

## CMOS 4-Bit Microcontroller

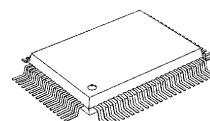
## TMP47P1620VF

The TMP47P1620V is the system evaluation LSI of TMP47C1220/1620 with 128 Kbits one-time PROM. The TMP47P1620V programs / verifies using an adapter socket to connect with PROM programmer, as it is in TMM27128AD.

In addition, the TMP47P1620V and the TMP47C1220/1620 are pin compatible. The TMP47P1620V operates as the same as the TMP47C1220/1620 by programming to the internal PROM.

Part No.	ROM	RAM	Package	Adapter Socket
TMP47P1620VF	OTP 16384 × 8-bit	768 × 4-bit	P-QFP80-1420-0.80B	BM1162

P-QFP80-1420-0.80B



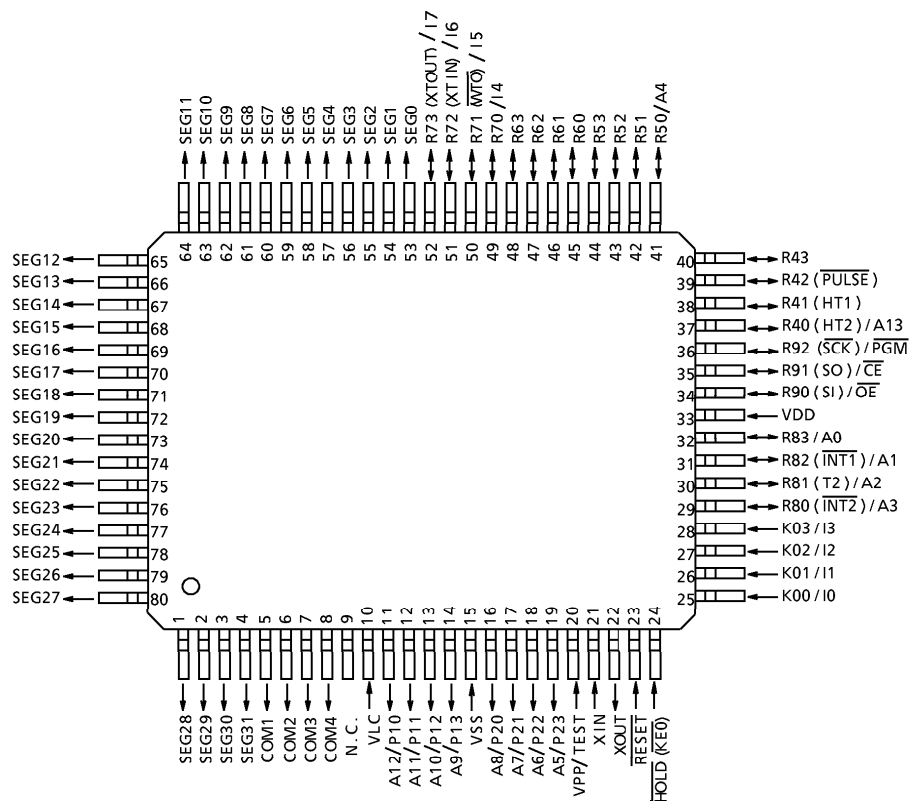
TMP47P1620VF

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## Pin Assignment (Top View)

P-QFP80-1420-0.80B



## Pin Function

The TMP47P1620V has MCU mode and PROM mode.

### (1) MCU mode

The TMP47C1220/1620 and the TMP47P1620V are pin compatible (TEST pin for out-going test. Be fixed to low level).

### (2) PROM mode

Pin Name	Input / Output	Functions	Pin Name (MCU mode)
A13	INPUT	Address inputs	R40
A12 to A9			P10 to P13
A8 to A5			P20 to P23
A4			R50
A3 to A0			R80 to R83
I7 to I4	I/O	Data outputs (Inputs)	R73 to R70
I3 to I0			K03 to K00
$\overline{\text{PGM}}$	Input	Program control input	R92
$\overline{\text{CE}}$		Chip Enable input	R91
$\overline{\text{OE}}$		Output Enable input	R90
VPP	Power supply	+ 12.5 V / 5 V (Program supply voltage)	TEST
VCC		+ 5 V	VDD
VSS		0 V	VSS
SEG31 to SEG0	output	Open	
COM4 to COM1			
VLC	Power supply		
N.C.			
R53 to R51	I/O	Be fixed to low level	
R63 to R60			
R43 to R41			
$\overline{\text{RESET}}$	Input	PROM mode setting pins. Be fixed to low level.	
$\overline{\text{HOLD}}$	Input		
XIN	Input	Resonator connecting pins	
XOUT	output		

## Operational Description

The following is an explanation of hardware configuration and operation in relation to the TMP47P1620V. The TMP47P1620V is the same as the TMP47C1220/1620 except that an OTP is used instead of a built-in mask ROM.

