FUJITSU SEMICONDUCTOR
DATA SHEET

DS07-16201-3E

32-bit RISC Microcontroller

CMOS

FR20 Series MB91103

MB91103

■ DESCRIPTION

The MB91103 is a standard single-chip microcontroller constructed around the 32-bit RISC CPU (FR20 Series) core with abundant I/O resources and bus control functions optimized for high-performance/high-speed CPU processing for embedded controller applications. To support the vast memory space accessed by the 32-bit CPU, the MB91103 normally operates in the external bus access mode and executes instructions on the internal 1 KB cache memory for enhanced performance.

The MB91103 is optimized for applications requiring high-performance CPU processing such as navigation systems, high-performance FAXs and printer controllers.

■ FEATURES

FR20CPU

- 32-bit RISC, load/store architecture, 5-stage pipeline
- Operating clock frequency: 25 MHz
- General purpose registers: 32-bit × 16
- 16-bit fixed length instructions (basic instructions), 1 instruction/1 cycle
- Memory to memory transfer, bit processing, barrel shifter processing: Optimized for embedded applications
- Function entrance/exit instructions, multiple load/store instructions of register contents, instruction systems supporting high level languages
- Register interlock functions, efficient assembly language coding
- Branch instructions with delay slots: Reduced overhead time in branch executions
- Internal multiplier/Supported at instruction level
  Signed 32-bit multiplication: 5 cycles
  Signed 16-bit multiplication: 3 cycles
- Interrupt (push PC and PS): 6 cycles, 16 priority levels

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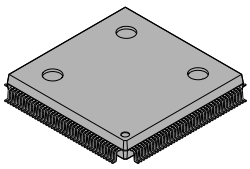
■ PACKAGE

160-pin Plastic QFP



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MB91103 Series

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Bus interface

- 24-bit address bus (16 MB memory space)
- 32-bit/16-bit/8-bit data bus
- Basic external bus cycle: 2 clock cycles
- Chip select outputs for setting down to a minimum memory block size of 64 K bytes: 6
- Interface supported for various memory technologies
  Time sharing input/output of data/address (area 1)
  DRAM interface (area 4 and 5)
- Automatic wait cycle insertion: Flexible setting, from 0 to 7 for each area
- Parity check function: Generates parity error interrupt
- Unused data/address pins can be configured us input/output ports
- Little endian mode supported (Select 1 area from area 1 to 5)

DRAM interface

- 2 banks independent control (area 4 and 5)
- Normal mode/high speed page mode
- Basic bus cycle: Normally 5 cycles, 2-cycle access possible in high speed page mode
- Programmable waveform: Automatic 1-cycle wait insertion to RAS and CAS cycles
- DRAM refresh
  CBR refresh (interval time configurable by 6-bit timer)
  Self-refresh mode
- Supports 8-bit/9-bit/10-bit/12-bit column address width
- 2CAS/1WE, 2WE/1CAS selective

Cache memory

- 1 KB instruction cache memory
- 2 way set associative
- 32 blocks/way, 4 entries (4 words)/block

DMAC (DMA Controller)

- 5 channels
- External to external 2.5 access cycle/transfer (when 2 clock cycles = 1 access cycle)
- Internal to external 1.5 access cycle/transfer (when 2 clock cycles = 1 access cycle)
- Address registers (inc, dec and reload executable), 32-bit × 2, 16-bit × 6
- Transfer count register (reload executable), 16-bit × 2, 8-bit × 3
- Transfer incident/external pins/internal resource interrupt requests/software interrupts
- Transfer sequence: Step transfer/block transfer/burst transfer/continuous transfer/cycle steal transfer (for ch. 0 and ch.1 only)
- Transfer data length: 8-bit/6-bit/32-bit selective
- Command chain operation possible
- NMI/interrupt request enables temporary stop operation

UART

- 2 independent channels
- Full-duplex double buffer
- Data length: 7-bit to 9-bit (non-parity), 6-bit to 8-bit (parity)
- Asynchronous (start-stop system), CLK-synchronized communication selective
- Multi-processor mode
- Internal 16-bit timer operating as a proprietary baud rate generator: Generates any given baud rate
- Use external clock can be used as a transfer clock
- Error detection: Parity, frame, overrun

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Extended I/O serial interface

- Inputs/outputs 8-bit data in serial format
- LSB first/MSB first selective
- Shift clock internal generation/external input selective

A/D converter (successive approximation type)

- 10-bit resolution, 8 channels
- Successive approximation type: Conversion time of 5.6 µs at 25 MHz
- Internal sample and hold circuit
- Conversion mode: Single conversion/scanning conversion/repeated conversion selective
- Start: Software/external trigger/internal timer selective

Reload timer

- 16-bit timer: 2 channels
- Internal clock: 2 clock cycle resolution, divide by 2/8/32 selective
- Pin input: Event counter input/gate function
- Square wave output

Up/down counter

- 16-bit timer: 2 channels
- Timer mode/up/down counter mode/phase shift count mode
- Pin input activates counter clear/gate function

Other interval timers

- 16-bit timer: 2 channels (U-TIMER), 1 channel (free run for ICU/OCU)
- Watch-dog timer: 1 channel

Input capture/output compare

- Capture: 4 channels, compare: 8 channels
- Count can be cleared on compare match
- 16-bit unified free-run timer embedded

Bit search module

- First bit transition “1”/“0” from MSB can be detected in 1 cycle

Interrupt controller

- External interrupt input: Non-maskable interrupt ($\overline{\text{NMI}}$), normal interrupt ×8 (INT0 to INT7)
- Internal interrupt incident: Parity error, UART, DMAC, A/D, reload timer, up/down counter, capture/compare, baud rate timer, extended serial I/O, free-run timer and delayed interrupt
- Priority levels of interrupts are programmable in 16 steps (except for non-maskable interrupt)

Others

- Reset cause: Power-on reset/watch-dog timer/software reset/external reset
- Low power consumption mode
  Sleep mode/stop mode
- Clock gear function
  Operating clocks for CPU and peripherals are independently selective
  Gear clock can be selected from 1/1, 1/2, 1/4 and 1/8 (or 1/2, 1/4, 1/8 and 1/16)
- Package
  QFP-160
- CMOS technology (0.65 µm), operating voltage 5.0 V ±10%

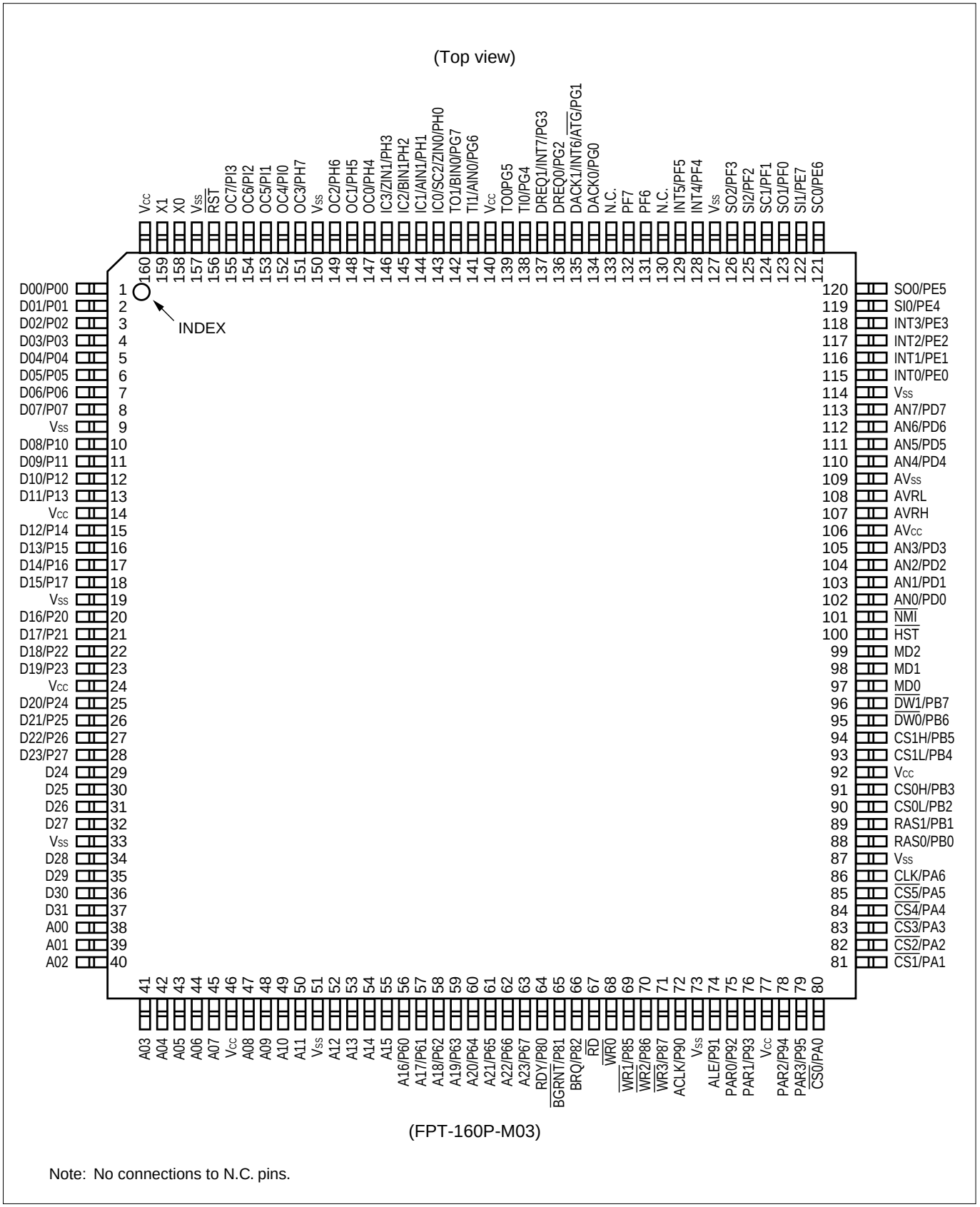
MB91103 Series

■ PRODUCT LINEUP

Items \ Product	MB91103	MB91V100
Instruction cache	1 KB fixed	Max. 4 KB (4 KB/2 KB/1 KB/512 B selective)
DMAC	5 channels (ch. 0, ch. 1, ch. 4, ch. 5 and ch. 6 only) Address register (32-bit length) × 2 (DMAAR 0, DMAAR 1) Address register (16-bit length) × 6 (DMAAR 2 to DMAAR 7) Transfer count register (16-bit length) × 2 (DMACT 0, DMACT 1) Transfer count register (8-bit length) × 3 (DMACT 4 to DMACT 6) Channels for cycle steal operation: 2 channels (ch. 0, ch. 1) 19 internal transfer causes	8 channels 32-bit length × 4 (DMAAR 0 to DMAAR 3) 16-bit length × 4 (DMAAR 4 to DMAAR 7) 16-bit length × 4 (DMACT 0 to DMACT 3) 8-bit length × 4 (DMACT 4 to DMACT 7) 4 channels (ch. 0 to ch. 3) 23 internal interrupt causes
U-TIMER	2 channels	3 channels
UART	2 channels	3 channels
External interrupts	8 channels (INT0 to INT7)	12 channels (INT0 to INT11)
Timer units		Incorporated
DSP unit		Incorporated
Pin conditions in each state	PG 4 to PG 7 are fixed to 0 when CPU stops	Configured as input when CPU stops

MB91103 Series

■ PIN ASSIGNMENT



(FPT-160P-M03)

Note: No connections to N.C. pins.

■ PIN DESCRIPTION

Pin No. QFP*	Pin name	Circuit type	Function
158	X0	A	Clock (Oscillator) input
159	X1		Clock (Oscillator) output
97 to 99	MD0 to MD2	G	Mode pins 0 to 2 Input pins for operation mode specification. Directly connect these pins with V_{CC} or V_{SS} for use.
156	$\overline{RST}$	B	External reset input.
1 to 8	D00 to D07	J	Bit 0 to bit 7 of external data bus.
	P00 to P07		I/O port. This function is available when external data bus width is set to 8-bit or 16-bit.
10 to 13, 15 to 18	D08 to D15	J	Bit 8 to bit 15 of external data bus.
	P10 to P17		I/O port. This function is available when external data bus width is set to 8-bit or 16-bit.
20 to 23, 25 to 28	D16 to D23	J	Bit 16 to bit 23 of external data bus.
	P20 to P27		I/O port. This function is available when external data bus width is set to 8-bit.
29 to 32, 34 to 37	D24 to D31	J	Bit 24 to bit 31 of external data bus.
38 to 45, 47 to 50, 52 to 55	A00 to A15	C	Bit 0 to bit 15 of external address bus.
56 to 63	A16 to A23	C	Bit 16 to bit 23 of external address bus.
	P60 to P67		Can be configured as I/O ports when not used as address bus.
64	RDY	J	External ready input. Outputs “L” level bus cycle is being executed and not completed.
	P80		Can be configured as I/O port.
65	$\overline{BGRNT}$	C	External bus release acknowledge output. Outputs “L” level when external bus is released.
	P81		Can be configured as I/O port.
66	BRQ	J	External bus release request input. Input “H” level when release of external bus is required.
	P82		Can be configured as I/O port.
67	$\overline{RD}$	C	Read strobe output pin for external bus.
68	$\overline{WR0}$	C	Write strobe output pin for external bus.

* : FPT-160P-M03

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<table>
<tr><th>Pin No.
QFP*</th><th>Pin name</th><th>Circuit type</th><th>Function</th></tr>
<tr><td>69 to 71</td><td>$\overline{WR1}$ to $\overline{WR3}$</td><td>C</td><td>Write strobe output pin for external bus.
Relation between control signals and effective byte locations is as follows:
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>32-bit bus width</th><th>16-bit bus width</th><th>8-bit bus width</th></tr>
<tr><td>D31 to D24</td><td>$\overline{WR0}$</td><td>$\overline{WR0}$</td><td>$\overline{WR0}$</td></tr>
<tr><td>D23 to D16</td><td>$\overline{WR1}$</td><td>$\overline{WR1}$</td><td>(I/O port enabled)</td></tr>
<tr><td>D15 to D08</td><td>$\overline{WR2}$</td><td>(I/O port enabled)</td><td>(I/O port enabled)</td></tr>
<tr><td>D07 to D00</td><td>$\overline{WR3}$</td><td>(I/O port enabled)</td><td>(I/O port enabled)</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>P85 to P87</td><td></td><td>Can be configured as I/O port.</td></tr>
<tr><td>72</td><td>ACLK</td><td>C</td><td>Clock output for a bus cycle.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>P90</td><td></td><td>Can be configured as I/O port.</td></tr>
<tr><td>74</td><td>ALE</td><td>C</td><td>Address strobe signal in time-sharing mode.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>P91</td><td></td><td>Can be configured as I/O port.</td></tr>
<tr><td>75, 76, 78, 79</td><td>PAR0 to PAR3</td><td>J</td><td>Parity input/output.
Relation between control signals and effective byte locations is as follows:
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>32-bit bus width</th><th>16-bit bus width</th><th>8-bit bus width</th></tr>
<tr><td>D31 to D24</td><td>PAR0</td><td>PAR0</td><td>PAR0</td></tr>
<tr><td>D23 to D16</td><td>PAR1</td><td>PAR1</td><td>(I/O port enabled)</td></tr>
<tr><td>D15 to D08</td><td>PAR2</td><td>(I/O port enabled)</td><td>(I/O port enabled)</td></tr>
<tr><td>D07 to D00</td><td>PAR3</td><td>(I/O port enabled)</td><td>(I/O port enabled)</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>P92 to P95</td><td></td><td>Can be configured as I/O port.</td></tr>
<tr><td>80 to 85</td><td>$\overline{CS0}$ to $\overline{CS5}$</td><td>C</td><td>Chip select 0 to 5 output (“L” active).</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>PA0 to PA5</td><td></td><td>Can be configured as I/O port.</td></tr>
<tr><td>86</td><td>CLK</td><td>C</td><td>System clock output.
Outputs clock signal of internal operating frequency.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>PA6</td><td></td><td>Can be configured as I/O port.</td></tr>
<tr><td>88</td><td>RAS0</td><td>C</td><td>RAS output for DRAM bank 0.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>PB0</td><td></td><td>Can be configured as I/O port.</td></tr>
<tr><td>89</td><td>RAS1</td><td>C</td><td>RAS output for DRAM bank 1.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>PB1</td><td></td><td>Can be configured as I/O port.</td></tr>
<tr><td>90</td><td>CS0L</td><td>C</td><td>CASL output for DRAM bank 0.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>PB2</td><td></td><td>Can be configured as I/O port.</td></tr>
<tr><td>91</td><td>CS0H</td><td>C</td><td>CASH output for DRAM bank 0.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>PB3</td><td></td><td>Can be configured as I/O port.</td></tr>
<tr><td>93</td><td>CS1L</td><td>C</td><td>CASL output for DRAM bank 1.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>PB4</td><td></td><td>Can be configured as I/O port.</td></tr>
</table>

* : FPT-160P-M03

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Pin No. QFP*	Pin name	Circuit type	Function
94	CS1H	C	CASH output for DRAM bank 1.
	PB5		Can be configured as I/O port.
95	$\overline{DW0}$	C	$\overline{WE}$ output for DRAM bank 0. (“L” active)
	PB6		Can be configured as I/O port.
96	$\overline{DW1}$	C	$\overline{WE}$ output for DRAM bank 1. (“L” active)
	PB7		Can be configured as I/O port.
100	$\overline{HST}$	H	Directly connects this pin with V_{CC} for use.
101	$\overline{NMI}$	H	NMI (non-maskable interrupt pin) input pin. (“L” active)
102 to 105	AN0 to AN3	D	Analog input pins of A/D converter. This function is available when AIC register is set to specify analog input mode.
	PD0 to PD3		General-purpose I/O ports. This function is available when AIC register is set to configure I/O ports.
110 to 113	AN4 to AN7	D	Analog input pins of A/D converter. This function is available when AIC register is set to specify analog input mode.
	PD4 to PD7		General-purpose I/O ports. This function is available when AIC register is set to configure I/O ports.
115 to 118	INT0 to INT3	I	External interrupt request input pins. This pin is used for input during corresponding interrupt is enabled, and it is necessary to disable output for other functions from this pin unless such output is made intentionally. INT0 and INT1 can be used as a DMA request when DMAC is so configured.
	PE0 to PE3		General-purpose I/O port.
119	SI0	F	Data input pin for extended serial I/O interface (SIO). This pin is used for input during SIO is in operation, and it is necessary to disable output for other functions from this pin unless such output is made intentionally.
	PE4		General-purpose I/O port.
120	SO0	C	Data output for extended serial I/O interface (SIO). This function is available when serial data output specification of SIO is enabled.
	PE5		General-purpose I/O port. This function is available when serial data output of extended serial I/O interface (SIO) is disabled.
121	SC0	F	Clock input/output pin for extended serial I/O interface. Clock output is valid when clock output of SIO is enabled.
	PE6		General-purpose I/O port. This function is available when clock output of SIO is enabled.

* : FPT-160P-M03

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Pin No. QFP*	Pin name	Circuit type	Function
122	SI1	F	UART0 data input pin. This pin is used for input during UART0 is in input operation, and it is necessary to disable output for other functions from this pin unless such output is made intentionally.
	PE7		General-purpose I/O port.
123	SO1	C	UART0 data output pin. This function is available when UART0 data output is enabled.
	PF0		General-purpose I/O port. This function is available when serial data output of UART0 is disabled.
124	SC1	F	UART0 clock I/O pin. This function is available when UART0 clock output is enabled.
	PF1		General-purpose I/O port. This function is available when UART0 clock output is disabled.
125	SI2	F	UART1 data input pin. This pin is used for input during UART1 is in input operation, and it is necessary to disable output for other functions from this pin unless such output is made intentionally.
	PF2		General-purpose I/O port.
126	SO2	C	UART1 data output pin. This function is available when UART1 data output is enabled.
	PF3		General-purpose I/O port. This function is available when UART1 data output is disabled.
128, 129	INT4, INT5	I	External interrupt request input pins. These pins are used for input during corresponding interrupt is enabled, and it is necessary to disable output for other functions from these pins unless such output is made intentionally.
	PF4, PF5		General-purpose I/O ports.
131, 132	PF6, PF7	E	I/O ports of open-drain type.
134	DACK0	C	Transfer request acknowledge output pin for DMAC (ch. 0). This function is available when transfer request output for DMAC is enabled.
	PG0		General-purpose I/O port. This function is available when transfer request for DMAC is disabled.

* : FPT-160P-M03

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Pin No. QFP*	Pin name	Circuit type	Function
135	DACK1	I	External transfer request acknowledge output pin for DMAC (ch. 1). This function is available when transfer request output for DMAC is enabled.
	INT6		External interrupt request input pins. This pin is used for input during corresponding interrupt is enabled, and it is necessary to disable output for other functions from this pin unless such output is made intentionally.
	$\overline{ATG}$		External trigger input pin for A/D converter. This pin is used for input when external trigger is selected to cause A/D converter operation, and it is necessary to disable output for other functions from this pin unless such output is made intentionally.
	PG1		General-purpose I/O port. This function is available when transfer request acknowledge for DMAC is disabled.
136	DREQ0	F	External transfer request input pin for DMA (ch. 0). This pin is used for input when external trigger is selected to cause DMAC operation, and it is necessary to disable output for other functions from this pin unless such output is made intentionally.
	PG2		General-purpose I/O port.
137	DREQ1	I	External transfer request input pin for DMA (ch. 1). This pin is used for input when external trigger is selected to cause DMAC operation, and it is necessary to disable output for other functions from this pin unless such output is made intentionally.
	INT7		External interrupt request input pins. This pin is used for input during corresponding interrupt is enabled, and it is necessary to disable output for other functions from this pin unless such output is made intentionally.
	PG3		General-purpose I/O port.
138	TI0	F	Input pin for reload-timer 0. This pin is used for input when input to reload-timer 0 is enabled, and it is necessary to disable output for other functions from this pin unless such output is made intentionally.
	PG4		General-purpose I/O port.
139	TO0	F	Output pin for reload-timer 0. This function is available when output from reload-timer is enabled.
	PG5		General-purpose I/O port. This function is available when output from reload-timer is disabled.

* : FPT-160P-M03

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Pin No. QFP*	Pin name	Circuit type	Function
141	TI1	F	Input pin for reload-timer 1. This pin is used for input when input to reload-timer is enabled, and it is necessary to disable output for other functions from this pin unless such output is made intentionally.
	AIN0		AIN input for up/down counter 0. This pin is used for input when input to the counter is enabled in phase-shift count mode or up/down count mode, and it is necessary to disable output for other functions from this pin unless such output is made intentionally.
	PG6		General-purpose I/O port.
142	T01	F	Input pin for reload-timer 1. This pin is used for input when input to reload-timer is enabled, and it is necessary to disable output for other functions from this pin unless such output is made intentionally.
	BIN0		BIN input for up/down counter 0. This pin is used for input when input to the counter is enabled in phase-shift count mode or up/down count mode, and it is necessary to disable output for other functions from this pin unless such output is made intentionally.
	PG7		General-purpose I/O port. This function is available when output from reload-timer is disabled.
143	IC0	F	Input pin for input capture 0 (ICU0). This pin is used for input when ICU is in edge detect operation, and it is necessary to disable output for other functions from this pin unless such output is made intentionally.
	SC2		Clock I/O pin for UART1. This function is available when cock output of UART1 is enabled.
	ZIN0		ZIN-input for up/down counter 0. This pin is used for input when ZIN-input to the counter is enabled in by up/down counter 0, and it is necessary to disable output for other functions from this pin unless such output is made intentionally.
	PH0		General purpose I/O port. This function is available when clock output of UART1 is enabled.
144	IC1	F	Input pin for input capture 1 (ICU1). This pin is used for input when ICU is in edge detect operation, and it is necessary to disable output for other functions from this pin unless such output is made intentionally.
	AIN1		AIN input for up/down counter 1. This pin is used for input when input to the counter is enabled in phase-shift count mode or up/down count mode, and it is necessary to disable output for other functions from this pin unless such output is made intentionally.
	PH1		General-purpose I/O port.

* : FPT-160P-M03

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Pin No. QFP*	Pin name	Circuit type	Function
145	IC2	F	Input pin for input capture 2 (ICU2). This pin is used for input when ICU is in edge detect operation, and it is necessary to disable output for other functions from this pin unless such output is made intentionally.
	BIN1		BIN input for up/down counter 1. This pin is used for input when input to the counter is enabled in phase-shift count mode or up/down count mode, and it is necessary to disable output for other functions from this pin unless such output is made intentionally.
	PH2		General-purpose I/O port.
146	IC3	F	Input pin for input capture 3 (ICU3). This pin is used for input when ICU is in edge detect operation, and it is necessary to disable output for other functions from this pin unless such output is made intentionally.
	ZIN1		ZIN-input for up/down counter 1. This pin is used for input when ZIN-input to the counter is enabled by up/down counter 1, and it is necessary to disable output for other functions from this pin unless such output is made intentionally.
	PH3		General-purpose I/O port.
147	OC0	K	Output pin for output compare 0 (OCU0). This function is available when output of corresponding OCU is enabled.
	PH4		General-purpose I/O port. This function is available when output of corresponding OCU is disabled.
148	OC1	K	Output pin for output compare 1 (OCU1). This function is available when output of corresponding OCU is enabled.
	PH5		General-purpose I/O port. This function is available when output of corresponding OCU is disabled.
149	OC2	K	Output pin for output compare 2 (OCU2). This function is available when output of corresponding OCU is enabled.
	PH6		General-purpose I/O port. This function is available when output of corresponding OCU is disabled.
151	OC3	K	Output pin for output compare 3 (OCU3). This function is available when output of corresponding OCU is enabled.
	PH7		General-purpose I/O port. This function is available when output of corresponding OCU is disabled.

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Pin No. QFP*	Pin name	Circuit type	Function
152	OC4	K	Output pin for output compare 4 (OCU4). This function is available when output of corresponding OCU is enabled.
	PI0		General-purpose I/O port. This function is available when output of corresponding OCU is disabled.
153	OC5	K	Output pin for output compare 5 (OCU5). This function is available when output of corresponding OCU is enabled.
	PI1		General-purpose I/O port. This function is available when output of corresponding OCU is disabled.
154	OC6	K	Output pin for output compare 6 (OCU6). This function is available when output of corresponding OCU is enabled.
	PI2		General-purpose I/O port. This function is available when output of corresponding OCU is disabled.
155	OC7	F	Output pin for output compare 7 (OCU7). This function is available when output of corresponding OCU is enabled.
	PI3		General-purpose I/O port. This function is available when output of corresponding OCU is disabled.
130, 133	N.C.	—	No connections allowed to this pin.
14, 24 46, 77 92, 140 160	V_{CC}	—	Power supply pin (V_{CC}) for digital circuit
9, 19 33, 51 73, 87 114, 127 150, 157	V_{SS}	—	Earth level (V_{SS}) for digital circuit.
106	AV_{CC}	—	Power supply pin (V_{CC}) for A/D converter.
107	AVRH	—	Reference voltage input (High) for A/D converter. Make sure to turn on and off this pin with potential of AVRH or more applied to V_{CC}.
108	AVRL	—	Reference voltage input pin (Low) for A/D converter.
109	AV_{SS}	—	Power supply pin (V_{SS}) for A/D converter.

* : FPT-160P-M03

Note: In most of the above pins, I/O port and resource I/O are multiplexed e.g. P82 and BRQ. In case of conflict between output of I/O port and resource I/O, priority is always given to the output of resource I/O.

MB91103 Series

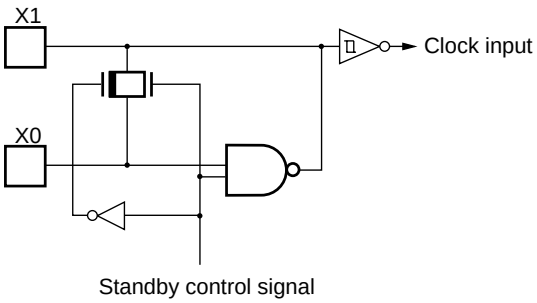
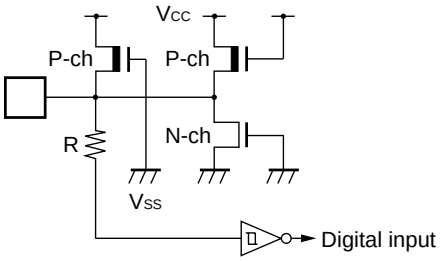
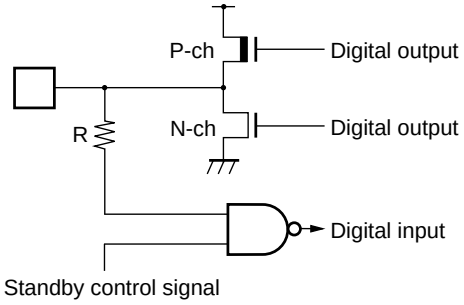
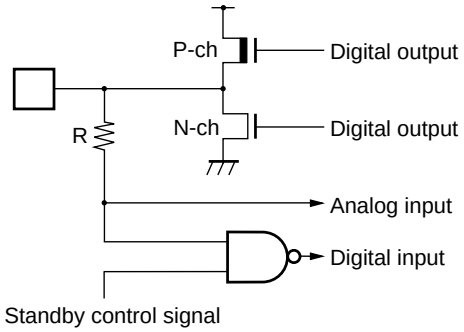
■ DRAM CONTROL PIN

Pin name	Data bus 32-bit mode		Data bus 16-bit mode		Data bus 8-bit mode
	2CAS/1WE mode	1CAS/2WE mode	2CAS/1WE mode	1CAS/2WE mode	—
RAS0	Area 4 RAS	Area 4 RAS	Area 4 RAS	Area 4 RAS	Area 4 RAS
RAS1	Area 5 RAS	Area 5 RAS	Area 5 RAS	Area 5 RAS	Area 5 RAS
CS0L	CAS0 *1	CAS	Area 4 CASL *2	Area 4 CAS	Area 4 CAS
CS0H	CAS1 *1	CAS	Area 4 CASH *2	Area 4 $\overline{\text{WEL}}$ *2	Area 4 CAS
CS1L	CAS2 *1	$\overline{\text{WE0}}$ *1	Area 5 CASL *2	Area 5 CAS	Area 5 CAS
CS1H	CAS3 *1	$\overline{\text{WE1}}$ *1	Area 5 CASH *2	Area 5 $\overline{\text{WEL}}$ *2	Area 5 CAS
$\overline{\text{DW0}}$	$\overline{\text{WE}}$	$\overline{\text{WE2}}$ *1	Area 4 $\overline{\text{WE}}$	Area 4 $\overline{\text{WEH}}$ *2	Area 4 $\overline{\text{WE}}$
$\overline{\text{DW1}}$	$\overline{\text{WE}}$	$\overline{\text{WE3}}$ *1	Area 5 $\overline{\text{WE}}$	Area 5 $\overline{\text{WEH}}$ *2	Area 5 $\overline{\text{WE}}$

*1: 0, 1, 2 and 3 respectively corresponds to the lowest 2 bits of address as follows:
0: “00”, 1: “01”, 2: “10”, 3: “11”

*2: L and H respectively corresponds to the LSB of address as follows:
L: “0”, H: “1”

■ I/O CIRCUIT TYPE

Type	Circuit	Remarks
A		• Oscillation feedback resistance 1 MΩ approx. With Standby control
B		• CMOS level hysteresis input Without standby control With pull-up resistance
C		• CMOS level I/O With standby control
D		• CMOS level I/O With standby control • Analog input

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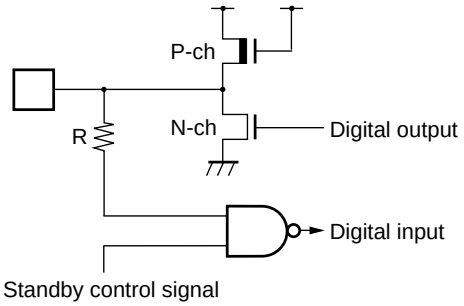
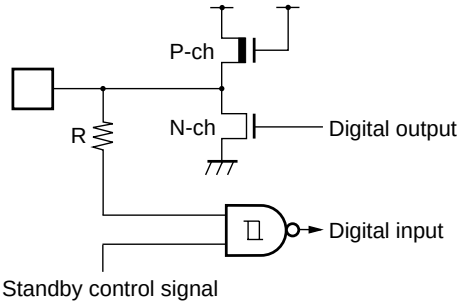
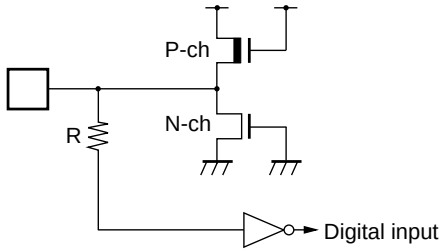
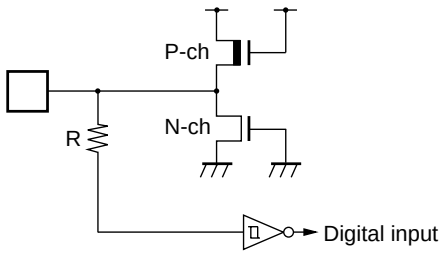
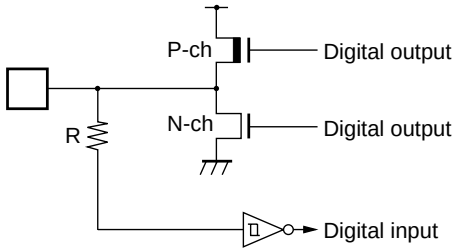
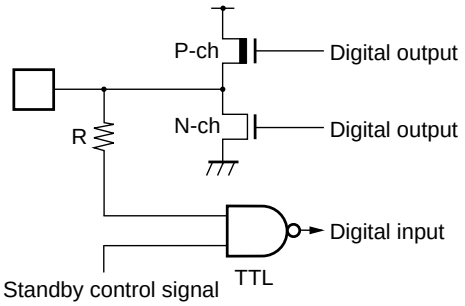
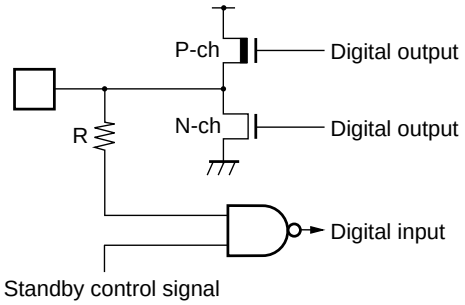
MB91103 Series

Type	Circuit	Remarks
E		• N-ch open-drain output • CMOS level output With standby control
F		• CMOS level output • CMOS level hysteresis input With standby control
G		• CMOS level I/O Without standby control
H		• CMOS level hysteresis input Without standby control

(Continued)

(Continued)

Type	Circuit	Remarks
I		• CMOS level output • CMOS level hysteresis input Without standby control
J		• CMOS level output • TTL level input With standby control
K		• CMOS level input/output With standby control • Large current drive

■ HANDLING DEVICES

1. Preventing Latchup

In CMOS ICs, applying voltage higher than V_{CC} or lower than V_{SS} to input/output pin or applying voltage over rating across V_{CC} and V_{SS} may cause latchup.

This phenomenon rapidly increases the power supply current, which may result in thermal breakdown of the device. Make sure to prevent the voltage from exceeding the maximum rating.

For the same reason, make sure to prevent the analog power supply voltage (AV_{CC}, AVR) and analog input from exceeding the digital power supply voltage when turning on/off the device.

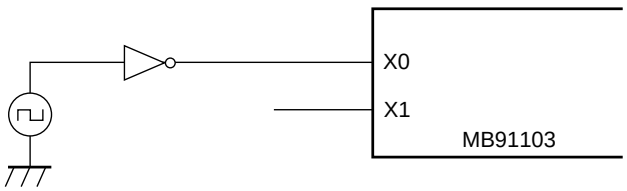
2. Treatment of Unused Pins

Unused pins left open may cause malfunctions. Make sure to connect them to pull-up or pull-down resistors.

3. Remarks for External Clock Operation

When external clock is selected, stabilization time is necessary at the time of power reset (optional) or wakening up from stop mode.

- **Using an External Clock**



4. Power Supply Pins

When there are several V_{CC} and V_{SS} pins, each of them is geometrically connected to its counterpart inside of the device, minimizing the risk of malfunctions such as latch up. To further reduce the risk of malfunctions, to prevent EMI radiation, to prevent strobe signal malfunction resulting from creeping-up of ground level and to observe the total output current standard, connect each pin directly to V_{CC} or V_{SS} outside of the device.

It is preferred to connect V_{CC} and V_{SS} of this device to power supply with minimal impedance possible.

It is also recommended to connect a bypass capacitor of about 0.1 µF between V_{CC} and V_{SS} at a position as close as possible to this device.

5. Crystal Oscillator Circuit

Noises around X0 and X1 pins may cause malfunctions of this device. In designing the PC board, lay out X0, X1 and crystal oscillator (or ceramic oscillator) and bypass capacitor for grounding as close as possible. Prevent their wiring from being crossed by other wires.

It is strongly recommended to design PC board so that X1 and X0 pins are surrounded by grounding area for stable operation.

6. Turning-on Sequence of A/D Converter Power Supply and Analog Input

Make sure to turn on the digital power supply (V_{CC}) before turning on the A/D converter (AV_{CC}, AVRH, AVRL) and applying voltage to analog input (AN0 to AN7).

