessary to write "0" and then write "1" in succession. To release the reset, it is necessary to set this bit to "0".

Bit 4 is the User Area/Boot Area Select Bit. When this bit is set to "1", Boot ROM area is accessed, and CPU rewrite mode in Boot ROM area is available. In Boot mode, this bit is set to "1" automatically. Reprogramming of this bit must be in the RAM.

Figure 66 shows a flowchart for setting/releasing CPU rewrite mode.

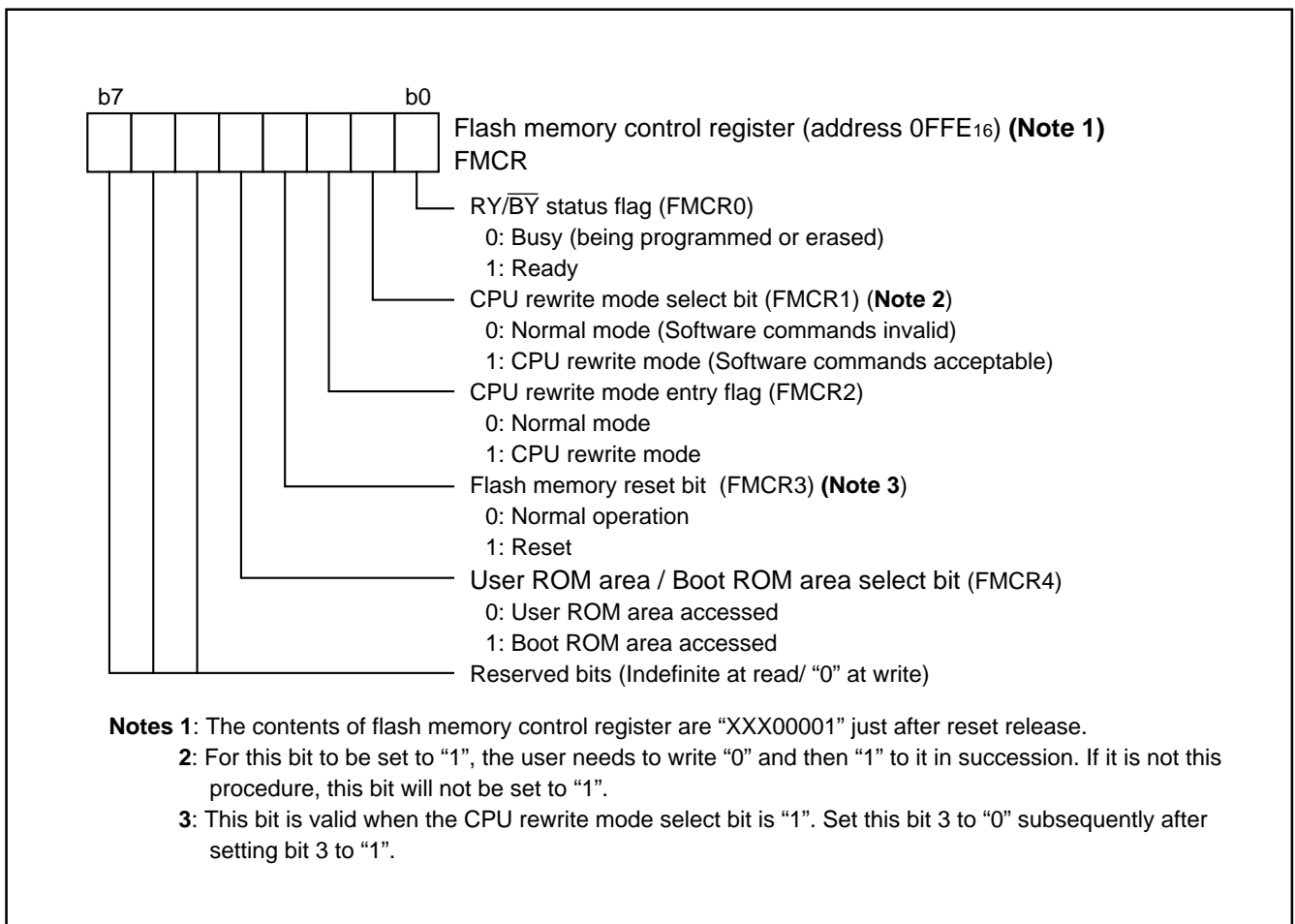


Fig. 65 Structure of flash memory control register

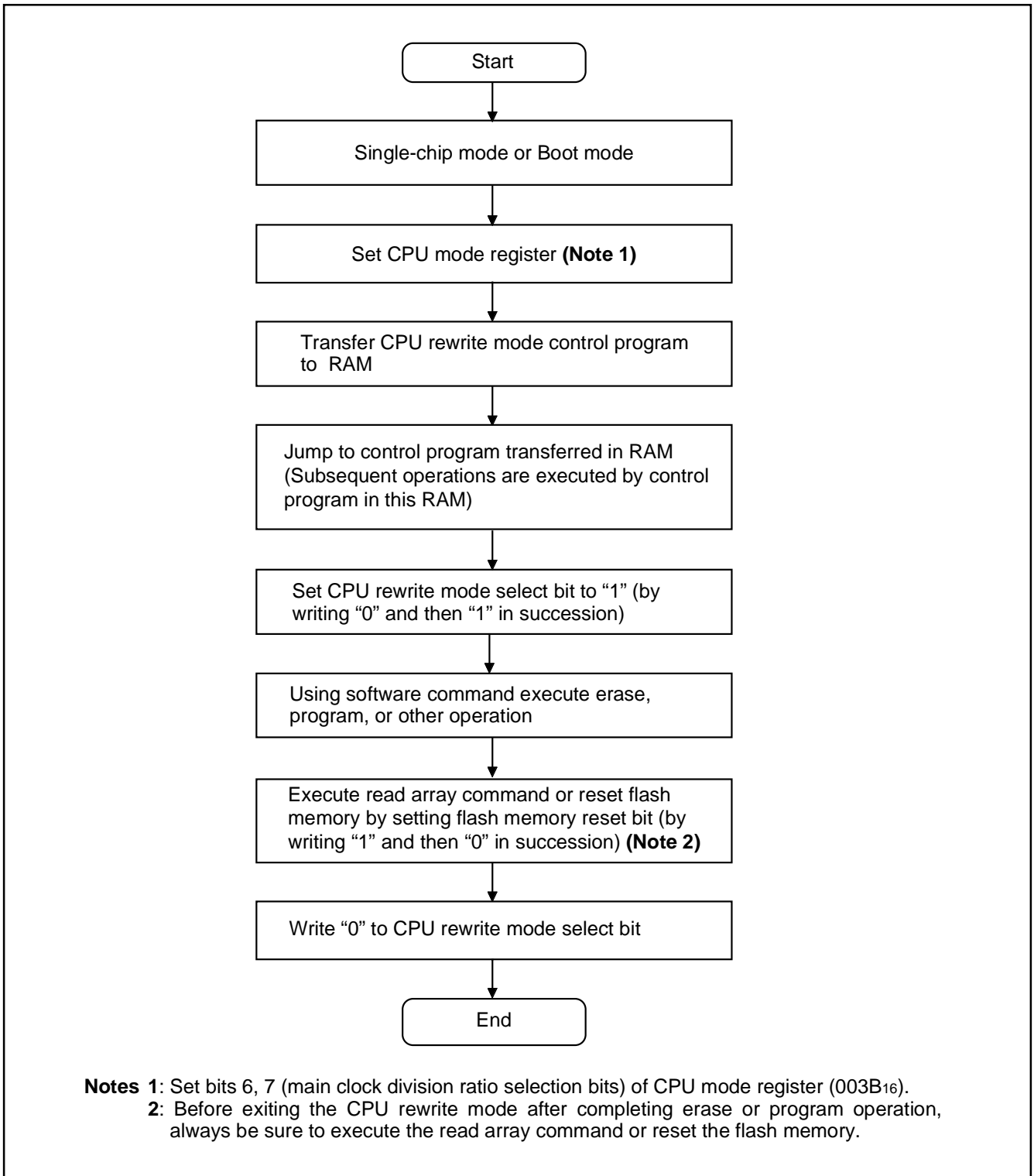


Fig. 66 CPU rewrite mode set/release flowchart

Precautions on CPU Rewrite Mode

Described below are the precautions to be observed when rewriting the flash memory in CPU rewrite mode.

(1) Operation speed

During CPU rewrite mode, set the internal clock ϕ 4.0 MHz or less using the main clock division ratio selection bits (bit 6, 7 at 003B₁₆).

(2) Instructions inhibited against use

The instructions which refer to the internal data of the flash memory cannot be used during CPU rewrite mode .

(3) Interrupts inhibited against use

The interrupts cannot be used during CPU rewrite mode because they refer to the internal data of the flash memory.

(4) Watchdog timer

In case of the watchdog timer has been running already, the internal reset generated by watchdog timer underflow does not happen, because of watchdog timer is always clearing during program or erase operation.

(5) Reset

Reset is always valid. In case of CNVSS = H when reset is released, boot mode is active. So the program starts from the address contained in address FFFC₁₆ and FFFD₁₆ in boot ROM area.

Software Commands (CPU Rewrite Mode)

Table 12 lists the software commands.

After setting the CPU Rewrite Mode Select Bit of the flash memory control register to "1", execute a software command to specify an erase or program operation.

Each software command is explained below.

●Read Array Command (FF16)

The read array mode is entered by writing the command code "FF16" in the first bus cycle. When an address to be read is input in one of the bus cycles that follow, the contents of the specified address are read out at the data bus (D0 to D7).

The read array mode is retained intact until another command is written.

●Read Status Register Command (7016)

The read status register mode is entered by writing the command code "7016" in the first bus cycle. The contents of the status register are read out at the data bus (D0 to D7) by a read in the second bus cycle.

The status register is explained in the next section.

●Clear Status Register Command (5016)

This command is used to clear the bits SR1, SR4, and SR5 of the status register after they have been set. These bits indicate that operation has ended in an error. To use this command, write the command code "5016" in the first bus cycle.

●Program Command (4016)

Program operation starts when the command code "4016" is written in the first bus cycle. Then, if the address and data to program are written in the 2nd bus cycle, program operation (data programming and verification) will start.

Whether the write operation is completed can be confirmed by reading the status register or the RY/BY Status Flag of the flash memory control register. When the program starts, the read status

register mode is entered automatically and the contents of the status register is read at the data bus (D0 to D7). The status register bit 7 (SR7) is set to "0" at the same time the write operation starts and is returned to "1" upon completion of the write operation. In this case, the read status register mode remains active until the next command is written.

The RY/BY Status Flag is "0" (busy) during write operation and "1" (ready) when the write operation is completed as is the status register bit 7.

At program end, program results can be checked by reading bit 4 (SR4) of the status register.

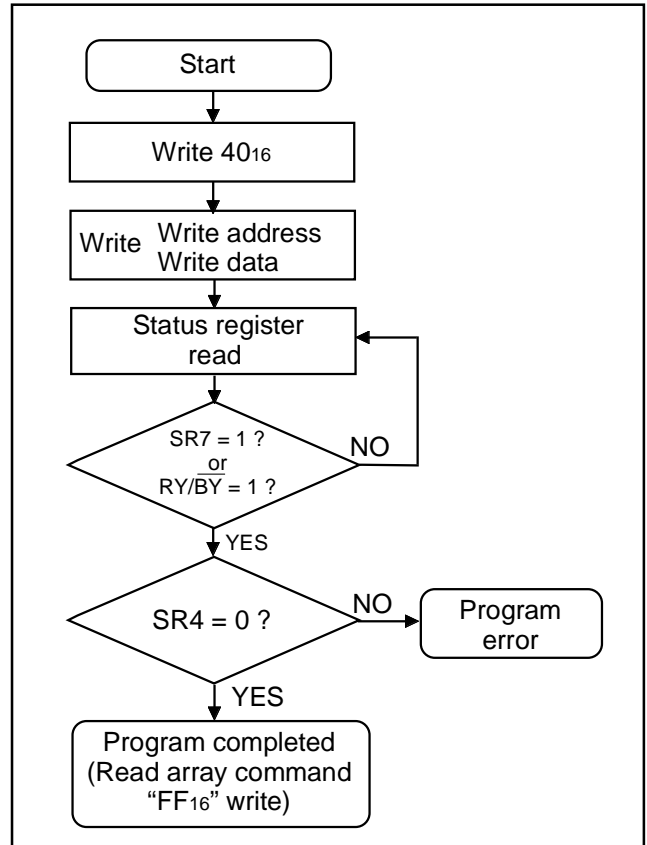


Fig. 67 Program flowchart

Table 12 List of software commands (CPU rewrite mode)

Command	Cycle number	First bus cycle			Second bus cycle		
		Mode	Address	Data (D0 to D7)	Mode	Address	Data (D0 to D7)
Read array	1	Write	X (Note 4)	FF16			
Read status register	2	Write	X	7016	Read	X	SRD (Note 1)
Clear status register	1	Write	X	5016			
Program	2	Write	X	4016	Write	WA (Note 2)	WD (Note 2)
Erase all blocks	2	Write	X	2016	Write	X	2016
Block erase	2	Write	X	2016	Write	BA (Note 3)	D016

Notes 1: SRD = Status Register Data

2: WA = Write Address, WD = Write Data

3: BA = Block Address to be erased (Input the maximum address of each block.)

4: X denotes a given address in the User ROM area .

●Erase All Blocks Command (20₁₆/20₁₆)

By writing the command code “20₁₆” in the first bus cycle and the confirmation command code “20₁₆” in the second bus cycle that follows, the operation of erase all blocks (erase and erase verify) starts.

Whether the erase all blocks command is terminated can be confirmed by reading the status register or the RY/ $\overline{\text{BY}}$ Status Flag of flash memory control register. When the erase all blocks operation starts, the read status register mode is entered automatically and the contents of the status register can be read out at the data bus (D₀ to D₇). The status register bit 7 (SR7) is set to “0” at the same time the erase operation starts and is returned to “1” upon completion of the erase operation. In this case, the read status register mode remains active until another command is written.

The RY/ $\overline{\text{BY}}$ Status Flag is “0” during erase operation and “1” when the erase operation is completed as is the status register bit 7 (SR7).

