FUJITSU SEMICONDUCTOR
DATA SHEET

DS07-13703-1E

16-bit Proprietary Microcontroller

CMOS

F²MC-16LX MB90540/545 Series

MB90543/F543/549/F549/V540

■ DESCRIPTION

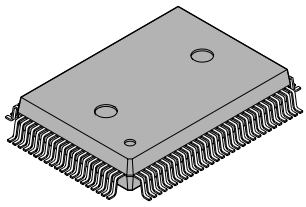
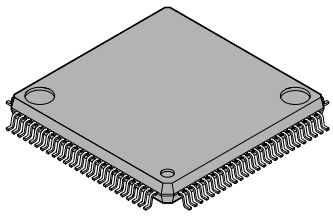
The MB90540/545 series with FULL-CAN and FLASH ROM is specially designed for automotive and industrial applications. Its main features are two on board CAN Interfaces (one for MB90V545 series), which conform to V2.0 Part A and Part B, supporting very flexible message buffering. Thus, offering more functions than a normal full CAN approach. In the new 0.5µm Technology Fujitsu now also offer FLASH-ROM. An internal voltage booster substitutes the necessity of a second programming voltage.
An on board voltage regulator provides 3V to the internal MCU core. This constitutes a major advantage in terms of EMI and power consumption.
The internal PLL clock frequency multiplier, provides an internal 62.5 nsec instruction cycle time with an external 4 MHz clock.
Further more it features 4 channels Output Capture Units and 8 channels Input Capture Units with a 16-bit free running timer. Two UARTs constitute additional functionality for communication purposes.
The external bus interface allows full use to be made of the 16MByte address space.

■ FEATURES

- 16-bit core CPU : 4MHz external clock (16 MHz internal, 62.5 nsec instr. cycle time)
- 32 kHz Subsystem Clock
- New 0.5 µm CMOS Process Technology
- Internal voltage regulator supports 3V MCU core, offering low EMI and low power consumption figures
- FULL-CAN interfaces (MB90540 series : 2 interf., MB90545 series : 1 interf.); conform to Version 2.0 Part A and Part B, flexible message buffering (mailbox and FIFO buffering can be mixed)

(Continued)

■ PACKAGE

100-pin Plastic QFP	100-pin Plastic LQFP
	
(FPT-100P-M06)	(FPT-100P-M05)

MB90540/545 Series

(Continued)

- Powerful interrupt functions (8 progr. priority levels; 8 external interrupts)
- EI^{2}OS - Automatic transfer function indep.of CPU
- 18-bit Time-base counter
- Watchdog Timer
- 2 full duplex UARTs; UART0 supports 10.4 KBaud (USA standard), UART 1 also for serial transfer with clock (SCI) programmable
- Serial I/O: 1ch for synchronous data transfer
- A/D Converter: 8 ch. analog inputs (Resolution 10 bits or 8 bits)
- 16-bit reload timer * 2ch
- ICU (Input capture) 16bit * 8 ch
- OCU (Output capture) 16bit * 4ch
- 16-bit Programmable Pulse Generator 4ch
- External bus interface
- Optimized instruction set for controller applications (bit, byte, word and long-word data types; 23 different addressing modes; barrel shift; variety of pointers)
- 4-byte instruction execution queue
- signed multiply (16bit*16bit) and divide (32bit/16bit) instructions available
- Program Patch Function
- Fast Interrupt processing
- Low Power Consumption - 10 different power saving modes: (Sleep, Stop, CPU intermittent mode, Hardware standby,...)
- Package: 100-pin plastic QFP

Controller Area Network (CAN) - License of Robert Bosch GmbH

■ PRODUCT LINEUP

The following table provides a quick outlook of the MB90540/545 Series

Features	MB90V540	MB90F543/F549	MB90543/549
CPU	F^2MC-16LX CPU		
System clock	On-chip PLL clock multiplier (× 1, × 2, × 3, × 4, 1/2 when PLL stop) Minimum instruction execution time: 62.5 ns (4 MHz osc. PLL × 4)		
ROM	External	Boot-block Flash memory 128 K/256 Kbytes	Mask ROM 128 K/256 Kbytes
RAM	8 Kbytes	6 Kbytes	6 Kbytes
Technology	0.5 µm CMOS with on-chip voltage regulator for internal power supply	0.5 µm CMOS with on-chip voltage regulator for internal power supply + Flash memory On-chip charge pump for programming voltage	0.5 µm CMOS with on-chip voltage regulator for internal power supply
Operating voltage range	5 V±10 %		
Temperature range	– 40 to 85 °C		
Package	PGA-256	QFP100	
UART0	Full duplex double buffer Supports asynchronous/synchronous (with start/stop bit) transfer Baud rate: 4808/5208/9615/10417/19230/38460/62500/500000 bps (asynchronous) 500K/1M/2Mbps (synchronous) at System clock = 16 MHz		
UART1(SCI)	Full duplex double buffer Asynchronous (start-stop synchronized) and CLK-synchronous communication Baud rate: 1202/2404/4808/9615/31250 bps (asynchronous) 62.5K/12K/250K/500K/1 Mbps (synchronous) at 6,8,10,12,16 MHz		
Serial IO	Transfer can be started from MSB or LSB Supports internal clock synchronized transfer and external clock synchronized transfer Supports positive-edge and negative-edge clock synchronization Baud rate : 31.25K/62.5K/125K/500K/1Mbps at System clock = 16MHz		
A/D Converter	10-bit or 8-bit resolution 8 input channels Conversion time: 26.3 µs (per one channel)		
16-bit Reload Timer (2 channels)	Operation clock frequency: fsys/2^1, fsys/2^3, fsys/2^5 (fsys = System clock frequency) Supports External Event Count function		
16-bit IO Timer	Signals an interrupt when overflow Supports Timer Clear when a match with Output Compare(Channel 0) Operation clock freq.: fsys/2^2, fsys/2^4, fsys/2^6, fsys/2^8(fsys = System clock freq.)		
16-bit Output Compare (4 channels)	Signals an interrupt when a match with 16-bit IO Timer Four 16-bit compare registers A pair of compare registers can be used to generate an output signal		

(Continued)

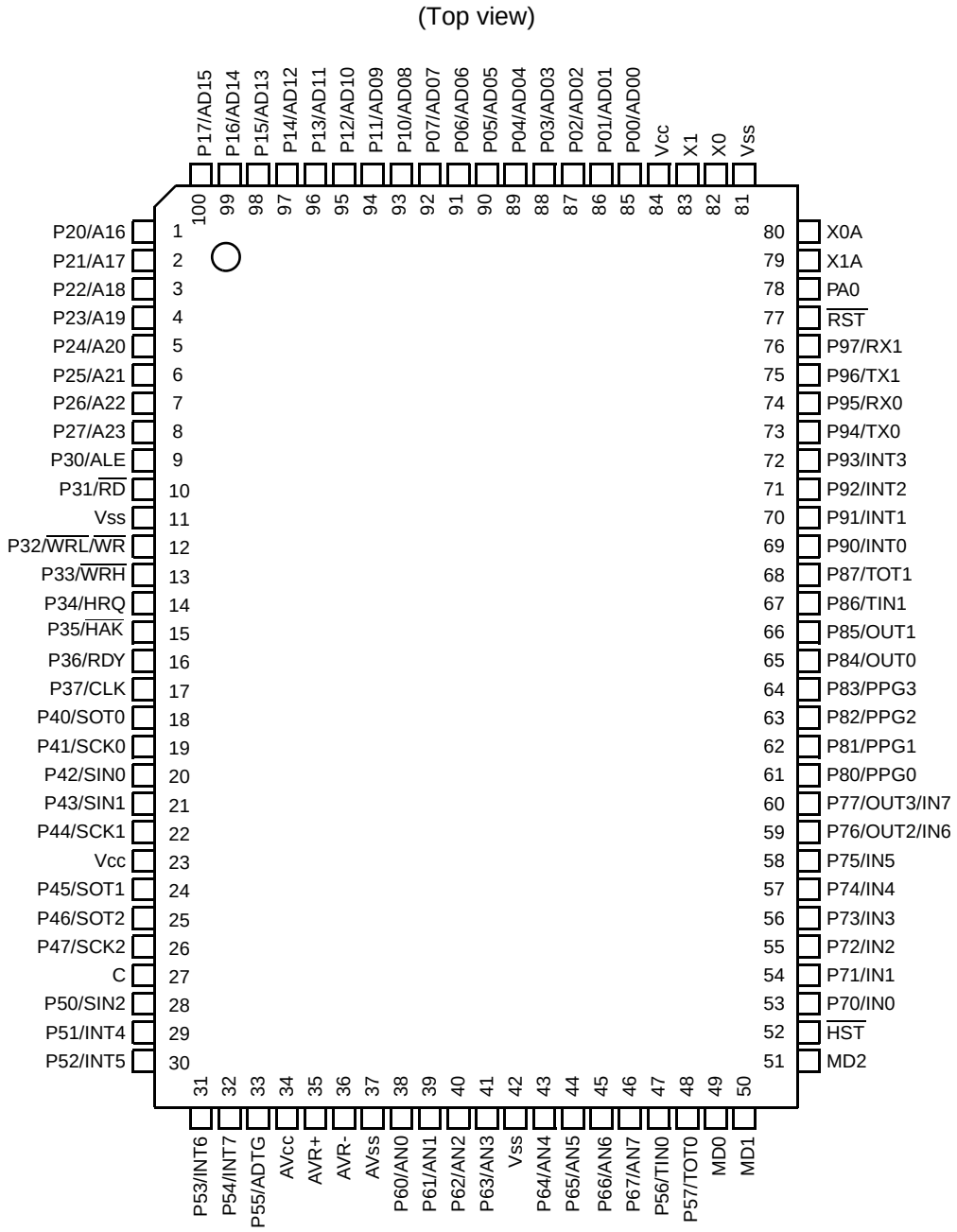
MB90540/545 Series

(Continued)

Features	MB90V540	MB90F543/F549	MB90543/549
16-bit Input Capture (8 channels)	Rising edge, falling edge or rising & falling edge sensitive Four 16-bit Capture registers Signals an interrupt upon external event		
8/16-bit Programmable Pulse Generator (4 channels)	Supports 8-bit and 16-bit operation modes Eight 8-bit reload counters Eight 8-bit reload registers for L pulse width Eight 8-bit reload registers for H pulse width A pair of 8-bit reload counters can be configured as one 16-bit reload counter or as 8-bit prescaler plus 8-bit reload counter 4 output pins Operation clock freq.: fsys, fsys/2^1, fsys/2^2, fsys/2^3, fsys/2^4 or 128µs@fosc=4MHz (fsys = System clock frequency, fosc = Oscillation clock frequency)		
CAN Interface 540 series: 2 channels 545 series: 1 channel	Conforms to CAN Specification Version 2.0 Part A and B Automatic re-transmission in case of error Automatic transmission responding to Remote Frame Prioritized 16 message buffers for data and ID's Supports multiple messages Flexible configuration of acceptance filtering: Full bit compare / Full bit mask / Two partial bit masks Supports up to 1Mbps		
32 kHz Subclock	Sub-clock for low power operation		
External Interrupt (8 channels)	Can be programmed edge sensitive or level sensitive		
IO Ports	Virtually all external pins can be used as general purpose IO All push-pull outputs and schmitt trigger inputs Bit-wise programmable as input/output or peripheral signal		
Flash Memory	—	Supports automatic programming, Embedded Algorithm™ *1 Write/Erase/Erase-Suspend/Resume commands A flag indicating completion of the algorithm Number of erase cycles: 10,000 times Data retention time: 10 years Flash Writer from Minato Electronics Inc. Boot block configuration Erase can be performed on each block Block protection with external programming voltage Flash Security Feature: protects the content of the Flash memory	—

*1: Embedded Algorithm is a trade mark of Advanced Micro Devices Inc.

■ PIN ASSIGNMENT



(FPT-100P-M06)

■ PIN DESCRIPTION

No.	Pin name	Circuit type	Function
82 83	X0 X1	A (Oscillation)	High speed oscillator input pins
80 79	X0A X1A	A (Oscillation)	Low speed oscillator input pins
77	$\overline{\text{RST}}$	B	External reset request input
52	$\overline{\text{HST}}$	C	Hardware standby input
85 to 92	P00 to P07	I	General I/O port with programmable pullup. This function is enabled in the single-chip mode.
	AD00 to AD07		I/O pins for 8 lower bits of the external address/data bus. This function is enabled when the external bus is enabled.
93 to 100	P10 to P17	I	General I/O port with programmable pullup. This function is enabled in the single-chip mode.
	AD08 to AD15		I/O pins for 8 higher bits of the external address/data bus. This function is enabled when the external bus is enabled.
1 to 8	P20 to P27	H	General I/O port with programmable pullup. This function is enabled in the single-chip mode.
	A16 to A23		Output pins for A16 to A23 ot the external address bus. This function is enabled when the external bus is enabled.
9	P30	I	General I/O port with programmable pullup. This function is enabled in the single-chip mode.
	ALE		Address latch enable output pin. This function is enabled when the external bus is enabled.
10	P31	I	General I/O port with programmable pullup. This function is enabled in the single-chip mode.
	$\overline{\text{RD}}$		Read strobe output pin for the data bus. This function is enabled when the external bus is enabled.
12	P32	I	General I/O port with programmable pullup. This function is enabled in the single-chip mode or when the $\overline{\text{WR}}$/$\overline{\text{WRL}}$ pin output is disabled.
	$\overline{\text{WRL}}$		Write strobe output pin for the data bus. This function is enabled when both the external bus and the $\overline{\text{WR}}$/$\overline{\text{WRL}}$ pin output are enabled. $\overline{\text{WRL}}$ is used to write-strobe 8 lower bits of the data bus in 16-bit access while WR is used to write-strobe 8 bits of the data bus in 8-bit access.
	$\overline{\text{WR}}$		
13	P33	I	General I/O port with programmable pullup. This function is enabled in the single-chip mode or external bus 8-bit mode or when $\overline{\text{WRH}}$ pin output is disabled.
	$\overline{\text{WRH}}$		Write strobe output pin for the 8 higher bits of the data bus. This function is enabled when the external bus is enabled, when the external bus 16-bit mode is selected, and when the $\overline{\text{WRH}}$ output pin is enabled.

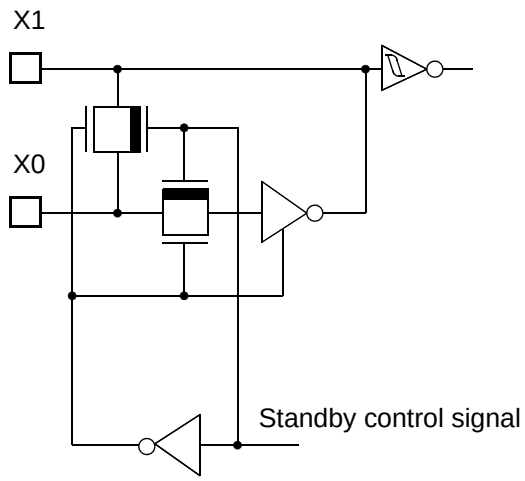
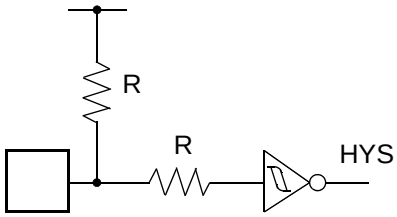
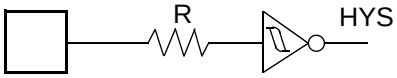
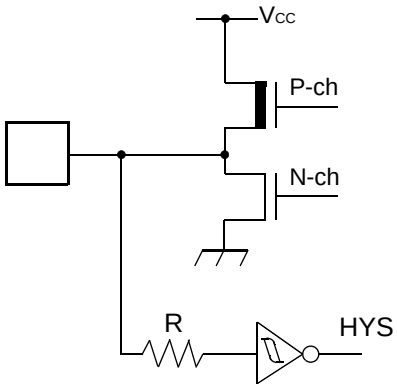
No.	Pin name	Circuit type	Function
14	P34	I	General I/O port with programmable pullup. This function is enabled in the single-chip mode or when hold function is disabled.
	HRQ		Hold request input pin. This function is enabled when both the external bus and the hold function are enabled.
15	P35	I	General I/O port with programmable pullup. This function is enabled in the single-chip mode or when hold function is disabled.
	$\overline{\text{HAK}}$		Hold acknowledge output pin. This function is enabled when both the external bus and the hold function are enabled.
16	P36	I	General I/O port with programmable pullup. This function is enabled in the single-chip mode or when the external ready function is disabled.
	RDY		Ready input pin. This function is enabled when both the external bus and the external ready function are enabled.
17	P37	H	General I/O port with programmable pullup. This function is enabled in the single-chip mode or when the clock output is disabled.
	CLK		CLK output pin. This function is enabled when both the external bus and CLK output are enabled.
18	P40	G	General I/O port. This function is enabled when UART0 disables serial data output.
	SOT0		Serial data output pin for UART0. This function is enabled when UART0 enables serial data output.
19	P41	G	General I/O port. This function is enabled when UART0 disables clock output.
	SCK0		Clock I/O pin for UART0. This function is enabled when UART0 enables clock output.
20	P42	G	General I/O port. This function is always enabled.
	SIN0		Serial data input pin for UART0. While UART0 is operating for input, the input of the pin is used as required. Except when the function is intentionally used, output from the other functions must be stopped.
21	P43	G	General I/O port. This function is always enabled.
	SIN1		Serial data input pin for UART1. While UART1 is operating for input, the input of the pin is used as required. Except when the function is intentionally used, output from the other functions must be stopped.
22	P44	G	General I/O port. This function is enabled when UART1 disables clock output.
	SCK1		Clock pulse input/output pin for UART1. This function is enabled when UART1 enables clock output.
24	P45	G	General I/O port. This function is enabled when UART1 disables serial data output.
	SOT1		Serial data output pin for UART1. This function is enabled when UART1 enables serial data output.

No.	Pin name	Circuit type	Function
25	P46	G	General I/O port. This function is enabled when the Serial IO disables serial data output.
	SOT2		Serial data output pin for the Serial IO. This function is enabled when the Serial IO enables serial data output.
26	P47	G	General I/O port. This function is enabled when the Serial IO disables clock output.
	SCK2		Clock pulse input/output pin for the Serial IO. This function is enabled when the Serial IO enables clock output.
28	P50	D	General I/O port. This function is always enabled.
	SIN2		Serial data input pin for the Serial IO. While the Serial IO is operating for input, the input of the pin is used as required. Except when the function is intentionally used, output from the other functions must be stopped.
29 to 32	P51 to P54	D	General I/O port. This function is always enabled.
	INT4 to INT7		External interrupt request input pins for INT4 to INT7. While external interrupt is allowed, the input of the pin is used as required. Except when the function is intentionally used, output from the other functions must be stopped.
33	P55	D	General I/O port. This function is always enabled.
	ADTG		Trigger input pin for the A/D converter. While the A/D converter is operating for input, the input of the pin is used as required. Except when the function is intentionally used, output from the other functions must be stopped.
38 to 41	P60 to P63	E	General I/O port. The function is enabled when the analog input enable register specifies port.
	AN0 to AN3		Analog input pins for the A/D converter. This function is enabled when the analog input enable register specifies AD.
43 to 46	P64 to P67	E	General I/O port. The function is enabled when the analog input enable register specifies port.
	AN4 to AN7		Analog input pins for the A/D converter. This function is enabled when the analog input enable register specifies AD.
47	P56	D	General I/O port. This function is always enabled.
	TIN0		Event input pin for the reload timers 0. While the reload timer is operating for input, the input of the pin is used as required. Except when the function is intentionally used, output from the other functions must be stopped.
48	P57	D	General I/O port. This function is enabled when the reload timers 0 disables output.
	TOT0		Output pin for the reload timers 0. This function is enabled when the reload timers 0 enables output.

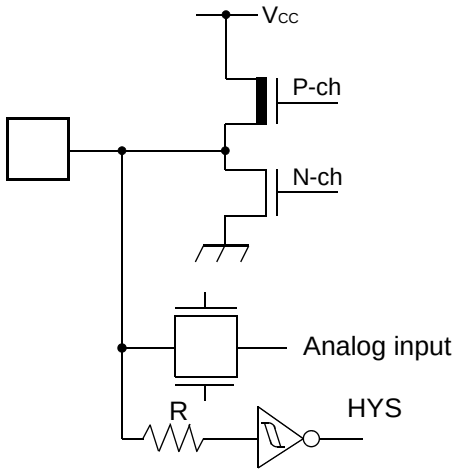
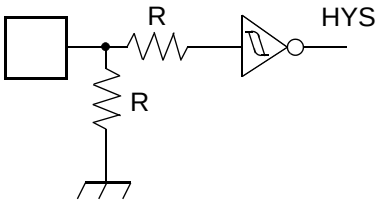
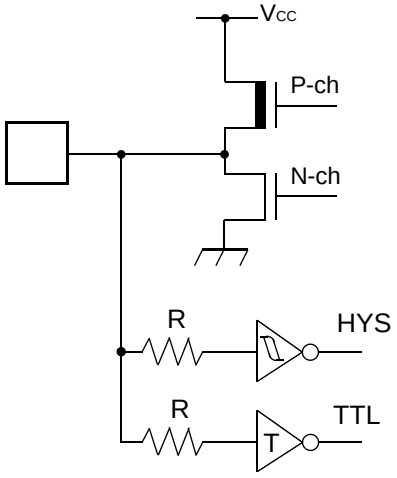
No.	Pin name	Circuit type	Function
53 to 58	P70 to P75	D	General I/O ports. This function is always enabled.
	IN0 to IN5		Data sample input pins for input captures ICU0 to ICU5. While the ICU is for input, the input of the pin is used as required. Except when the function is intentionally used, output from the other functions must be stopped.
59 to 60	P76 to P77	D	General I/O ports. This function is enabled when the OCU disables waveform output.
	OUT2 to OUT3		Waveform output pins for output compares OCU2 and OCU3. This function is enabled when the OCU enables waveform output.
	IN6 to IN7		Data sample input pin for input captures ICU6 and ICU7. While the ICU is for input, the input of the pin is used as required. Except when the function is intentionally used, output from the other functions must be stopped.
61 to 64	P80 to P83	D	General I/O ports. This function is enabled when PPG disables waveform output.
	PPG0 to PPG3		Output pins for PPGs. This function is enabled when PPG enables waveform output.
65 to 66	P84 to P85	D	General I/O ports. This function is enabled when the OCU disables waveform output.
	OUT0 to OUT1		Waveform output pins for output compares OCU0 and OCU1. This function is enabled when the OCU enables waveform output.
67	P86	D	General I/O port. This function is always enabled.
	TIN1		Event input pin for the reload timers 1. While the reload timer is operating for input, the input of the pin is used as required. Except when the function is intentionally used, output from the other functions must be stopped.
68	P87	D	General I/O port. This function is enabled when the reload timers 0 disables output.
	TOT1		Output pin for the reload timers 1 This function is enabled when the reload timers 1 enables output.
69 to 72	P90 to P93	D	General I/O port. This function is always enabled.
	INT0 to INT3		External interrupt request input pins for INT0 to INT3. While external interrupt is allowed, the input of the pin is used as required. Except when the function is intentionally used, output from the other functions must be stopped.
73	P94	D	General I/O port. This function is enabled when CAN0 disables output.
	TX0		TX Output pin for CAN0. This function is enabled when CAN0 enables output.
74	P95	D	General I/O port. This function is always enabled.
	RX0		RX input pin for CAN0 Interface. When the CAN function is used, output from the other functions must be stopped.

