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## PRELIMINARY PRODUCT INFORMATION



# MOS INTEGRATED CIRCUIT $\mu$ PD78F9221CS, 78F9222CS

## 8-BIT SINGLE-CHIP MICROCONTROLLER

The  $\mu$  PD78F9221CS, 78F9222CS are 8-bit single-chip microcontrollers of the 78K0S series.

These microcontrollers feature Single-voltage Self-programming Flash memory and many peripherals.

Detailed function descriptions are provided in the following user's manuals. Be sure to read them before designing.

78K0S/KA1+ User's Manual: U16898E 78K/0S Series User's Manual Instruction: U11047E

#### **FEATURES**

- O Minimum instruction execution time selectable from high speed (0.2  $\mu$ s) to low speed (3.2  $\mu$ s) (with CPU clock of 10 MHz)
- O General-purpose registers: 8 bits  $\times$  8 registers
- O ROM and RAM capacities

Item Part number	Program Memory (Flash Memory)	Memory (Internal High-Speed RAM)
μPD78F9221CS	2 KB	128 bytes
μPD78F9222CS	4 KB	256 bytes

- O On-chip power-on clear (POC) circuit and low voltage detector (LVI)
- O On-chip watchdog timer (operable on internal low-speed internal oscillator clock)
- O I/O ports: 17
- O Timer: 4 channels

16-bit timer/event counter: 1 channel
8-bit timer: 2 channels
Watchdog timer: 1 channel

- O Serial interface: UART (LIN (Local Interconnect Network) bus supported) 1 channel
- O 10-bit resolution A/D converter: 4 channels
- O Supply voltage:  $V_{DD} = 2.0 \text{ to } 5.5 \text{ V}^{\text{Note}}$
- O Operating temperature range:  $T_A = -40$  to  $+85^{\circ}C$

**Note** Use this product in a voltage range of 2.2 to 5.5 V because the detection voltage (V<sub>POC</sub>) of the power-on clear (POC) circuit is  $2.1 \text{ V} \pm 0.1 \text{ V}$ .

The information contained in this document is being issued in advance of the production cycle for the product. The parameters for the product may change before final production or NEC Electronics Corporation, at its own discretion, may withdraw the product prior to its production. Not all products and/or types are availabe in every country. Please check with an NEC Electronics sales representative for availability and additional information.

## **APPLICATIONS**

Automotive electronics, household appliances, toys, and industrial equipment

## **ORDERING INFORMATION**

Part Number	Package
μPD78F9221CS-CAC-A	20-pin plastic SDIP (7.62 mm (300))
$\mu$ PD78F9222CS-CAC-A	20-pin plastic SDIP (7.62 mm (300))

**Remark** Products with -A at the end of the part number are lead-free products.



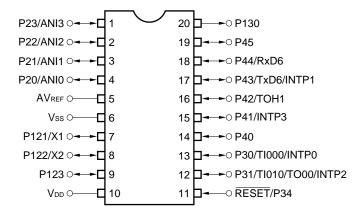
## **OVERVIEW OF FUNCTIONS**

	Item	μPD78F9221CS	μPD78F9222CS	
Internal	Flash memory	2 KB	4 KB	
memory	High-speed RAM	128 bytes	256 bytes	
Memory spa	ace	64 KB		
X1 input clo	ck (oscillation frequency)	Crystal/ceramic/external clock input: 10 MHz (VDD = 2.0 to 5.5 V)		
Internal oscillation	High speed (oscillation frequency)	Internal oscillation: 8 MHz (TYP.)		
clock	Low speed (for TMH1 and WDT)	Internal oscillation: 240 kHz (TYP.)		
General-pur	pose registers	8 bits × 8 registers		
Instruction e	execution time	0.2 μs/0.4 μs/0.8 μs/1.6 μs/3.2 μs (X1 inpu	ut clock: fx = 10 MHz)	
I/O port		Total:         17 pins           CMOS I/O:         15 pins           CMOS input:         1 pin           CMOS output:         1 pin		
Timer		16-bit timer/event counter: 1 channel     8-bit timer (timer H1): 1 channel     8-bit timer (timer 80): 1 channel     Watchdog timer: 1 channel		
	Timer output	2 pins (PWM: 1 pin)		
A/D convert	er	10-bit resolution × 4 channels		
Serial interfa	ace	LIN-bus-supporting UART mode: 1 channel		
Vectored	External	4		
interrupt sou	urces Internal	9		
Reset		Reset by RESET pin Internal reset by watchdog timer Internal reset by power-on clear Internal reset by low-voltage detector		
Supply volta	ıge	V <sub>DD</sub> = 2.0 to 5.5 V <sup>Note</sup>		
Operating te	emperature range	T <sub>A</sub> = -40 to +85°C		
Package		20-pin plastic SDIP		

Note Use this product in a voltage range of 2.2 to 5.5 V because the detection voltage (VPOC) of the power-on- clear (POC) circuit is 2.1 V  $\pm$ 0.1 V.

## PIN CONFIGURATION (Top View)

## • 20-pin plastic SDIP

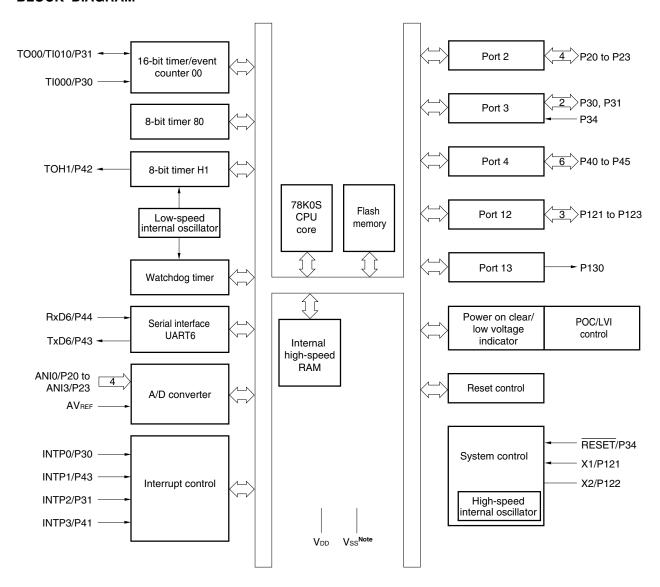


**Note** In the  $\mu$  PD78F9221CS, 78F9222CS, Vss functions alternately as the ground potential of the A/D converter. Be sure to connect Vss to a stabilized GND (= 0 V).