After the erase all blocks end, erase results can be checked by reading bit 5 (SR5) of the status register. For details, refer to the section where the status register is detailed.

●Block Erase Command (20₁₆/D0₁₆)

By writing the command code “20₁₆” in the first bus cycle and the confirmation command code “D0₁₆” and the block address in the second bus cycle that follows, the block erase (erase and erase verify) operation starts for the block address of the flash memory to be specified.

Whether the block erase operation is completed can be confirmed by reading the status register or the RY/ $\overline{\text{BY}}$ Status Flag of flash memory control register. At the same time the block erase operation starts, the read status register mode is automatically entered, so that the contents of the status register can be read out. The status register bit 7 (SR7) is set to “0” at the same time the block erase operation starts and is returned to “1” upon completion of the block erase operation. In this case, the read status register mode remains active until the read array command (FF₁₆) is written.

The RY/ $\overline{\text{BY}}$ Status Flag is “0” during block erase operation and “1” when the block erase operation is completed as is the status register bit 7.

After the block erase ends, erase results can be checked by reading bit 5 (SRS) of the status register. For details, refer to the section where the status register is detailed.

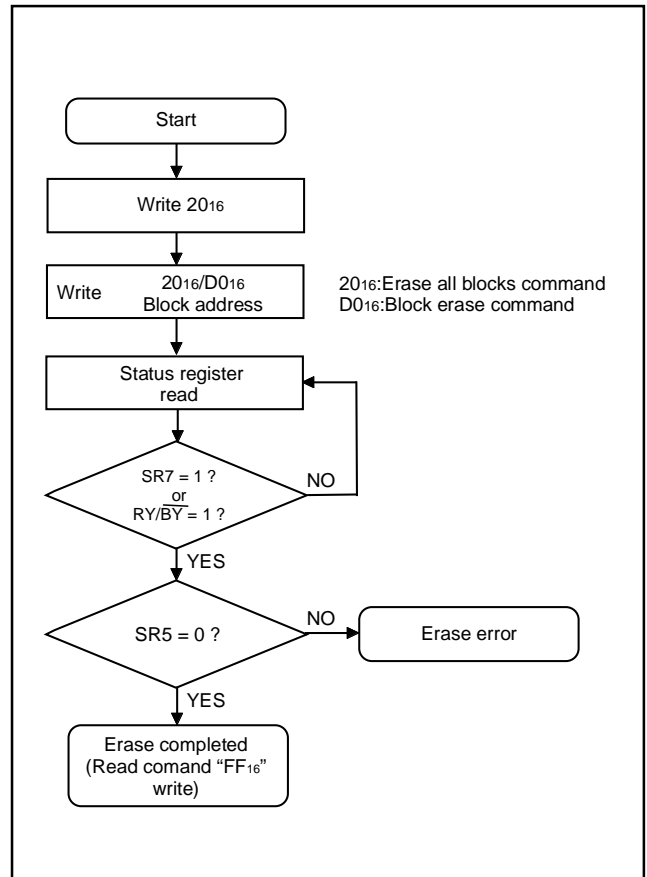


Fig. 68 Erase flowchart

Status Register (SRD)

The status register shows the operating status of the flash memory and whether erase operations and programs ended successfully or in error. It can be read in the following ways:

- (1) By reading an arbitrary address from the User ROM area after writing the read status register command (70₁₆)
- (2) By reading an arbitrary address from the User ROM area in the period from when the program starts or erase operation starts to when the read array command (FF₁₆) is input.

Also, the status register can be cleared by writing the clear status register command (50₁₆).

After reset, the status register is set to "80₁₆".

Table 13 shows the status register. Each bit in this register is explained below.

•Sequencer status (SR7)

The sequencer status indicates the operating status of the flash memory. This bit is set to "0" (busy) during write or erase operation and is set to "1" when these operations ends.

After power-on, the sequencer status is set to "1" (ready).

•Erase status (SR5)

The erase status indicates the operating status of erase operation. If an erase error occurs, it is set to "1". When the erase status is cleared, it is set to "0".

•Program status (SR4)

The program status indicates the operating status of write operation. When a write error occurs, it is set to "1".

The program status is set to "0" when it is cleared.

If "1" is written for any of the SR5 and SR4 bits, the program, erase all blocks, and block erase commands are not accepted. Before executing these commands, execute the clear status register command (50₁₆) and clear the status register.

Also, if any commands are not correct, both SR5 and SR4 are set to "1".

Table 13 Definition of each bit in status register (SRD)

Symbol	Status name	Definition	
		"1"	"0"
SR7 (bit7)	Sequencer status	Ready	Busy
SR6 (bit6)	Reserved	-	-
SR5 (bit5)	Erase status	Terminated in error	Terminated normally
SR4 (bit4)	Program status	Terminated in error	Terminated normally
SR3 (bit3)	Reserved	-	-
SR2 (bit2)	Reserved	-	-
SR1 (bit1)	Reserved	-	-
SR0 (bit0)	Reserved	-	-

Full Status Check

By performing full status check, it is possible to know the execution results of erase and program operations. Figure 69 shows a

full status check flowchart and the action to be taken when each error occurs.

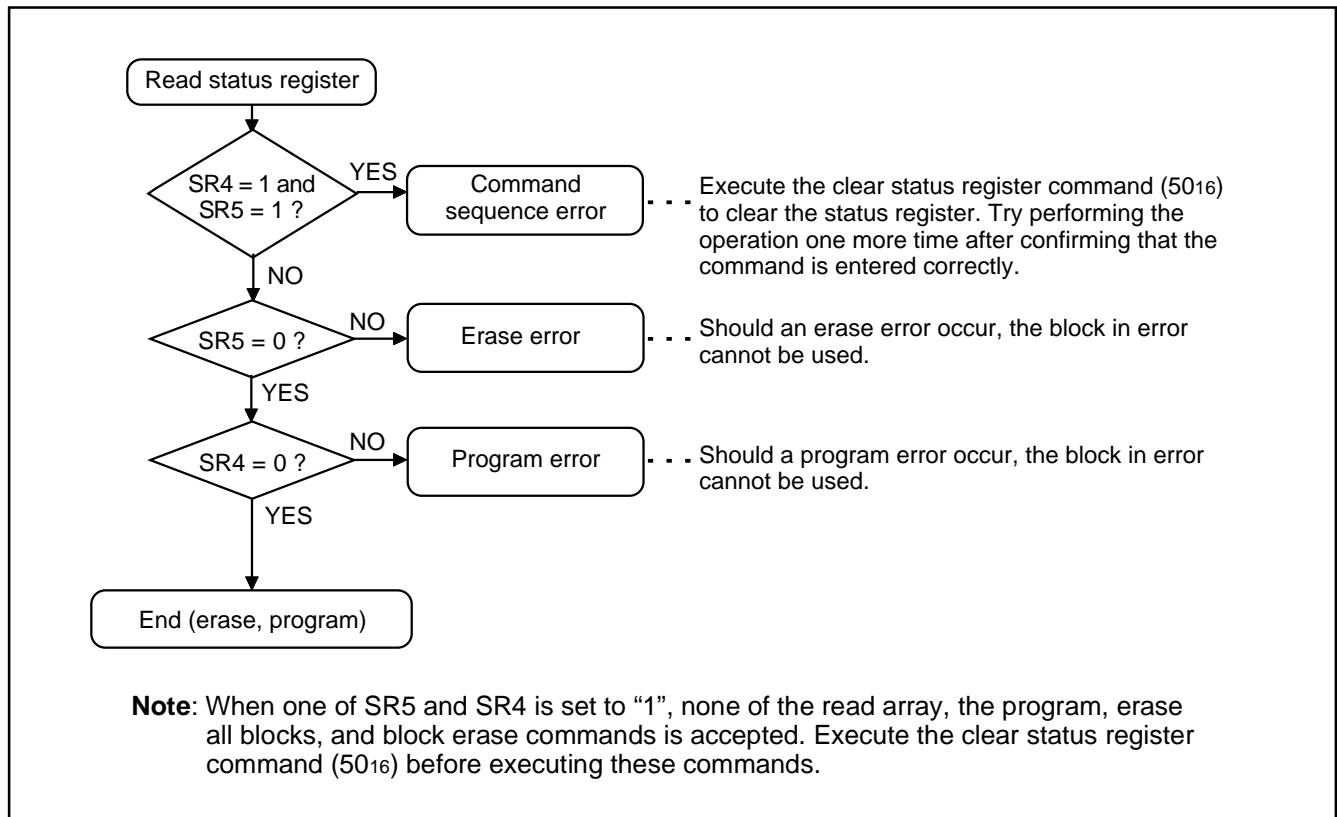


Fig. 69 Full status check flowchart and remedial procedure for errors

Functions To Inhibit Rewriting Flash Memory Version

To prevent the contents of internal flash memory from being read out or rewritten easily, this MCU incorporates a ROM code protect function for use in parallel I/O mode and an ID code check function for use in standard serial I/O mode.

●ROM Code Protect Function (in Parallel I/O Mode)

The ROM code protect function is the function to inhibit reading out or modifying the contents of internal flash memory by using the ROM code protect control (address FFDB16) in parallel I/O mode. Figure 70 shows the ROM code protect control (address FFDB16). (This address exists in the User ROM area.)

If one or both of the pair of ROM Code Protect Bits is set to “0”,

the ROM code protect is turned on, so that the contents of internal flash memory are protected against readout and modification. The ROM code protect is implemented in two levels. If level 2 is selected, the flash memory is protected even against readout by a shipment inspection LSI tester, etc. When an attempt is made to select both level 1 and level 2, level 2 is selected by default.

If both of the two ROM Code Protect Reset Bits are set to “00”, the ROM code protect is turned off, so that the contents of internal flash memory can be read out or modified. Once the ROM code protect is turned on, the contents of the ROM Code Protect Reset Bits cannot be modified in parallel I/O mode. Use the serial I/O or CPU rewrite mode to rewrite the contents of the ROM Code Protect Reset Bits.

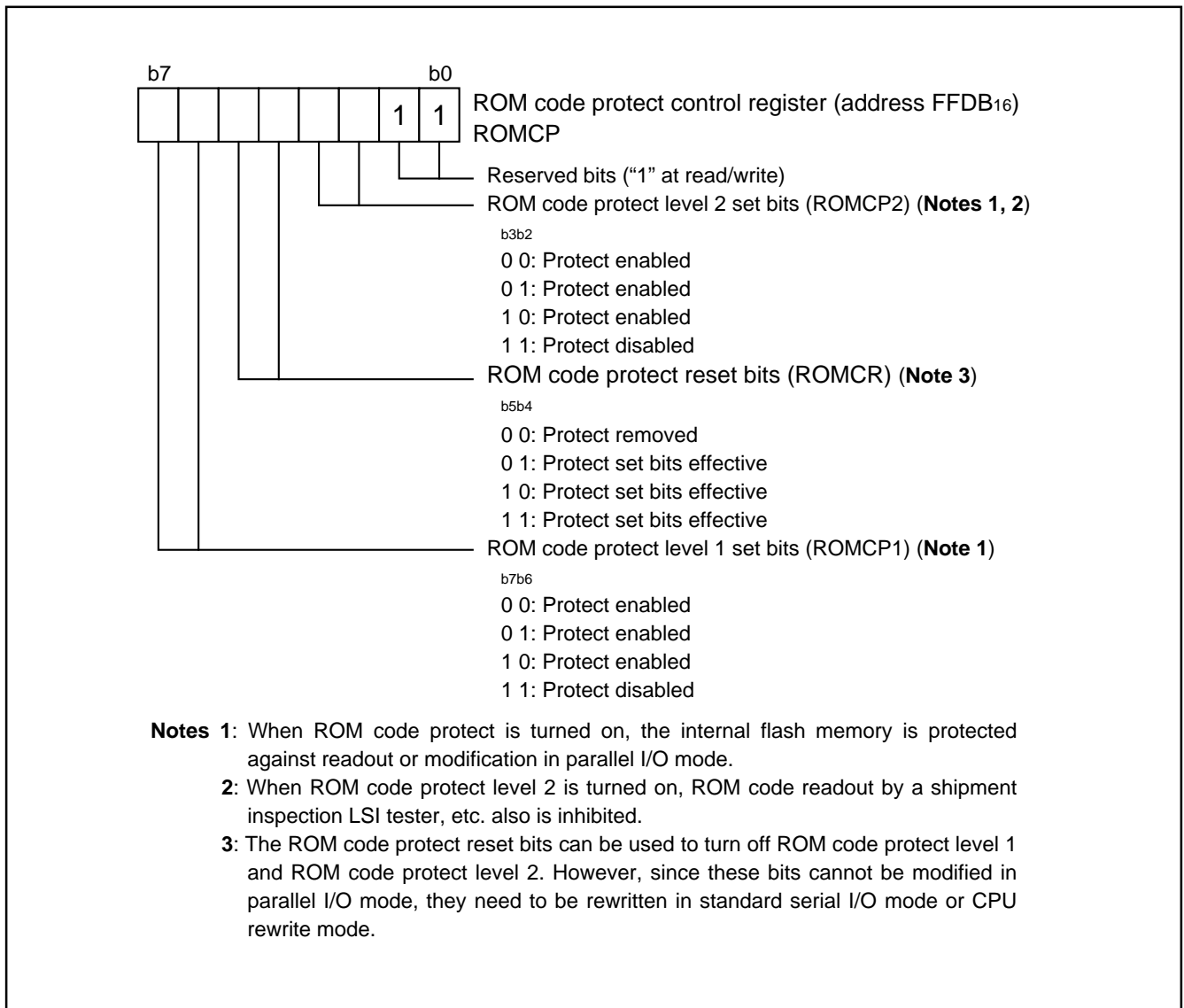


Fig. 70 Structure of ROM code protect control

ID Code Check Function (in Standard serial I/O mode)

Use this function in standard serial I/O mode. When the contents of the flash memory are not blank, the ID code sent from the programmer is compared with the ID code written in the flash memory to see if they match. If the ID codes do not match, the commands sent from the programmer are not accepted. The ID code consists of 8-bit data, and its areas are FFDA₁₆ to FFDA₁₆. Write a program which has had the ID code preset at these addresses to the flash memory.