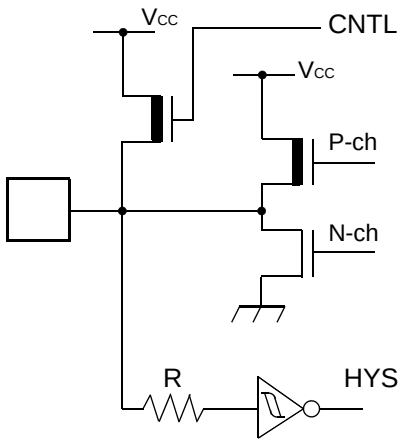
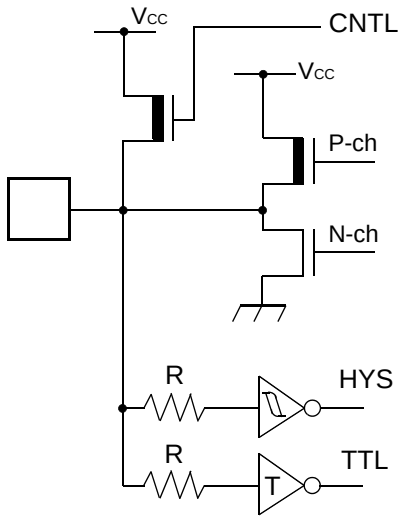
No.	Pin name	Circuit type	Function
75	P96	D	General I/O port. This function is enabled when CAN1 disables output.
	TX1		TX Output pin for CAN1. This function is enabled when CAN1 enables output (only MB90540 series).
76	P97	D	General I/O port. This function is always enabled.
	RX1		RX input pin for CAN1 Interface. When the CAN function is used, output from the other functions must be stopped (only MB90540 series).
78	PA0	D	General I/O port. This function is always enabled.
34	AVCC	Power supply	Power supply for the A/D Converter. This power supply must be turned on or off while a voltage higher than or equal to AVcc is applied to Vcc.
37	AVSS	Power supply	Dedicated ground pin for the A/D Converter
35	AVR+	Power supply	Reference voltage input for the A/D Converter. This power supply must be turned on or off while a voltage higher than or equal to AVR+ is applied to AVcc.
36	AVR-	Power supply	Lower reference voltage input for the A/D Converter
49 50	MD0 MD1	C	Input pins for specifying the operating mode. The pins must be directly connected to Vcc or Vss.
51	MD2	F	Input pin for specifying the operating mode. The pin must be directly connected to Vcc or Vss.
27	C		This is the power supply stabilization capacitor pin. It should be connected externally to an 0.1 µF ceramic capacitor.
23; 84	V_{CC}	Power supply	Power supply for digital circuits
11; 42 81	V_{SS}	Power supply	Ground for digital circuits

■ I/O CIRCUIT TYPE

Circuit type	Diagram	Remarks
A		• Oscillation feedback resistor: 1 MΩ approx.
B		• Hysteresis input with pull-up Resistor: 50 kΩ approx.
C		• Hysteresis input
D		• CMOS output • Hysteresis input

MB90540/545 Series

Circuit type	Diagram	Remarks
E		• CMOS output • Hysteresis input • Analog input
F		• Hysteresis input • Pull-down Resistor: 50 kΩ approx. (except FLASH devices)
G		• CMOS output • Hysteresis input • TTL input (FLASH devices only)

Circuit type	Diagram	Remarks
H		• CMOS output • Hysteresis input • Programmable pullup resistor: 50 kΩ approx.
I		• CMOS output • Hysteresis input • TTL input (FLASH devices only) • Programmable pullup resistor: 50 kΩ approx.

MB90540/545 Series

■ HANDLING DEVICES

(1) Preventing latch-up

CMOS IC chips may suffer latch-up under the following conditions:

- A voltage higher than Vcc or lower than Vss is applied to an input or output pin.
- A voltage higher than the rated voltage is applied between Vcc and Vss.
- The AVcc power supply is applied before the Vcc voltage.

Latch-up may increase the power supply current drastically, causing thermal damage to the device.

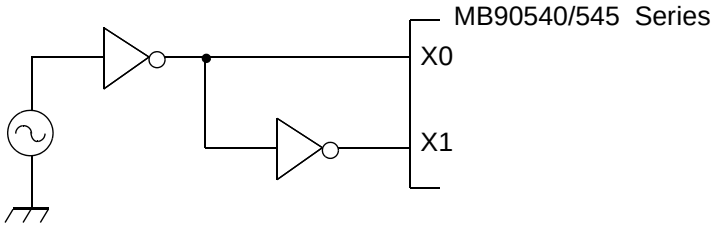
(2) Handling unused input pins

Do not leave unused input pins open, as doing so may cause misoperation of the device. Use a pull-up or pull-down resistor.

(3) Using external clock

To use external clock, drive the X0 and X1 pins in reverse phase.

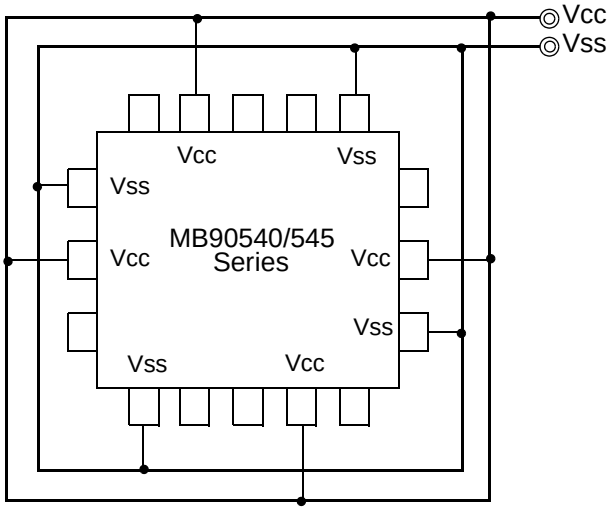
Below is a diagram of how to use external clock.



Using external clock

(4) Power supply pins (Vcc/Vss)

Ensure that all Vcc-level power supply pins are at the same potential. In addition, ensure the same for all Vss-level power supply pins. (See the figure below.) If there are more than one Vcc or Vss system, the device may operate incorrectly even within the guaranteed operating range.



(5) Pull-up/down resistors

The MB90540/545 Series does not support internal pull-up/down resistors(except Port0 - Port3:pull-up resistors). Use external components where needed.

(6) Crystal Oscillator Circuit

Noises around X0 or X1 pins may be possible causes of abnormal operations. Make sure to provide bypass capacitors via shortest distance from X0, X1 pins, crystal oscillator (or ceramic resonator) and ground lines, and make sure, to the utmost effort, that lines of oscillation circuit not cross the lines of other circuits.

It is highly recommended to provide a printed circuit board art work surrounding X0 and X1 pins with an grand area for stabilizing the operation.

(7) Turning-on Sequence of Power Supply to A/D Converter and Analog Inputs

Make sure to turn on the A/D converter power supply(AV_{CC}, AVR_+, AVR_-) and analog inputs (AN0 to AN7) after turning-on the digital power supply (V_{CC}).

Turn-off the digital power after turning off the A/D converter supply and analog inputs. In this case, make sure that the voltage not exceed AVR_+ or AV_{CC} (turning on/off the analog and digital power supplies simultaneously is acceptable).

(8) Connection of Unused Pins of A/D Converter

Connect unused pins of A/D converter to $AV_{CC} = V_{CC}$, $AV_{SS} = AVR_+ = V_{SS}$.

(9) N.C. Pin

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

(10) Notes on Energization

To prevent the internal regulator circuit from malfunctioning, set the voltage rise time during energization at 50 or more ms (0.2 V to 2.7 V).

(11) Initialization

In the device, there are internal registers which is initialized only by a power-on reset. To initialize these registers turning on the power again.

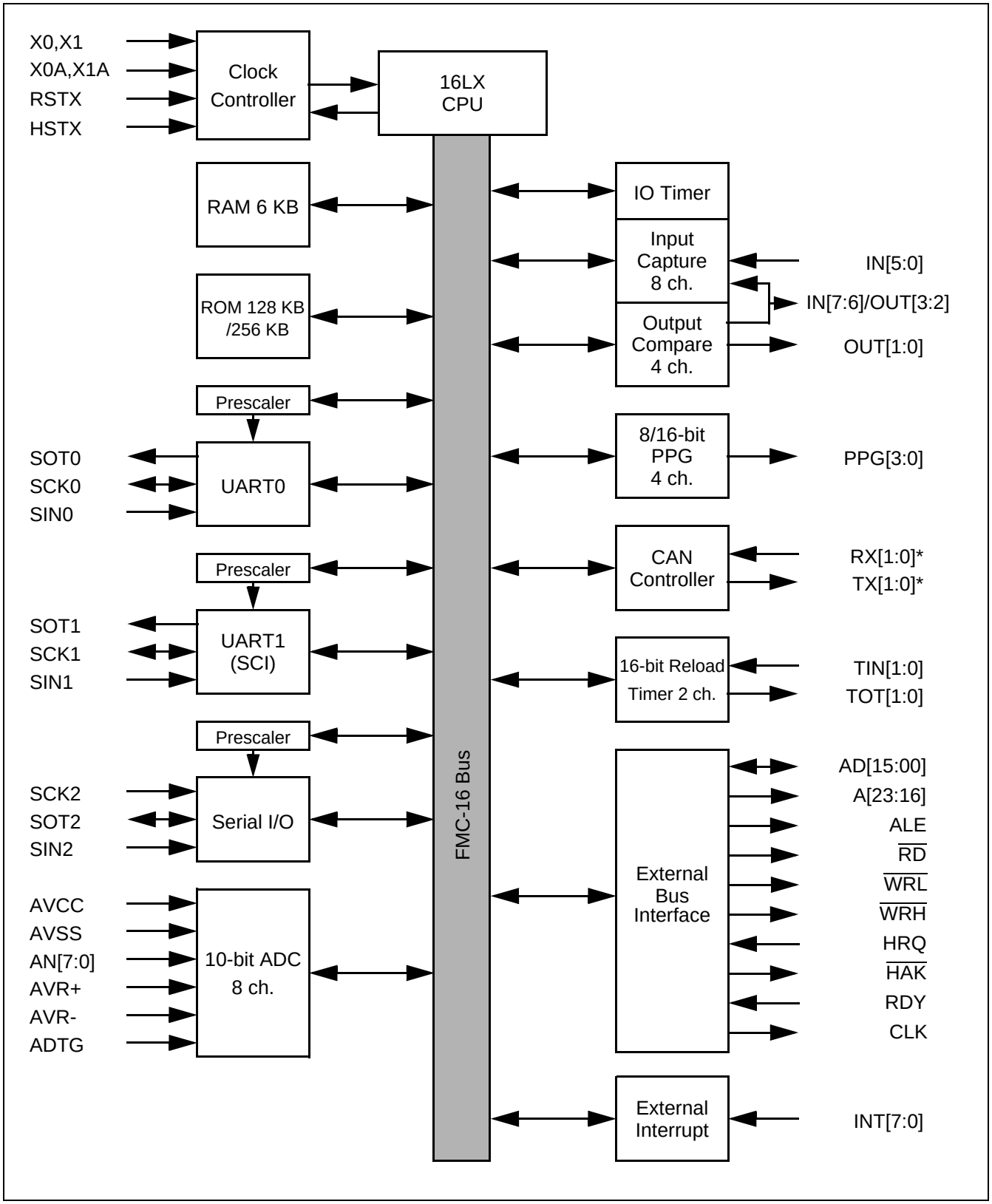
(12) Directions of “DIV A, Ri” and “DIVW A, RWi” instructions

In the Signed multiplication and division instructions (“DIV A, Ri” and “DIVW A, RWi”), the value of the corresponding bank register (DTB, ADB, USB, SSB) is set in “00h”.

If the values of the corresponding bank register (DTB,ADB,USB,SSB) are setting other than “00h”, the remainder by the execution result of the instruction is not stored in the register of the instruction operand.

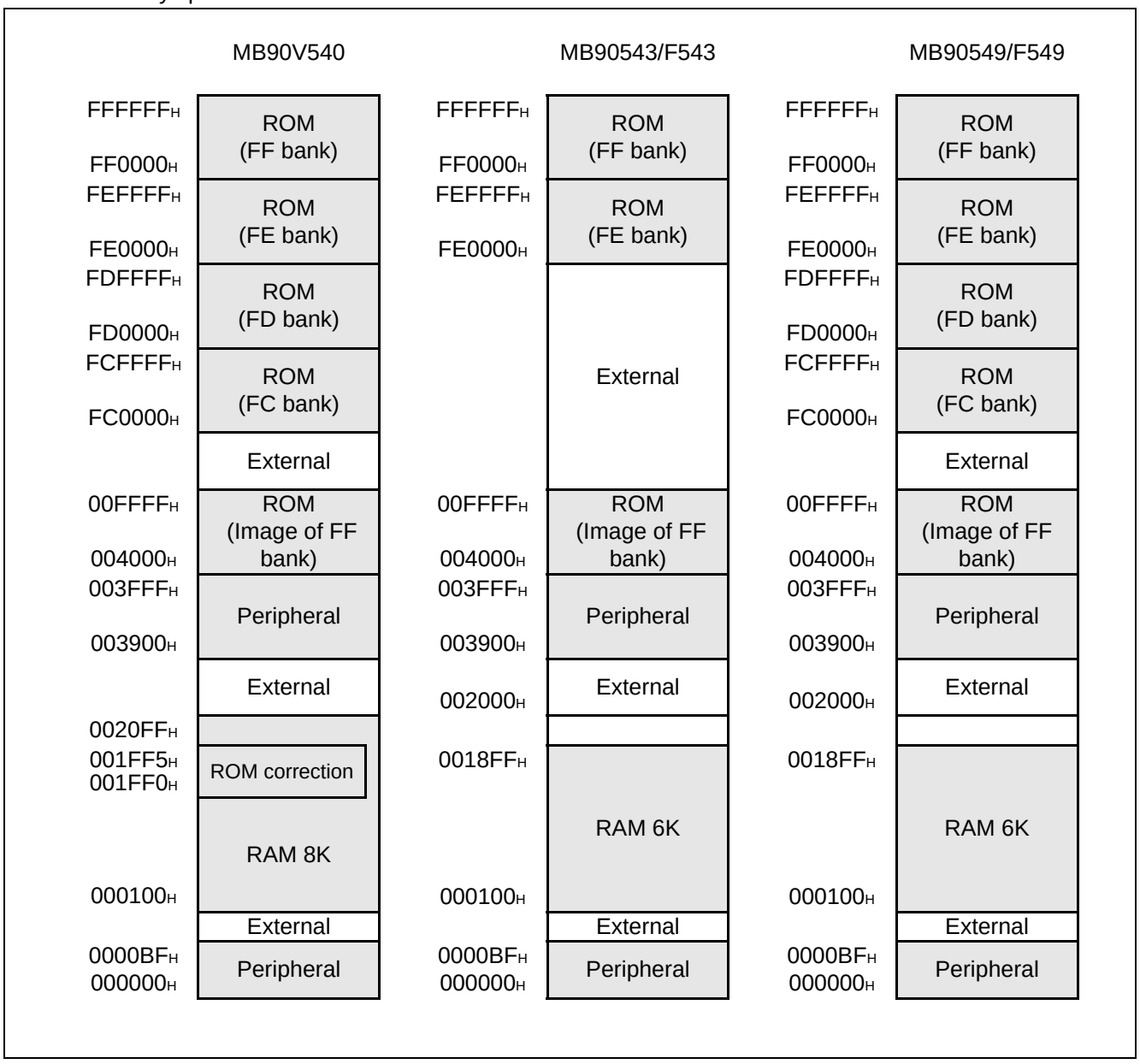
MB90540/545 Series

■ BLOCK DIAGRAM



■ MEMORY SPACE

The memory space of the MB90540/545 Series is shown below



Memory space map

The high-order portion of bank 00 gives the image of the FF bank ROM to make the small model of the C compiler effective. Since the low-order 16 bits are the same, the table in ROM can be referenced without using the far specification in the pointer declaration.
For example, an attempt to access 00C000H accesses the value at FFC000H in ROM.
The ROM area in bank FF exceeds 48 Kbytes, and its entire image cannot be shown in bank 00.
The image between FF4000H and FFFFFFH is visible in bank 00, while the image between FF0000H and FF3FFFH is visible only in bank FF.

■ I/O MAP

Address	Register	Abbreviation	Access	Pripheral	Initial value
00H	Port 0 data register	PDR0	R/W	Port 0	XXXXXXXXB
01H	Port 1 data register	PDR1	R/W	Port 1	XXXXXXXXB
02H	Port 2 data register	PDR2	R/W	Port 2	XXXXXXXXB
03H	Port 3 data register	PDR3	R/W	Port 3	XXXXXXXXB
04H	Port 4 data register	PDR4	R/W	Port 4	XXXXXXXXB
05H	Port 5 data register	PDR5	R/W	Port 5	XXXXXXXXB
06H	Port 6 data register	PDR6	R/W	Port 6	XXXXXXXXB
07H	Port 7 data register	PDR7	R/W	Port 7	XXXXXXXXB
08H	Port 8 data register	PDR8	R/W	Port 8	XXXXXXXXB
09H	Port 9 data register	PDR9	R/W	Port 9	XXXXXXXXB
0AH	Port A data register	PDRA	R/W	Port A	_ _ _ _ _ _ _XB
0BH to 0FH	Reserved				
10H	Port 0 direction register	DDR0	R/W	Port 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0B
11H	Port 1 direction register	DDR1	R/W	Port 1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0B
12H	Port 2 direction register	DDR2	R/W	Port 2	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0B
13H	Port 3 direction register	DDR3	R/W	Port 3	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0B
14H	Port 4 direction register	DDR4	R/W	Port 4	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0B
15H	Port 5 direction register	DDR5	R/W	Port 5	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0B
16H	Port 6 direction register	DDR6	R/W	Port 6	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0B
17H	Port 7 direction register	DDR7	R/W	Port 7	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0B
18H	Port 8 direction register	DDR8	R/W	Port 8	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0B
19H	Port 9 direction register	DDR9	R/W	Port 9	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0B
1AH	Port A direction register	DDRA	R/W	Port A	_ _ _ _ _ _ _0B
1BH	Analog Input Enable	ADER	R/W	Port 6, A/D	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1B
1CH	Port 0 Pullup control register	PUCR0	R/W	Port 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0B
1DH	Port 1 Pullup control register	PUCR1	R/W	Port 1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0B
1EH	Port 2 Pullup control register	PUCR2	R/W	Port 2	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0B
1FH	Port 3 Pullup control register	PUCR3	R/W	Port 3	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0B
20H	Serial Mode Control Register 0	UMC0	R/W	UART0	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0B
21H	Status Register 0	USR0	R/W		0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0B
22H	Input/Output Data Register 0	UIDR0/ UODR0	R/W		XXXXXXXXB
23H	Rate and Data Register 0	URD0	R/W		0 0 0 0 0 0 0XB

(Continued)

Address	Register	Abbreviation	Access	Peripheral	Initial value
24H	Serial Mode Register 1	SMR1	R/W	UART1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0B
25H	Serial Control Register 1	SCR1	R/W		0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0B
26H	Input/Output Data Register 1	SIDR1/ SODR1	R/W		XXXXXXXXB
27H	Serial Status Register 1	SSR1	R/W		0 0 0 0 1_0 0B
28H	UART1 Prescaler Control Register	U1CDCR	R/W		0_ _ _1 1 1 1B
29H	Edge Selector	SES1	R/W		_ _ _ _ _ _ _ 0B
2AH	Reserved				
2BH	Serial IO Prescaler	SCDCR	R/W	Serial IO	0_ _ _1 1 1 1B
2CH	Serial Mode Control	SMCS	R/W		_ _ _ _0 0 0 0B
2DH	Serial Mode Control	SMCS	R/W		0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0B
2EH	Serial Data	SDR	R/W		XXXXXXXXB
2FH	Edge Selector	SES2	R/W		_ _ _ _ _ _ _ 0B
30H	External Interrupt Enable	ENIR	R/W	External Interrupt	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0B
31H	External Interrupt Request	EIRR	R/W		XXXXXXXXB
32H	External Interrupt Level	ELVR	R/W		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0B
33H	External Interrupt Level	ELVR	R/W		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0B
34H	A/D Control Status 0	ADCS0	R/W	A/D Converter	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0B
35H	A/D Control Status 1	ADCS1	R/W		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0B
36H	A/D Data 0	ADCR0	R		XXXXXXXXB
37H	A/D Data 1	ADCR1	R/W		0 0 0 0 1 _ XXB
38H	PPG0 operation mode control register	PPGC0	R/W	16-bit Programable Pulse Generator 0/1	0 _ 0 0 0 _ _ 1B
39H	PPG1 operation mode control register	PPGC1	R/W		0 _ 0 0 0 0 0 1B
3AH	PPG0 and PPG1 clock select register	PPG01	R/W		0 0 0 0 0 0 _ _B
3BH	Reserved				
3CH	PPG2 operation mode control register	PPGC2	R/W	16-bit Programable Pulse Generator 2/3	0 _ 0 0 0 _ _ 1B
3DH	PPG3 operation mode control register	PPGC3	R/W		0 _ 0 0 0 0 0 1B
3EH	PPG2 and PPG3 clock select register	PPG23	R/W		0 0 0 0 0 0 _ _B
3FH	Reserved				
40H	PPG4 operation mode control register	PPGC4	R/W	16-bit Programable Pulse Generator 4/5	0 _ 0 0 0 _ _ 1B
41H	PPG5 operation mode control register	PPGC5	R/W		0 _ 0 0 0 0 0 1B
42H	PPG4 and PPG5 clock select register	PPG45	R/W		0 0 0 0 0 0 _ _B
43H	Reserved				
44H	PPG6 operation mode control register	PPGC6	R/W	16-bit Programable Pulse Generator 6/7	0 _ 0 0 0 _ _ 1B
45H	PPG7 operation mode control register	PPGC7	R/W		0 _ 0 0 0 0 0 1B
46H	PPG6 and PPG7 clock select register	PPG67	R/W		0 0 0 0 0 0 _ _B

(Continued)

