FUJITSU SEMICONDUCTOR
DATA SHEET

DS07–12xxx–1E

8-bit Microcontrollers

CMOS

F²MC-8FX MB95430H Series

MB95F432H/F433H/F434H
MB95F432K/F433K/F434K

■ DESCRIPTION

MB95430H is a series of general-purpose, single-chip microcontrollers. In addition to a compact instruction set, the microcontrollers of this series contain a variety of peripheral resources.

Note: F²MC is the abbreviation of FUJITSU Flexible Microcontroller.

■ FEATURES

- F²MC-8FX CPU core
  Instruction set optimized for controllers
  - Multiplication and division instructions
  - 16-bit arithmetic operations
  - Bit test branch instructions
  - Bit manipulation instructions, etc.
- Clock
  - Selectable main clock source
    Main OSC clock (up to 16.25 MHz, maximum machine clock frequency: 8.125 MHz)
    External clock (up to 32.5 MHz, maximum machine clock frequency: 16.25 MHz)
    Main CR clock (1/8/10/12.5 MHz ±2%, maximum machine clock frequency: 12.5 MHz)
  - Selectable subclock source
    Sub-OSC clock (32.768 kHz)
    External clock (32.768 kHz)
    Sub-CR clock (Typ: 100 kHz, Min: 50 kHz, Max: 200 kHz)
- Timer
  - 8/16-bit composite timer × 1 channel
  - 16-bit PPG × 1 channel
  - 16-bit free-running timer × 1 channel
  - 16-bit output compare × 2 channels
  - Time-base timer × 1 channel
  - Watch prescaler × 1 channel
- UART/SIO × 1 channel
  - Full duplex double buffer
  - Capable of clock-asynchronous (UART) serial data transfer and clock-synchronous (SIO) serial data transfer

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For the information for microcontroller supports, see the following website.

http://edevice.fujitsu.com/micom/en-support/

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- I²C × 1 channel
  - Built-in wake-up function
- Voltage comparator × 4 channels
- Operational amplifier (OPAMP) × 1 channel
  - Software-select programmable gain
  - Software-select standalone option
  - Power down function included
- External interrupt × 8 channels
  - Interrupt by edge detection (rising edge, falling edge, and both edges can be selected)
  - Can be used to wake up the device from different low power consumption (standby) modes
- 8/10-bit A/D converter × 17 channels
  - 8-bit and 10-bit resolution can be chosen.
- Low power consumption (standby) modes
  - Stop mode
  - Sleep mode
  - Watch mode
  - Time-base timer mode
- I/O port
  - MB95F432H/F433H/F434H (maximum no. of I/O ports: 28)
    General-purpose I/O ports (N-ch open drain) : 1
    General-purpose I/O ports (CMOS I/O) : 27
  - MB95F432K/F433K/F434K (maximum no. of I/O ports: 29)
    General-purpose I/O ports (N-ch open drain) : 2
    General-purpose I/O ports (CMOS I/O) : 27
- On-chip debug
  - 1-wire serial control
  - Serial writing supported (asynchronous mode)
- Hardware/software watchdog timer
  - Built-in hardware watchdog timer
  - Built-in software watchdog timer
- Low-voltage detection reset circuit
  - Built-in low-voltage detector
- Clock supervisor counter
  - Built-in clock supervisor counter function
- Programmable port input voltage level
  - CMOS input level / hysteresis input level
- Dual operation Flash memory
  - The erase/write operation and the read operation can be executed in different banks (upper bank/lower bank) simultaneously.
- Flash memory security function
  - Protects the content of the Flash memory

■ PRODUCT LINE-UP

Part number / Parameter	MB95F432H	MB95F433H	MB95F434H	MB95F432K	MB95F433K	MB95F434K
Type	Flash memory product					
Clock supervisor counter	It supervises the main clock oscillation.					
Program ROM capacity	8 Kbyte	12 Kbyte	20 Kbyte	8 Kbyte	12 Kbyte	20 Kbyte
RAM capacity	240 bytes	240 bytes	496 bytes	240 bytes	240 bytes	496 bytes
Low-voltage detection reset	No			Yes		
Reset input	Dedicated			Selected by software		
CPU functions	Number of basic instructions : 136 Instruction bit length : 8 bits Instruction length : 1 to 3 bytes Data bit length : 1, 8 and 16 bits Minimum instruction execution time : 61.5 ns (with machine clock = 16.25 MHz) Interrupt processing time : 0.6 µs (with machine clock = 16.25 MHz)					
General-purpose I/O	I/O ports (Max): 28 CMOS I/O: 27 N-ch open drain: 1			I/O ports (Max): 29 CMOS I/O: 27 N-ch open drain: 2		
Time-base timer	Interrupt cycle: 0.256 ms to 8.3 s (when external clock = 4 MHz)					
Hardware/ software watchdog timer	Reset generation cycle - Main oscillation clock at 10 MHz: 105 ms (Min) The sub-CR clock can be used as the source clock of the hardware watchdog timer.					
Wild register	It can be used to replace three bytes of data.					
8/10-bit A/D converter	17 channels (Ch. 16 is the channel for OPAMP output.)					
	8-bit resolution and 10-bit resolution can be chosen.					
8/16-bit composite timer	1 channel					
	The timer can be configured as an "8-bit timer × 2 channels" or a "16-bit timer × 1 channel". It has built-in timer function, PWC function, PWM function and input capture function. Count clock: it can be selected from internal clocks (seven types) and external clocks. It can output square wave.					
External interrupt	8 channels					
	Interrupt by edge detection (The rising edge, falling edge, or both edges can be selected.) It can be used to wake up the device from different standby modes.					
On-chip debug	1-wire serial control It supports serial writing. (asynchronous mode)					
UART/SIO	1 channel					
	Data transfer with UART/SIO is enabled. It has a full duplex double buffer, variable data length (5/6/7/8 bits), a built-in baud rate generator and an error detection function. It uses the NRZ type transfer format. LSB-first data transfer and MSB-first data transfer are available to use. Clock-asynchronous (UART) serial data transfer and clock-synchronous (SIO) serial data transfer is enabled.					

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Part number / Parameter	MB95F432H	MB95F433H	MB95F434H	MB95F432K	MB95F433K	MB95F434K
I^2C	1 channel					
	Master/slave transmission and receiving It has a bus error function, an arbitration function, a transmission direction detection function and a wake-up function. It also has functions of generating and detecting repeated START conditions.					
16-bit PPG	PWM mode and single-shot mode are available to use. Ch. 0 can work with the multi-functional timer or individually.					
Output compare	1 channel of 16-bit free-running timer with a compare buffer 2 channels of 16-bit output compare					
Voltage comparator	4 channels					
OPAMP	This is an operational amplifier used in an induction heater. It contains 7 software (registers) select close loop gain selections for ground current sensing according to different sense resistor values. The OPAMP can also work as a standalone OPAMP. It selects closed loop gain for ground current sensing according to different sense resistor values of a standalone OPAMP.					
Watch prescaler	Eight different time intervals can be selected.					
Flash memory	It supports automatic programming, Embedded Algorithm, and write/erase/erase-suspend/erase-resume commands. It has a flag indicating the completion of the operation of Embedded Algorithm. Number of write/erase cycles: 100000 Data retention time: 20 years Flash security feature for protecting the content of the Flash memory					
Standby mode	Sleep mode, stop mode, watch mode, time-base timer mode					
Package	FPT-32P-M30 DIP-32P-M06					

■ PACKAGES AND CORRESPONDING PRODUCTS

Part number / Package	MB95F432H	MB95F433H	MB95F434H	MB95F432K	MB95F433K	MB95F434K
FPT-32P-M30	O	O	O	O	O	O
DIP-32P-M06	O	O	O	O	O	O

O: Available

■ DIFFERENCES AMONG PRODUCTS AND NOTES ON PRODUCT SELECTION

• Current consumption

When using the on-chip debug function, take account of the current consumption of flash erase/write.

For details of current consumption, see “■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS”.

• Package

For details of information on each package, see “■ PACKAGES AND CORRESPONDING PRODUCTS” and “■ PACKAGE DIMENSIONS”.

• Operating voltage

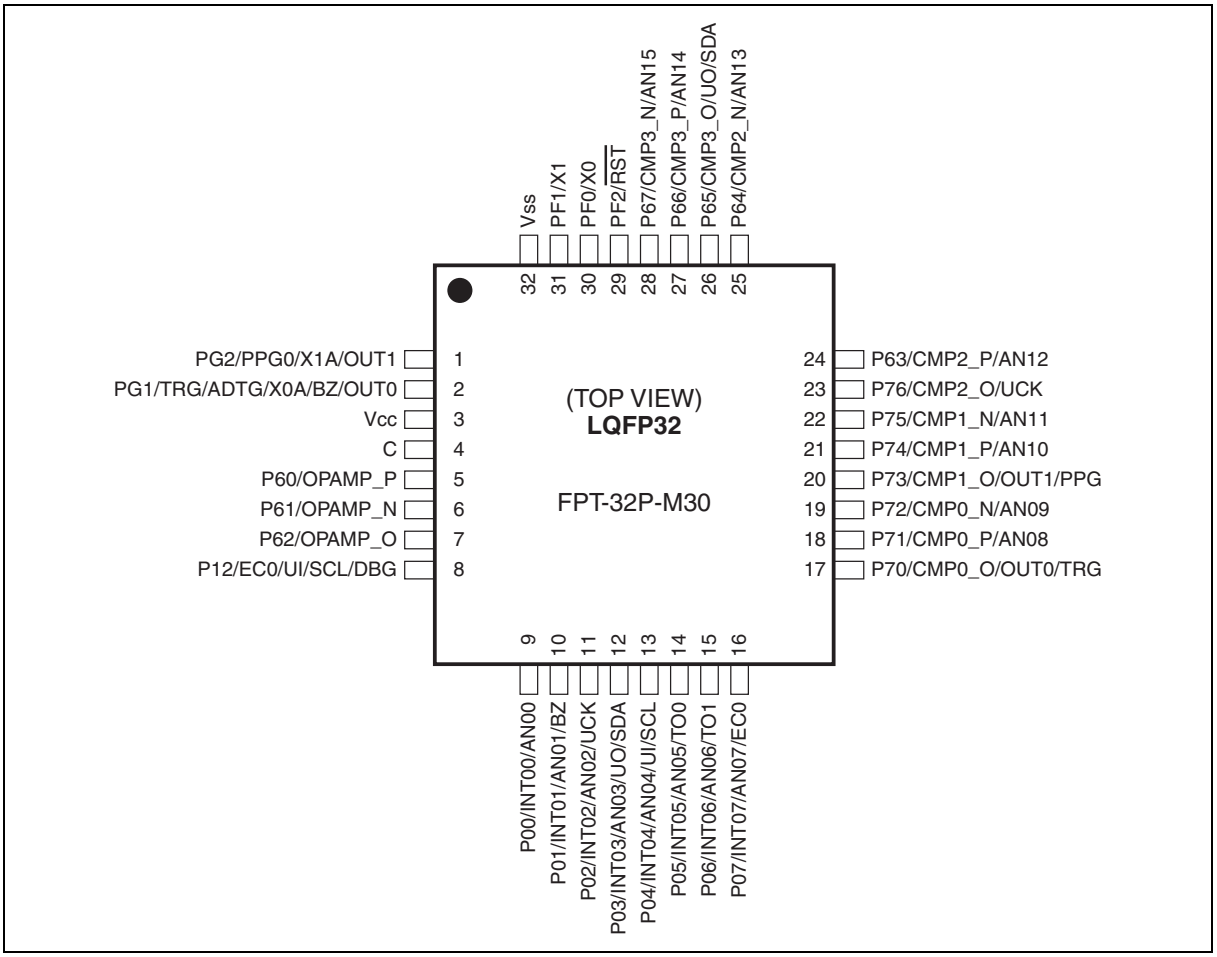
The operating voltage varies, depending on whether the on-chip debug function is used or not.

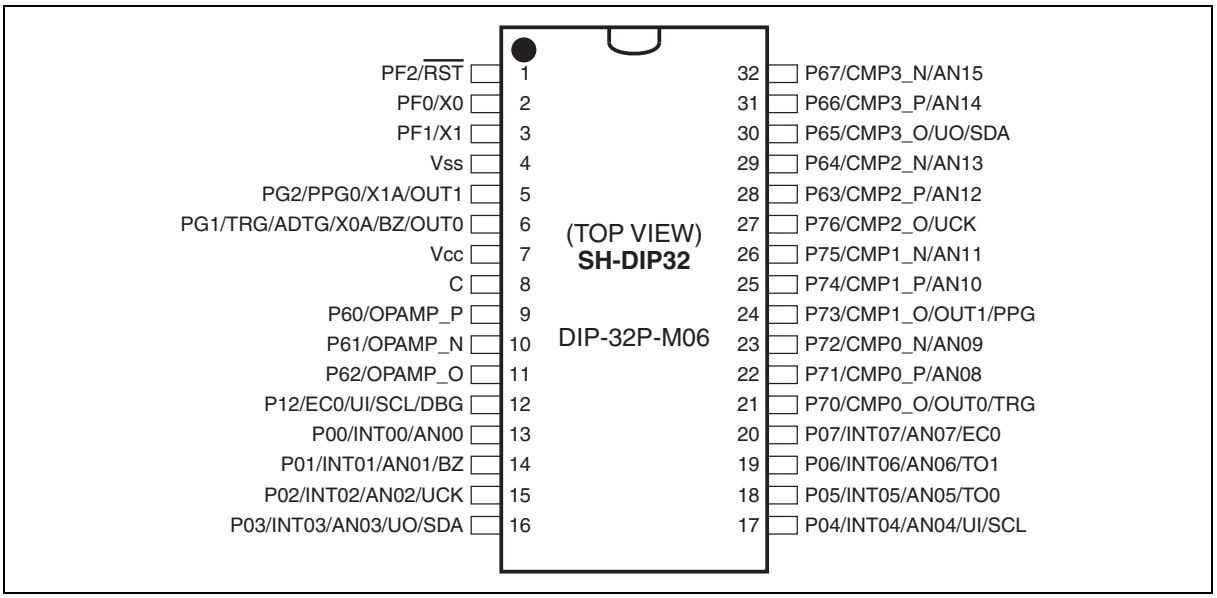
For details of the operating voltage, see “■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS”.

• On-chip debug function

The on-chip debug function requires that V_{CC}, V_{SS} and one serial wire be connected to an evaluation tool.