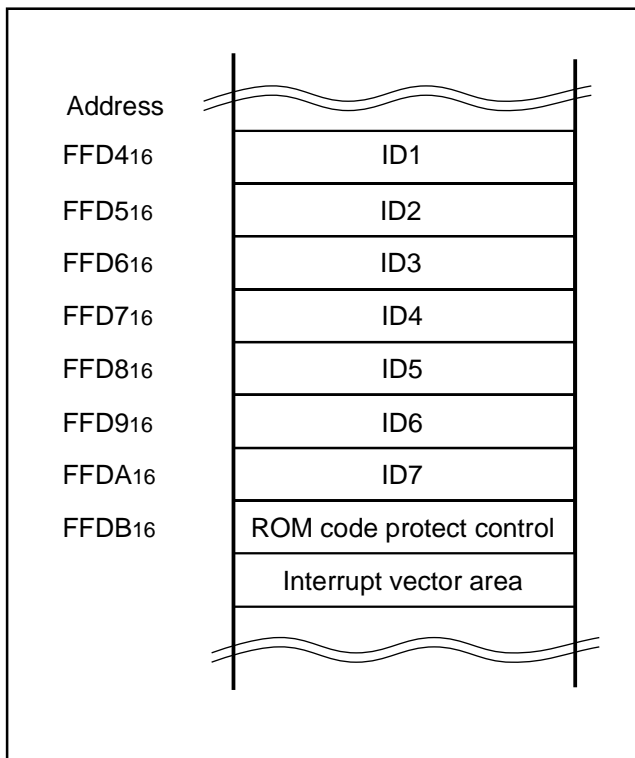


Fig. 71 ID code store addresses

(2) Parallel I/O Mode

Parallel I/O mode is the mode which parallel output and input software command, address, and data required for the operations (read, program, erase, etc.) to a built-in flash memory. Use the exclusive external equipment flash programmer which supports the 7517 Group (flash memory version). Refer to each programmer maker's handling manual for the details of the usage.

User ROM and Boot ROM Areas

In parallel I/O mode, the user ROM and boot ROM areas shown in Figure 64 can be rewritten. Both areas of flash memory can be operated on in the same way.

Program and block erase operations can be performed in the user ROM area. The user ROM area and its block is shown in Figure 64.

The boot ROM area is 4 Kbytes in size. It is located at addresses F000₁₆ through FFFF₁₆. Make sure program and block erase operations are always performed within this address range. (Access to any location outside this address range is prohibited.)

In the Boot ROM area, an erase block operation is applied to only one 4 Kbyte block. The boot ROM area has had a standard serial I/O mode control program stored in it when shipped from the Renesas factory. Therefore, using the device in standard serial I/O mode, you do not need to write to the boot ROM area.

(3) Standard serial I/O Mode

The standard serial I/O mode inputs and outputs the software commands, addresses and data needed to operate (read, program, erase, etc.) the internal flash memory. This I/O is clock synchronized serial. This mode requires the exclusive external equipment (serial programmer).

The standard serial I/O mode is different from the parallel I/O mode in that the CPU controls flash memory rewrite (uses the CPU rewrite mode), rewrite data input and so forth. The standard serial I/O mode is started by connecting "H" to the P26 (SCLK) pin and "H" to the P41 (INT0) pin and "H" to the CNVss pin (apply 4.5 V to 5.5 V to Vpp from an external source), and releasing the reset operation. (In the ordinary microcomputer mode, set CNVss pin to "L" level.)

This control program is written in the Boot ROM area when the product is shipped from Renesas. Accordingly, make note of the fact that the standard serial I/O mode cannot be used if the Boot ROM area is rewritten in parallel I/O mode. Figure T-9 shows the pin connection for the standard serial I/O mode.

In standard serial I/O mode, serial data I/O uses the four serial I/O pins SCLK, RxD, TxD and $\overline{\text{SRDY1}}$ (BUSY). The SCLK1 pin is the transfer clock input pin through which an external transfer clock is input. The TxD pin is for CMOS output. The $\overline{\text{SRDY1}}$ (BUSY) pin outputs "L" level when ready for reception and "H" level when reception starts.

Serial data I/O is transferred serially in 8-bit units.

In standard serial I/O mode, only the User ROM area shown in Figure 64 can be rewritten. The Boot ROM area cannot.

In standard serial I/O mode, a 7-byte ID code is used. When there is data in the flash memory, commands sent from the peripheral unit (programmer) are not accepted unless the ID code matches.

Outline Performance (Standard Serial I/O Mode)

In standard serial I/O mode, software commands, addresses and data are input and output between the MCU and peripheral units (serial programmer, etc.) using 4-wire clock-synchronized serial I/O (serial I/O1).

In reception, software commands, addresses and program data are synchronized with the rise of the transfer clock that is input to the SCLK pin, and are then input to the MCU via the RxD pin. In transmission, the read data and status are synchronized with the fall of the transfer clock, and output from the TxD pin.

The TxD pin is for CMOS output. Transfer is in 8-bit units with LSB first.

When busy, such as during transmission, reception, erasing or program execution, the $\overline{\text{SRDY1}}$ (BUSY) pin is "H" level. Accordingly, always start the next transfer after the $\overline{\text{SRDY1}}$ (BUSY) pin is "L" level.

Also, data and status registers in a memory can be read after inputting software commands. Status, such as the operating state of the flash memory or whether a program or erase operation ended successfully or not, can be checked by reading the status register. Here following explains software commands, status registers, etc.

Table 14 Description of pin function (Standard Serial I/O Mode)

Pin	Name	I/O	Description
Vcc, Vss	Power input		Apply program/erase protection voltage to Vcc pin and 0 V to Vss pin.
AVcc	Analog power supply input	I	Connect AVcc to Vcc .
AVss	Analog power supply input	I	Connect AVss to Vss .
CNVss	CNVss	I	Connect to Vcc when Vcc = 4.5 V to 5.5 V. Connect to Vpp (=4.5 V to 5.5 V) when Vcc = 2.7 V to 4.5 V.
RESET	Reset input	I	Reset input pin. While reset is "L" level, a 20 cycle or longer clock must be input to XIN pin.
XIN	Clock input	I	Connect a ceramic resonator or crystal oscillator between XIN and XOUT pins. To input an externally generated clock, input it to XIN pin and open XOUT pin.
XOUT	Clock output	O	
ADVss	Analog power supply input		Connect ADVss to Vss .
ADVREF	AD reference voltage input	I	Enter the reference voltage for AD from this pin, or open.
P00 to P07	Input port P0	I	Input "H" or "L", or open.
P10 to P17	Input port P1	I	Input "H" or "L", or open.
P20 to P23	Input port P2	I	Input "H" or "L", or open.
P24	RxD input	I	This pin is for serial data input.
P25	TxD output	O	This pin is for serial data output.
P26	SCLK input	I	This pin is for serial clock input.
P27	BUSY output	O	This pin is for BUSY signal output.
P30 to P35	Input port P3	I	Input "H" or "L", or open.
P40, P42 to P45	Input port P4	I	Input "H" or "L", or open.
P41	Input port P4	I	Input "H" when RESET is released only.
ISENS0 ISENS1	Analog input	I	Connect the sense register. ISENS0 is connected the GND side.

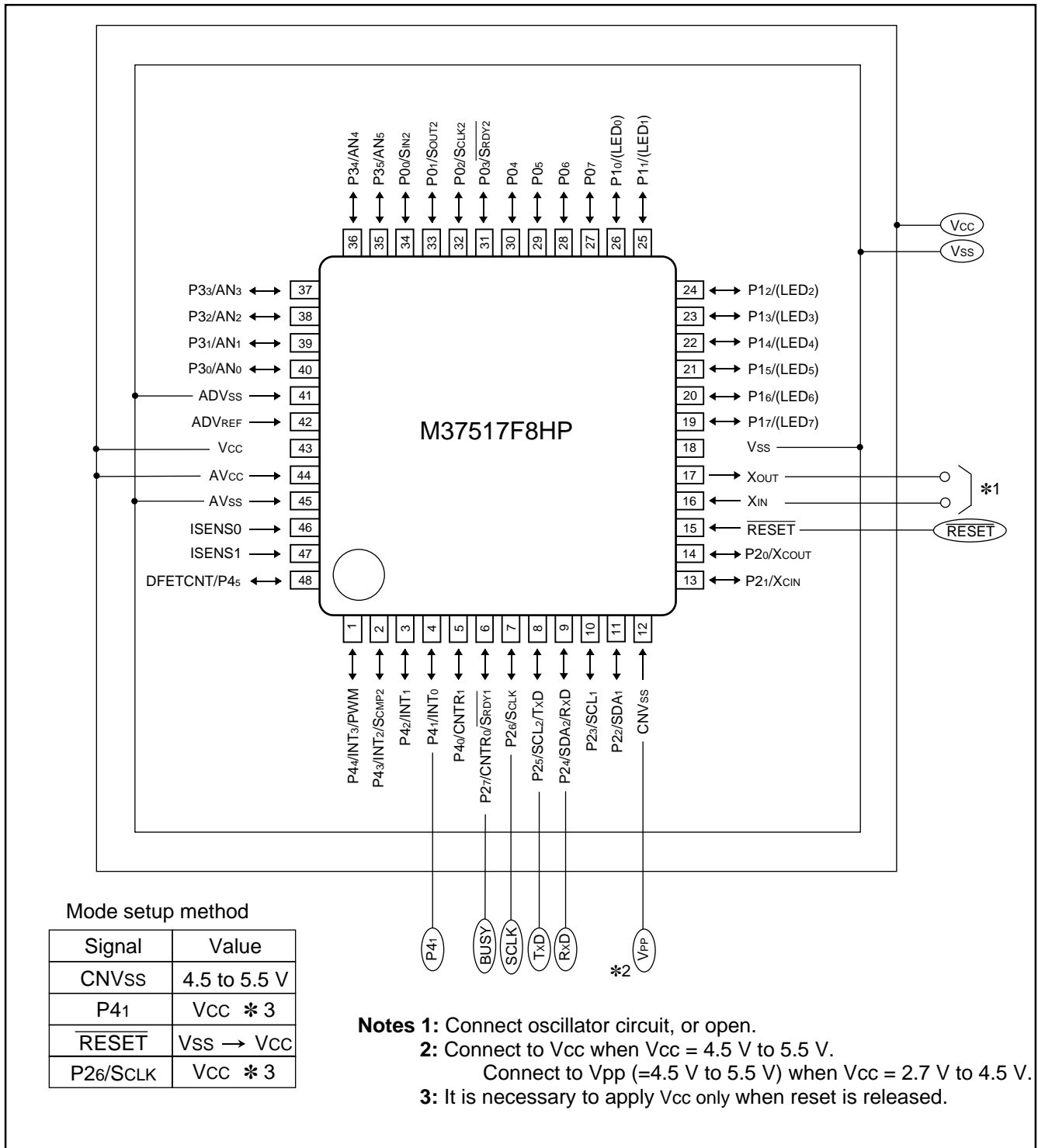


Fig. 72 Pin connection diagram in standard serial I/O mode

Software Commands (Standard Serial I/O Mode)

commands via the RxD pin. Software commands are explained here below.

Table 15 lists software commands. In standard serial I/O mode, erase, program and read are controlled by transferring software

Table 15 Software commands (Standard serial I/O mode)

	Control command	1st byte transfer	2nd byte	3rd byte	4th byte	5th byte	6th byte	When ID is not verified
1	Page read	FF ₁₆	Address (middle)	Address (high)	Data output	Data output	Data output	Data output to 259th byte	Not acceptable
2	Page program	41 ₁₆	Address (middle)	Address (high)	Data input	Data input	Data input	Data input to 259th byte	Not acceptable
3	Erase all blocks	A7 ₁₆	D0 ₁₆						Not acceptable
4	Read status register	70 ₁₆	SRD output	SRD1 output					Acceptable
5	Clear status register	50 ₁₆							Not acceptable
6	ID code check	F5 ₁₆	Address (low)	Address (middle)	Address (high)	ID size	ID1	To ID7	Acceptable
7	Download function	FA ₁₆	Size (low)	Size (high)	Check-sum	Data input	To required number of times		Not acceptable
8	Version data output function	FB ₁₆	Version data output	Version data output	Version data output	Version data output	Version data output	Version data output to 9th byte	Acceptable

Notes1: Shading indicates transfer from the internal flash memory microcomputer to a programmer. All other data is transferred from an external equipment (programmer) to the internal flash memory microcomputer.

2: SRD refers to status register data. SRD1 refers to status register 1 data.

3: All commands can be accepted when the flash memory is totally blank.

4: Address high must be "0016".

●Page Read Command

This command reads the specified page (256 bytes) in the flash memory sequentially one byte at a time. Execute the page read command as explained here following.

- (1) Transfer the "FF16" command code with the 1st byte.
- (2) Transfer addresses A8 to A15 and A16 to A23 ("0016") with the 2nd and 3rd bytes respectively.
- (3) From the 4th byte onward, data (D0 to D7) for the page (256 bytes) specified with addresses A8 to A23 will be output sequentially from the smallest address first synchronized with the fall of the clock.

