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# RENESAS

# PRELIMINARY PRODUCT INFORMATION

# $\mu$ MOS INTEGRATED CIRCUIT $\mu$ PD78F9210CS, 78F9211CS, 78F9212CS

# 8-BIT SINGLE-CHIP MICROCONTROLLERS

The  $\mu$  PD78F9210CS, 78F9211CS , 78F9212CS are 8-bit single-chip microcontrollers of the 78K0S microcontrollers.

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/KY1+ User's Manual: U16994E 78K/0S Series Instruction User's Manual: 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 × 8 registers

O ROM and RAM capacities

Item Part number	Program Memory (Flash Memory)	Memory (Internal High-Speed RAM)
μPD78F9210CS	1 KB	128 bytes
μPD78F9211CS	2 KB	
μPD78F9212CS	4 KB	

- 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: 14
- O Timer: 3 channels

16-bit timer/event counter: 1 channel
8-bit timer: 1 channel
Watchdog timer: 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:  $T_A = -40 \text{ to } +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ 

**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**

Household appliances, toys, and industrial equipment

# **ORDERING INFORMATION**

Part Number	Package
μPD78F9210CS-CAB-A	16-pin plastic SDIP (7.62 mm (300))
$\mu$ PD78F9211CS-CAB-A	16-pin plastic SDIP (7.62 mm (300))
$\mu$ PD78F9212CS-CAB-A	16-pin plastic SDIP (7.62 mm (300))

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



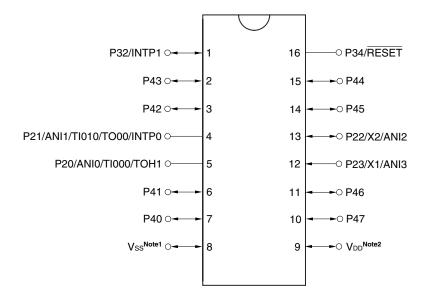
# **OVERVIEW OF FUNCTIONS**

	lte	em	μPD78F9210CS	μPD78F9211CS	μPD78F9212CS			
Internal	Flasi	n memory	1 KB	2 KB	4 KB			
memory	High	-speed RAM	128 bytes					
Memory spa	Memory space		64 KB					
X1 input clo	ck (oso	cillation frequency)	Crystal/ceramic/external cle 10 MHz (VDD = 2.0 to 5.5 V					
Internal oscillation	High frequ	speed (oscillation ency)	Internal oscillation: 8 MHz	(TYP.)				
clock	Low s	speed (for TMH1 VDT)	Internal oscillation: 240 kHz	z (TYP.)				
General-pur	pose r	egisters	8 bits × 8 registers					
Instruction 6	executi	on time	0.2 μs/0.4 μs/0.8 μs/1.6 μs	/3.2 µs (X1 input clock: fx = 10 I	MHz)			
Multiplier			8 bits × 8 bits = 16 bits					
I/O port	I/O port		Total: 14 pins CMOS I/O: 13 pins CMOS input: 1 pin					
Timer			16-bit timer/event counter: 1 channel     8-bit timer (timer H1): 1 channel     Watchdog timer: 1 channel					
		Timer output	2 pins (PWM: 1 pin)					
A/D convert	er		10-bit resolution × 4 chann	els				
Vectored		External	2					
interrupt sou	urces	Internal	5					
Reset			Reset by RESET pin Internal reset by watchdog timer Internal reset by power-on clear Internal reset by low-voltage detector					
Supply volta	age		V <sub>DD</sub> = 2.0 to 5.5 V <sup>Note</sup>					
Operating to	empera	ture range	T <sub>A</sub> = -40 to +85°C					
Package			16-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  $2.1 \text{ V} \pm 0.1 \text{ V}$ .

# PIN CONFIGURATION (Top View)

# • 16-pin plastic SDIP



TI000, TI010: Timer input ANI0 to ANI3: Analog input INTP0, INTP1: External interrupt input TO00, TOH1: Timer output P20 to P23: Port 2  $V_{\text{DD}}^{\text{Note2}}$ : Power supply  $Vss^{Note1}$ : P32, P34: Port 3 Ground