Make sure to turn off digital power supply after power supply to A/D converters and analog inputs have been switched off. (There are no such limitations in turning on power supplies. Analog and digital power supplies may be turned on simultaneously.) Make sure that AVRH never exceeds AV_{CC} when turning on/off power supplies.

7. Treatment of N.C. Pins

Make sure to leave N.C. (internal connection) pins open.

8. Fluctuation of Power Supply Voltage

Warranty range for normal operation against fluctuation of power supply voltage is as given in rating. However, sudden fluctuation of power supply voltage within the warranty range may cause malfunctions. It is recommended to make every effort to stabilize the power supply voltage.

9. Mode Setting Pins

Connect mode setting pins (MD0 to MD2) directly to V_{CC} or V_{SS}.

Arrange each mode setting pin and V_{CC} or V_{SS} patterns on the printed circuit board as close as possible and make the impedance between them minimal to prevent mistaken entrance to the test mode caused by noises.

10. External Reset Input

Keep the $\overline{RST}$ pin level at “L” for at least 5 machine cycles to ensure proper reset operation.

11. I/O Access Limmitations When Using Gear Function

In MB91103 series, there are some limmitations concerning about accesses to the I/O area.

Limitted I/O area: $0X10_H$ to $0XFF_H$
$0X400_H$ to $0X5FF_H$

Clock gear combinations:

Peripheral system / CPU system	1/1	1/2	1/4	1/8
1/1	○	△	△	△
1/2	△	○	△	△
1/4	○	△	○	△
1/8	○	○	△	○

○ : Without limitation
△ : Limitted

In the limitted clock gear combination shown in the above table, there are limitations concerning about accesses to the appricable I/O area as below.

(1) When accessing to the I/O area, use only 16-bit length instruction or 8-bit length instruction.

(2) When putting the read-out instruction from the appricable I/O area right after the write-in instruction to the same I/O area, put the dummy read-out instruction from the same area.

```
(Example)                                   ; r1, r2, r4 are the appricable I/O areas
        sth     r 0,    @r1     ; Write-in instruction
        lduh    @r4,    r 3     ; Dummy read-out instruction : add this instruction
        lduh    @r2,    r 3     ; Target read-out insturction
```

0×400 address is recomendable for the dummy read-out instruction address. As interrupting controllers ICR00 and ICR01 are put in this address, there is no bad influence owing to dummy read-out operations.

12. DMAC Limitations When Using Gear Function

In MB91103 series, UART operated in synclonizing transfer mode must not be DMA transfer facter.

Clock gear combinations:

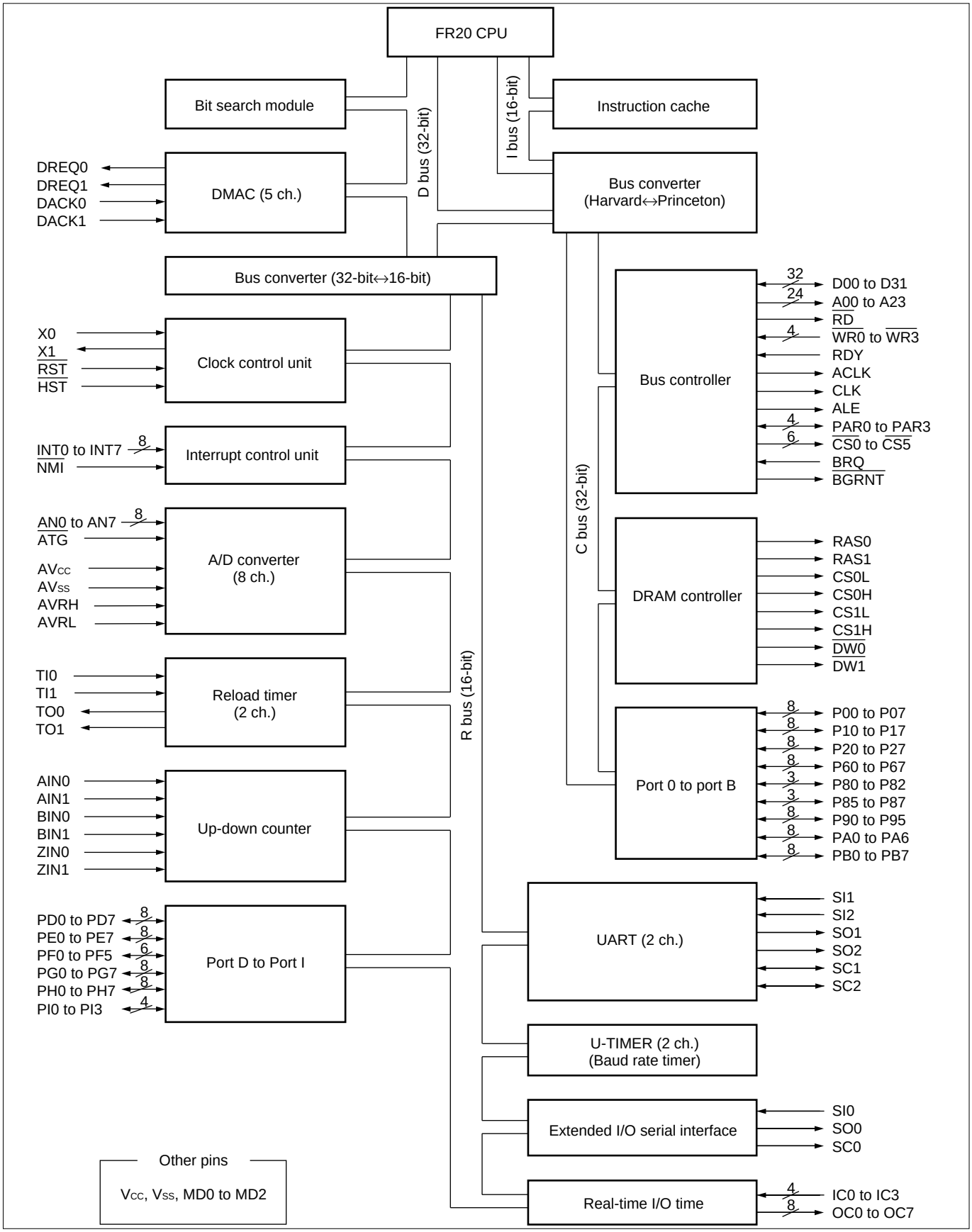
CPU system \ Peripheral system	1/1	1/2	1/4	1/8
1/1	○	○	○	○
1/2	×	○	○	○
1/4	×	×	○	○
1/8	×	×	×	○

○ : Without limitation

× : Prohibite to use

MB91103 Series

■ BLOCK DIAGRAM



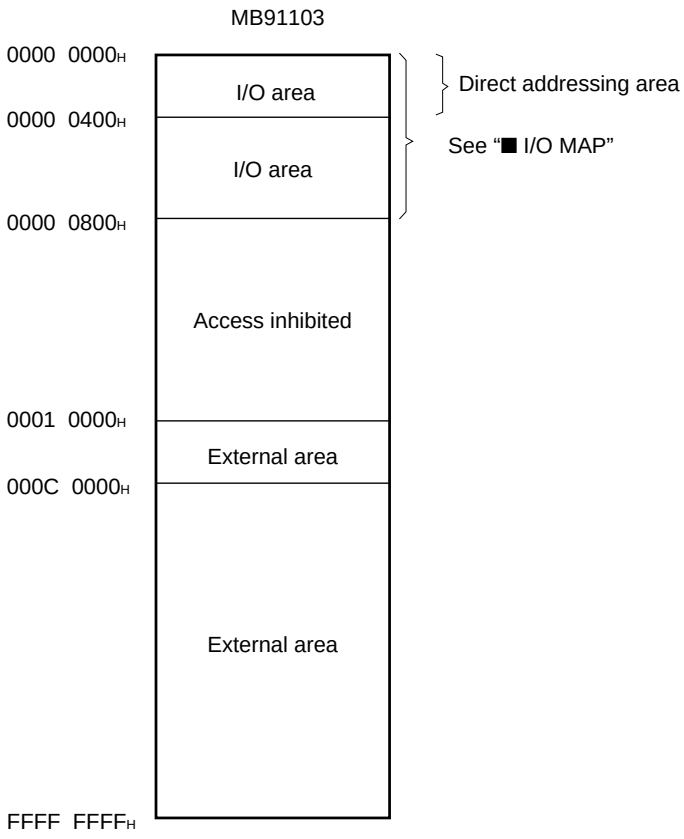
■ CPU CORE

1. Memory Space

The FR20 series has a logical address space of 4 G bytes (2^{32} bytes) and the CPU linearly accesses the memory space.

The MB91103 has no internal memories (RAM, ROM).

- **Memory space**



- **Direct addressing area**

The following areas on the memory space are assigned to direct addressing area for I/O. In these areas, an address can be specified in a direct operand of a code.

Direct areas consists of the following areas dependent on accessible data sizes.

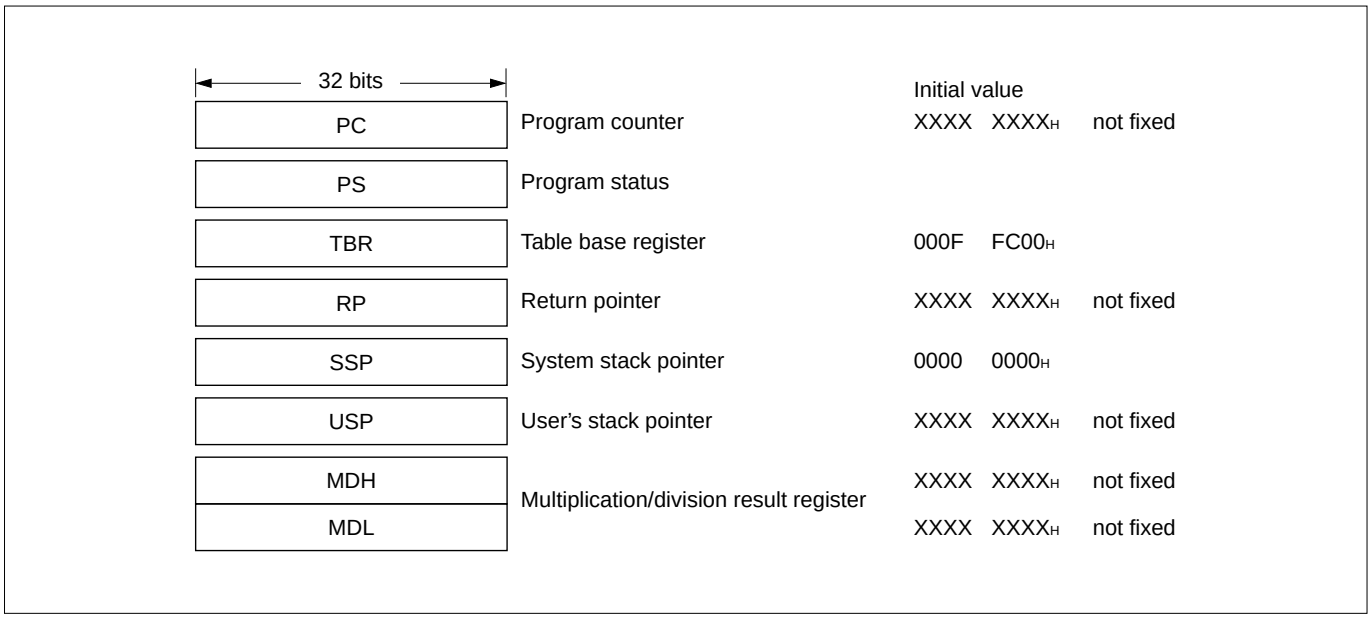
Byte data access: 0 to 0FF$_H$
Half word data access: 0 to 1FF$_H$
Word data access: 0 to 3FF$_H$

2. Registers

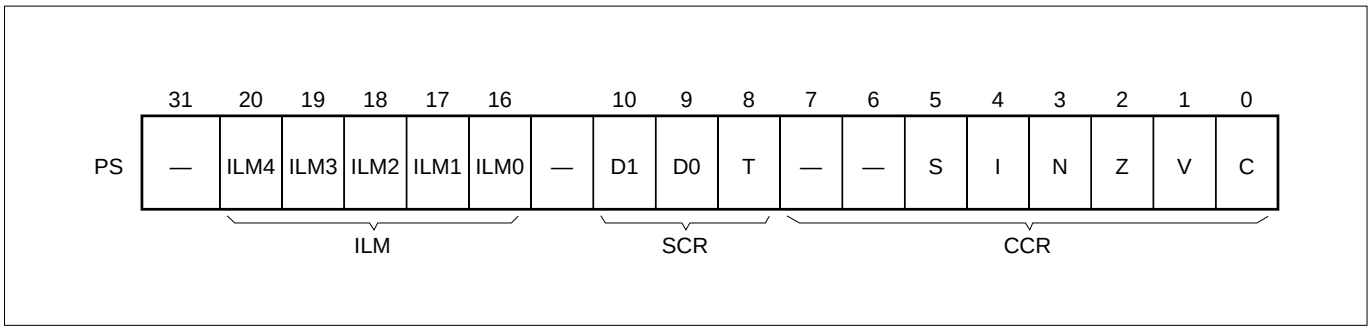
The FR20 series has two types of registers -- dedicated registers embedded on the CPU and general-purpose registers on memory.

- Dedicated registers

  Program counter (PC) : 32-bit length, indicates the location of the instruction to be executed
  Program status (PS) : 32-bit length, register for storing register pointer or condition codes
  Table base register (TBR) : Holds top address of vector table used in EIT (Exceptional/Interrupt/Trap) processing.
  Return pointer (RP) : Holds address to resume operation after returning from a subroutine.
  System stack pointer (SSP) : Indicates system stack space.
  User's stack pointer (USP) : Indicates user's stack space.
  Multiplication/Division result register (MDH/MDL): 32-bit length, register for multiplication/division.



The PS register is for holding program status and consists of a condition code register (CCR), a system condition code register (SCR) and a level mask register (ILM).



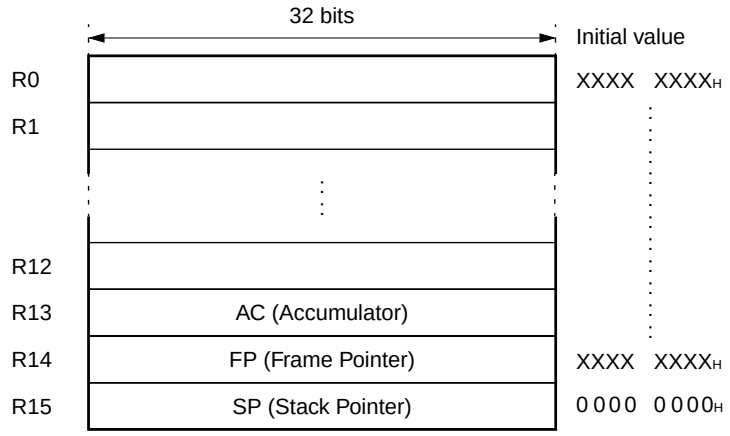
- Condition code register (CCR)
  - S flag : Specifies a stack pointer used as R15.
  - I flag : Controls user interrupt request enable/disable.
  - N flag : Indicates sign bit when division result is assumed to be in the 2's complement format.
  - Z flag : Indicates whether or not the result of division was "0".
  - V flag : Assume the operand used in calculation in the 2's complement format and indicates whether or not overflow has occurred.
  - C flag : Indicates if a carry or borrow from the MSB has occurred.
- System condition code register (SCR)
  - T flag : Specifies whether or not to enable step trace trap.
- Interrupt level mask register (ILM)
  - ILM4 to ILM0 : Register for holding interrupt level mask value. The value held by this register is used as a level mask. When an interrupt request issued to the CPU is higher than the level held by ILM, the interrupt request is accepted.

ILM4	ILM3	ILM2	ILM1	ILM0	Interrupt level	Priority
0	0	0	0	0	0	High
		⋮			⋮	
0	1	0	0	0	15	
		⋮			⋮	
1	1	1	1	1	31	Low

■ GENERAL-PURPOSE REGISTERS

R0 to R15 are general-purpose registers embedded on the CPU. These registers functions as an accumulator and a memory access pointer (field for indicating address). User can specify the functions of the registers.

- **Register bank structure**



Of the above 16 registers, following registers have special functions. To support the special functions, part of the instruction set has been sophisticated to have enhanced functions.

R13: Virtual accumulator (AC)
R14: Frame pointer (FP)
R15: Stack pointer (SP)

Upon reset, values in R0 to R14 are not fixed. Value in R15 is initialized to be 00000000H (SSP value).

■ SETTING MODE

1. Pin

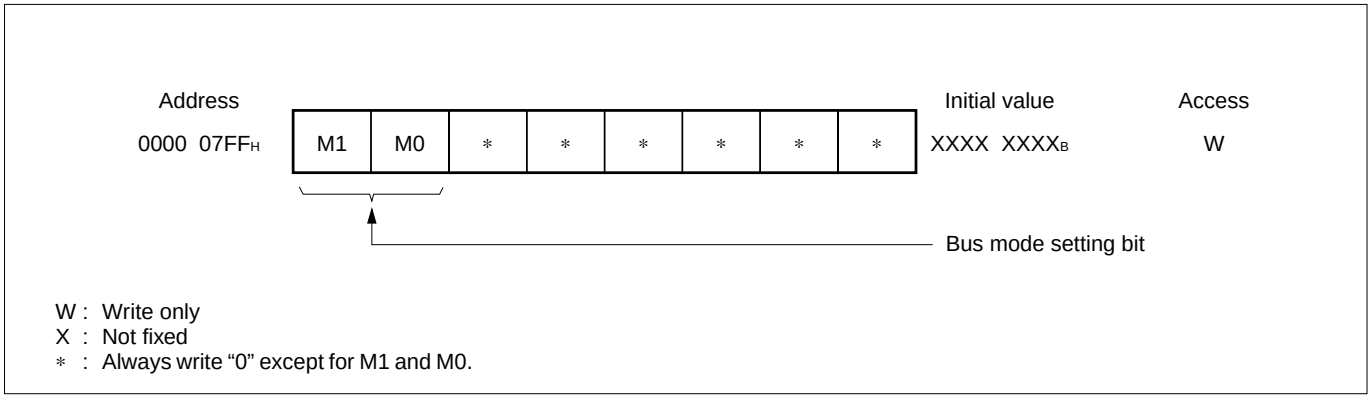
- **Mode setting pins and modes**

Mode setting pins			Mode name	Reset vector access area	External data bus width	Bus mode
MD2	MD1	MD0				
0	0	0	External vector mode 0	External	8 bits	External ROM External bus mode
0	0	1	External vector mode 1	External	16 bits	
0	1	0	External vector mode 2	External	32 bits	
0	1	1	Internal vector mode	Internal	(Mode register)	Single-chip mode*
1	—	—	—	—	—	Inhibited

* : MB91103 does not support single-chip mode.

2. Registers

- **Mode setting registers and modes**



W : Write only
X : Not fixed
* : Always write “0” except for M1 and M0.

- **Bus mode setting bits and functions**

M1	M0	Functions	Note
0	0	Single-chip mode	
0	1	Internal ROM external bus mode	
1	0	External ROM External bus mode	
1	1	—	Inhibited

Note: For a device without internal ROM, set “10B” only.
MB91103 allows “10B” setting only.

■ I/O MAP

Address	Register name (Abbreviated)	Register name	Read/write	Initial value
0000H		Vacant		
0001H	PDR2	Port 2 data register	R/W	XXXXXXXXB
0002H	PDR1	Port 1 data register	R/W	XXXXXXXXB
0003H	PDR0	Port 0 data register	R/W	XXXXXXXXB
0004H		Vacant		
0005H	PDR6	Port 6 data register	R/W	XXXXXXXXB
0006H		Vacant		
0007H				
0008H	PDRB	Port B data register	R/W	XXXXXXXXB
0009H	PDRA	Port A data register	R/W	–XXXXXXXB
000AH	PDR9	Port 9 data register	R/W	––XXXXXXB
000BH	PDR8	Port 8 data register	R/W	XXX––XXXB
000CH to 0010H		Vacant		
0011H	PDRD	Port D data register	R/W	XXXXXXXXB
0012H	PDRE	Port E data register	R/W	XXXXXXXXB
0013H	PDRF	Port F data register	R/W	XXXXXXXXB
0014H	PDRG	Port G data register	R/W	XXXXXXXXB
0015H	PDRH	Port H data register	R/W	XXXXXXXXB
0016H	PDRI	Port I data register	R/W	––––XXXXB
0017H		Vacant		
0018H				
0019H	SDR	Serial data register	R/W	XXXXXXXXB
001AH	SMCS	Serial mode control status register	R/W	00000010B
001BH				––––0000B
001CH	SSR0	Serial status register 0	R/W	00001–00B
001DH	SIDR0/SODR0	Serial input register 0/Serial output register 0	R/W	XXXXXXXXB
001EH	SCR0	Serial control register 0	R/W	00000100B
001FH	SMR0	Serial mode register 0	R/W	00––0–00B
0020H	SSR1	Serial status register 1	R/W	00001–00B
0021H	SIDR1/SODR1	Serial input register 1/Serial output register 1	R/W	XXXXXXXXB
0022H	SCR1	Serial control register 1	R/W	00000100B

(Continued)

Address	Register name (Abbreviated)	Register name	Read/write	Initial value
0023H	SMR1	Serial mode register 1	R/W	0 0 – – 0 – 0 0B
0024H to 0027H	Vacant			
0028H	TMRLR0	16-bit reload register ch. 0	W	XXXXXXXXB
0029H				XXXXXXXXB
002AH	TMR0	16-bit timer register ch. 0	R	XXXXXXXXB
002BH				XXXXXXXXB
002CH	Vacant			
002DH				
002EH	TMCSR0	16-bit reload timer control status register ch. 0	R/W	– – – – 0 0 0 0B
002FH				0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0B
0030H	TMRLR1	16-bit reload register ch. 1	W	XXXXXXXXB
0031H				XXXXXXXXB
0032H	TMR1	16-bit timer register ch. 1	R	XXXXXXXXB
0033H				XXXXXXXXB
0034H	Vacant			
0035H				
0036H	TMCSR1	16-bit reload timer control status register ch. 1	R/W	– – – – 0 0 0 0B
0037H				0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0B
0038H	ADCR	A/D converter data register	R	0 0 0 0 0 0XXB
0039H				XXXXXXXXB
003AH	ADCS	A/D converter control status register	R/W	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0B
003BH				0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0B
003CH to 0044H	Vacant			
0045H	ICS0	Input capture control status register ch. 0	R/W	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0B
0046H	Vacant			
0047H				
0048H	IPCP0	Input capture data register 0	R	XXXXXXXXB
0049H				XXXXXXXXB
004AH	IPCP1	Input capture data register 1	R	XXXXXXXXB
004BH				XXXXXXXXB

(Continued)

Address	Register name (Abbreviated)	Register name	Read/write	Initial value
004C$_H$		Vacant		
004D$_H$	ICS1	Input capture control status register ch. 1	R/W	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 $_B$
004F$_H$		Vacant		
004E$_H$				
0050$_H$	IPCP2	Input capture data register 2	R	X X X X X X X X $_B$
0051$_H$				X X X X X X X X $_B$
0052$_H$	IPCP3	Input capture data register 3	R	X X X X X X X X $_B$
0053$_H$				X X X X X X X X $_B$
0054$_H$	OCS0	Output compare control status register ch. 0	R/W	– – – 0 0 0 0 0 $_B$
0055$_H$				0 0 0 0 – – 0 0 $_B$
0056$_H$		Vacant		
0057$_H$				
0058$_H$	OPCP0	Output compare register ch. 0	R/W	X X X X X X X X $_B$
0059$_H$				X X X X X X X X $_B$
005A$_H$	OPCP1	Output compare register ch. 1	R/W	X X X X X X X X $_B$
005B$_H$				X X X X X X X X $_B$
005C$_H$	OCS1	Output compare control status register ch. 1	R/W	– – – 0 0 0 0 0 $_B$
005D$_H$				0 0 0 0 – – 0 0 $_B$
005E$_H$		Vacant		
005F$_H$				
0060$_H$	OPCP2	Output compare register ch. 2	R/W	X X X X X X X X $_B$
0061$_H$				X X X X X X X X $_B$
0062$_H$	OPCP3	Output compare register ch. 3	R/W	X X X X X X X X $_B$
0063$_H$				X X X X X X X X $_B$
0064$_H$	OCS2	Output compare control status register ch. 2	R/W	– – – 0 0 0 0 0 $_B$
0065$_H$				0 0 0 0 – – 0 0 $_B$
0066$_H$		Vacant		
0067$_H$				
0068$_H$	OPCP4	Output compare register ch. 4	R/W	X X X X X X X X $_B$
0069$_H$				X X X X X X X X $_B$
006A$_H$	OPCP5	Output compare register ch. 5	R/W	X X X X X X X X $_B$
006B$_H$				X X X X X X X X $_B$

(Continued)

Address	Register name (Abbreviated)	Register name	Read/write	Initial value
006CH	OCS3	Output compare control status register ch. 3	R/W	– – – 0 0 0 0 0 B
006DH				0 0 0 0 – – 0 0 B
006EH	Vacant			
006FH				
0070H	OPCP6	Output compare register ch. 6	R/W	X X X X X X X X B
0071H				X X X X X X X X B
0072H	OPCP7	Output compare register ch. 7	R/W	X X X X X X X X B
0073H				X X X X X X X X B
0074H	TCDT	16-bit free-run timer count data register	R/W	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 B
0075H				0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 B
0076H	Vacant			
0077H	TCCS	16-bit free-run timer count control status register	R/W	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 B
0078H	UTIM0/UTIMR0	U-TIMER register ch. 0/Reload register ch. 0	R/W	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 B
0079H				0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 B
007AH	Vacant			
007BH	UTIMC0	U-TIMER control register ch. 0	R/W	0 – – 0 0 0 0 1 B
007CH	UTIM1/UTIMR1	U-TIMER register ch. 1/Reload register ch. 1	R/W	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 B
007DH				0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 B
007EH	Vacant			
007FH	UTIMC1	U-TIMER control register ch. 1	R/W	0 – – 0 0 0 0 1 B
0080H to 0083H	Vacant			
0084H	UDCR0	16-bit up-down count register ch. 0	R	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 B
0085H				0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 B
0086H	RCR0	16-bit up/down counter reload/compare register ch. 0	W	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 B
0087H				0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 B
0088H	CCR0	16-bit up/down counter control register ch. 0	R/W	– 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 B
0089H				– 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 B
008AH	Vacant			
008BH	CSR0	16-bit up/down counter status register ch. 0	R/W	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 B
008CH	UDCR1	16-bit up/down count register ch. 1	R	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 B
008DH				0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 B

(Continued)

Address	Register name (Abbreviated)	Register name	Read/write	Initial value
008E$_H$	RCR1	16-bit up/down counter reload/compare register ch. 1	W	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 $_B$
008F$_H$				0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 $_B$
0090$_H$	CCR1	16-bit up/down counter control register ch. 1	R/W	– 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 $_B$
0091$_H$				– 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 $_B$
0092$_H$		Vacant		
0093$_H$	CSR1	16-bit up/down counter status register ch. 1	R/W	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 $_B$
0094$_H$	EIRR	External interrupt cause register	R/W	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 $_B$
0095$_H$	ENIR	Interrupt enable register	R/W	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 $_B$
0096$_H$		Vacant		
0097$_H$				
0098$_H$	ELVR	External interrupt request level setting register	R/W	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 $_B$
0099$_H$				0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 $_B$
009A$_H$ to 00D0$_H$		Vacant		
00D1$_H$	DDRD	Port D data direction register	W	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 $_B$
00D2$_H$	DDRE	Port E data direction register	W	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 $_B$
00D3$_H$	DDRF	Port F data direction register	W	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 $_B$
00D4$_H$	DDRG	Port G data direction register	W	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 $_B$
00D5$_H$	DDRH	Port H data direction register	W	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 $_B$
00D6$_H$	DDRI	Port I data direction register	W	– – – – 0 0 0 0 $_B$
00D7$_H$	AIC	Port D analog input control register	W	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 $_B$
00D8$_H$ to 01FF$_H$		Vacant		
0200$_H$	DMACS0	DMAC-ch. 0 control/status register	R/W	0 – 0 0 0 0 0 0 $_B$
0201$_H$				0 0 0 – – – X 0 $_B$
0202$_H$				X X X X X X X X $_B$
0203$_H$				X X X X X X – X $_B$
0204$_H$	DMACC0	DMAC-ch. 0 addressing/count setting register	R/W	X X X X X X X X $_B$
0205$_H$				– X X X X X X X $_B$
0206$_H$				X X X X X X X X $_B$
0207$_H$				X X X X X X X X $_B$

(Continued)

Address	Register name (Abbreviated)	Register name	Read/write	Initial value
0208H	DMACS1	DMAC-ch. 1 control/status register	R/W	0 – 0 0 0 0 0 0 B
0209H				0 0 0 – – – X 0 B
020AH				X X X X X X X X B
020BH				X X X X X X – X B
020CH	DMACC1	DMAC-ch. 1 addressing/count setting register	R/W	X X X X X X X X B
020DH				– X X X X X X X B
020EH				X X X X X X X X B
020FH				X X X X X X X X B
0210H to 021FH	Vacant			
0220H	DMACS4	DMAC-ch. 4 control/status register	R/W	0 – 0 0 0 0 0 0 B
0221H				0 0 0 – – – – – B
0222H				– – X X X X X X B
0223H				– – – – – X X – X B
0224H	DMACC4	DMAC-ch. 4 addressing/count setting register	R/W	0 0 0 0 X X X X B
0225H				– X X X X X X X B
0226H				X X X X X X X X B
0227H				X X X X X X X X B
0228H	DMACS5	DMAC-ch. 5 control/status register	R/W	0 – 0 0 0 0 0 0 B
0229H				0 0 0 – – – – – B
022AH				– – X X X X X X B
022BH				– – – – – X X – X B
022CH	DMACC5	DMAC-ch. 5 addressing/count setting register	R/W	0 0 0 0 X X X X B
022DH				– X X X X X X X B
022EH				X X X X X X X X B
022FH				X X X X X X X X B
0230H	DMACS6	DMAC-ch. 6 control/status register	R/W	0 – 0 0 0 0 0 0 B
0231H				0 0 0 – – – – – B
0232H				– – X X X X X X B
0233H				– – – – – X X – X B

(Continued)

Address	Register name (Abbreviated)	Register name	Read/write	Initial value
0234H	DMACC6	DMAC-ch. 6 addressing/count setting register	R/W	0 0 0 0 X X X X B
0235H				– X X X X X X X B
0236H				X X X X X X X X B
0237H				X X X X X X X X B
0238H to 023FH	Vacant			
0240H	DMAAR0	DMAC address register 0	R/W	X X X X X X X X B
0241H				X X X X X X X X B
0242H				X X X X X X X X B
0243H				X X X X X X X X B
0244H	DMAAR1	DMAC address register 1	R/W	X X X X X X X X B
0245H				X X X X X X X X B
0246H				X X X X X X X X B
0247H				X X X X X X X X B
0248H	DMAAR2	DMAC address register 2	R/W	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 B
0249H				0 0 0 0 0 X X X B
024AH				X X X X X X X X B
024BH				X X X X X X X X B
024CH	DMAAR3	DMAC address register 3	R/W	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 B
024DH				0 0 0 0 0 X X X B
024EH				X X X X X X X X B
024FH				X X X X X X X X B
0250H	DMAAR4	DMAC address register 4	R/W	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 B
0251H				0 0 0 0 0 X X X B
0252H				X X X X X X X X B
0253H				X X X X X X X X B
0254H	DMAAR5	DMAC address register 5	R/W	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 B
0255H				0 0 0 0 0 X X X B
0256H				X X X X X X X X B
0257H				X X X X X X X X B

(Continued)

Address	Register name (Abbreviated)	Register name	Read/write	Initial value
0258H	DMAAR6	DMAC address register 6	R/W	00000000B
0259H				00000XXXB
025AH				XXXXXXXXB
025BH				XXXXXXXXB
025CH	DMAAR7	DMAC address register 7	R/W	00000000B
025DH				00000XXXB
025EH				XXXXXXXXB
025FH				XXXXXXXXB
0260H	DMACT0	DMAC transfer count register 0	R/W	XXXXXXXXB
0261H				XXXXXXXXB
0262H	DMACT1	DMAC transfer count register 1	R/W	XXXXXXXXB
0263H				XXXXXXXXB
0264H to 0267H	Vacant			
0268H	DMACT4	DMAC transfer count register 4	R/W	00000000B
0269H				XXXXXXXXB
026AH	DMACT5	DMAC transfer count register 5	R/W	00000000B
026BH				XXXXXXXXB
026CH	DMACT6	DMAC transfer count register 6	R/W	00000000B
026DH				XXXXXXXXB
026EH to 0273H	Vacant			
0274H	DMACR	DMAC total control register	R/W	––––––––B
0275H				––––––––B
0276H				00––––––B
0277H				––––0000B
0278H to 03E3H	Vacant			
03E4H	ICHCR	Instruction cache control register	R/W	––––––––B
03E5H				––––––––B
03E6H				––––––––B
03E7H				––000000B

(Continued)

Address	Register name (Abbreviated)	Register name	Read/write	Initial value
03E8H to 03EFH	Vacant			
03F0H	BSD0	Bit search module 0-detection data register	W	XXXXXXXXB
03F1H				XXXXXXXXB
03F2H				XXXXXXXXB
03F3H				XXXXXXXXB
03F4H	BSD1	Bit search module 1-detection data register	R/W	XXXXXXXXB
03F5H				XXXXXXXXB
03F6H				XXXXXXXXB
03F7H				XXXXXXXXB
03F8H	BSDC	Bit search module transition-detection data register	W	XXXXXXXXB
03F9H				XXXXXXXXB
03FAH				XXXXXXXXB
03FBH				XXXXXXXXB
03FCH	BSRR	Bit search module detection result register	R	XXXXXXXXB
03FDH				XXXXXXXXB
03FEH				XXXXXXXXB
03FFH				XXXXXXXXB
0400H	ICR00	Interrupt control register 0	R/W	---111111B
0401H	ICR01	Interrupt control register 1	R/W	---111111B
0402H	ICR02	Interrupt control register 2	R/W	---111111B
0403H	ICR03	Interrupt control register 3	R/W	---111111B
0404H	ICR04	Interrupt control register 4	R/W	---111111B
0405H	ICR05	Interrupt control register 5	R/W	---111111B
0406H	ICR06	Interrupt control register 6	R/W	---111111B
0407H	ICR07	Interrupt control register 7	R/W	---111111B
0408H	ICR08	Interrupt control register 8	R/W	---111111B
0409H	ICR09	Interrupt control register 9	R/W	---111111B
040AH	ICR10	Interrupt control register 10	R/W	---111111B
040BH	ICR11	Interrupt control register 11	R/W	---111111B
040CH	ICR12	Interrupt control register 12	R/W	---111111B
040DH	ICR13	Interrupt control register 13	R/W	---111111B

(Continued)

Address	Register name (Abbreviated)	Register name	Read/write	Initial value
040E$_H$	ICR14	Interrupt control register 14	R/W	– – – 1 1 1 1 1 $_B$
040F$_H$	ICR15	Interrupt control register 15	R/W	– – – 1 1 1 1 1 $_B$
0410$_H$	ICR16	Interrupt control register 16	R/W	– – – 1 1 1 1 1 $_B$
0411$_H$	ICR17	Interrupt control register 17	R/W	– – – 1 1 1 1 1 $_B$
0412$_H$	ICR18	Interrupt control register 18	R/W	– – – 1 1 1 1 1 $_B$
0413$_H$	ICR19	Interrupt control register 19	R/W	– – – 1 1 1 1 1 $_B$
0414$_H$	ICR20	Interrupt control register 20	R/W	– – – 1 1 1 1 1 $_B$
0415$_H$	ICR21	Interrupt control register 21	R/W	– – – 1 1 1 1 1 $_B$
0416$_H$	ICR22	Interrupt control register 22	R/W	– – – 1 1 1 1 1 $_B$
0417$_H$	ICR23	Interrupt control register 23	R/W	– – – 1 1 1 1 1 $_B$
0418$_H$	ICR24	Interrupt control register 24	R/W	– – – 1 1 1 1 1 $_B$
0419$_H$	ICR25	Interrupt control register 25	R/W	– – – 1 1 1 1 1 $_B$
041A$_H$	ICR26	Interrupt control register 26	R/W	– – – 1 1 1 1 1 $_B$
041B$_H$	ICR27	Interrupt control register 27	R/W	– – – 1 1 1 1 1 $_B$
041C$_H$	ICR28	Interrupt control register 28	R/W	– – – 1 1 1 1 1 $_B$
041D$_H$	ICR29	Interrupt control register 29	R/W	– – – 1 1 1 1 1 $_B$
041E$_H$	ICR30	Interrupt control register 30	R/W	– – – 1 1 1 1 1 $_B$
041F$_H$	ICR31	Interrupt control register 31	R/W	– – – 1 1 1 1 1 $_B$
0420$_H$	ICR32	Interrupt control register 32	R/W	– – – 1 1 1 1 1 $_B$
0421$_H$	ICR33	Interrupt control register 33	R/W	– – – 1 1 1 1 1 $_B$
0422$_H$	ICR34	Interrupt control register 34	R/W	– – – 1 1 1 1 1 $_B$
0423$_H$	ICR35	Interrupt control register 35	R/W	– – – 1 1 1 1 1 $_B$
0424$_H$	ICR36	Interrupt control register 36	R/W	– – – 1 1 1 1 1 $_B$
0425$_H$	ICR37	Interrupt control register 37	R/W	– – – 1 1 1 1 1 $_B$
0426$_H$	ICR38	Interrupt control register 38	R/W	– – – 1 1 1 1 1 $_B$
0427$_H$	ICR39	Interrupt control register 39	R/W	– – – 1 1 1 1 1 $_B$
0428$_H$	ICR40	Interrupt control register 40	R/W	– – – 1 1 1 1 1 $_B$
0429$_H$	ICR41	Interrupt control register 41	R/W	– – – 1 1 1 1 1 $_B$
042A$_H$	ICR42	Interrupt control register 42	R/W	– – – 1 1 1 1 1 $_B$
042B$_H$	ICR43	Interrupt control register 43	R/W	– – – 1 1 1 1 1 $_B$
042C$_H$	ICR44	Interrupt control register 44	R/W	– – – 1 1 1 1 1 $_B$
042D$_H$	ICR45	Interrupt control register 45	R/W	– – – 1 1 1 1 1 $_B$

(Continued)

Address	Register name (Abbreviated)	Register name	Read/write	Initial value
042E$_H$	ICR46	Interrupt control register 46	R/W	– – – 1 1 1 1 1 $_B$
042F$_H$	ICR47	Interrupt control register 47	R/W	– – – 1 1 1 1 1 $_B$
0430$_H$	DICR	Delayed interrupt control register	R/W	– – – – – – – 0 $_B$
0431$_H$	HRCL	Hold request cancel request level setting register	R/W	– – – 1 1 1 1 1 $_B$
0432$_H$ to 047F$_H$		Vacant		
0480$_H$	RSRR/WTCR	Reset cause register/Watch-dog peripheral control register	R/W	1 – X X X – 0 0 $_B$
0481$_H$	STCR	Standby control register	R/W	0 0 0 1 1 1 – – $_B$
0482$_H$	PDRR	DMA request squelch register	R/W	– – – – 0 0 0 0 $_B$
0483$_H$	CTBR	Time-base timer clear register	W	X X X X X X X X $_B$
0484$_H$	GCR	Gear control register	R/W	1 1 – – 1 1 – 1 $_B$
0485$_H$	WPR	Watch-dog reset occurrence postpone register	W	X X X X X X X X $_B$
0486$_H$ to 0600$_H$		Vacant		
0601$_H$	DDR2	Port 2 data direction register	W	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 $_B$
0602$_H$	DDR1	Port 1 data direction register	W	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 $_B$
0603$_H$	DDR0	Port 0 data direction register	W	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 $_B$
0604$_H$		Vacant		
0605$_H$	DDR6	Port 6 data direction register	W	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 $_B$
0606$_H$		Vacant		
0607$_H$				
0608$_H$	DDRB	Port B data direction register	W	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 $_B$
0609$_H$	DDRA	Port A data direction register	W	– 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 $_B$
060A$_H$	DDR9	Port 9 data direction register	W	– – 0 0 0 0 0 0 $_B$
060B$_H$	DDR8	Port 8 data direction register	W	0 0 0 – – 0 0 0 $_B$
060C$_H$	ASR1	Area select register 1	W	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 $_B$
060D$_H$				0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 $_B$
060E$_H$	AMR1	Area mask register 1	W	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 $_B$
060F$_H$				0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 $_B$
0610$_H$	ASR2	Area select register 2	W	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 $_B$
0611$_H$				0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 $_B$

(Continued)

Address	Register name (Abbreviated)	Register name	Read/write	Initial value
0612H	AMR2	Area mask register 2	W	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0B
0613H				0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0B
0614H	ASR3	Area select register 3	W	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0B
0615H				0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1B
0616H	AMR3	Area mask register 3	W	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0B
0617H				0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0B
0618H	ASR4	Area select register 4	W	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0B
0619H				0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0B
061AH	AMR4	Area mask register 4	W	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0B
061BH				0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0B
061CH	ASR5	Area select register 5	W	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0B
061DH				0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1B
061EH	AMR5	Area mask register 5	W	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0B
061FH				0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0B
0620H	AMD0	Area mode register 0	R/W	– – – 0 0 1 1 1B
0621H	AMD1	Area mode register 1	R/W	0 – – 0 0 0 0 0B
0622H	AMD32	Area mode register 32	R/W	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0B
0623H	AMD4	Area mode register 4	R/W	0 – – 0 0 0 0 0B
0624H	AMD5	Area mode register 5	R/W	0 – – 0 0 0 0 0B
0625H	DSCR	DRAM signal control register	W	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0B
0626H	RFCR	Refresh control register	R/W	– – X X X X X XB
0627H				0 0 – – – 0 0 0B
0628H	EPCR0	External pin control register 0	W	– 1 0 0 1 1 0 0B
0629H				– 1 1 1 1 1 1 1B
062AH	EPCR1	External pin control register 1	W	– – – – – – – –B
062BH				1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1B
062CH	DMCR4	DRAM control register 4	R/W	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0B
062DH				0 0 0 0 0 0 0 –B
062EH	DMCR5	DRAM control register 5	R/W	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0B
062FH				0 0 0 0 0 0 0 –B
0630H to 07FDH	Vacant			

(Continued)

(Continued)

Address	Register name (Abbreviated)	Register name	Read/write	Initial value
07FE$_H$	LER	Little endian register	W	– – – – – 0 0 0 $_B$
07FF$_H$	MODR	Mode register	W	X X X X X X X X $_B$

Note: Do not use vacant areas.