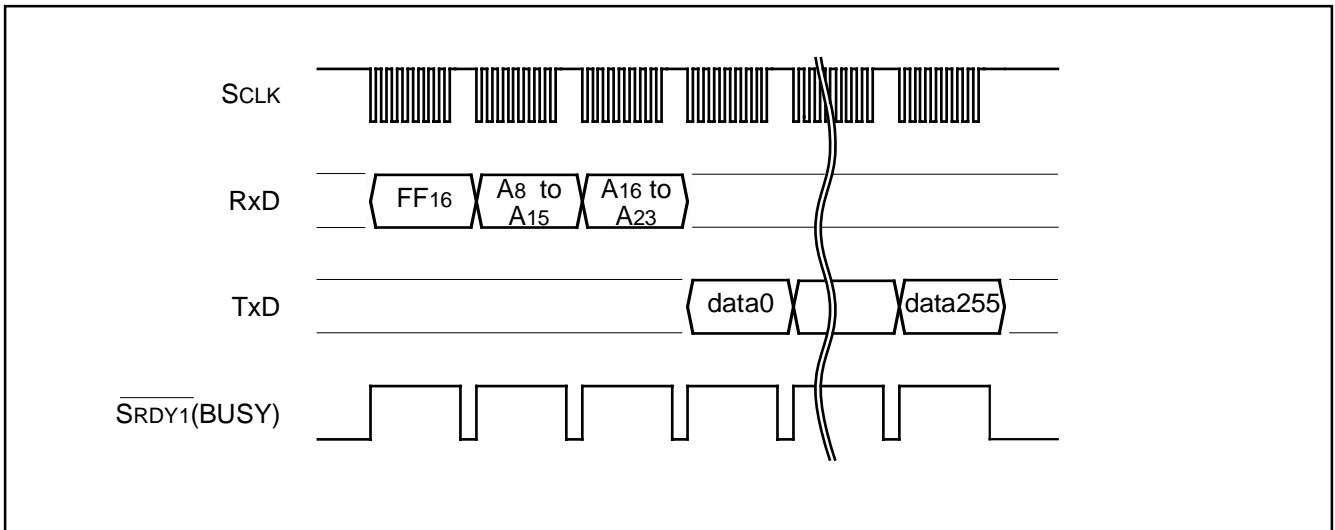


Fig. 73 Timing for page read

●Read Status Register Command

This command reads status information. When the "7016" command code is transferred with the 1st byte, the contents of the status register (SRD) with the 2nd byte and the contents of status register 1 (SRD1) with the 3rd byte are read.

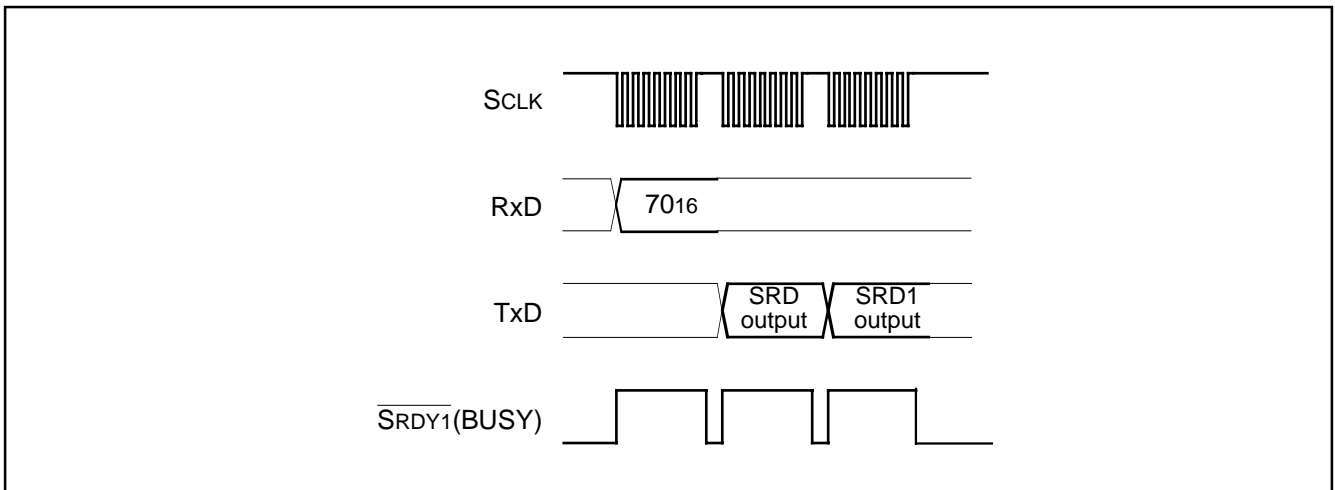


Fig. 74 Timing for reading status register

●Clear Status Register Command

This command clears the bits (SR4, SR5) which are set when the status register operation ends in error. When the “5016” command code is sent with the 1st byte, the aforementioned bits are cleared. When the clear status register operation ends, the $\overline{\text{SRDY1}}$ (BUSY) signal changes from “H” to “L” level.

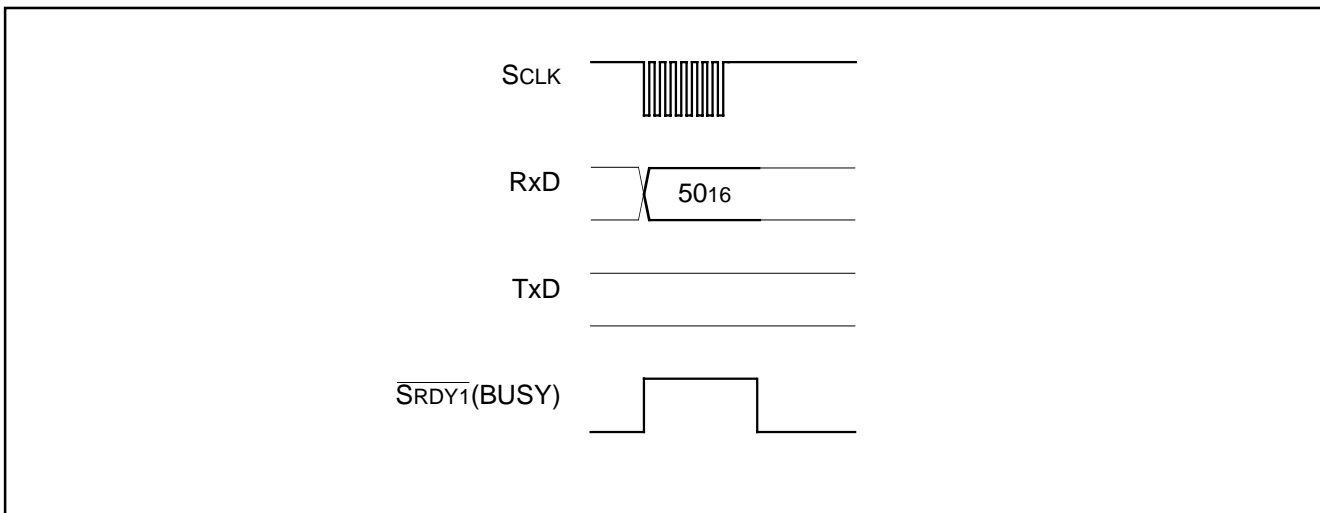


Fig. 75 Timing for clear status register

●Page Program Command

This command writes the specified page (256 bytes) in the flash memory sequentially one byte at a time. Execute the page program command as explained here following.

- (1) Transfer the “4116” command code with the 1st byte.
- (2) Transfer addresses A8 to A15 and A16 to A23 (“0016”) with the 2nd and 3rd bytes respectively.

- (3) From the 4th byte onward, as write data (D0 to D7) for the page (256 bytes) specified with addresses A8 to A23 is input sequentially from the smallest address first, that page is automatically written.

When reception setup for the next 256 bytes ends, the $\overline{\text{SRDY1}}$ (BUSY) signal changes from “H” to “L” level. The result of the page program can be known by reading the status register. For more information, see the section on the status register.

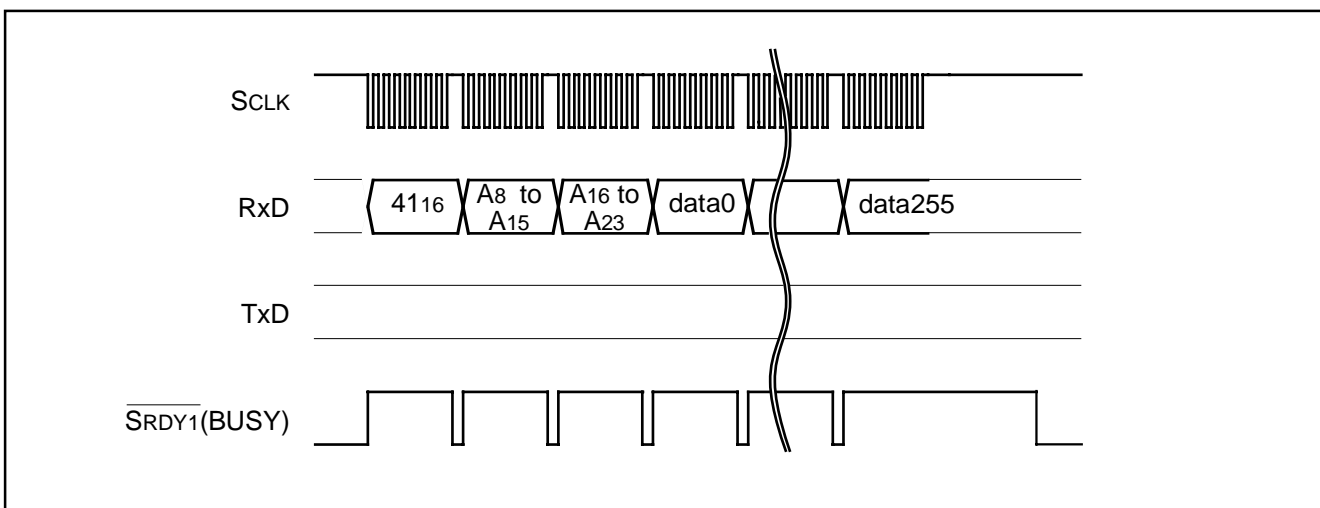


Fig. 76 Timing for page program

●Erase All Blocks Command

This command erases the contents of all blocks. Execute the erase all blocks command as explained here following.

- (1) Transfer the "A716" command code with the 1st byte.
- (2) Transfer the verify command code "D016" with the 2nd byte.
With the verify command code, the erase operation will start and continue for all blocks in the flash memory.

When erase all blocks end, the $\overline{\text{SRDY1}}$ (BUSY) signal changes from "H" to "L" level. The result of the erase operation can be known by reading the status register.

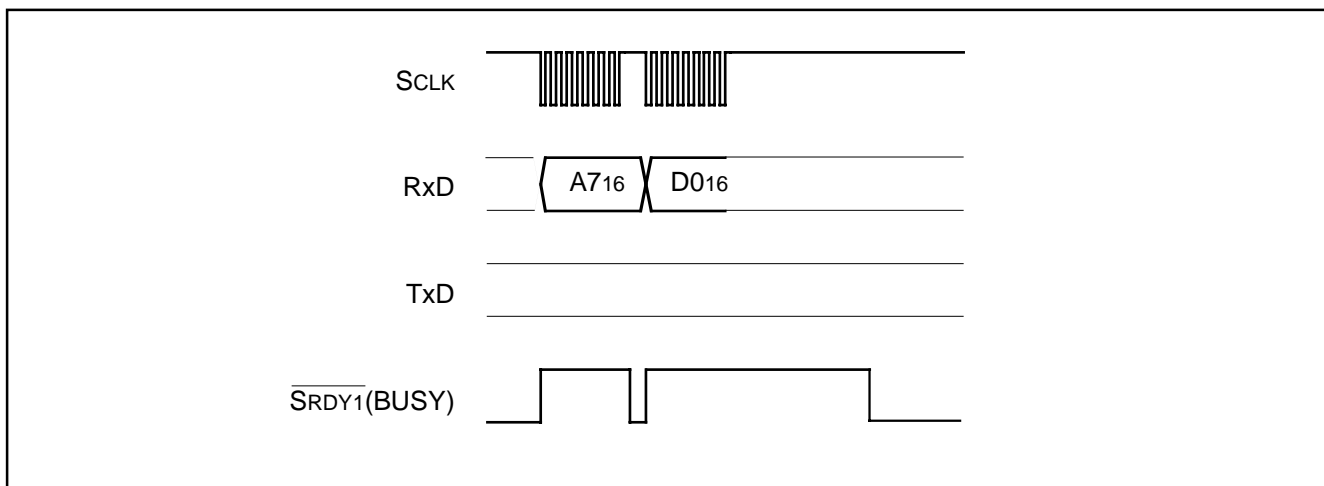


Fig. 77 Timing for erase all blocks

●Download Command

This command downloads a program to the RAM for execution.

Execute the download command as explained here following.

- (1) Transfer the "FA16" command code with the 1st byte.
- (2) Transfer the program size with the 2nd and 3rd bytes.
- (3) Transfer the check sum with the 4th byte. The check sum is added to all data sent with the 5th byte onward.
- (4) The program to execute is sent with the 5th byte onward.

When all data has been transmitted, if the check sum matches, the downloaded program is executed. The size of the program will vary according to the internal RAM.

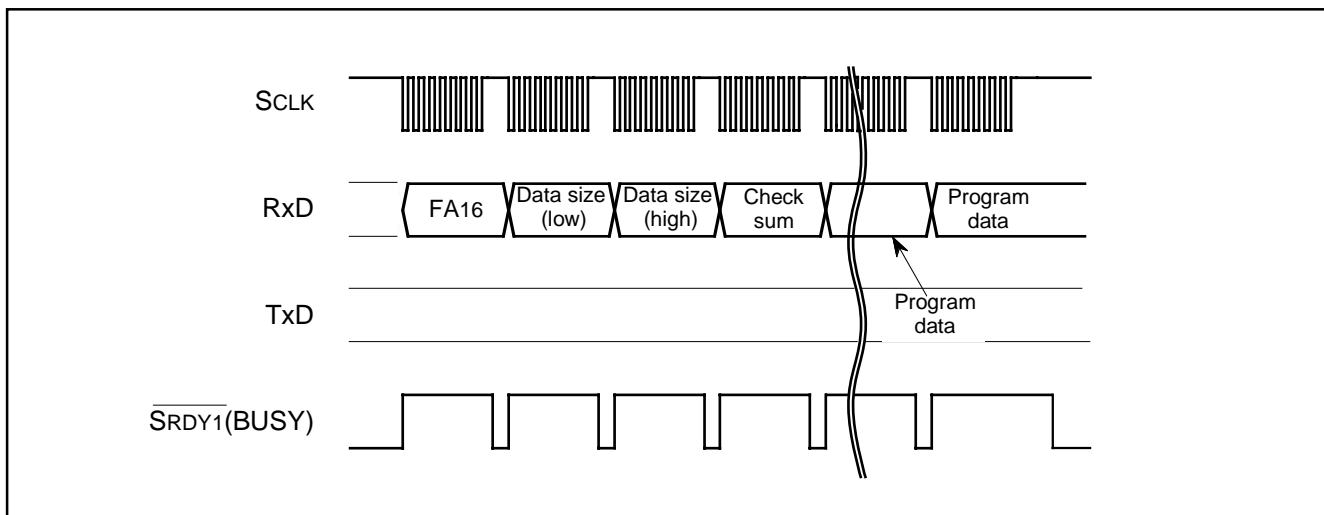


Fig. 78 Timing for download

●Version Information Output Command

This command outputs the version information of the control program stored in the Boot ROM area. Execute the version information output command as explained here following.

