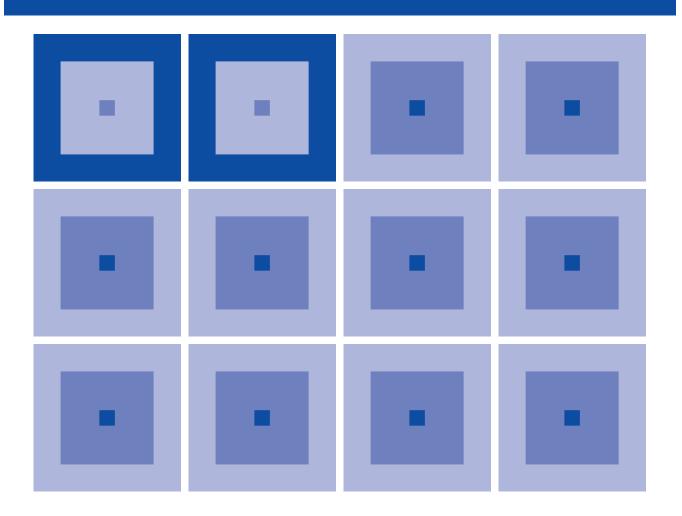


CMOS 8-BIT SINGLE CHIP MICROCOMPUTER **S1C88409** Technical Manual S1C88409 Technical Hardware





SEIKO EPSON CORPORATION

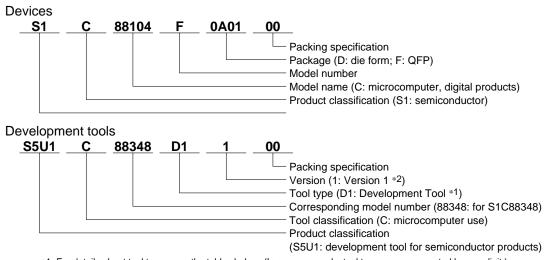
NOTICE

No part of this material may be reproduced or duplicated in any form or by any means without the written permission of Seiko Epson. Seiko Epson reserves the right to make changes to this material without notice. Seiko Epson does not assume any liability of any kind arising out of any inaccuracies contained in this material or due to its application or use in any product or circuit and, further, there is no representation that this material is applicable to products requiring high level reliability, such as medical products. Moreover, no license to any intellectual property rights is granted by implication or otherwise, and there is no representation or warranty that anything made in accordance with this material will be free from any patent or copyright infringement of a third party. This material or portions thereof may contain technology or the subject relating to strategic products under the control of the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law of Japan and may require an export license from the Ministry of International Trade and Industry or other approval from another government agency.

The information of the product number change

Starting April 1, 2001, the product number will be changed as listed below. To order from April 1, 2001 please use the new product number. For further information, please contact Epson sales representative.

Configuration of product number



*1: For details about tool types, see the tables below. (In some manuals, tool types are represented by one digit.)

*2: Actual versions are not written in the manuals.

Comparison table between new and previous number

S1C88 Family processors

	•			
Previous No.	New No.		Previous No.	New No.
E0C88104	S1C88104		E0C88365	S1C88365
E0C88112	S1C88112		E0C88F360	S1C8F360
E0C88308	S1C88308		E0C88408	S1C88408
E0C88316	S1C88316		E0C88409	S1C88409
E0C88317	S1C88317		E0C88816	S1C88816
E0C88348	S1C88348		E0C88832	S1C88832
E0C88P348	S1C8P348		E0C88862	S1C88862
E0C88349	S1C88349		E0C88F816	S1C8F816

Comparison table between new and previous number of development tools

Development tools for the S1C88 Family

			,		
Previous No.	New No.		Previous No.	New No.	
88ISAIF	S5U1C88000H4	Γ	DEV88816	S5U1C88816D	
ADP88348	S5U1C88348X		DEV88832	S5U1C88832D	
ADP88360	S5U1C88360X		DEV88862	S5U1C88862D	
DEV88104	S5U1C88104D		DMT88348-DB	S5U1C88348T	
DEV88112	S5U1C88112D		ICE88UR	S5U1C88000H5	
DEV88308	S5U1C88308D		PRC88316	S5U1C88316P	
DEV88316	S5U1C88316D		PRC88348	S5U1C88348P	
DEV88317	S5U1C88317D		PRC88365	S5U1C88365P	
DEV88348	S5U1C88348D		PRC88409	S5U1C88409P	
DEV88365	S5U1C88365D		PRC88816	S5U1C88816P	
DEV88408	S5U1C88408D		SAP88	S5U1C88000S	
DEV88409	S5U1C88409D		URS88348	S5U1C88348Y	

Development tools for the S1C63/88 Family

Previous No.	New No.
ADS00002	S5U1C88000X1
GWH00002	S5U1C88000W2
URM00002	S5U1C88000W1

CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1	O U2	TLINE		1
	1.1	Features	_	
	1.2	Block Diagram		
	1.3	System Configuration 1.3.1 Single-chip system 1.3.2 Multi-chip system	4	
	1.4	Pin Layout Diagram	5	
	1.5	Mask Option		
CHAPTER 2	Pov	ver Supply		12
	2.1	Operating Voltage		
	2.2	Internal Power Supply Circuit	12	
	2.3	Heavy Load Protection Mode		
CHAPTER 3	CP	U AND MEMORY		13
	3.1	<i>CPU</i>		
	3.2	Internal Memory		
		3.2.1 ROM		
		3.2.2 RAM (Data Memory, Display Memory)		
		3.2.3 I/O memory		
	3.3	Exception Processing Vectors		
	3.4	CC (Customized Condition Flag)		
	3.5	Chip Mode		
		3.5.1 MCU mode and MPU mode		
	3.6	External Bus		
	2.0	3.6.1 Data bus		
		3.6.2 Address bus	18	
		3.6.3 Read $(\overline{RD})/write$ (\overline{WR}) signals		
		3.6.4 Chip enable (\overline{CE}) signal		
		3.6.5 WAIT control	20	
CHAPTER 4	INI	TIAL RESET	2	21
	4.1	Initial Reset Factors		
		4.1.1 RESET terminal		
		4.1.2 Simultaneous LOW level input at input port terminals K00–K03		
	4.2	Initial Reset Sequence		
	4.3	Initial Settings at Initial Reset		
CHAPTER 5	Рек	RIPHERAL CIRCUITS AND OPERATION		24
	5.1	I/O Memory Map		
	5.2	System Controller and Bus Control		
		5.2.1 Bus mode settings		
		5.2.2 Address decoder (CE output) settings 5.2.3 WAIT state settings		
		5.2.5 WATI state settings		
		5.2.5 Programming note		

CONTENTS

5.3	Watchdog Timer	
	5.3.1 Configuration of watchdog timer	
	5.3.2 Control of watchdog timer 51	
	5.3.3 Interrupt function	
	5.3.4 I/O memory of watchdog timer 52	
	5.3.5 Programming notes	
5.4	Oscillation Circuit	ļ
	5.4.1 Configuration of oscillation circuit	
	5.4.2 Mask option	
	5.4.3 OSC1 oscillation circuit	
	5.4.4 OSC3 oscillation circuit 55	
	5.4.5 Switching of CPU clock and operating voltage VD1	
	5.4.6 I/O memory of oscillation circuit 58	
	5.4.7 Programming notes 59	
5.5	Prescaler and Clock Control Circuit for Peripheral Circuits)
	5.5.1 Configuration of prescaler	
	5.5.2 Setting of source clock	
	5.5.3 Prescaler division ratio selection and output control	
	5.5.4 Control of external clock for event counter	
	5.5.5 I/O memory of prescaler	
	5.5.6 Programming note	
5.6	Input Ports (K ports)	3
	5.6.1 Configuration of input ports	
	5.6.2 Mask option	
	5.6.3 Interrupt function	
	5.6.4 I/O memory of input ports	
	5.6.5 Programming note	
5.7	Output Ports (R ports)	5
5.7	5.7.1 Configuration of output ports	
	5.7.2 High impedance control	
	5.7.3 DC output	
	5.7.4 Special output	
	5.7.5 I/O memory of output ports	
5.8	<i>I/O Ports (P ports)</i>	2
5.0	5.8.1 Configuration of I/O ports	,
	5.8.1 Configuration of I/O ports and change of function	
	5.8.3 Mask option	
	5.8.4 I/O control registers and I/O mode	
	5.8.5 I/O memory of I/O ports	
	5.8.6 Programming note	
5.9	Clock Output	2
5.9	5.9.1 Configuration of clock output control circuit	'
	5.9.1 Configuration of clock output control circuit	
	5.9.2 Clock output control	
	5.9.4 Programming notes	
5 1 0		.
5.10	LCD Controller	5
	5.10.1 Configuration of LCD controller	
	5.10.2 Output signals	
	5.10.3 Display control	
	5.10.4 B&W and gray-scale mode setting	
	5.10.5 Display memory	
	5.10.7 Vertical scroll function	
	5.10.8 Virtual screen function	
	5.10.9 Data transfer	
	5.10.9 Data transfer	

	5.10.11 I/O memory of LCD controller	
	5.10.12 Programming notes	103
51	1 Clock Timer	104
5.11		
	5.11.1 Configuration of clock timer	
	5.11.2 Interrupt function	
	5.11.3 I/O memory of clock timer	
	5.11.4 Programming notes	108
51	2 16-bit Programmable Timer	100
5.12		
	5.12.1 Configuration of 16-bit programmable timer	
	5.12.2 Operation mode	
	5.12.3 Setting of input clock	
	5.12.4 Operation and control of timer	
	5.12.5 Interrupt function	
	5.12.6 Setting of TOUT output	114
	5.12.7 I/O memory of 16-bit programmable timer	115
	5.12.8 Programming notes	
5 1		
5.13	3 8-bit Programmable Timer	
	5.13.1 Configuration of 8-bit programmable timer	
	5.13.2 Setting of input clock	
	5.13.3 Operation and control of timer	124
	5.13.4 Interrupt function	
	5.13.5 Transfer rate setting for serial interface	125
	5.13.6 I/O memory of 8-bit programmable timer	126
	5.13.7 Programming notes	
5 1		
5.14	4 Serial Interface	
	5.14.1 Configuration of serial interface	
	5.14.2 Transfer mode and input/output terminals	
	5.14.3 Mask option	133
	5.14.4 Clock source	133
	5.14.5 Control procedure to transmit/receive	135
	5.14.6 Receive error	
	5.14.7 Interrupt function	
	5.14.8 IR (Infrared-ray) interface	
	5.14.9 Timing charts	
	5.14.10 I/O memory of serial interface	
	5.14.11 Programming notes	
5.13	5 Sound Generator	
	5.15.1 Configuration of sound generator	150
	5.15.2 Control of buzzer output	150
	5.15.3 Setting of buzzer frequency and sound level	
	5.15.4 Digital envelope	
	5.15.5 One-shot output	
	5.15.6 I/O memory of sound generator	
	5.15.7 Programming notes	
5.10	5 SVD (Supply Voltage Detection) Circuit	156
	5.16.1 Configuration of SVD circuit	156
	5.16.2 SVD operation	
	5.16.3 I/O memory of SVD circuit	
	5.16.4 Programming notes	
5. <i>1</i> 2	7 Touch Panel Controller	
	5.17.1 Configuration of touch panel controller	
	5.17.2 Terminal configuration	158
	5.17.3 Operation of touch panel controller	
	5.17.4 Interrupt function	
	5.17.5 Touch panel controller control flow	
	5.17.6 I/O memory of touch panel controller	
	5.17.7 Programming notes	

	5.18	A/D Converter	
		5.18.1 Characteristics and configuration of A/D converter	176
		5.18.2 Terminal configuration of A/D converter	
		5.18.3 Mask option	
		5.18.4 Control of A/D converter	
		5.18.5 Interrupt function 5.18.6 I/O memory of A/D converter	
		5.18.7 Programming notes	
	5 10		
	5.19	D/A Converter 5.19.1 Characteristics and configuration of D/A converter	
		5.19.1 Characteristics and conjugation of D/A converter	
		5.19.3 Mask option	
		5.19.4 Control of D/A converter	
		5.19.5 I/O memory of D/A converter	
		5.19.6 Programming note	187
	5.20	Interrupt and Standby Mode	
		5.20.1 Types of interrupts	
		5.20.2 Standby mode	
		5.20.3 Interrupt generation conditions	
		5.20.4 Interrupt factor flag	
		5.20.5 Interrupt enable register	
		5.20.6 Interrupt priority register and interrupt priority level	
		5.20.7 Exception processing vectors 5.20.8 I/O memory of interrupt	
		5.20.9 Programming notes	
		0 0	
CHAPTER 6	SUM	IMARY OF NOTES	19
	6.1	Notes for Low Current Consumption	
	6.2	Summary of Notes by Function	
	6.3	Precautions on Mounting	
CHAPTER 7	BAS	IC EXTERNAL WIRING DIAGRAM	204
		CTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS	
	8.1	Absolute Maximum Rating	
		-	
	8.2	Recommended Operating Conditions	
	<i>8.3</i>	DC Characteristics	
	8.4	Analog Circuit Characteristics and Current Consumption	
	8.5	AC Characteristics	
		8.5.1 External memory access	208
		8.5.2 Serial interface	
		8.5.3 Input clock	
		8.5.4 LCD controller	
		8.5.5 Power-on reset	
		8.5.6 Switching operating mode	
	8.6	Oscillation Characteristics	
	8.7	A/D Converter Characteristics	
	8.8	D/A Converter Characteristics	
CHAPTER 9	PAC	KAGE	216
		Plastic Package	
	9.1 9.2	Ceramic Package for Test Samples	
	11.7	Coramic Packago for Tost Namplas	270

CHAPTER 1	CHAPTER 10 PAD LAYOUT 220					
	10.1	Diagram of Pad Layout				
	10.2	Pad Coordinates	221			
Appendix	Co	NTROLLING THE TOUCH PANEL CONTROLLER	222			
	A.1	I/O Map				
	A.2	Description	227			
		A.2.1 Circuit connection				
		A.2.2 Mask option configuration	227			
		A.2.3 Reducing power consumption and improving response				
		A.2.4 Reading coordinate data from the TPC				
		A.2.5 Calculating the LCD dot position	228			
	A.3	Precautions				
		A.3.1 Interrupt processing				
		A.3.2 Others				
	A 4	Reference Flowchart	229			
	11.1	A.4.1 Initializing the TPC				
		A.4.2 TPC data update interrupt processing				
		A.4.3 TP initial data configuration				
		A.4.4 Coordinate data calculation				
	4 5	Reference Program	232			
	11.5	A.5.1 Setting constants and macros (include file)				
		A.5.2 TPC initialization				
		A.5.2 TPC data update interrupt processing				
		A.5.4 TP initial data setting				
		A.5.5 Coordinate data calculation				

CHAPTER 1

OUTLINE

The S1C88409 is a single chip microcomputer which consists of a CMOS 8-bit core CPU S1C88 (MODEL3), 8KB ROM, 3.75KB RAM, dot-matrix LCD controller, 3 types of timers/counters, serial interface (IR input/output function is available), touch panel controller, A/D converter and D/A converter.

The S1C88409 operates faster even with low supply voltage, and is most suitable for various application equipment such as information terminals needing low power operation. Furthermore, the S1C88409 can control up to $4M \times$ 3 bytes of memory with the 22-bit outside address bus and 3-bit chip enable signals, therefore it can also be applied to systems such as electronic dictionaries and organizers.

1.1 Features

		Table 1.1.1 Features					
Core CPU		CMOS 8-bit core CPU S1C88 (MODEL3)					
OSC1 oscilla		Crystal oscillation circuit/CR oscillation circuit/external clock input 32.768 kHz (Typ.)					
OSC3 oscilla		Crystal oscillation circuit/ceramic oscillation circuit/CR oscillation circuit/external clock input 8 MHz (Max.)					
Instruction se	et	Basic instruction: 54 types, Total: 608 types (multiplication/division instructions are usable)					
		Addressing mode: 12 types					
	on execution time	0.25 µsec/8 MHz (2 clocks)					
Internal ROM		8K bytes					
Internal RAM	l capacity	3.75K bytes (display memory is included; data/display memory size can be set by mask option)					
Bus line		Address bus: 22 bits					
		Data bus: 8 bits (usable as general output port or I/O port when it is not used as a bus signal)					
		CE signal: 3 bits					
		WR signal: 1 bit					
		RD signal: 1 bit					
Input port		12 bits					
		2 bits are usable for event counter input					
Output port		30 bits					
		• They are used as address bus and bus control signals when external bus is set					
1/0		Usable for clock output and buzzer output					
I/O port		28 bits					
		• 8 bits are used as data bus when external bus is set					
		Usable for serial interface input/output, A/D converter input, D/A converter output and tench neural network					
Coriol interf		touch panel output					
Serial interfa	ce	1 channel					
		Clock synchronous mode/asynchronous mode selectable					
1C hit progra	na na a la tina a r	Usable as IrDA interface I channel					
ro-bit progra	mmable timer	• Usable for 16 bits \times 1 channel or 8 bits \times 2 channels					
		Usable for 16 bits × 1 channel or 8 bits × 2 channels Usable as event counter					
9 hit program	mable timer						
8-bit program	imable limer	1 channel					
Clock timer		Jsable as baud rate generator for serial interface					
CIOCK LITTIET		1 channel					
		 Generating 1 sec signal with 32 kHz oscillation 60S counter available 					
LCD controlle	or	Dot-matrix type					
	51	• B&W or 4 gray scale display					
		• A 240 × 100 dot LCD panel can be driven with external drivers (S1D16305 or S1D16700,					
		S1D16006 or S1D15700)					
		Scroll function available					
Touch panel	controller	Supports pressure sensitive and resistive membrane type analog touch panels					
A/D converte		Resolution 10 bits (input: 8 channels)					
D/A converte	-	Resolution 8 bits (output: 2 channels)					
Sound gener		Equipped with envelope and volume control functions					
v		Possible to detect 3 voltage levels					
Watchdog tin		Possible to detect 5 voltage revers					
Interrupt		External: Input interrupt 2 systems (5 types)					
linenupi		Internal: 16-bit programmable timer interrupt 2 systems (5 types)					
		8-bit programmable timer interrupt 1 system (1 type)					
		Clock timer interrupt 1 system (5 types)					
		Watchdog timer interrupt 1 system (3 types) 1 system (1 type)					
		Serial interface interrupt 1 system (1 type)					
		LCD controller interrupt 1 system (1 type)					
		Touch panel interrupt I system (1 type)					
		A/D converter interrupt 1 system (2 types)					
Supply voltag	ne	1.8 V to 5.5 V (operating frequency Max. 1.1 MHz)					
	JC .	2.6 V to 5.5 V (operating frequency Max. 4.4 MHz)					
		3.5 V to 5.5 V (operating frequency Max. 4.6 MHz)					
		4.5 V to 5.5 V (operating frequency Max. 8.8 MHz)					
Current	SLEEP	$0.6 \mu\text{A Typ. (at 3.0 V) (Normal mode)}$					
consumption		$3.0 \mu\text{A Typ. (at 3.0 V) (Normal mode)}$					
- sonsumption	Run (32 kHz)	$15 \mu\text{A Typ. (at 3.0 V) (Normal mode)}$					
	Run (32 KHZ) Run (4 MHZ)	2 mA Typ. (at 3.0 V) (Normal mode)					
	Run (8 MHz)	9 mA Typ. (at 5.0 V) (Normal mode) 9 mA Typ. (at 5.0 V) (High speed mode)					
Supply form		QFP15-100pin or chip					

Table 1.1.1 Features

1.2 Block Diagram

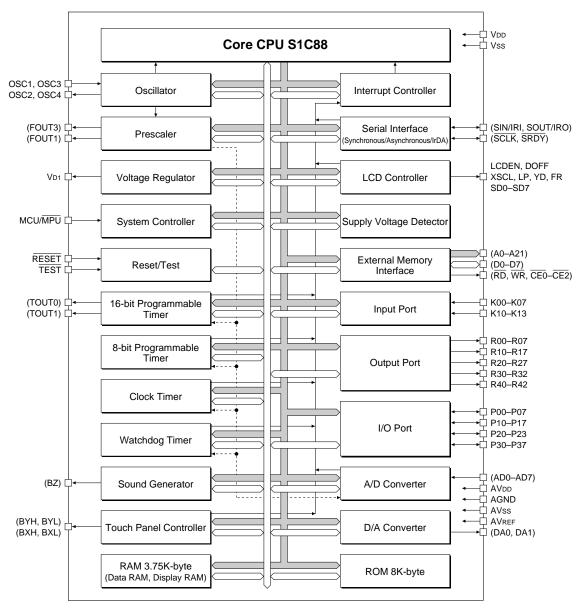


Fig. 1.2.1 S1C88409 block diagram

* The terminals that are shown in () are shared with Pxx or Rxx terminals.

1.3 System Configuration

System configuration of the S1C88409 is classified in 2 types according to use.

- 1) Single-chip system
- 2) Multi-chip system

To construct these systems, the S1C88409 has been designed to switch the bus mode (configuration of the external bus) by software and/or mask option.

1.3.1 Single-chip system

The single-chip system has the smallest configuration that uses the S1C88409 as the CPU of the system and does not expand any memory and devices outside. It is suitable for various controller systems.

Since it does not use an external bus, the bus mode of the S1C88409 should be set to the MCU/ singlechip mode (see Section 3.5). (Initial setting) The memory that can be used is limited to the built-in area.

ROM ...8KB

RAM3.75KB (display memory is included)

The I/O ports shared with the external bus can be used entirely as general-purpose I/O ports.

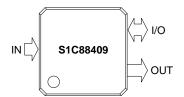


Fig. 1.3.1.1 Configuration of single-chip system

1.3.2 Multi-chip system

With the S1C88409 as the CPU, the multi-chip system has expanded memory as well as other expanded devices. It covers a wide range of applications. Memory and devices are connected to the external bus of the S1C88409 and are all controlled by the S1C88409.

The bus mode of the S1C88409 can be set to the expanded mode (see Section 3.5) according to scale of the system.

- MCU or MPU*/Expanded 64K mode For systems with 64KB or less expanded memory
- MCU or MPU*/Expanded 4M minimum mode For systems with 64KB to 12MB ($4M \times 3$) expanded memory (However, program memory is 64KB or less)
- MCU or MPU*/Expanded 4M maximum mode For systems with 64KB to 12MB (4M × 3) expanded memory (For systems that require 64KB or more program memory)
 - * The MCU mode is set when the internal ROM is used, and the MPU mode is set when the internal ROM is not used.

Refer to Section 3.6, "External Bus", for the bus configuration.

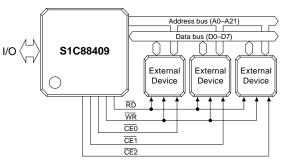


Fig. 1.3.2.1 Configuration of multi-chip system

1.4 Pin Layout Diagram

• Pin layout for single chip mode (initial setting)

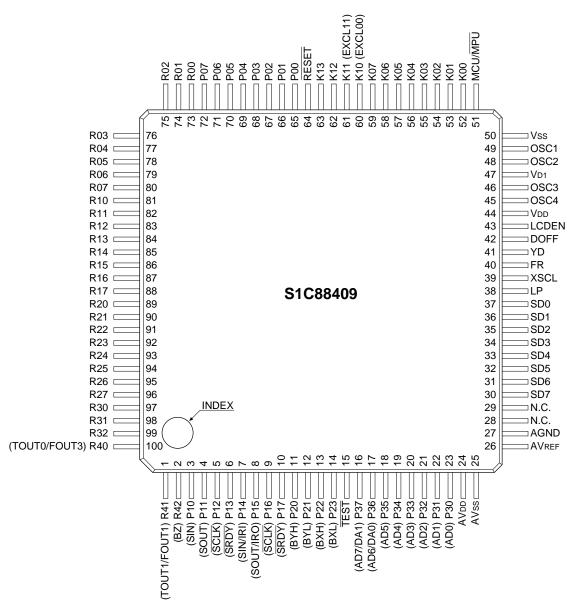


Fig. 1.4.1 S1C88409 pin layout (single chip mode)

	Table		IC88409 pin description (single chip mode)
Pin name	Pin No.	I/O	Function
VDD	44	-	Power supply (+) pin
Vss	50	-	Power supply (GND) pin
VD1	47	0	Voltage regulator output pin
AVdd	24	-	Power supply (+) pin for analog circuit system
AGND	27	_	GND pin for analog circuit system
AVss	25	-	Power supply (GND) pin for analog circuit system
AVREF	26	Ι	Reference voltage input pin for analog circuit system
OSC1	49	Ι	OSC1 oscillation input pin (32 kHz crystal, CR oscillation, external clock input)
OSC2	48	0	OSC1 oscillation output pin
OSC3	46	Ι	OSC3 oscillation input pin (crystal/ceramic, CR oscillation, external clock input)
OSC4	45	0	OSC3 oscillation output pin
MCU/MPU	51	Ι	MCU/MPU mode stting pin*1
K00~K07	52~59	Ι	Input port pin
K10 (EXCL00)	60	Ι	Input port pin or external clock input pin for event counter (Timer 0)
K11 (EXCL01)	61	Ι	Input port pin or external clock input pin for event counter (Timer 1)
K12~K13	62~63	Ι	Input port pin
R00~R07	73~80	0	Output port pin
R10~R17	81~88	0	Output port pin
R20~R27	89~96	0	Output port pin
R30~R32	97~99	0	Output port pin
R40 (TOUT0/FOUT3)	100	0	Output port pin or TOUT0/FOUT3 clock output pin
R41 (TOUT1/FOUT1)	1	0	Output port pin or TOUT1/FOUT1 clock output pin
R42 (BZ)	2	0	Output port pin or buzzer signal output pin
P00~P07	65~72	I/O	I/O port pin
P10 (SIN)	3	I/O	I/O port pin or serial I/F data input pin
P11 (SOUT)	4	I/O	I/O port pin or serial I/F data output pin
P12 (SCLK)	5	I/O	I/O port pin or serial I/F clock input/output pin
P13 (SRDY)	6	I/O	I/O port pin or serial I/F ready signal output pin
P14 (SIN/IRI)	7	I/O	I/O port pin, serial I/F data input or IR receiver input pin
P15 (SOUT/IRO)	8	I/O	I/O port pin, serial I/F data output or IR transmitter output pin
P16 (SCLK)	9	I/O	I/O port pin or serial I/F clock input/output pin
P17 (SRDY)	10	I/O	I/O port pin or serial I/F ready signal output pin
P20 (BYH)	10	I/O	I/O port pin or touch panel controller BYH signal output pin
P21 (BYL)	12	I/O	I/O port pin or touch panel controller BYL signal output pin
P22 (BXH)	13	I/O	I/O port pin or touch panel controller BXH signal output pin
P23 (BXL)	14	I/O	I/O port pin or touch panel controller BXL signal output pin
P30~P35 (AD0~AD5)	23~18	I/O	I/O port pin or A/D converter analog signal input pin
P36. P37	17,16	I/O I/O	I/O port pin, A/D converter analog signal input pin I/O port pin, A/D converter analog signal input pin or D/A converter analog
(AD6/DA0, AD7/DA1)	17,10	1/0	signal output pin
LCDEN	43	0	LCD controller enable signal output pin
DOFF	42	0	LCD controller forced blank signal output pin
YD	42	0	LCD controller scan start pulse output pin
FR	40	0	LCD controller frame signal output pin
XSCL	39	0	LCD controller shift clock output pin
LP	39	0	LCD controller latch pulse output pin
LP SD0~SD7	37~30		
RESET		0 I	LCD controller data output pin
TEST	64	I	Initial reset input pin
1651	15	1	Test input pin*2

Table 1.4.1 S1C88409 pin description (single chip mode)

*1 The MCU/ $\overline{\text{MPU}}$ terminal should be connected to VDD.

*2 $\overline{\text{TEST}}$ is the terminal used for factory inspection of the IC. For normal operation, be sure to connect the $\overline{\text{TEST}}$ terminal to VDD.

• Pin layout for expanded 64K mode (for multi-chip system)

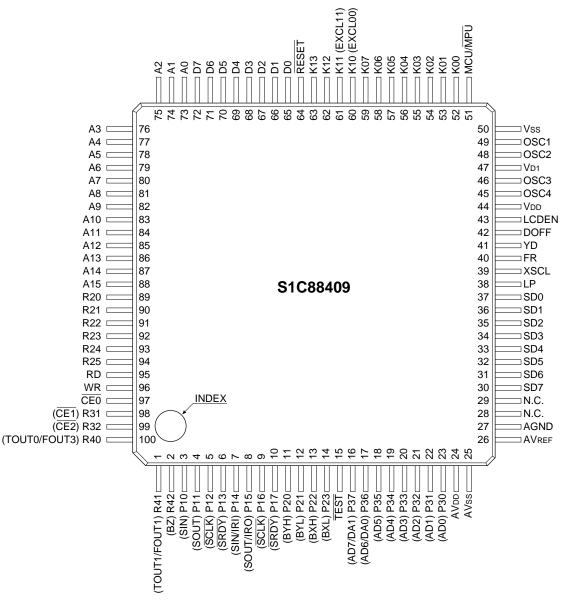
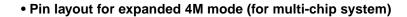


Fig. 1.4.2 S1C88409 pin layout (expanded 64K mode)

	Table 1		C88409 pin description (expanded 64K mode)
Pin name	Pin No.	I/O	Function
VDD	44	-	Power supply (+) pin
Vss	50	-	Power supply (GND) pin
VD1	47	0	Voltage regulator output pin
AVDD	24	_	Power supply (+) pin for analog circuit system
AGND	27	-	GND pin for analog circuit system
AVss	25	-	Power supply (GND) pin for analog circuit system
AVREF	26	Ι	Reference voltage input pin for analog circuit system
OSC1	49	Ι	OSC1 oscillation input pin (32 kHz crystal, CR oscillation, external clock input)
OSC2	48	0	OSC1 oscillation output pin
OSC3	46	Ι	OSC3 oscillation input pin (crystal/ceramic, CR oscillation, external clock input)
OSC4	45	0	OSC3 oscillation output pin
MCU/MPU	51	Ι	MCU/MPU mode stting pin
K00~K07	52~59	Ι	Input port pin
K10 (EXCL00)	60	Ι	Input port pin or external clock input pin for event counter (Timer 0)
K11 (EXCL01)	61	Ι	Input port pin or external clock input pin for event counter (Timer 1)
K12~K13	62~63	I	Input port pin
A00~A15	73~88	0	Address bus
R20~R25	89~94	0	Output port pin
RD	95	0	Read signal output pin
WR	96	0	Write signal output pin
TEO	97	0	Chip enable signal output pin
<u>CE1</u> (R31)	98	0	Chip enable signal output pin or output port pin
$\overline{\text{CE2}}$ (R32)	99	0	Chip enable signal output pin or output port pin
R40 (TOUT0/FOUT3)	100	0	Output port pin or TOUT0/FOUT3 clock output pin
R41 (TOUT1/FOUT1)	1	0	Output port pin or TOUT1/FOUT1 clock output pin
R42 (BZ)	2	0	Output port pin or buzzer signal output pin
D0~D7	65~72	I/O	Data bus
P10 (SIN)	3	I/O	I/O port pin or serial I/F data input pin
P11 (SOUT)	4	I/O	I/O port pin or serial I/F data output pin
P12 (SCLK)	5	I/O	I/O port pin or serial I/F clock input/output pin
P13 (SRDY)	6	I/O	I/O port pin or serial I/F ready signal output pin
P14 (SIN/IRI)	7	I/O	I/O port pin, serial I/F data input or IR receiver input pin
P15 (SOUT/IRO)	8	I/O	I/O port pin, serial I/F data output or IR transmitter output pin
P16 (SCLK)	9	I/O I/O	I/O port pin or serial I/F clock input/output pin
P17 (SRDY)	10	I/O I/O	I/O port pin or serial I/F ready signal output pin
P20 (BYH)	10	I/O I/O	I/O port pin or touch panel controller BYH signal output pin
P21 (BYL)	12	I/O I/O	I/O port pin or touch panel controller BYL signal output pin
P22 (BXH)	12	I/O I/O	I/O port pin or touch panel controller BYE signal output pin
P23 (BXL)	13	I/O I/O	I/O port pin or touch panel controller BXL signal output pin
P30~P35 (AD0~AD5)	23~18	I/O I/O	I/O port pin or A/D converter analog signal input pin
P36, P37	17,16	I/O I/O	I/O port pin, A/D converter analog signal input pin or D/A converter analog
(AD6/DA0, AD7/DA1)	17,10		signal output pin
LCDEN	43	0	LCD controller enable signal output pin
DOFF	43	0	LCD controller forced blank signal output pin
YD	42	0	LCD controller scan start pulse output pin
FR	40	0	LCD controller frame signal output pin
XSCL	39	0	LCD controller shift clock output pin
LP	39	0	LCD controller latch pulse output pin
SD0~SD7	37~30	0	LCD controller data output pin
RESET	64	I	Initial reset input pin
TEST	15	I	Test input pin*1
11.51	13	1	rest input pill**

 Table 1.4.2
 S1C88409 pin description (expanded 64K mode)

*1 $\overline{\text{TEST}}$ is the terminal used for factory inspection of the IC. For normal operation, be sure to connect the $\overline{\text{TEST}}$ terminal to VDD.



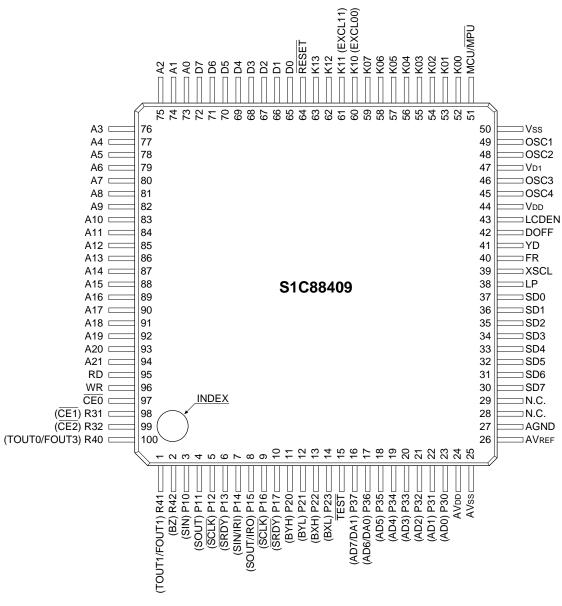


Fig. 1.4.3 S1C88409 pin layout (expanded 4M mode)

Pin name	Pin No.	I/O	Function
VDD	44	_	Power supply (+) pin
Vss	50	_	Power supply (GND) pin
VD1	47	0	Voltage regulator output pin
AVDD	24	_	Power supply (+) pin for analog circuit system
AGND	27		GND pin for analog circuit system
AVss	25	_	Power supply (GND) pin for analog circuit system
AVREF	25	I	Reference voltage input pin for analog circuit system
OSC1	49	I	
OSC1 OSC2	-		OSC1 oscillation input pin (32 kHz crystal, CR oscillation, external clock input)
	48	0	OSC1 oscillation output pin
OSC3	46	I	OSC3 oscillation input pin (crystal/ceramic, CR oscillation, external clock input)
OSC4	45	0	OSC3 oscillation output pin
MCU/MPU	51	Ι	MCU/MPU mode stting pin
K00~K07	52~59	I	Input port pin
K10 (EXCL00)	60	Ι	Input port pin or external clock input pin for event counter (Timer 0)
K11 (EXCL01)	61	Ι	Input port pin or external clock input pin for event counter (Timer 1)
K12~K13	62~63	Ι	Input port pin
A00~A21	73~94	0	Address bus
RD	95	0	Read signal output pin
WR	96	0	Write signal output pin
CEO	97	0	Chip enable signal output pin
<u>CE1</u> (R31)	98	0	Chip enable signal output pin or output port pin
$\overline{\text{CE2}}$ (R32)	99	0	Chip enable signal output pin or output port pin
R40 (TOUT0/FOUT3)	100	0	Output port pin or TOUT0/FOUT3 clock output pin
R40 (TOUT1/FOUT1)	100	0	Output port pin or TOUT1/FOUT1 clock output pin
R41 (10011/10011) R42 (BZ)	2	0	Output port pin of 100 11/100 11 clock output pin
D0~D7	65~72	1/O	Data bus
P10 (SIN)	3	I/O I/O	I/O port pin or serial I/F data input pin
· · /			
P11 (SOUT)	4	I/O	I/O port pin or serial I/F data output pin
P12 (SCLK)	5	I/O	I/O port pin or serial I/F clock input/output pin
P13 (SRDY)	6	I/O	I/O port pin or serial I/F ready signal output pin
P14 (SIN/IRI)	7	I/O	I/O port pin, serial I/F data input or IR receiver input pin
P15 (SOUT/IRO)	8	I/O	I/O port pin, serial I/F data output or IR transmitter output pin
P16 (SCLK)	9	I/O	I/O port pin or serial I/F clock input/output pin
P17 (SRDY)	10	I/O	I/O port pin or serial I/F ready signal output pin
P20 (BYH)	11	I/O	I/O port pin or touch panel controller BYH signal output pin
P21 (BYL)	12	I/O	I/O port pin or touch panel controller BYL signal output pin
P22 (BXH)	13	I/O	I/O port pin or touch panel controller BXH signal output pin
P23 (BXL)	14	I/O	I/O port pin or touch panel controller BXL signal output pin
P30~P35 (AD0~AD5)	23~18	I/O	I/O port pin or A/D converter analog signal input pin
P36, P37	17,16	I/O	I/O port pin, A/D converter analog signal input pin or D/A converter analog
(AD6/DA0, AD7/DA1)	, ,		signal output pin
LCDEN	43	0	LCD controller enable signal output pin
DOFF	42	0	LCD controller forced blank signal output pin
YD	41	0	LCD controller scan start pulse output pin
FR	40	0	LCD controller frame signal output pin
XSCL	39	0	LCD controller shift clock output pin
LP	39	0	LCD controller latch pulse output pin
SD0~SD7	37~30	0	LCD controller data output pin
RESET			
	64	I	Initial reset input pin
TEST	15	Ι	Test input pin*1

Table 1.4.3 S1C88409 pin description (expanded 4M mode)

*1 $\overline{\text{TEST}}$ is the terminal used for factory inspection of the IC. For normal operation, be sure to connect the $\overline{\text{TEST}}$ terminal to VDD.

1.5 Mask Option

Mask options shown below are provided for the S1C88409. Several hardware specifications are prepared in each mask option, and one of them can be selected according to the application. The function option generator FOG88409, that has been prepared as the development software tool of the S1C88409, is used for this selection. Mask pattern of the IC is finally generated based on the data created by the FOG88409. Refer to the "S5U1C88409D Manual" for details on the FOG88409.

<Functions selectable with S1C88409 mask options>

(1) Bus mode

The bus mode that is set at initial reset can be selected. It is necessary to select it when using the S1C88409 in the MPU mode. Refer to Section 5.2, "System Controller and Bus Control", for details.

(2) OSC1 oscillation circuit

The specification of the OSC1 oscillation circuit can be selected from among four types: "Crystal oscillation", "CR oscillation", "Crystal oscillation (gate capacitor built-in)" and "External clock input". Refer to Section 5.4.3, "OSC1 oscillation circuit", for details.

(3) OSC3 oscillation circuit

The specification of the OSC3 oscillation circuit can be selected from among four types: "Crystal oscillation", "Ceramic oscillation", "CR oscillation" and "External clock input". Refer to Section 5.4.4, "OSC3 oscillation circuit", for details.

(4) MCU/MPU terminal pull-up resistor

This mask option can select whether the pull-up resistor for the MCU/\overline{MPU} terminal is used or not.

(5) RESET terminal pull-up resistor

This mask option can select whether the pullup resistor for the $\overrightarrow{\text{RESET}}$ terminal is used or not.

(6) Input port pull-up resistor

This mask option can select whether the pullup resistor for the input port terminal is used or not. It is possible to select for each bit of the input ports. Refer to Section 5.6.2, "Mask option", for details.

(7) I/O port pull-up resistor

This mask option can select whether the pullup resistor for the I/O port terminal (it works during input mode) is used or not. It is possible to select for each bit of the input ports. Refer to Section 5.8.3, "Mask option", for details.

(8) Data RAM, Display RAM capacity

The S1C88409 has built-in 3.75KB RAM. The data memory/display memory size can be selected from seven types (256/3584, 512/3328, 768/3072, 1024/2816, 1280/2560, 1536/2304, 1792/2048 bytes) according to the LCD panel to be used. Refer to Section 3.2.2, "RAM (Data Memory, Display Memory)", for details.

(9) Touch panel control terminal

The control signal output terminals of the touch panel controller are shared with the I/O port terminals P20 to P23. The P20–P23 terminals can be set for either the touch panel controller or the I/O port. Refer to Section 5.17.2, "Terminal configuration", for details.

(10) Touch panel controller input terminal

Two terminals can be selected from the I/O port terminals P30–P35 for inputting the X and Y coordinate detection signals of the touch panel to the A/D converter. Refer to Section 5.17.2, "Terminal configuration", for details.

CHAPTER 2 POWER SUPPLY

This section explains the operating voltage and the configuration of the internal power supply circuit of the S1C88409.

2.1 Operating Voltage

Table 2.1.1 shows the operating voltage of the S1C88409.

Using a low voltage for VDD according to operating speed needs can reduce power consumption.

Table 2.1.1	Correspondence between operating voltage
	and operating frequency

Operatable voltage range (VDD)	Max. clock frequency (OSC3)
1.8 V to 5.5 V	1.1 MHz
2.6 V to 5.5 V	4.4 MHz
3.5 V to 5.5 V	6.6 MHz
4.5 V to 5.5 V	8.8 MHz

Note: I/O signal levels (high and low) that are described in this manual show the following voltage level if not otherwise noted.

> High level = VDD Low level = Vss

2.2 Internal Power Supply Circuit

The S1C88409 has the built-in power supply circuit shown in Figure 2.2.1. The power supply circuit generates the voltage VD1 for the internal circuits by supplying a voltage within the range mentioned above between the VDD (+) and Vss (GND) terminals.

VD1 voltage can be selected from among four types: 4.2 V (Max. 8.8 MHz), 3.2 V (Max. 6.6 MHz), 2.4 V (Max. 4.4 MHz) and 1.6 V (Max. 1.1 MHz). It should be selected by a program to switch according to the supply voltage and oscillation frequency.

Refer to Section 5.4, "Oscillation Circuit" for switching VD1.

Note: Be sure not to use the V_{D1} terminal output for driving external circuits.

2.3 Heavy Load Protection Mode

The S1C88409 has a heavy load protection function for stable operation even when the supply voltage fluctuates by driving a heavy load. The heavy load protection mode becomes valid when the peripheral circuits are in the following status:

- The OSC3 oscillation circuit is switched ON (OSCC = "1" and not in SLEEP)
- (2) The buzzer output is switched ON (BZON = "1" or BZSHT = "1")

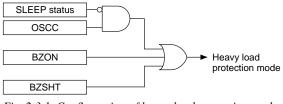


Fig. 2.3.1 Configuration of heavy load protection mode control circuit

For details of the OSC3 oscillation circuit and buzzer output, refer to Section 5.4, "Oscillation Circuit" and Section 5.15, "Sound Generator", respectively.

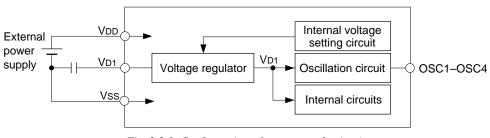


Fig. 2.2.1 Configuration of power supply circuit

EPSON

CHAPTER 3 CPU AND MEMORY

This section explains the CPU, operating mode and bus configuration.

3.1 CPU

The S1C88409 employs the 8-bit core CPU S1C88 as the CPU, so that register configuration, instructions and so on are virtually identical to those in other family processors using the S1C88.

Refer to the "S1C88 Core CPU Manual" for details of the S1C88.

The S1C88 CPU model used is Model 3 and has up to $4M \times 3$ address space that can be used for extended memory.

3.2 Internal Memory

The S1C88409 has built-in ROM and RAM as shown in Figure 3.2.1.

Small-scale applications can be realized with only this chip. The internal memory can be used together with the external memory.

Furthermore, the internal ROM can be disconnected from the bus so that the space is released to external memory.

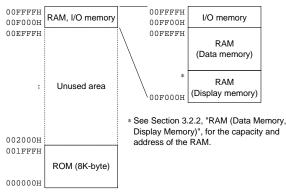


Fig. 3.2.1 Internal memory map

3.2.1 ROM

The internal ROM has a capacity of 8KB. Depending on the setting of the MCU/ $\overline{\text{MPU}}$ terminal, the internal ROM area can be released to external memory. (See Section 3.5, "Chip Mode".)

3.2.2 RAM (Data Memory, Display Memory)

The internal RAM has a capacity of 3.75KB. The data memory size and display memory size can be selected as shown in Table 3.2.2.1 by mask option.

Table 3.2.2.1	RAM	size	setting	by	mask	option
---------------	-----	------	---------	----	------	--------

		0 7 1
	Data memory	Display memory
1	1792 bytes	2048 bytes
	00F800H-00FEFFH	00F000H-00F7FFH
2	1536 bytes	2304 bytes
	00F900H-00FEFFH	00F000H-00F8FFH
3	1280 bytes	2560 bytes
	00FA00H-00FEFFH	00F000H-00F9FFH
4	1024 bytes	2816 bytes
	00FB00H-00FEFFH	00F000H-00FAFFH
5	768 bytes	3072 bytes
	00FC00H-00FEFFH	00F000H-00FBFFH
6	512 bytes	3328 bytes
	00FD00H-00FEFFH	00F000H-00FCFFH
7	256 bytes	3584 bytes
	00FE00H-00FEFFH	00F000H-00FDFFH

The internal RAM area is not released to external memory even when the external memory which overlaps the internal RAM area is expanded. Access to this area affects the internal RAM.

Note: The display memory area configured by mask option may be used as data memory. However, the stack area cannot be assigned there.

Refer to Section 5.10, "LCD Controller", for details of the display memory.

3.2.3 I/O memory

A memory mapped I/O method is adopted in the S1C88409 for interface with internal peripheral circuits. The control bits and data registers of the peripheral circuits are arranged in the data memory space. Control and data transfer can be done with normal memory access instructions. I/O memory area is arranged in 00FF00H– 00FFFFH. Refer to Section 5.1, "I/O Memory Map", for details of the I/O memory. The I/O memory area is not released to the external memory even when the external memory

which overlaps the I/O memory area is expanded. Access to this area affects the I/O memory.

3.3 Exception Processing Vectors

In the S1C88409, 000000H–000029H in the program area are assigned as exception processing vectors. Furthermore, from 000034H to 0000FFH, software interrupt vectors are assignable to any two bytes which begin with an even address.

Table 3.3.1 shows the correspondence between the vector addresses and the exception processing factors.

The start address of the exception processing routine should be written to the respective vector address and the next address in order of low and high-order start address. When an exception processing factor is generated, the exception processing routine which starts from the recorded address is executed.

When multiple exception processing factors are generated at the same time, the exception processing is executed according to priority. The priority of interrupts shown in Table 3.3.1 assumes that the interrupt priority levels are all the same. The interrupt priority levels can be set by software in each interrupt system. (See Section 5.20, "Interrupt and Standby Mode".)

Note: The exception processing not including reset saves the SC (system condition flag) and PC (program counter) to the stack before branching to the exception processing routine. Consequently, when returning to the main routine from exception processing routines, use the RETE instruction.

Refer to the "S1C88 Core CPU Manual" for CPU operation when an exception processing factor is generated.

Vector address		1	processing factor	Priority
000000H	RESET	Reset	ě	High
000002H	ZDIV	Zero division		Ť
000004H	NMI	NMI (Watchdog timer)		
000006H	IRK10	Input port K1	K10 input interrupt	
000008H	IRK11		K11 input interrup	
00000AH	IRK12		K12 input interrup	
00000CH	IRK13		K13 input interrup	
00000EH	IRK0	Input port K0	K00–K07 input interrup	
000010H	IRTU0	16-bit programmable timer 0	Underflow interrupt	
000012H	IRTC0		Compare match interrupt	
000014H	IRTU1	16-bit programmable timer 1	Underflow interrupt	
000016H	IRTC1		Compare match interrupt	
000018H	IRTU2	8-bit programmable timer	Underflow interrupt	
00001AH	IRSER	Serial interface	Receive error interrupt	
00001CH	IRSRX		Receive completion interrupt	
00001EH	IRSTX		Receive error interrupt	
000020H	IRTP1	Touch panel controller	Pen-down interrupt	
000022H	IRTP2		Converted data update interrupt	
000024H	IRLCD	LCD controller	Data transfer completion interrupt	
000026H	IRAD	A/D converter	A/D conversion completion interrupt	\downarrow
000028H	IRRTC	Clock timer	32Hz/8Hz/2Hz/1Hz/60S interrupt	Low
000032H	-	System reserved (cannot be used)	No
000034H				Priority
\downarrow	-	Software interrupt		
0000FEH				rating

Table 3.3.1	Correspondence	between vector	addresses and	exception	processing factors
-------------	----------------	----------------	---------------	-----------	--------------------

3.4 CC (Customized Condition Flag)

The S1C88409 does not use the customized condition flag (CC) in the core CPU. Accordingly, it cannot be used as a branching condition for the conditional branching instruction (JRS, CARS).

3.5 Chip Mode

3.5.1 MCU mode and MPU mode

The S1C88409 is set in two chip operating mode by the MCU/\overline{MPU} terminal.

MCU mode...Set the MCU/MPU terminal to HIGH (VDD)

The MCU mode should be set when using the internal ROM. External memory can be expanded to the addressable space except for the internal memory area. Refer to Section 3.5.2, "Bus mode", for the memory map.

In the MCU mode, an initial reset activates the S1C88409 as a system with the internal memory only. The internal ROM is allocated to the top of the common area (logical space 0000H–7FFFH) in the program memory. Exception processing vectors are assigned in the internal ROM.

Furthermore, the application initial routine that starts with reset exception processing must likewise be written to the internal ROM. Bus and other settings corresponding to the expanded memory can be done by software. This processing is executed in the initial routine written in the internal ROM. The external memory can be accessed after the bus mode setting.

In this mode, accessing the internal memory area does not output the chip enable ($\overline{\text{CE}}$) or the read ($\overline{\text{RD}}$)/write ($\overline{\text{WR}}$) signals to the external memory, and it sets the data bus (D0– D7) to high impedance status (or pull-up status when the pull-up resistors for P00–P07 are available by setting the mask option). Consequently, the external memory addresses that overlap with the internal memory are invalid.

MPU mode...Set the MCU/MPU terminal to LOW (Vss)

The MPU mode releases the internal ROM area to an external memory, so the internal ROM cannot be used. When this area is accessed, a chip enable (\overline{CE}) signal and a read (\overline{RD})/write (\overline{WR}) signal are output to the external memory and the data bus (D0–D7) goes to active status. Accessing other internal memory (RAM, I/O memory) does not output these signals outside of the IC.

In the MPU mode, the system is activated by the external memory. Therefore, the initial setting for the system configuration can be selected with mask option so that the bus is set according to the external memory at initial reset. (See Section 3.5.2, "Bus mode".) When setting this mode, the exception processing vectors and the initial routine must be assigned within the common area (000000H– 007FFFH).

The MCU/ $\overline{\text{MPU}}$ terminal has a built-in pull-up resistor, and it can be selected for use or not by the mask option.

3.5.2 Bus mode

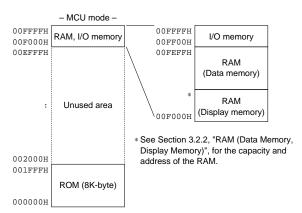
The S1C88409 has four kind of bus modes in order to set the bus specification to match the configuration of expanded external memory. The four bus modes are as follows, and one of them can be selected with software.

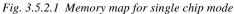
• Single chip mode

The single chip mode should be set when using the S1C88409 as a single chip microcomputer without external memory expansion. This mode is available only in the MCU mode shown in the previous section because the internal ROM is used. In the MPU mode, the single chip mode cannot be set.

The single chip mode does not need an external bus line. The terminals for the external bus can be used as general-purpose output ports or I/O ports. Accordingly, the output port consists of 30 bits and the I/O port consists of 28 bits.

This mode is equivalent to the Model 3/ minimum mode of the S1C88 core CPU. Memory access is valid only for the internal memory area within the physical space 000000H to 00FFFFH.





Note: The MCU/MPU terminal status is latched at the rising edge of the RESET input signal. Therefore, apply a low pulse to the RESET terminal when switching the mode.

• Expanded 64K mode

The expanded 64K mode should be set when 64KB or less of external memory is expanded to the S1C88409. This mode can be set regardless of the MCU/MPU mode setting.

In the MCU mode, the internal ROM is used. Therefore, the external memory in that area cannot be accessed. External memory can be assigned to the area from 007000H to 00EFFFH in the MCU/expanded 64K mode. In the MPU mode, the internal ROM area is released to the external memory. Thus, external memory can be assigned to the area from 000000H to 00EFFFH in the MPU/expanded 64K mode.

The area from 00F000H to 00FFFFH is assigned to the internal RAM and I/O memory, therefore the area cannot be accessed as an external memory.

The expanded 64K mode is suitable for smallto mid-scale systems. This mode can output three (MCU mode) or four (MPU mode) kinds of chip enable (\overline{CE}) signals for 8KB to 64KB memory chips. It can be selected by software according to the memory chip to be used. Refer to Section 3.6.4, "Chip enable (\overline{CE}) signal", for details of the \overline{CE} signal.

This mode is equivalent to the Model 3/ minimum mode of the S1C88 core CPU. Memory access is valid only for the physical space 000000H to 00FFFFH.

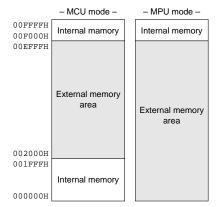


Fig. 3.5.2.2 Memory map for expanded 64K mode

• Expanded 4M minimum mode

The expanded 4M minimum mode should be set when $64KB-4MB \times 3$ of external memory is expanded to the S1C88409. This mode can be set regardless of the MCU/MPU mode setting.

In the MCU mode, the internal ROM is used.

External memory can be assigned to the area from 400000H to FFFFFH in the MCU/ expanded 4M minimum mode. In the MPU mode, the internal ROM area is released to the external memory. Thus, external memory can be assigned to the area from 000000H to BFFFFFH in the MPU/expanded 4M minimum mode.

However, the area from 00F000H to 00FFFFH is assigned to the internal RAM and I/O memory, therefore the area cannot be accessed as an external memory.

This mode is equivalent to the Model 3/ minimum mode of the S1C88 core CPU. Memory access is valid for the physical space 000000H to BFFFFFH in the MPU mode or 400000H to FFFFFFH + internal memory in the MCU mode. However, program memory expansion is limited to 64KB.

In the MPU mode, program memory can be assigned to the common area (000000H to 007FFFH) and one optional bank (32K) area. In the MCU mode, since the internal ROM is assigned to the common area, external program memory can be assigned to one optional bank (32K) only.

This mode is suitable for small- to mid-scale program memories and large-scale data memory systems.

This mode outputs the chip enable (\overline{CE}) signals for the 4MB memory chip.

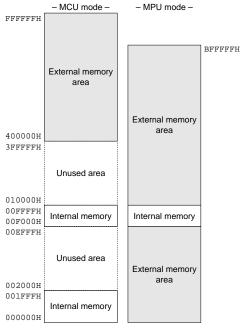


Fig. 3.5.2.3 Memory map for expanded 4M minimum mode

Expanded 4M maximum mode

The expanded 4M maximum mode should be set when $64KB-4MB \times 3$ of external memory is expanded to the S1C88409. This mode can be set regardless of the MCU/MPU mode setting.

In the MCU mode, the internal ROM is used. External memory can be assigned to the area from 400000H to FFFFFFH in the MCU/ expanded 4M maximum mode.

In the MPU mode, the internal ROM area is released to the external memory. Thus, external memory can be assigned to the area from 000000H to BFFFFFH in the MPU/expanded 4M maximum mode.

However, the area from 00F000H to 00FFFFH is assigned to the internal RAM and I/O memory, therefore the area cannot be accessed as an external memory.

This mode is equivalent to the Model 3/ maximum mode of the S1C88 core CPU. Memory access is valid for the physical space 000000H to BFFFFFH in the MPU mode or 400000H to FFFFFFH + internal memory in the MCU mode.

Program memory and data memory can be assigned with an optional size (up to $4MB \times 3$ together), so this mode is suitable for systems with large-scale program and data capacity.

This mode outputs the chip enable ($\overline{\text{CE}}$) signals for the 4MB memory chip.

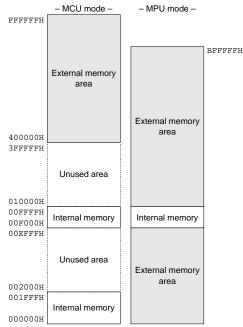


Fig. 3.5.2.4 Memory map for expanded 4M maximum mode

Refer to Section 5.2, "System Controller and Bus Control", for setting the mode.

3.6 External Bus

The S1C88409 has bus terminals that can address a maximum $4MB \times 3$ external memory. Memory and other devices can be expanded outside according to the range of each bus mode shown in the previous section.

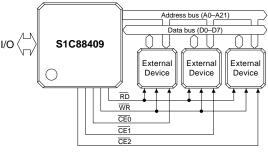


Fig. 3.6.1 External bus lines

The following explains the outline of the external bus terminals. Refer to Section 5.2, "System Controller and Bus Control", for controlling them.

3.6.1 Data bus

The S1C88409 has an 8-bit external data bus (D0–D7). The terminals and I/O circuits of the data bus D0–D7 are shared with the I/O port P00–P07, and the function switches according to the bus mode setting.

In the single chip mode, the 8-bit terminals are all set as the I/O port terminals P00–P07 and in the other expanded modes, they are set as the data bus (D0–D7).

When the data bus is set, the data register and I/O control register of the I/O port P00–P07 are disconnected from the I/O circuit and can be used as general purpose data registers with the ability to read/write.

Each data bus line has a built-in pull-up resistor that is activated during the input mode, and it can be selected for use or not by the mask option.

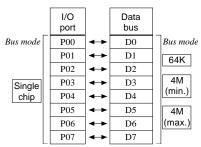


Fig. 3.6.1.1 Correspondence between data bus and I/O port

3.6.2 Address bus

The S1C88409 has a 22-bit external address bus (A0–A21). The terminals and output circuits of the address bus A0–A21 are shared with the output ports R00–R07 (=A0–A7), R10–R17 (=A8–A15) and R20–R25 (=A16–A21), and the function switches according to the bus mode setting.

In the single chip mode, the 22-bit terminals are all set as the output port terminals R00–R07, R10–R17 and R20–R25.

In the expanded 64K mode, 16-bit terminals within the 22 bits are set as the address bus A0–A15, while the remaining 6 bits, A16–A21, are set as output port R20–R25.

In the expanded 4M minimum and maximum modes, all of the 22-bit terminals are set as the address bus (A0–A21).

When the address bus is set, the data register and high impedance control register of each output port are disconnected from the output circuit and can be used as general-purpose data registers with the ability to read/write.

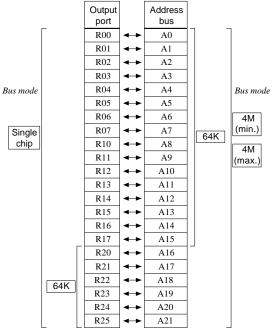


Fig. 3.6.2.1 Correspondence between address bus and output ports

3.6.3 Read (\overline{RD})/write (\overline{WR}) signals

The output terminals and output circuits for the read (\overline{RD}) /write (\overline{WR}) signals are shared with the output ports R26 and R27, and the function switches according to the bus mode setting. In the single chip mode, both the terminals are set as output port terminals and in other expanded modes, they are set as read (\overline{RD}) /write (\overline{WR}) signal output terminals. When they are set as read (\overline{RD}) /write (\overline{WR}) signal output terminals, the data register and high impedance control register for each output port (R26, R27) are disconnected from the output circuit and can be used as a general-purpose data register with the ability to read/write.

These two signals are output only when the memory area for the external device is being accessed. They are not output when the internal memory is accessed.

Refer to Section 3.6.5, "WAIT control", for the signal output timing.

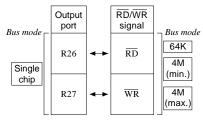


Fig. 3.6.3.1 Correspondence between read (\overline{RD}) /write (\overline{WR}) signal and output port

3.6.4 Chip enable (\overline{CE}) signal

The S1C88409 has a built-in address decoder which can output up to three chip enable (\overline{CE}) signals. Consequently, three devices equipped with a chip enable (\overline{CE}) or chip select (\overline{CS}) terminal can be directly connected without an external address decoder.

The three chip enable ($\overline{CE0}$ - $\overline{CE2}$) signal output terminals and output circuits are shared with output ports R30-R32. In the expanded modes, the function, either \overline{CE} or output port, can independently be selected by software according to the chips to be expanded.

When the chip enable (\overline{CE}) output is set, the data register and high impedance control register of the output port are disconnected from the output circuit and can be used as general-purpose data registers with the ability to read/write. In the single chip mode, they can be used as the output ports R30–R32.

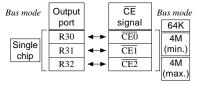


Fig. 3.6.4.1 Correspondence between \overline{CE} signals and output ports

The memory size assigned to three chip enable $\overline{(\overline{CE})}$ signals is determined by the bus mode setting.

In the expanded 64K mode, four decoder outputs can be selected by software according to the memory expanded.

Table 3.6.4.1 shows the addressable ranges which are assigned to the chip enable (\overline{CE}) signal in each mode.

When the internal memory area is accessed, the \overline{CE} signal is not output. Be aware that the part has been irregular setting.

External devices can be allocated to an area selected by an optional chip enable signal. It is not necessary to continue from a lower address of the memory space.

The chip enable signal is output only when the external memory area is being accessed. It is not output when the internal memory is accessed. Furthermore, when the CPU is in standby status (HALT, SLEEP), all the \overline{CE} signals go HIGH. It prohibits external memory access and gets the CPU into power save mode.

Refer to Section 3.6.5, "WAIT control", for the signal output timing.

