CMOS 4-Bit Microcontroller

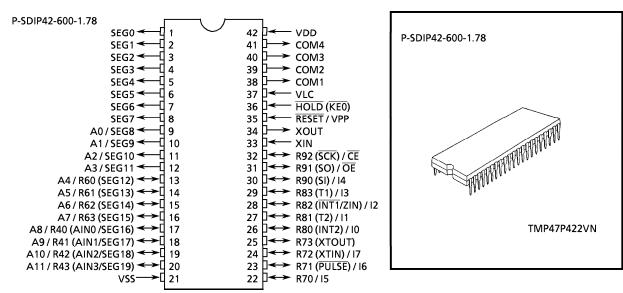
# TMP47P422VN TMP47P422VF **TMP47P422VU**

The TMP47P422V is the system evaluation LSI of TMP47C222/422 with a 32 Kbit one-time PROM. The TMP47P422V programs / verifies using an adapter socket to connect with PROM programmer, as it is in

In addition, the TMP47P422V and the TMP47C222/422 are pin compatible. The TMP47P422V operates as the same as the TMP47C222/422 by programming to the internal PROM.

Part No.	EPROM	RAM	Package	Adapter Socket
TMP47P422VN	ОТР		P-SDIP42-600-1.78	BM11102
TMP47P422VF		256 × 4-bit	P-QFP44-1414-0.80D	BM11103
TMP47P422VU	4096 X 8-DIT	96×8-bit	P-QFP44-1010-0.80	BM11170

## Pin Assignment (Top View)



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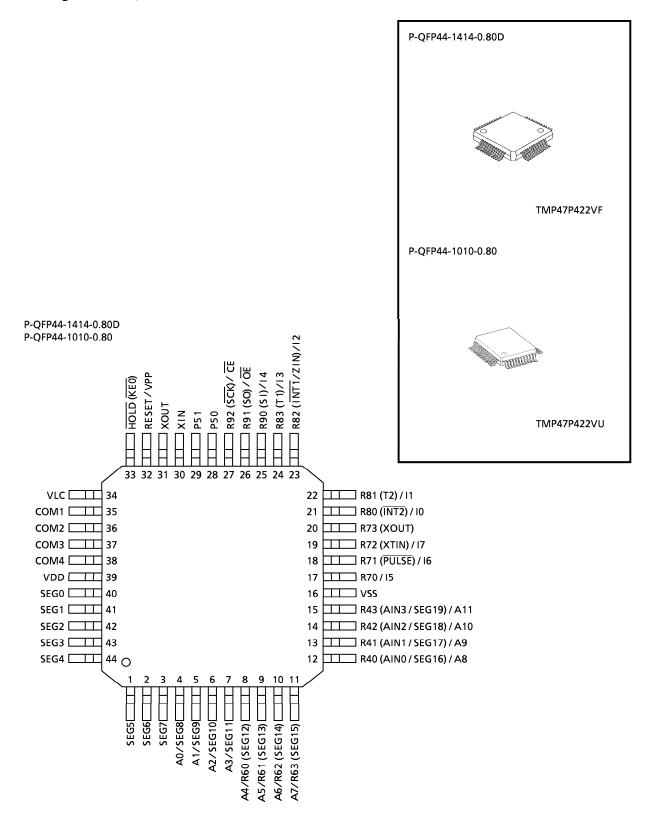
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## Pin Assignment (Top View)



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## **Pin Function**

The TMP47P422V has MCU mode and PROM mode.

(1) MCU mode
The TMP47C222/422 and the TMP47P422V are pin compatible.