■ PIN ASSIGNMENT





■ PIN DESCRIPTION

Pin no.		Pin name	I/O circuit type*3	Function
LQFP32*1	SH-DIP32*2			
1	5	PG2	C	General-purpose I/O port
		PPG		16-bit PPG output pin
		X1A		Subclock I/O oscillation pin
		OUT1		Output compare ch. 1 output pin
2	6	PG1	C	General-purpose I/O port
		TRG		16-bit PPG trigger input pin
		ADTG		A/D converter trigger input pin
		X0A		Subclock I/O oscillation pin
		BZ		Buzzer output pin
		OUT0		Output compare ch. 0 output pin
3	7	V_{CC}	—	Power supply pin
4	8	C	—	Capacitor connection pin
5	9	P60	K	General-purpose I/O port
		OPAMP_P		Operational amplifier input pin
6	10	P61	K	General-purpose I/O port
		OPAMP_N		Operational amplifier input pin
7	11	P62	J	General-purpose I/O port
		OPAMP_O		Operational amplifier output pin
8	12	P12	H	General-purpose I/O port
		EC0		8/16-bit composite timer external clock input pin
		UI		UART/SIO data input pin
		SCL		I^2C clock I/O pin
		DBG		DBG input pin
9	13	P00	E	General-purpose I/O port
		INT00		External interrupt input pin
		AN00		A/D converter analog input pin
10	14	P01	E	General-purpose I/O port
		INT01		External interrupt input pin
		AN01		A/D converter analog input pin
		BZ		Buzzer output pin
11	15	P02	E	General-purpose I/O port
		INT02		External interrupt input pin
		AN02		A/D converter analog input pin
		UCK		UART/SIO clock I/O pin

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Pin no.		Pin name	I/O circuit type*3	Function
LQFP32*1	SH-DIP32*2			
12	16	P03	F	General-purpose I/O port
		INT03		External interrupt input pin
		AN03		A/D converter analog input pin
		UO		UART/SIO data output pin
		SDA		I²C data I/O pin
13	17	P04	F	General-purpose I/O port
		INT04		External interrupt input pin
		AN04		A/D converter analog input pin
		UI		UART/SIO data input pin
		SCL		I²C clock I/O pin
14	18	P05	E	General-purpose I/O port
		INT05		External interrupt input pin
		AN05		A/D converter analog input pin
		TO0		Timer output pin
15	19	P06	E	General-purpose I/O port
		INT06		External interrupt input pin
		AN06		A/D converter analog input pin
		TO1		Timer output pin
16	20	P07	E	General-purpose I/O port
		INT07		External interrupt input pin
		AN07		A/D converter analog input pin
		EC0		8/16-bit composite timer external clock input pin
17	21	P70	D	General-purpose I/O port
		CMP0_O		Comparator ch. 0 output pin
		OUT0		Output compare ch. 0 output pin
		TRG		16-bit PPG trigger input pin
18	22	P71	I	General-purpose I/O port
		CMP0_P		Comparator ch. 0 positive input pin
		AN08		A/D converter analog input pin
19	23	P72	I	General-purpose I/O port
		CMP0_N		Comparator ch. 0 negative input pin
		AN09		A/D converter analog input pin
20	24	P73	D	General-purpose I/O port
		CMP1_O		Comparator ch. 1 output pin
		OUT1		Output compare ch. 1 output pin
		PPG		16-bit PPG output pin

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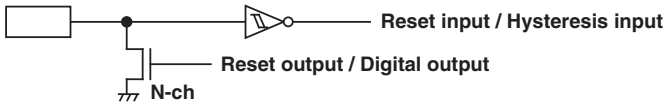
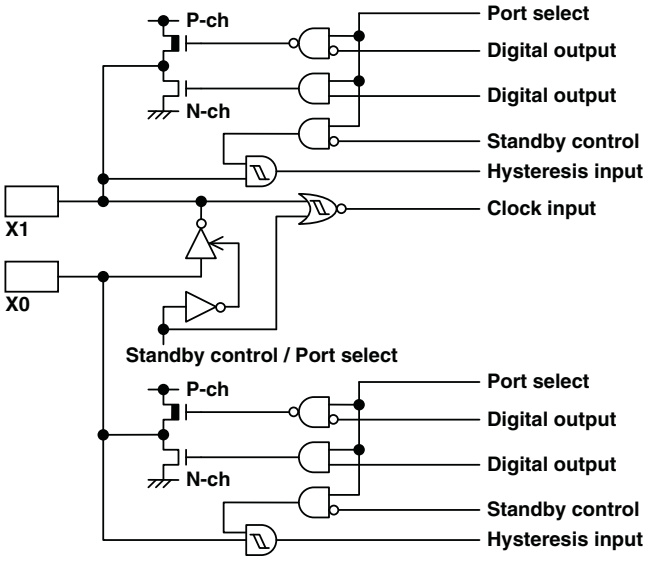
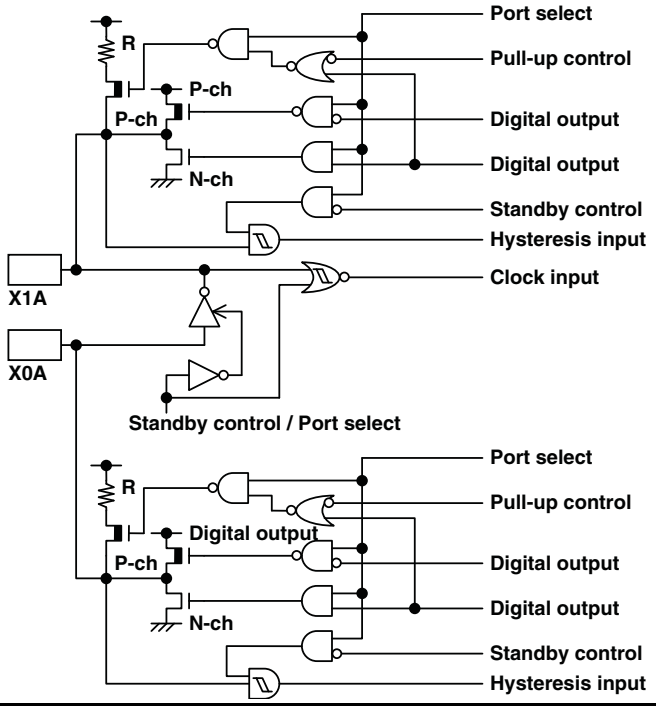
Pin no.		Pin name	I/O circuit type*3	Function
LQFP32*1	SH-DIP32*2			
21	25	P74	I	General-purpose I/O port
		CMP1_P		Comparator ch. 1 positive input pin
		AN10		A/D converter analog input pin
22	26	P75	I	General-purpose I/O port
		CMP1_N		Comparator ch. 1 negative input pin
		AN11		A/D converter analog input pin
23	27	P76	D	General-purpose I/O port
		CMP2_O		Comparator ch. 2 output pin
		UCK		UART/SIO clock I/O pin
24	28	P63	I	General-purpose I/O port
		CMP2_P		Comparator ch. 2 positive input pin
		AN12		A/D converter analog input pin
25	29	P64	I	General-purpose I/O port
		CMP2_N		Comparator ch. 2 negative input pin
		AN13		A/D converter analog input pin
26	30	P65	L	General-purpose I/O port
		CMP3_O		Comparator ch. 3 output pin
		UO		UART/SIO data output pin
		SDA		I^2C data I/O pin
27	31	P66	I	General-purpose I/O port
		CMP3_P		Comparator ch. 3 positive input pin
		AN14		A/D converter analog input pin
28	32	P67	I	General-purpose I/O port
		CMP3_N		Comparator ch. 3 negative input pin
		AN15		A/D converter analog input pin
29	1	PF2	A	General-purpose I/O port
		$\overline{RST}$		Reset pin Dedicated reset pin in MB95F432H/F433H/F434H
30	2	PF0	B	General-purpose I/O port
		X0		Main clock I/O oscillation pin
31	3	PF1	B	General-purpose I/O port
		X1		Main clock I/O oscillation pin
32	4	V_{SS}	—	Power supply pin (GND)

*1: Package code: FPT-32P-M30

*2: Package code: DIP-32P-M06

*3: For the I/O circuit types, see "■ I/O CIRCUIT TYPE".

■ I/O CIRCUIT TYPE

Type	Circuit	Remarks
A		• N-ch open drain output • Hysteresis input • Reset output
B		• Oscillation circuit • High-speed side Feedback resistance: approx. 1 MΩ • CMOS output • Hysteresis input
C		• Oscillation circuit • Low-speed side Feedback resistance: approx.10 MΩ • CMOS output • Hysteresis input • Pull-up control available

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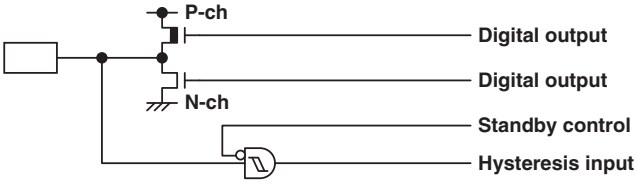
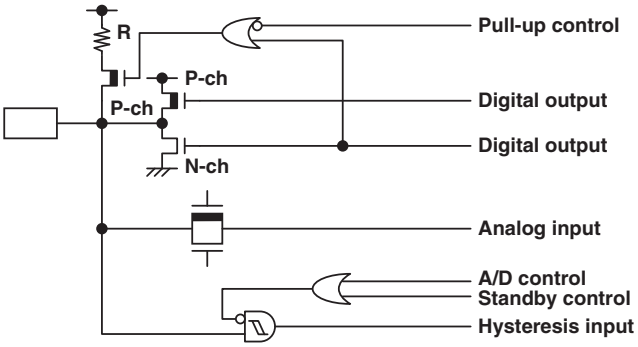
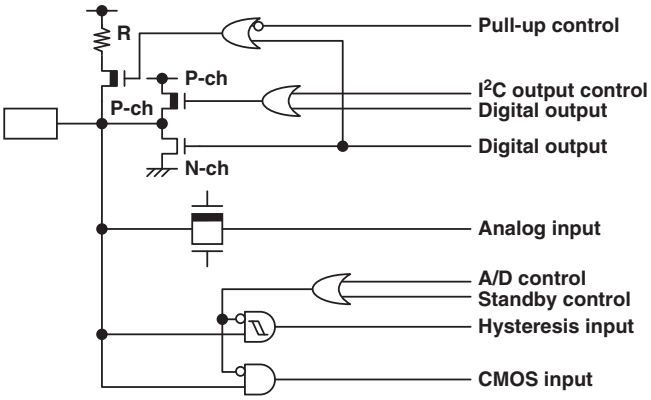
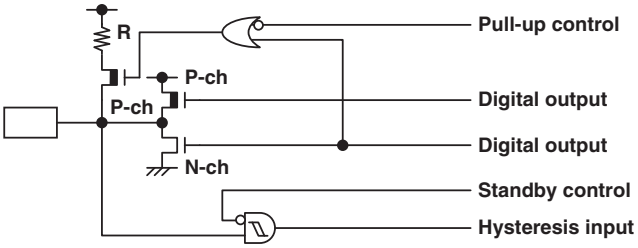
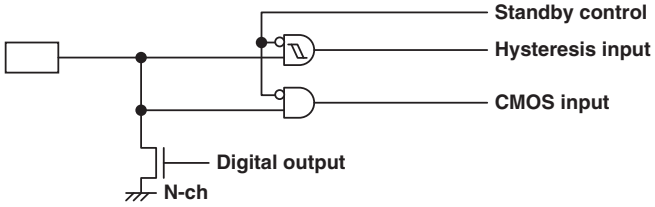
Type	Circuit	Remarks
D		• CMOS output • Hysteresis input
E		• CMOS output • Hysteresis input • Pull-up control available • Analog input
F		• CMOS output • Hysteresis input • CMOS input • Pull-up control available • Analog input • N-ch open drain output (as I²C output)
G		• CMOS output • Hysteresis input • Pull-up control available
H		• N-ch open drain output • Hysteresis input • CMOS input

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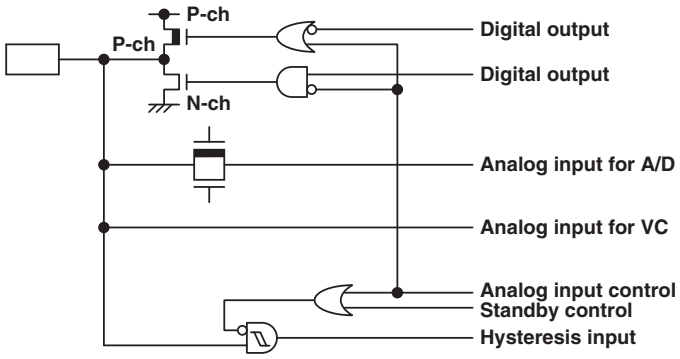
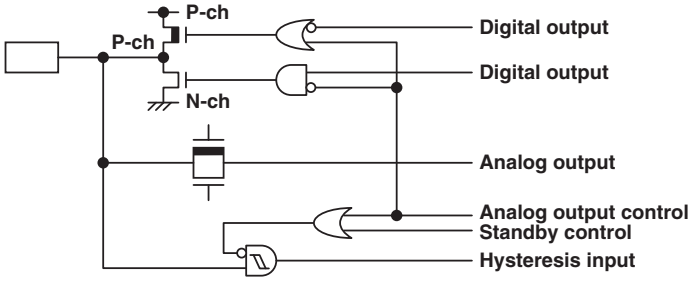
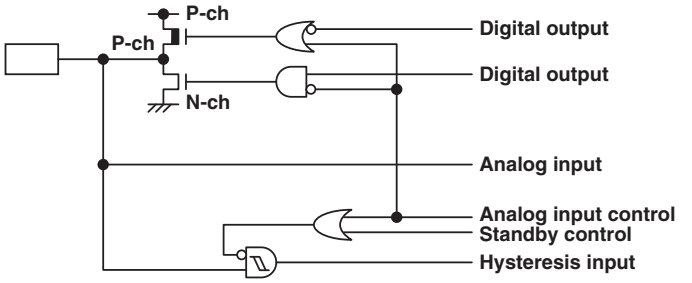
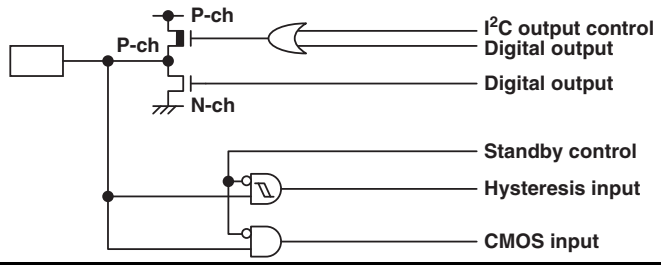
Type	Circuit	Remarks
I		• CMOS output • Hysteresis input
J		• CMOS output • Hysteresis input
K		• CMOS output • Hysteresis input
L		• CMOS output • Hysteresis input • CMOS input • N-ch open drain output (as I²C output)

■ NOTES ON DEVICE HANDLING

• Preventing latch-ups

When using the device, ensure that the voltage applied does not exceed the maximum voltage rating.
In a CMOS IC, if a voltage higher than V_{CC} or a voltage lower than V_{SS} is applied to an input/output pin that is neither a medium-withstand voltage pin nor a high-withstand voltage pin, or if a voltage out of the rating range of power supply voltage mentioned in "1. Absolute Maximum Ratings" of "■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS" is applied to the V_{CC} pin or the V_{SS} pin, a latch-up may occur.
When a latch-up occurs, power supply current increases significantly, which may cause a component to be thermally destroyed.

• Stabilizing supply voltage

Supply voltage must be stabilized.
A malfunction may occur when power supply voltage fluctuates rapidly even though the fluctuation is within the guaranteed operating range of the V_{CC} power supply voltage.
As a rule of voltage stabilization, suppress voltage fluctuation so that the fluctuation in V_{CC} ripple (p-p value) at the commercial frequency (50 Hz/60 Hz) does not exceed 10% of the standard V_{CC} value, and the transient fluctuation rate does not exceed 0.1 V/ms at a momentary fluctuation such as switching the power supply.

• Notes on using the external clock

When an external clock is used, oscillation stabilization wait time is required for power-on reset, wake-up from subclock mode or stop mode.

■ PIN CONNECTION

• Treatment of unused pins

If an unused input pin is left unconnected, a component may be permanently damaged due to malfunctions or latch-ups. Always pull up or pull down an unused input pin through a resistor of at least 2 kΩ. Set an unused input/output pin to the output state and leave it unconnected, or set it to the input state and treat it the same as an unused input pin. If there is an unused output pin, leave it unconnected.

• Power supply pins

To reduce unnecessary electro-magnetic emission, prevent malfunctions of strobe signals due to an increase in the ground level, and conform to the total output current standard, always connect the V_{CC} pin and the V_{SS} pin to the power supply and ground outside the device. In addition, connect the current supply source to the V_{CC} pin and the V_{SS} pin with low impedance.
It is also advisable to connect a ceramic capacitor of approximately 0.1 µF as a bypass capacitor between the V_{CC} pin and the V_{SS} pin at a location close to this device.