ANI0 to ANI3:	Analog input	RESET:	Reset
AVREF:	Analog reference voltage	RxD6:	Receive data
INTP0 to INTP3:	External interrupt input	TI000, TI010:	Timer input
P20 to P23:	Port 2	TO00, TOH1:	Timer output
P30, P31, P34:	Port 3	TxD6:	Transmit data
P40 to P45:	Port 4	V <sub>DD</sub> :	Power supply
P121 to P123:	Port 12	Vss:	Ground
P130:	Port 13	X1, X2:	Crystal oscillator (X1 input clock)



## **BLOCK DIAGRAM**



**Note** In the  $\mu$  PD78F9221CS, 78F9222CS, Vss functions alternately as the ground potential of the A/D converter. Be sure to connect Vss to a stabilized GND (= 0 V).

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## 1. PIN FUNCTIONS

## 1.1 Port Functions

Pin Name	I/O		Function	After Reset	Alternate- Function Pin
P20 to P23	I/O	· ·	output mode in 1-bit units. stor can be connected by setting software.	Input	ANI0 to ANI3
P30	I/O	Port 3	Can be set to input or output mode in 1-	Input	TI000/INTP0
P31			bit units. An on-chip pull-up resistor can be connected by setting software.		TI010/TO00/ INTP2
P34	Input		Input only	Input	RESET
P40	I/O	Port 4.	Input	_	
P41		6-bit I/O port.	6-bit I/O port.  Can be set to input or output mode in 1-bit units.  An on-chip pull-up resistor can be connected by setting software.		
P42		· ·			
P43					TxD6/INTP1
P44					RxD6
P45					_
P121	I/O	Port 12.		Input	X1
P122		3-bit I/O port.	•		X2
P123		· ·	Can be set to input or output mode in 1-bit units.  An on-chip pull-up resistor can be connected only to P123 by setting software.		
P130	Output	Port 13. 1-bit output-only port		Output	-

Caution The P121/X1 and P122/X2 pins are pulled down during reset.



## 1.2 Non-port Functions

Pin Name	I/O	Function	After Reset	Alternate- Function Pin
INTP0	Input	External interrupt input for which the valid edge (rising edge,	Input	P30/TI000
INTP1		falling edge, or both rising and falling edges) can be specified		P43/TxD6
INTP2				P31/TI010/TO00
INTP3				P41
RxD6	Input	Serial data input for asynchronous serial interface	Input	P44
TxD6	Output	Serial data output for asynchronous serial interface	Input	P43/INTP1
T1000	Input	External count clock input to 16-bit timer/event counter 00. Capture trigger input to capture registers (CR000 and CR010) of 16-bit timer/event counter 00	Input	P30/INTP0
TI010		Capture trigger input to capture register (CR000) of 16-bit timer/event counter 00		P31/TO00/INTP2
TO00	Output	16-bit timer/event counter 00 output	Input	P31/TI010/INTP2
TOH1	Output	8-bit timer H1 output	Input	P42
ANI0 to ANI3	Input	Analog input of A/D converter	Input	P20 to P23
AVREF	_	Reference voltage of A/D converter	-	-
RESET	Input	System reset input	-	P34
X1	Input	Connection of crystal/ceramic resonator for system clock oscillation.  External clock input	-	P121
X2	_	Connection of crystal/ceramic resonator for system clock oscillation.	_	P122
V <sub>DD</sub>	_	Positive power supply		_
Vss		Ground potential	_	

Caution The P121/X1 and P122/X2 pins are pulled down during reset.



## 1.3 Pin I/O Circuits and Connection of Unused Pins

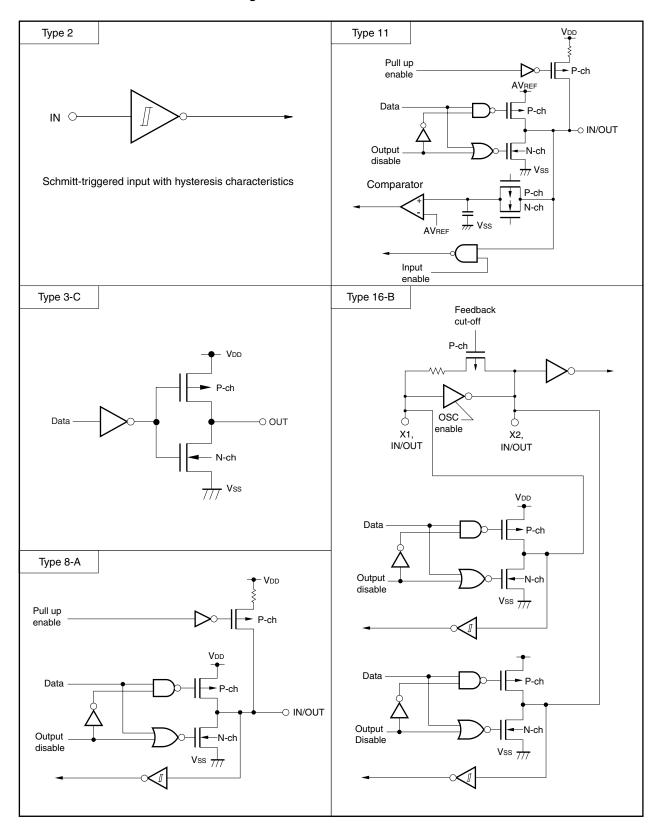
Table 1-1 shows I/O circuit type of each pin and the connections of unused pins.

For the configuration of the I/O circuit of each type, refer to **Figure 1-1**.

Table 1-1. Types of Pin I/O Circuits and Connection of Unused Pins

Pin Name	I/O Circuit Type	I/O	Recommended Connection of Unused Pin
P20/ANI0 to P23/ANI3	11	I/O	Input: Independently connect to AVREF or Vss via a resistor.  Output: Leave open.
P30/TI000/INTP0	8-A		Input: Independently connect to VDD or Vss via a resistor.
P31/TI010/TO00/INTP2			Output: Leave open.
P34/RESET	2	Input	Connect to VDD via a resistor.
P40	8-A	I/O	Input: Independently connect to VDD or Vss via a resistor.
P41/INTP3			Output: Leave open.
P42/TOH1			
P43/TxD6/INTP1			
P44/RxD6			
P45			
P121/X1	16-B		Input: Independently connect to Vss via a resistor.
P122/X2			Output: Leave open.
P123	8-A		Input: Independently connect to VDD or Vss via a resistor.  Output: Leave open.
P130	3-C	Output	Leave open.
AVREF	_	Input	Directly connect to VDD.

Figure 1-1. Pin I/O Circuits





## 2. ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS (TARGET)

These specifications are only target values, and may not be satisfied by mass-produced products.