■ INTERRUPT CAUSES, INTERRUPT VECTORS AND INTERRUPT CONTROL REGISTER ALLOCATIONS

Interrupt causes	Interrupt number		Interrupt level *1		Interrupt vector *2	
	Decimal	Hexa-decimal	Setting register	Register address	Offset	Vector address
Reset *1	0	00	—	—	3FC$_H$	000FFFFC$_H$
Reserved for system	1	01	—	—	3F8$_H$	000FFFF8$_H$
Reserved for system	2	02	—	—	3F4$_H$	000FFFF4$_H$
Reserved for system	3	03	—	—	3F0$_H$	000FFFF0$_H$
Reserved for system	4	04	—	—	3EC$_H$	000FFFEC$_H$
Reserved for system	5	05	—	—	3E8$_H$	000FFFE8$_H$
Reserved for system	6	06	—	—	3E4$_H$	000FFFE4$_H$
Co-processor unattended trap	7	07	—	—	3E0$_H$	000FFFE0$_H$
Co-processor error trap	8	08	—	—	3DC$_H$	000FFFDC$_H$
INTE instruction	9	09	Fixed to 4	—	3D8$_H$	000FFFD8$_H$
Instruction break exception	10	0A	—	—	3D4$_H$	000FFFD4$_H$
Operand break trap	11	0B	—	—	3D0$_H$	000FFFD0$_H$
Step trace trap	12	0C	Fixed to 4	—	3CC$_H$	000FFFCC$_H$
Reserved for system	13	0D	—	—	3C8$_H$	000FFFC8$_H$
Exception for undefined instruction	14	0E	—	—	3C4$_H$	000FFFC4$_H$
NMI (user) request	15	0F	Fixed to 15 (F$_H$)	—	3C0$_H$	000FFFC0$_H$
Parity error area 4	16	10	ICR00	00000400$_H$	3BC$_H$	000FFFBC$_H$
Parity error area 5	17	11	ICR01	00000401$_H$	3B8$_H$	000FFFB8$_H$
External interrupt 0	18	12	ICR02	00000402$_H$	3B4$_H$	000FFFB4$_H$
External interrupt 1	19	13	ICR03	00000403$_H$	3B0$_H$	000FFFB0$_H$
External interrupt 2	20	14	ICR04	00000404$_H$	3AC$_H$	000FFFAC$_H$
External interrupt 3	21	15	ICR05	00000405$_H$	3A8$_H$	000FFFA8$_H$
External interrupt 4	22	16	ICR06	00000406$_H$	3A4$_H$	000FFFA4$_H$
External interrupt 5	23	17	ICR07	00000407$_H$	3A0$_H$	000FFFA0$_H$
External interrupt 6	24	18	ICR08	00000408$_H$	39C$_H$	000FFF9C$_H$

(Continued)

MB91103 Series

Interrupt causes	Interrupt number		Interrupt level *1		Interrupt vector *2	
	Decimal	Hexa-decimal	Setting register	Register address	Offset	Vector address
External interrupt 7	25	19	ICR09	00000409H	398H	000FFF98H
Reserved for system	26	1A	ICR10	0000040AH	394H	000FFF94H
UART0 receive complete	27	1B	ICR11	0000040BH	390H	000FFF90H
UART1 receive complete	28	1C	ICR12	0000040CH	38CH	000FFF8CH
Reserved for system	29	1D	ICR13	0000040DH	388H	000FFF88H
UART0 transmit complete	30	1E	ICR14	0000040EH	384H	000FFF84H
UART1 transmit complete	31	1F	ICR15	0000040FH	380H	000FFF80H
Reserved for system	32	20	ICR16	00000410H	37CH	000FFF7CH
DMAC0 (complete, error)	33	21	ICR17	00000411H	378H	000FFF78H
DMAC1 (complete, error)	34	22	ICR18	00000412H	374H	000FFF74H
Reserved for system	35	23	ICR19	00000413H	370H	000FFF70H
Reserved for system	36	24	ICR20	00000414H	36CH	000FFF6CH
DMAC4 (complete, error)	37	25	ICR21	00000415H	368H	000FFF68H
DMAC5 (complete, error)	38	26	ICR22	00000416H	364H	000FFF64H
DMAC6 (complete, error)	39	27	ICR23	00000417H	360H	000FFF60H
Reserved for system	40	28	ICR24	00000418H	35CH	000FFF5CH
A/D (successive approximation type)	41	29	ICR25	00000419H	358H	000FFF58H
Reload timer 0	42	2A	ICR26	0000041AH	354H	000FFF54H
Reload timer 1	43	2B	ICR27	0000041DH	350H	000FFF50H
U/D counter 0	44	2C	ICR28	0000041CH	34CH	000FFF4CH
U/D counter 1	45	2D	ICR29	0000041DH	348H	000FFF48H
ICU0	46	2E	ICR30	0000041EH	344H	000FFF44H
ICU1	47	2F	ICR31	0000041FH	340H	000FFF40H
ICU2	48	30	ICR32	00000420H	33CH	000FFF3CH
ICU3	49	31	ICR33	00000421H	338H	000FFF38H
OCU0	50	32	ICR34	00000422H	334H	000FFF34H
OCU1	51	33	ICR35	00000423H	330H	000FFF30H
OCU2	52	34	ICR36	00000424H	32CH	000FFF2CH
OCU3	53	35	ICR37	00000425H	328H	000FFF28H
OCU4	54	36	ICR38	00000426H	324H	000FFF24H
OCU5	55	37	ICR39	00000427H	320H	000FFF20H

(Continued)

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Interrupt causes	Interrupt number		Interrupt level *1		Interrupt vector *2	
	Decimal	Hexa-decimal	Setting register	Register address	Offset	Vector address
OCU6	56	38	ICR40	00000428H	31CH	000FFF1CH
OCU7	57	39	ICR41	00000429H	318H	000FFF18H
U-TIMER 0	58	3A	ICR42	0000042AH	314H	000FFF14H
U-TIMER 1	59	3B	ICR43	0000042BH	310H	000FFF10H
Reserved for system	60	3C	ICR44	0000042CH	30CH	000FFF0CH
I/O extended serial	61	3D	ICR45	0000042DH	308H	000FFF08H
16-bit free-run timer	62	3E	ICR46	0000042EH	304H	000FFF04H
Delayed interrupt cause bit	63	3F	ICR47	0000042FH	300H	000FFF00H
Reserved for system (used in REALOS *2)	64	40	—	—	2FCH	000FFEFCH
Reserved for system (used in REALOS *2)	65	41	—	—	2F8H	000FFEF8H
Used in INT instructions	66 to 255	42 to FF	—	—	2F4H to 000H	000FFEF4H to 000FFD00H

*1: ICR sets an interrupt level corresponding to the interrupt request into a register provided in the interrupt controller. ICR is provided for each interrupt request.

*2: Vector addresses are given by adding an offset value corresponding to each EIT (exception/interrupt/trap) cause to the TBR value.
TBR (Table Base Register) holds the top address of EIT vector table. Default value (Initial value upon reset 000FFC00H) is used in "■ Interrupt causes, interrupt vectors and interrupt control register allocations."

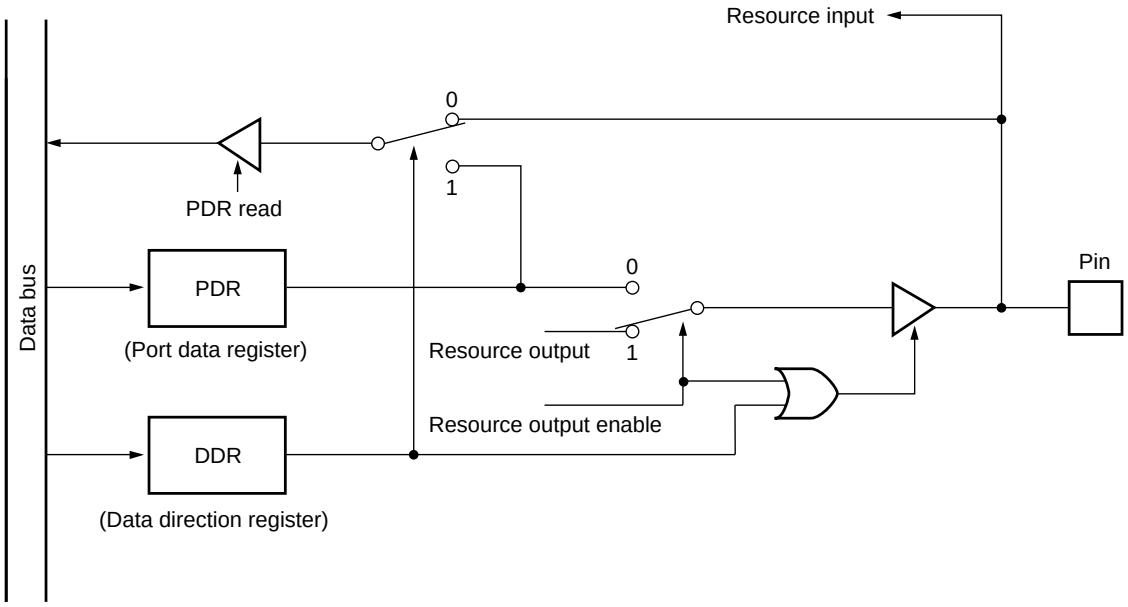
■ PERIPHERAL RESOURCES

1. I/O Ports

There are 2 types of I/O port register structure — port data register (PDR0 to PDRI) and data direction register (DDR0 to DDRI, AIC), where bits PDR0 to PDR I and bits DDR0 to DDRI corresponds respectively. Each bit on the register corresponds to an external pin. In port registers input/output register of the port configures input/output function of the port, while corresponding bit (pin) configures input/output function in data direction registers. Bit “0” specifies input and “1” specifies output.

- For input (DDR = “0”) setting;
  PDR reading operation: reads level of corresponding external pin
  PDR writing operation: writes set value to PDR
- For output (DDR = “1”) setting;
  PDR reading operation: reads PDR value
  PDR writing operation: outputs PDR value to corresponding external pin

- **Block diagram**



MB91103 Series

- **Port data register**

Address	bit 7	bit 0	Initial value
000003H	PDR0		XXXXXXXX B (R/W)
000002H	PDR1		XXXXXXXX B (R/W)
000001H	PDR2		XXXXXXXX B (R/W)
000005H	PDR6		XXXXXXXX B (R/W)
00000BH	PDR8		XXX- - XXX B (R/W)
00000AH	PDR9		- - XXXXXX B (R/W)
000009H	PDRA		- XXXXXXX B (R/W)
000008H	PDRB		XXXXXXXX B (R/W)
000011H	PDRD		XXXXXXXX B (R/W)
000012H	PDRE		XXXXXXXX B (R/W)
000013H	PDRF		XXXXXXXX B (R/W)
000014H	PDRG		XXXXXXXX B (R/W)
000015H	PDRH		XXXXXXXX B (R/W)
000016H	PDRI		- - - - XXXX B (R/W)

- **Data direction register**

Address	bit 7	bit 0	Initial value
000603H	DDR0		00000000 B (W)
000602H	DDR1		00000000 B (W)
000601H	DDR2		00000000 B (W)
000605H	DDR6		00000000 B (W)
00060BH	DDR8		000- - 000 B (W)
00060AH	DDR9		- - 000000 B (W)
000609H	DDRA		- 0000000 B (W)
000608H	DDRB		00000000 B (W)
0000D1H	DDRD		00000000 B (W)
0000D2H	DDRE		00000000 B (W)
0000D3H	DDRF		00000000 B (W)
0000D4H	DDRG		00000000 B (W)
0000D5H	DDRH		00000000 B (W)
0000D6H	DDRI		- - - - 0000 B (W)
0000D7H	AIC*		00000000 B (W)

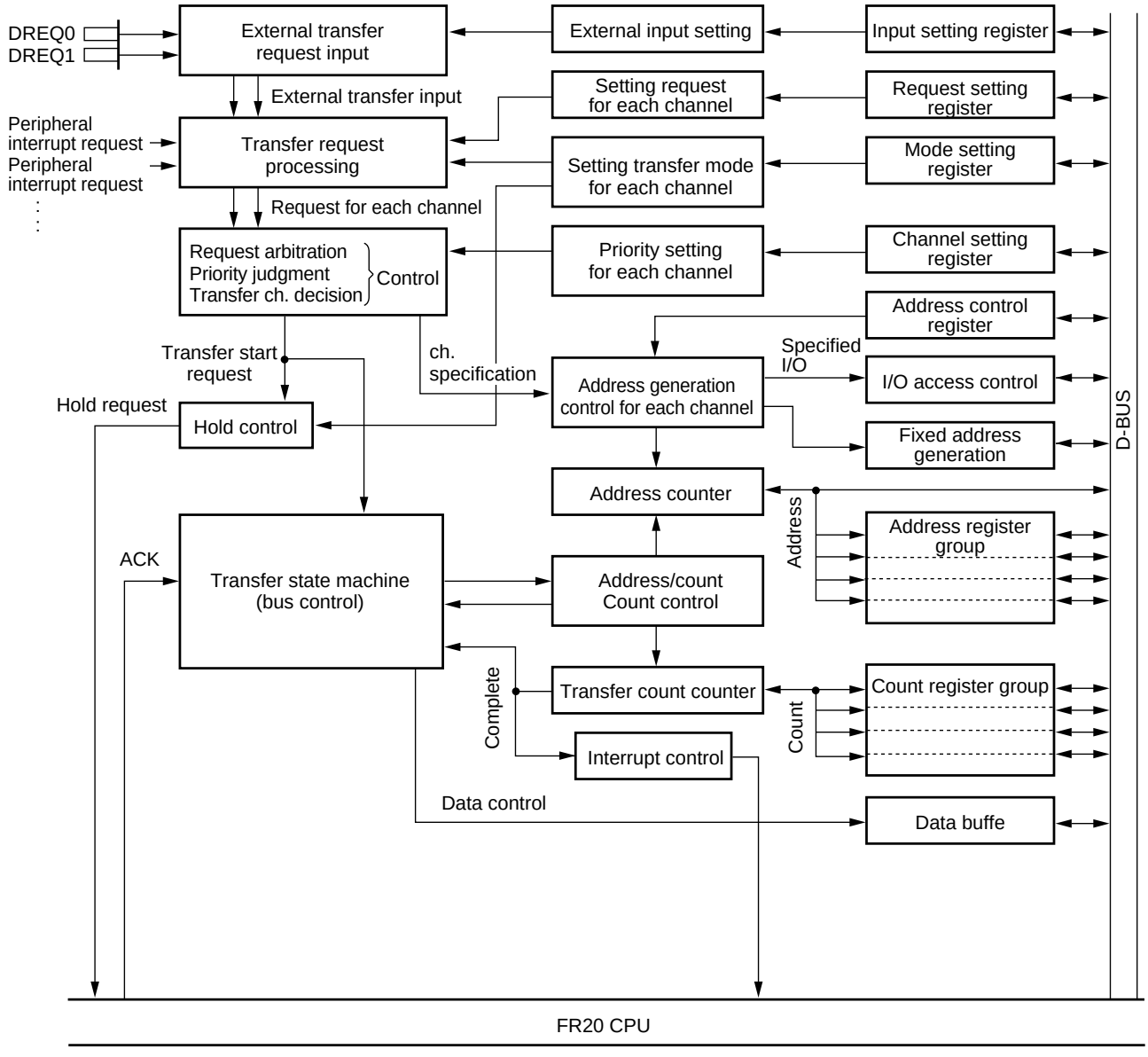
Access type(s) in parenthesis
R/W : Read and write access type
W : Write only
- : Vacant
X : Not fixed
* : A/D converter input/general-purpose input port selective by port D input

2. DMA Controller (DMAC)

The DMA controller is a module embedded in FR 20 series devices, and performs DMA (Direct Memory Access) transfer.

DMA transfer performed by the DMA controller transfers data without intervention of CPU, contributing to enhanced performance of the system.

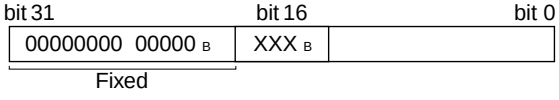
- **Block diagram**



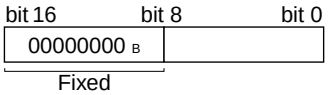
- **Registers**

Address	bit 31 … bit 16 … bit 0	Access
00000200H	DMACS0	R/W
00000204H	DMACC0	R/W
00000208H	DMACS1	R/W
0000020CH	DMACC1	R/W
00000220H	DMACS4	R/W
00000224H	DMACC4	R/W
00000228H	DMACS5	R/W
0000022CH	DMACC5	R/W
00000230H	DMACS6	R/W
00000234H	DMACC6	R/W
00000240H	DMAAR0	R/W
00000244H	DMAAR1	R/W
00000248H	DMAAR2 *1	R/W
0000024CH	DMAAR3 *1	R/W
00000250H	DMAAR4 *1	R/W
00000254H	DMAAR5 *1	R/W
00000258H	DMAAR6 *1	R/W
0000025CH	DMAAR7 *1	R/W
00000260H	DMACT0	R/W
00000262H	DMACT1	R/W
00000268H	DMACT4 *2	R/W
0000026AH	DMACT5 *3	R/W
0000026CH	DMACT6 *2	R/W
00000274H	DMACR *1	R/W

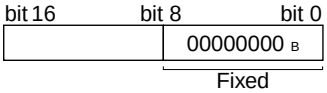
*1: 32-bit length, fix upper 16 bits except for the least-significant 3 bits to “0”.



*2: 16-bit length, fix upper 8 bits to “0”.



*3: 16-bit length, fix lower 8 bits to “0”.

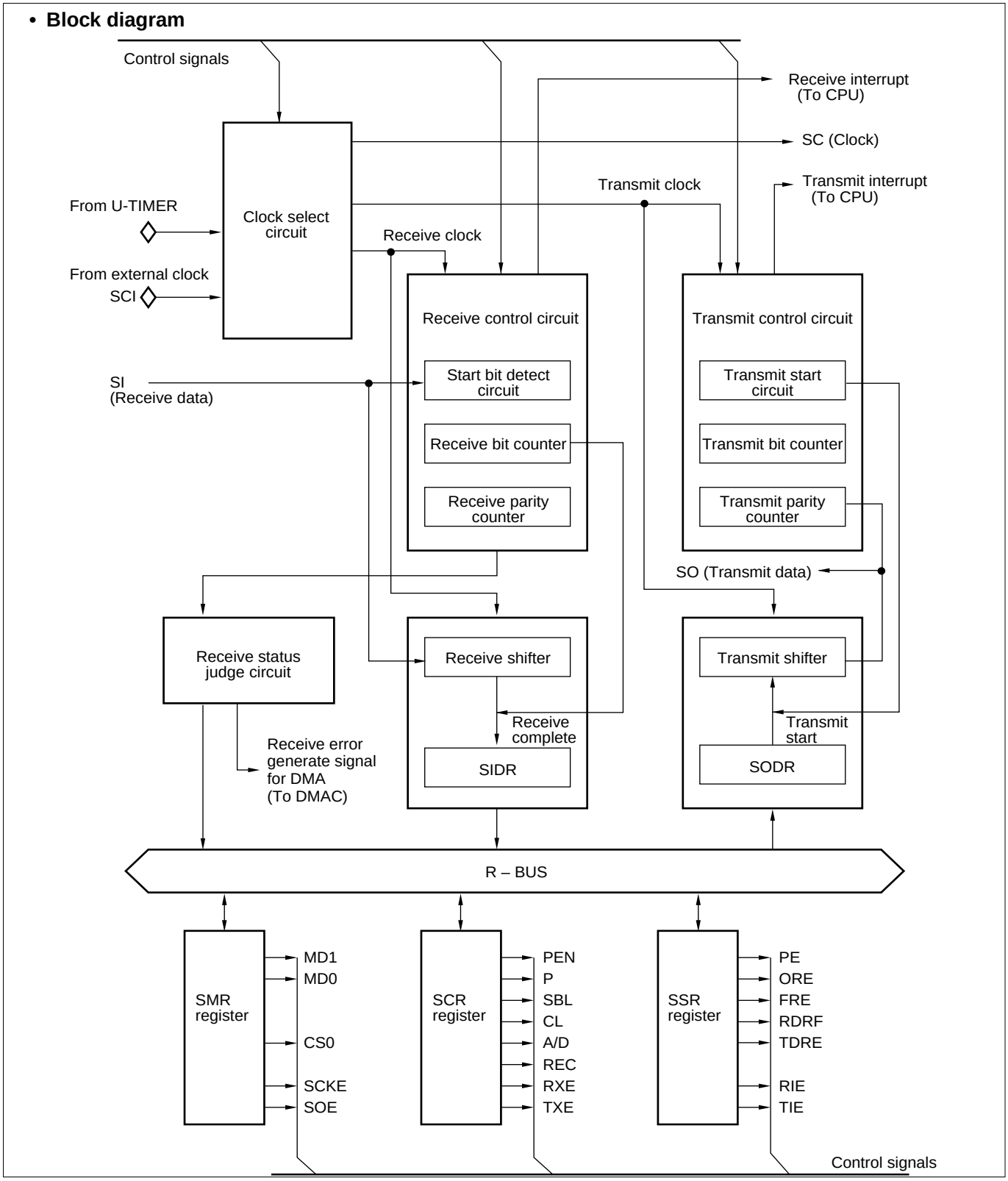


3. UART

The UART is a serial I/O port for supporting asynchronous (start-stop system) communication or CLK synchronous communication.

The MB91103 consists of 2 channels of UART.

- **Block diagram**



• **Registers**

Address	bit 15	bit 8	bit 0	Initial value
0000001E$_H$	SCR0			0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 $_B$ (R/W)
00000022$_H$	SCR1			0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 $_B$ (R/W)
0000001F$_H$		SMR0		0 0 - - 0 - 0 0 $_B$ (R/W)
00000023$_H$		SMR1		0 0 - - 0 - 0 0 $_B$ (R/W)
0000001C$_H$	SSR0			0 0 0 0 1 - 0 0 $_B$ (R/W)
00000020$_H$	SSR1			0 0 0 0 1 - 0 0 $_B$ (R/W)
0000001D$_H$		SIDR0/SODR0		X X X X X X X X $_B$ (R/W)
00000021$_H$		SIDR1/SIDR1		X X X X X X X X $_B$ (R/W)

Access type(s) in parenthesis
R/W : Read and write access type
– : Vacant
X : Not fixed

4. I/O Extended Serial Interface

This block is a serial interface of 8-bit × 1 structure enabling clock synchronous data transfer. Data transfer format of LSB first or MSB first can be selected.

DMA transfer operation is enabled by interrupt request.

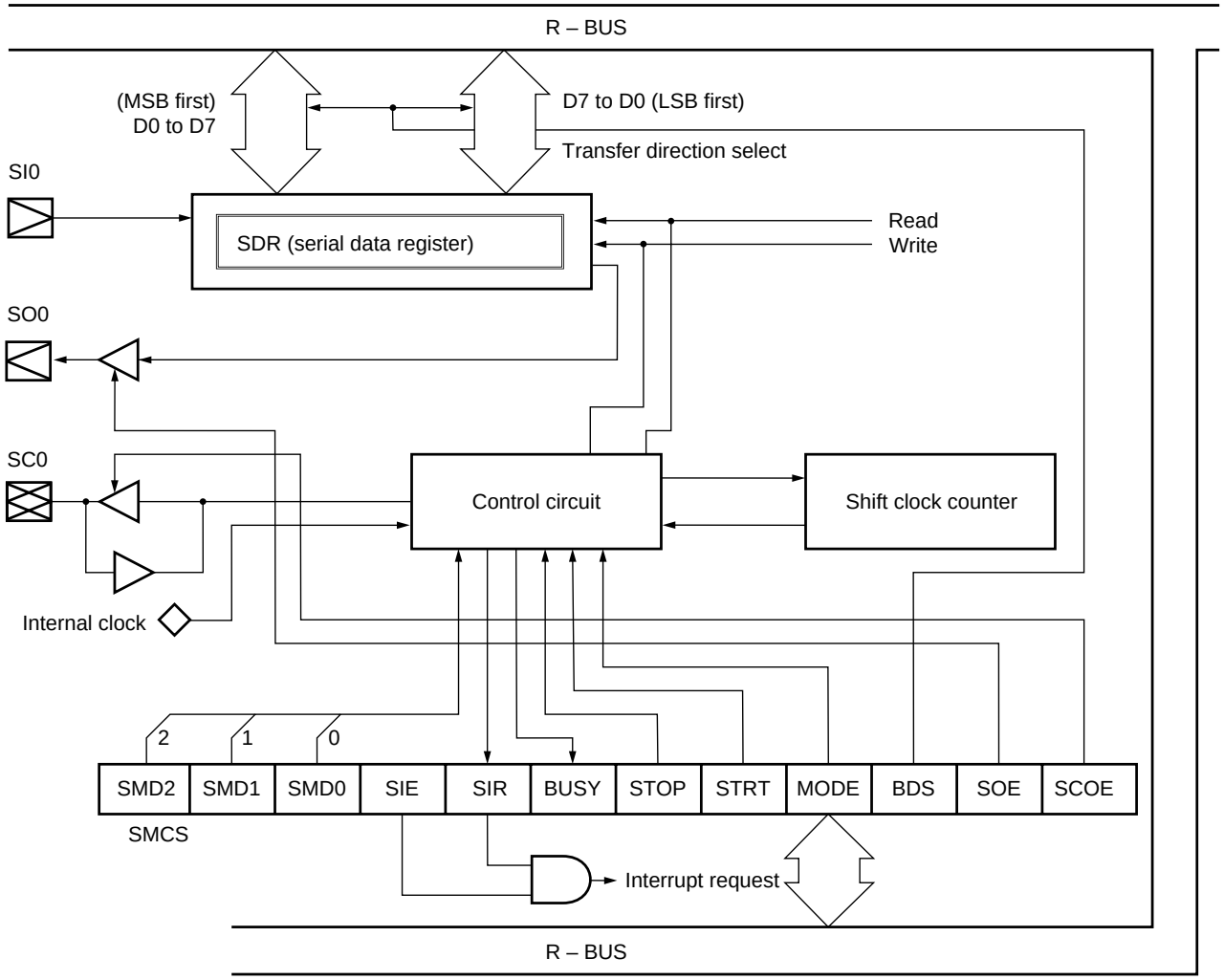
There are two serial I/O operating modes.

Internal shift clock mode : In this mode, data transfer operation is synchronized with internal clock. It can be selected from 10/20/80/160/320 frequency division of machine clock.

External shift clock mode : In this mode, data transfer operation is synchronized with clock input from external pin (SC0). Data transfer by CPU instructions is enabled when the general port sharing the external pin (SC0) is so configured.

MB91103 Series

• Block diagram



• Registers

Address	bit 15	bit 8	bit 0	Initial value
0000001A$_H$	SMCS			0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 $_B$ (R/W) - - - - 0 0 0 0 $_B$ (R/W)
00000019$_H$		SDR		X X X X X X X X $_B$ (R/W)

Access type(s) in parenthesis
R/W : Read and write access type
– : Vacant
X : Not fixed

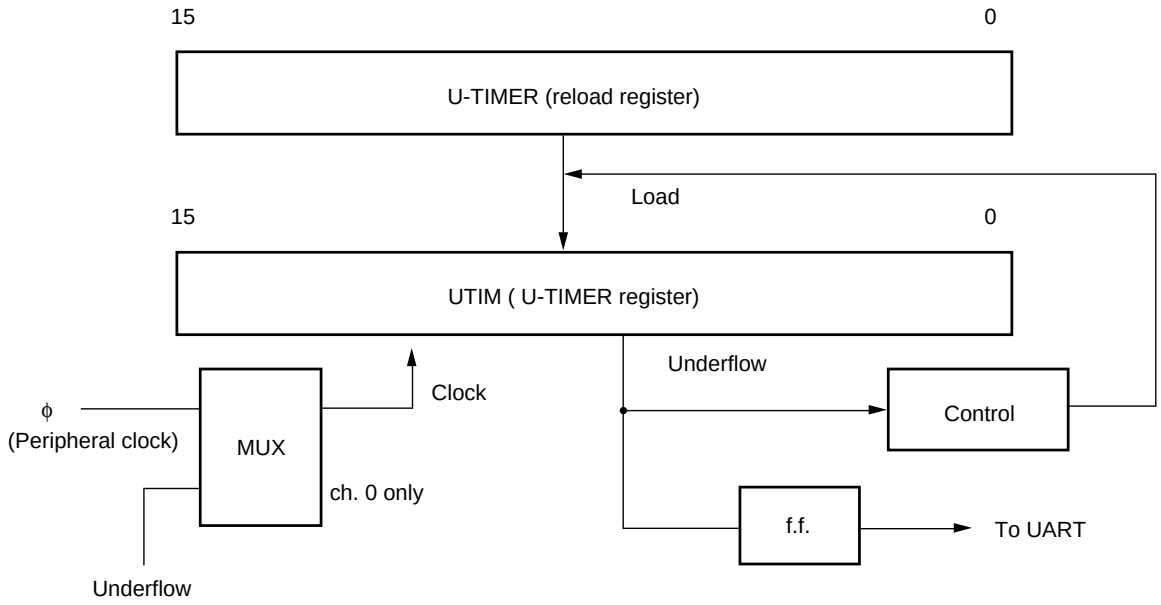
5. U-TIMER (16-bit timer for UART baud rate generation)

The U-TIMER is a 16-bit timer for generating UART baud rate. Combination of chip operating frequency and reload value of U-TIMER allows flexible setting of baud rate.

The U-TIMER operates as an interval timer by using interrupt issued on counter underflow.

The MB91103 has 2 channel U-TIMER embedded on the chip. By combining 2 interval timers in cascade, an interval of up to $2^{32} \times \phi$ can be counted.

- **Block diagram**



- **Registers**

Address	bit 15 ... bit 0	Initial value	
00000078H	UTIM0/UTIMR0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 B 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 B	(R/W)
0000007CH	UTIM1/UTIMR1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 B 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 B	(R/W)
0000007BH	UTIMC0	0 - - 0 0 0 0 1 B	(R/W)
0000007FH	UTIMC1	0 - - 0 0 0 0 1 B	(R/W)

Access type(s) in parenthesis
R/W : Read and write access type
– : Vacant
X : Not fixed

6. 16-bit Reload Timer

The 16-bit timer consists of a 16-bit down counter, a 16-bit reload timer, a pre-scaler for generating internal count clock and control registers.

Internal clock can be selected from 3 types of internal clocks (divided by 2/8/32 of machine clock) or external clock.

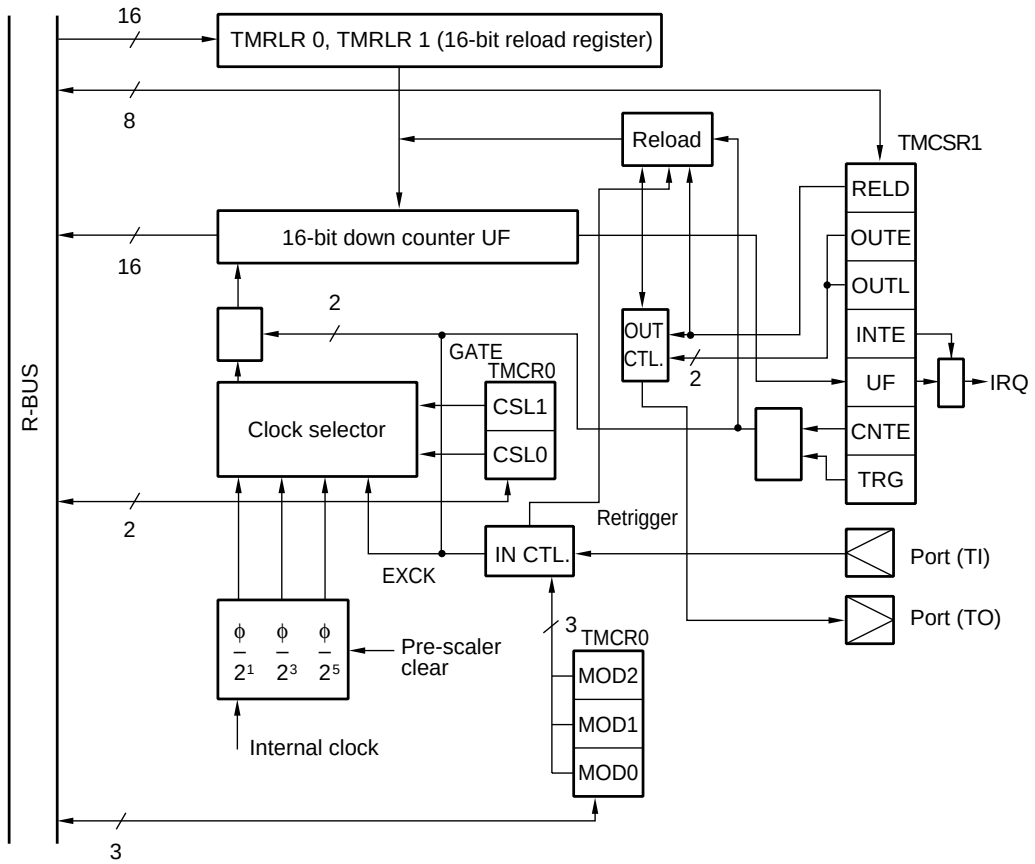
The input/output pin (TO) outputs a deleted toggle wave on every underflow in the reload mode and outputs a square wave indicating the timer is in counting operation in the one-shot mode.

