DS07-12531-2E

# 8-bit Proprietary Microcontroller

**CMOS** 

# F<sup>2</sup>MC-8L MB89630R Series

# MB89635R/T635R/636R/637R/T637R MB89P637/W637/PV630

#### **■ OUTLINE**

The MB89630R series has been developed as a general-purpose version of the F<sup>2</sup>MC\*-8L family consisting of proprietary 8-bit, single-chip microcontrollers.

In addition to a compact instruction set, the microcontrollers contain a variety of peripheral functions such as dual-clock control system, five operating speed control stages, a UART, timers, a PWM timer, a serial interface, an A/D converter, an external interrupt, and a watch prescaler.

\*: F2MC stands for FUJITSU Flexible Microcontroller.

#### ■ FEATURES

- · High-speed operating capability at low voltage
- Minimum execution time: 0.4 μs@3.5 V, 0.8 μs@2.7 V
- F2MC-8L family CPU core

Instruction set optimized for controllers

Multiplication and division instructions
16-bit arithmetic operations
Test and branch instructions
Bit manipulation instructions, etc.

Five types of timers

8-bit PWM timer: 2 channels (Also usable as a reload timer)

8-bit pulse-width count timer (Continuous measurement capable, applicable to remote control, etc.)

16-bit timer/counter

21-bit timebase timer

UART

CLK-synchronous/CLK-asynchronous data transfer capable (6, 7, and 8 bits)

· Serial interface

Switchable transfer direction to allows communication with various equipment.

10-bit A/D converter

Start by an external input capable

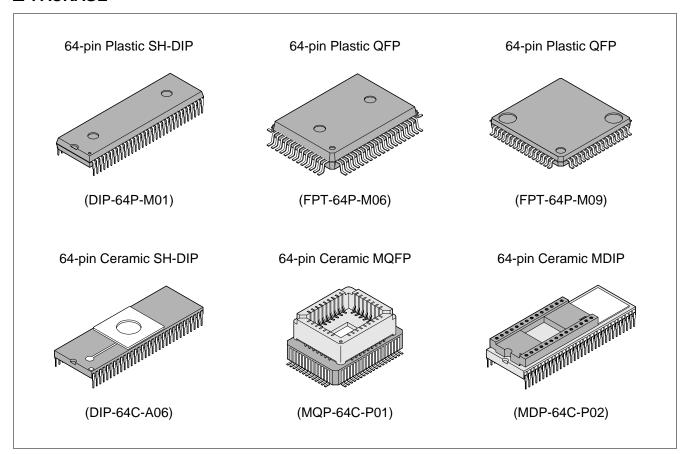
#### (Continued)

- External interrupt: 4 channels
  Four channels are independent and capable of wake-up from low-power consumption modes (with an edge
- Low-power consumption modes
   Stop mode (Oscillation stops to minimize the current consumption.)
   Sleep mode (The CPU stops to reduce the current consumption to approx. 1/3 of normal.)
   Subclock mode
  - Watch mode

detection function).

Bus interface function
 With hold and ready function

#### **■ PACKAGE**



## **■ PRODUCT LINEUP**

Part number									
Item	MB89635R	MB89636R	MB89637R	MB89T635R	MB89T637R	MB89P637	MB89W637	MB89PV630	
Classification	Mass-produced products (mask ROM products)				al ROM ducts	One-time PROM product	EPROM product	Piggyback/ evaluation product (for evaluation and development)	
ROM size	(internal	24 K × 8 bits (internal mask ROM)	32 K × 8 bits (internal mask ROM)	Fixed to ex	ternal ROM	(Internal PF	d with pose	32 K × 8 bits (external ROM)	
RAM size	$512 \times 8$ bits	$768 \times 8$ bits	$1024 \times 8$ bits	$512 \times 8  \text{bits}$		$1024 \times 8$ bits	S	1 K×8 bits	
CPU functions	Instruction Instruction Data bit I Minimum	ber of instruen bit length: on length: ength: execution to processing	me:					kHz	
Ports	Input ports: Output ports (N-ch open-drain): I/O ports (N-ch open-drain): Output ports (CMOS): I/O ports (CMOS): Total:  5 (All also serve as peripherals.) 8 (All also serve as peripherals.) 8 (All also serve as bus control.) 8 (All also serve as bus control.) 9 (27 ports also serve as bus pins and peripherals.)					eripherals.)			
Clock timer		2	1 bits × 1 (in	main clock).	/15 bits × 1 (	(at 32.768 kl	Hz)		
8-bit PWM timer		timer opera	channe	els			·	$0.3.3 \text{ ms}) \times 2$	
8-bit pulse width count timer	8-bit rela	timer operat oad timer op pulse width i measurer	eration (togg	gled output on the operation	capable, ope (capable of	erating clock continuous	cycle: 0.4 to measureme	ວ 12.8 μs) nt, and	
16-bit timer/ counter	16	1 6-bit event c	6-bit timer op ounter opera					ble)	
8-bit serial I/O	8 bits LSB first/MSB first selectable One clock selectable from four transfer clocks (one external shift clock, three internal shift clocks: 0.8 μs, 3.2 μs, 12.8 μs)							.s)	
UART	Capable of switching two I/O systems by software Transfer data length (6, 7, and 8 bits) Transfer rate (300 to 62500 bps. at 10 MHz osciliation)								
10-bit A/D converter	Ca		A/D convers Sense	sion mode (o mode (con	ersion time:	ime: 13.2 μs : 7.2 μs)		mer	
	I.	Capable of continuous activation by an external activation or an internal timer							

#### (Continued)

Part number	MB89635R	MB89636R	MB89637R	MB89T635R	MB89T637R	MB89P637	MB89W637	MB89PV630
External interrupt input	Used also	4 independent channels (edge selection, interrupt vector, source flag). Rising edge/falling edge selectable Used also for wake-up from stop/sleep mode. (Edge detection is also permitted in stop mode.)						
Standby mode		Sleep mode, stop mode, watch mode, and subclock mode						
Process		CMOS						
Operating voltage*	2.2 V to 6.0 V 2.7 V to 6.0 V							
EPROM for use								MBM27C256A-20CZ MBM27C256A-20TV

<sup>\* :</sup> Varies with conditions such as the operating frequency. (See section "■ Electrical Characteristics.") In the case of the MB89PV630, the voltage varies with the restrictions of the EPROM for use.

#### ■ PACKAGE AND CORRESPONDING PRODUCTS

Package	MB89635R MB89T635R	MB89636R MB89637R MB89T637R	MB89P637	MB89W637	MB89PV630
DIP-64P-M01	0	0	0	×	×
FPT-64P-M06	0	0	0	×	×
FPT-64P-M09	0	0	×*	×*	×*
DIP-64C-A06	×	×	×	0	×
MQP-64C-P01	×	×	×	×	0
MDP-64C-P02	×	×	×	×	0

<sup>○ :</sup> Available ×: Not available

Note: For more information about each package, see section "■ Package Dimensions."

<sup>\*:</sup> To convert pin pitches, an adapter socket (manufacturer: Sun Hayato Co., Ltd.) is available. 64SD-64QF2-8L: For conversion from (DIP-64P-M01, DIP-64C-A06, or MDP-64C-P02) to FPT-64P-M09 Inquiry: Sun Hayato Co., Ltd.: TEL (81)-3-3986-0403 FAX (81)-3-5396-9106

#### **■ DIFFERENCES AMONG PRODUCTS**

### 1. Memory Size

Before evaluating using the piggyback product, verify its differences from the product that will actually be used. Take particular care on the following points:

On the MB89P637/W637, the program area starts from address 8007н but on the MB89PV630 and MB89637R starts from 8000н.

- On the MB89P637/W637, addresses 8000H to 8006H comprise the option setting area, option settings can be read by reading these addresses. On the MB89PV630/MB89637R, addresses 8000H to 8006H could also be used as a program ROM. However, do not use these addresses in order to maintain compatibility of the MB89P637/W637.
- The stack area, etc., is set at the upper limit of the RAM.
- The external area is used.

#### 2. Current Consumption

- In the case of the MB89PV630, add the current consumed by the EPROM which connected to the top socket.
- When operated at low speed, the product with an OTPROM (one-time PROM) or an EPROM will consume
  more current than the product with a mask ROM. However, the current consumption in sleep/stop modes is
  the same. (For more information, see sections "■ Electrical Characteristics" and "■ Example Characteristics.")

#### 3. Mask Options

Functions that can be selected as options and how to designate these options vary by the product.

Before using options check section "■ Mask Options."

Take particular care on the following points:

- A pull-up resistor cannot be set for P50 to P53 on the MB89P637 and MB89W637.
- Options are fixed on the MB89PV630, MB89T635R, and MB89T637R.

### 4. Differences between the MB89630 and MB89630R Series

Memory access area

There are no difference between the access area of MB89635/MB89635R, and that of MB89637/MB89637R. The access area of MB89636 is different from that of the MB89636R when using in external bus mode.

Address	Memory area				
Address	MB89636	MB89636R			
0000н to 007Fн	I/O area	I/O area			
0080н to 037Fн	RAM area	RAM area			
0380н to 047Fн		Access prohibited			
0480н to 7FFFн	External area	External area			
8000н to 9FFFн		Access prohibited			
A000н to FFFFн	ROM area	ROM area			

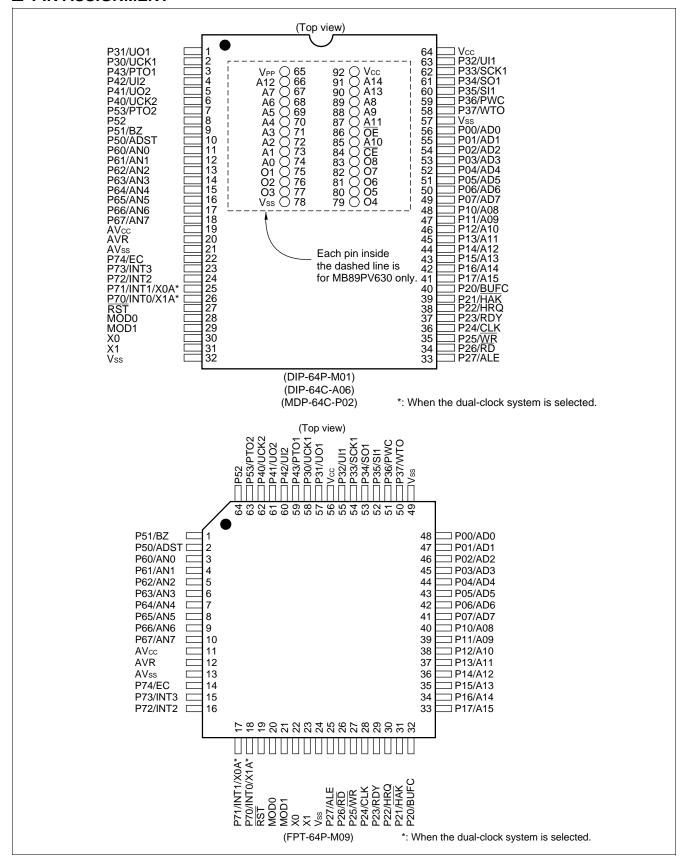
- Other specifications
  Both MB89630 series and MB89630R is the same.
- Electrical specifications/electrical characteristics
   Electrical specifications of the MB89630R series are the same as that of the MB89630 series.
   Electrical characteristics of both the series are much the same.

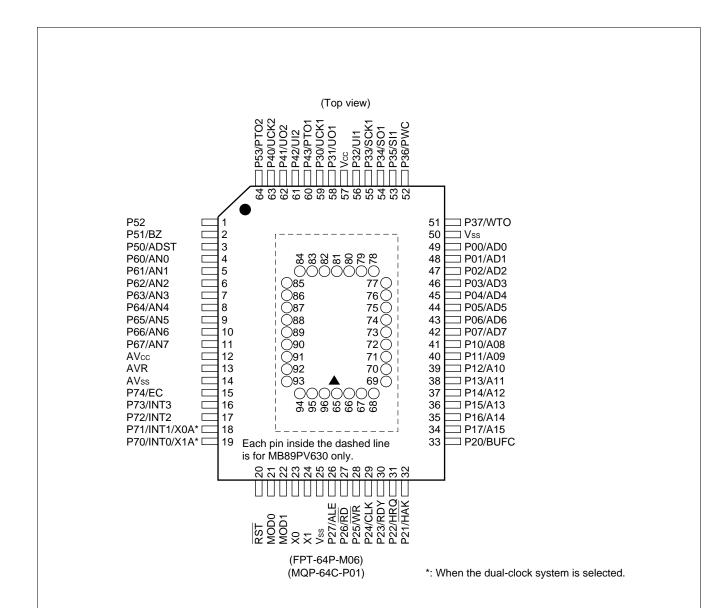
### ■ CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE MB89630 AND MB89630R SERIES

- The MB89630R series is the reduction version of the MB89630 series.
- The the MB89630 and MB89630R series consist of the following products:

MB89630 series	MB89635	MB89T635	MB89636	MB89637	MB89T637	MB89P637	MB89W637	MB89PV630
MB89630R series	MB89635R	MB89T635R	MB89636R	MB89637R	MB89T637R	INDOSI USI	IVIDO9VVO37	MD091 V030

#### ■ PIN ASSIGNMENT





#### • Pin assignment on package top (MB89PV630 only)

Pin no.	Pin name	Pin no.	Pin name	Pin no.	Pin name	Pin no.	Pin name
65	N.C.	73	A2	81	N.C.	89	ŌĒ
66	V <sub>PP</sub>	74	A1	82	04	90	N.C.
67	A12	75	A0	83	O5	91	A11
68	A7	76	N.C.	84	O6	92	A9
69	A6	77	01	85	07	93	A8
70	A5	78	O2	86	O8	94	A13
71	A4	79	O3	87	CE	95	A14
72	A3	80	Vss	88	A10	96	Vcc

N.C.: Internally connected. Do not use.

### **■ PIN DESCRIPTION**

	Pin no.			0: '4	
SH-DIP*1 MDIP*2	QFP2*3	QFP1*4 MQFP*5	Pin name	Circuit type	Function
30	22	23	X0	Α	Main clock crystal oscillator pins
31	23	24	X1		
28	20	21	MOD0	D	Operating mode selection pins
29	21	22	MOD1		Connect directly to Vcc or Vss.
27	19	20	RST	С	Reset I/O pin This pin is an N-ch open-drain output type with a pull-up resistor, and a hysteresis input type. "L" is output from this pin by an internal reset source. The internal circuit is initialized by the input of "L".
56 to 49	48 to 41	49 to 42	P00/AD0 to P07/AD7	F	General-purpose I/O ports When an external bus is used, these ports function as the multiplex pins of the lower address output and the data I/O.
48 to 41	40 to 33	41 to 34	P10/A08 to P17/A157	F	General-purpose I/O ports When an external bus is used, these ports function as an upper address output.
40	32	33	P20/BUFC	Н	General-purpose output port When an external bus is used, this port can also be used as a buffer control output by setting the BCTR.
39	31	32	P21/HAK	Н	General-purpose output port When an external bus is used, this port can also be used as a hold acknowledge by setting the BCTR.
38	30	31	P22/HRQ	F	General-purpose output port When an external bus is used, this port can also be used as a hold request input by setting the BCTR.
37	29	30	P23/RDY	F	General-purpose output port When an external bus is used, this port functions as a ready input.
36	28	29	P24/CLK	Н	General-purpose output port When an external bus is used, this port functions as a clock output.
35	27	28	P25/WR	Н	General-purpose output port When an external bus is used, this port functions as a write signal output.
34	26	27	P26/RD	Н	General-purpose output port When an external bus is used, this port functions as a read signal output.