• DBG pin

Connect the DBG pin directly to an external pull-up resistor.
To prevent the device from unintentionally entering the debug mode due to noise, minimize the distance between the DBG pin and the V_{CC} or V_{SS} pin when designing the layout of the printed circuit board.
The DBG pin should not stay at "L" level after power-on until the reset output is released.

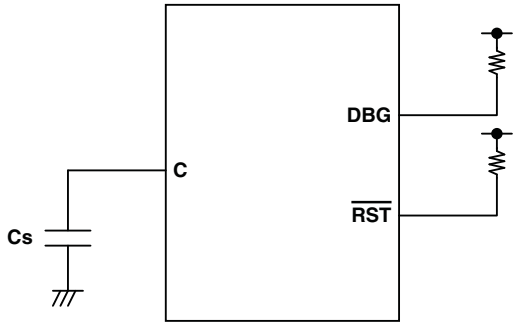
• $\overline{\text{RST}}$ pin

Connect the $\overline{\text{RST}}$ pin directly to an external pull-up resistor.
To prevent the device from unintentionally entering the reset mode due to noise, minimize the distance between the $\overline{\text{RST}}$ pin and the V_{CC} or V_{SS} pin when designing the layout of the printed circuit board.
The $\overline{\text{RST}}$/PF2 pin functions as the reset input/output pin after power-on. In addition, the reset output of the $\overline{\text{RST}}$/PF2 pin can be enabled by the RSTOE bit in the SYSC1 register, and the reset input function and the general purpose I/O function can be selected by the RSTEN bit in the SYSC1 register.

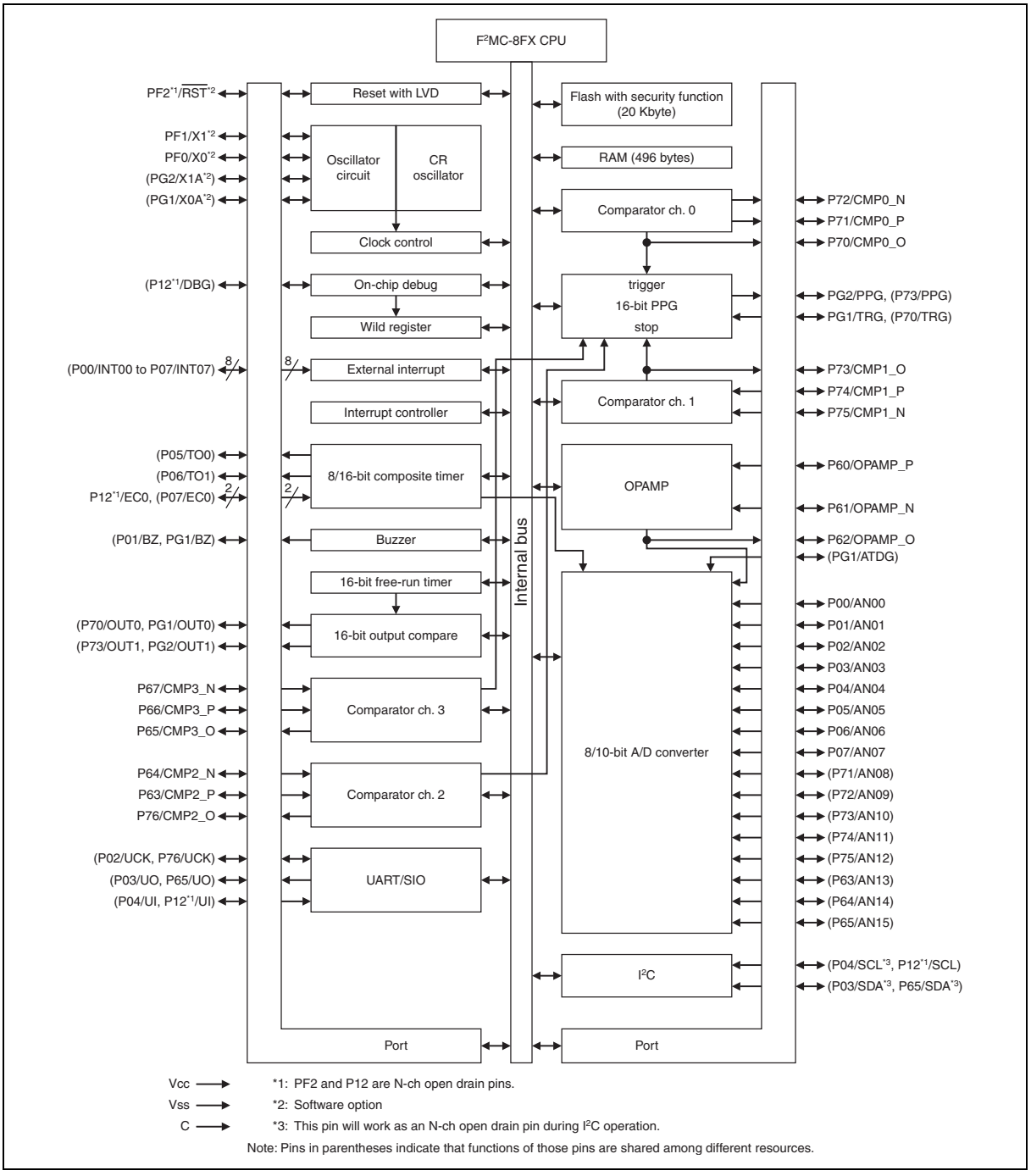
• C pin

Use a ceramic capacitor or a capacitor with equivalent frequency characteristics. The bypass capacitor for the V_{CC} pin must have a capacitance larger than C_S. For the connection to a smoothing capacitor C_S, see the diagram below. To prevent the device from unintentionally entering a mode to which the device is not set to transit due to noise, minimize the distance between the C pin and C_S and the distance between C_S and the V_{SS} pin when designing the layout of a printed circuit board.

• DBG/$\overline{\text{RST}}$/C pins connection diagram



■ BLOCK DIAGRAM

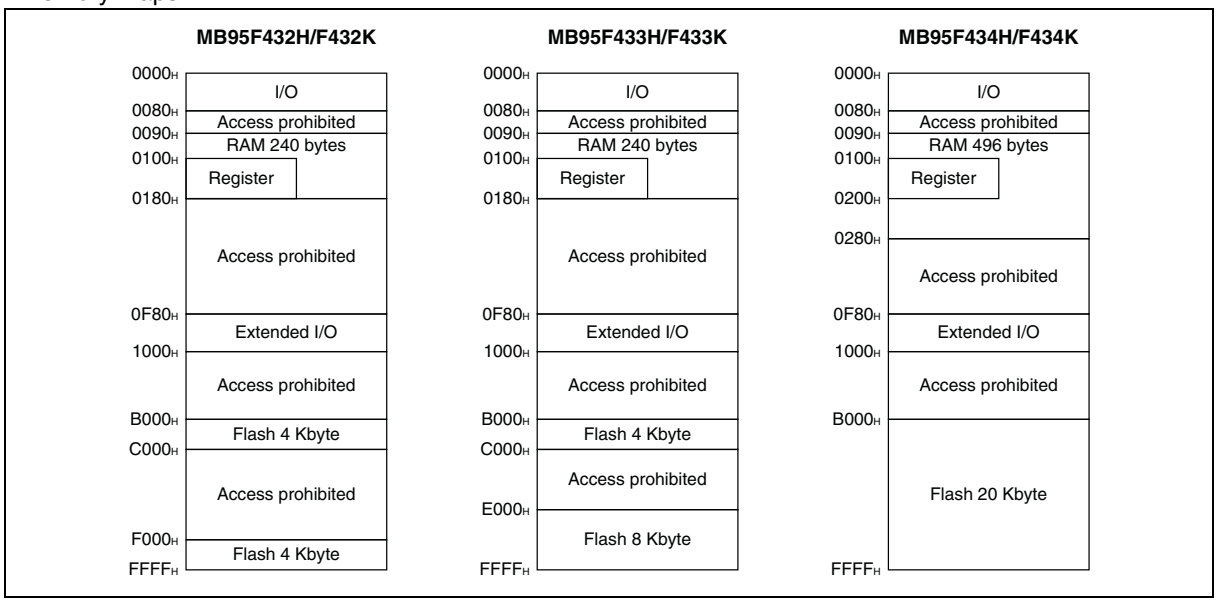


■ CPU CORE

• Memory Space

The memory space of the MB95430H Series is 64 Kbyte in size, and consists of an I/O area, a data area, and a program area. The memory space includes areas intended for specific purposes such as general-purpose registers and a vector table. The memory maps of the MB95430H Series are shown below.

• Memory Maps



■ I/O MAP

Address	Register abbreviation	Register name	R/W	Initial value
0000H	PDR0	Port 0 data register	R/W	00000000B
0001H	DDR0	Port 0 direction register	R/W	00000000B
0002H	PDR1	Port 1 data register	R/W	00000000B
0003H	DDR1	Port 1 direction register	R/W	00000000B
0004H	—	(Disabled)	—	—
0005H	WATR	Oscillation stabilization wait time setting register	R/W	11111111B
0006H	—	(Disabled)	—	—
0007H	SYCC	System clock control register	R/W	0000X011B
0008H	STBC	Standby control register	R/W	00000XXXB
0009H	RSRR	Reset source register	R/W	XXXXXXXXB
000AH	TBTC	Time-base timer control register	R/W	00000000B
000BH	WPCR	Watch prescaler control register	R/W	00000000B
000CH	WDTC	Watchdog timer control register	R/W	00XX0000B
000DH	SYCC2	System clock control register 2	R/W	XX100011B
000EH to 0015H	—	(Disabled)	—	—
0016H	PDR6	Port 6 data register	R/W	00000000B
0017H	DDR6	Port 6 direction register	R/W	00000000B
0018H	PDR7	Port 7 data register	R/W	00000000B
0019H	DDR7	Port 7 direction register	R/W	00000000B
0020H to 0027H	—	(Disabled)	—	—
0028H	PDRF	Port F data register	R/W	00000000B
0029H	DDRF	Port F direction register	R/W	00000000B
002AH	PDRG	Port G data register	R/W	00000000B
002BH	DDRG	Port G direction register	R/W	00000000B
002CH	PUL0	Port 0 pull-up register	R/W	00000000B
002DH to 0034H	—	(Disabled)	—	—
0035H	PULG	Port G pull-up register	R/W	00000000B
0036H	T01CR1	8/16-bit composite timer 01 status control register 1 ch. 0	R/W	00000000B
0037H	T00CR1	8/16-bit composite timer 00 status control register 1 ch. 0	R/W	00000000B
0038H	BUZZ	Buzzer control register	R/W	00000000B
0039H	—	(Disabled)	—	—

(Continued)

Address	Register abbreviation	Register name	R/W	Initial value
003A$_H$	CMR0	Voltage comparator control register ch. 0	R/W	000X0001$_B$
003B$_H$	CMR1	Voltage comparator control register ch. 1	R/W	000X0001$_B$
003C$_H$	CMR2	Voltage comparator control register ch. 2	R/W	000X0001$_B$
003D$_H$	CMR3	Voltage comparator control register ch. 3	R/W	000X0001$_B$
003E$_H$	OPCR	OPAMP control register	R/W	00000011$_B$
003F$_H$ to 0041$_H$	—	(Disabled)	—	—
0042$_H$	PCNTH0	16-bit PPG status control register upper ch. 0	R/W	00000000$_B$
0043$_H$	PCNTL0	16-bit PPG status control register lower ch. 0	R/W	00000000$_B$
0044$_H$	PTGS0	16-bit PPG trigger source control register ch. 0	R/W	00000000$_B$
0045$_H$	—	(Disabled)	—	—
0046$_H$	OCUOC	16-bit output compare stop trigger control register	R/W	00000000$_B$
0047$_H$	—	(Disabled)	—	—
0048$_H$	EIC00	External interrupt circuit control register ch. 0/ch. 1	R/W	00000000$_B$
0049$_H$	EIC10	External interrupt circuit control register ch. 2/ch. 3	R/W	00000000$_B$
004A$_H$	EIC20	External interrupt circuit control register ch. 4/ch. 5	R/W	00000000$_B$
004B$_H$	EIC30	External interrupt circuit control register ch. 6/ch. 7	R/W	00000000$_B$
004C$_H$, 004D$_H$	—	(Disabled)	—	—
004E$_H$	SYSC2	System control register 2	R/W	00000000$_B$
004F$_H$	—	(Disabled)	—	—
0050$_H$	IBCR00	I^{2}C bus control register 0	R/W	00000000$_B$
0051$_H$	IBCR10	I^{2}C bus control register 1	R/W	00000000$_B$
0052$_H$	IBSR0	I^{2}C bus status register	R/W	00000000$_B$
0053$_H$	IDDR0	I^{2}C data register	R/W	00000000$_B$
0054$_H$	IAAR0	I^{2}C address register	R/W	00000000$_B$
0055$_H$	ICCR0	I^{2}C clock control register	R/W	00000000$_B$
0056$_H$	SMC10	UART/SIO serial mode control register 1 ch. 0	R/W	00000000$_B$
0057$_H$	SMC20	UART/SIO serial mode control register 2 ch. 0	R/W	00100000$_B$
0058$_H$	SSR0	UART/SIO serial status and data register ch. 0	R/W	00000001$_B$
0059$_H$	TDR0	UART/SIO serial output data register ch. 0	R/W	00000000$_B$
005A$_H$	RDR0	UART/SIO serial input data register ch. 0	R	00000000$_B$
005B$_H$	—	(Disabled)	—	—
005C$_H$	TCDTH	16-bit free-running timer data register (upper)	R/W	00000000$_B$
005D$_H$	TCDTL	16-bit free-running timer data register (lower)	R/W	00000000$_B$
005E$_H$	CPCLRH	16-bit free-running timer compare clear register (upper)	R	11111111$_B$
005F$_H$	CPCLRL	16-bit free-running timer compare clear register (lower)	R	11111111$_B$

(Continued)

Address	Register abbreviation	Register name	R/W	Initial value
0060H	TCCSH	16-bit free-running timer control status register (upper)	R/W	01000000B
0061H	TCCSL	16-bit free-running timer control status register (lower)	R/W	00000000B
0062H	ETCCSH	16-bit free-running timer extended control status register (upper)	R/W	00000000B
0063H	ETCCSL	16-bit free-running timer extended control status register (lower)	R/W	00000000B
0064H	OCCP0H	16-bit output compare channel 0 register (upper)	R	00000000B
0065H	OCCP0L	16-bit output compare channel 0 register (lower)	R	00000000B
0066H	OCCP1H	16-bit output compare channel 1 register (upper)	R	00000000B
0067H	OCCP1L	16-bit output compare channel 1 register (lower)	R	00000000B
0068H	OCSH	16-bit output compare control status register (upper)	R/W	00000000B
0069H	OCSL	16-bit output compare control status register (lower)	R/W	00000000B
006AH	OCMCR	16-bit output compare mode control register	R/W	00000000B
006BH	EOCS	16-bit output compare extended control status register	R/W	00000000B
006CH	ADC1	8/10-bit A/D converter control register 1	R/W	00000000B
006DH	ADC2	8/10-bit A/D converter control register 2	R/W	00000000B
006EH	ADDH	8/10-bit A/D converter data register (upper)	R/W	00000000B
006FH	ADDL	8/10-bit A/D converter data register (lower)	R/W	00000000B
0070H	—	(Disabled)	—	—
0071H	FSR2	Flash memory status register 2	R/W	00000000B
0072H	FSR	Flash memory status register	R/W	000X0000B
0073H	SWRE0	Flash memory sector write control register 0	R/W	00000000B
0074H	FSR3	Flash memory status register 3	R	0000XXXXB
0075H	—	(Disabled)	—	—
0076H	WREN	Wild register address compare enable register	R/W	00000000B
0077H	WROR	Wild register data test setting register	R/W	00000000B
0078H	—	(Disabled)	—	—
0079H	ILR0	Interrupt level setting register 0	R/W	11111111B
007AH	ILR1	Interrupt level setting register 1	R/W	11111111B
007BH	ILR2	Interrupt level setting register 2	R/W	11111111B
007CH	ILR3	Interrupt level setting register 3	R/W	11111111B
007DH	ILR4	Interrupt level setting register 4	R/W	11111111B
007EH	ILR5	Interrupt level setting register 5	R/W	11111111B
007FH to 0F7FH	—	(Disabled)	—	—

