

## CMOS 4-BIT MICROCONTROLLER

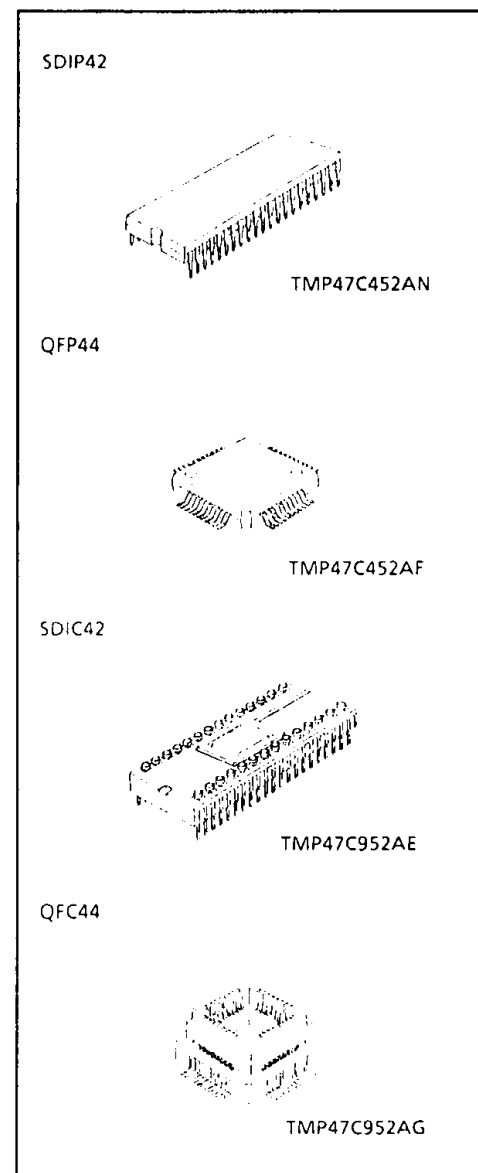
**TMP47C452AN**  
**TMP47C452AF**

The 47C452A is a high performance 4-bit single chip microcomputer based on the TLCS-47 CMOS series. And the 47C452A has a built-in large capacity RAM for repertory dial and DTMF generator, which is suitable for application in telephones. The 47C452A is also capable of operation with low voltage such as those supplied by telephone line.

PART No.	ROM	RAM	PACKAGE	PIGGYBACK
TMP47C452AN	4096 × 8-bit	768 × 4-bit	SDIP42	TMP47C952AE
TMP47C452AF			QFP44	TMP47C952AG

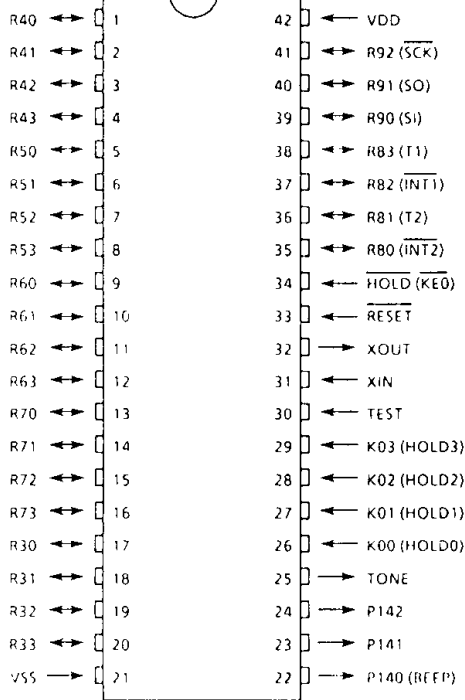
## FEATURES

- ◆ 4-bit single chip microcomputer
- ◆ Instruction execution time : 16.7 $\mu$ s (at 480KHz)
- ◆ Low voltage operation : 2.2V min.
- ◆ 90 basic instructions
- ◆ Table look-up instructions
- ◆ Subroutine nesting : 15 levels max.
- ◆ 6 interrupt sources (External : 2, Internal : 4)  
All sources have independent latches each, and multiple interrupt control is available
- ◆ I/O port (35 pins)
  - Input 2ports 5pins
  - I/O 7ports 27pins
  - Output 1port 3pins
- ◆ Interval Timer
- ◆ Two 12-bit Timer/Counters  
Timer, event counter, and pulse width measurement mode
- ◆ Serial Interface with 4-bit buffer  
External/internal clock, leading/trailing edge shift mode
- ◆ DTMF (Dual Tone Multi Frequency) output
  - DTMF output with one instruction
  - Single tone output function
- ◆ RAM for repertory dial : 768 × 4-bit max.
- ◆ BEEP output function
- ◆ Hold function
  - Battery/Capacitor back-up
  - Hold function controlled by port K0
- ◆ Real Time Emulator : BM47215A

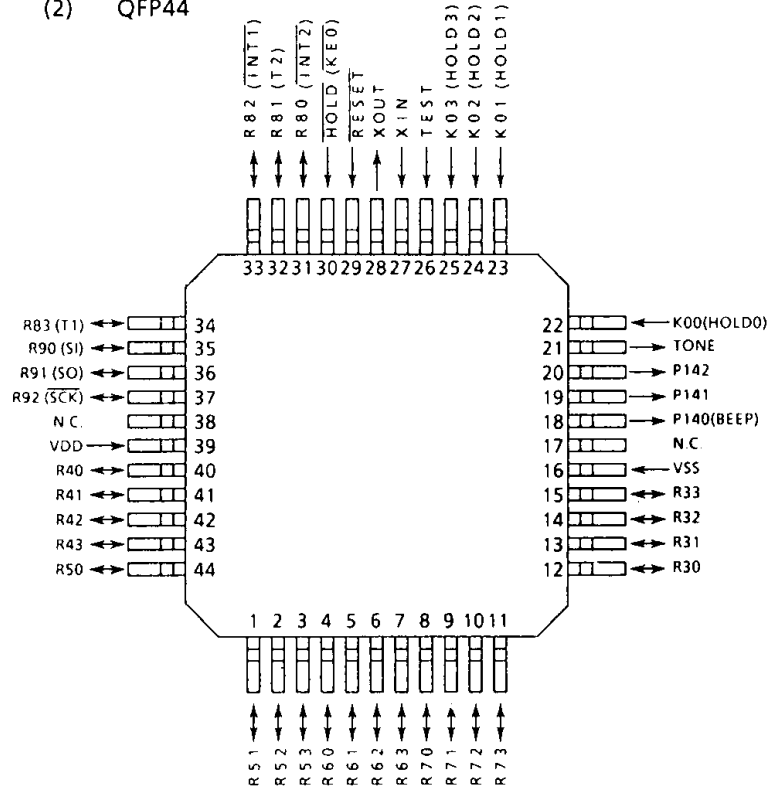


PIN ASSIGNMENTS (TOP VIEW)