## Absolute Maximum Ratings (T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings	Unit
Supply voltage	V <sub>DD</sub>		-0.3 to +6.5	V
	Vss		-0.3 to +0.3	V
	AVREF		$-0.3$ to $V_{DD} + 0.3^{Note}$	V
Input voltage	VI1	P30, P31, P34, P40 to P45, P121 to P123	$-0.3$ to $V_{DD} + 0.3^{Note}$	V
	V <sub>12</sub>	P20 to P23	-0.3 to AV <sub>REF</sub> + $0.3$ <sup>Note</sup> and $-0.3$ to V <sub>DD</sub> + $0.3$ <sup>Note</sup>	V
Output voltage	Vo		-0.3 to V <sub>DD</sub> + 0.3 <sup>Note</sup>	V
Analog input voltage	Van		-0.3 to AV <sub>REF</sub> + $0.3$ <sup>Note</sup> and $-0.3$ to V <sub>DD</sub> + $0.3$ <sup>Note</sup>	V
Output current, high	Іон	Per pin	-10.0	mA
		Total of pins other than P20 to P23	-44.0	mA
		Total of P20 to P23	-44.0	mA
Output current, low	loL	Per pin	20.0	mA
		Total of all pins	44.0	mA
Operating ambient	Та	In normal operation mode	-40 to +85	°C
temperature		During flash memory programming		
Storage temperature	Tstg	Flash memory blank status	-65 to +150	°C
		Flash memory programming already performed	-40 to +125	°C

Note Must be 6.5 V or lower

Caution Product quality may suffer if the absolute maximum rating is exceeded even momentarily for any parameter. That is, the absolute maximum ratings are rated values at which the product is on the verge of suffering physical damage, and therefore the product must be used under conditions that ensure that the absolute maximum ratings are not exceeded.

**Remark** Unless specified otherwise, the characteristics of alternate-function pins are the same as those of port pins.

X1 Oscillator Characteristics	$_{1}$ (TA = -40 to +85°C, VDD = 2.0 to 5.5 $V^{\text{Note 1}}$ ,	Vss = 0 V
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Resonator	Recommended Circuit	Parameter	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Ceramic resonator	Vss X1 X2 C1 C2 7777	Oscillation frequency (fx) <sup>Note 2</sup>		2.0		10.0	MHz
Crystal resonator	Vss X1 X2 C1 C2 7/1/	Oscillation frequency (fx) <sup>Note 2</sup>		2.0		10.0	MHz
External	X1	X1 input	$2.7~\text{V} \leq \text{V}_{\text{DD}} \leq 5.5~\text{V}$	2.0		10.0	MHz
clock		frequency (fx) <sup>Note 2</sup>	2.0 V ≤ V <sub>DD</sub> < 2.7 V	2.0		5.0	
		X1 input high-	$2.7~V \le V_{DD} \le 5.5~V$	0.045		0.25	μs
		/low-level width (txH, txL)	2.0 V ≤ V <sub>DD</sub> < 2.7 V	0.09		0.25	

- **Notes 1.** Use this product in a voltage range of 2.2 to 5.5 V because the detection voltage (VPOC) of the power-on-clear (POC) circuit is  $2.1 \text{ V} \pm 0.1 \text{ V}$ .
  - 2. Indicates only oscillator characteristics. Refer to AC Characteristics for instruction execution time.

Caution When using the X1 oscillator, wire as follows in the area enclosed by the broken lines in the above figures to avoid an adverse effect from wiring capacitance.

- · Keep the wiring length as short as possible.
- · Do not cross the wiring with the other signal lines.
- Do not route the wiring near a signal line through which a high fluctuating current flows.
- Always make the ground point of the oscillator capacitor the same potential as Vss.
- Do not ground the capacitor to a ground pattern through which a high current flows.
- · Do not fetch signals from the oscillator.

**Remark** For the resonator selection and oscillator constant, users are required to either evaluate the oscillation themselves or apply to the resonator manufacturer for evaluation.



## High-Speed Internal Oscillator Characteristics (TA = -40 to +85°C, VDD = 2.0 to 5.5 VNote 1, Vss = 0 V)

Resonator	Parameter	Conditions		MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
High-speed internal	Oscillation frequency (fx = 8	$2.7~V \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5~V$	$T_A = -10 \text{ to } +80^{\circ}\text{C}$			±3	%
oscillator	MHz <sup>Note 2</sup> ) deviation		T <sub>A</sub> = -40 to +85°C			±5	%
	Oscillation frequency (fx) <sup>Note 2</sup>	2.0 V ≤ V <sub>DD</sub> < 2.7 V		5.5			MHz

- **Notes 1.** Use this product in a voltage range of 2.2 to 5.5 V because the detection voltage ( $V_{POC}$ ) of the power-onclear (POC) circuit is 2.1 V  $\pm$ 0.1 V.
  - 2. Indicates only oscillator characteristics. Refer to AC Characteristics for instruction execution time.

## Low-Speed Internal Oscillator Characteristics (T<sub>A</sub> = -40 to +85°C, V<sub>DD</sub> = 2.0 to 5.5 V<sup>Note</sup>, V<sub>SS</sub> = 0 V)

Resonator	Parameter	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Low-speed internal	Oscillation frequency (frL)		120	240	480	kHz
oscillator						

Note Use this product in a voltage range of 2.2 to 5.5 V because the detection voltage ( $V_{POC}$ ) of the power-on-clear (POC) circuit is 2.1 V  $\pm$ 0.1 V.



DC Characteristics (T<sub>A</sub> = -40 to +85°C, V<sub>DD</sub> = 2.0 to 5.5 V<sup>Note</sup>, V<sub>SS</sub> = 0 V) (1/2)