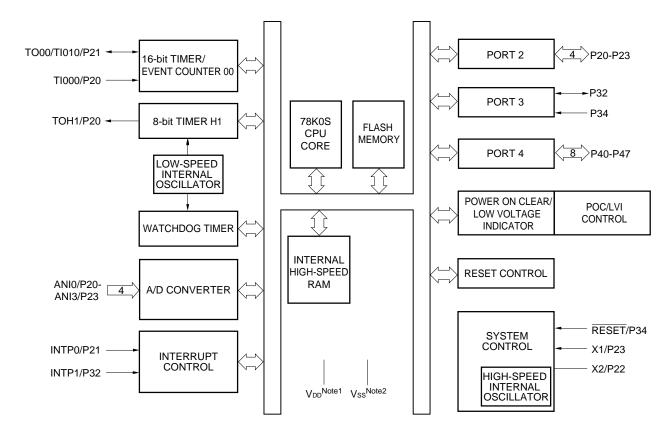
P40 to P47: Port 4 X1, X2: Crystal oscillator (X1 input clock)

RESET: Reset

**Notes 1.** In the  $\mu$ PD78F9210CS, 78F9211CS, 78F9212CS, Vss functions alternately as the ground potential of the A/D converter. Be sure to connect Vss to a stabilized GND (= 0 V).

2. In the  $\mu$ PD78F9210CS, 78F9211CS, 78F9212CS, V<sub>DD</sub> functions alternately as the A/D converter reference voltage input. When using the A/D converter, stabilize V<sub>DD</sub> at the supply voltage used (2.7 to 5.5 V).

# **BLOCK DIAGRAM**



- **Notes 1.** In the  $\mu$ PD78F9210CS, 78F9211CS, 78F9212CS, V<sub>DD</sub> functions alternately as the A/D converter reference voltage input. When using the A/D converter, stabilize V<sub>DD</sub> at the supply voltage used (2.7 to 5.5 V).
  - 2. In the  $\mu$ PD78F9210CS, 78F9211CS, 78F9212CS, 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		After Reset	Alternate-Function Pin	
P20	I/O	Port 2.		Input	ANI0/TI000/TOH1
P21		Can be set to input or output mode in 1-bit units.		ANI1/TI010/ TO00/INTP0	
P22		software.	tor can be connected by setting		X2/ANI2
P23					X1/ANI3
P32	I/O	Port 3	Can be set to input or output mode in 1-bit units. An on-chip pull-up resistor can be connected by setting software.	Input	INTP1
P34	Input		Input only	Input	RESET
P40 to P47	I/O	Port 4. 8-bit I/O port. Can be set to input or o An on-chip pull-up resis software.	Input	-	

Caution The P22/X2/ANI2 and P23/X1/ANI3 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, falling edge, or both rising and falling edges) can be specified	Input	P21/ANI1/TI010/ TO00
INTP1				P32
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	P20/ANI0/TOH1
TI010		Capture trigger input to capture register (CR000) of 16-bit timer/event counter 00		P21/ANI1/TO00/ INTP0
TO00	Output	16-bit timer/event counter 00 output	Input	P21/ANI1/TI010/ INTP0
TOH1	Output	8-bit timer H1 output	Input	P20/ANI0/TI000
ANI0	Input	Analog input of A/D converter	Input	P20/TI000/TOH1
ANI1				P21/TI010/TO00/ INTP0
ANI2				P22/X2
ANI3				P23/X1
RESET	Input	System reset input	Input	P34
X1	Input	Connection of crystal/ceramic oscillator for system clock oscillation.  External clock input	_	P23/ANI3
X2	-	Connection of crystal/ceramic oscillator for system clock oscillation.	_	P22/ANI2
V <sub>DD</sub>	_	Positive power supply		-
Vss	_	Ground potential		

Caution The P22/X2/ANI2 and P23/X1/ANI3 pins are pulled down during reset.