Tuble 5.0.7.1 CEO-CE2 uuuless sellings	Table 3.6.4.1	$\overline{CE0} - \overline{CE2}$	address settings
--	---------------	-----------------------------------	------------------

(1) Expanded 64K mode + MCU mode

CE	Addressing range (selected with software)				
signal	8KB	16KB	32KB		
CEO	008000H-009FFFH	007000H-00AFFFH	008000H-00EFFFH		
CE1	00A000H-00BFFFH	00B000H-00EFFFH	_		
$\overline{\text{CE2}}$	00C000H-00DFFFH	—	—		

(2) Expanded 64K mode + MPU mode

CE	ŀ	Addressing range (se	elected with software)
signal	8KB	16KB	32KB	64KB
CEO	000000H-001FFFH	000000H-003FFFH	000000H-007FFFH	000000H-00EFFFH
CE1	002000H-003FFFH	004000H-007FFFH	008000H-00EFFFH	-
TE2	004000H-005FFFH	008000H-00BFFFH	—	-

(3) Expanded 4M minimum/maximum mode

CE	Addressing range (se	elected with software)
signal	MCU mode	MPU mode
CE0	C00000H-FFFFFH	000000H-00EFFFH, 010000H-3FFFFFH
CE1	400000H-7FFFFFH	400000H-7FFFFFH
CE2	800000H-BFFFFFH	800000H-BFFFFFH

3.6.5 WAIT control

In order to guarantee accessing of external low speed devices during high speed operation, the S1C88409 is equipped with a WAIT function that prolongs access time. (Refer to the "S1C88 Core CPU Manual" for details of the WAIT function.)

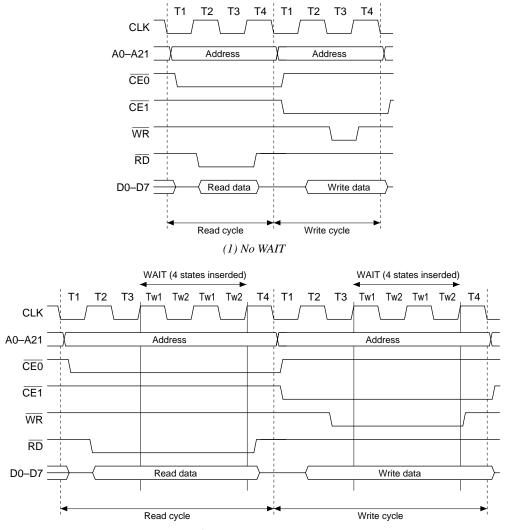
The WAIT state numbers to be inserted can be selected with software from four values as shown in Table 3.6.5.1.

Selection No.	1	2	3	4
Insert states	0	4	8	12

* The length of one state is 1/2 a cycle of the clock.

The WAIT states that are set with software are inserted between bus cycle states T3 and T4. Note, however, that WAIT states cannot be inserted when an internal register or internal memory is being accessed and when the CPU operates with the OSC1 oscillation clock (see Section 5.4, "Oscillation Circuit"). Consequently, WAIT state settings are invalid in the single chip mode.

Figure 3.6.5.1 shows the memory read/write timing charts.



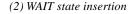


Fig. 3.6.5.1 Memory read/write cycle

CHAPTER 4 INITIAL RESET

To initialize the S1C88409 circuits, initial reset must be executed. This section explains the initial reset factor and the initial settings for internal registers.

4.1 Initial Reset Factors

There are two initial reset factors for the S1C88409 as shown below.

- (1) **RESET** terminal
- (2) Simultaneous LOW level input at input port terminals K00–K03.

Figure 4.1.1 shows the configuration of the initial reset circuit.

The CPU and peripheral circuits are initialized by means of initial reset factors. When the factor is canceled, the CPU commences reset exception processing. (See "S1C88 Core CPU Manual".)

When this occurs, reset exception processing vectors, Bank 0, 000000H–000001H from program memory are read out and the program (initialization routine) which begins at the readout address is executed.

4.1.1 **RESET** terminal

Initial reset can be done by executed externally inputting a LOW level to the $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ terminal. Be sure to maintain the $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ terminal at LOW level for the regulation time after the power on to assure the initial reset.

In addition, be sure to use the $\overrightarrow{\text{RESET}}$ terminal for the first initial reset after the power is turned on. The $\overrightarrow{\text{RESET}}$ terminal is equipped with a pull-up resistor. You can select whether or not to use by mask option.

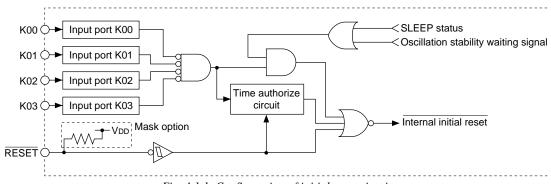


Fig. 4.1.1 Configuration of initial reset circuit

4.1.2 Simultaneous LOW level input at input port terminals K00–K03

Another way of executing initial reset externally is to input a LOW level simultaneously to the input ports (K00–K03) selected by mask option. Since there is a built-in time authorize circuit, be sure to maintain the designated input port terminal at LOW level for two seconds (when the oscillation frequency is fosc1 = 32.768 kHz) or more to perform the initial reset by means of this function.

However, the time authorize circuit is bypassed during the SLEEP (standby) status and oscillation stabilization waiting period, and initial reset is executed immediately after the simultaneous LOW level input to the designated input ports. The combination of input ports (K00–K03) that can

be selected by mask option are as follows:

- (1) Not use
- (2) K00 & K01
- (3) K00 & K01 & K02
- (4) K00 & K01 & K02 & K03

For instance, let's say that mask option (4) "K00 & K01 & K02 & K03" is selected.

When the input level at input ports K00–K03 is simultaneously LOW, initial reset will take place.

When using this function, make sure that the designated input ports do not simultaneously switch to LOW level while the system is in normal operation.

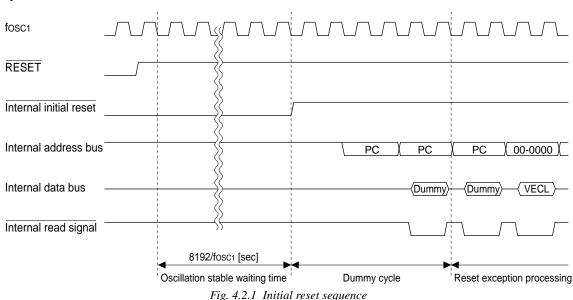
4.2 Initial Reset Sequence

After cancellation of the LOW level input to the $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ terminal, when the power is turned on, the start-up of the CPU is held back until the oscillation stabilization waiting time (8,192/fosc1 sec.) has elapsed.

Figure 4.2.1 shows the operating sequence following initial reset release.

Also, when using the initial reset by simultaneous LOW level input into the input port, you should be careful of the following points.

- (1) During SLEEP status, since the time authorization circuit is bypassed, an initial reset is triggered immediately after a LOW level simultaneous input value. In this case, the CPU starts after waiting the oscillation stabilization time, following cancellation of the LOW level simultaneous input.
- (2) Other than during SLEEP status, an initial reset will be triggered 1–2 seconds after a LOW level simultaneous input. In this case, since a reset differential pulse (64/fosc1 sec.) is generated inside the S1C88409, the CPU will start even if the LOW level simultaneous input status is not canceled.



4.3 Initial Settings at Initial Reset

Initial settings of internal registers

The internal registers in the CPU are initialized as follows during initial reset.

Register name	Symbol	Bit length	Initial value		
Data register A	А	8	Undefined		
Data register B	В	8	Undefined		
Index (data) register L	L	8	Undefined		
Index (data) register H	Н	8	Undefined		
Index register IX	IX	16	Undefined		
Index register IY	IY	16	Undefined		
Program counter	PC	16	Undefined*		
Stack pointer	SP	16	Undefined		
Base register	BR	8	Undefined		
Zero flag	Ζ	1	0		
Carry flag	С	1	0		
Overflow flag	V	1	0		
Negative flag	Ν	1	0		
Decimal flag	D	1	0		
Unpack flag	U	1	0		
Interrupt flag 0	IO	1	1		
Interrupt flag 1	I1	1	1		
New code bank register	NB	8	01H		
Code bank register	CB	8	Undefined*		
Expand page register	EP	8	00H		
Expand page register for IX	XP	8	00H		
Expand page register for IY	YP	8	00H		

Table 4.3.1 Initial settings

* The reset exception processing loads the value stored in Bank 0, 00000H–000001H into the PC. At the same time, the NB initial value 01H is loaded into CB.

Registers which are not initialized at initial reset should be initialized using software.

Stack

The stack pointer SP is undefined at initial reset. Be sure to initialize SP before subroutines and interrupts generate.

In the S1C88409, the stack page is fixed at Page 0. Therefore, reserve the stack area in the RAM expanded in Page 0 or the data memory area of the internal RAM (–00FEFFH).

Note: The display memory area configured by mask option may be used as data memory. However, the stack area cannot be assigned there.

Internal RAM (Data memory, Display memory)

Since the internal RAM is not initialized at initial reset, initialize with software.

System and terminal configuration

When the S1C88409 is used in the MCU mode, the bus mode is set to the single chip mode at initial reset. In the MPU mode, it is set to the mode selected by the mask option.

Refer to Section 1.4, "Pin Layout Diagram", for the terminal configuration depending on the bus mode setting.

Internal peripheral circuit

The internal peripheral circuits are initialized to prescribed status. Initialize with software if necessary.

Especially the input/output terminals of the peripheral circuits are all set as the output port terminals and the I/O port terminals. Switch them according to the peripheral circuit to be used. Refer to Section 5.1, "I/O Memory Map", or respective sections of the peripheral circuits for details of the status and initial values.

Interrupt

After initial reset, all the interrupts including NMI are masked until the appropriate values are written to the I/O memory addresses "00FF00H" and "00FF01H" to prevent malfunctions that may occur before setting the system configuration. Refer to Section 5.2, "System Controller and Bus Control", for the contents of the addresses.

CHAPTER 5 PERIPHERAL CIRCUITS AND OPERATION

The peripheral circuits of the S1C88409 are interfaced with the CPU in the memory mapped I/O method. Thus, the peripheral circuits can be controlled by using the memory operation instructions to access the I/O memory. This chapter explains the operation and control of the peripheral circuits, individually.

5.1 I/O Memory Map

Address	Bit	Name	14010	Function	1	0	Init	R/W	Comment
00FF00	D7	BSMD1	Bus mode (CPU			<u> </u>	0	R/W	Common
			BSMD1 BSN				, i		
MCU				1 4M(Maximum)					
mode	D6	BSMD0		0 4M(Minimum)			0	R/W	
	_			1 64K					
			0 0) Single chip					
	D5	CEMD1	Expanded 64K c	hip enable mode			1	R/W	Only for 64K bus
			CEMD1 CEM	•					mode
			1	1 –					
	D4	CEMD0	1 ($32K(\overline{CE0})$			1	R/W	
			0	$1 16K(\overline{CE0},\overline{CE1})$					
			0 0	$8K(\overline{CE0}-\overline{CE2})$					
	D3	-		_	-	-	-	-	"0" when being read
	D2	CE2	CE2(R32) C	Ē signal output enable/disable	CE2 enable	CE2 disable	1	R/W	In the single chip
	D1	CE1	CE1(R31) en	able: \overline{CE} signal output	CE1 enable	CE1 disable	1	R/W	mode, these setting
	D0	CE0	CE0(R30) _ di	sable: DC output (R3x)	CE0 enable	CE0 disable	1	R/W	are fixed at DC output
00FF00	D7	BSMD1	Bus mode (CPU	mode) selection			*	R/W	Initial setting can be
			BSMD1 BSM	AD0 Mode					selected from 3 types
MPU			1 1	1 4M(Maximum)					(64K, 4M min, 4M
mode	D6	BSMD0	1 (0 4M(Minimum)			*	R/W	max) by mask option
			0 1	1 64K					
			0 0	O Option selection					
	D5	CEMD1	Expanded 64K c	hip enable mode			1	R/W	Only for 64K bus
			CEMD1 CEM	MD0 Mode					mode
			1 1	$1 64K(\overline{CE0})$		L			
	D4	CEMD0	1 ($32K(\overline{CE0}, \overline{CE1})$			1	R/W	
			0 1	$1 16K(\overline{CE0}-\overline{CE2})$					
			0 0	$3 8K(\overline{CE0}-\overline{CE2})$					
	D3	-		-			-	-	"0" when being read
	D2	CE2		E signal output enable/disable	CE2 enable	CE2 disable	1	R/W	
	D1	CE1		able: CE signal output	CE1 enable	CE1 disable	1	R/W	
	D0	CE0	CE0(R30) di	sable: DC output (R3x)	CE0 enable	CE0 disable	1	R/W	
00FF01	D7	-		—	-	-	-	-	"0" when being read
	D6	-		-	-	-	-	-	
	D5	WT1	Wait state contro				0	R/W	
				Number of states					
			1 1	12(3 cycles)					-
	D4	WT0	1 0	8(2 cycles)			0	R/W	
			0 1	4(1 cycle)					
			0 0	No wait		0.001			
	D3		CPU operating c		OSC3	OSC1	0	R/W	
	D2	OSCC		n ON/OFF control	On	Off	0	R/W	
	D1	VD1C1	VD1 output level	-			0	R/W	
			VD1C1 VD1C						
	Dâ		1 1	4.2 V					{
	D0	VD1C0	1 0	3.2 V			0	R/W	
			0 1	1.6 V					
			0 0	2.4 V					

Table 5.1.1(a) I/O Memory map (00FF00H, 00FF01H)

Note: All the interrupts including NMI are masked until the appropriate values are written to both the "00FF00H" and "00FF01H" addresses.

CHAPTER 5: PERIPHERAL CIRCUITS AND OPERATION (I/O Memory Map)

Address	Bit	Name	Function	1	0	Init	R/W	Comment
00FF10	D7	PRPRT1	16-bit programmable timer 1 clock control	On	Off	0	R/W	
	D6	PST12	16-bit programmable timer 1 division ratio			0	R/W	
			PST12 PST11 PST10 (OSC3) (OSC1)					
			$\frac{10112}{1} \frac{10111}{1} \frac{10110}{1} \frac{(0000)}{(0000)} \frac{(00001)}{(00001)}$					
	D5	PST11	1 1 0 fosc3 / 1024 fosc1 / 64				R/W	
	20		1 0 1 fosc3 / 256 fosc1 / 32			Ū	10	
			1 0 0 fosc3 / 128 fosc1 / 16					
	D4	PST10	0 1 1 fosc3 / 64 fosc1 / 8				R/W	
	2.	10110	0 1 0 fosc3 / 32 fosc1 / 4 0 0 1 fosc3 / 8 fosc1 / 2			Ŭ	10 11	
			0 0 1 105C3 / 8 105C1 / 2 0 0 0 105C3 / 2 105C1 / 1					
	D3	PRPRT0	16-bit programmable timer 0 clock control	On	Off	0	R/W	
	D2	PST02	16-bit programmable timer 0 division ratio			0	R/W	
	22	10102	PST02 PST01 PST00 (OSC3) (OSC1)			Ŭ	10 11	
			$\frac{15102}{1} \frac{15101}{1} \frac{15100}{1} \frac{(0500)}{(0500)} \frac{(0500)}{(0500)} \frac{(0500)}{(0500)}$					
	D1	PST01	1 1 0 fosc3 / 1024 fosc1 / 64				R/W	
		10101	1 0 1 fosc3 / 256 fosc1 / 32			0	10,11	
			1 0 0 fosc3 / 128 fosc1 / 16					
	D0	PST00	0 1 1 fosc3 / 64 fosc1 / 8				R/W	
	00	1 0100	0 1 0 fosc3/32 fosc1/4			0	IC/ W	
			0 0 1 fosc3 / 8 fosc1 / 2 0 0 0 fosc3 / 2 fosc1 / 1					
00FF11	D7					_	-	"0" when being read
UUFFII	D7 D6	-	_	-	-			0 when being read
	D6 D5	_		-	-	-	-	
	D3 D4	_		-	-	_	-	
		-		-	-		– R/W	
	D3 D2	PRPR12 PST22	8-bit programmable timer clock control	On	Off	0		
	DZ	P3122	8-bit programmable timer division ratio			0	R/W	
			PST22 PST21 PST20 Division ratio					
	D4		1 1 1 fosc3 / 256 1 1 0 fosc3 / 128				DAV	
	D1	PST21	1 1 0 105C3 / 128 1 0 1 fosc3 / 64			0	R/W	
			$1 0 0 \text{fosc}_3 / 32$					
	DO		0 1 1 fosc3 / 16					
	D0	PST20	0 1 0 fosc3 / 8			0	R/W	
			0 0 1 fosc3/4					
			0 0 0 fosc3 / 2					
00FF12	D7	-	-	-	-	-	-	"0" when being read
	D6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	D5	-	_	-	-	-	-	
	D4	-	-	_	-	-	-	
	D3	-	_	-	-	-	-	
	D2	-	-	-	- C	-	-	
	D1	PRTF1	16-bit programmable timer 1 source clock selection	fosc1	fosc3	0	R/W	
005516	D0	PRTF0	16-bit programmable timer 0 source clock selection	fosc1	fosc3	0	R/W	
00FF13	D7	-	-	_	-	-	-	"0" when being read
	D6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	D5	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	D4	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	D3	PRAD	A/D converter clock control	On	Off		R/W	
	D2	PSAD2	A/D converter division ratio			0	R/W	
			$\frac{\text{PSAD2}}{1} \frac{\text{PSAD1}}{1} \frac{\text{PSAD0}}{1} \frac{\text{Division ratio}}{16}$				 	
	D1	PSAD1	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			0	R/W	
			$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$				ļ	
	D0	PSAD0	0 0 1 fosc3 / 2			0	R/W	
			0 0 0 fosc3 / 1					

Table 5.1.1(b) I/O Memory map (00FF10H-00FF13H)

CHAPTER 5: PERIPHERAL CIRCUITS AND OPERATION (I/O Memory Map)

Address	Bit	Name			F	unction	1	0	Init	R/W	Comment
00FF14	D7	PRFO1	FOUT1	output	control		On	Off	0	R/W	
	D6	PSF12	FOUT1	divisio	n ratio				0	R/W	
			PSF12	PSF11	PSF10	Division ratio					
			1	1	1	fosc1 / 128					
	D5	PSF11	1	1	0	fosc1 / 64			0	R/W	
			1	0	1	fosc1 / 32			0	10/11	
			1	0	0	fosc1 / 16					
			0	1	1	fosci / 8					
	D4	PSF10	0	1	0	fosc1 / 4			0	R/W	
			0	0	1	fosci / 2					
			0	0	0	fosci / 1					
	D3	PRFO3	FOUT3	3 output	control		On	Off	0	R/W	
	D2	PSF32	FOUT3	divisio	n ratio				0	R/W	
			PSF32	PSF31	PSF30	Division ratio					
			1	1	1	fosc3 / 128					
	D1	PSF31	1	1	0	fosc3 / 64			0	R/W	
	<u> </u>		1	0	1	fosc3 / 32			Ŭ	10	
			1	0	0	fosc3 / 16					
	D 0	PSF30	0	1	1	fosc3 / 8			0	R/W	
	D0	PSF30	0	1	0	fosc3 / 4			0	R/W	
			0	0	1	fosc3 / 2					
			0	0	0	fosc3 / 1					
00FF15	D7	-				-	-	-	-	-	"0" when being read
	D6	-				-	-	-	-	-	
	D5	-				-	-	-	-	-	
	D4	-				-	-	-	I	-	
	D3	-				-	-	-	-	-	
	D2	-				-	-	-	-	-	
	D1	PK11ON	EXCL)1 input	clock Ol	N/OFF control	On	Off	0	R/W	
	D0	PK10ON	EXCL	00 input	clock Ol	N/OFF control	On	Off	0	R/W	
00FF16	D7	_				_	-	_	_	_	"0" when being read
	D6	_				-	_	_	_	_	
	D5	-				-	-	-	_	_	
	D4	_				_	_	_	_	_	
	D3	PRTP	Touch	nanel co	ntroller o	clock control	On	Off	0	R/W	
	D2	PSTP2	-	-		clock ratio	0		0	R/W	
		10112				Division ratio			0	10/10	
	DA		1	×	× 15110	fosc3 / 16					
	D1	PSTP1	0	1	1	fosc3 / 8			0	R/W	
	-	+	0	1	0	fosc3 / 4				 	
	D0	PSTP0	0	0	1	fosc3 / 2			0	R/W	
			0	0	0	fosc3 / 1					

Table 5.1.1(c) I/O	Memory man	(00FF14H–00FF16H)

Address	Bit	Name	Table 5.1.1(d) 1/O Memory map Function	1		0	Init	R/W	Comment
00FF20	D7	PK11	K10-K13		PK10	v	0	R/W	Common
001120	D6	PK10	interrupt priority register		PK00		$\frac{0}{0}$	R/W	
	D0	PK01	K00–K07		PTM10	Priority	0	R/W	
	D3	PK00			PTM00		0	R/W	
	D4 D3	PTM11	interrupt priority register 16-bit programmable timer 1	1	1	Level 3	0	R/W	
	D3	PTM10		1	0		0	R/W	
			interrupt priority register			Level 2	-		
	D1 D0	PTM01 PTM00	16-bit programmable timer 0	0	1	Level 1	0	R/W R/W	
005504	-		interrupt priority register	0	0	Level 0	0		
00FF21	D7	PTM21	8-bit programmable timer		PTM20		0	R/W	
	D6	PTM20	interrupt priority register	PSI1	PSI0	D · · ·	0	R/W	
	D5	PSI1	Serial interface	PCTM1 P		Priority	0	R/W	
	D4	PSI0	interrupt priority register		PLCD0	level	0	R/W	
	D3	PCTM1	Clock timer	1	1	Level 3	0	R/W	
	D2	PCTM0	interrupt priority register	1	0	Level 2	0	R/W	
	D1	PLCD1	LCD controller	0	1	Level 1	0	R/W	
	D0	PLCD0	interrupt priority register	0	0	Level 0	0	R/W	
00FF22	D7	PAD1	A/D converter		PAD0	Priority	0	R/W	
	D6	PAD0	interrupt priority register	PTP1	PTP0	level	0	R/W	
	D5	PTP1	Touch panel controller	1	1	Level 3	0	R/W	
	D4	PTP0	interrupt priority register	1	0	Level 2	0	R/W	
	D3	-	-	0	1	Level 1	-	-	"0" when being read
	D2	-	-	0	0	Level 0	-	-	
	D1	-	-				-	-	
	D0	-	-				-	-	
00FF23	D7	EK13	K13 interrupt enable register				0	R/W	
	D6	EK12	K12 interrupt enable register				0	R/W	
	D5	EK11	K11 interrupt enable register				0	R/W	
	D4	EK10	K10 interrupt enable register	Interrupt is	s In	terrupt is	0	R/W	
	D3	EK0	K00–K07 interrupt enable register	enabled	d	lisabled	0	R/W	
	D2	-	_				-	-	"0" when being read
	D1	_	_				_	-	-
	D0	-	_				_	_	
00FF24	D7	ETU2	8-bit programmable timer				0	R/W	
			underflow interrupt enable register						
	D6	ETC1	16-bit programmable timer 1				0	R/W	
			compare match interrupt enable register						
	D5	ETU1	16-bit programmable timer 1				0	R/W	
	-	-	underflow interrupt enable register						
	D4	ETC0	16-bit programmable timer 0				0	R/W	
			compare match interrupt enable register	Interrupt is	s In	terrupt is			
	D3	ETU0	16-bit programmable timer 0	enabled		lisabled	0	R/W	
		2.00	underflow interrupt enable register	Shubied			ľ		
	D2	ESTX	Serial interface				0	R/W	
	02	LOTA	transmit completion interrupt enable register					10/ 11	
	D1	ESRX	Serial interface				0	R/W	
		LOIX						10/ 11	
	D0	ESEDD	receive completion interrupt enable register					D/W	
	00	ESERR	Serial interface				0	R/W	
005505	D7	ETCOS	receive error interrupt enable register					D/117	
00FF25	D7	ET60S	Clock timer 60 S interrupt enable register				0	R/W	
	D6	ECTM1	Clock timer 1 Hz interrupt enable register	_			0	R/W	
	D5	ECTM2	Clock timer 2 Hz interrupt enable register				0	R/W	
	D4	ECTM8	Clock timer 8 Hz interrupt enable register	Interrupt is		terrupt is	0	R/W	
	D3	ECTM32	Clock timer 32 Hz interrupt enable register	enabled	d	lisabled	0	R/W	
	D2	ELCD	LCD controller interrupt enable register				0	R/W	
	D1	-	-	_			-	-	"0" when being read
	D0	-	-				-	-	

Table 5.1.1(d) I/O Memory map (00FF20H–00FF25H)

Address	Bit	Name	Function	1	0	Init	R/W	Comment
00FF26	D7	EAD	A/D converter			0	R/W	
			conversion completion interrupt enable register					
	D6	ETPPD	Touch panel controller	1		0	R/W	
			pen-down interrupt enable register					
	D5	ETPDR	Touch panel controller		x , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	0	R/W	
			converted data update interrupt enable register	Interrupt is	Interrupt is			
	D4	-	_	enabled	disabled	-	-	"0" when being read
	D3	-	_			-	-	
	D2	-	_			-	-	
	D1	-	-			-	-]
	D0	-	-			-	-	
00FF27	D7	FK13	K13 interrupt factor flag	(R)	(R)	0	R/(W)	
	D6	FK12	K12 interrupt factor flag	Interrupt	Interrupt	0	R/(W)	
	D5	FK11	K11 interrupt factor flag	factor has	factor has not	0	R/(W)	
	D4	FK10	K10 interrupt factor flag	generated	generated	0	R/(W)	
	D3	FK0	K00–K07 interrupt factor flag			0	R/(W)	
	D2	-	-	(W)	(W)	-	-	"0" when being read
	D1	-	-	Reset	Invalid	-	-	
	D0	-	-			-	-	
00FF28	D7	FTU2	8-bit programmable timer			0	R/(W)	
			underflow interrupt factor flag					
	D6	FTC1	16-bit programmable timer 1	(R)	(R)	0	R/(W)	
			compare match interrupt factor flag	Interrupt	Interrupt			
	D5	FTU1	16-bit programmable timer 1	factor has	factor has not	0	R/(W)	
			underflow interrupt factor flag	generated	generated			
	D4	FTC0	16-bit programmable timer 0			0	R/(W)	
			compare match interrupt factor flag	+				
	D3	FTU0	16-bit programmable timer 0			0	R/(W)	
		FOTY	underflow interrupt factor flag	-				
	D2	FSTX	Serial interface	and the second sec	and the second se	0	R/(W)	
	D4	FODY	transmit completion interrupt factor flag	(W)	(W)	0	D (AL)	
	D1	FSRX	Serial interface	Reset	Invalid	0	R/(W)	
	DO		receive completion interrupt factor flag	-		0	D //W/	
	D0	FSERR	Serial interface			0	R/(W)	
00FF29	D7	FT60S	receive error interrupt factor flag	(R)	(B)	0	R/(W)	
006629	D7 D6	FCTM1	Clock timer 60 S interrupt factor flag Clock timer 1 Hz interrupt factor flag	Interrupt	(R) Interrupt	0	R/(W)	
	D0	FCTM2	Clock timer 2 Hz interrupt factor flag	factor has	factor has not	0	R/(W)	
	D3	FCTM2	Clock timer 8 Hz interrupt factor flag	generated	generated	0	R/(W)	
	D3	FCTM32	Clock timer 32 Hz interrupt factor flag	generated	generated	0	R/(W)	
	D2	FLCD	LCD controller interrupt factor flag	(W)	(W)	0	R/(W)	
	D1	-		Reset	Invalid	-	-	"0" when being read
	D0	_	_			_	-	,
00FF2A	D7	FAD	A/D converter			0	R/W	
			conversion completion interrupt factor flag	(R)	(R)			
	D6	FTPPD	Touch panel controller	Interrupt	Interrupt	0	R/W	
			pen-down interrupt factor flag	factor has	factor has not			
	D5	FTPDR	Touch panel controller	generated	generated	0	R/W	
			converted data update interrupt factor flag					
	D4	-	-	T		-	-	"0" when being read
	D3	-	_			-	-] -
	D2	-	_	(W) Basat	(W) Javolid	-	-]
	D1	-	_	Reset	Invalid	-	-]
	D0	-	_			-	-	

Table 5.1.1(e)	I/O Memory man	(00FF26H-00FF2AH)

			<i>Table 5.1.1(J)</i> 1/0 Memo	y map (0	0112011 00	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	·		1
Address	Bit	Name	Function		1	0	Init	R/W	Comment
00FF30	D7	MODE16	16-bit PTM 8-/16-bit mode selection		16-bit	$8-bit \times 2$	0	R/W	
	D6	-	-		-	-	-	-	"0" when being read
	D5	_	_		-	_	_	_	, č
	D4	_	_		_	_	_	_	
	D3	PTOUT0	16-bit PTM0 clock output control		On	Off	0	R/W	
	D2		16-bit PTM0 RUN/STOP control		Run	Stop	0	R/W	
	D1	PSET0	16-bit PTM0 preset		Preset	Invalid	0	W	"0" when being read
	D0	CKSEL0	-		-		0	R/W	0 when being read
005504	-		16-bit PTM0 input clock selection		External clock				
00FF31	D7	-	-		-	-	-	-	"0" when being read
	D6	-			-	-	-	-	
	D5	-	-		-	-	-	-	
	D4	-	-		-	-	-	-	
	D3	PTOUT1	16-bit PTM1 clock output control		On	Off	0	R/W	
	D2	PTRUN1	16-bit PTM1 RUN/STOP control		Run	Stop	0	R/W	
	D1	PSET1	16-bit PTM1 preset		Preset	Invalid	0	W	"0" when being read
	D0	CKSEL1	16-bit PTM1 input clock selection		External clock	Internal clock	0	R/W	
00FF32	D7	RDR07	16-bit programmable timer 0	D7(MSB)			1	R/W	Low-order 8 bits data
	D6	RDR06	reload data register	D6			1	R/W	in 16-bit mode
	D5	RDR05		D5			1	R/W	
	D4	RDR04		D4			1	R/W	
	D3	RDR03		D3			1	R/W	
	D3	RDR02		D3 D2			1	R/W	
	D1	RDR01		D1			1	R/W	
	D0	RDR00		D0(LSB)			1	R/W	
00FF33	D7	RDR17	16-bit programmable timer 1	D7(MSB)			1	R/W	High-order 8 bits data
	D6	RDR16	reload data register	D6			1	R/W	in 16-bit mode
	D5	RDR15		D5			1	R/W	
	D4	RDR14		D4			1	R/W	
	D3	RDR13		D3			1	R/W	1
	D2	RDR12		D2			1	R/W	
	D1	RDR11		D1			1	R/W	
	D0	RDR10		D0(LSB)			1	R/W	
00FF34	D7	CDR07	16-bit programmable timer 0	D7(MSB)			0	R/W	Low-order 8 bits data
	D6	CDR06	compare data register	D6			0		in 16-bit mode
	D0	CDR05		D5			$\frac{0}{0}$	R/W	III 10-bit mode
	D3			D3 D4					
		CDR04					0	R/W	
	D3	CDR03		D3			0	R/W	
	D2	CDR02		D2			0	R/W	
	D1	CDR01		D1			0	R/W	
	D0	CDR00		D0(LSB)			0	R/W	
00FF35	D7	CDR17	16-bit programmable timer 1	D7(MSB)			0	R/W	High-order 8 bits data
	D6	CDR16	compare data register	D6			0	R/W	in 16-bit mode
	D5	CDR15		D5			0	R/W	
	D4	CDR14		D4			0	R/W	
	D3	CDR13		D3			0	R/W	
	D2	CDR12		D2			0	R/W R/W	1
	D1	CDR11	1	D1			0	R/W	1
	D0	CDR10		D0(LSB)			0	R/W	1
00FF36	D7	PTM07	16-bit programmable timer 0	D7(MSB)			1	R	Low-order 8 bits data
	D7	PTM07	data register	D/(MSB) D6			1	R	in 16-bit mode
	D6 D5	PTM06 PTM05		D6 D5			1		in ro-on mode
								R	1
	D4	PTM04		D4			1	R	4
	D3	PTM03		D3			1	R	4
	D2	PTM02		D2			1	R	
	D1	PTM01		D1			1	R	
	D0	PTM00		D0(LSB)			1	R	
00FF37	D7	PTM17	16-bit programmable timer 1	D7(MSB)			1	R	High-order 8 bits data
	D6	PTM16	data register	D6			1	R	in 16-bit mode
	D5	PTM15		D5			1	R	1
	D4	PTM14		D4			1	R	1
	D3	PTM13		D3			1	R	1
	D2	PTM12		D3 D2			1	R	1
		PTM12 PTM11		D2 D1			+	+	1
	D1						1	R	1
1	D0	PTM10		D0(LSB)			1	R	

Table 5.1.1(f)	I/O Memory map (0	0FF30H-00)FF37H)
_			

Address	Bit	Name	Function		1	0	Init	R/W	Comment
00FF38	D7	_	_		_	_	-	_	"0" when being read
	D6	-	_		_	_	-	-	Ĩ
	D5	-	_		_	_	-	-	
	D4	_	_		_	_	-	-	
	D3	-	-		_	_	-	-	
	D2	PTOUT	8-bit programmable timer clock output control	ol	On	Off	0	R/W	
	D1	PSET	8-bit programmable timer preset		Preset	Invalid	-	W	"0" when being read
	D0	PRUN	8-bit programmable timer RUN/STOP contr	ol	Run	Stop	0	R/W	
00FF39	D7	RLD7	8-bit programmable timer	D7(MSB)			1	R/W	
	D6	RLD6	reload data register	D6			1	R/W	
	D5	RLD5		D5			1	R/W	
	D4	RLD4		D4			1	R/W	
	D3	RLD3		D3			1	R/W	
	D2	RLD2		D2			1	R/W	
	D1	RLD1		D1			1	R/W	
	D0	RLD0		D0(LSB)			1	R/W	
00FF3A	D7	PTD7	8-bit programmable timer	D7(MSB)			1	R	
	D6	PTD6	data register	D6			1	R	
	D5	PTD5		D5			1	R	
	D4	PTD4		D4			1	R	
	D3	PTD3		D3			1	R	
	D2	PTD2		D2			1	R]
	D1	PTD1		D1			1	R	
	D0	PTD0		D0(LSB)			1	R	

Table 5.1.1(g) I/O Memory map (00FF38H–00FF3AH)

Address	Bit	Name	Function	1	0	Init	R/W	Comment
00FF40	D7	SIOSEL	Serial I/F terminal selection	P14-P17	P10-P13	0	R/W	
	D6	EPR	Serial I/F parity enable	With parity	No parity	0	R/W	
	D5	PMD	Serial I/F parity mode selection	Odd	Even	0	R/W	
	D4	STPB	Serial I/F stop bit selection	2 bits	1 bit	0	R/W	
	D3	_	-	-	-	-	-	"0" when being read
	D2	SMD1	Serial I/F mode selection			0	R/W	
			SMD1 SMD0 Mode					
			1 1 8-bit asynchronous					
	D1	SMD0	1 0 7-bit asynchronous			0	R/W	
			0 1 Clock synchronous slave					
			0 0 Clock synchronous master					
	D0	ESIF	Serial I/F enable	Serial I/F	I/O port	0	R/W	
00FF41	D7	_	_	-	_	-	-	"0" when being read
	D6	FER	Serial I/F	Error	No error	0	R	Ŭ
			framing error flag	Reset (0)	Invalid		W	
	D5	PER	Serial I/F	Error	No error	0	R	
			parity error flag	Reset (0)	Invalid		W	
	D4	OER	Serial I/F	Error	No error	0	R	
			overrun error flag	Reset (0)	Invalid		W	-
	D3	RXTRG	Serial I/F	Run	Stop	0	R	
			receive trigger/status	Trigger	Invalid		W	
	D2	RXEN	Serial I/F receive enable	Enable	Disable	0	R/W	
	D1	TXTRG	Serial I/F	Run	Stop	0	R	
			transmit trigger/status	Trigger	Invalid		W	
	D0	TXEN	Serial I/F transmit enable	Enable	Disable	0	R/W	
00FF42	D7	TRXD7	Serial I/F D7(MSB)			×	R/W	TRXD7 is invalid in
	D6	TRXD6	transmit/receive data register D6			×	R/W	7-bit asynchronous
	D5	TRXD5	D5			×	R/W	mode
	D4	TRXD4	D4		-	×	R/W	
	D3	TRXD3	D3	High	Low	×	R/W	
	D2	TRXD2	D2			×	R/W	
	D1	TRXD1	D1			×	R/W	
	D0	TRXD0	D0(LSB)			×	R/W	
00FF43	D7	-	_	-	-	-	-	"0" when being read
	D6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	D5	-	_	-	_	-	-	
	D4	-	_	-	_	-	-	
	D3	IRTL	IrDA interface output logic inversion	Inverse	Normal	0	R/W	
	D2	IRIL	IrDA interface input logic inversion	Inverse	Normal	0	R/W	
	D1	IRST1	IrDA interface setting			0	R/W	Valid only when
			IRST1 IRST0 Setting					SIOSEL = "1" in
			1 1 Reserved (do not set)					asynchronous mode
1			1 0 IrDA interface			0	R/W	1
	D0	IRST0	1 0 IrDA interface					
	D0	IRSIU	0 1 Reserved (do not set)			Ĩ		

Table 5.1.1	(h) I/O	Memory	map	(00FF40H-00FF43H)

Address	Bit	Name	Function	1	0	Init	R/W	Comment
00FF50	D7	-	-	-	-	-	-	"0" when being read
	D6	-	_	-	-	-	-	
	D5	-	_	-	-	-	-	
	D4	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	D3	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	D2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	D1	TMRST	Clock timer reset	Reset	Invalid	-	W	
	D0	TMRUN	Clock timer RUN/STOP	Run	Stop	0	R/W	
00FF51	D7	TMD7	Clock timer data 1 Hz			0	R	
	D6	TMD6	Clock timer data 2 Hz			0	R	
	D5	TMD5	Clock timer data 4 Hz			0	R	
	D4	TMD4	Clock timer data 8 Hz	High	Low	0	R	
	D3	TMD3	Clock timer data 16 Hz	піgn	Low	0	R	
	D2	TMD2	Clock timer data 32 Hz			0	R	
	D1	TMD1	Clock timer data 64 Hz			0	R	
	D0	TMD0	Clock timer data 128 Hz			0	R	
00FF52	D7	-	-	-	-	-	-	"0" when being read
	D6	TMMD6	Clock timer data 10 sec (BCD)			0	R/W	
	D5	TMMD5				0	R/W	
	D4	TMMD4				0	R/W	
	D3	TMMD3	Clock timer data 1 sec (BCD)			0	R/W	
	D2	TMMD2				0	R/W	
	D1	TMMD1				0	R/W	
	D0	TMMD0				0	R/W	
00FF53	D7	WRWD	EWD, WDCL write enable	Write enable	Write disable	0	R/W	*1
	D6	EWD	Watchdog timer NMI enable	NMI enable	NMI disable	1	R/W	*1
	D5	WDCL	Watchdog timer input clock selection	fosc3/16	fosci/16	0	R/W	*1
	D4	-	_	-	-	-	-	"0" when being read
	D3	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	D2	-	-	-	_	-	-	
	D1	-	_	_	-	-	-]
	D0	WDRST	Watchdog timer reset	Reset	Invalid	-	W	

Table 5.1.1(i) I/O Memory map (00FF50H–00FF53H)

*1 Writing to EWD or WDCL is valid after "1" is written to WRWD. WRWD is automatically returns to "0" after writing to EWD or WDCL.

Address	Bit	Name	Function	1	0	Init	R/W	Comment
00FF54	D7	-	_	-	-	-	-	"0" when being read
	D6	BZSTP	One-shot buzzer forcibly stop	Forcibly stop	No operation	-	W	
	D5	BZSHT	One-shot buzzer trigger/status	Busy	Ready	0	R	
				Trigger	No operation	0	W	
	D4	SHTPW	One-shot buzzer duration width selection	125 msec	31.25 msec	0	R/W	
	D3	ENRTM	Envelope attenuation time	1 sec	0.5 sec	0	R/W	
	D2	ENRST	Envelope reset	Reset	No operation	-	W	"0" when being read
	D1	ENON	Envelope On/Off control	On	Off	0	R/W	*1
	D0	BZON	Buzzer output control	On	Off	0	R/W	
00FF55	D7	-	-	-	_	-	-	"0" when being read
	D6 D5 D4	DUTY2 DUTY1 DUTY0	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $			0	R/W R/W	
	D3	-	-	-	-	-	-	"0" when being read
	D2	BZFQ2	Buzzer frequency selection BZFQ2 BZFQ1 BZFQ0 Frequency (Hz) 0 0 0 4096.0			0	R/W	
	D1	BZFQ1	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			0	R/W	
	D0	BZFQ0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			0	R/W	

Table 5.1.1(j) I/O Memory map (00FF54H–00FF55H)

*1 ENON is reset to "0" during one-shot output.

Address	Bit	Name	Function	1	0	Init	R/W	Comment
00FF56	D7	-	_	-	-	-	-	"0" when being read
	D6	-	_	-	-	-	-	
	D5	-	_	-	-	-	-	
	D4	-	_	-	-	-	-	
	D3	SVD1	SVD criteria voltage setting			0	R/W	
	D2	SVD0	$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $			0	R/W	
	D1	SVDDT	SVD data	Low	Normal	0	R	
	D0	SCDON	SVD On/Off control	On	Off	0	R/W	

Table 5.1.1(k) I/O Memory map (00FF56H)

Address	Bit	Nomo	Eunotion	1	1	0	Init	R/W	Commont
		Name	Function						Comment
00FF60	D7	DISP	Display On/Off control		On	Off	0	R/W	
	D6	REV	Normal/Inverse display control		Inverse	Normal	0	R/W	
	D5	CKCN2	Scanning line frequency selection				0	R/W	
			CKCN2 CKCN1 CKCN0 POINT5 Frequency	,					
			$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	-					
			0 0 0 0 1 fosc / 1.5						
			0 0 0 1 0 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	'					
	D4	CKCN1	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$				0	R/W	
			$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$						
			$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$						
		CKCN0							
	D3	CKCNU					0	R/W	
			1 0 0 0 fosci / 5						
			1 0 0 1 fosci/5.5						
			1 0 1 0 fosci/6						
	D2	POINT5	1 0 1 1 fosc / 6.5	' F			0	R/W	
			1 1 0 0 fosc1/7				Ŭ	10,11	
			1 1 0 1 fosci / 7.5						
			1 1 1 0 fosc1/8						
			1 1 1 1 fosci / 8.5						
	D1	GRAY	Gray/B&W mode selection		Gray	B&W	0	R/W	
	D0	BITNO	8-bit/4-bit transfer selection		8 bits	4 bits	0	R/W	
00FF61	D7	-	_	-	-	-	-	_	"0" when being read
	D6	_				_	_	_	, mich being reau
		-	-		-	-			
	D5	-	-		-	_	-	-	
	D4	S1570AS	Hardware auto-transfer status		Busy	Standby	0	R	
	D3	LCDEN	LCD power On/Off control		On	Off	0	R/W	
	D2	S1570A	Hardware auto-transfer control		On	Off	0	R/W	
	D1	S1570O	One-shot transfer trigger/status		Busy	Standby	0	R	
		010100	one shot transfer trigger/status	F	Trigger	Invalid	0	W	
		04000			22				
	D0	S1606	Continuous refresh transfer control		On	Off	1	R/W	
00FF62	D7	-	-		-	_	-	-	"0" when being read
	D6	LBC6	Number of bytes per display line D6(N	MSB)			0	R/W	
	D5	LBC5	D5				0	R/W	
	D4	LBC4	D4				0	R/W	
	D3	LBC3	D3		High	Low	0	R/W	
	D2		 D2		Ingn	LOW			
	-	LBC2					0	R/W	
	D1	LBC1	D1				0	R/W	
	D0	LBC0	D0(L	LSB)			0	R/W	
00FF63	D7	SAD7	Display start address (lower 8 bits) D7				0	R/W	
	D6	SAD6	D6				0	R/W	
	D5	SAD5	D5				0	R/W	
	-		 D4						
	D4	SAD4			High	Low	0	R/W	
	D3	SAD3	D3		Ŭ		0	R/W	
	D2	SAD2	D2				0	R/W	
	D1	SAD1	DI				0	R/W	
	D0	SAD0	 D0				0	R/W	1
00FF64	D7	SAD15	Display start address (upper 8 bits) D15				0	R/W	
00.104	D6	SAD14	Display start address (upper 6 bits)				0	R/W	
	D5	SAD13	D13				0	R/W	
	D4	SAD12	D12		High	Low	0	R/W	
	D3	SAD11	D11		ingn	LOW	0	R/W	
	D2	SAD10	D10				0	R/W	
	D1	SAD9	D9				0	R/W	
	D0	SAD3	 D8				0	R/W	
005505									
00FF65	D7	SLT7	Total display lines D7				0	R/W	
	D6	SLT6	D6				0	R/W	
	D5	SLT5	D5				0	R/W	
	D4	SLT4	D4			-	0	R/W	
	D3	SLT3	D3		High	Low	0	R/W	
		SLT2	 D2						
	D2						0	R/W	
	D1	SLT1	D1				0	R/W	
	D0	SLT0	D0				0	R/W	

Table 5 1 $1(1)$	I/O Memory man	(<i>00FF60H–00FF65H</i>)
10010 5.1.1(1)	1/O memory mup	

Address	Bit	Name	Function		1	0	Init	R/W	Comment
00FF66	D7	-	_		-	-	-	-	"0" when being read
	D6	-	_		-	-	-	-	
	D5	-	_		-	-	-	-	
	D4	-	_		-	-	-	-	
	D3	-	_		-	-	-	-	
	D2	-	_		-	-	-	-	
	D1	-	_		-	-	-	-	
	D0	SLT8	Total display lines (MSB)		High	Low	0	R/W	
00FF67	D7	APADJ7	Address pitch adjustment	D7			0	R/W	
	D6	APADJ6		D6			0	R/W	
	D5	APADJ5		D5			0	R/W	
	D4	APADJ4		D4	TT: -1-	T	0	R/W	
	D3	APADJ3		D3	High	Low	0	R/W	
	D2	APADJ2		D2			0	R/W	
	D1	APADJ1		D1			0	R/W	
	D0	APADJ0		D0			0	R/W	
00FF68	D7	GS17	Gray scale (0,1) conversion code	D7			0	R/W	
	D6	GS16		D6			0	R/W	
	D5	GS15		D5			0	R/W	
	D4	GS14		D4	High	Low	0	R/W	
	D3	GS13		D3	nigii	LOW	0	R/W	
	D2	GS12		D2			0	R/W	
	D1	GS11		D1			0	R/W	
	D0	GS10		D0			0	R/W	
00FF69	D7	GS27	Gray scale (1,0) conversion code	D7			0	R/W	
	D6	GS26		D6			0	R/W	
	D5	GS25		D5			0	R/W	
	D4	GS24		D4	High	Low	0	R/W	
	D3	GS23		D3	mgn	Low	0	R/W	
	D2	GS22		D2			0	R/W	
	D1	GS21		D1			0	R/W	
	D0	GS20		D0			0	R/W	
00FF6A	D7	GS37	Gray scale (1,1) conversion code	D7			0	R/W	
	D6	GS36		D6			0	R/W	
	D5	GS35		D5			0	R/W	
	D4	GS34		D4	High	Low	0	R/W	
	D3	GS33		D3		20.1	0	R/W	
	D2	GS32		D2			0	R/W	
	D1	GS31		D1			0	R/W	
	D0	GS30		D0			0	R/W	

Table 5.1.1(m) I/O Memory map (00FF66H–00FF6AH)

Address	Bit	Name			F	unction		1	0	Init	R/W	Comment
00FF80	D7	ADRUN	A/D conv	version	start co	ntrol register		Start	Invalid	0	W	"0" when being read
	D6	-				-		_	_	_	_	_
	D5	-				-		_	_	_	_	
	D4	VRC	AVREF CO	ontrol (Touch p	amel controller)		Enable	Invalid	0	R/W	
	D3	VRO	AVREF SV	wich				On	Off	0	R/W	
	D2	CHS2	Analog ir	nput ch	annel se	lection				0	R/W	
						Input channel						
			1	1	1	AD7						
	D1	CHS1	1	1	0	AD6				0	R/W	1
			1	0	1	AD5						
			1	0 1	0	AD4						
	D0	CHS0	0	1	1 0	AD3 AD2				0	R/W	1
			0	0	1	AD1						
			0	Õ	0	AD0						
00FF81	D7	ADDR9	A/D conv	version	result		D9(MSB)			-	R	
	D6	ADDR8					D8			-	R	
	D5	ADDR7					D7				R	
	D4	ADDR6					D6			_	R	1
	D3	ADDR5					D5				R	
	D2	ADDR4					D4				R	
	D1	ADDR3					D3				R	
	D0	ADDR2					D2			_	R	
00FF82	D7	-				-		_	_	-	-	"0" when being read
	D6	-				-		_	_	_	-	1
	D5	-				_		_	_	-	-	
	D4	-				-		-	-	-	_	1
	D3	-				_		_	-	-	-	1
	D2	-				_		_	-	-	-	1
	D1	ADDR1	A/D conv	version	result		D1			-	R	
	D0	ADDR0					D0(LSB)				R	1

Table 5.1.1(n) I/O Memory map (00FF80H–00FF82H)

 Table 5.1.1(o)
 I/O Memory map (00FF90H-00FF91H)

Address	Bit	Name	Function		1	0	Init	R/W	Comment
00FF90	D7	-	_		-	-	-	-	"0" when being read
	D6	-	_		-	_	-	-	
	D5	-	_		-	-	-	-	
	D4	-	_		-	-	-	-	
	D3	-	_		-	-	-	-	
	D2	-	_		-	-	-	-	
	D1	-	_		-	-	-	-	
	D0	DAE	D/A conversion result analog output control		Enable	Disable	0	R/W	
00FF91	D7	DADR7	D/A converter D7((MSB)			0	R/W	
	D6	DADR6	D/A conversion output data register D6				0	R/W	
	D5	DADR5	D5				0	R/W	
	D4	DADR4	D4				0	R/W	
	D3	DADR3	D3				0	R/W	
	D2	DADR2	D2				0	R/W	
	D1	DADR1	D1				0	R/W	
	D0	DADR0	D0((LSB)			0	R/W	

Address	Bit	Name			Functio		<i>iory map</i> (e	1	0	Init	R/W	Comment
00FFA0	D7	Name			-			-		-	10,00	"0" when being read
UUFFAU	D7 D6	PDC	Pen-down o	ahaalr aa				Check	- Cancel	- 0	– R/W	Valid when "RST=0"
	D6	RST						Cancel	Reset	0	R/W	valid when KS1=0
	D3 D4	CONST	TPC circuit		DIIIIOI					0	-	
		-	Mode settir	ng				Constant-speed	Normal	-	R/W	"O"
	D3	AVN2	M		-			-	-	-		"0" when being read
	D2	AVINZ	Mean coun	-						0	K/W	Invalid when Normal
	D 4		AVN2 0	AVN1 0	AVN0 0	Mean c 16×					D AV	mode
	D1	AVN1	0	0	1	16×				0	R/W	
			0	1	0	16×4						
	D0	AVN0	0	1	1	16×1				0	R/W	
			1	×	×	16×	1					
00FFA1	D7	-			-			-	-	-	-	"0" when being read
	D6	-			-			-	-	-	-	
	D5	-			-			-	-	-	-	
	D4	-			-			-	-	-	-	
	D3	WAIT3	Voltage sta	bilizatio	n waiting	time settin	ıg			0	R/W	
			WAIT3	WAIT?	WAIT1	WAITO	Waiting time					
			0	0	0	0	$16 \times 1/f$					
			0	Õ	Õ	1	$16 \times 2/f$					
	D2	WAIT2	0	0	1	0	$16 \times 3/f$	[1	R/W	
			0	0	1	1	$16 \times 4/f$					
			0	1	0 0	0 1	$16 \times 5/f$ $16 \times 6/f$					
			0	1	1	0	$16 \times 7/f$					
	D1	WAIT1	0	1	1	1	$16 \times 8/f$			0	R/W	
			1	0	0	0	$16 \times 9/f$					
			1	0	0 1	1 0	$16 \times 10/f$ $16 \times 11/f$					
			1	0	1	1	$16 \times 11/1$ $16 \times 12/f$					
	D0	WAITO	1	1	0	0	$16 \times 12/1$ $16 \times 13/f$			0	R/W	
	-		1	1	0	1	$16 \times 14/f$					
			1	1	1	0	$16 \times 15/f$					
			1	1	1	1	$16 \times 16/f$					
00FFA2	D7	-			_			_	_	-	_	"0" when being read
	D6	-			_			_	_	-	_	
	D5	_			_			_	_	_	_	
	D4	-			_			_	_	-	_	
	D3	CND3	Noise judgi	ment thr	eshold val	ue setting				1	R/W	
						-						
				CND2		CND0	Value 4					
			0	0 0	0 0	0 1	4 8					
	D2	CND2	0	0	1	0	12				R/W	
		0.102	0	0	1	1	16			Ŭ	10.11	
			0	1	0	0	20					
			0	1	0	1	24					
	D1		0	1	1 1	0	28 32				D/W	
		CND1	1	0	0	0	36				R/W	
			1	0	0	1	40					
			1	0	1	0	44					
			1	0	1 0	1 0	48 52					
	D0	CND0	1	1	0	0	52 56			0	R/W	
			1	1	1	0	60					
			1	1	1	1	64					

Table 5.1.1 (n)	I/O Memory	v man	(00FFA0H-00FFA2H)
1000 J.1.1(p)	no memory	map	001 111011 001 111211)

Address	Bit	Name	-	1.0000 01	Functi		(1	0	Init	R/W	Comment
00FFA3	D7	INAILIE			Funct					-		"0" when being read
UUFFA3	D7 D6	-			_			-	-	-	-	U when being read
					-			-	-	-	-	
	D5	-			-			-	-	-	-	-
	D4	-	n :		-	1		-	-	-	-	
	D3	PUD3	Pen-up de	ecision thr	eshold va	lue setting				1	R/W	
			PUD3	PUD2	PUD1	PUD0	Value					
			0	0	0	0	4					
			0	0	0	1	8					
	D2	PUD2	0	0 0	1 1	0 1	12			0	R/W	
			0	0	0	0	16 20					
			0	1	ŏ	1	24					
			0	1	1	0	28					
	D1	PUD1	0	1	1	1	32			1	R/W	
			1	0 0	0 0	0 1	36 40					
			1	0	1	0	40 44					
			1	0	1	1	48				L]
	D0	PUD0	1	1	0	0	52			0	R/W]
			1	1	0	1	56					
			1	1 1	1	0 1	60 64					
				1	1	1	04					
00FFA4	D7	MVML3	Middle-lo	ow-speed i	udgment	threshold	value setting			0	R/W	Invalid in
												constant-speed mode
							Value					MVH≥MVMH
			0	0 0	0 0	0 1	2 4					MVMH≥MVML
	D6	MVML2	0	0	1	0	4 6	-		1	R/W	MVML≥MVL
	20		0	0	1	1	8			1	10, 14	
			0	1	0	0	10					
			0	1	0	1	12					
	D5	MVML1	0	1 1	1	0 1	14 16				R/W	-
	00		1	0	0	0	18				K/W	
			1	0	Ő	1	20					
			1	0	1	0	22					
			1	0	1	1	24	-				
	D4	MVML0	1	1 1	0 0	0 1	26 28			0	R/W	
			1	1	1	0	28 30					
			1	1	1	1	32					
										-		
	D3	MVL3	Low-spee	ed judgme	nt thresho	ld value se	etting			0	R/W	Invalid in
			MVL3	MVL2	MVL1	MVL0	Value					constant-speed mode
			0	0	0	$-\frac{WVL0}{0}$	2					MVH≥MVMH
			0	0	0	1	4	l				MVMH≥MVML
	D2	MVL2	0	0	1	0	6			0	R/W	MVML≥MVL
			0	0 1	1 0	1 0	8 10					
			0	1	0	0	10 12					
			0	1	1	0	12					
	D1	MVL1	0	1	1	1	16			1	R/W	1
			1	0	0	0	18					
			1	0	0	1	20					
			1	0 0	1 1	0 1	22 24					
	D0	MVL0	1	1	0	0	24 26	+		0	R/W	1
	20		1	1	Ő	1	28				10,11	
			1	1	1	0	30					
			1	1	1	1	32					
										1		1

Table 5.1.1 (a)	I/O Memory map	(00FFA3H–00FFA4H)
10010 5.1.1(9)	no memory map	

Address	Bit	Name			Functi		nory map (0	1	0	Init	R/W	Comment
00FFA5	Dīt D7	MVH3	High-spe	ed indome			etting	1	0	1		Invalid in
										-		constant-speed mode
			MVH3 0	<u>MVH2</u> 0	<u>MVH1</u> 0	<u>MVH0</u> 0	Value 2					NVH≥MVMH
			0	0	0	1	4					MVMH≥MVML
	D6	MVH2	0	0	1	0	6			0	R/W	MVML≥MVL
			0	0 1	1 0	1 0	8 10					
			0	1	0	1	10					
			0	1	1	0	14				L	
	D5	MVH1	0	1	1	1	16			0	R/W	
			1	0	0	0 1	18 20					
			1	0	1	0	22					
			1	0	1	1	24				ļ	
	D4	MVH0	1	1 1	0 0	0 1	26 28			0	R/W	
			1	1	1	0	30					
			1	1	1	1	32					
	D3	MVMH3	Middle-h	igh-speed	judgment	threshold	value setting			0	R/W	Invalid in
		_										constant-speed mode
			0 0	$\frac{MVMH2}{0}$	$\frac{MVMH1}{0}$	<u>MVMH0</u> 0	Value 2					MVH≥MVMH
			0	0	0	1	4					MVMH≥MVML
	D2	MVMH2	0	0	1	0	6			1	R/W	MVML≥MVL
			0	0	1 0	1	8 10					
			0	1 1	0	0 1	10					
			0	1	1	0	14				L	
	D1	MVMH1	0	1	1	1	16			1	R/W	
			1	0 0	0 0	0 1	18 20					
			1	Ő	1	0	22					
			1	0	1	1	24					
	D0	MVMH0	1	1 1	0	0 1	26 28			0	R/W	
			1	1	1	0	30					
			1	1	1	1	32					
00FFA6	D7	-			-			-	-	-	-	"0" when being read
	D6	-			-			-	-	-	-	
	D5	-			-			-	-	-	-	
	D4	-	Tratas 1.2		-			-	-	-	-	
	D3	IVL3	interval ti	me setting	3					0	R/W	
			IVL3	IVL2		IVL0	Interval time					
			0	0 0	0 0	0 1	$128 \times 1 \times 2$					
	D2	IVL2	0	0	1	0	× 2 × 3	+		0	R/W	
			0	0	1	1	$\times 4$					
			0	1 1	0	0	$\times 5 \times 6$					
			0	1	1	0	× 0 × 7					
	D1	IVL1	0	1	1	1	$\times 8$			1	R/W	1
			1	0	0	0	×9					
			1	0 0	0 1	1 0	$\times 10 \times 11$					
			1	0	1	1	$\times 11 \times 12$				L	
	D0	IVL0	1	1	0	0	×13			0	R/W	
			1	1 1	0 1	1 0	$\times 14 \times 15$					
			1	1	1	1	× 15 × 16					

Table $5.1.1(r)$	I/O Memory map	(00FFA5H–00FFA6H)
10010 2.1.1(1)	no monory map	

Address	Bit	Name	Function		1	0	Init	R/W	Comment
00FFA7	D7	-	_		-	_	_	_	"0" when being read
	D6	-	_		_	_	-	_	
	D5	-	_		-	-	-	-	
	D4	_	_		_	_	-	-	
	D3	-	_		_	_	-	_	
	D2	-	_		_	_	-	-	
	D1	-	_		_	_	-	_	
	D0	PEN	Pen-up/pen-down status		Pen-down	Pen-up	0	R	
00FFA8	D7	DX11	X coordinate data	D11(MSB)			0	R	
	D6	DX10		D10			0	R	
	D5	DX9		D9			0	R	
	D4	DX8		D8			0	R	
	D3	DX7		D7			0	R	
	D2	DX6		D6			0	R	
	D1	DX5		D5			0	R	
	D0	DX4		D4			0	R	
00FFA9	D7	-	_				-	-	"0" when being read
	D6	-	_				-	-	
	D5	-	_				-	-	
	D4	-	_				-	-	
	D3	DX3	X coordinate data	D3			0	R	
	D2	DX2		D2			0	R	
	D1	DX1		D1			0	R	
	D0	DX0		D0(LSB)			0	R	
00FFAA	D7	DY11	Y coordinate data	D11(MSB)			0	R	
	D6	DY10		D10			0	R	
	D5	DY9		D9			0	R	
	D4	DY8		D8			0	R	
	D3	DY7		D7			0	R	
	D2	DY6		D6			0	R	
	D1	DY5		D5			0	R	
	D0	DY4		D4			0	R	
00FFAB	D7	-	_				-	-	"0" when being read
[D6	-	_				-	-	
[D5	-	-				-	-	
[D4	-	-				-	-	
[D3	DY3	Y coordinate data	D3			0	R	
[D2	DY2		D2			0	R	
	D1	DY1		D1			0	R	
	D0	DY0		D0(LSB)			0	R	

Table 5.1.1(s) I/O Memory map (00FFA7H–00FFABH)