- (1) Transfer the "FB16" command code with the 1st byte.
- (2) The version information will be output from the 2nd byte onward. This data is composed of 8 ASCII code characters.

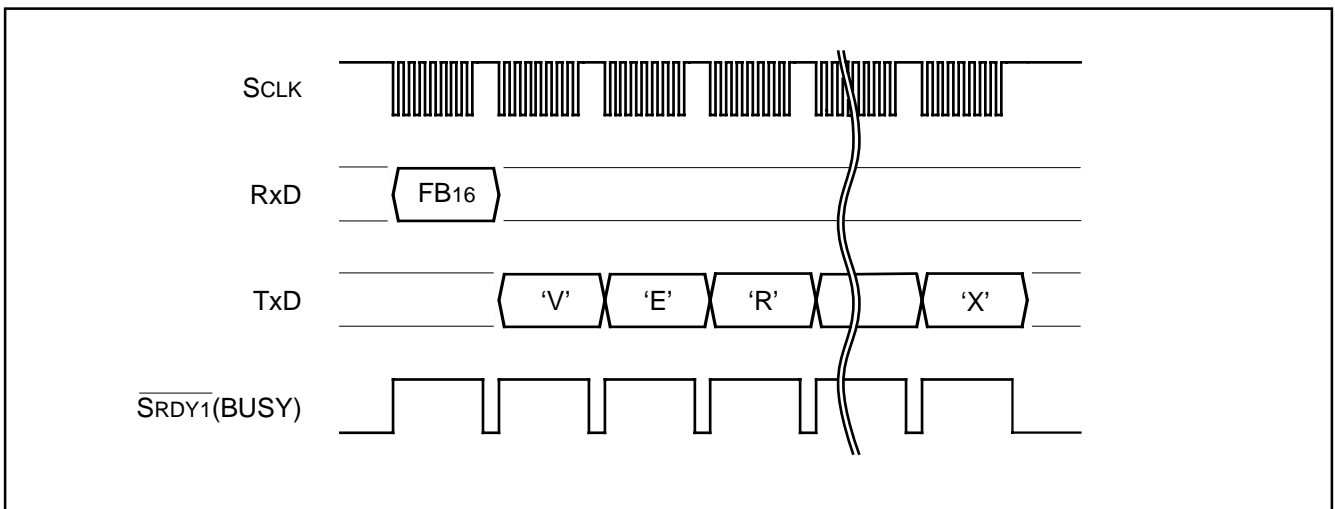


Fig. 79 Timing for version information output

●ID Check

This command checks the ID code. Execute the boot ID check command as explained here following.

- (1) Transfer the "F5₁₆" command code with the 1st byte.
- (2) Transfer addresses A₀ to A₇, A₈ to A₁₅ and A₁₆ to A₂₃ ("00₁₆") of the 1st byte of the ID code with the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th bytes respectively.
- (3) Transfer the number of data sets of the ID code with the 5th byte.
- (4) Transfer the ID code with the 6th byte onward, starting with the 1st byte of the code.

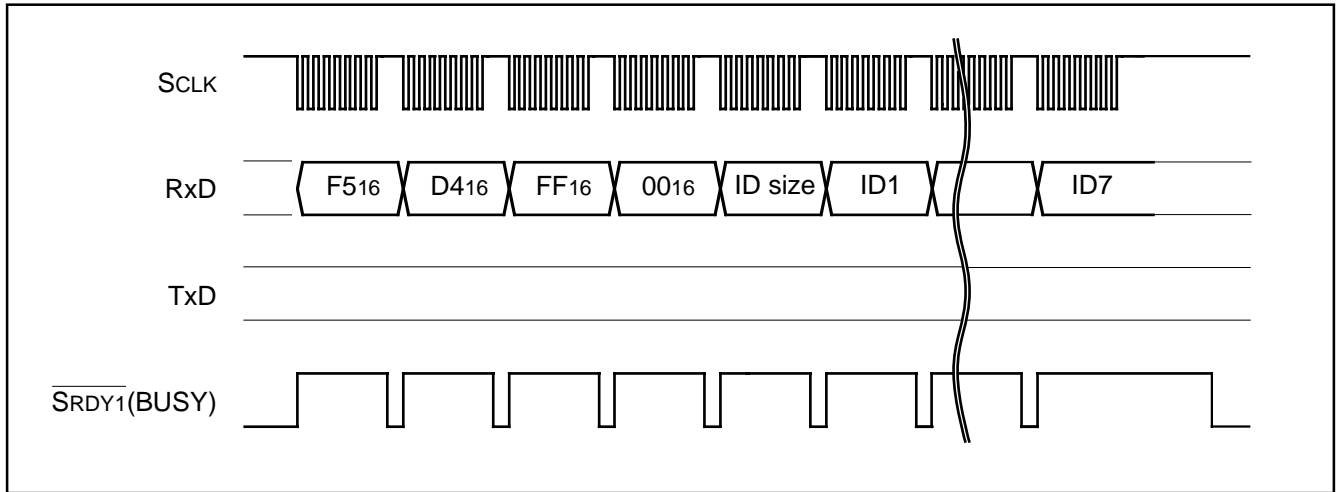


Fig. 80 Timing for ID check

●ID Code

When the flash memory is not blank, the ID code sent from the serial programmer and the ID code written in the flash memory are compared to see if they match. If the codes do not match, the command sent from the serial programmer is not accepted. An ID code contains 8 bits of data. Area is, from the 1st byte, addresses FFD4₁₆ to FFDA₁₆. Write a program into the flash memory, which already has the ID code set for these addresses.

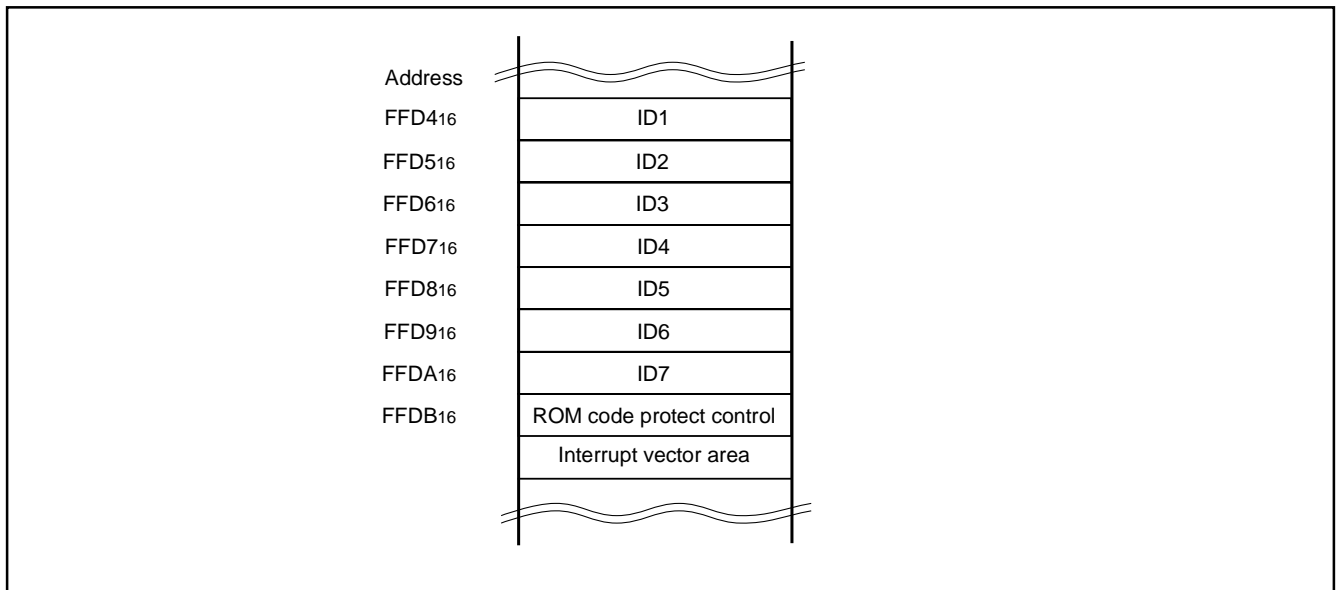


Fig. 81 ID code storage addresses

●Status Register (SRD)

The status register indicates operating status of the flash memory and status such as whether an erase operation or a program ended successfully or in error. It can be read by writing the read status register command (70₁₆). Also, the status register is cleared by writing the clear status register command (50₁₆).

Table 16 lists the definition of each status register bit. After releasing the reset, the status register becomes "80₁₆".

•Sequencer status (SR7)

The sequencer status indicates the operating status of the flash memory.

After power-on and recover from deep power down mode, the sequencer status is set to "1" (ready).

This status bit is set to "0" (busy) during write or erase operation and is set to "1" upon completion of these operations.

•Erase status (SR5)

The erase status indicates the operating status of erase operation. If an erase error occurs, it is set to "1". When the erase status is cleared, it is set to "0".

•Program status (SR4)

The program status indicates the operating status of write operation. If a program error occurs, it is set to "1". When the program status is cleared, it is set to "0".

Table 16 Definition of each bit of status register (SRD)

SRD0 bits	Status name	Definition	
		"1"	"0"
SR7 (bit7)	Sequencer status	Ready	Busy
SR6 (bit6)	Reserved	-	-
SR5 (bit5)	Erase status	Terminated in error	Terminated normally
SR4 (bit4)	Program status	Terminated in error	Terminated normally
SR3 (bit3)	Reserved	-	-
SR2 (bit2)	Reserved	-	-
SR1 (bit1)	Reserved	-	-
SR0 (bit0)	Reserved	-	-

●Status Register 1 (SRD1)

The status register 1 indicates the status of serial communications, results from ID checks and results from check sum comparisons. It can be read after the status register (SRD) by writing the read status register command (70₁₆). Also, status register 1 is cleared by writing the clear status register command (50₁₆). Table 17 lists the definition of each status register 1 bit. This register becomes "00₁₆" when power is turned on and the flag status is maintained even after the reset.

•Boot update completed bit (SR15)

This flag indicates whether the control program was downloaded to the RAM or not, using the download function.

•Check sum consistency bit (SR12)

This flag indicates whether the check sum matches or not when a program, is downloaded for execution using the download function.

•ID check completed bits (SR11 and SR10)

These flags indicate the result of ID checks. Some commands cannot be accepted without an ID code check.

•Data reception time out (SR9)

This flag indicates when a time out error is generated during data reception. If this flag is attached during data reception, the received data is discarded and the MCU returns to the command wait state.

Table 17 Definition of each bit of status register 1 (SRD1)

SRD1 bits	Status name	Definition	
		"1"	"0"
SR15 (bit7)	Boot update completed bit	Update completed	Not Update
SR14 (bit6)	Reserved	-	-
SR13 (bit5)	Reserved	-	-
SR12 (bit4)	Checksum match bit	Match	Mismatch
SR11 (bit3) SR10 (bit2)	ID check completed bits	00 01 10 11	Not verified Verification mismatch Reserved Verified
SR9 (bit1)	Data reception time out	Time out	Normal operation
SR8 (bit0)	Reserved	-	-

Full Status Check

Results from executed erase and program operations can be known by running a full status check. Figure 82 shows a flowchart of the full status check and explains how to remedy errors which occur.

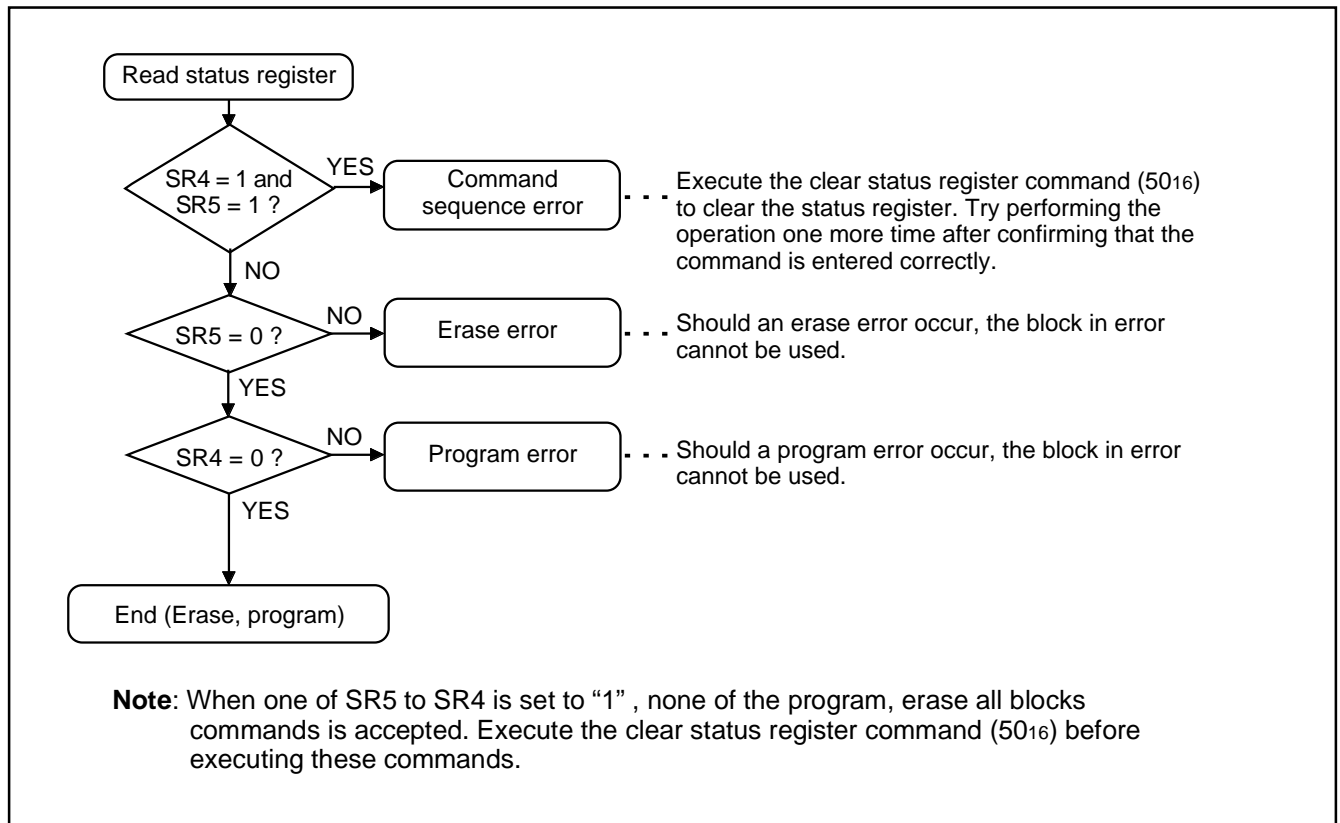


Fig. 82 Full status check flowchart and remedial procedure for errors

Example Circuit Application for Standard Serial I/O Mode

Figure 83 shows a circuit application for the standard serial I/O mode. Control pins will vary according to a programmer, therefore see a programmer manual for more information.