\*5: MQP-M64C-P01

\*2: MDP-64C-P02

\*3: FPT-64P-M09

### (Continued)

	Pin no.			Circuit		
SH-DIP*1 MDIP*2	QFP2*3	QFP1*4 MQFP*5	Pin name	Circuit type	Function	
33	25	26	P27/ALE	Н	General-purpose output port When an external bus is used, this port functions as an address latch signal output.	
2	58	59	P30/UCK1	G	General-purpose I/O port Also serves as the clock I/O 1 for the UART. This port is a hysteresis input type.	
1	57	58	P31/UO1	F	General-purpose I/O port Also serves as the data output 1 for the UART.	
63	55	56	P32/UI1	G	General-purpose I/O port Also serves as the data input 1 for the UART. This port is a hysteresis input type.	
62	54	55	P33/SCK1	G	General-purpose I/O port Also serves as the data input for the 8-bit serial I/O. This port is a hysteresis input type.	
61	53	54	P34/SO1	F	General-purpose I/O port Also serves as the data output for the 8-bit serial I/O.	
60	52	53	P35/SI1	G	General-purpose I/O port Also serves as the data input for the 8-bit serial I/O. This port is a hysteresis input type.	
59	51	52	P36/PWC	G	General-purpose I/O port Also serves as the measured pulse input for the 8-bit pulse width counter. This port is a hysteresis input type.	
58	50	51	P37/WTO	F	General-purpose I/O port Also serves as the toggle output for the 8-bit pulse width counter.	
6	62	63	P40/UCK2	G	General-purpose I/O port Also serves as the clock I/O 2 for the UART. This port is a hysteresis input type.	
5	61	62	P41/UO2	F	General-purpose I/O port Also serves as the data output 2 for the UART.	
4	60	61	P42/UI2	G	General-purpose I/O port Also serves as the data input 2 for the UART. This port is a hysteresis input type.	
3	59	60	P43/PTO1	F	General-purpose I/O port Also serves as the toggle output for the 8-bit PWM timer.	
10	2	3	P50/ADST	K	General-purpose I/O port Also serves as an A/D converter external activation. This port is a hysteresis input type.	

\*1: DIP-64P-M01, DIP-64C-A06

\*4: FPT-64P-M06 \*5: MQP-M64C-P01

\*2: MDP-64C-P02

(Continued)

\*3: FPT-64P-M09

### (Continued)

	Pin no.			Circuit	
SH-DIP*1 MDIP*2	QFP2*3	QFP1*4 MQFP*5	Pin name	Circuit type	Function
9	1	2	P51/BZ	J	General-purpose I/O port Also serves as a buzzer output.
8	64	1	P52	J	General-purpose I/O port
7	63	64	P53/PTO2	J	General-purpose I/O port Also serves as the toggle output for the 8-bit PWM timer.
11 to 18	3 to 10	4 to 11	P60/AN0 to P67/AN7	I	N-ch open-drain output ports Also serve as an A/D converter analog input.
26, 25	18, 17	19, 18	P70/INT0/X1A, P71/INT1/X0A	B/E	Input-only ports These ports are a hysteresis input type. Also serve as an external interrupt input (at single-clock operation). Subclock crystal oscillator pins (at dual-clock operation)
24, 23	16, 15	17, 16	P72/INT2, P73/INT3	E	Input-only ports Also serve as an external interrupt input. These ports are a hysteresis input type.
22	14	15	P74/EC	Е	General-purpose input port Also serves as the external clock input for the 16-bit timer/counter. This port is a hysteresis input type.
64	56	57	Vcc	_	Power supply pin
32, 57	24,49	25, 50	Vss	_	Power supply (GND) pin
19	11	12	AVcc	_	A/D converter power supply pin
20	12	13	AVR		A/D converter reference voltage input pin
21	13	14	AVss	_	A/D converter power supply pin Use this pin at the same voltage as Vss.

\*1: DIP-64P-M01, DIP-64C-A06

\*4: FPT-64P-M06

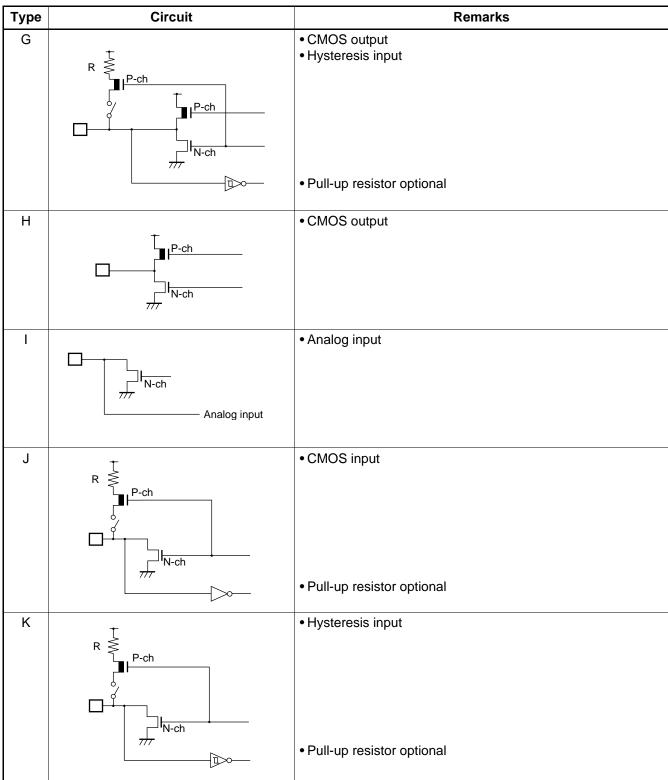
\*2: MDP-64C-P02 \*3: FPT-64P-M09 \*5: MQP-M64C-P01

## • External EPROM pins (MB89PV630 only)

Pin	no.	<b>D</b> '	1/0	F	
MDIP	MQFP	Pin name	I/O	Function	
65	66	V <sub>PP</sub>	0	"H" level output pin	
66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74	67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75	A12 A7 A6 A5 A4 A3 A2 A1 A0	0	Address output pins	
75 76 77	77 78 79	O1 O2 O3	I	Data input pins	
78	80	Vss	0	Power supply (GND) pin	
79 80 81 82 83	82 83 84 85 86	O4 O5 O6 O7 O8	I	Data input pins	
84	87	CE	0	ROM chip enable pin Outputs "H" during standby.	
85	88	A10	0	Address output pin	
86	89	ŌĒ	0	ROM output enable pin Outputs "L" at all times.	
87 88 89	91 92 93	A11 A9 A8	0	Address output pins	
90	94	A13	0		
91	95	A14	0		
92	96	Vcc	0	EPROM power supply pin	
_	65 76 81 90	N.C.	_	Internally connected pins Be sure to leave them open.	

## ■ I/O CIRCUIT TYPE

Туре	Circuit	Remarks
A	X1 X0 X0 X0 X1 X0 X1 X0 X1 X1 X1 X1 X1 X1 X1 X1 X1 X1 X1 X1 X1	Crystal or ceramic oscillation type (main clock)     External clock input selection versions of MB89PV630,     MB89P637, MB89W637, MB89635R, MB89T635R,     MB89636R, MB89637R, and MB89T637R     At an oscillation feedback resistor of approximately     1 MΩ@5.0 V
В	X1A X0A X0A Standby control signal	Crystal or ceramic oscillation type (subclock)     MB89PV630, MB89P637, MB89W637, MB89635R,     MB89636R, and MB89637R with dual-clock system     At an oscillation feedback resistor of approximately     4.5 MΩ@5.0 V
С	R P-ch	<ul> <li>At an output pull-up resistor (P-ch) of approximately 50 kΩ@5.0 V</li> <li>Hysteresis input</li> </ul>
D		
E	T T T	Hysteresis input
		Pull-up resistor optional (except P70 and P71)
F	R P-ch P-ch N-ch	CMOS output     CMOS input  Pull-up resistor optional (except P22 and P23)



#### **■ HANDLING DEVICES**

#### 1. Preventing Latchup

Latchup may occur on CMOS ICs if voltage higher than Vcc or lower than Vss is applied to input and output pins other than medium- and high-voltage pins or if higher than the voltage which shows on "1. Absolute Maximum Ratings" in section "■ Electrical Characteristics" is applied between Vcc and Vss.

When latchup occurs, power supply current increases rapidly and might thermally damage elements. When using, take great care not to exceed the absolute maximum ratings.

Also, take care to prevent the analog power supply (AVcc and AVR) and analog input from exceeding the digital power supply (Vcc) when the analog system power supply is turned on and off.

#### 2. Treatment of Unused Input Pins

Leaving unused input pins open could cause malfunctions. They should be connected to a pull-up or pull-down resistor.

#### 3. Treatment of Power Supply Pins on Microcontrollers with A/D and D/A Converters

Connect to be AVcc = DAVC = Vcc and AVss = AVR = Vss even if the A/D and D/A converters are not in use.

#### 4. Treatment of N.C. Pins

Be sure to leave (internally connected) N.C. pins open.

#### 5. Power Supply Voltage Fluctuations

Although  $V_{\rm CC}$  power supply voltage is assured to operate within the rated range, a rapid fluctuation of the voltage could cause malfunctions, even if it occurs within the rated range. Stabilizing voltage supplied to the IC is therefore important. As stabilization guidelines, it is recommended to control power so that  $V_{\rm CC}$  ripple fluctuations (P-P value) will be less than 10% of the standard  $V_{\rm CC}$  value at the commercial frequency (50 Hz to 60 Hz) and the transient fluctuation rate will be less than 0.1 V/ms at the time of a momentary fluctuation such as when power is switched.

#### 6. Precautions when Using an External Clock

When an external clock is used, oscillation stabilization time is required even for power-on reset (option selection) and wake-up from stop mode.

#### ■ PROGRAMMING TO THE EPROM ON THE MB89P637

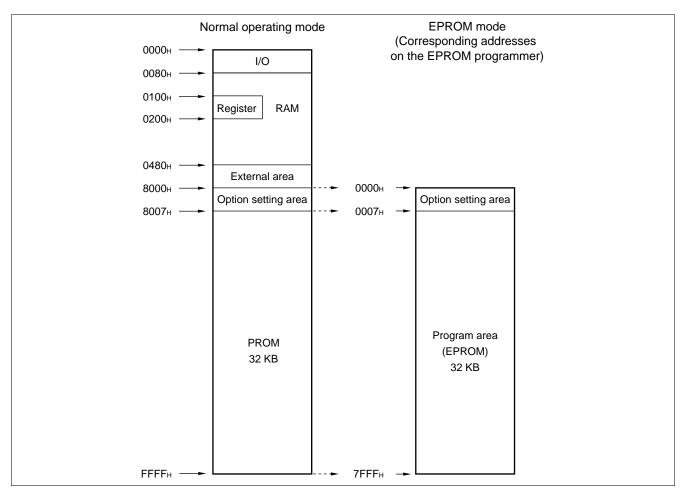
The MB89P637 is an OTPROM version of the MB89630 series.

#### 1. Features

- 32-Kbytes PROM on chip
- Options can be set using the EPROM programmer.
- Equivalency to the MBM27C256A in EPROM mode (when programmed with the EPROM programmer)

#### 2. Memory Space

Memory space in each mode is illustrated below.



### 3. Programming to the EPPROM

In EPROM mode, the MB89P637 functions equivalent to the MBM27C256A. This allows the PROM to be programmed with a general-purpose EPROM programmer by using the dedicated socket adapter.

However, the electronic signature mode cannot be used.

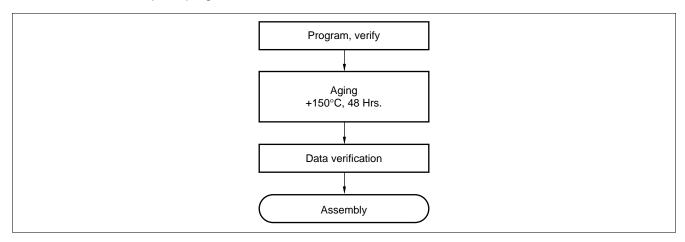
When the operating ROM area for a single chip is 32 Kbytes (8007<sub>H</sub> to FFFF<sub>H</sub>) the EPROM can be programmed as follows:

#### • Programming procedure

- Set the EPROM programmer to the MBM27C256A-20CZ and MBM27C256A-20TV.
- (2) Load program data into the EPROM programmer at 0007<sub>H</sub> to 7FFF<sub>H</sub>. (Note that addresses 8000<sub>H</sub> to FFFF<sub>H</sub> in the operating mode assign to 0000<sub>H</sub> to 7FFF<sub>H</sub> in EPROM mode).
- (3) Load option data into addresses 0000H to 0006H of the EPROM programmer. (For information about each corresponding option, see "8. OTPROM Option Bit Map.")
- (4) Program with the EPROM programmer.

#### 4. Recommended Screening Conditions

High-temperature aging is recommended as the pre-assembly screening procedure for a product with a blanked OTPROM microcomputer program.



#### 5. Programming Yield

All bits cannot be programmed at Fujitsu shipping test to a blanked OTPROM microcomputer, due to its nature. For this reason, a programming yield of 100% cannot be assured at all times.

#### 6. Erasure

In order to clear all locations of their programmed contents, it is necessary to expose the internal EPROM to an ultraviolet light source. A dosage of 10 W-seconds/cm² is required to completely erase an internal EPROM. This dosage can be obtained by exposure to an ultraviolet lamp (wavelength of 2537 Angstroms (Å)) with intensity of 12000  $\mu$ W/cm² for 15 to 21 minutes. The internal EPROM should be about one inch from the source and all filters should be removed from the UV light source prior to erasure.

It is important to note that the internal EPROM and similar devices, will erase with light sources having wavelengths shorter than 4000 Å. Although erasure time will be much longer than with UV source at 2537 Å, nevertheless the exposure to fluorescent light and sunlight will eventually erase the internal EPROM, and exposure to them should be prevented to realize maximum system reliability. If used in such an environment, the package windows should be covered by an opaque label or substance.