### 1. Operation mode

The TMP47P1620V has an MCU mode and a PROM mode.

#### 1.1 MCU mode

The MCU mode is set by fixing the TEST/VPP pin at the "L" level. Operation in the MCU mode is the same as for the TMP47C1220/1620, except that the TEST/VPP pin does not have built in pull-down resistor and cannot be used open.

##### 1.1.1 Program memory

The program storage area is the same as for the TMP47C1620. Data conversion tables must be set in two locations when using the TMP47P1620V to check TMP47C1220 operation.

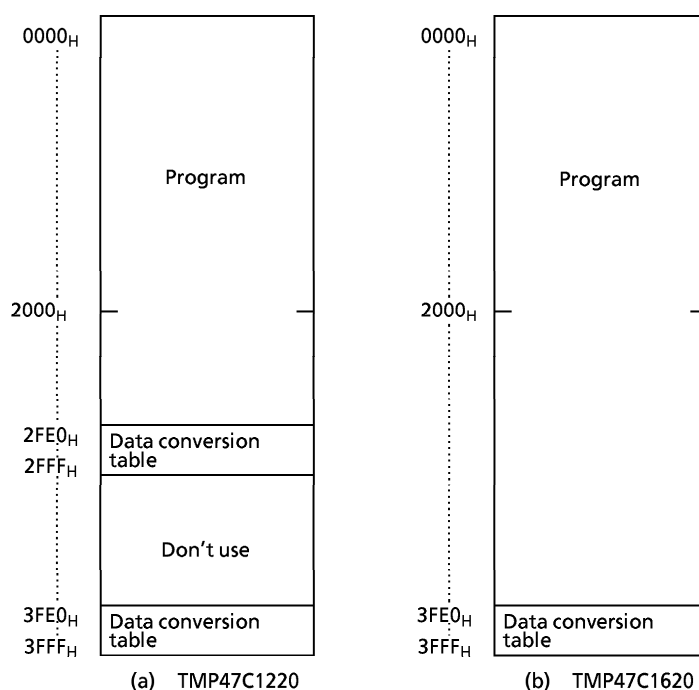


Figure 1-1. Program area

##### 1.1.2 Data memory

The TMP47P1620V has 768 × 4-bit of data memory (RAM), 256 × 4-bit (addresses 00<sub>H</sub> through FF<sub>H</sub>) on each of banks (bank 0, bank 1 and bank 2).

### 1.1.3 Input/output circuitry

(1) Control pins

This is the same as for the TMP47C1220/1620 except that there is no built-in pull-down resistance for the TEST pin.

(2) I/O Ports

The input/output circuit of the TMP47P1620V is the same as I/O code GA of the TMP47C1220/1620. External resistance, for example, is required when using as evaluator of other I/O codes (GB to GF), (Refer to Figure 1-2)