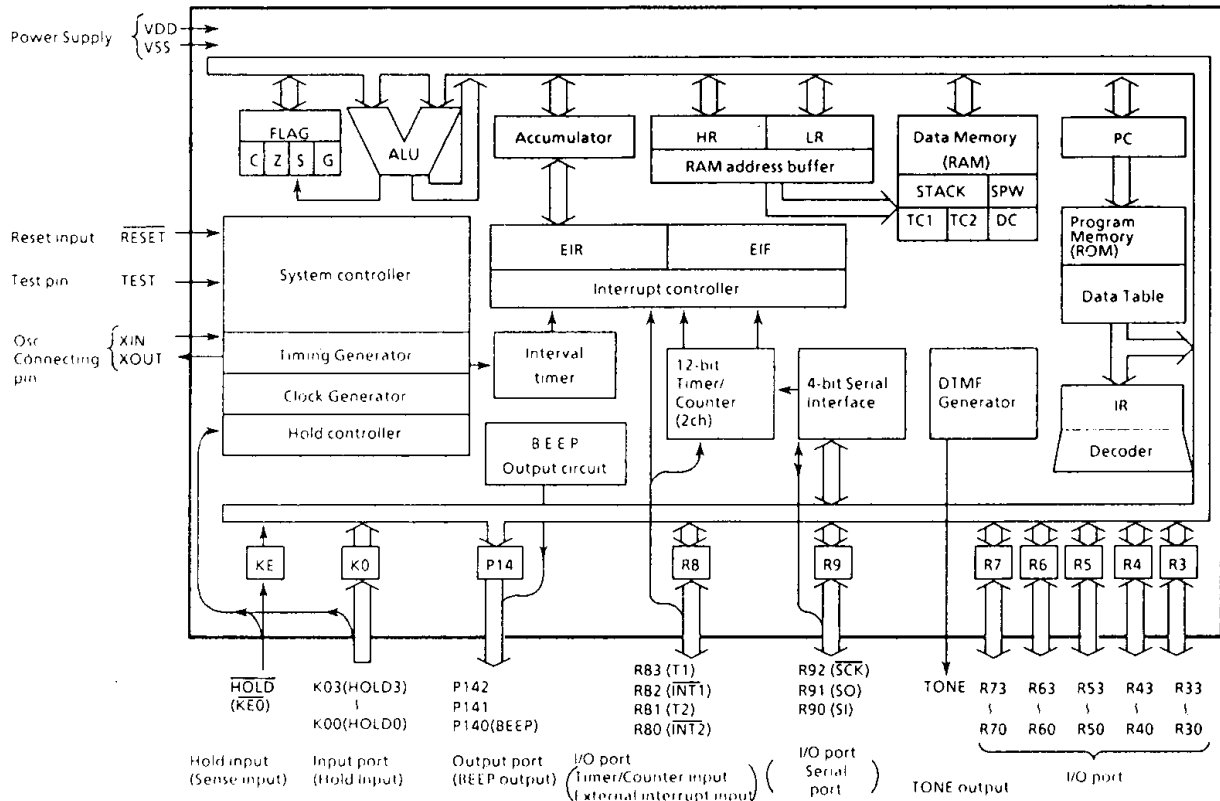
(1) SDIP42



(2) QFP44



BLOCK DIAGRAM



## PIN FUNCTION

PIN NAME	Input/Output	FUNCTIONS	
K03 (HOLD3) - K00 (HOLD0)	Input (Input)	4-bit input port	Hold request/release signal input (Active "H")
R33 - R30	I/O	4-bit I/O port with latch. When used as input port, the latch must be set to "1".	
R43 - R40			
R53 - R50			
R63 - R60			
R73 - R70			
R83 (T1) ..... R82 (INT1) ..... R81 (T2) ..... R80 (INT2)	I/O (Input)	4-bit I/O port with latch.  When used as input port, external interrupt input pin, or timer/counter external input pin, the latch must be set to "1".	Timer/Counter 1 external input  External interrupt 1 input  Timer/Counter 2 external input  External interrupt 2 input
R92 (SCK)	I/O (I/O)	3-bit I/O port with latch.	Serial clock I/O
R91 (SO)	I/O (Output)	When used as input port or serial port, the latch must be set to "1".	Serial data output
R90 (SI)	I/O (Input)		Serial data input
P142 - P141	Output	3-bit output port with latch	BEEP Output
P140(BEEP)	Output (Output)		
TONE	Output	Tone output	
XIN	Input	Resonator connecting pins.	
XOUT	Output		
RESET	Input	Reset signal input	
HOLD (KE0)	Input	Hold request/release signal input	Sense input
TEST	Input	Test pin for out-going test. Be opened or fixed to low level.	
VDD	Power supply	+ 2.2V to 6.0V	
VSS		0V(GND)	

## OPERATIONAL DESCRIPTION

Concerning the 47C452A, the configuration and functions of hardwares are described. As the description has been provided with priority on those parts differing from the 47C400A, the technical data sheets for the 47C400A shall also be referred to.

### 1. SYSTEM CONFIGURATION

- (1) Data Memory
- (2) I/O port
- (3) DTMF Generator
- (4) BEEP Output Circuit
- (5) Hold Operating Mode Controller

### 2. INTERNAL CPU FUNCTION

#### 2.1 Data Memory

The 47C452A data memory consists of a 768 × 4-bit RAM. First 256 × 4-bit RAM is the same as the data memory built into the 47C400A, so refer to the technical data sheets for the 47C400A for an explanation of the operation. Extended 512 × 4-bit RAM is mainly used for storing repertory dialing data and is controlled by the RAM address register, RAM data buffer register and TONE/RAM command register.

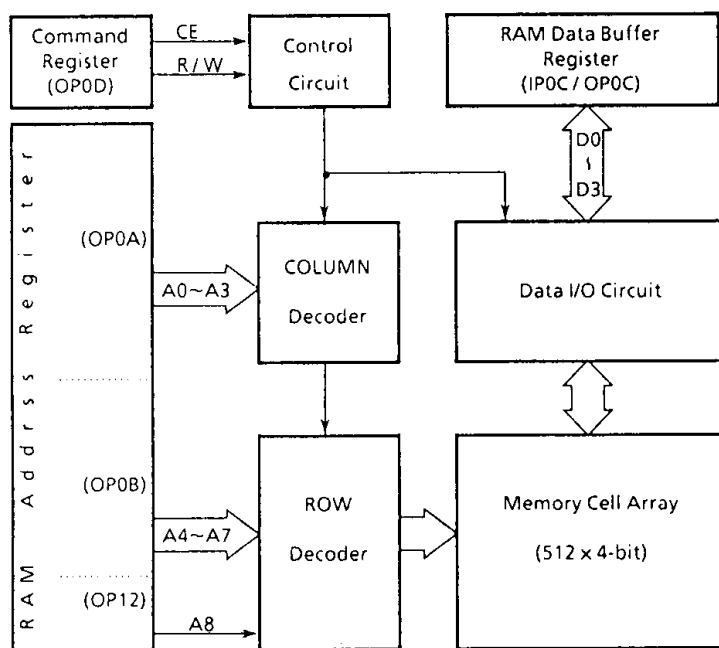


Figure 2-1. Block Diagram

(1) RAM (512 × 4-bit) Address Register

The RAM address register is a 9-bit register to specify addresses for the RAM data memory. The upper 1 bit is accessed with port address OP12, the next 4 bits are accessed with the port address OP0B/IP0B and the lower 4 bits are accessed with port address OP0A/IP0A. These registers are initialized to "0" during reset.

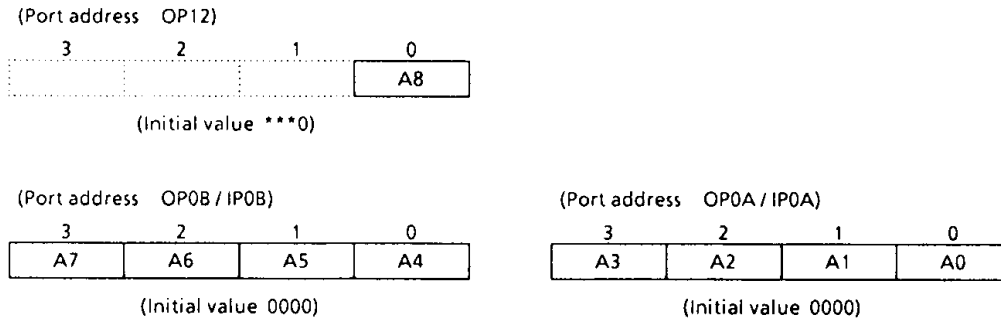


Figure 2-2. RAM Address Register

(2) RAM (512 × 4-bit) Data Buffer Register

The RAM data buffer register is a 4-bit buffer register to read or write RAM data. When writing data to RAM, it is accessed as port address OP0C. Port address IP0C is used for access when reading data from RAM.