## 7. EPROM Programmer Socket Adapter

Part No.	MB89P637-SH	MB89P637PF
Package	SH-DIP-64	QFP-64
Compatible socket adapter Sun Hayato Co., Ltd.	ROM-64SD-28DP-8L	ROM-64QF-28DP-8L

Inquiry: Sun Hayato Co., Ltd.: TEL: (81)-3-3986-0403 FAX: (81)-3-5396-9106

## 8. OTPROM Option Bit Map

Address	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0
0000н	Vacancy Readable and writable	Vacancy Readable and writable	Vacancy Readable and writable	Single/dual- clock system 1: Dual clock 0: Single clock		Power-on reset 1: Yes 0: No	11:2 <sup>18</sup> /Fc	bilization (/Fсн) н 01:2 <sup>17</sup> /Fсн н 00:2 <sup>4</sup> /Fсн
0001н	P07 Pull-up 1: No 0: Yes	P06 Pull-up 1: No 0: Yes	P05 Pull-up 1: No 0: Yes	P04 Pull-up 1: No 0: Yes	P03 Pull-up 1: No 0: Yes	P02 Pull-up 1: No 0: Yes	P01 Pull-up 1: No 0: Yes	P00 Pull-up 1: No 0: Yes
0002н	P17 Pull-up 1: No 0: Yes	P16 Pull-up 1: No 0: Yes	P15 Pull-up 1: No 0: Yes	P14 Pull-up 1: No 0: Yes	P13 Pull-up 1: No 0: Yes	P12 Pull-up 1: No 0: Yes	P11 Pull-up 1: No 0: Yes	P10 Pull-up 1: No 0: Yes
0003н	P37 Pull-up 1: No 0: Yes	P36 Pull-up 1: No 0: Yes	P35 Pull-up 1: No 0: Yes	P34 Pull-up 1: No 0: Yes	P33 Pull-up 1: No 0: Yes	P32 Pull-up 1: No 0: Yes	P31 Pull-up 1: No 0: Yes	P30 Pull-up 1: No 0: Yes
0004н	Vacancy Readable and writable	P43 Pull-up 1: No 0: Yes	P42 Pull-up 1: No 0: Yes	P41 Pull-up 1: No 0: Yes	P40 Pull-up 1: No 0: Yes			
0005н	Vacancy Readable and writable	Vacancy Readable and writable	Vacancy Readable and writable	P74 Pull-up 1: No 0: Yes	P73 Pull-up 1: No 0: Yes	P72 Pull-up 1: No 0: Yes	Vacancy Readable and writable	Vacancy Readable and writable
0006н	Vacancy Readable and writable	Vacancy Readable and writable	Vacancy Readable and writable	Vacancy Readable and writable	Reserved bit Readable and writable			

Note: Each bit is set to '1' as the initialized value.

#### ■ PROGRAMMING TO THE EPROM WITH PIGGYBACK/EVALUATION DEVICE

#### 1. EPROM for Use

MBM27C256A-20CZ, MBM27C256A-20TV

#### 2. Programming Socket Adapter

To program to the PROM using an EPROM programmer, use the socket adapter (manufacturer: Sun Hayato Co., Ltd.) listed below.

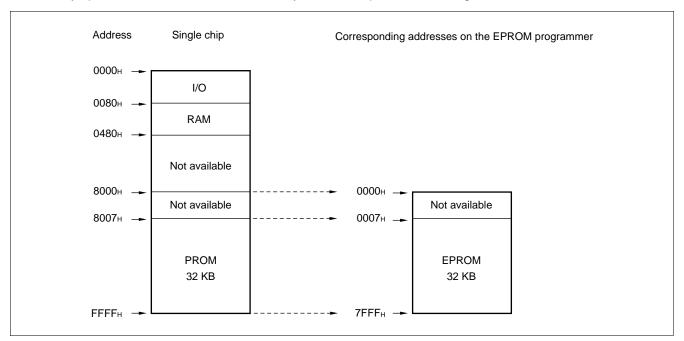
Package	Adapter socket part number
LCC-32 (Rectangle)	ROM-32LC-28DP-YG

Inquiry: Sun Hayato Co., Ltd.: TEL: (81)-3-3986-0403

FAX: (81)-3-5396-9106

#### 3. Memory Space

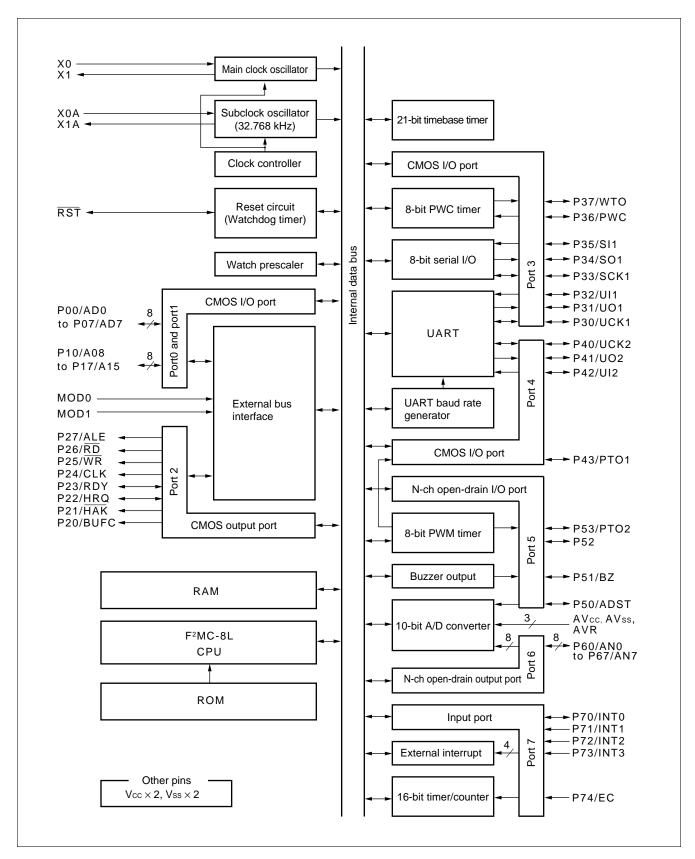
Memory space in each mode, such as 32-Kbyte PROM, option area is diagrammed below.



### 4. Programming to the EPROM

- (1) Set the EPROM programmer to the MBM27C256A.
- (2) Load program data into the EPROM programmer at 0007<sub>H</sub> to 7FFF<sub>H</sub>.
- (3) Program to 0000H to 7FFFH with the EPROM programmer.

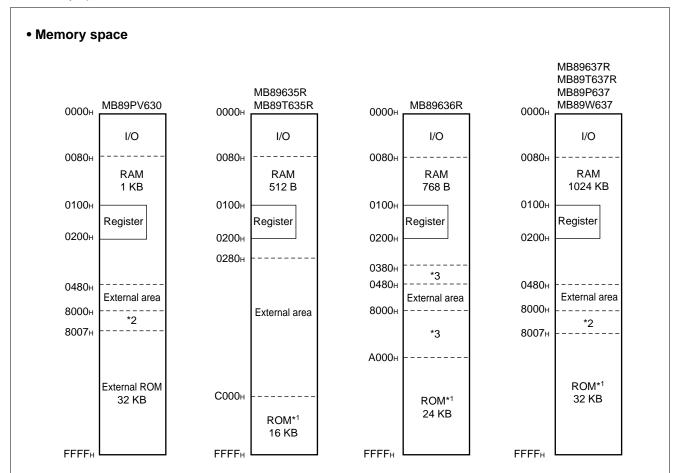
#### **■ BLOCK DIAGRAM**



#### **■ CPU CORE**

#### 1. Memory Space

The microcontrollers of the MB89630R series offer 64 Kbytes of memory for storing all of I/O, data, and program areas. The I/O area is located at the lowest address. The data area is provided immediately above the I/O area. The data area can be divided into register, stack, and direct areas according to the application. The program area is located at exactly the opposite end of I/O area, that is, near the highest address. Provide the tables of interrupt reset vectors and vector call instructions toward the highest address within the program area. The memory space of the MB89630R series is structured as illustrated below.



- \*1: The ROM area is an external area depending on the mode.

  The internal ROM cannot be used on the MB89T635R and MB89T637R.
- \*2: Addresses 8000н to 8006н for the MB89P637 and MB89W637 comprise an option area, do not use this area for the MB89PV630 and MB89637R.
- \*3: The access is forbidden in the external bus mode.

#### 2. Registers

The F<sup>2</sup>MC-8L family has two types of registers; dedicated registers in the CPU and general-purpose registers in the memory. The following dedicated registers are provided:

Program counter (PC): A 16-bit register for indicating the instruction storage positions

Accumulator (A): A 16-bit temporary register for storing arithmetic operations, etc. When the

instruction is an 8-bit data processing instruction, the lower byte is used.

Temporary accumulator (T): A16-bit register which performs arithmetic operations with the accumulator

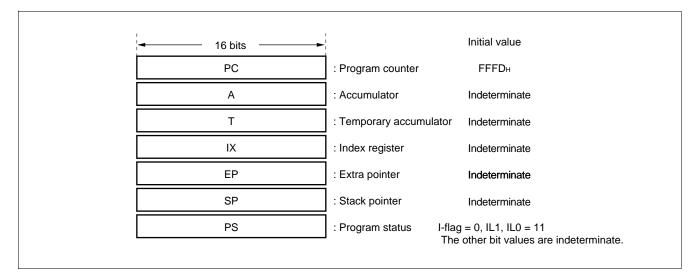
When the instruction is an 8-bit data processing instruction, the lower byte is used.

Index register (IX): A16-bit register for index modification

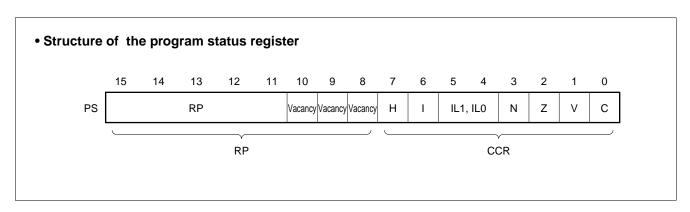
Extra pointer (EP): A16-bit pointer for indicating a memory address

Stack pointer (SP): A16-bit register for indicating a stack area

Program status (PS): A16-bit register for storing a register pointer, a condition code

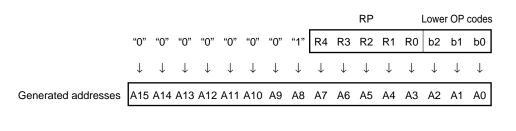


The PS can further be divided into higher 8 bits for use as a register bank pointer (RP) and the lower 8 bits for use as a condition code register (CCR). (See the diagram below.)



The RP indicates the address of the register bank currently in use. The relationship between the pointer contents and the actual address is based on the conversion rule illustrated below.

• Rule for conversion of actual addresses of the general-purpose register area



The CCR consists of bits indicating the results of arithmetic operations and the contents of transfer data and bits for control of CPU operations at the time of an interrupt.

H-flag: Set to '1' when a carry or a borrow from bit 3 to bit 4 occurs as a result of an arithmetic operation. Cleared to '0' otherwise. This flag is for decimal adjustment instructions.

I-flag: Interrupt is enabled when this flag is set to '1'. Interrupt is disabled when the flag is cleared to '0'. Cleared to '0' at the reset.

IL1, IL0: Indicates the level of the interrupt currently allowed. Processes an interrupt only if its request level is higher than the value indicated by this bit.

IL1	IL0	Interrupt level	High-low
0	0	1	High
0	1	l	<b>†</b>
1	0	2	
1	1	3	Low

N-flag: Set to '1' if the MSB becomes to '1' as the result of an arithmetic operation. Cleared to '0' when the bit is cleared to '0'.

Z-flag: Set to '1' when an arithmetic operation results in 0. Cleared to '0' otherwise.

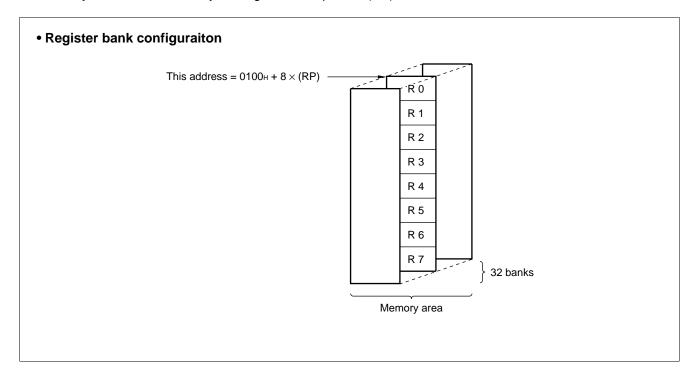
V-flag: Set to '1' if the complement on 2 overflows as a result of an arithmetic operation. Cleared to '0' if the overflow doesnot occur.

C-flag: Set to '1' when a carry or a borrow from bit 7 occurs as a result of an arithmetic operation. Cleared to '0' otherwise.Set to the shift-out value in the case of a shift instruction.

The following general-purpose registers are provided:

General-purpose registers: An 8-bit register for storing data

The general-purpose registers are 8 bits and located in the register banks of the memory. One bank contains eight registers and up to a total of 32 banks can be used on the MB89653A (RAM  $512 \times 8$  bits). The bank currently in use is indicated by the register bank pointer (RP).



## ■ I/O MAP

Address	Read/write	Register name	Register description			
00н	(R/W)	PDR0	Port 0 data register			
01н	(W)	DDR0	Port 0 data direction register			
02н	(R/W)	PDR1	Port 1 data register			
03н	(W)	DDR1	Port 1 data direction register			
04н	(R/W)	PDR2	Port 2 data register			
05н	(W)	BCTR	External bus pin control register			
06н		Vac	cancy			
07н	(R/W)	SYCC	System clock control register			
08н	(R/W)	STBC	System clock control register			
09н	(R/W)	WDTE	Watchdog timer control register			
ОАн	(R/W)	TBCR	Timebase timer control register			
0Вн	(R/W)	WPCR	Watch prescaler control register			
0Сн	(R/W)	CHG3	Port 3 switching register			
ОДн	(R/W)	PDR3	Port 3 data register			
0Ен	(W)	DDR3	Port 3 data direction register			
0Fн	(R/W)	PDR4	Port 4 data register			
10н	(W)	DDR4	Port 4 data direction register			
11н	(R/W)	BUZR	Buzzer register			
12н	(R/W)	PDR5	Port 5 data register			
13н	(R/W)	PDR6	Port 6 data register			
14н	(R)	PDR7	Port 7 data register			
15н	(R/W)	PCR1	PWC pulse width control register 1			
16н	(R/W)	PCR2	PWC pulse width control register 2			
17н	(R/W)	RLBR	PWC reload buffer register			
18н	(R/W)	TMCR	16-bit timer control register			
19н	(R/W)	TCHR	16-bit timer count register (H)			
1Ан	(R/W)	TCLR	16-bit timer count register (L)			
1Вн		Vac	cancy			
1Сн	(R/W)	SMR1	Serial mode register			
1Dн	(R/W)	SDR1	Serial data register			
1Ен	Vacancy					
1F <sub>H</sub>		Vac	cancy			

## (Continued)

Address	Read/write	Register name	Register description				
20н	(R/W)	ADC1	A/D converter control register 1				
21н	(R/W)	ADC2	A/D converter control register 2				
22н	(R/W)	ADDH	A/D converter data register (H)				
23н	(R/W)	ADDL	A/D converter data register (L)				
24н	(R/W)	EIC1	External interrupt control register 1				
25н	(R/W)	EIC2	External interrupt control register 2				
26н		Vaca	ancy				
27н		Vaca	ancy				
28н	(R/W)	CNTR1	PWM timer control register 1				
29н	(R/W)	CNTR2	PWM timer control register 2				
2Ан	(R/W)	CNTR3	PWM timer control register 3				
2Вн	(W)	COMR1	PWM timer compare register 1				
2Сн	(W)	COMR2	PWM timer compare register 2				
2Dн	(R/W)	SMC	UART serial mode control register				
2Ен	(R/W)	SRC	UART serial rate control register				
2Fн	(R/W)	SSD	UART serial status/data register				
30н	(R) (W)	SIDR SODR	UART serial input data control register UART serial output data control register				
31н to 7Вн		Vaca	ancy				
7Сн	(W)	ILR1	Interrupt level setting register 1				
7Dн	(W)	ILR2	Interrupt level settingregister 2				
<b>7</b> Ен	(W)	ILR3	Interrupt level setting register 3				
<b>7</b> Fн	Vacancy						

Note: Do not use vacancies.