# (2) PROM mode

Pin Name	Input / Output	Functions	Pin Nam	Pin Name (MCU mode)			
A11 to A8			R43	to	R40		
A7 to A4	Input	Address inputs	R63	to	R60		
A3 to A0			SEG11	to	SEG8		
17 to 15			R72	to	R70		
14	1/0	Data inputs / outputs	R90				
l3 to l0			R83	to	R80		
CE		Chip Enable input	R92				
ŌĒ	Input	Output Enable input	R91				
VPP		+ 12.5 V / 5 V (Program supply voltage)	RESET				
vcc	Power supply	+5V	VDD				
VSS		ov	VSS				
HOLD	Input	PROM mode setting pin. Be fixed to low level.					
XIN	Input	Input the clock from the external oscillator. (8 MHz typ.)					
XOUT	Input	Be pulled down to VSS level. (750 $\Omega$ typ.)					
SEG7 to SEG0							
COM4to COM0	Output	Open					
VLC	Power supply	Be fixed to VSS level.					

### **Operational Description**

The following is an explanation of hardware configuration and operation in relation to the TMP47P422V. The TMP47P422V is the same as the TMP47C222/422 except that an OTP is used instead of a built-in mask ROM.

## 1. Operation mode

The TMP47P422V has a MCU mode and a PROM mode.

#### 1.1 MCU mode

The MCU mode is set by attaching a resonator between the XIN and Xout pins. Operation in the MCU mode is the same as for the TMP47C222/422. In the TMP47P422V, RC oscillation is impossible.

## 1.1.1 Program Memory

The program storage area is the same as for the TMP47C422.

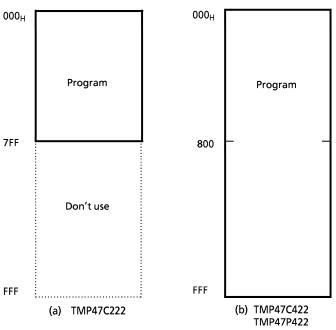


Figure 1-1. Program area (ROM)

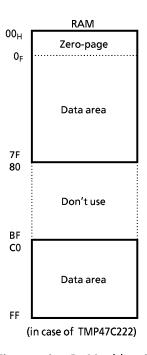


Figure 1-2. RAM addressing

#### 1.1.2 Data Memory

The TMP47P422V contains  $256 \times 4$ -bit (equivalent to TMP47C422) data memory. When the TMP47P422V is used as evaluator of the TMP47C222, programming should be performed assuming that the RAM is assigned to addresses 00 to 7F<sub>H</sub> and C0 to FF<sub>H</sub> as show in Figure 1-2 by considering the application software evaluation. When the BM47C422 (emulator) is used as the TMP47C222 evaluator, it is sam.

# 1.1.3 Input / Output Circuitry

#### (1) Control pins

TMP47P422V is the same as code SA of the TMP47C222/422. In the TMP47P422V, RC oscillation is impossible. Connecting the resonator or inputting the external clock to XIN pin are required when using as evaluator of I/O code SD.

### (2) I/O Ports

The input / output circuit of the TMP47P422V is the same as the TMP47C222/422.

#### 1.2 PROM mode

The PROM mode is set by inputting the external clock to the XIN pin when XOUT pin is pulled down to the VSS level. In PROM mode, programs can be written or verified using a general-purpose PROM writer with an adapter socket being attached.

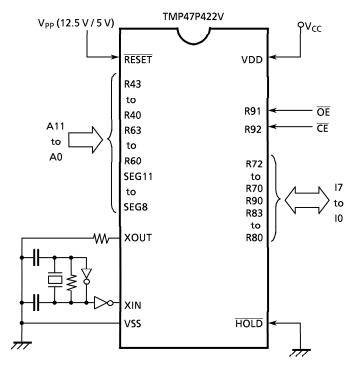


Figure 1-3. Setting for PROM mode

## 1.2.1 Program Writing

When writing a program, set a ROM type to "27256AD" (programming voltage: 12.5 V) . Since the TMP47P422V has a  $4096 \times 8$ -bit internal PROM (000 to FFF<sub>H</sub>) , set a stop address of a PROM writer to "FFF<sub>H</sub>" . For a general-purpose PROM writer, use the writer which does not have or can release an electric signature mode.

Note: When the data written to OTP is same as the data of PROM programmer, there is the possibility that the security writing can not be executed, which is depended on the types of PROM programmers.