Address	Register	Abbreviation	Access	Peripheral	Initial value
47H to 4BH	Reserved				
4CH	Input Capture Control Status 0/1	ICS01	R/W	Input Capture 0/1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0B
4DH	Input Capture Control Status 2/3	ICS23	R/W	Input Capture 2/3	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0B
4EH	Input Capture Control Status 4/5	ICS45	R/W	Input Capture 4/5	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0B
4FH	Input Capture Control Status 6/7	ICS67	R/W	Input Capture 6/7	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0B
50H	Timer Control Status 0	TMCSR0	R/W	16-bit Reload Timer 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0B
51H	Timer Control Status 0	TMCSR0	R/W		_ _ _ _ 0 0 0 0B
52H	Timer 0/Reload 0	TMR0/ TMRLR0	R/W		XXXXXXXXB
53H	Timer 0/Reload 0	TMR0/ TMRLR0	R/W		XXXXXXXXB
54H	Timer Control Status 1	TMCSR1	R/W	16-bit Reload Timer 1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0B
55H	Timer Control Status 1	TMCSR1	R/W		_ _ _ _ 0 0 0 0B
56H	Timer 1/Reload 1	TMR1/ TMRLR1	R/W		XXXXXXXXB
57H	Timer 1/Reload 1	TMR1/ TMRLR1	R/W		XXXXXXXXB
58H	Output Compare Control Status 0	OCS0	R/W	Output Compare 0/1	0 0 0 0 _ _ 0 0B
59H	Output Compare Control Status 1	OCS1	R/W		_ _ _0 0 0 0 0B
5AH	Output Compare Control Status 2	OCS2	R/W	Output Compare 2/3	0 0 0 0 _ _ 0 0B
5BH	Output Compare Control Status 3	OCS3	R/W		_ _ _ 0 0 0 0 0B
5CH to 6BH	Reserved				
6CH	Timer Data	TCDT	R/W	I/O Timer	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0B
6DH	Timer Data	TCDT	R/W		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0B
6EH	Timer Control	TCCS	R/W		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0B
6FH	ROM Mirror	ROMM	R/W	ROM Mirror	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ 1B
70H to 7FH	Reserved for CAN 0 Interface . Refer to “CAN Controller Hardware Manual”				
80H to 8FH	Reserved for CAN 1 Interface . Refer to “CAN Controller Hardware Manual”				
90H to 9DH	Reserved				
9EH	ROM Correction Control Status	PACSR	R/W	ROM Correction	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0B
9FH	Delayed Interrupt/release	DIRR	R/W	Delayed Interrupt	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ 0B
A0H	Low-power Mode	LPMCR	R/W	Low Power Controller	0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0B
A1H	Clock Selector	CKSCR	R/W	Low Power Controller	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0B
A2H to A4H	Reserved				

(Continued)

(Continued)

Address	Register	Abbreviation	Access	Peripheral	Initial value
A5H	Automatic ready function select reg.	ARSR	W	External Memory Access	0 0 1 1 _ _ 0 0B
A6H	External address output control reg.	HACR	W		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0B
A7H	Bus control signal select register	ECSR	W		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 _B
A8H	Watchdog Control	WDTC	R/W	Watchdog Timer	XXXXX 1 1 1B
A9H	Time Base Timer Control	TBTC	R/W	Time Base Timer	1 - - 0 0 1 0 0B
AAH	Watch timer control register	WTC	R/W	Watch Timer	1 X 0 0 0 0 0 0B
ABH to ADH	Reserved				
AEH	Flash Control Status (Flash only, otherwise reserved)	FMCS	R/W	Flash Memory	0 0 0 X 0 _ _ 0B
AFH	Reserved				
B0H	Interrupt control register 00	ICR00	R/W	Interrupt controller	0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1B
B1H	Interrupt control register 01	ICR01	R/W		0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1B
B2H	Interrupt control register 02	ICR02	R/W		0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1B
B3H	Interrupt control register 03	ICR03	R/W		0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1B
B4H	Interrupt control register 04	ICR04	R/W		0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1B
B5H	Interrupt control register 05	ICR05	R/W		0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1B
B6H	Interrupt control register 06	ICR06	R/W		0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1B
B7H	Interrupt control register 07	ICR07	R/W		0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1B
B8H	Interrupt control register 08	ICR08	R/W		0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1B
B9H	Interrupt control register 09	ICR09	R/W		0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1B
BAH	Interrupt control register 10	ICR10	R/W		0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1B
BBH	Interrupt control register 11	ICR11	R/W		0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1B
BCH	Interrupt control register 12	ICR12	R/W		0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1B
BDH	Interrupt control register 13	ICR13	R/W		0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1B
BEH	Interrupt control register 14	ICR14	R/W		0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1B
BFH	Interrupt control register 15	ICR15	R/W		0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1B
COH to FFH	External				

Address	Register	Abbreviation	Access	Peripheral	Initial value
1FF0H	ROM Correction Address 0	PADR0	R/W	ROM Correction	XXXXXXXXB
1FF1H	ROM Correction Address 1	PADR0	R/W		XXXXXXXXB
1FF2H	ROM Correction Address 2	PADR0	R/W		XXXXXXXXB
1FF3H	ROM Correction Address 3	PADR1	R/W		XXXXXXXXB
1FF4H	ROM Correction Address 4	PADR1	R/W		XXXXXXXXB
1FF5H	ROM Correction Address 5	PADR1	R/W		XXXXXXXXB

Address	Register	Abbreviation	Access	Peripheral	Initial value
3900H	Reload L	PRLL0	R/W	16-bit Programable Pulse Generator 0/1	XXXXXXXXB
3901H	Reload H	PRLH0	R/W		XXXXXXXXB
3902H	Reload L	PRLL1	R/W		XXXXXXXXB
3903H	Reload H	PRLH1	R/W		XXXXXXXXB
3904H	Reload L	PRLL2	R/W	16-bit Programable Pulse Generator 2/3	XXXXXXXXB
3905H	Reload H	PRLH2	R/W		XXXXXXXXB
3906H	Reload L	PRLL3	R/W		XXXXXXXXB
3907H	Reload H	PRLH3	R/W		XXXXXXXXB
3908H	Reload L	PRLL4	R/W	16-bit Programable Pulse Generator 4/5	XXXXXXXXB
3909H	Reload H	PRLH4	R/W		XXXXXXXXB
390AH	Reload L	PRLL5	R/W		XXXXXXXXB
390BH	Reload H	PRLH5	R/W		XXXXXXXXB
390CH	Reload L	PRLL6	R/W	16-bit Programable Pulse Generator 6/7	XXXXXXXXB
390DH	Reload H	PRLH6	R/W		XXXXXXXXB
390EH	Reload L	PRLL7	R/W		XXXXXXXXB
390FH	Reload H	PRLH7	R/W		XXXXXXXXB
3910H to 3917H	Reserved				
3918H	Input Capture 0	IPCP0	R	Input Captue 0/1	XXXXXXXXB
3919H	Input Capture 0	IPCP0	R		XXXXXXXXB
391AH	Input Capture 1	IPCP1	R		XXXXXXXXB
391BH	Input Capture 1	IPCP1	R		XXXXXXXXB
391CH	Input Capture 2	IPCP2	R	Input Captue 2/3	XXXXXXXXB
391DH	Input Capture 2	IPCP2	R		XXXXXXXXB
391EH	Input Capture 3	IPCP3	R		XXXXXXXXB
391FH	Input Capture 3	IPCP3	R		XXXXXXXXB
3920H	Input Capture 4	IPCP4	R	Input Captue 4/5	XXXXXXXXB
3921H	Input Capture 4	IPCP4	R		XXXXXXXXB
3922H	Input Capture 5	IPCP5	R		XXXXXXXXB
3923H	Input Capture 5	IPCP5	R		XXXXXXXXB
3924H	Input Capture 6	IPCP6	R	Input Captue 6/7	XXXXXXXXB
3925H	Input Capture 6	IPCP6	R		XXXXXXXXB
3926H	Input Capture 7	IPCP7	R		XXXXXXXXB
3927H	Input Capture 7	IPCP7	R		XXXXXXXXB

(Continued)

(Continued)

Address	Register	Abbreviation	Access	Peripheral	Initial value
3928H	Output Compare 0	OCCP0	R/W	Output Compare 0/1	XXXXXXXXB
3929H	Output Compare 0	OCCP0	R/W		XXXXXXXXB
392AH	Output Compare 1	OCCP1	R/W		XXXXXXXXB
392BH	Output Compare 1	OCCP1	R/W		XXXXXXXXB
392CH	Output Compare 2	OCCP2	R/W	Output Compare 2/3	XXXXXXXXB
392DH	Output Compare 2	OCCP2	R/W		XXXXXXXXB
392EH	Output Compare 3	OCCP3	R/W		XXXXXXXXB
392FH	Output Compare 3	OCCP3	R/W		XXXXXXXXB
3930H to 39FFH	Reserved				
3A00H to 3AFFH	Reserved for CAN 0 Interface. Refer to “CAN Controller Hardware Manual”				
3B00H to 3BFFH	Reserved for CAN 0 Interface. Refer to “CAN Controller Hardware Manual”				
3C00H to 3CFFH	Reserved for CAN 1 Interface. Refer to “CAN Controller Hardware Manual”				
3D00H to 3DFFH	Reserved for CAN 1 Interface. Refer to “CAN Controller Hardware Manual”				
3E00H to 3FFFH	Reserved				

Note Initial value of “_” represents unused bit, “X” represents unknown value.
Addresses in the range 0000H to 00FFH, which are not listed in the table, are reserved for the primary functions of the MCU. A read access to these reserved addresses results reading “X” and any write access should not be performed.

■ CAN CONTROLLER

The MB90540 series contains two CAN controller (CAN0 and CAN1), the MB90545 series contains only one (CAN0). The Evaluation Chip MB90V540 also has two CAN controller.
The CAN controller has the following features:

- Conforms to CAN Specification Version 2.0 Part A and B
  - Supports transmission/reception in standard frame and extended frame formats
- Supports transmitting of data frames by receiving remote frames
- 16 transmitting/receiving message buffers
  - 29-bit ID and 8-byte data
  - Multi-level message buffer configuration
- Provides full-bit comparison, full-bit mask, acceptance register 0/acceptance register 1 for each message buffer as 1D acceptance mask
  - Two acceptance mask registers in either standard frame format or extended frame formats
- Bit rate programmable from 10 Kbits/s to 1 Mbits/s (when input clock is at 16 MHz)

List of Control Registers

Address		Register	Abbreviation	Access	Initial Value
CAN0	CAN1				
000070H	000080H	Message buffer valid register	BVALR	R/W	00000000 00000000B
000071H	000081H				
000072H	000082H	Transmit request register	TREQR	R/W	00000000 00000000B
000073H	000083H				
000074H	000084H	Transmit cancel register	TCANR	W	00000000 00000000B
000075H	000085H				
000076H	000086H	Transmit complete register	TCR	R/W	00000000 00000000B
000077H	000087H				
000078H	000088H	Receive complete register	RCR	R/W	00000000 00000000B
000079H	000089H				
00007AH	00008AH	Remote request receiving register	RRTRR	R/W	00000000 00000000B
00007BH	00008BH				
00007CH	00008CH	Receive overrun register	ROVRR	R/W	00000000 00000000B
00007DH	00008DH				
00007EH	00008EH	Receive interrupt enable register	RIER	R/W	00000000 00000000B
00007FH	00008FH				

List of Control Registers

Address		Register	Abbreviation	Access	Initial Value
CAN0	CAN1				
003B00H	003D00H	Control status register	CSR	R/W, R	00---000 0----0-1B
003B01H	003D01H				
003B02H	003D02H	Last event indicator register	LEIR	R/W	-------- 000-0000B
003B03H	003D03H				
003B04H	003D04H	Receive/transmit error counter	RTEC	R	00000000 00000000B
003B05H	003D05H				
003B06H	003D06H	Bit timing register	BTR	R/W	-1111111 11111111B
003B07H	003D07H				
003B08H	003D08H	IDE register	IDER	R/W	XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXB
003B09H	003D09H				
003B0AH	003D0AH	Transmit RTR register	TRTRR	R/W	00000000 00000000B
003B0BH	003D0BH				
003B0CH	003D0CH	Remote frame receive waiting register	RFWTR	R/W	XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXB
003B0DH	003D0DH				
003B0EH	003D0EH	Transmit interrupt enable register	TIER	R/W	00000000 00000000B
003B0FH	003D0FH				
003B10H	003D10H	Acceptance mask select register	AMSR	R/W	XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXB
003B11H	003D11H				
003B12H	003D12H				XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXB
003B13H	003D13H				
003B14H	003D14H	Acceptance mask register 0	AMR0	R/W	XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXB
003B15H	003D15H				
003B16H	003D16H				XXXXX--- XXXXXXXXB
003B17H	003D17H				
003B18H	003D18H	Acceptance mask register 1	AMR1	R/W	XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXB
003B19H	003D19H				
003B1AH	003D1AH				XXXXX--- XXXXXXXXB
003B1BH	003D1BH				

List of Message Buffers (ID Registers) (1)

Address		Register	Abbreviation	Access	Initial Value
CAN0	CAN1				
003A00H to 003A1FH	003C00H to 003C1FH	General-purpose RAM	—	R/W	XXXXXXXXB to XXXXXXXXB
003A20H	003C20H	ID register 0	IDR0	R/W	XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXB
003A21H	003C21H				
003A22H	003C22H				XXXXX--- XXXXXXXXB
003A23H	003C23H				
003A24H	003C24H	ID register 1	IDR1	R/W	XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXB
003A25H	003C25H				
003A26H	003C26H				XXXXX--- XXXXXXXXB
003A27H	003C27H				
003A28H	003C28H	ID register 2	IDR2	R/W	XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXB
003A29H	003C29H				
003A2AH	003C2AH				XXXXX--- XXXXXXXXB
003A2BH	003C2BH				
003A2CH	003C2CH	ID register 3	IDR3	R/W	XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXB
003A2DH	003C2DH				
003A2EH	003C2EH				XXXXX--- XXXXXXXXB
003A2FH	003C2FH				
003A30H	003C30H	ID register 4	IDR4	R/W	XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXB
003A31H	003C31H				
003A32H	003C32H				XXXXX--- XXXXXXXXB
003A33H	003C33H				
003A34H	003C34H	ID register 5	IDR5	R/W	XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXB
003A35H	003C35H				
003A36H	003C36H				XXXXX--- XXXXXXXXB
003A37H	003C37H				
003A38H	003C38H	ID register 6	IDR6	R/W	XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXB
003A39H	003C39H				
003A3AH	003C3AH				XXXXX--- XXXXXXXXB
003A3BH	003C3BH				

List of Message Buffers (ID Registers) (2)

Address		Register	Abbreviation	Access	Initial Value
CAN0	CAN1				
003A3C$_H$	003C3C$_H$	ID register 7	IDR7	R/W	XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX$_B$
003A3D$_H$	003C3D$_H$				
003A3E$_H$	003C3E$_H$				XXXXX--- XXXXXXXX$_B$
003A3F$_H$	003C3F$_H$				
003A40$_H$	003C40$_H$	ID register 8	IDR8	R/W	XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX$_B$
003A41$_H$	003C41$_H$				
003A42$_H$	003C42$_H$				XXXXX--- XXXXXXXX$_B$
003A43$_H$	003C43$_H$				
003A44$_H$	003C44$_H$	ID register 9	IDR9	R/W	XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX$_B$
003A45$_H$	003C45$_H$				
003A46$_H$	003C46$_H$				XXXXX--- XXXXXXXX$_B$
003A47$_H$	003C47$_H$				
003A48$_H$	003C48$_H$	ID register 10	IDR10	R/W	XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX$_B$
003A49$_H$	003C49$_H$				
003A4A$_H$	003C4A$_H$				XXXXX--- XXXXXXXX$_B$
003A4B$_H$	003C4B$_H$				
003A4C$_H$	003C4C$_H$	ID register 11	IDR11	R/W	XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX$_B$
003A4D$_H$	003C4D$_H$				
003A4E$_H$	003C4E$_H$				XXXXX--- XXXXXXXX$_B$
003A4F$_H$	003C4F$_H$				
003A50$_H$	003C50$_H$	ID register 12	IDR12	R/W	XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX$_B$
003A51$_H$	003C51$_H$				
003A52$_H$	003C52$_H$				XXXXX--- XXXXXXXX$_B$
003A53$_H$	003C53$_H$				
003A54$_H$	003C54$_H$	ID register 13	IDR13	R/W	XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX$_B$
003A55$_H$	003C55$_H$				
003A56$_H$	003C56$_H$				XXXXX--- XXXXXXXX$_B$
003A57$_H$	003C57$_H$				
003A58$_H$	003C58$_H$	ID register 14	IDR14	R/W	XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX$_B$
003A59$_H$	003C59$_H$				
003A5A$_H$	003C5A$_H$				XXXXX--- XXXXXXXX$_B$
003A5B$_H$	003C5B$_H$				
003A5C$_H$	003C5C$_H$	ID register 15	IDR15	R/W	XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX$_B$
003A5D$_H$	003C5D$_H$				
003A5E$_H$	003C5E$_H$				XXXXX--- XXXXXXXX$_B$
003A5F$_H$	003C5F$_H$				

List of Message Buffers (DLC Registers and Data Registers) (1)

Address		Register	Abbreviation	Access	Initial Value
CAN0	CAN1				
003A60H	003C60H	DLC register 0	DLCR0	R/W	----XXXXB
003A61H	003C61H				
003A62H	003C62H	DLC register 1	DLCR1	R/W	----XXXXB
003A63H	003C63H				
003A64H	003C64H	DLC register 2	DLCR2	R/W	----XXXXB
003A65H	003C65H				
003A66H	003C66H	DLC register 3	DLCR3	R/W	----XXXXB
003A67H	003C67H				
003A68H	003C68H	DLC register 4	DLCR4	R/W	----XXXXB
003A69H	003C69H				
003A6AH	003C6AH	DLC register 5	DLCR5	R/W	----XXXXB
003A6BH	003C6BH				
003A6CH	003C6CH	DLC register 6	DLCR6	R/W	----XXXXB
003A6DH	003C6DH				
003A6EH	003C6EH	DLC register 7	DLCR7	R/W	----XXXXB
003A6FH	003C6FH				

List of Message Buffers (DLC Registers and Data Registers) (2)

Address		Register	Abbreviation	Access	Initial Value
CAN0	CAN1				
003A70H	003C70H	DLC register 8	DLCR8	R/W	----XXXX
003A71H	003C71H				
003A72H	003C72H	DLC register 9	DLCR9	R/W	----XXXXB
003A73H	003C73H				
003A74H	003C74H	DLC register 10	DLCR10	R/W	----XXXXB
003A75H	003C75H				
003A76H	003C76H	DLC register 11	DLCR11	R/W	----XXXXB
003A77H	003C77H				
003A78H	003C78H	DLC register 12	DLCR12	R/W	----XXXXB
003A79H	003C79H				
003A7AH	003C7AH	DLC register 13	DLCR13	R/W	----XXXXB
003A7BH	003C7BH				
003A7CH	003C7CH	DLC register 14	DLCR14	R/W	----XXXXB
003A7DH	003C7DH				
003A7EH	003C7EH	DLC register 15	DLCR15	R/W	----XXXXB
003A7FH	003C7FH				
003A80H to 003A87H	003C80H to 003C87H	Data register 0 (8 bytes)	DTR0	R/W	XXXXXXXXB to XXXXXXXXB
003A88H to 003A8FH	003C88H to 003C8FH	Data register 1 (8 bytes)	DTR1	R/W	XXXXXXXXB to XXXXXXXXB
003A90H to 003A97H	003C90H to 003C97H	Data register 2 (8 bytes)	DTR2	R/W	XXXXXXXXB to XXXXXXXXB
003A98H to 003A9FH	003C98H to 003C9FH	Data register 3 (8 bytes)	DTR3	R/W	XXXXXXXXB to XXXXXXXXB
003AA0H to 003AA7H	003CA0H to 003CA7H	Data register 4 (8 bytes)	DTR4	R/W	XXXXXXXXB to XXXXXXXXB
003AA8H to 003AAFH	003CA8H to 003CAFH	Data register 5 (8 bytes)	DTR5	R/W	XXXXXXXXB to XXXXXXXXB
003AB0H to 003AB7H	003CB0H to 003CB7H	Data register 6 (8 bytes)	DTR6	R/W	XXXXXXXXB to XXXXXXXXB

List of Message Buffers (DLC Registers and Data Registers) (3)

Address		Register	Abbreviation	Access	Initial Value
CAN0	CAN1				
003AB8$_H$ to 003ABF$_H$	003CB8$_H$ to 003CBF$_H$	Data register 7 (8 bytes)	DTR7	R/W	XXXXXXXX$_B$ to XXXXXXXX$_B$
003AC0$_H$ to 003AC7$_H$	003CC0$_H$ to 003CC7$_H$	Data register 8 (8 bytes)	DTR8	R/W	XXXXXXXX$_B$ to XXXXXXXX$_B$
003AC8$_H$ to 003ACF$_H$	003CC8$_H$ to 003CCF$_H$	Data register 9 (8 bytes)	DTR9	R/W	XXXXXXXX$_B$ to XXXXXXXX$_B$
003AD0$_H$ to 003AD7$_H$	003CD0$_H$ to 003CD7$_H$	Data register 10 (8 bytes)	DTR10	R/W	XXXXXXXX$_B$ to XXXXXXXX$_B$
003AD8$_H$ to 003ADF$_H$	003CD8$_H$ to 003CDF$_H$	Data register 11 (8 bytes)	DTR11	R/W	XXXXXXXX$_B$ to XXXXXXXX$_B$
003AE0$_H$ to 003AE7$_H$	003CE0$_H$ to 003CE7$_H$	Data register 12 (8 bytes)	DTR12	R/W	XXXXXXXX$_B$ to XXXXXXXX$_B$
003AE8$_H$ to 003AEF$_H$	003CE8$_H$ to 003CEF$_H$	Data register 13 (8 bytes)	DTR13	R/W	XXXXXXXX$_B$ to XXXXXXXX$_B$
003AF0$_H$ to 003AF7$_H$	003CF0$_H$ to 003CF7$_H$	Data register 14 (8 bytes)	DTR14	R/W	XXXXXXXX$_B$ to XXXXXXXX$_B$
003AF8$_H$ to 003AFF$_H$	003CF8$_H$ to 003CFF$_H$	Data register 15 (8 bytes)	DTR15	R/W	XXXXXXXX$_B$ to XXXXXXXX$_B$

■ INTERRUPT MAP

Interrupt cause	I²OS clear	Interrupt vector		Interrupt control register	
		Number	Address	Number	Address
Reset	N/A	#08	FFFFDC$_H$	—	—
INT9 instruction	N/A	#09	FFFFD8$_H$	—	—
Exception	N/A	#10	FFFFD4$_H$	—	—
CAN 0 RX	N/A	#11	FFFFD0$_H$	ICR00	0000B0$_H$
CAN 0 TX/NS	N/A	#12	FFFFCC$_H$		
CAN 1 RX	N/A	#13	FFFFC8$_H$	ICR01	0000B1$_H$
CAN 1 TX/NS	N/A	#14	FFFFC4$_H$		
External Interrupt INT0/INT1	*1	#15	FFFFC0$_H$	ICR02	0000B2$_H$
Time Base Timer	N/A	#16	FFFFBC$_H$		
16-bit Reload Timer 0	*1	#17	FFFFB8$_H$	ICR03	0000B3$_H$
A/D Converter	*1	#18	FFFFB4$_H$		
I/O Timer	N/A	#19	FFFFB0$_H$	ICR04	0000B4$_H$
External Interrupt INT2/INT3	*1	#20	FFFFAC$_H$		
Serial I/O	*1	#21	FFFFA8$_H$	ICR05	0000B5$_H$
PPG 0/1	N/A	#22	FFFFA4$_H$		
Input Capture 0	*1	#23	FFFFA0$_H$	ICR06	0000B6$_H$
External Interrupt INT4/INT5	*1	#24	FFFF9C$_H$		
Input Capture 1	*1	#25	FFFF98$_H$	ICR07	0000B7$_H$
PPG 2/3	N/A	#26	FFFF94$_H$		
External Interrupt INT6/INT7	*1	#27	FFFF90$_H$	ICR08	0000B8$_H$
Watch Timer	N/A	#28	FFFF8C$_H$		
PPG 4/5	N/A	#29	FFFF88$_H$	ICR09	0000B9$_H$
Input Capture 2/3	*1	#30	FFFF84$_H$		
PPG 6/7	N/A	#31	FFFF80$_H$	ICR10	0000BA$_H$
Output Compare 0	*1	#32	FFFF7C$_H$		
Output Compare 1	*1	#33	FFFF78$_H$	ICR11	0000BB$_H$
Input Capture 4/5	*1	#34	FFFF74$_H$		
Output Compare 2/3 - Input Capture 6/7	*1	#35	FFFF70$_H$	ICR12	0000BC$_H$
16-bit Reload Timer 1	*1	#36	FFFF6C$_H$		
UART 0 RX	*2	#37	FFFF68$_H$	ICR13	0000BD$_H$
UART 0 TX	*1	#38	FFFF64$_H$		
UART 1 RX	*2	#39	FFFF60$_H$	ICR14	0000BE$_H$
UART 1 TX	*1	#40	FFFF5C$_H$		
Flash Memory	N/A	#41	FFFF58$_H$	ICR15	0000BF$_H$
Delayed interrupt	N/A	#42	FFFF54$_H$		

*1: The interrupt request flag is cleared by the I²OS interrupt clear signal.