### **■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

### 1. Absolute Maximum Ratings

(AVss = Vss = 0.0 V)

Doromotor	Symbol	Va	lue	Unit	Remarks
Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Onit	Remarks
Dower cumply voltage	Vcc	Vss - 0.3	Vss + 7.0	V	*
Power supply voltage	AVcc	Vss - 0.3	Vss + 7.0	V	*
A/D converter reference input voltage	AVR	Vss-0.3	Vss + 7.0	V	AVR must not exceed "AVcc + 0.3 V".
Input voltage	Vı	Vss-0.3	Vcc + 0.3	V	Except P50 to P53
Input voltage	V <sub>I2</sub>	Vss-0.3	Vss + 7.0	V	P50 to P53
Output voltage	Vo	Vss - 0.3	Vcc + 0.3	V	Except P50 to P53
Output voltage	V <sub>O2</sub>	Vss-0.3	Vss + 7.0	V	P50 to P53
"L" level maximum output current	loL	_	20	mA	
"L" level average output current	IOLAV	_	4	mA	Average value (operating current × operating rate)
"L" level total maximum output current	$\Sigma$ loL	_	100	mA	
"L" level total average output current	$\Sigma$ lolav	_	40	mA	Average value (operating current × operating rate)
"H" level maximum output current	Іон	_	-20	mA	
"H" level average output current	Іонач		-4	mA	Average value (operating current × operating rate)
"H" level total maximum output current	$\Sigma$ Іон	_	-50	mA	
"H" level total average output current	$\Sigma$ lohav	_	-20	mA	Average value (operating current × operating rate)
Power consumption	PD	_	500	mW	
Operating temperature	TA	-40	+85	°C	
Storage temperature	Tstg	<b>-</b> 55	+150	°C	

 $<sup>^*</sup>$ : Use AVcc and Vcc set at the same voltage. Take care so that AVcc does not exceed Vcc, such as when power is turned on.

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

### 2. Recommended Operating Conditions

(AVss = Vss = 0.0 V)

Parameter	Symbol	Va	lue	Unit	Remarks	
Parameter	Syllibol	Min.	Max	Oilit	Remarks	
		2.2*	6.0*	V	Normal operation assurance range* MB89635R/637R	
Power supply voltage	Vcc	2.7*	6.0*	V	Normal operation assurance range* MB89PV630/P637/ W637/T635R/T637R	
	AVcc	1.5	6.0	V	Retains the RAM state in stop mode	
A/D converter reference input voltage	AVR	3.0	AVcc	V		
Operating temperature	TA	-40	+85	°C		

<sup>\*:</sup> These values vary with the operating frequency, instruction cycle, and analog assurance range. See Figure 1 and "5. A/D Converter Electrical Characteristics."

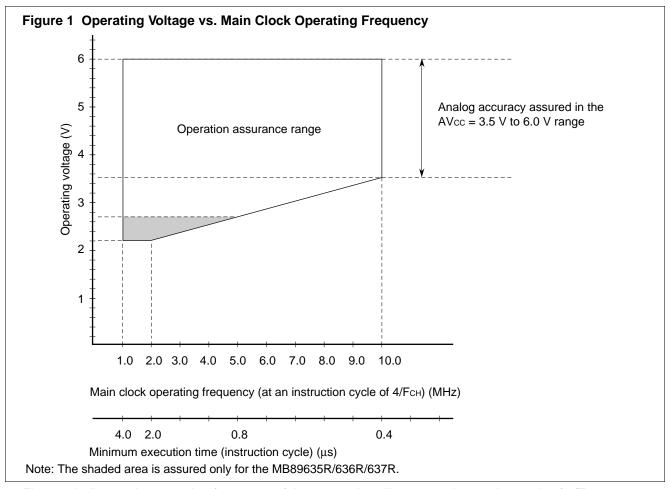


Figure 1 indicates the operating frequency of the external oscillator at an instruction cycle of 4/Fch. Since the operating voltage range is dependent on the instruction cycle, see minimum execution time if the operating speed is switched using a gear.

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

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

No warranty is made with respect to uses, operating conditions, or combinations not represented on the data sheet. Users considering application outside the listed conditions are advised to contact their FUJITSU representatives beforehand.

### 3. DC Characteristics

 $(AVcc = Vcc = 5.0 \text{ V}, AVss = Vss = 0.0 \text{ V}, T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C to } +85^{\circ}\text{C})$ 

(AVcc = Vcc = 5.0  V, AVss = Vss = 0.0)							V, IA	$= -40^{\circ}\text{C to } +85^{\circ}\text{C}$	
Parameter	Parameter Symbol		Condition		Value		Unit	Remarks	
- uramotor	- Cymbol	Pin name	Jonation	Min.	Тур.	Max.	O.m.		
	V <sub>IH1</sub>	P00 to P07, P10 to P17, P22, P23, P31, P34, P37, P41, P43, P51 to P53		0.7 Vcc	_	Vcc + 0.3	V	P51 to P53 with pull-up resistor	
"H" level input	V <sub>IH2</sub>	P51 to P53		0.7 Vcc		Vss + 6.0	V	Without pull-up resistor	
voltage	Vihs	RST, MOD0, MOD1, P30, P32, P33, P35, P36, P40, P42,P50, P72 to P74		0.8 Vcc		Vcc + 0.3	٧	P50 with pull-up resistor	
	VIHS2	P50, P70, P71		0.8 Vcc		Vss + 6.0	V	Without pull-up resistor	
	VIL	P00 to P07, P10 to P17, P22, P23, P31, P34, P37, P41, P43	_	Vss-0.3		0.3 Vcc	V		
"L" level input voltage	Vils	P30, P32, P33, P35, P36, P40, P42, P50 to P53, P70 to P74, RST, MOD0, MOD1		Vss - 0.3	_	0.2 Vcc	V		
Open-drain output pin application voltage	VD	P50 to P53		Vss-0.3	_	Vss + 6.0	٧		
"H" level output voltage	Vон	P00 to P07, P10 to P17, P20 to P27, P30 to P37, P40 to P43	Iон = −2.0 mA	4.0			V		
"L" level output voltage	VoL	P00 to P07, P10 to P17, P20 to P27, P30 to P37, P40 to P43, P50 to P53, P60 to P67, RST	IoL = 4.0 mA	_	—	0.4	٧		
Input leakage current (Hi-z output leakage current)	lu	P00 to P07, P10 to P17, P20 to P23, P30 to P37, P40 to P43, P50 to P53, P70 to P74, MOD0, MOD1	0.0 V < Vı < Vcc	_	_	±5	μΑ	Without pull-up resistor	

 $(AVcc = Vcc = 5.0 \text{ V}, AVss = Vss = 0.0 \text{ V}, T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C to } +85^{\circ}\text{C})$ 

Danamatan	0	Din nome				Value			= -40°C to +85°C
Parameter	Symbol	Pin name	'	Condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Remarks
Pull-up resistance	Rpull	P00 to P07, P10 to P17, P30 to P37, P40 to P43, P50 to P53, P72 to P74	Vı =	= 0.0 V	25	50	100	kΩ	With pull-up resistor
	Icc1		Vcc	= 10 MHz = 5.0 V <sup>2</sup> = 0.4 μs	_	12	20	mA	
	Icc2		Vcc	= 10 MHz = 3.0 V	_	1.0	2	mA	MB89635R/T635R/ 636R/637R/T637R/ PV630
			<b>T</b> inst	$^2 = 6.4 \mu s$	_	1.5	2.5	mA	MB89P637/W637
	Iccs <sub>1</sub>			FcH = 10 MHz Vcc = 5.0 V $t_{inst}^{*2}$ = 0.4 $\mu$ s	_	3	7	mA	
	Iccs2		Sleep mode	FcH = 10 MHz Vcc = 3.0 V t <sub>inst</sub> *2 = 6.4 μs	_	0.5	1.5	mA	
Power supply	Iccl			= 32.768 kHz, = 3.0 V oclock mode	_	50	100	μΑ	MB89635R/T635R/ 636R/637R/T637R/ PV630
current*1	Vo	Vcc	Subclock mode		_	500	700	μΑ	MB89P637/W637
	Iccls		FcL = 32.768 kHz, Vcc = 3.0 V Subclock sleep mode		_	25	50	μА	
	Ісст		Vcc • W • Ma	= 32.768 kHz, = 3.0 V atch mode ain clock stop ode at dual- ock system	_	3	15	μА	
	Іссн		• Su m • Ma m	= +25°C ubclock stop ode ain clock stop ode at single- ock system	_	_	1	μА	

#### (Continued)

 $(AVcc = Vcc = 5.0 \text{ V}, AVss = Vss = 0.0 \text{ V}, T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C to } +85^{\circ}\text{C})$ 

Parameter	Symbol Pin name		Condition		Value	Unit	Remarks	
Farameter	Syllibol	riii iiaiiie	Condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Oilit	Remarks
Davisa	la		FcH = 10 MHz, when A/D conversion operates.	_	6	_	mA	
Power supply current*1	Іан	AVcc	FcH = 10 MHz, TA = +25°C, when A/D conversion in a stop.	_	-	1	μА	
Input capacitance	Cin	Other than AVcc, AVss, Vcc, and Vss	f = 1 MHz	_	10		pF	

<sup>\*1:</sup> The power supply current is measured at the external clock.

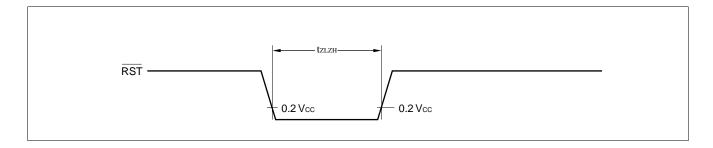
In the case of the MB89PV630, the current consumed by the connected EPROM and ICE is not counted.

#### 4. AC Characteristics

### (1) Reset Timing

 $(Vcc = 5.0 V\pm 10\%, AVss = Vss = 0.0 V, T_A = -40^{\circ}C to +85^{\circ}C)$ 

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Valu	ue	Unit	Remarks
Farameter	Syllibol	Condition	Min.	Max.	Oilit	Kemarks
RST "L" pulse width	<b>t</b> zlzh	_	48 thcyl	_	ns	



<sup>\*2:</sup> For information on tinst, see "(4) Instruction Cycle" in "4. AC Characteristics."

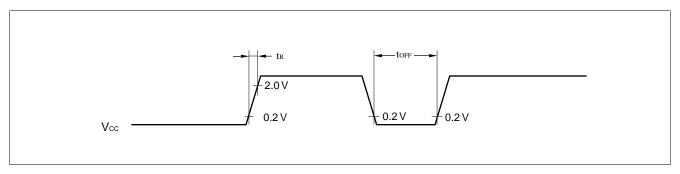
### (2) Specification for Power-on Reset

 $(AVss = Vss = 0.0 V, T_A = -40^{\circ}C to +85^{\circ}C)$ 

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Val	ue	Unit	Remarks	
Farameter	Syllibol	Condition	Min.	Max.	Onne	Kemarks	
Power supply rising time	<b>t</b> R		_	50	ms	Power-on reset function only	
Power supply cut-off time	toff	_	1	_	ms	Min. interval time for the next power-on reset	

Note: Make sure that power supply rises within the selected oscillation stabilization time.

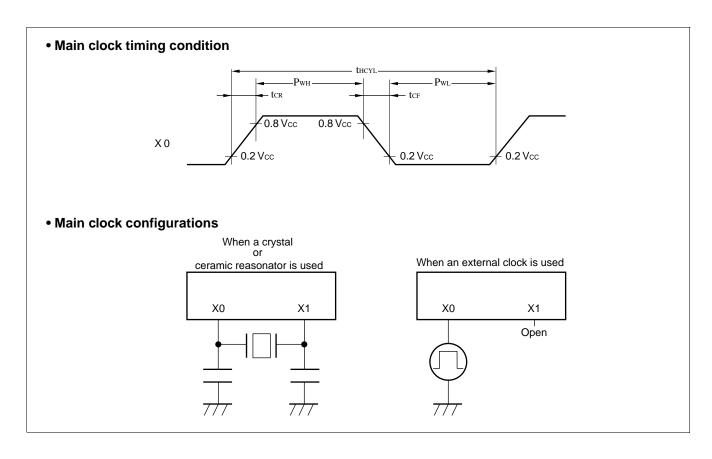
If power supply voltage needs to be varied in the course of operation, a smooth voltage rise is recommended.