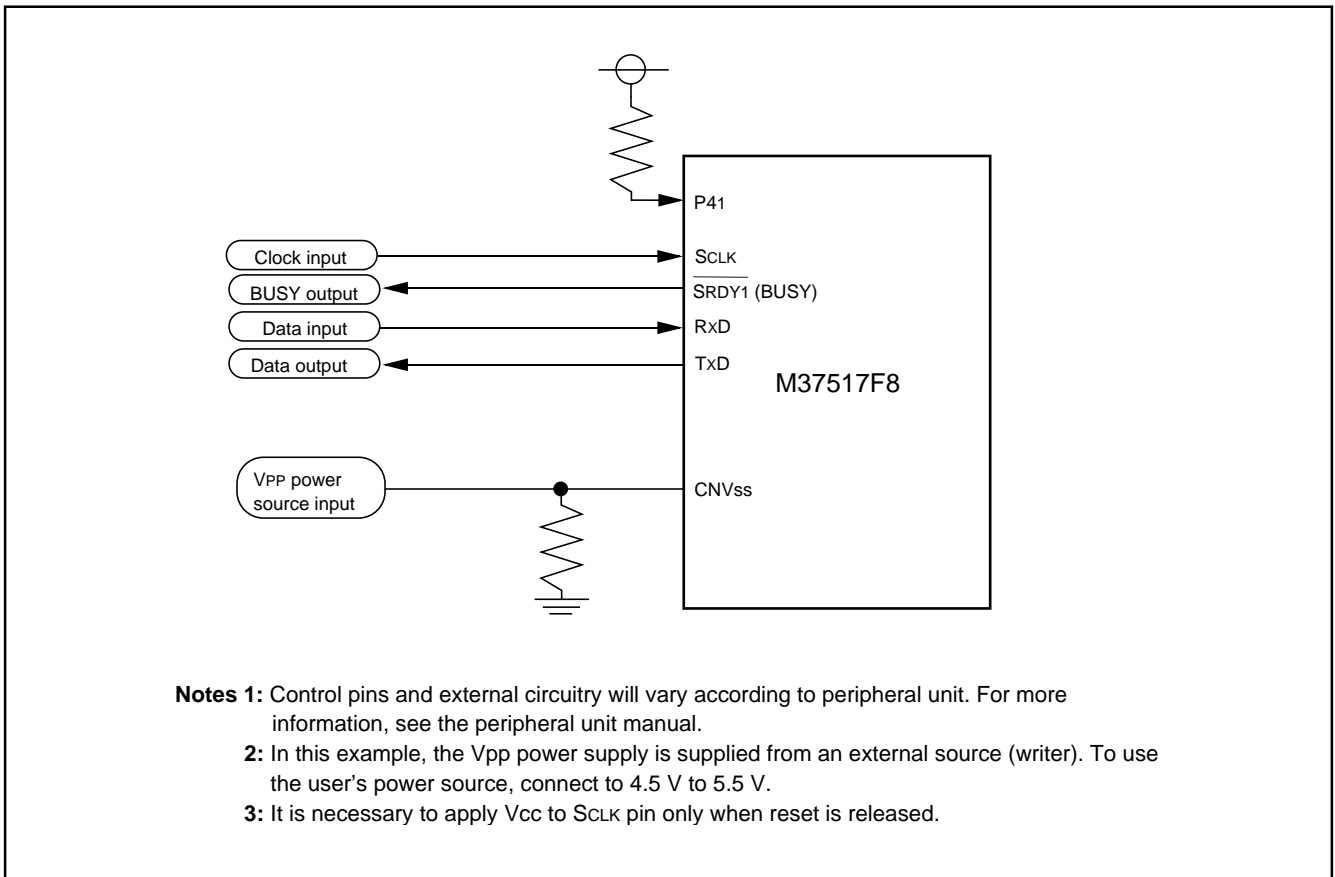


Fig. 83 Example circuit application for standard serial I/O mode

Flash memory Electrical characteristics

Table 18 Absolute maximum ratings

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Ratings	Unit
VCC	Power source voltage	All voltages are based on VSS. Output transistors are cut off.	-0.3 to 6.5	V
Vi	Input voltage P00-P07, P10-P17, P20, P21, P24-P27, P30-P35, P40-P45, ADVREF, AVCC, ISENS1		-0.3 to VCC +0.3	V
Vi	Input voltage P22, P23		-0.3 to 5.8	V
Vi	Input voltage RESET, XIN		-0.3 to VCC +0.3	V
Vi	Input voltage CNVSS		-0.3 to 6.5	V
Vo	Output voltage P00-P07, P10-P17, P20, P21, P24-P27, P30-P35, P40-P45, XOUT		-0.3 to VCC +0.3	V
Vo	Output voltage P22, P23		-0.3 to 5.8	V
Pd	Power dissipation		Ta = 25 °C	300
Topr	Operating temperature		25±5	°C
Tstg	Storage temperature		-40 to 125	°C

Table 19 Flash memory mode Electrical characteristics

(Ta = 25 °C, VCC = 4.5 to 5.5V unless otherwise noted)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Limits			Unit
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	
IPP1	VPP power source current (read)	VPP = VCC			100	µA
IPP2	VPP power source current (program)	VPP = VCC			60	mA
IPP3	VPP power source current (erase)	VPP = VCC			30	mA
VPP	VPP power source voltage		4.5		5.5	V
VCC	VCC power source voltage	Microcomputer mode operation at VCC = 2.7 to 5.5V	4.5		5.5	V
		Microcomputer mode operation at VCC = 2.7 to 3.6V	3.0		3.6	V

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Table 20 Absolute maximum ratings (Executing flash memory mode, flash memory electrical characteristics is applied.)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Ratings	Unit
VCC	Power source voltage		-0.3 to 6.5	V
Vi	Input voltage P00–P07, P10–P17, P20, P21, P24–P27, P30–P35, P40–P45, ADVREF, AVCC, ISENS1	All voltages are based on Vss. Output transistors are cut off.	-0.3 to Vcc +0.3	V
Vi	Input voltage P22, P23		-0.3 to 5.8	V
Vi	Input voltage RESET, XIN		-0.3 to Vcc +0.3	V
Vi	Input voltage CNVss		-0.3 to Vcc +0.3	V
Vo	Output voltage P00–P07, P10–P17, P20, P21, P24–P27, P30–P35, P40–P45, XOUT		-0.3 to Vcc +0.3	V
Vo	Output voltage P22, P23		-0.3 to 5.8	V
Pd	Power dissipation	Ta = 25 °C	300	mW
Topr	Operating temperature		-20 to 85	°C
Tstg	Storage temperature		-40 to 125	°C

Table 21 Recommended operating conditions (1)

(Vcc = 3.0 to 3.6 V, Ta = -20 to 85 °C, unless otherwise noted)

Symbol	Parameter	Limits			Unit
		Min.	Typ.	Max.	
VCC	Power source voltage	3.0	3.3	3.6	V
	At 4 MHz When using current integrator, over current detector, 32 kHz RC oscillation circuit	3.234	3.3	3.366	
VSS	Power source voltage		0		V
ADVREF	A/D convert reference voltage	2.0		Vcc	V
ADVSS	A/D convert power source voltage		0		V
VIA	Analog input voltage AN0–AN5, AN8–AN11	ADVSS		Vcc	V
AVCC	Analog power source voltage	3.234	3.3	3.366	V
AVSS	Analog power source voltage		0		V
ISENS0	Analog input voltage		0		V
ISENS1	Analog input voltage	-0.1		0.1	V
VIH	"H" input voltage P00–P07, P10–P17, P20–P27, P30–P35, P40–P45	0.8Vcc		Vcc	V
VIH	"H" input voltage (when I ² C-BUS input level is selected) SDA1, SCL1	0.7Vcc		5.8	V
VIH	"H" input voltage (when I ² C-BUS input level is selected) SDA2, SCL2	0.7Vcc		Vcc	V
VIH	"H" input voltage (when SMBUS input level is selected) SDA1, SCL1	1.4		5.8	V
VIH	"H" input voltage (when SMBUS input level is selected) SDA2, SCL2	1.4		Vcc	V
VIH	"H" input voltage RESET, XIN, CNVss	0.8Vcc		Vcc	V
VIL	"L" input voltage P00–P07, P10–P17, P20–P27, P30–P35, P40–P45	0		0.2Vcc	V
VIL	"L" input voltage (when I ² C-BUS input level is selected) SDA1, SDA2, SCL1, SCL2	0		0.3Vcc	V
VIL	"L" input voltage (when SMBUS input level is selected) SDA1, SDA2, SCL1, SCL2	0		0.6	V
VIL	"L" input voltage RESET, CNVss	0		0.2Vcc	V
VIL	"L" input voltage XIN	0		0.16Vcc	V

Table 22 Recommended operating conditions (2)
(VCC = 3.0 to 3.6 V, Ta = -20 to 85 °C, unless otherwise noted)

Symbol	Parameter	Limits			Unit
		Min.	Typ.	Max.	
Σ IOH(peak)	"H" total peak output current P00–P07, P10–P17, P30–P35 (Note 1)			-80	mA
Σ IOH(peak)	"H" total peak output current P20, P21, P24–P27, P40–P45 (Note 1)			-80	mA
Σ IOL(peak)	"L" total peak output current P00–P07, P30–P35 (Note 1)			80	mA
Σ IOL(peak)	"L" total peak output current P10–P17 (Note 1)			80	mA
Σ IOL(peak)	"L" total peak output current P20–P27, P40–P45 (Note 1)			80	mA
Σ IOH(avg)	"H" total average output current P00–P07, P10–P17, P30–P35 (Note 1)			-40	mA
Σ IOH(avg)	"H" total average output current P20, P21, P24–P27, P40–P45 (Note 1)			-40	mA
Σ IOL(avg)	"L" total average output current P00–P07, P30–P35 (Note 1)			40	mA
Σ IOL(avg)	"L" total average output current P10–P17 (Note 1)			40	mA
Σ IOL(avg)	"L" total average output current P20–P27, P40–P45 (Note 1)			40	mA
IOH(peak)	"H" peak output current P00–P07, P10–P17, P20, P21, P24–P27, P30–P35, P40–P45 (Note 2)			-10	mA
IOL(peak)	"L" peak output current P00–P07, P20–P27, P30–P35, P40–P45 (Note 2)			10	mA
IOL(peak)	"L" peak output current P10–P17 (Note 2)			20	mA
IOH(avg)	"H" average output current P00–P07, P10–P17, P20, P21, P24–P27, P30–P35, P40–P45 (Note 3)			-5	mA
IOL(avg)	"L" average output current P00–P07, P20–P27, P30–P35, P40–P45 (Note 3)			5	mA
IOL(avg)	"L" average output current P10–P17 (Note 3)			15	mA
f(XIN)	Internal clock oscillation frequency (VCC = 3.0 to 3.6V) (Note 4)			4	MHz

Notes 1: The total output current is the sum of all the currents flowing through all the applicable ports. The total average current is an average value measured over 100 ms. The total peak current is the peak value of all the currents.

2: The peak output current is the peak current flowing in each port.

3: The average output current IOL(avg), IOH(avg) are average value measured over 100 ms.

4: When the oscillation frequency has a duty cycle of 50%.

Table 23 Electrical characteristics**(V_{CC} = 3.0 to 3.6 V, V_{SS} = 0 V, T_a = -20 to 85 °C, unless otherwise noted)**

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Limits			Unit
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	
V _{OH}	"H" output voltage P00–P07, P10–P17, P20, P21, P24–P27, P30–P35, P40–P45 (Note)	I _{OH} = -1.0 mA V _{CC} = 3.0–3.6 V	V _{CC} - 1.0			V
V _{OL}	"L" output voltage P00–P07, P20–P27, P30–P35, P40–P45	I _{OL} = 1.0 mA V _{CC} = 3.0–3.6 V			1.0	V
V _{OL}	"L" output voltage P10–P17	I _{OL} = 10 mA V _{CC} = 3.0–3.6 V			1.0	V
V _{T+} –V _{T-}	Hysteresis CNTR ₀ , CNTR ₁ , INT ₀ –INT ₃			0.4		V
V _{T+} –V _{T-}	Hysteresis RxD, SCLK			0.5		V
V _{T+} –V _{T-}	Hysteresis RESET			0.3		V
I _{IH}	"H" input current P00–P07, P10–P17, P20, P21, P24–P27, P30–P35, P40–P45	V _I = V _{CC}			5.0	μA
I _{IH}	"H" input current I _{SENS0} , I _{SENS1}	V _I = V _{CC}			1.0	μA
I _{IH}	"H" input current $\overline{\text{RESET}}$, CNV _{SS}	V _I = V _{CC}			5.0	μA
I _{IH}	"H" input current X _{IN}	V _I = V _{CC}		4		μA
I _{IL}	"L" input current P00–P07, P10–P17, P20–P27 P30–P35, P40–P45	V _I = V _{SS}			-5.0	μA
I _{IL}	"L" input current I _{SENS0} , I _{SENS1}	V _I = V _{SS}			-1.0	μA
I _{IL}	"L" input current $\overline{\text{RESET}}$, CNV _{SS}	V _I = V _{SS}			-5.0	μA
I _{IL}	"L" input current X _{IN}	V _I = V _{SS}		-4		μA
V _{RAM}	RAM hold voltage	When clock stopped	2.0		3.6	V

Note: P25 is measured when the P25/TxD P-channel output disable bit of the UART control register (bit 4 of address 001B16) is "0".