In this case, set the data of PROM programmer to "00" and execute the security writing after writing the data to OTP.

## 1.2.2 High Speed Programming Mode

The program time can be greatly decreased by using this high speed programming mode. The device is set up in the high speed programming mode when the programming voltage ( + 12.5 V) is applied to the  $V_{PP}$  terminal with  $V_{CC} = 6$  V and  $\overline{CE} = V_{IH}$ .

The programming is achieved by applying a single low level 1 ms pulse the  $\overline{\text{CE}}$  input after addresses and data are stable. Then the programmed data is verified by using Program Verify Mode.

If the programmed data is not correct, another program pulse of 1ms is applied and then programmed data is verified. This should be repeated until the program operates correctly (max. 25 times).

After correctly programming the selected address, one additional program pulse with pulse width 3 times that needed for programming is applied.

When programming has been completed, the data in all addresses should be verified with  $V_{CC} = V_{PP} = 5 \text{ V}$ .

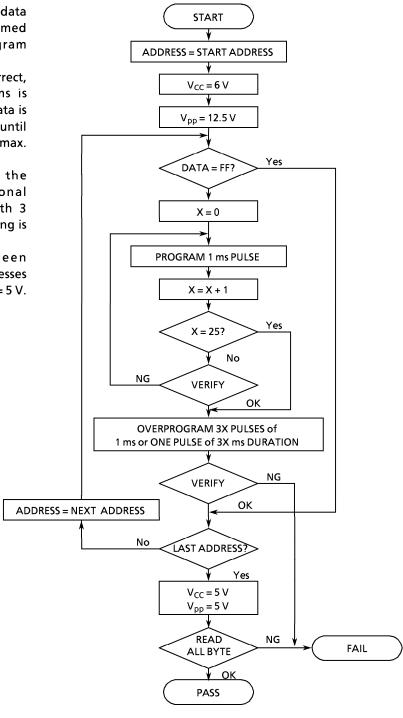


Figure 1-6. Flowchart

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### **Electrical Characteristics**

Absolute Maximum Ratings  $(V_{SS} = 0 V)$ 

Parameter	Symbol	Pins	Ratings	Unit
Supply Voltage	$V_{DD}$		– 0.3 to 6.5	V
Program Voltage	$V_{PP}$	RESET / VPP pin	- 0.3 + 13.0	٧
Input Voltage	$V_{IN}$		– 0.3 to V <sub>DD</sub> + 0.3	٧
Output Voltage	V <sub>OUT</sub>		– 0.3 to V <sub>DD</sub> + 0.3	٧
Output Current (Per 1 nin)	I <sub>OUT1</sub>	Port R4, R7	30	A
Output Current (Per 1 pin)	I <sub>OUT2</sub>	Port R5, R6, R8, R9	120	mA
Output Current	ZI <sub>OUT</sub>	Port R4, R7	120	mA
Power Dissipation [Topr = 70°C]	PD		400	mW
Soldering Temperature (time)	Tsld		260 (10 s)	°C
Storage Temperature	Tstg		– 55 to 125	°C
Operating Temperature	Topr		– 30 to 70	°C

Note: The absolute maximum ratings are rated values which must not be exceeded during operation, even for an instant.

Any one of the ratings must not be exceeded. If any absolute maximum rating is exceeded, a device may break down or its performance may be degraded, causing it to catch fire or explode resulting in injury to the user. Thus, when designing products which include this device, ensure that no absolute maximum rating value will ever be exceeded.