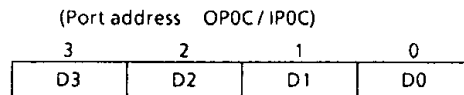


Figure 2-3. RAM Data Buffer Register

(3) RAM Command Register

The RAM command register (OP0D/IP0D) controls the reading or writing data, and whether RAM is to be accessed or put in stand-by mode. This register is accessed as the port address OP0D/IP0D. The RAM command register is also used as the TONE command register.

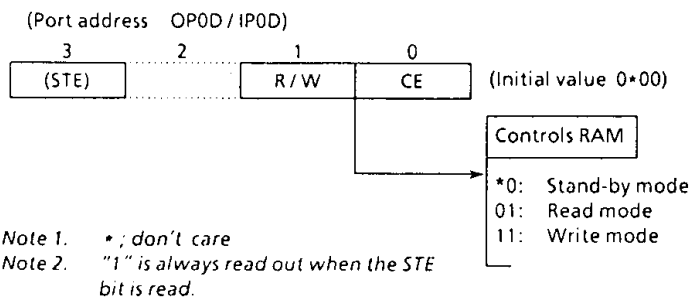


Figure 2-4. RAM Command Register

### 2.1.1 Access for RAM (512 × 4-bit)

To write data to RAM, load the address into the RAM address register and the data into the RAM data buffer register (OP0C), then put the RAM command register in the write mode. The data will be written to the specified RAM address by this operation.

The data are latched in the RAM data buffer register, therefore, RAM data buffer register operation is not necessary when the same data are written continuously.

To read data from RAM, set the RAM command register to the read mode and load the address into the RAM address register, then read the data via RAM data buffer register (IPOC). Data are not latched in the RAM data buffer register.

Example 1 : To write data "9" to address 182<sub>H</sub> and data "7" to address 15A<sub>H</sub> in RAM.

```
LD      A, #1                ; Sets data "182H" to RAM address register.
OUT     A, %OP12
OUT     #8, %OP0B
OUT     #2, %OP0A
OUT     #9, %OP0C           ; Writes data "9" to RAM data buffer register.
OUT     #0011B, %OP0D      ; Sets RAM to write mode.
OUT     #0010B, %OP0D      ; Sets RAM to stand-by mode.
OUT     #5, %OP0B          ; Sets data "15AH" to RAM address register.
OUT     #0AH, %OP0A
OUT     #7, %OP0C           ; Writes data "7" to RAM data buffer register.
OUT     #0011B, %OP0D      ; Sets RAM to write mode.
OUT     #0010B, %OP0D      ; Sets RAM to stand-by mode.
```

Example 2 : To write data "0" to address 120<sub>H</sub> through 127<sub>H</sub> in RAM.

```
OUT     #0, %OP0C          ; Writes data "0" to RAM data buffer register.
LD      A, #0              ; Sets data "120H" to RAM address register.
OUT     #1, %OP12
OUT     #2, %OP0B
OUT     A, %OP0A
OUT     #0011B, %OP0D      ; Sets RAM to write mode.
SLOOP  : CMPR             A, #7          ; Increases address register.
        TESTP            ZF
        B                SWEND
        INC              A
        OUT              A, %OP0A
        BR               SLOOP
SWEND  : OUT              #0010B, %OP0D  ; Sets RAM to stand-by mode.
```

Example 3 : To read data from address 0B1<sub>H</sub> in RAM and store to Accumulator.

```
OUT     #0001B, %OP0D      ; Sets RAM to read mode.
LD      A, #0              ; Sets data "0B1H" to RAM address register
OUT     A, %OP12
OUT     #0BH, %OP0B
OUT     #1, %OP0A
IN      %IPOC, A           ; Reads data from RAM and stores to
                          Accumulator.
```

3. PERIPHERAL HARDWARE FUNCTION

3.1 I/O Ports

The 47C452A has 10 ports (35 pins) each as follows :

- ① K0 ; 4-bit input (shared by hold request/release signal input)
- ② R3 ; 4-bit input/output
- ③ R4, R5, R6, R7 ; 4-bit input/output
- ④ R8 ; 4-bit input/output (shared by external interrupt input and timer/counter input)
- ⑤ R9 ; 3-bit input/output (shared by serial port)
- ⑥ P14 ; 3-bit output (P140 is shared by BEEP output)
- ⑦ KE ; 1-bit sense input (shared by hold request/release signal input)

The port K0, K3 and P14 of the 47C452A differ from those of the 47C400A. The 47C452A does not have the port P1 and P2.

Table 3-1 lists the port address assignments and the I/O instructions that can access the ports.

(1) Port K0 (K03-K00)

The 4-bit input port with pull-up resistors, shared by hold request/release signal input.

Port K0 (Port address IP00)

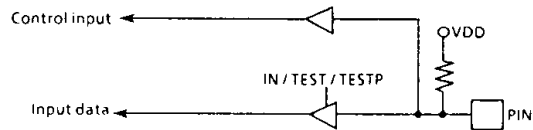
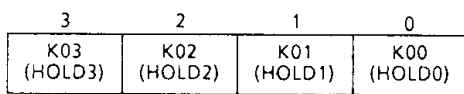


Figure 3-1. Port K0

(2) Port R3 (R33-R30)

The 4-bit I/O port with latch. When used as an input port, the latch must be set to "1". The latch is initialized to "1" during reset.

Port R3 (Port address OP03 / IP03)

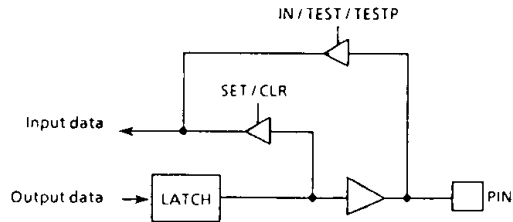


Figure 3-2. Port R3

(3) Port P14 (P142-P140)

The 3-bit output port with latch. The latch is initialized to "1" during reset. The pin P140 is shared by the BEEP output. When used as the BEEP output, the latch must be set to "1".

Port P14 (Port address OP14)

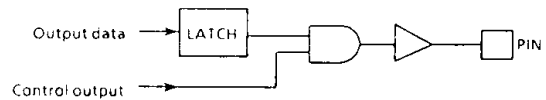
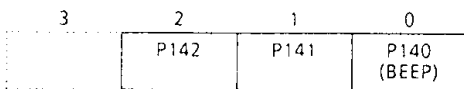


Figure 3-3. Port P14





### 3.2 DTMF Generator

The 47C452A has a built-in DTMF generator which generates dialing signals for tone dialing type telephones. There are two groups of tone dial signals, one group of 4 sine wave low frequencies and another group of 4 sine wave high frequencies. All of these frequencies can be selected individually and combined with a frequency from the other group for a total of 16 different DTMF composite waves.

(DTMF ; Dual Tone Multi Frequency)

#### 3.2.1 Configuration of DTMF Generator

Figure 3-4 shows configuration of the DTMF generator. The 47C452A generates two stepped, quasi sine waves for tone dial signals which can be combined and output. The high or low group of frequencies is selected by setting frequency selection codes into the ROW and COLUMN registers.