Table 24 Electrical characteristics (1)**(V_{CC} = 3.0 to 3.6 V, V_{SS} = 0 V, T_a = -20 to 85 °C, unless otherwise noted)**

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Limits			Unit
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	
I _{CC}	Power source current	High-speed mode f(X _{IN}) = 4 MHz or high-speed on-chip oscillation f(X _{CIN}) = 32.768 kHz or 32 kHz RC oscillation Output transistors "off" Current integrator and over current detector stopped		2.5	5.0	mA
		High-speed mode f(X _{IN}) = 4 MHz or high-speed on-chip oscillation (in WIT state) f(X _{CIN}) = 32.768 kHz or 32 kHz RC oscillation Output transistors "off" Current integrator and over current detector stopped		0.6		mA
		Low-speed mode f(X _{IN}) = stopped f(X _{CIN}) = 32.768 kHz or 32kHz RC oscillation Output transistors "off" Current integrator and over current detector stopped		200		μA
		Low-speed mode f(X _{IN}) = stopped f(X _{CIN}) = 32.768 kHz or 32kHz RC oscillation (in WIT state) Output transistors "off" Current integrator and over current detector stopped		50		μA
		Middle-speed mode f(X _{IN}) = 4 MHz or high-speed on-chip oscillation f(X _{CIN}) = stopped Output transistors "off" Current integrator and over current detector stopped		1.7	3.0	mA
		Middle-speed mode f(X _{IN}) = 4 MHz or high-speed on-chip oscillation (in WIT state) f(X _{CIN}) = stopped Output transistors "off" Current integrator and over current detector stopped		0.7		mA
		Increment when A/D conversion is executed f(X _{IN}) = 4 MHz or high-speed on-chip oscillation		800		μA

Table 25 Electrical characteristics (2)**(Vcc = 3.0 to 3.6 V, Vss = 0 V, Ta = -20 to 85 °C, unless otherwise noted)**

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions		Limits			Unit
				Min.	Typ.	Max.	
Icc	Power source current	Increment when current integrator is executed			1000	1600	μA
		Increment when over current detector is executed.	Short current detector		80	110	μA
			Over current detector		80	110	μA
			Wake up current detector		90	120	μA
			Short current detector + over current detector		80	110	μA
			Short current detector + wake up current detector		90	120	μA
			Over current detector + wake up current detector		90	120	μA
			Short current detector + over current detector + wake up current detector		90	120	μA
		All oscillation stopped (in STP state) Output transistors "off"	Ta = 25 °C		0.1	1.0	μA
Ta = 85 °C				10	μA		

Table 26 High-speed on-chip oscillation circuit electrical characteristics
(V_{CC} = AV_{CC} = 3.3 V ±2 %, V_{SS} = AV_{SS} = 0 V, T_a = -20 to 85 °C, unless otherwise noted)

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Limits			Unit
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	
f _{4MCR}	Oscillating frequency	V _{CC} =3.3V	2.75	4.0	5.8	MHz
f _{4MCRS}	Oscillating frequency shift by temperature	V _{CC} =AV _{CC} =3.3V, -20 to 85 °C		0.3		%/°C

Table 27 32 kHz RC oscillation circuit electrical characteristics
(V_{CC} = AV_{CC} = 3.3 V ±2 %, V_{SS} = AV_{SS} = 0 V, T_a = -20 to 85 °C, unless otherwise noted)

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Limits			Unit
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	
-	External register, and capacitor tolerance	Total tolerance of the resistor and capacitor		10	15	%
-	Oscillating frequency adjustment resolution		0.04		0.07	kHz
-	Oscillating frequency shift by V _{CC} voltage	T _a =25 °C		0.5		%
-	Oscillating frequency shift by temperature	V _{CC} =AV _{CC} =3.3V, -20 to 85 °C		0.5		%
-	Oscillating frequency shift by V _{CC} voltage and temperature				2	%

Table 28 A/D converter characteristics

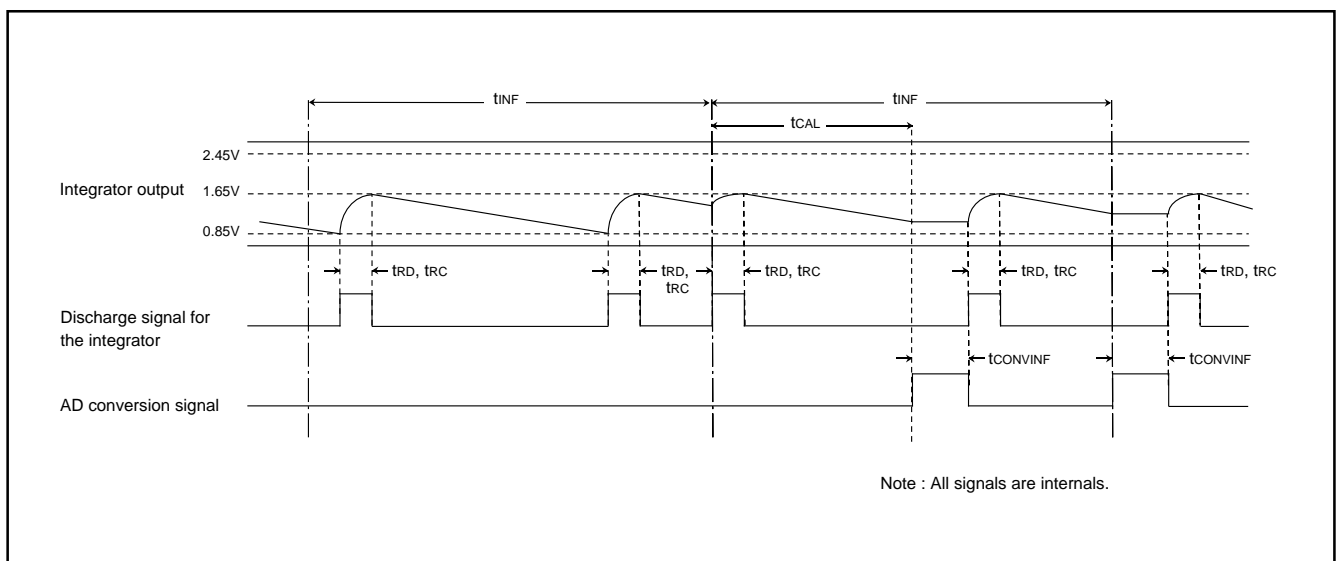
(VCC = 3.0 to 3.6 V, VSS = AVSS = 0 V, Ta = -20 to 85 °C, f(XIN) = 4MHz, f(XCIN) = 32 kHz, unless otherwise noted)

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Limits			Unit	
			Min.	Typ.	Max.		
–	Resolution				10	bit	
–	Absolute accuracy (excluding quantization error)				±4	LSB	
tCONV	Conversion time	High-speed mode, middle-speed mode			61	tc(φ)	
		Low-speed mode		40		μs	
RLADDER	Ladder resistor			35		kΩ	
IVREF	Reference power source input current	VREF "on"	VREF = 3.3 V	40	100	140	μA
		VREF "off"				5.0	μA
Ii(AD)	A/D port input current			0.5	5.0	μA	

Table 29 Current integrator electrical characteristics

(VCC = AVCC = 3.3 V ±2 %, VSS = AVSS = 0V, Ta = -20 to 85 °C, f(XIN) = 4 MHz, f(XCIN) = 32 kHz)

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Limits			Unit
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	
tINF	Integrate period			125		ms
VISENS1	ISENS1 input range		-0.2		0.2	V
tCAL	Caribration time		15.625		125	ms
tCONVINF	AD conversion time at AD conversion connection mode		12	15	18	μs
AD	Integrate coefficient of integrator for discharge		0.68	1.00	1.35	μV•sec
AC	Integrate coefficient of integrator for charge		0.68	1.00	1.35	μV•sec
tRD	Reset time of integrator for discharge			300		ns
tRC	Reset time of integrator for charge			300		ns
b'	Count value at 0V input		-2400		2400	–
VREFD	Internal reference voltage for discharge integrator		0.09	0.1	0.11	V
VREFC	Internal reference voltage for charge integrator		-0.11	-0.1	-0.09	V
–	linearity error after reset time caribration	VCC = 3.3 V ±2 % Ta = 0 to 60 °C			1	%
		VCC = 3.3 V ±2 % Ta = -20 to 85 °C			3	%

**Fig. 84 Current integrator timing diagram**

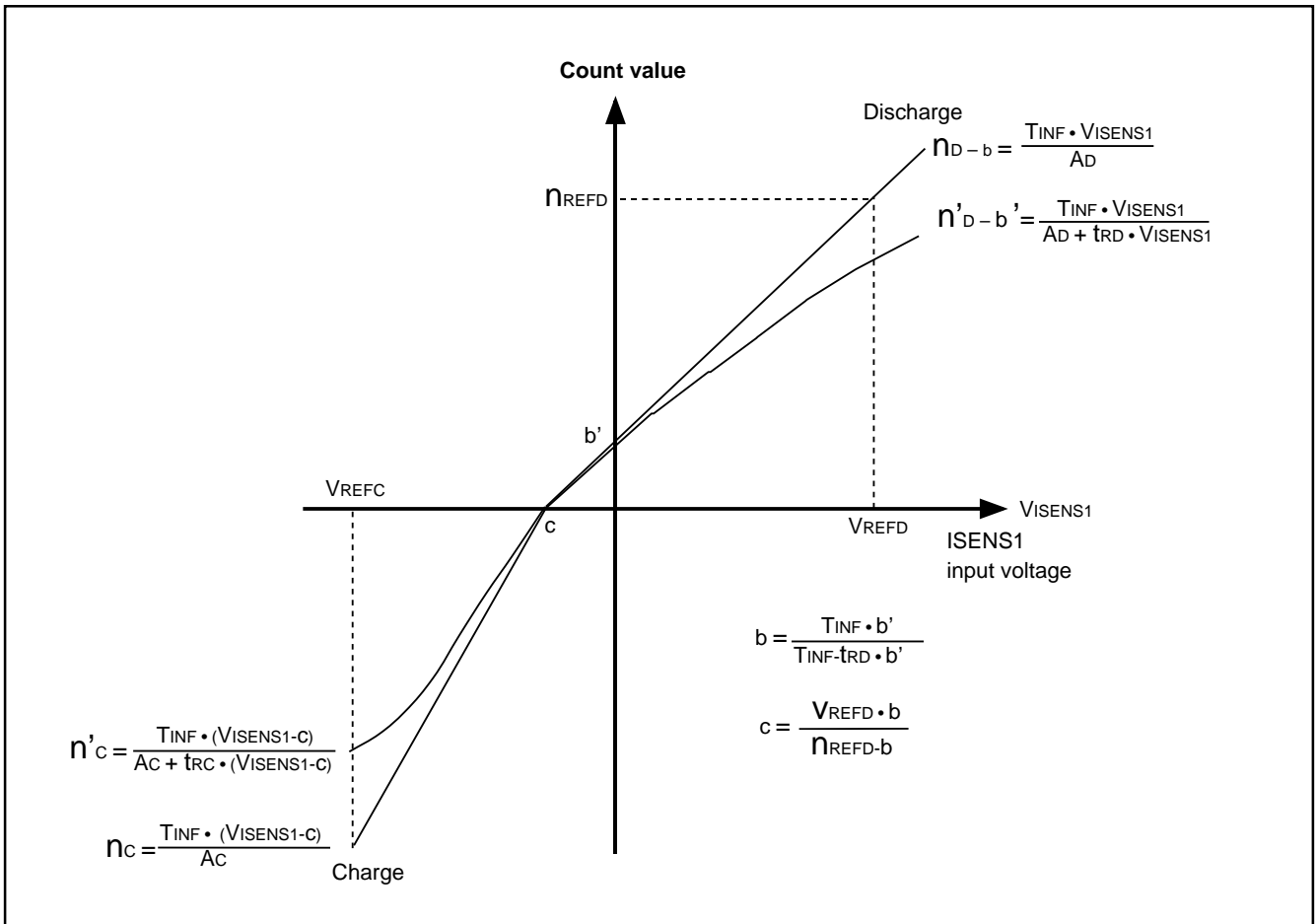


Fig. 85 VISENS1-Count value characteristics of current integrator

Table 30 Over current detector electrical characteristics

(VCC = AVCC = 3.3V±2%, VSS = AVSS = 0V, Ta = -20 to 85 °C, f(XIN) = 4MHz, f(XCIN) = 32MHz)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Limits			Unit
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	
-	Short current detect voltage error				±15	mV
-	Over current detect voltage error				±15	mV
-	Wake up detect voltage		8	10	12	mV
-	Short current detect time error				30.5	µs
-	Over current detect time error			T.B.D.		
-	Wake up detect time		58.6		62.5	ms

TIMING REQUIREMENTS

Table 31 Timing requirements
(Vcc = 3.0 to 3.6 V, Vss = 0 V, Ta = -20 to 85 °C, unless otherwise noted)

Symbol	Parameter	Limits			Unit
		Min.	Typ.	Max.	
t _w (RESET)	Reset input "L" pulse width	20			XIN cycles
t _c (XIN)	External clock input cycle time	250			ns
t _{WH} (XIN)	External clock input "H" pulse width	100			ns
t _{WL} (XIN)	External clock input "L" pulse width	100			ns
t _c (CNTR)	CNTR0, CNTR1 input cycle time	500			ns
t _{WH} (CNTR)	CNTR0, CNTR1 input "H" pulse width	230			ns
t _{WL} (CNTR)	CNTR0, CNTR1 input "L" pulse width	230			ns
t _{WH} (INT)	INT0 to INT3 input "H" pulse width	230			ns
t _{WL} (INT)	INT0 to INT3 input "L" pulse width	230			ns
t _c (SCLK1)	Serial I/O1 clock input cycle time (Note)	2000			ns
t _{WH} (SCLK1)	Serial I/O1 clock input "H" pulse width (Note)	950			ns
t _{WL} (SCLK1)	Serial I/O1 clock input "L" pulse width (Note)	950			ns
t _{su} (RxD-SCLK1)	Serial I/O1 clock input set up time	400			ns
t _h (SCLK1-RxD)	Serial I/O1 clock input hold time	200			ns
t _c (SCLK2)	Serial I/O2 clock input cycle time	2000			ns
t _{WH} (SCLK2)	Serial I/O2 clock input "H" pulse width	950			ns
t _{WL} (SCLK2)	Serial I/O2 clock input "L" pulse width	950			ns
t _{su} (SIN2-SCLK2)	Serial I/O2 clock input set up time	400			ns
t _h (SCLK2-SIN2)	Serial I/O2 clock input hold time	300			ns

Note : When $f(XIN) = 4$ MHz and bit 6 of address 001A16 is "1" (clock synchronous).