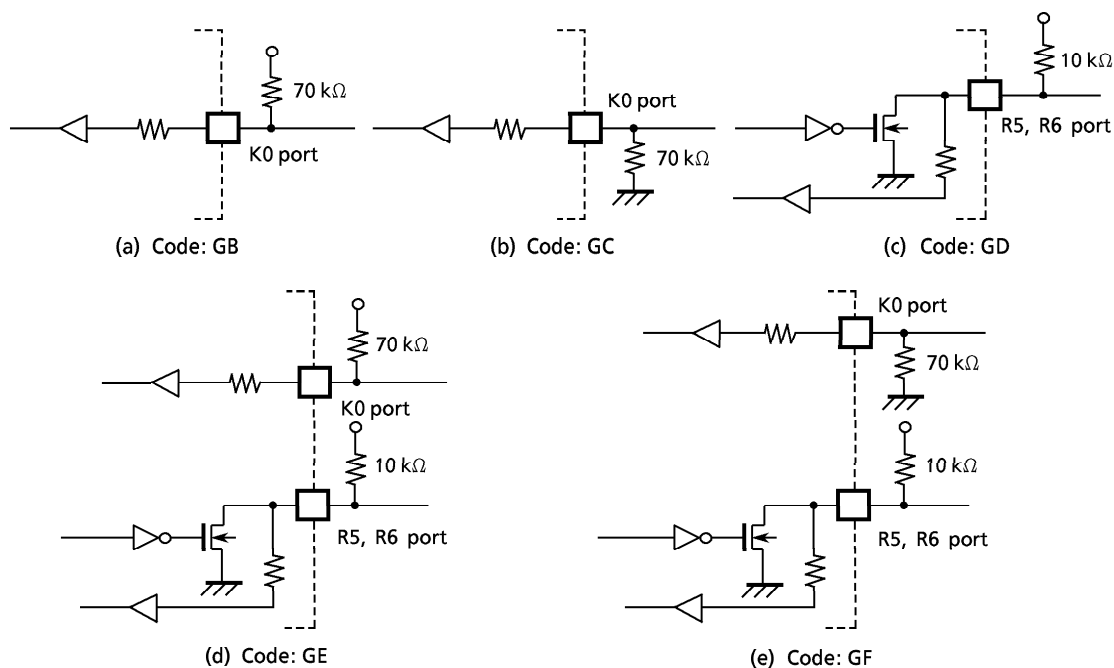


Figure 1-2. I/O code and external circuitry

## 1.2 PROM mode

The PROM mode is set by setting the  $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ ,  $\overline{\text{HOLD}}$  pins to the "L" level. The PROM mode can be used as a general-purpose PROM writer for program writing and verification (A high-speed program mode is used set the ROM type the same as for the TMM 27128AD.)

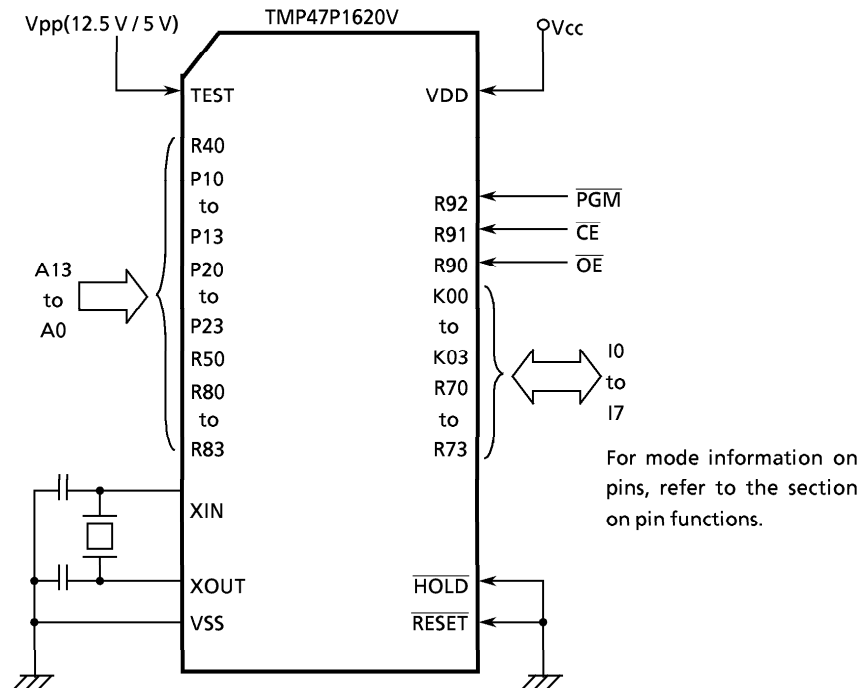


Figure 1-3. Setting for PROM mode

### 1.2.1 High-speed programming mode

The program time can be greatly decreased by using this high-speed programming mode. The device is set up in the high-speed programming mode when the programming voltage (+ 12.5 V) is applied to the  $V_{PP}$  terminal with  $V_{CC} = 6\text{ V}$  and  $\overline{PGM} = V_{IH}$ . The programming is achieved by applying a single low level 1ms pulse the PGM input after addresses and data are stable. Then the programmed data is verified by using Program Verify Mode.