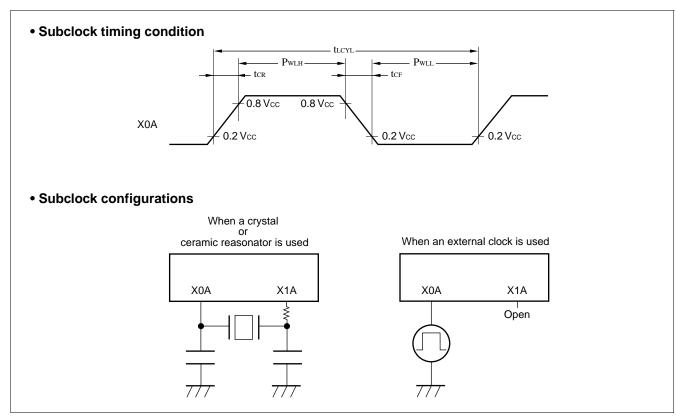


### (3) Clock Timing

 $(AVss = Vss = 0.0 \text{ V}, T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C to } +85^{\circ}\text{C})$ 

Parameter	Symbol	Pin name	Condition	Value			Unit	Remarks
Parameter				Min.	Тур.	Max.	Offic	Remarks
Clock frequency	Fсн	X0, X1		1	_	10	MHz	
Clock frequency	FcL	X0A, X1A		_	32.768	_	kHz	
Clock cycle time	thcyL	X0, X1		100	_	1000	ns	
	tLCYL	X0A, X1A			30.5	_	μs	
Input clock pulse width	P <sub>WH</sub> P <sub>WL</sub>	X0	_	20	_	_	ns	External clock
	P <sub>WLH</sub> P <sub>WLL</sub>	X0A		_	15.2	_	μs	External clock
Input clock rising/falling time	tcr tcf	Х0			_	10	ns	External clock





### (4) Instruction Cycle

Parameter	Symbol	Value (typical)	Unit	Remarks		
Instruction cycle (minimum execution time)	tinst	4/Fсн, 8/Fсн, 16/Fсн, 64/Fсн	μs	(4/Fcн) t <sub>inst</sub> = 0.4 μs, operating at Fcн = 10 MHz		
		2/FcL	μs	$t_{\text{inst}}$ = 61.036 $\mu$ s, operating at $F_{\text{CL}}$ = 32.768 kHz		

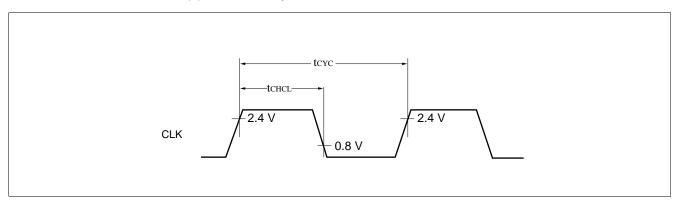
Note: Operating at 10 MHz, the cycle varies with the set execution time.

### (5) Clock Output Timing

 $(Vcc = 5.0 V\pm 10\%, AVss = Vss = 0.0 V, T_A = -40^{\circ}C to +85^{\circ}C)$ 

Parameter	Symbol	Pin name	Condition	Val	Unit	Remarks	
				Min.	Max.	Oilit	iveillai ks
Clock time	tcyc	CLK		1/2 t <sub>inst</sub> *	_	μs	
$CLK \uparrow \to CLK \downarrow$	tchcl	CLK	_	1/4 t <sub>inst</sub> * - 70 ns	1/4 t <sub>inst</sub> *	μs	

<sup>\*:</sup> For information on tinst, see "(4) Instruction Cycle."

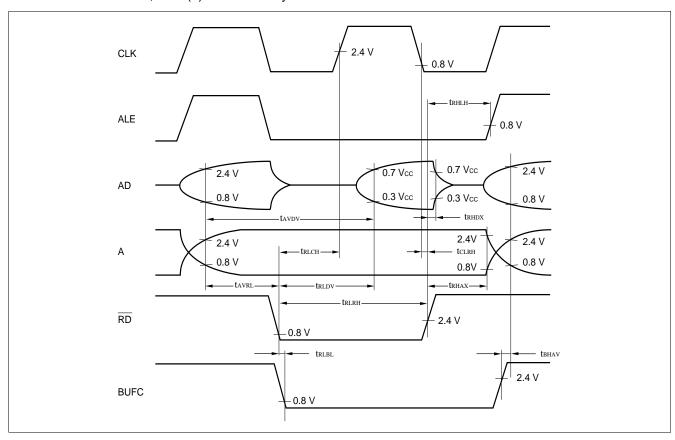


### (6) Bus Read Timing

 $(Vcc = 5.0 V \pm 10\%, 10 MHz, AVss = Vss = 0.0 V, T_A = -40^{\circ}C to +85^{\circ}C)$ 

Doromotor	Symbol	Pin name	Condition	Val	Unit	Remarks	
Parameter	Symbol	riii iiaiiie	Condition	Min. Max.			Onit
$Valid\;address\to\overline{RD}\;\!\downarrowtime$	tavrl	RD, A15 to A08, AD7 to AD0		1/4 t <sub>inst</sub> *– 64 ns	_	μs	
RD pulse width	<b>t</b> rlrh	RD		1/2 t <sub>inst</sub> *- 20 ns	_	μs	
$\begin{array}{c} \text{Valid address} \rightarrow \text{data read} \\ \text{time} \end{array}$	$ ightarrow$ data read $t_{\text{AVDV}}$ AD7 to AD0, A15 to A08			1/2 <b>t</b> inst*	200	μs	No wait
$\overline{RD} \downarrow \to data$ read time	trldv	RD, AD7 to AD0	_	1/2 t <sub>inst</sub> *- 80 ns	120	μs	No wait
$\overline{RD} \uparrow \to data \; hold \; time$	<b>t</b> RHDX	AD7 to AD0, RD		0	_	μs	
$\overline{RD} \uparrow \to ALE \uparrow time$	<b>t</b> RHLH	RD, ALE		1/4 t <sub>inst</sub> *- 40 ns	_	μs	
$\overline{RD} \uparrow \to address$ loss time	<b>t</b> RHAX	RD, A15 to A08		1/4 t <sub>inst</sub> *- 40 ns	_	μs	
$\overline{RD} \downarrow \to CLK \uparrow time$	<b>t</b> RLCH	RD, CLK		1/4 t <sub>inst</sub> *- 40 ns	_	μs	
$CLK \downarrow \to \overline{RD} \uparrow time$	<b>t</b> CLRH	RD, CLK		0	_	ns	
$\overline{RD} \downarrow \to BUFC \downarrow time$	<b>t</b> RLBL	RD, BUFC		<b>-</b> 5	_	μs	
BUFC ↑ → valid address time	<b>t</b> BHAV	A15 to A08, AD7 to AD0, BUFC		5	_	μs	

<sup>\*:</sup> For information on tinst, see "(4) Instruction Cycle."



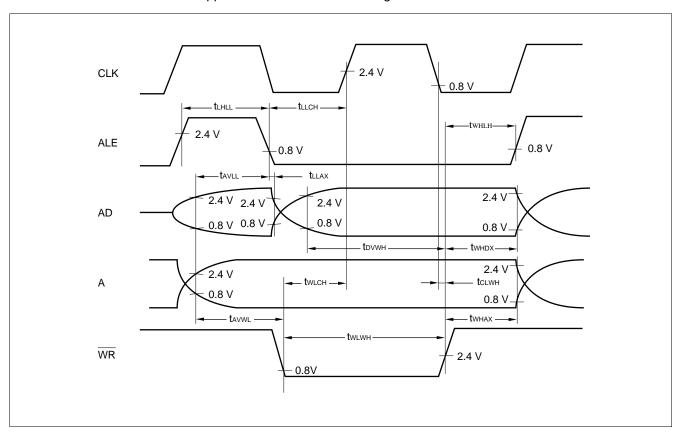
### (7) Bus Write Timing

(Vcc = 5.0 V $\pm$ 10%, FcH = 10 MHz, AVss = Vss= 0.0 V, TA =  $-40^{\circ}$ C to  $+85^{\circ}$ C)

Doromotor	Symbol	Pin name	Condition	Value	•	Unit	Remarks	
Parameter	Symbol	Pili liallie	Condition	Min.	Max.	Ullit	itema ka	
Valid address $\rightarrow$ ALE $\downarrow$ time	tavll	AD7 to AD0,		1/4 t <sub>inst</sub> *1 – 64 ns*2	_	μs		
ALE $\downarrow$ time $\rightarrow$ address loss time	tllax	ALE A15 to A08		5	_	ns		
Valid address $\rightarrow$ WR ↓ time	tavwl	WR, ALE		1/4 t <sub>inst</sub> *1 – 60 ns*2		μs		
WR pulse width	twlwh	WR		1/2 t <sub>inst</sub> *1 – 20 ns*2		μs		
Write data $\rightarrow \overline{\text{WR}} \uparrow \text{time}$	tovwh	AD7 to AD0, WR		1/2 t <sub>inst</sub> *1 – 60 ns*2	_	μs		
$\overline{ m WR} \uparrow  ightarrow$ address loss time	twhax	WR, A15 to A08	_	1/4 t <sub>inst</sub> *1 – 40 ns*2		μs		
$\overline{WR} \uparrow \to data \; hold \; time$	twhox	AD7 to AD0, WR		1/4 t <sub>inst</sub> *1 – 40 ns*2	_	μs		
$\overline{WR} \uparrow \to ALE \uparrow time$	twhlh	WR, ALE		1/4 t <sub>inst</sub> *1 – 40 ns*2	_	μs		
$\overline{WR} \downarrow \to CLK \uparrow time$	twlch	WR, CLK		1/4 t <sub>inst</sub> *1 – 40 ns*2	_	μs		
$CLK \downarrow \to \overline{WR} \ \uparrow time$	tclwh	WIN, OLIN		0		ns		
ALE pulse width	<b>t</b> LHLL	ALE		1/4 tinst*1 – 35 ns*2		μs		
ALE $\downarrow \rightarrow$ CLK $\uparrow$ time	<b>t</b> llch	ALE,CLK		1/4 t <sub>inst</sub> *1 – 30 ns*2	_	μs		

<sup>\*1:</sup> For information on tinst, see "(4) Instruction Cycle."

<sup>\*2:</sup> This characteristics are also applicable to the bus read timing.

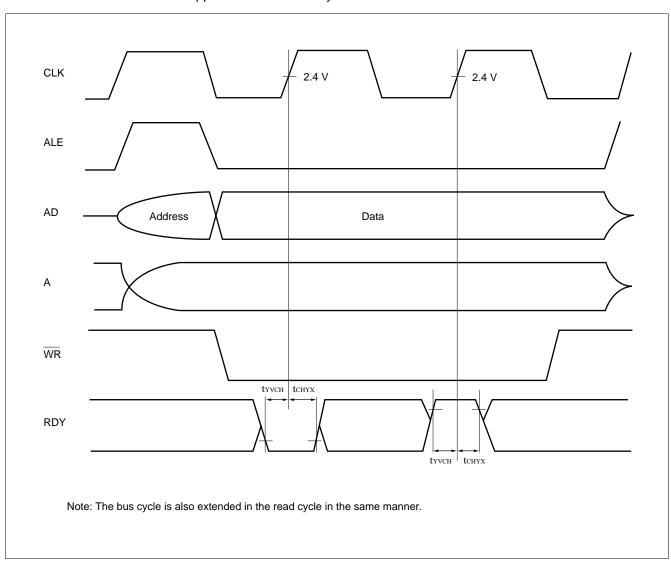


### (8) Ready Input Timing

 $(Vcc = 5.0 V \pm 10\%, Fch = 10 MHz, AVss = Vss = 0.0 V, Ta = -40°C to +85°C)$ 

Parameter	Symbol	Pin name	Condition	Va	lue	Unit	Remarks
Parameter	Syllibol	Fill Hallie	Condition	Min.	Max.	Oill	Remarks
RDY valid $\rightarrow$ CLK $\uparrow$ time	tyvcн	RDY, CLK		60	_	ns	*
$CLK \uparrow \to RDY$ loss time	tchyx	NDI, CLK	_	0	_	ns	*

\*: This characteristics are also applicable to the read cycle.

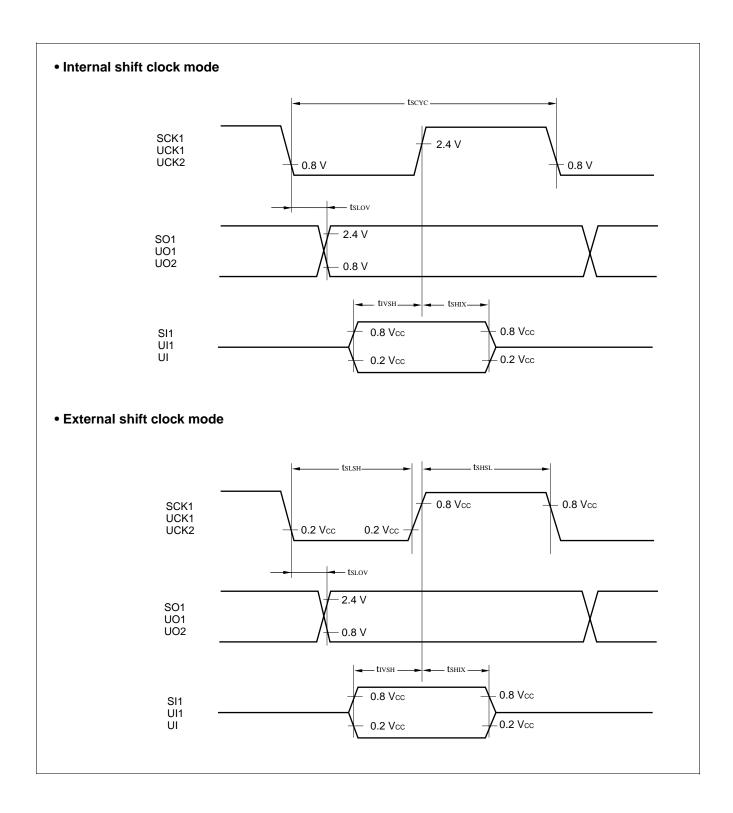


### (9) Serial I/O Timing

 $(Vcc = 5.0 \text{ V} \pm 10\%, \text{ FcH} = 10 \text{ MHz}, \text{ AVss} = \text{Vss} = 0.0 \text{ V}, \text{ TA} = -40^{\circ}\text{C to } +85^{\circ}\text{C})$ 

Parameter	Symbol	Pin name	Condition	Va	lue	Unit	Remarks
Parameter	Symbol	Pin name	Condition	Min.	Max.	Unit	Remarks
Serial clock cycle time	tscyc	SCK1, UCK1, UCK2		2 tinst*	_	μs	
$\begin{array}{c} SCK1 \downarrow \to SO1 \; time \\ UCK1 \downarrow \to UO1 \; time \\ UCK2 \downarrow \to UO2 \; time \end{array}$	tsLov	SCK1, SO1 UCK1, UO1 UCK2, UO2	Internal	-200	200	ns	
Valid SI1 → SCK1 ↑ Valid UI1 → UCK1 ↑ Valid UI2 → UCK2 ↑	tivsh	SI1, SCK1 UI1, UCK1 UI2, UCK2		1/2 <b>t</b> inst*	_	μs	
$\begin{array}{c} SCK1 \uparrow \to valid \; SI1 \; hold \; time \\ UCK1 \uparrow \to valid \; UI1 \; hold \; time \\ UCK2 \uparrow \to valid \; UI2 \; hold \; time \\ \end{array}$	tsнıx	SCK1, SI1 UCK1, UI1 UCK2, UI2		1/2 <b>t</b> inst*	_	μs	
Serial clock "H" pulse width	<b>t</b> shsl	SCK1, UCK1, UCK2		1 tinst*	_	μs	
Serial clock "L" pulse width	<b>t</b> slsh	SCK1, UCK1, UCK2		1 tinst*	_	μs	
$\begin{array}{c} SCK1 \downarrow \to SO1 \; time \\ UCK1 \downarrow \to UO1 \; time \\ UCK2 \downarrow \to UO2 \; time \end{array}$	tslov	SCK1, SO1 UCK1, UO1 UCK2, UO2	External shift clock	0	200	ns	
Valid SI1 → SCK1 ↑ Valid UI1 → UCK1 ↑ Valid UI2 → UCK2 ↑	tıvsh	SI1, SCK1 UI1, UCK1 UI2, UCK2	mode	1/2 <b>t</b> inst*	_	μs	
$\begin{array}{c} SCK1 \downarrow \to valid \; SI1 \; hold \; time \\ UCK1 \downarrow \to valid \; UI1 \; hold \; time \\ UCK2 \downarrow \to valid \; UI2 \; hold \; time \\ \end{array}$	tsніх	SCK1, SI1 UCK1, UI1 UCK2, UI2		1/2 <b>t</b> inst*	_	μs	

<sup>\*:</sup> For information on t<sub>inst</sub>, see "(4) Instruction Cycle."