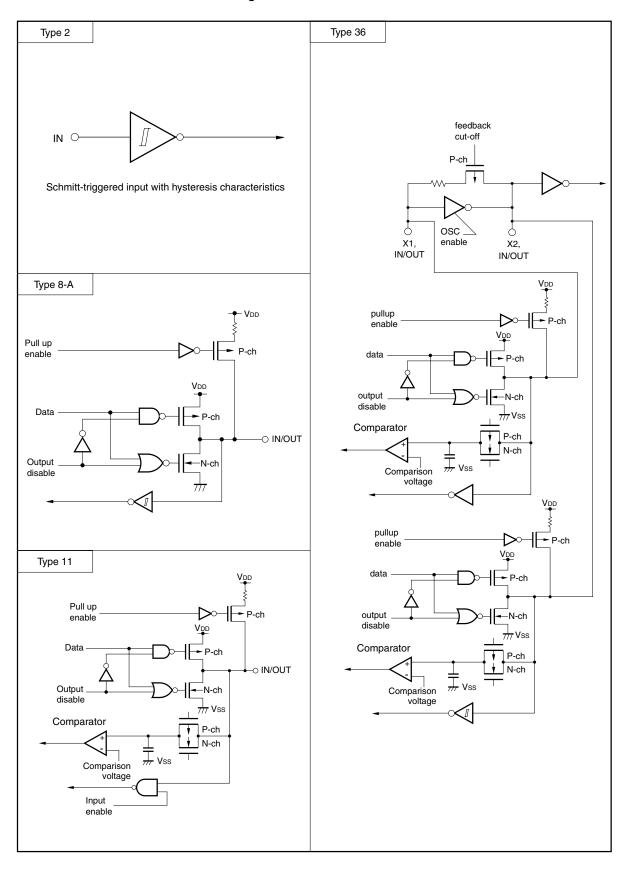
# 1.3 Pin I/O Circuits and Connection of Unused Pins

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/TI000/TOH1	11	I/O	Input: Individually connect to VDD or Vss via resistor.
P21/ANI1/TI010/TO00/			Output: Leave open.
INTP0			
P22/ANI2/X2	36		Input: Individually connect to Vss via resistor.
P23/ANI3/X1			Output: Leave open.
P32/INTP1	8-A		Input: Individually connect to VDD or Vss via resistor.
			Output: Leave open.
P34/RESET	2	Input	Connect to V <sub>DD</sub> via resistor.
P40 to P47	8-A	I/O	Input: Individually connect to VDD or Vss via resistor.
			Output: Leave open.

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 (TA = 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
Input voltage	Vı	P20 to P23, P32, P34, P40 to P47	$-0.3$ to $V_{DD} + 0.3^{Note}$	V
Output voltage	Vo		$-0.3$ to $V_{DD} + 0.3^{Note}$	V
Analog input voltage	Van		$-0.3$ to $V_{DD} + 0.3^{Note}$	V
Output current, high	Іон	Per pin	-10.0	mA
		Total of P20 to P23, P32, P40 to P47	-44.0	mA
Output current, low	loL	Per pin	20.0	mA
		Total of P20 to P23, P32, P40 to P47	44.0	mA
Operating ambient	TA	In normal operation mode	-40 to +85	°C
temperature		During flash memory programming		°C
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.

Resonator	Recommended Circuit	Parameter	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Ceramic resonator	Vss X1 X2	Oscillation frequency (fx) <sup>Note 2</sup>		2.0		10.0	MHz
Crystal resonator	Vss X1 X2 C1 C2 7	Oscillation frequency (fx) <sup>Note 2</sup>		2.0		10.0	MHz
External	X1	X1 input	2.7 V ≤ V <sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V	2.0		10.0	MHz
clock		frequency (fx) <sup>Note 2</sup>	$2.0 \text{ V} \le \text{V}_{DD} < 2.7 \text{ V}$	2.0		5.0	
		X1 input high-	$2.7~V \le V_{DD} \le 5.5~V$	0.045		0.25	μs
	$\vdash$	/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 ( $V_{POC}$ ) of the power-on clear (POC) circuit is 2.1 V  $\pm$ 0.1 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	$2.7~V \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5~V$	$T_A = -10 \text{ to } +70^{\circ}\text{C}$			±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 (TA = -40 to +85°C, VDD = 2.0 to 5.5 VNote, VSS = 0 V)

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

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.



DC Characteristics (TA = -40 to +85°C, VDD = 2.0 to 5.5 V Note, VSS = 0 V) (1/2)