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

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

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

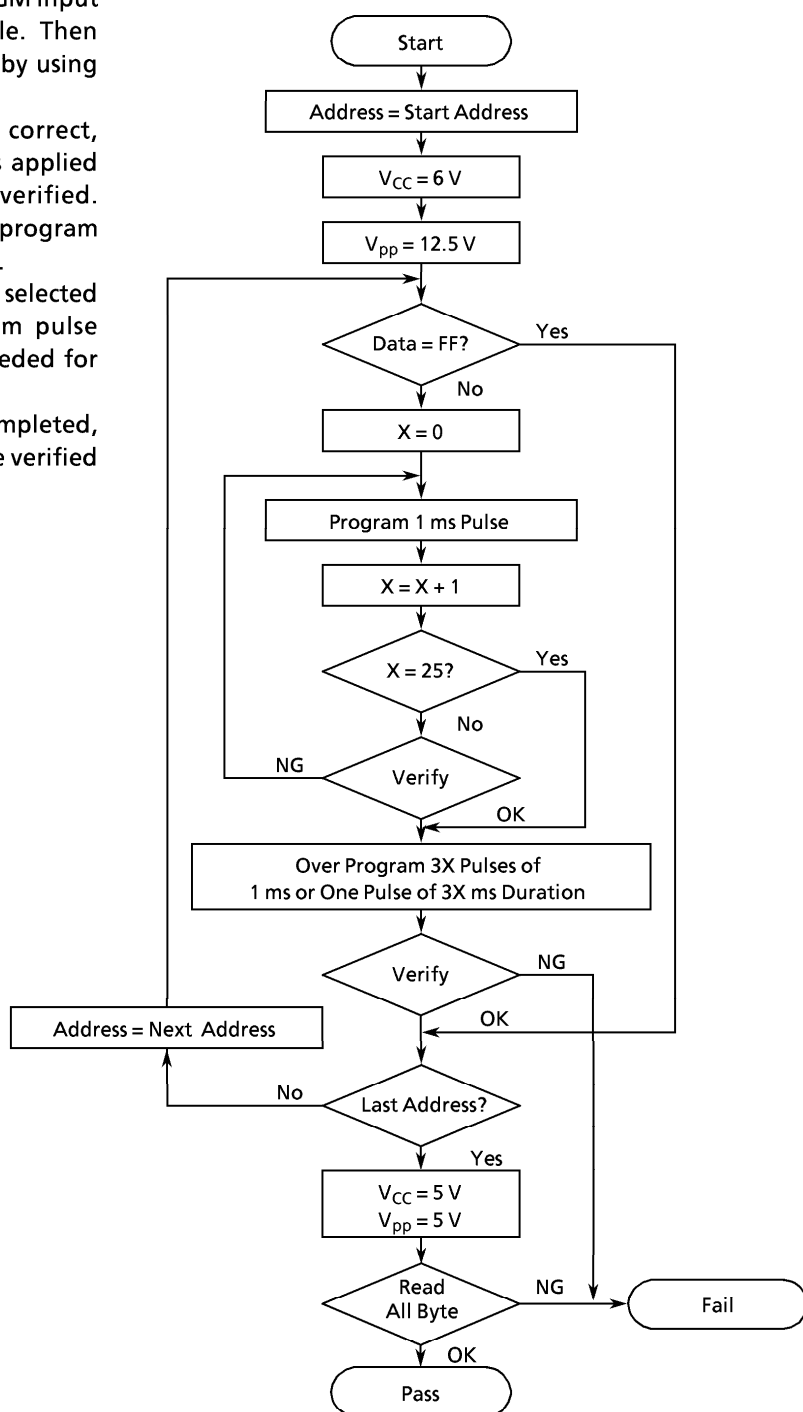


Figure 1-4. Flowchart

## Electrical Characteristics

## Absolute Maximum Ratings

(V<sub>SS</sub> = 0 V)