The input pin (TI) is configured as an event input in the event count mode, a trigger input in the internal clock mode and also operates as a gate input.

The external event count function in the reload mode can operate as a external clock divider.

The MB91103 consists of 2 channels of 16-bit reload timer.

- **Block diagram**



- **Registers**

Address	bit 15 ... bit 0	Initial value	
0000002E$_H$	TMCSR0	- - - - 0 0 0 0 $_B$ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 $_B$	(R/W)
00000036$_H$	TMCSR1	- - - - 0 0 0 0 $_B$ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 $_B$	(R/W)
0000002A$_H$	TMR0	X X X X X X X X $_B$ X X X X X X X X $_B$	(R)
00000032$_H$	TMR1	X X X X X X X X $_B$ X X X X X X X X $_B$	(R)
00000028$_H$	TMRLR0	X X X X X X X X $_B$ X X X X X X X X $_B$	(W)
00000030$_H$	TMRLR1	X X X X X X X X $_B$ X X X X X X X X $_B$	(W)

Access type(s) in parenthesis
R/W : Read and write type
R : Read only
W : Write only
– : Vacant
X : Not fixed

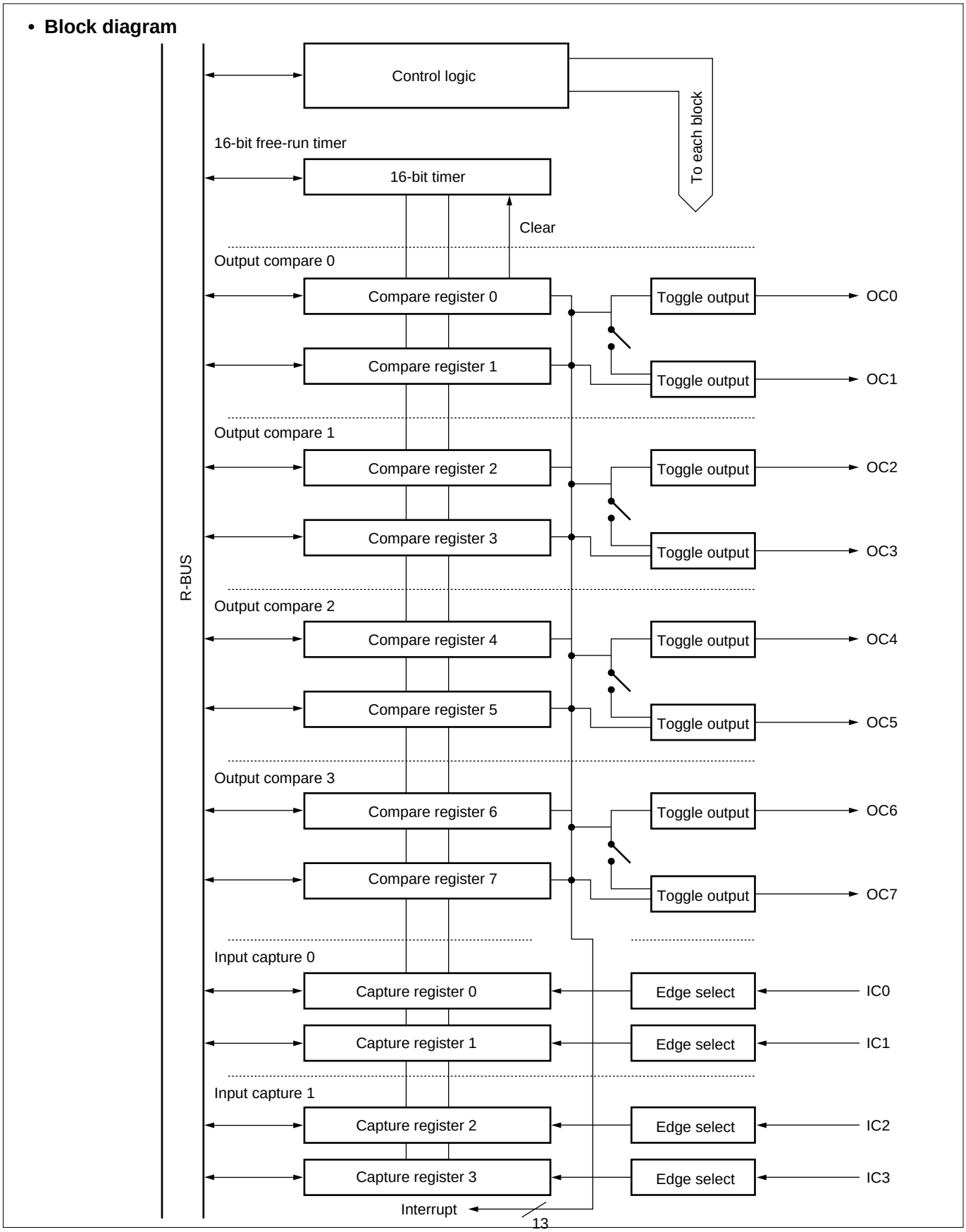
7. Real Time Input/Output Timer

The 16-bit input/output timer consists of a 16-bit free-run timer, 8 output compares and 4 input capture modules.

By using these functions, 8 independent wave outputs based on the 16-bit free-run timer as well as input pulse width measurement and external clock cycle measurement can be realized.

MB91103 Series

- **Block diagram**



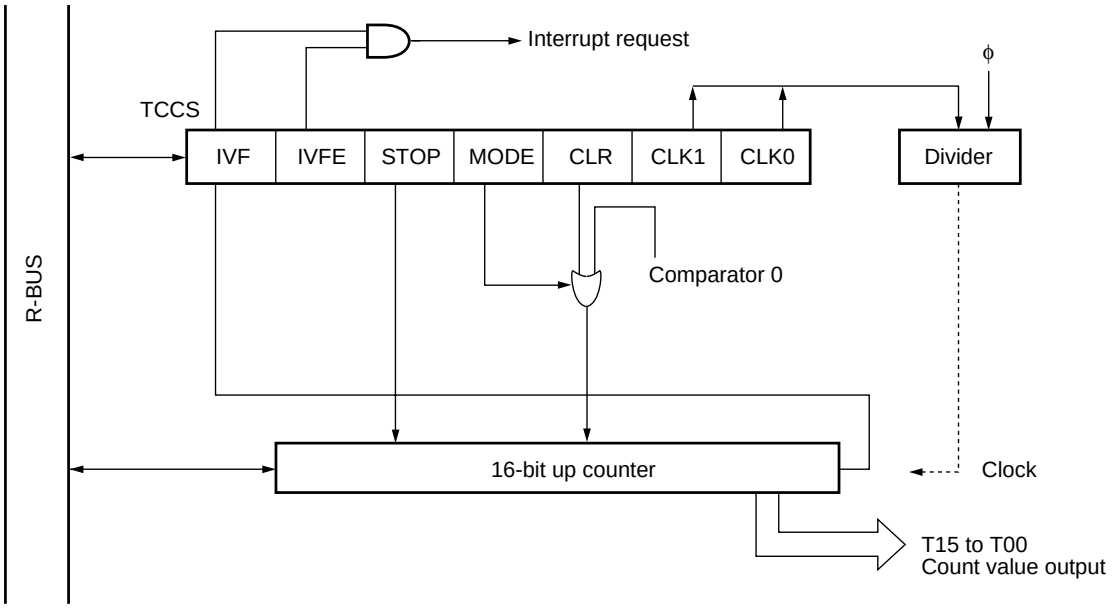
(1) 16-bit Free-Run Timer

The 16-bit free-run timer consists of a 16-bit up/down counter and a control status register.

Count value of this timer is used in output compare and input capture blocks as a basic time.

- Count clock can be selected from 4 types of frequencies (ϕ/4, ϕ/16, ϕ/32, ϕ/64).
- Interrupt can be issued upon count overflow.
- Selecting a mode and setting the count value as equaling to the value of compare register “0” initializes the counter.

- **Block diagram**



- **Registers**

Address	bit 15	bit 8	bit 0	Initial value	
00000074H	TCDT			00000000 B 00000000 B	(R/W)
00000077H		TCCS		00000000 B	(R/W)

Access type(s) in parenthesis
R/W : Read and write access type

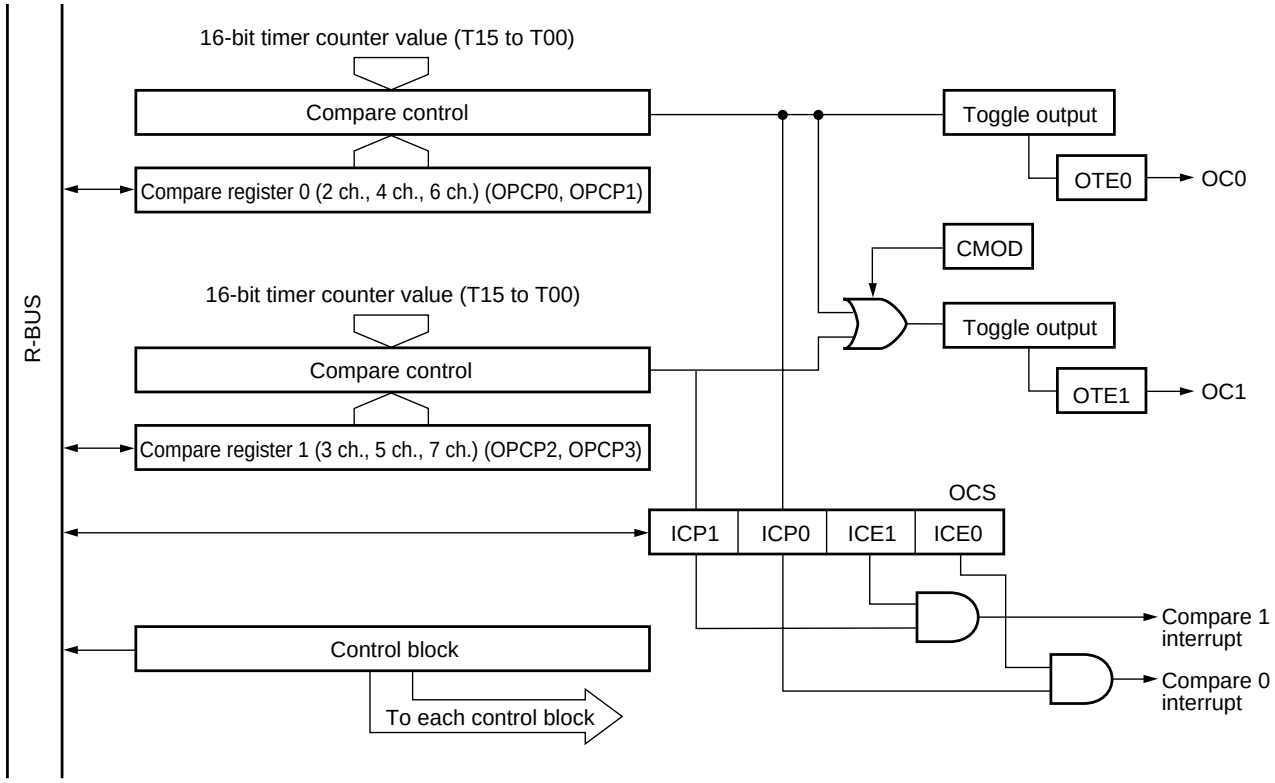
(2) Output Compare

The output compare consists of a 16-bit compare register, compare output pin block and a control register.

When the value set in the compare register matches with the 16-bit free-run timer value, output level is reversed, enabling an interrupt request to be issued.

- 8 compare registers can operate independently. A pair of compare registers can be used for controlling output pin levels.
- Initial output level of output pins can be specified.
- An interrupt is issued when compare value matches with timer value.

- **Block diagram**



Combinations of compare register 0 and 1: ch.0, ch.1/ch.2, ch.3/ch.4, ch.5/ch.6, ch.7

- **Registers**

Address	bit 15 ... bit 0	Initial value	
00000058H	OPCP0	XXXXXXXXB XXXXXXXXB	(R/W)
0000005AH	OPCP1	XXXXXXXXB XXXXXXXXB	(R/W)
00000060H	OPCP2	XXXXXXXXB XXXXXXXXB	(R/W)
00000062H	OPCP3	XXXXXXXXB XXXXXXXXB	(R/W)
00000068H	OPCP4	XXXXXXXXB XXXXXXXXB	(R/W)
0000006AH	OPCP5	XXXXXXXXB XXXXXXXXB	(R/W)
00000070H	OPCP6	XXXXXXXXB XXXXXXXXB	(R/W)
00000072H	OPCP7	XXXXXXXXB XXXXXXXXB	(R/W)
00000054H	OCS0	---00000B 0000--00B	(R/W)
0000005CH	OCS1	---00000B 0000--00B	(R/W)
00000064H	OCS2	---00000B 0000--00B	(R/W)
0000006CH	OCS1	---00000B 0000--00B	(R/W)

Access type(s) in parenthesis
R/W : Read and write access type
– : Vacant
X : Not fixed

(3) Input Capture

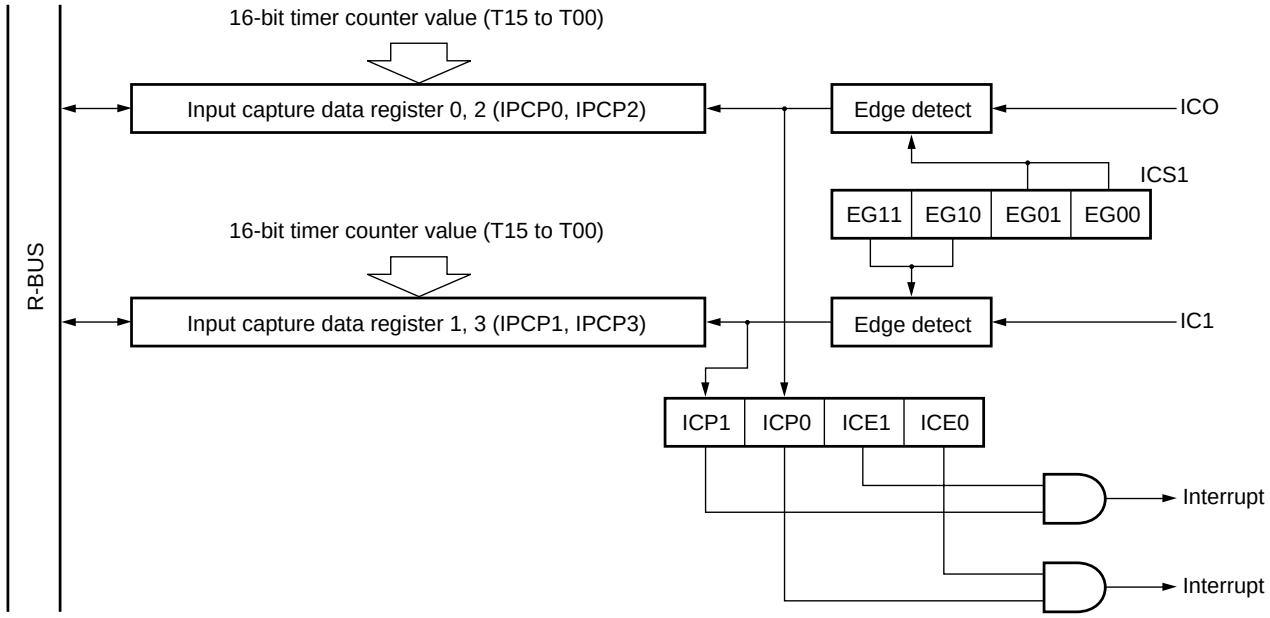
The input capture consists of input capture data registers and input capture control status registers.

The input capture detects a rising edge, a falling edge or both edges of external input signal and hold the 16-bit free-run timer value at the moment into the register. The input capture can issue an interrupt upon edge detection, if enabled.

Every input capture has a corresponding output pin.

- Effective edge of external input can be selected from rising, falling or both edges.
- The input capture issues an interrupt upon detection of an effective edge, if enabled.

- **Block diagram**



- **Registers**

Address	bit 15	bit 8	bit 0	Initial value	
00000048H	IPCP0			XXXXXXXXB XXXXXXXXB	(R)
0000004AH	IPCP1			XXXXXXXXB XXXXXXXXB	(R)
00000050H	IPCP2			XXXXXXXXB XXXXXXXXB	(R)
00000052H	IPCP3			XXXXXXXXB XXXXXXXXB	(R)
00000045H		ICS0		00000000B	(R/W)
0000004DH		ICS1		00000000B	(R/W)

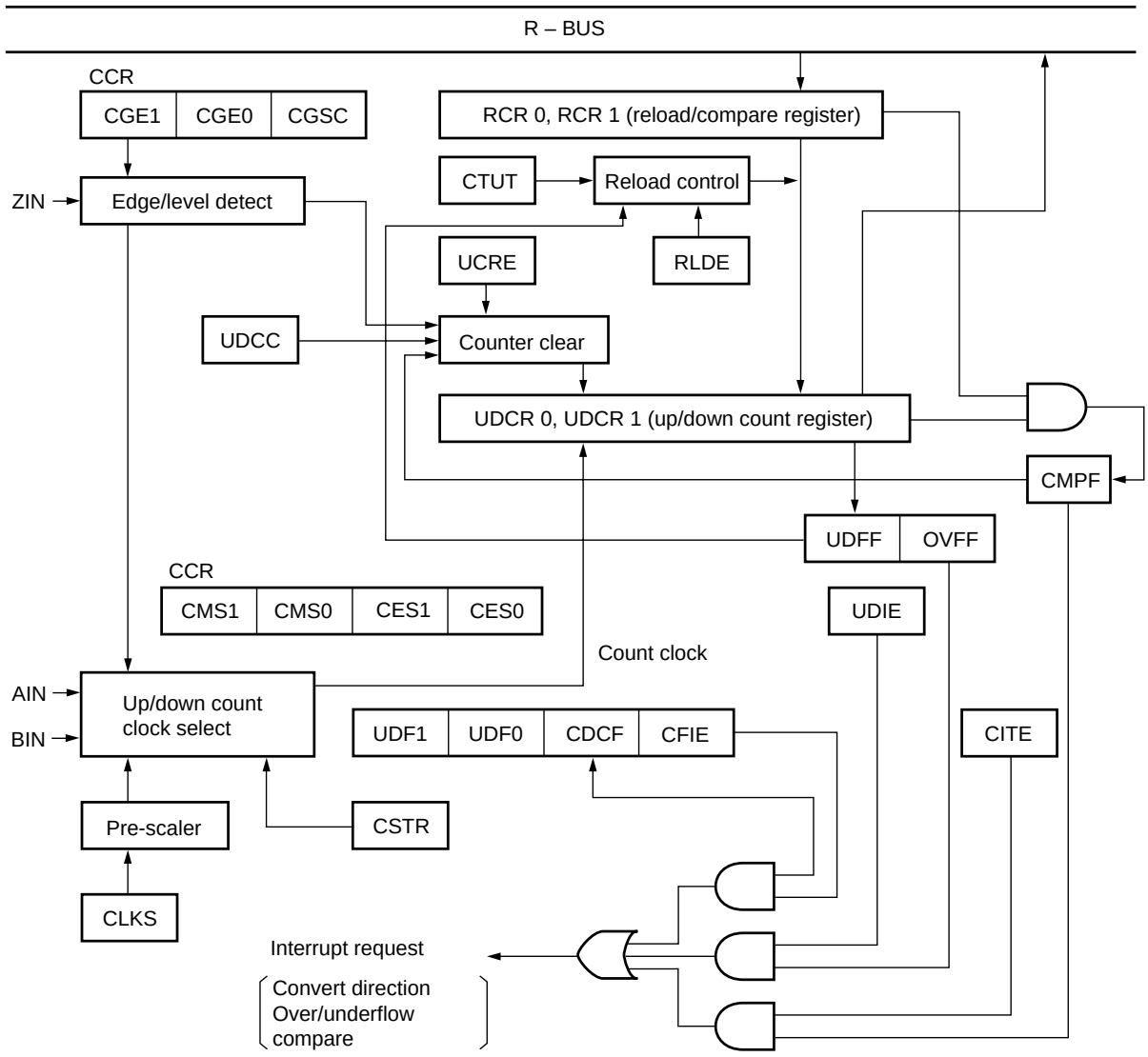
Access type(s) in parenthesis
R/W : Read and write access type
R : Read only
X : Not fixed

8. Up/down Counter

The up/down counter consists of 3 event input pins, a 16-bit up/down counter, 16-bit reload/compare register and peripheral circuits (control/status register) controlling these functions.

The MB91103 consists of 2 channels of counter/timer.

- **Block diagram**



- **Registers**

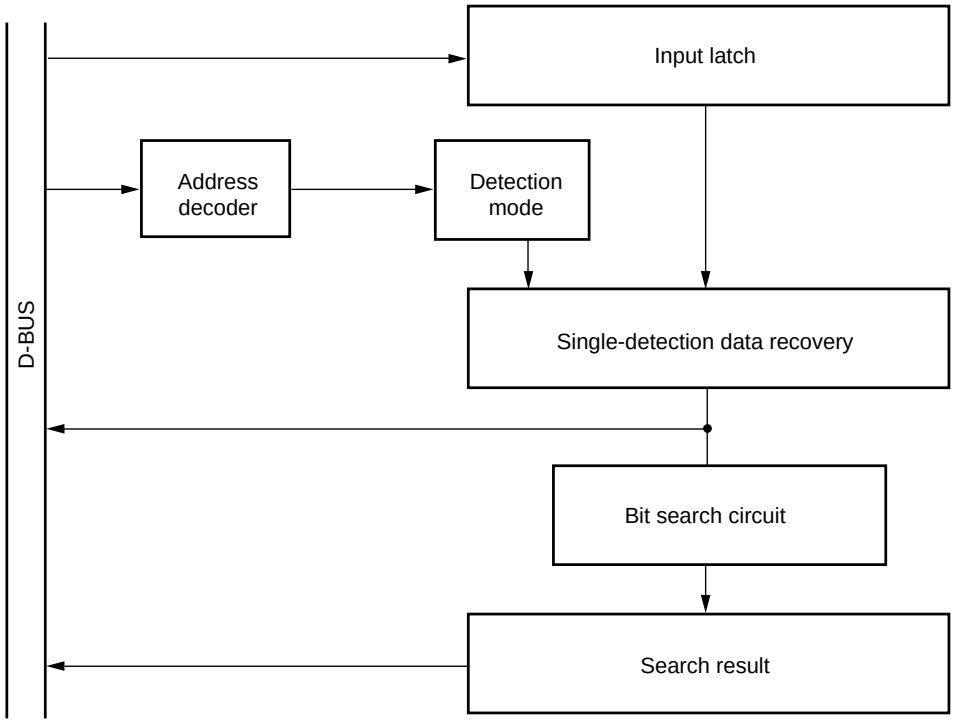
Address	bit 15	bit 8	bit 0	Initial value	
00000084H	UDCR0			00000000 B 00000000 B	(R)
0000008CH	UDCR1			00000000 B 00000000 B	(R)
00000086H	RCR0			00000000 B 00000000 B	(W)
0000008EH	RCR1			00000000 B 00000000 B	(W)
0000008BH		CSR0		00000000 B	(R/W)
00000093H		CSR1		00000000 B	(R/W)
00000088H	CCR0			- 0000000 B - 0001000 B	(R/W)
00000090H	CCR1			- 0000000 B - 0001000 B	(R/W)

Access type(s) in parenthesis
R/W : Read and write access type
R : Read only
W : Write only
– : Vacant

9. Bit Search Module

The bit search module detects transitions of data (0 to 1/1 to 0) on the data written on the input registers and returns locations of the transitions.

- **Block diagram**



- **Registers**

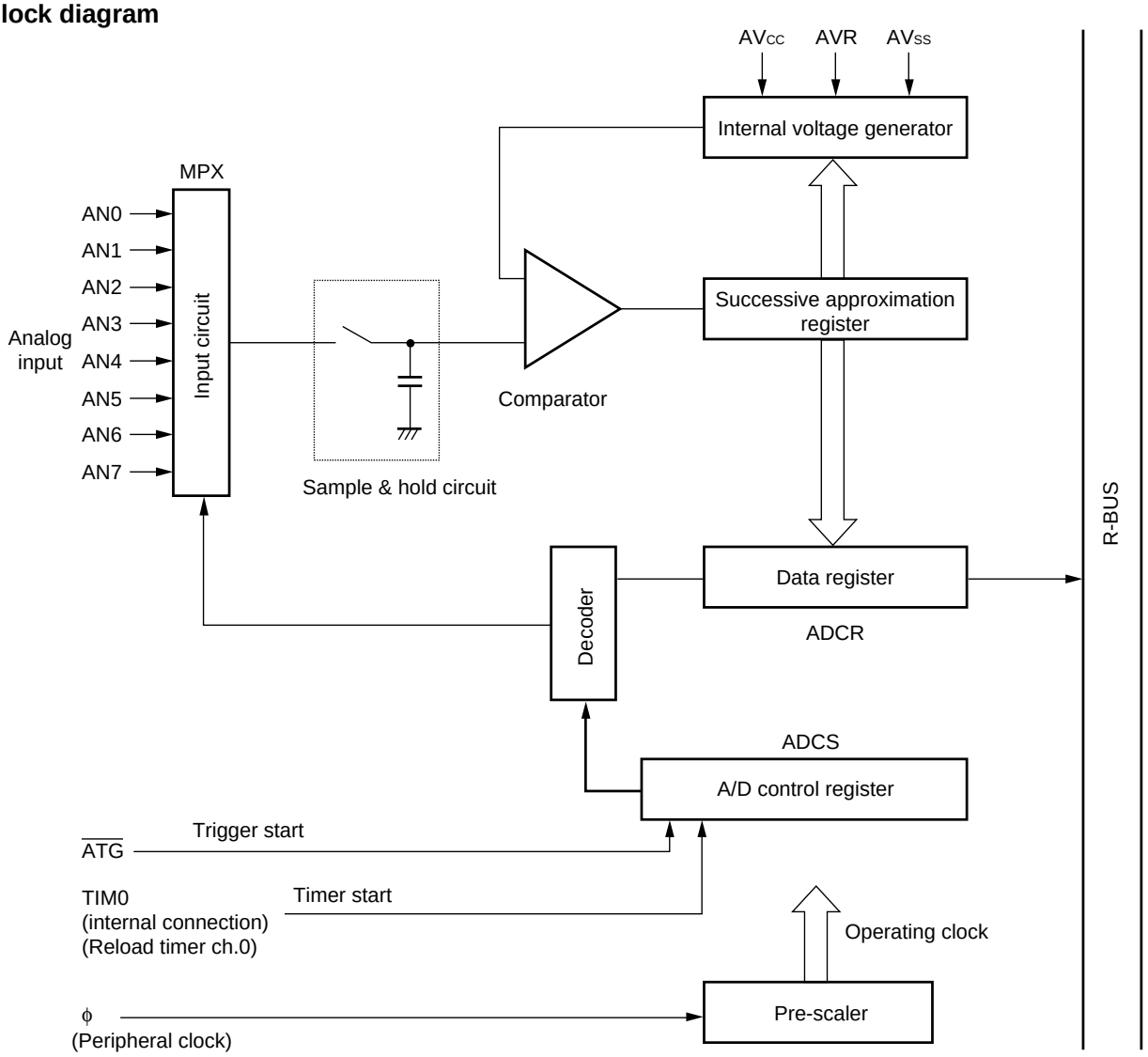
Address	bit 31	bit 16	bit 0	Initial value	
000003F0H	BSD0			XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXB XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXB	(W)
000003F4H	BSD1			XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXB XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXB	(R/W)
000003F8H	BSDC			XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXB XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXB	(W)
000003FCH	BSRR			XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXB XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXB	(R)

Access type(s) in parenthesis
R/W : Read and write access type
R : Read only
W : Write only

10. A/D Converter

The A/D converter converts an analog input voltage to a digital value.

- **Block diagram**



- **Registers**

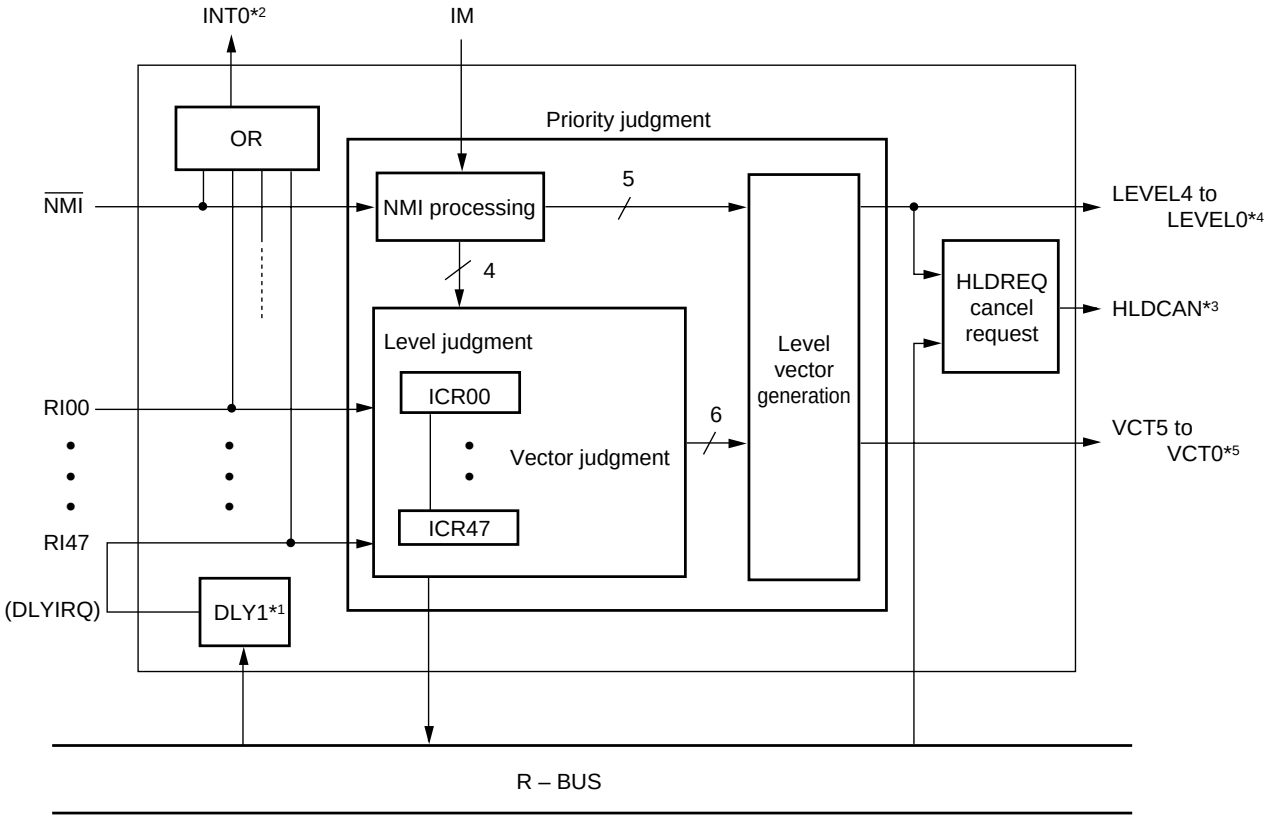
Address	bit 15	bit 0	Initial value	
0000003A$_H$	ADCS		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 $_B$ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 $_B$	(R/W)
00000038$_H$	ADCR		0 0 0 0 0 0 X X $_B$ X X X X X X X X $_B$	(R)

Access type(s) in parenthesis
R/W : Read and write access type
R : Read only
X : Not fixed

11. Interrupt Controller

The interrupt controller processes interrupt acknowledgments and arbitration between interrupts.

- **Block diagram**



*1: DLY1 stands for delayed interrupt module (delayed interrupt generation block).
*2: INT0 is a wake-up signal to clock control block in the sleep or stop status.
*3: HLDCAN is a bus release request signal for bus masters other than CPU.
*4: LEVEL5 to LEVEL0 are interrupt level outputs.
*5: VCT5 to VCT0 are interrupt vector outputs.

MB91103 Series

• Registers

Address	bit 7	bit 0	Initial value	Address	bit 7	bit 0	Initial value
00000400H	ICR00		- - - 11111 B (R/W)	0000041AH	ICR26		- - - 11111 B (R/W)
00000401H	ICR01		- - - 11111 B (R/W)	0000041BH	ICR27		- - - 11111 B (R/W)
00000402H	ICR02		- - - 11111 B (R/W)	0000041CH	ICR28		- - - 11111 B (R/W)
00000403H	ICR03		- - - 11111 B (R/W)	0000041DH	ICR29		- - - 11111 B (R/W)
00000404H	ICR04		- - - 11111 B (R/W)	0000041EH	ICR30		- - - 11111 B (R/W)
00000405H	ICR05		- - - 11111 B (R/W)	0000041FH	ICR31		- - - 11111 B (R/W)
00000406H	ICR06		- - - 11111 B (R/W)	00000420H	ICR32		- - - 11111 B (R/W)
00000407H	ICR07		- - - 11111 B (R/W)	00000421H	ICR33		- - - 11111 B (R/W)
00000408H	ICR08		- - - 11111 B (R/W)	00000422H	ICR34		- - - 11111 B (R/W)
00000409H	ICR09		- - - 11111 B (R/W)	00000423H	ICR35		- - - 11111 B (R/W)
0000040AH	ICR10		- - - 11111 B (R/W)	00000424H	ICR36		- - - 11111 B (R/W)
0000040BH	ICR11		- - - 11111 B (R/W)	00000425H	ICR37		- - - 11111 B (R/W)
0000040CH	ICR12		- - - 11111 B (R/W)	00000426H	ICR38		- - - 11111 B (R/W)
0000040DH	ICR13		- - - 11111 B (R/W)	00000427H	ICR39		- - - 11111 B (R/W)
0000040EH	ICR14		- - - 11111 B (R/W)	00000428H	ICR40		- - - 11111 B (R/W)
0000040FH	ICR15		- - - 11111 B (R/W)	00000429H	ICR41		- - - 11111 B (R/W)
00000410H	ICR16		- - - 11111 B (R/W)	0000042AH	ICR42		- - - 11111 B (R/W)
00000411H	ICR17		- - - 11111 B (R/W)	0000042BH	ICR43		- - - 11111 B (R/W)
00000412H	ICR18		- - - 11111 B (R/W)	0000042CH	ICR44		- - - 11111 B (R/W)
00000413H	ICR19		- - - 11111 B (R/W)	0000042DH	ICR45		- - - 11111 B (R/W)
00000414H	ICR20		- - - 11111 B (R/W)	0000042EH	ICR46		- - - 11111 B (R/W)
00000415H	ICR21		- - - 11111 B (R/W)	0000042FH	ICR47		- - - 11111 B (R/W)
00000416H	ICR22		- - - 11111 B (R/W)	00000431H	HRCL		- - - 11111 B (R/W)
00000417H	ICR23		- - - 11111 B (R/W)	00000430H	DICR		- - - - - - - 0 B (R/W)
00000418H	ICR24		- - - 11111 B (R/W)				
00000419H	ICR25		- - - 11111 B (R/W)				

Access type(s) in parenthesis
R/W : Read and write access type
– : Vacant

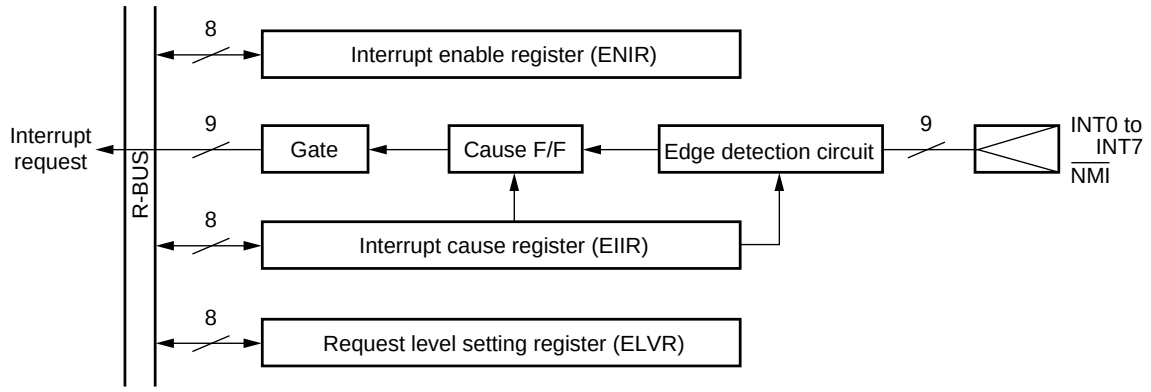
12. External Interrupt/NMI Control Block

The external interrupt/NMI control block controls external interrupt request signals input to $\overline{NMI}$ and INT0 to INT 7 pins.