Parameter	Symbol		Conditi	ons	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Output current, high	Іон	Per pin		$2.0~V \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5~V$			<b>-</b> 5	mA
		Total of all pins		$4.0~\text{V} \leq \text{V}_{\text{DD}} \leq 5.5~\text{V}$			-25	mA
				2.0 V ≤ V <sub>DD</sub> < 4.0 V			-15	mA
Output current, low	loL	Per pin		$2.0~V \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5~V$			10	mA
		Total of all pins		$4.0~V \le V_{DD} \le 5.5~V$			30	mA
				2.0 V ≤ V <sub>DD</sub> < 4.0 V			15	mA
Input voltage, high	V <sub>IH1</sub>	P23 in external clo	ock mode	e and pins other than	0.8V <sub>DD</sub>		V <sub>DD</sub>	V
	V <sub>IH2</sub>	P23 in other than 6	0.7V <sub>DD</sub>		V <sub>DD</sub>	V		
Input voltage, low	V <sub>IL1</sub>	P23 in external clock mode and pins other than P20 and P21 P23 in other than external clock mode, P20 and P21		0		0.2V <sub>DD</sub>	V	
	V <sub>IL2</sub>			0		0.3V <sub>DD</sub>	V	
Output voltage, high	Vон	Total of output pin	s	$4.0 \text{ V} \le \text{V}_{DD} \le 5.5 \text{ V}$ Iон = -5 mA	V <sub>DD</sub> - 1.0			V
		Іон = -100 <i>µ</i> А		2.0 V ≤ V <sub>DD</sub> < 4.0 V	V <sub>DD</sub> - 0.5			V
Output voltage, low	Vol	Total of output pin	s	$4.0~V \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5~V$			1.3	V
		IoL = 30 mA		IoL = 10 mA				
		2.0 V ≤ V <sub>DD</sub> < 4.0 V	/				0.4	٧
		IoL = 400 μA						
Input leakage current, high	Ішн	$V_{\text{I}} = V_{\text{DD}}$	Pins ot	ther than X1			1	μΑ
Input leakage current, low	LIL	$V_I = 0 V$	Pins ot	ther than X1			-1	μΑ
Output leakage current, high	Ісон	$V_0 = V_{DD}$	Pins ot	ther than X2			1	μΑ
Output leakage current, low	ILOL	Vo = 0 V	Pins ot	ther than X2			-1	μΑ
Pull-up resistance value	Rpu	V1 = 0 V	-		10	30	100	kΩ
Pull-down resistance value	R <sub>PD</sub>	P22, P23, reset sta	atus		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		Condition	S	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Supply	IDD1 Note 3	Crystal/ceramic	fx = 10 MHz	When A/D converter is stopped		6.1	12.2	mA
current <sup>Note 2</sup>		oscillation,	$V_{DD} = 5.0 \text{ V} \pm 10\%^{\text{Note 4}}$	When A/D converter is operating		7.6	15.2	
		external clock	input oscillation input oscillation fx = 6 MHz When A/D converter is stopped		5.5	11.0	mA	
		operating	$V_{DD} = 5.0 \text{ V} \pm 10\%^{\text{Note 4}}$	When A/D converter is operating			14.0	
		mode <sup>Note 6</sup>	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 operating		4.5	9.0	
	I <sub>DD2</sub>	Crystal/ceramic	fx = 10 MHz	When peripheral functions are stopped		1.7	3.8	mA
		oscillation,	$V_{DD} = 5.0 \text{ V} \pm 10\%^{\text{Note 4}}$	When peripheral functions are operating			6.7	
		external clock input HALT	fx = 6 MHz	When peripheral functions are stopped		1.3	3.0	mA
		mode <sup>Note 6</sup>	$V_{DD} = 5.0 \text{ V} \pm 10\%^{\text{Note 4}}$	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	fx = 8 MHz	When A/D converter is stopped		5.0	10.0	mA
		internal oscillation operating mode <sup>Note 7</sup>	$V_{DD} = 5.0 \text{ V} \pm 10\%^{\text{Note 4}}$	When A/D converter is operating		6.5	13.0	
	I <sub>DD4</sub>	High-speed	fx = 8 MHz	When peripheral functions are stopped		1.4	3.2	mA
		internal 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	
	I <sub>DD5</sub>	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 (VPOC) of the power-on clear (POC) circuit is  $2.1 \text{ V} \pm 0.1 \text{ V}$ .
  - 2. Total current flowing through the internal power supply (VDD). However, the current that flows through the pull-up resistors of ports is not included.
  - 3. IDD1 and IDD3 includ peripheral operation current.
  - 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 high-speed internal oscillation clock is selected as the system clock source using the option byte.