 Divide this value by four when $f(XIN) = 8$ MHz and bit 6 of address 001A16 is "0" (UART).

SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

Table 32 Switching characteristics
(Vcc = 3.0 to 3.6 V, Vss = 0 V, Ta = -20 to 85 °C, unless otherwise noted)

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Limits			Unit
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	
t _{WH} (SCLK1)	Serial I/O1 clock output "H" pulse width	Fig. 87	t _c (SCLK1)/2-50			ns
t _{WL} (SCLK1)	Serial I/O1 clock output "L" pulse width		t _c (SCLK1)/2-50			ns
t _d (SCLK1-TxD)	Serial I/O1 output delay time (Note 1)				350	ns
t _v (SCLK1-TxD)	Serial I/O1 output valid time (Note 1)		-30			ns
t _r (SCLK1)	Serial I/O1 clock output rising time				50	ns
t _f (SCLK1)	Serial I/O1 clock output falling time				50	ns
t _{WH} (SCLK2)	Serial I/O2 clock output "H" pulse width		t _c (SCLK2)/2-240			ns
t _{WL} (SCLK2)	Serial I/O2 clock output "L" pulse width		t _c (SCLK2)/2-240			ns
t _d (SCLK2-SOUT2)	Serial I/O2 output delay time (Note 2)				400	ns
t _v (SCLK2-SOUT2)	Serial I/O2 output valid time (Note 2)		0			ns
t _f (SCLK2)	Serial I/O2 clock output falling time				50	ns
t _r (CMOS)	CMOS output rising time (Note 3)			20	50	ns
t _f (CMOS)	CMOS output falling time (Note 3)			20	50	ns

Notes 1: For t_{WH}(SCLK1), t_{WL}(SCLK1), when the P25/TxD P-channel output disable bit of the UART control register (bit 4 of address 001B16) is "0".

2: When the P01/SOUT2 and P02/SCLK2 P-channel output disable bit of the Serial I/O2 control register (bit 7 of address 001516) is "0".

3: The XOUT pin is excluded.

MULTI-MASTER I²C-BUS BUS LINE CHARACTERISTICS

Table 33 Multi-master I²C-BUS bus line characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Standard clock mode		High-speed clock mode		Unit
			Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
t _{BUF}	Bus free time	Fig. 86	4.7		1.3		μs
t _{HD:STA}	Hold time for START condition		4.0		0.6		μs
t _{LOW}	Hold time for SCL clock = "0"		4.7		1.3		μs
t _R	Rising time of both SCL and SDA signals			1000	20+0.1C _b (Note)	300	ns
t _{HD:DAT}	Data hold time		0		0	0.9	μs
t _{HIGH}	Hold time for SCL clock = "1"		4.0		0.6		μs
t _F	Falling time of both SCL and SDA signals			300	20+0.1C _b (Note)	300	ns
t _{SU:DAT}	Data setup time		250		100		ns
t _{SU:STA}	Setup time for repeated START condition		4.7		0.6		μs
t _{SU:STO}	Setup time for STOP condition		4.0		0.6		μs

Note: C_b = total capacitance of 1 bus line

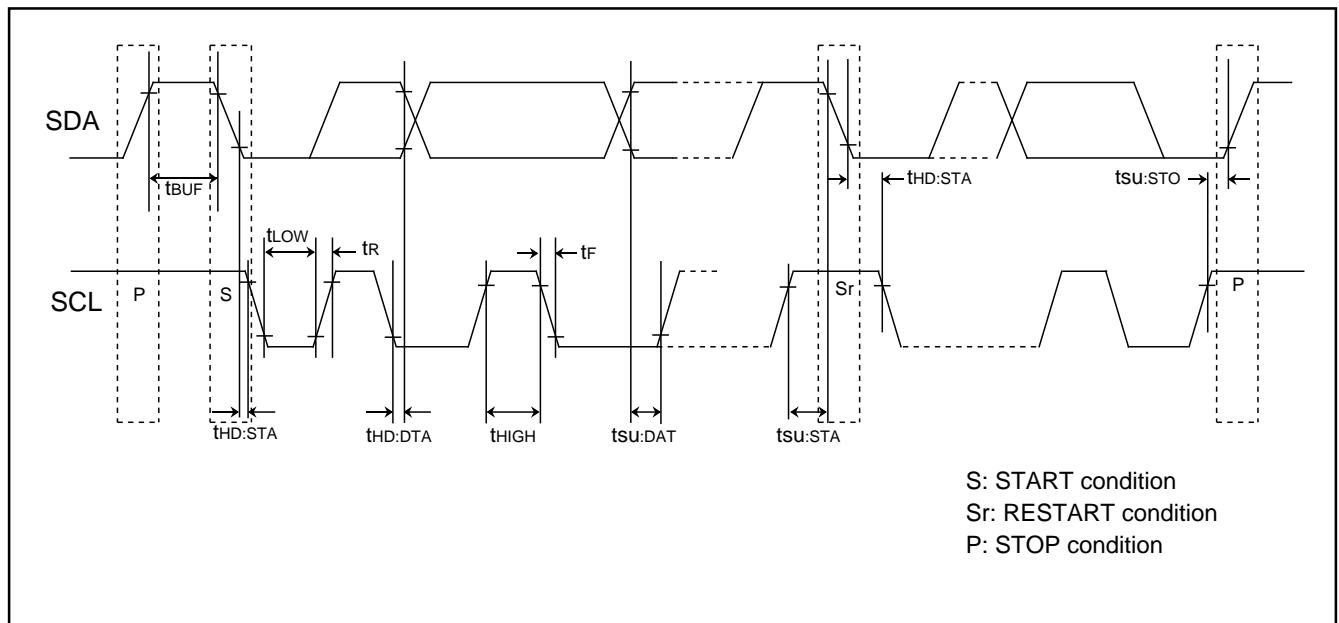


Fig. 86 Timing diagram of multi-master I²C-BUS

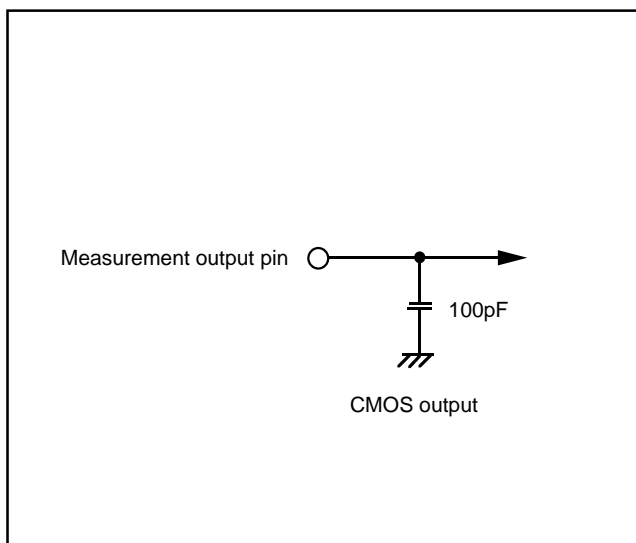


Fig. 87 Circuit for measuring output switching characteristics

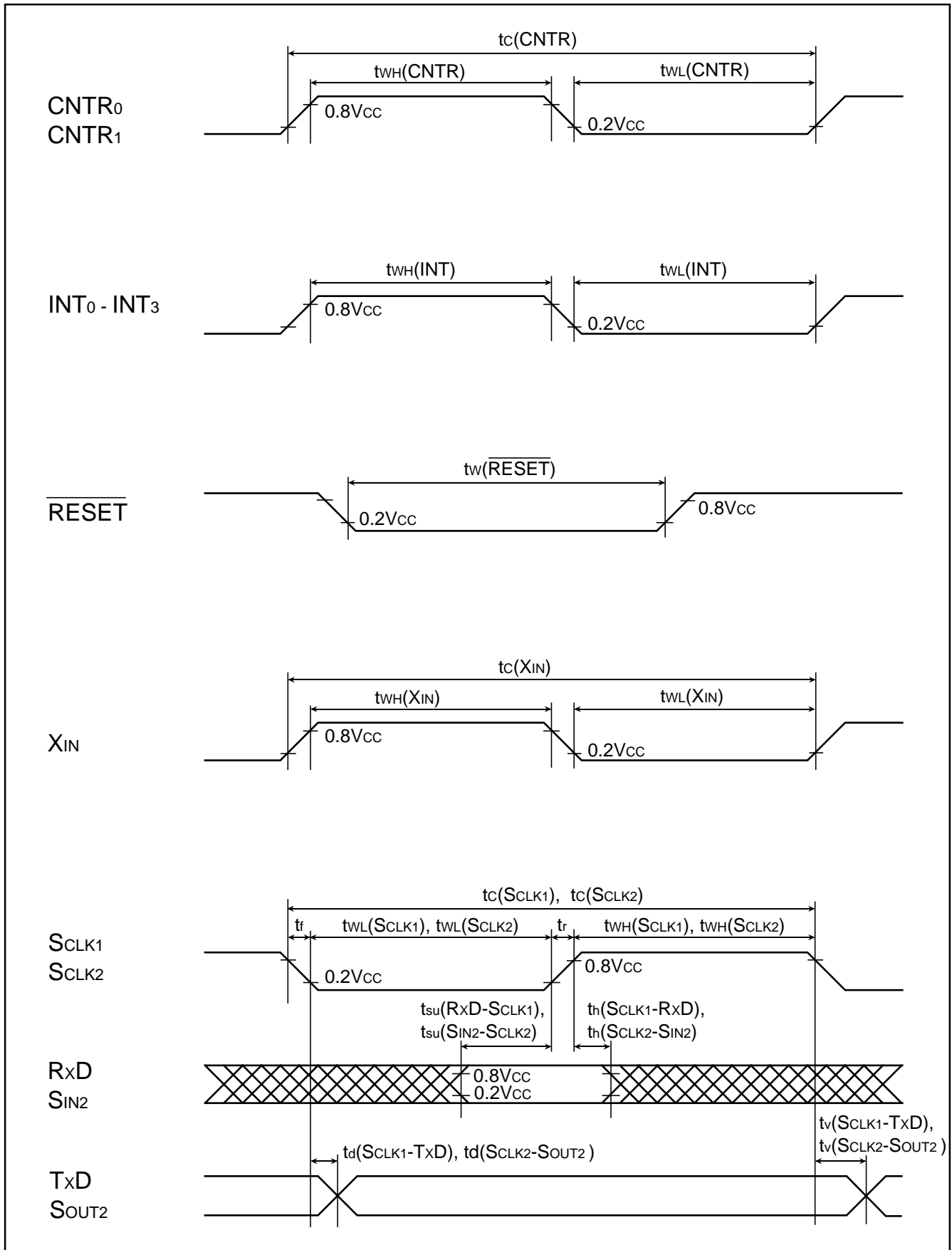


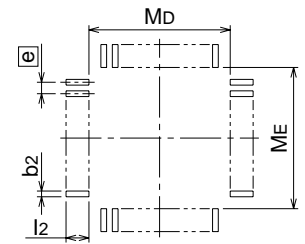
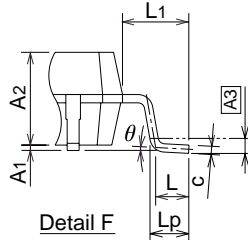
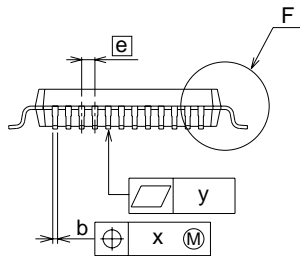
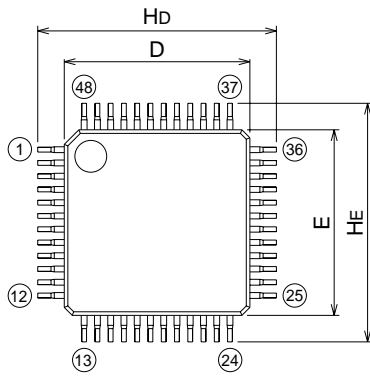
Fig. 88 Timing diagram

PACKAGE OUTLINE

48P6Q-A

Plastic 48pin 7X7mm body LQFP

EIAJ Package Code LQFP48-P-77-0.50	JEDEC Code -	Weight(g) -	Lead Material Cu Alloy
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Recommended Mount Pad

Symbol	Dimension in Millimeters		
	Min	Nom	Max
A	-	-	1.7
A1	0	0.1	0.2
A2	-	1.4	-
b	0.17	0.22	0.27
c	0.105	0.125	0.175
D	6.9	7.0	7.1
E	6.9	7.0	7.1
e	-	0.5	-
H _D	8.8	9.0	9.2
H _E	8.8	9.0	9.2
L	0.35	0.5	0.65
L ₁	-	1.0	-
L _p	0.45	0.6	0.75
A ₃	-	0.25	-
x	-	-	0.08
y	-	-	0.1
θ	0°	-	8°
b ₂	-	0.225	-
l ₂	1.0	-	-
MD	-	7.4	-
ME	-	7.4	-

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