*2: The interrupt request flag is cleared by the I²OS interrupt clear signal. A stop request is available.

N/A:The interrupt request flag is not cleared by the I²OS interrupt clear signal.

Note: For a peripheral module with two interrupt causes for a single interrupt number, both interrupt request flags are cleared by the I²OS interrupt clear signal.

Note: At the end of I²OS, the I²OS clear signal will be asserted for all the interrupt flags assigned to the same interrupt number. If one interrupt flag starts the I²OS and in the meantime another interrupt flag is set by hardware event, the later event is lost because the flag is cleared by the I²OS clear signal caused by the first event. So it is recommended not to use the I²OS for this interrupt number.

Note: If I²OS is enabled, I²OS is initiated when one of the two interrupt signals in the same interrupt control register (ICR) is asserted. This means that different interrupt sources share the same I²OS Descriptor which should be unique for each interrupt source. For this reason, when one interrupt source uses the I²OS, the other interrupt should be disabled.

■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

1. Absolute Maximum Ratings

(V_{SS} = AV_{SS} = 0V)

Parameter	Symbol	Value		Units	Remarks
		Min.	Max.		
Power supply voltage	V_{CC}	V_{SS} – 0.3	V_{SS} + 6.0	V	
	AV_{CC}	V_{SS} – 0.3	V_{SS} + 6.0	V	V_{CC} = AV_{CC} *1
	AVR±	V_{SS} – 0.3	V_{SS} + 6.0	V	AV_{CC} ≥ AVR ±, AVR+ ≥ AVR–
Input voltage	V_I	V_{SS} – 0.3	V_{SS} + 6.0	V	*2
Output voltage	V_O	V_{SS} – 0.3	V_{SS} + 6.0	V	*2
Clamp Current	I_{CLAMP}	– 2.0	2.0	mA	
"L" level max. output current	I_{OL}	—	15	mA	
"L" level avg. output current	I_{OLAV}	—	4	mA	Average value over a period of 100ms
"L" level max. overall output current	$\sum I_{OL}$	—	100	mA	
"L" level avg. overall output current	$\sum I_{OLAV}$	—	50	mA	Average value over a period of 100ms
"H" level max. output current	I_{OH}	—	–15	mA	
"H" level avg. output current	I_{OHAV}	—	–4	mA	Average value over a period of 100ms
"H" level max. overall output current	$\sum I_{OH}$	—	–100	mA	
"H" level avg. overall output current	$\sum I_{OHAV}$	—	–50	mA	Average value over a period of 100ms
Power consumption	P_D	—	500	mW	MB90F543/F549
		—	400	mW	MB90543/549
Operating temperature	T_A	–40	+85	°C	
Storage temperature	T_{STG}	–55	+150	°C	

*1: Set AV_{CC} and V_{CC} to the same voltage. Make sure that AV_{CC} does not exceed V_{CC} and that the voltage at the analog inputs does not exceed AV_{CC} when the power is switched on.

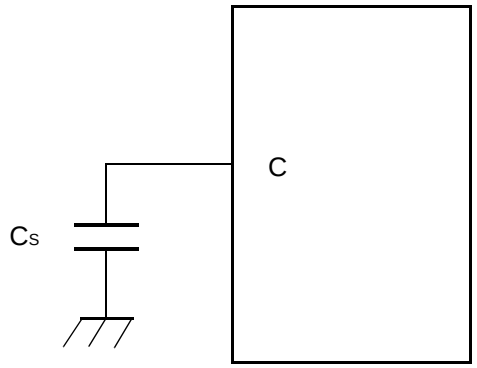
*2: V_I and V_O should not exceed V_{CC} + 0.3V. V_I should not exceed the specified ratings. However if the maximum current to/from a input is limited by some means with external components, the I_I rating supercedes the V_I rating.

2. Recommended Conditions

(V_{SS} = AV_{SS} = 0V)

Parameter	Symbol	Value			Units	Remarks
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Power supply voltage	V_{CC}	4.5	5.0	5.5	V	
Input H voltage	V_{IHS}	0.8 V_{CC}		V_{CC} + 0.3	V	CMOS hysteresis input pin
	V_{IHM}	V_{CC} – 0.3		V_{CC} + 0.3	V	MD input pin
Input L voltage	V_{ILS}	V_{SS} – 0.3		0.2 V_{CC}	V	CMOS hysteresis input pin
	V_{ILM}	V_{SS} – 0.3		V_{SS} + 0.3	V	MD input pin
Smooth capacitor	C_S	0.022	0.1	1.0	µF	Use a ceramic capacitor or capacitor of better AC characteristics. Capacitor at the V_{CC} should be greater than this capacitor.
Operating temperature	T_A	–40		+85	°C	

- **C Pin Connection Diagram**



3. DC Characteristics

(V_{CC} = 5.0 V±10%, V_{SS} = AV_{SS} = 0V, T_A = –40 °C to +85 °C)

Parameter	Symbol	Pin	Condition	Value			Units	Remarks
				Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Output H voltage	V_{OH}	All output pins	V_{CC} = 4.5V, I_{OH} = –4.0mA	V_{CC} – 0.5	—	—	V	
Output L voltage	V_{OL}	All output pins	V_{CC} = 4.5V, I_{OL} = 4.0mA	—	—	0.4	V	
Input leak current	I_{IL}		V_{CC} = 5.5V, V_{SS} < V_I < V_{CC}	–5	—	5	µA	
Power supply current*	I_{CC}	V_{CC}	V_{CC} = 5.0 V±10%, Internal frequency: 16 MHz, At normal operating	—	TBD	TBD	mA	MB90543/549
				—	45	60	mA	MB90F543/F549
	I_{CCS}		V_{CC} = 5.0V±10%, Internal frequency: 16 MHz, At sleep	—	TBD	TBD	mA	MB90543/549
				—	13	22	mA	MB90F543/F549
	I_{CCL}		V_{CC} = 5.0V, Internal frequency: 8 kHz, At sub operation	—	TBD	TBD	mA	MB90543/549
				—	0.2	1	mA	MB90F543/F549
	I_{CCLS}		V_{CC} = 5.0V, Internal frequency: 8 kHz, At sub sleep	—	TBD	TBD	µA	MB90543/549
				—	10	50	µA	MB90F543/F549
	I_{CCT}		V_{CC} = 5.0V, Internal frequency: 8 kHz, At watch mode	—	TBD	TBD	µA	MB90543/549
				—	10	50	µA	MB90F543/F549
	I_{CCH1}		V_{CC} = 5.0 V±10%, At stop, T_A = 25°C	—	TBD	TBD	µA	MB90543/549
				—	5	20	µA	MB90F543/F549
	I_{CCH2}		V_{CC} = 5.0 V±10%, At hardware standby mode, T_A = 25°C	—	TBD	TBD	µA	MB90543/549
				—	50	100	µA	MB90F543/F549
Input capacity	C_{IN}	Other than AV_{CC}, AV_{SS}, AVR+, AVR–, C, V_{CC}, V_{SS}	—	—	10	80	pF	

*: Current values are tentative. They are subject to change without notice according to improvements in the characteristics. The power supply current testing conditions are when using the external clock.

4. AC Characteristics

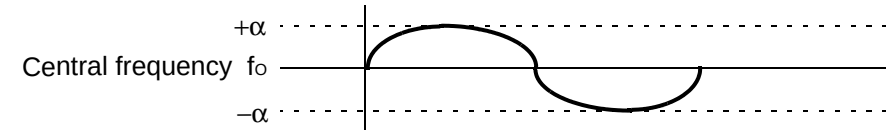
(1) Clock Timing

(V_{CC} = 5.0 V±10%, V_{SS} = AV_{SS} = 0 V, T_A = –40 °C to +85 °C)

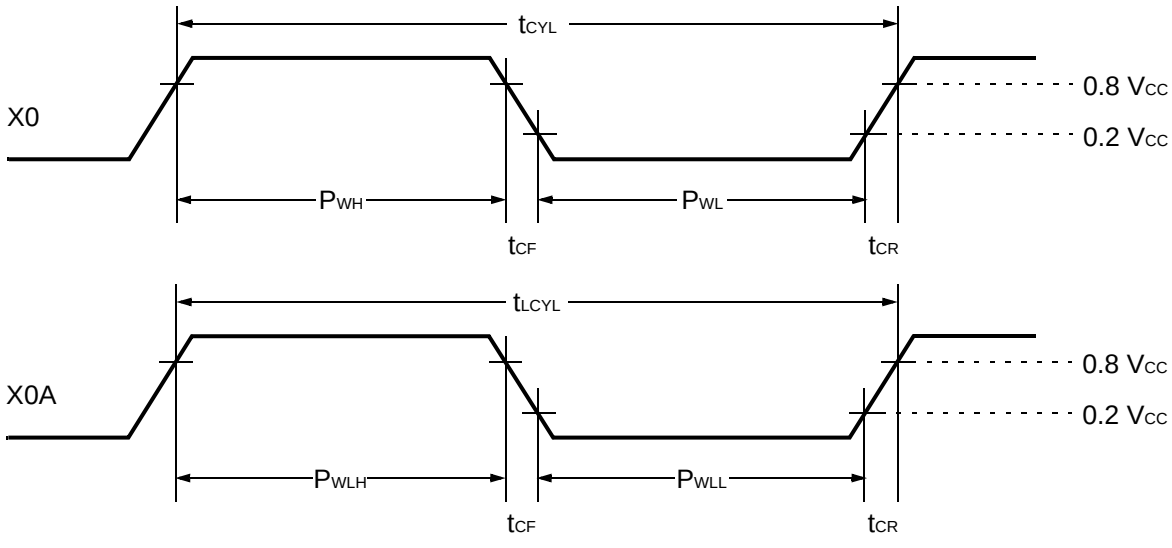
Parameter	Symbol	Pin	Value			Units	Remarks
			Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Oscillation frequency	f_C	X0, X1	3	—	16	MHz	
	f_{CL}	X0A, X1A	—	32.768	—	kHz	
Oscillation cycle time	t_{CYL}	X0, X1	62.5	—	333	ns	
	t_{LCYL}	X0A, X1A	—	30.5	—	µs	
Frequency deviation with PLL *	Δf	—	—	—	5	%	
Input clock pulse width	P_{WH}, P_{WL}	X0	10	—	—	ns	Duty ratio is about 30 to 70%.
	P_{WLH},P_{WLL}	X0A	—	15.2	—	µs	
Input clock rise and fall time	t_{CR}, t_{CF}	X0	—	—	5	ns	When using external clock
Machine clock frequency	f_{CP}	—	1.5	—	16	MHz	When using main clock
	f_{LCP}	—	—	8.192	—	kHz	When using sub-clock
Machine clock cycle time	t_{CP}	—	62.5	—	666	ns	When using main clock
	t_{LCP}	—	—	122.1	—	µs	When using sub-clock

* : Frequency deviation indicates the maximum frequency difference from the target frequency when using a multiplied clock.

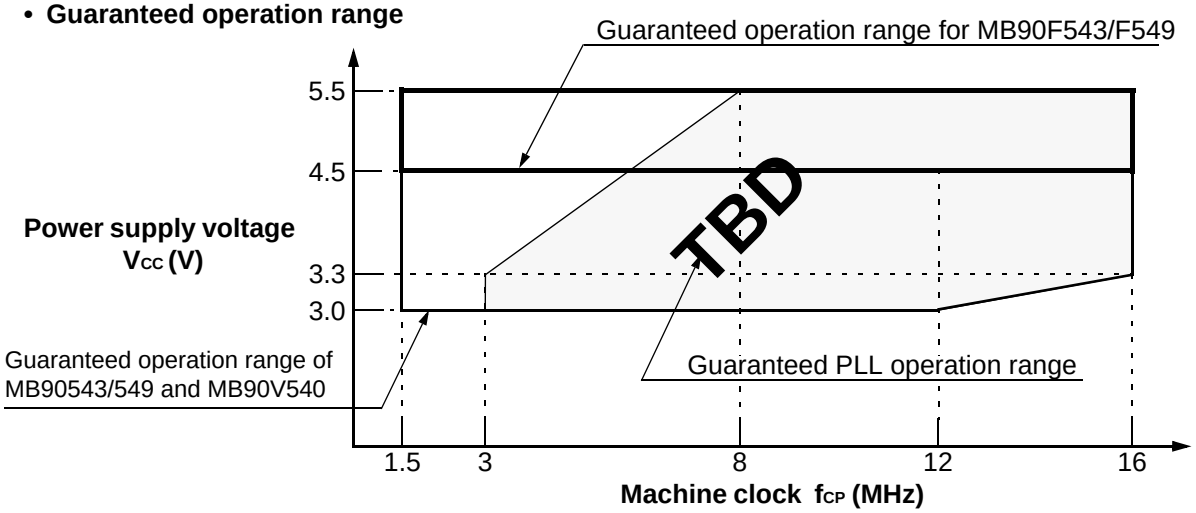
$$\Delta f = \frac{|\alpha|}{fo} \times 100\%$$



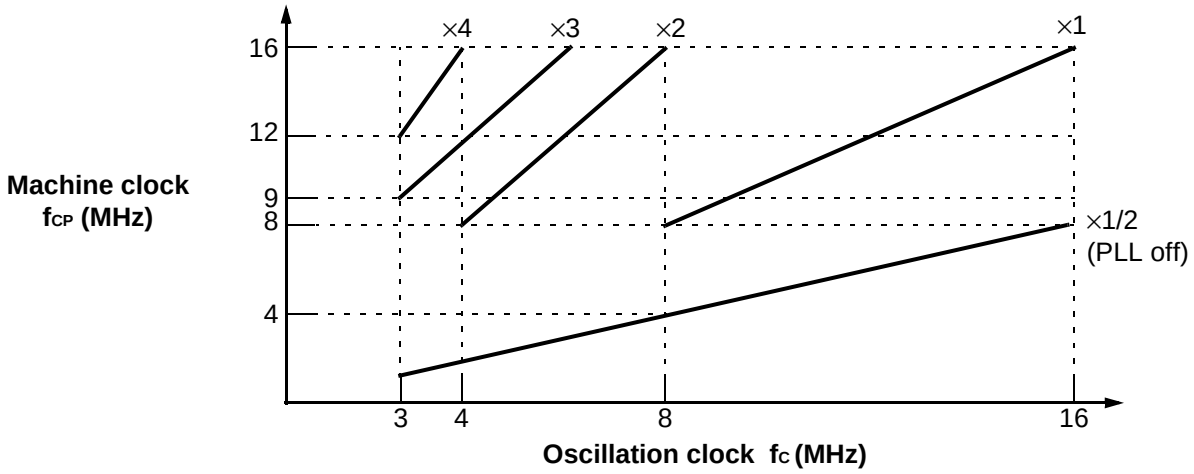
- **Clock Timing**



• **Guaranteed operation range**



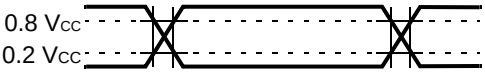
• **Ocsillation clock frequency and Machine clock frequency**



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

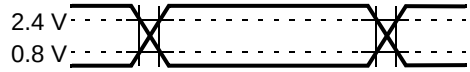
• **Input signal waveform**

Hysteresis Input Pin



• **Output signal waveform**

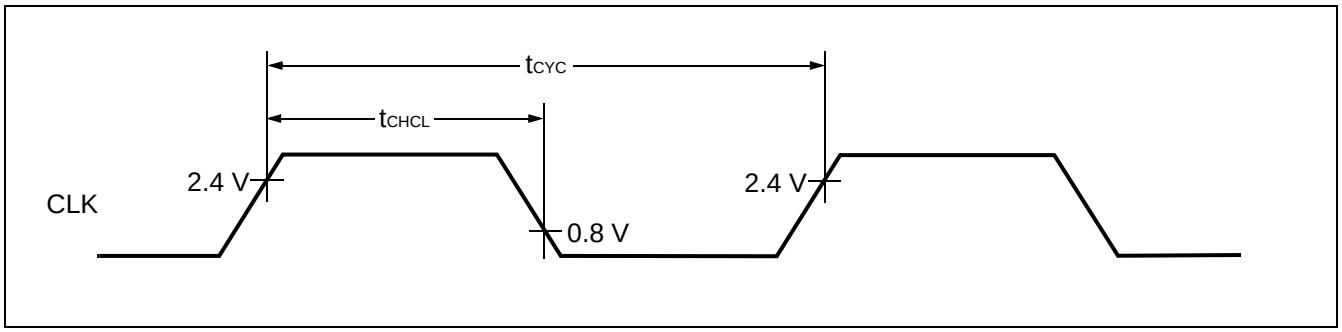
Output Pin



(2) Clock Output Timing

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

Parameter	Symbol	Pin	Condition	Value		Units	Remarks
				Min.	Max.		
Cycle time	t_{CYC}	CLK	V_{CC} = 5 V±10%	62.5	—	ns	
CLK ↑ ⇒ CLK ↓	t_{CHCL}			20	—	ns	

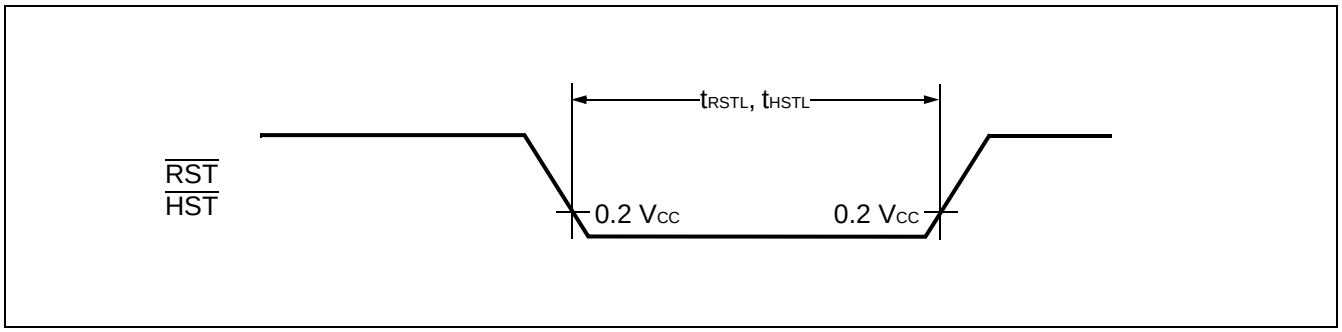


(3) Reset and Hardware Standby Input

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

Parameter	Symbol	Pin	Value		Units	Remarks
			Min.	Max.		
Reset input time	t_{RSTL}	$\overline{RST}$	16 t_{CP}	—	ns	
Hardware standby input time	t_{HSTL}	$\overline{HST}$	16 t_{CP}	—	ns	

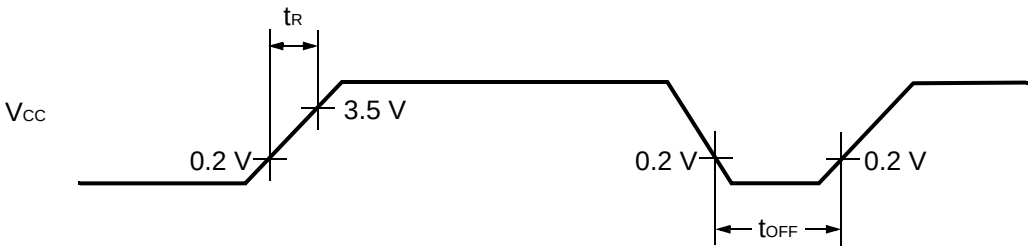
"t_{cp}" represents one cycle time of the machine clock.
Any reset can not fully initialize the Flash Memory if it is performing the automatic algorithm.



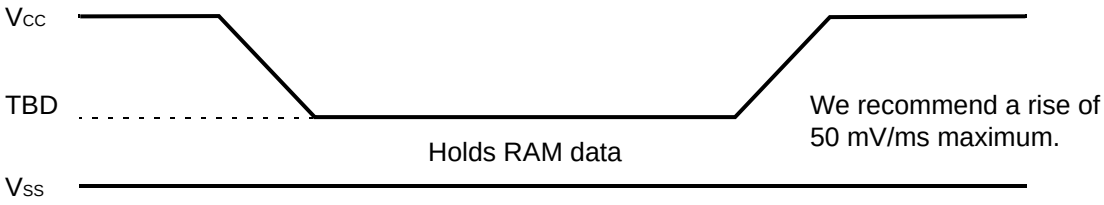
(4) Power On Reset

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

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



If you change the power supply voltage too rapidly, a power on reset may occur. We recommend that you startup smoothly by restraining voltages when changing the power supply voltage during operation, as shown in the figure below. Perform while not using the PLL clock. However, if voltage drops are within 1 mV/sec, you can operate while using the PLL clock.