Parameter	Symbol		Condit	ons	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Output current, high	<b>І</b> он1	Pins other than	Per pin	$2.0~V \leq V_{\text{DD}} \leq 5.5~V$			-5	mA
		P20 to P23	Total	$4.0~\text{V} \leq \text{V}_{\text{DD}} \leq 5.5~\text{V}$			-25	mA
				2.0 V ≤ V <sub>DD</sub> < 4.0 V			-15	mA
	<b>І</b> он2	P20 to P23	Per pin	2.0 V ≤ AV <sub>REF</sub> ≤ 5.5 V			-5	mA
			Total	$2.0~\text{V} \leq \text{AV}_{\text{REF}} \leq 5.5~\text{V}$			-15	mA
Output current, low	loL	Per pin		$2.0~V \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5~V$			10	mA
		Total of all pins		$4.0~V \leq V_{\text{DD}} \leq 5.5~V$			30	mA
				2.0 V ≤ V <sub>DD</sub> < 4.0 V			15	mA
Input voltage, high	V <sub>IH1</sub>	P30, P31, P34,	P40 to P4	5, P123	0.8V <sub>DD</sub>		V <sub>DD</sub>	٧
	V <sub>IH2</sub>	P20 to P23			0.7AV <sub>REF</sub>		AVREF	٧
	V <sub>IH3</sub>	P121, P122	P121, P122				V <sub>DD</sub>	٧
Input voltage, low	V <sub>IL1</sub>	P30, P31, P34,	5, P123	0		0.2V <sub>DD</sub>	٧	
	V <sub>IL2</sub>	P20 to P23			0		0.3AVREF	٧
	VIL3	P121, P122			0		0.2V <sub>DD</sub>	٧
Output voltage, high	Vон1	Total of pins oth P20 to P23 Iон1 = -15 mA	er than	$4.0 \text{ V} \le \text{V}_{DD} \le 5.5 \text{ V}$ $I_{OH1} = -5 \text{ mA}$	V <sub>DD</sub> - 1.0			<b>V</b>
		Іон1 = -100 μΑ		$2.0 \text{ V} \le \text{V}_{DD} < 4.0 \text{ V}$	V <sub>DD</sub> - 0.5			٧
	V <sub>OH2</sub>	Total of pins P20	) to P23	4.0 V ≤ AV <sub>REF</sub> ≤ 5.5 V I <sub>OH2</sub> = −5 mA	AV <sub>REF</sub> – 1.0			٧
		2.0 V ≤ AVREF < IOH2 = -100 μA	4.0 V		AVREF - 0.5			V
Output voltage, low	Vol	Total of pins loL = 30 mA		$4.0 \text{ V} \leq \text{V}_{\text{DD}} \leq 5.5 \text{ V}$ $\text{IoL} = 10 \text{ mA}$			1.3	٧
		$2.0 \text{ V} \le \text{V}_{DD} \le 4.0$ $10L = 400 \ \mu\text{A}$	) V				0.4	V
Input leakage current, high	Ішн1	$V_{I} = V_{DD}$		Pins other than X1			1	μΑ
Input leakage current, low	ILIL1	V <sub>I</sub> = 0 V		Pins other than X1			-1	μΑ
Output leakage current, high	Ісон	Vo = VDD		Pins other than X2			1	μΑ
Output leakage current, low	ILOL	Vo = 0 V		Pins other than X2			-1	μΑ
Pull-up resistance	Rpu	Vı = 0 V			10	30	100	kΩ
Pull-down resistance	Rpd	P121, P122, res	et status		10	30	100	kΩ

**Note** Use this product in a voltage range of 2.2 to 5.5 V because the detection voltage (V<sub>POC</sub>) of the power-on-clear (POC) circuit is 2.1 V  $\pm$ 0.1 V.

**Remark** Unless specified otherwise, the characteristics of alternate-function pins are the same as those of port pins.



## DC Characteristics (TA = -40 to +85°C, VDD = 2.0 to 5.5 V<sup>Note 1</sup>, Vss = 0 V) (2/2)

Parameter	Symbol		Conditions		MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Supply	IDD1 Note 3	Crystal/ceramic				6.1	12.2	mA
current <sup>Note 2</sup>		oscillation, external	$V_{DD} = 5.0 \text{ V} \pm 10\%^{\text{Note 4}}$	When A/D converter is operating <sup>Note 8</sup>		7.6	15.2	
		clock input oscillation operating	fx = 6 MHz	When A/D converter is stopped		5.5	11.0	mA
		mode <sup>Note 6</sup>	$V_{DD} = 5.0 \text{ V} \pm 10\%^{\text{Note 4}}$	When A/D converter is operating <sup>Note 8</sup>			14.0	
			fx = 5 MHz	When A/D converter is stopped		3.0	6.0	mA
		$V_{DD} = 3.0 \text{ V} \pm 10\%^{\text{Note 5}}$	When A/D converter is operatingNote 8		4.5	9.0		
	I <sub>DD2</sub>	Crystal/ceramic	fx = 10 MHz	When peripheral functions are stopped		1.7	3.8	mA
	oscillation, external clock input HALT mode Note 6	$V_{DD} = 5.0 \text{ V} \pm 10\%^{\text{Note 4}}$	When peripheral functions are operating			6.7		
			fx = 6 MHz	When peripheral functions are stopped		1.3	3.0	mA
		VDD	$V_{DD} = 5.0 \text{ V} \pm 10\%^{\text{Note 4}}$	When peripheral functions are operating			6.0	
		fx = 5 MHz	When peripheral functions are stopped		0.48	1	mA	
			$V_{DD} = 3.0 \text{ V} \pm 10\%^{\text{Note 5}}$	When peripheral functions are operating			2.1	
	IDD3 <sup>Note 3</sup>	High-speed internal	fx = 8 MHz	When A/D converter is stopped		5.0	10.0	mA
		oscillation operating mode <sup>Note 7</sup>	$V_{DD} = 5.0 \text{ V} \pm 10\%^{\text{Note 4}}$	When A/D converter is operating Note 8		6.5	13.0	
	I <sub>DD4</sub>	High-speed internal	fx = 8 MHz	When peripheral functions are stopped		1.4	3.2	mA
		oscillation HALT mode <sup>Note 7</sup>	$V_{DD} = 5.0 \text{ V} \pm 10\%^{\text{Note 4}}$	When peripheral functions are operating			5.9	
	IDD5 STOP mode	STOP mode	$V_{DD} = 5.0 \text{ V} \pm 10\%$	When low-speed internal oscillation is stopped		3.5	20.0	μΑ
			When low-speed internal oscillation is operating		17.5	32.0		
			V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.0 V ±10%	When low-speed internal oscillation is stopped		3.5	15.5	μΑ
				When low-speed internal oscillation is operating		11.0	26.0	

- Notes 1. Use this product in a voltage range of 2.2 to 5.5 V because the detection voltage ( $V_{POC}$ ) of the power-on-clear (POC) circuit is 2.1 V  $\pm$ 0.1 V.
  - 2. Total current flowing through the internal power supply (VDD). Peripheral operation current is included (however, the current that flows through the pull-up resistors of ports is not included).
  - **3.** These currents include peripheral operation currents.
  - 4. When the processor clock control register (PCC) is set to 00H.
  - 5. When the processor clock control register (PCC) is set to 02H.
  - **6.** When crystal/ceramic oscillation clock, external clock input is selected as the system clock source using the option byte.
  - **7.** When the high-speed internal oscillation clock is selected as the system clock source using the option byte.
  - **8.** The current that flows through the AV<sub>REF</sub> pin is included.