Recommended Operating Conditions

 $(V_{SS} = 0 \text{ V}, \text{ Topr} = -30 \text{ to } 70^{\circ}\text{C})$ 

Parameter	Symbol	Pins	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit	
			fc = 8.0 MHz	2.7			
	.,		fc = 4.2 MHz	2.2		.,	
Supply Voltage	$V_{DD}$		In the SLOW mode	2.2	5.5	V	
			In the HOLD mode	2.0			
	V <sub>IH1</sub>	Except Hysteresis Input	In the normal	$V_{DD} \times 0.7$			
Input High Voltage	V <sub>IH2</sub>	Hysteresis Input	operating area	$V_{DD} \times 0.75$	$V_{DD}$	٧	
	V <sub>IH3</sub>		In the HOLD mode	$V_{DD} \times 0.9$			
	V <sub>IL1</sub>	Except Hysteresis Input	In the normal		$V_{DD} \times 0.3$		
Input Low Voltage	$V_{IL2}$	Hysteresis Input	operating area	0	$V_{DD} \times 0.25$	V	
	V <sub>IL3</sub>		In the HOLD mode	1	$V_{DD} \times 0.1$		
	٤.	VIN VOUT	V <sub>DD</sub> = 2.7 to 5.5 V	0.4	8.0	Dall-	
Clock Frequency	fc	XIN, XOUT	V <sub>DD</sub> = 2.2 to 5.5 V	0.4	4.2	MHz	
	fs	XTIN, XTOUT	$V_{DD} = 2.2 \text{ to } 5.5 \text{ V}$	30	34	kHz	

Note: The recommended operating conditions for a device are operating conditions under which it can be guaranteed that the device will operate as specified. If the device is used under operating conditions other than the recommended operating conditions (supply voltage, operating temperature range, specified AC/DC values etc.), malfunction may occur. Thus, when designing products which include this device, ensure that the recommended operating conditions for the device are always adhered to.

**DC Characteristics** 

 $(V_{SS} = 0 \text{ V}, \text{ Topr} = -30 \text{ to } 70^{\circ}\text{C})$ 

Parameter	Symbol	Pins	Conditions	Min	Тур.	Max	Unit
Hysteresis Voltage	V <sub>HS</sub>	Hysteresis Input		_	0.7	_	V
Input Current	I <sub>IN1</sub>	RESET, HOLD  Open drain output ports	$V_{DD} = 5.5 \text{ V}, V_{IN} = 5.5 \text{V} / 0 \text{V}$	_	-	± 2	μΑ
Input Resistance	R <sub>IN</sub>	RESET		100	220	450	kΩ
Output Leakage Current	I <sub>LO</sub>	Open drain output ports	V <sub>DD</sub> = 5.5 V, V <sub>OUT</sub> = 5.5 V	_	_	2	μΑ
Output Low Current	I <sub>OL2</sub>	Port R4, R7	V <sub>DD</sub> = 4.5 V, V <sub>OL</sub> = 1.0 V	7	10	_	mA
Output Low			V <sub>DD</sub> = 4.5 V, I <sub>OL</sub> = 1.6 mA	_	_	0.4	
Voltage	V <sub>OL</sub>	Port R4, P5, R6, R7, R8, R9	$V_{DD} = 2.2 \text{ V}, \ I_{OL} = 20 \ \mu\text{A}$	_	_	0.1	V
Segment Output Low Registance	R <sub>OS1</sub>	SEG pin		_	10 or	_	kΩ
Common Output Low Registance	R <sub>OC1</sub>	COM pin			20		Ka2
Segment Output High Resistance	R <sub>OS2</sub>	SEG pin		_	70 or	_	kΩ
Common Output High Resistance	R <sub>OC2</sub>	COM pin	$V_{DD} = 5 V, V_{DD} - V_{LC} = 3 V$		200		Ka2
	V <sub>O2/3</sub>			3.8	4.0	4.2	
Segment/Common Output Registance	V <sub>O1/2</sub>	SEG / COM pin		3.3	3.5	3.7	V
	V <sub>O1/3</sub>			2.8	3.0	3.2	
			$V_{DD} = 5.5 \text{ V}, \text{ fc} = 4 \text{ MHz}$	_	2	4	
Supply Current (in the Normal mode)	I <sub>DD</sub>		$V_{DD} = 3.0 \text{ V}, \text{ fc} = 4 \text{ MHz}$	_	1	2	mA
			V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.0 V, fc = 400 kHz	_	0.5	1	
Supply Current (in the SLOW mode)	I <sub>DDS</sub>		V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.0 V, fs = 32.768 kHz	_	20	40	μΑ
Supply Current (in the HOLD mode)	I <sub>DDH</sub>		V <sub>DD</sub> = 5.5 V	_	0.5	10	μΑ