(Continued)

Address	Register abbreviation	Register name	R/W	Initial value
0F80H	WRARH0	Wild register address setting register (upper) ch. 0	R/W	00000000B
0F81H	WRARL0	Wild register address setting register (lower) ch. 0	R/W	00000000B
0F82H	WRDR0	Wild register data setting register ch. 0	R/W	00000000B
0F83H	WRARH1	Wild register address setting register (upper) ch. 1	R/W	00000000B
0F84H	WRARL1	Wild register address setting register (lower) ch. 1	R/W	00000000B
0F85H	WRDR1	Wild register data setting register ch. 1	R/W	00000000B
0F86H	WRARH2	Wild register address setting register (upper) ch. 2	R/W	00000000B
0F87H	WRARL2	Wild register address setting register (lower) ch. 2	R/W	00000000B
0F88H	WRDR2	Wild register data setting register ch. 2	R/W	00000000B
0F89H	WRARH3	Wild register address setting register (upper) ch. 3	R/W	00000000B
0F8AH	WRARL3	Wild register address setting register (lower) ch. 3	R/W	00000000B
0F8BH	WRDR3	Wild register data setting register ch. 3	R/W	00000000B
0F8CH to 0F91H	—	(Disabled)	—	—
0F92H	T01CR0	8/16-bit composite timer 01 status control register 0 ch. 0	R/W	00000000B
0F93H	T00CR0	8/16-bit composite timer 00 status control register 0 ch. 0	R/W	00000000B
0F94H	T01DR	8/16-bit composite timer 01 data register ch. 0	R/W	00000000B
0F95H	T00DR	8/16-bit composite timer 00 data register ch. 0	R/W	00000000B
0F96H	TMCR0	8/16-bit composite timer 00/01 timer mode control register ch. 0	R/W	00000000B
0F97H to 0FA9H	—	(Disabled)	—	—
0FAAH	PDCRH0	16-bit PPG down counter register (upper) ch. 0	R/W	00000000B
0FABH	PDCRL0	16-bit PPG down counter register (lower) ch. 0	R/W	00000000B
0FACH	PCSRH0	16-bit PPG cycle setting buffer register (upper) ch. 0	R/W	11111111B
0FADH	PCSRL0	16-bit PPG cycle setting buffer register (lower) ch. 0	R/W	11111111B
0FAEH	PDUTH0	16-bit PPG duty setting buffer register (upper) ch. 0	R/W	11111111B
0FAFH	PDUTL0	16-bit PPG duty setting buffer register (lower) ch. 0	R/W	11111111B
0FB0H to 0FBDH	—	(Disabled)	—	—
0FBEH	PSSR0	UART/SIO prescaler select register ch. 0	R/W	00000000B
0FBFH	BRSR0	UART/SIO baud rate setting register ch. 0	R/W	00000000B
0FC0H, 0FC1H	—	(Disabled)	—	—
0FC2H	AIDRH	A/D input disable register (upper)	R/W	00000000B
0FC3H	AIDRL	A/D input disable register (lower)	R/W	00000000B
0FC4H to 0FE3H	—	(Disabled)	—	—

(Continued)

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Address	Register abbreviation	Register name	R/W	Initial value
0FE4H	CRTH	Main CR clock trimming register (upper)	R/W	0XXXXXXXB
0FE5H	CRTL	Main CR clock trimming register (lower)	R/W	00XXXXXXB
0FE6H, 0FE7H	—	(Disabled)	—	—
0FE8H	SYSC1	System configuration register 1	R/W	11000011B
0FE9H	CMCR	Clock monitoring control register	R/W	00000000B
0FEAH	CMDR	Clock monitoring data register	R	00000000B
0FEBH	WDTH	Watchdog timer selection ID register (upper)	R	XXXXXXXXB
0FECH	WDTL	Watchdog timer selection ID register (lower)	R	XXXXXXXXB
0FEDH	—	(Disabled)	—	—
0FEEH	ILSR	Input level select register	R/W	00000000B
0FEFH	WICR	Interrupt pin control register	R/W	01000000B
0FF0H to 0FFFH	—	(Disabled)	—	—

• R/W access symbols
  R/W : Readable / Writable
  R : Read only
  W : Write only

• Initial value symbols
  0 : The initial value of this bit is “0”.
  1 : The initial value of this bit is “1”.
  X : The initial value of this bit is indeterminate.

Note: Do not write to an address that is “(Disabled)”. If a “(Disabled)” address is read, an indeterminate value is returned.

■ INTERRUPT SOURCE TABLE

Interrupt source	Interrupt request number	Vector table address		Bit name of interrupt level setting register	Priority order of interrupt sources of the same level (occurring simultaneously)
		Upper	Lower		
External interrupt ch. 0	IRQ00	FFFA$_H$	FFFB$_H$	L00 [1:0]	High
External interrupt ch. 4					
External interrupt ch. 1	IRQ01	FFF8$_H$	FFF9$_H$	L01 [1:0]	
External interrupt ch. 5					
External interrupt ch. 2	IRQ02	FFF6$_H$	FFF7$_H$	L02 [1:0]	
External interrupt ch. 6					
External interrupt ch. 3	IRQ03	FFF4$_H$	FFF5$_H$	L03 [1:0]	
External interrupt ch. 7					
UART/SIO	IRQ04	FFF2$_H$	FFF3$_H$	L04 [1:0]	
8/16-bit composite timer ch. 0 (lower)	IRQ05	FFF0$_H$	FFF1$_H$	L05 [1:0]	
8/16-bit composite timer ch. 0 (upper)	IRQ06	FFEE$_H$	FFEF$_H$	L06 [1:0]	
Output compare ch. 0 match	IRQ07	FFEC$_H$	FFED$_H$	L07 [1:0]	
Output compare ch. 1 match	IRQ08	FFEA$_H$	FFEB$_H$	L08 [1:0]	
—	IRQ09	FFE8$_H$	FFE9$_H$	L09 [1:0]	
Voltage comparator ch. 0	IRQ10	FFE6$_H$	FFE7$_H$	L10 [1:0]	
Voltage comparator ch. 1	IRQ11	FFE4$_H$	FFE5$_H$	L11 [1:0]	
Voltage comparator ch. 2	IRQ12	FFE2$_H$	FFE3$_H$	L12 [1:0]	
Voltage comparator ch. 3	IRQ13	FFE0$_H$	FFE1$_H$	L13 [1:0]	
16-bit free-running timer (compare match/zero-detect/overflow)	IRQ14	FFDE$_H$	FFDF$_H$	L14 [1:0]	
16-bit PPG	IRQ15	FFDC$_H$	FFDD$_H$	L15 [1:0]	
I^{2}C	IRQ16	FFDA$_H$	FFDB$_H$	L16 [1:0]	
—	IRQ17	FFD8$_H$	FFD9$_H$	L17 [1:0]	
8/10-bit A/D converter	IRQ18	FFD6$_H$	FFD7$_H$	L18 [1:0]	
Time-base timer	IRQ19	FFD4$_H$	FFD5$_H$	L19 [1:0]	
Watch prescaler	IRQ20	FFD2$_H$	FFD3$_H$	L20 [1:0]	
—	IRQ21	FFD0$_H$	FFD1$_H$	L21 [1:0]	
—	IRQ22	FFCE$_H$	FFCF$_H$	L22 [1:0]	
Flash memory	IRQ23	FFCC$_H$	FFCD$_H$	L23 [1:0]	Low

■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

1. Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Rating		Unit	Remarks
		Min	Max		
Power supply voltage*1	V_{CC}	V_{SS} – 0.3	V_{SS} + 6	V	
Input voltage*1	V_I	V_{SS} – 0.3	V_{SS} + 6	V	*2
Output voltage*1	V_O	V_{SS} – 0.3	V_{SS} + 6	V	*2
Maximum clamp current	I_{CLAMP}	–2	+2	mA	Applicable to specific pins*3
Total maximum clamp current	$\Sigma\lvert I_{CLAMP}\rvert$	—	20	mA	Applicable to specific pins*3
"L" level maximum output current	I_{OL1}	—	15	mA	Other than P05 and P06
	I_{OL2}		15		P05 and P06
"L" level average current	I_{OLAV1}	—	4	mA	Other than P05 and P06 Average output current = operating current × operating ratio (1 pin)
	I_{OLAV2}	—	12		P05 and P06 Average output current = operating current × operating ratio (1 pin)
"L" level total maximum output current	ΣI_{OL}	—	100	mA	
"L" level total average output current	ΣI_{OLAV}	—	50	mA	Total average output current = operating current × operating ratio (Total number of pins)
"H" level maximum output current	I_{OH1}	—	–15	mA	Other than P05 and P06
	I_{OH2}	—	–15		P05 and P06
"H" level average current	I_{OHAV1}	—	–4	mA	Other than P05 and P06 Average output current = operating current × operating ratio (1 pin)
	I_{OHAV2}	—	–8		P05 and P06 Average output current = operating current × operating ratio (1 pin)
"H" level total maximum output current	ΣI_{OH}	—	–100	mA	
"H" level total average output current	ΣI_{OHAV}	—	–50	mA	Total average output current = operating current × operating ratio (Total number of pins)
Power consumption	Pd	—	320	mW	
Operating temperature	T_A	–40	+85	°C	
Storage temperature	Tstg	–55	+150	°C	

(Continued)

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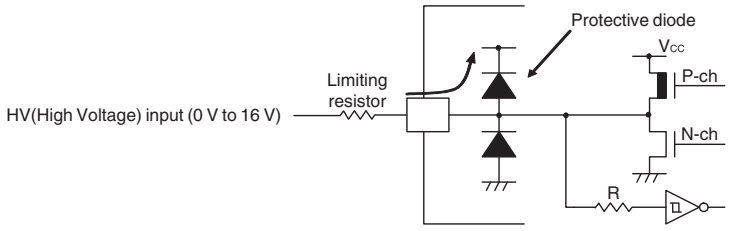
*1: The parameter is based on V_{SS} = 0.0 V.

*2: V_I and V_O must not exceed V_{CC} + 0.3 V. V_I must not exceed the rated voltage. However, if the maximum current to/from an input is limited by means of an external component, the I_{CLAMP} rating is used instead of the V_I rating.

*3: Applicable to the following pins: P00 to P07, P60 to P67, P70 to P76, PF0 and PF1

- Use under recommended operating conditions.
- Use with DC voltage (current).
- The HV (High Voltage) signal is an input signal exceeding the V_{CC} voltage. Always connect a limiting resistor between the HV (High Voltage) signal and the microcontroller before applying the HV (High Voltage) signal.
- The value of the limiting resistor should be set to a value at which the current to be input to the microcontroller pin when the HV (High Voltage) signal is input is below the standard value, irrespective of whether the current is transient current or stationary current.
- When the microcontroller drive current is low, such as in low power consumption modes, the HV (High Voltage) input potential may pass through the protective diode to increase the potential of the V_{CC} pin, affecting other devices.
- If the HV (High Voltage) signal is input when the microcontroller power supply is off (not fixed at 0 V), since power is supplied from the pins, incomplete operations may be executed.
- If the HV (High Voltage) input is input after power-on, since power is supplied from the pins, the voltage of power supply may not be sufficient to enable a power-on reset.
- Do not leave the HV (High Voltage) input pin unconnected.
- Example of a recommended circuit
- Input/Output equivalent circuit



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)

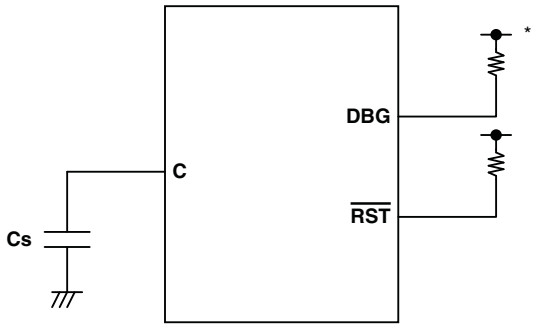
Parameter	Symbol	Value		Unit	Remarks	
		Min	Max			
Power supply voltage	V_{CC}	2.4*1*2	5.5*1	V	In normal operation	Other than on-chip debug mode
		2.3	5.5		Hold condition in stop mode	
		2.9	5.5		In normal operation	On-chip debug mode
		2.3	5.5		Hold condition in stop mode	
Smoothing capacitor	C_S	0.022	1	µF	*3	
Operating temperature	T_A	–40	+85	°C	Other than on-chip debug mode	
		+5	+35		On-chip debug mode	

*1: The value varies depending on the operating frequency, the machine clock and the analog guaranteed range.

*2: This value becomes 2.88 V when the low-voltage detection reset is used.

*3: Use a ceramic capacitor or a capacitor with equivalent frequency characteristics. The bypass capacitor for the V_{CC} pin must have a capacitance larger than C_S. For the connection to a smoothing capacitor C_S, see the diagram below. To prevent the device from unintentionally entering an unknown mode due to noise, minimize the distance between the C pin and C_S and the distance between C_S and the V_{SS} pin when designing the layout of a printed circuit board.

• DBG / $\overline{\text{RST}}$ / C pins connection diagram



*: Since the DBG pin becomes a communication pin in on-chip debug mode, set a pull-up resistor value suiting the input/output specifications of P12/EC0/UI/SCL/DBG.