Parameter	Symbol	Pins	Ratings	Unit
Supply Voltage	V <sub>DD</sub>		– 0.3 to 7	V
Program Voltage	V <sub>PP</sub>		– 0.3 to 13.0	V
Input Voltage	V <sub>IN</sub>		– 0.3 to V <sub>DD</sub> + 0.3	V
Output Voltage	V <sub>OUT1</sub>	Except sink open drain pin	– 0.3 to V <sub>DD</sub> + 0.3	V
	V <sub>OUT2</sub>	Sink open drain pin	– 0.3 to 10	
Output Current (Per 1 pin)	I <sub>OUT1</sub>	Ports R4 to R9	3.2	mA
	I <sub>OUT2</sub>	Ports P1, P2	15	
Output Current (Total)	Σ I <sub>OUT1</sub>	Ports P1, P2	60	mA
Power Dissipation [T <sub>opr</sub> = 70°C]	PD		600	mW
Soldering Temperature (time)	T <sub>sld</sub>		260 (10 s)	°C
Storage Temperature	T <sub>stg</sub>		– 55 to 125	°C
Operating Temperature	T <sub>opr</sub>		– 40 to 70	°C

**Note:** The absolute maximum ratings are rated values which must not be exceeded during operation, even for an instant. Any one of the ratings must not be exceeded. If any absolute maximum rating is exceeded, a device may break down or its performance may be degraded, causing it to catch fire or explode resulting in injury to the user. Thus, when designing products which include this device, ensure that no absolute maximum rating value will ever be exceeded.

## Recommended Operating Conditions

(V<sub>SS</sub> = 0 V, T<sub>opr</sub> = – 40 to 70°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Pins	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
Supply Voltage	V <sub>DD</sub>		In the Normal mode f <sub>c</sub> = 4.2 MHz	2.7	6.0	V
			In the Normal mode f <sub>c</sub> = 6 MHz	4.5		
			In the SLOW mode	2.7		
			In the HOLD mode	2.0		
Input High Voltage	V <sub>IH1</sub>	Except Hysteresis Input	V <sub>DD</sub> ≥ 4.5 V	V <sub>DD</sub> × 0.7	V <sub>DD</sub>	V
	V <sub>IH2</sub>	Hysteresis Input		V <sub>DD</sub> × 0.75		
	V <sub>IH3</sub>		V <sub>DD</sub> < 4.5 V	V <sub>DD</sub> × 0.9		
Input Low Voltage	V <sub>IL1</sub>	Except Hysteresis Input	V <sub>DD</sub> ≥ 4.5 V	0	V <sub>DD</sub> × 0.3	V
	V <sub>IL2</sub>	Hysteresis Input			V <sub>DD</sub> × 0.25	
	V <sub>IL3</sub>		V <sub>DD</sub> < 4.5 V		V <sub>DD</sub> × 0.1	
Clock Frequency	f <sub>c</sub>	XIN, XOUT	V <sub>DD</sub> ≥ 2.7 V	0.4	4.2	MHz
			V <sub>DD</sub> ≥ 4.5 V		6.0	
	f <sub>s</sub>	XTIN, XTOUT		30.0	34.0	kHz

**Note 1:** The recommended operating conditions for a device are operating conditions under which it can be guaranteed that the device will operate as specified. If the device is used under operating conditions other than the recommended operating conditions (supply voltage, operating temperature range, specified AC/DC values etc.), malfunction may occur. Thus, when designing products which include this device, ensure that the recommended operating conditions for the device are always adhered to.

**Note 2:** Input Voltage V<sub>IH3</sub>, V<sub>IL3</sub> ; in the SLOW and HOLD mode.

f<sub>c</sub> ; High-frequency clock [Hz]

f<sub>s</sub> ; Low-frequency clock [Hz]