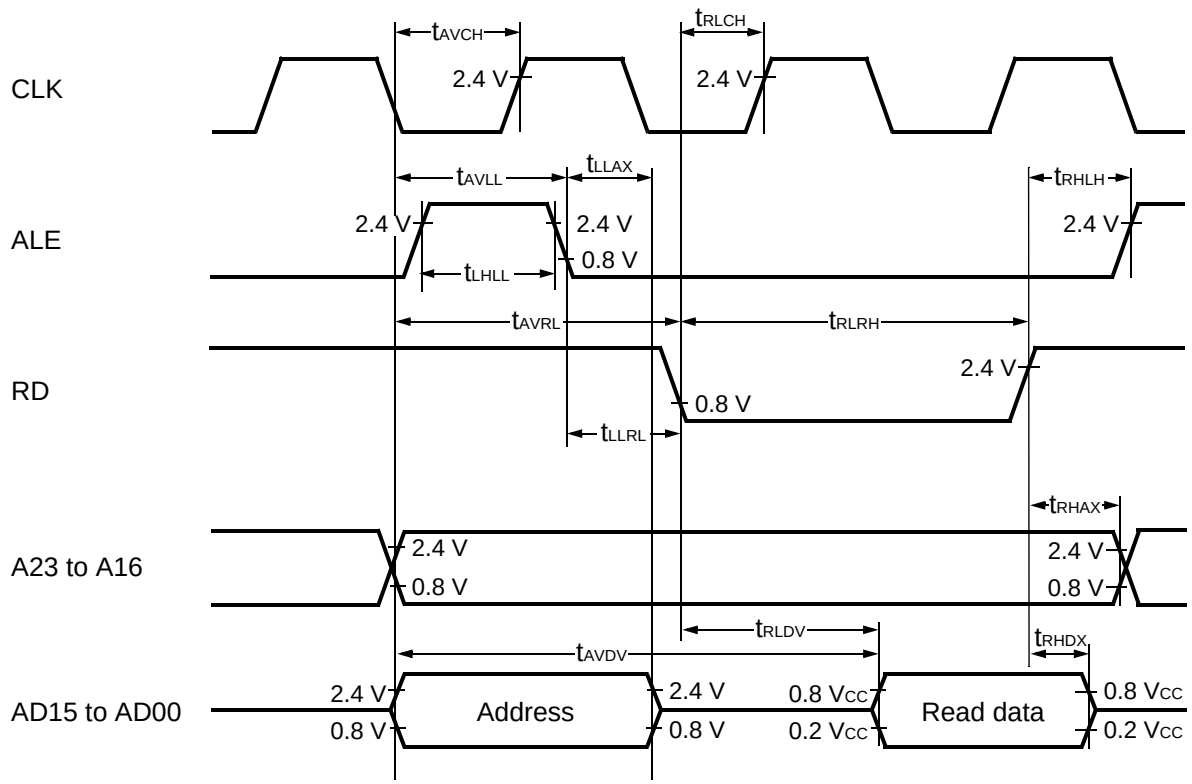


(5) Bus Timing (Read)

(V_{CC} = 4.5 V to 5.5 V, V_{SS} = 0 V, T_A = –40 °C to +85 °C)

Parameter	Symbol	Pin	Condition	Value		Units	Remarks
				Min.	Max.		
ALE pulse width	t_{LHLL}	ALE	—	$t_{CP}/2 - 20$		ns	
Valid address ⇒ ALE ↓ time	t_{AVLL}	ALE, A23 to A16, AD15 to AD00		$t_{CP}/2 - 20$	—	ns	
ALE ↓ ⇒ Address valid time	t_{LLAX}	ALE, AD15 to AD00		$t_{CP}/2 - 15$	—	ns	
Valid address ⇒ $\overline{RD}$ ↓ time	t_{AVRL}	A23 toA16, AD15 to AD00, $\overline{RD}$		$t_{CP} - 15$	—	ns	
Valid address ⇒ Valid data input	t_{AVDV}	A23 to A16, AD15 to AD00		—	$5\ t_{CP}/2 - 60$	ns	
$\overline{RD}$ pulse width	t_{RLRH}	$\overline{RD}$		$3\ t_{CP}/2 - 20$	—	ns	
$\overline{RD}$ ↓ ⇒ Valid data input	t_{RLDV}	$\overline{RD}$, AD15 to AD00		—	$3\ t_{CP}/2 - 60$	ns	
$\overline{RD}$ ↑ ⇒ Data hold time	t_{RHDX}	$\overline{RD}$, AD15 to AD00		0	—	ns	
$\overline{RD}$ ↓ ⇒ ALE ↑ time	t_{RHLH}	$\overline{RD}$, ALE		$t_{CP}/2 - 15$	—	ns	
$\overline{RD}$ ↑ ⇒ Address valid time	t_{RHAX}	$\overline{RD}$, A23 to A16		$t_{CP}/2 - 10$	—	ns	
Valid address ⇒ CLK ↑ time	t_{AVCH}	A23 to A16, AD15 to AD00, CLK		$t_{CP}/2 - 20$	—	ns	
$\overline{RD}$ ↓ ⇒ CLK ↑ time	t_{RLCH}	$\overline{RD}$, CLK		$t_{CP}/2 - 20$	—	ns	
ALE ↓ ⇒ $\overline{RD}$ ↓ time	t_{LLRL}	ALE, $\overline{RD}$		$t_{CP}/2 - 15$	—	ns	

- **Bus Timing (Read)**

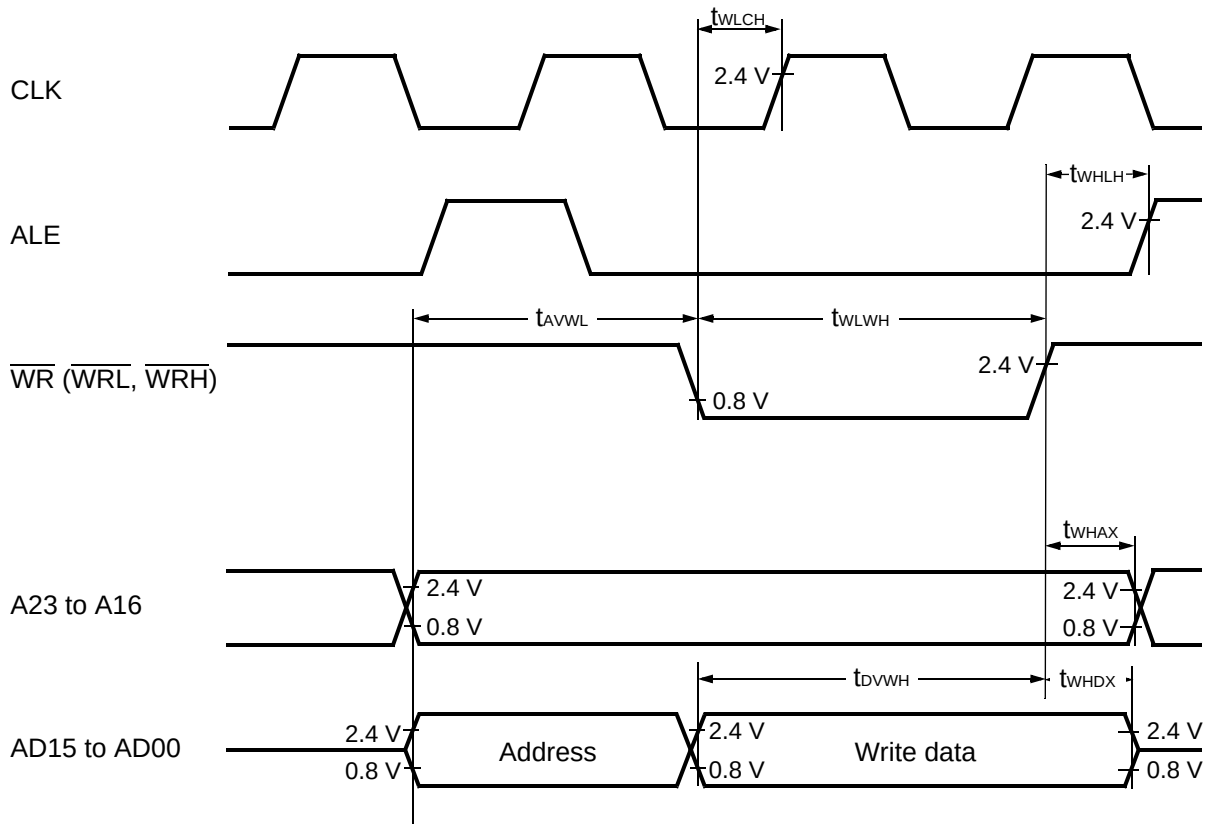


(6) Bus Timing (Write)

(V_{CC} = 4.5 V to 5.5 V, V_{SS} = 0 V, T_A = –40 °C to +85 °C)

Parameter	Symbol	Pin	Condition	Value		Units	Remarks
				Min.	Max.		
Valid address ⇒ $\overline{WR}$ ↓ time	t_{AVWL}	A23 to A16, AD15 to AD00, $\overline{WR}$	—	t_{CP} – 15	—	ns	
$\overline{WR}$ pulse width	t_{WLWH}	$\overline{WR}$		3 t_{CP}/2 – 20	—	ns	
Valid data output ⇒ $\overline{WR}$ ↑ time	t_{DVWH}	AD15 to AD00, $\overline{WR}$		3 t_{CP}/2 – 20	—	ns	
$\overline{WR}$ ↑ ⇒ Data hold time	t_{WHDX}	AD15 to AD00, $\overline{WR}$		20	—	ns	
$\overline{WR}$ ↑ ⇒ Address valid time	t_{WHAX}	A23 to A16, $\overline{WR}$		t_{CP}/2 – 10	—	ns	
$\overline{WR}$ ↑ ⇒ ALE ↑ time	t_{WHLH}	$\overline{WR}$, ALE		t_{CP}/2 – 15	—	ns	
$\overline{WR}$ ↓ ⇒ CLK ↑ time	t_{WLCH}	$\overline{WR}$, CLK		t_{CP}/2 – 20	—	ns	

- **Bus Timing (Write)**



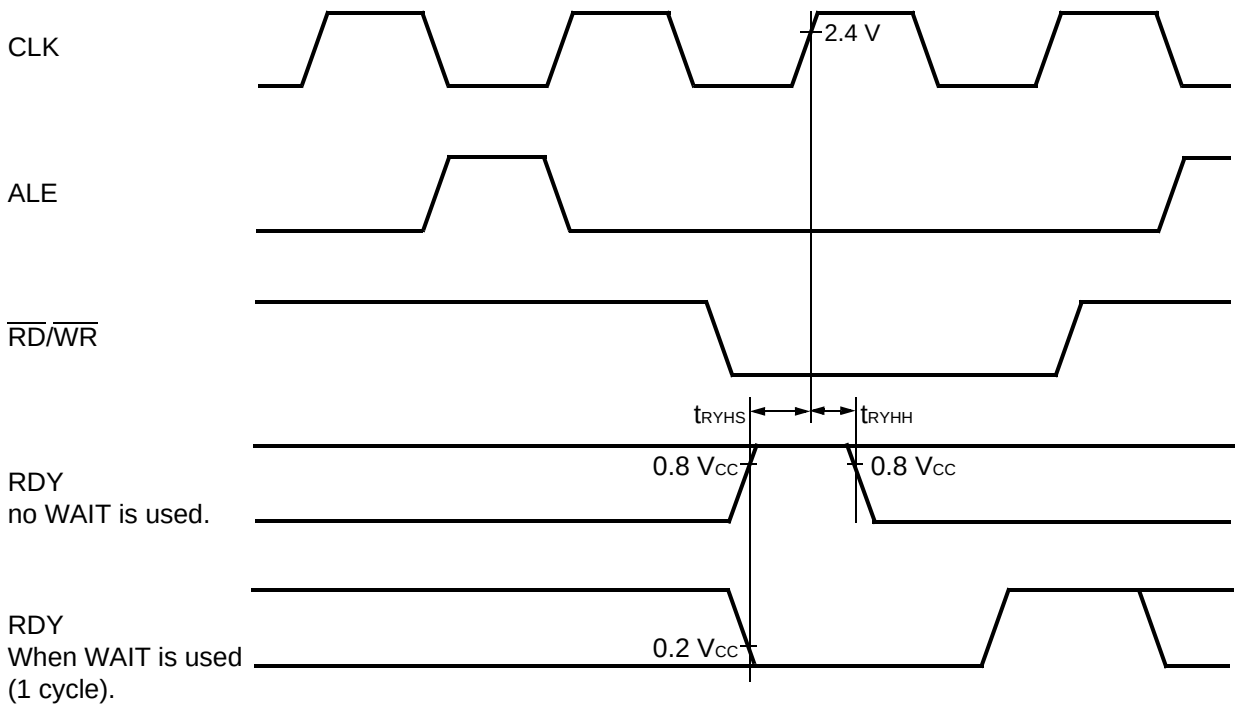
(7) Ready Input Timing

(V_{CC} = 4.5 V to 5.5 V, V_{SS} = 0 V, T_A = –40 °C to +85 °C)

Parameter	Symbol	Pin	Condition	Value		Units	Remarks
				Min.	Max.		
RDY setup time	t_{RYHS}	RDY	—	45	—	ns	
RDY hold time	t_{RYHH}	RDY		0	—	ns	

Note: If the RDY setup time is insufficient, use the auto-ready function.

- **Ready Input Timing**



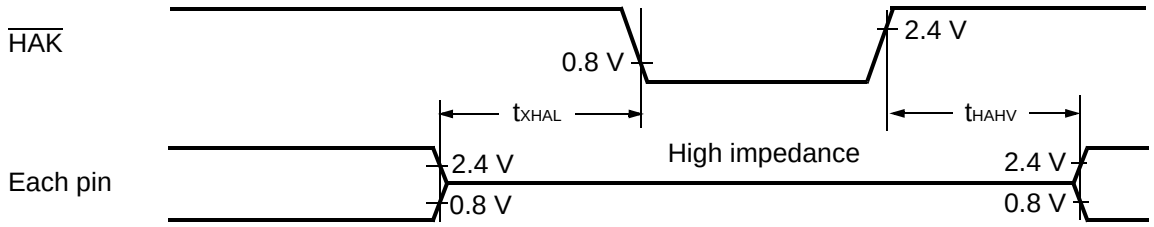
(8) Hold Timing

(V_{CC} = 4.5 V to 5.5 V, V_{SS} = 0 V, T_A = –40 °C to +85 °C)

Parameter	Symbol	Pin	Condition	Value		Units	Remarks
				Min.	Max.		
Pin floating ⇒ $\overline{HAK}$ ↓ time	t_{XHAL}	$\overline{HAK}$	—	30	t_{CP}	ns	
$\overline{HAK}$ ↑ time ⇒ Pin valid time	t_{HAHV}	$\overline{HAK}$		t_{CP}	2 t_{CP}	ns	

Note: There is more than 1 cycle from when HRQ reads in until the $\overline{HAK}$ is changed.

- **Hold Timing**



(9) UART0/1, Serial I/O Timing

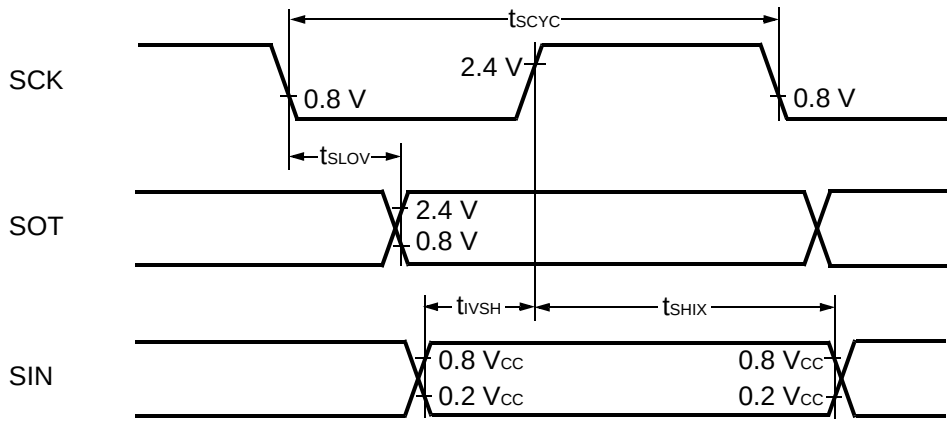
(V_{CC} = 4.5 V to 5.5 V, V_{SS} = 0 V, T_A = –40 °C to +85 °C)

Parameter	Symbol	Pin Symbol	Condition	Value		Units	Remarks
				Min.	Max.		
Serial clock cycle time	t_{SCYC}	SCK0 to SCK2	Internal clock operation output pins are C_L = 80 pF + 1 TTL.	8 t_{CP}	—	ns	
SCK ↓ ⇒ SOT delay time	t_{SLOV}	SCK0 to SCK2, SOT0 to SOT2		–80	80	ns	
Valid SIN ⇒ SCK ↑	t_{IVSH}	SCK0 to SCK2, SIN0 to SIN2		100	—	ns	
SCK ↑ ⇒ Valid SIN hold time	t_{SHIX}	SCK0 to SCK2, SIN0 to SIN2		60	—	ns	
Serial clock "H" pulse width	t_{SHSL}	SCK0 to SCK2	External clock operation output pins are C_L = 80 pF + 1 TTL.	4 t_{CP}	—	ns	
Serial clock "L" pulse width	t_{SLSH}	SCK0 to SCK2		4 t_{CP}	—	ns	
SCK ↓ ⇒ SOT delay time	t_{SLOV}	SCK0 to SCK2, SOT0 to SOT2		—	150	ns	
Valid SIN ⇒ SCK ↑	t_{IVSH}	SCK0 to SCK2, SIN0 to SIN2		60	—	ns	
SCK ↑ ⇒ Valid SIN hold time	t_{SHIX}	SCK0 to SCK2, SIN0 to SIN2		60	—	ns	

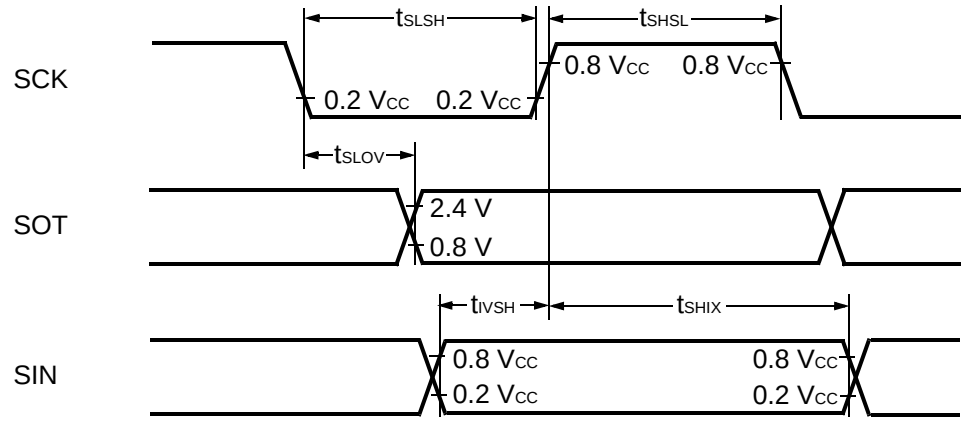
Note:

1. AC characteristic in CLK synchronized mode.
2. C_L is load capacity value of pins when testing.
3. t_{CP} is the machine cycle (Unit: ns).

- **Internal Shift Clock Mode**



- **External Shift Clock Mode**

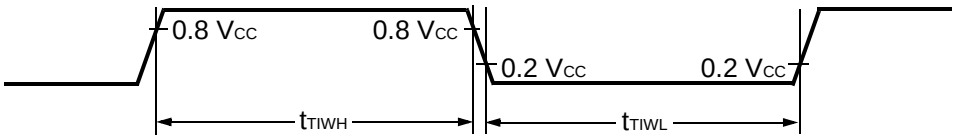


(10) Timer Related Resource Input Timing

(V_{CC} = 4.5 V to 5.5 V, V_{SS} = 0 V, T_A = –40 °C to +85 °C)

Parameter	Symbol	Pin	Condition	Value		Units	Remarks
				Min.	Max.		
Input pulse width	t_{TIWH}	TIN0, TIN1	—	4 t_{CP}	—	ns	
	t_{TIWL}	IN0 to IN7					

- **Timer Input Timing**

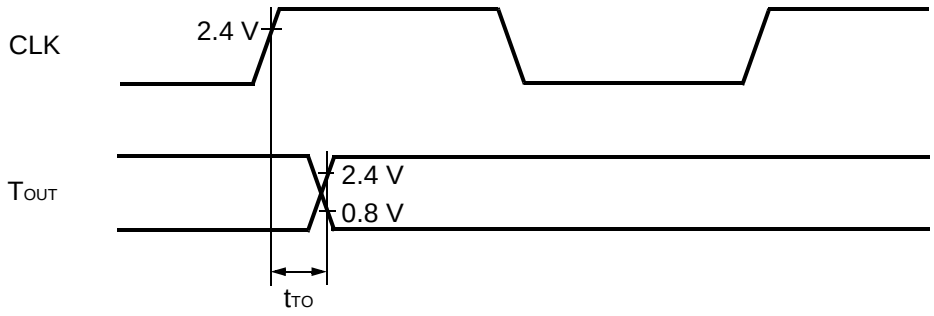


(11) Timer Related Resource Output Timing

(V_{CC} = 4.5 V to 5.5 V, V_{SS} = 0 V, T_A = –40 °C to +85 °C)

Parameter	Symbol	Pin	Condition	Value		Units	Remarks
				Min.	Max.		
CLK ↑ ⇒ T_{OUT} change time	t_{TO}	TOT0 to TOT1, PPG0 to PPG3	—	30	—	ns	

- **Timer Output Timing**

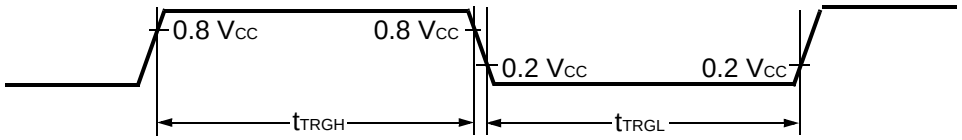


(12) Trigger Input Timing

(V_{CC} = 4.5 to 5.5 V, V_{SS} = 0 V, T_A = –40 °C to +85 °C)

Parameter	Symbol	Pin	Condition	Value		Units	Remarks
				Min.	Max.		
Input pulse width	t_{TRGH} t_{TRGL}	INT0 to INT7, $\overline{ADTG}$	—	5 t_{CP}	—	ns	

- **Trigger Input Timing**



5. A/D Converter

(V_{CC} = AV_{CC} = 5.0 V±10%, V_{SS} = AV_{SS} = 0 V,3.0 V ≤ AVR_+ – AVR_-, T_A = –40 °C to +85 °C)

Parameter	Symbol	Pin	Rated Value			Units	Remarks
			Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Resolution	—	—	—		10	bit	
Conversion error	—	—	—	—	±5.0	LSB	
Nonlinearity error	—	—	—	—	±2.5	LSB	
Differential nonlinearity error	—	—	—	—	±1.9	LSB	
Zero reading voltage	V_{OT}	AN0 to AN7	AVR_- – 3.5	AVR- + 0.5	AVR_- + 4.5	mV	
Full scale reading voltage	V_{FST}	AN0 to AN7	AVR_+ – 6.5	AVR_+ – 1.5	AVR_+ + 1.5	mV	
Conversion time	—	—	—	352t_{CP}	—	ns	
Sampling time	—	—	—	64t_{CP}	—	ns	
Analog port input current	I_{AIN}	AN0 to AN7	–10	—	10	µA	
Analog input voltage range	V_{AIN}	AN0 to AN7	AVR_-	—	AVR_+	V	
Reference voltage range	—	AVR_+	AVR_- + 2.7	—	AV_{CC}	V	
	—	AVR_-	0	—	AVR_+ – 2.7	V	
Power supply current	I_A	AV_{CC}	—	5	—	mA	
	I_{AH}	AV_{CC}	—	—	5	µA	*1
Reference voltage current	I_R	AVR_+	200	400	600	µA	
	I_{RH}	AVR_+	—	—	5	µA	*1
Offset between input channels	—	AN0 to AN7	—	—	4	LSB	

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

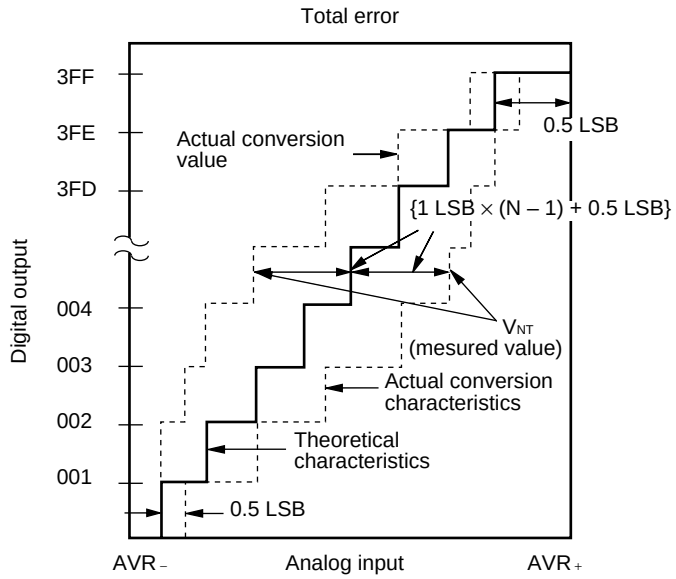
6. A/D Converter Glossary

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

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

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

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



$$1\ \text{LSB} = (\text{Theoretical value})\ \frac{AVR_+ - AVR_-}{1024}\ [\text{V}]$$