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

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

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

3. DC Characteristics

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

Parameter	Symbol	Pin name	Condition	Value			Unit	Remarks
				Min	Typ*3	Max		
"H" level input voltage	V_{IHI}	P03, P04, P12, P65	*1	0.7 V_{CC}	—	V_{CC} + 0.3	V	When CMOS input level (hysteresis input) is selected
	V_{IHS}	P00 to P07, P12, P60 to P67, P70 to P76, PF0, PF1, PG1, PG2	*1	0.8 V_{CC}	—	V_{CC} + 0.3	V	Hysteresis input
	V_{IHM}	PF2	—	0.7 V_{CC}	—	V_{CC} + 0.3	V	Hysteresis input
"L" level input voltage	V_{IL}	P03, P04, P12, P65	*1	V_{SS} – 0.3	—	0.3 V_{CC}	V	When CMOS input level (hysteresis input) is selected
	V_{ILS}	P00 to P07, P12, P60 to P67, P70 to P76, PF0, PF1, PG1, PG2	*1	V_{SS} – 0.3	—	0.2 V_{CC}	V	Hysteresis input
	V_{ILM}	PF2	—	V_{SS} – 0.3	—	0.3 V_{CC}	V	Hysteresis input
Open-drain output application voltage	V_D	P03, P04, P12, P65, PF2	—	V_{SS} – 0.3	—	V_{SS} + 5.5	V	P03, P04 and P65 are open-drain output pins when assigned as the SDA/SCL pin of I²C.
"H" level output voltage	V_{OH1}	Output pins other than P05, P06, P12 and PF2	I_{OH} = –4 mA	V_{CC} – 0.5	—	—	V	
	V_{OH2}	P05, P06	I_{OH} = –8 mA	V_{CC} – 0.5	—	—	V	
"L" level output voltage	V_{OL1}	Output pins other than P05 and P06	I_{OL} = 4 mA	—	—	0.4	V	
	V_{OL2}	P05, P06	I_{OL} = 12 mA	—	—	0.4	V	
Input leak current (Hi-Z output leak current)	I_{LI}	All input pins	0.0 V < V_I < V_{CC}	–5	—	+5	µA	When pull-up resistance is disabled
Pull-up resistance	R_{PULL}	P00 to P07, PG1, PG2	V_I = 0 V	25	50	100	kΩ	When pull-up resistance is enabled
Input capacitance	C_{IN}	Other than V_{CC} and V_{SS}	f = 1 MHz	—	5	15	pF	

(Continued)

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

Parameter	Symbol	Pin name	Condition	Value			Unit	Remarks
				Min	Typ*3	Max		
Power supply current*2	I_{CC}	V_{CC} (External clock operation)	V_{CC} = 5.5 V F_{CH} = 32 MHz F_{MP} = 16 MHz Main clock mode (divided by 2)	—	12.1	22	mA	Flash memory product (except writing and erasing)
				—	39.3	46.8	mA	Flash memory product (at writing and erasing)
				—	13.8	30.3	mA	At A/D conversion
				—	12.5	23.4	mA	When the voltage comparator is operating
				—	13.4	22.3	mA	When the OPAMP is operating
	I_{CCS}		V_{CC} = 5.5 V F_{CH} = 32 MHz F_{MP} = 16 MHz Main sleep mode (divided by 2)	—	5.1	13.2	mA	
	I_{CCL}		V_{CC} = 5.5 V F_{CL} = 32 kHz F_{MPL} = 16 kHz Subclock mode (divided by 2) T_A = +25°C	—	57	168	µA	
	I_{CCLS}		V_{CC} = 5.5 V F_{CL} = 32 kHz F_{MPL} = 16 kHz Subsleep mode (divided by 2) T_A = +25°C	—	7.6	92	µA	
	I_{CCT}		V_{CC} = 5.5 V F_{CL} = 32 kHz Watch mode Main stop mode T_A = +25°C	—	4.2	33	µA	
	I_{CCMCR}	V_{CC}	V_{CC} = 5.5 V F_{CRH} = 12.5 MHz F_{MP} = 12.5 MHz Main CR clock mode	—	9.6	18.2	mA	
	I_{CCSCR}		V_{CC} = 5.5 V Sub-CR clock mode (divided by 2) T_A = +25°C	—	107.4	550	µA	

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

Parameter	Symbol	Pin name	Condition	Value			Unit	Remarks
				Min	Typ*3	Max		
Power supply current*2	I_{CCTS}	V_{CC} (External clock operation)	V_{CC} = 5.5 V F_{CH} = 32 MHz Time-base timer mode T_A = +25°C	—	0.9	3.3	mA	
	I_{CCH}		V_{CC} = 5.5 V Substop mode T_A = +25°C	—	3.5	24.8	µA	
	I_{LVD}	V_{CC}	Current consumption for low-voltage detection circuit only	—	26.9	54	µA	
	I_{CRH}		Current consumption for the main CR oscillator	—	0.2	0.6	mA	
	I_{CRL}		Current consumption for the sub-CR oscillator oscillating at 100 kHz	—	64.7	72	µA	

*1: The input levels of P04 can be switched between “CMOS input level” and “hysteresis input level”. The input level selection register (ILSR) is used to switch between the two input levels.

*2:
- The power supply current is determined by the external clock. When the low-voltage detection option is selected, the power-supply current will be the sum of adding the current consumption of the low-voltage detection circuit (I_{LVD}) to one of the value from I_{CC} to I_{CCH}. In addition, when both the low-voltage detection option and the CR oscillator are selected, the power supply current will be the sum of adding up the current consumption of the low-voltage detection circuit, the current consumption of the CR oscillators (I_{CRH}, I_{CRL}) and a specified value. In on-chip debug mode, the CR oscillator (I_{CRH}) and the low-voltage detection circuit are always enabled, and current consumption therefore increases accordingly.
- See "4. AC Characteristics: (1) Clock Timing" for F_{CH} and F_{CL}.
- See "4. AC Characteristics: (2) Source Clock/Machine Clock" for F_{MP} and F_{MPL}.

*3: V_{CC} = 5.0 V, T_A = 25°C

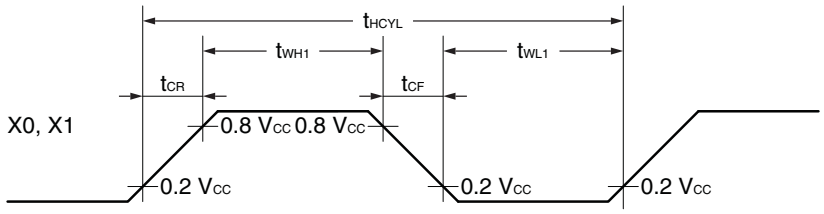
4. AC Characteristics

(1) Clock Timing

(V_{CC} = 2.4 V to 5.5 V, V_{SS} = 0.0 V, T_A = –40°C to +85°C)

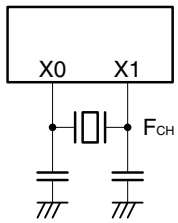
Parameter	Symbol	Pin name	Condition	Value			Unit	Remarks
				Min	Typ	Max		
Clock frequency	F_{CH}	X0, X1	—	1	—	16.25	MHz	When the main oscillation circuit is used
		X0	X1: open	1	—	12	MHz	When the main external clock is used
		X0, X1	*	1	—	32.5	MHz	
	F_{CRH}	—	—	TBD	12.5	TBD	MHz	When the main CR clock is used
				TBD	10	TBD	MHz	
				TBD	8	TBD	MHz	
				TBD	1	TBD	MHz	
	F_{CL}	X0A, X1A	—	—	32.768	—	kHz	When the sub-oscillation circuit is used
				—	32.768	—	kHz	When the sub-external clock is used
	F_{CRL}	—	—	50	100	200	kHz	When the sub-CR clock is used
Clock cycle time	t_{HCYL}	X0, X1	—	61.5	—	1000	ns	When the main oscillation circuit is used
		X0	X1: open	83.4	—	1000	ns	When the external clock is used
		X0, X1	*	30.8	—	1000	ns	
	t_{LCYL}	X0A, X1A	—	—	30.5	—	µs	When the subclock is used
Input clock pulse width	t_{WH1} t_{WL1}	X0	X1: open	33.4	—	—	ns	When the external clock is used, the duty ratio should range between 40% and 60%.
		X0, X1	*	12.4	—	—	ns	
	t_{WH2} t_{WL2}	X0A	—	—	15.2	—	µs	
Input clock rise time and fall time	t_{CR} t_{CF}	X0	X1: open	—	—	5	ns	When the external clock is used
		X0, X1	*	—	—	5	ns	
CR oscillation start time	t_{CRHWK}	—	—	—	—	80	µs	When the main CR clock is used
	t_{CRLWK}	—	—	—	—	10	µs	When the sub-CR clock is used

*: The external clock signal is input to X0 and the inverted external clock signal to X1.

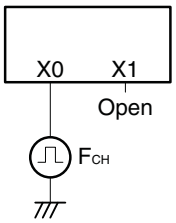


- Figure of main clock input port external connection

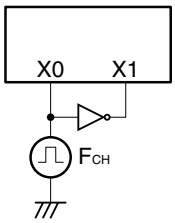
When a crystal oscillator or a ceramic oscillator is used

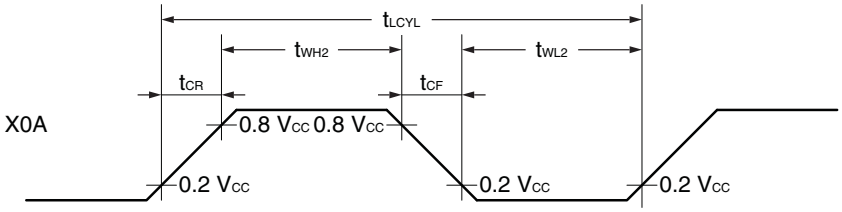


When the external clock is used (X1 is open)



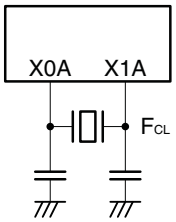
When the external clock is used



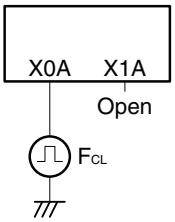


- Figure of subclock input port external connection

When a crystal oscillator or a ceramic oscillator is used



When the external clock is used



(2) Source Clock/Machine Clock

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

Parameter	Symbol	Pin name	Value			Unit	Remarks
			Min	Typ	Max		
Source clock cycle time*1	t_{SCLK}	—	61.5	—	2000	ns	When the main external clock is used Min: F_{CH} = 32.5 MHz, divided by 2 Max: F_{CH} = 1 MHz, divided by 2
			80	—	1000	ns	When the main CR clock is used Min: F_{CRH} = 12.5 MHz Max: F_{CRH} = 1 MHz
			—	61	—	µs	When the sub-oscillation clock is used F_{CL} = 32.768 kHz, divided by 2
			—	20	—	µs	When the sub-CR clock is used F_{CRL} = 100 kHz, divided by 2
Source clock frequency	F_{SP}	—	0.5	—	16.25	MHz	When the main oscillation clock is used
			1	—	12.5	MHz	When the main CR clock is used
	F_{SPL}		—	16.384	—	kHz	When the sub-oscillation clock is used
			—	50	—	kHz	When the sub-CR clock is used F_{CRL} = 100 kHz, divided by 2
Machine clock cycle time*2 (minimum instruction execution time)	t_{MCLK}	—	61.5	—	32000	ns	When the main oscillation clock is used Min: F_{SP} = 16.25 MHz, no division Max: F_{SP} = 0.5 MHz, divided by 16
			80	—	16000	ns	When the main CR clock is used Min: F_{SP} = 12.5 MHz Max: F_{SP} = 1 MHz, divided by 16
			61	—	976.5	µs	When the sub-oscillation clock is used Min: F_{SPL} = 16.384 kHz, no division Max: F_{SPL} = 16.384 kHz, divided by 16
			20	—	320	µs	When the sub-CR clock is used Min: F_{SPL} = 50 kHz, no division Max: F_{SPL} = 50 kHz, divided by 16
Machine clock frequency	F_{MP}	—	0.031	—	16.25	MHz	When the main oscillation clock is used
			0.0625	—	12.5	MHz	When the main CR clock is used
	F_{MPL}		1.024	—	16.384	kHz	When the sub-oscillation clock is used
			3.125	—	50	kHz	When the sub-CR clock is used F_{CRL} = 100 kHz

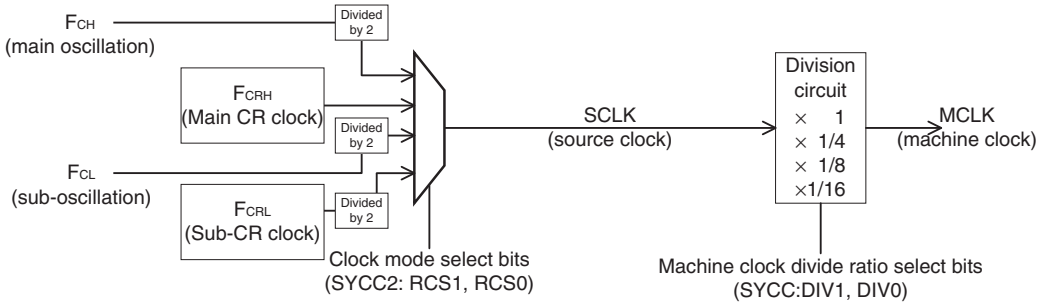
*1: This is the clock before it is divided according to the division ratio set by the machine clock divide ratio select bits (SYCC:DIV1 and DIV0). This source clock is divided to become a machine clock according to the divide ratio set by the machine clock divide ratio select bits (SYCC:DIV1 and DIV0). In addition, a source clock can be selected from the following.

- Main clock divided by 2
- Main CR clock
- Subclock divided by 2
- Sub-CR clock divided by 2

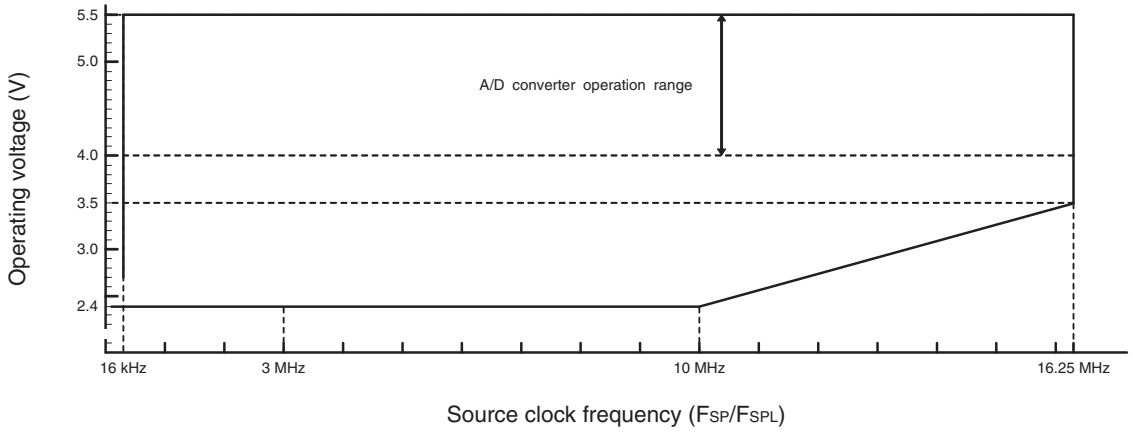
*2: This is the operating clock of the microcontroller. A machine clock can be selected from the following.