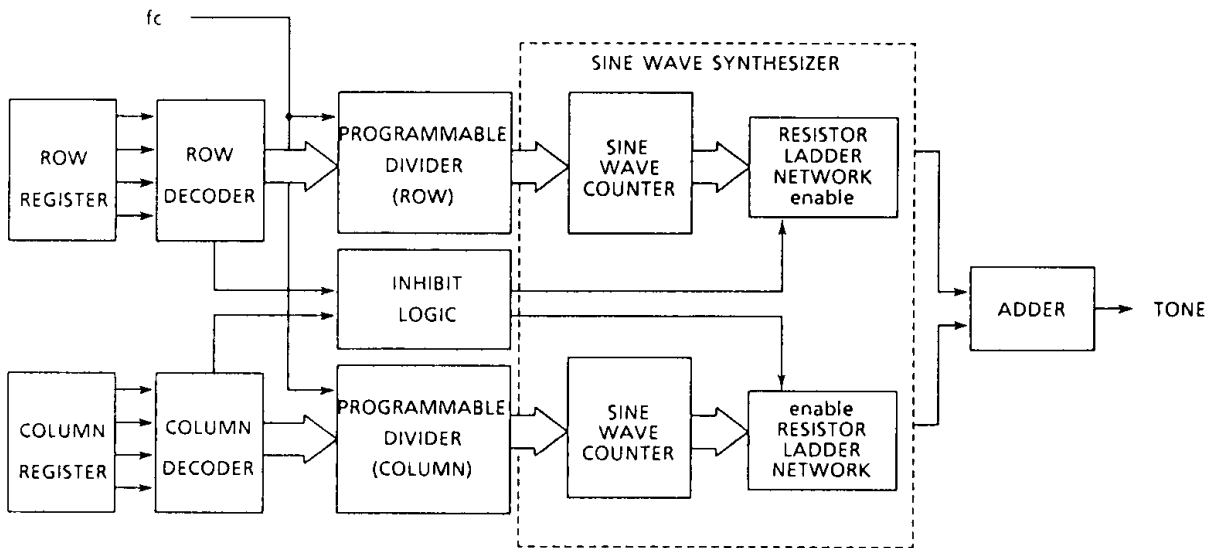
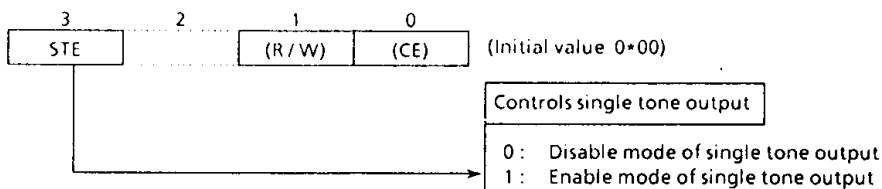


Figure 3-4. Configuration of DTMF Generator

#### 3.2.2 Control of DTMF Generator

Tone output is controlled by ROW register (OP01/IP01) and COLUMN register (OP02/IP02) . And single tone is controlled by TONE command register (OP0D/IP0D) . ROW register, COLUMN register and TONE command register are initialized to "0" during the reset.

TONE command register (Port address OP0D/IP0D)

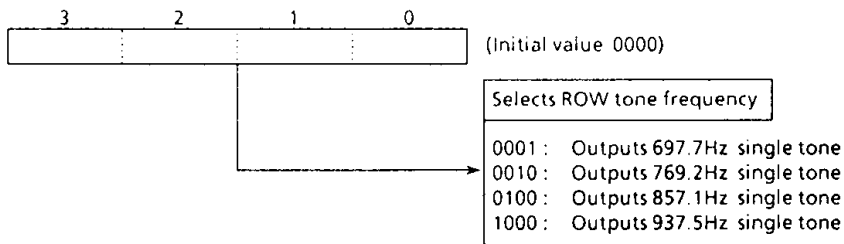


Note 1. \*; don't care

Note 2. When read STE bit, "1" is always read.

Figure 3-5. TONE command register

ROW register (Port address OP01 / IP01)



COLUMN register (Port address OP02 / IP02)

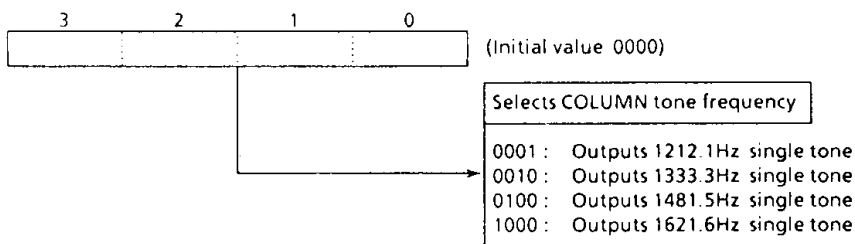


Figure 3-6. ROW, COLUMN Register

Tones are outputted by loading the frequency selection codes shown in Figure 3-6 into the ROW and COLUMN registers. In the enable mode of single tone output and either ROW or COLUMN register is disabled, another register remains to be enabled, and so single tone can be outputted, by loading an ineffective code into the register. When both the registers are enabled, dual tone can be outputted. In the disable mode of single tone output, effective codes are loaded into both ROW and COLUMN registers and then dual tone can be outputted. At this time, an ineffective code is loaded into ROW or COLUMN register and then the 47C452A has no tone output signal.

The [OUTB @HL] instruction can set 8-bit data into both registers (the upper 4 bits of the ROM data go to the COLUMN register and the lower 4 bits go to the ROW register) at the same time, and DTMF signal is outputted without single tone output.

Example 1 : To output 1481.5Hz single tone

```
OUT      #8,%OP0D ; Sets the enable mode of single tone output.
OUT      #0,%OP01 ; Sets an ineffective code into ROW register.
OUT      #4,%OP02 ; Sets data "4" into COLUMN register
```

Example 2 : 8 bits data corresponding to the 5 bits of data linking the content of carry flag and the contents of data memory RAM address 90<sub>H</sub> are read from the ROM, frequency selection codes are loaded into ROW and COLUMN registers, and dual tone is outputted.

```
LD       HL,#90H ; HL←90H (Sets the address of the data memory)
OUTB     @HL     ; Sets the ROM data into the ROW and COLUMN register.
```

Table 3-2 shows the corresponding frequency selection codes of the ROW and COLUMN registers for the telephone dial keys. Table 3-3 shows the deviation between the 47C452A tone output frequency and standard frequency.

		COLUMN register (OP02 / IP02)		
		0001 (1209)	0010 (1336)	0100 (1477)
ROW register (OP01/IP01)	0001 (697)	1	2	3
	0010 (770)	4	5	6
	0100 (852)	7	8	9
	1000 (941)	*	0	#
		Standard telephone dial key		

Contents of ( ) are standard frequencies, unit : Hz

Table 3-2. Corresponding frequency selection codes of the ROW and COLUMN registers for the telephone dial keys

ROW Tone				Tone output frequency [Hz]	Standard frequency [Hz]	Deviation [%]
3	2	1	0			
0	0	0	1	697.7	697	+0.10
0	0	1	0	769.2	770	-0.10
0	1	0	0	857.1	852	+0.60
1	0	0	0	937.5	941	-0.37

COLUMN Tone				Tone output frequency [Hz]	Standard frequency [Hz]	Deviation [%]
3	2	1	0			
0	0	0	1	1212.1	1209	+0.26
0	0	1	0	1333.3	1336	-0.20
0	1	0	0	1481.5	1477	+0.30
1	0	0	0	1621.6	1633	-0.70

Table 3-3. Tone output frequencies and Deviation from standard

### 3.2.3 Test mode for tone output

The 47C452A includes a test mode for checking tone output waveforms. Tones can be outputted by the circuit shown in Figure 3-7. ROW data are inputted from the R6 port and COLUMN data are inputted from the R3 port, and any desired single or dual tones can be outputted by setting the frequency selection codes shown in Figure 3-6. Figure 3-8 shows a single tone waveform and Figure 3-9 shows a dual tone waveform.