Detecting levels can be selected from “H”, “L”, rising edge and falling edge (not for $\overline{NMI}$).

INT1 and INT0 can be used as a DMA request signal.

- **Block diagram**



- **Registers**

Address	bit 15	bit 8	bit 0	Initial value	
00000095H		ENIR		00000000 B	(R/W)
00000094H	EIRR			00000000 B	(R/W)
00000098H	ELVR			00000000 B 00000000 B	(R/W)

Access type(s) in parenthesis
R/W : Read and write access type

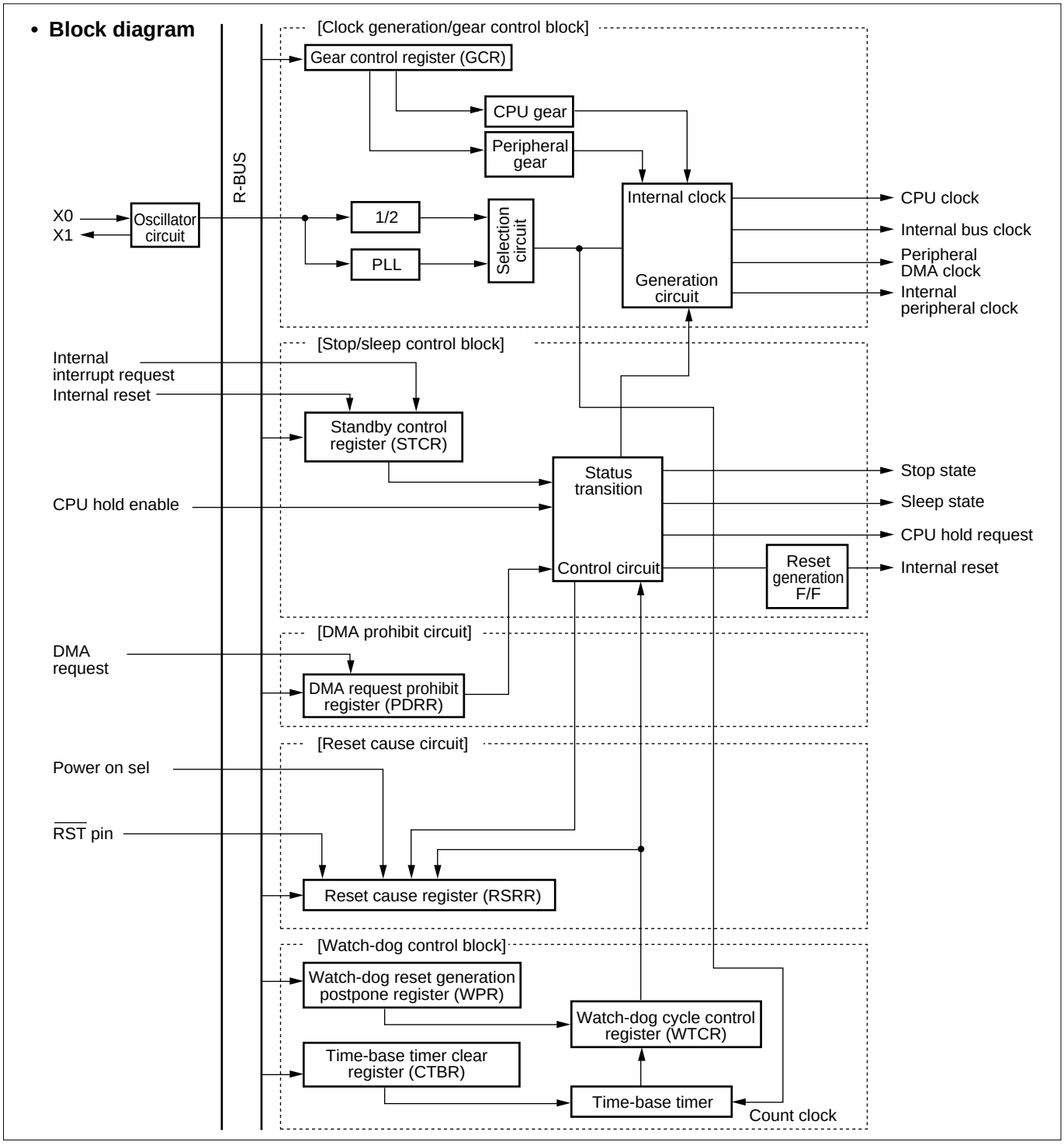
MB91103 Series

13. Clock Generation/control Block

The clock generation/control block consists of the following 6 blocks:

- CPU clock generation (including gear function)
- Peripheral clock generation (including gear function)
- Reset generation and cause hold
- Standby function
- DMA request prohibit
- PLL (duty ratio adjustment circuit included)

- **Block diagram**



• **Registers**

Address	bit 15	bit 8	bit 0	Initial value	
00000480H	RSRR/WTCR			1 - X X X - 0 0 B	(R/W)
00000481H		STCR		0 0 0 1 1 1 - - B	(R/W)
00000482H	PDRR			- - - - 0 0 0 0 B	(R/W)
00000483H		CTBR		X X X X X X X X B	(W)
00000484H	GCR			1 1 - - 1 1 - 1 B	(R/W)
00000485H		WPR		X X X X X X X X B	(W)

Access type(s) in parenthesis
R/W : Read and write access type
W : Write only
– : Vacant
X : Not fixed

14. DRAM Controller

The DRAM controller controls interface between CPU and DRAM.

This function is active only when DRME bit of AMD4, AMD5 are set to “1”.

The DMCR register also controls parity check functions. This function is active other than the DRAM interface.

• **Registers**

Address	bit 15	bit 0	Initial value	
0000062CH	DMCR4		00000000 B 0000000 - B	(R/W)
0000062EH	DMCR5		00000000 B 0000000 - B	(R/W)

Access type(s) in parenthesis
R/W : Read and write access type
– : Not used

■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

1. Absolute Maximum Ratings

(V_{SS} = 0.0 V)

Parameter	Symbol	Value		Unit	Remarks
		Min.	Max.		
Power supply voltage	V_{CC}	V_{SS} – 0.3	V_{SS} + 7.0	V	
Analog supply voltage *1	AV_{CC}	V_{SS} – 0.3	V_{SS} + 7.0	V	
Analog reference voltage *1	AVRH	V_{SS} – 0.3	V_{SS} + 7.0	V	
Analog reference voltage *1	AVRL	V_{SS} – 0.3	V_{SS} + 7.0	V	
Input voltage *2	V_I	V_{SS} – 0.3	V_{CC} + 0.3	V	
Output voltage *2	V_O	V_{SS} – 0.3	V_{CC} + 0.3	V	
“L” level maximum output current *3	I_{OL}	—	10	mA	
“L” level average output current *4	I_{OLAV}	—	8	mA	
“L” level maximum total output current	ΣI_{OL}	—	100	mA	
“L” level average total output current *5	ΣI_{OLAV}	—	50	mA	
“H” level maximum output current *3	I_{OH}	—	–10	mA	
“H” level average output current *4	I_{OHAV}	—	–4	mA	
“H” level maximum total output current	ΣI_{OH}	—	–50	mA	
“H” level average total output current *5	ΣI_{OHAV}	—	–20	mA	
Power dissipation	P_D	—	990	mW	
Operating temperature	T_A	–10	+70	°C	
Storage temperature	Tstg	–55	+150	°C	

*1: Make sure that the voltage does not exceed V_{CC} + 0.3 V.
Make sure AV_{CC} does not exceed V_{CC} when turning on the device.

*2: V_I and V_O must not exceed V_{CC} + 0.3 V.

*3: Maximum output current is a peak current value measured at a corresponding pin.

*4: Average output current is an average current for a 100 ms period at a corresponding pin.

*5: Average total output current is an average current for a 100 ms period for all corresponding pins.

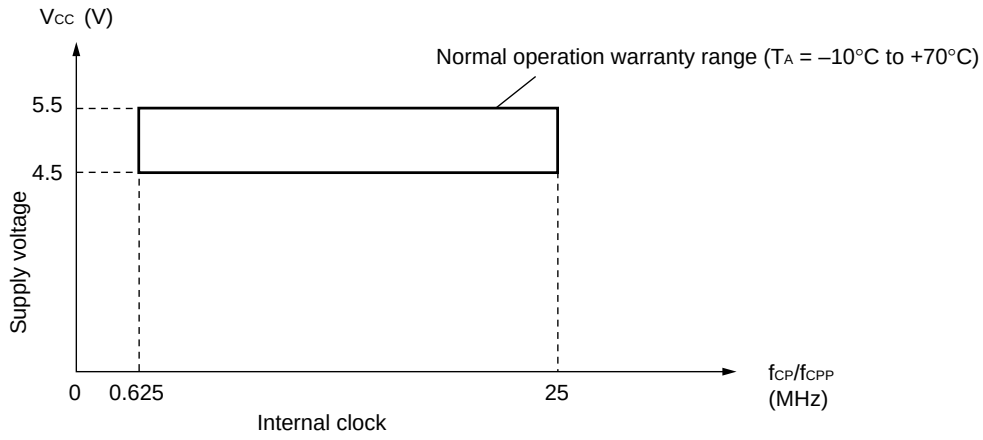
WARNING: Semiconductor devices can be permanently damaged by application of stress (voltage, current, temperature, etc.) in excess of absolute maximum ratings. Do not exceed these ratings.

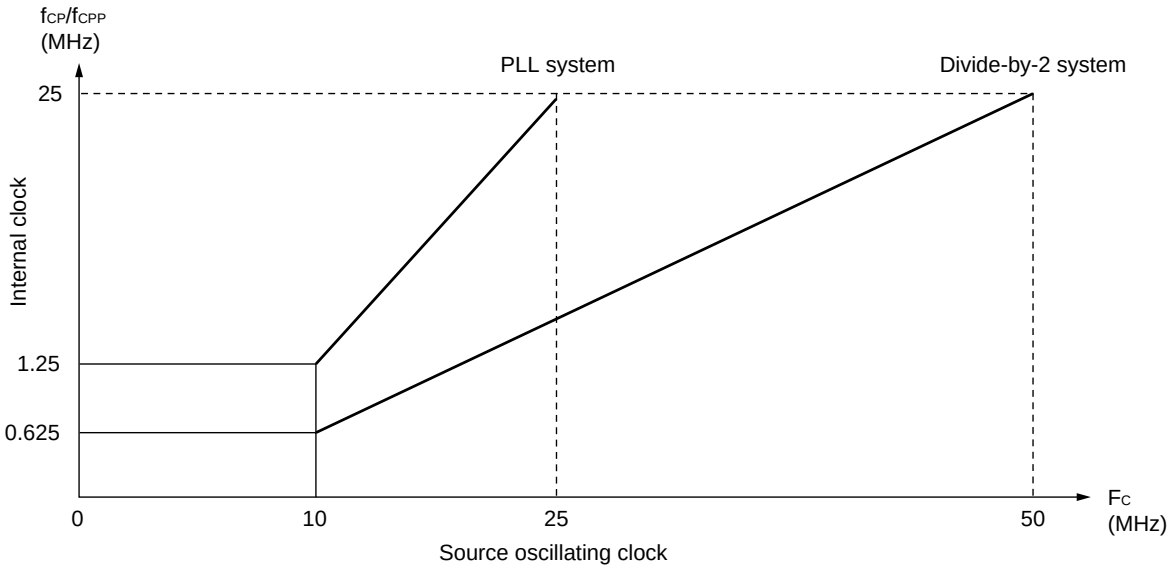
2. Recommended Operating Conditions

(V_{SS} = 0.0 V)

Parameter	Symbol	Value		Unit	Remarks
		Min.	Max.		
Power supply voltage	V_{CC}	4.5	5.5	V	Normal operation
		3.0	5.5	V	Retaining the RAM state in stop mode
Analog supply voltage	AV_{CC}	V_{SS} – 0.3	V_{CC} + 0.3	V	
Analog reference voltage	AVRH	AVRL	AV_{CC}	V	
	AVRL	AV_{SS}	AVRH	V	
Operating temperature	T_A	–10	+70	°C	

MB91103 Series





Note: • Use external clock if source oscillating clock > 25 MHz.
• PLL oscillation stabilizing period > 100 µs

WARNING: Recommended operating conditions are normal operating ranges for the semiconductor device. All the device's electrical characteristics are warranted when operated within these ranges.

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

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

3. DC Characteristics

(V_{CC} = +5.0 V±10%, V_{SS} = 0.0 V, T_A = –10°C to +70°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Pin name	Condition	Value			Unit	Remarks
				Min.	Typ.	Max.		
"H" level input voltage	V_{IH}	Input other than following symbols	—	0.7 V_{CC}	—	V_{CC} + 0.3	V	
	V_{IHS}	*1	—	0.8 V_{CC}	—	V_{CC} + 0.3	V	Hysteresis input
	V_{IHT}	*2	—	2.2	—	V_{CC} + 0.3	V	TTL level
	V_{IHM}	MD0 to MD2	—	V_{CC} – 0.3	—	V_{CC} + 0.3	V	
"L" level input voltage	V_{IL}	Input other than following symbols	—	V_{SS} – 0.3	—	0.3 V_{CC}	V	
	V_{ILS}	*1	—	V_{SS} – 0.3	—	0.2 V_{CC}	V	Hysteresis input
	V_{ILT}	*2	—	V_{SS} – 0.3	—	0.8	V	TTL level
	V_{ILM}	MD0 to MD2	—	V_{SS} – 0.3	—	V_{SS} + 0.3	V	
Open-drain output pin application voltage	V_D	PF6, PF7	—	V_{SS} – 0.3	—	V_{CC} + 0.3	V	
"H" level output voltage	V_{OH}	D00 to D23 A00 to A31 P8 to PI (Except for PF6, PF7)	V_{CC} = 4.5 V I_{OH} = –4.0 mA	4.0	—	—	V	
"L" level output voltage	V_{OL1}	D00 to D31 A00 to A23 P8 to PI (Except for PF6, PF7) (Except for PH4 to PH7) (Except for PI0 to PI2)	V_{CC} = 4.5 V I_{OL} = 8.0 mA	—	—	0.4	V	
	V_{OL2}	PH4 to PH7 PI0 to PI2	V_{CC} = 4.5 V I_{OL} = 12.0 mA	—	—	0.4	V	
	V_{OLD}	PF6, PF7	V_{CC} = 4.5 V I_{OL} = 4.0 mA	—	—	0.4	V	
Input leakage current (Hi-Z output leakage current)	I_{LI}	D00 to D31 A00 to A23 P8 to PI	V_{CC} = 5.5 V 0.45 V < V_I < V_{CC}	—	—	±5	µA	
Pull-up resistance	R_{PULL}	$\overline{RST}$	V_{CC} = 5.5 V V_I = 0.45 V	25	50	100	kΩ	
Power supply current	I_{CC}	V_{CC}	F_C = 25 MHz V_{CC} = 5.5 V	—	—	180	mA	
	I_{CCS}		F_C = 25 MHz V_{CC} = 5.5 V	—	—	100	mA	Sleep mode
Input capacitance	C_{IN}	Except for V_{CC}, V_{SS}, AV_{CC}, AV_{SS}	—	—	10	—	pF	

*1: Hysteresis input pins :$\overline{HST}$, $\overline{NMI}$, PE0 to PE4, PE6, PE7, PF1, PF2, PF4, PF5, PG1 to PG3, PH0 to PH3, $\overline{RST}$

*2: TTL level input pins :D00 to D31, RDY, BRQ, PAR0 to PAR3

4. AC Characteristics

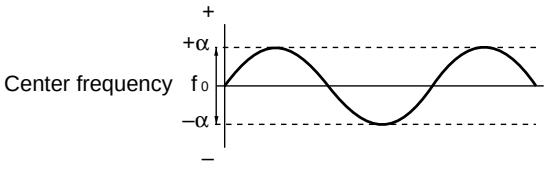
(1) Clock Timing Rating

(V_{CC} = +5.0 V±10%, V_{SS} = 0.0 V, T_A = –10°C to +70°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Pin name	Condition	Value		Unit	Remarks
				Min.	Max.		
Clock frequency	F_C	X0 X1	—	10	50	MHz	
Clock cycle time	t_C	X0 X1		20	100	ns	
Frequency shift ratio (when locked) *1	Δf	—		—	5	%	
Input clock pulse width	P_{WH} P_{WL}	X0		8.5	—	ns	
Input clock rising/falling time	t_{CR} t_{CF}	X0		—	8	ns	t_{CR} + t_{CF}
Internal operating clock frequency	f_{CP}	—		0.625 *2	25	MHz	CPU system
	f_{CPP}	—		0.625 *2	25	MHz	Peripheral system
Internal operating clock cycle time	t_{CP}	—		40	1600 *2	ns	CPU system
	t_{CPP}	—		40	1600 *2	ns	Peripheral system

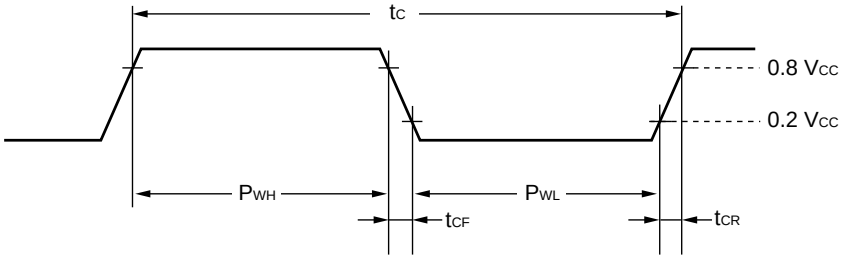
*1: Frequency shift ratio stands for deviation ratio of the operating clock from the center frequency in the clock multiplication system.

$$\Delta f = \frac{|\alpha|}{f_0} \times 100\ (\%)$$



*2: These values are for a minimum clock of 10 MHz input to X0, a divide-by-2 system of the source oscillation and a 1/8 gear.

- **AC rating measurement conditions**



(2) Clock Output Timing

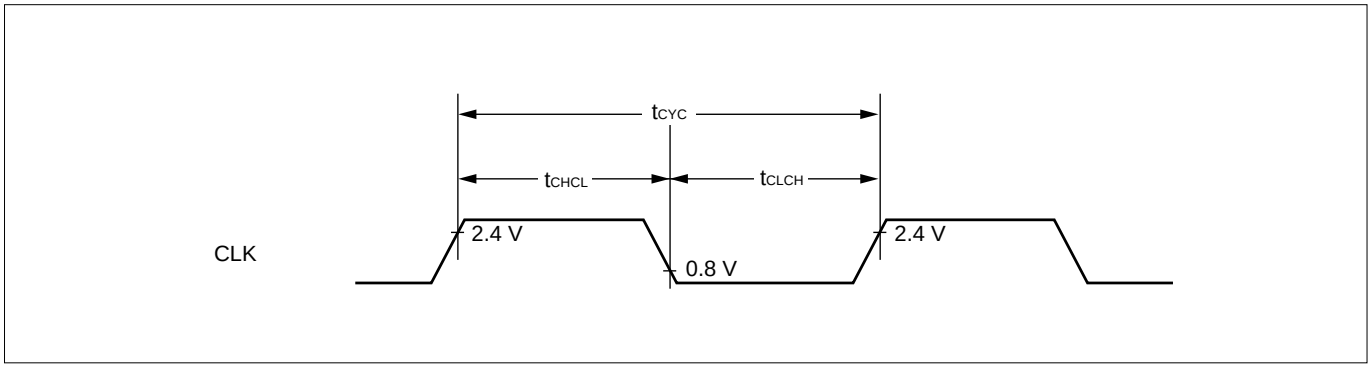
(V_{CC} = +5.0 V±10%, V_{SS} = 0.0 V, T_A = –10°C to +70°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Pin name	Condition	Value		Unit	Remarks
				Min.	Max.		
Cycle time	t_{CYC}	CLK	—	t_{CP}	—	ns	*1
CLK ↑ → CLK ↓	t_{CHCL}	CLK		1/2 × t_{CYC} – 10	1/2 × t_{CYC} + 10	ns	*2
CLK ↓ → CLK ↑	t_{CLCH}	CLK		1/2 × t_{CYC} – 10	1/2 × t_{CYC} + 10	ns	*3

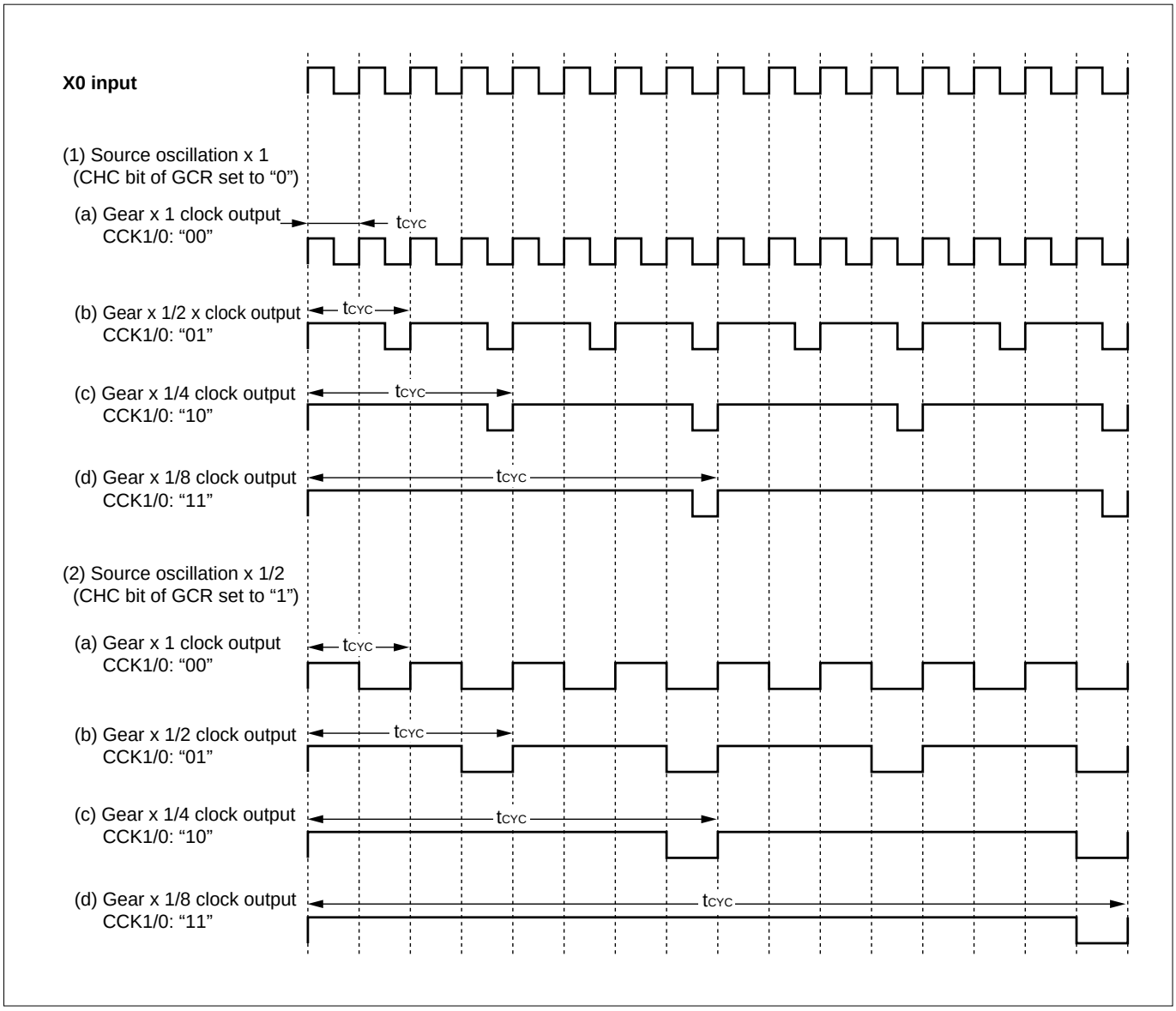
*1: t_{CYC} is a frequency for 1 clock cycle including a gear cycle.

*2: This rating is for a gear cycle of × 1.
When a gear cycle of 1/2, 1/4, 1/8 is selected, substitute n of the following equations with 1/2, 1/4, 1/8, respectively.
- Min. : (1 – n/2) × t_{CYC} – 10
- Max. : (1 – n/2) × t_{CYC} + 10

*3: This rating is for a gear cycle of × 1.
When a gear cycle of 1/2, 1/4, 1/8 is selected, substitute n of the following equations with 1/2, 1/4, 1/8, respectively.
- Min. : n/2 × t_{CYC} – 10
- Max. : n/2 × t_{CYC} + 10



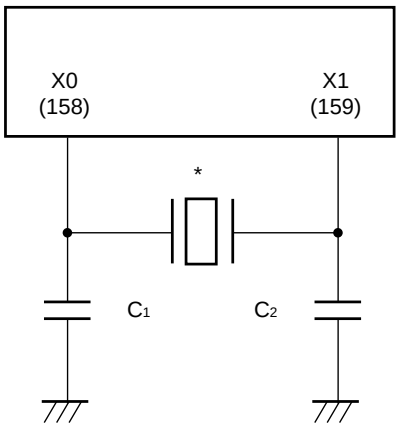
The relation between X0 input and clock output for configured by CHC/CCK1/CCK0 settings of GCR (Gear control register) is as follows:



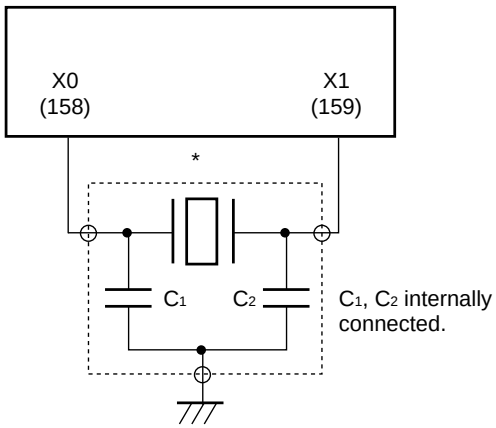
MB91103 Series

- **Ceramic oscillator applications**

Recommended circuit (2 contacts)



Recommended circuit (3 contacts)



* : Murata Mfg. Co., Ltd.

- **Discreet type**

Frequency range [MHz]	Model	Circuit parameter				Contact type
		C1 [pF]	C2 [pF]	Rf *1 [Ω]	Rd *2 [Ω]	
10.00 to 13.00	CSA ☐ MTZ	30	30	—	0	2 contacts
	CST ☐ MTW	(30)	(30)	—	0	3 contacts
13.01 to 15.99	CSA ☐ MXZ040	15	15	—	0	2 contacts
	CST ☐ MXW0C3	(15)	(15)	—	0	3 contacts
16.00 to 19.99	CSA ☐ MXZ040	10	10	—	0	2 contacts
	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	* * * *	* * * *	* * * *	* * * *	3 contacts
20.00 to 25.00	CSA ☐ MXZ040	5	5	—	0	2 contacts
	CST ☐ MXW0H1	(5)	(5)	—	0	3 contacts

*1: Feed-back resistance Rf internally connected in LSI.

*2: No damping resistance required.

( ): C_1 and C_2 internally connected.

• **SMD type**

Frequency range [MHz]	Model	Circuit parameter				Contact type
		C1 [pF]	C2 [pF]	Rf *1 [Ω]	Rd *2 [Ω]	
10.00 to 13.00	CSACS ☐ MT	30	30	—	0	2 contacts
	CSTCS ☐ MT	(30)	(30)	—	0	3 contacts
13.01 to 15.99	CSACS ☐ MX040	15	15	—	0	2 contacts
	CSTCS ☐ MX0C3	(15)	(15)	—	0	3 contacts
16.00 to 19.99	CSACS ☐ MX040	10	10	—	0	2 contacts
	CSTCS ☐ MX0C2	(10)	(10)	—	0	3 contacts
20.00 to 25.00	CSACS ☐ MX040	5	5	—	0	2 contacts
	CSTCS ☐ MX0H1	(5)	(5)	—	0	3 contacts

*1: Feed-back resistance Rf internally connected in LSI.

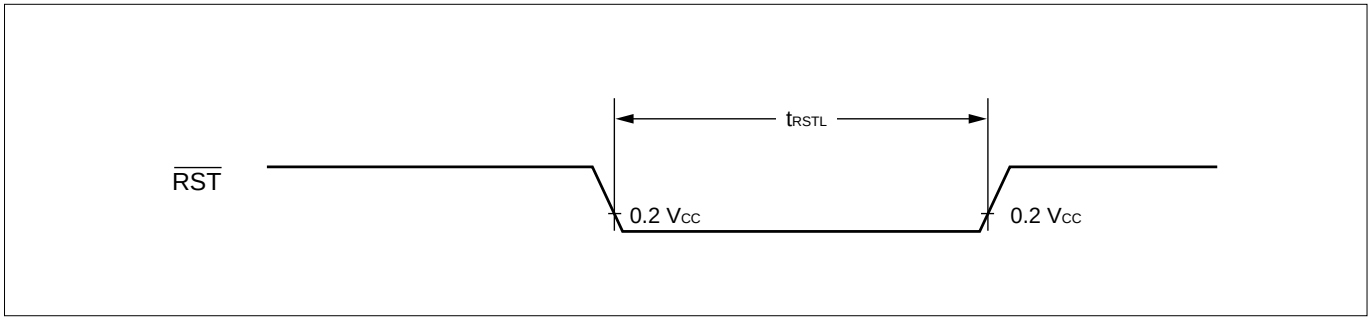
*2: No damping resistance required.

( ): C_1 and C_2 internally connected.

(3) Reset Input

(V_{CC} = +5.0 V±10%, V_{SS} = 0.0 V, T_A = –10°C to +70°C)

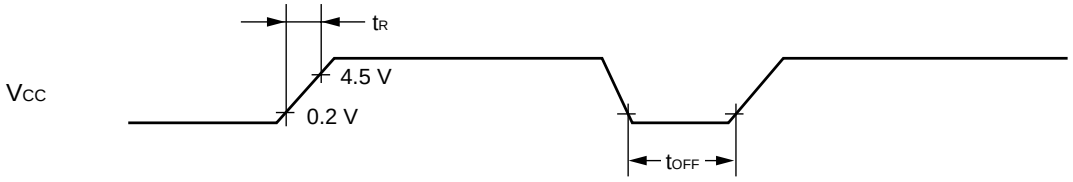
Parameter	Symbol	Pin name	Condition	Value		Unit	Remarks
				Min.	Max.		
Reset input time	t_{RSTL}	$\overline{RST}$	—	$t_{CP} \times 5$	—	ns	



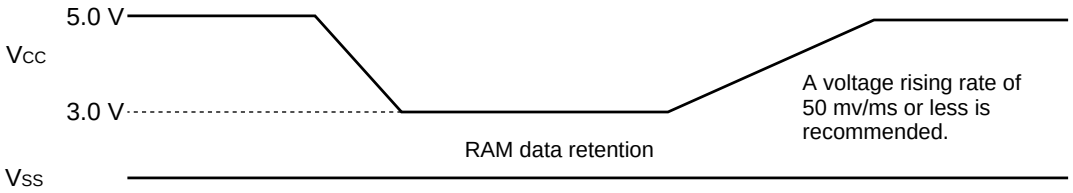
(4) Power-on Reset

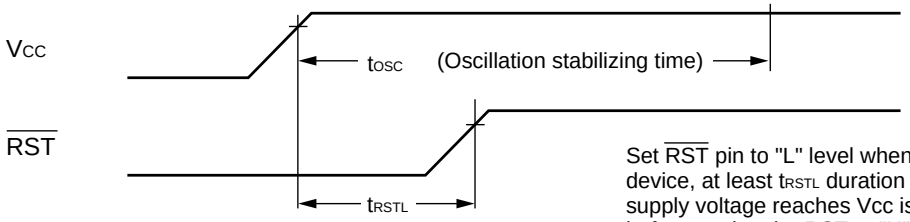
(V_{CC} = +5.0 V±10%, V_{SS} = 0.0 V, T_A = –10°C to +70°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Pin name	Condition	Value		Unit	Remarks
				Min.	Max.		
Power supply rising time	t_R	V_{CC}	—	—	30	ms	V_{CC} < 0.2 V before turning power supply
Power supply shut off time	t_{OFF}	V_{CC}		1	—	ms	For repeated operations
Oscillation stabilizing time	t_{OSC}	—		$2 \times t_C \times 2^{21}$	—	ns	



Sudden change in supply voltage during operation may initiate a power-on sequence.
To change supply voltage during operation, it is recommended to smoothly raise the voltage to avoid rapid fluctuations in the supply voltage.





Set $\overline{RST}$ pin to "L" level when turning on the device, at least t_{RSTL} duration after the supply voltage reaches Vcc is necessary before turning the RST to "H" level.

t_{RSTL}: Reset input time

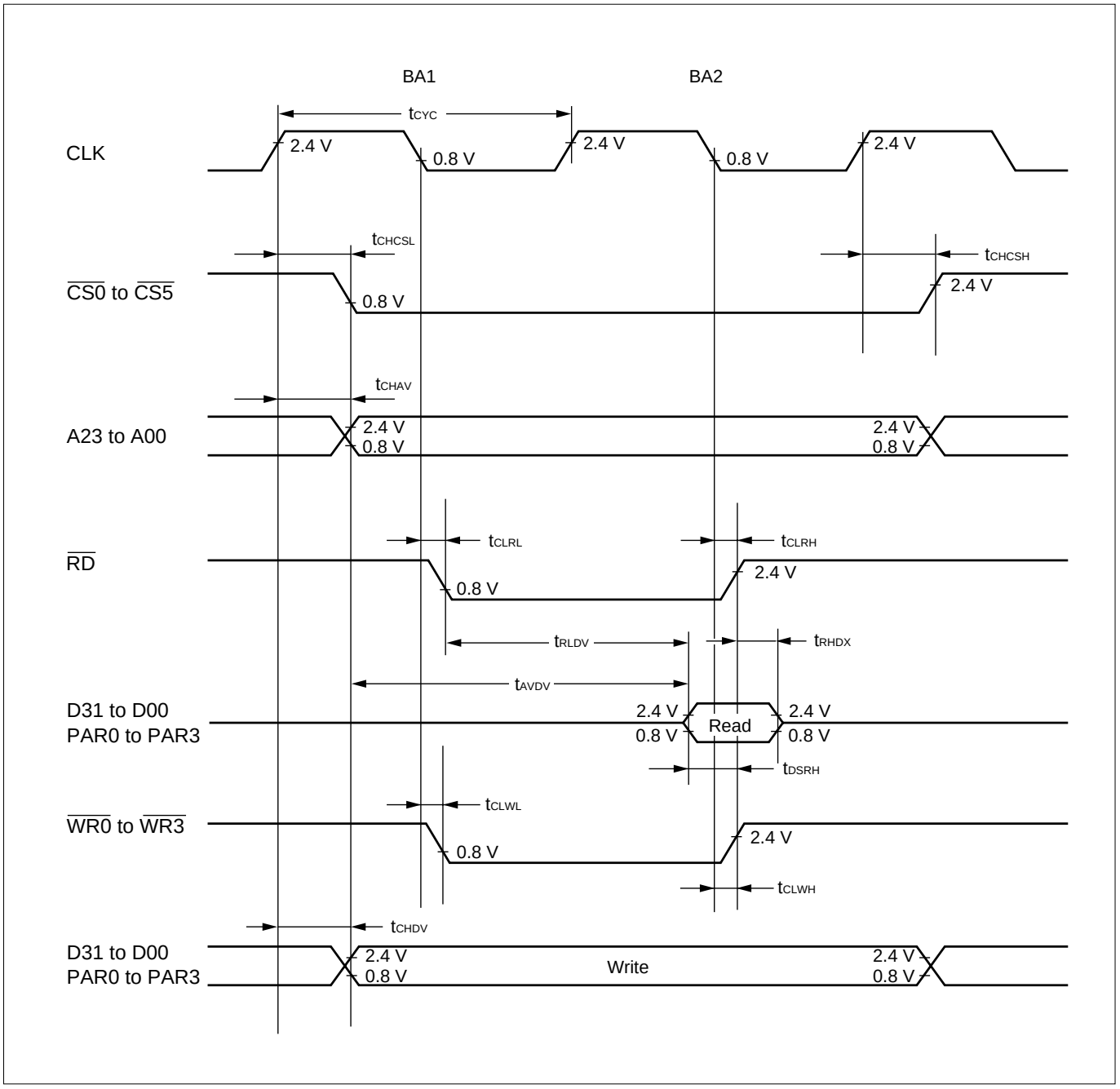
(5) Normal Bus Access Read/write Operation

(V_{CC} = +5.0 V±10%, V_{SS} = 0.0 V, T_A = –10°C to +70°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Pin name	Condition	Value		Unit	Remarks
				Min.	Max.		
$\overline{CS0}$ to $\overline{CS5}$ delay time	t_{CHCSL}	CLK $\overline{CS0}$ to $\overline{CS5}$	—	—	15	ns	
	t_{CHCSH}			—	15	ns	
Address delay time	t_{CHAV}	CLK A23 to A00		—	15	ns	
Data (parity) delay time	t_{CHDV}	CLK D31 to D00 PAR0 to PAR3		—	15	ns	
$\overline{RD}$ delay time	t_{CLRL}	CLK $\overline{RD}$		—	6	ns	
	t_{CLRH}			—	6	ns	
$\overline{WR0}$ to $\overline{WR3}$ delay time	t_{CLWL}	CLK $\overline{WR0}$ to $\overline{WR3}$		—	6	ns	
	t_{CLWH}			—	6	ns	
Valid address → valid data (parity) input time	t_{AVDV}	A23 to A00 D31 to D00 PAR0 to PAR3		—	$3/2 \times t_{CYC}$ – 25	ns	*1 *2
$\overline{RD}$ ↓→ valid data (parity) input time	t_{RLDV}	$\overline{RD}$ D31 to D00 PAR0 to PAR3		—	t_{CYC} – 10	ns	*1
Data (parity) set up → $\overline{RD}$ ↑ time	t_{DSRH}			10	—	ns	
$\overline{RD}$ ↑→ data (parity) hold time	t_{RHDX}			0	—	ns	

*1: When bus timing is delayed by automatic wait insertion or RDY input, add (t_{CYC} × extended cycle number for delay) to this rating.