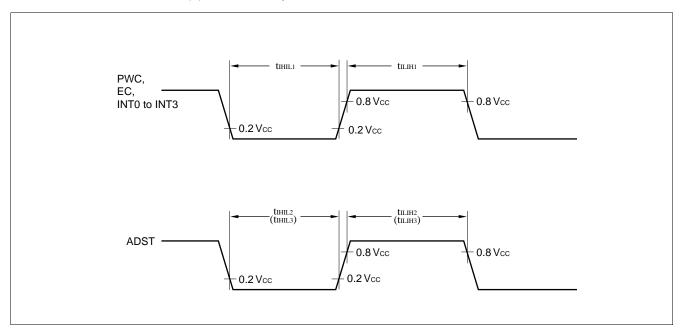


### (10) Peripheral Input Timing

 $(Vcc = 5.0 V \pm 10\%, AVss = Vss = 0.0 V, T_A = -40^{\circ}C to +85^{\circ}C)$ 

Parameter	Symbol	Pin name	Val	ue	Unit	Remarks
Farameter	Syllibol	Fili liaille	Min.	Max.	Oill	Remarks
Peripheral input "H" pulse width 1	t <sub>ILIH1</sub>	PWC, INT0 to INT3,EC	2 tinst*	_	μs	
Peripheral input "L" pulse width 1	t <sub>IHIL1</sub>	F WC, INTO to INTO,EC	2 tinst*	_	μs	
Peripheral input "H" pulse width 2	t <sub>ILIH2</sub>	ADST	28 tinst*	_	μs	A/D mode
Peripheral input "L" pulse width 2	t <sub>IHIL2</sub>	ADST	28 tinst*	_	μs	A/D mode
Peripheral input "H" pulse width 3	<b>t</b> ILIH3	ADST	28 tinst*	_	μs	Sense mode
Peripheral input "L" pulse width 3	tініцз	ADST	28 tinst*	_	μs	Sense mode

<sup>\*:</sup> For information on t<sub>inst</sub>, see "(4) Instruction Cycle."



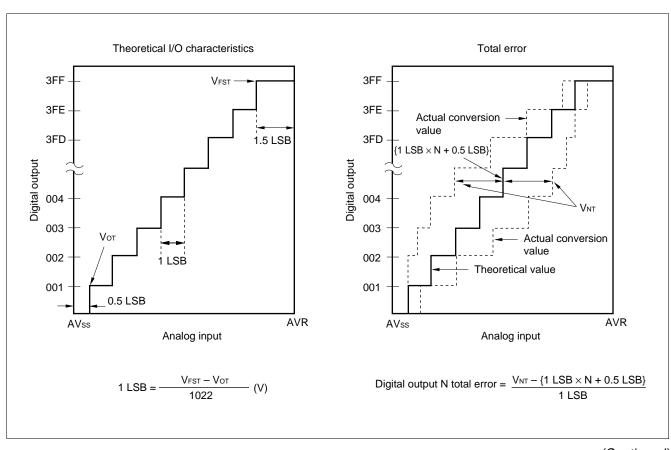
### 5. A/D Converter Electrical Characteristics

 $(AVcc = Vcc = 3.5 \text{ V to } 6.0 \text{ V}, FcH = 10 \text{ MHz}, AVss = Vss = 0.0 \text{ V}, TA = -40^{\circ}C \text{ to } +85^{\circ}C)$ 

Parameter	Symbol	Pin		Value		Unit	Remarks
Farameter	Symbol	name	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Oill	Nemarks
Resolution			_	_	10	bit	
Linearity error			_	_	±2.0	LSB	
Differential linearity error	_	_	_	_	±1.5	LSB	
Total error			_	_	±3.0	LSB	At AVcc = Vcc
Zero transition voltage	Vот	AN0 to	AVss – 1.5 LSB	AVss + 0.5 LSB	AVss + 2.5 LSB	mV	7 11 7 17 00
Full-scale transition voltage	VFST	AN7 AVR – 3.5 LSB		AVR – 1.5 LSB	AVR + 0.5 LSB	mV	
Interchannel disparity			_	_	4	LSB	
A/D mode conversion time	_	_	_	13.2	_	μs	At 10 MHz oscillation
Analog port input current	IAIN	AN0 to	_	_	10	μΑ	
Analog input voltage		AN7	0.0	_	AVR	V	
Reference voltage	_		0.0	_	AVcc	V	
Reference voltage supply current	l <sub>R</sub>	_	_	200	_	μА	AVR = 5.0 V

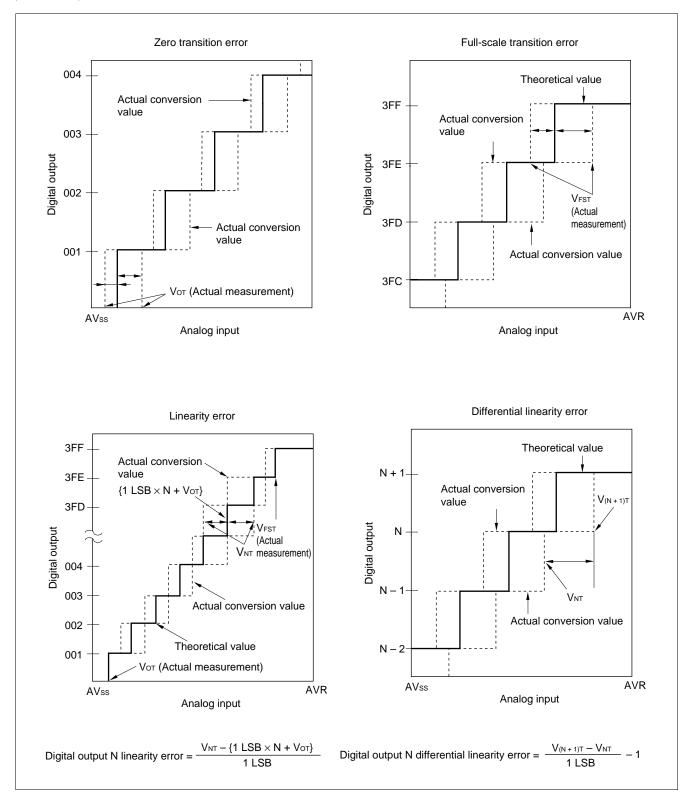
#### 6. A/D Converter Glossary

- Resolution
  - Analog changes that are identifiable with the A/D converter
- Linearity error
  - The deviation of the straight line connecting the zero transition point ("00 0000 0000"  $\leftrightarrow$  "00 0000 0001") with the full-scale transition point ("11 1111 1110"  $\leftrightarrow$  "11 1111 1111") from actual conversion characteristics
- · Differential linearity error
  - The deviation of input voltage needed to change the output code by 1 LSB from the theoretical value
- Total error (unit: LSB)
  - The difference between theoretical and actual conversion values caused by the zero transition error, full-scale transition error, linearity error, quantization error, and noise



(Continued)

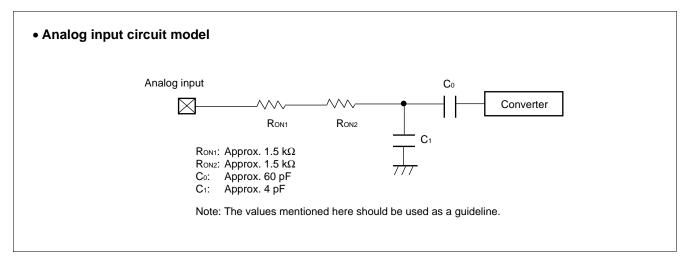
#### (Continued)



### 7. Notes on Using A/D Converter

#### • Input impedance of the analog input pins

The output impedance of the external circuit for the analog input must satisfy the following conditions. If the output impedance of the external circuit is too high, an analog voltage sampling time might be insufficient (sampling time = 6  $\mu s$  at 10MHz oscillation.) Therefore, it is recommended to keep the output impedance of the external circuit below 10 k $\Omega$  .

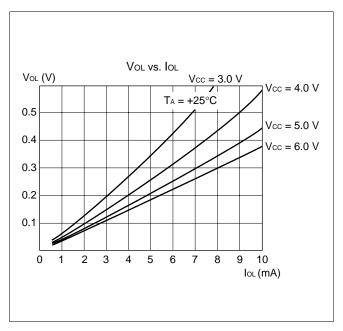


#### • Error

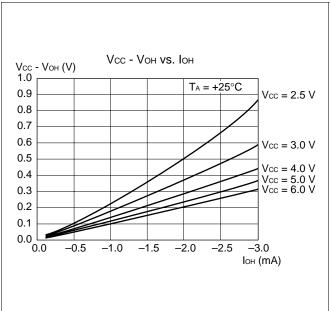
The smaller the | AVR-AVss |, the greater the error would become relatively.

#### **■ CHARACTERISTICS EXAMPLE**

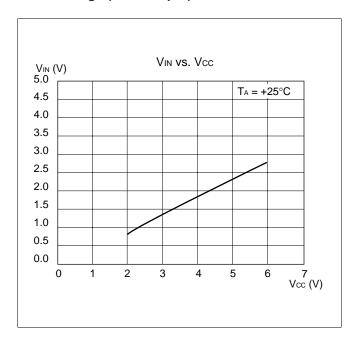
#### (1) "L" Level Output Voltage



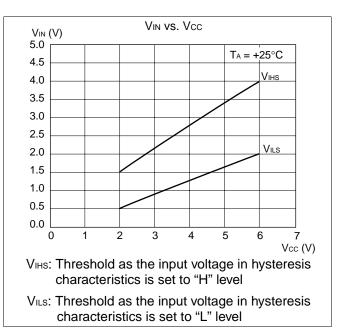
#### (2) "H" Level Output Voltage



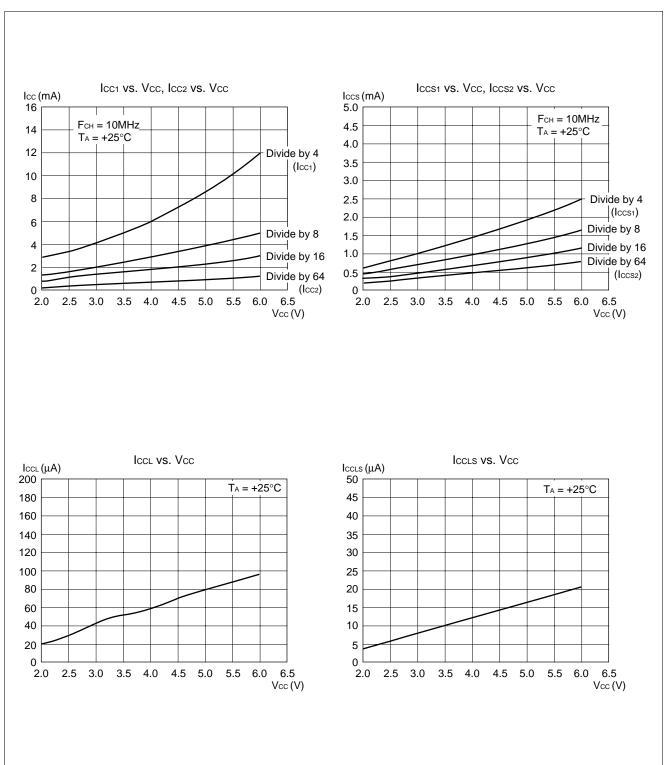
# (3) "H" Level Input Voltage/"L" Level Input Voltage (CMOS Input)



# (4) "H" Level Input Voltage/"L" Level Input Voltage (Hysteresis Input)

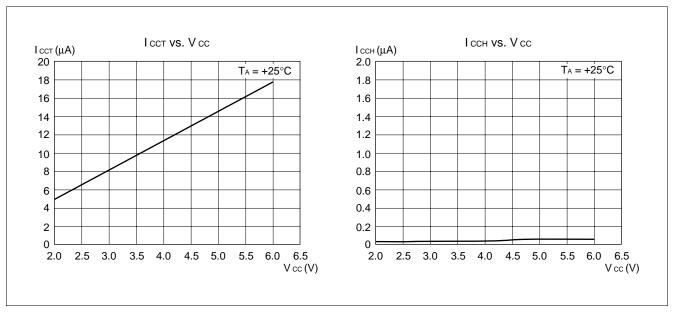


#### (5) Power Supply Current (External Clock)

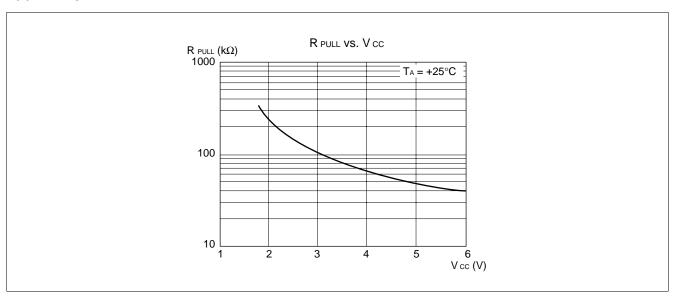


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#### (Continued)



#### (6) Pull-up Resistance



#### ■ INSTRUCTIONS (136 INSTRUCTIONS)

Execution instructions can be divided into the following four groups:

- Transfer
- Arithmetic operation
- Branch
- Others

Table 1 lists symbols used for notation of instructions.

**Table 1 Instruction Symbols** 

Symbol	Meaning
dir	Direct address (8 bits)
off	Offset (8 bits)
ext	Extended address (16 bits)
#vct	Vector table number (3 bits)
#d8	Immediate data (8 bits)
#d16	Immediate data (16 bits)
dir: b	Bit direct address (8:3 bits)
rel	Branch relative address (8 bits)
@	Register indirect (Example: @A, @IX, @EP)
Α	Accumulator A (Whether its length is 8 or 16 bits is determined by the instruction in use.)
AH	Upper 8 bits of accumulator A (8 bits)
AL	Lower 8 bits of accumulator A (8 bits)
Т	Temporary accumulator T (Whether its length is 8 or 16 bits is determined by the instruction in use.)
TH	Upper 8 bits of temporary accumulator T (8 bits)
TL	Lower 8 bits of temporary accumulator T (8 bits)
IX	Index register IX (16 bits)
EP	Extra pointer EP (16 bits)
PC	Program counter PC (16 bits)
SP	Stack pointer SP (16 bits)
PS	Program status PS (16 bits)
dr	Accumulator A or index register IX (16 bits)
CCR	Condition code register CCR (8 bits)
RP	Register bank pointer RP (5 bits)
Ri	General-purpose register Ri (8 bits, i = 0 to 7)
×	Indicates that the very $\times$ is the immediate data. (Whether its length is 8 or 16 bits is determined by the instruction in use.)
(×)	Indicates that the contents of $\times$ is the target of accessing. (Whether its length is 8 or 16 bits is determined by the instruction in use.)
((×))	The address indicated by the contents of $\times$ is the target of accessing. (Whether its length is 8 or 16 bits is determined by the instruction in use.)