#### **AC Characteristics**

Basic operation (T<sub>A</sub> = -40 to +85°C, V<sub>DD</sub> = 2.0 to 5.5 V<sup>Note 1</sup>, Vss = 0 V)

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	าร	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Cycle time (minimum	Tcy	Crystal/ceramic oscillation	$4.0~\text{V} \leq \text{V}_{\text{DD}} \leq 5.5~\text{V}$	0.2		16	μs
instruction execution time)		clock, external clock input	$3.0 \text{ V} \le \text{V}_{DD} < 4.0 \text{ V}$	0.33		16	μs
			$2.7 \text{ V} \le \text{V}_{DD} < 3.0 \text{ V}$	0.4		16	μs
			$2.0 \text{ V} \le \text{V}_{DD} < 2.7 \text{ V}$	1		16	μs
		High-speed internal	$4.0~\text{V} \leq \text{V}_{\text{DD}} \leq 5.5~\text{V}$	0.23		4.22	μs
	oscillation clock	$2.7 \text{ V} \le \text{V}_{DD} < 4.0 \text{ V}$	0.47		4.22	μs	
			$2.0 \text{ V} \le \text{V}_{DD} < 2.7 \text{ V}$	0.95		4.22	μs
TI000/TI010 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	tintl						
RESET input low-level width	trsL			2			μs

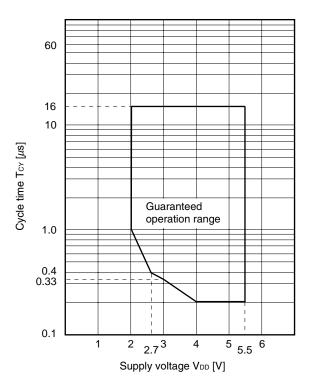
- **Notes 1.** Use this product in a voltage range of 2.2 to 5.5 V because the detection voltage ( $V_{POC}$ ) of the power-on clear (POC) circuit is 2.1 V  $\pm$ 0.1 V.
  - 2. Selection of fsam = fxp, fxp/4, or fxp/256 is possible using bits 0 and 1 (PRM000, PRM001) of prescaler mode register 00 (PRM00). Note that when selecting the Tl000/Tl010 valid edge as the count clock, fsam = fxp.

**CPU Clock Frequency, Peripheral Clock Frequency** 

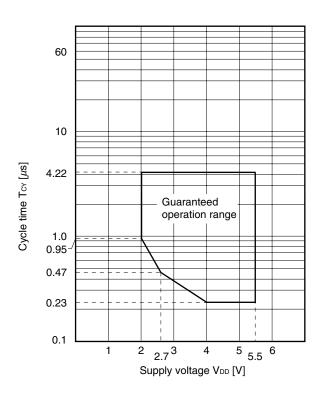
of O Clock Trequency, T cripherar Clock Trequency						
Parameter	Conditions	CPU clock (fcpu)	Peripheral clock (fxp)			
Ceramic resonator,	$4.0~V \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5~V$	125 kHz ≤ fcpu ≤ 10 MHz	500 kHz ≤ fxp ≤ 10 MHz			
Crystal resonator,	$3.0~\textrm{V} \leq \textrm{V}_\textrm{DD} < 4.0~\textrm{V}$	125 kHz ≤ fcpu ≤ 6 MHz				
External clock	2.7 V ≤ V <sub>DD</sub> < 3.0 V	125 kHz ≤ fcpu ≤ 5 MHz				
	$2.0~\textrm{V} \leq \textrm{V}_\textrm{DD} < 2.7~\textrm{V}^\textrm{Note}$	125 kHz ≤ fcpu ≤ 2 MHz	500 kHz ≤ fxp ≤ 5 MHz			
High-speed internal	$4.0~V \leq V_{\text{DD}} \leq 5.5~V$	500 kHz (Typ.) ≤ fcpu ≤ 8 MHz (Typ.)	2 MHz (Typ.) ≤ fxp ≤ 8 MHz (Typ.)			
oscillator	2.7 V ≤ V <sub>DD</sub> < 4.0 V	500 kHz (Typ.) ≤ fcpu ≤ 4 MHz (Typ.)				
	$2.0~\textrm{V} \leq \textrm{V}_\textrm{DD} < 2.7~\textrm{V}^\textrm{Note}$	500 kHz (Typ.) ≤ fcpu ≤ 2 MHz (Typ.)	2 MHz (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)

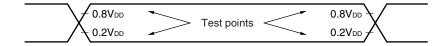


Tcy vs. VDD (High-speed internal oscillator Clock)

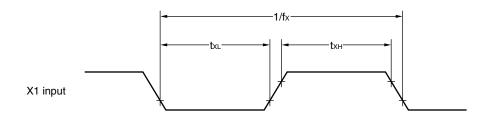




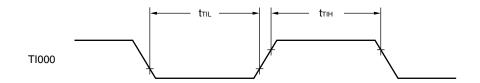
# **AC Timing Test Points (Excluding X1 Input)**