- Note 1: Typ. values show those at Topr =  $25^{\circ}$ C,  $V_{DD} = 5$  V.
- Note 2: Input Current  $I_{IN1}$ : The current through resistor is not included.
- Note 3: Output Resistance  $R_{os}$ ,  $R_{oc}$ ; Shows on-resistance at the level switching.
- Note 4:  $V_{O2/3}$ ; Shows 2/3 level output voltage, when the 1/4 or 1/3 duty LCD is used.
  - $V_{O1/2}$ ; Shows 1/2 level output voltage, when the 1/2 duty or static LCD is used.
  - $V_{O1/3}$ ; Shows 1/3 level output voltage, when the 1/4 or 1/3 duty LCD is used.
- Note 5: Supply Current  $I_{DD}$ ,  $I_{DDH}$ :  $V_{IN} = 5.3 \text{ V} / 0.2 \text{ V} (V_{DD} = 5.5 \text{ V})$ ,  $2.8 \text{ V} / 0.2 \text{ V} (V_{DD} = 3.0 \text{ V})$ 
  - Supply Current  $I_{DDS}$  ;  $V_{IN} = 2.8 \text{ V} / 0.2 \text{ V}$ . Low frequency clock is only osillated .
- Note 6: When using LCD, it is necessary to consider values of Ros 1/2 and Roc 1/2.
- Note 7: Times fou SEG/COM output switching on; Ros1, Roc1: 2/fc (s)

Ros2, Roc2:  $1/(n \cdot f_F)$  (1/n; duty,  $f_F$ : frame frequency)

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**AD Conversion Characteristics** 

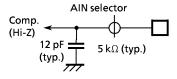
 $(Topr = -30 \text{ to } 70^{\circ}\text{C})$ 

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min	Тур.	Max	Unit
Analog Reference Voltage Range	ΔV <sub>AREF</sub>	V <sub>DD</sub> - V <sub>SS</sub>	2.7	_	_	<b>V</b>
Analog Input Voltage	V <sub>AIN</sub>		V <sub>SS</sub>	_	V <sub>DD</sub>	٧
Analog Supply current	I <sub>REF</sub>		_	0.5	1.0	mA
Nonlinearity Error			_	_	± 1	
Zero Point Error		V <sub>DD</sub> = 2.7 V to 5.5 V	_	_	± 1	
Full Scale Error		V <sub>SS</sub> = ± 0.000 V	_	_	± 1	LSB
Total Error			_	_	± 2	

AC Characteristics	$(V_{SS} = 0 \text{ V}, \text{ Topr} = -30 \text{ to } 70^{\circ}\text{C})$
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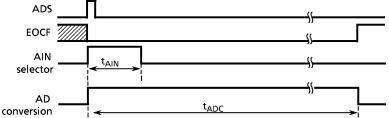
Parameter	Symbol	Con	ditions	Min	Тур.	Max	Unit
		In the normal	$V_{DD} = 2.7 \text{ to } 5.5 \text{ V}$	1.0			
Instruction Cycle Time	tcy	mode	$V_{DD} = 2.2 \text{ to } 5.5 \text{ V}$	1.9	_	20	$\mu$ s
		In the S	LOW mode	235		267	
High level clock pulse width		For external clock	V <sub>DD</sub> ≧ 2.7 V	60			
	t <sub>WCH</sub>		V <sub>DD</sub> <2.7 V	120		_	
	t <sub>WCL</sub>		V <sub>DD</sub> ≧ 2.7 V	60	_		ns
Low level clock pulse width			V <sub>DD</sub> <2.7 V	120			
AD Conversion Time	t <sub>ADC</sub>			-	24 tcy	ı	
AD Sampling Time	t <sub>AIN</sub>			-	2 tcy	1	$\mu$ s
Shift data Hold Time	t <sub>SDH</sub>			0.5 tcy – 0.3	_	. 1	μs

Note 1: AD conversion timing: Internal circuit for pins AIN0 to 7



Electrical change inust be loaded into the buit-in condensen during t<sub>AIN</sub> for normal AD conversion.