Columns indicate the following:

Mnemonic: Assembler notation of an instruction

~: The number of instructions #: The number of bytes
Operation: Operation of an instruction

TL, TH, AH: A content change when each of the TL, TH, and AH instructions is executed. Symbols in

the column indicate the following:

• "-" indicates no change.

• dH is the 8 upper bits of operation description data.

• AL and AH must become the contents of AL and AH prior to the instruction executed.

• 00 becomes 00.

N, Z, V, C: An instruction of which the corresponding flag will change. If + is written in this column,

the relevant instruction will change its corresponding flag.

OP code: Code of an instruction. If an instruction is more than one code, it is written according to

the following rule:

Example: 48 to 4F  $\leftarrow$  This indicates 48, 49, ... 4F.

**Table 2** Transfer Instructions (48 instructions)

Mnemonic	~	#	Operation	TL	TH	АН	NZVC	OP code
MOV dir,A	3	2	(dir) ← (A)	_	_	_		45
MOV @IX +off,A	4	2	$((IX) + off) \leftarrow (A)$	_	-	_		46
MOV ext,A	4	3	$(ext) \leftarrow (A)$	_	_	_		61
MOV @EP,A	3	1	$((EP)) \leftarrow (A)$	_	_	_		47
MOV Ri,A	3	1	$(Ri) \leftarrow (A)$	_	_	_		48 to 4F
MOV A,#d8	2	2	(A) ← d8	AL	_	_	++	04
MOV A,dir	3	2	$(A) \leftarrow (dir)$	AL	_	_	++	05
MOV A,@IX +off	4	2	$(A) \leftarrow ((IX) + off)$	AL	_	_	++	06
MOV A,ext	4	3	$(A) \leftarrow (ext)$	AL	_	_	++	60
MOV A,@A	3	1	$(A) \leftarrow ((A))$	AL	_	_	++	92
MOV A,@EP	3	1	$(A) \leftarrow ((EP))$	AL	_	_	++	07
MOV A,Ri	3	1	$(A) \leftarrow (Ri)$	AL	_	_	++	08 to 0F
MOV dir,#d8	4	3	(dir) ← d8	_	_	_		85
MOV @IX +off,#d8	5	3	$((IX) + off) \leftarrow d8$	_	_	_		86
MOV @EP,#d8	4	2	( (EP) ) ← d8	_	_	_		87
MOV Ri,#d8	4	2	(Ri) ← d8	_	_	_		88 to 8F
MOVW dir,A	4	2	$(dir) \leftarrow (AH), (dir + 1) \leftarrow (AL)$	_	_	_		D5
MOVW @IX +off,A	5	2	$((IX) + off) \leftarrow (AH),$	_	_	_		D6
ŕ			$((X) + off + 1) \leftarrow (AL)$					
MOVW ext,A	5	3	$(ext) \leftarrow (AH), (ext + 1) \leftarrow (AL)$	_	_	_		D4
MOVW @EPA	4	1	$((EP)) \leftarrow (AH), ((EP) + 1) \leftarrow (AL)$	_	_	_		D7
MOVW EP,A	2	1	(ÈP) ← (A)	_	_	_		E3
MOVW A,#d16	3	3	(A) ← d16	AL	AH	dΗ	++	E4
MOVW A,dir	4	2	$(AH) \leftarrow (dir), (AL) \leftarrow (dir + 1)$	AL	AH	dH	++	C5
MOVW A,@IX +off	5	2	$(AH) \leftarrow ((IX) + off),$	AL	AH	dH	++	C6
, 2			$(AL) \leftarrow ((IX) + off + 1)$					
MOVW A,ext	5	3	$(AH) \leftarrow (ext), (AL) \leftarrow (ext + 1)$	AL	AH	dΗ	++	C4
MOVW A,@A	4	1	$(AH) \leftarrow ((A)), (AL) \leftarrow ((A)) + 1)$	AL	AH	dΗ	++	93
MOVW A,@EP	4	1	$(AH) \leftarrow ((EP)), (AL) \leftarrow ((EP) + 1)$	AL	АН	dΗ	++	C7
MOVW A,EP	2	1	$(A) \leftarrow (EP)$	_	_	dH		F3
MOVW EP,#d16	3	3	(EP) ← d16	_	_	_		E7
MOVW IX,A	2	1	$(IX) \leftarrow (A)$	_	_	_		E2
MOVW A,IX	2	1	$(A) \leftarrow (IX)$	_	_	dΗ		F2
MOVW SP,A	2	1	$(SP) \leftarrow (A)$	_	_	_		E1
MOVW A,SP	2	1	(A) ← (SP)	_	_	dΗ		F1
MOV @A,T	3	1	$((A)) \leftarrow (T)$	_	_	_		82
MOVW @A,T	4	1	$((A)) \leftarrow (TH), ((A) + 1) \leftarrow (TL)$	_	_	_		83
MOVW IX,#d16	3	3	$(IX) \leftarrow d16$	_	_	_		E6
MOVW A,PS	2	1	$(A) \leftarrow (PS)$	_	_	dΗ		70
MOVW PS,A	2	1	(PS) ← (A)	_	_	_	++++	71
MOVW SP,#d16	3	3	(SP) ← d16	_	_	_		E5
SWAP	2	1	$(AH) \leftrightarrow (AL)$	_	_	AL		10
SETB dir: b	4	2	$(dir)$ : b $\leftarrow$ 1	_	_	_		A8 to AF
CLRB dir: b	4	2	(dir): $b \leftarrow 0$	_	_	_		A0 to A7
XCH A,T	2	1	$(AL) \leftrightarrow (TL)$	AL	_	_		42
XCHW A,T	3	1	$(A) \leftrightarrow (T)$	AL	AH	dΗ		43
XCHW A,EP	3	1	$(A) \leftrightarrow (EP)$		'	dH		F7
XCHW A,IX	3	1	$(A) \leftrightarrow (IX)$	_	l _	dH		F6
XCHW A,SP	3	1	$(A) \leftrightarrow (BP)$	_	_	dH		F5
MOVW A,PC	2	1	$(A) \leftarrow (PC)$	_	_	dH		F0
IVIOV VV A,F O		_ '	(A) ← (1 O)		-	ū	<b></b>	10

Note: During byte transfer to A,  $T \leftarrow A$  is restricted to low bytes.

Operands in more than one operand instruction must be stored in the order in which their mnemonics are written. (Reverse arrangement of F<sup>2</sup>MC-8 family)

 Table 3
 Arithmetic Operation Instructions (62 instructions)

Mnemonic	~	#	Operation	TL	TH	AH	NZVC	OP code
ADDC A,Ri	3	1	$(A) \leftarrow (A) + (Ri) + C$		_	_	++++	28 to 2F
ADDC A,#d8	2	2	$(A) \leftarrow (A) + d8 + C$	_	_	_	++++	24
ADDC A,dir	3	2	$(A) \leftarrow (A) + (dir) + C$	_	_	_	++++	25
ADDC A,@IX +off	4	2	$(A) \leftarrow (A) + ((IX) + off) + C$	_	_	_	++++	26
ADDC A,@EP	3	1	$(A) \leftarrow (A) + ((EP)) + C$	_	_	_	++++	27
ADDCW A	3	1	$(A) \leftarrow (A) + (T) + C$	_	_	dΗ	++++	23
ADDC A	2	1	$(AL) \leftarrow (AL) + (TL) + C$	_	_	_	++++	22
SUBC A,Ri	3	1	$(A) \leftarrow (A) - (Ri) - C$	_	_	_	++++	38 to 3F
SUBC A,#d8	2	2	$(A) \leftarrow (A) - d8 - C$	_	_	_	++++	34
SUBC A,dir	3	2	$(A) \leftarrow (A) - (dir) - C$	_	_	_	++++	35
SUBC A,@IX +off	4	2	$(A) \leftarrow (A) - ((IX) + off) - C$	_	_	_	++++	36
SUBC A,@EP	3	1	$(A) \leftarrow (A) - ((EP)) - C$	_	_	_	++++	37
SUBCW A	3	1	$(A) \leftarrow (T) - (A) - C$	_	_	dΗ	++++	33
SUBC A	2	1	$(AL) \leftarrow (TL) - (AL) - C$	_	_	_	++++	32
INC Ri	4	1	(Ri) ← (Ri) + 1	_	_	_	+++-	C8 to CF
INCW EP	3	1	(EP) ← (EP) + 1	_	_	_		C3
INCW IX	3	1	$(IX) \leftarrow (IX) + 1$	_	_	_		C2
INCW A	3	1	$(A) \leftarrow (A) + 1$	_	_	dΗ	++	C0
DEC Ri	4	1	$(Ri) \leftarrow (Ri) - 1$	_	_	_	+++-	D8 to DF
DECW EP	3	1	(EP) ← (EP) – 1	_	_	_		D3
DECW IX	3	1	$(IX) \leftarrow (IX) - 1$	_	_	_		D2
DECW A	3	1	$(A) \leftarrow (A) - 1$	_	_	dH	++	D0
MULU A	19	1	$(A) \leftarrow (AL) \times (TL)$	_	_	dΗ		01
DIVU A	21	1	$(A) \leftarrow (T) / (AL), MOD \rightarrow (T)$	dL	00	00		11
ANDW A	3	1	$(A) \leftarrow (A) \wedge (T)$	_	_	dH	+ + R -	63
ORW A	3	1	$(A) \leftarrow (A) \lor (T)$	_	_	dH	+ + R –	73
XORW A	3	1	$(A) \leftarrow (A) \forall (T)$	_	_	dH	+ + R -	53
CMP A	2	1	`´(TĹ) – (ÁL)	_	_	_	++++	12
CMPW A	3	1	(T) – (A)	_	_	_	++++	13
RORC A	2	1	$\rightarrow$ C $\rightarrow$ A $\rightarrow$	_	_	_	++-+	03
ROLC A	2	1		_	_	_	++-+	02
CMP A,#d8	2	2	(A) - d8	_	_	_	++++	14
CMP A,dir	3	2	(A) – (dir)	_	_	_	++++	15
CMP A,@EP	3	1	(A) – ( (EP) )	_	_	_	++++	17
CMP A,@IX +off	4	2	(A) - ((IX) + off)	_	_	_	++++	16
CMP A,Ri	3	1	(A) – (Ri)	_	_	_	++++	18 to 1F
DAA	2	1	Decimal adjust for addition	_	_	_	++++	84
DAS	2	1	Decimal adjust for subtraction	_	_	_	++++	94
XOR A	2	1	$(A) \leftarrow (AL) \ \forall \ (TL)$	_	_	_	+ + R –	52
XOR A,#d8	2	2	$(A) \leftarrow (AL) \forall d8$	_	_	_	+ + R –	54
XOR A,dir	3	2	$(A) \leftarrow (AL) \ \forall \ (dir)$	_	_	_	+ + R –	55
XOR A,@EP	3	1	$(A) \leftarrow (AL) \ \forall \ (EP) $	_	_	-	+ + R –	57
XOR A,@IX +off	4	2	$(A) \leftarrow (AL) \ \forall \ ((IX) + off)$	_	_	_	+ + R –	56
XOR A,Ri	3	1	$(A) \leftarrow (AL) \ \forall \ (Ri)$	_	_	-	+ + R –	58 to 5F
AND A	2	1	$(A) \leftarrow (AL) \wedge (TL)$	_	_	_	+ + R –	62
AND A,#d8	2	2	$(A) \leftarrow (AL) \land d8$	_	_	_	+ + R –	64
AND A,dir	3	2	$(A) \leftarrow (AL) \land (dir)$	_	_	_	+ + R –	65

(Continued)

### (Continued)

Mnemonic	~	#	Operation	TL	TH	AH	NZVC	OP code
AND A,@EP	3	1	$(A) \leftarrow (AL) \land ((EP))$	_	_	_	++R-	67
AND A,@IX +off	4	2	$(A) \leftarrow (AL) \land ((IX) + off)$	_	_	_	++R-	66
AND A,Ri	3	1	$(A) \leftarrow (AL) \land (Ri)$	_	_	_	++R-	68 to 6F
OR A	2	1	$(A) \leftarrow (AL) \lor (TL)$	_	_	_	++R-	72
OR A,#d8	2	2	$(A) \leftarrow (AL) \lor d8$	_	_	_	++R-	74
OR A,dir	3	2	$(A) \leftarrow (AL) \lor (dir)$	_	_	_	++R-	75
OR A,@EP	3	1	$(A) \leftarrow (AL) \lor ((EP))$	_	_	_	++R-	77
OR A,@IX +off	4	2	$(A) \leftarrow (AL) \lor ((IX) + off)$	_	_	_	++R-	76
OR A,Ri	3	1	$(A) \leftarrow (AL) \lor (Ri)$	_	_	_	++R-	78 to 7F
CMP dir,#d8	5	3	(dir) – d8	_	_	_	++++	95
CMP @EP,#d8	4	2	( (EP) ) – d8	_	_	_	++++	97
CMP @IX +off,#d8	5	3	((IX) + off) - d8	_	_	_	++++	96
CMP Ri,#d8	4	2	(Ri) – d8	_	_	_	++++	98 to 9F
INCW SP	3	1	(SP) ← (SP) + 1	_	_	_		C1
DECW SP	3	1	(SP) ← (SP) – 1	_	-	_		D1

### **Table 4 Branch Instructions (17 instructions)**

Mnemonic	~	#	Operation	TL	TH	AH	NZVC	OP code
BZ/BEQ rel	3	2	If $Z = 1$ then $PC \leftarrow PC + rel$	-	_	_		FD
BNZ/BNE rel	3	2	If $Z = 0$ then $PC \leftarrow PC + rel$	_	_	_		FC
BC/BLO rel	3	2	If C = 1 then PC ← PC + rel	_	_	_		F9
BNC/BHS rel	3	2	If $C = 0$ then $PC \leftarrow PC + rel$	_	_	_		F8
BN rel	3	2	If N = 1 then PC ← PC + rel	_	_	_		FB
BP rel	3	2	If N = 0 then PC $\leftarrow$ PC + rel	_	_	_		FA
BLT rel	3	2	If $V \forall N = 1$ then $PC \leftarrow PC + rel$	_	_	_		FF
BGE rel	3	2	If $V \forall N = 0$ then $PC \leftarrow PC + rel$	_	_	_		FE
BBC dir: b,rel	5	3	If (dir: b) = 0 then $PC \leftarrow PC + rel$	_	_	_	-+	B0 to B7
BBS dir: b,rel	5	3	If (dir: b) = 1 then PC $\leftarrow$ PC + rel	_	_	_	-+	B8 to BF
JMP @A	2	1	$(PC) \leftarrow (A)$	_	_	_		E0
JMP ext	3	3	(PC) ← ext	_	_	_		21
CALLV #vct	6	1	Vector call	_	_	_		E8 to EF
CALL ext	6	3	Subroutine call	_	_	_		31
XCHW A,PC	3	1	$(PC) \leftarrow (A), (A) \leftarrow (PC) + 1$	_	_	dΗ		F4
RET	4	1	Return from subrountine	_	_	_		20
RETI	6	1	Return form interrupt	_	_	_	Restore	30