Address	Bit	Name	Function	1	0	Init	R/W	Comment
00FFC0	D7	SIK07	K07 interrupt selection register			0	R/W	
	D6	SIK06	K06 interrupt selection register			0	R/W	
	D5	SIK05	K05 interrupt selection register			0	R/W	
	D4	SIK04	K04 interrupt selection register	Interrupt	Interrupt	0	R/W	
	D3	SIK03	K03 interrupt selection register	is enabled	is disabled	0	R/W	
	D2	SIK02	K02 interrupt selection register			0	R/W	
	D1	SIK01	K01 interrupt selection register			0	R/W	
	D0	SIK00	K00 interrupt selection register			0	R/W	
00FFC1	D7	KCP07	K07 input comparison register			1	R/W	
	D6	KCP06	K06 input comparison register			1	R/W	
	D5	KCP05	K05 input comparison register			1	R/W	
	D4	KCP04	K04 input comparison register	Falling edge	Rising edge	1	R/W	
	D3	KCP03	K03 input comparison register	generates	generates	1	R/W	
	D2	KCP02	K02 input comparison register	interrupt	interrupt	1	R/W	
	D1	KCP01	K01 input comparison register			1	R/W	
	D0	KCP00	K00 input comparison register			1	R/W	
00FFC2	D7	-	-	-	-	-	-	"0" when being read
	D6	-	_	-	-	-	-	
	D5	-	_	-	-	-	-	
	D4	-	_	-	-	-	-	
	D3	KCP13	K13 input comparison register	Falling adap	Dising adag	1	R/W	
	D2	KCP12	K12 input comparison register	Falling edge	Rising edge	1	R/W	
	D1	KCP11	K11 input comparison register	generates	generates	1	R/W	
	D0	KCP10	K10 input comparison register	interrupt	interrupt	1	R/W	
00FFC3	D7	K07D	K07 input port data			-	R	
	D6	K06D	K06 input port data			_	R	
	D5	K05D	K05 input port data			_	R	
	D4	K04D	K04 input port data	xx: 1	, T		R	
	D3	K03D	K03 input port data	High	Low	-	R	
	D2	K02D	K02 input port data				R	
	D1	K01D	K01 input port data			_	R	
	D0	K00D	K00 input port data			-	R	
00FFC4	D7	-	-	-	-	-	-	"0" when being read
	D6	-	_	_	-	-	-	
	D5	-	_	-	-	-	-	
	D4	-	_	-	-	-	-	
	D3	K13D	K13 input port data			-	R	
	D2	K12D	K12 input port data	· · ·	Ŧ	_	R	
	D1	K11D	K11 input port data	High	Low		R	
	D0	K10D	K10 input port data			-	R	

 Table 5.1.1(t)
 I/O Memory map (00FFC0H-00FFC4H)

Address	Bit	Name	Function	1	0	Init	R/W	Comment
00FFD0	D7	HZR07	R07 high impedance control register			1	R/W	
	D6	HZR06	R06 high impedance control register			1	R/W	
	D5	HZR05	R05 high impedance control register			1	R/W	
	D4	HZR04	R04 high impedance control register	High	Comple-	1	R/W	
	D3	HZR03	R03 high impedance control register	impedance	mentary	1	R/W	
	D2	HZR02	R02 high impedance control register			1	R/W	
	D1	HZR01	R01 high impedance control register			1	R/W	
	D0	HZR00	R00 high impedance control register			1	R/W	
00FFD1	D7	HZR17	R17 high impedance control register			1	R/W	
	D6	HZR16	R16 high impedance control register			1	R/W	
	D5	HZR15	R15 high impedance control register			1	R/W	
	D4	HZR14	R14 high impedance control register	High	Comple-	1	R/W	
	D3	HZR13	R13 high impedance control register	impedance	mentary	1	R/W	
	D2	HZR12	R12 high impedance control register			1	R/W	
	D1	HZR11	R11 high impedance control register			1	R/W	
	D0	HZR10	R10 high impedance control register			1	R/W	
00FFD2	D7	HZR27	R27 high impedance control register			1	R/W	
	D6	HZR26	R26 high impedance control register			1	R/W	
	D5	HZR25	R25 high impedance control register			1	R/W	
	D4	HZR24	R24 high impedance control register	High	Comple-	1	R/W	
	D3	HZR23	R23 high impedance control register	impedance	mentary	1	R/W	
	D2	HZR22	R22 high impedance control register			1	R/W	
	D1	HZR21	R21 high impedance control register			1	R/W	
	D0	HZR20	R20 high impedance control register			1	R/W	
00FFD3	D7	-	-	_	-	-	-	"0" when being read
	D6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	D5	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	D4	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	D3	-	-	-	_	-	-	
	D2	HZR32	R32 high impedance control register	High	Comple-	1	R/W	
	D1	HZR31	R31 high impedance control register	impedance	mentary	1	R/W	
	D0	HZR30	R30 high impedance control register	impedance	mentary	1	R/W	
00FFD4	D7	-	-	-	-	-	-	"0" when being read
	D6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	D5	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	D4	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	D3	-		_	_	-	_	
	D2	HZR42	R42 high impedance control register	High	Comple-	1	R/W	
	D1	HZR41	R41 high impedance control register	High impedance	mentary	1	R/W	
	D0	HZR40	R40 high impedance control register	mpedance	mentary	1	R/W	

Table 5.1 $I(u)$	I/O Memory man	(00FFD0H-00FFD4H)
Iunic J.I.I(u)	1/O memory map	

Address	Bit	Name	Function	1	0	Init	R/W	Comment
00FFD5	D7	R07D	R07 output port data register			1	R/W	
	D6	R06D	R06 output port data register			1	R/W	
	D5	R05D	R05 output port data register			1	R/W	
	D4	R04D	R04 output port data register	TT: - 1	T	1	R/W	
	D3	R03D	R03 output port data register	High	Low	1	R/W	
	D2	R02D	R02 output port data register			1	R/W	
	D1	R01D	R01 output port data register			1	R/W	
	D0	R00D	R00 output port data register			1	R/W	
00FFD6	D7	R17D	R17 output port data register			1	R/W	
	D6	R16D	R16 output port data register			1	R/W	
	D5	R15D	R15 output port data register			1	R/W	
	D4	R14D	R14 output port data register	High	Low	1	R/W	
	D3	R13D	R13 output port data register	High	LOW	1	R/W	
	D2	R12D	R12 output port data register			1	R/W	
	D1	R11D	R11 output port data register			1	R/W	
	D0	R10D	R10 output port data register			1	R/W	
00FFD7	D7	R27D	R27 output port data register			1	R/W	
	D6	R26D	R26 output port data register			1	R/W	
	D5	R25D	R25 output port data register			1	R/W	
	D4	R24D	R24 output port data register	High		1	R/W	
	D3	R23D	R23 output port data register	nigii	LOW	1	R/W	
	D2	R22D	R22 output port data register			1	R/W	
	D1	R21D	R21 output port data register			1	R/W	
	D0	R20D	R20 output port data register			1	R/W	
00FFD8	D7	-	-	_	_	-	-	"0" when being read
	D6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	D5	-	-	-	_	-	-	
	D4	-	-	_	_	-	-	
	D3	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	D2	R32D	R32 output port data register			1	R/W	
	D1	R31D	R31 output port data register	High	Low	1	R/W	
	D0	R30D	R30 output port data register			1	R/W	
00FFD9	D7	-	-	-	-	-	-	"0" when being read
	D6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	D5	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	D4	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	D3	-	_	-	-	-	-	
	D2	R42D	R42 output port data register			1	R/W	
	D1	R41D	R41 output port data register	High	Low	1	R/W	
	D0	R40D	R40 output port data register			1	R/W	

Table 5.1.1(v) 1/0	O Memory map	(00FFD5H–00FFD9H)
--------------------	--------------	-------------------

Address	Bit	Name	Function	1	0	Init	R/W	Comment
00FFE0	D7	IOC07	P07 I/O control register			0	R/W	
	D6	IOC06	P06 I/O control register			0	R/W	
	D5	IOC05	P05 I/O control register			0	R/W	
	D4	IOC04	P04 I/O control register	Ontract	Incont	0	R/W	
	D3	IOC03	P03 I/O control register	Output	Input	0	R/W	
	D2	IOC02	P02 I/O control register			0	R/W	
	D1	IOC01	P01 I/O control register			0	R/W	
	D0	IOC00	P00 I/O control register			0	R/W	
00FFE1	D7	IOC17	P17 I/O control register			0	R/W	
	D6	IOC16	P16 I/O control register			0	R/W	
	D5	IOC15	P15 I/O control register			0	R/W	
	D4	IOC14	P14 I/O control register			0	R/W	
	D3	IOC13	P13 I/O control register	Output	Input	0	R/W	
	D2	IOC12	P12 I/O control register			0	R/W	
	D1	IOC11	P11 I/O control register			0	R/W	
	D0	IOC10				0	R/W	
00FFE2	D0	-	P10 I/O control register	_	_	-		"0" when being read
VUI FEZ			-			-	-	"0" when being read
	D6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	D5	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	D4	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	D3	IOC23	P23 I/O control register			0	R/W	
	D2	IOC22	P22 I/O control register	Output	Input	0	R/W	
	D1	IOC21	P21 I/O control register	1		0	R/W	
	D0	IOC20	P20 I/O control register			0	R/W	
00FFE3	D7	IOC37	P37 I/O control register			0	R/W	
	D6	IOC36	P36 I/O control register			0	R/W	
	D5	IOC35	P35 I/O control register			0	R/W	
	D4	IOC34	P34 I/O control register	Output	Input	0	R/W	
	D3	IOC33	P33 I/O control register	Output	input	0	R/W	
	D2	IOC32	P32 I/O control register			0	R/W	
	D1	IOC31	P31 I/O control register			0	R/W	
	D0	IOC30	P30 I/O control register			0	R/W	
00FFE4	D7	P07D	P07 I/O port data register			1	R/W	
	D6	P06D	P06 I/O port data register			1	R/W	
	D5	P05D	P05 I/O port data register			1	R/W	
	D4	P04D	P04 I/O port data register	*** 1		1	R/W	
	D3	P03D	P03 I/O port data register	High	Low	1	R/W	
	D2	P02D	P02 I/O port data register			1	R/W	
	D1	P01D	P01 I/O port data register			1	R/W	
	D0	P00D	P00 I/O port data register			1	R/W	
00FFE5	D7	P17D	P17 I/O port data register			1	R/W	
	D6	P16D	P16 I/O port data register			1	R/W	
	D5	P15D	P15 I/O port data register			1	R/W	
	D4	P14D	P14 I/O port data register			1	R/W	
	D3	P13D	P13 I/O port data register	High	Low	1	R/W	
	D2	P12D	P12 I/O port data register			1	R/W	
	D1	P11D	P11 I/O port data register			1	R/W	
	D0	P10D	P10 I/O port data register			1	R/W	
00FFE6	D7	-	-	_	_	-	-	"0" when being read
0011 20	D7 D6	_			_	-		when being read
	D6 D5			-	-	-	-	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	
	D4	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	D3	P23D	P23 I/O port data register			1	R/W	
	D2	P22D	P22 I/O port data register	High	Low	1	R/W	
	D1	P21D	P21 I/O port data register	0		1	R/W	
	D0	P20D	P20 I/O port data register			1	R/W	

Table 5.1.1(w) I/O Memory map (00FFE0H–00FFE6H)

Note: At initial reset, the data registers at addresses "00FFE4H", "00FFE5H" and "00FFE6H" are set to "1".

Address	Bit	Name	Function	1	0	Init	R/W	Comment
00FFE7	D7	P37D	P37 I/O port data register			1	R/W	
	D6	P36D	P36 I/O port data register			1	R/W	
	D5	P35D	P35 I/O port data register			1	R/W	
	D4	P34D	P34 I/O port data register	TT:-1	T	1	R/W	
	D3	P33D	P33 I/O port data register	High	Low	1	R/W	
	D2	P32D	P32 I/O port data register			1	R/W	
	D1	P31D	P31 I/O port data register			1	R/W	
	D0	P30D	P30 I/O port data register			1	R/W	
00FFE8	D7	PAD7	P37 A/D converter input control			0	R/W	
	D6	PAD6	P36 A/D converter input control			0	R/W	
	D5	PAD5	P35 A/D converter input control			0	R/W	
	D4	PAD4	P34 A/D converter input control	A/D converter	L/O mont	0	R/W	
	D3	PAD3	P33 A/D converter input control	input	I/O port	0	R/W	
	D2	PAD2	P32 A/D converter input control			0	R/W	
	D1	PAD1	P31 A/D converter input control			0	R/W	
	D0	PAD0	P30 A/D converter input control			0	R/W	
00FFE9	D7	PDA7	P37 D/A converter output control	D/A converter	L/O mont	0	R/W	
	D6	PDA6	P36 D/A converter output control	output	I/O port	0	R/W	
	D5	-	_	-	-	-	-	"0" when being read
	D4	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	D3	-	_	-	-	-	-	
	D2	-	_	-	_	-	-	
	D1	-	_	-	_	-	-	
	D0	-	_	-	-	-	-	

Table 5.1.1(x) I/O Memory map (00FFE7H–00FFE9H)

Note: At initial reset, the data register at address "00FFE7H" is set to "1".

5.2 System Controller and Bus Control

The system controller is a control unit which sets the bus mode according to the system configuration such as the external memory.

The software can set the following items to control the system.

(1) Bus mode (CPU mode)

- (2) Chip enable (\overline{CE}) signal output
- (3) WAIT state for external memory

The following explains the settings.

5.2.1 Bus mode settings

The S1C88409 has four bus modes as shown in Section 3.5.2, "Bus mode". The bus mode should be set according to the capacity of the memory expanded.

The bus mode can be set by writing to the BSMD register (two bits) as shown in Table 5.2.1.1.

At initial reset, the bus mode is set as follows:

MCU mode:

At initial reset, the S1C88409 is set in the single chip mode.

Accordingly, the system is activated by the program written to the internal ROM in the MCU mode even if the external memory has been expanded.

When the external memory has been expanded, set the corresponding bus mode with the initial routine written in the internal ROM.

MPU mode:

When the MPU mode is used, the expanded mode (expanded 64K mode, expanded 4M minimum mode or expanded 4M maximum mode) at initial reset, has to have been previously selected by the mask option.

Set it according to the system configuration.

The function of I/O terminals is set as shown in Table 5.2.1.2 depending on the mode selection.

Setting value		Bus mode	Configuration of external memory
BSMD1	BSMD0	Bus mode	Conliguration of external memory
1	1	Expanded 4M maximum mode	ROM+RAM>64K bytes (Program>64K bytes)
1	0	Expanded 4M minimum mode	ROM+RAM>64K bytes (Program≤64K bytes)
0	1	Expanded 64K mode	ROM+RAM≤64K bytes
0	0	Single chip mode (MCU)	None
		Optional setting of one of the expanded modes (MPU)	See above

Table 5.2.1.1 Bus mode settings

* The single chip mode can be set only when the S1C88409 is used in the MCU mode.

In the MPU mode, the single chip mode cannot be set since the MPU mode does not use the internal ROM.

When using the S1C88409 in the MPU mode, it is necessary to select the bus mode at initial reset (and when the BSMD register is set to "0") by mask option from the three types of expanded modes: expanded 64K mode, expanded 4M minimum mode and expanded 4M maximum mode. Select the expanded 4M maximum mode, when the MPU mode is not used.

Tamatan		Bus mode				
Terminal	Single chip	Expanded 64K	Expanded 4M			
R00	Output port R00	Address bus A0				
R01	Output port R01	Address bus A1				
R02	Output port R02	Address bus A2				
R03	Output port R03	Address bus A3				
R04	Output port R04	Address bus A4				
R05	Output port R05	Address bus A5				
R06	Output port R06	Address	s bus A6			
R07	Output port R07	Address	s bus A7			
R10	Output port R10	Address	s bus A8			
R11	Output port R11	Address	s bus A9			
R12	Output port R12	Address bus A10				
R13	Output port R13	Address bus A11				
R14	Output port R14	Address bus A12				
R15	Output port R15	Address bus A13				
R16	Output port R16	Address bus A14				
R17	Output port R17	Address bus A15				
R20	Output	port R20	Address bus A16			
R21	Output	port R21	Address bus A17			
R22	Output	port R22	Address bus A18			
R23	Output	port R23	Address bus A19			
R24	Output	port R24	Address bus A20			
R25	Output	port R25	Address bus A21			
R26	Output port R26	RD s	signal			
R27	Output port R27	WR	signal			
P00	I/O port P00	Data b	bus D0			
P01	I/O port P01	Data b	bus D1			
P02	I/O port P02	Data I	bus D2			
P03	I/O port P03	Data I	bus D3			
P04	I/O port P04	Data I	bus D4			
P05	I/O port P05	Data I	bus D5			
P06	I/O port P06	Data I	ous D6			
P07	I/O port P07	Data I	ous D7			

Table 5.2.1.2 I/O terminal setting.	Table 5	5.2.1.2	I/O	terminal	settings
-------------------------------------	---------	---------	-----	----------	----------

5.2.2 Address decoder (\overline{CE} output) settings

As explained in Section 3.6.4, the S1C88409 has a built-in address decoder that can output up to three chip enable signals ($\overline{\text{CE0}}$ - $\overline{\text{CE2}}$) to external devices.

The output terminals and output circuits for $\overline{CE0}$ - $\overline{CE2}$ are shared with the output ports R30–R32. At initial reset, they are set as the \overline{CE} terminals. Unused \overline{CE} terminals can be set to general-purpose output port terminals by writing "0" to the CE0–CE2 registers.

Table 5.2.2.1 shows the address range assigned to the chip enable ($\overline{\text{CE}}$) signals.

External devices can be allocated to an area selected with an optional chip enable signal.

It is not necessary to continue from a lower address of the memory space. However in the MPU mode, the program memory must be assigned to $\overline{\text{CE0}}$.

In the expanded 4M mode, the address range of each $\overline{\text{CE}}$ signal is fixed.

In the expanded 64K mode, four address ranges can be selected using the CEMD register (two bits) according to the memory to be used.

These signals are output only when the corresponding external memory area is accessed and are not output when the internal memory is accessed. Furthermore, when the CPU is in standby status (HALT, SLEEP), all the \overline{CE} signals go HIGH to disable external memory access.

Table 5.2.2.1	Address	settings	of $\overline{CE0}$ -	$-\overline{CE2}$
10010 5.2.2.1	110001000	serrings	OJ CLO	CDD

(1) Expanded 64K mode + MCU mode

CEMD1	CEMD0	Chip size	CE0	CE1	CE2
1	1	-	-	-	_
1	0	32KB	008000H-00EFFFH	_	_
0	1	16KB	007000H-00AFFFH	00B000H-00EFFFH	_
0	0	8KB	008000H-009FFFH	00A000H-00BFFFH	00C000H-00DFFFH

(2) Expanded 64K mode + MPU mode

CEMD1	CEMD0	Chip size	CE0	CE1	CE2
1	1	64KB	000000H-00EFFFH	-	_
1	0	32KB	000000H-007FFFH	008000H-00EFFFH	_
0	1	16KB	000000H-003FFFH	004000H-007FFFH	008000H-00BFFFH
0	0	8KB	000000H-001FFFH	002000H-003FFFH	004000H-005FFFH

(3) Expanded 4M minimum/maximum mode

CE	Address range					
signal	MCU mode	MPU mode				
CE0	C00000H-FFFFFH	000000H-00EFFFH, 010000H-3FFFFFH				
CE1	400000H-7FFFFFH	400000H-7FFFFFH				
CE2	800000H-BFFFFFH	800000H-BFFFFFH				

5.2.3 WAIT state settings

In order to guarantee accessing of external low speed devices during high speed operation, the S1C88409 is equipped with a WAIT function that prolongs access time.

The number of wait states to be inserted can be selected from four values by the WT register (two bits) as shown in Table 5.2.3.1.

The WAIT states that are set with software are inserted between the bus cycle states T3 and T4. Note, however, that WAIT states cannot be inserted when an internal register or internal memory are being accessed and when the CPU operates with the OSC1 oscillation clock (see Section 5.4, "Oscillation Circuit"). Consequently, WAIT state settings are invalid in the single chip mode.

Table 5.2.3.1	Setting	the number	• of WAIT states
---------------	---------	------------	------------------

WT1	WT0	Number of inserted states
1	1	12
1	0	8
0	1	4
0	0	No wait

* The length of one state is 1/2 a cycle of the clock.

Refer to Section 3.6.5, "WAIT control", for the timing chart for WAIT insertion.

5.2.4 I/O memory of system controller

Table 5.2.4.1 shows the control bits for the system controller.

00FF00 D7 BSMD1 Bus mode (CPU mode) selection 0 R/W MCU 1 BSMD0 1 Mode 0 R/W MCU D6 BSMD0 1 0 4M(Maximum) 0 R/W 0 0 1 0 4M(Minimum) 0 R/W 0 0 1 64K 0 0 R/W 0 0 32K(CE0) 1 1 R/W mode 0 0 8K(CE0, CE1) 0 8K/CE0-CE2) 1 R/W mode 0 0 8K(CE0, CE1) 0 0 8K/CE0-CE2) 1 R/W In the s 01 CE1 CE1(R31) CE3 cisgnal output enable/disable CE2 enable	omment
MCU mode D6 BSMD0 BSMD0 Mode 1 Mode 4M(Maximum) D6 BSMD0 1 0 4M(Minimum) 0 R/W D5 CEMD1 Expanded 64K chip enable mode CEMD1 Mode 1 R/W D4 CEMD0 1 0 32K(CE0) 1 R/W D3 - - - - - - D2 CE2 CE2(R32) CE signal output enable/disable enable: CE signal output (R3x) CE2 enable CE2 disable 1 R/W D0 CE0 CE0(R30) disable: DC output (R3x) CE0 enable CE0 disable 1 R/W MPU - - 1 4/W (Maximum) - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 0''' who D2 CE2 CE2(R32) CE signal output enable/disable enable: CE signal output CE1 enable CE1 disable 1 R/W Mode<	
MCU mode D6 BSMD0 1 0 4M(Maximum) 0 1 0 4M(Minimum) 0 1 64K 0 0 Single chip 0 R/W 0 1 D5 CEMD1 Expanded 64K chip enable mode 1 R/W 0 mode D4 CEMD0 1 0 32K(CE0) 1 R/W mode D4 CEMD0 1 0 32K(CE0) 1 R/W mode D3 - - - - - - - 0''' who D2 CE2 CE2(R32) CE signal output enable/disable CE2 enable CE2 disable 1 R/W mode, t D1 CE1 CE1(R31) 0 GE3 isable: DC output (R3x) CE0 enable CE0 disable 1 R/W mode, t 00FF00 D7 BSMD1 Bus mode (CPU mode) selection * * R/W selected (64K, 4 mode <td< td=""><td></td></td<>	
mode D6 BSMD0 1 0 4M(Minimum) 0 1 64K 0 0 Single chip 0 R/W D5 CEMD1 Expanded 64K chip enable mode 1 R/W 1 R/W D4 CEMD0 1 0 32K(CE0) 1 R/W mode D4 CEMD0 1 0 32K(CE0) 1 1 R/W D3 - - - - - - - D2 CE2 CE2(R32) CE signal output enable/disable CE2 enable CE2 disable 1 R/W D0 CE0 CE0(R30) disable: DC output (R3x) CE0 enable CE0 disable 1 R/W mode, to selected MPU MPU 1 0 4M(Maximum) - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 0''' who </td <td></td>	
0 1 64K - - - - - - - mode - mode -	
0 0 Single chip I <td< td=""><td></td></td<>	
D5 CEMD1 Expanded 64K chip enable mode (CEMD1) Mode 1 1 R/W Only fc mode D4 CEMD0 1 0 32K(CE0) 1 1 R/W mode D3 -	
D4 CEMD0 CEMD0 Mode D4 CEMD0 1 0 32K(CE0) 1 1 node D3 - - - - - - - - - 0 0 8K(CE0-CE2) 1 R/W node D3 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 0 0 wide node	r 64K bus
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	04K Dus
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	
D3 -	
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	
D2 CE2 CE2(R32) CE signal output enable/disable enable: CE2 enable CE2 disable 1 R/W In the s mode, t D1 CE1 CE1(R31) CE1(R31) CE1 (R31) CE1 (R31)	n haing road
D1 CE1 CE1(R31) enable: CE signal output disable: CEI enable CEI disable 1 R/W mode, t 00 CE0 CE0(R30) disable: DC output (R3x) CE0 enable CE0 disable 1 R/W are fixe 00FF00 D7 BSMD1 Bus mode (CPU mode) selection * R/W isable: are fixe MPU 1 1 4M(Maximum) - * R/W isable: D0 D6 BSMD0 1 0 4M(Minimum) * * R/W max by	-
D0 CE0 CE0(R30) disable: DC output (R3x) 00FF00 D7 BSMD1 Bus mode (CPU mode) selection * R/W Initial selected MPU 1 1 4M(Maximum) -	
OOFF00 D7 BSMD1 Bus mode (CPU mode) selection * R/W Initial selected MPU 1 1 4M(Maximum) - <	0
MPU mode BSMD0 Mode selected 1 1 4M(Maximum) (64K, 4) D6 BSMD0 1 0 4M(Minimum) * R/W max) by	
MPU mode 1 1 4M(Maximum) (64K, 4) D6 BSMD0 1 0 4M(Minimum) * R/W max) by	
mode D6 BSMD0 1 0 4M(Minimum) * R/W max) b	from 3 types
	mask option
0 0 Option selection ←	C 187 1
D5 CEMD1 Expanded 64K chip enable mode 1 R/W Only for	64K bus
CEMD1 CEMD0 Mode mode	
D4 CEMD0 1 0 32K(CE0, CE1) 1 R/W	
$0 \qquad 1 \qquad 16K(\overline{CE0}-\overline{CE2})$	
0 0 8K(CE0-CE2)	
	n being read
D2 CE2 $\overrightarrow{CE2}(R32)$ \overrightarrow{CE} signal output enable/disable $\overrightarrow{CE2}$ enable $\overrightarrow{CE2}$ disable 1 R/W	
D1 CE1 CE1(R31) enable: CE signal output CE1 enable CE1 disable 1 R/W	
D0 CE0 CE0(R30) disable: DC output (R3x) CE0 enable CE0 disable 1 R/W	
	n being read
D5 WT1 Wait state control 0 R/W	
WT1 WT0 Number of states	
1 1 12(3 cycles)	
D4 WT0 1 0 8(2 cycles) 0 R/W	
0 1 4(1 cycle)	
0 0 No wait	
D3 CLKCHG CPU operating clock switch OSC3 OSC1 0 R/W	
D2 OSCC OSC3 oscillation ON/OFF control On Off 0 R/W	
D1 VD1C1 VD1 output level setting 0 R/W	
VD1C1 VD1C0 VD1 (Typ.)	
D0 VD1C0 1 0 3.2 V 0 R/W	
0 1 1.6 V	
0 0 2.4 V	

Table 5.2.4.1 System controller control bits

Note: All the interrupts including NMI are masked until the appropriate values are written to both the "00FF00H" and "00FF01H" addresses.

BSMD0, BSMD1: Bus mode selection register (00FF00H•D6, D7)

Sets the bus mode as shown in Table 5.2.4.2.

	Indic	5.2.1.2 Dus mode settings	
Setting value		Due mede	
BSMD1	BSMD0	Bus mode	
1	1	Expanded 4M maximum mode	
1 0		Expanded 4M minimum mode	
0	1	Expanded 64K mode	
0	0	Single chip mode (MCU)	
		Optional setting of one of the expanded	
		mode (MPU)	

Table 5.2.4.2 Bus mode settings

The single chip mode can be set only when the S1C88409 is used in the MCU mode.

When using the external MPU interface, only the single chip mode can be set.

In the MPU mode, the single chip mode cannot be set since the MPU mode does not use the internal ROM.

When using the S1C88409 in the MPU mode, it is necessary to select the bus mode set at initial reset (and when the BSMD register is set to "0") by mask option from the three types of expanded modes: expanded 64K mode, expanded 4M minimum mode and expanded 4M maximum mode. Select the expanded 4M maximum mode, when the MPU mode is not used.

At initial reset, the BSMD register is set to "0" (single chip mode in the MCU mode or an expanded mode selected by mask option in the MPU mode).

Note: After initial reset, all the interrupts including NMI are masked until the appropriate values are written to the I/O memory addresses "00FF00H" and "00FF01H" to prevent malfunctions that may occur before setting the system configuration. Therefore, write data to the addresses in the initial routine even though operating the S1C88409 in the initial settings (single chip mode). Furthermore, set the stack pointer SP prior to writing so that interrupt processing will operate normally.

CEMD0, CEMD1: Expanded 64K chip enable mode selection register (00FF00H•D4, D5)

Sets the $\overline{\text{CE}}$ signal address range (valid only in the expanded 64K mode).

Set this register according to the external memory chip size as shown in Table 5.2.4.3.

Table 5.2.4.3 CE sig	nal settings

	CEMD0	Address Usable terminals		
CEMDT	CEIVIDO	range	MCU mode	MPU mode
1	1	64K bytes	Invalid	CE0
1	0	32K bytes	CEO	$\overline{\text{CE0}}, \overline{\text{CE1}}$
0	1	16K bytes	$\overline{\text{CE0}}, \overline{\text{CE1}}$	$\overline{CE0}-\overline{CE2}$
0	0	8K bytes	$\overline{CE0}$ – $\overline{CE2}$	$\overline{CE0}$ – $\overline{CE2}$

This setting is invalid for modes other than the expanded 64K mode.

At initial reset, the CEMD register is set to "11B". However, since "11B" is invalid in the MCU mode, set it to another value.

CE0–CE2: CE signal output enable register (00FF00H•D0–D2)

Sets the \overline{CE} output terminals to be used.

When "1" is written: \overline{CE} output enabled When "0" is written: \overline{CE} output disabled Reading: Valid

Writing "1" to the CE0–CE2 register enables the corresponding \overline{CE} signal to output. Writing "0" to the register disables the \overline{CE} signal to output, and the terminal functions as the output port (R30–R32).

At initial reset, the CE registers are all set to "1".

WT0, WT1: WAIT state control register (00FF01H•D4, D5)

Controls the WAIT state insertion. Table 5.2.4.4 shows the register setting and the number of WAIT states inserted.

Table 5.2.4.4	WAIT state	settings
---------------	------------	----------

WT1	WT0	Number of inserted states
1	1	12
1	0	8
0	1	4
0	0	No wait

* The length of one state is 1/2 a cycle of the clock.

At initial reset, the WT register is set to "0" (no wait).

5.2.5 Programming note

After initial reset, all the interrupts including NMI are masked until the appropriate values are written to the I/O memory addresses "00FF00H" and "00FF01H" to prevent malfunctions that may occur before setting the system configuration. Therefore, write data to the addresses in the initial routine even though the initial settings are used. Furthermore, set the stack pointer SP prior to writing so that interrupt processing will operate normally.

5.3 Watchdog Timer

5.3.1 Configuration of watchdog timer

The S1C88409 has a built-in watchdog timer that detects CPU runaway.

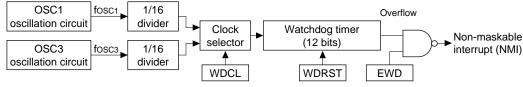


Fig. 5.3.1.1 Block diagram of watchdog timer

The watchdog timer is composed of a 12-bit upcounter that uses the OSC1 or OSC3 oscillation circuit as a clock source. This counter must be reset cyclically by software. If the counter is not reset and an overflow occurs, the watchdog timer generates NMI (non-maskable interrupt) to the CPU.

Figure 5.3.1.1 is a block diagram of the watchdog timer.

5.3.2 Control of watchdog timer

Input clock selection

The input clock of the watchdog timer can be selected using the input clock selection register WDCL from the two listed below.

WDCL = "1": 1/16 OSC1 dividing clock WDCL = "0": 1/16 OSC3 dividing clock

At initial reset, the input clock is set to fosc1/16. The following shows an example of a watchdog timer reset cycle according to the input clock selected.

When fosc1/16 is selected:

fosc1 = 32.768 kHz within 2 sec When fosc3/16 is selected:

$fosc_3 = 1 MHz$	within 64 msec
fOSC3 = 6 MHz	within 10 msec
fOSC3 = 8 MHz	within 8 msec

The WDCL register is set to write disabling status usually to prevent modification of the reset cycle by a wrong writing. To change the input clock, it is necessary to set the WDCL register in write authorized status by writing "1" to the write enable register WRWD beforehand. The write authorization by the WRWD register enables only one write for the WDCL register. When data is written to the WDCL register after setting in write authorization, the WRWD register returns to "0", and the WDCL register is also returned to write disabling status.

Resetting the watchdog timer

When the watchdog timer is used, it is necessary to reset the counter before an overflow is generated. The watchdog timer is reset by writing "1" to the watchdog timer reset bit WDRST. By resetting the watchdog timer on the main routine, program runaway that does not pass the reset routine can be detected. Ordinarily this routine is incorporated to a place where it is executed regularly.

Operation in HALT/SLEEP status

(1) HALT status

The OSC1 oscillation circuit and the OSC3 oscillation circuit operate in HALT status. Therefore, the watchdog timer also operates. The watchdog timer generates NMI when HALT status continues more than a reset cycle. HALT status is released at that point.

(2) SLEEP status

The OSC1 oscillation circuit and the OSC3 oscillation circuit stop in SLEEP status. Therefore, the watchdog timer also stops. Since the counter maintains the value at the point it stops, the counter resumes counting from the value after SLEEP status is canceled. However, the oscillation clock becomes unstable immediately after SLEEP is canceled. Therefore, reset the watchdog timer before shifting to SLEEP status and after SLEEP status is canceled so that an unnecessary NMI will not be generated.

When watchdog timer is not used

The watchdog timer always operates unless the oscillation circuit specified for the input clock stops. If monitoring the system by the watchdog timer is unnecessary, it is possible to disable the watchdog timer interrupt (NMI) by writing "0" to the watchdog timer enable register EWD. At initial reset, the watchdog timer starts counting by inputting the fosc1/16 clock and is set to generate NMI. When the watchdog timer is not used, write "0" to the EWD register before the first overflow is generated.

The EWD register is set to write disabling status same as the WDCL register. Set it in write authorized status using the WRWD register before writing to the EWD register. In this case, only one write is enabled for the EWD register.

5.3.3 Interrupt function

When the watchdog timer is not reset cyclically by software, the watchdog timer outputs an interrupt signal to the NMI (level 4) input of the core CPU. This interrupt cannot be masked and the exception processing has priority over other interrupts. Refer to the "S1C88 Core CPU Manual" for details of the NMI exception processing.

This exception processing vector address is set to 000004H.

When the EWD register is set to "0", this interrupt is not generated.

5.3.4 I/O memory of watchdog timer

Table 5.3.4.1 shows the control bits for the watch-dog timer.

Address	Bit	Name	Function	1	0	Init	R/W	Comment
00FF53	D7	WRWD	EWD, WDCL write enable	Write enable	Write disable	0	R/W	*1
	D6	EWD	Watchdog timer NMI enable	NMI enable	NMI disable	1	R/W	*1
	D5	WDCL	Watchdog timer input clock selection	fosc3/16	fosci/16	0	R/W	*1
	D4	-	-	-	-	-	-	"0" when being read
	D3	-	_	_	-	Ι	-	
	D2	-	-	-	-		-	
	D1	_	_	_	_	-	-	
	D0	WDRST	Watchdog timer reset	Reset	Invalid	-	W	

Table 5.3.4.1	Watchdog	timer	control	bits
---------------	----------	-------	---------	------

*1 Writing to EWD or WDCL is valid after "1" is written to WRWD. WRWD is automatically returns to "0" after writing to EWD or WDCL.

WRWD: EWD, WDCL write enable register (00FF53H•D7)

Enables writing to the EWD and WDCL register.

When "1" is written: Write is enabled When "0" is written: Write is disabled Reading: Valid

The EWD and WDCL registers are set to write disabling status usually to prevent unnecessary modification. When "1" is written to the WRWD register, only one write is permitted. When data is written to either the EWD or WDCL registers or both, the WRWD register returns to "0", and the EWD and WDCL registers go to write disabling status.

Writing "0" to the WRWD register during a write authorized state (WRWD="1") also returns to write disabling status.

At initial reset, the WRWD register is set to "0" (write is disabled).

EWD: NMI enable register (00FF53H•D6)

Controls non-maskable interrupt (NMI) generation by watchdog timer.

When "1" is written: NMI is valid When "0" is written: NMI is invalid Reading: Valid

When "0" is written to the EWD register, the watchdog timer interrupt signal is masked and NMI is not generated to the CPU. When the EWD register is set to "1", NMI is generated due to an overflow of the counter.

Writing to the EWD register is effective only when the WRWD register is set to "1".

The count operation is continued even when the EWD register is set to "0" if the clock is input. Therefore, when NMI is invalidated temporarily, reset the watchdog timer before changing back the EWD register to "1".

At initial reset, the EWD register is set to "1" (NMI is valid).

WDCL: Input clock selection register (00FF53H•D5)

Selects the input clock for the watchdog timer.

When "1" is written: fosc3/16 When "0" is written: fosc1/16 Reading: Valid

When "1" is written to the WDCL register, fosc3/16 clock is input to the watchdog timer as the count clock. When "0" is written, fosc1/16 clock is input. When fosc3/16 clock is used, the watchdog timer stops if the OSC3 oscillation circuit stops (including SLEEP). In this case, the counter value at stop is maintained.

Writing to the WDCL register is effective only when the WRWD register is set to "1".

At initial reset, the WDCL register is set to "0" (fosc1/16).

WDRST: Watchdog timer reset (00FF53H•D0)

Resets the watchdog timer.

When "1" is written: Watchdog timer is reset When "0" is written: No operation Reading: Always "0"

By writing "1" to WDRST, the watchdog timer is reset and restarts immediately after. When "0" is written, no operation results.

WDRST is dedicated for writing, and is always "0" for reading.

5.3.5 Programming notes

- When the watchdog timer NMI is authorized, it is necessary to reset the counter by software before an overflow is generated.
- (2) At initial reset, the watchdog timer starts counting by inputting the fosc1/16 clock and is set to generate NMI. When the watchdog timer is not used, write "0" to the EWD register before the first overflow is generated.
- (3) The count operation is continued even when the EWD register is set to "0" if the clock is input. Therefore, when NMI is invalidated temporarily, reset the watchdog timer before changing back the EWD register to "1".
- (4) The oscillation clock becomes unstable immediately after SLEEP is canceled. Therefore, reset the watchdog timer before shifting to SLEEP status and after SLEEP status is canceled so that an unnecessary NMI will not be generated.

5.4 Oscillation Circuit

5.4.1 Configuration of oscillation circuit

The S1C88409 has been designed as a twin clock system with two internal oscillation circuits (OSC1 and OSC3). The OSC1 oscillation circuit generates the 32.768 kHz (Typ.) operating clock, and the OSC3 oscillation circuit generates the high-speed clock for the CPU and the peripheral circuits (serial interface, programmable timer, A/D converter, etc.).

Figure 5.4.1.1 shows the configuration of the oscillation circuit.

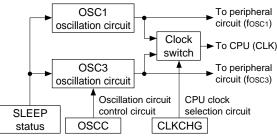
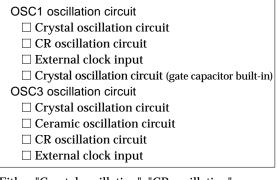


Fig. 5.4.1.1 Configuration of oscillation circuit

At initial reset, the OSC1 oscillation clock is selected for the CPU operating clock. Turning the OSC3 oscillation circuit on/off and switching the system clock (OSC1↔OSC3) can be controlled by software. The OSC3 oscillation circuit is used when the CPU and the peripheral circuits require high-speed operation. When the CPU has to handle low-speed operation (e.g. clock control), stop the OSC3 oscillation and use OSC1 as the operating clock to reduce current consumption.

5.4.2 Mask option



Either "Crystal oscillation", "CR oscillation", "Crystal oscillation (gate capacitor built-in)" or "External clock input" can be selected by mask option as a kind of OSC1 oscillation circuit. Either "Crystal oscillation", "Ceramic oscillation", "CR oscillation" or "External clock input" can be selected as a kind of OSC3 oscillation circuit same as the OSC1.

5.4.3 OSC1 oscillation circuit

The OSC1 oscillation circuit generates the 32.768 kHz (Typ.) system clock. The OSC1 oscillation clock is used for the low-speed (low power) operation clock of the CPU. Furthermore, it is used as the source clock for the clock timer and watch-dog timer even when OSC3 is used as the system clock. The OSC1 oscillation circuit stops when the SLP instruction is executed.

Either "Crystal oscillation", "CR oscillation", "Crystal oscillation (gate capacitor built-in)" or "External clock input" can be selected by mask option as a kind of OSC1 oscillation circuit. Figure 5.4.3.1 shows the structure of the OSC1 oscillation circuit.

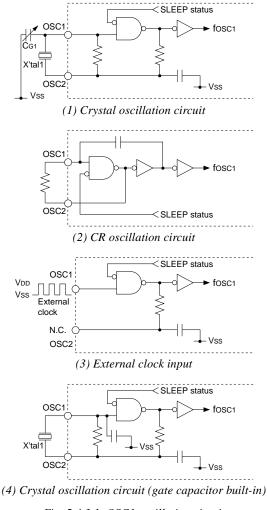


Fig. 5.4.3.1 OSC1 oscillation circuit

When crystal oscillation is selected, the crystal oscillation circuit can be configured simply by connecting a crystal oscillator X'tal1 (Typ. 32.768 kHz) between the OSC1 and OSC2 terminals and a trimmer capacitor CG1 (5–25pF) between the OSC1 terminal and Vss.

For the CG1, the built-in capacitor can also be selected by mask option.

When CR oscillation is selected, the CR oscillation circuit can be configured by connecting a resistor between the OSC1 and OSC2 terminals.

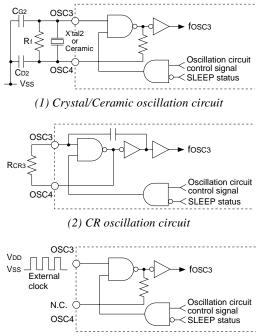
When external clock input is selected, open the OSC2 terminal and input a square wave clock to the OSC1 terminal.

5.4.4 OSC3 oscillation circuit

The OSC3 oscillation circuit generates the system clock for the CPU and peripheral circuits (serial interface, programmable timer, A/D converter, etc.). The OSC3 oscillation circuit stops when the SLP instruction is executed, or the OSCC register is set to "0".

Either "Crystal oscillation", "Ceramic oscillation", "CR oscillation" or "External clock input" can be selected by mask option as a kind of OSC3 oscillation circuit.

Figure 5.4.4.1 shows the structure of the OSC3 oscillation circuit.



(3) External clock input

Fig. 5.4.4.1 OSC3 oscillation circuit

When crystal/ceramic oscillation circuit is selected, the crystal or ceramic oscillation circuit is configured by connecting either a crystal oscillator (X'tal2) or a ceramic oscillator (Ceramic) and a feedback resistor (Rf) between the OSC3 and OSC4 terminals and two capacitors (CG2, CD2) between the OSC3 terminal and Vss, and between the OSC4 terminal and Vss, respectively.

When CR oscillation is selected, the CR oscillation circuit can be configured by connecting a resistor (RCR3) between the OSC3 and OSC4 terminals. When external clock input is selected, open the OSC4 terminal and input a square wave clock to the OSC3 terminal.

When the OSC3 oscillation circuit is not used, select external clock input by mask option, and pull down the OSC3 terminal to Vss.

The maximum frequency of the clock, which can be generated by the OSC3 oscillation circuit or can be input to the OSC3 oscillation circuit, is limited depending on the supply voltage as shown in Table 5.4.4.1.

 Table 5.4.4.1 Limit of OSC3 clock frequency depending on supply voltage

Operable voltage range (VDD)	Max. operable frequency
1.8 V–5.5 V	1.1 MHz
2.6 V-5.5 V	4.4 MHz
3.5 V-5.5 V	6.6 MHz
4.5 V-5.5 V	8.8 MHz

5.4.5 Switching of CPU clock and operating voltage VD1

The OSC3 oscillation circuit can be turned on and off. It should be turned on when operating peripheral circuit (serial interface, programmable timer, A/D converter, etc.) that needs a high-speed clock. Further, the CPU operating clock can be switched from OSC1 to OSC3 to execute the program in high-speed.

In the S1C88409, the internal operating voltage VD1 can also be switched by software for stable operation in large supply voltage and operating frequency ranges and for saving power.

Switching operating voltage VD1

When operating the OSC3 oscillation circuit, it is necessary to switch the internal operating voltage VD1 according to the oscillation frequency. Table 5.4.5.1 shows the relation between the supply voltage to be used, oscillation frequency and the internal operating voltage VD1 that should be set.

Table 5.4.5.1	Oscillation frequency and internal
(operating voltage VD1

	1	0				
OSC3	OSC3	Supply		V	D1	
oscillator	frequency	voltage	1.6 V	2.4 V	3.2 V	4.2 V
OFF	*	1.8–5.5 V	0	\triangle	\triangle	\triangle
ON	0.03-1.1 MHz	1.8–5.5 V	0	\triangle	\triangle	\triangle
	0.03–4.4 MHz	2.6–5.5 V	×	0	\triangle	\triangle
	0.03–6.6 MHz	3.5–5.5 V	×	×	0	\triangle
	0.03-8.8 MHz	4.5–5.5 V	×	×	×	0

* Operation with OSC1 clock

• Can be set

 \triangle Can be set (However, it increases current consumption)

 \times Cannot be set

 $V{\ensuremath{\text{D1}}}$ is switched with the $V{\ensuremath{\text{D1}}}$ level setting register VD1C.

Table 5.4.5.2 VD1 settings

8						
VD1C1	VD1C0	Operating voltage VD1				
1	1	4.2 V				
1	0	3.2 V				
0	1	1.6 V				
0	0	2.4 V				

At initial reset, VD1 is set to 2.4 V (Typ.). VD1 should be switched to 1.6 V (Typ.) when using an OSC3 clock lower than 1.1 MHz or the OSC3 oscillation is stopped.

Note: • The VD1 level must be switched while the OSC3 oscillation circuit is off (before turning on and after turning off). Switching during operation may cause malfunction.

- The VD1 voltage required at least 5 msec of voltage stabilizing time after switching. Do not turn the OSC3 oscillation circuit on during this period.
- VD1 cannot be switched directly to a level that is two or three levels different from the current level. The middle level must be set between switching. To switch from 1,6 (3.2) V to 3.2 (1.6) V: $1.6 V \rightarrow 2.4 V \rightarrow 3.2 V$ $1.6 V \leftarrow 2.4 V \leftarrow 3.2 V$ To switch from 1.6 (4.2) V to 4.2 (1.6) V: $1.6 V \rightarrow 2.4 V \rightarrow 3.2 V \rightarrow 4.2 V$ $1.6 V \leftarrow 2.4 V \leftarrow 3.2 V \leftarrow 4.2 V$ To switch from 2.4 (4.2) V to 4.2 (2.4) V: $2.4 V \rightarrow 3.2 V \rightarrow 4.2 V$ $2.4 V \leftarrow 3.2 V \leftarrow 4.2 V$ A 5 msec interval is required for each switching step.

Turning the OSC3 oscillation circuit on and off

The OSC3 oscillation circuit can be turned on and off using the OSCC register. It is necessary to switch the VD1 voltage.

The switching procedure is as follows. The following procedures are described assuming the VDI has been set to 1.6 V before turning the OSC3 oscillation on.

[OSC3 on sequence]

- OSC3 = 0.03 MHz-1.1 MHz
- 1. Write "1" to the OSCC register. (turning the OSC3 oscillation circuit on)
- 2. Wait at least 20 msec.

• OSC3 = 0.03 MHz-4.4 MHz

- 1. Write "00B" to the VD1C register. (VD1 = 2.4 V)
- 2. Wait at least 5 msec.
- Write "1" to the OSCC register. (turning the OSC3 oscillation circuit on)
- 4. Wait at least 20 msec.

• OSC3 = 0.03 MHz-6.6 MHz

- 1. Write "00B" to the VD1C register. (VD1 = 2.4 V)
- 2. Wait at least 5 msec.
- 3. Write "10B" to the VD1C register. (VD1 = 3.2 V)
- 4. Wait at least 5 msec.
- Write "1" to the OSCC register. (turning the OSC3 oscillation circuit on)
- 6. Wait at least 20 msec.

• OSC3 = 0.03 MHz-8.8 MHz

- 1. Write "00B" to the VD1C register. (VD1 = 2.4 V)
- 2. Wait at least 5 msec.
- 3. Write "10B" to the VD1C register. (VD1 = 3.2 V)
- 4. Wait at least 5 msec.
- 5. Write "11B" to the VD1C register. (VD1 = 4.2 V)
- 6. Wait at least 5 msec.
- Write "1" to the OSCC register. (turning the OSC3 oscillation circuit on)
- 8. Wait at least 20 msec.
- Note: The OSC3 oscillation circuit takes a maximum 20 msec for stabilizing oscillation after turning the OSC3 oscillation circuit on. Therefore, take an enough interval after the OSC3 oscillation goes on before starting control of the peripheral circuit, such as the programmable timer, serial interface and A/D converter, that uses the OSC3 oscillation circuit as the clock source. (The oscillation start time varies depending on the oscillator and external component to be used. Refer to Chapter 8, "ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS", in which an example of oscillation start time is indicated.)
 - Do not turn the OSC3 oscillation circuit on to reduce current consumption when the OSC3 clock is not necessary.

[OSC3 off sequence]

• OSC3 = 0.03 MHz-1.1 MHz

1. Write "0" to the OSCC register. (turning the OSC3 oscillation circuit off)

• OSC3 = 0.03 MHz-4.4 MHz

- Write "0" to the OSCC register. (turning the OSC3 oscillation circuit off)
- 2. Write "01B" to the VD1C register. (VD1 = 1.6 V)

• OSC3 = 0.03 MHz-6.6 MHz

- Write "0" to the OSCC register. (turning the OSC3 oscillation circuit off)
- 2. Write "00B" to the VD1C register. (VD1 = 2.4 V)
- 3. Wait at least 5 msec.
- 4. Write "01B" to the VD1C register. (VD1 = 1.6 V)

• OSC3 = 0.03 MHz-8.8 MHz

- 1. Write "0" to the OSCC register. (turning the OSC3 oscillation circuit off)
- 2. Write "10B" to the VD1C register. (VD1 = 3.2 V)
- 3. Wait at least 5 msec.
- 4. Write "00B" to the VD1C register. (VD1 = 2.4 V)
- 5. Wait at least 5 msec.
- 6. Write "01B" to the VD1C register. (VD1 = 1.6 V)

Note: To prevent malfunction, before stopping the OSC3 oscillation, stop the operation of the peripheral circuits that use the OSC3 oscillation circuit as the clock source, such as programmable timer, serial interface and A/D converter.

Furthermore, when turning the OSC3 oscillation circuit off, make sure that the CPU operating clock is OSC1.

Switching the CPU operating clock from OSC1 to OSC3

When operating the CPU in high speed, the CPU operating clock should be switched from the OSC1 clock to the OSC3 clock using the CLKCHG register. The switching procedure is as follows:

- 1. Execute the OSC3 on sequence as described above.
- 2. Write "1" to the CLKCHG register. (OSC1 \rightarrow OSC3)
- Note: Be sure to wait 20 msec or more for oscillation stabilizing time between turning the OSC3 oscillation circuit on and switching the CPU operating clock.

Switching the CPU operating clock from OSC3 to OSC1

When the CPU has to handle low-speed operation (e.g. clock control), the OSC3 oscillation can be stopped and OSC1 can be used as the operating clock to reduce current consumption. The switching procedure is as follows:

- 1. Write "0" to the CLKCHG register. (OSC3 \rightarrow OSC1)
- 2. Execute the OSC3 off sequence described above.
- Note: Use a separate instruction for switching the clock from OSC3 to OSC1 and turning the OSC3 oscillation off. Handling with one instruction may cause malfunction of the CPU.

5.4.6 I/O memory of oscillation circuit

Table 5.4.6.1 shows the control bits for the oscillation circuit.

Table 5.4.6.1	Oscillation	circuit control bits	
---------------	-------------	----------------------	--

Address	Bit	Name	Function	1	0	Init	R/W	Comment
		Iname	FUNCTION	I	0	mint		
00FF01	D7	-	-	-	-	-	-	"0" when being read
	D6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	D5	WT1	Wait state control			0	R/W	
			WT1 WT0 Number of states					
			1 1 12(3 cycles)					
	D4	WT0	1 0 8(2 cycles)			0	R/W	
			0 1 4(1 cycle)					
			0 0 No wait					
	D3	CLKCHG	CPU operating clock switch	OSC3	OSC1	0	R/W	
	D2	OSCC	OSC3 oscillation ON/OFF control	On	Off	0	R/W	
	D1	VD1C1	VDI output level setting			0	R/W	
			VD1C1 VD1C0 VD1 (Typ.)					
			1 1 4.2 V					
	D0	VD1C0	1 0 3.2 V			0	R/W	
			0 1 1.6 V					
			0 0 2.4 V					

VD1C0, VD1C1: VD1 output level setting register (00FF01H• D0, D1)

Selects the VD1 level.

Table 5.4.6.2 VD1 settings

VD1C1	VD1C0	Operating voltage VD1	OSC3 oscillation
1	1	4.2 V	ON (0.03-8.8 MHz)
1	0	3.2 V	ON (0.03–6.6 MHz)
0	1	1.6 V	ON (0.03-1.1 MHz) or OFF
0	0	2.4 V	ON (0.03–4.4 MHz)

The VD1 level should be switched according to the operation of the OSC3 oscillation circuit.

The OSC3 oscillation circuit must be off when switching the VD1 voltage.

VD1 cannot be switched directly to a level that is two or three levels different from the current level. The middle level must be set between switching. To switch from 1,6 (3.2) V to 3.2 (1.6) V:

 $\begin{array}{c} 1.6 \ V \rightarrow 2.4 \ V \rightarrow 3.2 \ V \\ 1.6 \ V \leftarrow 2.4 \ V \leftarrow 3.2 \ V \\ \text{To switch from 1.6 (4.2) V to 4.2 (1.6) V:} \\ 1.6 \ V \rightarrow 2.4 \ V \rightarrow 3.2 \ V \rightarrow 4.2 \ V \end{array}$

$$1.6~V \leftarrow 2.4~V \leftarrow 3.2~V \leftarrow 4.2~V$$

To switch from 2.4 (4.2) V to 4.2 (2.4) V:

 $2.4~V \rightarrow 3.2~V \rightarrow 4.2~V$

 $2.4~V \leftarrow 3.2~V \leftarrow 4.2~V$

A 5 msec interval is required for each switching step.

At initial reset, the VD1C register is set to "0" (2.4 V, Typ.).

OSCC: OSC3 oscillation control register (00FF01H•D2)

Turns the OSC3 oscillation circuit on and off.

When "1" is written: OSC3 oscillation ON When "0" is written: OSC3 oscillation OFF Reading: Valid

When it is necessary to operate the CPU and peripheral circuits (serial interface, programmable timer, A/D converter, etc.) at high-speed, write "1" to the OSCC register. At other times, set it to "0" to reduce current consumption.

At initial reset, the OSCC register is set to "0" (OSC3 oscillation OFF).

CLKCHG: CPU operating clock switching register (00FF01H•D3)

Selects the operating clock for the CPU.

When "1" is written: OSC3 clock When "0" is written: OSC1 clock Reading: Valid

When the CPU operating clock is to be OSC3, write "1" to the CLKCHG register; for OSC1, write "0".

The OSC3 oscillation circuit takes a maximum 20 msec to stabilize oscillation after turning the OSC3 oscillation circuit on. Therefore, switching the system clock should be done after the stabilization time has passed.

At initial reset, the CLKCHG register is set to "0" (OSC1 clock).

5.4.7 Programming notes

- The VD1 level must be switched while the OSC3 oscillation circuit is off (before turning on and after turning off). Switching during operation may cause malfunction.
 Furthermore, the VD1 voltage required at least 5 msec of voltage stabilizing time after switching. Do not turn the OSC3 oscillation circuit on during this period.
- (2) VD1 cannot be switched directly to a level that is two or three levels different from the current level. The middle level must be set between switching.

To switch from 1,6 (3.2) V to 3.2 (1.6) V: 1.6 V \rightarrow 2.4 V \rightarrow 3.2 V 1.6 V \leftarrow 2.4 V \leftarrow 3.2 V To switch from 1.6 (4.2) V to 4.2 (1.6) V: 1.6 V \rightarrow 2.4 V \rightarrow 3.2 V \rightarrow 4.2 V 1.6 V \leftarrow 2.4 V \leftarrow 3.2 V \leftarrow 4.2 V To switch from 2.4 (4.2) V to 4.2 (2.4) V: 2.4 V \rightarrow 3.2 V \rightarrow 4.2 V 2.4 V \leftarrow 3.2 V \leftarrow 4.2 V

A 5 msec interval is required for each switching step.

(3) To generate VD1 with specified voltage, the supply voltage must be higher than the specified voltage.

To prevent malfunction, make sure that the supply voltage is not lowered under the VD1 value to be set using the SVD circuit before switching VD1. Do not switch VD1 to a voltage higher than the supply voltage if the supply voltage drops.

(4) The OSC3 oscillation circuit takes a maximum 20 msec for stabilizing oscillation after turning the OSC3 oscillation circuit on. Therefore, take an enough interval after the OSC3 oscillation goes on before starting control of the peripheral circuit, such as the programmable timer, serial interface and A/D converter, that uses the OSC3 oscillation circuit as the clock source. (The oscillation start time varies depending on the oscillator and external component to be used. Refer to Chapter 8, "ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS", in which an example of oscillation start time is indicated.)

- (5) Use a separate instruction for switching the clock from OSC3 to OSC1 and turning the OSC3 oscillation off. Handling with one instruction may cause malfunction of the CPU.
- (6) To prevent malfunction, before stopping the OSC3 oscillation, stop the operation of the peripheral circuits that use the OSC3 oscillation circuit as the clock source, such as programmable timer, serial interface and A/D converter.
- (7) Do not turn the OSC3 oscillation circuit on to reduce current consumption when the OSC3 clock is not necessary.

5.5 Prescaler and Clock Control Circuit for Peripheral Circuits

5.5.1 Configuration of prescaler

The S1C88409 has a prescaler that generates the clocks for the internal peripheral circuit by dividing the output clock of the OSC1 oscillation circuit and OSC3 oscillation circuit.

The division ratio of the prescaler can be selected individually for each peripheral circuit by software.

Furthermore, the clock control circuit is provided to control clock supply to each peripheral circuit. The peripheral circuits which use the output clock are as follows:

- 16-bit programmable timer 0
- 16-bit programmable timer 1
- 8-bit programmable timer
- Clock output (FOUT1, FOUT3)
- A/D converter
- Touch panel controller

Figure 5.5.1.1 shows the configuration of the prescaler.

For control of each peripheral circuit, refer to respective section.

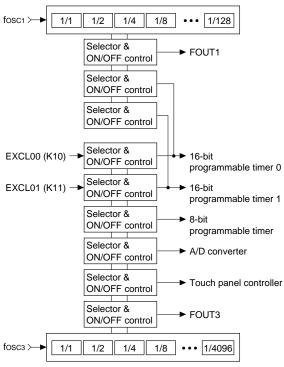


Fig. 5.5.1.1 Configuration of prescaler and clock control circuit

5.5.2 Setting of source clock

The prescaler uses the OSC1 clock and OSC3 clock as the source clocks.

The OSC1 prescaler always operates except for SLEEP status. When using an output clock from the OSC3 prescaler, it is necessary to turn the OSC3 oscillation circuit on.

Refer to Section 5.4.5, "Switching of CPU clock and operating voltage VD1" for control of the OSC3 oscillation circuit and switching of the CPU operating clock.

At initial reset, the OSC3 oscillation circuit stops. The OSC3 oscillation circuit takes a maximum 20 msec for stabilizing oscillation after turning the OSC3 oscillation circuit on. Therefore, wait a long enough interval after the OSC3 oscillation goes on before turning the clock output of the OSC3 prescaler on. (The oscillation start time varies depending on the oscillator and external components to be used. Refer to Chapter 8, "ELECTRI-CAL CHARACTERISTICS", in which an example of oscillation start time is indicated.)

Among the peripheral circuits that use the clock output from the prescaler, the 16-bit programmable timer can select the clock source from either OSC1 or OSC3. Select the clock source before supplying the clock to the 16-bit programmable timer.

5.5.3 Prescaler division ratio selection and output control

The prescaler has division ratio selection registers and clock output control registers for the peripheral circuits, so the division ratio and the clock output for each circuit can be controlled individually.

The prescaler division ratio is selected by the division ratio selection register from 8 types set for each peripheral circuit. The dividing clock is output to the peripheral circuit by writing "1" to the clock output control register.

The following shows the division ratio selection register and the clock output control register for each peripheral circuit.

16-bit programmable timer 0

Table 5.5.3.1 Division ratio and control registers

16-bit programmable timer 0 (Clock source: OSC3)							
Sele	ction reg	jister	Division	Output			
PST02	PST01	PST00	ratio	control			
1	1	1	fosc3/4096	PRPRT0			
1	1	0	fosc3/1024	register			
1	0	1	fosc3/256				
1	0	0	fosc3/128	"1": ON			
0	1	1	fosc3/64	"0": OFF			
0	1	0	fosc3/32				
0	0	1	fosc3/8				
0	0	0	fosc3/2				

Table 5.5.3.2 Division ratio and control registers

16-bit programmable timer 0 (Clock source: OSC1)							
Sele	ction reg	jister	Division	Output			
PST02	PST01	PST00	ratio	control			
1	1	1	fosci/128	PRPRT0			
1	1	0	fosc1/64	register			
1	0	1	fosc1/32				
1	0	0	fosci/16	"1": ON			
0	1	1	fosc1/8	"0": OFF			
0	1	0	fosc1/4				
0	0	1	fosc1/2				
0	0	0	fosc1/1				

The source clock (OSC1, OSC3) is selected by the PRTF0 register.

16-bit programmable timer 1

Table 5.5.3.3 Division ratio and control registers

16-bit programmable timer 1 (Clock source: OSC3)						
Sele	ction reg	ister	Division	Output		
PST12	PST11	PST10	ratio	control		
1	1	1	fosc3/4096	PRPRT1		
1	1	0	fosc3/1024	register		
1	0	1	fosc3/256			
1	0	0	fosc3/128	"1": ON		
0	1	1	fosc3/64	"0": OFF		
0	1	0	fosc3/32			
0	0	1	fosc3/8			
0	0	0	fosc3/2			

Table 5.5.3.4	Division	ratio	and	control	registers

16-bit programmable timer 1	(Clock source: OSC1)
-----------------------------	----------------------

Sele	ction register		Division	Output
PST12	PST11	PST10	ratio	control
1	1	1	fosci/128	PRPRT1
1	1	0	fosc1/64	register
1	0	1	fosc1/32	
1	0	0	fosc1/16	"1": ON
0	1	1	fosc1/8	"0": OFF
0	1	0	fosc1/4	
0	0	1	fosc1/2	
0	0	0	fosc1/1	

The source clock (OSC1, OSC3) is selected by the PRTF1 register.