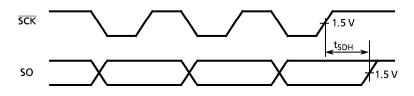




Note2: Shift data Hold Time: External circuit for pins

 $\overline{SCK}$  and  $\overline{SO}$  VDD  $10 \text{ k}\Omega$  50 pF

Serial port (completed of transmission)



**Zero-Cross Detection Characteristics** 

 $(V_{SS} = 0 \text{ V}, \text{ Topr } = -30 \text{ to } 70 ^{\circ}\text{C})$ 

Characteristics are equivalent to the TMP47C222/422's.

**Recommended Oscillating Conditions** 

 $(V_{SS} = 0 \text{ V}, V_{DD} = 2.2 \text{ to } 5.5 \text{ V}, \text{ Topr} = -30 \text{ to } 70^{\circ}\text{C})$ 

Recommended oscillating conditions of the TMP47P422V are equal to the TMP47C222/422's but RC oscillation is impossible.

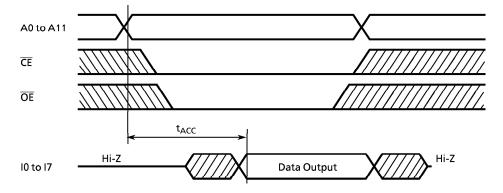
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**DC/AC Characteristics** 

 $(V_{SS} = 0 V)$ 

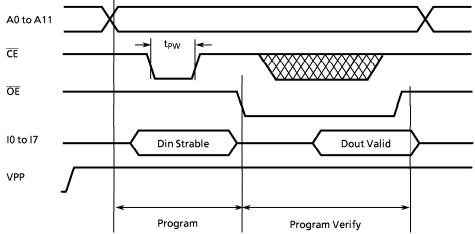
# (1) Read Operation

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min	Тур.	Max	Unit
Output Level High Voltage	V <sub>IH4</sub>		V <sub>CC</sub> × 0.7	-	V <sub>CC</sub>	V
Output Level Low Voltage	V <sub>IL4</sub>		0	-	V <sub>CC</sub> × 0.3	V
Supply Voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>		4.75		6.0	V
Programming Voltage	V <sub>PP</sub>		4.75	_	6.0	V
Address Access Time	t <sub>ACC</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.0 ± 0.25 V	0	-	350	ns



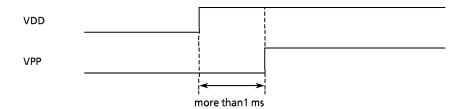
## (2) High Speed Programming Operation

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min	Тур.	Max	Unit
Input High Voltage	V <sub>IH4</sub>		V <sub>CC</sub> × 0.7	-	V <sub>CC</sub>	٧
Input Low Voltage	V <sub>IL4</sub>		0	-	V <sub>CC</sub> × 0.3	>
Supply Voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>		4.75	-	6.0	<b>V</b>
V <sub>PP</sub> Power Supply Voltage	V <sub>PP</sub>		12.00	12.50	13.00	٧
Programming Pulse Width	t <sub>PW</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> = 6.0 ± 0.25 V	0.95	1.0	1.05	ms



Note: There are some PROM programmer types which cannot program OTP.

In TMP47P422V, VPP pin is also used as RESET pin. To set a mode, REST/VPP pin must be set to "low" during 1 ms and more after the rising of power-on and the rising of VDD electrical power.



Recommended EPROM programmer

**TYPE** 

R4945 (ADVANTEST) UNISITE (DATA I/O) AF – 9706 (ANDO)

PECKER – 11 (AVAL DATA)