Table 5 Other Instructions (9 instructions)

Mnemonic	~	#	Operation	TL	TH	AH	NZVC	OP code
PUSHW A	4	1		_	_	_		40
POPW A	4	1		_	_	dΗ		50
PUSHW IX	4	1		_	_	_		41
POPW IX	4	1		_	_	_		51
NOP	1	1		_	_	_		00
CLRC	1	1		_	_	_	R	81
SETC	1	1		_	_	_	S	91
CLRI	1	1		_	_	_		80
SETI	1	1		_	_	_		90

### **■ INSTRUCTION MAP**

11431	KUC	HON	MAP	,												
F	MOVW A,PC	MOVW A,SP	MOVW A,IX	MOVW A,EP	XCHW A,PC	XCHW A,SP	XCHW A,IX	XCHW A,EP	BNC	BC rel	BP rel	BN rel	BNZ rel	BZ rel	BGE rel	BLT rel
Е	JMP @A	MOVW SP,A	MOVW IX,A	MOVW EP,A	MOVW A,#d16	MOVW SP,#d16	MOVW IX,#d16	MOVW EP,#d16	CALLV #0	CALLV #1	CALLV #2	CALLV #3	CALLV #4	CALLV #5	CALLV #6	CALLV #7
D	DECW A	DECW	DECW	DECW	MOVW ext,A	MOVW dir,A	MOVW @IX+d,A	MOVW @EP,A	DEC R0	DEC R1	DEC R2	DEC R3	DEC R4	DEC R5	DEC R6	DEC R7
၁	INCW A	INCW	INCW	INCW	MOVW A,ext	MOVW A,dir	MOVW A,@IX+d	MOVW A, @EP	INC R0	INC R1	INC R2	INC R3	INC R4	INC R5	INC R6	INC R7
В	BBC dir: 0,rel	BBC dir: 1,rel	BBC dir: 2,rel	BBC dir: 3,rel	BBC dir: 4,rel	BBC dir: 5,rel	BBC dir: 6,rel	BBC dir: 7,rel	BBS dir: 0,rel	BBS dir: 1,rel	BBS dir: 2,rel	BBS dir: 3,rel	BBS dir: 4,rel	BBS dir: 5,rel	BBS dir: 6,rel	BBS dir: 7,rel
A	CLRB dir: 0	CLRB dir: 1	CLRB dir: 2	CLRB dir: 3	CLRB dir: 4	CLRB dir: 5	CLRB dir: 6	CLRB dir: 7	SETB dir: 0	SETB dir: 1	SETB dir: 2	SETB dir: 3	SETB dir: 4	SETB dir: 5	SETB dir: 6	SETB dir: 7
6	SETI	SETC	MOV A,@A	MOVW A,@A	DAS	CMP dir,#d8	CMP @IX +d,#d8	CMP @EP,#d8	CMP R0,#d8	CMP R1,#d8	CMP R2,#d8	CMP R3,#d8	CMP R4,#d8	CMP R5,#d8	CMP R6,#d8	CMP R7,#d8
8	CLRI	CLRC	MOV @A,T	MOVW @A,T	DAA	MOV dir,#d8	MOV @IX+d,#d8	MOV @EP,#d8	MOV R0,#d8	MOV R1,#d8	MOV R2,#d8	MOV R3,#d8	MOV R4,#d8	MOV R5,#d8	MOV R6,#d8	MOV R7,#d8
7	MOVW A,PS	MOVW PS,A	OR A	ORW A	OR A,#d8	OR A,dir	OR A,@IX +d	OR A,@EP	OR A,R0	OR A,R1	OR A,R2	OR A,R3	OR A,R4	OR A,R5	OR A,R6	OR A,R7
9	MOV A,ext	MOV ext,A	AND	ANDW A	AND A,#d8	AND A,dir	AND A,@IX +d	AND A,@EP	AND A,R0	AND A,R1	AND A,R2	AND A,R3	AND A,R4	AND A,R5	AND A,R6	AND A,R7
5	POPW A	POPW IX	XOR A	XORW A	XOR A,#d8	XOR A,dir	XOR A,@IX +d	XOR A,@EP	XOR A,R0	XOR A,R1	XOR A,R2	XOR A,R3	XOR A,R4	XOR A,R5	XOR A,R6	XOR A,R7
4	PUSHW A	PUSHW IX	XCH A, T	XCHW A, T		MOV dir,A	MOV @IX +d,A	MOV @EP,A	MOV R0,A	MOV R1,A	MOV R2,A	MOV R3,A	MOV R4,A	MOV R5,A	MOV R6,A	MOV R7,A
3	RETI	CALL addr16	SUBC A	SUBCW	SUBC A,#d8	SUBC I	SUBC A, @IX +d	SUBC A,@EP	SUBC A,R0	SUBC A,R1	SUBC A,R2	SUBC A,R3	SUBC A,R4	SUBC A,R5	SUBC A,R6	SUBC A,R7
2	RET	JMP addr16	ADDC A	ADDCW A	ADDC A,#d8	ADDC A,dir	ADDC A,@IX +d	ADDC A,@EP	ADDC A,R0	ADDC A,R1	ADDC A,R2	ADDC A,R3	ADDC A,R4	ADDC A,R5	ADDC A,R6	ADDC A,R7
-	SWAP	DIVU	CMP A	CMPW A	CMP A,#d8	CMP A,dir	CMP A,@IX +d	CMP A,@EP	CMP A,R0	CMP A,R1	CMP A,R2	CMP A,R3	CMP A,R4	CMP A,R5	CMP A,R6	CMP A,R7
0	MOP	MULU A	ROLC A	RORC A	MOV A,#d8	MOV A,dir	MOV A,@IX+d	MOV A,@EP	MOV A,R0	MOV A,R1	MOV A,R2	MOV A,R3	MOV A,R4	MOV A,R5	MOV A,R6	MOV A,R7
L H	0	1	2	3	4	5	9	7	8	6	∢	В	ပ	Q	Ш	ш

### ■ MASK OPTIONS

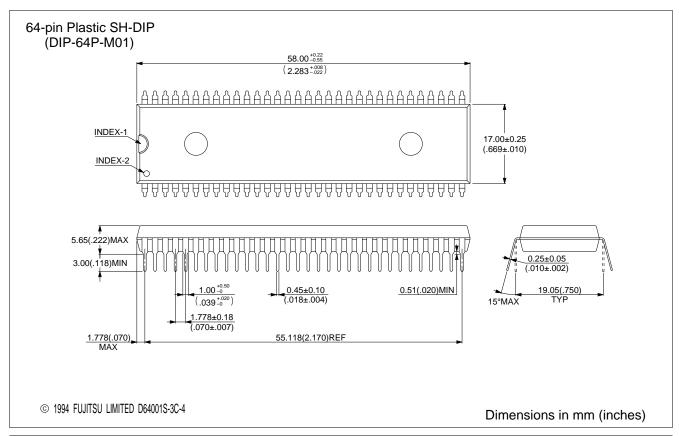
No.	Part number	MB89635R MB89636R MB89637R	MB89P637 MB89W637	MB89PV630 MB89T635R MB89T637R
	Specifying procedure	Specify when ordering masking	Set with EPROM programmer	Setting not possible
1	Pull-up resistors P00 to P07, P10 to P17, P30 to P37, P40 to P43, P50 to P53, P72 to P74	Selectable by pin	Can be set per pin*	Fixed to "without pull-up resistor"
2	Power-on reset selection  With power-on reset  Without power-on reset	Selectable	Setting possible	Fixed to "with power-on reset"
3	Selection of the main clock oscillation stabilization time (at 10 MHz)  Approx. 2 <sup>18</sup> /FcH (Approx. 26.2 ms) Approx. 2 <sup>17</sup> /FcH (Approx. 13.1 ms) Approx. 2 <sup>14</sup> /FcH (Approx. 1.6 ms) Approx. 2 <sup>4</sup> /FcH (Approx. 0 ms) FcH: Main clock frequency	Selectable	Setting possible	Fixed to 2 <sup>18</sup> /FcH (Approx. 26.2 ms)
4	Reset pin output Reset output provided No reset output	Selectable	Setting possible	Fixed to "with reset output"
5	Single/dual-clock system option Single clock Dual clock	Selectable	Setting possible	MB89PV630-101 Single-clock system MB89T635R-101 Single-clock system MB89T637R-101 Single-clock system
				MB89PV630-102 Dual-clock systems MB89T635R-102 Dual-clock systems MB89T637R-102 Dual-clock systems

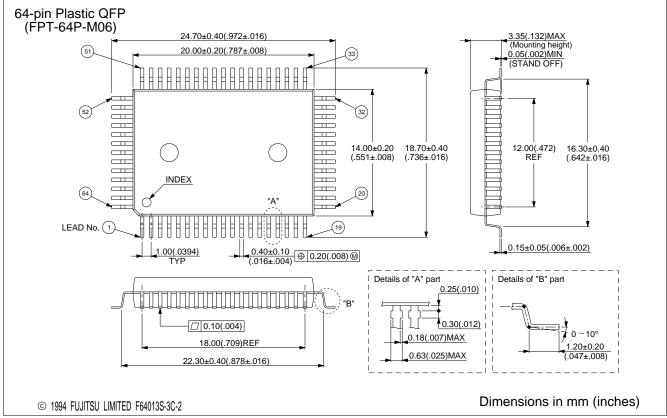
<sup>\*:</sup> Pull-up resistors cannot be set for P50 to P53.

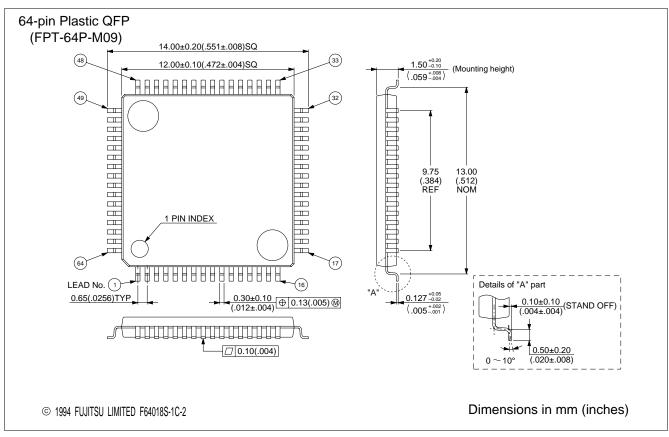
### **■** ORDERING INFORMATION

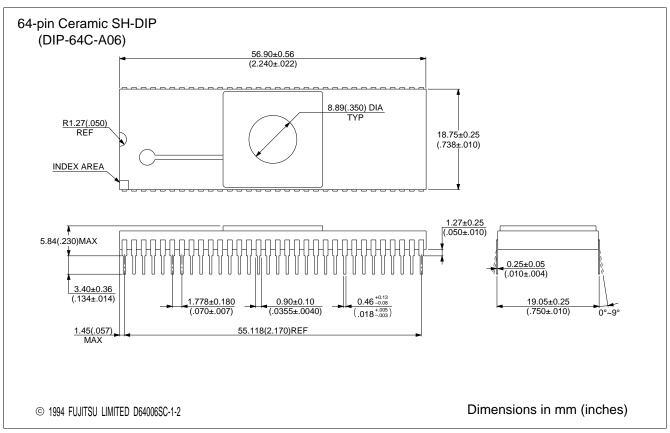
Part number	Package	Remarks
MB89635RP-SH MB89T635RP-SH MB89636RP-SH MB89637RP-SH MB89P637P-SH MB89T637RP-SH	64-pin Plastic SH-DIP (DIP-64P-M01)	
MB89635RPF MB89T635RPF MB89636RPF MB89637RPF MB89P637PF MB89T637RPF	64-pin Plastic QFP (FPT-64P-M06)	
MB89635RPFM MB89636RPFM MB89637RPFM MB89T635PFM	64-pin Plastic QFP (FPT-64P-M09)	
MB89W637C-SH	64-pin Ceramic SH-DIP (DIP-64C-A06)	
MB89PV630CF	64-pin Ceramic MQFP (MQP-64C-P01)	
MB89PV630C-SH	64-pin Ceramic MDIP (MDP-64C-P02)	

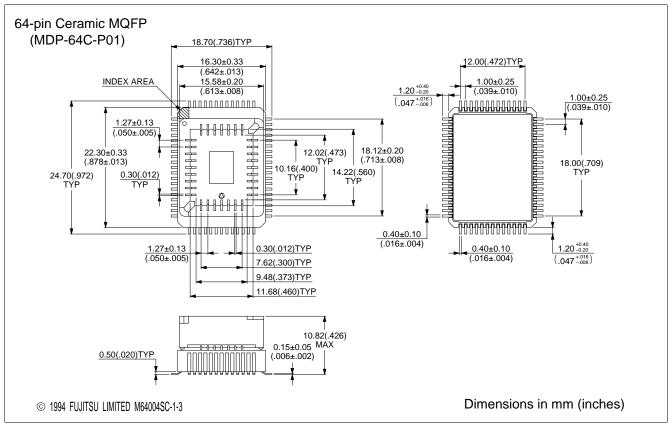
#### **■ PACKAGE DIMENSIONS**

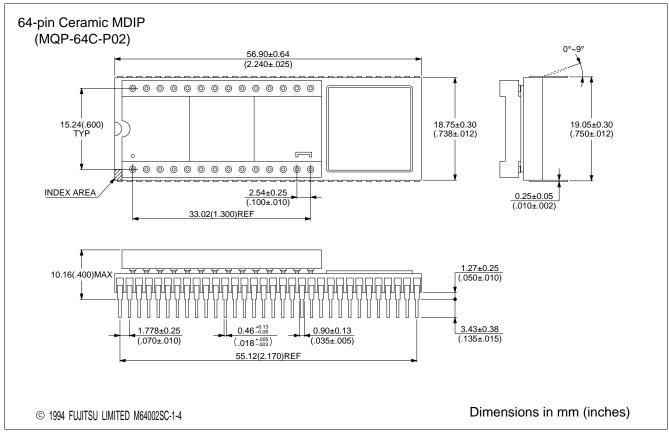












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