- Source clock (no division)
- Source clock divided by 4
- Source clock divided by 8
- Source clock divided by 16

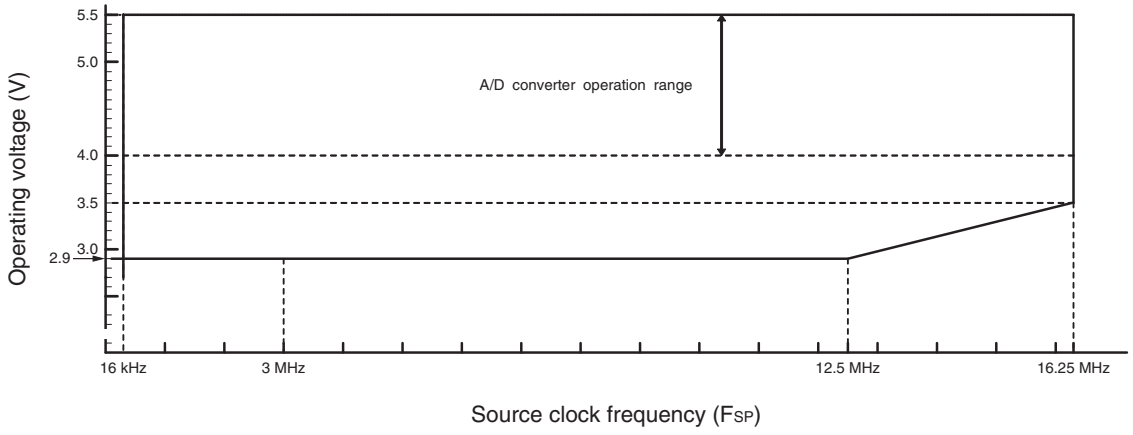
- Schematic diagram of the clock generation block



- Operating voltage - Operating frequency (When T_A = –40°C to +85°C)
  MB95430H (without the on-chip debug function)



- Operating voltage - Operating frequency (When T_A = –40°C to +85°C)
  MB95430H (with the on-chip debug function)



(3) External Reset

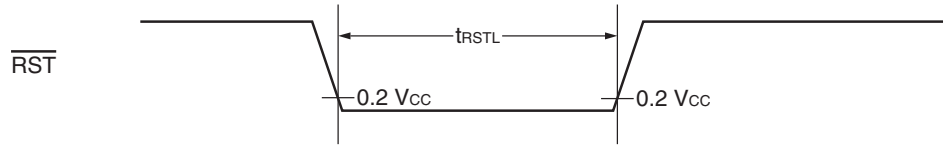
(V_{CC} = 5.0 V±10%, V_{SS} = 0.0 V, T_A = –40°C to +85°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Value		Unit	Remarks
		Min	Max		
$\overline{RST}$ "L" level pulse width	t_{RSTL}	2 t_{MCLK}*1	—	ns	In normal operation
		Oscillation time of the oscillator*2 + 100	—	µs	In stop mode, subclock mode, subsleep mode, watch mode, and power-on
		100	—	µs	In time-base timer mode

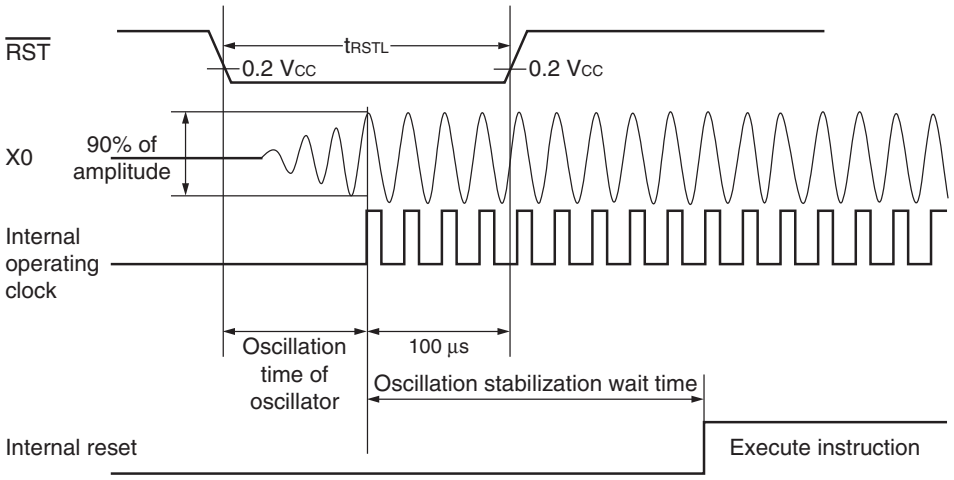
*1: See "(2) Source Clock/Machine Clock" for t_{MCLK}.

*2: The oscillation time of an oscillator is the time for it to reach 90% of its amplitude. The crystal oscillator has an oscillation time of between several ms and tens of ms. The ceramic oscillator has an oscillation time of between hundreds of µs and several ms. The external clock has an oscillation time of 0 ms. The CR oscillator clock has an oscillation time of between several µs and several ms.

- In normal operation



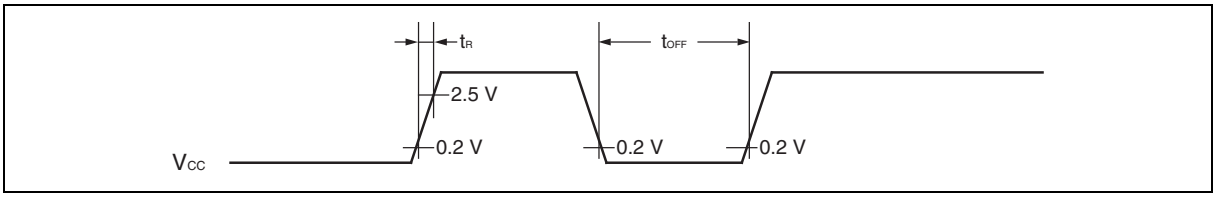
- In stop mode, subclock mode, subsleep mode, watch mode and power-on



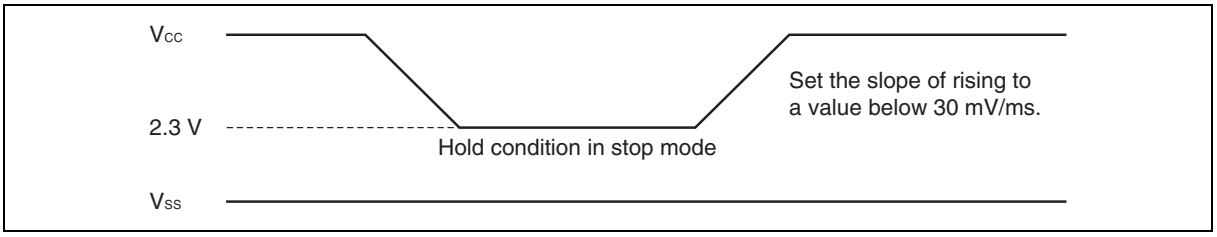
(4) Power-on Reset

(V_{SS} = 0.0 V, T_A = –40°C to +85°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value		Unit	Remarks
			Min	Max		
Power supply rising time	t_R	—	—	50	ms	
Power supply cutoff time	t_{OFF}	—	1	—	ms	Wait time until power-on



Note: A sudden change of power supply voltage may activate the power-on reset function. When changing the power supply voltage during the operation, set the slope of rising to a value below within 30 mV/ms as shown below.

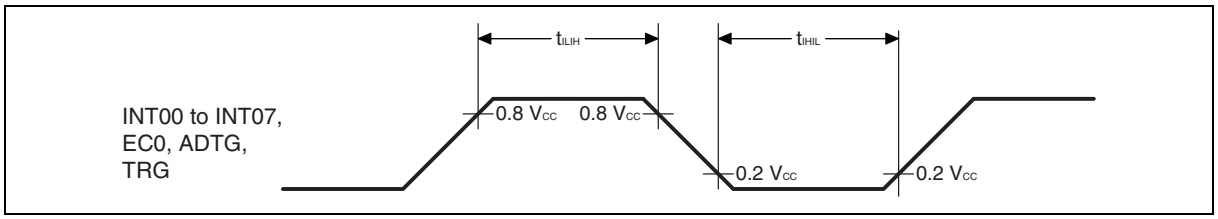


(5) Peripheral Input Timing

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

Parameter	Symbol	Pin name	Value		Unit
			Min	Max	
Peripheral input “H” pulse width	t_{ILIH}	INT00 to INT07, EC0, ADTG, TRG	2 t_{MCLK}*	—	ns
Peripheral input “L” pulse width	t_{IHIL}		2 t_{MCLK}*	—	ns

*: See “(2) Source Clock/Machine Clock” for t_{MCLK}.



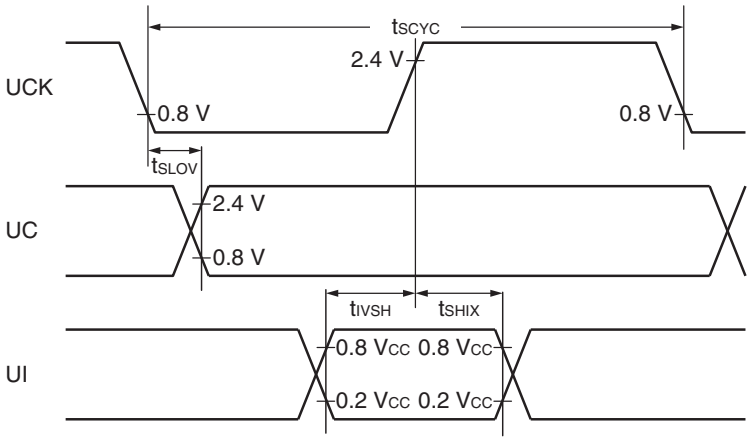
(6) UART/SIO, Serial I/O Timing

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

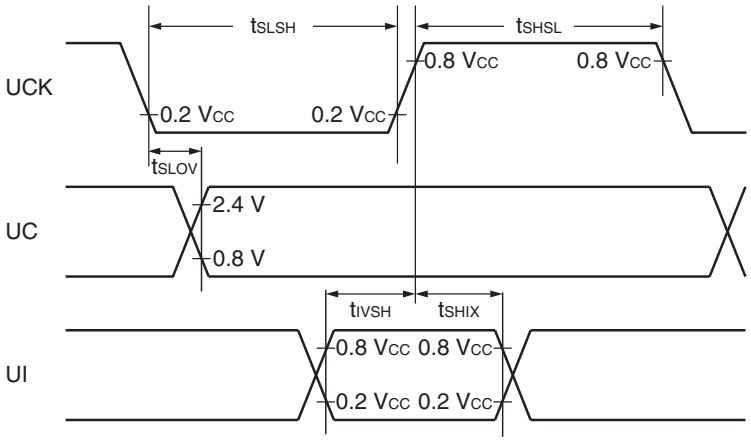
Parameter	Symbol	Pin name	Condition	Value		Unit
				Min	Max	
Serial clock cycle time	t_{SCYC}	UCK	Internal clock operation	4 t_{MCLK}*	—	ns
UCK ↓ → UO time	t_{SLOV}	UCK, UO		–190	+190	ns
Valid UI → UCK ↑	t_{IVSH}	UCK, UI		2 t_{MCLK}*	—	ns
UCK ↑ → valid UI hold time	t_{SHIX}	UCK, UI		2 t_{MCLK}*	—	ns
Serial clock “H” pulse width	t_{SHSL}	UCK	External clock operation	4 t_{MCLK}*	—	ns
Serial clock “L” pulse width	t_{SLSH}	UCK		4 t_{MCLK}*	—	ns
UCK ↓ → UO time	t_{SLOV}	UCK, UO		—	190	ns
Valid UI → UCK ↑	t_{IVSH}	UCK, UI		2 t_{MCLK}*	—	ns
UCK ↑ → valid UI hold time	t_{SHIX}	UCK, UI		2 t_{MCLK}*	—	ns

*: See “(2) Source Clock/Machine Clock” for t_{MCLK}.

• Internal shift clock mode



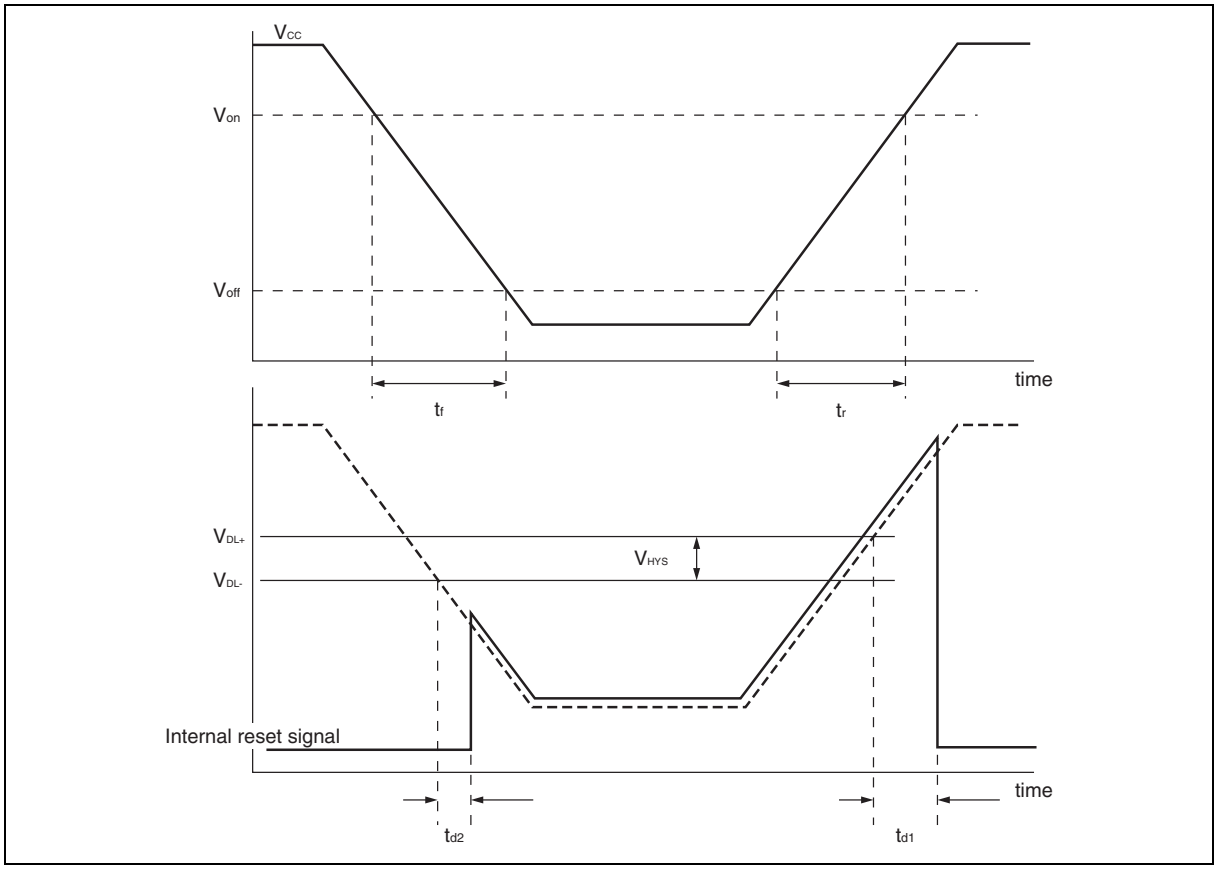
• External shift clock mode



(7) Low-voltage Detection

(V_{SS} = 0.0 V, T_A = –40°C to +85°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Value			Unit	Remarks
		Min	Typ	Max		
Release voltage	V_{DL+}	2.52	2.7	2.88	V	At power supply rise
Detection voltage	V_{DL-}	2.42	2.6	2.78	V	At power supply fall
Hysteresis width	V_{HYS}	70	100	—	mV	
Power supply start voltage	V_{off}	—	—	2.3	V	
Power supply end voltage	V_{on}	4.9	—	—	V	
Power supply voltage change time (at power supply rise)	t_r	3000	—	—	µs	Slope of power supply that the reset release signal generates within the rating (V_{DL+})
Power supply voltage change time (at power supply fall)	t_f	300	—	—	µs	Slope of power supply that the reset detection signal generates within the rating (V_{DL-})
Reset release delay time	t_{d1}	—	—	300	µs	
Reset detection delay time	t_{d2}	—	—	20	µs	



(8) I²C Timing

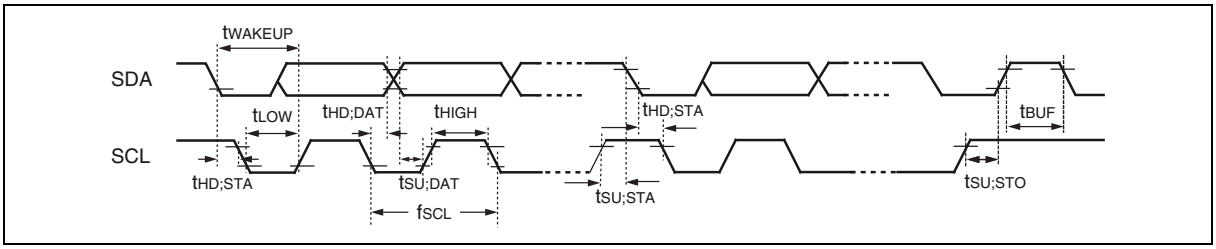
(V_{CC} = 5.0 V±10%, AV_{SS} = V_{SS} = 0.0 V, T_A = –40°C to +85°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Pin name	Condition	Value				Unit
				Standard-mode		Fast-mode		
				Min	Max	Min	Max	
SCL clock frequency	f_{SCL}	SCL	R = 1.7 kΩ, C = 50 pF*1	0	100	0	400	kHz
(Repeated) START condition hold time SDA ↓ → SCL ↓	$t_{HD;STA}$	SCL, SDA		4.0	—	0.6	—	µs
SCL clock “L” width	t_{LOW}	SCL		4.7	—	1.3	—	µs
SCL clock “H” width	t_{HIGH}	SCL		4.0	—	0.6	—	µs
(Repeated) START condition hold time SCL ↑ → SDA ↓	$t_{SU;STA}$	SCL, SDA		4.7	—	0.6	—	µs
Data hold time SCL ↓ → SDA ↓↑	$t_{HD;DAT}$	SCL, SDA		0	3.45*2	0	0.9*3	µs
Data setup time SDA ↓↑ → SCL ↑	$t_{SU;DAT}$	SCL, SDA		0.25	—	0.1	—	µs
STOP condition setup time SCL ↑ → SDA ↑	$t_{SU;STO}$	SCL, SDA		4	—	0.6	—	µs
Bus free time between STOP condition and START condition	t_{BUF}	SCL, SDA		4.7	—	1.3	—	µs

*1: R represents the pull-up resistor of the SCL and SDA lines, and C the load capacitor of the SCL and SDA lines.