*2: This rating is for a gear cycle of × 1.
When a gear cycle of 1/2, 1/4, 1/8 is selected, substitute n in the following equation with 1/2, 1/4, 1/8, respectively.
- Equation: $(2 – n/2) \times t_{CYC} – 25$

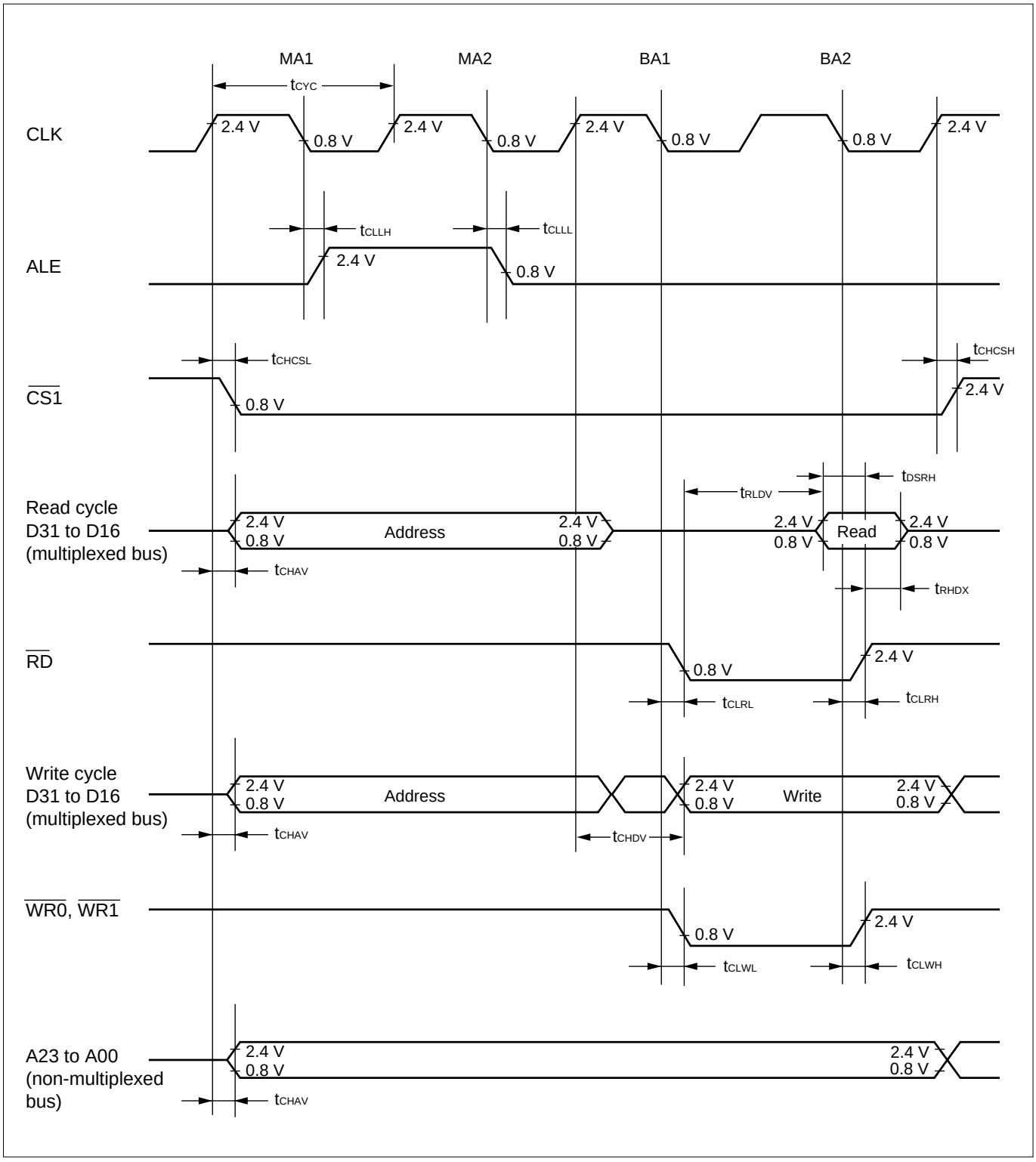


(6) Time-sharing Bus Read/Write Operation

(V_{CC} = +5.0 V±10%, V_{SS} = 0.0 V, T_A = –10°C to +70°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Pin name	Condition	Value		Unit	Remarks
				Min.	Max.		
ALE delay time	t_{CLLH}	CLK ALE	—	—	6	ns	
	t_{CLLL}			—	6	ns	
$\overline{CS1}$ delay time	t_{CHCSL}	CLK $\overline{CS1}$		—	15	ns	
	t_{CHCSH}			—	15	ns	
Address delay time	t_{CHAV}	CLK D31 to D16		—	15	ns	
Data delay time	t_{CHDV}	CLK D31 to D16		—	15	ns	
$\overline{RD}$ delay time	t_{CLRL}	CLK $\overline{RD}$		—	6	ns	
	t_{CLRH}			—	6	ns	
$\overline{WR0}$, $\overline{WR1}$ delay time	t_{CLWL}	CLK $\overline{WR0}$, $\overline{WR1}$		—	6	ns	
	t_{CLWH}			—	6	ns	
$\overline{RD}$ ↓→ valid data input time	t_{RLDV}	$\overline{RD}$ D31 to D16		—	t_{CYC} – 10	ns	*
Data set up → $\overline{RD}$ ↑ time	t_{DSRH}			10	—	ns	
$\overline{RD}$ ↑→ data hold time	t_{RHDX}			0	—	ns	

* : When bus timing is delayed by automatic wait insertion or RDY input, add (t_{CYC} × extended cycle number for delay) to this rating.

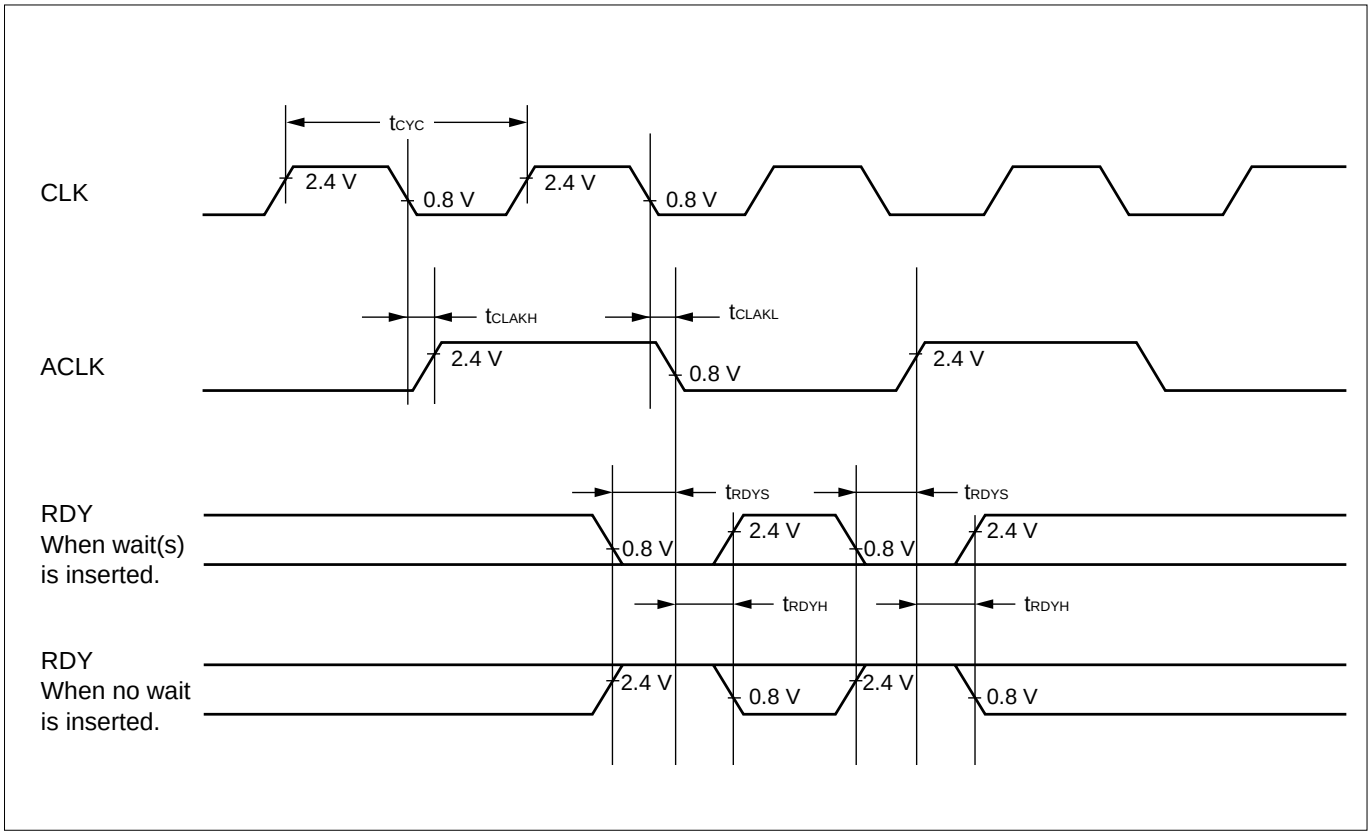


MB91103 Series

(7) Ready Input Timing

(V_{CC} = +5.0 V±10%, V_{SS} = 0.0 V, T_A = –10°C to +70°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Pin name	Condition	Value		Unit	Remarks
				Min.	Max.		
ACLK delay time	t_{CLAKH}	CLK ACLK	—	—	6	ns	
	t_{CLAKL}			—	6	ns	
RDY set up time → ACLK ↑↓	t_{RDYS}	RDY ACLK		10	—	ns	
ACLK ↑↓→ RDY hold time	t_{RDYH}	ACLK RDY		0	—	ns	

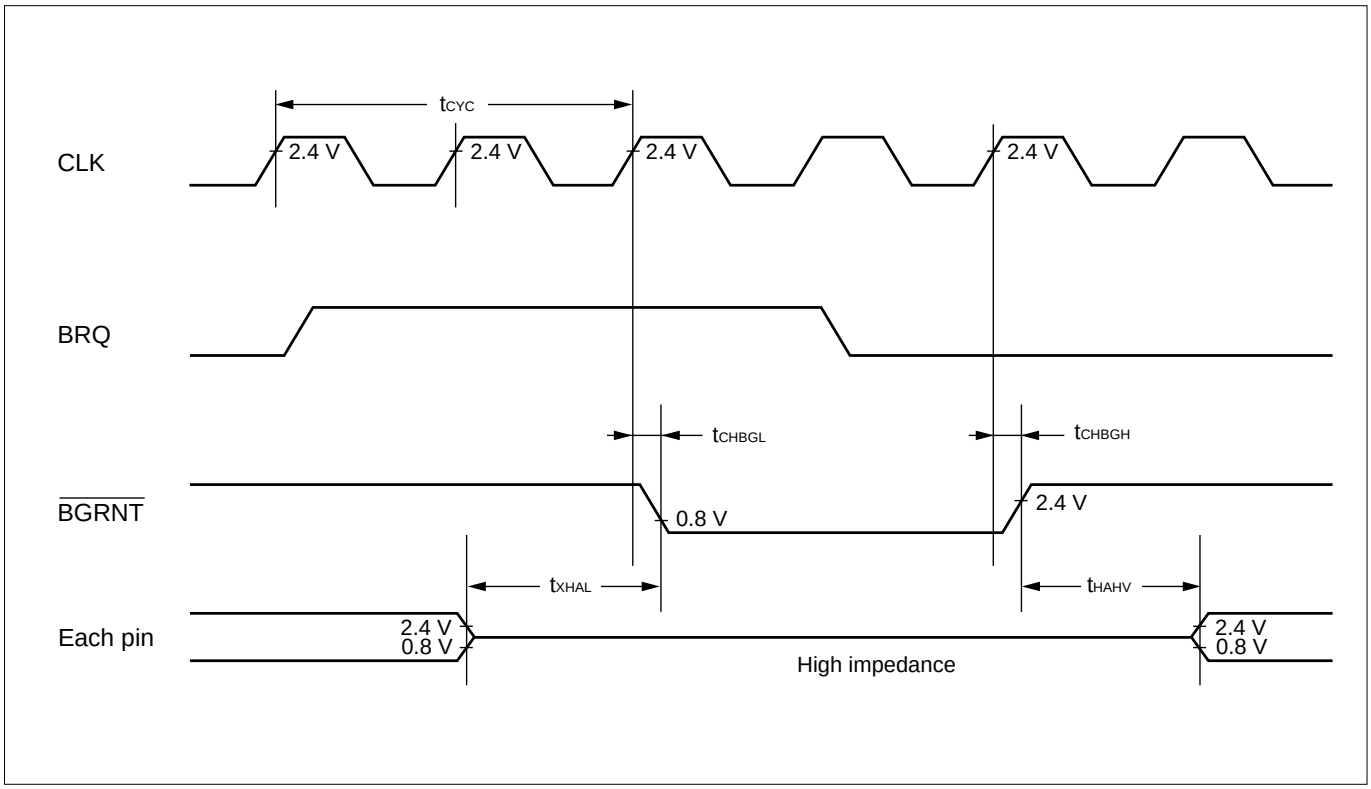


(8) Hold Timing

(V_{CC} = +5.0 V±10%, V_{SS} = 0.0 V, T_A = –10°C to +70°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Pin name	Condition	Value		Unit	Remarks
				Min.	Max.		
$\overline{BGRNT}$ delay time	t_{CHBGL}	CLK $\overline{BGRNT}$	—	—	6	ns	
	t_{CHBGH}			—	6	ns	
Pin floating → $\overline{BGRNT}$ ↓ time	t_{XHAL}	$\overline{BGRNT}$		t_{CYC} – 10	t_{CYC} + 10	ns	
$\overline{BGRNT}$ ↑→ pin valid time	t_{HAHV}			t_{CYC} – 10	t_{CYC} + 10	ns	

Note: There is a delay time of more than 1 cycle from BRQ input to $\overline{BGRNT}$ change.



(9) Normal DRAM Mode Read/Write Cycle

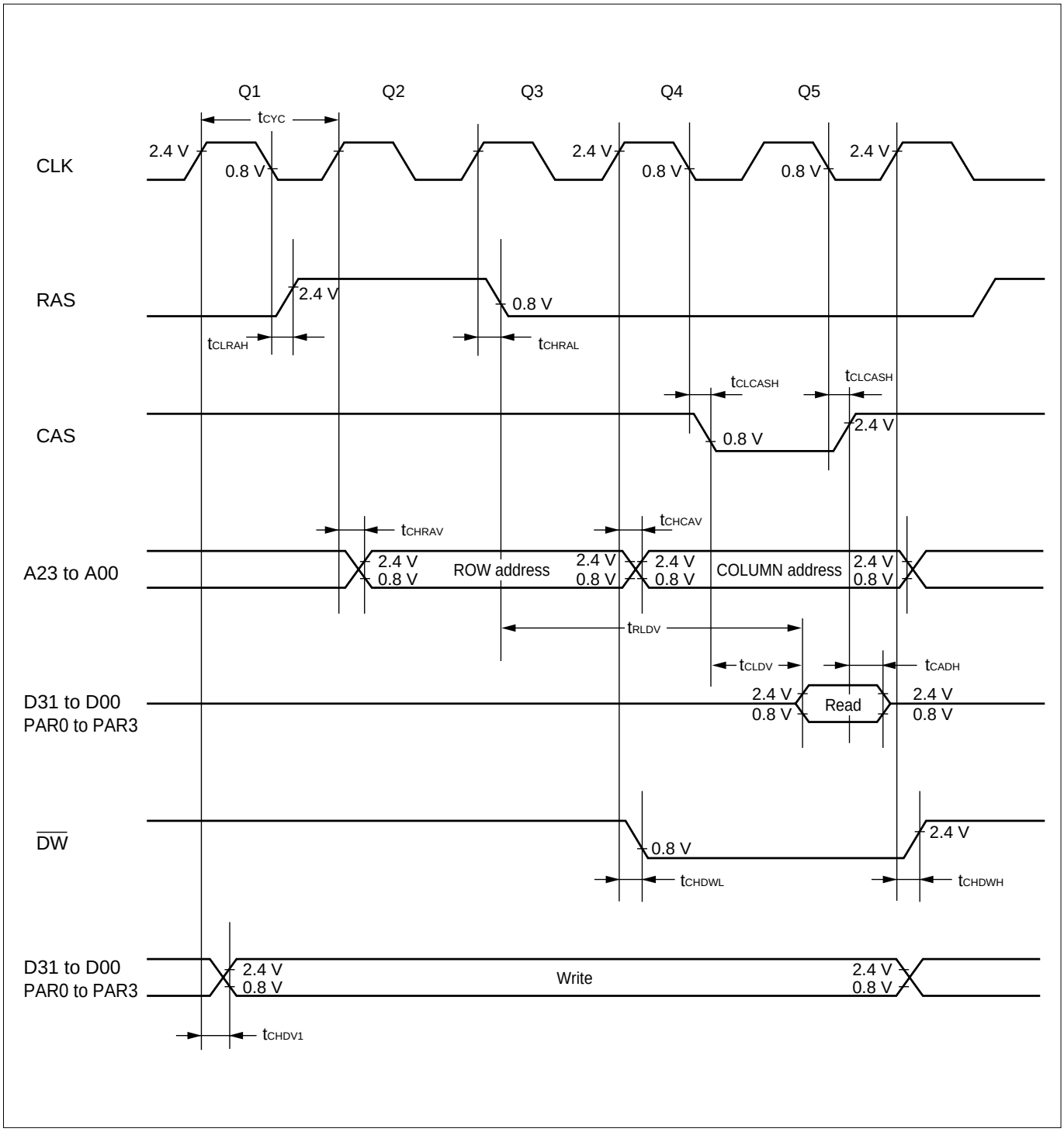
(V_{CC} = +5.0 V±10%, V_{SS} = 0.0 V, T_A = –10°C to +70°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Pin name	Condition	Value		Unit	Remarks
				Min.	Max.		
RAS delay time	t_{CLRAH}	CLK RAS	—	—	6	ns	
	t_{CHRAL}			—	6	ns	
CAS delay time	t_{CLCASL}	CLK CAS		—	6	ns	
	t_{CLCASH}			—	6	ns	
ROW address delay time	t_{CHRAV}	CLK A23 to A00		—	15	ns	
COLUMN address delay time	t_{CHCAV}			—	15	ns	
$\overline{DW}$ delay time	t_{CHDWL}	CLK $\overline{DW}$		—	15	ns	
	t_{CHDWH}			—	15	ns	
Output data (parity) delay time	t_{CHDV1}	CLK D31 to D00 PAR0 to PAR3		—	15	ns	
RAS ↓→ valid data (parity) input time	t_{RLDV}	RAS D31 to D00 PAR0 to PAR3		—	5/2 × t_{CYC} – 16	ns	*1 *2
CAS ↓→ valid data (parity) input time	t_{CLDV}	CAS D31 to D00 PAR0 to PAR3		—	t_{CYC} – 10	ns	*1
CAS ↑→ data (parity) hold time	t_{CADH}			0	—	ns	

CAS: CS0L to CS1H pins are for CAS signal outputs.
$\overline{DW}$: $\overline{DW0}$, $\overline{DW1}$ and CS0H to CS1H are used for $\overline{WE}$ outputs.

*1: When Q1 cycle or Q4 cycle is extended for “1” cycle, add t_{CYC} time to this rating.

*2: This rating is for a gear cycle of × 1.
When a gear cycle of 1/2, 1/4, 1/8 is selected, substitute “n” in the following equation with 1/2, 1/4, 1/8, respectively.
- Equation: (3 – n/2) × t_{CYC} – 16



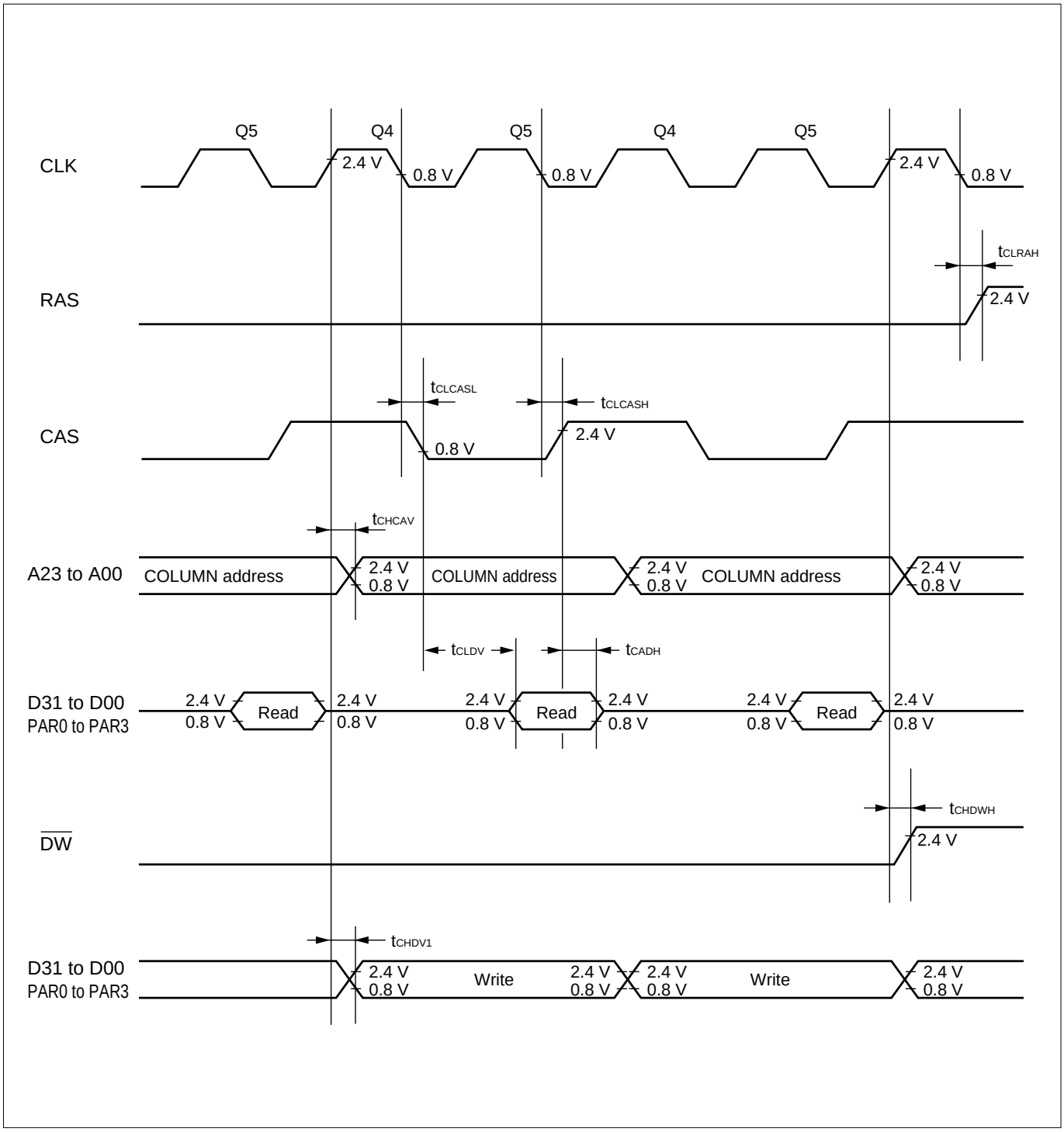
(10) Normal DRAM Mode Fast Page Read/Write Cycle

(V_{CC} = +5.0 V±10%, V_{SS} = 0.0 V, T_A = –10°C to +70°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Pin name	Condition	Value		Unit	Remarks
				Min.	Max.		
RAS delay time	t_{CLRAH}	CLK, RAS	—	—	6	ns	
CAS delay time	t_{CLCASL}	CLK CAS		—	6	ns	
	t_{CLCASH}			—	6	ns	
COLUMN address delay time	t_{CHCAV}	CLK A23 to A00		—	15	ns	
$\overline{DW}$ delay time	t_{CHDWH}	CLK $\overline{DW}$		—	15	ns	
Output data (parity) delay time	t_{CHDV1}	CLK D31 to D00 PAR0 to PAR3		—	15	ns	
CAS ↓→ valid data (parity) input time	t_{CLDV}	CAS D31 to D00 PAR0 to PAR3		—	t_{CYC} – 10	ns	*
CAS ↑→ data (parity) hold time	t_{CADH}			0	—	ns	

CAS: CS0L to CS1H pins are for CAS signal outputs.
$\overline{DW}$: $\overline{DW0}$, $\overline{DW1}$ and CS0H to CS1H are used for $\overline{WE}$ outputs.

* : When Q4 cycle is extended for 1 cycle, add t_{CYC} time to this rating.

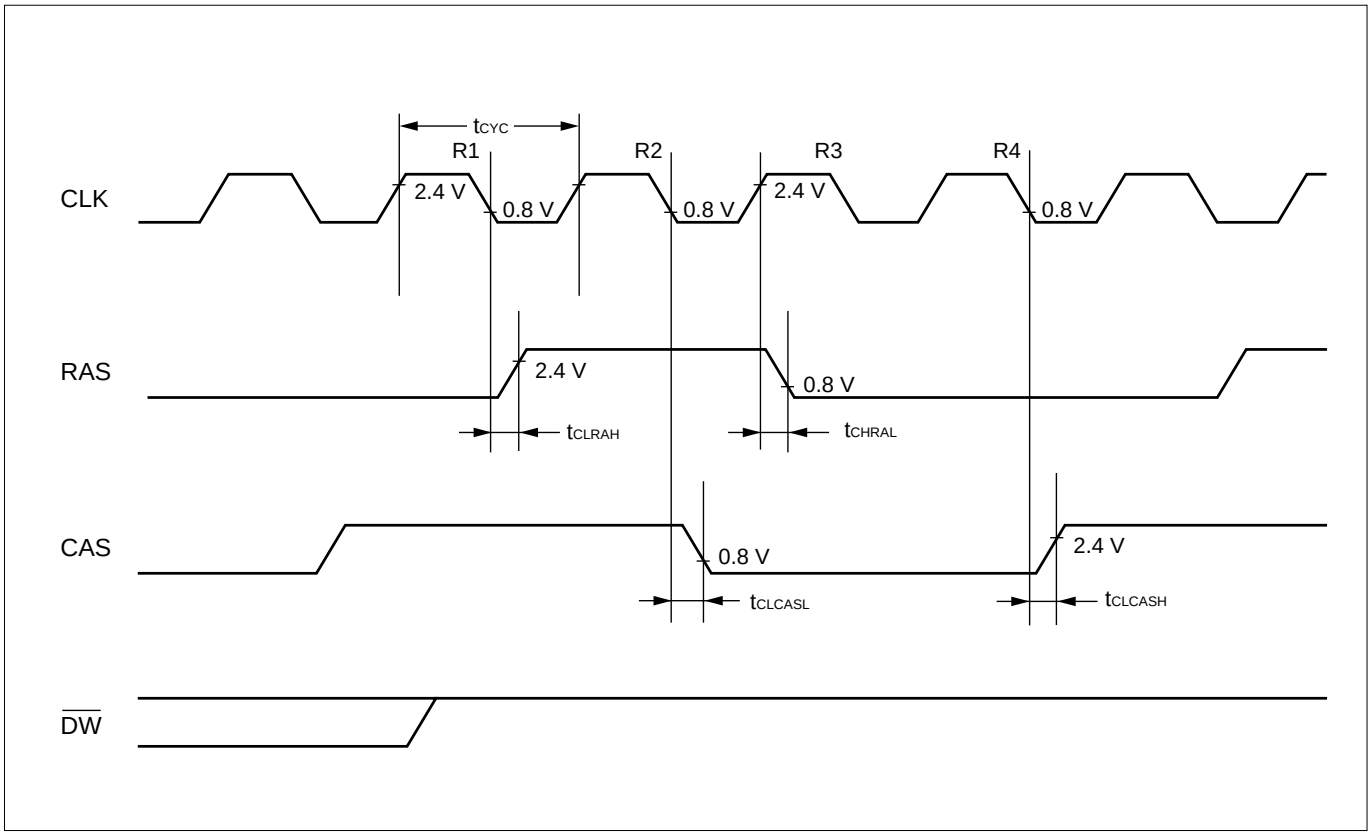


(11) CBR Refresh

(V_{CC} = +5.0 V±10%, V_{SS} = 0.0 V, T_A = –10°C to +70°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Pin name	Condition	Value		Unit	Remarks
				Min.	Max.		
RAS delay time	t_{CLRAH}	CLK RAS	—	—	6	ns	
	t_{CHRAL}			—	6	ns	
CAS delay time	t_{CLCASL}	CLK CAS		—	6	ns	
	t_{CLCASH}			—	6	ns	

CAS: CS0L to CS1H pins are for CAS signal outputs.

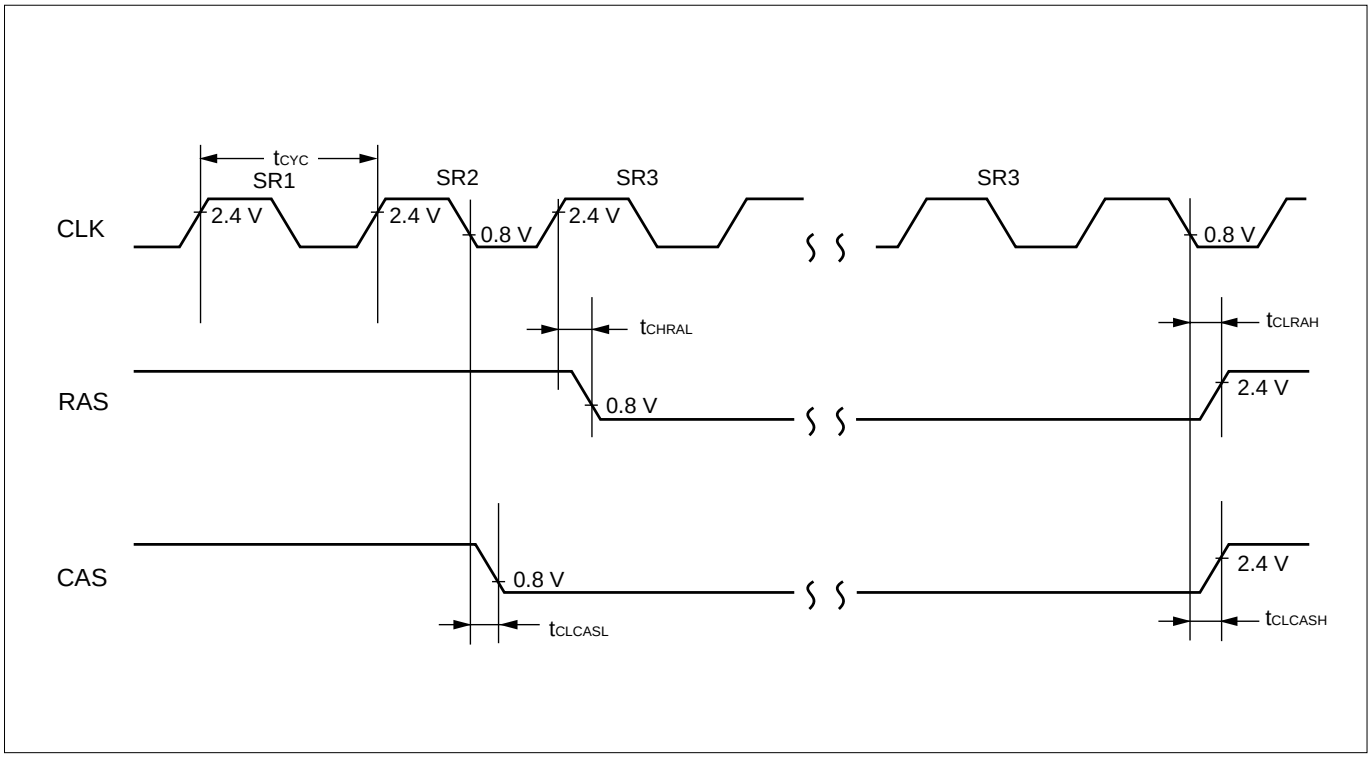


(12) Self Refresh

(V_{CC} = +5.0 V±10%, V_{SS} = 0.0 V, T_A = –10°C to +70°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Pin name	Condition	Value		Unit	Remarks
				Min.	Max.		
RAS delay time	t_{CLRAH}	CLK RAS	—	—	6	ns	
	t_{CHRAL}			—	6	ns	
CAS delay time	t_{CLCASL}	CLK CAS		—	6	ns	
	t_{CLCASH}			—	6	ns	

CAS: CS0L to CS1H pins are for CAS signal outputs.



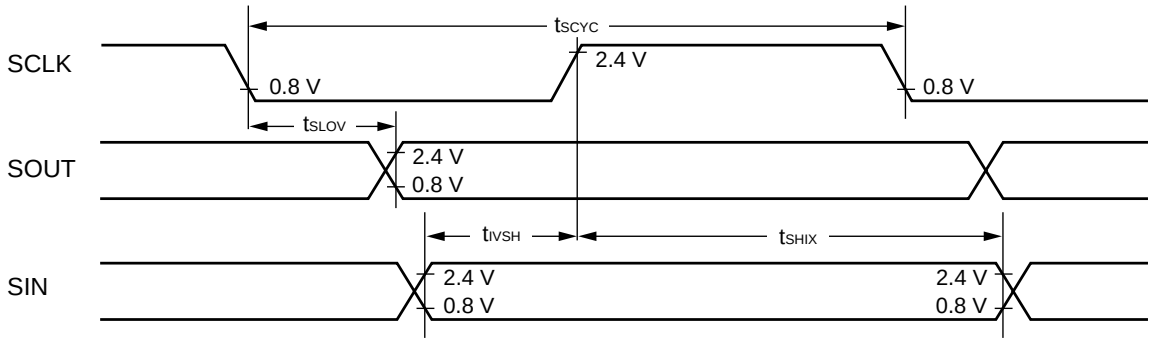
(13) UART Timing

(V_{CC} = +5.0 V±10%, V_{SS} = 0.0 V, T_A = –10°C to +70°C)

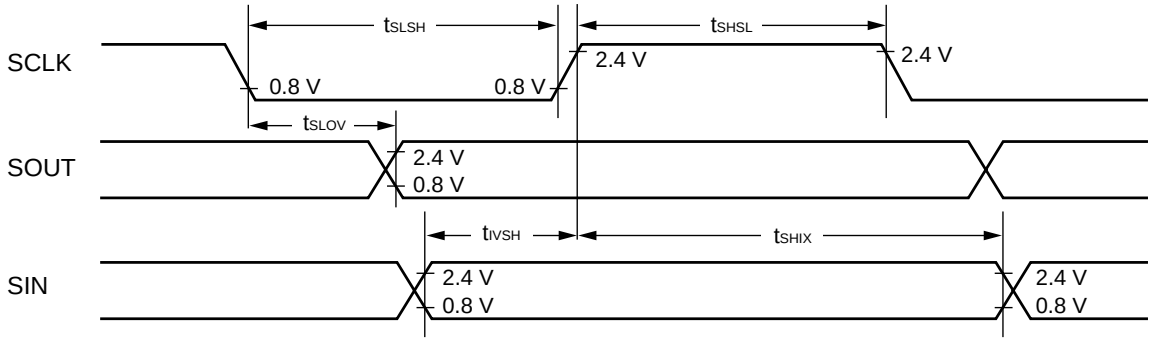
Parameter	Symbol	Pin name	Condition	Value		Unit	Remarks
				Min.	Max.		
Serial clock cycle time	t_{SCYC}	—	Internal shift clock mode	8 t_{CYCP}	—	ns	
SCLK ↓→ SOUT delay time	t_{SLOV}	—		–80	80	ns	
Valid SIN → SCLK ↑	t_{IVSH}	—		100	—	ns	
SCLK ↑→ valid SIN hold time	t_{SHIX}	—		60	—	ns	
Serial clock “H” pulse width	t_{SHSL}	—	External shift clock mode	4 t_{CYCP}	—	ns	
Serial clock “L” pulse width	t_{SLSH}	—		4 t_{CYCP}	—	ns	
SCLK ↓→ SOUT delay time	t_{SLOV}	—		—	150	ns	
Valid SIN → SCLK ↑	t_{IVSH}	—		60	—	ns	
SCLK ↑→ valid SIN hold time	t_{SHIX}	—		60	—	ns	

Notes: • This rating is for AC characteristics in CLK synchronous mode.
• t_{CYCP} is a cycle time of peripheral system clock.