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

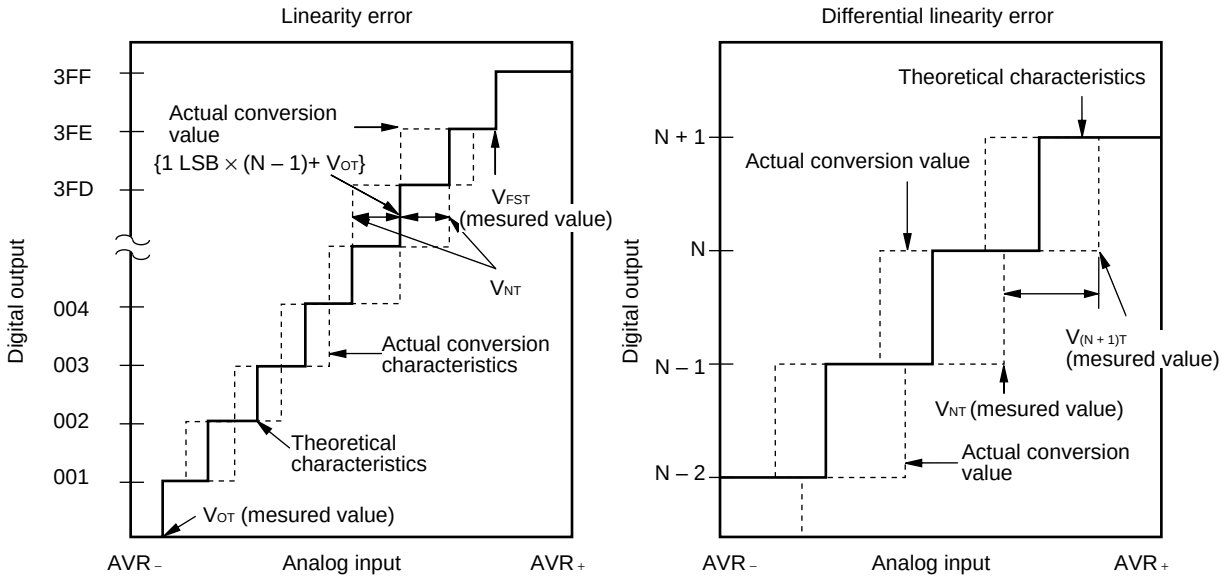
V_{OT} (Theoretical value) = AVR_- + 0.5 LSB[V]

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

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

(Continued)

(Continued)



$$\text{Linearity error of digital output N} = \frac{V_{NT} - \{1\ \text{LSB} \times (N - 1) + V_{OT}\}}{1\ \text{LSB}}\ [\text{LSB}]$$

$$\text{Differential linearity error of digital N} = \frac{V_{(N+1)T} - V_{NT}}{1\ \text{LSB}} - 1\ \text{LSB}\ [\text{LSB}]$$

$$1\ \text{LSB} = \frac{V_{FST} - V_{OT}}{1022}\ [\text{V}]$$

V_{OT}: Voltage at transition of digital output from "000_H" to "001_H"
V_{FST}: Voltage at transition of digital output from "$3FE_H$" to "$3FF_H$"

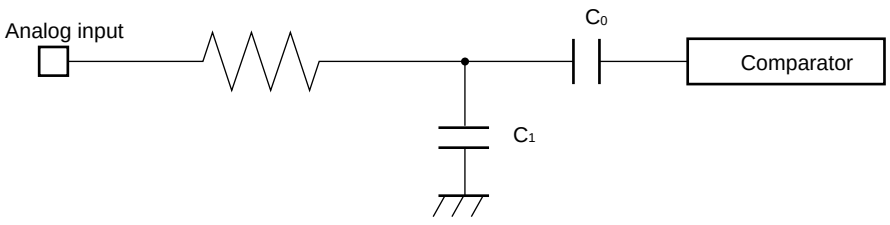
7. Notes on Using A/D Converter

Select the output impedance value for the external circuit of analog input according to the following conditions. Output impedance values of the external circuit of 15 kΩ or lower are recommended.

When capacitors are connected to external pins, the capacitance of several thousand times the internal capacitor value is recommended to minimized the effect of voltage distribution between the external capacitor and internal capacitor.

When the output impedance of the external circuit is too high, the sampling period for analog voltages may not be sufficient (sampling period = 4.00 µs @machine clock of 16 MHz).

- **Equipment of analog input circuit model**



Note: Listed values must be considered as standards.

- **Error**

The smaller the | $AVR_+ - AVR_-$ |, the greater the error would become relatively.

■ INSTRUCTIONS (340 INSTRUCTIONS)

Table 1 Explanation of Items in Tables of Instructions

Item	Meaning
Mnemonic	Upper-case letters and symbols: Represented as they appear in assembler. Lower-case letters: Replaced when described in assembler. Numbers after lower-case letters: Indicate the bit width within the instruction code.
#	Indicates the number of bytes.
~	Indicates the number of cycles. m : When branching n : When not branching See Table 4 for details about meanings of other letters in items.
RG	Indicates the number of accesses to the register during execution of the instruction. It is used calculate a correction value for intermittent operation of CPU.
B	Indicates the correction value for calculating the number of actual cycles during execution of the instruction. (Table 5) The number of actual cycles during execution of the instruction is the correction value summed with the value in the "~" column.
Operation	Indicates the operation of instruction.
LH	Indicates special operations involving the upper 8 bits of the lower 16 bits of the accumulator. Z : Transfers "0". X : Extends with a sign before transferring. – : Transfers nothing.
AH	Indicates special operations involving the upper 16 bits in the accumulator. * : Transfers from AL to AH. – : No transfer. Z : Transfers 00_H to AH. X : Transfers 00_H or FF_H to AH by signing and extending AL.
I S T N Z V C	Indicates the status of each of the following flags: I (interrupt enable), S (stack), T (sticky bit), N (negative), Z (zero), V (overflow), and C (carry). * : Changes due to execution of instruction. – : No change. S : Set by execution of instruction. R : Reset by execution of instruction.
RMW	Indicates whether the instruction is a read-modify-write instruction. (a single instruction that reads data from memory, etc., processes the data, and then writes the result to memory.) * : Instruction is a read-modify-write instruction. – : Instruction is not a read-modify-write instruction. Note: A read-modify-write instruction cannot be used on addresses that have different meanings depending on whether they are read or written.

- **Number of execution cycles**

  The number of cycles required for instruction execution is acquired by adding the number of cycles for each instruction, a corrective value depending on the condition, and the number of cycles required for program fetch. Whenever the instruction being executed exceeds the two-byte (word) boundary, a program on an internal ROM connected to a 16-bit bus is fetched. If data access is interfered with, therefore, the number of execution cycles is increased.

  For each byte of the instruction being executed, a program on a memory connected to an 8-bit external data bus is fetched. If data access in interfered with, therefore, the number of execution cycles is increased. When a general-purpose register, an internal ROM, an internal RAM, an internal I/O device, or an external bus is accessed during intermittent CPU operation, the CPU clock is suspended by the number of cycles specified by the CG1/0 bit of the low-power consumption mode control register. When determining the number of cycles required for instruction execution during intermittent CPU operation, therefore, add the value of the number of times access is done × the number of cycles suspended as the corrective value to the number of ordinary execution cycles.

Table 2 Explanation of Symbols in Tables of Instructions

Symbol	Meaning
A	32-bit accumulator The bit length varies according to the instruction. Byte : Lower 8 bits of AL Word : 16 bits of AL Long : 32 bits of AL and AH
AH AL	Upper 16 bits of A Lower 16 bits of A
SP	Stack pointer (USP or SSP)
PC	Program counter
PCB	Program bank register
DTB	Data bank register
ADB	Additional data bank register
SSB	System stack bank register
USB	User stack bank register
SPB	Current stack bank register (SSB or USB)
DPR	Direct page register
brg1	DTB, ADB, SSB, USB, DPR, PCB, SPB
brg2	DTB, ADB, SSB, USB, DPR, SPB
Ri	R0, R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R6, R7
RWi	RW0, RW1, RW2, RW3, RW4, RW5, RW6, RW7
RWj	RW0, RW1, RW2, RW3
RLi	RL0, RL1, RL2, RL3
dir	Compact direct addressing
addr16 addr24 ad24 0 to 15 ad24 16 to 23	Direct addressing Physical direct addressing Bit 0 to bit 15 of addr24 Bit 16 to bit 23 of addr24
io	I/O area (000000_H to $0000FF_H$)
imm4 imm8 imm16 imm32 ext (imm8)	4-bit immediate data 8-bit immediate data 16-bit immediate data 32-bit immediate data 16-bit data signed and extended from 8-bit immediate data
disp8 disp16	8-bit displacement 16-bit displacement
bp	Bit offset
vct4 vct8	Vector number (0 to 15) Vector number (0 to 255)
( )b	Bit address
rel	PC relative addressing
ear eam	Effective addressing (codes 00 to 07) Effective addressing (codes 08 to 1F)
rlst	Register list

Table 3 Effective Address Fields

Code	Notation			Address format	Number of bytes in address extension *
00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07	R0 R1 R2 R3 R4 R5 R6 R7	RW0 RW1 RW2 RW3 RW4 RW5 RW6 RW7	RL0 (RL0) RL1 (RL1) RL2 (RL2) RL3 (RL3)	Register direct “ea” corresponds to byte, word, and long-word types, starting from the left	—
08 09 0A 0B	@RW0 @RW1 @RW2 @RW3			Register indirect	0
0C 0D 0E 0F	@RW0 + @RW1 + @RW2 + @RW3 +			Register indirect with post-increment	0
10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	@RW0 + disp8 @RW1 + disp8 @RW2 + disp8 @RW3 + disp8 @RW4 + disp8 @RW5 + disp8 @RW6 + disp8 @RW7 + disp8			Register indirect with 8-bit displacement	1
18 19 1A 1B	@RW0 + disp16 @RW1 + disp16 @RW2 + disp16 @RW3 + disp16			Register indirect with 16-bit displacement	2
1C 1D 1E 1F	@RW0 + RW7 @RW1 + RW7 @PC + disp16 addr16			Register indirect with index Register indirect with index PC indirect with 16-bit displacement Direct address	0 0 2 2

Note : The number of bytes in the address extension is indicated by the “+” symbol in the “#” (number of bytes) column in the tables of instructions.

Table 4 Number of Execution Cycles for Each Type of Addressing

Code	Operand	(a) Number of execution cycles for each type of addressing	Number of register accesses for each type of addressing
00 to 07	Ri RWi RLi	Listed in tables of instructions	Listed in tables of instructions
08 to 0B	@RWj	2	1
0C to 0F	@RWj +	4	2
10 to 17	@RWi + disp8	2	1
18 to 1B	@RWj + disp16	2	1
1C 1D 1E 1F	@RW0 + RW7 @RW1 + RW7 @PC + disp16 addr16	4 4 2 1	2 2 0 0

Note : “(a)” is used in the “~” (number of states) column and column B (correction value) in the tables of instructions.

Table 5 Compensation Values for Number of Cycles Used to Calculate Number of Actual Cycles

Operand	(b) byte		(c) word		(d) long	
	Cycles	Access	Cycles	Access	Cycles	Access
Internal register	+0	1	+0	1	+0	2
Internal memory even address Internal memory odd address	+0 +0	1 1	+0 +2	1 2	+0 +4	2 4
Even address on external data bus (16 bits) Odd address on external data bus (16 bits)	+1 +1	1 1	+1 +4	1 2	+2 +8	2 4
External data bus (8 bits)	+1	1	+4	2	+8	4

Notes: • “(b)”, “(c)”, and “(d)” are used in the “~” (number of states) column and column B (correction value) in the tables of instructions.
• When the external data bus is used, it is necessary to add in the number of wait cycles used for ready input and automatic ready.

Table 6 Correction Values for Number of Cycles Used to Calculate Number of Program Fetch Cycles

Instruction	Byte boundary	Word boundary
Internal memory	—	+2
External data bus (16 bits)	—	+3
External data bus (8 bits)	+3	—

Notes: • When the external data bus is used, it is necessary to add in the number of wait cycles used for ready input and automatic ready.
• Because instruction execution is not slowed down by all program fetches in actuality, these correction values should be used for “worst case” calculations.

Table 7 Transfer Instructions (Byte) [41 Instructions]

Mnemonic		#	~	RG	B	Operation	LH	AH	I	S	T	N	Z	V	C	RMW
MOV	A, dir	2	3	0	(b)	byte (A) ← (dir)	Z	*	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–
MOV	A, addr16	3	4	0	(b)	byte (A) ← (addr16)	Z	*	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–
MOV	A, Ri	1	2	1	0	byte (A) ← (Ri)	Z	*	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–
MOV	A, ear	2	2	1	0	byte (A) ← (ear)	Z	*	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–
MOV	A, eam	2+	3+ (a)	0	(b)	byte (A) ← (eam)	Z	*	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–
MOV	A, io	2	3	0	(b)	byte (A) ← (io)	Z	*	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–
MOV	A, #imm8	2	2	0	0	byte (A) ← imm8	Z	*	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–
MOV	A, @A	2	3	0	(b)	byte (A) ← ((A))	Z	–	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–
MOV	A, @RLi+disp8	3	10	2	(b)	byte (A) ← ((RLi)+disp8)	Z	*	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–
MOVN	A, #imm4	1	1	0	0	byte (A) ← imm4	Z	*	–	–	–	R	*	–	–	–
MOVX	A, dir	2	3	0	(b)	byte (A) ← (dir)	X	*	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–
MOVX	A, addr16	3	4	0	(b)	byte (A) ← (addr16)	X	*	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–
MOVX	A, Ri	2	2	1	0	byte (A) ← (Ri)	X	*	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–
MOVX	A, ear	2	2	1	0	byte (A) ← (ear)	X	*	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–
MOVX	A, eam	2+	3+ (a)	0	(b)	byte (A) ← (eam)	X	*	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–
MOVX	A, io	2	3	0	(b)	byte (A) ← (io)	X	*	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–
MOVX	A, #imm8	2	2	0	0	byte (A) ← imm8	X	*	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–
MOVX	A, @A	2	3	0	(b)	byte (A) ← ((A))	X	–	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–
MOVX	A,@RWi+disp8	2	5	1	(b)	byte (A) ← ((RWi)+disp8)	X	*	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–
MOVX	A, @RLi+disp8	3	10	2	(b)	byte (A) ← ((RLi)+disp8)	X	*	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–
MOV	dir, A	2	3	0	(b)	byte (dir) ← (A)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–
MOV	addr16, A	3	4	0	(b)	byte (addr16) ← (A)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–
MOV	Ri, A	1	2	1	0	byte (Ri) ← (A)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–
MOV	ear, A	2	2	1	0	byte (ear) ← (A)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–
MOV	eam, A	2+	3+ (a)	0	(b)	byte (eam) ← (A)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–
MOV	io, A	2	3	0	(b)	byte (io) ← (A)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–
MOV	@RLi+disp8, A	3	10	2	(b)	byte ((RLi) +disp8) ← (A)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–
MOV	Ri, ear	2	3	2	0	byte (Ri) ← (ear)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–
MOV	Ri, eam	2+	4+ (a)	1	(b)	byte (Ri) ← (eam)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–
MOV	ear, Ri	2	4	2	0	byte (ear) ← (Ri)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–
MOV	eam, Ri	2+	5+ (a)	1	(b)	byte (eam) ← (Ri)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–
MOV	Ri, #imm8	2	2	1	0	byte (Ri) ← imm8	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–
MOV	io, #imm8	3	5	0	(b)	byte (io) ← imm8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MOV	dir, #imm8	3	5	0	(b)	byte (dir) ← imm8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MOV	ear, #imm8	3	2	1	0	byte (ear) ← imm8	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–
MOV	eam, #imm8	3+	4+ (a)	0	(b)	byte (eam) ← imm8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MOV	@AL, AH															
/MOV	@A, T	2	3	0	(b)	byte ((A)) ← (AH)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–
XCH	A, ear	2	4	2	0	byte (A) ↔ (ear)	Z	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
XCH	A, eam	2+	5+ (a)	0	2× (b)	byte (A) ↔ (eam)	Z	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
XCH	Ri, ear	2	7	4	0	byte (Ri) ↔ (ear)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
XCH	Ri, eam	2+	9+ (a)	2	2× (b)	byte (Ri) ↔ (eam)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Note : For an explanation of “(a)” to “(d)”, refer to Table 4, “Number of Execution Cycles for Each Type of Addressing,” and Table 5, “Correction Values for Number of Cycles Used to Calculate Number of Actual Cycles.”

Table 8 Transfer Instructions (Word/Long Word) [38 Instructions]

Mnemonic	#	~	RG	B	Operation	LH	AH	I	S	T	N	Z	V	C	RMW
MOVW A, dir	2	3	0	(c)	word (A) ← (dir)	–	*	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–
MOVW A, addr16	3	4	0	(c)	word (A) ← (addr16)	–	*	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–
MOVW A, SP	1	1	0	0	word (A) ← (SP)	–	*	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–
MOVW A, RWi	1	2	1	0	word (A) ← (RWi)	–	*	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–
MOVW A, ear	2	2	1	0	word (A) ← (ear)	–	*	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–
MOVW A, eam	2+	3+ (a)	0	(c)	word (A) ← (eam)	–	*	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–
MOVW A, io	2	3	0	(c)	word (A) ← (io)	–	*	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–
MOVW A, @A	2	3	0	(c)	word (A) ← ((A))	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–
MOVW A, #imm16	3	2	0	0	word (A) ← imm16	–	*	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–
MOVW A, @RWi+disp8	2	5	1	(c)	word (A) ← ((RWi) +disp8)	–	*	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–
MOVW A, @RLi+disp8	3	10	2	(c)	word (A) ← ((RLi) +disp8)	–	*	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–
MOVW dir, A	2	3	0	(c)	word (dir) ← (A)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–
MOVW addr16, A	3	4	0	(c)	word (addr16) ← (A)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–
MOVW SP, A	1	1	0	0	word (SP) ← (A)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–
MOVW RWi, A	1	2	1	0	word (RWi) ← (A)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–
MOVW ear, A	2	2	1	0	word (ear) ← (A)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–
MOVW eam, A	2+	3+ (a)	0	(c)	word (eam) ← (A)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–
MOVW io, A	2	3	0	(c)	word (io) ← (A)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–
MOVW @RWi+disp8, A	2	5	1	(c)	word ((RWi) +disp8) ← (A)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–
MOVW @RLi+disp8, A	3	10	2	(c)	word ((RLi) +disp8) ← (A)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–
MOVW RWi, ear	2	3	2	(0)	word (RWi) ← (ear)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–
MOVW RWi, eam	2+	4+ (a)	1	(c)	word (RWi) ← (eam)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–
MOVW ear, RWi	2	4	2	0	word (ear) ← (RWi)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–
MOVW eam, RWi	2+	5+ (a)	1	(c)	word (eam) ← (RWi)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–
MOVW RWi, #imm16	3	2	1	0	word (RWi) ← imm16	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–
MOVW io, #imm16	4	5	0	(c)	word (io) ← imm16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MOVW ear, #imm16	4	2	1	0	word (ear) ← imm16	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–
MOVW eam, #imm16	4+	4+ (a)	0	(c)	word (eam) ← imm16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MOVW @AL, AH /MOVW@A, T	2	3	0	(c)	word ((A)) ← (AH)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–
XCHW A, ear	2	4	2	0	word (A) ↔ (ear)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
XCHW A, eam	2+	5+ (a)	0	2× (c)	word (A) ↔ (eam)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
XCHW RWi, ear	2	7	4	0	word (RWi) ↔ (ear)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
XCHW RWi, eam	2+	9+ (a)	2	2× (c)	word (RWi) ↔ (eam)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MOVL A, ear	2	4	2	0	long (A) ← (ear)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–
MOVL A, eam	2+	5+ (a)	0	(d)	long (A) ← (eam)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–
MOVL A, #imm32	5	3	0	0	long (A) ← imm32	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–
MOVL ear, A	2	4	2	0	long (ear) ← (A)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–
MOVL eam, A	2+	5+ (a)	0	(d)	long (eam) ← (A)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–

Note : For an explanation of “(a)” to “(d)”, refer to Table 4, “Number of Execution Cycles for Each Type of Addressing,” and Table 5, “Correction Values for Number of Cycles Used to Calculate Number of Actual Cycles.”

Table 9 Addition and Subtraction Instructions (Byte/Word/Long Word) [42 Instructions]

Mnemonic	#	~	RG	B	Operation	LH	AH	I	S	T	N	Z	V	C	RMW
ADD A,#imm8	2	2	0	0	byte (A) ← (A) +imm8	Z	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	–
ADD A, dir	2	5	0	(b)	byte (A) ← (A) +(dir)	Z	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	–
ADD A, ear	2	3	1	0	byte (A) ← (A) +(ear)	Z	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	–
ADD A, eam	2+	4+ (a)	0	(b)	byte (A) ← (A) +(eam)	Z	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	–
ADD ear, A	2	3	2	0	byte (ear) ← (ear) + (A)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	–
ADD eam, A	2+	5+ (a)	0	2× (b)	byte (eam) ← (eam) + (A)	Z	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	*
ADDC A	1	2	0	0	byte (A) ← (AH) + (AL) + (C)	Z	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	–
ADDC A, ear	2	3	1	0	byte (A) ← (A) + (ear) + (C)	Z	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	–
ADDC A, eam	2+	4+ (a)	0	(b)	byte (A) ← (A) + (eam) + (C)	Z	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	–
ADDDC A	1	3	0	0	byte (A) ← (AH) + (AL) + (C) (decimal)	Z	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	–
SUB A, #imm8	2	2	0	0	byte (A) ← (A) –imm8	Z	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	–
SUB A, dir	2	5	0	(b)	byte (A) ← (A) – (dir)	Z	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	–
SUB A, ear	2	3	1	0	byte (A) ← (A) – (ear)	Z	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	–
SUB A, eam	2+	4+ (a)	0	(b)	byte (A) ← (A) – (eam)	Z	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	–
SUB ear, A	2	3	2	0	byte (ear) ← (ear) – (A)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	–
SUB eam, A	2+	5+ (a)	0	2× (b)	byte (eam) ← (eam) – (A)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	*
SUBC A	1	2	0	0	byte (A) ← (AH) – (AL) – (C)	Z	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	–
SUBC A, ear	2	3	1	0	byte (A) ← (A) – (ear) – (C)	Z	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	–
SUBC A, eam	2+	4+ (a)	0	(b)	byte (A) ← (A) – (eam) – (C)	Z	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	–
SUBDC A	1	3	0	0	byte (A) ← (AH) – (AL) – (C) (decimal)	Z	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	–
ADDW A	1	2	0	0	word (A) ← (AH) + (AL)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	–
ADDW A, ear	2	3	1	0	word (A) ← (A) +(ear)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	–
ADDW A, eam	2+	4+ (a)	0	(c)	word (A) ← (A) +(eam)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	–
ADDW A, #imm16	3	2	0	0	word (A) ← (A) +imm16	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	–
ADDW ear, A	2	3	2	0	word (ear) ← (ear) + (A)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	–
ADDW eam, A	2+	5+ (a)	0	2× (c)	word (eam) ← (eam) + (A)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	*
ADDCW A, ear	2	3	1	0	word (A) ← (A) + (ear) + (C)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	–
ADDCW A, eam	2+	4+ (a)	0	(c)	word (A) ← (A) + (eam) + (C)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	–
SUBW A	1	2	0	0	word (A) ← (AH) – (AL)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	–
SUBW A, ear	2	3	1	0	word (A) ← (A) – (ear)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	–
SUBW A, eam	2+	4+ (a)	0	(c)	word (A) ← (A) – (eam)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	–
SUBW A, #imm16	3	2	0	0	word (A) ← (A) –imm16	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	–
SUBW ear, A	2	3	2	0	word (ear) ← (ear) – (A)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	–
SUBW eam, A	2+	5+ (a)	0	2× (c)	word (eam) ← (eam) – (A)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	*
SUBCW A, ear	2	3	1	0	word (A) ← (A) – (ear) – (C)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	–
SUBCW A, eam	2+	4+ (a)	0	(c)	word (A) ← (A) – (eam) – (C)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	–
ADDL A, ear	2	6	2	0	long (A) ← (A) + (ear)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	–
ADDL A, eam	2+	7+ (a)	0	(d)	long (A) ← (A) + (eam)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	–
ADDL A, #imm32	5	4	0	0	long (A) ← (A) +imm32	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	–
SUBL A, ear	2	6	2	0	long (A) ← (A) – (ear)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	–
SUBL A, eam	2+	7+ (a)	0	(d)	long (A) ← (A) – (eam)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	–
SUBL A, #imm32	5	4	0	0	long (A) ← (A) –imm32	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	–

Note : For an explanation of “(a)” to “(d)”, refer to Table 4, “Number of Execution Cycles for Each Type of Addressing,” and Table 5, “Correction Values for Number of Cycles Used to Calculate Number of Actual Cycles.”