*2: The maximum $t_{HD;DAT}$ in the Standard-mode is applicable only when the time during which the device is holding the SCL signal at “L” (t_{LOW}) does not extend.

*3: A Fast-mode I²C-bus device can be used in a Standard-mode I²C-bus system, provided that the condition of $t_{SU;DAT}$ ≥ 250ns is fulfilled.



(Continued)

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

Parameter	Symbol	Pin name	Condition	Value*2		Unit	Remarks
				Min	Max		
SCL clock “L” width	t_{LOW}	SCL	R = 1.7 kΩ, C = 50 pF*1	(2 + nm/2)t_{MCLK} – 20	—	ns	Master mode
SCL clock “H” width	t_{HIGH}	SCL		(nm/2)t_{MCLK} – 20	(nm/2)t_{MCLK} + 20	ns	Master mode
START condition hold time	$t_{HD;STA}$	SCL, SDA		(–1 + nm/2)t_{MCLK} – 20	(–1 + nm)t_{MCLK} + 20	ns	Master mode Maximum value is applied when m, n = 1, 8. Otherwise, the minimum value is applied.
STOP condition setup time	$t_{SU;STO}$	SCL, SDA		(1 + nm/2)t_{MCLK} – 20	(1 + nm/2)t_{MCLK} + 20	ns	Master mode
START condition setup time	$t_{SU;STA}$	SCL, SDA		(1 + nm/2)t_{MCLK} – 20	(1 + nm/2)t_{MCLK} + 20	ns	Master mode
Bus free time between STOP condition and START condition	t_{BUF}	SCL, SDA		(2 nm + 4)t_{MCLK} – 20	—	ns	
Data hold time	$t_{HD;DAT}$	SCL, SDA		3 t_{MCLK} – 20	—	ns	Master mode
Data setup time	$t_{SU;DAT}$	SCL, SDA		(–2 + nm/2)t_{MCLK} – 20	(–1 + nm/2)t_{MCLK} + 20	ns	Master mode When assuming that “L” of SCL is not extended, the minimum value is applied to first bit of continuous data. Otherwise, the maximum value is applied.
Setup time between clearing interrupt and SCL rising	$t_{SU;INT}$	SCL		(nm/2)t_{MCLK} – 20	(1 + nm/2)t_{MCLK} + 20	ns	Minimum value is applied to interrupt at 9th SCL↓. Maximum value is applied to the interrupt at the 8th SCL↓.

(Continued)

(Continued)

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

Parameter	Symbol	Pin name	Condition	Value*2		Unit	Remarks
				Min	Max		
SCL clock “L” width	t_{LOW}	SCL	R = 1.7 kΩ, C = 50 pF*1	4 t_{MCLK} – 20	—	ns	At reception
SCL clock “H” width	t_{HIGH}	SCL		4 t_{MCLK} – 20	—	ns	At reception
START condition detection	$t_{HD;STA}$	SCL, SDA		2 t_{MCLK} – 20	—	ns	Undetected when 1 t_{MCLK} is used at reception
STOP condition detection	$t_{SU;STO}$	SCL, SDA		2 t_{MCLK} – 20	—	ns	Undetected when 1 t_{MCLK} is used at reception
RESTART condition detection condition	$t_{SU;STA}$	SCL, SDA		2 t_{MCLK} – 20	—	ns	Undetected when 1 t_{MCLK} is used at reception
Bus free time	t_{BUF}	SCL, SDA		2 t_{MCLK} – 20	—	ns	At reception
Data hold time	$t_{HD;DAT}$	SCL, SDA		2 t_{MCLK} – 20	—	ns	At slave transmission mode
Data setup time	$t_{SU;DAT}$	SCL, SDA		t_{LOW} – 3 t_{MCLK} – 20	—	ns	At slave transmission mode
Data hold time	$t_{HD;DAT}$	SCL, SDA		0	—	ns	At reception
Data setup time	$t_{SU;DAT}$	SCL, SDA		t_{MCLK} – 20	—	ns	At reception
SDA↓ → SCL↑ (at wakeup function)	t_{WAKEUP}	SCL, SDA		Oscillation stabilization wait time +2 t_{MCLK} – 20	—	ns	

*1: R represents the pull-up resistor of the SCL and SDA lines, and C the load capacitor of the SCL and SDA lines.

*2:
- See “(2) Source Clock/Machine Clock” for t_{MCLK}.
- m represents the CS4 bit and CS3 bit (bit 4 and bit 3) in the I²C clock control register (ICCR0).
- n represents the CS2 bit to CS0 bit (bit 2 to bit 0) in the I²C clock control register (ICCR0).
- The actual timing of I²C is determined by the values of m and n set by the machine clock (t_{MCLK}) and the CS4 to CS0 bits in the ICCR0 register.
- Standard-mode:
  m and n can be set to values in the following range: 0.9 MHz < t_{MCLK} (machine clock) < 10 MHz.
  The usable frequencies of the machine clock are determined by the settings of m and n as shown below.
  (m, n) = (1, 8) : 0.9 MHz < t_{MCLK} ≤ 1 MHz
  (m, n) = (1, 22), (5, 4), (6, 4), (7, 4), (8, 4) : 0.9 MHz < t_{MCLK} ≤ 2 MHz
  (m, n) = (1, 38), (5, 8), (6, 8), (7, 8), (8, 8) : 0.9 MHz < t_{MCLK} ≤ 4 MHz
  (m, n) = (1, 98) : 0.9 MHz < t_{MCLK} ≤ 10 MHz
- Fast-mode:
  m and n can be set to values in the following range: 3.3 MHz < t_{MCLK} (machine clock) < 10 MHz.
  The usable frequencies of the machine clock are determined by the settings of m and n as shown below.
  (m, n) = (1, 8) : 3.3 MHz < t_{MCLK} ≤ 4 MHz
  (m, n) = (1, 22), (5, 4) : 3.3 MHz < t_{MCLK} ≤ 8 MHz
  (m, n) = (6, 4) : 3.3 MHz < t_{MCLK} ≤ 10 MHz

(9) Voltage Compare Timing

(V_{CC} = 4.0 V to 5.5 V, V_{SS} = 0.0 V, T_A = –40°C to +85°C)

Parameter	Pin name	Value			Unit	Remarks
		Min	Typ	Max		
Voltage range	CMPn_P, CMPn_N (n = 0,1,2,3)	0	—	V_{CC} – 1.3	V	
Offset voltage	CMPn_P, CMPn_N (n = 0,1,2,3)	–10	—	+10	mV	
Delay time	CMPn_O (n = 0,1,2,3)	—	650	1210	ns	5 mV overdrive
		—	140	420	ns	50 mV overdrive
Power down delay	CMPn_O (n = 0,1,2,3)	—	—	1210	ns	Power down recovery PD: 1 → 0
		0	—	—	ns	Power down effective PD: 0 → 1 Output: “H” level
Power up stabilization time	CMPn_O (n = 0,1,2,3)	—	—	1210	ns	Output stabilization time at power up

(9) Operational Amplifier Timing

• Open Loop Configuration

(V_{CC} = 4.0 V to 5.5 V, T_A = –40°C to +85°C)

Parameter	Pin name	Value			Unit	Remarks
		Min	Typ	Max		
Input voltage range	OPAMP_P, OPAMP_N	0.1	—	1.5	V	
Output voltage range	OPAMP_O	0.1	—	V_{CC} – 0.1	V	
Output resistor load	OPAMP_O	220k	—	—	ohm	Minimum driving resistor value
Output capacitor load	OPAMP_O	—	—	20	pF	AD loading (maximum ESR = 10k)
Offset voltage	OPAMP_O	—	—	10	mV	
Open loop bandwidth	OPAMP_O	3	—	—	MHz	
Open loop gain	OPAMP_O	75	85	—	dB	AD loading
Common mode rejection ratio	OPAMP_O	60	—	—	dB	AD loading
Power supply rejection ratio	OPAMP_O	65	—	—	dB	
Power down recovery time	OPAMP_O	—	—	200	µs	
Slew rate	OPAMP_O	0.3	—	—	V/µs	
Large signal response	OPAMP_O	—	—	6	µs	
Small signal response	OPAMP_O	—	—	500	ns	
Output stabilization time	OPAMP_O	—	—	60	µs	After changes in values of RES0-RES2

• Closed Loop Configuration

(V_{CC} = 4.0 V to 5.5 V, T_A = –40°C to +85°C)

Parameter	Pin name	Value			Unit	Remarks
		Min	Typ	Max		
Minimum input voltage range (10x, 20x, 60x)	OPAMP_P, OPAMP_N	—	0.07	0.09	V	
Minimum input voltage range (30x, 40x, 50x)	OPAMP_P, OPAMP_N	—	0.07	0.10	V	
Maximum input voltage range (10x, 20x, 30x, 40x, 50x, 60x)	OPAMP_P, OPAMP_N	—	—	V_{CC}/Gain	V	
Output voltage range	OPAMP_O	0.1	—	V_{CC} – 0.1	V	
Output capacitor load	OPAMP_O	—	—	20	pF	AD loading (maximum ESR = 10k)
Closed loop bandwidth	OPAMP_O	1	—	—	MHz	AD loading
Closed loop gain	OPAMP_O	10	—	60	V/V	Selectable
Closed loop gain error* (10x, 20x, 30x, 40x, 50x)	OPAMP_O	—	—	±10%	—	
Closed loop gain error* (60x)	OPAMP_O	—	—	±15%	—	
Power down recovery time	OPAMP_O	—	—	200	µs	
Slew rate	OPAMP_O	0.3	—	—	V/µs	
Large signal response	OPAMP_O	—	—	6	µs	
Small signal response	OPAMP_O	—	—	500	ns	
Output stabilization time	OPAMP_O	—	—	60	µs	After changes in values of RES0-RES2

*: Gain error = 1 – (actual gain / design gain)

5. A/D Converter

(1) A/D Converter Electrical Characteristics

(V_{CC} = 4.0 V to 5.5 V, V_{SS} = 0.0 V, T_A = –40°C to +85°C)

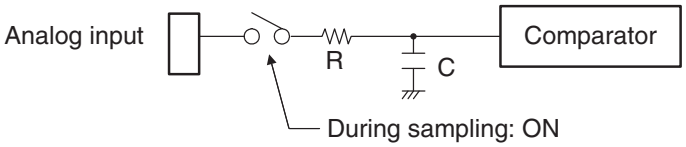
Parameter	Symbol	Value			Unit	Remarks
		Min	Typ	Max		
Resolution	—	—	—	10	bit	
Total error		–3	—	+3	LSB	
Linearity error		–2.5	—	+2.5	LSB	
Differential linear error		–1.9	—	+1.9	LSB	
Zero transition voltage	V_{OT}	V_{SS} – 1.5 LSB	V_{SS} + 0.5 LSB	V_{SS} + 2.5 LSB	V	
Full-scale transition voltage	V_{FST}	V_{CC} – 4.5 LSB	V_{CC} – 2 LSB	V_{CC} + 0.5 LSB	V	
Compare time	—	0.9	—	16500	µs	4.5 V ≤ V_{CC} ≤ 5.5 V
		1.8	—	16500	µs	4.0 V ≤ V_{CC} < 4.5 V
Sampling time	—	0.6	—	∞	µs	4.5 V ≤ V_{CC} ≤ 5.5 V, with external impedance < 5.4 kΩ
		1.2	—	∞	µs	4.0 V ≤ V_{CC} < 4.5 V, with external impedance < 2.4 kΩ
Analog input current	I_{AIN}	–0.3	—	+0.3	µA	
Analog input voltage	V_{AIN}	V_{SS}	—	V_{CC}	V	

(2) Notes on Using the A/D Converter

• External impedance of analog input and its sampling time

- The A/D converter has a sample and hold circuit. If the external impedance is too high to keep sufficient sampling time, the analog voltage charged to the capacitor of the internal sample and hold circuit is insufficient, adversely affecting A/D conversion precision. Therefore, to satisfy the A/D conversion precision standard, considering the relationship between the external impedance and minimum sampling time, either adjust the register value and operating frequency or decrease the external impedance so that the sampling time is longer than the minimum value. In addition, if sufficient sampling time cannot be secured, connect a capacitor of about 0.1 µF to the analog input pin.

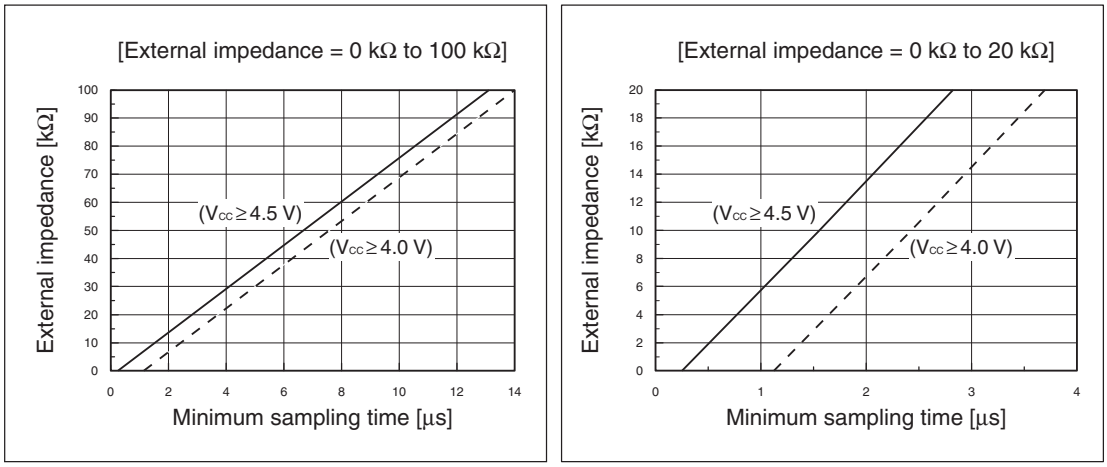
- Analog input equivalent circuit



V_{CC}	R	C
4.5 V ≤ V_{CC} ≤ 5.5 V	1.95 kΩ (Max)	17 pF (Max)
4.0 V ≤ V_{CC} < 4.5 V	8.98 kΩ (Max)	17 pF (Max)

Note: The values are reference values.