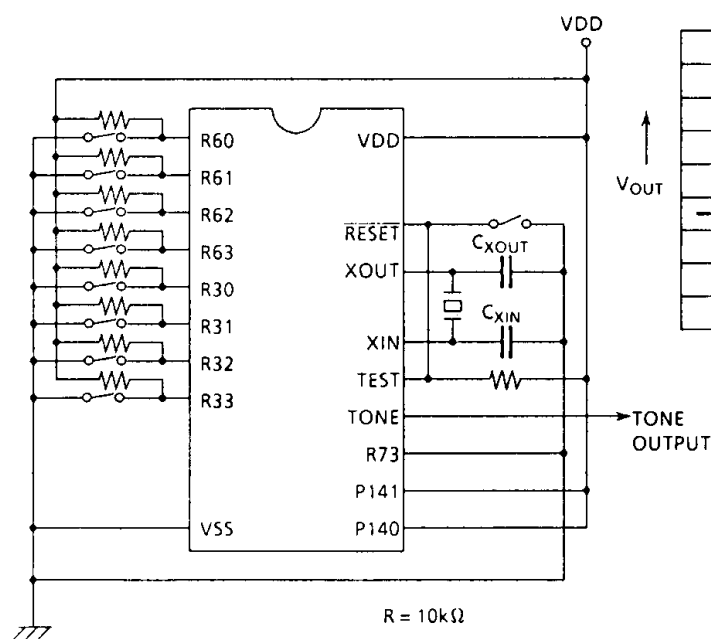


Figure 3-7. Tone test circuit

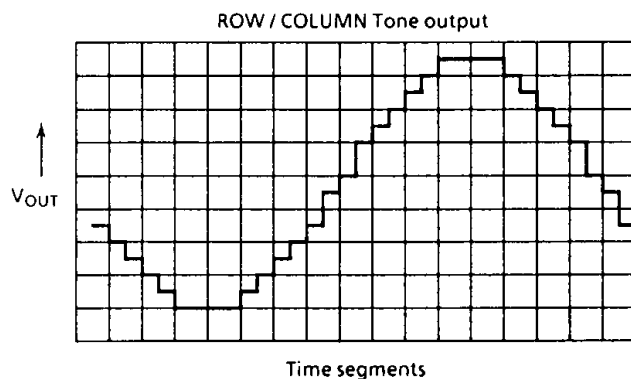


Figure 3-8. Single tone waveform

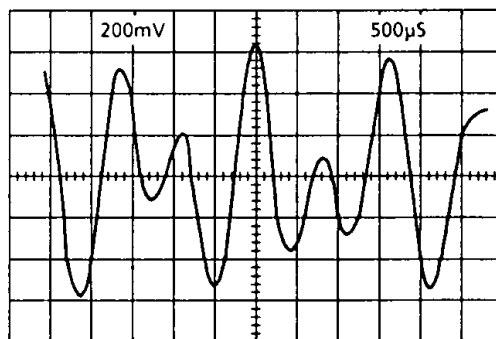


Figure 3-9. Dual tone waveform

## 3.3 BEEP Output Circuit

BEEP output circuit generates square wave in the audible frequency range. This circuit can drive the key input confirmation tone generator circuit for telephone applications.

BEEP output is from the P140 (BEEP) pin. This pin is for both P140 output and BEEP output. Set the P140 output latch to "1" for BEEP output.

### 3.3.1 Configuration of BEEP Output Circuit

Figure 3-10 shows configuration of the BEEP output circuit. The clock pulse of BEEP output circuit is supplied by an interval timer. BEEP output is controlled by frequency selection and output enable/disable setting.

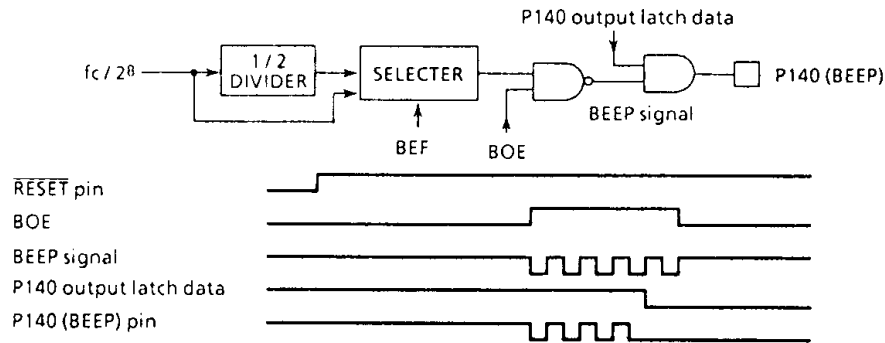


Figure 3-10. BEEP Output Circuit Configuration and Timing Chart

### 3.3.2 Control of BEEP Output

BEEP output is controlled with the BEEP output control command register (OP13).

BEEP Output Control command register (Port address OP13)

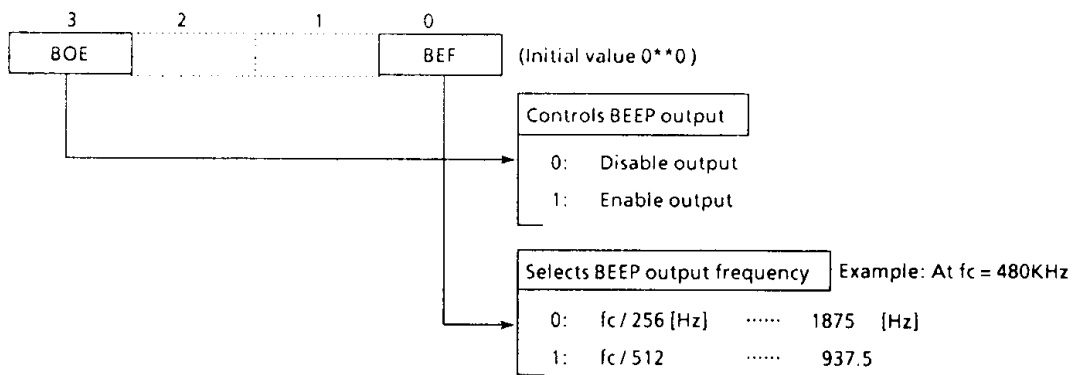


Figure 3-11. BEEP Output Control Command Register

## 4. POWER SAVING FUNCTION

The 47C452A has the hold operating mode intended to save the power.

### 4.1 Hold Operating Mode

The 47C452A has a  $\overline{\text{HOLD}}$  pin and K0 port as hold control pins. Therefore, in the case of K0 port for Key inputs, the hold mode can be released by key inputs. Figure 4-1 shows the hold control circuit of the 47C452A. Hold operation mode of 47C452A is same as 47C400A, excepting those aforementioned. For details, refer to the technical data sheets for the 47C400A.