## DC Characteristics

(V<sub>SS</sub> = 0 V, T<sub>opr</sub> = – 40 to 70°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Pins	Conditions	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Hysteresis Voltage	V <sub>HS</sub>	Hysteresis Input		—	0.7	—	V
Input Current	I <sub>IN1</sub>	Port K0, TEST, $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ , $\overline{\text{HOLD}}$	V <sub>DD</sub> = 5.5 V, V <sub>IN</sub> = 5.5 V / 0 V	—	—	± 2	μA
	I <sub>IN2</sub>	Open drain R port					
Low Level Input Current	I <sub>IL</sub>	Push Pull R port	V <sub>DD</sub> = 5.5 V, V <sub>IN</sub> = 0.4 V	—	—	– 2	mA
Input Registance	R <sub>IN</sub>	$\overline{\text{RESET}}$		100	220	450	kΩ
Output Leakage Current	I <sub>LO</sub>	Open drain ports P, R	V <sub>DD</sub> = 5.5 V, V <sub>OUT</sub> = 5.5 V	—	—	2	μA
High Level Output Voltage	V <sub>OH</sub>	Push Pull R port	V <sub>DD</sub> = 4.5 V, I <sub>OH</sub> = – 200 μA	2.4	—	—	V
Output Low Voltage	V <sub>OL2</sub>	Except XOUT XTOUT and ports P1, P2	V <sub>DD</sub> = 4.5 V, I <sub>OL</sub> = 1.6 mA	—	—	0.4	V
Output Low Current	I <sub>OL1</sub>	Ports P1, P2	V <sub>DD</sub> = 4.5 V, V <sub>OL</sub> = 1.0 V	—	10	—	mA
Segment Output Low Registance	R <sub>OS1</sub>	SEG pin	V <sub>DD</sub> = 5 V, V <sub>DD</sub> – V <sub>LC</sub> = 3 V	—	20	—	kΩ
Common Output Low Registance	R <sub>OC1</sub>	COM pin					
Segment Output High Registance	R <sub>OS2</sub>	SEG pin		—	200	—	
Common Output High Registance	R <sub>OC2</sub>	COM pin					
Segment / Common Output Registance	V <sub>O2/3</sub>	SEG / COM pin					3.8
	V <sub>O1/2</sub>			3.3	3.5	3.7	
	V <sub>O1/3</sub>			2.8	3.0	3.2	
Supply Current (in the Normal mode)	I <sub>DD</sub>		V <sub>DD</sub> = 5.5 V, V <sub>LC</sub> = V <sub>SS</sub> , f <sub>c</sub> = 4 MHz	—	3	6	mA
	I <sub>DDS</sub>		V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.0 V, V <sub>LC</sub> = V <sub>SS</sub> , f <sub>c</sub> = 4 MHz	—	1.5	—	
Supply Current (in the SLOW mode)	I <sub>DDH</sub>		V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.0 V, V <sub>LC</sub> = V <sub>SS</sub> , f <sub>s</sub> = 32.768 kHz	—	30	60	μA
Supply Current (in the HOLD mode)			V <sub>DD</sub> = 5.5 V	—	0.5	10	μA

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

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

Note 3: Output Resistance R<sub>OS</sub>, R<sub>OC</sub>; Shows on-resistance at the level switching.

Note 4: V<sub>O2/3</sub>; Shows 2/3 level output voltage, when the 1/4 or 1/3 duty LCD is used.

Note 5: V<sub>O1/2</sub>; Shows 1/2 level output voltage, when the 1/2 duty or static LCD is used.

Note 6: V<sub>O1/3</sub>; Shows 1/3 level output voltage, when the 1/4 or 1/3 duty LCD is used.

Note 7: Supply Current I<sub>DD</sub>; V<sub>IN</sub> = 5.3 V / 0.2 V

The K0 port is open when the input resistor is contained.

The voltage applied to the R port is within the valid range.

Note 8: Supply Current I<sub>DDS</sub>; V<sub>IN</sub> = 2.8 V / 0.2 V. Only low frequency clock is only osillated (connecting XTIN, XTOUT).

Note 9: When using LCD, it is necessary to consider values of R<sub>OS1/2</sub> and R<sub>OC1/2</sub>.

Note 10: Times for SEG / COM output switching on; R<sub>OS1</sub>, R<sub>OC1</sub>: 2/fs (s)

R<sub>OS2</sub>, R<sub>OC2</sub>: 1/(n · f<sub>F</sub>) (1/n: duty, f<sub>F</sub>: frame frequency)