- Relationship between external impedance and minimum sampling time

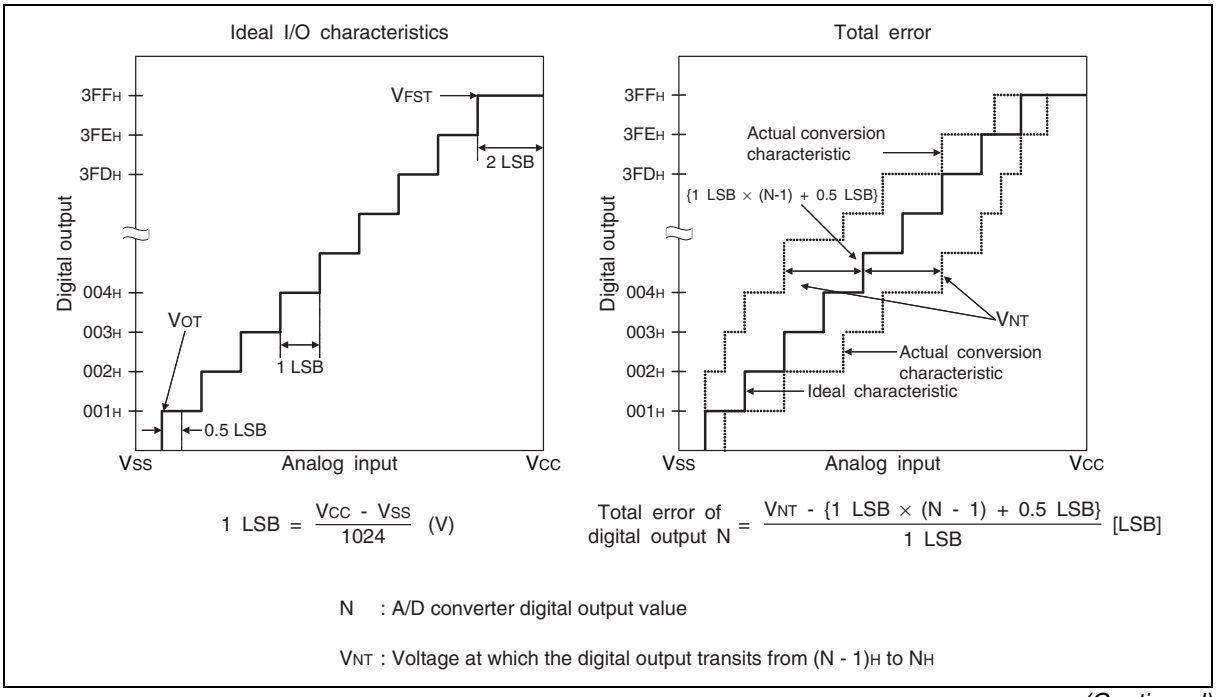


• A/D conversion error

As |V_{CC}–V_{SS}| decreases, the A/D conversion error increases proportionately.

(3) Definitions of A/D Converter Terms

- Resolution
  It indicates the level of analog variation that can be distinguished by the A/D converter.
  When the number of bits is 10, analog voltage can be divided into 2^{10} = 1024.
- Linearity error (unit: LSB)
  It indicates how much an actual conversion value deviates from the straight line connecting the zero transition point (“00 0000 0000” ← → “00 0000 0001”) of a device to the full-scale transition point (“11 1111 1111” ← → “11 1111 1110”) of the same device.
- Differential linear error (unit: LSB)
  It indicates how much the input voltage required to change the output code by 1 LSB deviates from an ideal value.
- Total error (unit: LSB)
  It indicates the difference between an actual value and a theoretical value. The error can be caused by a zero transition error, a full-scale transition errors, a linearity error, a quantum error, or noise.



$$1\ \text{LSB} = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{SS}}{1024}\ (\text{V})$$

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

N : A/D converter digital output value

V_{NT} : Voltage at which the digital output transits from $(N - 1)_H$ to N_H

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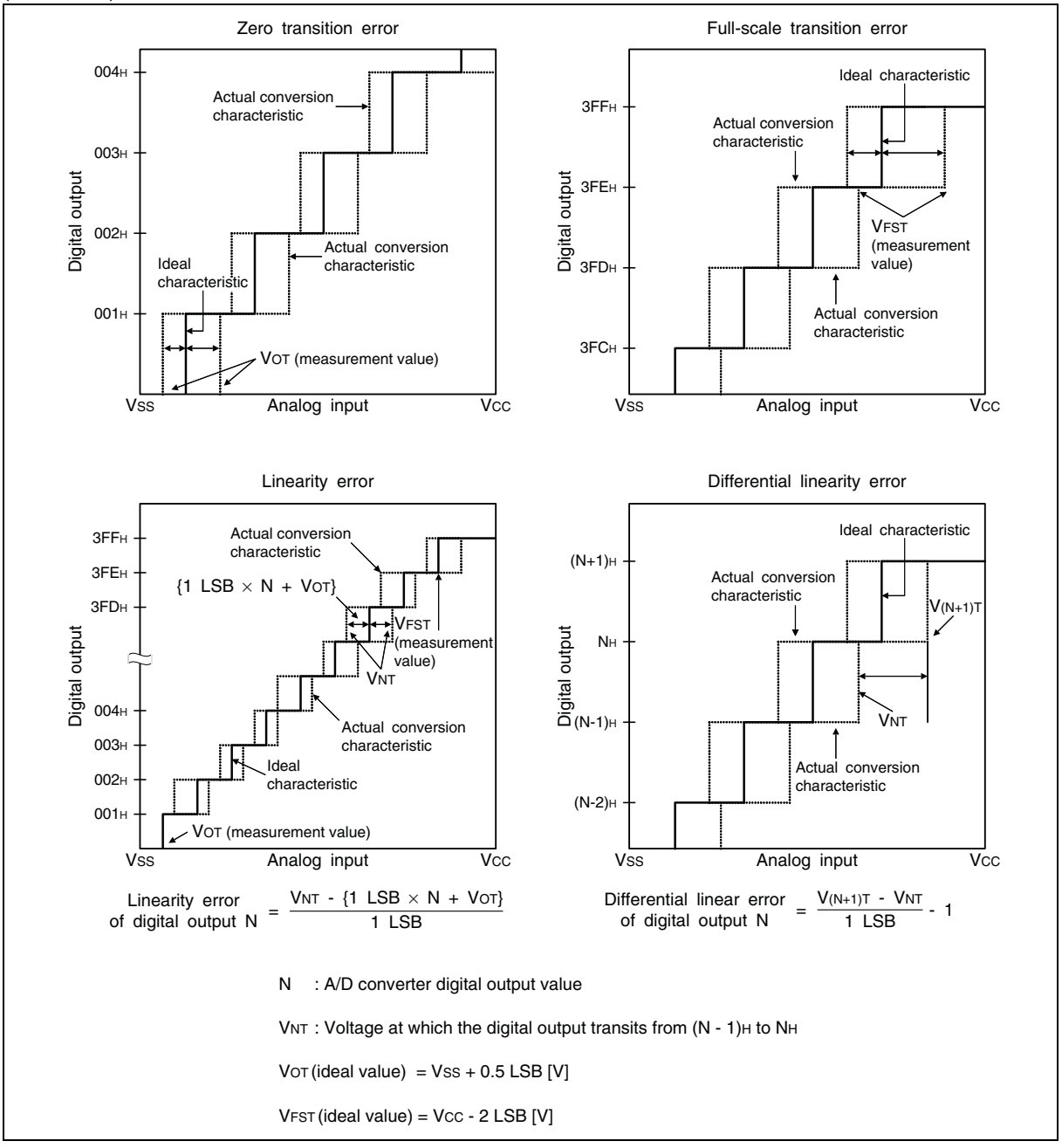


$$\text{Linearity error of digital output N} = \frac{V_{NT} - \{1\ \text{LSB} \times N + V_{OT}\}}{1\ \text{LSB}}$$

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

N : A/D converter digital output value

V_{NT} : Voltage at which the digital output transits from $(N - 1)_H$ to N_H

V_{OT} (ideal value) = V_{SS} + 0.5 LSB [V]

V_{FST} (ideal value) = V_{CC} - 2 LSB [V]

6. Flash Memory Write/Erase Characteristics

Parameter	Value			Unit	Remarks
	Min	Typ	Max		
Sector erase time (2 Kbyte sector)	—	0.2*1	0.5*2	s	The time of writing 00H prior to erasure is excluded.
Sector erase time (16 Kbyte sector)	—	0.5*1	7.5*2	s	The time of writing 00H prior to erasure is excluded.
Byte writing time	—	21	6100*2	µs	System-level overhead is excluded.
Erase/write cycle	100000	—	—	cycle	
Power supply voltage at erase/ write	3.0	—	5.5	V	
Flash memory data retention time	20*3	—	—	year	Average T_A = +85°C

*1: T_A = +25°C, V_{CC} = 5.0 V, 100000 cycles

*2: T_A = +85°C, V_{CC} = 3.0 V, 100000 cycles

*3: This value is converted from the result of a technology reliability assessment. (The value is converted from the result of a high temperature accelerated test using the Arrhenius equation with the average temperature being +85°C).

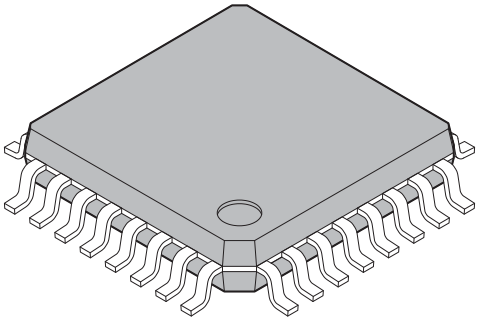
■ MASK OPTIONS

No.	Part Number	MB95F432H MB95F433H MB95F434H	MB95F432K MB95F433K MB95F434K
	Selectable/Fixed	Fixed	
1	Low-voltage detection reset	Without low-voltage detection reset	With low-voltage detection reset
2	Reset	With dedicated reset input	Without dedicated reset input

■ ORDERING INFORMATION

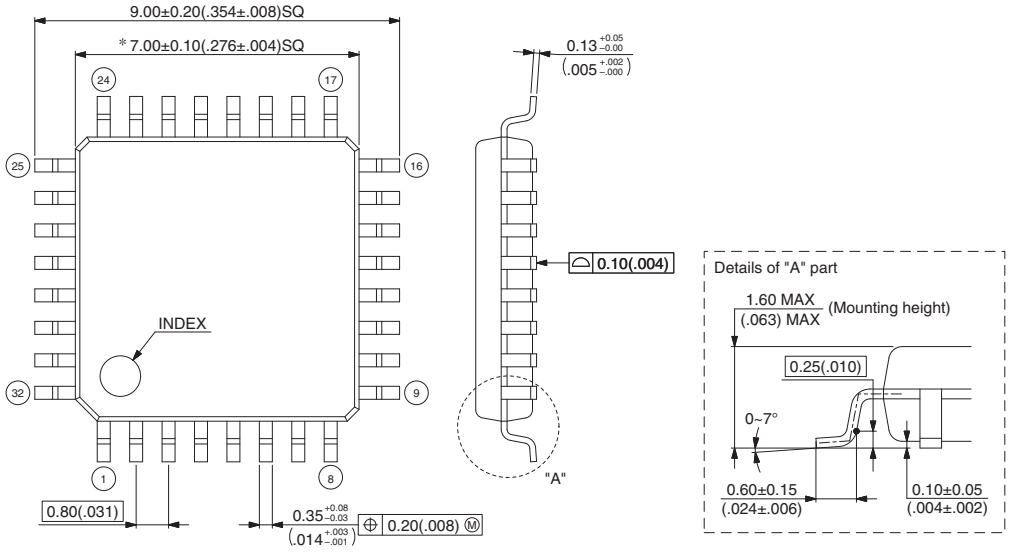
Part Number	Package
MB95F432HPMC-G-SNE2 MB95F432KPMC-G-SNE2 MB95F433HPMC-G-SNE2 MB95F433KPMC-G-SNE2 MB95F434HPMC-G-SNE2 MB95F434KPMC-G-SNE2	32-pin plastic LQFP (FPT-32P-M30)
MB95F432HP-G-SH-SNE2 MB95F432KP-G-SH-SNE2 MB95F433HP-G-SH-SNE2 MB95F433KP-G-SH-SNE2 MB95F434HP-G-SH-SNE2 MB95F434KP-G-SH-SNE2	32-pin plastic SH-DIP (DIP-32P-M06)

■ PACKAGE DIMENSION

32-pin plastic LQFP		
 (FPT-32P-M30)	Lead pitch	0.80 mm
	Package width × package length	7.00 mm × 7.00 mm
	Lead shape	Gullwing
	Sealing method	Plastic mold
	Mounting height	1.60 mm MAX

32-pin plastic LQFP
(FPT-32P-M30)

Note 1) * : These dimensions do not include resin protrusion.
Note 2) Pins width and pins thickness include plating thickness.
Note 3) Pins width do not include tie bar cutting remainder.



Dimensions in mm (inches).
Note: The values in parentheses are reference values.

Please check the latest package dimension at the following URL.
http://edevice.fujitsu.com/package/en-search/

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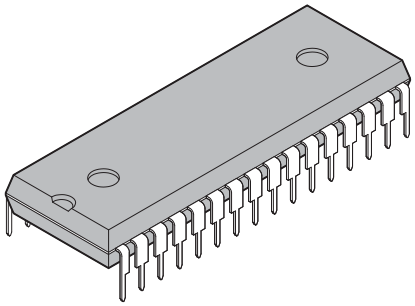
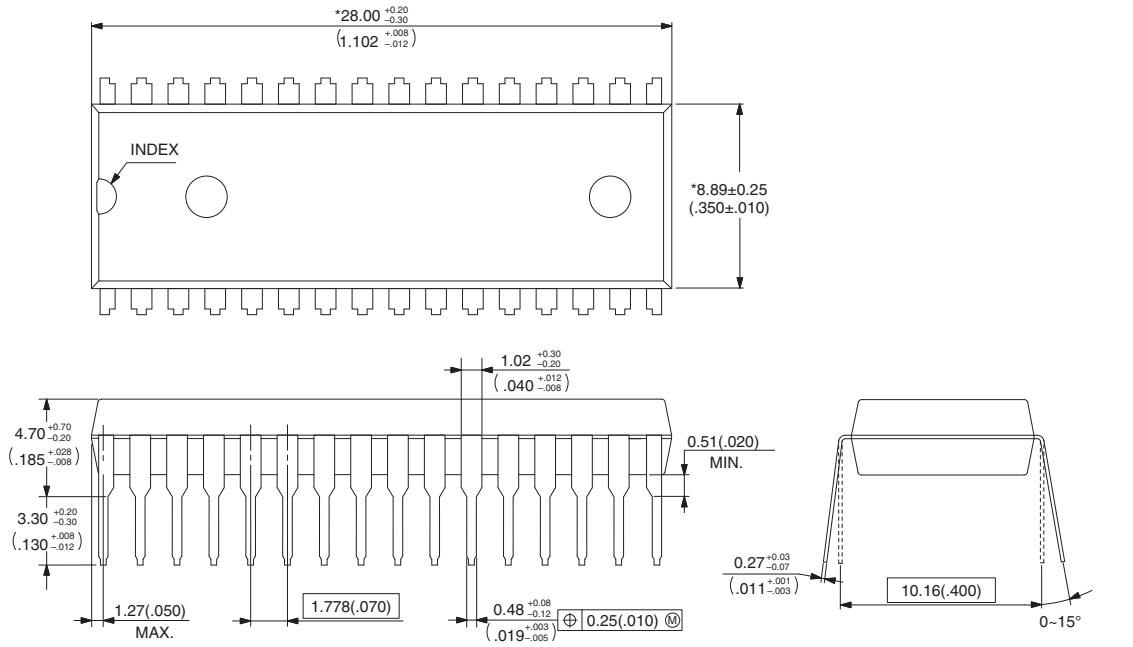
32-pin plastic SDIP		
 (DIP-32P-M06)	Lead pitch	1.778 mm
	Low space	10.16 mm
	Sealing method	Plastic mold

32-pin plastic SDIP
(DIP-32P-M06)

Note 1) * : These dimensions do not include resin protrusion.
Note 2) Pins width and pins thickness include plating thickness.



Dimensions in mm (inches).
Note: The values in parentheses are reference values

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