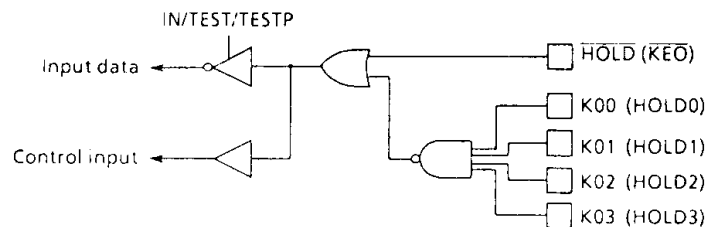


Figure 4-1. Hold control circuit

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

 $(V_{SS} = 0V)$ 

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	PINS	RATINGS	UNIT
Supply Voltage	$V_{DD}$		- 0.5 to 7	V
Input Voltage	$V_{IN}$		- 0.5 to $V_{DD} + 0.5$	V
Output Voltage	$V_{OUT1}$	Except sink open drain pin	- 0.5 to $V_{DD} + 0.5$	V
	$V_{OUT2}$	Sink open drain pin	- 0.5 to 10	
Output Current (per 1 pin)	$I_{OUT}$		3.2	mA
Power Dissipation [ $T_{opr} = 60^{\circ}C$ ]	PD		600	mW
Soldering Temperature (time)	$T_{sld}$		260 (10sec)	$^{\circ}C$
Storage Temperature	$T_{stg}$		- 55 to 125	$^{\circ}C$
Operating Temperature	$T_{opr}$		- 30 to 60	$^{\circ}C$

## RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

 $(V_{SS} = 0V, T_{opr} = - 30 \text{ to } 60^{\circ}C)$ 

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	PINS	CONDITIONS	Min.	Max.	UNIT
Supply Voltage	$V_{DD}$		In the Normal mode	2.2	6.0	V
			In the HOLD mode	2.0		
Input High Voltage	$V_{IH1}$	Except hysteresis input	$V_{DD} \geq 4.5V$	$V_{DD} \times 0.7$	$V_{DD}$	V
	$V_{IH2}$	Hysteresis input		$V_{DD} \times 0.75$		
	$V_{IH3}$			$V_{DD} < 4.5V$		
Input Low Voltage	$V_{IL1}$	Except hysteresis input	$V_{DD} \geq 4.5V$	0	$V_{DD} \times 0.3$	V
	$V_{IL2}$	Hysteresis input			$V_{DD} \times 0.25$	
	$V_{IL3}$				$V_{DD} < 4.5V$	
Clock Frequency	$f_c$			480		KHz

Note. Input voltage  $V_{IH3}$ ,  $V_{IL3}$ : in the HOLD mode.

## D.C. CHARACTERISTICS

(V<sub>SS</sub> = 0V, V<sub>DD</sub> = 2.2 to 6.0V, T<sub>opr</sub> = -30 to 60°C)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	PINS	CONDITIONS	Min.	Typ.	Max.	UNIT
Hysteresis Voltage	V <sub>H5</sub>	Hysteresis Input		—	0.7	—	v
Input Current	I <sub>IN1</sub>	Port K0, TEST, RESET, HOLD	V <sub>DD</sub> = 5.5V, V <sub>IN</sub> = 5.5V / 0V	—	—	±2	μA
	I <sub>IN2</sub>	Port R (open drain)					
Input Low Current	I <sub>IL</sub>	Port R (push-pull)	V <sub>DD</sub> = 5.5V, V <sub>IN</sub> = 0.4V	—	—	-2	mA
Input Resistance	R <sub>IN1</sub>	Port K0		30	70	150	KΩ
	R <sub>IN2</sub>	RESET		100	220	450	
Output Leakage Current	I <sub>LO</sub>	Ports P, R (open drain)	V <sub>DD</sub> = 5.5V, V <sub>OUT</sub> = 5.5V	—	—	2	μA
Output High Voltage	V <sub>OH</sub>	Port R (push-pull)	V <sub>DD</sub> = 4.5V, I <sub>OH</sub> = -200μA	2.4	—	—	V
Output Low Voltage	V <sub>OL2</sub>	Except XOUT	V <sub>DD</sub> = 4.5V, I <sub>OL</sub> = 1.6mA	—	—	0.4	V
Supply Current (in the Normal mode)	I <sub>DD</sub>		Except TONE generating V <sub>DD</sub> = 2.2V f <sub>c</sub> = 480KHz	—	0.2	0.4	mA
	I <sub>DDT</sub>		TONE generating V <sub>DD</sub> = 2.2V f <sub>c</sub> = 480KHz	—	0.5	1.0	
Supply Current (in the HOLD mode)	I <sub>DDH</sub>		V <sub>DD</sub> = 5.5V	—	0.5	10	μA

Note 1. Typ. values show those at T<sub>opr</sub> = 25°C, V<sub>DD</sub> = 5V.

Note 2. Input Current I<sub>IN1</sub>: The current through resistor is not included, when the pull-up/pull-down resistor is contained.

Note 3. Supply Current: V<sub>IN</sub> = 2.0V / 0.2V

The K0 port is opened when the pull-up/pull-down resistor is contained.  
The Voltage applied to the R port is within the valid range V<sub>IL</sub> or V<sub>IH</sub>.

## TONE OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS

(V<sub>SS</sub> = 0V, V<sub>DD</sub> = 4.5 to 6.0V, T<sub>opr</sub> = -30 to 60°C)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	Min.	Typ.	Max.	UNIT
Tone Output Voltage (ROW)	V <sub>TONE</sub>	R <sub>L</sub> = 10KΩ, V <sub>DD</sub> = 2.2V	125	185	250	mVrms
Pre-Emphasis High Band (COL / ROW)	PEHB	PEHB = 20log (COL / ROW)	1	2	3	dB
Output Distortion	DIS		—	—	10	%
Frequency Stability	Δf	Except error of osc. frequency	—	—	0.7	%

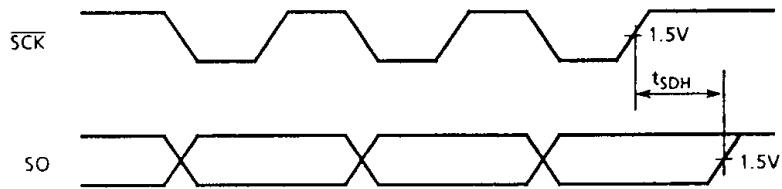
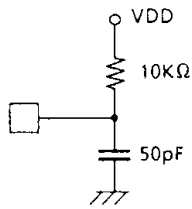
A.C. CHARACTERISTICS

( $V_{SS} = 0V$ ,  $V_{DD} = 2.2$  to  $6.0V$ ,  $T_{opr} = -30$  to  $60^{\circ}C$ )

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	Min.	Typ.	Max.	UNIT
Instruction Cycle Time	$t_{cy}$		16.7			$\mu s$
Shift Data Hold Time	$t_{SDH}$		$0.5t_{cy}-300$	-	-	ns

Note. Shift Data Hold Time :

External circuit for  $\overline{SCK}$  pin and SO pin Serial port (completion of transmission)



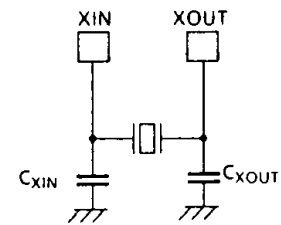
RECOMMENDED OSCILLATING CONDITION

( $V_{SS} = 0V$ ,  $V_{DD} = 2.2$  to  $6.0V$ ,  $T_{opr} = -30$  to  $60^{\circ}C$ )