8-bit programmable timer

Table 5.5.3.5 Division ratio and control registers

8-bit pro	8-bit programmable timer				
Sele	ction reg	jister	Division	Output	
PST22	PST21	PST20	ratio	control	
1	1	1	fosc3/256	PRPRT2	
1	1	0	fosc3/128	register	
1	0	1	fosc3/64		
1	0	0	fosc3/32	"1": ON	
0	1	1	fosc3/16	"0": OFF	
0	1	0	fosc3/8		
0	0	1	fosc3/4		
0	0	0	fosc3/2		

FOUT1/FOUT3 clock output

Table 5.5.3.6 Division ratio and control registers

0	U	1	clock	

Sele	ction register		Division	Output
PSF12	PSF11	PSF10	ratio	control
1	1	1	fosc1/128	PRFO1
1	1	0	fosc1/64	register
1	0	1	fosc1/32	
1	0	0	fosci/16	"1": ON
0	1	1	fosc1/8	"0": OFF
0	1	0	fosc1/4	
0	0	1	fosc1/2	
0	0	0	fosc1/1	

Table 5.5.3.7	Division	ratio	and	control	registers
---------------	----------	-------	-----	---------	-----------

FOUT3 clock					
Sele	ction reg	ister	Division	Output	
PSF32	PSF31	PSF30	ratio	control	
1	1	1	fosc3/128	PRFO3	
1	1	0	fosc3/64	register	
1	0	1	fosc3/32		
1	0	0	fosc3/16	"1": ON	
0	1	1	fosc3/8	"0": OFF	
0	1	0	fosc3/4		
0	0	1	fosc3/2		
0	0	0	fosc3/1		

A/D converter

Table 5.5.3.8 Division ratio and control registers

A/D converter

	ction reg		Division	Output
PSAD2	PSAD1	PSAD0	ratio	control
1	×	×	fosc3/16	PRAD
0	1	1	fosc3/8	register
0	1	0	fosc3/4	
0	0	1	fosc3/2	"1": ON
0	0	0	fosc3/1	"0": OFF

Touch panel controller

Table 5.5.3.9 Division ratio and control registers

Touch panel controller

Sele	Selection register			Output
PSTP2	PSTP1	PSTP0	ratio	control
1	×	×	fosc3/16	PRTP
0	1	1	fosc3/8	register
0	1	0	fosc3/4	
0	0	1	fosc3/2	"1": ON
0	0	0	fosc3/1	"0": OFF

5.5.4 Control of external clock for event counter

The 16-bit programmable timer can operate as an event counter with the clock input from the EXCL00, EXCL01 (K10, K11) input terminals. These external clocks are controlled to supply the 16-bit programmable timer by the individual input control registers.

Table 5.5.4.1 shows the input terminals, the input control registers and the timers.

Table 5.5.4.1	Input control registers for an event
	counter clock

Input terminal	Input control register	Event counter
EXCL00 (K10)	PK10ON	Timer 0
EXCL01 (K11)	PK11ON	Timer 1

5.5.5 I/O memory of prescaler

Table 5.5.5.1 shows the control bits for the prescaler.

Address 00FF01	Bit		Function	1	0	Init	R/W	Comment
	D7	Name	-		_	-	_	"0" when being read
	D6	_	_	_	_	_	_	o when being read
	D5	WT1	Wait state control			0	R/W	
	00	****	WT1 WT0 Number of states			ľ	10,11	
			$\frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{12(3 \text{ cycles})}$					
	D4	wто	(-))			0	R/W	
	04	VV10				0	K/W	
	D 0	011/0110	0 0 No wait	0.000	0001		D AV	
	D3		CPU operating clock switch	OSC3	OSC1	0	R/W	
	D2	OSCC	OSC3 oscillation ON/OFF control	On	Off	0	R/W	
	D1	VD1C1	VDI output level setting			0	R/W	
			VD1C1 VD1C0 VD1(Typ.)					
			1 1 4.2 V				 	
	D0	VD1C0	1 0 3.2 V			0	R/W	
			0 1 1.6 V					
			0 0 2.4 V					
00FF10	D7	PRPRT1	16-bit programmable timer 1 clock control	On	Off	0	R/W	
	D6	PST12	16-bit programmable timer 1 division ratio			0	R/W	
			PST12 PST11 PST10 (OSC3) (OSC1)					
			1 1 1 fosc3 / 4096 fosc1 / 128		L		 	
	D5	PST11	1 1 0 fosc3 / 1024 fosc1 / 64			0	R/W	
			1 0 1 fosc3 / 256 fosc1 / 32 1 0 0 fosc3 / 128 fosc1 / 16					
			1 0 0 108C3 / 128 108C1 / 100 1 1 fosc3 / 64 fosc1 / 8		L			
	D4	PST10	0 1 0 103c3/32 103c1/3		[0	R/W	
			0 0 1 fosc3 / 8 fosc1 / 2					
			0 0 0 fosc3 / 2 fosc1 / 1					
	D3	PRPRT0	16-bit programmable timer 0 clock control	On	Off	0	R/W	
	D2	PST02	16-bit programmable timer 0 division ratio			0	R/W	
			PST02 PST01 PST00 (OSC3) (OSC1)					
			1 1 1 fosc3 / 4096 fosc1 / 128					
	D1	PST01	1 1 0 fosc3 / 1024 fosc1 / 64			0	R/W	
			1 0 1 fosc3 / 256 fosc1 / 32					
			1 0 0 $fosc_3/128$ $fosc_1/16$					
	D0	PST00	0 1 1 fosc3 / 64 fosc1 / 8 0 1 0 fosc3 / 32 fosc1 / 4			0	R/W	
			0 1 0 10 10 10 10 10 10					
			0 0 1 105c3/8 105c1/2 0 0 0 0 105c3/2 105c1/2 105c1/					
00FF11	D7	_	_	_	_	-	_	"0" when being read
	D6	_	_	_	_	-	-	o when being read
	D5	-		_	_	-	-	
	D3	_			_	_	_	
	D4	PRPRT2	- 8-bit programmable timer clock control	On	Off	0	– R/W	
	D3 D2	PST22	8-bit programmable timer division ratio			0	R/W	
		F 5122	PST22 PST21 PST20 Division ratio			0	K/ W	
		DOTO4	1 1 1 fosc3 / 256 1 1 0 fosc3 / 128	+			D /11	
	D1	PST21	1 0 1 0 108C3 / 128 1 0 1 fosc3 / 64			0	R/W	
			1 0 1 10003 / 32					
			0 1 1 fosc3 / 16	+				
	D0	PST20	0 1 0 fosc3 / 8			0	R/W	
			0 0 1 fosc3 / 4					
			0 0 0 fosc3 / 2	_		<u> </u>		
	D7	-	-	-	-	-	-	"0" when being read
00FF12	D6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
00FF12		-	-	-	-	-	-	
00FF12	D5			1	_	_	_	
00FF12	D5 D4	-	-	-	-		-	
UUFF12		-	-	-	-	-	-	
UUFF12	D4					-		
UUFF12	D4 D3	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Table 5.5.5.1(a) Prescaler control bits

CHAPTER 5: PERIPHERAL CIRCUITS AND OPERATION (Prescaler and Clock Control Circuit)

			(-)					
Address	Bit	Name	Function	1	0	Init	R/W	Comment
00FF13	D7	-	-	-	-	-	_	"0" when being read
	D6	_	_	_	_	_	_	, č
	D5	_	_	_	_	_	_	
	D4	_		_	_	_	_	-
	D4					-		
	-	PRAD	A/D converter clock control	On	Off	0	R/W	
	D2	PSAD2	A/D converter division ratio			0	R/W	
			PSAD2 PSAD1 PSAD0 Division ratio					-
	D1	PSAD1	$\begin{array}{cccccccc} 1 & \times & \times & \operatorname{fosc3}/16 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \operatorname{fosc3}/8 \end{array}$			0	R/W	
			0 1 1 1 10SC3 / 8 0 1 0 10SC3 / 4 0 1 0 10SC3 / 4 0 1 0 10SC3 / 4 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1					
	D0	PSAD0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			0	R/W	
			$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$					
00FF14	D7	PRF01	FOUT1 output control	On	Off	0	R/W	
	D6	PSF12	FOUT1 division ratio	0		0	R/W	
	20	1 01 12	PSF12 PSF11 PSF10 Division ratio			ľ	10,11	
	D 5		1 1 1 fosci / 128 1 1 0 fosci / 64					-
	D5	PSF11	1 1 0 10501/04 1 0 1 fosc1/32			0	R/W	
			1 0 1 105c1/32 1 0 0 fosc1/16					
			0 1 1 fosci / 8	L				
	D4	PSF10	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			0	R/W	
			$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$					
			0 0 0 fosci / 1					
	D3	PRFO3	FOUT3 output control	On	Off	0	R/W	
	D2	PSF32	FOUT3 division ratio	0		0	R/W	
	02	10102	PSF32 PSF31 PSF30 Division ratio			0	IC/ W	
			1 1 1 fosc3 / 128 1 1 0 fosc3 / 64					-
	D1	PSF31	1 1 0 1 6 105C3 / 64 1 0 1 605C3 / 32			0	R/W	
			1 0 1 105C3 / 32 1 0 0 fosc3 / 16					
			0 1 1 fosc3 / 8					
	D0	PSF30	0 1 0 fosc3 / 4			0	R/W	
			0 0 1 fosc3 / 2					
			0 0 0 fosc3 / 1					
00FF15	D7	-	-	_	_	_	_	"0" when being read
	D6	-	-	_	_	_	_	
	D5	_	_	_	_	_	_	-
	D3	_		_		_	_	-
			_				_	-
	D3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	D2	-		-	-	-	-	
	D1	PK110N	EXCL01 input clock ON/OFF control	On	Off	0	R/W	
L	D0	PK10ON	EXCL00 input clock ON/OFF control	On	Off	0	R/W	
00FF16	D7	-	-	-	-	-	-	"0" when being read
	D6	-	-	-	_	-	-	
	D5	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	D4	-	-	-	_	-	-	
	D3	PRTP	Touch panel controller clock control	On	Off	0	R/W	
	D2	PSTP2	Touch panel controller clock ratio			0	R/W	
	<u> </u>		PSTP2 PSTP1 PSTP0 Division ratio			ľ		
	D1	PSTP1	$\frac{1}{1} \times \frac{15111}{\times} \frac{15110}{\text{fosc3}/16}$	+			R/W	-
			0 1 1 fosc3 / 8				K/ W	
	-		0 1 0 fosc3 / 4					-
	D0	PSTP0	0 0 1 fosc3 / 2			0	R/W	
			0 0 0 fosc3 / 1					

Table 5.5.5.1(b) Prescaler control bits

OSCC: OSC3 oscillation control register (00FF01H•D2)

Turns the OSC3 oscillation circuit on and off.

When "1" is written: OSC3 oscillation ON When "0" is written: OSC3 oscillation OFF Reading: Valid

When using the clock of which the clock source is OSC3, set the OSCC register to "1". Refer to Section 5.4, "Oscillation Circuit", for details of the oscillation control.

At initial reset, the OSCC register is set to "0" (OSC3 oscillation OFF).

PRTF0: 16-bit programmable timer 0 source clock selection register (00FF12H•D0)

Selects the source clock for the 16-bit programmable timer 0.

When "1" is written: fosc1 When "0" is written: fosc3 Reading: Valid

When "1" is written to the PRTF0 register, the OSC1 clock is selected as the source clock for the 16-bit programmable timer 0.

When "0" is written, the OSC3 clock is selected. At initial reset, the PRTF0 register is set to "0" (fosc3).

PST00–PST02: 16-bit programmable timer 0 division ratio selection register (00FF10H+D0–D2)

Selects the clock for the 16-bit programmable timer 0.

It can be selected from 8 types of division ratio shown in Table 5.5.5.1(a).

This register can also be read.

At initial reset, the PST0 register is set to "0".

PRPRT0: 16-bit programmable timer 0 clock control register (00FF10H•D3)

Controls the clock supply of the 16-bit programmable timer 0.

When "1" is written: ON When "0" is written: OFF Reading: Valid

By writing "1" to the PRPRT0 register, the clock that is selected with the PST0 register is output to the 16-bit programmable timer 0.

When "0" is written, the clock is not output. At initial reset, the PRPRT0 register is set to "0" (OFF).

PK10ON: EXCL00 clock control register (00FF15H•D0)

Controls the event counter clock of the 16-bit programmable timer 0.

When "1" is written: ON When "0" is written: OFF Reading: Valid

By writing "1" to the PK10ON register, the EXCL00 (K10 input) clock is output to the 16-bit programmable timer 0.

When "0" is written, the clock is not output. At initial reset, the PK10ON register is set to "0" (OFF).

PRTF1: 16-bit programmable timer 1

source clock selection register (00FF12H•D1) Selects the source clock for the 16-bit programmable timer 1.

When "1" is written: fosci When "0" is written: fosci Reading: Valid

When "1" is written to the PRTF1 register, the OSC1 clock is selected as the source clock for the 16-bit programmable timer 1.

When "0" is written, the OSC3 clock is selected. At initial reset, the PRTF1 register is set to "0" (fosc3).

PST10–PST12: 16-bit programmable timer 1 division ratio selection register (00FF10H•D4–D6)

Selects the clock for the 16-bit programmable timer 1.

It can be selected from 8 types of division ratio shown in Table 5.5.5.1(a).

This register can also be read.

At initial reset, the PST1 register is set to "0".

PRPRT1: 16-bit programmable timer 1 clock control register (00FF10H•D7)

Controls the clock supply of the 16-bit programmable timer 1.

When "1" is written: ON When "0" is written: OFF Reading: Valid

By writing "1" to the PRPRT1 register, the clock that is selected with the PST1 register is output to the 16-bit programmable timer 1.

When "0" is written, the clock is not output. At initial reset, the PRPRT1 register is set to "0" (OFF).

CHAPTER 5: PERIPHERAL CIRCUITS AND OPERATION (Prescaler and Clock Control Circuit)

PK11ON: EXCL01 clock control register (00FF15H•D1)

Controls the event counter clock of the 16-bit programmable timer 1.

When "1" is written: ON When "0" is written: OFF Reading: Valid

By writing "1" to the PK11ON register, the EXCL01 (K11 input) clock is output to the 16-bit programmable timer 1.

When "0" is written, the clock is not output. At initial reset, the PK11ON register is set to "0" (OFF).

PST20–PST22: 8-bit programmable timer division ratio selection register (00FF11H•D0–D2)

Selects the clock for the 8-bit programmable timer. It can be selected from 8 types of division ratio shown in Table 5.5.5.1(a).

This register can also be read.

At initial reset, the PST2 register is set to "0" (fosc3/2).

PRPRT2: 8-bit programmable timer clock control register (00FF11H•D3)

Controls the clock supply of the 8-bit programmable timer.

When "1" is written: ON When "0" is written: OFF Reading: Valid

By writing "1" to the PRPRT2 register, the clock that is selected with the PST2 register is output to the 8-bit programmable timer.

When "0" is written, the clock is not output. At initial reset, the PRPRT2 register is set to "0" (OFF).

PSAD0–PSAD2: A/D converter clock division ratio selection register (00FF13H•D0–D2)

Selects the clock for the A/D converter. It can be selected from 5 types of division ratio as shown in Table 5.5.5.1 (b).

This register can also be read.

At initial reset, the PSAD register is set to "0" (fosc3/1).

PRAD: A/D converter clock control register (00FF13H•D3)

Controls the clock supply of the A/D converter.

When "1" is written: ON When "0" is written: OFF Reading: Valid

By writing "1" to the PRAD register, the clock that is selected with the PSAD register is output to the A/D converter.

When "0" is written, the clock is not output. At initial reset, the PRAD register is set to "0" (OFF).

PSF10–PSF12: FOUT1 division ratio selection register (00FF14H•D4–D6)

Selects the frequency for the FOUT1 clock. It can be selected from 8 types of division ratio shown in Table 5.5.5.1(b). This register can also be read.

At initial reset, the PSF1 register is set to "0" (fosc1/1).

PRFO1: FOUT1 output control register (00FF14H•D7)

Controls the FOUT1 output.

When "1" is written: ON When "0" is written: OFF Reading: Valid

When "1" is written to the PRFO1 register, the FOUT1 (R41) terminal outputs the clock selected with the PSF1 register. However, the high-impedance control register HZR41 of the output port R41 must be set to "0" and the data register R41D must be set to "1".

When "0" is written, the clock is not output. At initial reset, the PRFO1 register is set to "0" (OFF).

PSF30–PSF32: FOUT3 division ratio selection register (00FF14H•D0–D2)

Selects the frequency for the FOUT3 clock. It can be selected from 8 types of division ratio shown in Table 5.5.5.1(b). This register can also be read. At initial reset, the PSF3 register is set to "0" (fosc3/1).

PRFO3: FOUT3 output control register (00FF14H•D3)

Controls the FOUT3 output.

When "1" is written: ON When "0" is written: OFF Reading: Valid

When "1" is written to the PRFO3 register, the FOUT3 (R40) terminal outputs the clock selected with the PSF3 register. However, the high-impedance control register HZR40 of the output port R40 must be set to "0" and the data register R40D must be set to "1".

When "0" is written, the clock is not output. At initial reset, the PRFO3 register is set to "0" (OFF).

PSTP0–PSTP2: Touch panel controller clock division ratio selection register (00FF16H•D0–D2)

Selects the clock for the touch panel controller. It can be selected from 5 types of division ratio as shown in Table 5.5.5.1(b).

This register can also be read.

At initial reset, the PSTP register is set to "0" (fosc3/1).

PRTP: Touch panel controller clock control register (00FF16H•D3)

Controls the clock supply of the touch panel controller.

When "1" is written: ON When "0" is written: OFF Reading: Valid

By writing "1" to the PRTP register, the clock that is selected with the PSTP register is output to the touch panel controller. When "0" is written, the clock is not output. At initial reset, the PRTP register is set to "0" (OFF).

5.5.6 Programming note

When using an output clock from the OSC3 prescaler, it is necessary to turn the OSC3 oscillation circuit on. Furthermore, the OSC3 oscillation circuit takes a maximum 20 msec for stabilizing oscillation after turning the OSC3 oscillation circuit on. Therefore, wait a long enough interval after the OSC3 oscillation goes on before turning the clock output of the OSC3 prescaler on. (The oscillation start time varies depending on the oscillator and external components to be used. Refer to Chapter 8, "ELECTRICAL CHARACTER-ISTICS", in which an example of oscillation start time is indicated.)

5.6 Input Ports (K ports)

5.6.1 Configuration of input ports

The S1C88409 has 12 bits of input ports built-in, and all the ports can be used as a general-purpose input port that has an interrupt function.

K0 port:	K00-K07	8 bits
K1 port:	K10-K13	4 bits

The K10 and K11 terminals serve both as the general-purpose input port terminal and the external clock (EXCL00, EXCL01) input terminal for the 16-bit programmable timer (event counter), and the input signal is common used. (Refer to Section 5.12, "16-bit Programmable Timer") Figure 5.6.1.1 shows the structure of the input port.

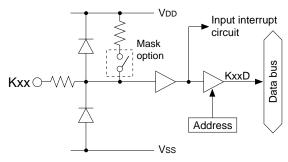


Fig. 5.6.1.1 Structure of input port

Each input port terminal is directly connected to the data bus via a three-state buffer. The input signal status can be read via the I/O memory as data.

5.6.2 Mask option

Input p	ort pull-up resistors	
K00	With resistor	□ Gate direct
K01	With resistor	□ Gate direct
K02	\Box With resistor	\Box Gate direct
K03	With resistor	□ Gate direct
K04	With resistor	□ Gate direct
K05	With resistor	□ Gate direct
K06	With resistor	□ Gate direct
K07	With resistor	□ Gate direct
K10	With resistor	□ Gate direct
K11	With resistor	□ Gate direct
K12	\Box With resistor	\Box Gate direct
K13	\Box With resistor	\Box Gate direct

The input port has a built-in pull-up resistor, and it can be individually selected for use or not by the mask option.

The "With resistor" option is suitable for push switch and key matrix input.

When the input terminal is changed from a low level to a high level by the built-in pull-up resistor, the rise of the waveform is delayed on account of the time constant of the pull-up resistor and load capacitance of the terminal. Hence, when reading the input port, it is necessary to wait an appropriate amount of time. Particular care must be taken of the key scan for the key matrix configuration. Make this waiting time the amount of time or more calculated by the following expression.

Waiting time = $RIN \times (CIN + CL) \times 1.6$ [sec]

RIN: Pull-up resistance Max. value

CIN: Terminal capacitance Max. value

CL: Load capacitance on the board

When "Gate direct" is selected, the pull-up resistor is disconnected and the port is suitable for slide switch input and interfacing with other LSIs. In this case, take care that a floating status does not occur in the input.

For unused input ports, select "With resistor" as the default setting.

5.6.3 Interrupt function

All the input ports provide the interrupt function. The input ports are divided into five systems: K0 (K00–K07), K10, K11, K12 and K13. The interrupt generation condition for each system can be set with software.

When the interrupt generation condition set for each terminal system is met, the interrupt factor flag (FK0, FK10, FK11, FK12 and FK13) corresponding to the terminal system is set to "1", and an interrupt is generated.

The interrupt can be prohibited by setting the interrupt enable register (EK0, EK10, EK11, EK12 and EK13) corresponding to each interrupt factor flag.

Furthermore, the priority level of the input interrupt for the CPU can be set at an optional level (0–3) using the interrupt priority registers PK0 and PK1 (two bits each) corresponding to two systems K0 and K1. Refer to Section 5.20, "Interrupt and Standby Mode", for details of the interrupt control registers and operations subsequent to interrupt generation.

The exception processing vectors for each interrupt factor are set as follows:

K10 input interrupt: 000006H K11 input interrupt: 000008H K12 input interrupt: 00000AH K13 input interrupt: 00000CH K0 input interrupt: 00000EH

K0 input interrupt

Figure 5.6.3.1 shows the configuration of the K0 (K00–K07) input interrupt circuit.

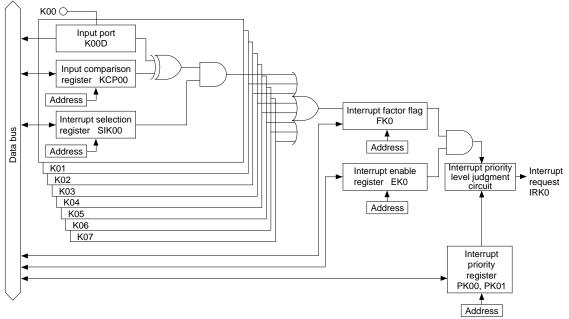


Fig. 5.6.3.1 Configuration of K0 input interrupt circuit

The interrupt selection register SIK0 and input comparison register KCP0 for the K0 port is used to set the interrupt generation condition.

Input port interrupt can be enabled or disabled by the setting of the interrupt selection registers SIK0. While the interrupt enable register EK0 masks the interrupt factor for the terminal system (8 bits), the interrupt selection register SIK0 masks in bit units.

The input comparison register KCP0 selects the interrupt generation timing that an interrupt is to be generated at the rising edge or the falling edge for each input.

When the status of the input terminals in which an interrupt has been enabled by the interrupt selection register SIK0 and the content of the input comparison register KCP0 change from a, matching to no matching, the interrupt factor flag FK0 is set to "1" and an interrupt is generated. Figure 5.6.3.2 shows an example of interrupt generation in the K0 terminal system. K00 interrupt is disabled by the interrupt selection register (SIK00), so that an interrupt does not occur at (2). At (3), K03 changes to "0"; the data of the terminals K01-K07 in which an interrupt is enabled no longer match the data of the input comparison registers KCP01-KCP07, so that interrupt occurs. As already explained, the condition for the interrupt to occur is the change in the port data and contents of the input comparison registers from matching to no matching. Hence, in (4), when the no matching status changes to another no matching status, an interrupt does not occur. Therefore, to generate the interrupt again after an interrupt is generated, it is necessary to return the input terminal status to the same content as the input comparison register KCP0 or re-set the input comparison register KCP0. Further, terminals that have been disabled for interrupt do not affect the conditions for interrupt generation.

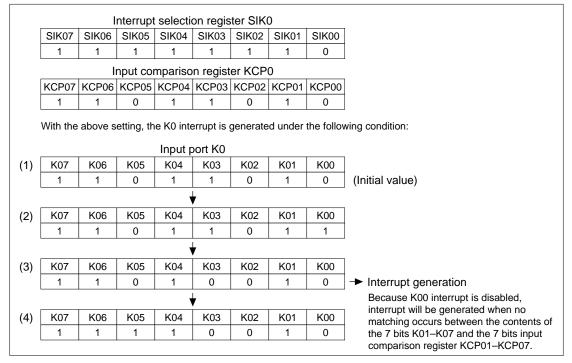


Fig. 5.6.3.2 Example of K0 (K00-K07) interrupt generation

K10–K13 input interrupt

Figure 5.6.3.3 shows the configuration of the K10–K13 input interrupt circuit.

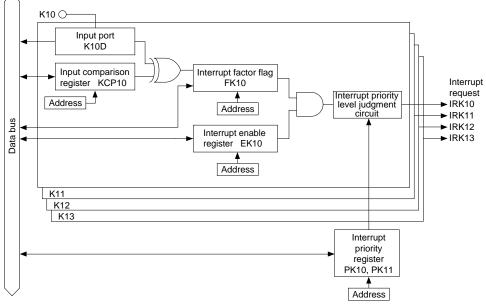


Fig. 5.6.3.3 Configuration of K10-K13 input interrupt circuit

Since the K10–K13 input ports can generate an interrupt by each bit, an interrupt selection register is not provided. The interrupts are enabled or disabled by the interrupt enable register EK1. The input comparison register KCP1 selects the interrupt generation timing that an interrupt is to be generated at the rising edge or the falling edge for each input.

Each interrupt of the K10–K13 input ports is generated at the rising edge or the falling edge (depending on the setting of the input comparison register KCP1) when the interrupt has been enabled with the interrupt enable register EK1.

5.6.4 I/O memory of input ports

Table 5.6.4.1 shows the input port control bits.

	D:4	Norte	Table 5.6.4.1 Input port			10.12	D ^ ^ /	Correct
Address 00FF20	Bit	Name PK11	Function	1 DV11 DV	0	Init	R/W	Comment
00FF20	D7		K10-K13		K10	0	R/W	
	D6	PK10	interrupt priority register	1	K00	0	R/W	
	D5	PK01	K00-K07		M10 Priority	0	R/W	
	D4	PK00	interrupt priority register		M00 level	0	R/W	
	D3	PTM11	16-bit programmable timer 1		1 Level 3	0	R/W	
	D2	PTM10	interrupt priority register	-	0 Level 2	0	R/W	
	D1	PTM01	16-bit programmable timer 0		1 Level 1	0	R/W	
	D0	PTM00	interrupt priority register	0	0 Level 0	0	R/W	
00FF23	D7	EK13	K13 interrupt enable register			0	R/W	
	D6	EK12	K12 interrupt enable register			0	R/W	
	D5	EK11	K11 interrupt enable register			0	R/W	
	D4	EK10	K10 interrupt enable register	Interrupt is	Interrupt is	0	R/W	
	D3	EK0	K00–K07 interrupt enable register	enabled	disabled	0	R/W	
	D2	-	_			-	-	"0" when being read
	D1	-	_			_	-	
	D0	-	_			_	-	
00FF27	D7	FK13	K13 interrupt factor flag	(R)	(R)	0	R/(W)	
	D6	FK12	K12 interrupt factor flag	Interrupt	Interrupt	0	R/(W)	
	D5	FK11	K11 interrupt factor flag	factor has	factor has not	0	R/(W)	
	D3	FK10	K10 interrupt factor flag	generated	generated	0	R/(W)	
		FK10 FK0		generateu	generateu			
ļ	D3		K00–K07 interrupt factor flag	an		0	R/(W)	"0"
	D2	-	-	(W)	(W)	-	-	"0" when being read
	D1	-	-	Reset	Invalid	-	-	
	D0	-	-			-	-	
00FFC0	D7	SIK07	K07 interrupt selection register			0	R/W	
	D6	SIK06	K06 interrupt selection register			0	R/W	
	D5	SIK05	K05 interrupt selection register			0	R/W	
	D4	SIK04	K04 interrupt selection register	Interrupt	Interrupt	0	R/W	
	D3	SIK03	K03 interrupt selection register	is enabled	is disabled	0	R/W	
	D2	SIK02	K02 interrupt selection register			0	R/W	
	D1	SIK01	K01 interrupt selection register			0	R/W	
	D0	SIK00	K00 interrupt selection register			0	R/W	
00FFC1	D7	KCP07	K07 input comparison register			1	R/W	
	D6	KCP06	K06 input comparison register			1	R/W	
	D5	KCP05	K05 input comparison register			1	R/W	
	D4	KCP04	K04 input comparison register	Falling edge	Rising edge	1	R/W	
				generates	generates			
	D3	KCP03	K03 input comparison register	interrupt	interrupt	1	R/W	
	D2	KCP02	K02 input comparison register	-		1	R/W	
	D1	KCP01	K01 input comparison register	-		1	R/W	
	D0	KCP00	K00 input comparison register			1	R/W	
00FFC2	D7	-	-	-	-	_		
	D6	-	_	_			-	"0" when being read
				-	-	-	-	"0" when being rea
	D5	-	_	-	-			"0" when being read
	D5 D4	-				-	-	"0" when being read
					_ _	-	-	"0" when being read
	D4	-		– – Falling edge	– – Rising edge			"0" when being read
	D4 D3	– KCP13 KCP12	– – K13 input comparison register	– – Falling edge generates	– – Rising edge generates	- - - 1 1	- - R/W R/W	"0" when being read
	D4 D3 D2	– KCP13 KCP12	- K13 input comparison register K12 input comparison register	– – Falling edge	– – Rising edge	- - - 1 1	- - R/W	"0" when being read
00FFC3	D4 D3 D2 D1	– KCP13 KCP12 KCP11 KCP10	- K13 input comparison register K12 input comparison register K11 input comparison register K10 input comparison register	– – Falling edge generates	– – Rising edge generates	- - 1 1 1 1	- R/W R/W R/W	"0" when being rea
00FFC3	D4 D3 D2 D1 D0 D7	– KCP13 KCP12 KCP11 KCP10 K07D	- K13 input comparison register K12 input comparison register K11 input comparison register K10 input comparison register K07 input port data	– – Falling edge generates	– – Rising edge generates	- - 1 1 1 1 1 -	- R/W R/W R/W R/W	"0" when being rea
00FFC3	D4 D3 D2 D1 D0 D7 D6	– KCP13 KCP12 KCP11 KCP10 K07D K06D	- K13 input comparison register K12 input comparison register K11 input comparison register K10 input comparison register K07 input port data K06 input port data	– – Falling edge generates	– – Rising edge generates	- - 1 1 1 1 -	- R/W R/W R/W R/W R/W R	"0" when being rea
00FFC3	D4 D3 D2 D1 D0 D7 D6 D5	- KCP13 KCP12 KCP11 KCP10 K07D K06D K05D	- K13 input comparison register K12 input comparison register K11 input comparison register K10 input comparison register K07 input port data K06 input port data K05 input port data	– – Falling edge generates	– – Rising edge generates		- R/W R/W R/W R/W R/W R R R R R	"0" when being rea
00FFC3	D4 D3 D2 D1 D0 D7 D6 D5 D4	- KCP13 KCP12 KCP11 KCP10 K07D K06D K05D K04D	- K13 input comparison register K12 input comparison register K11 input comparison register K10 input comparison register K07 input port data K06 input port data K05 input port data K04 input port data	– – Falling edge generates	– – Rising edge generates		- R/W R/W R/W R/W R/W R R R R R R	"0" when being rea
00FFC3	D4 D3 D2 D1 D0 D7 D6 D5 D4 D3	- KCP13 KCP12 KCP11 KCP10 K07D K06D K05D K04D K03D	- K13 input comparison register K12 input comparison register K11 input comparison register K10 input comparison register K07 input port data K06 input port data K06 input port data K05 input port data K04 input port data	– – Falling edge generates interrupt	– – Rising edge generates interrupt		- R/W R/W R/W R/W R/W R R R R R R R R	"0" when being rea
00FFC3	D4 D3 D2 D1 D0 D7 D6 D5 D4 D3 D2	- KCP13 KCP12 KCP11 KCP10 K07D K06D K05D K05D K04D K03D K02D	- K13 input comparison register K12 input comparison register K11 input comparison register K10 input comparison register K07 input port data K06 input port data K05 input port data K03 input port data K03 input port data	– – Falling edge generates interrupt	– – Rising edge generates interrupt	- - 1 1 1 1 - - - - - - - - - - -	- R/W R/W R/W R/W R/W R R R R R R R R	"0" when being rea
00FFC3	D4 D3 D2 D1 D0 D7 D6 D5 D4 D3 D2 D1	- KCP13 KCP12 KCP11 KCP10 K07D K06D K05D K04D K03D K02D K01D		– – Falling edge generates interrupt	– – Rising edge generates interrupt		- R/W R/W R/W R/W R/W R/W R/W R R R R R R	"0" when being rea
00FFC3	D4 D3 D2 D1 D0 D7 D6 D5 D4 D3 D2 D1 D0	- KCP13 KCP12 KCP11 KCP10 K07D K06D K05D K05D K04D K03D K02D		- Falling edge generates interrupt High	- Rising edge generates interrupt		- R/W R/W R/W R/W R R R R R R R R R R R	
	D4 D3 D2 D1 D0 D7 D6 D5 D4 D3 D2 D1 D0 D7	- KCP13 KCP12 KCP11 KCP10 K07D K06D K04D K04D K04D K04D K04D K04D K04D	- K13 input comparison register K12 input comparison register K11 input comparison register K10 input comparison register K07 input port data K06 input port data K05 input port data K03 input port data K03 input port data K02 input port data	– – Falling edge generates interrupt	– – Rising edge generates interrupt		 R/W R/W R/W R/W R/W R R R R R R R R R R	
00FFC3	D4 D3 D2 D1 D0 D7 D6 D5 D4 D3 D2 D1 D0 D7 D0 D7 D6	- KCP13 KCP12 KCP11 KCP10 K07D K06D K05D K04D K03D K02D K01D		- Falling edge generates interrupt High	- Rising edge generates interrupt		- R/W R/W R/W R/W R R R R R R R R R R R	
	D4 D3 D2 D1 D0 D7 D6 D5 D4 D3 D2 D1 D0 D7	- KCP13 KCP12 KCP11 KCP10 K07D K06D K05D K05D K04D K03D K02D K01D K01D - -		- Falling edge generates interrupt High	_ Rising edge generates interrupt Low		 R/W R/W R/W R/W R/W R R R R R R R R R R	
	D4 D3 D2 D1 D0 D7 D6 D5 D4 D3 D2 D1 D0 D7 D0 D7 D6	- KCP13 KCP12 KCP11 KCP10 K07D K06D K06D K04D K04D K02D K01D K00D - -		- Falling edge generates interrupt High -			 R/W R/W R/W R/W R/W R R R R R R R R R R	
	D4 D3 D2 D1 D0 D7 D6 D5 D4 D3 D2 D1 D0 D7 D0 D7 D0 D5 S	- KCP13 KCP12 KCP11 KCP10 K07D K06D K05D K05D K04D K03D K02D K01D K01D - -		- Falling edge generates interrupt High - -	Rising edge generates interrupt Low		 R/W R/W R/W R/W R/W R R R R R R R R -	
	D4 D3 D2 D1 D0 D7 D6 D5 D4 D3 D2 D1 D0 D7 D6 D5 D4 D5 D4	- KCP13 KCP12 KCP11 KCP10 K07D K05D K05D K05D K04D K03D K01D K01D - - -		- Falling edge generates interrupt High - - - -	- Rising edge generates interrupt Low		 R/W R/W R/W R/W R R R R R R R R R R R R	
	D4 D3 D2 D1 D0 D7 D6 D5 D4 D3 D2 D1 D6 D5 D4 D3 D2 D1 D0 D7 D6 D3 D3	- KCP13 KCP12 KCP11 KCP10 K07D K06D K05D K04D K05D K04D K01D K01D - - - - - K13D		- Falling edge generates interrupt High - -	Rising edge generates interrupt Low		 R/W R/W R/W R/W R/W R R R R R R R R R -	"0" when being read

Table 5.6.4.1 Input port control bits

K00D–K07D: K0 input port data (00FFC3H) K10D–K13D: K1 input port data (00FFC4H•D0–D3)

Input data of the input port terminals can be read out.

When "1" is read: HIGH level When "0" is read: LOW level Writing: Invalid

The terminal voltage of each of the input ports K00–K07 and K10–K13 can be directly read as either a "1" when the terminal is high (VDD) level or a "0" when the terminal is low (Vss) level. These bits are dedicated for reading, so writing cannot be done.

SIK00–SIK07: K0 port interrupt selection register (00FFC0H)

Sets the interrupt generation condition (enables/ disables interrupt) for the K0 input port.

When "1" is written: Interrupt is enabled When "0" is written: Interrupt is disabled Reading: Valid

SIK0 is the interrupt selection register corresponding to the input port K0. An interrupt of the port in which the SIK0 bit is set to "1" is enabled, and the others in which the SIK0 bit is set to "0" are disabled. Change of the input terminal in which the interrupt is disabled does not affect the interrupt generation.

At initial reset, the SIK0 register is set to "0" (interrupt is disabled).

The K10–K13 input port has no interrupt selection register because the port can generate interrupts in bit units.

KCP00–KCP07: K0 port input comparison register (00FFC1H)

KCP10–KCP13: K1 port input comparison register (00FFC2H•D0–D3)

Sets the interrupt generation condition (interrupt generation timing) for the K0 or K1 input port.

When "1" is written: Falling edge When "0" is written: Rising edge Reading: Valid

KCP is the input comparison register corresponding to each input port. An interrupt of the port in which the KCP bit is set to "1" is generated at the falling edge of the input and an interrupt in which the KCP bit is set to "0" is generated at the rising edge.

At initial reset, the KCP register is set to "1" (falling edge).

PK00, PK01: K0 input interrupt priority register (00FF20H•D4, D5)

PK10, PK11: K1 input interrupt priority register (00FF20H•D6, D7)

Sets the input interrupt priority level. PK0 and PK1 are the interrupt priority registers corresponding to the K0, K1 input interrupts. Table 5.6.4.2 shows the interrupt priority level which can be set by this register.

Table 5.6.4.2	Interrunt	priority	level settings
10010 5.0.1.2	mermpi	priority	iever serings

PK11 PK01	PK10 PK00	Interrupt priority level
1	1	Level 3 (IRQ3)
1	0	Level 2 (IRQ2)
0	1	Level 1 (IRQ1)
0	0	Level 0 (None)

At initial reset, the PK register is set to "0" (level 0).

EK0: K0 input interrupt enable register (00FF23H•D3)

EK10–EK13: K1 input interrupt enable register (00FF23H•D4–D7)

Enables or disables the interrupt generation to the CPU.

When "1" is written: Interrupt is enabled When "0" is written: Interrupt is disabled Reading: Valid

EK0 is the interrupt enable register corresponding to eight bits of the K0 port and EK10–EK13 correspond to each bit of the K10–K13 ports. An interrupt of the port in which the EK register is set to "1" is enabled, and the others in which the EK register is set to "0" are disabled. At initial reset, the EK register is set to "0" (interrupt is disabled).

FK0: K0 input interrupt factor flag (00FF27H•D3) FK10–FK13: K1 input interrupt factor flag (00FF27H•D4–D7)

Indicates the generation of input interrupt factor.

When "1" is read: Int. factor has generated When "0" is read: Int. factor has not generated

When "1" is written: Factor flag is reset When "0" is written: Invalid

FK0 is the interrupt factor flag corresponding to eight bits of the K0 port and FK10–FK13 correspond to each bit of the K10–K13 ports. The interrupt factor flag is set to "1" when the interrupt generation condition is met.

CHAPTER 5: PERIPHERAL CIRCUITS AND OPERATION (Input Ports)

At this point, if the corresponding interrupt enable register is set to "1" and the corresponding interrupt priority register is set to a higher level than the setting of the interrupt flags (I0 and I1), an interrupt is generated to the CPU. Regardless of the interrupt enable register and interrupt priority register settings, the interrupt factor flag is set to "1" when the interrupt generation condition is met. To accept the subsequent interrupt after an

interrupt generation, it is necessary to re-set the interrupt flags (set the interrupt flag to a lower level than the level indicated by the interrupt priority registers, or execute the RETE instruction) and to reset the interrupt factor flag. The interrupt factor flag is reset to "0" by writing "1". At initial reset, the FK flags are all reset to "0".

5.6.5 Programming note

When the input terminal is changed from a low level to a high level by the built-in pull-up resistor, the rise of the waveform is delayed on account of the time constant of the pull-up resistor and load capacitance of the terminal. Hence, when reading the input port, it is necessary to wait an appropriate amount of time. Particular care must be taken of the key scan for the key matrix configuration. Make this waiting time the amount of time or more calculated by the following expression.

Waiting time = $RIN \times (CIN + CL) \times 1.6$ [sec]

- RIN: Pull-up resistance Max. value
- CIN: Terminal capacitance Max. value
- CL: Load capacitance on the board

5.7 Output Ports (R ports)

5.7.1 Configuration of output ports

The S1C88409 has 30 bits of output ports.

R0 port:	R00-R07	8 bits
R1 port:	R10-R17	8 bits
R2 port:	R20-R27	8 bits
R3 port:	R30-R32	3 bits
R4 port:	R40-R42	3 bits

Depending on the bus mode setting, the configuration of the output ports may vary as shown in the table below.

T = === i = = 1		Bus mode		
Terminal	Single chip	Expanded 64K	Expanded 4M	
R00	Output port R00 Address A0			
R01	Output port R01	Address A1		
R02	Output port R02	Addre	ess A2	
R03	Output port R03	ess A3		
R04	Output port R04 Address A4			
R05	Output port R05	Addre	ess A5	
R06	Output port R06	Addre	ess A6	
R07	Output port R07	Addre	ess A7	
R10	Output port R10	Addre	ess A8	
R11	Output port R11	Addre	ess A9	
R12	Output port R12	Addres	ss A10	
R13	Output port R13	ss A11		
R14	Output port R14 Address A12			
R15	Output port R15	Address A13		
R16	Output port R16	Addres	ss A14	
R17	Output port R17	Addres	ss A15	
R20	Output p	oort R20	Address A16	
R21	Output p	ort R21	Address A17	
R22	Output p	ort R22	Address A18	
R23	Output p	oort R23	Address A19	
R24	Output p	oort R24	Address A20	
R25	Output p	ort R25	Address A21	
R26	Output port R26	RD	signal	
R27	Output port R27 WR signal			
R30	Output port R30	Output port I	$R30/\overline{CE0}$ signal	
R31	Output port R31	Output port I	$R31/\overline{CE1}$ signal	
R32	Output port R32	Output port I	$R32/\overline{CE2}$ signal	
R40	C	Output port R40		
R41	C	utput port R41		
R42	Output port R42			

Table 5.7.1.1 Configuration of output ports

This section explains only the control of generalpurpose output ports. Refer to Section 5.2, "System Controller and Bus Control", for the bus control. Figure 5.7.1.1 shows the structure of the output port.

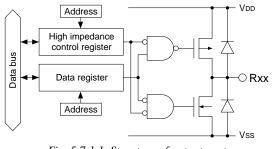


Fig. 5.7.1.1 Structure of output port

The data register and high impedance control register of the output port which is used for the bus function can be used as general purpose registers with the ability to read and write. They do not affect the bus signal output.

5.7.2 High impedance control

Each output port can be set in high impedance by software. Thus the output signal lines can be shared with other external devices.

By setting the bits of the high impedance control register to "1", the corresponding output ports go to a high impedance status. The output port in which the register is set to "0" becomes a complementary output.

5.7.3 DC output

As shown in Figure 5.7.1.1, when "1" is written to the output port data register, the output terminal goes high (VDD) level and when "0" is written it goes low (Vss) level.

The data written to the data register during high impedance status is output from the terminal when the output is switched to complementary.

5.7.4 Special output

The R40 to R42 terminals are shared with the special output terminals shown in Table 5.7.4.1.

Output port	Special output
R40	Clock output : TOUT0/FOUT3
R41	Clock output : TOUT1/FOUT1
R42	Buzzer output : BZ

When using a special output, fix the high-impedance control register HZR4x of the port to "0" and the output data register R4xD to "1".

Refer to Section 5.9, "Clock Output", for the TOUT and FOUT outputs, and to Section 5.15, "Sound Generator", for the BZ output.

5.7.5 I/O memory of output ports

Table 5.7.5.1 shows the output port control bits.

Table 5.7.5.1(a)	Output port control bits
<i>iubic</i> 5.7.5.1(<i>u</i>)	Ouipui pori controi otis

Address	Bit	Name	Function	1	0	Init	R/W	Comment
00FFD0	D7	HZR07	R07 high impedance control register		-	1	R/W	
	D6	HZR06	R06 high impedance control register			1	R/W	
	D5	HZR05	R05 high impedance control register			1	R/W	
	D4	HZR04	R04 high impedance control register	High	Comple-	1	R/W	
	D3	HZR03	R03 high impedance control register	impedance	mentary	1	R/W	
	D2	HZR02	R02 high impedance control register	impedance	mentary	1	R/W	
	D2	HZR01	R01 high impedance control register			1	R/W	
	D0	HZR00	R00 high impedance control register			1	R/W	
00FFD1	D0 D7	HZR00				1	R/W	
001101	D7 D6	HZR16	R17 high impedance control register			1	R/W	
	-		R16 high impedance control register				R/W	
	D5	HZR15	R15 high impedance control register	High	Commla	1	R/W	
	D4	HZR14	R14 high impedance control register	High	Comple-	1		
	D3	HZR13	R13 high impedance control register	impedance	mentary	1	R/W	
	D2	HZR12	R12 high impedance control register			1	R/W	
	D1	HZR11	R11 high impedance control register			1	R/W	
	D0	HZR10	R10 high impedance control register			1	R/W	
00FFD2	D7	HZR27	R27 high impedance control register			1	R/W	
	D6	HZR26	R26 high impedance control register			1	R/W	
	D5	HZR25	R25 high impedance control register			1	R/W	
	D4	HZR24	R24 high impedance control register	High	Comple-	1	R/W	
	D3	HZR23	R23 high impedance control register	impedance	mentary	1	R/W	
	D2	HZR22	R22 high impedance control register			1	R/W	
	D1	HZR21	R21 high impedance control register			1	R/W	
	D0	HZR20	R20 high impedance control register			1	R/W	
00FFD3	D7	-	-	-	_	-	-	"0" when being read
	D6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	D5	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	D4	-	-	-	_	-	-	
	D3	-	-	_	_	-	-	
	D2	HZR32	R32 high impedance control register	High	Comple-	1	R/W	
	D1	HZR31	R31 high impedance control register	High impedance	mentary	1	R/W	
	D0	HZR30	R30 high impedance control register	impedance	mentary	1	R/W	
00FFD4	D7	-	_	-	-	-	-	"0" when being read
	D6	-	_	-	-	-	-	
	D5	-	_	-	_	_	-	
	D4	-	-	-	_	-	-	
	D3	-	_	-	_	-	-	
	D2	HZR42	R42 high impedance control register		~ .	1	R/W	
	D1	HZR41	R41 high impedance control register	High	Comple-	1	R/W	
	D0	HZR40	R40 high impedance control register	impedance	mentary	1	R/W	
00FFD5	D7	R07D	R07 output port data register			1	R/W	
	D6	R06D	R06 output port data register			1	R/W	
	D5	R05D	R05 output port data register			1	R/W	
	D4	R04D	R04 output port data register			1	R/W	
	D3	R03D	R03 output port data register	High	Low	1	R/W	
	D2	R02D	R02 output port data register			1	R/W	
	D1	R01D	R01 output port data register			1	R/W	
	D0	R00D	R00 output port data register			1	R/W	
00FFD6	D7	R17D	R17 output port data register			1	R/W	
3011 00	D7 D6	R16D	R16 output port data register			1	R/W	
	D5	R15D	R15 output port data register			1	R/W	
	D4	R14D	R14 output port data register	High	Low	1	R/W	
	D3	R13D	R13 output port data register	-		1	R/W	
	D2	R12D	R12 output port data register			1	R/W	
	D1	R11D	R11 output port data register			1	R/W	
	D0	R10D	R10 output port data register			1	R/W	

CHAPTER 5: PERIPHERAL CIRCUITS AND OPERATION (Output Ports)

Address	Bit	Name	Function	1	0	Init	R/W	Comment
00FFD7	D7	R27D	R27 output port data register			1	R/W	
	D6	R26D	R26 output port data register			1	R/W	
	D5	R25D	R25 output port data register			1	R/W	
	D4	R24D	R24 output port data register	11 1	Low	1	R/W	
	D3	R23D	R23 output port data register	High	Low	1	R/W	
	D2	R22D	R22 output port data register			1	R/W	
	D1	R21D	R21 output port data register			1	R/W	
	D0	R20D	R20 output port data register			1	R/W	
00FFD8	D7	-	-	-	-	-	-	"0" when being read
	D6	-	_	-	-	-	-	
	D5	-	_	-	-	-	-	
	D4	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	D3	-	_	-	-	-	-	
	D2	R32D	R32 output port data register			1	R/W	
	D1	R31D	R31 output port data register	High	Low	1	R/W	
	D0	R30D	R30 output port data register			1	R/W	
00FFD9	D7	-	-	-	-	-	-	"0" when being read
	D6	-	-	-	_	-	-	
	D5	-	-	-	_	-	-	
	D4	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	D3	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	D2	R42D	R42 output port data register			1	R/W	
	D1	R41D	R41 output port data register	High	Low	1	R/W	
	D0	R40D	R40 output port data register			1	R/W	

Table 5.7.5.1(b) Output port control bits

HZR00–HZR07: R0 port high impedance control register (00FFD0H)

HZR10–HZR17: R1 port high impedance control register (00FFD1H)

HZR20–HZR27: R2 port high impedance control register (00FFD2H)

HZR30–HZR32: R3 port high impedance control register (00FFD3H•D0–D2)

HZR40–HZR42: R4 port high impedance control register (00FFD4H•D0–D2)

Sets the output terminals into a high impedance state.

When "1" is written: High impedance When "0" is written: Complementary Reading: Valid

The HZR register is the high impedance control register corresponding to each output port. When a HZR bit is set to "1", the corresponding output port terminal goes to a high impedance status and when "0" is set, it becomes a complementary output.

The high impedance control register of the output port which is used for bus function can be used as a general purpose register with the ability to read and write. It does not affect the bus signal output. Among R40 to R42, the high-impedance control register of the port which is used for special output (TOUT/FOUT, BZ) should be fixed at "0". At initial reset, the HZR register is set to "1" (high impedance).

R00D–R07D: R0 port output data register (00FFD5H)

R10D–R17D: R1 port output data register (00FFD6H)

R20D–R27D: R2 port output data register (00FFD7H)

R30D–R32D: R3 port output data register (00FFD8H•D0–D2)

R40D–R42D: R4 port output data register (00FFD9H•D0–D2)

Sets the data output from the output port terminal.

When "1" is written: HIGH level output When "0" is written: LOW level output Reading: Valid

RxxD is the data register for each output port. When "1" is set, the corresponding output port terminal goes high (VDD) level, and when "0" is set, it goes low (Vss) level.

The data register of the output port which is used for the bus function can be used as general purpose register with the ability to read and write. It does not affect the bus signal output.

Among R40 to R42, the data register of the port which is used for special output (TOUT/FOUT, BZ) should be fixed at "1".

At initial reset, all the data bits are set to "1" (HIGH level output).

5.8 I/O Ports (P ports)

5.8.1 Configuration of I/O ports

The S1C88409 has 28 bits of I/O ports.

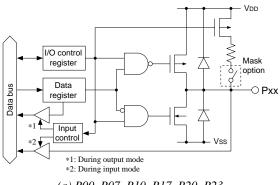
P0 port:	P00-P07	8 bits
P1 port:	P10-P17	8 bits
P2 port:	P20-P23	4 bits
P3 port:	P30-P37	8 bits

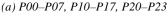
These ports can be switched between generalpurpose I/O ports and input/output ports for the following functions by software.

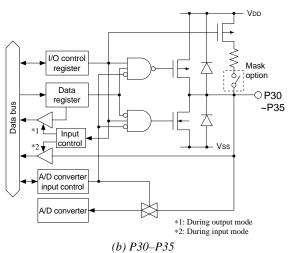
- Data bus for external memory access
- Serial interface
- Touch panel controller
- A/D converter
- D/A converter

This section explains control only when using these ports as general-purpose I/O ports. Refer to respective sections for other functions.

Figure 5.8.1.1 shows the structure of the $\rm I/O$ port.







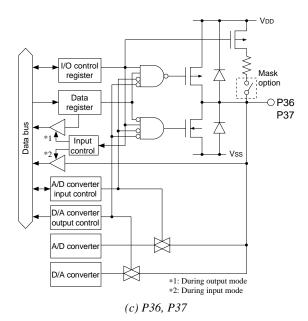


Fig. 5.8.1.1 Structure of I/O port

The port can be set individually in input mode or output mode when it is used as a general-purpose I/O port. This setting is done by writing data to the I/O control register (IOC).

5.8.2 Terminal configuration of I/O port and change of function

The I/O port terminals are shared with two or three functions. Therefore, the configuration of the terminals changes depending on the setting of each function. Since all the terminals are set for the I/O port at initial reset except for the MPU mode, switch them using software according to the functions to be used.

Table 5.8.2.1 lists the terminal functions.

When the expanded bus mode is set (P00–P07)

When a bus mode except for the single chip mode is set, P00–P07 functions as the data bus D0–D7. In this case, the data register P00D–P07D and the I/O control register IOC00–IOC07 can be used as a general-purpose register that does not affect the input/output for the data bus.

Refer to Section 5.2, "System Controller and Bus Control", for setting of bus mode.

CHAPTER 5: PERIPHERAL CIRCUITS AND OPERATION (I/O Ports)

Terminal	Ferminal Standard function Sub-function					
Terrininai	Stanuaru	1/0			I/O	
P00	I/O port	P00	I/O	Data bus for external memory	D0	I/O
P01		P01	I/O	(Expanded mode)	D1	I/O
P02		P02	I/O		D2	I/O
P03		P03	I/O		D3	I/O
P04		P04	I/O		D4	I/O
P05		P05	I/O		D5	I/O
P06		P06	I/O		D6	I/O
P07		P07	I/O		D7	I/O
P10	I/O port	P10	I/O	Serial I/F data input	SIN	Ι
P11		P11	I/O	Serial I/F data output	SOUT	0
P12		P12	I/O	Serial I/F clock input/output	SCLK	I/O
P13		P13	I/O	Serial I/F ready output	SRDY	0
P14		P14	I/O	Serial I/F data input/IR input	SIN/IRI	Ι
P15		P15	I/O	Serial I/F data output/IR output	SOUT/IRO	0
P16		P16	I/O	Serial I/F clock input/output	SCLK	I/O
P17		P17	I/O	Serial I/F ready output	SRDY	0
P20	I/O port	P20	I/O	Touch panel controller control signal output	BYH	0
P21		P21	I/O	Touch panel controller control signal output	BYL	0
P22		P22	I/O	Touch panel controller control signal output	BXH	0
P23		P23	I/O	Touch panel controller control signal output	BXL	0
P30	I/O port	P30	I/O	A/D converter analog signal input	AD0	Ι
P31		P31	I/O	A/D converter analog signal input	AD1	Ι
P32		P32	I/O	A/D converter analog signal input	AD2	Ι
P33		P33	I/O	A/D converter analog signal input	AD3	Ι
P34		P34	I/O	A/D converter analog signal input	AD4	Ι
P35		P35	I/O	A/D converter analog signal input	AD5	Ι
P36		P36	I/O	A/D converter analog signal input or	AD6	Ι
				D/A converter analog signal output	DA0	0
P37		P37	I/O	A/D converter analog signal input or	AD7	Ι
				D/A converter analog signal output	DA1	0

Table 5.8.2.1 Terminal function list

When the serial interface is used (P10–P17)

The S1C88409 has a serial interface built-in. The serial interface uses the following terminals and unused terminals can be used as a general-purpose I/O ports.

Transfer mode	Terminals used for serial I/F (P10–P17)
	· /
Asynchronous	P10, P11 (or P14, P15)
Clock sync. slave	P10-P13 (or P14-P17)
Clock sync. master	P10-P12 (or P14-P16)
IrDA interface	P14, P15

The data register and the I/O control register of the port which is assigned to the serial interface can be used as a general-purpose register that does not affect the input/output.

Refer to Section 5.14, "Serial Interface", for setting of the serial interface.

When the touch panel controller is used (P20–P23)

The S1C88409 has a built-in touch panel controller. When the touch panel controller is used, the P20– P23 terminals work as the touch panel control signal output terminals (BYH, BYL, BXH, BXL).

Note: When the touch panel function is selected by mask option, the P20–P23 terminals are configured as follows at initial reset:

P20 (BYH)	High level
P21 (BYL)	Low level
P22 (BXH)	High level
P23 (BXL)	Low level

The P20–P23 terminals are disconnected from the I/O control and data registers, and are controlled from the touch panel controller. Thus it is unnecessary to configure these terminals by software. The I/O control and data registers for these ports can be used as general-purpose registers.

Refer to Section 5.17, "Touch Panel Controller" for setting the touch panel controller. Since the touch panel controller uses the A/D converter, the P3x terminals used for inputting analog signals cannot be used as I/O ports.

When A/D converter and/or D/A converter is used (P30–P37)

It is possible to set any terminals in the P30–P37 terminals as the analog input terminal for the A/D converter. Further, either the P36 or P37 terminal or both can also be set as the analog output terminal of the D/A converter.

The data register and the I/O control register of the port which is set to the A/D converter input or D/A converter output do not affect the terminal status, but the port reading can be done the same as the I/O port. In the input mode, the terminal status is read out (as binary data), and in the output mode, the content of the data register is read out. The content of the data register is not output to the terminal even in the output mode. The port which is not used for the A/D converter and D/A converter within P30–P37 can be used as a general-purpose I/O port.

Refer to Section 5.18, "A/D Converter", for setting of the A/D converter and to Section 5.19, "D/A Converter" for setting of the D/A converter.

5.8.3 Mask option

I/O por	t pull-up resistors	
P00	□ With resistor	□ Gate direct
P01	With resistor	□ Gate direct
P02	With resistor	□ Gate direct
P03	With resistor	□ Gate direct
P04	With resistor	□ Gate direct
P05	With resistor	□ Gate direct
P06	With resistor	□ Gate direct
P07	With resistor	□ Gate direct
P10	With resistor	Gate direct
P11	With resistor	Gate direct
P12	With resistor	Gate direct
P13	With resistor	🗆 Gate direct
P14	With resistor	🗆 Gate direct
P15	With resistor	🗆 Gate direct
P16	With resistor	Gate direct
P17	With resistor	Gate direct
P20	With resistor	Gate direct
P21	With resistor	Gate direct
P22	With resistor	Gate direct
P23	With resistor	Gate direct
P30	With resistor	Gate direct
P31	With resistor	Gate direct
P32	With resistor	Gate direct
P33	With resistor	Gate direct
P34	With resistor	Gate direct
P35	With resistor	Gate direct
P36	With resistor	□ Gate direct
P37	With resistor	\Box Gate direct

The I/O port has a built-in pull-up resistor that is activated during the input mode, and it can be individually selected for use or not by the mask option. When "With resistor" is selected, the pull-up resistor of the port turns on during the input mode.

When the port terminal is changed from a low level to a high level by the built-in pull-up resistor, the rise of the waveform is delayed on account of the time constant of the pull-up resistor and load capacitance of the terminal. So, when reading the I/O port, it is necessary to wait an appropriate amount of time. Make this waiting time the amount of time or more calculated by the following expression.

Waiting time = $RIN \times (CIN + CL) \times 1.6$ [sec]

RIN: Pull-up resistance Max. value

CIN: Terminal capacitance Max. value

CL: Load capacitance on the board

For unused I/O port, select "With resistor" default setting.

When using the A/D converter and/or D/A converter, select "Gate direct" for the port to obtain the conversion precision.

5.8.4 I/O control registers and I/O mode

The I/O port is set in the input mode or output mode by writing data to the corresponding I/O control register (IOC).

To set an I/O port to the input mode, write "0" to the I/O control register. The I/O port which is set in the input mode shifts to high impedance status and functions as an input port.

Reading during the input mode gets the input terminal status directly: the data being "1" when the terminal is at high (VDD) level and "0" when it is at low (Vss) level.

When "With resistor" is selected by mask option, the port terminal is pulled up during the input mode.

Data can be written to the data registers without affecting the terminal status even in the input mode.

To set an I/O port to the output mode, write "1" to the I/O control register. The I/O port which is set to output mode functions as an output port. When the data register is set to "1", the port goes

high (VDD) level and when it is set to "0", the port goes low (Vss) level.

Reading during the output mode gets the content of the data register.

At initial reset, the I/O control registers are set to "0" (I/O ports are set in the input mode).

5.8.5 I/O memory of I/O ports

Table 5.8.5.1 shows the I/O port control bits.