## AC Characteristics

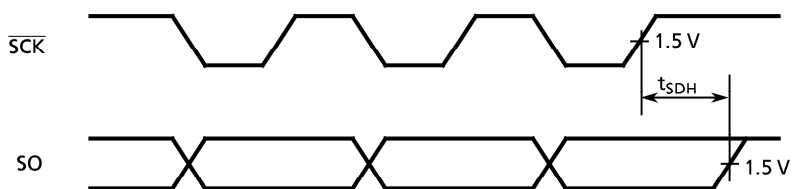
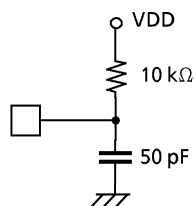
(V<sub>SS</sub> = 0 V, V<sub>DD</sub> = 2.7 to 6.0 V, Topr = –40 to 70°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Pins	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
Instruction Cycle Time	t <sub>cy</sub>	In the Normal mode	V <sub>DD</sub> = 2.7 V f <sub>c</sub> = 4.2 MHz	—	20	μs
		In the Normal mode	V <sub>DD</sub> = 4.5 V f <sub>c</sub> = 6.0 MHz			
		In the SLOW mode		—	267	μs
High Level Clock Pulse Width	t <sub>WCH</sub>	For external clock operation	80	—		ns
Low Level Clock Pulse Width	t <sub>WCL</sub>					
Shift data Hold Time	t <sub>SDH</sub>		0.5 t <sub>cy</sub> – 0.3	—	—	μs
High Speed Timer/Counter input frequency	f <sub>HT</sub>		—	—	f <sub>c</sub>	MHz

Note: Shift data Hold time:

External circuit for  $\overline{SCK}$  pin and SO pin

Serial port (completion of transmission)



## Recommended Oscillating Conditions

(V<sub>SS</sub> = 0 V, V<sub>DD</sub> = 2.7 to 6.0 V, Topr = –40 to 70°C)

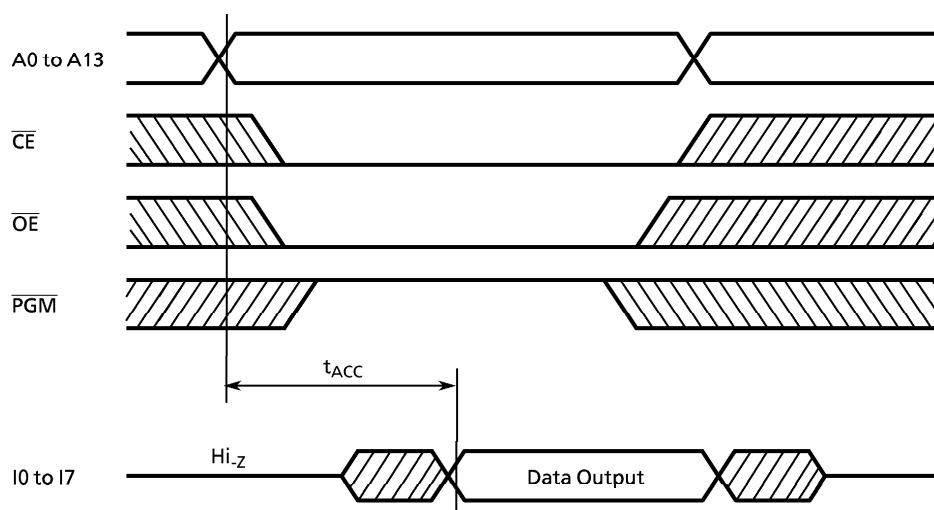
Recommended oscillating conditions of the TMP47P1620 are equal to the TMP47C1620's.

## DC/AC Characteristics

(V<sub>SS</sub> = 0 V)

## (1) Read Operation

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Output Level High Voltage	V <sub>IH4</sub>		V <sub>CC</sub> × 0.7	—	V <sub>CC</sub>	V
Output Level Low Voltage	V <sub>IL4</sub>		0	—	V <sub>CC</sub> × 0.1	V
Supply Voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>		4.75	—	6.0	V
Programming Voltage	V <sub>PP</sub>					
Address Access Time	t <sub>ACC</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.0 ± 0.25 V	—	—	350	ns



## (2) High-speed programming operation

Parameter	Sybol	Condition	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Input High Voltage	$V_{IH4}$		$V_{CC} \times 0.7$	–	$V_{CC}$	V
Input Low Voltage	$V_{IL4}$		0	–	$V_{CC} \times 0.1$	V
Supply Voltage	$V_{CC}$		4.75	–	6.0	V
$V_{PP}$ Power Supply Voltage	$V_{PP}$		12.0	12.5	13.0	V
Programming Pulse Width	$t_{PW}$	$V_{CC} = 6.0 \pm 0.25$ V	0.95	1.0	1.05	ms