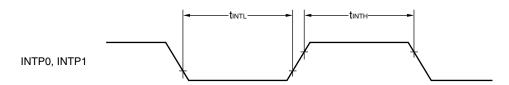
# **Clock Timing**



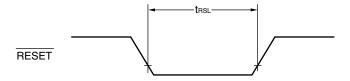
# **TI000 Timing**



# **Interrupt Input Timing**



# RESET Input Timing





A/D Converter Characteristics (T<sub>A</sub> = -40 to +85°C, 2.7 V ≤ V<sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V<sup>Note 1</sup>, V<sub>SS</sub> = 0 V<sup>Note 2</sup>)

#### (1) A/D converter basic characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Resolution			10	10	10	bit
Conversion time	tconv	$4.5~V \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5~V$	3.0		100	μs
		$4.0 \text{ V} \le \text{V}_{DD} < 4.5 \text{ V}$	4.8		100	μs
		$2.85 \text{ V} \le \text{V}_{DD} < 4.0 \text{ V}$	6.0		100	μs
		$2.7 \text{ V} \le \text{V}_{DD} < 2.85 \text{ V}$	14.0		100	μs
Analog input voltage	VAIN		Vss <sup>Note 2</sup>		V <sub>DD</sub>	V

# (2) A/D Converter Characteristics (high-speed internal oscillation clock)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Overall error <sup>Notes 3, 4</sup>	AINL			-0.1 to +0.2 <sup>Note 5</sup>	-0.35 to +0.45	%FSR
Zero-scale error <sup>Notes 3, 4</sup>	Ezs			-0.1 to +0.2 <sup>Note 5</sup>	-0.35 to +0.45	%FSR
Full-scale error <sup>Notes 3, 4</sup>	Efs			-0.1 to +0.2 <sup>Note 5</sup>	-0.35 to +0.40	%FSR
Integral non-linearity error <sup>Note 3</sup>	ILE			±1 Note 5	±3	LSB
Differential non-linearity error Note 3	DLE			±1 Note 5	±1.5	LSB

# (3) A/D Converter Characteristics (Crystal/Ceramic Oscillation Clock, External Clock)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Overall error <sup>Notes 1, 2</sup>	AINL	$4.0~V \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5~V$		-0.20 to +0.35 <sup>Note 5</sup>	-0.35 to +0.65	%FSR
		$2.7 \text{ V} \le \text{V}_{DD} < 4.0 \text{ V}$		±0.25 <sup>Note 5</sup>	-0.35 to +0.55	%FSR
Zero-scale error <sup>Notes 3, 4</sup>	Ezs	$4.0~V \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5~V$		-0.20 to +0.35 <sup>Note 5</sup>	-0.35 to +0.65	%FSR
		$2.7 \text{ V} \le \text{V}_{DD} < 4.0 \text{ V}$		±0.25 <sup>Note 5</sup>	-0.35 to +0.55	%FSR
Full-scale error <sup>Notes 3, 4</sup>	Efs	$4.0~V \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5~V$		-0.20 to +0.35 <sup>Note 5</sup>	-0.35 to +0.55	%FSR
		$2.7 \text{ V} \le \text{V}_{DD} < 4.0 \text{ V}$		±0.25 <sup>Note 5</sup>	-0.35 to +0.50	%FSR
Integral non-linearity errorNote 3	ILE	$4.0~V \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5~V$		±1.5 <sup>Note 5</sup>	±3.0	LSB
		$2.7 \text{ V} \le \text{V}_{DD} < 4.0 \text{ V}$		±1.5 <sup>Note 5</sup>	±4.0	LSB
Differential non-linearity error <sup>Note 3</sup>	DLE	$4.0~V \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5~V$		±1.0 <sup>Note 5</sup>	±2.5	LSB
		$2.7~V \leq V_{DD} < 4.0~V$		±1.0 <sup>Note 5</sup>	±2.5	LSB

**Notes 1.** In the 78K0S/KY1+, V<sub>DD</sub> functions alternately as the A/D converter reference voltage input. When using the A/D converter, stabilize V<sub>DD</sub> at the supply voltage used (2.7 to 5.5 V).

- 2. In the 78K0S/KY1+, Vss functions alternately as the ground potential of the A/D converter. Be sure to connect Vss to a stabilized GND (= 0 V).
- **3.** Excludes quantization error ( $\pm 1/2$  LSB).
- 4. This value is indicated as a ratio (%FSR) to the full-scale value.
- 5. A value when HALT mode is set by an instruction immediately after A/D conversion starts.

Caution The conversion accuracy may be degraded if the level of a port that is not used for A/D conversion is changed during A/D conversion.