Address	Bit	Name	Function	1	0	Init	R/W	Comment
00FFE0	D7	IOC07	P07 I/O control register			0	R/W	
	D6	IOC06	P06 I/O control register			0	R/W	
1	D5	IOC05	P05 I/O control register			0	R/W	
	D4	IOC04	P04 I/O control register			0	R/W	
	D3	IOC03	P03 I/O control register	Output	Input	0	R/W	
	D2	IOC02	P02 I/O control register			0	R/W	
	D1	IOC01	P01 I/O control register			0	R/W	
	D0	IOC00	P00 I/O control register			0	R/W	
00FFE1	D7	IOC17	P17 I/O control register			0	R/W	
	D6	IOC16	P16 I/O control register			0	R/W	
	D5	IOC15	P15 I/O control register			0	R/W	
	D4	IOC14	P14 I/O control register			0	R/W	
	D3	IOC13	P13 I/O control register	Output	Input	0	R/W	
	D2	IOC12	P12 I/O control register			0	R/W	
	D1	IOC11	P11 I/O control register			0	R/W	
	D0	IOC10	P10 I/O control register			0	R/W	
00FFE2	D7	_	-	_	_	-	-	"0" when being read
	D6	-	_	_	_	_	-	6
	D5	-	_	-	_	-	-	
	D4	-	_	-	-	-	_	
	D3	IOC23	P23 I/O control register			0	R/W	
	D2	IOC22	P22 I/O control register		_	0	R/W	
	D1	IOC21	P21 I/O control register	Output	Input	0	R/W	
	D0	IOC20	P20 I/O control register			0	R/W	
00FFE3	D7	IOC37	P37 I/O control register			0	R/W	
	D6	IOC36	P36 I/O control register			0	R/W	
	D5	IOC35	P35 I/O control register			0	R/W	
	D4	IOC34	P34 I/O control register		_	0	R/W	
	D3	IOC33	P33 I/O control register	Output	Input	0	R/W	
	D2	IOC32	P32 I/O control register			0	R/W	
	D1	IOC31	P31 I/O control register			0	R/W	
	D0	IOC30	P30 I/O control register			0	R/W	
00FFE4	D7	P07D	P07 I/O port data register			1	R/W	
	D6	P06D	P06 I/O port data register			1	R/W	
	D5	P05D	P05 I/O port data register			1	R/W	
	D4	P04D	P04 I/O port data register			1	R/W	
	D3	P03D	P03 I/O port data register	High	Low	1	R/W	
	D2	P02D	P02 I/O port data register			1	R/W	
	D1	P01D	P01 I/O port data register			1	R/W	
	D0	P00D	P00 I/O port data register			1	R/W	
00FFE5	D7	P17D	P17 I/O port data register			1	R/W	
2	D6	P16D	P16 I/O port data register			1	R/W	
	D5	P15D	P15 I/O port data register			1	R/W	
	D4	P14D	P14 I/O port data register			1	R/W	
	D3	P13D	P13 I/O port data register	High	Low	1	R/W	
	D2	P12D	P12 I/O port data register			$\frac{1}{1}$	R/W	
	D2	P11D	P11 I/O port data register			1	R/W	
	D0	P10D	P10 I/O port data register			1	R/W	
	50		1 10 1/0 poir data register			1 1	11/ 11	L

Address	Bit	Name	Function	1	0	Init	R/W	Comment
00FFE6	D7	-	-	-	-	-	-	"0" when being read
	D6	-	_	-	-	-	-	
	D5	-	_	-	-	-	-	
	D4	-	_	-	-	-	-	
	D3	P23D	P23 I/O port data register			1	R/W	
	D2	P22D	P22 I/O port data register	High	Low	1	R/W	
	D1	P21D	P21 I/O port data register	High	Low	1	R/W	
	D0	P20D	P20 I/O port data register			1	R/W	
00FFE7	D7	P37D	P37 I/O port data register			1	R/W	
	D6	P36D	P36 I/O port data register			1	R/W	
	D5	P35D	P35 I/O port data register			1	R/W	
	D4	P34D	P34 I/O port data register	High	Low	1	R/W	
	D3	P33D	P33 I/O port data register	High	Low	1	R/W	
	D2	P32D	P32 I/O port data register			1	R/W	
	D1	P31D	P31 I/O port data register			1	R/W	
	D0	P30D	P30 I/O port data register			1	R/W	

Table 5.8.5.1(b) I/O port control bits

P00D–P07D: P0 port data register (00FFE4H) P10D–P17D: P1 port data register (00FFE5H) P20D–P23D: P2 port data register (00FFE6H•D0–D3) P30D–P37D: P3 port data register (00FFE7H)

I/O port data can be read and output data can be set through these registers.

When writing:

When "1" is written: HIGH level When "0" is written: LOW level

When the I/O port is set in the output mode, the written data is output from the I/O port terminal. When "1" is written as the port data, the port terminal goes high (VDD) level, and when "0" is written, the terminal goes low (Vss) level. Port data can be written even in the input mode.

When reading:

When "1" is read: HIGH level ("1") When "0" is read: LOW level ("0")

When the I/O port is in the input mode, the voltage level being input to the port terminal can be read. When the terminal voltage is high (VDD) level, "1" is read, and "0" is read when it is low (Vss) level.

In the output mode, the content of the data register is read.

At initial reset, the data bits are all set to "1" (HIGH level).

Refer to Section 5.8.2 for the data register of the ports set in a function other than I/O port.

IOC00–IOC07: P0 port I/O control register (00FFE0H) IOC10–IOC17: P1 port I/O control register (00FFE1H) IOC20–IOC23: P2 port I/O control register (00FFE2H•D0–D3) IOC30–IOC37: P3 port I/O control register (00FFE3H)

Sets the I/O port to the input or output mode.

When "1" is written: Output mode When "0" is written: Input mode Reading: Valid

The IOC register is the I/O control register corresponding to each I/O port individually. When an IOC bit is set to "1", the corresponding I/O port enters the output mode. When it is set to "0", the port enters the input mode. At initial reset, the IOC register is set to "0" (input

mode). Refer to Section 5.8.2 for the I/O control register of

Refer to Section 5.8.2 for the I/O control register of the ports set in a function other than I/O port.

5.8.6 Programming note

When the port terminal is changed from a low level to a high level by the built-in pull-up resistor, the rise of the waveform is delayed on account of the time constant of the pull-up resistor and load capacitance of the terminal. So, when reading the I/O port, it is necessary to wait an appropriate amount of time. Make this waiting time the amount of time or more calculated by the following expression.

Waiting time = $RIN \times (CIN + CL) \times 1.6$ [sec]

- RIN: Pull-up resistance Max. value
- CIN: Terminal capacitance Max. value
- CL: Load capacitance on the board

5.9 Clock Output

5.9.1 Configuration of clock output control circuit

The S1C88409 can output 4 kinds of clocks to external devices.

The kinds of clocks are as follows:

- OSC3 dividing clock (FOUT3)
- OSC1 dividing clock (FOUT1)
- The output clock of the 16-bit programmable timer 0 (TOUT0)
- The output clock of the 16-bit programmable timer 1 (TOUT1)

The output ports R40 and R41 are used for these outputs.

Figure 5.9.1.1 shows the configuration of the clock output control circuit.

The FOUT3 clock and TOUT0 clock cannot be output simultaneously, because they use the same port, similar to the FOUT1 clock and TOUT1 clock. The TOUT0 clock can be output when the 16-bit programmable timer operates in the 8-bit mode.

Refer to Section 5.12, "16-bit Programmable Timer", for the output clock of the 16-bit programmable timer.

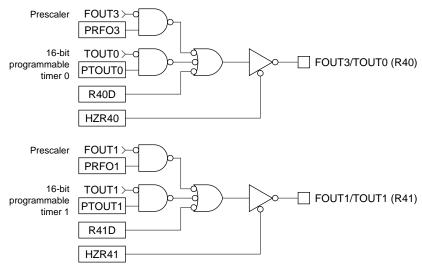


Fig. 5.9.1.1 Configuration of clock output control circuit

5.9.2 Clock output control

Table 5.9.2.1 shows the output control register of each clock.

To output the clock, fix the high-impedance control register of the output port to "0" and the output data register to "1". The output port terminal outputs the clock by writing "1" to the clock output control register in this status. The terminal goes high (VDD) level when "0" is written. Figure 5.9.2.1 shows the output waveform by this

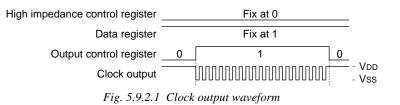
control.

The frequencies of the FOUT3 and FOUT1 clocks can be selected from eight types by setting the prescaler.

- Note: Be aware that the output is fixed at low (Vss) level when the data register of the output port used for the clock output is set to "0".
 - A hazard may occur on the output signal when the clock output control register is changed.
 - Since the output clock becomes unstable when SLEEP mode is canceled, stop the output before shifting to SLEEP mode.

	Clock	Output control register	Hi-Z control register	Data register
	FOUT3	PRFO3 (00FF14H·D3)	HZR40 (00FFD4H·D0)	R40D (00FFD9H·D0)
ſ	FOUT1	PRFO1 (00FF14H·D7)	HZR41 (00FFD4H·D1)	R41D (00FFD9H·D1)
ſ	TOUT0	PTOUT0 (00FF30H·D3)	HZR40 (00FFD4H·D0)	R40D (00FFD9H·D0)
	TOUT1	PTOUT1 (00FF31H·D3)	HZR41 (00FFD4H·D1)	R41D (00FFD9H·D1)

Table 5.9.2.1 Clock output control registers



5.9.3 I/O memory of clock output

Table 5.9.3.1 shows the clock output control bits.

Addrose	D:+	Nama	Function			Init	R/W	Commont
Address	Bit	Name	Function	1	0			Comment
00FF14	D7	PRF01	FOUT1 output control	On	Off	0	R/W	
	D6	PSF12	FOUT1 division ratio			0	R/W	
			PSF12 PSF11 PSF10 Division ratio					
	_		1 1 1 fosci / 128					
	D5	PSF11	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			0	R/W	
			1 0 1 105c1/32 1 0 0 fosc1/16					
			0 1 1 fosci / 8				·	
	D4	PSF10	0 1 0 fosci / 4			0	R/W	
			0 0 1 fosci / 2					
			0 0 0 fosci / 1					
	D3	PRFO3	FOUT3 output control	On	Off	0	R/W	
	D2	PSF32	FOUT3 division ratio			0	R/W	
			PSF32 PSF31 PSF30 Division ratio					
			1 1 fosc3 / 128					
	D1	PSF31	1 1 0 fosc3 / 64			0	R/W	
			1 0 1 fosc3 / 32					
			1 0 0 fosc3 / 16					
	D0	PSF30	0 1 1 fosc3 / 8				R/W	
	00	10100	0 1 0 fosc3/4			0	10,11	
			0 0 1 fosc3 / 2 0 0 0 fosc3 / 1					
00FF30	D7	MODE16	16-bit PTM 8-/16-bit mode selection	16-bit	8-bit × 2	0	R/W	
001130	D7	NODLIG	10-bit FTM 8-/10-bit mode selection	10-01	8-011 × 2			"0" when being read
		_	_	_	_	-	-	"0" when being read
	D5	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	D4			-	-	-	-	
	D3		16-bit PTM0 clock output control	On	Off	0	R/W	
	D2		16-bit PTM0 RUN/STOP control	Run	Stop	0	R/W	
	D1	PSET0	16-bit PTM0 preset	Preset	Invalid	0	W	"0" when being read
	D0	CKSEL0	16-bit PTM0 input clock selection	External clock	Internal clock	0	R/W	
00FF31	D7	-	-	-	-	-	-	"0" when being read
	D6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	D5	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	D4	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	D3	PTOUT1	16-bit PTM1 clock output control	On	Off	0	R/W	
	D2	PTRUN1	16-bit PTM1 RUN/STOP control	Run	Stop	0	R/W	
	D1	PSET1	16-bit PTM1 preset	Preset	Invalid	0	W	"0" when being read
	D0	CKSEL1	16-bit PTM1 input clock selection	External clock	Internal clock	0	R/W	
00FFD4	D7	-	_	_	_	-	-	"0" when being read
	D6	-	_	-	-	-	-	
	D5	-	_	_	_	_	-	
	D4	_	-	-	-	-	-	
	D3	-	_	_	_	_	-	
	D2	HZR42	R42 high impedance control register			1	R/W	
	D1		R41 high impedance control register	High	Comple-	1	R/W	
	D0		R40 high impedance control register	impedance	mentary	1	R/W	
00FFD9	D7	_		_	_	_	_	"0" when being read
	D6	_		_	_	_		, men benig redu
	D0		-	-		_	-	
				-	-	_		
	D4	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	D3	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	D2	R42D	R42 output port data register			1	R/W	
	D1	R41D	R41 output port data register	High	Low	1	R/W	
	D0	R40D	R40 output port data register			1	R/W	

Table 5.9.3.1 Clock output control bits

HZR40, HZR41: R4 port high impedance control register (00FFD4H•D0, D1)

Sets the output terminals into a high impedance state.

When "1" is written: High impedance When "0" is written: Complementary Reading: Valid

The HZR40 and HZR41 registers are the high impedance control registers for the output ports R40 and R41 used for the clock output. Fix data of the port used for the clock output at "0". At initial reset, the HZR register is set to "1" (high impedance).

R40D, R41D: R4 port output data register (00FFD9H•D0, D1)

They are the data registers for the output ports R40, R41 used for the clock output.

When "1" is written: Clock output is possible When "0" is written: LOW (Vss) level is output Reading: Valid

Fix data of the port used for the clock output at "1". At initial reset, the data bits are all set to "1".

PSF10–PSF12: FOUT1 division ratio selection register (00FF14H•D4–D6)

Selects the frequency for the FOUT1 clock. It can be selected from 8 types of division ratio shown in Table 5.9.3.1. This register can also be read. At initial reset, the PSF1 register is set to "0" (fosc1/1).

PRFO1: FOUT1 output control register (00FF14H•D7)

Controls the FOUT1 output.

When "1" is written: ON When "0" is written: OFF Reading: Valid

When "1" is written to the PRFO1 register, the FOUT1 (R41) terminal outputs the clock selected with the PSF1 register. However, the high-impedance control register HZR41 of the output port R41 must be set to "0" and the data register R41D must be set to "1".

When "0" is written, the clock is not output. At initial reset, the PRFO1 register is set to "0" (OFF).

PSF30–PSF32: FOUT3 division ratio selection register (00FF14H•D0–D2)

Selects the frequency for the FOUT3 clock. It can be selected from 8 types of division ratio shown in Table 5.9.3.1. This register can also be read. At initial reset, the PSF3 register is set to "0" (fosc3/1).

PRFO3: FOUT3 output control register (00FF14H•D3)

Controls the FOUT3 output.

When "1" is written: ON When "0" is written: OFF Reading: Valid

When "1" is written to the PRFO3 register, the FOUT3 (R40) terminal outputs the clock selected with the PSF3 register. However, the high-impedance control register HZR40 of the output port R40 must be set to "0" and the data register R40D must be set to "1". Furthermore, the OSC3 oscillation circuit must be used.

When "0" is written, the clock is not output. At initial reset, the PRFO3 register is set to "0" (OFF).

PTOUT0: 16-bit programmable timer 0 clock output control register (00FF30H•D3)

Controls the output of the TOUT0 signal (16-bit programmable timer 0 clock).

When "1" is written: ON When "0" is written: OFF Reading: Valid

The PTOUT0 register is the output control register for the TOUT0 signal. When "1" is written to this register, the TOUT0 signal is output from the TOUT0 (R40) terminal. When "0" is written, the terminal goes high (VDD) level. However, the highimpedance control register HZR40 of the output port R40 must be set to "0" and the data register R40D must be set to "1".

The TOUT0 clock cannot be output simultaneously with the FOUT3 clock.

Refer to Section 5.12, "16-bit Programmable Timer", for setting of clock frequency.

At initial reset, the PTOUT0 register is set to "0" (OFF).

PTOUT1: 16-bit programmable timer 1 clock output control register (00FF31H•D3)

Controls the output of the TOUT1 signal (16-bit programmable timer 1 clock).

When "1" is written: ON When "0" is written: OFF Reading: Valid

The PTOUT1 register is the output control register for the TOUT1 signal. When "1" is written to this register, the TOUT0 signal is output from the TOUT1 (R41) terminal. When "0" is written, the terminal goes high (VDD) level. However, the highimpedance control register HZR41 of the output port R41 must be set to "0" and the data register R41D must be set to "1".

The TOUT1 clock cannot be output simultaneously with the FOUT1 clock.

Refer to Section 5.12, "16-bit Programmable Timer", for setting of clock frequency.

At initial reset, the PTOUT1 register is set to "0" (OFF).

5.9.4 Programming notes

- (1) The FOUT3 clock and TOUT0 clock cannot be output simultaneously, because they use the same port, similar to the FOUT1 clock and TOUT1 clock.
- (2) Be aware that the output is fixed at low (Vss) level when the data register of the output port used for the clock output is set to "0".
- (3) A hazard may occur on the output signal when the clock output control register is changed.
- (4) Since the output clock becomes unstable when SLEEP mode is canceled, stop the output before shifting to SLEEP mode.

5.10 LCD Controller

5.10.1 Configuration of LCD controller

The S1C88409 has a built-in dot-matrix LCD controller and can drive a middle-scale LCD panel (eg., 240×100 dots, B&W) by connecting external common drivers (S1D16305 or S1D16700) and segment drivers (S1D16006 or S1D15700).

This LCD controller can drive 4-level gray scale LCD panels in addition to B&W (black and white) LCD panels. It also allows software to control scrolling display.

Figure 5.10.1.1 shows the configuration of the LCD controller and Figure 5.10.1.2 shows an example how to connect external LCD drivers.

The S1D16006 or S1D15700 are available for external segment drivers. Select the S1D16006 for cost down. The S1D15700 is better to reduce power.

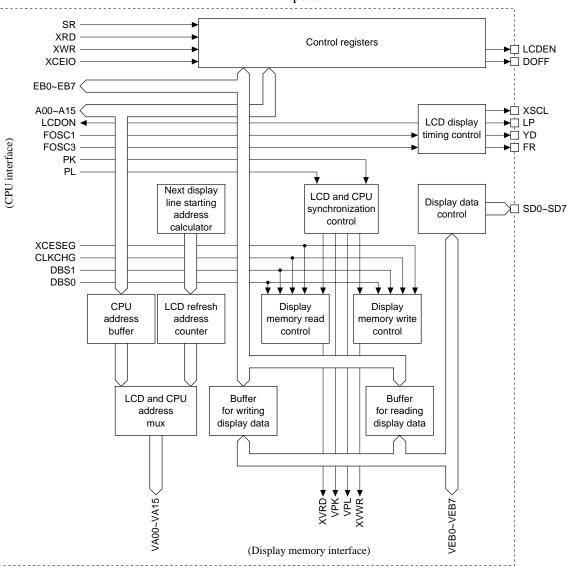


Fig. 5.10.1.1 Configuration of LCD controller

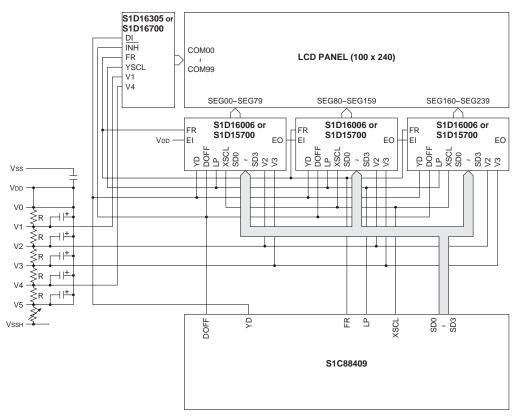


Fig. 5.10.1.2 Connection example of external LCD drivers

5.10.2 Output signals

This LCD controller outputs the following signals for controlling the S1D16305 (or S1D16700) common driver and the S1D16006 (or S1D15700) segment driver:

LCDEN

A LCD power control signal. It goes high level (VDD) or low level (VSS) according to the value set in the LCDEN register.

Note: When the LCD drive voltage is supplied to the LCD panel before supplying the power voltage (VDD) to the S1C88409, the LCD panel may be damaged. To prevent this problem, design the circuit so that the LCD power is supplied to the LCD panel by switching the LCDEN signal to high level with the software. At initial reset, the LCDEN signal goes low level. This power control is also necessary when turning the S1C88409 off. Be sure to turn the LCD panel off before turning the S1C88409 off.

DOFF

A forced blank signal to turn the display off. Connect this signal to the $\overline{\rm INH}$ terminal of the S1D16305 (or S1D16700) and the DOFF terminal of the S1D16006 (or S1D15700) and control the signal using the DISP register.

XSCL

A display data shift clock. Connect this signal to the XSCL terminal of the S1D16006 (or S1D15700).

LΡ

A display data latch pulse. Connect this signal to the YSCL terminal of the S1D16305 (or S1D16700) and the LP terminal of the S1D16006 (or S1D15700).

YD

A scan start pulse. Connect this signal to the DI terminal of the S1D16305 (or S1D16700) and the YD terminal of the S1D16006 (or S1D15700).

FR

A frame signal. Connect this signal to the FR terminals of the S1D16305 (or S1D16700) and S1D16006 (or S1D15700).

SD0-SD7

Display data signals. SD0 to SD3 are used in the 4bit transfer mode. In the 8-bit transfer mode, SD0 to SD7 are all used.

5.10.3 Display control

To use the LCD controller, the following control procedures are necessary:

Setup of the LCD controller

(1) Selecting B&W or gray-scale mode

This LCD controller has two display mode: B&W (black and white) mode and 4-level gray scale mode. Select either one according to the LCD panel to be used. See Section 5.10.4, "B&W mode and gray-scale mode setting", for more information.

(2) Selecting the transfer data size

Select the size of data to be transferred to the segment drivers. 8-bit transfer and 4-bit transfer are available in this LCD controller. Select 4-bit transfer when using the S1D16006 or S1D15700. See Section 5.10.9, "Data transfer", for more information.

(3) Setting the LCD panel size and display start address To correspond the display memory bits to the LCD panel dots one to one, it is necessary to set the LCD panel size in the LCD controller. Also a display start address should be set. See Section 5.10.6, "LCD panel", for more information.

(4) Setting the frame frequency

The frame frequency can be selected from 16 frequencies according to the LCD panel to be used. See Section 5.10.6, "LCD panel", for more information.

(5) Back light LCD panel

Since this LCD controller can reverse display by the REV register (REV = "1"), set in reverse display when using an LCD panel with a back light. The REV register can also be used to reverse display during normal display.

Turning display on and off

By writing "1" to the LCDEN register, the LCD controller turns on and starts outputting the signals to the external drivers. The content of the LCDEN register is output from the LCDEN terminal. Use the signal to control the LCD power supply.

When "0" is written to the LCDEN register, the LCD controller stops operating.

Note: The power of the LCD panel must be turned on/off while the LCDEN register is "1". Switching while the LCD controller is off (LCDEN = "0") may damage the LCD panel. Besides the LCDEN register, the DISP register is provided for forced blanking function. When "1" is written to the DISP register, the LCD panel displays data in the display memory. When "0" is written, the display goes out. The control signals are output to the external drivers during forced blanking.

Data transfer control

The data transfer method can be selected according to the segment driver to be used. See Section 5.10.9, "Data transfer", for more information. The data transfer uses the OSC3 clock. Therefore, turn the OSC3 oscillation on before writing "1" to the LCDEN register. Furthermore, wait 20 msec or more after turning the OSC3 oscillation on for stabilizing oscillation. Do not turn the OSC3 oscillation off during data transfer.

5.10.4 B&W and gray-scale mode setting

This LCD controller has two display mode: B&W (black and white) mode and 4-level gray scale mode. Select either one with the GRAY register according to the LCD panel to be used. GRAY register = "0": B&W mode GRAY register = "1": Gray-scale mode

In the B&W mode, the display memory bits correspond to the LCD panel dots one to one. When a memory bit is "0", the corresponding dot goes off and when the bit is"1", the dot goes on.

In the gray-scale mode, each two bits of the display memory corresponds to an LCD panel dot. When a display data is 00B, the corresponding dot goes off. As for the display data 01B, 10B and 11B, the intensity (gray-scale conversion code) can be specified using the GS1, GS2 and GS3 registers (8 bits each), respectively.

The specified gray-scale conversion code controls the 8 frame cycles for turning the dots on and off as shown in Figure 5.10.4.1.

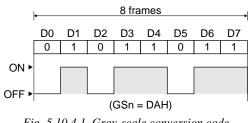


Fig. 5.10.4.1 Gray-scale conversion code

See LCD panel examples in Section 5.10.6 for correspondence between the display memory data and dots.

5.10.5 Display memory

The S1C88409 has a 3.75KB of RAM built-in and the display memory is allocated in the RAM. The display memory size can be selected from seven types listed in Table 5.10.5.1 by mask option.

Tuble 5.10.5.1 Display memory size								
	Data memory	Display memory						
1	1792 bytes	2048 bytes						
	00F800H-00FEFFH	00F000H-00F7FFH						
2	1536 bytes	2304 bytes						
	00F900H-00FEFFH	00F000H-00F8FFH						
3	1280 bytes	2560 bytes						
	00FA00H-00FEFFH	00F000H-00F9FFH						
4	1024 bytes	2816 bytes						
	00FB00H-00FEFFH	00F000H-00FAFFH						
5	768 bytes	3072 bytes						
	00FC00H-00FEFFH	00F000H-00FBFFH						
6	512 bytes	3328 bytes						
	00FD00H-00FEFFH	00F000H-00FCFFH						
7	256 bytes	3584 bytes						
	00FE00H-00FEFFH	00F000H-00FDFFH						

Table 5.10.5.1 Display memory size

Note: The display memory area configured by mask option may be used as data memory. However, the stack area cannot be assigned there.

The required display memory size is calculated by the following expressions according to the LCD panel size:

B&W LCD panel:

Memory size = (number of horizontal dots / 8) \times Number of vertical dots

Gray-scale panel:

Memory size = (number of horizontal dots / 4) \times Number of vertical dots

When using the vertical scroll function or virtual screen function, the display memory size should be increased for the scroll area or virtual area. Use the LCD panel examples in Sections 5.10.6 to 5.10.8 as reference for deciding the memory size.

5.10.6 LCD panel

FR frequency

The FR (frame) signal is generated by dividing the OSC1 clock. The dividing ratio can be selected using the CKCN and POINT5 registers. Select one according to the LCD panel to be used so that it is not out of the permissible range.

			5 1	, 0
CKCN2	CKCN1	CKCN0	POINT5	FR frequency
0	0	0	0	fosc1/(SLT+1)
0	0	0	1	fosc1/1.5/(SLT+1)
0	0	1	0	fosc1/2/(SLT+1)
0	0	1	1	fosc1/2.5/(SLT+1)
0	1	0	0	fosc1/3/(SLT+1)
0	1	0	1	fosc1/3.5/(SLT+1)
0	1	1	0	fosc1/4/(SLT+1)
0	1	1	1	fosc1/4.5/(SLT+1)
1	0	0	0	fosc1/5/(SLT+1)
1	0	0	1	fosc1/5.5/(SLT+1)
1	0	1	0	fosc1/6/(SLT+1)
1	0	1	1	fosc1/6.5/(SLT+1)
1	1	0	0	fosc1/7/(SLT+1)
1	1	0	1	fosc1/7.5/(SLT+1)
1	1	1	0	fosc1/8/(SLT+1)
1	1	1	1	fosc1/8.5/(SLT+1)

Table 5.10.6.1 FR frequency setting

Setting the panel size

To correspond the display memory bits to the LCD panel dots one to one, it is necessary to set the LCD panel size in the LCD controller. The following registers should be used for this setting.

- LBC6–LBC0: Sets the number of bytes for one line of display data. Specify [Number of horizontal dots / 8] in the B&W mode or [Number of horizontal dots / 4] in the gray-scale mode.
- SLT7–SLT0: Sets the number of lines (number of vertical dots) of the LCD panel.
- SAD15–SAD0: Sets the display start address in the display memory.

LCD panel examples

(1) 240×100 dot B&W panel

Display memory settingRegister settings3072 byte memory size is selected by maskLBC register:1EH (240/8 = 30 bytes)option (00F000H–00FBFFH)SLT register:64H (100 dots)In the B&W mode, the display memory bitsSAD register:F000Hcorrespond to the LCD panel dots one to one.F000H

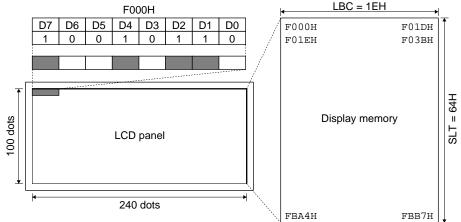


Fig. 5.10.6.1 Correspondence between LCD panel and display memory

(2) 160×80 dot gray-scale panel

dot.

Display memory settingRegister settings3328 byte memory size is selected by maskLBC register:28H (160/4 = 40 bytes)option (00F000H-00FCFFH)SLT register:50H (80 dots)In the gray-scale mode, each two bits of the
display memory corresponds to an LCD panelSAD register:F000H

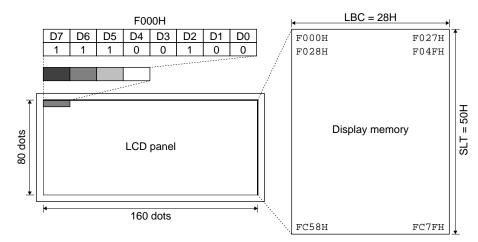


Fig. 5.10.6.2 Correspondence between LCD panel and display memory

The above examples are basic settings. See Sections 5.10.7 and 5.10.8 for examples when using the vertical scroll and virtual memory functions.

5.10.7 Vertical scroll function

Since the display start address is specified by the SAD register, vertical scroll can be done by increasing/decreasing the address by one line at a step.

Note: When using the vertical scroll function, it is necessary to reserve the display memory for the scroll area in addition to the memory for the LCD panel size. Do not specify a display start address that cannot entirely display one screen (as exceeding the last display memory address

in the middle of the LCD panel).

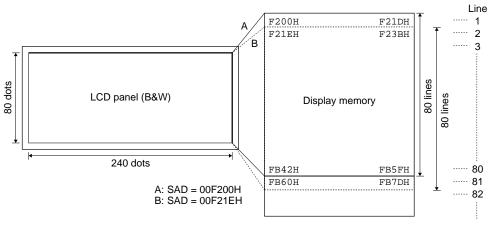


Fig. 5.10.7.1 Vertical scroll

5.10.8 Virtual screen function

In normal display, the beginning address of a line follows the end address of the previous line. In this LCD controller, the interval between the addresses can be specified using the APADJ register in byte units. This function can configure a virtual screen larger than the actual display size as shown in Figure 5.10.8.1. By controlling the display start address with the SAD register, the screen can be scrolled horizontally in byte units (B&W: 8-dot units, gray-scale: 4-dot units) or any part of the virtual screen can be displayed. Furthermore, when a virtual screen with a two page size is assigned, the page can simply be switched.

Note: When using the virtual screen function, enough display memory must be reserved for the screen size. Do not specify a display start address that cannot entirely display one screen (as exceeding the last display memory address in the middle of the LCD panel).

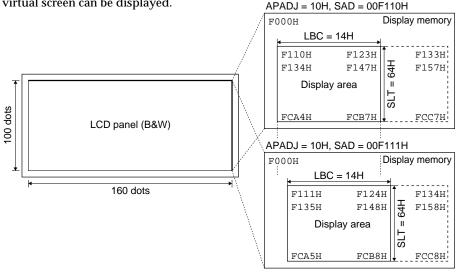


Fig. 5.10.8.1 Virtual screen function

5.10.9 Data transfer

Transfer data size

The transfer data size can be set to either 8 bits or 4 bits using the BITNO register. 4-bit data transfer only is available for the S1D16006 and S1D15700 drivers.

(1) 4-bit data transfer (BITNO = "0")

In 4-bit data transfer, data is sent as shown in Figure 5.10.9.1.

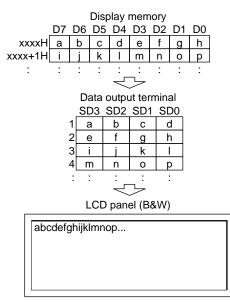


Fig. 5.10.9.1 4-bit data transfer

(2) 8-bit data transfer (BITNO = "1")

In 8-bit data transfer, data is sent as shown in Figure 5.10.9.2.

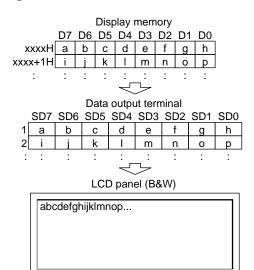


Fig. 5.10.9.2 8-bit data transfer

Data transfer method

The LCD controller has three data transfer modes for sending data to the segment drivers.

(1) Continuous data refresh mode

This mode is available for both the S1D16006 and S1D15700 segment drivers. The S1D16006 and the gray-scale display can be controlled only in this mode.

The continuous data refresh mode is set by writing "1" to the S1606 register. It is also set at initial reset.

In this mode, the display memory data is continuously sent to the segment driver in every frames while the LCDEN register is "1". Figures 5.10.9.3 to 5.10.9.5 show the timing charts in the continuous data refresh mode.

(2) One-shot transfer mode (software control) This mode is available only for the S1D15700 segment driver and only in the B&W mode. The S1D16006 and the gray-scale display cannot use this mode.

To set the one-shot transfer mode, write "0" to the S1606 and S1570A registers.

When "1" is written to the LCDEN register, the LCD controller outputs only the FR, LP and YD signals for a self-refresh of the S1D15700. When updating the display, rewrite the display memory then write "1" to the S1570O register. The LCD controller outputs one-frame data in the frame cycle immediately after the writing. After that, the LCD controller outputs the FR, LP and YD signals only.

This mode is best to reduce current consumption in the three transfer mode because data is transferred only when it is necessary. Figure 5.10.9.6 shows the timing chart in the one-shot transfer mode.

The S1570O register, which is used for a trigger of the one-shot transfer, can be read as a status. After "1" is written to the S1570O register, the register maintains "1" until the data transfer has completed to indicate that the data transfer circuit is in busy status. A new data transfer cannot be started during this period (writing "1" to the S1570O register is ignored). Further this mode can generate an interrupt at the end of a data transfer (see the next section). When updating the display, check to see if the data transfer is possible using these functions.

(3) Hardware auto-transfer mode

This mode is available only for the S1D15700 segment driver and only in the B&W mode. The S1D16006 and the gray-scale display cannot use this mode.

To set the hardware auto-transfer mode, write "0" to the S1606 register and write "1" to the S1570A register.

When "1" is written to the LCDEN register, the LCD controller outputs only the FR, LP and YD signals for a self-refresh of the S1D15700. When data is written to the display memory,

the LCD controller outputs one-frame data in the frame cycle immediately after the writing. After that, the LCD controller outputs the FR, LP and YD signals only.

This mode does not need other software controls because data is automatically transferred by only writing display data. This mode can reduce current consumption better than the continuous data refresh mode. However, display data is transferred even if data is written in the scroll area or virtual screen that are out of the display range. To avoid such a transfer or to write display data separately from display update, use the oneshot transfer with software control. Figure 5.10.9.7 shows the timing chart in the hardware auto-transfer mode.

The data transfer status in this mode can be read from the S1570AS register. The S1570AS register maintains "1" during data transfer to indicate that the data transfer circuit is in busy status. It goes to "0" while the segment drivers are in self-refresh operation (the data transfer circuit is in standby status).

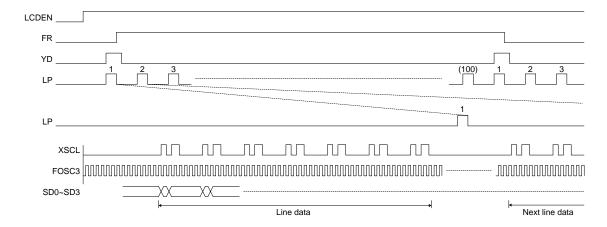


Fig. 5.10.9.3 Data transfer in continuous data refresh mode (B&W, 4-bit transfer)

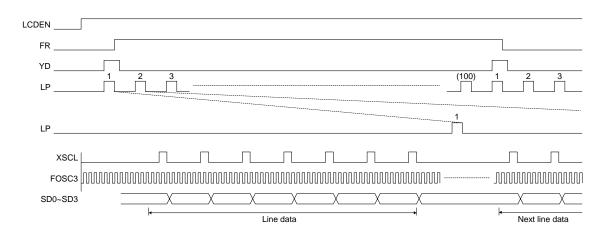


Fig. 5.10.9.4 Data transfer in continuous data refresh mode (gray-scale, 4-bit transfer)

CHAPTER 5: PERIPHERAL CIRCUITS AND OPERATION (LCD Controller)

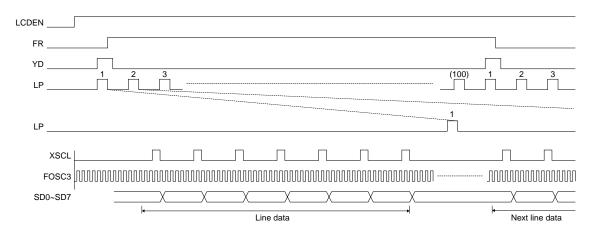


Fig. 5.10.9.5 Data transfer in continuous data refresh mode (B&W, 8-bit transfer)

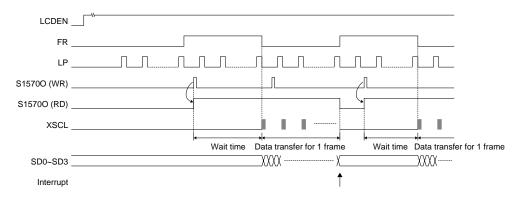


Fig. 5.10.9.6 Data transfer in one-shot transfer mode

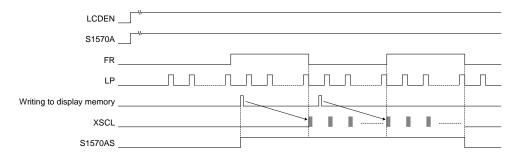


Fig. 5.10.9.7 Data transfer in hardware auto-transfer mode

5.10.10 Interrupt function

The LCD controller can generate an interrupt when a software one-shot data transfer or a hardware auto transfer has completed. Figure 5.10.10.1 shows the configuration of the LCD controller interrupt circuit.

When a one-shot data transfer has completed, the interrupt factor flag FLCD is set to "1" and an interrupt is generated. The interrupt can be disabled using the interrupt enable register ELCD corresponding to the interrupt factor flag. See Figure 5.10.9.6 for the interrupt timing.

In addition, a priority level of the LCD controller interrupt for the CPU can be optionally set at levels 0 to 3 by the interrupt priority register PLCD.

For details on the above mentioned interrupt control registers and the operation following an interrupt generation, see Section 5.20, "Interrupt and Standby Mode".

The exception processing vector address of the interrupt factor is set as below.

LCD controller interrupt: 000024H

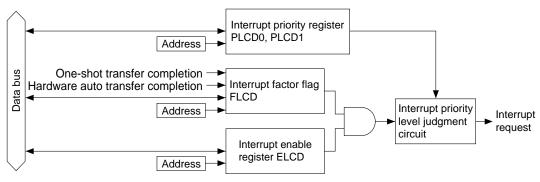


Fig. 5.10.10.1 Configuration of LCD interrupt circuit

5.10.11 I/O memory of LCD controller

Table 5.10.11.1 shows the control bits of the LCD controller.

	D:4	Nama				1		Commont
Address	Bit	Name	Function	1	0	Init	_	Comment
00FF60	D7	DISP	Display On/Off control	On	Off	0	R/W	
	D6	REV	Normal/Inverse display control	Inverse	Normal	0	R/W	
	D5	CKCN2	Scanning line frequency selection			0	R/W	
			CKCN2 CKCN1 CKCN0 POINT5 Frequency					
			0 0 0 0 fosci					
			0 0 0 1 fosci / 1.5					
	D4	CKCN1	0 0 1 0 fosci / 2			0	R/W	
			0 0 1 1 fosci / 2.5					
			0 1 0 0 fosci/3					
			0 1 0 1 fosci / 3.5					
	D 2	CKCN0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			0	R/W	
	D3	CRCINU	1 0 0 0 fosci / 4.5 1 0 0 0 fosci / 5			0	K/ W	
			1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0					
			1 0 1 0 10 10 10 10 10					
			1 0 1 1 fosci / 6.5					
	D2	POINT5	1 1 0 0 fosci / 7			0	R/W	
			1 1 0 1 fosci / 7.5					
			1 1 1 0 fosci / 8					
			1 1 1 1 fosci / 8.5					
	D1	GRAY	Gray/B&W mode selection	Gray	B&W	0	R/W	
	D0	BITNO	8-bit/4-bit transfer selection	8 bits	4 bits	0	R/W	
00FF61	D7	-		-	-	-	-	"0" when being read
	D6	_		_	_	-	_	on being read
	D0	_	_	_	_	_	_	
				-				
	D4		Hardware auto-transfer status	Busy	Standby	0	R	
	D3		LCD power On/Off control	On	Off	0	R/W	
	D2	S1570A	Hardware auto-transfer control	On	Off	0	R/W	
	D1	S1570O	One-shot transfer trigger/status	Busy	Standby	0	R	
				Trigger	Invalid	0	W	
	D0	S1606	Continuous refresh transfer control	On	Off	1	R/W	
00FF62	D7	-	-	-	-	-	-	"0" when being read
	D6	LBC6	Number of bytes per display line D6(MSE)		0	R/W	
	D5	LBC5	D5			0	R/W	
	D4	LBC4	D4			0	R/W	
	D3	LBC3	D3	- High	Low	0	R/W	
	D2	LBC2	D2	-		0	R/W	
	D1	LBC1	D1	-		0	R/W	
	D0	LBC0	D0(LSB	-		$\frac{0}{0}$	R/W	
00FF63	D0	SAD7		'		0	R/W	
001103			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-				
	D6	SAD6	D6	-		0	R/W	
	D5	SAD5	D5	-		0	R/W	
	D4	SAD4	D4	- High	Low	0	R/W	
	D3	SAD3	D3	-	Low	0	R/W	
	D2	SAD2	D2			0	R/W	
	D1	SAD1	D1	-		0	R/W	
	D0	SAD0	D0	-		0	R/W	
00FF64	D7	SAD15	Display start address (upper 8 bits) D15			0	R/W	
	D6	SAD14	D14	-		0	R/W	
	D5	SAD13	D13	-		$\overline{0}$	R/W	
				-				
	D4	SAD12	D12	- High	Low	0	R/W	
	D3	SAD11	D11	-		0	R/W	
	D2	SAD10	D10	_		0	R/W	
	D1	SAD9	D9	_		0	R/W	
	D0	SAD8	D8			0	R/W	
00FF65	D7	SLT7	Total display lines D7			0	R/W	
	D6	SLT6	D6			0	R/W	
	D5	SLT5	D5	1		0	R/W	1
	D4	SLT4	D4	-		0	R/W	1
	D3	SLT3	D3	- High	Low	0	R/W	
	D3	SLT2		-		$\frac{0}{0}$	R/W	
				-				
	D1	SLT1	DI	-		0	R/W	
	D0	SLT0	D0			0	R/W	

Table 5.10.11.1(a) LCD controller control bits

CHAPTER 5: PERIPHERAL CIRCUITS AND OPERATION (LCD Controller)

00FF66 D7 -<		it Nam					10.12	D/14/	Comment
D6 -			Function			U	mit	K/W	Comment
D5 -						-	-	-	"0" when being read
D4 -							-		1
D3 -		-					-		1
D2 -									-
D1 -									-
D0 SLT8 Total display lines (MSB) High Low 0 R/W 00F67 D7 APADJ7 Addess pitch adjustment D7 0 R/W 05 APADJ6 D5 APADJ4 D4 High Low 0 R/W 03 APADJ5 D5 D4 APADJ4 D4 High Low 0 R/W 03 APADJ3 D3 D3 D4 APADJ4 0 R/W 04 APADJ3 D3 D3 D4 APADJ4 0 R/W 04 APADJ3 D3 D5 D4 R/W 0 R/W 06 GS16 D5 D5 D4 R/W 0 R/W 06 GS17 GS17 GS17 D3 D4 R/W 0 R/W 06 GS24 D4 D4 High Low 0 R/W 07 GS23 GS24 D4						-			1
00FF67 D7 APADJ7 Address pitch adjustment D7 0 0 R/W D6 APADJ5 D5 D6 N N 0 R/W D4 APADJ5 D5 D5 N N 0 R/W D4 APADJ3 D5 D1 N 0 R/W 0 R/W D2 APADJ2 D2 D2 0 R/W 0						- T.			
D6 APADJ6 D6 APADJ5 D4 APADJ5 D5 D5 0 RW D3 APADJ5 D2 APADJ5 D2 RW 0 RW D1 APADJ2 D2 0 RW 0 RW 0 RW D0 APADJ5 D2 APADJ5 D2 RW 0 RW D0 APADJ5 D0 D0 RW 0 RW 0 RW D6 GS16 D5 D5 0 RW 0 RW<				D7	High	Low			
D6 Å ÄPÅDJ4 D5 T High Low 0 0 NW D3 ÅPÅDJ3 D3 D3 D3 NW 0 R/W 0									1
Def À FÀPAU4 (D3 Dá PAU3 (D4 Dá Dá Low 0 RW D3 ÀPAU4 (D4 D1 D2 RW D3 RW D3 RW D3 RW D3 RW D3 <td< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td></td<>									1
D3 APADJ3 D2 D3 APADJ3 D2 D3 D4 Low 0 0 RW D1 APADJ1 D4 D1 D1 </td <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>									
D2 APADJ2 D1 D2 APADJ3 D1 D1 D2 EW D1 D2 EW D1 D1 D1 D2 EW D1 D1 D1 D1 D2 EW D1 D1 <thd2< th=""> <thd3< th=""> EW</thd3<></thd2<>					High	Low			
D1 APADJ0 D0 D1 D2 D1 D2 D3 G3 G3 <thg3< th=""> <thg3< th=""> <thg3< th=""> <th< td=""><td></td><td></td><td>·</td><td></td><td>ũ</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></th<></thg3<></thg3<></thg3<>			·		ũ				
D0 APADJO D0 0<									
00FF68 D7 0 0.0 R.W. 00F60 0.5316 0.8.W. 0.8.W. 0.8.W. 0.1 0.5316 0.8.W. 0.8.W. 0.8.W. 0.2 0.5316 0.8.W. 0.8.W. 0.8.W. 0.2 0.5317 0.8.W. 0.8.W. 0.8.W. 0.3 0.5512 0.8.W. 0.8.W. 0.8.W. 0.4 0.5314 0.8.W. 0.8.W. 0.8.W. 0.4 0.522 0.9.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0									
D6 CS16 D7 D8 CS16 D5 D4 GS16 D5 D4 D5 CS17 D3 GS13 D3 High Low 0 RW D1 GS11 D1 D2 CS12 D1 0 RW D0 GS11 D1 D1 0 RW 0 RW D0 GS12 D1 D1 0 RW 0 RW D6 GS22 D3 D4 D5 0 RW 0 RW D2 GS22 D3 D4 High Low 0 RW 0 RW D2 GS23 D3 D3 D4 D3 RW 0 RW 0 </td <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>-</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>				-					
OF GS16 D3 D4 D5 D7 D2 D5 D7 D2 D6 D7 D7 D6 GS10 D0 D0 D8 D7 D7 D6 GS26 D6 GS26 D7 GS27 Gray scale (1.0) conversion code D7 D7 D8 WW D6 R/W D0 R/W D6 GS26 D7 GS27 Gray scale (1.1) conversion code D7 D1 D1 D1 D1 D1 R/W D0 R/W D1 GS23 D2 D2 D2 D1 GS23 D2 D1 D2 D2 D1 D2 D1 D2 D									
D4 CS14 D3 D4 Constraint D3 D4 Constraint D5 D5 D6 D7 GS10 D7 GS10 D7 GS10 D7 GS10 D7 GS10 D7 GS10 D7 GS27 GS27 D7 G8 GWW D7 GWW <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>									
Bit D2 GS13 D3 High Low 0 R/W D1 GS12 D2 0 0 R/W 0 R/W D0 GS10 D0 0 R/W 0 R/W D0 GS10 D0 0 R/W 0 R/W D0 GS27 Gray scale (1.0) conversion code D7 0 R/W 0 R/W D4 GS24 D4 D3 SZ27 D3 0 R/W 0 R/W D2 GS23 D3 D3 D3 0 R/W 0 R/W D1 GS27 D1 0 R/W 0 R/W 0 R/W D0 GS27 D1 0 R/W 0									
D3 GS13 D3 0 R/W D1 GS11 D1 0 R/W D0 GS10 D0 R/W 0 R/W 00FF69 D7 GS27 Gray scale (1,0) conversion code D7 0 R/W D4 GS24 D4 D5 GS25 D3 0 R/W D3 GS23 D3 D4 D7 0 R/W D3 GS24 D4 D3 R/W 0 R/W D3 GS23 D3 High Low 0 R/W D0 GS27 D2 D2 0 R/W 0 R/W D0 GS27 D3 D1 0 R/W 0 R/W D4 GS35 D5 D5 0 R/W 0 R/W D5 GS35 D5 D5 0 R/W 0 R/W D6 PTM21 R-D4 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td> </td>					High	Low			
D1 CG11 D1 C0 KW 00FF60 D7 GS27 Gray scale (1,0) conversion code D7 0 R/W D5 GS25 D5 D5 0 R/W 0 R/W D4 GS24 D4 D5 D5 0 R/W 0 R/W D3 GS23 D3 D3 D4 D4 High Low 0 R/W					8				
D0 GS10 D0 G RW 00FF69 D7 GS27 Gray scale (1,0) conversion code D7 0 RW D4 GS24 D4 GS24 D4 GS24 0 RW D2 GS23 D3 GS23 D3 High Low 0 RW D2 GS22 D2 D2 0 RW 0 RW D0 GS20 D2 D0 0 RW 0 RW D0 GS33 D3 D4 GS33 0 0 RW D4 GS33 D3 D5 D5 0 RW 0 RW D2 GS33 D3 D1 D1 0 RW 0 RW D4 GS33 D3 D1 D1 0 RW 0 RW D5 P511 Scia1 D1 D1 0 RW 0 RW 0									
00FF69 D7 6327 Gray scale (1,0) conversion code D7 D6 GS26 D5 D5 D6 0 R/W D3 GS23 D3 D4 D5 0 R/W D3 GS23 D3 D4 D3 R/W 0 R/W D3 GS23 D2 D2 D2 0 R/W 0 R/W D0 GS23 D3 D1 D3 R/W 0 R/W D0 GS33 Gray scale (1,1) conversion code D7 0 R/W 0 R/W D4 GS33 D3 D3 D3 0 R/W 0 R/W D2 GS33 D3 D3 D3 0 R/W 0 R/W D4 GS33 D3 D3 D3 0 R/W 0 R/W D5 FS11 Scia1 interrupt priority register P1 1 Level									
D6 GS26 D6 D5 GS25 D5 D4 GS24 D4 D3 GS24 D4 D2 GS24 D3 D1 GS21 D1 D0 GS37 Gray scale (1,1) conversion code D7 D2 GS33 D3 0 R.W D2 GS33 D3 0 R.W D2 GS33 D3 0 R.W D3 GS33 D3 0 R.W D1 GS33 D3 0 R.W D2 GS33 D3 0 R.W D4 FS11 S-bit programmable timer PTM21 PTM20 R.W D4 FS11 S-bit programmable timer PTM21 PTM20 R.W D4				-					
D5 GS25 D5 D4 GS24 D3 D2 GS23 D3 D2 GS23 D3 D1 GS21 D1 D3 GS23 D2 D1 GS21 D1 D0 GS20 D0 0 D4 GS33 D2 0 D5 GS33 D3 0 D4 GS34 D4 0 D3 GS33 D3 0 D2 GS33 D3 0 D2 GS33 D3 0 D3 GS33 D3 0 D4 GS34 D3 0 D5 GS35 D3 0 D4 GS34 D4 0 D5 GS35 D3 0 D6 PTM20 Interrupt priority register PTM21 D4 PS10 Interrupt priority register PLCD1 PLCD0 <							0	+	
D4 0522 D4 05 0 </td <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>									
D3 GS22 D3 GS21 D3 Low 0 RW D1 GS21 D1 GS21 D1 0 RW D0 GS21 D1 GS21 D1 0 RW D0 GS20 D0 D0 0 RW 0 RW 00FF6A D7 GS36 D5 0 RW 0 RW D4 GS34 D4 D5 GS37 0 RW 0 RW D2 GS32 D2 GS33 D2 0 RW 0 RW D0 GS33 D2 GS33 D2 0 RW 0 RW D5 PS11 Serial interrupt priority register D0 0 RW 0 RW D4 PS10 interrupt priority register D1 1 1 Level 3 0 RW D4 PS10 interrupt priority register 0 0									
D3 GS23 D3 D3 0 RW D1 GS23 D2 D2 0 RW D0 GS20 D0 0 RW 0 RW 00FF6A D7 GS37 Gray scale (1,1) conversion code D7 0 RW D6 GS36 D5 D5 0 RW 0 RW D4 GS33 D3 D3 0 RW 0 RW D2 GS33 D2 D2 0 RW 0 RW D1 GS33 D2 D2 0 RW 0 RW D0 GS33 D1 D2 0 RW 0 RW D1 GS33 D2 D2 0 RW 0 RW D4 FS10 interrupt priority register PS11 PS10 RW 0 RW D3 PCTM1 Clock timer RW 0					High	Low		+	
D1 GS20 (SS20) D1 GS20 (D) D1 O RW (D) 00FF6A D7 GS37 (D) Gray scale (1,1) conversion code D7 D0 0 RW D5 GS33 (SS33) D3 D5 0 RW 0 RW D2 GS32 (SS33) D2 D2 0 RW 0 RW D1 GS33 (SS33) D2 D2 0 RW 0 RW D1 GS33 (SS32) D2 D2 0 RW 0 RW D0 GS33 (SS32) D2 D2 0 RW 0 RW D0 GS33 (SS32) D2 D2 0 RW 0 RW D6 PTM20 (interrupt priority register D1 D 0 RW 0 RW D3 PCTM1 Clock timer of S interrupt priority register 1 0 Level 0 RW D4 PCD0 LCD controller 0					1161	LOW			
D0 GS20 D0 0 R/W 00FF6A D7 GS37 Gray scale (1,1) conversion code D7 0 R/W D5 GS33 D5 D5 0 R/W 0 R/W D4 GS34 D4 GS33 D3 0 R/W 0 R/W D3 GS33 D3 D3 D4 0 R/W 0 R/W D0 GS33 D2 D3 0 R/W 0 R/W 0 R/W D0 GS33 D3 D1 0 R/W 0									
00FF6A D7 GS37 Gray scale (1,1) conversion code D7 D6 GS36 D6 GS36 D5 GS36 D5 D6 R/W D4 GS34 D4 GS34 D4 GS34 D7 D2 GS32 D1 D2 GS33 D2 0 R/W D0 GS33 D2 D1 GS33 D2 0 R/W D0 GS33 D1 D2 0 R/W 0 R/W D0 GS33 D1 D2 0 R/W 0 R/W D0 GS33 D1 D2 0 R/W 0 R/W 00 GS30 Interrupt priority register D1 D1 Level 0 R/W D3 PCTM1 Clock timer 1 1 Level 0 R/W D2 PCTM1 Clock timer 0 interrupt register 0 0 Level 0 <							0		
D6 CS330 D6 CS331 D7 D5 GS35 D7 D7 FKW 0 R/W D2 GS32 D2 D3 C R/W 0 R/W D1 GS31 D2 C R/W 0 R/W 0 R/W D0 GS32 D2 D1 GS31 D2 C R/W 0 R/W D0 GS30 D1 GS31 D2 C R/W 0 R/W 00FF21 D7 PTM21 8-bit programmable timer D1 G R/W 0 R/W D5 PSI1 Serial interrupt priority register PSI0 0 R/W 0 R/W D4 PSI0 interrupt priority register 1 1 Level 3 0 R/W D2 PCTM0 interrupt register 0 1 Level 3 0 R/W D6 ECTM2 Clock timer 60 S interrupt enabl									
D5 G335 D4 D5 D5 D4 G3 RW D3 G333 D3 D3 D3 RW 0 R/W D1 G533 D2 G332 D2 R/W 0 R/W									
D4 G334 D3 D4 G334 D3 D4 D5 P3 D4 D5 P3 D4 D7 D7 PTM21 8-bit programmable timer D1 D5 P511 Serial interface PCTM1 PCTM1 PCTM1 PCTM0 0 R/W D5 PS11 Serial interface PCTM1 PCTM0 0 R/W 0 R/W D4 PS10 Clock timer 1 1 Level 3 0 R/W D2 PCTM0 interrupt priority register 0 0 Level 1 0 R/W D0 PLCD1 LCD controller 1 0 Level 2 0 R/W D0 PLCD0 interrupt priority register 0 0 Level 1 0 R/W D0 PLCD0 interrupt register 0 0 R/W									
D3 GS33 D3 D3 GS33 D3 D4 D3 D4 D3 D4 D3 D4 D3 D4 D3 D4 D4 D3 D4 D4 <th< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>0</td><td></td><td></td></th<>							0		
D3 CS33 D3 CS33 D1 D2 D1 D1 <th< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>High</td><td>Low</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></th<>					High	Low			
D1 GS31 D1 D0 R/W D0 GS30 D0 D0 R/W 00FF21 D7 PTM21 8-bit programmable timer PTM21 PTM20 R/W D6 PTM20 interrupt priority register PS10 O R/W D5 PS11 Serial interface PCTM1 PCTM0 Priority 0 R/W D4 PS10 interrupt priority register PLCD1 PLCD0 level 0 R/W D2 PCTM1 Clock timer 1 1 Level 3 0 R/W D0 PLCD0 interrupt priority register 0 1 Level 1 0 R/W D0 PLCD0 interrupt priority register 0 0 Level 1 0 R/W D0 PLCD0 interrupt priority register 0 0 Level 1 0 R/W D4 ECTM2 Clock timer 1 Hz interrupt enable register 0 0 R/W 0 R/W D5 ECTM32 Clock timer 8 Hz interrupt enable register						1 20.0			
D0GS30D00R/W00FF21D7PTM21 PTM208-bit programmable timerPTM21 PTM21 PTM21PTM21 PTM21 PTM210R/WD6PTM20 interrupt priority registerPSI1 PSI1Serial interfacePCTM1 PCTM1 Clock timerPCTM1 PLCD1 PLCD0 PLCD1R/WD2PCTM1 PCTM0 interrupt priority registerClock timer11Level 30R/WD2PCTM0 interrupt priority register10Level 20R/WD1PLCD1 PLCD1 D0LCD controller01Level 10R/WD0PLCD0 PLCD0 interrupt priority register00Level 00R/W00FF25D7ETG0S ETG0S ECTM2 Clock timer 0 S interrupt enable register00Level 00R/WD4ECTM32 ECTM32 ECTM32 D0Clock timer 32 Hz interrupt enable registerInterrupt is enable registerInterrupt is enabled0R/WD00R/WD00R/WD00R/W0D00R/WD3ECTM32 ECTM32 ECtok timer 32 Hz interrupt factor flag(R) factor flag(R) factor has not generated0R/WD00D									
00FF21 D7 PTM21 8-bit programmable timer PTM21 PTM20 0 R/W D6 PTM20 interrupt priority register PSI1 PSI0 0 R/W D4 PSI0 interrupt priority register PLCD1 PLCD0 level 0 R/W D3 PCTM1 Clock timer 1 1 Level 3 0 R/W D2 PCTM0 interrupt priority register 1 0 Level 2 0 R/W D1 PLCD1 LCD controller 0 1 Level 3 0 R/W 0 PLCD1 LCD controller 0 1 Level 1 0 R/W 0 PLCD1 LCD controller 0 1 Level 1 0 R/W 0 PLCD1 LCD controller nable register 0 0 R/W 0 R/W 0 ECTM3 Clock timer 3Hz interrupt enable register Interrupt is disabled 0 R/W 0 FCTM32 Clock timer 60 S interrupt factor flag Interrupt disabled									
D6PTM20interrupt priority registerPSI1PSI00R/WD5PSI1Serial interfacePCTM1PCTM0Priority0R/WD4PS00interrupt priority registerPLCD1PLCD0level0R/WD2PCTM0interrupt priority register11Level 30R/WD1PLCD1LCD controller01Level 10R/WD0PLCD0interrupt priority register00Level 00R/WD0PLCD0interrupt priority register00Level 00R/WD0PLCD0interrupt priority register00Level 00R/WD0PLCD0interrupt priority register00Level 00R/WD5ECTM2Clock timer 1 Hz interrupt enable register00R/W0R/WD4ECTM8Clock timer 32 Hz interrupt enable registerInterrupt isInterrupt is0R/WD2ELCDLCD controller interrupt enable register0R/W0R/WD100FF29D7FT60SClock timer 60 S interrupt factor flag(R)(R)0R/WD5FCTM2Clock timer 1 Hz interrupt factor flagInterruptInterrupt0R/WD5FCTM32Clock timer 1 Hz interrupt factor flagInterrupt0R/				D0					
D5PSI1 PSI0Serial interface interrupt priority registerPCTM1 PLCD1 PLCD1PCTM0 PLCD0Priority level0 0 R/WD3PCTM1 PCTM0Clock timer11Level 30 R/WD2PCTM0 interrupt priority register10Level 20R/WD4PLCD1 PLCD1LCD controller interrupt priority register01Level 10 R/WD0PLCD0 interrupt priority register00Level 00R/WD0PLCD0 interrupt priority register00Level 00R/WD0PLCD0 interrupt priority register00Level 00R/WD0PLCD0 interrupt priority register00Level 00R/WD5ECTM2 ECTM2Clock timer 2 Hz interrupt enable registerInterrupt is enabled registerInterrupt is enabled0R/WD2ELCD LCD controller interrupt enable registerInterrupt is enabled register0R/WD000FF29D7FT60S FCTM2Clock timer 1 Hz interrupt factor flag(R) factor has generated0R/WD6FCTM1 FCTM3Clock timer 1 Hz interrupt factor flagInterrupt factor has generated0R/WD5FCTM2 FCTM3Clock timer 1 Hz interrupt factor flag(W) factor has generated0R/WD4FCTM3 FCTM3 <td< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<>									
D4PSI0interrupt priority registerPLCD1PLCD0level0R/WD3PCTM1Clock timer111Level 30R/WD2PCTM0interrupt priority register10Level 20R/WD1PLCD1LCD controller01Level 10R/WD0PLCD0interrupt priority register00Level 00R/W00FEC5D7ET60SClock timer 60 S interrupt enable register00Level 00R/WD5ECTM2Clock timer 8 Hz interrupt enable register0R/W0R/W0D4ECTM32Clock timer 32 Hz interrupt enable registerInterrupt isInterrupt is0R/WD2ELCDLCD controller interrupt enable registerenableddisabled0R/WD0"0" when bD0"0" when bD0"0" when bD0"0" when bD0"0" when bD0D0FF29D7FT60SClock timer 1 Hz interrupt factor flagInterruptInterrupt0R/WD5FCTM2Clock timer 1 Hz interrupt factor flag <td< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<>									
D3PCTM1 D2Clock timer11Level 30R/WD2PCTM0 interrupt priority register10Level 20R/WD1PLCD1 PLCD0 interrupt priority register01Level 10R/WD0PLCD0 interrupt priority register00Level 00R/W00FF25D7ET60S ECTM2Clock timer 60 S interrupt enable register00Level 00R/WD5ECTM2 ECTM32Clock timer 32 Hz interrupt enable registerInterrupt is enable registerInterrupt is enabled0R/WD2ELCD LCD controller interrupt enable register0R/W0R/WD0'0'' when bD0'0'' when bD0'0''' when bD0'0''' when bD0'0''' when bD0'0''' when bD000FF29D7FT60SClock timer 1 Hz interrupt factor flagInterrupt factor has generated0R/WD4FCTM3Clock timer 1 Hz interrupt factor flagInterrupt factor has generated0R/WD5FCTM2Clock timer 3 Hz interrupt factor flaggenerated generated0 </td <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>									
D2PCTM0interrupt priority register10Level 20R/WD1PLCD1LCD controller01Level 10R/WD0PLCD0interrupt priority register00Level 00R/W00FF25D7ET60SClock timer 60 S interrupt enable register00Level 00R/WD5ECTM1Clock timer 1 Hz interrupt enable register0R/W0R/WD4ECTM2Clock timer 32 Hz interrupt enable registerInterrupt isInterrupt is0R/WD2ELCDLCD controller interrupt enable register0R/W0R/WD000FF29D7FT60SClock timer 60 S interrupt factor flag(R)(R)(R)0R/(W)D5FCTM2Clock timer 1 Hz interrupt factor flagInterrupt0R/(W)0R/(W)D5FCTM2Clock timer 1 Hz interrupt factor flagfactor has not0R/(W)0R/(W)D4FCTM8Clock timer 32 Hz interrupt factor flaggenerated0R/(W)0R/(W)D4FCTM32Clock timer 32 Hz interrupt factor flaggenerated0R/(W)D4FCTM32Clock timer 32 Hz interrupt factor flaggenerated0R/(W)D4FCTM32Clock timer 32 Hz interrupt factor flaggenerated0R/(W)D4FCTM32Cl			11 2 0		PLCD1 PLC	CD0 level	-		
D1PLCD1 ID1LCD controller01Level 10R/WD0PLCD0interrupt priority register00Level 00R/W00FF25D7ET60SClock timer 60 S interrupt enable register0R/W0R/WD6ECTM1Clock timer 1 Hz interrupt enable register0R/W0R/WD4ECTM2Clock timer 32 Hz interrupt enable registerInterrupt is0R/WD2ELCDLCD controller interrupt enable register0R/W0R/WD00R/WD00R/W00FF29D7FT60SClock timer 60 S interrupt factor flag(R)(R)(R)0R/WD6FCTM1Clock timer 1 Hz interrupt factor flagInterrupt0R/W00FF29D7FT60SClock timer 1 Hz interrupt factor flagInterrupt0R/W0R/WD5FCTM2Clock timer 1 Hz interrupt factor flagfactor has not0R/W0R/WD4FCTM8Clock timer 32 Hz interrupt factor flaggenerated0R/W0R/WD3FCTM32Clock timer 32 Hz interrupt factor flagGW0R/W0R/WD4FCTM8Clock timer 32 Hz interrupt factor flagGW0R/W0R/WD4FCTM32Clock timer 3									
D0PLCD0interrupt priority register00Level 00R/W00FF25D7ET60SClock timer 60 S interrupt enable register0R/W0R/WD6ECTM1Clock timer 1 Hz interrupt enable register0R/W0R/WD5ECTM2Clock timer 2 Hz interrupt enable registerInterrupt is0R/WD4ECTM3Clock timer 32 Hz interrupt enable registerInterrupt is0R/WD2ELCDLCD controller interrupt enable registerenabled0R/WD00R/WD00R/WD000R/WD000D000R/WD000R/WD000D0D0D0D0D0D0D1									
00FF25 D7 ET60S Clock timer 60 S interrupt enable register D6 ECTM1 Clock timer 1 Hz interrupt enable register Interrupt is D5 ECTM2 Clock timer 8 Hz interrupt enable register Interrupt is D4 ECTM32 Clock timer 32 Hz interrupt enable register Interrupt is D1 - - - D0 FCTM1 Clock timer 60 S interrupt factor flag Interrupt <						Level 1		+	
D6ECTM1Clock timer 1 Hz interrupt enable registerD5ECTM2Clock timer 2 Hz interrupt enable registerD4ECTM8Clock timer 32 Hz interrupt enable registerD3ECTM32Clock timer 32 Hz interrupt enable registerD1D0D0D0D0FCTM1Clock timer 60 S interrupt factor flag(R)D6FCTM1Clock timer 1 Hz interrupt factor flagInterruptD5FCTM2Clock timer 2 Hz interrupt factor flagInterruptD6FCTM1Clock timer 2 Hz interrupt factor flag(R)D4FCTM8Clock timer 32 Hz interrupt factor flagInterruptD5FCTM2Clock timer 8 Hz interrupt factor flagfactor hasD4FCTM8Clock timer 32 Hz interrupt factor flaggeneratedD3FCTM32Clock timer 32 Hz interrupt factor flag(W)D4FCTM32Clock timer 32 Hz interrupt factor flag(W)D5FLCDLCD controller interrupt factor flag(W)D6FLCDLCD controller interrupt factor flag(W)D6FLCDLCD controller interrupt factor flag(W)D7FLCDLCD controller interrupt factor flag(W)					0 0	D Level 0	-		
D5ECTM2Clock timer 2 Hz interrupt enable registerInterrupt is0R/WD4ECTM8Clock timer 8 Hz interrupt enable registerInterrupt is0R/WD3ECTM32Clock timer 32 Hz interrupt enable registerenableddisabled0R/WD2ELCDLCD controller interrupt enable registerenableddisabled0R/WD1D000FF29D7FT60SClock timer 60 S interrupt factor flag(R)(R)0R/(W)D6FCTM1Clock timer 1 Hz interrupt factor flagInterruptInterrupt0R/(W)D5FCTM2Clock timer 8 Hz interrupt factor flagfactor hasgenerated0R/(W)D3FCTM32Clock timer 32 Hz interrupt factor flag(W)(W)0R/(W)D2FLCDLCD controller interrupt factor flag(W)(W)0R/(W)	F25 D								
D4 ECTM8 Clock timer 8 Hz interrupt enable register Interrupt is Interrupt is 0 R/W D3 ECTM32 Clock timer 32 Hz interrupt enable register enabled disabled 0 R/W D2 ELCD LCD controller interrupt enable register enabled disabled 0 R/W D1 - - - - - - - 0 R/W D0 -	De						0		
D3 ECTM32 Clock timer 32 Hz interrupt enable register enabled 0 R/W D2 ELCD LCD controller interrupt enable register - - - 0 R/W D1 - <td>D</td> <td>5 ECTM</td> <td>2 Clock timer 2 Hz interrupt enable register</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>0</td> <td>R/W</td> <td></td>	D	5 ECTM	2 Clock timer 2 Hz interrupt enable register				0	R/W	
D2 ELCD LCD controller interrupt enable register 0 R/W D1 - - - "0" when b D0 - - - "0" when b D0 - - - "0" when b D0 - - - - "0" when b D0 - - - - - - 00FF29 D7 FT60S Clock timer 60 S interrupt factor flag Interrupt Interrupt 0 R/(W) D5 FCTM2 Clock timer 2 Hz interrupt factor flag factor has factor has 0 R/(W) D4 FCTM8 Clock timer 32 Hz interrupt factor flag generated 0 R/(W) D3 FCTM32 Clock timer 32 Hz interrupt factor flag (W) (W) 0 R/(W)	D	4 ECTM	8 Clock timer 8 Hz interrupt enable register		Interrupt is	Interrupt is	0	R/W	
D1 - - - "0" when b D0 - - - "0" when b D0FF29 D7 FT60S Clock timer 60 S interrupt factor flag (R) (R) 0 R/(W) D6 FCTM1 Clock timer 1 Hz interrupt factor flag Interrupt Interrupt 0 R/(W) D5 FCTM2 Clock timer 2 Hz interrupt factor flag factor has factor has 0 R/(W) D4 FCTM8 Clock timer 32 Hz interrupt factor flag generated 0 R/(W) D2 FLCD LCD controller interrupt factor flag (W) (W) 0 R/(W)	D	3 ECTM3	Clock timer 32 Hz interrupt enable register	r	enabled	disabled	0	R/W	
D0 - - - - - 00FF29 D7 FT60S Clock timer 60 S interrupt factor flag (R) (R) 0 R/(W) D6 FCTM1 Clock timer 1 Hz interrupt factor flag Interrupt Interrupt 0 R/(W) D5 FCTM2 Clock timer 2 Hz interrupt factor flag factor has 0 R/(W) D4 FCTM8 Clock timer 3 Hz interrupt factor flag generated 0 R/(W) D3 FCTM32 Clock timer 32 Hz interrupt factor flag 0 R/(W) 0 D2 FLCD LCD controller interrupt factor flag (W) (W) 0 R/(W)	D	2 ELCD	LCD controller interrupt enable register				0	R/W	
OOFF29 D7 FT60S Clock timer 60 S interrupt factor flag (R) (R) 0 R/(W) D6 FCTM1 Clock timer 1 Hz interrupt factor flag Interrupt Interrupt 0 R/(W) D5 FCTM2 Clock timer 2 Hz interrupt factor flag factor has 0 R/(W) D4 FCTM8 Clock timer 32 Hz interrupt factor flag generated 0 R/(W) D3 FCTM32 Clock timer 32 Hz interrupt factor flag 0 R/(W) D2 FLCD LCD controller interrupt factor flag (W) 0 R/(W)	D)1 –	-				_	-	"0" when being read
D6 FCTM1 Clock timer 1 Hz interrupt factor flag Interrupt 0 R/(W) D5 FCTM2 Clock timer 2 Hz interrupt factor flag factor has factor has 0 R/(W) D4 FCTM8 Clock timer 8 Hz interrupt factor flag generated 0 R/(W) D3 FCTM32 Clock timer 32 Hz interrupt factor flag 0 R/(W) D2 FLCD LCD controller interrupt factor flag (W) 0 R/(W)	D	- 00	-				-	-	
D5FCTM2Clock timer 2 Hz interrupt factor flagfactor has generatedfactor has not0R/(W)D4FCTM8Clock timer 8 Hz interrupt factor flaggeneratedgenerated0R/(W)D3FCTM32Clock timer 32 Hz interrupt factor flag0R/(W)0R/(W)D2FLCDLCD controller interrupt factor flag(W)0R/(W)	F29 D7	7 FT605	Clock timer 60 S interrupt factor flag		(R)	(R)	0	R/(W)	
D4 FCTM8 Clock timer 8 Hz interrupt factor flag generated generated 0 R/(W) D3 FCTM32 Clock timer 32 Hz interrupt factor flag 0 R/(W) 0 R/(W) D2 FLCD LCD controller interrupt factor flag (W) 0 R/(W)	D	6 FCTM	1 Clock timer 1 Hz interrupt factor flag		Interrupt	Interrupt	0	R/(W)	
D3 FCTM32 Clock timer 32 Hz interrupt factor flag 0 R/(W) D2 FLCD LCD controller interrupt factor flag (W) 0 R/(W)	D	5 FCTM	2 Clock timer 2 Hz interrupt factor flag		factor has	factor has not	0	R/(W)	
D2 FLCD LCD controller interrupt factor flag (W) 0 R/(W)	D	4 FCTM	8 Clock timer 8 Hz interrupt factor flag		generated	generated	0	R/(W)	
	D	3 FCTM3	2 Clock timer 32 Hz interrupt factor flag				0	R/(W)	
D1 - Reset Invalid - "0" when b	D	2 FLCD	LCD controller interrupt factor flag		(W)	(W)	0	R/(W)	
	D	- 10			Reset	Invalid	-	-	"0" when being read
D0 – – – –	D	- 00					-	-	