#### **AC Characteristics**

(1) Basic operation ( $T_A = -40 \text{ to } +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = 2.0 \text{ to } 5.5 \text{ V}^{\text{Note 1}}$ ,  $V_{SS} = 0 \text{ V}$ )

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	ıs	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Cycle time (minimum	Tcy	Crystal/ceramic oscillation	$4.0~V \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5~V$	0.2		16	μs
instruction execution time)		clock, external clock input	$3.0~\textrm{V} \leq \textrm{V}_\textrm{DD} < 4.0~\textrm{V}$	0.33		16	μs
			$2.7~\textrm{V} \leq \textrm{V}_\textrm{DD} < 3.0~\textrm{V}$	0.4		16	μs
			$2.0~\textrm{V} \leq \textrm{V}_\textrm{DD} < 2.7~\textrm{V}$	1		16	μs
		High-speed internal oscillation clock	$4.0~V \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5~V$	0.23		4.22	μs
			$2.7~\textrm{V} \leq \textrm{V}_\textrm{DD} < 4.0~\textrm{V}$	0.47		4.22	μs
			$2.0~\textrm{V} \leq \textrm{V}_\textrm{DD} < 2.7~\textrm{V}$	0.95		4.22	μs
TI000 input high-level width, low-level width	tтін, tті∟	$4.0 \text{ V} \leq \text{V}_{DD} \leq 5.5 \text{ V}$		2/fsam+ 0.1 <sup>Note 2</sup>			μs
		2.0 V ≤ V <sub>DD</sub> < 4.0 V		2/fsam+ 0.2 <sup>Note 2</sup>			μs
Interrupt input high-level	tinth,			1			μs
width, low-level width	<b>t</b> intl						
RESET input low-level width	trsL			2			μs

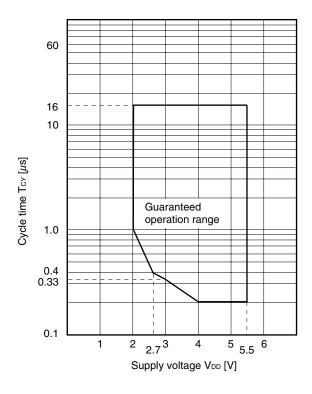
- Notes 1. Use this product in a voltage range of 2.2 to 5.5 V because the detection voltage (VPOC) of the power-on-clear (POC) circuit is 2.1 V  $\pm$ 0.1 V.
  - 2. Selection of fsam = fxp, fxp/4, or fxp/256 is possible using bits 0 and 1 (PRM000, PRM001) of prescaler mode register 00 (PRM00). Note that when selecting the Tl000 valid edge as the count clock, fsam = fxp.

**CPU Clock Frequency, Peripheral Clock Frequency** 

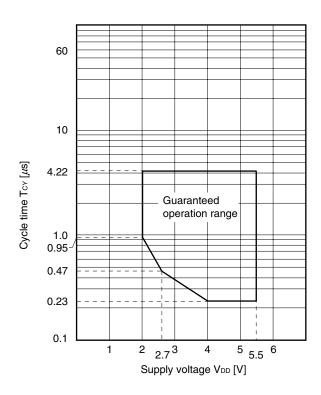
Parameter	Conditions	CPU Clock (fcpu)	Peripheral Clock (fxp)
Ceramic resonator,	$4.0~V \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5~V$	125 kHz ≤ fcpu ≤ 10 MHz	500 kHz ≤ fxp ≤ 10 MHz
crystal resonator,	$3.0 \text{ V} \le \text{V}_{DD} < 4.0 \text{ V}$	125 kHz ≤ fcpu ≤ 6 MHz	
external clock	$2.7 \text{ V} \le \text{V}_{DD} < 3.0 \text{ V}$	125 kHz ≤ fcpu ≤ 5 MHz	
	$2.0~V \leq V_{DD} < 2.7~V^{\text{Note}}$	125 kHz ≤ fcpu ≤ 2 MHz	500 kHz ≤ fxp ≤ 5 MHz
High-speed internal	$4.0~V \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5~V$	500 kHz (Typ.) ≤ fcpu ≤ 8 MHz (Typ.)	2 MHz (Typ.) ≤ fxp ≤ 8 MHz (Typ.)
oscillator	$2.7~\textrm{V} \leq \textrm{V}_\textrm{DD} < 4.0~\textrm{V}$	500 kHz (Typ.) ≤ fcpu ≤ 4 MHz (Typ.)	
	$2.0~V \leq V_{DD} < 2.7~V^{\text{Note}}$	500 kHz (Typ.) ≤ fcpu ≤ 2 MHz (Typ.)	2 M Hz (Typ.) ≤ fxp ≤ 4 MHz (Typ.)

Note Use this product in a voltage range of 2.2 to 5.5 V because the detection voltage (V<sub>POC</sub>) of the power-on-clear (POC) circuit is  $2.1 \text{ V} \pm 0.1 \text{ V}$ .

Tcy vs. Vdd (Crystal/Ceramic Oscillation Clock, External Clock Input)



TCY vs. VDD (High-Speed Internal Oscillation Clock)



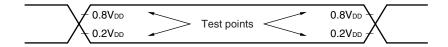
(2) Serial interface (T<sub>A</sub> = -40 to +85°C, V<sub>DD</sub> = 2.0 to 5.5 V<sup>Note</sup>, V<sub>SS</sub> = 0 V)

## **UART** mode (UART6, dedicated baud rate generator output)

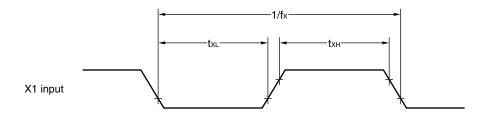
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Transfer rate					312.5	kbps

**Note** Use this product in a voltage range of 2.2 to 5.5 V because the detection voltage (V<sub>POC</sub>) of the power-on-clear (POC) circuit is 2.1 V  $\pm$ 0.1 V.