480KHz

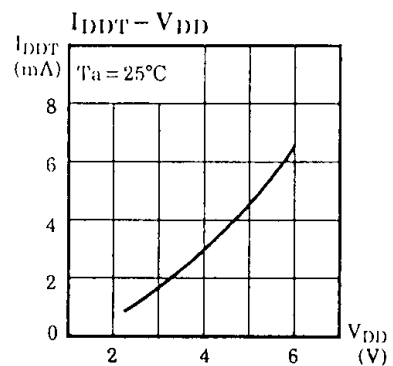
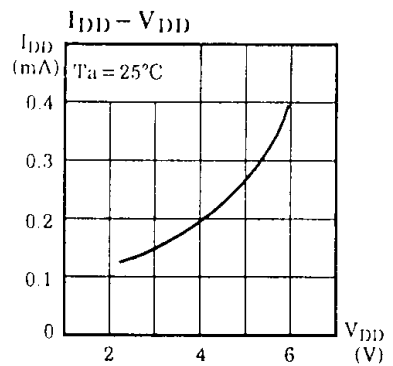
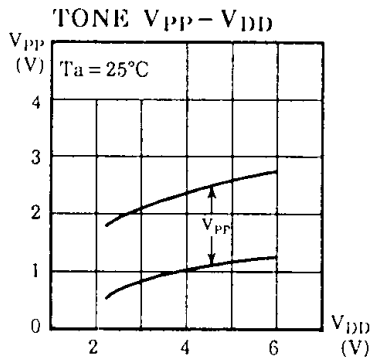
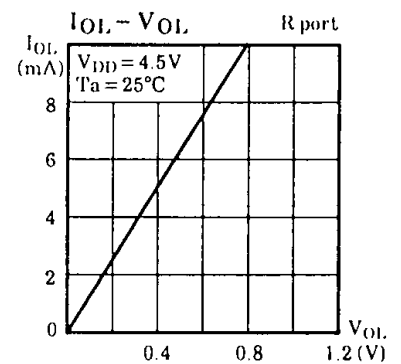
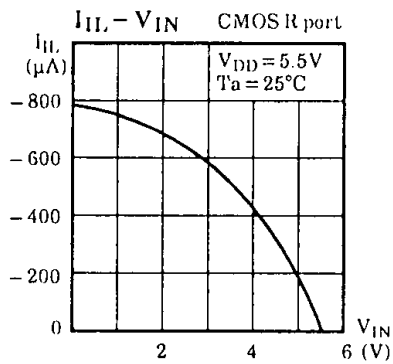
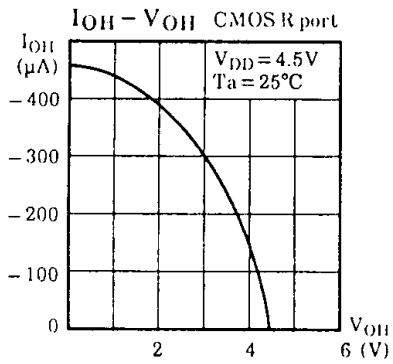
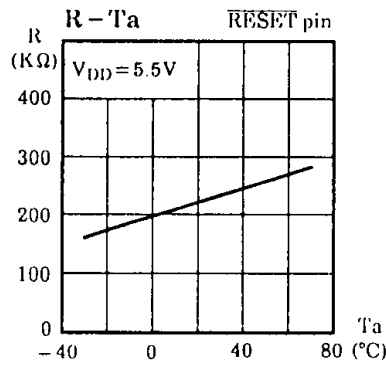
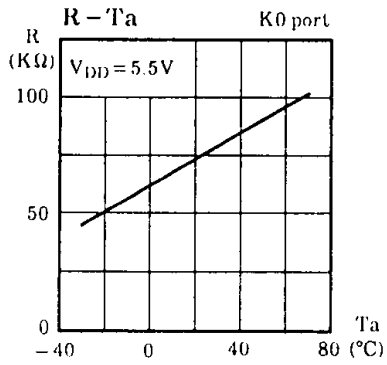
Ceramic Resonator

- CSB480E16 (MURATA)  $C_{XIN} = C_{XOUT} = 100pF$
- KBR-480B13 (KYOCERA)  $C_{XIN} = C_{XOUT} = 100pF$



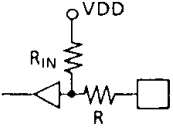
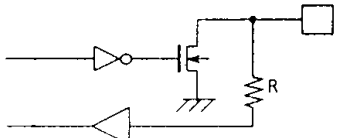
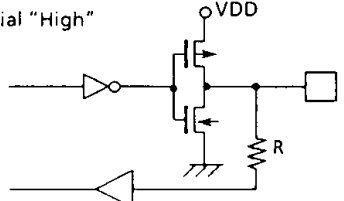
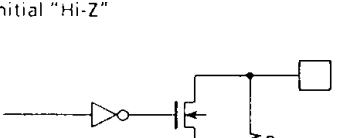
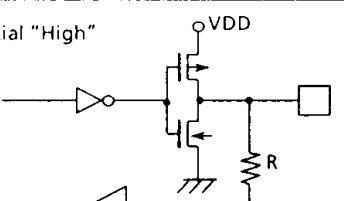
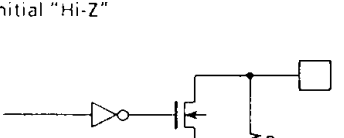
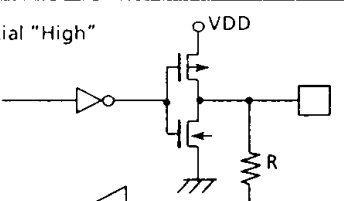
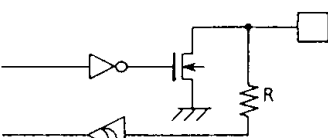
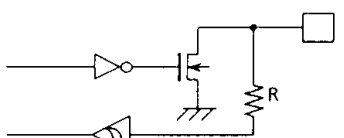
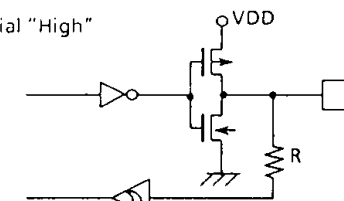
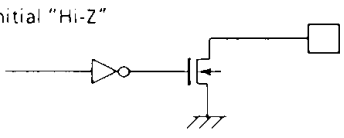
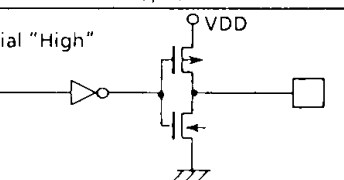
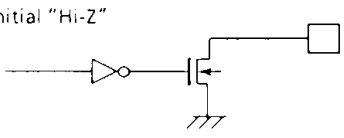
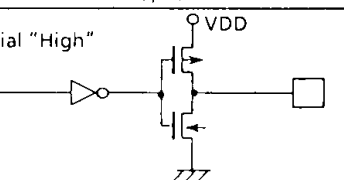


TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS



INPUT/OUTPUT Circuitry

- (1) Control pins  
Input/Output circuitries of the 47C452A control pins are similar to that of the 47C400A.
- (2) I/O Ports  
The input/output circuitries of the 47C452A I/O ports are shown as below, any one of the circuitries can be chosen by a code (WB, WE, WH) as a mask option.