Table 5.10.11.1(b) LCD controller control bits

CHAPTER 5: PERIPHERAL CIRCUITS AND OPERATION (LCD Controller)

DISP: Display ON/OFF control register (00FF60H•D7)

Turns the display on and off.

When "1" is written: ON When "0" is written: OFF Reading: Valid

When "1" is written to the DISP register, the DOFF terminal goes low and when "0" is written, the DOFF terminal goes high.

This signal controls the external driver to turn the display on and off.

At initial reset, the DISP register is set to "0" (OFF).

REV: Normal/reverse display control register (00FF60H•D6)

Controls reverse display.

When "1" is written: Reverse display When "0" is written: Normal display Reading: Valid

When "1" is written to the REV register, the display reverses and when "0" is written, it returns to the normal. When using an LCD panel with a back light, the setting reverses.

At initial reset, the REV register is set to "0" (normal).

POINT5, CKCN0–CKCN2: Scanning line frequency selection register (00FF60H•D2–D5)

Selects a scanning line frequency from 16 types as shown in Table 5.10.11.2.

Table 5.10.11.2 Selection of scanning line frequency

CKCN2	CKCN1	CKCN0	POINT5	Frequency
0	0	0	0	fosc1
0	0	0	1	fosci/1.5
0	0	1	0	fosc1/2
0	0	1	1	fosc1/2.5
0	1	0	0	fosc1/3
0	1	0	1	fosc1/3.5
0	1	1	0	fosc1/4
0	1	1	1	fosc1/4.5
1	0	0	0	fosc1/5
1	0	0	1	fosci/5.5
1	0	1	0	fosc1/6
1	0	1	1	fosc1/6.5
1	1	0	0	fosc1/7
1	1	0	1	fosc1/7.5
1	1	1	0	fosc1/8
1	1	1	1	fosc1/8.5

The frame frequency is set as "scanning frequency / (SLT+1)".

At initial reset, these registers are set to "0" (fosc1).

GRAY: Gray-scale/B&W mode selection register (00FF60H•D1)

Selects the gray-scale mode or B&W mode.

When "1" is written: Gray-scale mode When "0" is written: B&W mode Reading: Valid

When "1" is written to the GRAY register, the grayscale mode is set and it displays a dot with 2 bits of the display memory.

When "0" is written, the B&W mode is set and each bit of the display memory corresponds to a dot on the LCD panel one to one.

At initial reset, the GRAY register is set to "0" (B&W mode).

BITNO: 8-bit/4-bit transfer selection register (00FF60H•D0)

Set the transfer data size.

When "1" is written: 8 bits When "0" is written: 4 bits Reading: Valid

BITNO sets the size of data to be transferred to the segment drivers. When "1" is written to the BITNO register, 8-bit transfer is set and when "0" is written, 4-bit transfer is set. The 4-bit transfer uses the data output terminals SD0 to SD3 only.

When using S1606 or S1570 as the segment driver, fix this register at "0".

When the gray-scale mode is selected, 4-bit transfer only is available regardless of the BITNO register setting.

At initial reset, the BITNO register is set to "0" (4 bits).

LCDEN: LCD power control register (00FF61H•D3)

Controls the power of the LCD controller.

When "1" is written: ON When "0" is written: OFF Reading: Valid

When "1" is written to the LCDEN register, the power of the LCD controller turns on and when "0" is written, it turns off.

The LCDEN terminal goes high while the LCDEN register is "1" and goes low while the register is "0". Use this signal for controlling the power of the LCD panel so that the LCD panel does not turn on while the LCDEN is "0".

At initial reset, the LCDEN register is set to "0" (OFF).

S1606: Continuous refresh transfer selection register (00FF61H•D0)

Sets the continuous refresh transfer mode.

When "1" is written: ON When "0" is written: OFF Reading: Valid

When "1" is written to the S1606 register, the continuous refresh transfer mode is set. In this mode, the display data is transferred to the segment drivers while the LCDEN register is "1". When using the S1606 segment driver and/or in gray-scale mode, fix this register at "1". When using other transfer mode, fix this register at "0". At initial reset, the S1606 register is set to "1" (ON).

S1570O: One-shot transfer trigger/status (00FF61H•D1)

Starts one-shot transfer and indicates the transfer status.

When "1" is written: Trigger When "0" is written: Invalid

When "1" is read: Busy When "0" is read: Standby

By writing "1" to S1570O after rewriting the display memory, the LCD controller sends the display data to the segment drivers to update the display. Writing "0" and writing "1" during data transfer are invalid.

S1570O also indicates the status of the data transfer circuit when reading. It goes "1" during data transfer and goes "0" in standby status. S1570O cannot be used for transferring data when using the S1606 segment driver and/or in grayscale mode.

At initial reset, S1570O is set to "0" (standby).

S1570A: Hardware auto-transfer control register (00FF61H•D2)

Sets the hardware auto-transfer mode.

When "1" is written: ON When "0" is written: OFF Reading: Valid

When "1" is written to the S1570A register, the hardware auto-transfer mode is set. In this mode, the hardware automatically sends the display data to the segment drivers by writing data to the display memory while the LCDEN register is "1". When using other transfer modes, fix this register at "0". This transfer mode cannot be selected when using the S1606 segment driver and/or in grayscale mode.

At initial reset, the S1570A register is set to "0" (OFF).

S1570AS: Hardware auto-transfer status (00FF61H•D4)

Indicates the hardware auto-transfer status.

When "1" is read: Busy When "0" is read: Standby Writing: Invalid

S1570AS indicates the status of the data transfer circuit; it goes "1" during hardware auto-transfer and "0" in standby status.

S1570AS is a read only bit, so writing is invalid. At initial reset, S1570AS is set to "0" (standby).

LBC0–LBC6: Horizontal LCD panel size setting register (00FF62H•D0–D6)

The display line size should be specified as the number of bytes with this register. Specify [Number of dots / 8] in the B&W mode or [Number of dots / 4] in the gray-scale mode. At initial reset, the LBC register is set to "00H".

SLT0–SLT8: Vertical LCD panel size setting register (00FF65H, 00FF66H•D0)

Number of display lines (vertical dot number) should be specified with this register. At initial reset, the SLT register is set to "000H".

SAD0–SAD15: Display start address setting register (00FF63H, 00FF64H)

Specifies the display memory address that contains the data to be displayed at the first dot of the LCD panel.

By changing this address successively, the screen scrolls.

At initial reset, the SAD register is set to "0000H".

APADJ0–APADJ7: Address pitch adjustment register (00FF67H)

Specifies the address pitch between lines as number of bytes.

After a line has been displayed, the specified number of addresses in the display memory are skipped and the next line begins from the following address.

At initial reset, the APADJ register is set to "00H".

GS10–GS17: Gray-scale (0, 1) conversion code setting register (00FF68H) GS20–GS27: Gray-scale (1, 0) conversion code setting register (00FF69H) GS30–GS37: Gray-scale (1, 1) conversion code setting register (00FF6AH)

Sets the gray-scale conversion code.

When "1" is written: Dot goes ON When "0" is written: Dot goes OFF Reading: Valid

The GS1, GS2 and GS3 registers correspond to gray levels 01B, 10B and 11B, respectively. Each register specifies a display pattern for eight frame cycles, thus the intensity of each gray level can be set. D0 to D7 in the register control dots on (1) and off (0) in each frame cycle.

At initial reset, the GS register is set to "00H" (OFF).

PLCD0, PLCD1: LCD controller interrupt priority register (00FF21H•D0, D1)

Sets the priority level of the LCD controller interrupt.

Table 5.10.11.3 shows the interrupt priority level which can be set by the PLCD register.

PLCD1	PLCD0	Interrupt priority level
1	1	Level 3 (IRQ3)
1	0	Level 2 (IRQ2)
0	1	Level 1 (IRQ1)
0	0	Level 0 (None)

Table 5.10.11.3	Interrupt priority	level settings
-----------------	--------------------	----------------

At initial reset, the PLCD register is set to "0" (level 0).

ELCD: LCD controller interrupt enable register (00FF25H•D2)

Enables or disables the LCD controller interrupt generation to the CPU.

When "1" is written: Interrupt is enabled When "0" is written: Interrupt is disabled Reading: Valid

The ELCD register is the interrupt enable register corresponding to the LCD controller interrupt factor. When this register is set to "1", the interrupt is enabled, and when it is set to "0", the interrupt is disabled.

At initial reset, the ELCD register is set to "0" (interrupt is disabled).

FLCD: LCD controller interrupt factor flag (00FF29H•D2)

Indicates the generation of LCD controller interrupt factor.

When "1" is read: Int. factor has generated When "0" is read: Int. factor has not generated

When "1" is written: Factor flag is reset When "0" is written: Invalid

FLCD is the interrupt factor flag corresponding to the LCD controller interrupt. It is set to "1" when a software one-shot data transfer or a hardware auto transfer has completed.

At this point, if the corresponding interrupt enable register is set to "1" and the corresponding interrupt priority register is set to a higher level than the setting of the interrupt flags (I0 and I1), an interrupt is generated to the CPU.

Regardless of the interrupt enable register and interrupt priority register settings, the interrupt factor flag is set to "1" when the interrupt generation condition is met.

To accept the subsequent interrupt after an interrupt generation, it is necessary to reset the interrupt flag (set the interrupt flag to a lower level than the level indicated by the interrupt priority registers, or execute the RETE instruction) and to reset the interrupt factor flag. The interrupt factor flag is reset to "0" by writing "1". At initial reset, the FLCD flag is reset to "0".

5.10.12 Programming notes

- Do not write "0" to the LCDEN register while the LCD panel is ON. The LCD panel may be damaged.
- (2) Only the 4-bit continuous data refresh mode is available in the gray-scale mode. Do not use 8bit data transfer or another transfer mode.
- (3) The data transfer uses the OSC3 clock. Therefore, turn the OSC3 oscillation on before writing "1" to the LCDEN register. Furthermore, wait 20 msec or more after turning the OSC3 oscillation on for stabilizing oscillation. In the one-shot transfer mode or hardware auto-transfer mode, do not turn the OSC3 oscillation off before finishing data transfer. When the segment driver is in self-refresh status, the OSC3 oscillation can be stopped to reduce current consumption.
- (4) When setting the CPU in SLEEP status, be sure to turn the LCD panel power off and stop operation of the LCD controller.

5.11 Clock Timer

5.11.1 Configuration of clock timer

The S1C88409 has a built-in clock timer that uses the OSC1 oscillation circuit as the clock source. The clock timer is composed of an 8-bit binary counter that inputs a 256 Hz clock divided from fosc1 and a 7-bit BCD counter for counting up to 60 seconds. The 128–1 Hz and 0–60 second counter data can be read by software. The 60-second counter can preset data.

Ordinarily, this clock timer is used for various timing functions such as clocks.

Figure 5.11.1.1 shows the configuration of the clock timer.

5.11.2 Interrupt function

The clock timer can generate an interrupt by each of the 32 Hz, 8 Hz, 2 Hz and 1 Hz signals or when the 60-second counter overflows. Figure 5.11.2.1 shows the configuration of the clock timer interrupt circuit.

The interrupt factor flags FCTM32, FCTM8, FCTM2 and FCTM1 are set to "1" at the falling edge of the 32 Hz, 8 Hz, 2 Hz and 1 Hz signals, respectively. At that point, the interrupt is generated. When the 60-second counter overflows, FT60S is set to "1" to generate the 60S interrupt. The interrupt can also be prohibited by setting the interrupt enable registers ECTM32, ECTM8, ECTM2, ECTM1 and ET60S corresponding to the interrupt factor flags.

Furthermore, the priority level of the input interrupt for the CPU can be set in an optional level (0–3) using the interrupt priority register PCTM (two bits).

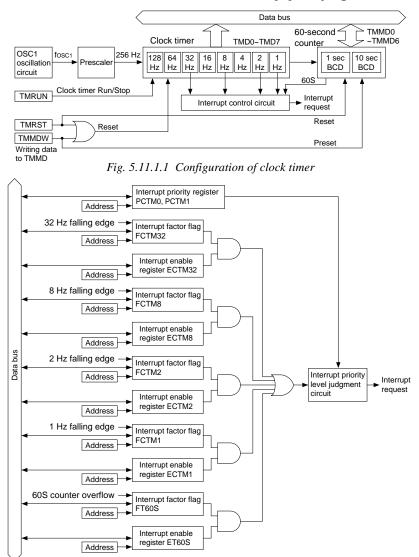


Fig. 5.11.2.1 Configuration of clock timer interrupt circuit

Refer to Section 5.20, "Interrupt and Standby Mode", for details of the interrupt control registers and operations subsequent to interrupt generation. The exception processing vector address for the clock timer interrupt is set to 000028H.

Figures 5.11.2.2 and 5.11.2.3 show the timing chart for the clock timer.

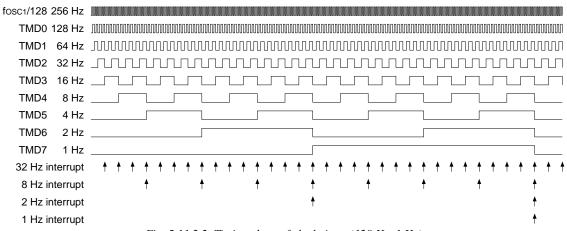


Fig. 5.11.2.2 Timing chart of clock timer (128 Hz–1 Hz)

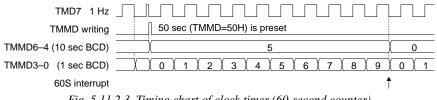


Fig. 5.11.2.3 Timing chart of clock timer (60-second counter)

5.11.3 I/O memory of clock timer

Table 5.11.3.1 shows the clock timer control bits.

Address	Bit	Name	Table 5.11.3.1 Clock timer Function	1	0	Init	R/W	Comment
00FF21	D7	PTM21	8-bit programmable timer		M20	0	R/W	Comment
006621	D7 D6	PTM21	interrupt priority register		SI0	0	R/W	
	D6	PTIM20 PSI1	Serial interface	PCTM1 PC		0	R/W	
	D3	PSI0			CD0 level	$\frac{0}{0}$	R/W	
	D4	PCTM1	interrupt priority register	1	$\frac{1}{1}$ Level 3	0	R/W	
	D3 D2		Clock timer	-		0	R/W	
		PCTM0	interrupt priority register			0	R/W	
	D1	PLCD1	LCD controller		1 Level 1			
005505	D0 D7	PLCD0 ET60S	interrupt priority register	0	0 Level 0	0	R/W	
00FF25			Clock timer 60 S interrupt enable register			-	R/W	
	D6	ECTM1	Clock timer 1 Hz interrupt enable register			0	R/W	
	D5	ECTM2	Clock timer 2 Hz interrupt enable register			0	R/W	
	D4	ECTM8	Clock timer 8 Hz interrupt enable register	Interrupt is	Interrupt is	0	R/W	
	D3	ECTM32	Clock timer 32 Hz interrupt enable register	enabled	disabled	0	R/W	
	D2	ELCD	LCD controller interrupt enable register			0	R/W	
	D1	-	-			-	-	"0" when being read
	D0	-	-			-	-	
00FF29	D7	FT60S	Clock timer 60 S interrupt factor flag	(R)	(R)	0	R/(W)	
	D6	FCTM1	Clock timer 1 Hz interrupt factor flag	Interrupt	Interrupt	0	R/(W)	
	D5	FCTM2	Clock timer 2 Hz interrupt factor flag	factor has	factor has not	0	R/(W)	
	D4	FCTM8	Clock timer 8 Hz interrupt factor flag	generated	generated	0	R/(W)	
	D3	FCTM32	Clock timer 32 Hz interrupt factor flag			0	R/(W)	
	D2	FLCD	LCD controller interrupt factor flag	(W)	(W)	0	R/(W)	
	D1	-	-	Reset	Invalid	-	-	"0" when being read
	D0	-	-			-	-	
00FF50	D7	-	-	-	-	-	-	"0" when being read
	D6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	D5	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	D4	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	D3	-	-	_	-	-	-	
	D2	-	-	_	-	-	-	
	D1	TMRST	Clock timer reset	Reset	Invalid	-	W	
	D0	TMRUN	Clock timer RUN/STOP	Run	Stop	0	R/W	
00FF51	D7	TMD7	Clock timer data 1 Hz			0	R	
	D6	TMD6	Clock timer data 2 Hz			0	R	
	D5	TMD5	Clock timer data 4 Hz			0	R	
	D4	TMD4	Clock timer data 8 Hz	XX: 1	, T	0	R	
	D3	TMD3	Clock timer data 16 Hz	High	Low	0	R	
	D2	TMD2	Clock timer data 32 Hz			0	R	
	D1	TMD1	Clock timer data 64 Hz			0	R	
	D0	TMD0	Clock timer data 128 Hz			0	R	
00FF52	D7	_	_	_	-	_	_	"0" when being read
	D6	TMMD6	Clock timer data 10 sec (BCD)			0	R/W	
	D5	TMMD5				0	R/W	1
	D4	TMMD4				0	R/W	1
	D3	TMMD3	Clock timer data 1 sec (BCD)		1	0	R/W	
	D2	TMMD2				0	R/W	1
	D1	TMMD1				0	R/W	1
	D0	TMMD0				0	R/W	1
	00				1	0	IX/ W	1

Table 5.11.3.1 Clock timer control bits

TMD0–TMD7: Clock timer data (00FF51H)

The clock timer data (128 Hz–1 Hz) can be read. Correspondence between TMD bit and frequency is as follows:

TMD0: 128 Hz	TMD4: 8 Hz
TMD1: 64 Hz	TMD5: 4 Hz
TMD2: 32 Hz	TMD6: 2 Hz
TMD3: 16 Hz	TMD7: 1 Hz

Since TMD is read only, the writing operation is invalid.

At initial reset, the timer data is set to "00H".

TMMD0–TMMD6: 60-second counter data (00FF52H•D0–D6)

The 60-second counter data can be read. Correspondence between TMMD bit and data is as follows:

TMMD6-TMMD4:	10 sec BCD data
TMMD3-TMMD0:	1 sec BCD data

When data is written to the TMMD register, it is preset to the 60-second counter. At the same time, the timer for 128 Hz to 1 Hz is also reset.

The counter is preset only when data is written to the TMMD register. The register does not maintain the preset data and returns to 0-second when the counter overflows.

To prevent the counter from abnormal operation, do not preset data without a range of 0 to 59 (BCD).

At initial reset, the counter data is set to "0".

TMRST: Clock timer reset (00FF50H•D1)

Resets the clock timer.

When "1" is written: Clock timer reset When "0" is written: No operation Reading: Always "0"

The clock timer TMD and the 60S counter TMMD are reset by writing "1" to TMRST. When the clock timer is reset in RUN status, it restarts immediately after resetting. In the case of STOP status, the reset data "00H" is maintained.

No operation results when "0" is written to TMRST. TMRST is write only, and so it is always "0" at reading.

TMRUN: Clock timer RUN/STOP control register (00FF50H•D0)

Controls RUN/STOP of the clock timer.

When "1" is written: RUN When "0" is written: STOP Reading: Valid The clock timer starts counting by writing "1" to the TMRUN register and stops by writing "0". In STOP status, the count data is maintained until the timer is reset or is set in the next RUN status. Also, when STOP status changes to RUN status, the data that was maintained can be used for resuming the count.

At initial reset, the TMRUN register is set to "0" (STOP).

PCTM0, PCTM1: Clock timer interrupt priority register (00FF21H•D2, D3)

Sets the priority level of the clock timer interrupt. The PCTM register is the interrupt priority register corresponding to the clock timer interrupt. Table 5.11.3.2 shows the interrupt priority level which can be set by this register.

Table 5.11.3.2 Interrupt priority level settings

		11 2 0
PCTM1	PCTM0	Interrupt priority level
1	1	Level 3 (IRQ3)
1	0	Level 2 (IRQ2)
0	1	Level 1 (IRQ1)
0	0	Level 0 (None)

At initial reset, the PCTM register is set to "0" (level 0).

ECTM32: Clock timer 32 Hz interrupt enable register (00FF25H•D3)

ECTM8: Clock timer 8 Hz interrupt enable register (00FF25H•D4) ECTM2: Clock timer 2 Hz interrupt enable register (00FF25H•D5)

ECTM1: Clock timer 1 Hz interrupt enable register (00FF25H•D6) ET60S: Clock timer 60S interrupt enable

register (00FF25H•D7)

Enables or disables the interrupt generation to the CPU.

When "1" is written: Interrupt is enabled When "0" is written: Interrupt is disabled Reading: Valid

ECTM32, ECTM8, ECTM2, ECTM1 and ET60S are the interrupt enable registers corresponding to 32 Hz, 8 Hz, 2 Hz, 1 Hz and 60S interrupt factors. Interrupt of the frequency in which the ECTM register is set to "1" is enabled, and the others in which the ECTM register is set to "0" are disabled. At initial reset, the interrupt enable registers are all set to "0" (interrupt is disabled). FCTM32: Clock timer 32 Hz interrupt factor flag (00FF29H•D3)

FCTM8: Clock timer 8 Hz interrupt factor flag (00FF29H•D4)

FCTM2: Clock timer 2 Hz interrupt factor flag (00FF29H•D5)

FCTM1: Clock timer 1 Hz interrupt factor flag (00FF29H•D6)

FT60S: Clock timer 60S interrupt factor flag (00FF29H•D7)

Indicates the generation of clock timer interrupt factor.

When "1" is read: Int. factor has generated When "0" is read: Int. factor has not generated

When "1" is written: Factor flag is reset When "0" is written: Invalid

FCTM32, FCTM8, FCTM2 and FCTM1 are the interrupt factor flags corresponding to the 32 Hz, 8 Hz, 2 Hz and 1 Hz interrupt, and are set to "1" at the falling edge of the respective signals. FT60S is the interrupt factor flag corresponding to the 60S interrupt and is set to "1" due to an overflow of the 60-second counter.

At this point, if the corresponding interrupt enable register is set to "1" and the corresponding interrupt priority register is set to a higher level than the setting of the interrupt flags (I0 and I1), an interrupt is generated to the CPU.

Regardless of the interrupt enable register and interrupt priority register settings, the interrupt factor flag is set to "1" when the interrupt generation condition is met.

To accept the subsequent interrupt after an interrupt generation, it is necessary to re-set the interrupt flags (set the interrupt flag to a lower level than the level indicated by the interrupt priority registers, or execute the RETE instruction) and to reset the interrupt factor flag. The interrupt factor flag is reset to "0" by writing "1".

At initial reset, the interrupt factor flags are all reset to "0".

5.11.4 Programming notes

(1) The clock timer actually entqzs into RUN or STOP status at the falling edge of the 256 Hz signal after writing to the TMRUN register. Consequently, when "0" is written to TMRUN, the timer stops after counting once more (+1). TMRUN is read as "1" until the timer actually stops.

Figure 5.11.4.1 shows the timing chart at the RUN/STOP control.

256 Hz			
TMRUN (RD)			
TMRUN (WR)		Γ	
TMDX	57H	(58H)(59H)(5AH)(5BH)(5CH	
Fig. 5.11.4	.1 Timin	ng chart at RUN/STOP control	

(2) The 60-second counter is preset only when data is written to the TMMD register. The register does not maintain the preset data and returns to 0-second when the counter overflows. To prevent the counter from abnormal operation, do not preset data without a range of 0 to 59 (BCD).

5.12 16-bit Programmable Timer

5.12.1 Configuration of 16-bit programmable timer

The S1C88409 has a 16-bit programmable timer built-in. The timer consists of a 16-bit presettable down counter, and can be used as 16-bit $\times 1$ channel or 8-bit $\times 2$ channels of programmable timer. Furthermore, they function as event counters using the input port terminal. Figure 5.12.1.1 shows the configuration of the 16bit programmable timer. Two 8-bit down counters, two reload data registers (RDR0, RDR1) and the compare data registers (CDR0, CDR1) corresponding to each down counter are arranged in the 16-bit programmable timer.

The reload data register is used to set an initial value to the down counter.

The compare data register stores data for comparison with the content of the down counter. By setting these registers, a TOUT signal is generated, and it can be output to external devices.

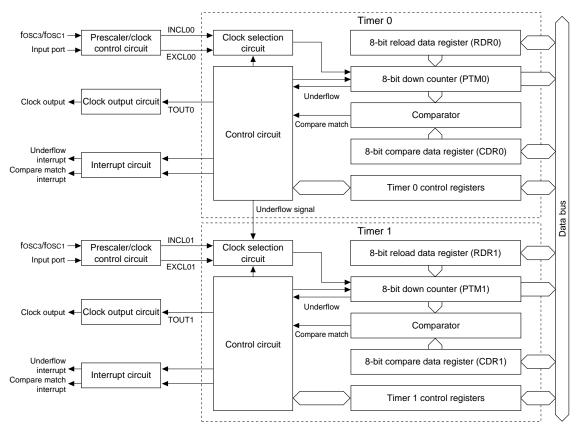


Fig. 5.12.1.1 Configuration of 16-bit programmable timer

5.12.2 Operation mode

The 16-bit programmable timer can be used as two channels of 8-bit timers or one channel of 16-bit timer. Two kinds of operation modes are provided corresponding to this configuration, and it can be selected by the 8-/16-bit mode selection register MODE16.

MODE16 register = "0": 8-bit mode (8 bits \times 2 channels) MODE16 register = "1": 16-bit mode (16 bits \times 1 channel)

> [8-bit mode] 8-bit data Timer 0 Interrupt Timer 0 input clock request Timer 1 Interrupt Timer 1 input clock reauest

In the 8-bit mode, Timer 0 and Timer 1 can be controlled individually.

In the 16-bit mode, the underflow signal of Timer 0 is used as the input clock of Timer 1 so that the down counters operate as a 16-bit counter. The timer in the 16-bit mode is controlled with the control registers for Timer 0 except for the clock output.

Figure 5.12.2.1 shows the timer configuration depending on the operation mode and Table 5.12.2.1 shows the configuration of the control registers.

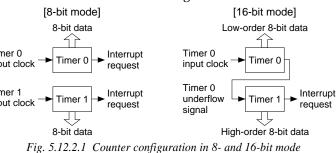


Table 5 12 2 $1(a)$	Control registers in 8-bit mode	,
$10010 \ J.12.2.1(0)$	Control registers in 0-Dil moue	è.

Address	Bit	Name	Function	1	0	Init	R/W	Comment
00FF30	D7		16-bit PTM 8-/16-bit mode selection	16-bit	8-bit × 2	0	R/W	Connorm
	D6	-	_	-	_	-	_	"0" when being read
	D5	-	_	_	_	-	-	"0" when being read
	D4	-	_	-	_	-	-	"0" when being read
	D3	PTOUT0	16-bit PTM0 clock output control	On	Off	0	R/W	
	D2	PTRUN0	16-bit PTM0 RUN/STOP control	Run	Stop	0	R/W	
	D1	PSET0	16-bit PTM0 preset	Preset	Invalid	0	W	"0" when being read
	D0	CKSEL0	16-bit PTM0 input clock selection	External clock	Internal clock	0	R/W	
00FF31	D7	-	-	-	-		-	"0" when being read
	D6	-	-	-	-	-	-	"0" when being read
	D5	-	-	-	-	-	-	"0" when being read
	D4	-	-	-	_	-	-	"0" when being read
	D3	PTOUT1	16-bit PTM1 clock output control	On	Off	0	R/W	
	D2	PTRUN1	16-bit PTM1 RUN/STOP control	Run	Stop	0	R/W	
	D1	PSET1	16-bit PTM1 preset	Preset	Invalid	0	W	"0" when being read
	D0	CKSEL1	16-bit PTM1 input clock selection	External clock	Internal clock	0	R/W	

Table 5.12.2.1(b)	Control registers	s in 16-bit mode
-------------------	-------------------	------------------

Address	Bit	Name	Function	1	0	Init	R/W	Comment
00FF30	D7	MODE16	16-bit PTM 8-/16-bit mode selection	16-bit	$8-bit \times 2$	0	R/W	
	D6	-	_	-	-	-	-	"0" when being read
	D5	-	_	-	-	-	-	"0" when being read
	D4	-	_	-	-	-	-	"0" when being read
	D3	PTOUT0	Invalid (fixed at "0")	Invalid	Fixed at "0"	0	R/W	
	D2	PTRUN0	16-bit PTM RUN/STOP control	Run	Stop	0	R/W	
	D1	PSET0	16-bit PTM preset	Preset	Invalid	0	W	"0" when being read
	D0	CKSEL0	16-bit PTM input clock selection	External clock	Internal clock	0	R/W	
00FF31	D7	I	-	_	-	Ι	-	"0" when being read
	D6	-	_	-	-	-	-	"0" when being read
	D5	I	-	_	-	Ι	-	"0" when being read
	D4	-	-	_	-	I	-	"0" when being read
	D3	PTOUT1	16-bit PTM clock output control	On	Off	0	R/W	
	D2	PTRUN1	Invalid (fixed at "0")	Invalid	Fixed at "0"	0	R/W	
	D1	PSET1	Invalid (fixed at "0")	Invalid	Fixed at "0"	0	W	"0" when being read
	D0	CKSEL1	Invalid (fixed at "0")	Invalid	Fixed at "0"	0	R/W	

5.12.3 Setting of input clock

The clock to be input to the counter can be selected from either the internal clock or external clock by the input clock selection register (CKSEL) provided for each timer. The internal clock is an output of the prescaler. The external clock is used for the event counter function. A signal from the input port is used as the count clock. Table 5.12.3.1 shows the input clock selection register and input clock of each timer.

1										
Register setting	Input clock									
CKSEL0 = "0"	INCL00 (Prescaler)									
CKSEL0 = "1"	EXCL00 (K10 input)									
CKSEL1 = "0"	INCL01 (Prescaler)									
CKSEL1 = "1"	EXCL01 (K11 input)									
	CKSEL0 = "0" CKSEL0 = "1" CKSEL1 = "0"									

T-11. 5 10 2 1	Internet all all and and and
<i>Table 5.12.5.1</i>	Input clock selection

When the internal clock is used, the clock frequency is set by selecting a source clock and a division ratio of the prescaler.

When the external clock is selected, a signal from the input port is directly input to the programmable timer.

However, it is necessary to control the output from the clock control circuit and to input the internal clock and external clock to the timers.

Refer to Section 5.5, "Prescaler and Clock Control Circuit for Peripheral Circuits", for selection of the division ratio and clock output control.

When the 16-bit mode is selected, the programmable timer operates with the clock input to Timer 0, and Timer 1 inputs the Timer 0 underflow signal as the clock. Therefore, the setting of Timer 1 input clock is invalid.

5.12.4 Operation and control of timer

Reload data register and setting of initial value

The reload data register (RDR) is used to set an initial value of the down counter.

In the 8-bit mode, it is used as two 8-bit registers RDR0 (Timer 0) and RDR1 (Timer 1) separate for each timer.

In the 16-bit mode, the RDR0 register is handled as low-order 8 bits of reload data, and the RDR1 register is as high-order 8 bits.

The reload data register can be read and written, and both the RDR0 and RDR1 registers are set to FFH at initial reset.

Data written in this register is loaded into the down counter, and a down counting starts from the value.

The preset to down counter is done in the following two cases:

1) When software presets

The software preset can be done using the preset control bits PSET0 (Timer 0) and PSET1 (Timer 1). When the preset control bit is set to "1", the content of the reload data register is loaded into the down counter at that point. In the 16-bit mode, a 16-bit reload data is loaded all at one time by setting PSET0. In this case, writing to PSET1 is invalid.

2) When down counter has underflowed during a count Since the down counter presets the reload data by the underflow, the underflow period is decided according to the value set in the reload data register. This underflow generates an interrupt, and controls the clock (TOUT signal) output.

Compare data register

The programmable timer has a built-in data comparator so that count data can be compared with an optional value. The compare data register (CDR) is used to set the value to be compared. In the 8-bit mode, it is used as two 8-bit registers CDR0 (Timer 0) and CDR1 (Timer 1) separate for each timer.

In the 16-bit mode, the CDR0 register is handled as low-order 8 bits of compare data, and the CDR1 register is as high-order 8 bits.

The compare data register can be read and written, and both the CDR0 and CDR1 registers are set to 00H at initial reset.

The programmable timer compares count data with the compare data register (CDR), and generates a compare match signal when they become the same value. This compare match signal generates an interrupt, and controls the clock (TOUT signal) output.

Timer operation

Timer 0 and Timer 1 are equipped with PTRUN0 (Timer 0) and PTRUN1 (Timer 1) registers which control the RUN/STOP of the timer. The programmable timer starts down counting by writing "1" to the PTRUN register. However, it is necessary to control the input clock and to preset the reload data before starting a count. When "0" is written to PTRUN register, clock input is prohibited, and the count stops. This RUN/STOP control does not affect data in the counter. The data in the counter is maintained during count deactivation, so it is possible to resume counting from the data.

In the 8-bit mode, the channels can be controlled individually by the PTRUN0 register and the PTRUN1 register.

In the 16-bit mode, the PTRUN0 register controls both channels as a 16-bit timer. In this case, control of the PTRUN1 register is invalid.

The buffers PTM0 (Timer 0) and PTM1 (Timer 1) are attached to the counter, and reading is possible in optional timing.

When the counter agrees with the data set in the compare data register during down counting, the timer generates a compare match interrupt. And, when the counter underflows, an underflow interrupt is generated, and the initial value set in the reload data register is loaded to the counter. The interrupt generated does not stop the down counting.

After an underflow interrupt is generated, the counter continues counting from the initial value reloaded.

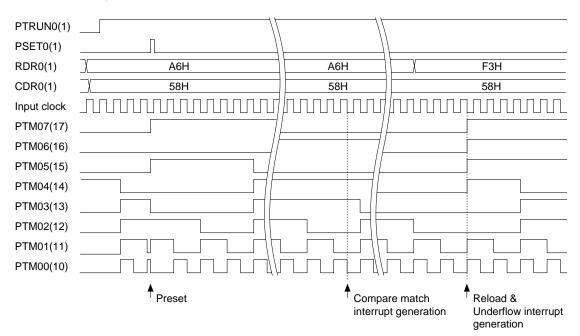


Fig. 5.12.4.1 Basic operation timing of counter (an example of 8-bit mode)

5.12.5 Interrupt function

The 16-bit programmable timer can generate an interrupt with the compare match signal and underflow signal of each timer.

Figure 5.12.5.1 shows the configuration of the 16bit programmable timer interrupt circuit.

The compare match signal and underflow signal of each timer set the corresponding interrupt factor flag to "1". At that point, the interrupt is generated. The interrupt can also be prohibited by setting the interrupt enable register to correspond with the interrupt factor flag.

Furthermore, the priority level of the interrupt for the CPU can be set to an optional level (0-3) using the interrupt priority register.

Table 5.12.5.1 shows the interrupt factor flags, interrupt enable registers and interrupt priority registers corresponding to the interrupt factors.

In the 8-bit mode, the compare match interrupt factor flag and underflow interrupt factor flag are individually set to "1" by the timers. In the 16-bit mode, the interrupt factor flags of Timer 1 are set to "1" by the compare match and underflow of 16 bits.

Refer to Section 5.20, "Interrupt and Standby Mode", for details of the interrupt control registers and operations subsequent to interrupt generation.

The exception processing vector addresses for the 16-bit programmable timer interrupt are set as follows:

Timer 0 underflow interrupt:000010HTimer 0 compare match interrupt:000012HTimer 1 underflow interrupt:000014HTimer 1 compare match interrupt:000016H

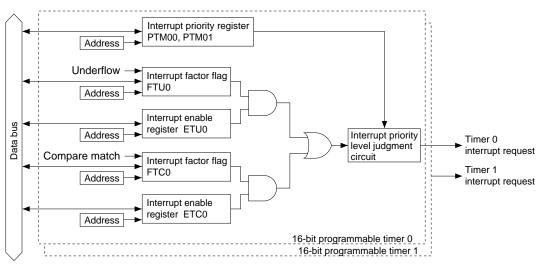


Fig. 5.12.5.1 Configuration of 16-bit programmable timer interrupt circuit

Table 5.12.5.1	Interrupt control registers
----------------	-----------------------------

	Interrupt factor	Interrupt factor flag		Interrupt e	enable register	Interrupt priority register		
		Name	Address-Dx	Name	Address-Dx	Name	Address-Dx	
16-bit	Counter underflow	FTU0	00FF28H·D3	ETU0	00FF24H·D3	PTM00	00FF20H·D0	
programmable	Compare match between counter and	FTC0	00FF28H·D4	ETC0	00FF24H·D4	PTM01	00FF20H·D1	
timer 0	compare data register CDR0							
16-bit	Counter underflow	FTU1	00FF28H·D5	ETU1	00FF24H·D5	PTM10	00FF20H·D2	
programmable	Compare match between counter and	FTC1	00FF28H·D6	ETC1	00FF24H·D6	PTM11	00FF20H·D3	
timer 1	compare data register CDR1							

5.12.6 Setting of TOUT output

The 16-bit programmable timer can generate TOUT signals with the underflow and compare match signals of Timer 0 and Timer 1. The TOUT signal generated in the 16-bit programmable timer can be output from the output port terminal shown in Table 5.12.6.1 so that a programmable clock can be supplied for external devices.

Table 5 12 6 1	TOUT	output terminal	
10010 5.12.0.1	1001	ouipui ierminui	

Timer	Output clock name	Output terminal		
Timer 0	TOUT0	R40		
Timer 1	TOUT1	R41		

The TOUT signal rises at the falling edge of the underflow signal and falls at the falling edge of the compare match signal. Therefore, it is possible to change the frequency and duty ratio of the TOUT signal by setting the reload data register (RDR) and compare data register (CDR). However, it needs a condition setting: RDR>CDR, CDR $\neq 0$. In the case of RDR≤CDR, TOUT signal is fixed at "1".

The TOUT output can be controlled by the TOUT output control register of each timer (Timer 0: PTOUT0, Timer 1: PTOUT1).

In the 16-bit mode, the output is controlled by the control register PTOUT1 for Timer 1. The clock is output from Timer 1.

Figure 5.12.6.1 shows the output waveform of TOUT signal.

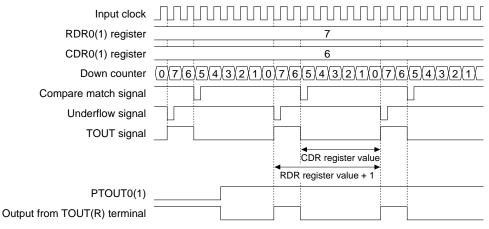


Fig. 5.12.6.1 Output waveform of TOUT signal

Refer to Section 5.9, "Clock Output", for output control of TOUT signal to the outside.

5.12.7 I/O memory of 16-bit programmable timer

Table 5.12.7.1 shows the 16-bit programmable timer control bits.

Address	Bit	Name	Table 5.12.7.1(a) 16-bit programma Function	1	0	Init	R/W	Comment
00FF10	D7	PRPRT1	16-bit programmable timer 1 clock control	On	Off	0	R/W	
	D6	PST12	16-bit programmable timer 1 division ratio			0	R/W	
			PST12 PST11 PST10 (OSC3) (OSC1)					
			1 1 1 fosc3 / 4096 fosc1 / 128					
	D5	PST11	1 1 0 fosc3 / 1024 fosc1 / 64			0	R/W	
			1 0 1 fosc3 / 256 fosc1 / 32					
			1 0 0 fosc3 / 128 fosc1 / 16					
	D4	PST10	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			0	R/W	
			0 1 0 10 10 10 10 10 10					
			0 0 0 fosc3 / 2 fosc1 / 1					
	D3	PRPRT0	16-bit programmable timer 0 clock control	On	Off	0	R/W	
	D2	PST02	16-bit programmable timer 0 division ratio			0	R/W	
			PST02 PST01 PST00 (OSC3) (OSC1)					
			1 1 1 fosc3 / 4096 fosc1 / 128					
	D1	PST01	1 1 0 fosc3 / 1024 fosc1 / 64			0	R/W	
			1 0 1 fosc3 / 256 fosc1 / 32					
			1 0 0 $fosc_3 / 128 fosc_1 / 16$					
	D0	PST00	0 1 1 fosc3 / 64 fosc1 / 8 0 1 0 fosc3 / 32 fosc1 / 4			0	R/W	
			0 1 6 10333 / 32 10331 / 4 0 0 1 10333 / 8 10331 / 4 103					
			0 0 0 fosc3 / 2 fosc1 / 1					
00FF12	D7	-	-	-	_	-	-	"0" when being read
	D6	-	_	-	-	-	-	
	D5	_	_	-	_	-	-	
	D4	-	_	_	_	-	-	
	D3	_	-	_	_	-	-	
	D2	_	-	-	_	-	-	
	D1	PRTF1	16-bit programmable timer 1 source clock selection	fosc1	fosc3	0	R/W	
	D0	PRTF0	16-bit programmable timer 0 source clock selection	fosc1	fosc3	0	R/W	
00FF15	D7	-	_	-	-	-	-	"0" when being read
	D6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	D5	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	D4	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	D3	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	D2	-	-	-	_	-	-	
	D1	PK11ON	EXCL01 input clock ON/OFF control	On	Off	0	R/W	
	D0	PK10ON	EXCL00 input clock ON/OFF control	On	Off	0	R/W	
00FF20	D7	PK11	K10–K13	PK11 PK	10	0	R/W	
	D6	PK10	interrupt priority register	PK01 PK	00	0	R/W	
	D5	PK01	K00-K07	PTM11 PT	M10 Priority	0	R/W	
	D4	PK00	interrupt priority register	PTM01 PT	M00 level	0	R/W	
	D3	PTM11	16-bit programmable timer 1	1	Level 3	0	R/W	
	D2	PTM10	interrupt priority register	4	D Level 2	0	R/W	
	D1	PTM01	16-bit programmable timer 0		Level 1	0	R/W	
	D0		interrupt priority register	0) Level 0	-	R/W	
00FF24	D7	ETU2	8-bit programmable timer			0	R/W	
			underflow interrupt enable register					
	D6	ETC1	16-bit programmable timer 1			0	R/W	
			compare match interrupt enable register					
	D5	ETU1	16-bit programmable timer 1			0	R/W	
			underflow interrupt enable register					
	D4	ETC0	16-bit programmable timer 0			0	R/W	
			compare match interrupt enable register	Interrupt is	Interrupt is			
	D O	ETU0	16-bit programmable timer 0	enabled	disabled	0	R/W	
	D3		1 8					
	D3		underflow interrupt enable register	-				
	D3 D2	ESTX	1 0			0	R/W	
		ESTX	underflow interrupt enable register			0	R/W	
		ESTX	underflow interrupt enable register Serial interface			0	R/W R/W	
	D2		underflow interrupt enable register Serial interface transmit completion interrupt enable register					
	D2		underflow interrupt enable register Serial interface transmit completion interrupt enable register Serial interface					

Table 5.12.7.1(a) 16-bit programmable timer control bits

Address	Bit	Name	Function		1	0	Init	R/W	Comment
00FF28	D7	FTU2	8-bit programmable timer				0	R/(W)	
			underflow interrupt factor flag						
	D6	FTC1	16-bit programmable timer 1		(R)	(R)	0	R/(W)	
			compare match interrupt factor flag		Interrupt	Interrupt			
	D5	FTU1	16-bit programmable timer 1		factor has	factor has not	0	R/(W)	
			underflow interrupt factor flag		generated	generated			
	D4	FTC0	16-bit programmable timer 0		Ŭ	0	0	R/(W)	
			compare match interrupt factor flag					l í	
	D3	FTU0	16-bit programmable timer 0				0	R/(W)	
			underflow interrupt factor flag						
	D2	FSTX	Serial interface		-		0	R/(W)	
			transmit completion interrupt factor flag		(W)	(W)			
	D1	FSRX	Serial interface		Reset	Invalid	0	R/(W)	
			receive completion interrupt factor flag						
	D0	FSERR	Serial interface		-		0	R/(W)	
	20		receive error interrupt factor flag				Ŭ	,	
00FF30	D7	MODE16	16-bit PTM 8-/16-bit mode selection		16-bit	8-bit × 2	0	R/W	
001100	D6	-			-	-	-	-	"0" when being read
	D5	_			_		_	_	o when being read
	D3	_	_		_	_	_	_	
	D4 D3		- 16-bit PTM0 clock output control		- On	Off	- 0	– R/W	
	D3 D2		-				0	R/W	
	D2 D1	PTRUNU PSET0	16-bit PTM0 RUN/STOP control		Run Preset	Stop Invalid	0	R/W W	"0" when being read
			16-bit PTM0 preset						0 when being read
005504		CKSEL0	16-bit PTM0 input clock selection		External clock	Internal clock	0	R/W	
00FF31	D7	-			-	-	-	-	"0" when being read
	D6	-			-	-	-	-	
	D5	-	-		-	_	-	-	
	D4	-	-		-	-	-	-	
	D3		16-bit PTM1 clock output control		On	Off	0	R/W	
	D2		16-bit PTM1 RUN/STOP control		Run	Stop	0	R/W	
	D1	PSET1	16-bit PTM1 preset		Preset	Invalid	0	W	"0" when being read
	D0	CKSEL1	16-bit PTM1 input clock selection		External clock	Internal clock	0	R/W	
00FF32	D7	RDR07	16-bit programmable timer 0	D7(MSB)			1		Low-order 8 bits dat
	D6	RDR06	reload data register	D6			1		in 16-bit mode
	D5	RDR05		D5			1	R/W	
	D4	RDR04		D4			1	R/W	
	D3	RDR03		D3			1	R/W	
	D2	RDR02		D2			1	R/W	
	D1	RDR01		D1			1	R/W	
	D0	RDR00		D0(LSB)			1	R/W	
00FF33	D7	RDR17	16-bit programmable timer 1	D7(MSB)			1	R/W	High-order 8 bits dat
	D6	RDR16	reload data register	D6			1	R/W	in 16-bit mode
	D5	RDR15		D5			1	R/W	
	D4	RDR14		D4			1	R/W	
	D3	RDR13		D3			1	R/W	
	D2	RDR12		D2			1	R/W	
	D1	RDR11		D1			1	R/W	1
	D0	RDR10		D0(LSB)			1	R/W	1
00FF34	D7	CDR07	16-bit programmable timer 0	D7(MSB)			0		Low-order 8 bits dat
	D6	CDR06	compare data register	D6			0		in 16-bit mode
	D5	CDR05		D5			0	R/W	
	D4	CDR04		D4			0	R/W	
	D3	CDR03		D3			0	R/W	
	D2	CDR02		D3 D2			0	R/W	
	D2	CDR02		D2 D1			$\frac{0}{0}$	R/W	
		CDR00		D0(LSB)			0	R/W	
00FF35	D0	CDR00 CDR17	16-bit programmable timer 1	D0(LSB) D7(MSB)			0	-	High-order 8 bits da
001133	D7 D6	CDR17 CDR16					$\frac{0}{0}$		in 16-bit mode
			compare data register	D6					in 10-bit mode
	D5	CDR15		D5			0	R/W	
	D4	CDR14		D4			0	R/W	
	D3	CDR13		D3			0	R/W	
	D2	CDR12		D2	1		0	R/W	
	D1 D0	CDR11 CDR10		D1 D0(LSB)			$\frac{0}{0}$	R/W R/W	

Table 5.12.7.1(b) 16-bit programmable timer control bits

CHAPTER 5: PERIPHERAL CIRCUITS AND OPERATION (16-bit Programmable Timer)

Address	Bit	Name	Function		1	0	Init	R/W	Comment
00FF36	D7	PTM07	16-bit programmable timer 0	D7(MSB)			1	R	Low-order 8 bits data
	D6	PTM06	data register	D6			1	R	in 16-bit mode
	D5	PTM05		D5			1	R	
	D4	PTM04		D4			1	R	
	D3	PTM03		D3			1	R	
	D2	PTM02		D2			1	R	
	D1	PTM01		D1			1	R	
	D0	PTM00		D0(LSB)			1	R	
00FF37	D7	PTM17	16-bit programmable timer 1	D7(MSB)			1	R	High-order 8 bits data
	D6	PTM16	data register	D6			1	R	in 16-bit mode
	D5	PTM15		D5			1	R	
	D4	PTM14		D4			1	R	
	D3	PTM13		D3			1	R	
	D2	PTM12		D2			1	R	
	D1	PTM11		D1			1	R	
	D0	PTM10		D0(LSB)			1	R	
00FFD4	D7	1	-		-	-	-	-	"0" when being read
	D6	-	_		-	-	-	-	
	D5	-	-		-	-	-	-	
	D4	-	_		-	_	-	-	
	D3	-	-		-	-	-	-	
	D2	HZR42	R42 high impedance control register		High	Comple-	1	R/W	
	D1	HZR41	R41 high impedance control register		impedance	mentary	1	R/W	
	D0	HZR40	R40 high impedance control register		inipedance	mentary	1	R/W	
00FFD9	D7	-	-		-	-	-	-	"0" when being read
	D6	-	_		-	-	-	-	
	D5	-	_		-	_	-	-	
	D4	-	-		-	-	-	-	
	D3	-	_		-	-	-	-	
	D2	R42D	R42 output port data register				1	R/W	
	D1	R41D	R41 output port data register		High	Low	1	R/W	
	D0	R40D	R40 output port data register				1	R/W	

Table 5.12.7.1(c) 16-bit programmable timer control bits

MODE16: 8-/16-bit mode selection register (00FF30H•D7)

Selects either the 8-bit or 16-bit mode.

When "1" is written: $16 \text{ bits} \times 1 \text{ channel}$ When "0" is written: $8 \text{ bits} \times 2 \text{ channels}$ Reading: Valid

Select whether Timer 0 and Timer 1 are used as 2 channels independent 8-bit timers or as 1 channel combined 16-bit timer. When "0" is written to the MODE16 register, 8-bit \times 2 channels is selected and when "1" is written, 16-bit \times 1 channel is selected. At initial reset, the MODE16 register is set to "0" (8-bit \times 2 channels).

CKSEL0: Timer 0 input clock selection register (00FF30H•D0)

CKSEL1: Timer 1 input clock selection register (00FF31H•D0)

Selects the input clock for each timer.

When "1" is written: External clock When "0" is written: Internal clock Reading: Valid The clock to be input to each timer is selected from either the external clock (input signal of input port) or the internal clock (prescaler output clock).

When "0" is written to the CKSEL0 register, the internal clock (prescaler output INCL00) is selected as the input clock for Timer 0. When "1" is written, the external clock (K10 input EXCL00) is selected and the timer functions as an event counter.

Same as above, when "0" is written to the CKSEL1 register, the internal clock (prescaler output INCL01) is selected as the input clock for Timer 1. When "1" is written, the external clock (K11 input EXCL01) is selected.

In the 16-bit mode, the setting of the CKSEL1 register is invalid.

At initial reset, the CKSEL register is set to "0" (internal clock).

PRTF0: 16-bit programmable timer 0 source clock selection register (00FF12H•D0)

Selects the source clock for the 16-bit programmable timer 0.