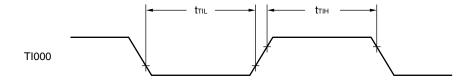
## **AC Timing Test Points (Excluding X1 Input)**



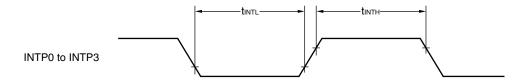
## **Clock Timing**



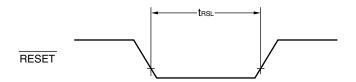
## **TI000 Timing**



## **Interrupt Input Timing**



## **RESET** Input Timing





A/D Converter Characteristics (T<sub>A</sub> = -40 to +85°C, 2.7 V ≤ AV<sub>REF</sub> ≤ V<sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V, V<sub>SS</sub> = 0 V<sup>Note 1</sup>)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Resolution			10	10	10	bit
Overall error <sup>Notes 2, 3</sup>	AINL	4.0 V ≤ AV <sub>REF</sub> ≤ 5.5 V		±0.2	±0.4	%FSR
		2.7 V ≤ AV <sub>REF</sub> < 4.0 V		±0.3	±0.6	%FSR
Conversion time	tconv	4.5 V ≤ AV <sub>REF</sub> ≤ 5.5 V	3.0		100	μs
		4.0 V ≤ AV <sub>REF</sub> < 4.5 V	4.8		100	μs
		2.85 V ≤ AV <sub>REF</sub> < 4.0 V	6.0		100	μs
		2.7 V ≤ AV <sub>REF</sub> < 2.85 V	14.0		100	μs
Zero-scale error <sup>Notes 2, 3</sup>	Ezs	4.0 V ≤ AV <sub>REF</sub> ≤ 5.5 V			±0.4	%FSR
		2.7 V ≤ AV <sub>REF</sub> < 4.0 V			±0.6	%FSR
Full-scale error <sup>Notes 2, 3</sup>	Efs	4.0 V ≤ AV <sub>REF</sub> ≤ 5.5 V			±0.4	%FSR
		2.7 V ≤ AV <sub>REF</sub> < 4.0 V			±0.6	%FSR
Integral non-linearity error <sup>Note 2</sup>	ILE	4.0 V ≤ AV <sub>REF</sub> ≤ 5.5 V			±2.5	LSB
		2.7 V ≤ AV <sub>REF</sub> < 4.0 V			±4.5	LSB
Differential non-linearity errorNote 2	DLE	4.0 V ≤ AV <sub>REF</sub> ≤ 5.5 V			±1.5	LSB
		2.7 V ≤ AV <sub>REF</sub> < 4.0 V			±2.0	LSB
Analog input voltage	VAIN		Vss <sup>Note 1</sup>		AVREF	V

- Notes 1. In the 78K0S/KA1+, Vss functions alternately as the ground potential of the A/D converter. Be sure to connect Vss to a stabilized GND (= 0 V).
  - **2.** Excludes quantization error ( $\pm 1/2$  LSB).
  - 3. This value is indicated as a ratio (%FSR) to the full-scale value.

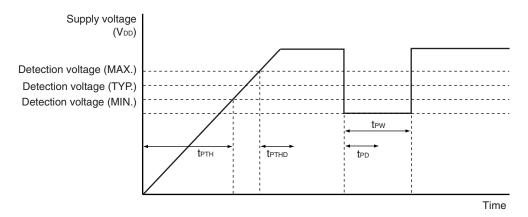
Caution The conversion accuracy may be degraded when the analog input pin is used as an alternate I/O port or if a port is changed during A/D conversion.

## POC Circuit Characteristics ( $T_A = -40 \text{ to } +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ )

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Detection voltage	VPOC		2.0	2.1	2.2	V
Power supply boot time	tртн	VDD: $0 \text{ V} \rightarrow 2.1 \text{ V}$	1.5			μs
Response delay time 1 <sup>Note 1</sup>	tртно	When power supply rises, after reaching detection voltage (MAX.)			3.0	ms
Response delay time 2 <sup>Note 2</sup>	<b>t</b> PD	When power supply falls			1.0	ms
Minimum pulse width	tpw		0.2			ms

- Notes 1. Time required from voltage detection to internal reset release.
  - 2. Time required from voltage detection to internal reset signal generation.

## **POC Circuit Timing**





## LVI Circuit Characteristics ( $T_A = -40 \text{ to } +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ )

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Detection voltage	VLVIO		4.1	4.3	4.5	V
	V <sub>LVI1</sub>		3.9	4.1	4.3	V
	V <sub>LVI2</sub>		3.7	3.9	4.1	V
	<b>V</b> LVI3		3.5	3.7	3.9	V
	V <sub>LVI4</sub>		3.3	3.5	3.7	V
	V <sub>LVI5</sub>		3.15	3.3	3.45	V
	V <sub>LVI6</sub>		2.95	3.1	3.25	V
	V <sub>LVI7</sub>		2.7	2.85	3.0	V
	V <sub>LVI8</sub>		2.5	2.6	2.7	V
	V <sub>LVI9</sub>		2.25	2.35	2.45	V
Response time <sup>Note 1</sup>	tld			0.2	2.0	ms
Minimum pulse width	tLW		0.2			ms
Operation stabilization wait time <sup>Note 2</sup>	tlwait			0.1	0.2	ms

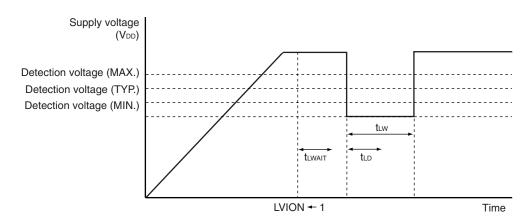
**Notes 1.** Time required from voltage detection to interrupt output or internal reset signal generation.

2. Time required from setting LVION to 1 to operation stabilization.

**Remarks 1.**  $V_{LV10} > V_{LV11} > V_{LV12} > V_{LV13} > V_{LV15} > V_{LV16} > V_{LV16} > V_{LV18} > V_{LV19}$ 

**2.**  $V_{POC} < V_{LVIm} (m = 0 \text{ to } 9)$ 

## **LVI Circuit Timing**



## Data Memory STOP Mode Low Supply Voltage Data Retention Characteristics (TA = -40 to +85°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Data retention supply voltage	VDDDR		2.0		5.5	V
Release signal set time	<b>t</b> SREL		0			μs



Flash Memory Programming Characteristics (T<sub>A</sub> = −40 to +85°C, 2.7 V ≤ V<sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V, Vss = 0 V)