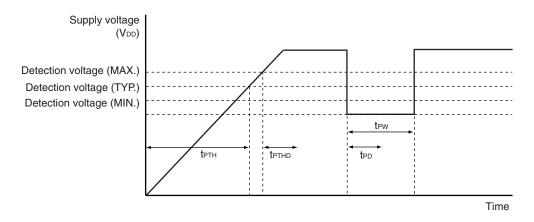
# POC Circuit Characteristics ( $T_A = -40 \text{ to } +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ )

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Detection voltage	VPOC		2.0	2.1	2.2	<b>V</b>
Power supply rise time	tртн	VDD: $0 \text{ V} \rightarrow 2.1 \text{ V}$	1.5			μs
Response delay time 1 Note 1	<b>t</b> ртнD	When power supply rises, after reaching detection voltage (MAX.)			3.0	ms
Response delay time 2 <sup>Note 2</sup>	tpD	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	٧
	V <sub>LVI8</sub>		2.5	2.6	2.7	<b>V</b>
	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	t <sub>L</sub> w		0.2			ms
Operation stabilization wait time <sup>Note 2</sup>	tlwait			0.1	0.2	ms

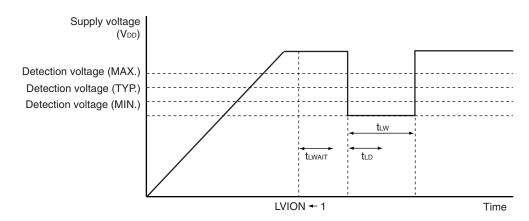
Notes 1. Time required from voltage detection to interrupt output or internal reset signal generation.

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

**Remarks 1.**  $V_{LV10} > V_{LV11} > V_{LV12} > V_{LV13} > V_{LV14} > V_{LV15} > V_{LV16} > V_{LV17} > V_{LV18} > V_{LV19}$ 

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

# **LVI Circuit Timing**



# Data Memory STOP Mode Low Supply Voltage Data Retention Characteristics (T<sub>A</sub> = -40 to +85°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Data retention supply voltage	VDDDR		2.0		5.5	٧
Release signal set time	tsrel		0			μs



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

Parameter	Symbol	Conditio	ns	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Supply current	IDD	$V_{DD} = 5.5 \text{ V}$				7.0	mA
Erasure count <sup>Note</sup> (per 1 block)	Nerase	$T_A = -40 \text{ to } +85^{\circ}\text{C}$		1000			Times
Chip erase time	TCERASE	$T_A = -10 \text{ to } +85^{\circ}\text{C},$	$4.5~\text{V} \leq \text{V}_{\text{DD}} \leq 5.5~\text{V}$			0.8	s
		Nerase ≤ 100	$3.5~V \leq V_{DD} < 4.5~V$			1.0	s
			$2.7~\textrm{V} \leq \textrm{V}_\textrm{DD} < 3.5~\textrm{V}$			1.2	s
		$T_A = -10 \text{ to } +85^{\circ}\text{C},$	$4.5~V \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5~V$			4.8	s
		Nerase ≤ 1000	$3.5~V \leq V_{DD} < 4.5~V$			5.2	s
			$2.7~\textrm{V} \leq \textrm{V}_\textrm{DD} < 3.5~\textrm{V}$			6.1	s
		$T_A = -40 \text{ to } +85^{\circ}\text{C},$	$4.5~V \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5~V$			1.6	s
		Nerase ≤ 100	$3.5~\textrm{V} \leq \textrm{V}_\textrm{DD} < 4.5~\textrm{V}$			1.8	s
			$2.7~\textrm{V} \leq \textrm{V}_\textrm{DD} < 3.5~\textrm{V}$			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	
	$N_{\text{ERASE}} \leq 1000$	$3.5~\textrm{V} \leq \textrm{V}_\textrm{DD} < 4.5~\textrm{V}$			10.1	s	
		2.7 V ≤ V <sub>DD</sub> < 3.5 V			12.3	s	
Block erase time	Block erase time TBERASE	$T_A = -10 \text{ to } +85^{\circ}\text{C},$	$4.5~V \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5~V$			0.4	s
			$3.5~\textrm{V} \leq \textrm{V}_\textrm{DD} < 4.5~\textrm{V}$			0.5	s
			$2.7~\textrm{V} \leq \textrm{V}_\textrm{DD} < 3.5~\textrm{V}$			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	$3.5~V \leq V_{DD} < 4.5~V$			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
		$N_{\text{ERASE}} \leq 1000$	$3.5~\textrm{V} \leq \textrm{V}_\textrm{DD} < 4.5~\textrm{V}$			5.4	s
			$2.7~\textrm{V} \leq \textrm{V}_\textrm{DD} < 3.5~\textrm{V}$			6.6	s
Byte write time	Twrite	$T_A = -40 \text{ to } +85^{\circ}\text{C}, \text{ Nerase} \leq$	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		$T_A = 85^{\circ}C^{\text{Note 2}}$ , $N_{\text{ERASE}} \le 1000$		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.