When "1" is written: fosci When "0" is written: fosci Reading: Valid

When "1" is written to the PRTF0 register, the OSC1 clock is selected as the source clock for the 16-bit programmable timer 0.

When "0" is written, the OSC3 clock is selected. At initial reset, the PRTF0 register is set to "0" (fosc3).

PST00–PST02: 16-bit programmable timer 0 division ratio selection register (00FF10H•D0–D2)

Selects the clock for the 16-bit programmable timer 0.

It can be selected from 8 types of division ratio shown in Table 5.12.7.1(a).

This register can also be read.

At initial reset, the PST0 register is set to "0".

PRPRT0: 16-bit programmable timer 0 clock control register (00FF10H•D3)

Controls the clock supply of the 16-bit programmable timer 0.

When "1" is written: ON When "0" is written: OFF Reading: Valid

By writing "1" to the PRPRT0 register, the clock that is selected with the PST0 register is output to the 16-bit programmable timer 0. When "0" is written, the clock is not output. At initial reset, the PRPRT0 register is set to "0" (OFF).

PK10ON: EXCL00 clock control register (00FF15H•D0)

Controls the event counter clock of the 16-bit programmable timer 0.

When "1" is written: ON When "0" is written: OFF Reading: Valid

By writing "1" to the PK10ON register, the EXCL00 (K10 input) clock is output to the 16-bit programmable timer 0.

When "0" is written, the clock is not output. At initial reset, the PK10ON register is set to "0" (OFF).

PRTF1: 16-bit programmable timer 1 source clock selection register (00FF12H•D1)

Selects the source clock for the 16-bit programmable timer 1.

When "1" is written: fosci When "0" is written: fosci Reading: Valid

When "1" is written to the PRTF1 register, the OSC1 clock is selected as the source clock for the 16-bit programmable timer 1. When "0" is written, the OSC3 clock is selected.

At initial reset, the PRTF1 register is set to "0" (fosc3).

PST10–PST12: 16-bit programmable timer 1 division ratio selection register (00FF10H•D4–D6)

Selects the clock for the 16-bit programmable timer 1.

It can be selected from 8 types of division ratio shown in Table 5.12.7.1(a). This register can also be read. At initial reset, the PST1 register is set to "0".

PRPRT1: 16-bit programmable timer 1 clock control register (00FF10H•D7)

Controls the clock supply of the 16-bit programmable timer 1.

When "1" is written: ON When "0" is written: OFF Reading: Valid

By writing "1" to the PRPRT1 register, the clock that is selected with the PST1 register is output to the 16-bit programmable timer 1.

When "0" is written, the clock is not output. At initial reset, the PRPRT1 register is set to "0" (OFF).

PK11ON: EXCL01 clock control register (00FF15H•D1)

Controls the event counter clock of the 16-bit programmable timer 1.

When "1" is written: ON When "0" is written: OFF Reading: Valid

By writing "1" to the PK11ON register, the EXCL01 (K11 input) clock is output to the 16-bit programmable timer 1.

When "0" is written, the clock is not output. At initial reset, the PK11ON register is set to "0" (OFF).

RDR00–RDR07: Timer 0 reload data register (00FF32H)

RDR10–RDR17: Timer 1 reload data register (00FF33H)

Sets the initial value for the counter of each timer. Each counter loads the reload data set in this register and counts using it as the initial value. The reload data set in this register is loaded into the counter when "1" is written to PSET0 or PSET1, or when a counter underflow occurs.

This register can be read.

At initial reset, the RDR register is set to "FFH".

CDR00–CDR07: Timer 0 compare data register (00FF34H)

CDR10–CDR17: Timer 1 compare data register (00FF35H)

Sets the compare data for each timer. The timer compares the data set in this register with the corresponding counter data, and outputs the compare match signals when they are the same. The compare match signal controls the interrupt and the TOUT output waveform. This register can be read.

At initial reset, the CDR register is set to "00H".

PTM00–PTM07: Timer 0 counter data (00FF36H) PTM10–PTM17: Timer 1 counter data (00FF37H)

The counter data of each timer can be read. Data can be read at any given time. However, in the 16-bit mode, reading PTM0 does not latch the timer 1 counter data in PTM1. To avoid generating a borrow from timer 0 to timer 1, read the counter data after stopping the timer by writing "0" to PTRUN0.

PTM0 and PTM1 can only be read, so writing operation is invalid.

At initial reset, PTM is set to "FFH".

PSET0: Timer 0 preset (00FF30H•D1) PSET1: Timer 1 preset (00FF31H•D1)

Presets the reload data to the counter.

When "1" is written: Preset When "0" is written: Invalid Reading: Always "0"

Writing "1" to PSET0 presets the reload data in the RDR0 register to the counter of Timer 0. When the counter of Timer 0 is in RUN status, the counter restarts immediately after presetting. In the case of STOP status, the counter maintains the preset data.

No operation results when "0" is written. Same as above, PSET1 presets the reload data in the RDR1 register to the counter of Timer 1. In the 16-bit mode, writing "1" to PSET1 is invalid because 16-bit data is preset by PSET0 only. This bit is only for writing, and it is always "0" during reading.

PTRUN0: Timer 0 RUN/STOP control register (00FF30H•D2)

PTRUN1: Timer 1 RUN/STOP control register (00FF31H•D2)

Controls the RUN/STOP of the counter.

When "1" is written: RUN When "0" is written: STOP Reading: Valid

The counter of Timer 0 starts down-counting by writing "1" to the PTRUN0 register and stops by writing "0".

In STOP status, the counter data is maintained until it is preset or the counter restarts. When STOP status changes to RUN status, the counter resumes counting from the data maintained. Same as above, the PTRUN1 register controls the counter of Timer 1.

In the 16-bit mode, both channels are controlled with the PTRUN0 register, and the PTRUN1 register is fixed at "0".

At initial reset, the PTRUN register is set to "0" (STOP).

PTOUT0: Timer 0 clock output control register (00FF30H•D3)

PTOUT1: Timer 1 clock output control register (00FF31H•D3)

Controls the output of the TOUT signal.

When "1" is written: ON When "0" is written: OFF Reading: Valid

The PTOUT0 is the output control register for the TOUT0 signal (Timer 0 output clock). When "1" is written to this register, the TOUT0 signal is output from the R40 terminal. When "0" is written, the terminal goes high (VDD) level. However, the high-impedance control register HZR40 of the output port R40 must be set to "0" and the data register R40D must be set to "1".

The TOUT0 clock cannot be output simultaneously with the FOUT3 clock.

The PTOUT1 is the output control register for the TOUT1 signal (Timer 1 output clock). When "1" is written to this register, the TOUT1 signal is output from the R41 terminal. When "0" is written, the terminal goes high (VDD) level. However, the high-impedance control register HZR41 of the output port R41 must be set to "0" and the data register R41D must be set to "1".

The TOUT1 clock cannot be output simultaneously with the FOUT1 clock.

At initial reset, the PTOUT register is set to "0" (OFF).

HZR40, HZR41: R4 port high impedance control register (00FFD4H•D0, D1)

Sets the output terminals into a high impedance state.

When "1" is written: High impedance When "0" is written: Complementary Reading: Valid

The HZR40 and HZR41 registers are the high impedance control registers for the output ports R40 and R41 used for the clock output.

Fix data of the port used for the TOUT output at "0".

At initial reset, the HZR register is set to "1" (high impedance).

R40D, R41D: R4 port output data register (00FFD9H•D0, D1)

They are the data registers for the output ports R40, R41 used for the clock output.

When "1" is written: Clock output is possible When "0" is written: LOW (Vss) level is output Reading: Valid

Fix data of the port used for the TOUT output at "1".

At initial reset, the data bits are all set to "1".

PTM00, PTM01: Timer 0 interrupt priority register (00FF20H•D0, D1) PTM10, PTM11: Timer 1 interrupt priority register (00FF20H•D2, D3)

Sets the priority level of the 16-bit programmable timer interrupt.

The PTM register is the interrupt priority register corresponding to each timer interrupt.

Table 5.12.7.2 shows the interrupt priority level which can be set by this register.

Table 5.12.7.2	Interrupt priority	level settings
----------------	--------------------	----------------

PTM11 PTM01	PTM10 PTM00	Interrupt priority level
1	1	Level 3 (IRQ3)
1	0	Level 2 (IRQ2)
0	1	Level 1 (IRQ1)
0	0	Level 0 (None)

At initial reset, the PTM register is set to "0" (level 0).

ETU0: Timer 0 underflow interrupt enable register (00FF24H•D3)

ETU1: Timer 1 underflow interrupt enable register (00FF24H•D5)

Enables or disables the underflow interrupt generation to the CPU.

When "1" is written: Interrupt is enabled When "0" is written: Interrupt is disabled Reading: Valid

The ETU register is the interrupt enable register corresponding to the underflow interrupt factor of each timer.

Interrupt in which the ETU register is set to "1" is enabled, and the others in which the ETU register is set to "0" are disabled.

In the 16-bit mode, the setting of the ETU0 is invalid.

At initial reset, the ETU register is set to "0" (interrupt is disabled).

ETC0: Timer 0 compare match interrupt enable register (00FF24H•D4)

ETC1: Timer 1 compare match interrupt enable register (00FF24H•D6)

Enables or disables the compare match interrupt generation to the CPU.

When "1" is written: Interrupt is enabled When "0" is written: Interrupt is disabled Reading: Valid

The ETC register is the interrupt enable register corresponding to the compare match interrupt factor of each timer.

Interrupt in which the ETC register is set to "1" is enabled, and the others in which the ETC register is set to "0" are disabled.

In the 16-bit mode, the setting of the ETC0 is invalid.

At initial reset, the ETC register is set to "0" (interrupt is disabled).

FTU0: Timer 0 underflow interrupt factor flag (00FF28H•D3)

FTU1: Timer 1 underflow interrupt factor flag (00FF28H•D5)

Indicates the generation of underflow interrupt factor.

When "1" is read: Int. factor has generated When "0" is read: Int. factor has not generated

When "1" is written: Factor flag is reset When "0" is written: Invalid

FTU is the interrupt factor flag corresponding to interrupt of each timer, and is set to "1" due to the counter underflow.

At this point, if the corresponding interrupt enable register is set to "1" and the corresponding interrupt priority register is set to a higher level than the setting of the interrupt flags (I0 and I1), an interrupt is generated to the CPU.

Regardless of the interrupt enable register and interrupt priority register settings, the interrupt factor flag is set to "1" when the interrupt generation condition is met.

To accept the subsequent interrupt after an interrupt generation, it is necessary to re-set the interrupt flags (set the interrupt flag to a lower level than the level indicated by the interrupt priority registers, or execute the RETE instruction) and to reset the interrupt factor flag. The interrupt factor flag is reset to "0" by writing "1". In the 16-bit mode, the interrupt factor flag FTU0 is not set to "1" and Timer 0 interrupt is not generated. In this mode, the interrupt factor flag FTU1 is set to "1" by the underflow of the 16-bit counter.

At initial reset, the FTU flag is reset to "0".

FTC0: Timer 0 compare match interrupt factor flag (00FF28H•D4)

FTC1: Timer 1 compare match interrupt factor flag (00FF28H•D6)

Indicates the generation of compare match interrupt factor.

When "1" is read: Int. factor has generated When "0" is read: Int. factor has not generated

When "1" is written: Factor flag is reset When "0" is written: Invalid

FTC is the interrupt factor flag corresponding to interrupt of each timer, and is set to "1" due to the compare match signal.

At this point, if the corresponding interrupt enable register is set to "1" and the corresponding interrupt priority register is set to a higher level than the setting of the interrupt flags (I0 and I1), an interrupt is generated to the CPU.

Regardless of the interrupt enable register and interrupt priority register settings, the interrupt factor flag is set to "1" when the interrupt generation condition is met.

To accept the subsequent interrupt after an interrupt generation, it is necessary to re-set the interrupt flags (set the interrupt flag to a lower level than the level indicated by the interrupt priority registers, or execute the RETE instruction) and to reset the interrupt factor flag. The interrupt factor flag is reset to "0" by writing "1". In the 16-bit mode, the interrupt factor flag FTC0 is not set to "1" and Timer 0 interrupt is not generated. In this mode, the interrupt factor flag FTC1 is set to "1" by the compare match of the 16-bit counter.

At initial reset, the FTC flag is reset to "0".

5.12.8 Programming notes

 The 16-bit programmable timer actually enters into RUN or STOP status at the falling edge of the input clock after writing to the PTRUN0(1) register. Consequently, when "0" is written to PTRUN0(1), the timer stops after counting once more (+1). PTRUN0(1) is read as "1" until the timer actually stops. Figure 5.12.8.1 shows the timing chart at the

RUN/STOP control.

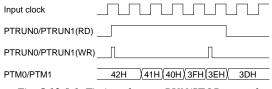


Fig. 5.12.8.1 Timing chart at RUN/STOP control

- (2) When the SLP instruction is executed while the 16-bit programmable timer is running (PTRUN0(1) = "1"), the timer stops counting during SLEEP status. When SLEEP status is canceled, the timer starts counting. However, the operation becomes unstable immediately after SLEEP status is canceled. Therefore, when shifting to SLEEP status, stop the 16-bit programmable timer (PTRUN0(1) = "0") prior to executing the SLP instruction.
 Same as above, the TOUT signal output should be disabled (PTOUT0(1) = "0") so that an unstable clock is not output to the clock output port terminal.
- (3) In the 16-bit mode, reading PTM0 does not latch the timer 1 counter data in PTM1. To avoid generating a borrow from timer 0 to timer 1, read the counter data after stopping the timer by writing "0" to PTRUN0.

5.13 8-bit Programmable Timer

5.13.1 Configuration of 8-bit programmable timer

The S1C88409 has a built-in 8-bit programmable timer. The timer consists of an 8-bit presettable down counter, and can be used as 8 bits \times 1 channel of programmable timer.

Figure 5.13.1.1 shows the configuration of the 8-bit programmable timer.

The serial interface uses the underflow signal of the 8-bit programmable timer as the synchronous clock, so programmable setting of the transfer rate is possible.

5.13.2 Setting of input clock

The prescaler supplies the clocks to the timer. The prescaler generates the clocks for the timer by dividing the source clock supplied from the OSC3 oscillation circuit.

Note: The prescaler, which supplies the clock to the 8-bit programmable timer, can operate only when the OSC3 oscillation has been set to ON. Be aware that the 8-bit programmable timer does not operate when the OSC3 oscillation circuit has been turned off.

Division ratio of the prescaler can be individually selected by software.

The division ratio can be selected from eight kinds using the prescaler division ratio selection register PST2.

Further, it is necessary to control the prescaler output using the clock control register PRPRT2. Refer to Section 5.5, "Prescaler and Clock Control Circuit for Peripheral Circuits", or Section 5.13.6, "I/O memory of 8-bit programmable timer", for setting of the division ratio.

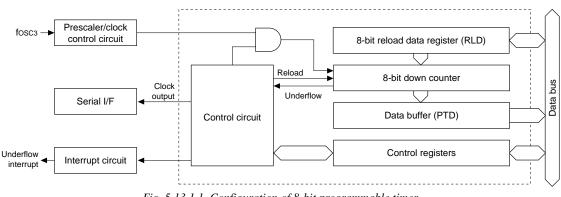


Fig. 5.13.1.1 Configuration of 8-bit programmable timer

5.13.3 Operation and control of timer

Reload data register and setting of initial value

The reload data register RLD is used to set the initial value of the down counter. The reload data register can be read and written, and is set to FFH at initial reset.

Data written in this register is loaded into the down counter, and down counting starts from the value. A preset to down counter is done in the following two cases:

1) When software presets

The software preset can be done using the preset control bit PSET. When the preset control bit is set to "1", the content of the reload data register is loaded into the down counter at that point.

2) When down counter has underflowed during a count Since the down counter presets the reload data by the underflow, the underflow period is decided according to the value set in the reload data register. This underflow generates an interrupt, and controls the clock output to the serial interface.

Timer operation

The 8-bit programmable timer is equipped with the register PRUN which control the RUN/STOP of the timer. The programmable timer starts down counting by writing "1" to the PRUN register. However, it is necessary to control the input clock and to preset the reload data before starting a count.

When "0" is written to the PRUN register, clock input is prohibited, and the count stops. This RUN/STOP control does not affect data in the counter. The data in the counter is maintained during count deactivation, so it is possible to resume counting from the data.

The counter data can be read via the buffer PTD in optional timing.

When the counter underflows, an underflow interrupt is generated, and the initial value set in the reload data register is loaded to the counter. This underflow signal controls supplying the clock to the serial interface.

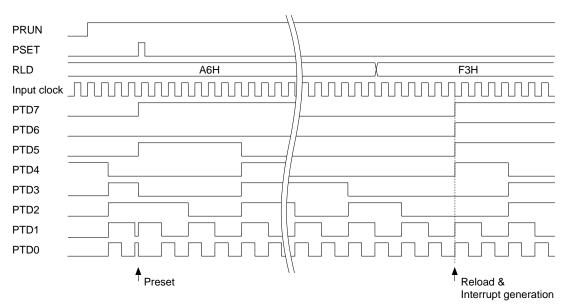


Fig. 5.13.3.1 Operation timing of counter

5.13.4 Interrupt function

The 8-bit programmable timer can generate an interrupt by the underflow signal of the counter. Figure 5.13.4.1 shows the configuration of the 8-bit programmable timer interrupt circuit.

The underflow signal of the timer sets the interrupt factor flag FTU2 to "1". At that point, the interrupt is generated. The interrupt can also be prohibited by setting the interrupt enable register ETU2. Furthermore, the priority level of the interrupt for the CPU can be set to an optional level (0–3) using the interrupt priority register PTM2. Refer to Section 5.20, "Interrupt and Standby Mode", for details of the interrupt control registers and operations subsequent to interrupt generation.

The exception processing vector address for the 8bit programmable timer interrupt is set as follows:

8-bit programmable timer interrupt: 000018H

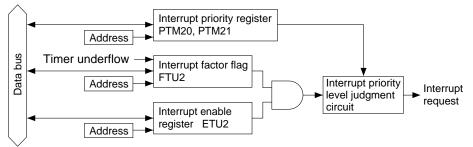


Fig. 5.13.4.1 Configuration of 8-bit programmable timer interrupt circuit

5.13.5 Transfer rate setting for serial interface

The 8-bit programmable timer can supply the clock, generated by dividing the underflow of the counter in 1/2, to the serial interface. The clock output control register PTOUT controls the clock output from the 8-bit programmable timer. Figure 5.13.5.1 shows the output waveform of the clock.

The transfer rate of the serial interface is decided by the clock output from the prescaler and the value set in the reload register.

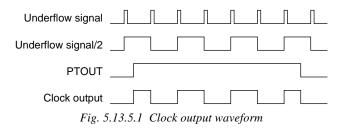
The output clock is divided by 16 in the serial interface. Therefore, the setting value of the reload data register according to the transfer rate can be calculated with the expression below.

 $RLD = fosc_3 * dr / (32 * bps) - 1$

RLD: Setting value of the reload register fosc3: OSC3 oscillation frequency bps: Transfer rate

dr: Prescaler division ratio (1/2 to 1/256)

(00H can be set to RLD)



5.13.6 I/O memory of 8-bit programmable timer

Table 5.13.6.1 shows the 8-bit programmable timer control bits.

Address	Bit	Name	Function	1	0	Init	R/W	Comment
00FF11	D7	-	_	_	_	_	_	"0" when being read
	D6	-			_	_		
	D5	-	_	_	_	_	_	
	D4	-	_	_	_	_	_	
	D3	PRPRT2	8-bit programmable timer clock control	On	Off	0	R/W	
	D2	PST22	8-bit programmable timer division ratio			0	R/W	
			PST22 PST21 PST20 Division ratio					
			1 1 fosc3 / 256					
	D1	PST21	1 1 0 fosc3 / 128			0	R/W	
			1 0 1 fosc3 / 64					
			$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$					
	D0	PST20	0 1 1 fosc3 / 16 0 1 0 fosc3 / 8			0	R/W	
			0 1 0 1 6 10503 / 6 0 0 0 1 10503 / 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0					
			0 0 0 fosc3 / 2					
00FF21	D7	PTM21	8-bit programmable timer	PTM21 PT	M20	0	R/W	
	D6	PTM20	interrupt priority register	PSI1 PS	510	0	R/W	
	D5	PSI1	Serial interface	PCTM1 PC1	ГM0 Priority	0	R/W	
	D4	PSI0	interrupt priority register	PLCD1 PLC	CD0 level	0	R/W	
	D3	PCTM1	Clock timer	1	1 Level 3	0	R/W	
	D2	PCTM0	interrupt priority register	1 (0 Level 2	0	R/W	
	D1	PLCD1	LCD controller	0	1 Level 1	0	R/W	
	D0	PLCD0	interrupt priority register	0	0 Level 0	0	R/W	
00FF24	D7	ETU2	8-bit programmable timer			0	R/W	
			underflow interrupt enable register					
	D6	ETC1	16-bit programmable timer 1			0	R/W	
			compare match interrupt enable register					
	D5	ETU1	16-bit programmable timer 1			0	R/W	
			underflow interrupt enable register					
	D4	ETC0	16-bit programmable timer 0			0	R/W	
			compare match interrupt enable register	Interrupt is	Interrupt is			
	D3	ETU0	16-bit programmable timer 0	enabled	disabled	0	R/W	
			underflow interrupt enable register					
	D2	ESTX	Serial interface			0	R/W	
			transmit completion interrupt enable register					
	D1	ESRX	Serial interface			0	R/W	
			receive completion interrupt enable register					
	D0	ESERR	Serial interface			0	R/W	
			receive error interrupt enable register					
00FF28	D7	FTU2	8-bit programmable timer			0	R/(W)	
			underflow interrupt factor flag					
	D6	FTC1	16-bit programmable timer 1	(R)	(R)	0	R/(W)	
	_		compare match interrupt factor flag	Interrupt	Interrupt			
	D5	FTU1	16-bit programmable timer 1	factor has	factor has not	0	R/(W)	
	-		underflow interrupt factor flag	generated	generated			
	D4	FTC0	16-bit programmable timer 0			0	R/(W)	
		FTUS	compare match interrupt factor flag			6	D (077	
	D3	FTU0	16-bit programmable timer 0			0	R/(W)	
		FOTY	underflow interrupt factor flag	_			D (OT	
-	D2	FSTX	Serial interface		(TP)	0	R/(W)	
		FODY	transmit completion interrupt factor flag	(W)	(W)		D //TE	
	D1	FSRX	Serial interface	Reset	Invalid	0	R/(W)	
		50505	receive completion interrupt factor flag	_		-	D (OT	
	D0	FSERR	Serial interface			0	R/(W)	
			receive error interrupt factor flag					

 Table 5.13.6.1(a)
 8-bit programmable timer control bits

CHAPTER 5: PERIPHERAL CIRCUITS AND OPERATION (8-bit Programmable Timer)

Address	Bit	Name	Function		1	0	Init	R/W	Comment
00FF38	D7	-	-		-	_	-	-	"0" when being read
	D6	-	_		-	-	-	-	
	D5	-	_		-	-	-	-	
	D4	-	_		-	-	-	-	
	D3	-	_		-	-	-	-	
	D2	PTOUT	8-bit programmable timer clock output cont	rol	On	Off	0	R/W	
	D1	PSET	8-bit programmable timer preset		Preset	Invalid	-	W	"0" when being read
	D0	PRUN	8-bit programmable timer RUN/STOP con	trol	Run	Stop	0	R/W	
00FF39	D7	RLD7	8-bit programmable timer	D7(MSB)			1	R/W	
	D6	RLD6	reload data register	D6			1	R/W	
	D5	RLD5		D5			1	R/W	
	D4	RLD4		D4			1	R/W	
	D3	RLD3		D3			1	R/W	
	D2	RLD2		D2			1	R/W	
	D1	RLD1		D1			1	R/W	
	D0	RLD0		D0(LSB)			1	R/W	
00FF3A	D7	PTD7	8-bit programmable timer	D7(MSB)			1	R	
	D6	PTD6	data register	D6			1	R	
	D5	PTD5		D5			1	R	
	D4	PTD4		D4			1	R	
	D3	PTD3		D3			1	R	
	D2	PTD2		D2			1	R	
	D1	PTD1		D1			1	R	
	D0	PTD0		D0(LSB)			1	R	

Table 5.13.6.1(b) 8-bit programmable timer control bits

PST20–PST22: 8-bit programmable timer division ratio selection register (00FF11H•D0–D2)

Selects the clock for the 8-bit programmable timer. It can be selected from 8 types of division ratio shown in Table 5.13.6.1(a).

This register can also be read.

At initial reset, the PST2 register is set to "0" (fosc3/2).

PRPRT2: 8-bit programmable timer clock control register (00FF11H•D3)

Controls the clock supply of the 8-bit programmable timer.

When "1" is written: ON When "0" is written: OFF Reading: Valid

By writing "1" to the PRPRT2 register, the clock that is selected with the PST2 register is output to the 8-bit programmable timer. However, the OSC3 oscillation circuit must be used.

When "0" is written, the clock is not output. At initial reset, the PRPRT2 register is set to "0" (OFF).

RLD0–RLD7: Reload data register (00FF39H)

Sets the initial value for the counter. The counter loads the reload data set in this register and counts using it as the initial value. The reload data set in this register is loaded into the counter when "1" is written to PSET, or when a counter underflow occurs.

This register can be read.

At initial reset, the RLD register is set to "FFH".

PTD0-PTD7: Counter data (00FF3AH)

The counter data of the 8-bit programmable timer can be read.

PTD is a buffer to maintain the count data during reading, and the data can be read in optional timing.

At initial reset, PTD is set to "FFH".

PSET: Preset (00FF38H•D1)

Presets the reload data to the counter.

When "1" is written: Preset When "0" is written: Invalid Reading: Always "0"

Writing "1" to PSET presets the reload data in the RLD register to the counter. When the counter is in RUN status, the counter restarts immediately after presetting.

In the case of STOP status, the counter maintains the preset data.

No operation results when "0" is written. This bit is valid only for writing, and it is always "0" during reading.

PRUN: RUN/STOP control register (00FF38H•D0)

Controls the RUN/STOP of the counter.

When "1" is written: RUN When "0" is written: STOP Reading: Valid

The counter starts down-counting by writing "1" to the PRUN register and stops by writing "0". In STOP status, the counter data is maintained until it is preset or the counter restarts. When STOP status changes to RUN status, the counter resumes counting from the data maintained. At initial reset, the PRUN register is set to "0" (STOP).

PTOUT: Clock output control register (00FF38H•D2)

Controls the clock output to the serial interface.

When "1" is written: ON When "0" is written: OFF Reading: Valid

The PTOUT register is the output control register. When "1" is written to this register, the clock (underflow * 1/2) that is generated by the 8-bit programmable timer is output to the serial interface.

When "0" is written, the clock is not output to the serial interface.

At initial reset, the PTOUT register is set to "0" (OFF).

PTM20, PTM21: Interrupt priority register (00FF21H•D6, D7)

Sets the priority level of the 8-bit programmable timer interrupt.

Table 5.13.6.2 shows the interrupt priority level which can be set by this register.

PTM21	PTM20	Interrupt priority level
1	1	Level 3 (IRQ3)
1	0	Level 2 (IRQ2)
0	1	Level 1 (IRQ1)
0	0	Level 0 (None)

At initial reset, the PTM2 register is set to "0" (level 0).

ETU2: Underflow interrupt enable register (00FF24H•D7)

Enables or disables the underflow interrupt generation to the CPU.

When "1" is written: Interrupt is enabled When "0" is written: Interrupt is disabled Reading: Valid

The ETU2 register is the interrupt enable register corresponding to the interrupt factor of the 8-bit programmable timer.

Interrupt in which the ETU2 register is set to "1" is enabled, and the others in which the ETU2 register is set to "0" are disabled.

At initial reset, the ETU2 register is set to "0" (interrupt is disabled).

FTU2: Underflow interrupt factor flag (00FF28H•D7)

Indicates the generation of underflow interrupt factor.

When "1" is read: Int. factor has generated When "0" is read: Int. factor has not generated

When "1" is written: Factor flag is reset When "0" is written: Invalid

FTU2 is the interrupt factor flag corresponding to the 8-bit programmable timer interrupt, and is set to "1" due to the counter underflow.

At this point, if the corresponding interrupt enable register is set to "1" and the corresponding interrupt priority register is set to a higher level than the setting of the interrupt flags (I0 and I1), an interrupt is generated to the CPU.

Regardless of the interrupt enable register and interrupt priority register settings, the interrupt factor flag is set to "1" when the interrupt generation condition is met.

To accept the subsequent interrupt after an interrupt generation, it is necessary to re-set the interrupt flags (set the interrupt flag to a lower level than the level indicated by the interrupt priority registers, or execute the RETE instruction) and to reset the interrupt factor flag. The interrupt factor flag is reset to "0" by writing "1". At initial reset, the FTU2 flag is reset to "0".

5.13.7 Programming notes

 The 8-bit programmable timer actually enters into RUN or STOP status at the falling edge of the input clock after writing to the PRUN register. Consequently, when "0" is written to PRUN, the timer stops after counting once more (+1). PRUN is read as "1" until the timer actually stops.

Figure 5.13.7.1 shows the timing chart of the RUN/STOP control.

Input clock						
PRUN (RD)					1	
PRUN (WR)						
PTD	42H	(41H	(40H)(3I	⊧н)(зен	I)	3DH
Fig. 5.13.7.	1 Timin	g cha	rt at RU	JN/STO	ЭP	control

- (2) When the SLP instruction is executed while the 8-bit programmable timer is running (PRUN = "1"), the timer stops counting during SLEEP status. When SLEEP status is canceled, the timer starts counting. However, the operation becomes unstable immediately after SLEEP status is canceled. Therefore, when shifting to SLEEP status, stop the 8-bit programmable timer (PRUN = "0") prior to executing the SLP instruction.
- (3) The prescaler, which supplies the clock to the 8-bit programmable timer, can operate only when the OSC3 oscillation has been set to ON. Be aware that the 8-bit programmable timer does not operate when the OSC3 oscillation circuit has been turned off.

5.14 Serial Interface

5.14.1 Configuration of serial interface

The S1C88409 has a serial interface built-in. The following shows the features.

- 8-bit clock synchronous system/8(7)-bit asynchronous system (full duplex) are switchable
- Two systems of input/output terminals (P10-P13, P14-P17) are selectable

IrDA interface compatible

• Data bit length, stop bit length and parity bit are selectable with software for the asynchronous system

Figure 5.14.1.1 shows the configuration of the serial interface.

The input/output port of the serial interface is shared with an I/O port, and it is set in the I/O port at initial reset. Therefore, when using the serial interface, enable the serial interface by writing "1" to the serial interface enable register (ESIF).

The serial interface in which the ESIF register is "0" cannot be used.

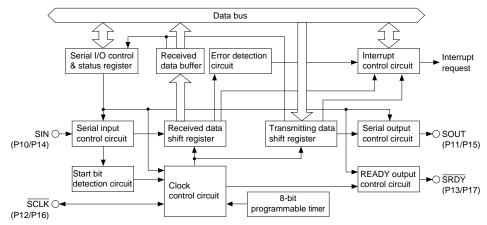


Fig. 5.14.1.1 Configuration of serial interface

5.14.2 Transfer mode and input/output terminals

In this serial interface, the transfer mode can be selected by software.

Transfer mode summary

Clock synchronous transfer is the formula that transfers 8-bit data by synchronizing each bit to a clock common to transmitter and receiver.

Asynchronous transfer is the formula that transfers the serial converted data in which a start bit is added to the front and a stop bit is added to the rear. In this formula, it is not necessary to use the same synchronous clock for transmitter and receiver. Data transfer is done by synchronizing the start/stop bit attached in front and rear of each data. The asynchronous interface has separate transmit and receive shift registers and is designed to permit full duplex transmission to be done simultaneously for transmitting and receiving.

Four transfer modes shown below are available in this interface.

(1) Clock synchronous master mode

In this mode, clock synchronous 8-bit serial data transfer can be done. This serial interface becomes the master and uses the internal clock as the synchronous clock for the built-in shift register.

The synchronous clock is output from the $\overline{\text{SCLK}}$ terminal and can control the external serial I/O device (the slave side).

Figure 5.14.2.1 shows a connection example of input/output terminals in clock synchronous master mode.

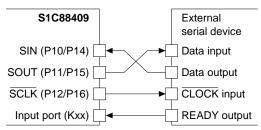


Fig. 5.14.2.1 Connection example of clock synchronous master mode

(2) Clock synchronous slave mode

In this mode, clock synchronous 8-bit serial data transfer can be done. This serial interface becomes the slave and uses the synchronous clock supplied externally (the master side). The synchronous clock is input from the \overline{SCLK} terminal and is used in this serial interface. Further, this mode can output the \overline{SRDY} signal that indicates transmit/receive ready status from the \overline{SRDY} terminal.

Figure 5.14.2.2 shows a connection example of input/output terminals in clock synchronous slave mode.

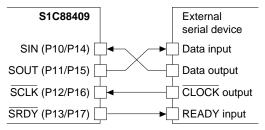


Fig. 5.14.2.2 Connection example of clock synchronous slave mode

(3) 7-bit asynchronous mode

In this mode, start stop synchronous transfer can be done. Data length is 7 bits. It is possible to select a stop bit length, addition of a parity bit and even/odd parity.

Further, this mode works only with the internal clock.

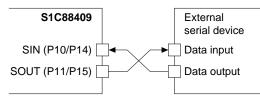
Figure 5.14.2.3 shows a connection example of input/output terminals in asynchronous mode.

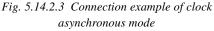
(4) 8-bit asynchronous mode

In this mode, start stop synchronous transfer can be done. Data length is 8 bits. It is possible to select a stop bit length, addition of a parity bit and even/odd parity.

Further, this mode works only with the internal clock.

Figure 5.14.2.3 shows a connection example of input/output terminals in asynchronous mode.





Setting of serial interface

(1) Transfer mode

The transfer mode is set with the SMD register (2 bits) as shown in Table 5.14.2.1.

SMD1	SMD0	Mode
1	1	8-bit asynchronous
1	0	7-bit asynchronous
0	1	Clock synchronous slave
0	0	Clock synchronous master

It is set to the clock synchronous master mode at initial reset.

In the clock synchronous mode, start/stop bit and parity bit cannot be added.

The clock synchronous slave mode outputs the $\overline{\text{SRDY}}$ signal showing transmit/receive ready status from the $\overline{\text{SRDY}}$ terminal.

When using the IR interface, set the 7-bit asynchronous mode or 8-bit asynchronous mode.

The input/output terminals of the serial interface can be assigned to P10–P13 or P14–P17. Select either one using the SIOSEL register.

Table 5.14.2.2 Input/output terminals

Terminal	SIOSEL="0"	SIOSEL="1"
SIN	P10	P14
SOUT	P11	P15
SCLK	P12	P16
SRDY	P13	P17
		(ESIF="1")

It is set to P10-P13 at initial reset.

When using the IR interface, select P14–P17. The ports which are not used in the serial interface can be used as the I/O port.

Input/output configuration of the four lines differs depending on the transfer mode. Table 5.14.2.3 shows the terminal configuration of each mode.

The clock synchronous slave mode uses all four lines.

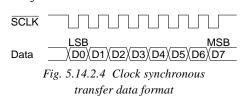
The clock synchronous master mode does not use \overline{SRDY} , so P13 (P17) can be used as the I/O port.

The asynchronous mode does not use $\overline{\text{SCLK}}$ and $\overline{\text{SRDY}}$, so P12 and P13 (P16 and P17) can be used as the I/O port.

The I/O control registers and data registers of the I/O port which is used with the serial interface can be used as a general-purpose register.

(2) Data format of clock synchronous transfer In the clock synchronous mode, data format is stationary as follows:

Data length:	8 bits
Start bit:	none
Stop bit:	none
Parity bit:	none



(3) Data format of asynchronous transfer

The data format of asynchronous transfer is as follows:

Data length:7 bits or 8 bits
(decided by transfer mode selection)Start bit:1 bit stationaryStop bit:1 bit or 2 bitsParity bit:even parity, odd parity or none

The stop bit can be set with the STPB register, and the parity bit can be set with the EPR register and the PMD register shown in Table 5.14.2.4.

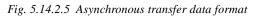
Table 5.14.2.4	Setting	of stop	bit and	parity bit
----------------	---------	---------	---------	------------

STPB	EPR	PMD	Setting		
SIPD	EPK	PIVID	Stop bit	Parity bit	
1	1	1	2 bits	Odd	
		0	2 bits	Even	
	0	-	2 bits	None	
0	1	1	1 bit	Odd	
		0	1 bit	Even	
	0	-	1 bit	None	

At initial reset, they are set in 1 stop bit and no parity.

		01	Ū	
Mode	SIN	SOUT	SCLK	SRDY
8-bit asynchronous	Data input	Data output	P12/P16	P13/P17
7-bit asynchronous	Data input	Data output	P12/P16	P13/P17
Clock synchronous slave	Data input	Data output	Clock input	Ready output
Clock synchronous master	Data input	Data output	Clock output	P13/P17
	•	•	•	•

Sampling clock (for transmission)	
7-bit asynchronous mode (Stop bit: 1 bit, No parity)	s1 (D0) D1 (D2) D3 (D4) D5 (D6) s2
(Stop bit: 1 bit, With parity)	s1 (D0) D1) D2) D3) D4) D5) D6) p) s2
(Stop bit: 2 bits, No parity)	<u>s1 (D0) D1) D2 (D3) D4 (D5) D6 </u> s2 s3
(Stop bit: 2 bits, With parity)	<u>s1 (D0) D1) D2) D3 (D4) D5 (D6) p</u> s2 s3
8-bit asynchronous mode (Stop bit: 1 bit, No parity)	s1 (D0 (D1 (D2 (D3 (D4 (D5 (D6 (D7) s2
(Stop bit: 1 bit, With parity)	s1 (D0) D1) D2) D3) D4) D5) D6) D7) p) s2
(Stop bit: 2 bits, No parity)	<u>s1 (D0) D1) D2) D3 (D4) D5 (D6) D7) s2 s3</u>
(Stop bit: 2 bits, With parity)	<u>s1 (D0) D1) D2 (D3) D4) D5) D6) D7) p</u> s2 s3
	s1: start bit, s2 & s3: stop bit, p: parity bit



5.14.3 Mask option

The input/output terminals of the serial interface are shared with the I/O port terminals. Therefore, the terminal specification of the serial interface is decided by setting the I/O port mask option.

I/O port pull-up resistor				
P10 (SIN)	\Box With resistor	\Box Gate direct		
P12 (SCLK)	\Box With resistor	\Box Gate direct		
P14 (SIN)	\Box With resistor	\Box Gate direct		
P16 (SCLK)	\Box With resistor	\Box Gate direct		

Note: The configuration of the ports which are used for the serial interface input differs depending on the transfer mode setting.

The I/O port has a built-in pull-up resistor that is activated during the input mode, and it can be individually selected for use or not by the mask option. This mask option (pull-up resistor) is effective for the input lines of the serial interface.

When "Gate direct" is selected, take care that a floating status does not occur in the input terminal.

5.14.4 Clock source

The clock source of the serial interface is the 8-bit programmable timer.

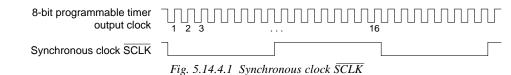
When using the internal clock, it is necessary to output the clock from the 8-bit programmable timer beforehand.

Refer to Section 5.13, "8-bit Programmable Timer", for control of the 8-bit programmable timer. Be aware that the serial interface does not operate when the OSC3 oscillation circuit has been turned off, because in this case the 8-bit programmable timer does not operate.

Synchronous clock in clock synchronous mode

The clock synchronous master mode divides the output clock of the 8-bit programmable timer in 1/16, and uses it as the synchronous clock SCLK.

The clock synchronous slave mode uses an external clock input from the \overline{SCLK} terminal. In this mode, it is not necessary to control the 8-bit programmable timer.



Sampling clock of asynchronous mode

The asynchronous system in this interface generates a sampling clock on the basis of the output clock of the 8-bit programmable timer. However, it is necessary that the 8-bits programmable timer has output a clock of 16 times the baud rate.

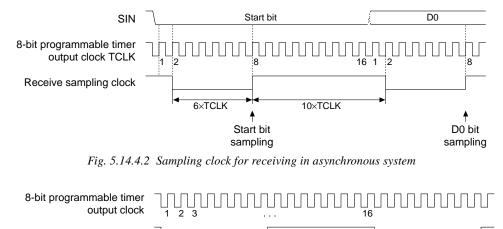
(1) At receiving

As shown in Figure 5.14.4.2, duty of the internal sampling clock is not 50 %. The sampling clock changes from "1" to "0" with the second input clock after recognizing a start bit, and returns to "1" with the eighth clock so that sampling will be done at the middle of each bit data received. This sampling waveform is continuously output until sampling of the stop bit has completed. Each bit data is sampled at

the rising edge of the sampling clock. When the stop bit is sampled, the sampling signal is fixed at "1" until the next start bit is detected. If the serial input is not "0" at the time of start bit sampling with the eighth input clock because the baud rate set in this interface is different from the transmitter or noise is input to the SIN terminal, the following data sampling is stopped and the interface shifts into standby status for the next start bit detection.

(2) At transmission

In transmission, the serial interface generates a clock for transmission by dividing the output clock of the 8-bit programmable timer in 1/16 and outputs each bit in synchronization with the clock.



Transmission sampling clock

Fig. 5.14.4.3 Sampling clock for sending in asynchronous system

5.14.5 Control procedure to transmit/receive

This section explains the control registers used to transmit and receive.

Shift register and receive data buffer

The serial interface is equipped with a shift register for serial/parallel conversion.

Transmit data written in the transmit/receive data register TRXD is converted to serial data through the shift register and is output from the SOUT terminal.

Besides the shift register, the receiver is equipped with a receive data buffer.

At the time of receiving, data input from the SIN terminal is converted to parallel data through the shift register and loaded into the receive data buffer. However, the buffering function cannot be used in the clock synchronous mode. Therefore, it is necessary to read the received data before starting the next data receiving.

Transmission enable register and transmission control bit

The transmission enable register TXEN and the transmission control bit TXTRG are used to control transmissions.

The transmission enable register TXEN enables and disables transmission. Writing "1" to this register enables transmission. In this status, clock input of the shift register is authorized, and the transmitter shifts into transmit standby status. In the clock synchronous mode, the synchronous clock input and output of the \overline{SCLK} terminal is authorized, too.

The transmission control bit TXTRG is used as a trigger for starting transmissions.

To start a transmission, write "1" to TXTRG after a preparation to transmit has been completed by writing transmit data to the transmit/receive data register TRXD.

When the transmission is completed, an interrupt is generated when the interrupt has been enabled. After the interrupt is generated, the next transmit data can be written.

TXTRG can also be read as a status. It goes "1" during transmission and goes "0" during standby (stopped) status.

Refer to Section 5.14.9, "Timing charts", for timing of transmission.

Note: Do not set interface conditions, such as transfer mode, when the TXEN register is "1" (transmission authorize status). Setting except for transmission control must be done after writing "0" to the TXEN register.

Receiving enable register and receiving control bit

The receiving enable register RXEN and receiving control bit RXTRG are used to control receiving. The receiving enable register RXEN enables and disables receiving. Writing "1" to this register enables receiving. In this status, clock input of the shift register is authorized, and the receiver shifts into receive standby status. In the clock synchronous mode, the synchronous clock input and output of the <u>SCLK</u> terminal is authorized, too. When serial data is sent from the transmitter in this status, the data is loaded in the shift register. When receiving has completed, an interrupt is generated when the interrupt has been enabled.

The operation of the receiving control bit RXTRG is slightly different depending on whether the clock synchronous mode or the asynchronous mode is being used.

In the clock synchronous mode, RXTRG is used as a trigger to start receiving.

When received data has been read and the preparation for the next data receiving is completed, write "1" in RXTRG to start receiving. (In the slave mode, the SRDY signal goes "0" when "1" is written to RXTRG.)

In the asynchronous mode, RXTRG is used to prepare for the next data receiving. After reading the received data from the receive data buffer, write "1" in RXTRG to signify that the receive data buffer is empty. If "1" is not written in RXTRG, the overrun error flag OER will be set to "1" when the next receiving is completed. (An overrun error will be generated when the next receiving is completed between reading the previously received data and the writing of "1" to RXTRG.)

RXTRG can also be read as a status. It goes "1" during receiving and goes "0" during standby (stopped) status. This function is the same in either the clock synchronous mode or the asynchronous mode.

Refer to Section 5.14.9, "Timing charts", for timing of receiving.

Note: Do not set interface conditions, such as transfer mode, when the RXEN register is "1" (receiving authorize status). Setting except for receiving control must be done after writing "0" to the RXEN register.

5.14.6 Receive error

During receiving the following three kinds of errors can be detected by an interrupt.

Parity error

When the EPR register has been set to "1" (with parity), a parity check is executing during receiving (except for the clock synchronous mode). The parity check is done when data received in the shift register is transferred to the receive data buffer. It checks matching with the receive data and the setting of the PMD register (odd parity or even parity). If they are not matched, it is recognized as a parity error and the parity error flag PER and the error interrupt factor flag FSERR are set to "1". An error interrupt is generated at this point when the interrupt has been enabled. The PER flag is reset to "0" by writing "1". The received data is transferred to the receive data buffer even when a parity error has generated, and the receiving operation also continues. However, the received data cannot be assured.

Framing error

When the serial interface receives a stop bit as "0", it judges that the synchronization is deviated and generates a framing error.

When a framing error is generated, the framing error flag FER and the error interrupt factor flag FSERR are set to "1". An error interrupt is generated at this point when the interrupt has been enabled.

The FER flag is reset to "0" by writing "1". The received data is transferred to the receive data buffer even when a framing error has generated, and the receiving operation also continues. However, even when the following data receiving does not generate a framing error, the data cannot be assured.

Overrun error

In the asynchronous mode, an overrun error occurs when the next data is received before writing "1" to RXTRG.

In the clock synchronous slave mode, an overrun error occurs when the next data is received before reading the received data.

When an overrun error is generated, the overrun error flag OER and the error interrupt factor flag FSERR are set to "1". An error interrupt is generated at this point when the interrupt has been enabled.

The OER flag is reset to "0" by writing "1". The received data is transferred to the receive data buffer even when an overrun error has generated, and the receiving operation also continues. Furthermore, when the received data is transferred to the receive data buffer at the same time "1" is written to RXTRG in the asynchronous mode, it is recognized as an overrun error.

serial interface interrupt circuit.

5.14.7 Interrupt function

The serial interface can generate the following three interrupts.

- Transmit completion interrupt
- Receive completion interrupt
- Receive error interrupt

The interrupt factor flag that indicates an interrupt factor generation and the interrupt enable register that enables and disables the interrupt are provided for each interrupt factor. Furthermore, the priority level of the interrupt for the CPU can be set to an optional level (0–3) using the interrupt priority register. Table 5.14.7.1 shows the interrupt control registers.

Refer to Section 5.20 "Interrupt and Standby Mode", for details of the interrupt control registers and operations subsequent to interrupt generation. Figure 5.14.7.1 shows the configuration of the

Table 5.14.7.1 Interrupt control registers Interrupt enable register Interrupt priority register Interrupt factor flag Interrupt factor Address-Dx Name Address-Dx Name Address-Dx Name Receive error FSERR 00FF28H·D0 ESERR 00FF24H·D0 PSI0 00FF21H·D4 00FF28H·D1 00FF24H·D1 PSI1 00FF21H·D5 Receive completion FSRX ESRX Transmit completion FSTX 00FF28H·D2 ESTX 00FF24H·D2

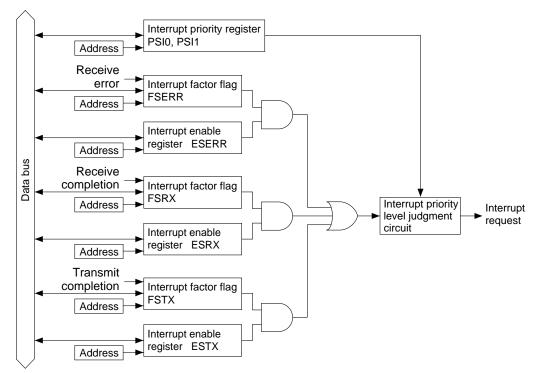


Fig. 5.14.7.1 Configuration of serial interface interrupt circuit

Transmit completion interrupt

This interrupt factor occurs when the transmission of the data written in the shift register has completed, and sets the interrupt factor flag FSTX to "1". It generates an interrupt to the CPU when the interrupt enable register ESTX has been set to "1" and the interrupt priority register PSI has been set to a higher level than the setting of the interrupt flag (I0, I1).

When the interrupt is disabled by setting the ESTX register to "0", interrupt does not occur to the CPU. However, even in this case the FSTX flag is set to "1".

The interrupt factor flag FSTX is reset to "0" by writing "1".

After the interrupt factor occurs, it is possible to write the next transmission data and to start the transmission (writing "1" to TXTRG).

The exception processing vector addresses for the transmit completion interrupt are set as follows:

Transmit completion interrupt: 00001EH

Receive completion interrupt

This interrupt factor occurs when the data received into the shift register is transferred to the receive data buffer after receiving is completed, and sets the interrupt factor flag FSRX to "1". It generates an interrupt to the CPU when the interrupt enable register ESRX has been set to "1" and the interrupt priority register PSI has been set to a higher level than the setting of the interrupt flag (I0, I1). When the interrupt is disabled by setting the ESRX register to "0", interrupt does not occur to the CPU. However, even in this case the FSRX flag is set to "1".

The interrupt factor flag FSRX is reset to "0" by writing "1".

After the interrupt factor occurs, it is possible to read the received data.

The interrupt factor flag FSRX is set to "1" even when a parity error or a framing error has occurred.

The exception processing vector addresses for the receive completion interrupt are set as follows:

Receive completion interrupt: 00001CH

Receive error interrupt

This interrupt factor occurs when a parity error , a framing error or an overrun error is detected during receiving, and sets the interrupt factor flag FSERR to "1" at the same point of the receive completion interrupt generation. It generates an interrupt to the CPU when the interrupt enable register ESERR has been set to "1" and the interrupt priority register PSI has been set to a higher level than the setting of the interrupt flag (I0, I1). When the interrupt is disabled by setting the ESERR register to "0", interrupt does not occur to the CPU. However, even in this case the FSERR flag is set to "1".

The interrupt factor flag FSERR is reset to "0" by writing "1".

Since all three kinds of errors result in the same interrupt factor, the error generated should be distinguished using the error flags PER (parity error), OER (overrun error) and FER (framing error).

The exception processing vector addresses for the receive error interrupt are set as follows:

Receive error interrupt: 00001AH

Note: When a parity error or a framing error occurs, both the receive error interrupt factor flag FSERR and the receive completion interrupt factor flag FSRX are simultaneously set to "1". However, since the receive error interrupt has priority over the receive completion interrupt, the receive error interrupt process is executed first. Therefore, it is necessary to reset the FSRX flag in the receive error handling routine. When a receive error interrupt occurs due to an overrun, receive completion interrupt does not occur.

5.14.8 IR (Infrared-ray) interface

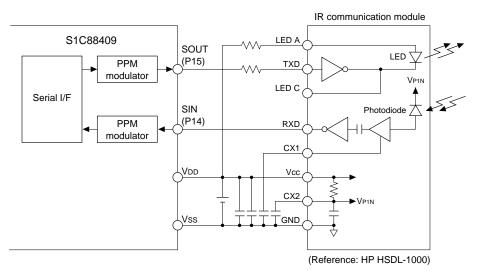


Fig. 5.14.8.1 Configuration example of IR interface

The serial interface has a built-in PPM modulator. Thus a circuit for infrared-ray communication based on IrDA (Infrared Data Association) standard can be configured by adding a simple external circuit.

Setting of IR interface

The PPM modulator is only available when the P14–P17 terminals are selected and the asynchronous mode is set.

When using the IR interface, change the function of the serial interface using the IRST register. (See Table 5.14.8.1.)

At initial reset, the serial interface is set as general interface.

When IR interface function is set, the serial interface can reverse the logic polarity of the input/output signal according to the infrared-ray communication module to be connected to the outside. It is negative logic usually. Reverse the logic when inputting and outputting positive logic signal.

The logic of the SIN input and SOUT output can be individually set by the IRIL register and the IRTL register. (See Tables 5.14.8.2 and 5.14.8.3.)

At initial reset, both the IRIL register and IRTL register are set to "0" (logic not reversed).

Table 5.14.0.1 Setting of IX interface							
IRST1	IRST0	Setting					
1	1	Reserved (do not set)					
1	0	IR interface is used					
0	1	Reserved (do not set)					
0	0	IR interface is not used (normal interface is set)					

Table 5.14.8.1 Setting of IR interface

Table 5.14.8.2	Input	logic	of IR	interface
----------------	-------	-------	-------	-----------

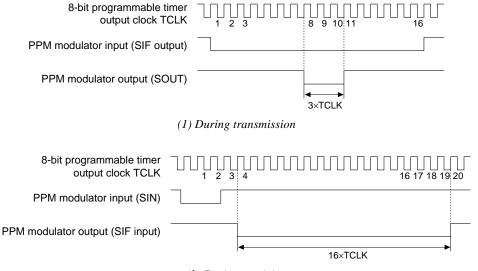
IRIL	Setting				
1	SIN input logic is reversed (HIGH active)				
0	SIN input logic is not reversed (LOW active)				

Table 5.14.8.3 Output logic of IR interface

	1 0 0 0
IRTL	Setting
1	SOUT output logic is reversed (HIGH active)
0	SOUT output logic is not reversed (LOW active)

Control of IR interface

The PPM modulator converts input/output signals so that an IR pulse width becomes 3/16 of the pulse width asynchronous input/output signal. The control procedure of data transfer is the same as in case of the asynchronous mode. Refer to Section 5.14.5 "Control procedure to transmit/ receive".



(2) During receiving

Fig. 5.14.8.2 Input/output signal

5.14.9 Timing charts

The following shows the transmit/receive timing chart for each transfer mode.

Clock synchronous master mode

This mode uses a clock generated by dividing the 8-bit programmable timer output in 1/16 as the synchronous clock $\overline{\text{SCLK}}$. (See Figure 5.14.4.1.)

(1) Transmission timing in clock synchronous master mode

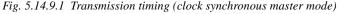
Figure 5.14.9.1 shows the transmission timing in clock synchronous master mode. By writing "1" to the TXTRG bit, the synchronous clock is output from the SCLK terminal. Each bit of transmission data is output from the SOUT terminal at the falling edge of the synchronous clock. When the last bit is output, a transmit completion interrupt is generated at the rising edge of the synchronous clock.

- Note: Do not write data to TXTRG, RXTRG and the TRXD register during transmission (while reading of TXTRG is "1").
- (2) Receiving timing in clock synchronous master mode

Figure 5.14.9.2 shows the receiving timing in clock synchronous master mode. By writing "1" to the RXTRG bit, the synchronous clock is output from the SCLK terminal. The status of the SIN terminal is input at each rising edge of the synchronous clock. When the last bit is input, a receive completion interrupt is generated simultaneously. After the interrupt is generated, the received data can be read from the TRXD register.

Note: Do not write data to TXTRG, RXTRG and the TRXD register during receiving (while reading of RXTRG is "1").

TXEN	
TXTRG (WR)	
SCLK	
SOUT	<u> 10 (D1 (D2) D3 (D4 (D5) D6) D7 (D7)</u>
TXTRG (RD)	
	T Transmit completion interrupt generation
D' 51401	



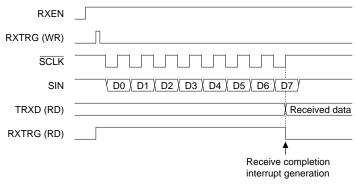


Fig. 5.14.9.2 Receiving timing (clock synchronous master mode)

Clock synchronous slave mode

This mode uses a clock input from the $\overline{\text{SCLK}}$ terminal (output from the master device) as the synchronous clock $\overline{\text{SCLK}}$.

- (1) Transmission timing in clock synchronous slave mode Figure 5.14.9.3 shows the transmission timing in clock synchronous slave mode. After writing "1" to the TXTRG bit each bit of transmission data is output from the SOUT terminal at the falling edge of the synchronous clock input from the SCLK terminal. When the last bit is output, a transmit completion interrupt is generated at the rising edge of the synchronous clock.
- Note: Do not write data to TXTRG, RXTRG and the TRXD register during transmission (while reading of TXTRG is "1").
- (2) Receiving timing in clock synchronous slave mode Figure 5.14.9.4 shows the receiving timing in clock synchronous slave mode. After writing "1" to the RXTRG bit, the status of the SIN terminal is input at each rising edge of the synchronous clock input from the SCLK terminal. When the last bit is input, a receive completion interrupt is generated simultaneously.

After the interrupt is generated, the received data can be read from the TRXD register. When a parity error or a framing error (stop bit = "0") occurs, the error interrupt is generated at the same time as the receive completion interrupt. An overrun error occurs when the next data is received before reading the previous received data. In this case, the interrupt generation timing is the same as other interrupts.

- Note: Do not write data to TXTRG, RXTRG and the TRXD register during receiving (while reading of RXTRG is "1").
- (3) *Transmit/receive ready* (SRDY) *signal* When the serial interface is used in the clock synchronous slave mode, it can output the

STRDY signal that indicates whether the serial interface is ready to transmit/receive or not. The SRDY signal is output from the SRDY terminal as "0" (low level) when the serial interface is in ready status (ready to transmit/ receive) and as "1" (high level) when it is in busy status (during transmission/receiving). The SRDY signal changes from "1" to "0" immediately after writing "1" to TXTRG or RXTRG, and returns from "0" to "1" when the first synchronous clock is input (at rising edge). (See Figure 5.14.9.3, Figure 5.14.9.4.)

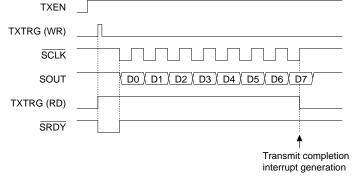


Fig. 5.14.9.3 Transmission timing (clock synchronous slave mode)

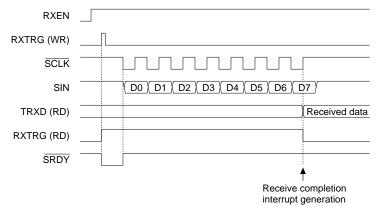


Fig. 5.14.9.4 Receiving timing (clock synchronous slave mode)

Asynchronous mode

(1) Transmission timing in asynchronous mode
 Figure 5.14.9.5 shows the transmission timing of the 8-bit asynchronous mode (stop bit = 2 bits, with parity).

After writing "1" to the TXTRG bit, each bit of transmission data is output from the SOUT terminal at the falling edge of the sampling clock generated internally. When the last bit is output, a transmit completion interrupt is generated at the rising edge of the clock. The sampling clock is generated by dividing the 8-bit programmable timer output in 1/16. (See Figure 5.14.4.3.)

(2) Receiving timing in asynchronous mode

Figure 5.14.9.6 shows the receiving timing of the 8-bit asynchronous mode (stop bit = 1 bit, with parity).

When a start bit is input from the SIN terminal, a sampling clock for data receiving is generated (see Figure 4.14.4.2). The status of the SIN terminal is input at each rising edge of the sampling clock. When the last stop bit is input, a receive completion interrupt is generated simultaneously. After the interrupt is generated, the received data can be read from the TRXD register. When a parity error or a framing error (stop bit = "0") occurs, the error interrupt is generated at the same time as the receive completion interrupt.

When receiving data in the asynchronous mode, it is necessary to write "1" to the RXTRG bit after reading received data. An internal signal OERCS checks overrun error. It goes "1" at the end of every data receiving (immediately after inputting the stop bit), and goes "0" by writing "1" to the RXTRG bit. An overrun error occurs if the OERCS signal has not returned to "0" when the stop bit is input. In this case, the error interrupt is generated at the same time as the receive completion interrupt. When the received data is transferred to the receive data buffer at the same time "1" is written to RXTRG, it is recognized as an overrun error. Pay attention to the write timing.

Note: When a parity error or a framing error occurs, both the receive error interrupt factor flag FSERR and the receive completion interrupt factor flag FSRX are simultaneously set to "1". However, since the receive error interrupt has priority over the receive completion interrupt, the receive error interrupt process is executed first. Therefore, it is necessary to reset the FSRX flag in the receive error handling routine. When a receive error interrupt occurs due to an overrun, receive completion interrupt does not occur.

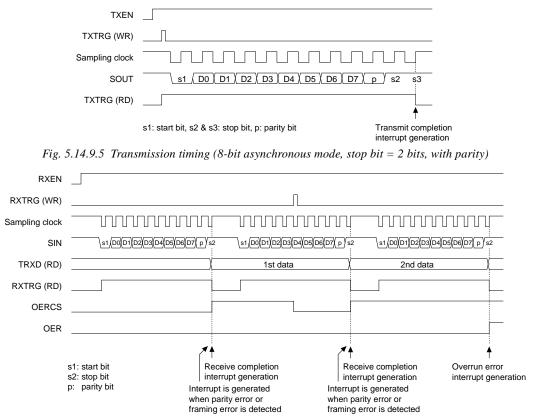


Fig. 5.14.9.6 Receiving timing (8-bit asynchronous mode, stop bit = 1 bit, with parity)

EPSON

5.14.10 I/O memory of serial interface

Table 5.14.10.1 shows the serial interface control bits.