- **Internal shift clock mode**



- **External shift clock mode**



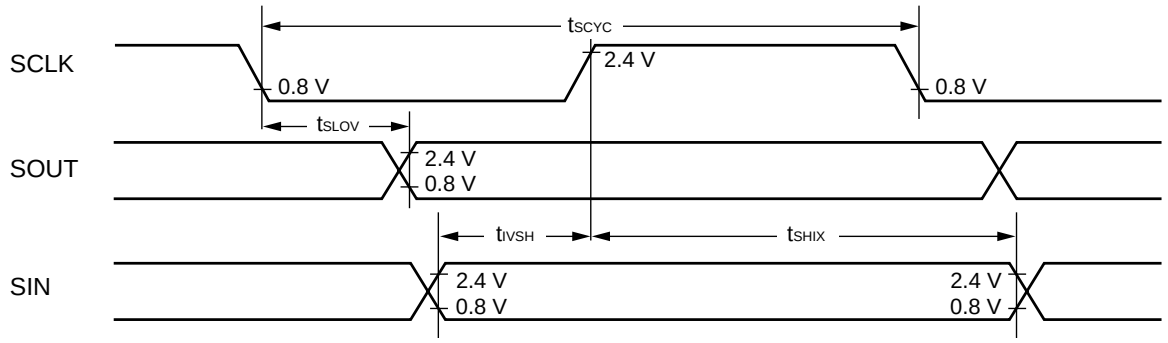
(14) I/O Extended Serial Timing

(V_{CC} = +5.0 V±10%, V_{SS} = 0.0 V, T_A = –10°C to +70°C)

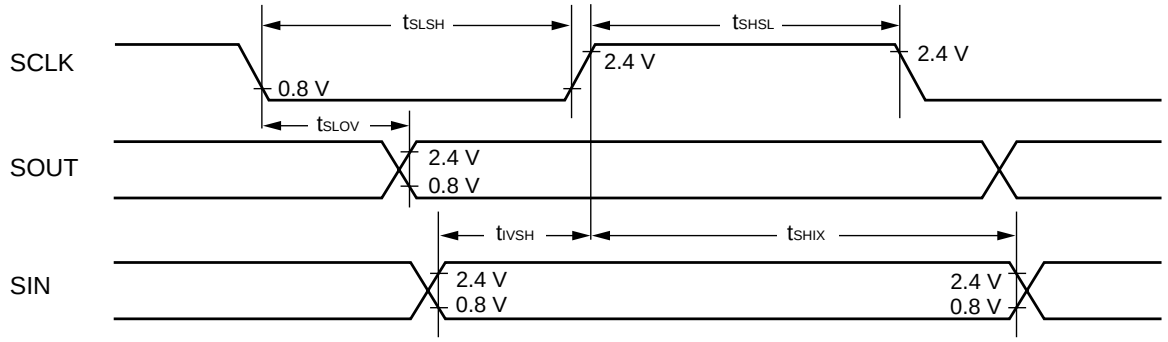
Parameter	Symbol	Pin name	Condition	Value		Unit	Remarks
				Min.	Max.		
Serial clock cycle time	t_{SCYC}	—	Internal shift clock mode	8 t_{CYCP}	—	ns	
SCLK ↓→ SOUT delay time	t_{SLOV}	—		—	80	ns	
Valid SIN → SCLK ↑	t_{IVSH}	—		1 t_{CYCP}	—	ns	
SCLK ↑→ valid SIN hold time	t_{SHIX}	—		1 t_{CYCP}	—	ns	
Serial clock “H” pulse width	t_{SHSL}	—	External shift clock mode	230	—	ns	Max. external frequency is 2 MHz
Serial clock “L” pulse width	t_{SLSH}	—		230	—	ns	
SCLK ↓→ SOUT delay time	t_{SLOV}	—		—	2 t_{CYCP}	ns	
Valid SIN → SCLK ↑	t_{IVSH}	—		1 t_{CYCP}	—	ns	
SCLK ↑→ valid SIN hold time	t_{SHIX}	—		2 t_{CYCP}	—	ns	

Note: t_{CYCP} is a cycle time of peripheral system clock.

- **Internal shift clock mode**



- **External shift clock mode**

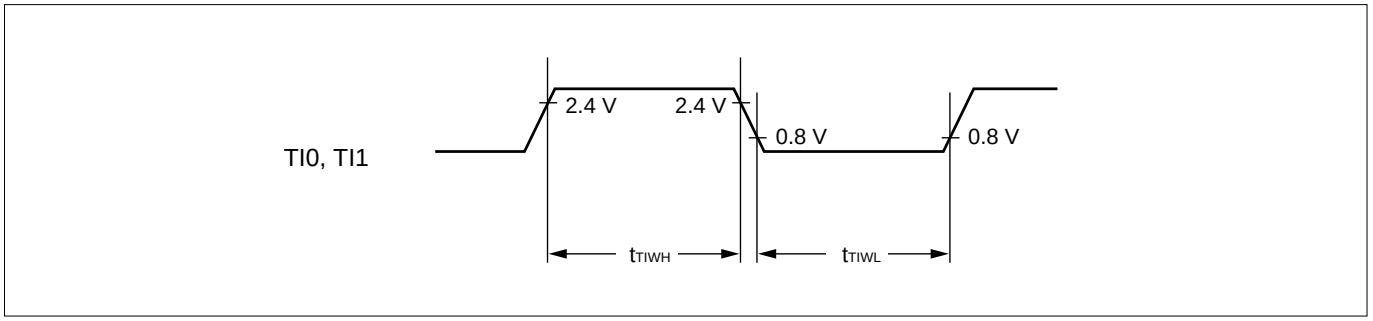


(15) Timer System Input Timing

(V_{CC} = +5.0 V±10%, V_{SS} = 0.0 V, T_A = –10°C to +70°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Pin name	Condition	Value		Unit	Remarks
				Min.	Max.		
Input pulse width	t_{TIWH} t_{TIWL}	TI0, TI1	—	2 t_{CYCP}	—	ns	

Note: t_{CYCP} is a cycle time of peripheral system clock.

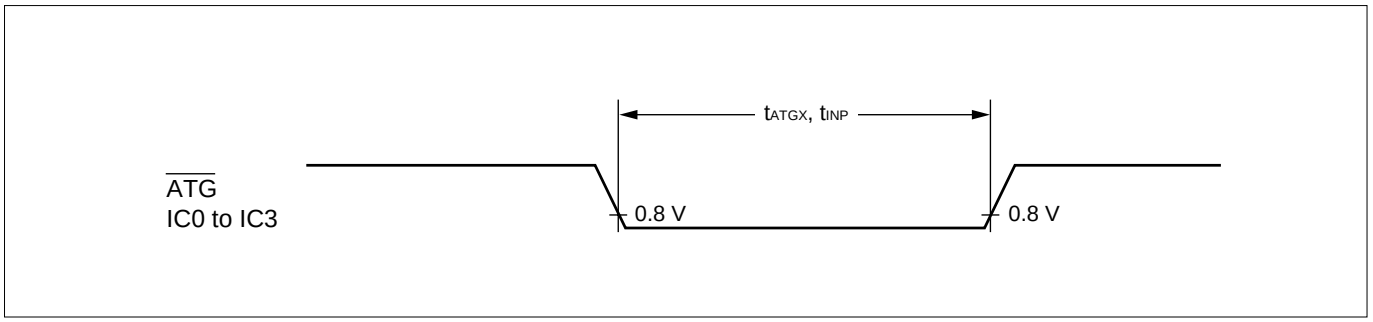


(16) Trigger System Input Timing

(V_{CC} = +5.0 V±10%, V_{SS} = 0.0 V, T_A = –10°C to +70°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Pin name	Condition	Value		Unit	Remarks
				Min.	Max.		
A/D start trigger input time	t_{ATGX}	$\overline{ATG}$	—	5 t_{CYCP}	—	ns	
Input capture input trigger	t_{INP}	IC0 to IC3		5 t_{CYCP}	—	ns	

Note: t_{CYCP} is a cycle time of peripheral system clock.



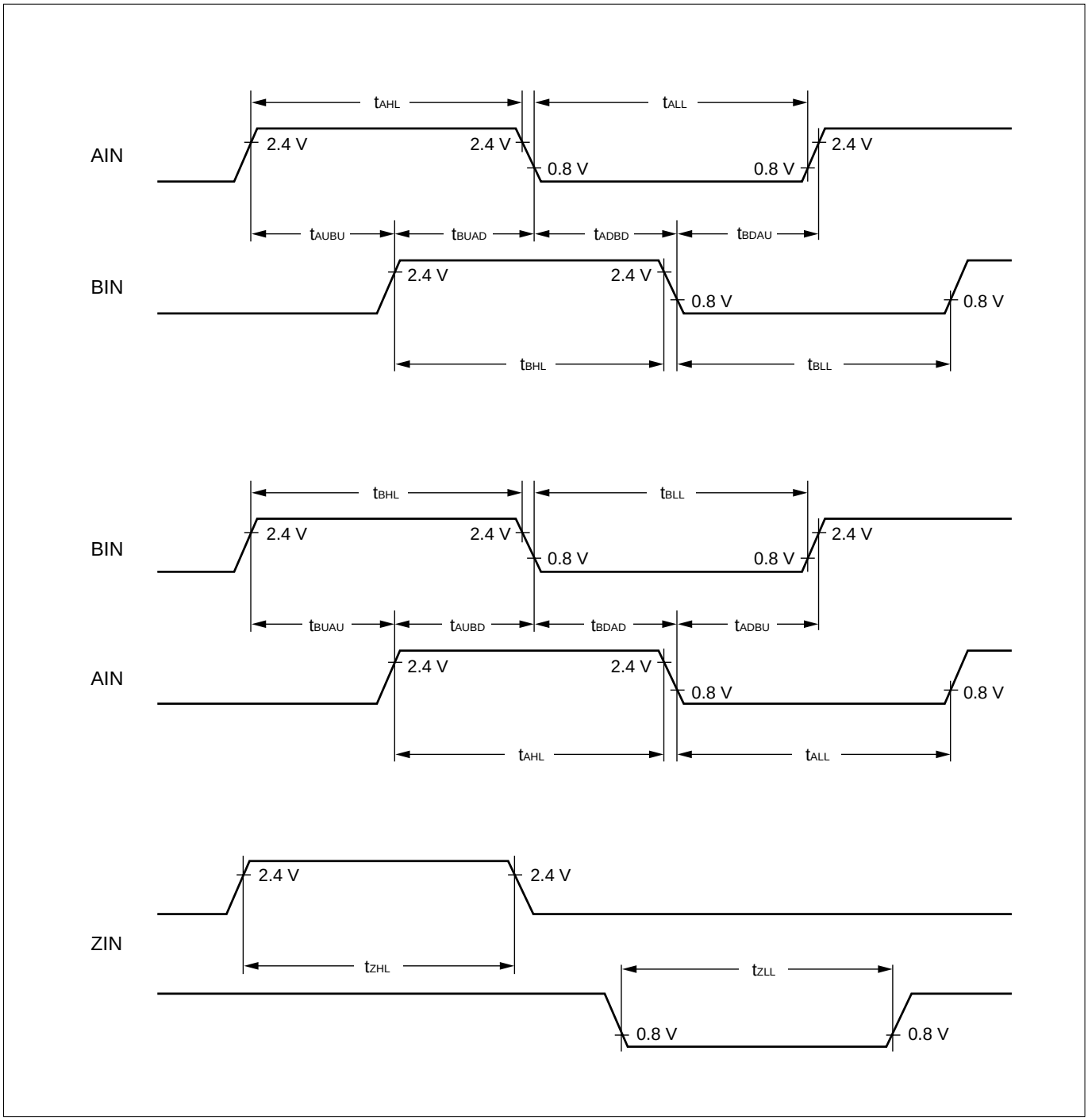
(17) Up/Down Counter Input Timing

(V_{CC} = +5.0 V±10%, V_{SS} = 0.0 V, T_A = –10°C to +70°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Pin name	Condition	Value		Unit	Remarks
				Min.	Max.		
AIN input “1” pulse width	t_{AHL}	AIN0 AIN1 BIN0 BIN1	—	8 t_{CYCP}	—	ns	
AIN input “0” pulse width	t_{ALL}			8 t_{CYCP}	—	ns	
BIN input “1” pulse width	t_{BHL}			8 t_{CYCP}	—	ns	
BIN input “0” pulse width	t_{BLL}			8 t_{CYCP}	—	ns	
AIN ↑→ BIN ↑ time	t_{AUBU}			4 t_{CYCP}	—	ns	
BIN ↑→ AIN ↓ time	t_{BUAD}			4 t_{CYCP}	—	ns	
AIN ↓→ BIN ↓ time	t_{ADBD}			4 t_{CYCP}	—	ns	
BIN ↓→ AIN ↑ time	t_{BDAU}			4 t_{CYCP}	—	ns	
BIN ↑→ AIN ↑ time	t_{BUAU}			4 t_{CYCP}	—	ns	
AIN ↑→ BIN ↓ time	t_{AUBD}			4 t_{CYCP}	—	ns	
BIN ↓→ AIN ↓ time	t_{BDAD}			4 t_{CYCP}	—	ns	
AIN ↓→ BIN ↑ time	t_{ADBU}			4 t_{CYCP}	—	ns	
ZIN input “1” pulse width	t_{ZHL}	ZIN0 ZIN1		4 t_{CYCP}	—	ns	
ZIN input “0” pulse width	t_{ZLL}			4 t_{CYCP}	—	ns	

Note: t_{CYCP} is a cycle time of peripheral system clock.

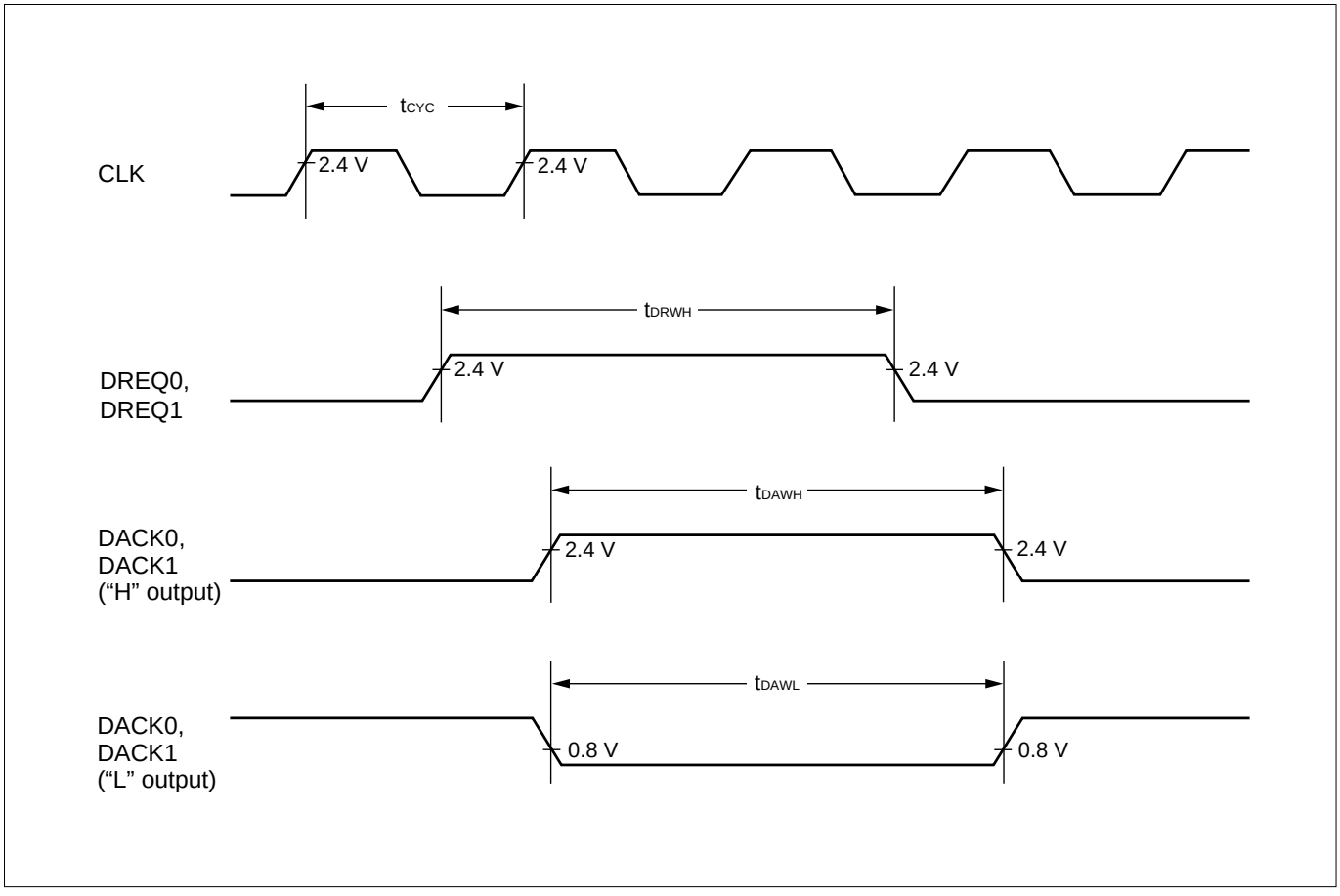
MB91103 Series



(18) DMA Controller Timing

(V_{CC} = +5.0 V±10%, V_{SS} = 0.0 V, T_A = –10°C to +70°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Pin name	Condition	Value		Unit	Remarks
				Min.	Max.		
DREQ input pulse width	t_{DRWH}	DREQ0 DREQ1	—	2 t_{CYC}	—	ns	
DACK “H” output pulse width	t_{DAWH}	DACK0 DACK1		t_{CYC}	3 t_{CYC}	ns	
DACK “L” output pulse width	t_{DAWL}	DACK0 DACK1		t_{CYC}	3 t_{CYC}	ns	



5. A/D Conversion Block Electrical Characteristics

(AV_{CC} = V_{CC} = +4.5 V to +5.5 V, AV_{SS} = V_{SS} = 0.0 V, T_A = –10°C to +70°C, +4.5 V ≤ AVRH – AVRL)

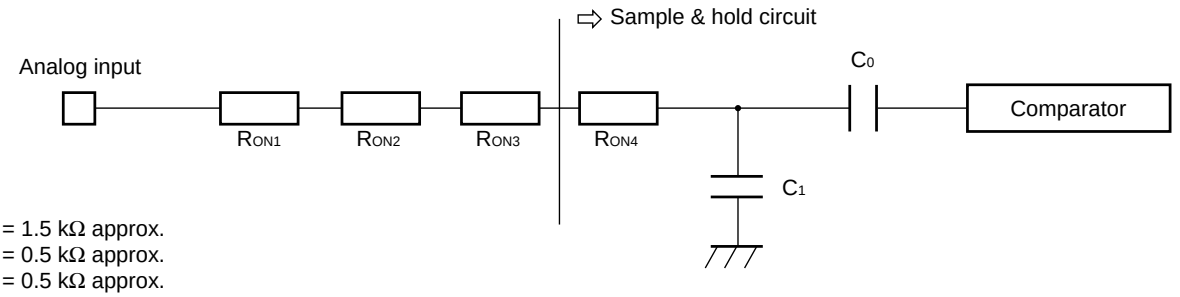
Parameter	Symbol	Pin name	Value			Unit
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	
Resolution	—	—	—	10	10	BIT
Total error	—	—	—	—	±3.0	LSB
Linearity error	—	—	—	—	±2.0	LSB
Differentiation linearity error	—	—	—	—	±1.5	LSB
Zero transition voltage	V_{OT}	AN0 to AN7	AVRL – 1.5	AVRL + 0.5	AVRL + 2.5	LSB
Full-scale transition voltage	V_{FST}	AN0 to AN7	AVRH – 4.5	AVRH – 1.5	AVRH + 0.5	LSB
Conversion time	—	—	5.6 *1	—	—	µs
Analog port input current	I_{AIN}	AN0 to AN7	—	0.1	10	µA
Analog input voltage	V_{AIN}	AN0 to AN7	AVRL	—	AVRH	V
Reference voltage	—	AVRH	AVRL	—	AV_{CC}	V
	—	AVRL	AV_{SS}	—	AVRH	V
Power supply current	I_A	AV_{CC}	—	4	—	mA
	I_{AH}		—	—	5 *2	µA
Reference voltage supply current	I_R	AVRH	—	200	—	µA
	I_{RH}		—	—	170 *2	µA
Conversion variance between channels	—	AN0 to AN7	—	—	4	LSB

*1: V_{CC} = 5.0 V ±10%, machine clock of 25 MHz

*2: Current value for A/D converters not in operation, CPU stop mode (V_{CC} = AV_{CC} = AVRH = 5.0 V)

Notes: • As the absolute value of |AVRH-AVRL| decreases, relative error increases.
• Output impedance of external circuit of analog input under following conditions;
Output impedance of external circuit < 7 kΩ approx.
If output impedance of external circuit is too high, analog voltage sampling time may be too short for accurate sampling (sampling time is 5.6 µs for a machine clock of 25 MHz).

• **Analog input circuit model plan**

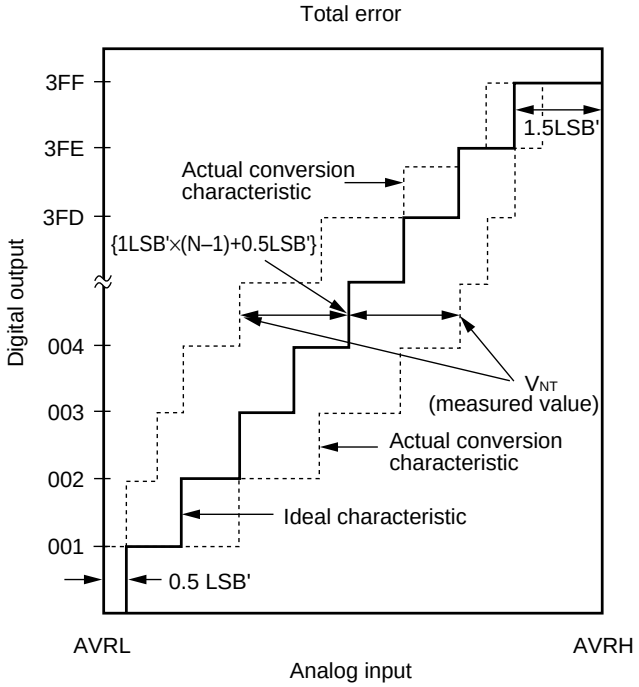


R_{ON1} = 1.5 kΩ approx.
R_{ON2} = 0.5 kΩ approx.
R_{ON3} = 0.5 kΩ approx.
R_{ON4} = 0.5 kΩ approx.
C_0 = 60 pF approx.
C_1 = 4 pF approx.

Note: Listed values are for reference purposes only.

6. Definitions of A/D Converter Descriptions

- Resolution
  The smallest change in analog voltage detected by A/D converter.
- Linearity error
  A deviation of actual conversion characteristic from a line connecting the zero-traction point (between “00 0000 0000” ↔ “00 0000 00001”) to the full-scale transition point (between “11 1111 1110” ↔ “11 1111 1111”).
- Differential linearity error
  A deviation of a step voltage for changing the LSB of output code from ideal input voltage.
- Total error
  A difference between actual value and theoretical value. The overall error includes zero-transition error, full-scale transition error and linearity error.



$$1LSB' \text{ (Ideal value)} = \frac{AVRH - AVRL}{1024} \text{ [V]}$$

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

V_{OT}' (Ideal value) = AVRL + 0.5 LSB' [V]

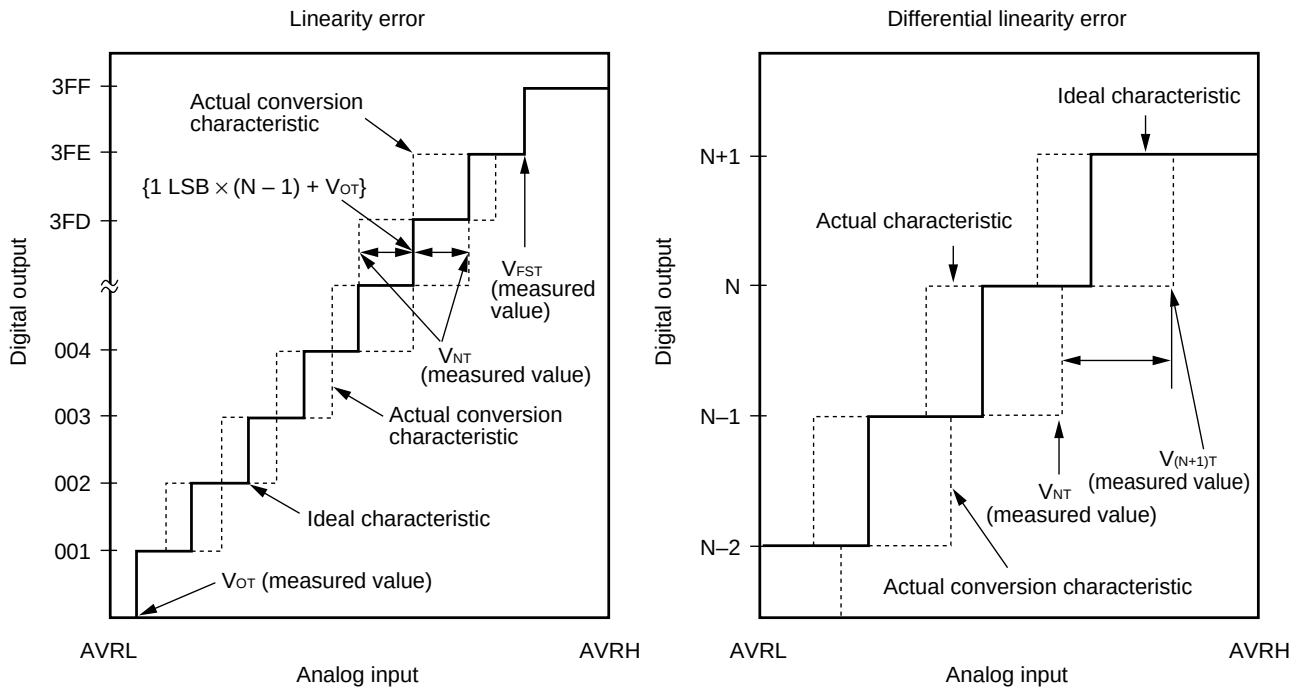
V_{FST}' (Ideal value) = AVRL + 1.5 LSB' [V]

V_{NT}: A voltage for causing transition of digital output from (N–1) to N

(Continued)

MB91103 Series

(Continued)



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

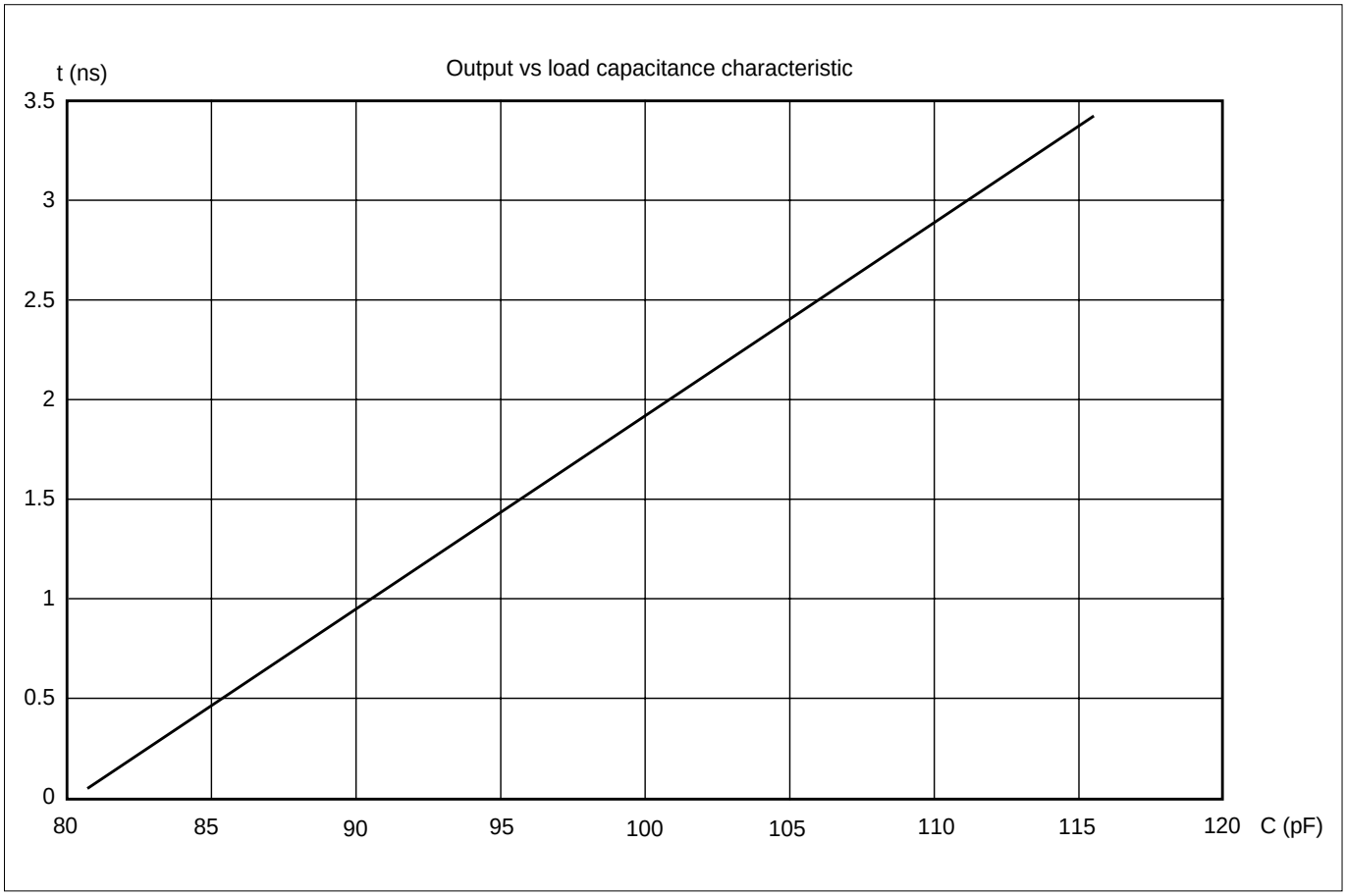
$$\text{Differential linearity error of digital output N} = \frac{V_{(N+1)T} - V_{NT}}{1\ \text{LSB}} - 1\ [\text{LSB}]$$

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

V_{OT}: A voltage for causing transition of digital output from $(000)_H$ to $(001)_H$

V_{FST}: A voltage for causing transition of digital output from $(3FE)_H$ to $(3FF)_H$

■ OUTPUT VS LOAD CAPACITANCE CHARACTERISTIC



■ INSTRUCTIONS

1. How to Read Instruction Set Summary

Mnemonic	Type	OP	~	NZVC	Operation	Remarks
ADD Rj, Ri	A	A6	1	CCCC	Ri + Rj → Ri	
* ADD #s5, Ri	C	A4	1	CCCC	Ri + s5 → Ri	
,	,	,	,	,	,	
,	,	,	,	,	,	
↓ (1) ↓ (2)	↓ (3)	↓ (4)	↓ (5)	↓ (6)	↓ (7)	

(1) Names of instructions.
Instructions marked with * are not included in CPU specifications. These are extended instruction codes added/extended at assembly language levels.

(2) Addressing modes specified as operands are listed in symbols.
Refer to “2. Addressing mode symbols” for further information.

(3) Instruction types.

(4) Hexa-decimal expressions of instructions.

(5) Number of machine cycles needed for execution.

a: Memory access cycle. May be extended by Ready function.

b: b: Memory access cycle. May be extended by Ready function.
If an object register in a LD operation is referenced by an immediately following instruction, the interlock function is activated and number of cycles needed for execution increases.

c: If an immediately following instruction operates to an object of R15, SSP or USP in read/write mode or if the instruction belongs to instruction format A group, the interlock function is activated and number of cycles needed for execution increases by 1 to make the total number of 2 cycles needed.

d: If an immediately following instruction refers to MDH/MDL, the interlock function is activated and number of cycles needed for execution increases by 1 to make the total number of 2 cycles needed.

For a, b, c and d, minimum execution cycle is 1.

(6) Change in flag sign.

- Flag meanings
  N : Negative flag
  Z : Zero flag
  V : Over flag
  C : Carry flag
- Flag change
  C : Change
  – : No change
  0 : Clear
  1 : Set

(7) Operation carried out by instruction.