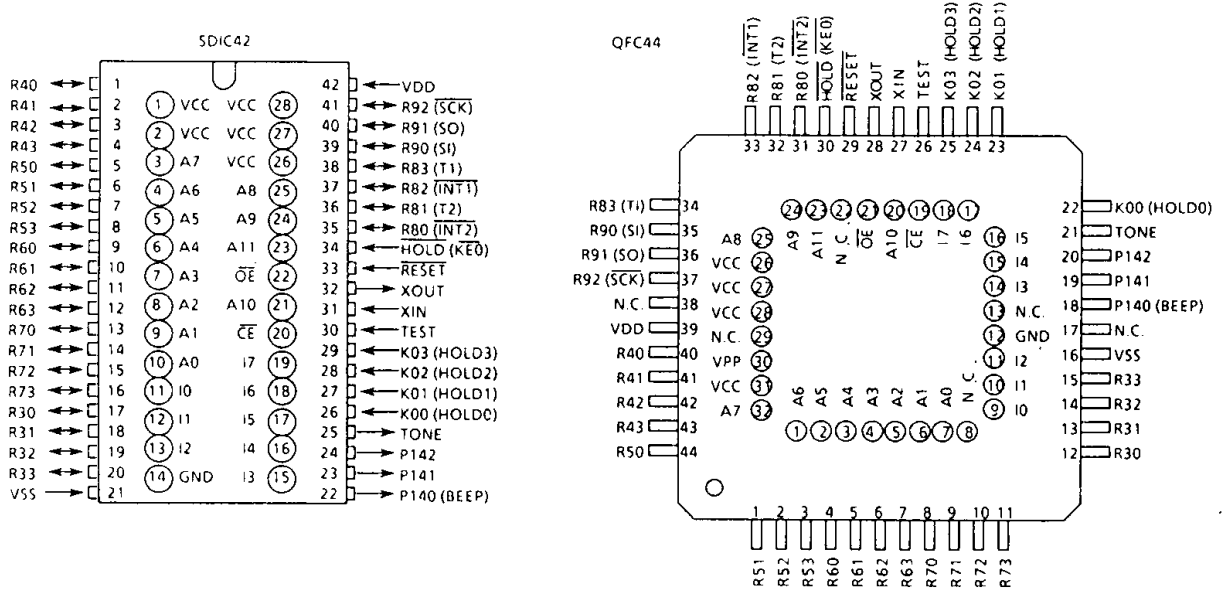
PORT	I/O	INPUT/OUTPUT CIRCUITRY and CODE		REMARKS
K0	Input			Pull-up resistor $R_{IN} = 70K\Omega$ (typ.) $R = 1K\Omega$ (typ.)
R3 R4 R5 R6	I/O	WB Initial "Hi-Z" 	WE, WH Initial "High" 	Sink open drain or push-pull output $R = 1K\Omega$ (typ.)
		WB, WE Initial "Hi-Z" 	WH Initial "High" 	
R7	I/O	WB, WE Initial "Hi-Z" 	WH Initial "High" 	Sink open drain or push-pull output $R = 1K\Omega$ (typ.)
R8	I/O			Sink open drain Initial "Hi-Z" Hysteresis input $R = 1K\Omega$ (typ.)
R9	I/O	WB, WE Initial "Hi-Z" 	WH Initial "High" 	Sink open drain or push-pull output Hysteresis input $R = 1K\Omega$ (typ.)
		WB Initial "Hi-Z" 	WE, WH Initial "High" 	
P14	Output	WB Initial "Hi-Z" 	WE, WH Initial "High" 	Sink open drain or push-pull output

CMOS 4-BIT MICROCONTROLLER

**TMP47C952AE**  
**TMP47C952AG**

The 47C952A, which is equipped with an EPROM as program memory, is a piggyback type evaluator chip used for development and operational confirmation of the 47C452A application systems (programs). The 47C952A is pin compatible with the 47C452A which are mask-programmed ROM devices. Also, pin compatibility with the 47C451A is possible by using the 42-to-30pin conversion adapter socket (BM1104).

**PIN ASSIGNMENT (TOP VIEW)**



**PIN FUNCTION (Top of the package)**

PIN NAME	Input / Output	FUNCTIONS
A11 - A0	Output	Program memory address output
I7 - I0	Input	Program memory data input
CE	Output	Chip enable signal output
OE		Output enable signal output
VCC	Power supply	+5V (connected with VDD)
GND		0V (connected with VSS)

**A.C. CHARACTERISTICS**

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	Min.	Typ.	Max.	UNIT
Address Delay Time	$t_{AD}$	$V_{SS} = 0V, V_{DD} = 2.2 \sim 6.0V$	—	—	150	ns
Data Setup Time	$t_{IS}$	$C_L = 100pF$	150	—	—	ns
Data Hold Time	$t_{IH}$	$T_{opr} = -30 \sim 60^\circ C$	50	—	—	ns

NOTES FOR USE

(1) Program memory

The program areas are as shown in Figure 1.

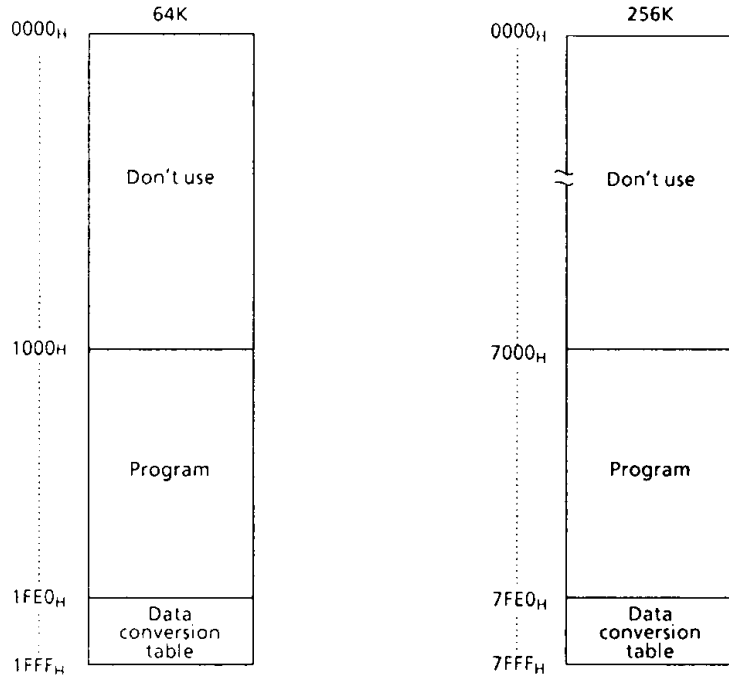


Figure 1. Program area

(2) I/O ports

Input/Output circuitries of I/O ports in the 47C952A are similar to the code WB of the 47C452A.

When this chip is used as evaluator with other I/O code, it is necessary to provide the external resistors. This is also the same when used as the 47C451A evaluator (the 47C451A does not have ports R4, R5 and R9).

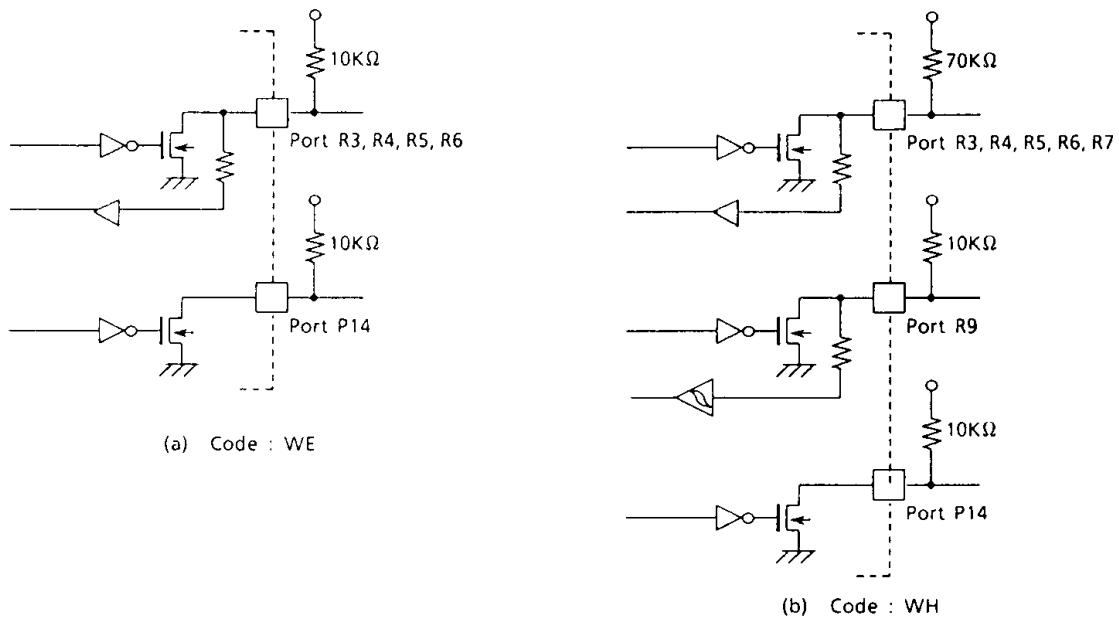


Figure 2. I/O code and external circuitry