Table 10 Increment and Decrement Instructions (Byte/Word/Long Word) [12 Instructions]

Mnemonic	#	~	RG	B	Operation	LH	AH	I	S	T	N	Z	V	C	RMW
INC ear	2	2	2	0	byte (ear) ← (ear) +1	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	–	–
INC eam	2+	5+ (a)	0	2× (b)	byte (eam) ← (eam) +1	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	–	*
DEC ear	2	3	2	0	byte (ear) ← (ear) –1	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	–	–
DEC eam	2+	5+ (a)	0	2× (b)	byte (eam) ← (eam) –1	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	–	*
INCW ear	2	3	2	0	word (ear) ← (ear) +1	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	–	–
INCW eam	2+	5+ (a)	0	2× (c)	word (eam) ← (eam) +1	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	–	*
DECW ear	2	3	2	0	word (ear) ← (ear) –1	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	–	–
DECW eam	2+	5+ (a)	0	2× (c)	word (eam) ← (eam) –1	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	–	*
INCL ear	2	7	4	0	long (ear) ← (ear) +1	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	–	–
INCL eam	2+	9+ (a)	0	2× (d)	long (eam) ← (eam) +1	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	–	*
DECL ear	2	7	4	0	long (ear) ← (ear) –1	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	–	–
DECL eam	2+	9+ (a)	0	2× (d)	long (eam) ← (eam) –1	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	–	*

Note : For an explanation of “(a)” to “(d)”, refer to Table 4, “Number of Execution Cycles for Each Type of Addressing,” and Table 5, “Correction Values for Number of Cycles Used to Calculate Number of Actual Cycles.”

Table 11 Compare Instructions (Byte/Word/Long Word) [11 Instructions]

Mnemonic	#	~	RG	B	Operation	LH	AH	I	S	T	N	Z	V	C	RMW
CMP A	1	1	0	0	byte (AH) – (AL)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	–
CMP A, ear	2	2	1	0	byte (A) ← (ear)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	–
CMP A, eam	2+	3+ (a)	0	(b)	byte (A) ← (eam)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	–
CMP A, #imm8	2	2	0	0	byte (A) ← imm8	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	–
CMPW A	1	1	0	0	word (AH) – (AL)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	–
CMPW A, ear	2	2	1	0	word (A) ← (ear)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	–
CMPW A, eam	2+	3+ (a)	0	(c)	word (A) ← (eam)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	–
CMPW A, #imm16	3	2	0	0	word (A) ← imm16	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	–
CMPL A, ear	2	6	2	0	word (A) ← (ear)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	–
CMPL A, eam	2+	7+ (a)	0	(d)	word (A) ← (eam)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	–
CMPL A, #imm32	5	3	0	0	word (A) ← imm32	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	–

Note : For an explanation of “(a)” to “(d)”, refer to Table 4, “Number of Execution Cycles for Each Type of Addressing,” and Table 5, “Correction Values for Number of Cycles Used to Calculate Number of Actual Cycles.”

Table 12 Multiplication and Division Instructions (Byte/Word/Long Word) [11 Instructions]

Mnemonic		#	~	RG	B	Operation	LH	AH	I	S	T	N	Z	V	C	RMW
DIVU	A	1	*1	0	0	word (AH) /byte (AL) Quotient → byte (AL) Remainder → byte (AH)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	–
DIVU	A, ear	2	*2	1	0	word (A)/byte (ear) Quotient → byte (A) Remainder → byte (ear)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	–
DIVU	A, eam	2+	*3	0	*6	word (A)/byte (eam) Quotient → byte (A) Remainder → byte (eam)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	–
DIVUW	A, ear	2	*4	1	0	long (A)/word (ear) Quotient → word (A) Remainder → word (ear)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	–
DIVUW	A, eam	2+	*5	0	*7	long (A)/word (eam) Quotient → word (A) Remainder → word (ear)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	–
MULU	A	1	*8	0	0	byte (AH) *byte (AL) → word (A)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MULU	A, ear	2	*9	1	0	byte (A) *byte (ear) → word (A)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MULU	A, eam	2+	*10	0	(b)	byte (A) *byte (eam) → word (A)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MULUW	A	1	*11	0	0	word (AH) *word (AL) → long (A)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MULUW	A, ear	2	*12	1	0	word (A) *word (ear) → long (A)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MULUW	A, eam	2+	*13	0	(c)	word (A) *word (eam) → long (A)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

*1: 3 when the result is zero, 7 when an overflow occurs, and 15 normally.
*2: 4 when the result is zero, 8 when an overflow occurs, and 16 normally.
*3: 6 + (a) when the result is zero, 9 + (a) when an overflow occurs, and 19 + (a) normally.
*4: 4 when the result is zero, 7 when an overflow occurs, and 22 normally.
*5: 6 + (a) when the result is zero, 8 + (a) when an overflow occurs, and 26 + (a) normally.
*6: (b) when the result is zero or when an overflow occurs, and 2 × (b) normally.
*7: (c) when the result is zero or when an overflow occurs, and 2 × (c) normally.
*8: 3 when byte (AH) is zero, and 7 when byte (AH) is not zero.
*9: 4 when byte (ear) is zero, and 8 when byte (ear) is not zero.
*10: 5 + (a) when byte (eam) is zero, and 9 + (a) when byte (eam) is not 0.
*11: 3 when word (AH) is zero, and 11 when word (AH) is not zero.
*12: 4 when word (ear) is zero, and 12 when word (ear) is not zero.
*13: 5 + (a) when word (eam) is zero, and 13 + (a) when word (eam) is not zero.

Note : For an explanation of “(a)” to “(d)”, refer to Table 4, “Number of Execution Cycles for Each Type of Addressing,” and Table 5, “Correction Values for Number of Cycles Used to Calculate Number of Actual Cycles.”

Table 13 Signed Multiplication and Division Instructions (Byte/Word/Long Word) [11 Instructions]

Mnemonic		#	~	RG	B	Operation	LH	AH	I	S	T	N	Z	V	C	RMW
DIV	A	2	*1	0	0	word (AH) /byte (AL) Quotient → byte (AL) Remainder → byte (AH)	Z	–	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	–
DIV	A, ear	2	*2	1	0	word (A)/byte (ear) Quotient → byte (A) Remainder → byte (ear)	Z	–	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	–
DIV	A, eam	2 +	*3	0	*6	word (A)/byte (eam) Quotient → byte (A) Remainder → byte (eam)	Z	–	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	–
DIVW	A, ear	2	*4	1	0	long (A)/word (ear) Quotient → word (A) Remainder → word (ear)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	–
DIVW	A, eam	2+	*5	0	*7	long (A)/word (eam) Quotient → word (A) Remainder → word (eam)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	–
MULU	A	2	*8	0	0	byte (AH) *byte (AL) → word (A)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MULU	A, ear	2	*9	1	0	byte (A) *byte (ear) → word (A)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MULU	A, eam	2 +	*10	0	(b)	byte (A) *byte (eam) → word (A)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MULUW	A	2	*11	0	0	word (AH) *word (AL) → long (A)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MULUW	A, ear	2	*12	1	0	word (A) *word (ear) → long (A)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MULUW	A, eam	2 +	*13	0	(c)	word (A) *word (eam) → long (A)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

*1: Set to 3 when the division-by-0, 8 or 18 for an overflow, and 18 for normal operation.
*2: Set to 3 when the division-by-0, 10 or 21 for an overflow, and 22 for normal operation.
*3: Set to 4 + (a) when the division-by-0, 11 + (a) or 22 + (a) for an overflow, and 23 + (a) for normal operation.
*4: Positive dividend: Set to 4 when the division-by-0, 10 or 29 for an overflow, and 30 for normal operation.
Negative dividend: Set to 4 when the division-by-0, 11 or 30 for an overflow and 31 for normal operation.
*5: Positive dividend: Set to 4 + (a) when the division-by-0, 11 + (a) or 30 + (a) for an overflow, and 31 + (a) for normal operation.
Negative dividend: Set to 4 + (a) when the division-by-0, 12 + (a) or 31 + (a) for an overflow, and 32 + (a) for normal operation.
*6: When the division-by-0, (b) for an overflow, and 2 × (b) for normal operation.
*7: When the division-by-0, (c) for an overflow, and 2 × (c) for normal operation.
*8: Set to 3 when byte (AH) is zero, 12 when the result is positive, and 13 when the result is negative.
*9: Set to 3 when byte (ear) is zero, 12 when the result is positive, and 13 when the result is negative.
*10: Set to 4 + (a) when byte (eam) is zero, 13 + (a) when the result is positive, and 14 + (a) when the result is negative.
*11: Set to 3 when word (AH) is zero, 12 when the result is positive, and 13 when the result is negative.
*12: Set to 3 when word (ear) is zero, 16 when the result is positive, and 19 when the result is negative.
*13: Set to 4 + (a) when word (eam) is zero, 17 + (a) when the result is positive, and 20 + (a) when the result is negative.

Notes:
- When overflow occurs during DIV or DIVW instruction execution, the number of execution cycles takes two values because of detection before and after an operation.
- When overflow occurs during DIV or DIVW instruction execution, the contents of AL are destroyed.
- For (a) to (d), refer to “Table 4 Number of Execution Cycles for Effective Address in Addressing Modes” and “Table 5 Correction Values for Number of Cycles for Calculating Actual Number of Cycles.”

Table 14 Logical 1 Instructions (Byte/Word) [39 Instructions]

Mnemonic		#	~	RG	B	Operation	LH	AH	I	S	T	N	Z	V	C	RMW
AND	A, #imm8	2	2	0	0	byte (A) ← (A) and imm8	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	R	–	–
AND	A, ear	2	3	1	0	byte (A) ← (A) and (ear)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	R	–	–
AND	A, eam	2+	4+ (a)	0	(b)	byte (A) ← (A) and (eam)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	R	–	–
AND	ear, A	2	3	2	0	byte (ear) ← (ear) and (A)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	R	–	–
AND	eam, A	2+	5+ (a)	0	2× (b)	byte (eam) ← (eam) and (A)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	R	–	*
OR	A, #imm8	2	2	0	0	byte (A) ← (A) or imm8	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	R	–	–
OR	A, ear	2	3	1	0	byte (A) ← (A) or (ear)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	R	–	–
OR	A, eam	2+	4+ (a)	0	(b)	byte (A) ← (A) or (eam)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	R	–	–
OR	ear, A	2	3	2	0	byte (ear) ← (ear) or (A)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	R	–	–
OR	eam, A	2+	5+ (a)	0	2× (b)	byte (eam) ← (eam) or (A)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	R	–	*
XOR	A, #imm8	2	2	0	0	byte (A) ← (A) xor imm8	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	R	–	–
XOR	A, ear	2	3	1	0	byte (A) ← (A) xor (ear)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	R	–	–
XOR	A, eam	2+	4+ (a)	0	(b)	byte (A) ← (A) xor (eam)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	R	–	–
XOR	ear, A	2	3	2	0	byte (ear) ← (ear) xor (A)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	R	–	–
XOR	eam, A	2+	5+ (a)	0	2× (b)	byte (eam) ← (eam) xor (A)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	R	–	*
NOT	A	1	2	0	0	byte (A) ← not (A)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	R	–	–
NOT	ear	2	3	2	0	byte (ear) ← not (ear)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	R	–	–
NOT	eam	2+	5+ (a)	0	2× (b)	byte (eam) ← not (eam)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	R	–	*
ANDW	A	1	2	0	0	word (A) ← (AH) and (A)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	R	–	–
ANDW	A, #imm16	3	2	0	0	word (A) ← (A) and imm16	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	R	–	–
ANDW	A, ear	2	3	1	0	word (A) ← (A) and (ear)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	R	–	–
ANDW	A, eam	2+	4+ (a)	0	(c)	word (A) ← (A) and (eam)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	R	–	–
ANDW	ear, A	2	3	2	0	word (ear) ← (ear) and (A)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	R	–	–
ANDW	eam, A	2+	5+ (a)	0	2× (c)	word (eam) ← (eam) and (A)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	R	–	*
ORW	A	1	2	0	0	word (A) ← (AH) or (A)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	R	–	–
ORW	A, #imm16	3	2	0	0	word (A) ← (A) or imm16	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	R	–	–
ORW	A, ear	2	3	1	0	word (A) ← (A) or (ear)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	R	–	–
ORW	A, eam	2+	4+ (a)	0	(c)	word (A) ← (A) or (eam)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	R	–	–
ORW	ear, A	2	3	2	0	word (ear) ← (ear) or (A)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	R	–	–
ORW	eam, A	2+	5+ (a)	0	2× (c)	word (eam) ← (eam) or (A)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	R	–	*
XORW	A	1	2	0	0	word (A) ← (AH) xor (A)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	R	–	–
XORW	A, #imm16	3	2	0	0	word (A) ← (A) xor imm16	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	R	–	–
XORW	A, ear	2	3	1	0	word (A) ← (A) xor (ear)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	R	–	–
XORW	A, eam	2+	4+ (a)	0	(c)	word (A) ← (A) xor (eam)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	R	–	–
XORW	ear, A	2	3	2	0	word (ear) ← (ear) xor (A)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	R	–	–
XORW	eam, A	2+	5+ (a)	0	2× (c)	word (eam) ← (eam) xor (A)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	R	–	*
NOTW	A	1	2	0	0	word (A) ← not (A)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	R	–	–
NOTW	ear	2	3	2	0	word (ear) ← not (ear)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	R	–	–
NOTW	eam	2+	5+ (a)	0	2× (c)	word (eam) ← not (eam)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	R	–	*

Note : For an explanation of “(a)” to “(d)”, refer to Table 4, “Number of Execution Cycles for Each Type of Addressing,” and Table 5, “Correction Values for Number of Cycles Used to Calculate Number of Actual Cycles.”

Table 15 Logical 2 Instructions (Long Word) [6 Instructions]

Mnemonic	#	~	RG	B	Operation	LH	AH	I	S	T	N	Z	V	C	RMW
ANDL A, ear	2	6	2	0	long (A) ← (A) and (ear)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	R	–	–
ANDL A, eam	2+	7+ (a)	0	(d)	long (A) ← (A) and (eam)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	R	–	–
ORL A, ear	2	6	2	0	long (A) ← (A) or (ear)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	R	–	–
ORL A, eam	2+	7+ (a)	0	(d)	long (A) ← (A) or (eam)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	R	–	–
XORL A, ea	2	6	2	0	long (A) ← (A) xor (ear)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	R	–	–
XORL A, eam	2+	7+ (a)	0	(d)	long (A) ← (A) xor (eam)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	R	–	–

Table 16 Sign Inversion Instructions (Byte/Word) [6 Instructions]

Mnemonic	#	~	RG	B	Operation	LH	AH	I	S	T	N	Z	V	C	RMW
NEG A	1	2	0	0	byte (A) ← 0 – (A)	X	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	–
NEG ear	2	3	2	0	byte (ear) ← 0 – (ear)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	–
NEG eam	2+	5+ (a)	0	2× (b)	byte (eam) ← 0 – (eam)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	*
NEGW A	1	2	0	0	word (A) ← 0 – (A)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	–
NEGW ear	2	3	2	0	word (ear) ← 0 – (ear)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	–
NEGW eam	2+	5+ (a)	0	2× (c)	word (eam) ← 0 – (eam)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	*

Table 17 Normalize Instruction (Long Word) [1 Instruction]

Mnemonic	#	~	RG	B	Operation	LH	AH	I	S	T	N	Z	V	C	RMW
NRML A, R0	2	*1	1	0	long (A) ← Shift until first digit is “1” byte (R0) ← Current shift count	–	–	–	–	–	–	*	–	–	–

*1: 4 when the contents of the accumulator are all zeroes, 6 + (R0) in all other cases (shift count).

Note : For an explanation of “(a)” to “(d)”, refer to Table 4, “Number of Execution Cycles for Each Type of Addressing,” and Table 5, “Correction Values for Number of Cycles Used to Calculate Number of Actual Cycles.”

Table 18 Shift Instructions (Byte/Word/Long Word) [18 Instructions]

Mnemonic	#	~	RG	B	Operation	LH	AH	I	S	T	N	Z	V	C	RMW
RORC A	2	2	0	0	byte (A) ← Right rotation with carry	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	–	*	–
ROLC A	2	2	0	0	byte (A) ← Left rotation with carry	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	–	*	–
RORC ear	2	3	2	0	byte (ear) ← Right rotation with carry	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	–	*	–
RORC eam	2+	5+ (a)	0	2× (b)	byte (eam) ← Right rotation with carry	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	–	*	*
ROLC ear	2	3	2	0	byte (ear) ← Left rotation with carry	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	–	*	–
ROLC eam	2+	5+ (a)	0	2× (b)	byte (eam) ← Left rotation with carry	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	–	*	*
ASR A, R0	2	*1	1	0	byte (A) ← Arithmetic right barrel shift (A, R0)	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	–	*	–
LSR A, R0	2	*1	1	0	byte (A) ← Logical right barrel shift (A, R0)	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	–	*	–
LSL A, R0	2	*1	1	0	byte (A) ← Logical left barrel shift (A, R0)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	–	*	–
ASRW A	1	2	0	0	word (A) ← Arithmetic right shift (A, 1 bit)	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	–	*	–
LSRW A/SHRW A	1	2	0	0	word (A) ← Logical right shift (A, 1 bit)	–	–	–	–	*	R	*	–	*	–
LSLW A/SHLW A	1	2	0	0	word (A) ← Logical left shift (A, 1 bit)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	–	*	–
ASRW A, R0	2	*1	1	0	word (A) ← Arithmetic right barrel shift (A,	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	–	*	–
LSRW A, R0	2	*1	1	0	R0)	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	–	*	–
LSLW A, R0	2	*1	1	0	word (A) ← Logical right barrel shift (A, R0) word (A) ← Logical left barrel shift (A, R0)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	–	*	–
ASRL A, R0	2	*2	1	0	long (A) ← Arithmetic right shift (A, R0)	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	–	*	–
LSRL A, R0	2	*2	1	0	long (A) ← Logical right barrel shift (A, R0)	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	–	*	–
LSLL A, R0	2	*2	1	0	long (A) ← Logical left barrel shift (A, R0)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	–	*	–

*1: 6 when R0 is 0, 5 + (R0) in all other cases.

*2: 6 when R0 is 0, 6 + (R0) in all other cases.

Note : For an explanation of “(a)” to “(d)”, refer to Table 4, “Number of Execution Cycles for Each Type of Addressing,” and Table 5, “Correction Values for Number of Cycles Used to Calculate Number of Actual Cycles.”

Table 19 Branch 1 Instructions [31 Instructions]

Mnemonic	#	~	RG	B	Operation	LH	AH	I	S	T	N	Z	V	C	RMW
BZ/BEQ rel	2	*1	0	0	Branch when (Z) = 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
BNZ/BNE rel	2	*1	0	0	Branch when (Z) = 0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
BC/BLO rel	2	*1	0	0	Branch when (C) = 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
BNC/BHS rel	2	*1	0	0	Branch when (C) = 0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
BN rel	2	*1	0	0	Branch when (N) = 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
BP rel	2	*1	0	0	Branch when (N) = 0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
BV rel	2	*1	0	0	Branch when (V) = 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
BNV rel	2	*1	0	0	Branch when (V) = 0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
BT rel	2	*1	0	0	Branch when (T) = 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
BNT rel	2	*1	0	0	Branch when (T) = 0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
BLT rel	2	*1	0	0	Branch when (V) xor (N) = 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
BGE rel	2	*1	0	0	Branch when (V) xor (N) = 0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
BLE rel	2	*1	0	0	Branch when ((V) xor (N)) or (Z) = 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
BGT rel	2	*1	0	0	Branch when ((V) xor (N)) or (Z) = 0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
BLS rel	2	*1	0	0	Branch when (C) or (Z) = 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
BHI rel	2	*1	0	0	Branch when (C) or (Z) = 0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
BRA rel	2	*1	0	0	Branch unconditionally	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
JMP @A	1	2	0	0	word (PC) ← (A)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
JMP addr16	3	3	0	0	word (PC) ← addr16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
JMP @ear	2	3	1	0	word (PC) ← (ear)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
JMP @eam	2+	4+ (a)	0	(c)	word (PC) ← (eam)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
JMPP @ear *3	2	5	2	0	word (PC) ← (ear), (PCB) ← (ear +2)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
JMPP @eam *3	2+	6+ (a)	0	(d)	word (PC) ← (eam), (PCB) ← (eam +2)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
JMPP addr24	4	4	0	0	word (PC) ← ad24 0 to 15, (PCB) ← ad24 16 to 23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CALL @ear *4	2	6	1	(c)	word (PC) ← (ear)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CALL @eam *4	2+	7+ (a)	0	2× (c)	word (PC) ← (eam)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CALL addr16 *5	3	6	0	(c)	word (PC) ← addr16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CALLV #vct4 *5	1	7	0	2× (c)	Vector call instruction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CALLP @ear *6	2	10	2	2× (c)	word (PC) ← (ear) 0 to 15, (PCB) ← (ear) 16 to 23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CALLP @eam *6	2+	11+ (a)	0	*2	word (PC) ← (eam) 0 to 15, (PCB) ← (eam) 16 to 23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CALLP addr24 *7	4	10	0	2× (c)	word (PC) ← addr0 to 15, (PCB) ← addr16 to 23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

*1: 4 when branching, 3 when not branching.
*2: (b) + 3 × (c)
*3: Read (word) branch address.
*4: W: Save (word) to stack; R: read (word) branch address.
*5: Save (word) to stack.
*6: W: Save (long word) to W stack; R: read (long word) R branch address.
*7: Save (long word) to stack.