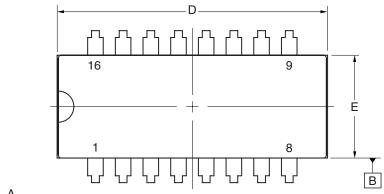
**Remark** When a product is first written after shipment, "erase → write" and "write only" are both taken as one rewrite.

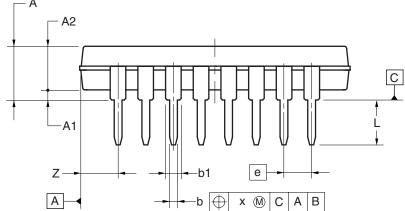
<sup>2.</sup> When the average temperature when operating and not operating is 85°C.

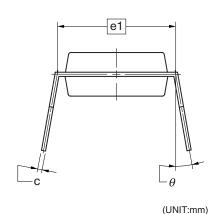


# 3. PACKAGE DRAWING

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







	(01411.111111)
ITEM	DIMENSIONS
D	17.37±0.20
Е	6.60±0.20
Α	$3.45 \pm 0.15$
A1	$0.65 \pm 0.10$
A2	2.80
е	1.778
e1	7.62
b	0.50±0.10
b1	$1.02 \pm 0.10$
С	$0.25^{+0.10}_{-0.05}$
L	$2.86 \pm 0.20$
Х	0.25
θ	0° to 15°
Z	2.387
	P16CS-70-CAB

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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.
$\mu$ PD78F9210CS, 78F9211CS, 78F9212CS Preliminary Product Information	This manual
78K0S/KY1+ User's Manual	U16994E
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	U17219E
QB-MINI2 On-Chip Debug Emulator with Programming Function	U18371E

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

**Documents Related to Flash Memory Writing** 

Document Name	Document No.
PG-FP4 Flash Memory Programmer User's Manual	U15260E
PG-FPL2 Flash Memory Programmer User's Manual	U17307E



# **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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- While NEC Electronics endeavors to enhance the quality, reliability and safety of NEC Electronics products, customers agree and acknowledge that the possibility of defects thereof cannot be eliminated entirely. To minimize risks of damage to property or injury (including death) to persons arising from defects in NEC Electronics products, customers must incorporate sufficient safety measures in their design, such as redundancy, fire-containment and anti-failure features.
- NEC Electronics products are classified into the following three quality grades: "Standard", "Special" and "Specific".
   The "Specific" quality grade applies only to NEC Electronics products developed based on a customer-designated "quality assurance program" for a specific application. The recommended applications of an NEC Electronics products depend on its quality grade, as indicated below. Customers must check the quality grade of each NEC Electronics product before using it in a particular application.
  - "Standard": Computers, office equipment, communications equipment, test and measurement equipment, audio and visual equipment, home electronic appliances, machine tools, personal electronic equipment and industrial robots.
  - "Special": Transportation equipment (automobiles, trains, ships, etc.), traffic control systems, anti-disaster systems, anti-crime systems, safety equipment and medical equipment (not specifically designed for life support).
  - "Specific": Aircraft, aerospace equipment, submersible repeaters, nuclear reactor control systems, life support systems and medical equipment for life support, etc.

The quality grade of NEC Electronics products is "Standard" unless otherwise expressly specified in NEC Electronics data sheets or data books, etc. If customers wish to use NEC Electronics products in applications not intended by NEC Electronics, they must contact an NEC Electronics sales representative in advance to determine NEC Electronics' willingness to support a given application.

#### (Note)

- (1) "NEC Electronics" as used in this statement means NEC Electronics Corporation and also includes its majority-owned subsidiaries.
- (2) "NEC Electronics products" means any product developed or manufactured by or for NEC Electronics (as defined above).

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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/

#### NEC Electronics Shanghai Ltd.

Room 2511-2512, 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/

#### **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/