Parameter	Symbol	Con	ditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Supply current	IDD	V <sub>DD</sub> = 5.5 V				7.0	mA
Erasure count <sup>Note 1</sup> (per 1 block)	Nerase	T <sub>A</sub> = -40 to +85°C		1000			Times
Chip erase time	TCERASE	$T_A = -10 \text{ to } +85^{\circ}\text{C},$	$4.5~V \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5~V$			0.8	S
		Nerase ≤ 100	$3.5~V \leq V_{\text{DD}} < 4.5~V$			1.0	s
			$2.7~\textrm{V} \leq \textrm{V}_\textrm{DD} < 3.5~\textrm{V}$			1.2	s
		$T_A = -10 \text{ to } +85^{\circ}\text{C},$	$4.5~V \leq V_{\text{DD}} \leq 5.5~V$			4.8	s
		Nerase ≤ 1000	$3.5~V \leq V_{\text{DD}} < 4.5~V$			5.2	s
			$2.7~\textrm{V} \leq \textrm{V}_\textrm{DD} < 3.5~\textrm{V}$			6.1	s
		$T_A = -40 \text{ to } +85^{\circ}\text{C},$	$4.5~V \leq V_{\text{DD}} \leq 5.5~V$			1.6	s
		Nerase ≤ 100	$3.5~V \leq V_{\text{DD}} < 4.5~V$			1.8	s
			$2.7~V \leq V_{\text{DD}} < 3.5~V$			2.0	s
		$T_A = -40 \text{ to } +85^{\circ}\text{C},$	$4.5~V \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5~V$			9.1	s
		Nerase ≤ 1000	$3.5~\textrm{V} \leq \textrm{V}_\textrm{DD} < 4.5~\textrm{V}$			10.1	s
			$2.7~V \leq V_{DD} < 3.5~V$			12.3	s
Block erase time TBERASE	TBERASE	$T_A = -10 \text{ to } +85^{\circ}\text{C},$	$4.5~V \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5~V$			0.4	s
		Nerase ≤ 100	$3.5~V \leq V_{DD} < 4.5~V$			0.5	s
			2.7 V ≤ V <sub>DD</sub> < 3.5 V			0.6	s
		$T_{A} = -10 \text{ to } +85^{\circ}\text{C},$ $N_{\text{ERASE}} \leq 1000$	$4.5~V \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5~V$			2.6	s
			$3.5~V \leq V_{DD} < 4.5~V$			2.8	s
			$2.7~\textrm{V} \leq \textrm{V}_\textrm{DD} < 3.5~\textrm{V}$			3.3	s
		$T_A = -40 \text{ to } +85^{\circ}\text{C},$	$4.5~V \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5~V$			0.9	s
		Nerase ≤ 100	$3.5~\textrm{V} \leq \textrm{V}_\textrm{DD} < 4.5~\textrm{V}$			1.0	s
			$2.7~\textrm{V} \leq \textrm{V}_\textrm{DD} < 3.5~\textrm{V}$			1.1	s
		$T_A = -40 \text{ to } +85^{\circ}\text{C},$	$4.5~V \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5~V$			4.9	s
		Nerase ≤ 1000	3.5 V ≤ V <sub>DD</sub> < 4.5 V			5.4	s
			2.7 V ≤ V <sub>DD</sub> < 3.5 V			6.6	S
Byte write time	Twrite	$T_A = -40 \text{ to } +85^{\circ}\text{C}, \text{ Neras}$	se ≤ 1000			150	μs
Internal verify	TVERIFY	Per 1 block				6.8	ms
		Per 1 byte				27	μs
Blank check	Твькснк	Per 1 block				480	μs
Retention years		Ta = 85°C <sup>Note 2</sup> , Nerase ≤ 1	000	10			Years

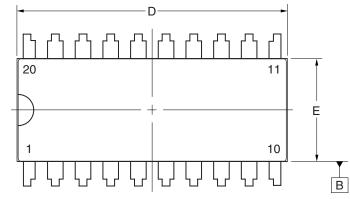
**Notes 1.** Depending on the erasure count (Nerase), the erase time varies. Refer to the chip erase time and block erase time parameters.

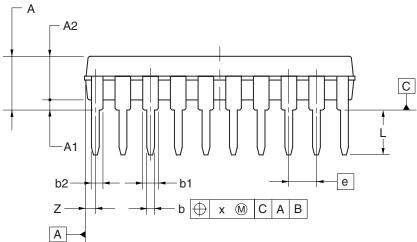
2. When the average temperature when operating and not operating is  $85^{\circ}$ C.

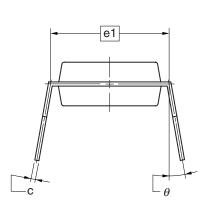
**Remark** When a product is first written after shipment, "erase  $\rightarrow$  write" and "write only" are both taken as one rewrite.

## 3. PACKAGE DRAWING

# 20-PIN PLASTIC SDIP (7.62mm (300))







	(UNIT:mm)
ITEM	DIMENSIONS
D	17.57 MAX.
Е	6.60
Α	3.70 MAX.
A1	0.65±0.10
A2	2.80
е	1.778
e1	7.62
b	0.52±0.10
b1	1.02±0.10
b2	0.77±0.10
С	0.27±0.07
L	2.86±0.20
х	0.25
θ	0° to 5°
Z	0.609
	P20CS-70-CAC

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## APPENDIX A. RELATED DOCUMENTS

The related documents indicated in this publication may include preliminary versions. However, preliminary versions are not marked as such.

#### **Documents Related to Devices**

Document Name	Document No.
μPD78F9221CS, 78F9222CS Preliminary Product Information	This manual
78K0S/KA1+ User's Manual	U16898E
78K/0S Series Instructions User's Manual	U11047E

**Documents Related to Development Software Tools (User's Manuals)** 

Document Name		Document No.
RA78K0S Assembler Package	Operation	U16656E
	Language	U14877E
	Structured Assembly Language	U11623E
CC78K0S C Compiler	Operation	U16654E
	Language	U14872E
ID78K0S-NS Ver. 2.52 Integrated Debugger	Operation	U16584E
ID78K0S-QB Ver. 2.81 Integrated Debugger	Operation	U17287E
PM plus Ver. 5.20		U16934E

**Documents Related to Development Hardware Tools (User's Manuals)** 

Document Name	Document No.
IE-78K0S-NS In-Circuit Emulator	U13549E
IE-78K0S-NS-A In-Circuit Emulator	U15207E
QB-78K0SKX1MINI In-Circuit Emulator	U17272E
QB-78K0SKX1 In-Circuit Emulator	U18219E
QB-MINI2 On-Chip Debug Emulator with Programming Function	U18371E

**Documents Related to Flash Memory Writing (User's Manuals)** 

Document Name	Document No.
PG-FP4 Flash Memory Programmer	U15260E
PG-FPL2 Flash Memory Programmer	U17307E

Caution The related documents listed above are subject to change without notice. Be sure to use the latest version of each document for designing.



## **Other Related Documents**

Document Name	Document No.
SEMICONDUCTOR SELECTION GUIDE - Products and Packages -	X13769X
Semiconductor Device Mount Manual	Note
Quality Grades on NEC Semiconductor Devices	C11531E
NEC Semiconductor Device Reliability/Quality Control System	C10983E
Guide to Prevent Damage for Semiconductor Devices by Electrostatic Discharge (ESD)	C11892E

Note See the "Semiconductor Device Mount Manual" website (http://www.necel.com/pkg/en/mount/index.html).