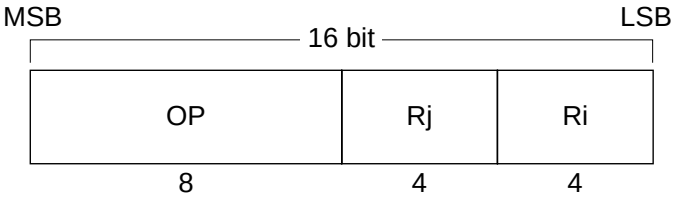
2. Addressing Mode Symbols

Ri	: Register direct (R0 to R15, AC, FP, SP)
Rj	: Register direct (R0 to R15, AC, FP, SP)
R13	: Register direct (R13, AC)
Ps	: Register direct (Program status register)
Rs	: Register direct (TBR, RP, SSP, USP, MDH, MDL)
CRi	: Register direct (CR0 to CR15)
CRj	: Register direct (CR0 to CR15)
#i8	: Unsigned 8-bit immediate (–128 to 255) Note: –128 to –1 are interpreted as 128 to 255
#i20	: Unsigned 20-bit immediate (–0X80000 to 0XFFFFF) Note: –0X7FFFF to –1 are interpreted as 0X7FFFF to 0XFFFFF
#i32	: Unsigned 32-bit immediate (–0X80000000 to 0XFFFFFFFF) Note: –0X80000000 to –1 are interpreted as 0X80000000 to 0XFFFFFFFF
#s5	: Signed 5-bit immediate (–16 to 15)
#s10	: Signed 10-bit immediate (–512 to 508, multiple of 4 only)
#u4	: Unsigned 4-bit immediate (0 to 15)
#u5	: Unsigned 5-bit immediate (0 to 31)
#u8	: Unsigned 8-bit immediate (0 to 255)
#u10	: Unsigned 10-bit immediate (0 to 1020, multiple of 4 only)
@dir8	: Unsigned 8-bit direct address (0 to 0XFF)
@dir9	: Unsigned 9-bit direct address (0 to 0X1FE, multiple of 2 only)
@dir10	: Unsigned 10-bit direct address (0 to 0X3FC, multiple of 4 only)
label9	: Signed 9-bit branch address (–0X100 to 0XFC, multiple of 2 only)
label12	: Signed 12-bit branch address (–0X800 to 0X7FC, multiple of 2 only)
label20	: Signed 20-bit branch address (–0X80000 to 0X7FFFF)
label32	: Signed 32-bit branch address (–0X80000000 to 0X7FFFFFFF)
@Ri	: Register indirect (R0 to R15, AC, FP, SP)
@Rj	: Register indirect (R0 to F15, AC, FP, SP)
@(R13, Rj)	: Register relative indirect (Rj: R0 to R15, AC, FP, SP)
@(R14, disp10)	: Register relative indirect (disp10: –0X200 to 0X1FC, multiple of 4 only)
@(R14, disp9)	: Register relative indirect (disp9: –0X100 to 0XFE, multiple of 2 only)
@(R14, disp8)	: Register relative indirect (disp8: –0X80 to 0X7F)
@(R15, udisp6)	: Register relative (udisp6: 0 to 60, multiple of 4 only)
@Ri+	: Register indirect with post-increment (R0 to R15, AC, FP, SP)
@R13+	: Register indirect with post-increment (R13, AC)
@SP+	: Stack pop
@–SP	: Stack push
(reglist)	: Register list

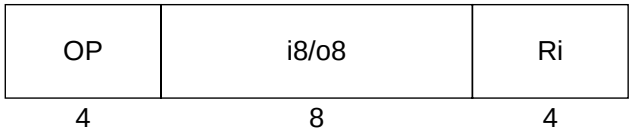
MB91103 Series

3. Instruction Types

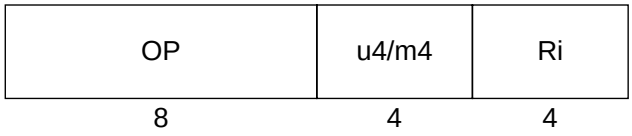
Type A



Type B

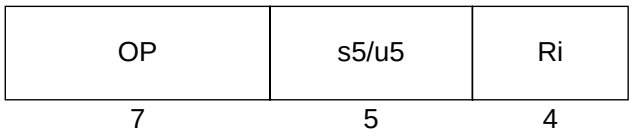


Type C

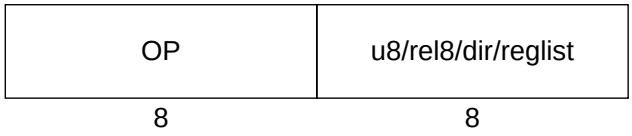


Type *C'

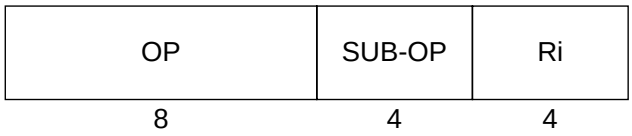
ADD, ADDN, CMP, LSL, LSR and ASR instructions only



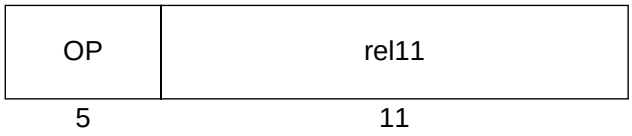
Type D



Type E



Type F



4. Detailed Description of Instructions

- **Add/subtract operation instructions**

Mnemonic		Type	OP	Cycle	N Z V C	Operation	Remarks
ADD	Rj, Ri	A	A6	1	C C C C	Ri + Rj → Ri	
* ADD	#s5, Ri	C'	A4	1	C C C C	Ri + s5 → Ri	MSB is interpreted as a sign in assembly language
ADD	#u4, Ri	C	A4	1	C C C C	Ri + extu (i4) → Ri	Zero-extension
ADD2	#u4, Ri	C	A5	1	C C C C	Ri + extu (i4) → Ri	Sign-extension
ADDC	Rj, Ri	A	A7	1	C C C C	Ri + Rj + c → Ri	Add operation with sign
ADDN	Rj, Ri	A	A2	1	– – – –	Ri + Rj → Ri	
* ADDN	#s5, Ri	C'	A0	1	– – – –	Ri + s5 → Ri	MSB is interpreted as a sign in assembly language
ADDN	#u4, Ri	C	A0	1	– – – –	Ri + extu (i4) → Ri	Zero-extension
ADDN2	#u4, Ri	C	A1	1	– – – –	Ri + extu (i4) → Ri	Sign-extension
SUB	Rj, Ri	A	AC	1	C C C C	Ri – Rj → Ri	
SUBC	Rj, Ri	A	AD	1	C C C C	Ri – Rj – c → Ri	Subtract operation with carry
SUBN	Rj, Ri	A	AE	1	– – – –	Ri – Rj → Ri	

- **Compare operation instructions**

Mnemonic		Type	OP	Cycle	N Z V C	Operation	Remarks
CMP	Rj, Ri	A	AA	1	C C C C	Ri – Rj	
* CMP	#s5, Ri	C'	A8	1	C C C C	Ri – s5	MSB is interpreted as a sign in assembly laMnguage
CMP	#u4, Ri	C	A8	1	C C C C	Ri + extu (i4)	Zero-extension
CMP2	#u4, Ri	C	A9	1	C C C C	Ri + extu (i4)	Sign-extension

- **Logical operation instructions**

Mnemonic		Type	OP	Cycle	N Z V C	Operation	Remarks
AND	Rj, Ri	A	82	1	C C – –	Ri & = Rj	Word
AND	Rj, @Ri	A	84	1+2a	C C – –	(Ri) & = Rj	Word
ANDH	Rj, @Ri	A	85	1+2a	C C – –	(Ri) & = Rj	Half word
ANDB	Rj, @Ri	A	86	1+2a	C C – –	(Ri) & = Rj	Byte
OR	Rj, Ri	A	92	1	C C – –	Ri | = Rj	Word
OR	Rj, @Ri	A	94	1+2a	C C – –	(Ri) | = Rj	Word
ORH	Rj, @Ri	A	95	1+2a	C C – –	(Ri) | = Rj	Half word
ORB	Rj, @Ri	A	96	1+2a	C C – –	(Ri) | = Rj	Byte
EOR	Rj, Ri	A	9A	1	C C – –	Ri ^ = Rj	Word
EOR	Rj, @Ri	A	9C	1+2a	C C – –	(Ri) ^ = Rj	Word
EORH	Rj, @Ri	A	9D	1+2a	C C – –	(Ri) ^ = Rj	Half word
EORB	Rj, @Ri	A	9E	1+2a	C C – –	(Ri) ^ = Rj	Byte

- **Bit manipulation instructions**

Mnemonic		Type	OP	Cycle	N Z V C	Operation	Remarks
BANDL	#u4, @Ri	C	80	1+2a	– – – –	(Ri) & = (0xF0 + u4)	Manipulate lower 4 bits
BANDH	#u4, @Ri	C	81	1+2a	– – – –	(Ri) & = ((u4 < < 4) + 0x0F)	Manipulate upper 4 bits
* BAND	#u8, @Ri *1					(Ri) & = u8	
BORL	#u4, @Ri	C	90	1+2a	– – – –	(Ri) | = u4	Manipulate lower 4 bits
BORH	#u4, @Ri	C	91	1+2a	– – – –	(Ri) | = (u4 < < 4)	Manipulate upper 4 bits
* BOR	#u8, @Ri *2				– – – –	(Ri) | = u8	
BEORL	#u4, @Ri	C	98	1+2a	– – – –	(Ri) ^ = u4	Manipulate lower 4 bits
BEORH	#u4, @Ri	C	99	1+2a	– – – –	(Ri) ^ = (u4 < < 4)	Manipulate upper 4 bits
* BEOR	#u8, @Ri *3				– – – –	(Ri) ^ = u8	
BTSTL	#u4, @Ri	C	88	2+a	0 C – –	(Ri) & u4	Test lower 4 bits
BTSTH	#u4, @Ri	C	89	2+a	C C – –	(Ri) & (u4 < < 4)	Test upper 4 bits

*1: Assembler generates BANDL if result of logical operation “u8&0x0F” leaves an active (set) bit and generates BANDH if “u8&0xF0” leaves an active bit. Depending on the value in the “u8” format, both BANDL and BANDH may be generated.

*2: Assembler generates BORL if result of logical operation “u8&0x0F” leaves an active (set) bit and generates BORH if “u8&0xF0” leaves an active bit.

*3: Assembler generates BEORL if result of logical operation “u8&0x0F” leaves an active (set) bit and generates BEORH if “u8&0xF0” leaves an active bit.

- **Add/subtract operation instructions**

Mnemonic		Type	OP	Cycle	N Z V C	Operation	Remarks
MUL	Rj, Ri	A	AF	5	C C C –	Ri * Rj → MDH, MDL	32-bit*32-bit = 64-bit
MULU	Rj, Ri	A	AB	5	C C C –	Ri * Rj → MDH, MDL	Unsigned
MULH	Rj, Ri	A	BF	3	C C – –	Ri * Rj → MDL	16-bit*16-bit = 32-bit
MULUH	Rj, Ri	A	BB	3	C C – –	Ri * Rj → MDL	Unsigned
DIVOS	Ri	E	97–4	1	– – – –		Step calculation
DIVOU	Ri	E	97–5	1	– – – –		32-bit/32-bit = 32-bit
DIV1	Ri	E	97–6	d	– C – C		
DIV2	Ri	E	97–7	1	– C – C		
DIV3		E	9F–6	1	– – – –		
DIV4S		E	9F–7	1	– – – –		
* DIV	Ri *1			36	– C – C	MDL/Ri → MDL, MDL%Ri → MDH	
* DIVU	Ri *2			33	– C – C	MDL/Ri → MDL, MDL%Ri → MDH	

*1: DIVOS, DIV1 × 32, DIV2, DIV3 and DIV4S are generated. A total instruction code length of 72 bytes.

*2: DIVOU and DIV1 × 32 are generated. A total instruction code length of 66 bytes.

- **Shift instructions**

Mnemonic		Type	OP	Cycle	N Z V C	Operation	Remarks
LSL	Rj, Ri	A	B6	1	C C – C	Ri < < Rj → Ri	Logical shift
* LSL	#u5, Ri (u5: 0 ~ 31)	C’	B4	1	C C – C	Ri < < u5 → Ri	
LSL	#u4, Ri	C	B4	1	C C – C	Ri < < u4 → Ri	
* LSL2	#u4, Ri	C	B5	1	C C – C	Ri < < (u4 + 16) → Ri	
LSR	Rj, Ri	A	B2	1	C C – C	Ri > > Rj → Ri	Logical shift
* LSR	#u5, Ri (u5: 0 ~ 31)	C’	B0	1	C C – C	Ri > > u5 → Ri	
LSR	#u4, Ri	C	B0	1	C C – C	Ri > > u4 → Ri	
* LSR2	#u4, Ri	C	B1	1	C C – C	Ri > > (u4 + 16) → Ri	
ASR	Rj, Ri	A	BA	1	C C – C	Ri > > Rj → Ri	Logical shift
* ASR	#u5, Ri (u5: 0 ~ 31)	C’	B8	1	C C – C	Ri > > u5 → Ri	
ASR	#u4, Ri	C	B8	1	C C – C	Ri > > u4 → Ri	
* ASR2	#u4, Ri	C	B9	1	C C – C	Ri > > (u4 + 16) → Ri	

- **Immediate value set/16-bit/32-bit immediate value transfer instruction**

Mnemonic		Type	OP	Cycle	N Z V C	Operation	Remarks
LDI:32	#i32, Ri	E	9F–8	3	– – – –	i32 → Ri	
LDI:20	#i20, Ri	C	9B	2	– – – –	i20 → Ri	Upper 12-bit is zero-extended
LDI:8	#i8, Ri	B	C0	1	– – – –	i8 → Ri	Upper 24-bit is zero-extended
* LDI	# {i8 | i20 | i32}, Ri					{i8 | i20 | i32} → Ri	

* : If an immediate value is given in absolute, assembler automatically makes i8, i20 or i32 selection.
If an immediate value contains relative value or external reference, assembler selects i32.

- **Memory load instructions**

Mnemonic		Type	OP	Cycle	N Z V C	Operation	Remarks
LD	@Rj, Ri	A	04	b	– – – –	(Rj) → Ri	
LD	@(R13, Rj), Ri	A	00	b	– – – –	(R13 + Rj) → Ri	
LD	@(R14, disp10), Ri	B	20	b	– – – –	(R14 + disp10) → Ri	
LD	@(R15, udisp6), Ri	C	03	b	– – – –	(R15 + udisp6) → Ri	
LD	@R15 +, Ri	E	07–0	b	– – – –	(R15) → Ri, R15 + = 4	
LD	@R15 +, Rs	E	07–8	b	– – – –	(R15) → Rs, R15 + = 4	Rs: Special register
LD	@R15 +, PS	E	07–9	1+a+b	C C C C	(R15) → PS, R15 + = 4	*
LDUH	@Rj, Ri	A	05	b	– – – –	(Rj) → Ri	Zero-extension
LDUH	@(R13, Rj), Ri	A	01	b	– – – –	(R13 + Rj) → Ri	Zero-extension
LDUH	@(R14, disp9), Ri	B	40	b	– – – –	(R14 + disp9) → Ri	Zero-extension
LDUB	@Rj, Ri	A	06	b	– – – –	(Rj) → Ri	Zero-extension
LDUB	@(R13, Rj), Ri	A	02	b	– – – –	(R13 + Rj) → Ri	Zero-extension
LDUB	@(R14, disp8), Ri	B	60	b	– – – –	(R14 + disp8) → Ri	Zero-extension

* : Assembler calculates and set the result in the field of o8, o4 format given by hardware specification.
disp10/4 → o8, disp9/2 → o8, disp8 → o8, disp10, disp9, disp8 are signed
udisp6/4 → o4, udisp6 are unsigned.

- **Memory store instructions**

Mnemonic		Type	OP	Cycle	N Z V C	Operation	Remarks
ST	Ri, @Rj	A	14	a	– – – –	Ri → (Rj)	Word
ST	Ri, @(R13, Rj)	A	10	a	– – – –	Ri → (R13 + Rj)	Word
ST	Ri, @(R14, disp10)	B	30	a	– – – –	Ri → (R14 + disp10)	Word
ST	Ri, @(R15, udisp6)	C	13	a	– – – –	Ri → (R15 + usidp6)	
ST	Ri, @–R15	E	17–0	a	– – – –	R15 – = 4, Ri → (R15)	
ST	Rs, @–R15	E	17–8	a	– – – –	R15 – = 4, Rs → (R15)	Rs: Special register
ST	PS, @–R15	E	17–9	a	– – – –	R15 – = 4, PS → (R15)	*
STH	Ri, @Rj	A	15	a	– – – –	Ri → (Rj)	Half word
STH	Ri, @(R13, Rj)	A	11	a	– – – –	Ri → (R13 + Rj)	Half word
STH	Ri, @(R14, disp9)	B	50	a	– – – –	Ri → (R14 + disp9)	Half word
STB	Ri, @Rj	A	16	a	– – – –	Ri → (Rj)	Byte
STB	Ri, @(R13, Rj)	A	12	a	– – – –	Ri → (R13 + Rj)	Byte
STB	Ri, @(R14, disp8)	B	70	a	– – – –	Ri → (R14 + disp8)	Byte

* : Assembler calculates and set the result in the field of o8, o4 format given by hardware specification.
disp10/4 → o8, disp9/2 → o8, disp8 → o8, disp10, disp9, disp8 are signed
udisp6/4 → o4, udisp6 are unsigned.

- **Transfer instructions between registers**

Mnemonic		Type	OP	Cycle	N Z V C	Operation	Remarks
MOV	Rj, Ri	A	8B	1	– – – –	Rj → Ri	Transfer between general-purpose registers
MOV	Rs, Ri	A	B7	1	– – – –	Rs → Ri	Rs: Special register
MOV	Ri, Rs	A	B3	1	– – – –	Ri → Rs	Rs: Special register
MOV	PS, Ri	E	17–1	1	– – – –	PS → Ri	*
MOV	Ri, PS	E	07–1	c	C C C C	Ri → PS	

* : Special registers Rs: TBR, RP USP, SSP, MDH, MDL

- **Normal branch (non-delay) instructions**

Mnemonic		Type	OP	Cycle	N Z V C	Operation	Remarks
JMP	@Ri	E	97–0	2	– – – –	Ri → PC	
CALL	label12	F	D0	2	– – – –	PC + 2 → RP, PC + 2 + (label12 – PC – 2) → PC	
CALL	@Ri	E	97–1	2	– – – –	PC + 2 → RP, Ri → PC	
RET		E	97–2	2	– – – –	RP → PC	Return
INT	#u8	D	1F	3+3a	– – – –	SSP – = 4, PS → (SSP), SSP – = 4, PC + 2 → (SSP), 0 → I flag, 0 → S flag, (TBR + 0x3FC – u8 × 4) → PC	
INTE		E	9F–3	3+3a	– – – –	SSP – = 4, PS → (SSP), SSP – = 4, PC + 2 → (SSP), 0 → S flag, (TBR + 0x3D8) → PC	For emulator
RETI		E	97–3	2+2a	C C C C	(R15) → PC, R15 – = 4, (R15) → PS, R15 – = 4	
BRA	label9	D	E0	2	– – – –	PC + 2 + (label9 – PC – 2) → PC	
BNO	label9	D	E1	1	– – – –	Non-branch	
BEQ	label9	D	E2	2/1	– – – –	if (Z = = 1) then PC + 2 + (label9 – PC – 2) → PC	
BNE	label9	D	E3	2/1	– – – –	PCx/Z = = 0	
BC	label9	D	E4	2/1	– – – –	PCs/C = = 1	
BNC	label9	D	E5	2/1	– – – –	PCs/C = = 0	
BN	label9	D	E6	2/1	– – – –	PCs/N = = 1	
BP	label9	D	E7	2/1	– – – –	PCs/N = = 0	
BV	label9	D	E8	2/1	– – – –	PCs/V = = 1	
BNV	label9	D	E9	2/1	– – – –	PCs/V = = 0	
BLT	label9	D	EA	2/1	– – – –	PCs/V xor N = = 1	
BGE	label9	D	EB	2/1	– – – –	PCs/V xor N = = 0	
BLE	label9	D	EC	2/1	– – – –	PCs/(V xor N) or Z = = 1	
BGT	label9	D	ED	2/1	– – – –	PCs/(V xor N) or Z = = 0	
BLS	label9	D	EE	2/1	– – – –	PCs/C or Z = = 1	
BHI	label9	D	EF	2/1	– – – –	PCs/C or Z = = 0	

Notes:
- Number of cycles “2/1” indicates that 2 cycles are needed for branch and 1 cycle needed for non-branch.
- Assembler calculates and set the result in the field of rel11 and rel8 format given by hardware specification. (label12 – PC – 2)/2 → rel11, (label9 – PC – 2)/2 → rel8, label12, label9 are signed.
- RETI must be operated while S flag = 0.

- **Branch instructions with delays**

Mnemonic		Type	OP	Cycle	N Z V C	Operation	Remarks
JMP:D	@Ri	E	9F–0	1	– – – –	Ri → PC	
CALL:D	label12	F	D8	1	– – – –	PC + 4 → RP, PC + 2 + (label12 – PC – 2) → PC	
CALL:D	@Ri	E	9F–1	1	– – – –	PC + 4 → RP, Ri → PC	
RET:D		E	9F–2	1	– – – –	RP → PC	Return
BRA:D	label9	D	F0	1	– – – –	PC + 2 + (label9 – PC – 2) → PC	
BNO:D	label9	D	F1	1	– – – –	Non-branch	
BEQ:D	label9	D	F2	1	– – – –	if (Z = = 1) then PC + 2 + (label9 – PC – 2) → PC	
BNE:D	label9	D	F3	1	– – – –	PCs/Z = = 0	
BC:D	label9	D	F4	1	– – – –	PCs/C = = 1	
BNC:D	label9	D	F5	1	– – – –	PCs/C = = 0	
BN:D	label9	D	F6	1	– – – –	PCs/N = = 1	
BP:D	label9	D	F7	1	– – – –	PCs/N = = 0	
BV:D	label9	D	F8	1	– – – –	PCs/V = = 1	
BNV:D	label9	D	F9	1	– – – –	PCs/V = = 0	
BLT:D	label9	D	FA	1	– – – –	PCs/V xor N = = 1	
BGE:D	label9	D	FB	1	– – – –	PCs/V xor N = = 0	
BLE:D	label9	D	FC	1	– – – –	PCs/(V xor N) or Z = = 1	
BGT:D	label9	D	FD	1	– – – –	PCs/(V xor N) or Z = = 0	
BLS:D	label9	D	FE	1	– – – –	PCs/C or Z = = 1	
BHI:D	label9	D	FF	1	– – – –	PCs/C or Z = = 0	

Notes:
- Assembler calculates and set the result in the field of rel11 and rel8 format given by hardware specification. (label12 – PC – 2)/2 → rel11, (label9 – PC – 2)/2 → rel8, label12, label9 are signed.
- Delayed branch operation always executes next instruction (delay slot) before making a branch.
- Instructions allowed to be stored in the delay slot are all 1-cycle, a, b, c and d-cycle instructions. Multiple-cycle instructions are no to allowed on the delay slot.

- **Others**

Mnemonic	Type	OP	Cycle	N Z V C	Operation	Remarks
NOP	E	9F–A	1	– – – –	No changes	
ANDCCR #u8 ORCCR #u8	D D	83 93	c c	C C C C C C C C	CCR and u8 → CCR CCR or u8 → CCR	
STILM #u8	D	87	1	– – – –	i8 → ILM	Set ILM immediate value
ADDSP #s10 *1	D	A3	1	– – – –	R15 + = s10	ADD SP instruction
EXTSB Ri EXTUB Ri EXTSH Ri EXTUH Ri	E E E E	97–8 97–9 97–A 97–B	1 1 1 1	– – – – – – – – – – – – – – – –	Sign extension 8 → 32-bit Zero extension 8 → 32-bit Sign extension 16 → 32 bit Zero extension 16 → 32-bit	
LDM0 (reglist) LDM1 (reglist) * LDM (reglist) *2	D D	8C 8D		– – – – – – – – – – – –	(R15) → reglist, R15 increment (R15) → reglist, R15 increment (R15) → reglist, R15 increment	Load-multi R0 to R7 Load-multi R8 to R15 Load-multi R0 to R15
STM0 (reglist) STM1 (reglist) * STM2 (reglist) *3	D D	8E 8F		– – – – – – – – – – – –	R15 decrement, reglist → (R15) R15 decrement, reglist → (R15) R15 decrement, reglist → (R15)	Store-multi R0 to R7 Store-multi R8 to R15 Store-multi R0 to R15
ENTER #u10 *4	D	0F	1+a	– – – –	R14 → (R15 – 4), R15 – 4 → R14, R15 – u10 → R15	Entrance processing of function
LEAVE	E	9F–9	b	– – – –	R14 + 4 → R15, (R15 – 4) → R14	Exit processing of function
XCHB @Rj, Ri	A	8A	2a	– – – –	Rj → TEMP (Rj) → Ri TEMP → (Rj)	For SEMAFO management Byte data

*1: For s10 format, assembler calculates s10/4 and convert to s8 format. s10 is signed.

*2: If either of R0 to R7 is specified in reglist, assembler generates LDM0. If either of R8 to R15 is specified, assembler generates LDM1. Both LDM0 and LDM1 may be generated.

*3: If either of R0 to R7 is specified in reglist, assembler generates STM0. If either of R8 to R15 is specified, assembler generates STM1. Both STM0 and STM1 may be generated.

*4: For u10 format, assembler calculates u10/4 and convert to s8 format. u10 is unsigned.

Notes:
- Number of cycles needed for execution of LDM0 (reglist) and LDM1 (reglist) is given by the following calculation;
  a*(n – 1) + b + 1 where n is number of registers specified.
- Number of cycles needed for execution of STM0 (reglist) and STM1 (reglist) is given by the following calculation;
  a*n + 1 where n is number of registers specified.

- **20-bit normal branch macro instructions**

Mnemonic		Operation	Remarks
* CALL20	label20, Ri	Next instruction address → RP, label20 → PC	Ri: Temporary register *1
* BRA20	label20, Ri	label20 → PC	Ri: Temporary register *2
* BEQ20	label20, Ri	if (Z = = 1) then label20 → PC	Ri: Temporary register *3
* BNE20	label20, Ri	ifs/Z = = 0	Ri: Temporary register *3
* BC20	label20, Ri	ifs/C = = 1	Ri: Temporary register *3
* BNC20	label20, Ri	ifs/C = = 0	Ri: Temporary register *3
* BN20	label20, Ri	ifs/N = = 1	Ri: Temporary register *3
* BP20	label20, Ri	ifs/N = = 0	Ri: Temporary register *3
* BV20	label20, Ri	ifs/V = = 1	Ri: Temporary register *3
* BNV20	label20, Ri	ifs/V = = 0	Ri: Temporary register *3
* BLT20	label20, Ri	ifs/V xor N = = 1	Ri: Temporary register *3
* BGE20	label20, Ri	ifs/V xor N = = 0	Ri: Temporary register *3
* BLE20	label20, Ri	ifs/(V xor N) or Z = = 1	Ri: Temporary register *3
* BGT20	label20, Ri	ifs/(V xor N) or Z = = 0	Ri: Temporary register *3
* BLS20	label20, Ri	ifs/C or Z = = 1	Ri: Temporary register *3
* BHI20	label20, Ri	ifs/C or Z = = 0	Ri: Temporary register *3

*1: CALL20

(1) If label20–PC–2 is between –0x800 and +0x7fe, instruction is generated as follows;

```
CALL    label12
```

(2) If label20–PC–2 is outside of the range given in (1) or includes external reference symbol, instruction is generated as follows;

```
LDI:20  #label20, Ri
CALL    @Ri
```

*2: BRA20

(1) If label20–PC–2 is between –0x100 and +0xfe, instruction is generated as follows;

```
BRA     label9
```

(2) If label20–PC–2 is outside of the range given in (1) or includes external reference symbol, instruction is generated as follows;

```
LDI:20  #label20, Ri
JMP     @Ri
```

*3: Bcc20 (BEQ20 to BHI20)

(1) If label20–PC–2 is between –0x100 and +0xfe, instruction is generated as follows;

```
Bcc     label9
```

(2) If label20–PC–2 is outside of the range given in (1) or includes external reference symbol, instruction is generated as follows;

```
  Bxcc    false       xcc is a revolt condition of cc
  LDI:20  #label20, Ri
  JMP     @Ri
false:
```

- **20-bit delayed branch macro instructions**

Mnemonic	Operation	Remarks
* CALL20:D label20, Ri	Next instruction address + 2 → RP, label20 → PC	Ri: Temporary register *1
* BRA20:D label20, Ri	label20 → PC	Ri: Temporary register *2
* BEQ20:D label20, Ri	if (Z = = 1) then label20 → PC	Ri: Temporary register *3
* BNE20:D label20, Ri	ifs/Z = = 0	Ri: Temporary register *3
* BC20:D label20, Ri	ifs/C = = 1	Ri: Temporary register *3
* BNC20:D label20, Ri	ifs/C = = 0	Ri: Temporary register *3
* BN20:D label20, Ri	ifs/N = = 1	Ri: Temporary register *3
* BP20:D label20, Ri	ifs/N = = 0	Ri: Temporary register *3
* BV20:D label20, Ri	ifs/V = = 1	Ri: Temporary register *3
* BNV20:D label20, Ri	ifs/V = = 0	Ri: Temporary register *3
* BLT20:D label20, Ri	ifs/V xor N = = 1	Ri: Temporary register *3
* BGE20:D label20, Ri	ifs/V xor N = = 0	Ri: Temporary register *3
* BLE20:D label20, Ri	ifs/(V xor N) or Z = = 1	Ri: Temporary register *3
* BGT20:D label20, Ri	ifs/(V xor N) or Z = = 0	Ri: Temporary register *3
* BLS20:D label20, Ri	ifs/C or Z = = 1	Ri: Temporary register *3
* BHI20:D label20, Ri	ifs/C or Z = = 0	Ri: Temporary register *3

*1: CALL20:D

(1) If label20–PC–2 is between –0x800 and +0x7fe, instruction is generated as follows;

```
CALL:D  label12
```

(2) If label20–PC–2 is outside of the range given in (1) or includes external reference symbol, instruction is generated as follows;

```
LDI:20  #label20, Ri
CALL:D  @Ri
```

*2: BRA20:D

(1) If label20–PC–2 is between –0x100 and +0xfe, instruction is generated as follows;

```
BRA:D   label9
```

(2) If label20–PC–2 is outside of the range given in (1) or includes external reference symbol, instruction is generated as follows;

```
LDI:20  #label20, Ri
JMP:D   @Ri
```

*3: Bcc20:D (BEQ20:D to BHI20:D)

(1) If label20–PC–2 is between –0x100 and +0xfe, instruction is generated as follows;

```
Bcc:D   label9
```

(2) If label20–PC–2 is outside of the range given in (1) or includes external reference symbol, instruction is generated as follows;

```
  Bxcc    false       xcc is a revolt condition of cc
  LDI:20  #label20, Ri
  JMP:D   @Ri
false:
```

- **32-bit normal macro branch instructions**

Mnemonic	Operation	Remarks
* CALL32 label32, Ri	Next instruction address → RP, label32 → PC	Ri: Temporary register *1
* BRA32 label32, Ri	label32 → PC	Ri: Temporary register *2
* BEQ32 label32, Ri	if (Z = = 1) then label32 → PC	Ri: Temporary register *3
* BNE32 label32, Ri	ifs/Z = = 0	Ri: Temporary register *3
* BC32 label32, Ri	ifs/C = = 1	Ri: Temporary register *3
* BNC32 label32, Ri	ifs/C = = 0	Ri: Temporary register *3
* BN32 label32, Ri	ifs/N = = 1	Ri: Temporary register *3
* BP32 label32, Ri	ifs/N = = 0	Ri: Temporary register *3
* BV32 label32, Ri	ifs/V = = 1	Ri: Temporary register *3
* BNV32 label32, Ri	ifs/V = = 0	Ri: Temporary register *3
* BLT32 label32, Ri	ifs/V xor N = = 1	Ri: Temporary register *3
* BGE32 label32, Ri	ifs/V xor N = = 0	Ri: Temporary register *3
* BLE32 label32, Ri	ifs/(V xor N) or Z = = 1	Ri: Temporary register *3
* BGT32 label32, Ri	ifs/(V xor N) or Z = = 0	Ri: Temporary register *3
* BLS32 label32, Ri	ifs/C or Z = = 1	Ri: Temporary register *3
* BHI32 label32, Ri	ifs/C or Z = = 0	Ri: Temporary register *3

*1: CALL32

(1) If label32–PC–2 is between –0x800 and +0x7fe, instruction is generated as follows;

```
CALL    label12
```

(2) If label32–PC–2 is outside of the range given in (1) or includes external reference symbol, instruction is generated as follows;

```
LDI:32  #label32, Ri
CALL    @Ri
```

*2: BRA32

(1) If label32–PC–2 is between –0x100 and +0xfe, instruction is generated as follows;

```
BRA     label9
```

(2) If label32–PC–2 is outside of the range given in (1) or includes external reference symbol, instruction is generated as follows;

```
LDI:32  #label32, Ri
JMP     @Ri
```

*3: Bcc32 (BEQ32 to BHI32)

(1) If label32–PC–2 is between –0x100 and +0xfe, instruction is generated as follows;

```
Bcc     label9
```

(2) If label32–PC–2 is outside of the range given in (1) or includes external reference symbol, instruction is generated as follows;

```
  Bxcc    false       xcc is a revolt condition of cc
  LDI:32  #label32, Ri
  JMP     @Ri
false:
```

- **32-bit delayed macro branch instructions**

Mnemonic	Operation	Remarks
* CALL32:D label32, Ri	Next instruction address + 2 → RP, label32 → PC	Ri: Temporary register *1
* BRA32:D label32, Ri	label32 → PC	Ri: Temporary register *2
* BEQ32:D label32, Ri	if (Z = = 1) then label32 → PC	Ri: Temporary register *3
* BNE32:D label32, Ri	ifs/Z = = 0	Ri: Temporary register *3
* BC32:D label32, Ri	ifs/C = = 1	Ri: Temporary register *3
* BNC32:D label32, Ri	ifs/C = = 0	Ri: Temporary register *3
* BN32:D label32, Ri	ifs/N = = 1	Ri: Temporary register *3
* BP32:D label32, Ri	ifs/N = = 0	Ri: Temporary register *3
* BV32:D label32, Ri	ifs/V = = 1	Ri: Temporary register *3
* BNV32:D label32, Ri	ifs/V = = 0	Ri: Temporary register *3
* BLT32:D label32, Ri	ifs/V xor N = = 1	Ri: Temporary register *3
* BGE32:D label32, Ri	ifs/V xor N = = 0	Ri: Temporary register *3
* BLE32:D label32, Ri	ifs/(V xor N) or Z = = 1	Ri: Temporary register *3
* BGT32:D label32, Ri	ifs/(V xor N) or Z = = 0	Ri: Temporary register *3
* BLS32:D label32, Ri	ifs/C or Z = = 1	Ri: Temporary register *3
* BHI32:D label32, Ri	ifs/C or Z = = 0	Ri: Temporary register *3

*1: CALL32:D

(1) If label32–PC–2 is between –0x800 and +0x7fe, instruction is generated as follows;

```
CALL:D  label12
```

(2) If label32–PC–2 is outside of the range given in (1) or includes external reference symbol, instruction is generated as follows;

```
LDI:32  #label32, Ri
CALL:D  @Ri
```

*2: BRA32:D

(1) If label32–PC–2 is between –0x100 and +0xfe, instruction is generated as follows;

```
BRA:D   label9
```

(2) If label32–PC–2 is outside of the range given in (1) or includes external reference symbol, instruction is generated as follows;

```
LDI:32  #label32, Ri
JMP:D   @Ri
```

*3: Bcc32:D (BEQ32:D to BHI32:D)

(1) If label32–PC–2 is between –0x100 and +0xfe, instruction is generated as follows;

```
Bcc:D   label9
```

(2) If label32–PC–2 is outside of the range given in (1) or includes external reference symbol, instruction is generated as follows;

```
  Bxcc    false       xcc is a revolt condition of cc
  LDI:32  #label32, Ri
  JMP:D   @Ri
false:
```

- **Direct addressing instructions**

Mnemonic	Type	OP	Cycle	N Z V C	Operation	Remarks
DMOV @dir10, R13	D	08	b	– – – –	(dir10) → R13	Word
DMOV R13, @dir10	D	18	a	– – – –	R13 → (dir10)	Word
DMOV @dir10, @R13+	D	0C	2a	– – – –	(dir10) → (R13), R13 + = 4	Word
DMOV @R13+, @dir10	D	1C	2a	– – – –	(R13) → (dir10), R13 + = 4	Word
DMOV @dir10, @–R15	D	0B	2a	– – – –	R15 – = 4, (R15) → (dir10)	Word
DMOV @R15+, @dir10	D	1B	2a	– – – –	(R15) → (dir10), R15 + = 4	Word
DMOVH @dir9, R13	D	09	b	– – – –	(dir9) → R13	Half word
DMOVH R13, @dir9	D	19	a	– – – –	R13 → (dir9)	Half word
DMOVH @dir9, @R13+	D	0D	2a	– – – –	(dir9) → (R13), R13 + = 2	Half word
DMOVH @R13+, @dir9	D	1D	2a	– – – –	(R13) → (dir9), R13 + = 2	Half word
DMOVB @dir8, R13	D	0A	b	– – – –	(dir8) → R13	Byte
DMOVB R13, @dir8	D	1A	a	– – – –	R13 → (dir8)	Byte
DMOVB @dir8, @R13+	D	0E	2a	– – – –	(dir8) → (R13), R13 + +	Byte
DMOVB @R13+, @dir8	D	1E	2a	– – – –	(R13) → (dir8), R13 + +	Byte

Note: Assembler calculates as follows and set the result value to dir8, dir9 and dir10 fields.
dir8 → dir, dir9/2 → dir, dir10/4 → dir, dir8, dir9, dir10 are unsigned.

- **Resource instructions**

Mnemonic	Type	OP	Cycle	N Z V C	Operation	Remarks
LDRES @Ri+, #u4	C	BC	a	– – – –	(Ri) → u4 resource Ri + = 4	u4: Channel number
STRES #u4, @Ri+	C	BD	a	– – – –	u4 resource → (Ri) Ri + = 4	u4: Channel number

- **Co-processor control instructions**

{CRi | CRj}: = CR0 | CR1 | CR2 | CR3 | CR4 | CR5 | CR6 | CR7 | CR8 | CR9 | CR10 | CR11 | CR12 | CR13 | CR14 | CR15
u4: Specify channel
u8: Specify command

Mnemonic	Type	OP	Cycle	N Z V C	Operation	Remarks
COPOP #u4, #u8, CRj, CRi	E	9F–C	2+a	– – – –	Calculation	
COPLD #u4, #u8, Rj, CRi	E	9F–D	1+2a	– – – –	Rj → CRi	
COPST #u4, #u8, CRj, Ri	E	9F–E	1+2a	– – – –	CRj → Ri	
COPSV #u4, #u8, CRj, Ri	E	9F–F	1+2a	– – – –	CRj → Ri	No error traps

Note: These instructions are not valid because this model does not have a co-processor.

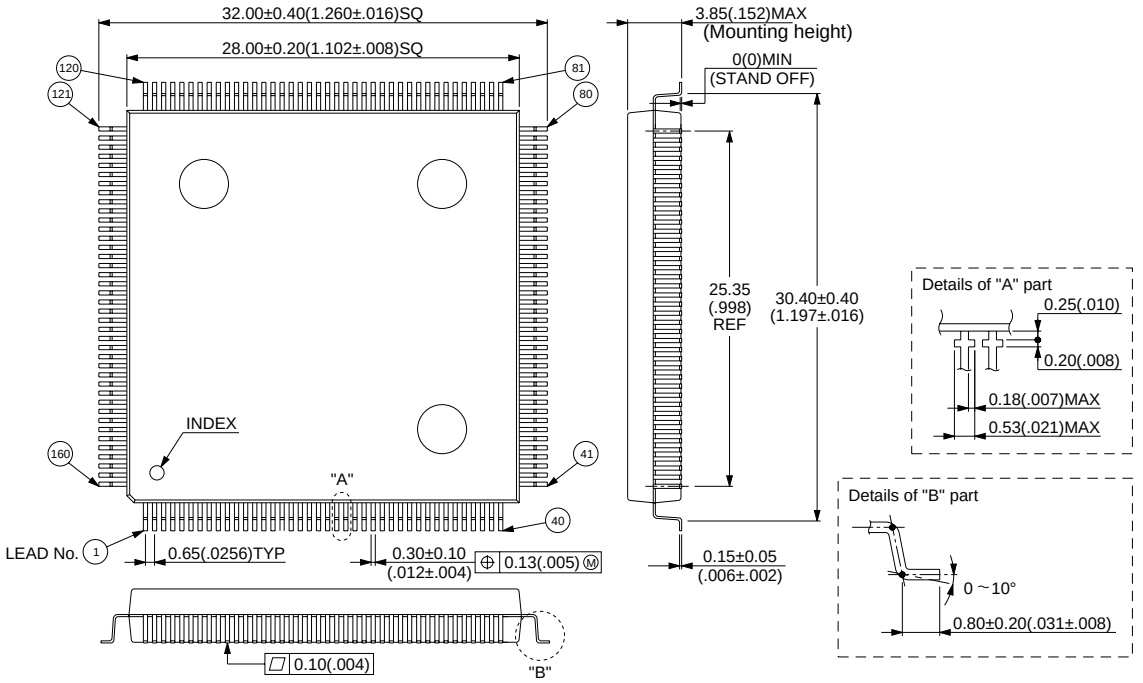
■ ORDERING INFORMATION

Part number	Package	Remarks
MB91103	160-pin Plastic QFP FPT-160P-M03	

MB91103 Series

■ PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

160-pin Plastic QFP
(FPT-160P-M03)



Dimensions in mm (inches)

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