Note : For an explanation of “(a)” to “(d)”, refer to Table 4, “Number of Execution Cycles for Each Type of Addressing,” and Table 5, “Correction Values for Number of Cycles Used to Calculate Number of Actual Cycles.”

Table 20 Branch 2 Instructions [19 Instructions]

Mnemonic	#	~	RG	B	Operation	LH	AH	I	S	T	N	Z	V	C	RMW
CBNE A, #imm8, rel	3	*1	0	0	Branch when byte (A) ≠ imm8	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	–
CWBNE A, #imm16, rel	4	*1	0	0	Branch when word (A) ≠ imm16	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	–
CBNE ear, #imm8, rel	4	*2	1	0	Branch when byte (ear) ≠ imm8	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	–
CBNE eam, #imm8, rel*10	4+	*3	0	(b)	Branch when byte (eam) ≠ imm8	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	–
CWBNE ear, #imm16, rel	5	*4	1	0	Branch when word (ear) ≠ imm16	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	–
CWBNE eam, #imm16, rel*10	5+	*3	0	(c)	Branch when word (eam) ≠ imm16	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	–
DBNZ ear, rel	3	*5	2	0	Branch when byte (ear) = (ear) – 1, and (ear) ≠ 0	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	–	–
DBNZ eam, rel	3+	*6	2	2× (b)	Branch when byte (eam) = (eam) – 1, and (eam) ≠ 0	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	–	*
DWBNZ ear, rel	3	*5	2	0	Branch when word (ear) = (ear) – 1, and (ear) ≠ 0	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	–	–
DWBNZ eam, rel	3+	*6	2	2× (c)	Branch when word (eam) = (eam) – 1, and (eam) ≠ 0	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	–	*
INT #vct8	2	20	0	8× (c)	Software interrupt	–	–	R	S	–	–	–	–	–	–
INT addr16	3	16	0	6× (c)	Software interrupt	–	–	R	S	–	–	–	–	–	–
INTP addr24	4	17	0	6× (c)	Software interrupt	–	–	R	S	–	–	–	–	–	–
INT9	1	20	0	8× (c)	Software interrupt	–	–	R	S	–	–	–	–	–	–
RETI	1	15	0	*7	Return from interrupt	–	–	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	–
LINK #local8	2	6	0	(c)	At constant entry, save old frame pointer to stack, set new frame pointer, and allocate local pointer area	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
UNLINK	1	5	0	(c)	At constant entry, retrieve old frame pointer from stack.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
RET *8	1	4	0	(c)	Return from subroutine	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
RETP *9	1	6	0	(d)	Return from subroutine	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

*1: 5 when branching, 4 when not branching
*2: 13 when branching, 12 when not branching
*3: 7 + (a) when branching, 6 + (a) when not branching
*4: 8 when branching, 7 when not branching
*5: 7 when branching, 6 when not branching
*6: 8 + (a) when branching, 7 + (a) when not branching
*7: Set to 3 × (b) + 2 × (c) when an interrupt request occurs, and 6 × (c) for return.
*8: Retrieve (word) from stack
*9: Retrieve (long word) from stack
*10: In the CBNE/CWBNE instruction, do not use the RWj+ addressing mode.

Note : For an explanation of “(a)” to “(d)”, refer to Table 4, “Number of Execution Cycles for Each Type of Addressing,” and Table 5, “Correction Values for Number of Cycles Used to Calculate Number of Actual Cycles.”

Table 21 Other Control Instructions (Byte/Word/Long Word) [36 Instructions]

Mnemonic	#	~	RG	B	Operation	LH	AH	I	S	T	N	Z	V	C	RMW
PUSHW A	1	4	0	(c)	word (SP) ← (SP) –2, ((SP)) ← (A)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PUSHW AH	1	4	0	(c)	word (SP) ← (SP) –2, ((SP)) ← (AH)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PUSHW PS	1	4	0	(c)	word (SP) ← (SP) –2, ((SP)) ← (PS)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PUSHW rlst	2	*3	*5	*4	(SP) ← (SP) –2n, ((SP)) ← (rlst)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
POPW A	1	3	0	(c)	word (A) ← ((SP)), (SP) ← (SP) +2	–	*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
POPW AH	1	3	0	(c)	word (AH) ← ((SP)), (SP) ← (SP) +2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
POPW PS	1	4	0	(c)	word (PS) ← ((SP)), (SP) ← (SP) +2	–	–	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	–
POPW rlst	2	*2	*5	*4	(rlst) ← ((SP)), (SP) ← (SP) +2n	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
JCTX @A	1	14	0	6× (c)	Context switch instruction	–	–	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	–
AND CCR, #imm8	2	3	0	0	byte (CCR) ← (CCR) and imm8	–	–	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	–
OR CCR, #imm8	2	3	0	0	byte (CCR) ← (CCR) or imm8	–	–	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	–
MOV RP, #imm8	2	2	0	0	byte (RP) ←imm8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MOV ILM, #imm8	2	2	0	0	byte (ILM) ←imm8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MOVEA RWi, ear	2	3	1	0	word (RWi) ←ear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MOVEA RWi, eam	2+	2+ (a)	1	0	word (RWi) ←eam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MOVEA A, ear	2	1	0	0	word(A) ←ear	–	*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MOVEA A, eam	2+	1+ (a)	0	0	word (A) ←eam	–	*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ADDSP #imm8	2	3	0	0	word (SP) ← (SP) +ext (imm8)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ADDSP #imm16	3	3	0	0	word (SP) ← (SP) +imm16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MOV A, brgl	2	*1	0	0	byte (A) ← (brgl)	Z	*	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–
MOV brg2, A	2	1	0	0	byte (brg2) ← (A)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–
NOP	1	1	0	0	No operation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ADB	1	1	0	0	Prefix code for accessing AD space	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
DTB	1	1	0	0	Prefix code for accessing DT space	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PCB	1	1	0	0	Prefix code for accessing PC space	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SPB	1	1	0	0	Prefix code for accessing SP space	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NCC	1	1	0	0	Prefix code for no flag change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CMR	1	1	0	0	Prefix code for common register bank	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

*1: PCB, ADB, SSB, USB, and SPB : 1 state
DTB, DPR : 2 states

*2: 7 + 3 × (pop count) + 2 × (last register number to be popped), 7 when rlst = 0 (no transfer register)

*3: 29 + (push count) – 3 × (last register number to be pushed), 8 when rlst = 0 (no transfer register)

*4: Pop count × (c), or push count × (c)

*5: Pop count or push count.

Note : For an explanation of “(a)” to “(d)”, refer to Table 4, “Number of Execution Cycles for Each Type of Addressing,” and Table 5, “Correction Values for Number of Cycles Used to Calculate Number of Actual Cycles.”

Table 22 Bit Manipulation Instructions [21 Instructions]

Mnemonic	#	~	RG	B	Operation	LH	AH	I	S	T	N	Z	V	C	RMW
MOVB A, dir:bp	3	5	0	(b)	byte (A) ← (dir:bp) b	Z	*	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–
MOVB A, addr16:bp	4	5	0	(b)	byte (A) ← (addr16:bp) b	Z	*	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–
MOVB A, io:bp	3	4	0	(b)	byte (A) ← (io:bp) b	Z	*	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–
MOVB dir:bp, A	3	7	0	2× (b)	bit (dir:bp) b ← (A)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	*
MOVB addr16:bp, A	4	7	0	2× (b)	bit (addr16:bp) b ← (A)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	*
MOVB io:bp, A	3	6	0	2× (b)	bit (io:bp) b ← (A)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	*
SETB dir:bp	3	7	0	2× (b)	bit (dir:bp) b ← 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*
SETB addr16:bp	4	7	0	2× (b)	bit (addr16:bp) b ← 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*
SETB io:bp	3	7	0	2× (b)	bit (io:bp) b ← 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*
CLRB dir:bp	3	7	0	2× (b)	bit (dir:bp) b ← 0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*
CLRB addr16:bp	4	7	0	2× (b)	bit (addr16:bp) b ← 0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*
CLRB io:bp	3	7	0	2× (b)	bit (io:bp) b ← 0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*
BBC dir:bp, rel	4	*1	0	(b)	Branch when (dir:bp) b = 0	–	–	–	–	–	–	*	–	–	–
BBC addr16:bp, rel	5	*1	0	(b)	Branch when (addr16:bp) b = 0	–	–	–	–	–	–	*	–	–	–
BBC io:bp, rel	4	*2	0	(b)	Branch when (io:bp) b = 0	–	–	–	–	–	–	*	–	–	–
BBS dir:bp, rel	4	*1	0	(b)	Branch when (dir:bp) b = 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	*	–	–	–
BBS addr16:bp, rel	5	*1	0	(b)	Branch when (addr16:bp) b = 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	*	–	–	–
BBS io:bp, rel	4	*2	0	(b)	Branch when (io:bp) b = 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	*	–	–	–
SBBS addr16:bp, rel	5	*3	0	2× (b)	Branch when (addr16:bp) b = 1, bit = 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	*	–	–	*
WBTS io:bp	3	*4	0	*5	Wait until (io:bp) b = 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
WBTC io:bp	3	*4	0	*5	Wait until (io:bp) b = 0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

*1: 8 when branching, 7 when not branching
*2: 7 when branching, 6 when not branching
*3: 10 when condition is satisfied, 9 when not satisfied
*4: Undefined count
*5: Until condition is satisfied

Note : For an explanation of “(a)” to “(d)”, refer to Table 4, “Number of Execution Cycles for Each Type of Addressing,” and Table 5, “Correction Values for Number of Cycles Used to Calculate Number of Actual Cycles.”

Table 23 Accumulator Manipulation Instructions (Byte/Word) [6 Instructions]

Mnemonic	#	~	RG	B	Operation	LH	AH	I	S	T	N	Z	V	C	RMW
SWAP	1	3	0	0	byte (A) 0 to 7 ↔ (A) 8 to 15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SWAPW	1	2	0	0	word (AH) ↔ (AL)	–	*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
EXT	1	1	0	0	byte sign extension	X	–	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–
EXTW	1	2	0	0	word sign extension	–	X	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–
ZEXT	1	1	0	0	byte zero extension	Z	–	–	–	–	R	*	–	–	–
ZEXTW	1	1	0	0	word zero extension	–	Z	–	–	–	R	*	–	–	–

Table 24 String Instructions [10 Instructions]

Mnemonic	#	~	RG	B	Operation	LH	AH	I	S	T	N	Z	V	C	RMW
MOVS/MOVSI	2	*2	*5	*3	Byte transfer @AH+ ← @AL+, counter = RW0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MOVSD	2	*2	*5	*3	Byte transfer @AH– ← @AL–, counter = RW0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SCEQ/SCEQI	2	*1	*5	*4	Byte retrieval (@AH+) – AL, counter = RW0	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	–
SCEQD	2	*1	*5	*4	Byte retrieval (@AH–) – AL, counter = RW0	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	–
FISL/FILSI	2	6m +6	*5	*3	Byte filling @AH+ ← AL, counter = RW0	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–
MOVSW/MOVSWI	2	*2	*8	*6	Word transfer @AH+ ← @AL+, counter = RW0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MOVSWD	2	*2	*8	*6	Word transfer @AH– ← @AL–, counter = RW0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SCWEQ/SCWEQI	2	*1	*8	*7	Word retrieval (@AH+) – AL, counter = RW0	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	–
SCWEQD	2	*1	*8	*7	Word retrieval (@AH–) – AL, counter = RW0	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	–
FILSW/FILSWI	2	6m +6	*8	*6	Word filling @AH+ ← AL, counter = RW0	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–

m: RW0 value (counter value)
n: Loop count
*1: 5 when RW0 is 0, 4 + 7 × (RW0) for count out, and 7 × n + 5 when match occurs
*2: 5 when RW0 is 0, 4 + 8 × (RW0) in any other case
*3: (b) × (RW0) + (b) × (RW0) when accessing different areas for the source and destination, calculate (b) separately for each.
*4: (b) × n
*5: 2 × (RW0)
*6: (c) × (RW0) + (c) × (RW0) when accessing different areas for the source and destination, calculate (c) separately for each.
*7: (c) × n
*8: 2 × (RW0)

Note : For an explanation of “(a)” to “(d)”, refer to Table 4, “Number of Execution Cycles for Each Type of Addressing,” and Table 5, “Correction Values for Number of Cycles Used to Calculate Number of Actual Cycles.”

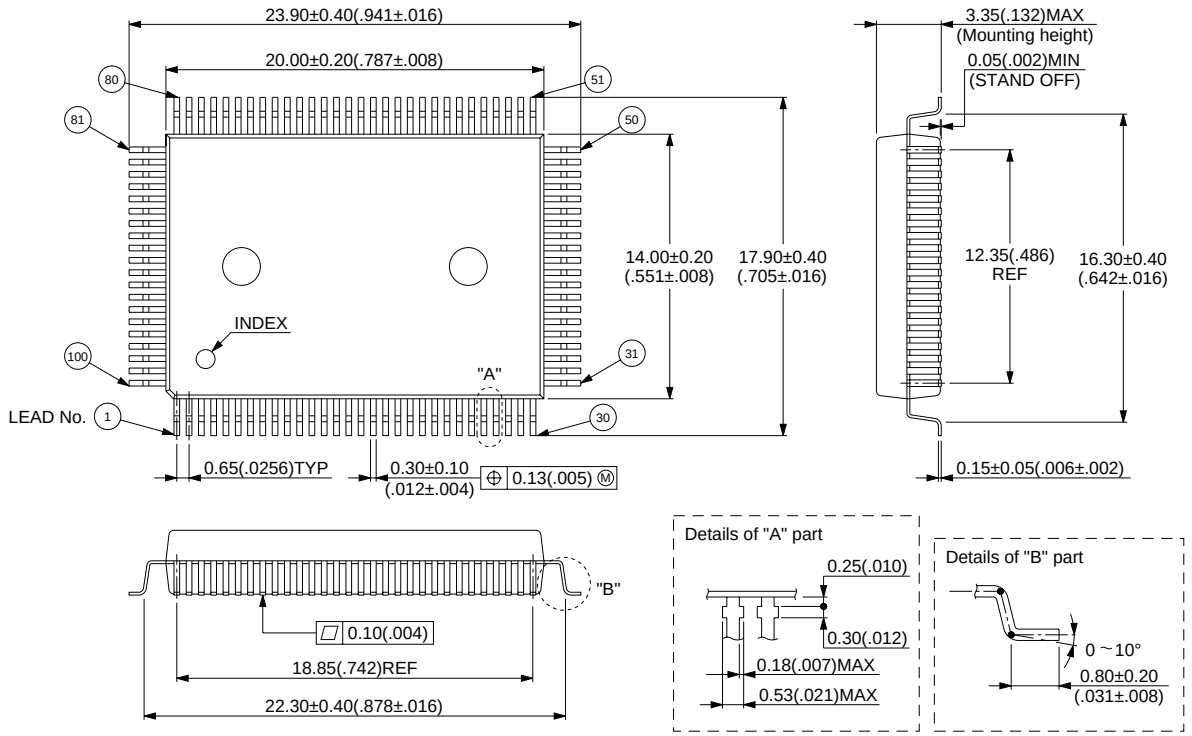
■ ORDERING INFORMATION

Part number	Package	Remarks
MB90543PF MB90F543PF MB90548PF MB90F548PF	100-pin Plastic QFP (FPT-100P-M06)	
MB90543PFF MB90F543PFF MB90548PFF MB90F548PFF	100-pin Plastic LQFP (FPT-100P-M05)	
MB90V540CR	256-pin Ceramic PGA (PGA-256C-A01)	For evaluation

MB90540/545 Series

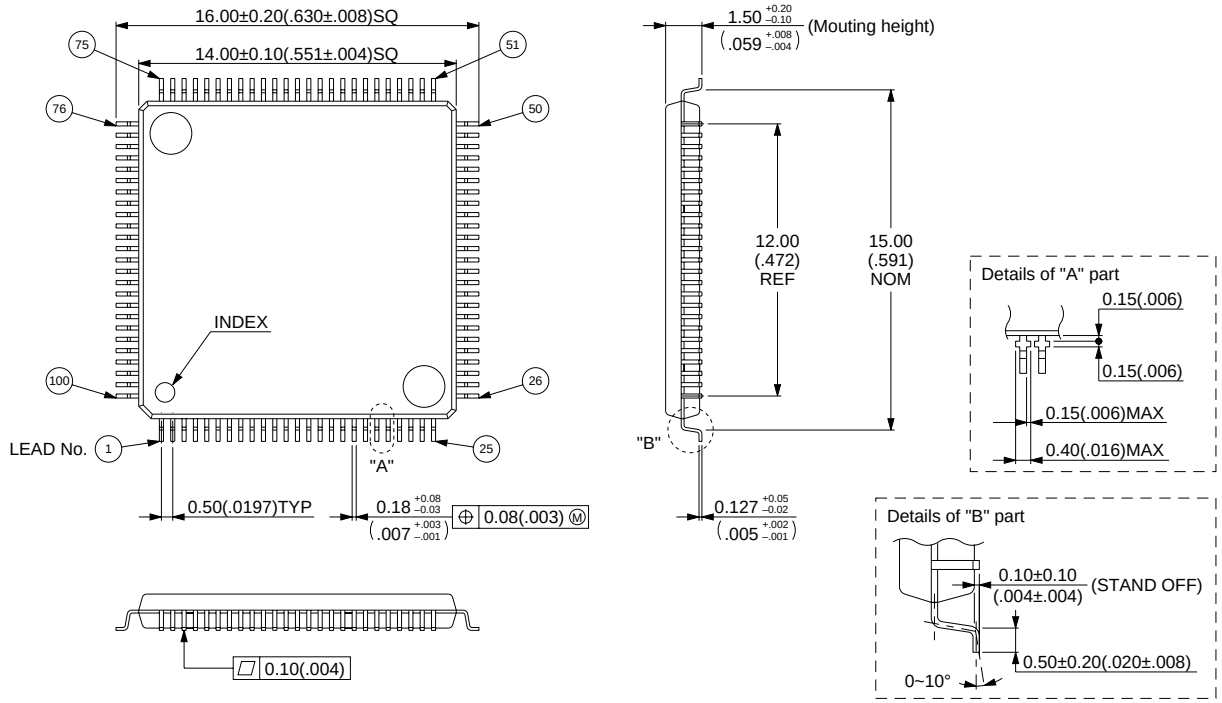
■ PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

100-pin Plastic QFP
(FPT-100P-M06)



Dimensions in mm (inches)

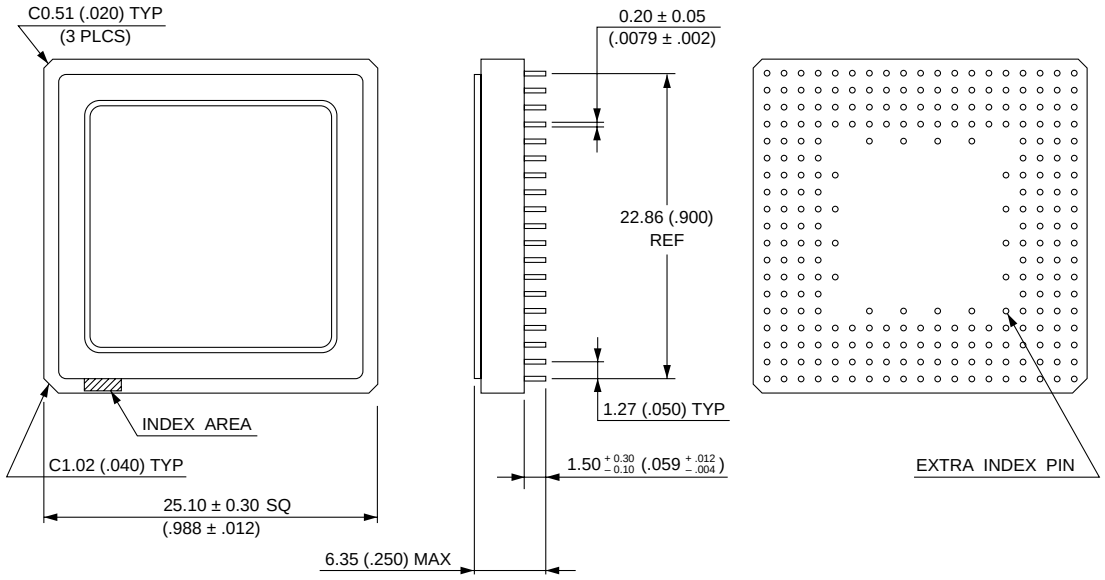
100-pin Plastic LQFP
(FPT-100P-M05)



Dimensions in mm (inches)

MB90540/545 Series

250-pin Ceramic PGA
(PGA-256C-A01)



Dimensions in mm (inches)

MB90540/545 Series

FUJITSU LIMITED

For further information please contact:

Japan
FUJITSU LIMITED
Corporate Global Business Support Division
Electronic Devices
KAWASAKI PLANT, 4-1-1, Kamikodanaka
Nakahara-ku, Kawasaki-shi
Kanagawa 211-8588, Japan
Tel: 81(44) 754-3763
Fax: 81(44) 754-3329

http://www.fujitsu.co.jp/

North and South America
FUJITSU MICROELECTRONICS, INC.
Semiconductor Division
3545 North First Street
San Jose, CA 95134-1804, USA
Tel: (408) 922-9000
Fax: (408) 922-9179

Customer Response Center
Mon. - Fri.: 7 am - 5 pm (PST)
Tel: (800) 866-8608
Fax: (408) 922-9179

http://www.fujitsumicro.com/

Europe
FUJITSU MICROELECTRONICS EUROPE GmbH
Am Siebenstein 6-10
D-63303 Dreieich-Buchschlag
Germany
Tel: (06103) 690-0
Fax: (06103) 690-122

http://www.fujitsu-ede.com/

Asia Pacific
FUJITSU MICROELECTRONICS ASIA PTE LTD
#05-08, 151 Lorong Chuan
New Tech Park
Singapore 556741
Tel: (65) 281-0770
Fax: (65) 281-0220

http://www.fmap.com.sg/

F9909

The contents of this document are subject to change without notice. Customers are advised to consult with FUJITSU sales representatives before ordering.

The information and circuit diagrams in this document are presented as examples of semiconductor device applications, and are not intended to be incorporated in devices for actual use. Also, FUJITSU is unable to assume responsibility for infringement of any patent rights or other rights of third parties arising from the use of this information or circuit diagrams.

FUJITSU semiconductor devices are intended for use in standard applications (computers, office automation and other office equipment, industrial, communications, and measurement equipment, personal or household devices, etc.).

CAUTION:
Customers considering the use of our products in special applications where failure or abnormal operation may directly affect human lives or cause physical injury or property damage, or where extremely high levels of reliability are demanded (such as aerospace systems, atomic energy controls, sea floor repeaters, vehicle operating controls, medical devices for life support, etc.) are requested to consult with FUJITSU sales representatives before such use. The company will not be responsible for damages arising from such use without prior approval.

Any semiconductor devices have an inherent chance of failure. You must protect against injury, damage or loss from such failures by incorporating safety design measures into your facility and equipment such as redundancy, fire protection, and prevention of over-current levels and other abnormal operating conditions.

If any products described in this document represent goods or technologies subject to certain restrictions on export under the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law of Japan, the prior authorization by Japanese government will be required for export of those products from Japan.