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#### NOTES FOR CMOS DEVICES -

#### (1) VOLTAGE APPLICATION WAVEFORM AT INPUT PIN

Waveform distortion due to input noise or a reflected wave may cause malfunction. If the input of the CMOS device stays in the area between  $V_{\rm IL}$  (MAX) and  $V_{\rm IH}$  (MIN) due to noise, etc., the device may malfunction. Take care to prevent chattering noise from entering the device when the input level is fixed, and also in the transition period when the input level passes through the area between  $V_{\rm IL}$  (MAX) and  $V_{\rm IH}$  (MIN).

## (2) HANDLING OF UNUSED INPUT PINS

Unconnected CMOS device inputs can be cause of malfunction. If an input pin is unconnected, it is possible that an internal input level may be generated due to noise, etc., causing malfunction. CMOS devices behave differently than Bipolar or NMOS devices. Input levels of CMOS devices must be fixed high or low by using pull-up or pull-down circuitry. Each unused pin should be connected to VDD or GND via a resistor if there is a possibility that it will be an output pin. All handling related to unused pins must be judged separately for each device and according to related specifications governing the device.

#### ③ PRECAUTION AGAINST ESD

A strong electric field, when exposed to a MOS device, can cause destruction of the gate oxide and ultimately degrade the device operation. Steps must be taken to stop generation of static electricity as much as possible, and quickly dissipate it when it has occurred. Environmental control must be adequate. When it is dry, a humidifier should be used. It is recommended to avoid using insulators that easily build up static electricity. Semiconductor devices must be stored and transported in an anti-static container, static shielding bag or conductive material. All test and measurement tools including work benches and floors should be grounded. The operator should be grounded using a wrist strap. Semiconductor devices must not be touched with bare hands. Similar precautions need to be taken for PW boards with mounted semiconductor devices.

#### (4) STATUS BEFORE INITIALIZATION

Power-on does not necessarily define the initial status of a MOS device. Immediately after the power source is turned ON, devices with reset functions have not yet been initialized. Hence, power-on does not guarantee output pin levels, I/O settings or contents of registers. A device is not initialized until the reset signal is received. A reset operation must be executed immediately after power-on for devices with reset functions.

#### ⑤ POWER ON/OFF SEQUENCE

In the case of a device that uses different power supplies for the internal operation and external interface, as a rule, switch on the external power supply after switching on the internal power supply. When switching the power supply off, as a rule, switch off the external power supply and then the internal power supply. Use of the reverse power on/off sequences may result in the application of an overvoltage to the internal elements of the device, causing malfunction and degradation of internal elements due to the passage of an abnormal current.

The correct power on/off sequence must be judged separately for each device and according to related specifications governing the device.

#### 6 INPUT OF SIGNAL DURING POWER OFF STATE

Do not input signals or an I/O pull-up power supply while the device is not powered. The current injection that results from input of such a signal or I/O pull-up power supply may cause malfunction and the abnormal current that passes in the device at this time may cause degradation of internal elements. Input of signals during the power off state must be judged separately for each device and according to related specifications governing the device.

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For further information, please contact:

#### **NEC Electronics Corporation**

1753, Shimonumabe, Nakahara-ku, Kawasaki, Kanagawa 211-8668, Japan Tel: 044-435-5111 http://www.necel.com/

#### [America]

#### NEC Electronics America, Inc.

2880 Scott Blvd.
Santa Clara, CA 95050-2554, U.S.A.
Tel: 408-588-6000
800-366-9782
http://www.am.necel.com/

#### [Europe]

#### **NEC Electronics (Europe) GmbH**

Arcadiastrasse 10 40472 Düsseldorf, Germany Tel: 0211-65030 http://www.eu.necel.com/

#### **Hanover Office**

Podbielskistrasse 166 B 30177 Hannover Tel: 0 511 33 40 2-0

#### **Munich Office**

Werner-Eckert-Strasse 9 81829 München Tel: 0 89 92 10 03-0

#### Stuttgart Office

Industriestrasse 3 70565 Stuttgart Tel: 0 711 99 01 0-0

#### **United Kingdom Branch**

Cygnus House, Sunrise Parkway Linford Wood, Milton Keynes MK14 6NP, U.K. Tel: 01908-691-133

#### Succursale Française

9, rue Paul Dautier, B.P. 52 78142 Velizy-Villacoublay Cédex France

## Tel: 01-3067-5800

Sucursal en España Juan Esplandiu, 15 28007 Madrid, Spain Tel: 091-504-2787

#### Tyskland Filial

Täby Centrum Entrance S (7th floor) 18322 Täby, Sweden Tel: 08 638 72 00

#### Filiale Italiana

Via Fabio Filzi, 25/A 20124 Milano, Italy Tel: 02-667541

### Branch The Netherlands

Steijgerweg 6 5616 HS Eindhoven The Netherlands Tel: 040 265 40 10

#### [Asia & Oceania]

#### NEC Electronics (China) Co., Ltd

7th Floor, Quantum Plaza, No. 27 ZhiChunLu Haidian District, Beijing 100083, P.R.China Tel: 010-8235-1155 http://www.cn.necel.com/

#### Shanghai Branch

Room 2509-2510, Bank of China Tower, 200 Yincheng Road Central, Pudong New Area, Shanghai, P.R.China P.C:200120 Tel:021-5888-5400 http://www.cn.necel.com/

#### Shenzhen Branch

Unit 01, 39/F, Excellence Times Square Building, No. 4068 Yi Tian Road, Futian District, Shenzhen, P.R.China P.C:518048 Tel:0755-8282-9800 http://www.cn.necel.com/

#### **NEC Electronics Hong Kong Ltd.**

Unit 1601-1613, 16/F., Tower 2, Grand Century Place, 193 Prince Edward Road West, Mongkok, Kowloon, Hong Kong Tel: 2886-9318 http://www.hk.necel.com/

#### NEC Electronics Taiwan Ltd.

7F, No. 363 Fu Shing North Road Taipei, Taiwan, R. O. C. Tel: 02-8175-9600 http://www.tw.necel.com/

## NEC Electronics Singapore Pte. Ltd.

238A Thomson Road, #12-08 Novena Square, Singapore 307684 Tel: 6253-8311 http://www.sg.necel.com/

## NEC Electronics Korea Ltd.

11F., Samik Lavied'or Bldg., 720-2, Yeoksam-Dong, Kangnam-Ku, Seoul, 135-080, Korea Tel: 02-558-3737 http://www.kr.necel.com/

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