Address	Bit	Name	Function	1	0	Init	R/W	Comment
00FF21	D7	PTM21	8-bit programmable timer	PTM21 PT		0	R/W	Common
001121	D6	PTM20	interrupt priority register		510	0	R/W	
	D5	PSI1	Serial interface	PCTM1 PC		0	R/W	
	D3	PSI0	interrupt priority register		CD0 level	0	R/W	
	D4 D3	PCTM1	Clock timer		1 Level 3	0	R/W	
	D3	PCTM0	interrupt priority register		0 Level 2	0	R/W	
	D1	PLCD1	LCD controller	-	1 Level 1	0	R/W	
	D0	PLCD1	interrupt priority register	-	0 Level 0	0	R/W	
00FF24	D0	ETU2	8-bit programmable timer	0		0	R/W	
006624	07	ETUZ				0	K/W	
	DC	ETC4	underflow interrupt enable register	_		0	DAV	
	D6	ETC1	16-bit programmable timer 1			0	R/W	
	DE	CTU4	compare match interrupt enable register	_		0	DAV	
	D5	ETU1	16-bit programmable timer 1			0	R/W	
	D 4	FTOO	underflow interrupt enable register	-			D 411	
	D4	ETC0	16-bit programmable timer 0			0	R/W	
			compare match interrupt enable register	Interrupt is	Interrupt is			
	D3	ETU0	16-bit programmable timer 0	enabled	disabled	0	R/W	
			underflow interrupt enable register	_				
	D2	ESTX	Serial interface			0	R/W	
			transmit completion interrupt enable register	_				
	D1	ESRX	Serial interface			0	R/W	
			receive completion interrupt enable register					
	D0	ESERR	Serial interface			0	R/W	
			receive error interrupt enable register					
00FF28	D7	FTU2	8-bit programmable timer			0	R/(W)	
			underflow interrupt factor flag					
	D6	FTC1	16-bit programmable timer 1	(R)	(R)	0	R/(W)	
			compare match interrupt factor flag	Interrupt	Interrupt			
	D5	FTU1	16-bit programmable timer 1	factor has	factor has not	0	R/(W)	
			underflow interrupt factor flag	generated	generated			
	D4	FTC0	16-bit programmable timer 0			0	R/(W)	
			compare match interrupt factor flag					
	D3	FTU0	16-bit programmable timer 0			0	R/(W)	
			underflow interrupt factor flag					
	D2	FSTX	Serial interface			0	R/(W)	
			transmit completion interrupt factor flag	(W)	(W)			
	D1	FSRX	Serial interface	Reset	Invalid	0	R/(W)	
			receive completion interrupt factor flag				. ,	
	D0	FSERR	Serial interface			0	R/(W)	
			receive error interrupt factor flag				,	
00FF38	D7	-		_	_	_	_	"0" when being read
	D6	-	_	_	_	_	_	
	D5	_		_	_	_	_	
	D3	_		_	_	_	_	
	D4 D3	_	_	_	_	_	-	1
	D2	PTOUT	8-bit programmable timer clock output control	On	Off	0	R/W	
	D2	PSET	8-bit programmable timer preset			-	W	"0" when being read
	D1 D0	PRUN	8-bit programmable timer RUN/STOP control	Preset	Invalid	- 0	W R/W	"0" when being read
005540	D0 D7	SIOSEL	Serial I/F terminal selection	Run P14 P17	Stop P10–P13	0	R/W	
-				P14–P17 With parity				
	D6	EPR	Serial I/F parity enable	With parity	No parity	0	R/W	
	D5	PMD	Serial I/F parity mode selection	Odd 2 hite	Even	0	R/W	
	D4	STPB	Serial I/F stop bit selection	2 bits	1 bit	0	R/W	
	D3	-	-	-	-	-		"0" when being read
	D2	SMD1	Serial I/F mode selection			0	R/W	
			SMD1 SMD0 Mode					
			1 1 8-bit asynchronous					
	D1	SMD0	1 0 7-bit asynchronous			0	R/W	
			0 1 Clock synchronous slave					
			0 0 Clock synchronous master					
	D0	ESIF	Serial I/F enable	Serial I/F	I/O port	0	R/W	

CHAPTER 5: PERIPHERAL CIRCUITS AND OPERATION (Serial Interface)

Address	Bit	Name	Function		1	0	Init	R/W	Comment
00FF41	D7	-	_		-	-	-	-	"0" when being read
	D6	FER	Serial I/F		Error	No error	0	R	
			framing error flag		Reset (0)	Invalid		W	
	D5	PER	Serial I/F		Error	No error	0	R	
			parity error flag		Reset (0)	Invalid		W	
	D4	OER	Serial I/F		Error	No error	0	R	
			overrun error flag		Reset (0)	Invalid		W	
	D3	RXTRG	Serial I/F		Run	Stop	0	R	
			receive trigger/status		Trigger	Invalid		W	
	D2	RXEN	Serial I/F receive enable		Enable	Disable	0	R/W	
	D1	TXTRG	Serial I/F		Run	Stop	0	R	
			transmit trigger/status		Trigger	Invalid		W	
	D0	TXEN	Serial I/F transmit enable		Enable	Disable	0	R/W	
00FF42	D7	TRXD7	Serial I/F	D7(MSB)			×	R/W	TRXD7 is invalid in
	D6	TRXD6	transmit/receive data register	D6			×	R/W	7-bit asynchronous
	D5	TRXD5		D5			×	R/W	mode
	D4	TRXD4		D4	High	Low	×	R/W	
	D3	TRXD3		D3	Ingn	Low	×	R/W	
	D2	TRXD2		D2			×	R/W	
	D1	TRXD1		D1			×	R/W	
	D0	TRXD0		D0(LSB)			×	R/W	
00FF43	D7	-	_		-	-	-	-	"0" when being read
	D6	-	_		-	-	-	-	
	D5	-	_		-	-	-	-	
	D4	-	_		-	-	-	-	
	D3	IRTL	IrDA interface output logic inversion		Inverse	Normal	0	R/W	
	D2	IRIL	IrDA interface input logic inversion		Inverse	Normal	0	R/W	
	D1	IRST1	IrDA interface setting				0	R/W	Valid only when
			IRST1 IRST0 Setting						SIOSEL = "1" in
			1 1 Reserved (do not s	et)					asynchronous mode
	D0	IRST0	1 0 IrDA interface				0	R/W	
			0 1 Reserved (do not s	et)					
			0 0 Normal interface						

Table 5.14.10.1(b) Serial interface control bits

ESIF: Serial interface enable register (00FF40H•D0)

Sets the input/output terminals for serial interface.

When "1" is written: Serial I/F I/O terminal When "0" is written: I/O port terminal Reading: Valid

The ESIF register is the serial interface enable register. When "1" is written to the register, specified I/O port terminals are set to the terminals for the serial interface. Refer to Section 5.14.2, "Transfer mode and input/output terminals", for the terminal configurations.

When "0" is written, they become the I/O port terminals.

At initial reset, the ESIF register is set to "0" (I/O port terminal).

PTOUT: 8-bit programmable timer clock output control register (00FF38H•D2)

Controls the clock output to the serial interface.

When "1" is written: ON When "0" is written: OFF Reading: Valid

The PTOUT register is the output control register of the 8-bit programmable timer. When "1" is written to this register, the clock (underflow * 1/2) that is generated by the 8-bit programmable timer is output to the serial interface.

When "0" is written, the clock is not output to the serial interface.

Refer to Section 5.13, "8-bit Programmable Timer", for control of the 8-bit programmable timer.

At initial reset, the PTOUT register is set to "0" (OFF).

CHAPTER 5: PERIPHERAL CIRCUITS AND OPERATION (Serial Interface)

SIOSEL: Terminal selection register (00FF40H•D7)

Selects the terminals to be used for the serial interface input/output.

When "1" is written: P14–P17 When "0" is written: P10–P13 Reading: Valid

When "1" is written to the SIOSEL register, the input/output terminals of the serial interface are assigned to P14–P17. When "0" is written, they are assigned to P10–P13. However, the terminals which are actually used within four the terminals are decided by the transfer mode setting (SMD register).

When using IR interface, be sure to set the SIOSEL register to "1" (P14–P17).

At initial reset, the SIOSEL register is set to "0" (P10–P13).

SMD0, SMD1: Mode selection register (00FF40H•D1, D2)

Sets the transfer mode as shown in Table 5.14.10.2.

Table 5.14.10.2	Transfer mode settings
-----------------	------------------------

SMD1	SMD0	Mode
1	1	8-bit asynchronous
1	0	7-bit asynchronous
0	1	Clock synchronous slave
0	0	Clock synchronous master

The SMD register can also be read.

When using IR interface, be sure to set in the asynchronous mode.

At initial reset, the SMD register is set to "0" (clock synchronous master mode).

STPB: Stop bit selection register (00FF40H•D4)

Selects the stop bit length asynchronous transfer.

When "1" is written: 2 bits When "0" is written: 1 bit Reading: Valid

The STPB register is the stop bit selection register that is valid only for asynchronous transfer. When "1" is written to the register, the stop bit length is set in 2 bits. When "0" is written, it is set in 1 bit. The start bit length is fixed at 1 bit.

The start/stop bit cannot be added for clock synchronous transfer. Therefore, the setting of the STPB register is invalid.

At initial reset, the STPB register is set to "0" (1 bit).

EPR: Parity enable register (00FF40H•D6)

Selects the parity function.

When "1" is written: With parity When "0" is written: No parity Reading: Valid

The EPR register is the parity enable register. By setting this register, parity check for received data and addition of a parity bit to transmission data can be enabled. When "1" is written to the register, the most significant bit of received data is regarded as a parity bit and a parity check is executed and a parity bit is added to transmission data. When "0" is written, neither a parity check nor adding a parity bit is done. This setting is valid only in the asynchronous

mode. It is invalid in the clock synchronous mode. At initial reset, the EPR register is set to "0" (no parity).

PMD: Parity mode selection register (00FF40H•D5)

Selects odd parity or even parity.

When "1" is written: Odd parity When "0" is written: Even parity Reading: Valid

The PMD register is the parity mode selection register. When "1" is written to the register, odd parity is selected. When "0" is written, even parity is selected. The parity check and addition of a parity bit are valid only when "1" has been written to the EPR register. When "0" has been written to the EPR register, parity setting by the PMD register is invalid. At initial reset, the PMD register is set to "0" (even parity).

TXEN: Transmission enable register (00FF41H•D0)

Sets the serial interface to the transmission authorize status.

When "1" is written: Transmission is enabled When "0" is written: Transmission is disabled Reading: Valid

The TXEN register is the transmission enable register. When "1" is written to the register, the serial interface shifts to a transmission authorize status. When "0" is written, it shifts to a transmission disabling status.

Set the TXEN register to "0" when setting the transfer mode.

At initial reset, the TXEN register is set to "0" (transmission is disabled).

TXTRG: Transmission trigger/status (00FF41H•D1)

This bit is used as the transmission start trigger and the operation status indicator (transmission/ stop status).

> When "1" is read: During transmission When "0" is read: During stop

When "1" is written: Transmission trigger When "0" is written: Invalid

TXTRG is the transmission control bits (trigger/ status). Transmission starts when "1" is written to TXTRG after writing the transmission data. TXTRG can be read as the status. When it is "1", it indicates transmission, and "0" indicates stoppage. At initial reset, TXTRG is set to "0" (during stop).

RXEN: Receiving enable register (00FF41H•D2)

Sets the serial interface to the receiving authorize status.

When "1" is written: Receiving is enabled When "0" is written: Receiving is disabled Reading: Valid

The RXEN register is the receiving enable register. When "1" is written to the register, the serial interface shifts to a receiving authorize status. When "0" is written, it shifts to a receiving disabling status.

Set the RXEN register to "0" when setting the transfer mode.

At initial reset, the RXEN is set to "0" (receiving is disabled).

RXTRG: Receiving trigger/status (00FF41H•D3)

This bit is used as the receiving start trigger, ready to receive and the operation status indicator (receiving/stop status).

When "1" is read:	During receiving
When "0" is read:	During stop
When "1" is written:	Receiving trigger
	/Ready to receive
When "0" is written:	Invalid

RXTRG is the receiving control bits (trigger/status).

In the clock synchronous mode, RXTRG is used as a trigger to start receiving.

When received data has been read and the preparation for the next data receiving is completed, write "1" in RXTRG to start receiving.

In the asynchronous mode, RXTRG is used to prepare for the next data receiving. After reading the received data from the receive data buffer, write "1" in RXTRG to signify that the receive data buffer is empty. If "1" is not written in RXTRG, the overrun error flag OER will be set to "1" when the next receiving is completed. (An overrun error will be generated when the next receiving is completed between reading the previous received data and the writing of "1" to RXTRG.)

RXTRG can also be read as a status. When it is "1", it indicates receiving, and "0" indicates stoppage. This function is the same in both the clock synchronous mode and the asynchronous mode. At initial reset, RXTRG is set to "0" (during stop).

TRXD0–TRXD7: Transmit/receive data register (00FF42H)

The TRXD register is the transmit/receive data register for the serial interface.

During transmission Write a transmission data to this register.

> When "1" is written: HIGH level When "0" is written: LOW level

Write the transmitting data prior to start transmission.

When transmitting data continuously, following data should be written after the transmit completion interrupt occurs.

In the 7-bit asynchronous mode, TRXD7 is invalid. The data written in this register is converted into serial data, and output from the SOUT terminal as the bit set to "1" is a high (VDD) level and the bit set to "0" is a low (Vss) level.

During receiving

Received data can be read from this register.

When "1" is read: HIGH level When "0" is read: LOW level

The data in the receive data buffer can be read. Received data should be read after the receive completion interrupt occurs.

In the asynchronous mode, the received data can be read even while the next data is being received because the receive data buffer is provided separately from the shift register. (The buffer function is not used in the clock synchronous mode.) In the 7-bit asynchronous mode, TRXD7 is always read as "0".

The serial data input from the SIN terminal is loaded into this buffer after converting into parallel data as the bit of a high (VDD) level is "1" and the bit of a low (Vss) level is "0". At initial reset, the content of the TRXD register is undefined.

OER: Overrun error flag (00FF41H•D4)

Indicates the occurrence of an overrun error.

When "1" is read: Error When "0" is read: No error

When "1" is written: Reset to "0" When "0" is written: Invalid

OER is the error flag that indicates the occurrence of an overrun error. The flag goes "1" when an overrun error occurs.

In the asynchronous mode, an overrun error occurs when the next data is received prior to writing "1" to RXTRG.

In the clock synchronous slave mode, an overrun error occurs when the next data is received prior to reading the received data.

In the clock synchronous master mode, overrun error does not occur.

The OER flag is reset to "0" by writing "1".

At initial reset and when the RXEN register is "0", the OER flag is set to "0" (no error).

PER: Parity error flag (00FF41H•D5)

Indicates the occurrence of a parity error.

When "1" is read: Error When "0" is read: No error

When "1" is written: Reset to "0" When "0" is written: Invalid

PER is the error flag that indicates the occurrence of a parity error. The flag goes "1" when a parity error occurs.

The PER flag is reset to "0" by writing "1". At initial reset and when the RXEN register is "0", the PER flag is set to "0" (no error).

FER: Framing error flag (00FF41H•D6)

Indicates the occurrence of a framing error.

When "1" is read: Error When "0" is read: No error When "1" is written: Reset to "0"

When "0" is written: Invalid

FER is the error flag that indicates the occurrence of a framing error. The flag goes "1" when a framing error occurs.

Framing error occurs when a stop bit is received as "0".

The FER flag is reset to "0" by writing "1". At initial reset and when the RXEN register is "0", the FER flag is set to "0" (no error).

PSI0, PSI1: Interrupt priority register (00FF21H•D4, D5)

Sets the priority level of the serial interface interrupt.

The PSI register is the interrupt priority register corresponding to the serial interface interrupt. Table 5.14.10.3 shows the interrupt priority level which can be set by this register.

PSI1	PSI0	Interrupt priority level
1	1	Level 3 (IRQ3)
1	0	Level 2 (IRQ2)
0	1	Level 1 (IRQ1)
0	0	Level 0 (None)

At initial reset, the PSI register is set to "0" (level 0).

ESERR, ESRX, ESTX: Interrupt enable register (00FF24H•D0, D1, D2)

Enables or disables the serial interface interrupt generation to the CPU.

When "1" is written: Interrupt is enabled When "0" is written: Interrupt is disabled Reading: Valid

The ESERR, ESRX and ESTX registers are interrupt enable registers corresponding to the receive error, receive completion and transmit completion interrupt factors, respectively.

Interrupt in which the interrupt enable register is set to "1" is enabled, and the others in which the register is set to "0" are disabled.

At initial reset, the interrupt enable registers are all set to "0" (interrupt is disabled).

FSERR, FSRX, FSTX: Interrupt factor flag (00FF28H•D0, D1, D2)

Indicates the generation of the serial interface interrupt factor.

When "1" is read: Int. factor has generated When "0" is read: Int. factor has not generated

When "1" is written: Factor flag is reset When "0" is written: Invalid

The FSERR, FSRX and FSTX flags are interrupt factor flags corresponding to the receive error, receive completion and transmit completion interrupts, respectively. They are set to "1" by a generation of each factor.

Transmit completion interrupt factor is generated when a transmission of the shift register data is completed.

Receive completion interrupt factor is generated when the received data is transferred to the receive data buffer.

Receive error interrupt factor is generated when a parity error, framing error or overrun error has been detected during data receiving.

At this point, if the corresponding interrupt enable register is set to "1" and the corresponding interrupt priority register is set to a higher level than the setting of the interrupt flags (I0 and I1), an interrupt is generated to the CPU.

Regardless of the interrupt enable register and interrupt priority register settings, the interrupt factor flag is set to "1" when the interrupt generation condition is met.

To accept the subsequent interrupt after an interrupt generation, it is necessary to re-set the interrupt flags (set the interrupt flag to a lower level than the level indicated by the interrupt priority registers, or execute the RETE instruction) and to reset the interrupt factor flag. The interrupt factor flag is reset to "0" by writing "1". At initial reset, the interrupt factor flags are all reset to "0".

5.14.11 Programming notes

- Setting of the serial interface mode must be done in the transmission/receiving disabling status (TXEN = RXEN = "0").
- (2) Do not perform double trigger (writing "1") to TXTRG (RXTRG) during transmission (receiving). Furthermore, do not execute the SLP instruction. (When executing the SLP instruction, set TXEN and RXEN to "0".)
- (3) Transmission and receiving cannot be done simultaneously in the clock synchronous mode because the clock line (SCLK) is shared with transmit and receive operation. Therefore, do not write "1" to RXTRG (TXTRG) when TXTRG (RXTRG) is "1".
- (4) When a parity error or a framing error occurs, both the receive error interrupt factor flag FSERR and the receive completion interrupt factor flag FSRX are simultaneously set to "1". However, since the receive error interrupt has priority over the receive completion interrupt, the receive error interrupt process is executed first. Therefore, it is necessary to reset the FSRX flag in the receive error handling routine. When a receive error interrupt occurs due to an overrun, receive completion interrupt does not occur.

5.15 Sound Generator

5.15.1 Configuration of sound generator

The S1C88409 has a built-in sound generator for generating BZ (buzzer) signal.

BZ signals generated from the sound generator can be output from the R42 output port terminal. Aside permitting the respective setting of the buzzer signal frequency and sound level (duty adjustment) to 8 stages, it permits the adding of a digital envelope by means of duty ratio control. It also has a one-shot output function for outputting key operated sounds.

Figure 5.15.1.1 shows the configuration of the sound generator.

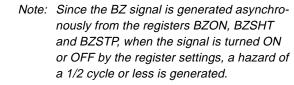
BZFQ0-BZFQ2

5.15.2 Control of buzzer output

BZ signal can be output from the R42 output port terminal.

The configuration of the output port R42 is shown in Figure 5.15.2.1.

The output control for the BZ signal generated by the sound generator is done by the buzzer output control register BZON, one-shot buzzer trigger bit BZSHT and one-shot buzzer forced stop bit BZSTP. When "1" is set to BZON or BZSHT, the BZ signal is output from the R42 output port terminal and when "0" is set to BZON or "1" is set to BZSTP, the high (VDD) level is output. At this time, "1" must always be set for the output data register R42D. Figure 5.15.2.2 shows the output waveform of the BZ signal.



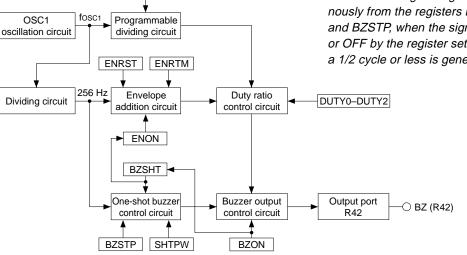


Fig. 5.15.1.1 Configuration of sound generator

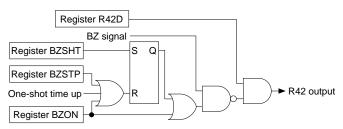
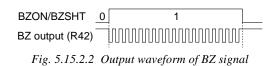


Fig. 5.15.2.1 Configuration of R42



5.15.3 Setting of buzzer frequency and sound level

The BZ signal is a divided signal using the OSC1 oscillation circuit (32.768 kHz) as the clock source and 8 frequencies can be selected. This selection is done by the buzzer frequency selection register BZFQ0–BZFQ2. The setting value and buzzer frequency correspondence is shown in Table 5.15.3.1.

By selecting the duty ratio of the BZ signal from among 8 types, the buzzer sound level can be adjusted. This selection is made in the duty ratio selection register DUTY0–DUTY2. The setting value and duty ratio correspondence is shown in Table 5.15.3.2.

Table 5.15.3.1 Buzzer signal frequency settings

BZFQ2	BZFQ1	BZFQ0	Buzzer frequency (Hz)
0	0	0	4096.0
0	0	1	3276.8
0	1	0	2730.7
0	1	1	2340.6
1	0	0	2048.0
1	0	1	1638.4
1	1	0	1365.3
1	1	1	1170.3

Table 5.15.5.2 Duty ratio settings										
				Duty	ratio by buzze	o by buzzer frequencies (Hz)				
Level	DUTY2	DUTY1	DUTY0	4096.0	3276.8	2730.7	2340.6			
				2048.0	1638.4	1365.3	1170.3			
Level 1 (Max)	0	0	0	8/16	8/20	12/24	12/28			
Level 2	0	0	1	7/16	7/20	11/24	11/28			
Level 3	0	1	0	6/16	6/20	10/24	10/28			
Level 4	0	1	1	5/16	5/20	9/24	9/28			
Level 5	1	0	0	4/16	4/20	8/24	8/28			
Level 6	1	0	1	3/16	3/20	7/24	7/28			
Level 7	1	1	0	2/16	2/20	6/24	6/28			
Level 8 (Min)	1	1	1	1/16	1/20	5/24	5/28			

Table 5.15.3.2 Duty ratio settings

Duty ratio refers to the ratio of pulse width to the pulse cycle; given that HIGH level output time is TH, and low level output time is TL the BZ signal becomes TL/(TH+TL).

When DUTY0–DUTY2 have all been set to "0", the duty ratio becomes maximum and the sound level also becomes maximum. Conversely, when

DUTY0–DUTY2 have all been set to "1", the duty ratio becomes minimum and the sound level also becomes minimum.

Note that the duty ratio setting differ depending on frequency. See Table 5.15.3.2.

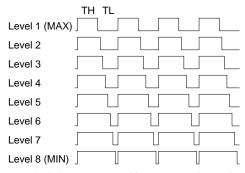


Fig. 5.15.3.1 Duty ratio of buzzer signal waveform

Note: When using the digital envelope, the DUTY0–DUTY2 setting becomes invalid.

5.15.4 Digital envelope

A digital envelope with duty control can be added to the BZ signal.

The envelope can be realized by staged changing of the same duty ratio as detailed in Table 5.15.3.2 in the preceding section from level 1 (maximum) to level 8 (minimum).

The addition of an envelope to the buzzer signal can be done by writing "1" to the envelope control register ENON. When "0" is written, the duty ratio is set at the level selected in DUTY0-DUTY2. By writing "1" to ENON and turning the buzzer output ON (writing "1" to BZON), a BZ signal with a level 1 duty ratio is output, and then the duty ratio can be attenuated in stages to level 8. The attenuated envelope can be returned to level 1 by writing "1" to the envelope reset bit ENRST. When attenuated to level 8, the duty level remains at level 8 until the buzzer output is turned OFF (writing "0" to BZON) or writing "1" to ENRST. The stage changing time for the envelope level can be selected either 125 msec or 62.5 msec by the envelope attenuation time selection register ENRTM.

Figure 5.15.4.1 shows the timing chart of the digital envelope.

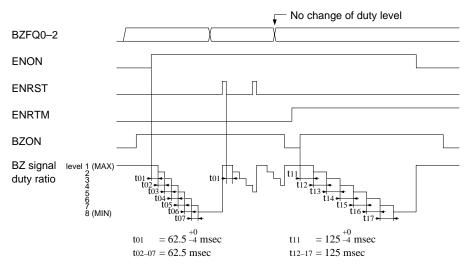


Fig. 5.15.4.1 Timing chart of digital envelope

5.15.5 One-shot output

The sound generator has a built-in one-shot output function for outputting a short duration buzzer signal for key operation sounds and similar effects. Either 125 msec or 31.25 msec can be selected by the one-shot buzzer duration selection register SHTPW for buzzer signal output time. The output control of the one-shot buzzer is done by writing "1" to the one-shot buzzer trigger BZSHT, then the BZ signal is output in synchronization with the internal 256 Hz signal from the R42 output port terminal. Thereafter, when the set time has elapsed, the BZ signal in synchronization with the 256 Hz signal automatically goes OFF in the same manner.

The BZSHT can be read to determine status. When BZSHT is "1", it indicates a BUSY status (during one-shot output) and when BZSHT is "0", it indicates a READY status (during stop). When you want to turn the BZ signal OFF prior to the elapse of the set time, the BZ signal can be immediately stopped (goes OFF in asynchonization with 256 Hz signal) by writing "1" to the one-shot forced stop bit BZSTP.

Since the one-shot output has a short duration, an envelope cannot be added. (When "1" is written to BZSHT, ENON is automatically reset to "0".) Consequently, only the frequency and sound level can be set for one-shot output. The control for the one-shot output is invalid during normal buzzer output.

Figure 5.15.5.1 shows the timing chart of the one-shot output.

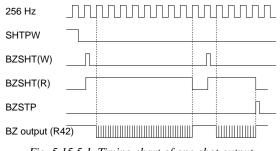


Fig. 5.15.5.1 Timing chart of one-shot output

5.15.6 I/O memory of sound generator

Table 5.15.6.1 shows the sound generator control bits.

Address	Bit	Name	Function	1	0	Init	R/W	Comment
00FF54	D7	-	_	-	-	-	-	"0" when being read
	D6	BZSTP	One-shot buzzer forcibly stop	Forcibly stop	No operation	-	W	
	D5	BZSHT	One-shot buzzer trigger/status	Busy	Ready	0	R	
				Trigger	No operation	0	W	
	D4	SHTPW	One-shot buzzer duration width selection	125 msec	31.25 msec	0	R/W	
	D3	ENRTM	Envelope attenuation time	1 sec	0.5 sec	0	R/W	
	D2	ENRST	Envelope reset	Reset	No operation	-	W	"0" when being read
	D1	ENON	Envelope On/Off control	On	Off	0	R/W	*1
	D0	BZON	Buzzer output control	On	Off	0	R/W	
00FF55	D7	-	_	-	-	-	-	"0" when being read
	D6	DUTY2	Buzzer signal duty ratio selection			0	R/W	
			DUTY2–1 Buzzer frequency (Hz)					
			2 1 0 4096.0 3276.8 2730.7 2340.6					
	D5	DUTY1	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			0	R/W	
			0 0 1 7/16 7/20 11/24 11/28					
			0 1 0 6/16 6/20 10/24 10/28					
	D4	DUTY0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	+		0	R/W	
		20110	1 0 1 3/16 3/20 7/24 7/28			Ŭ	10 11	
			$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$					
	D3	_	1 1 1 1/16 1/20 5/24 5/28		_	_		"0" when being read
	D2		Buzzer frequency selection			0	R/W	o when being read
	22		BZFQ2 BZFQ1 BZFQ0 Frequency (Hz)			Ŭ	10 11	
			$\frac{1}{0} \frac{1}{0} \frac{1}$					
	D1	BZFQ1	0 0 1 3276.8	+		0	R/W	
		DZFQI	0 1 0 2730.7			0	K/ W	
			0 1 1 2340.6					
			1 0 0 2048.0					
	D0	BZFQ0	1 0 1 1638.4			0	R/W	
			1 1 0 1365.3					
			1 1 1 1170.3					

Table 5.15.6.1 Sound generator control bits

*1 ENON is reset to "0" during one-shot output.

BZON: Buzzer output control register (00FF54H•D0)

Controls the BZ signal output.

When "1" is written: BZ signal output When "0" is written: HIGH level (DC) output Reading: Valid

BZON is the output control register for BZ signal. When "1" is set, the BZ signal is output from the output port terminal R42 and when "0" is set, high (VDD) level is output. At this time, the highimpedance control register of the output port R42 must be set to "0" and the data register must be set to "1".

At initial reset, BZON is set to "0" (high level output).

BZFQ0–BZFQ2: Buzzer frequency selection register (00FF55H•D0–D2)

Selects the BZ signal frequency.

Table 5.15.6.2 Buzzer frequency settings

BZFQ2	BZFQ1	BZFQ0	Buzzer frequency (Hz)
0	0	0	4096.0
0	0	1	3276.8
0	1	0	2730.7
0	1	1	2340.6
1	0	0	2048.0
1	0	1	1638.4
1	1	0	1365.3
1	1	1	1170.3

The buzzer frequency can be selected from among the above 8 types that have divided the OSC1 clock.

At initial reset, the BZFQ register is set to "0" (4096.0 Hz).

DUTY0–DUTY2: Duty ratio selection register (00FF55H•D4–D6)

Selects the duty ratio of the BZ signal.

Table 5.15.6.5 Duly ratio settings									
				Duty	er frequencies	s (Hz)			
Level	DUTY2	DUTY1	DUTY0	4096.0	3276.8	2730.7	2340.6		
				2048.0	1638.4	1365.3	1170.3		
Level 1 (Max)	0	0	0	8/16	8/20	12/24	12/28		
Level 2	0	0	1	7/16	7/20	11/24	11/28		
Level 3	0	1	0	6/16	6/20	10/24	10/28		
Level 4	0	1	1	5/16	5/20	9/24	9/28		
Level 5	1	0	0	4/16	4/20	8/24	8/28		
Level 6	1	0	1	3/16	3/20	7/24	7/28		
Level 7	1	1	0	2/16	2/20	6/24	6/28		
Level 8 (Min)	1	1	1	1/16	1/20	5/24	5/28		

Table 5.15.6.3 Duty ratio settings

The buzzer sound level can be adjusted by selecting the duty ratio from among the above 8 types. However, when the envelope has been set to ON (ENON = "1"), this setting becomes invalid.

At initial reset, the DUTY register is set to "0" (level 1).

ENRST: Envelope reset (00FF54H•D2)

Resets the envelope.

When "1" is written: Reset When "0" is written: No operation Reading: Always "0"

The envelope is reset by writing "1" to ENRST and the duty ratio returns to level 1 (maximum). Writing "0" to ENRST and writing "1" when an envelope has not been added become invalid. Since ENRST is exclusively for writing, it always becomes "0" during reading.

ENON: Envelope ON/OFF control register (00FF54H•D1)

Controls the addition of an envelope to the BZ signal.

When "1" is written: ON When "0" is written: OFF Reading: Valid

By writing "1" to ENON, an envelope can be added to BZ signal output. When "0" is written, an envelope is not added and the BZ signal is fixed at the duty ratio selected in DUTY0–DUTY2. At initial reset and when "1" is written to BZSHT, the ENON register is set to "0" (OFF).

ENRTM: Envelope attenuation time selection register (00FF54H•D3)

Selects the envelope attenuation time that is added to the BZ signal.

When "1" is written:	1.0 sec
	(125 msec × 7 = 875 msec)
When "0" is written:	0.5 sec
	$(62.5 \text{ msec} \times 7 = 437.5 \text{ msec})$
Reading:	Valid

The attenuation time of the digital envelope is determined by the time for changing the duty ratio.

The duty ratio is changed in 125 msec (8 Hz) units when "1" is written to ENRTM and in 62.5 msec (16 Hz) units, when "0" is written.

This setting becomes invalid when an envelope has been set to OFF (ENON = "0").

At initial reset, the ENRTM register is set to "0" (0.5 sec).

SHTPW: One-shot buzzer output duration width selection register (00FF54H•D4)

Selects the output duration width of the one-shot buzzer.

When "1" is written: 125 msec When "0" is written: 31.25 msec Reading: Valid

The one-shot buzzer output duration width is set to 125 msec when "1" is written to SHTPW and 31.25 msec, when "0" is written. At initial reset, the SHTPW register is set to "0" (31.25 msec).

BZSHT: One-shot buzzer trigger/status (00FF54H•D5)

Controls the one-shot buzzer output.

When "1" is written: TriggerWhen "0" is written: No operationWhen "1" is read: BusyWhen "0" is read: Ready

Writing "1" into BZSHT causes the one-shot output circuit to operate and the BZ signal to be output. The buzzer output is automatically turned OFF after the time set by SHTPW has elapsed. At this time, the high-impedance control register of the output port R42 must be set to "0" and the data register must be "1".

The one-shot output is only valid when the normal buzzer output is OFF (BZON = "0") status. The trigger is invalid during ON (BZON = "1") status. When a re-trigger is assigned during a one-shot output, the one-shot output time set with SHTPW is measured again from that point. (time extension) The operation status of the one-shot output circuit can be confirmed by reading BZSHT, when the one-shot output is ON (busy), BZSHT is read as "1" and when the output is OFF (ready), it is read as "0".

At initial reset, BZSHT is set to "0" (ready).

BZSTP: One-shot buzzer forcibly stop (00FF54H•D6)

Forcibly stops the one-shot buzzer output.

When "1" is written: Forcibly stop When "0" is written: No operation Reading: Constantly "0"

By writing "1" into BZSTP, the one-shot buzzer output can be stopped prior to the elapsing of the time set with SHTPW.

Writing "0" is invalid and writing "1" except during one-shot output is also invalid.

When "1" is written to BZSHT and BZSTP simultaneously, BZSTP takes precedence and one-shot output becomes stop status.

Since BZSTP is for writing only, during readout it is constantly set to "0".

5.15.7 Programming notes

- (1) Since the BZ signal is generated asynchronously from the register BZON, when the signal is turned ON or OFF by the register setting, a hazard of a 1/2 cycle or less is generated.
- (2) The SLP instruction has executed when the BZ signal is in the enable status (BZON = "1" or BZSHT = "1"), an unstable clock is output from the R42 output port terminal at the time of return from the SLEEP status. Consequently, when shifting to the SLEEP status, you should set the BZ signal to the disable status (BZON = BZSHT = "0") prior to executing the SLP instruction.
- (3) The one-shot output is only valid when the normal buzzer output is OFF (BZON = "0") status. The trigger is invalid during ON (BZON = "1") status.

5.16 SVD (Supply Voltage Detection) Circuit

5.16.1 Configuration of SVD circuit

The S1C88409 has a built-in SVD (supply voltage detection) circuit, so that the software can find when the source voltage lowers. Turning the SVD circuit ON/OFF and the SVD criteria voltage setting can be done with software.

Figure 5.16.1.1 shows the configuration of the SVD circuit.

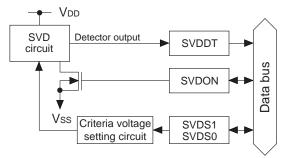


Fig. 5.16.1.1 Configuration of SVD circuit

5.16.2 SVD operation

The SVD circuit compares the criteria voltage set by software and the supply voltage (VDD–VSS) and sets its results into the SVDDT latch. By reading the data of this SVDDT latch, it can be determined by means of software whether the supply voltage is normal or has dropped. The criteria voltage can be set for the 3 types shown in Table 5.16.2.1 by the SVD register.

Table 5.16.2.1 Criteria voltage setting

SVD1	SVD0	Criteria voltage
1	×	3.4 V
0	1	2.8 V
0	0	1.9 V

When the SVDON register is set to "1", source voltage detection by the SVD circuit is executed. As soon as the SVDON register is reset to "0", the result is loaded to the SVDDT latch and the SVD circuit goes OFF.

To obtain a stable detection result, the SVD circuit must be ON for at least 100μ sec. So, to obtain the SVD detection result, follow the programming sequence below.

- 1. Set SVDON to "1"
- 2. Maintain for 100 µsec minimum
- 3. Set SVDON to "0"
- 4. Read SVDDT

The SVD operation increases current consumption, so turn the SVD circuit off when voltage detection is unnecessary or executing the SLP instruction.

5.16.3 I/O memory of SVD circuit

Table 5.16.3.1 shows the control bits for the SVD circuit.

Table 5.16.3.1 SVD circuit control bits

Address	Bit	Name	Function	1	0	Init	R/W	Comment
00FF56	D7	-	-	-	-	-	-	"0" when being read
	D6	-	_	-	-	-	-	
	D5	-	_	-	-	-	-	
	D4	I	_	-	_	-	-	
	D3	SVD1	SVD criteria voltage setting			0	R/W	
	D2	SVD0	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} SVD1 & SVD0 & Voltage (V) \\\hline 1 & \times & 3.4 V \\0 & 1 & 2.8 V \\0 & 0 & 1.9 V \end{array} $			0	R/W	
	D1	SVDDT	SVD data	Low	Normal	0	R	
	D0	SCDON	SVD On/Off control	On	Off	0	R/W	

SVD0, SVD1: SVD criteria voltage setting register (FF56H•D2, D3)

Criteria voltage for SVD is set as shown in Table 5.16.3.1.

At initial reset, this SVD register is set to "0" (1.9 V).

SVDON: SVD control (ON/OFF) register (FF56H•D0)

Turns the SVD circuit ON and OFF.

When "1" is written: SVD circuit ON When "0" is written: SVD circuit OFF Reading: Valid

When the SVDON register is set to "1", a source voltage detection is executed by the SVD circuit. As soon as SVDON is reset to "0", the result is loaded to the SVDDT latch. To obtain a stable detection result, the SVD circuit must be ON for at least 100 µsec.

At initial reset, this SVD register is set to "0" (Off).

SVDDT: SVD data (FF56H•D1)

This is the result of supply voltage detection.

When "0" is read: Supply voltage (VDD-VSS) ≥ Criteria voltage When "1" is read: Supply voltage (VDD-VSS) < Criteria voltage Writing: Invalid

The result of supply voltage detection at time of SVDON is set to "0" can be read from this latch. At initial reset, SVDDT is set to "0" (Normal).

5.16.4 Programming notes

- To obtain a stable detection result, the SVD circuit must be ON for at least 100 µsec. So, to obtain the SVD detection result, follow the programming sequence below.
 - 1. Set SVDON to "1"
 - 2. Maintain for 100 µsec minimum
 - 3. Set SVDON to "0"
 - 4. Read SVDDT
- (2) The SVD operation increases current consumption, so turn the SVD circuit off when voltage detection is unnecessary or executing the SLP instruction.

5.17 Touch Panel Controller

5.17.1 Configuration of touch panel controller

The S1C88409 has a built-in touch panel controller. It can reduce external devices and load software for designing systems. This touch panel controller also features a capacity to resist noise.

The touch panel controller detects the coordinates on a touch panel using two channels of the 10-bit A/D converter.

Figure 5.17.1.1 shows the block diagram of the touch panel controller.

5.17.2 Terminal configuration

The following signals are used to control a touch panel.

- BXH, BXL These signals control the supply voltage to the electrodes for detecting X coordinates. BXH is the positive electrode control signal and BXL is the negative electrode control signal.
- BYH, BYL These signals control the supply voltage to the electrodes for detecting Y coordinates. BYH is the positive electrode control signal and BYL is the negative electrode control signal.

The output terminals for the signals are shared with the I/O port terminals and they can be set for controlling a touch panel by selecting the mask option.

Table 5.17.2.1 Touch panel control signal output

ierminais					
Output signal	I/O port				
BYH	P20				
BYL	P21				
BXH	P22				
BXL	P23				

The following two options are available:

- 1) Touch panel is used (The P20 to P23 terminals are set as the touch panel control signal output terminals.)
- 2) Touch panel is not used (The P20 to P23 terminals are set as the I/O port terminals.)

Note: When the touch panel function is selected by mask option, the P20–P23 terminals are configured as follows at initial reset:

configured as	follows at ir
P20 (BYH)	High level
P21 (BYL)	Low level
P22 (BXH)	High level
P23 (BXL)	Low level

The P20–P23 terminals are disconnected from the I/O control and data registers, and are controlled from the touch panel controller. Thus it is unnecessary to configure these terminals by software. The I/O control and data registers for these ports can be used as general-purpose registers.

Two channels of the A/D converter that is built into the S1C88409 are used to input coordinates from a touch panel. Two analog signal input terminals can be selected from among the I/O port terminals P30–P35 by mask option.

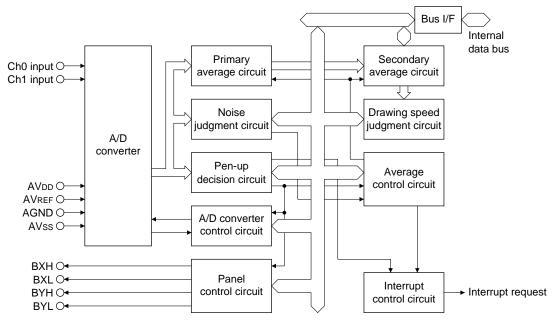


Fig. 5.17.1.1 Block diagram of touch panel controller
EPSON

Connecting a touch panel

A touch panel consists of two panels for X coordinate detection and Y coordinate detection that are equipped with two electrodes each. The BXH, BXL, BYH and BYL signals should be connected as shown in Figure 5.17.2.1 to control the electrodes individually. Further the negative electrodes should be connected to the analog input terminals selected by mask option to input the detection results. The capacitors to connect to Ch0 and Ch1 should be 1000 pF or less.

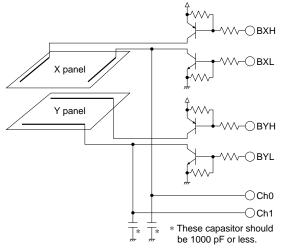


Fig. 5.17.2.1 Connecting touch panel

5.17.3 Operation of touch panel controller

Control of A/D converter

Since the touch panel controller controls A/D conversion for coordinate values, it is unnecessary to control with software. However, the clock to be supplied to the A/D converter must be controlled by software. Furthermore, since the A/D converter interrupt can occur even when used for the touch panel, mask the interrupt by software. Refer to Section 5.18, "A/D Converter", for details of the A/D converter.

Pen-down check

Coordinate detection increases current consumption because it always operates in high speed. Therefore, coordinate detection should be stopped to suppress current consumption when the touch panel operation is not necessary. To detect a start of touch panel operation (pen down), the pendown check mode is provided. The pen-down check mode controls the signals as follows:

- BXH=HIGH (The positive electrode on the X panel goes off.)
- BXL=LOW (The negative electrode on the X panel goes on.)
- BYH=Pen-down check pulse (The positive electrode on the Y panel goes off.)
- BYL=HIGH (The negative electrode on the Y panel goes off.)

In the pen-down check mode, the pen-down detection input is pulled up in the touch panel controller and it goes high in pen-up status. In pen-down status, the output becomes low level due to the pressurization on the X panel. The pen-down check starts by writing "1" to the PDC register and stops by writing "0". When the touch panel controller judges pen-down status due to a low level input, a pen-down interrupt occurs.

The pen-down check by the PDC register uses the OSC1 clock and does not need the OSC3 clock. This makes it possible to reduce current consumption by controlling OSC3 and coordinate detection using the pen-down interrupt. Therefore, it is necessary to enable the pen-down interrupt before starting pen-down check.

The pen-down check is invalid during coordinate detection (RST register = "1").

The pen-down detector has a built-in noise rejecter at the input line in order to prevent unnecessary pen-down detection due to noise. This circuit can detect a pen-down when a low-level pulse longer than one cycle of the OSC1 clock is input.

Starting coordinate detection

The touch panel controller starts coordinate detection by writing "1" to the RST register. When "1" is written to the RST register, the controller first performs a pen-down check and is on standby to touch panel driving and A/D conversion for coordinate detection similar to the pendown check by writing "1" to the PDC register. When a pen-down is detected, the controller starts coordinate detection. At the same time, a pendown interrupt occurs if the interrupt is enabled. However, the coordinate detection uses the clock generated by the prescaler with the OSC3 clock as the source clock. Therefore, it is necessary to turn the OSC3 oscillation circuit on and to control the prescaler so that the clock for the touch panel controller is output before writing "1" to the RST register.

Refer to Section 5.4 "Oscillation Circuit" and Section 5.5 "Prescaler and Clock Control Circuit for Peripheral Circuits" for controlling the clock.

The touch panel controller controls the signals as follows and detects an X coordinate and a Y coordinate separately.

X coordinate detection

- BXH: LOW (Positive electrode on X panel: ON)
- BXL: HIGH (Negative electrode on X panel: ON)
- BYH: HIGH (Positive electrode on Y panel: OFF)
- BYL: LOW (Negative electrode on Y panel: OFF)
- A/D channel: Ch0*

Y coordinate detection

- BXH: HIGH (Positive electrode on X panel: OFF)
- BXL: LOW (Negative electrode on X panel: OFF)
- BYH: LOW (Positive electrode on Y panel: ON)
- BYL: HIGH (Negative electrode on Y panel: ON)
- A/D channel: Ch1*

* Selected by mask option.

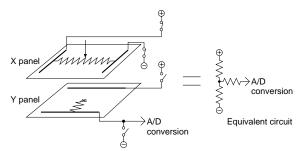


Fig. 5.17.3.1 Coordinate detection (X coordinate)

The touch panel is regarded as the equivalent circuit shown in Figure 5.17.3.1. It outputs the voltage to the A/D converter according to the pointed coordinate.

The touch panel controller performs A/D conversion at least 32 times (16 times each for X and Y coordinates) per one coordinate and stores the arithmetic mean to the coordinate data register as the detection result.

Since the touch panel controller controls A/D conversion during coordinate detection, do not control the A/D converter with software. While the RST register is set to "1", coordinate detection is repeatedly performed as long as the pen is touching the panel. It can be stopped by writing "0" to the RST register. In this case, turn off the clock output from the prescaler to the touch panel controller and A/D converter.

Deciding pen-up status during coordinate detection

In pen-down status (the pen is touching the panel), the A/D conversion result indicates the coordinates on the touch panel. If the result is smaller than the value at the corner of the panel, it can be regarded as pen-up status (the pen is not touching the panel).

In this touch panel controller, a threshold value for pen-up decision can be set according to the panel to be used. When the mean value of the A/D conversion result is smaller than the set value, the touch panel controller decides it as pen-up status. The threshold value for pen-up decision can be set using the PUD register.

PUD3	PUD2	PUD1	PUD0	Pen-up decision threshold value
0	0	0	0	4
0	0	0	1	8
0	0	1	0	12
0	0	1	1	16
0	1	0	0	20
0	1	0	1	24
0	1	1	0	28
0	1	1	1	32
1	0	0	0	36
1	0	0	1	40
1	0	1	0	44
1	0	1	1	48
1	1	0	0	52
1	1	0	1	56
1	1	1	0	60
1	1	1	1	64

Table 5.17.3.1 Threshold value for pen-up decision

The result of pen-up/down decision can be read from the PEN bit (00FFA7H•D0). The PEN bit goes "0" in pen-up status and goes "1" in pen-down status. During coordinate detection, a pen-up is judged based on the determined data that is not regarded as noise. If the input data is regarded as noise at pen-up, it is not judged as pen-up and the PEN bit maintains "1" (pen-down status).

Deciding drawing speed and getting coordinates

The touch panel controller performs A/D conversion for getting a coordinate at least 16 times (256 times maximum) each for X and Y, and takes the arithmetic mean. The mean result is written to the coordinate data register as the coordinate value. X coordinate data register: DX11–DX0

(00FFA8H•D7-D0, 00FFA9H•D3-D0) Y coordinate data register: DY11-DY0 (00FFAAH•D7-D0, 00FFABH•D3-D0)

The touch panel controller can generate an interrupt when the detected coordinate values are written to both the X and Y coordinate data registers. Thus coordinate values can be read and processed using the interrupt.

The number of A/D conversions for getting a coordinate differs depending on the mode described below.

(1) Constant-speed mode

The constant-speed mode is set by writing "1" to the CONST (00FFA0H•D4) register.

This mode always performs the same number of A/D conversions regardless of drawing speed and takes the mean for detecting one coordinate. Consequently, the coordinate detection speed is

always constant.

The number of A/D conversions for averaging can be selected from the five types shown in Table 5.17.3.2 using the AVN register.

Table 5.17.3.2	Number	of A/D	conversion in constant-
		-	

speed mode							
AVN2	AVN1	AVN0	Number of				
AVINZ	AVINT	AVINU	A/D conversion				
0	0	0	16×16				
0	0	1	16×8				
0	1	0	16×4				
0	1	1	16×2				
1	×	×	16×1				

The set number of A/D conversions are performed for both the X and Y coordinates.

(2) Normal mode

The normal mode is set by writing "0" to the CONST register. It is also set at initial reset. In the normal mode, the hardware changes the number of A/D conversions according to the drawing speed. A low-speed drawing increases the number of A/D conversions, it raises coordinate detection precision. A high-speed drawing decreases the number of A/D conversion, it makes it easy to track the pen.

The drawing speed is detected by the addersubtracter shown in Figure 5.17.3.2 as the approximation expression.

|(previous X coordinate) - (current X coordinate)|

+ |(previous Y coordinate) - (current Y coordinate)|

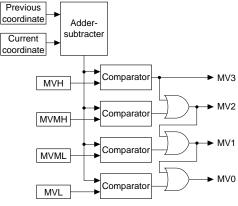


Fig. 5.17.3.2 Drawing speed judgment circuit

The drawing speed judgment circuit compares the output from the adder-subtracter with the following four threshold values to decide the number of A/D conversions for the next coordinate detection.

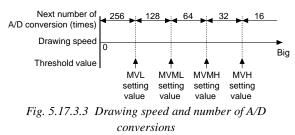
MVH (00FFA5H•D7–D4):	Threshold value for
	high-speed judgment
MVMH (00FFA5H•D3-D0):	Threshold value for
	middle-high-speed
	judgment
MVML (00FFA4H • D7–D4):	Threshold value for
	middle-low-speed
	judgment
MVL (00FFA4H•D3-D0):	Threshold value for
	low-speed judgment

Table 5.17.3.3	Threshold value setting for drawing				
speed judgment					

		speea ju	agment	
MVH3	MVH2	MVH1	MVH0	High-speed
MVMH3	MVMH2	MVMH1	MVMH0	Middle-high-speed
MVML3	MVML2	MVML1	MVML0	Middle-low-speed
MVL3	MVL2	MVL1	MVL0	Low-speed
0	0	0	0	2
0	0	0	1	4
0	0	1	0	6
0	0	1	1	8
0	1	0	0	10
0	1	0	1	12
0	1	1	0	14
0	1	1	1	16
1	0	0	0	18
1	0	0	1	20
1	0	1	0	22
1	0	1	1	24
1	1	0	0	26
1	1	0	1	28
1	1	1	0	30
1	1	1	1	32

The settings must meet the following conditions: $MVH \ge MVMH \ge MVML \ge MVL$

Figure 5.17.3.3 shows the relation between the comparison results and the number of A/D conversions for the next detection.



The set number of A/D conversions are performed for both the X and Y coordinates.

Noise judgment

In order to avoid unnecessary coordinate detection due to noise, the threshold value for noise judgment can be set. This controller performs at least 16 A/D conversions for getting coordinate data for each X and Y. At this time, the controller also finds the difference between the maximum conversion data and minimum conversion data. When the difference is larger than the threshold value set for noise judgment, it is regarded as noise and the result is not written to the coordinate data register. When the difference is smaller than the threshold value, the arithmetic mean of the A/D conversion data is written to the register as coordinate data. The threshold value for noise judgment can be set using the CND register.

Table 5.17.3.4	Threshold	value for	· noise	iudoment
1000000110000	1	,		Jucosner

Tuble 5.17.5.4 Threshold value jor holse judgment						
CND3	CND2	CND1	CND0	Noise judgment threshold value		
0	0	0	0	4		
0	0	0	1	8		
0	0	1	0	12		
0	0	1	1	16		
0	1	0	0	20		
0	1	0	1	24		
0	1	1	0	28		
0	1	1	1	32		
1	0	0	0	36		
1	0	0	1	40		
1	0	1	0	44		
1	0	1	1	48		
1	1	0	0	52		
1	1	0	1	56		
1	1	1	0	60		
1	1	1	1	64		

At initial reset, threshold value for noise judgment is set to 36 (CND=1000B).

Increase the threshold value if pen speed is important, or decrease if noise rejection is important.

Waiting time setting for stable detection result

(1) Waiting time for voltage stabilization

It is possible to set a waiting time for voltage stabilization between supplying a voltage to the electrode of the panel to be detected a coordinate and starting an A/D conversion.

The waiting time can be selected from 16 types as shown in Table 5.17.3.5 using the WAIT register.

Table 5.17.3.5 Waiting time setting for voltage stabilization

WAIT3	WAIT2	WAIT1	WAIT0	Voltage stabilization waiting time
0	0	0	0	16×1/f
0	0	0	1	16×2/f
0	0	1	0	16×3/f
0	0	1	1	16×4/f
0	1	0	0	16×5/f
0	1	0	1	16×6/f
0	1	1	0	16×7/f
0	1	1	1	16×8/f
1	0	0	0	16×9/f
1	0	0	1	16×10/f
1	0	1	0	16×11/f
1	0	1	1	16×12/f
1	1	0	0	16×13/f
1	1	0	1	16×14/f
1	1	1	0	16×15/f
1	1	1	1	16×16/f

*f: Frequency of the clock input from the prescaler

Note: The waiting time to be set using the WAIT register must be longer than 3 cycles of the OSC1 clock. 16 × n/f > 3/fosc1 (*f: Input clock frequency from the prescaler)

At initial reset, it is set to $16 \times 5/f$ (WAIT="0100B").

(2) Interval time

It is possible to set an interval after an A/D conversion processing for noise resistance improvement, saving power and setting the number of points to be detected for 1 second. The interval can be selected from 16 types as shown in Table 5.17.3.6 using the INV register. The A/D conversion processing for coordinate detection performs four A/D conversions at a time. The set interval is inserted after the processing (four A/D conversions have finished) and no voltage is supplied to the touch panel during this period.

IVL3	IVL2	IVL1	IVL0	Interval time
0	0	0	0	128×1/f
0	0	0	1	128×2/f
0	0	1	0	128×2/1 128×3/f
0	0	1	1	128×3/1 128×4/f
0	1	0	0	128×4/1 128×5/f
	-	-	-	
0	1	0	1	128×6/f
0	1	1	0	128×7/f
0	1	1	1	128×8/f
1	0	0	0	128×9/f
1	0	0	1	128×10/f
1	0	1	0	128×11/f
1	0	1	1	128×12/f
1	1	0	0	128×13/f
1	1	0	1	128×14/f
1	1	1	0	128×15/f
1	1	1	1	128×16/f
0 T		•	•	.1 1

Table 5.17.3.6 Interval time setting

*f: Input clock frequency from the prescaler

At initial reset, the interval is set to $128\times 3/f$ (INV="0010B").

When setting the interval shorter, current consumption will increase and coordinate values unnecessary for drawing will be detected. Set an appropriate interval according to the drawing contents.

Operation of coordinate detection

When "1" is written to the RST register, the touch panel controller starts operating for coordinate detection and continues a process as shown in Figure 5.17.3.4 until "0" is written to the RST register.

The number of conversions per second while the pen is tracing on the panel is calculated as an approximate value by the expression below:

 $N = 1 / (AV \times 8 (CNT + WAIT + 4 AD + IVL))$

- AV: Number of A/D conversions
- CNT: 10 × input clock cycle time (prescaler output clock)
- WAIT: WAIT register setting time
- AD: $22 \times A/D$ conversion clock cycle [00FF17H•D3-D0]
- IVL: IVL register setting time

Figure 5.17.3.4 shows the operation when the number of conversions is set to 16×1 . When a pen-up is detected in the coordinate conversion period, the following cycle starts from (1) after finishing the current cycle. When no pen-up is detected, the following cycle starts from (2). If the detected data is regarded as noise, the data register is not updated.

Г =	"1" F	Pen-dowr	n interrupt							Data upda	ate interrup
★	(1	1)	(2)								≜
	Pen-o	down	Coordinate	Coordinate	Coordinate	Coordina	ate Coordina	te Coordinate	Coordinate	Coordinate	
	che	eck	detection 1	detection 2	detection 3	detection	n 4 detection	5 detection 6	detection 7	detection 8	
		n-down etection									
		Charge	/discharge	Voltage stabili	zation	A/D	A/D	A/D	A/D	Interval	
		ti	ime	waiting tim	ne con	version 1	conversion 2	conversion 3	conversion 4	time	

Fig. 5.17.3.4 Coordinate detection operation

RST

5.17.4 Interrupt function

The touch panel controller can generate an interrupt when a pen-down is detected during pendown check and converted coordinate data is updated.

Figure 5.17.4.1 shows the configuration of the touch panel controller interrupt circuit.

When a pen-down status is detected during pendown check using the PDC register or RST register, the interrupt factor flag FTPPD is set to "1" and an interrupt is generated.

When the coordinate data register is updated after finishing A/D conversions for a coordinate detection, the interrupt factor flag FTPDR is set to "1" and an interrupt is generated.

The interrupts can be disabled using the interrupt enable registers ETPPD and ETPDR corresponding to each interrupt factor flag.

In addition, a priority level of the touch panel controller interrupt for the CPU can be optionally set at levels 0 to 3 by the interrupt priority register PTP.

For details on the above mentioned interrupt control registers and the operation following an interrupt generation, see Section 5.20, "Interrupt and Standby Status".

The exception processing vector address of each interrupt factor is set as below.

Pen-down interrupt:000020HConverted data update interrupt:000022H

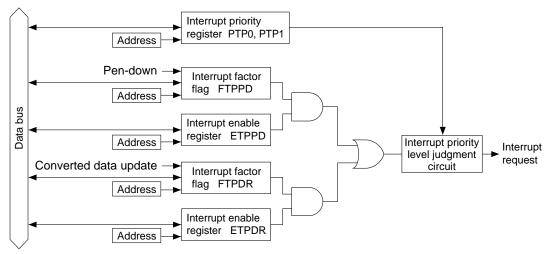


Fig. 5.17.4.1 Configuration of touch panel controller interrupt circuit

5.17.5 Touch panel controller control flow

Figure 5.17.5.1 shows the control flow for the touch panel controller

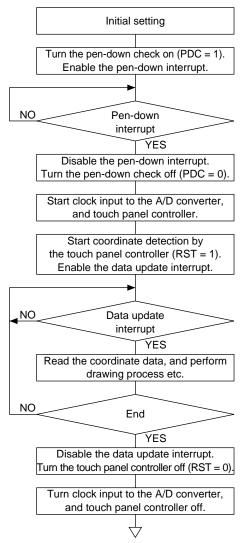


Fig. 5.17.5.1 Touch panel controller control flow

Initial setting

Set the following registers.

Setting other circuits

- OSCC: Write "1" to turn the OSC3 oscillation circuit on.
- PSAD: Select an A/D converter operating clock.
- PSTP: Select a touch panel controller operating clock.
- VRC: Write "1" to enable the AVREF control by the touch panel controller.
- IOC30-IOC37, P30D-P37D:
 - Configure the terminal for switching the AVREF voltage of the A/D converter on and off. Any I/O port frpm P30 to P37 which is not used for inputting analog signals can be used for this control. Set the I/O port in the output mode and write "1" to the data register.

Setting touch panel controller

- CONST: Select either constant speed mode or normal mode.
- AVN: Set a number of A/D conversions for an arithmetic mean when the controller is used in the constant speed mode.
- WAIT: Set a waiting time for voltage stabilization.
- CND: Set a threshold value for noise judgment.
- PUD: Set a threshold value for pen-up decision.
- MVH, MVMH, MVML, MVL:

Set threshold values for drawing speed judgment when the controller is used in the normal mode.

IVL: Set an interval time.

Setting for interrupt

PTP:	Set a priority level of the touch			
	panel controller interrupt.			
FTPPD, FTPDR:	Write "1" to reset the touch panel			

controller interrupt factor flags.

ETPPD, ETPDR: Write "1" to enable the touch panel controller interrupt.

To avoid unnecessary interrupts during coordinate detection, disable the A/D converter interrupt.

Pen-down check

Write "1" to the PDC register to start pen-down check.

When checking a pen-down after turning OSC3 off, the internal power supply circuit, OSCC and stabilization waiting time must be controlled after a pen-down is detected. To increase the response time until the coordinate detection starts, the pendown should be checked when OSC3 is on or using the RST register not the PDC register. However, this method increases current consumption.

Starting coordinate detection

Coordinate detection should be started using a pen-down interrupt.

Write "1" to the PRAD and PRTP registers so that the prescaler supplies the clocks to the A/D converter and the touch panel controller. Then write "1" to the RST register to start coordinate detection.

Reading coordinate values

An interrupt occurs when coordinate values for a point are written to the coordinate data registers (DX, DY). Read coordinate data using the interrupt and then execute the necessary processing.

Coordinate data varies according to the panel to be used and operating environment. Therefore, first get data of the panel origin point and used area to make a correction value for converting the register data into an actual coordinate. Drawing processing should be done by correcting coordinate data using the correction value.

Be sure to read all the coordinate data registers (00FFA8, 00FFA9, 00FFAA, 00FFAB) after a data update interrupt is generated. This process is required if the coordinate data at that point is unnecessary because the next data update interrupt cannot be generated if all the register data are not read.

5.17.6 I/O memory of touch panel controller

Table 5.17.6.1 shows the control bits of the touch panel controller.

Address	Bit	Name	Function	1	0	Init	R/W	Comment
00FF13	D7	Iname			-			
007713		-	_			-	-	"0" when being read
	D6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	D5	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	D4	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	D3	PRAD	A/D converter clock control	On	Off	0	R/W	
	D2	PSAD2	A/D converter division ratio			0	R/W	
			PSAD2 PSAD1 PSAD0 Division ratio					
	D1	PSAD1	$1 \times fosc3/16$			0	R/W	
			0 1 1 fosc3 / 8 0 1 0 fosc3 / 4					
	D0	PSAD0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			0	R/W	
			$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$					
00FF16	D7	_	-	_	_	_	_	"0" when being read
	D6	_	_	_	_	_	-	o when being read
	D5	_		_	_	_	_	
	D3	_			_	_	_	
	D3	PRTP	Touch panel controller clock control	On	Off	0	R/W	
	D2	PSTP2	Touch panel controller clock ratio			0	R/W	
			PSTP2 PSTP1 PSTP0 Division ratio					
	D1	PSTP1	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			0	R/W	
			$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$					
	D0	PSTP0	0 1 0 105C3 / 4 0 0 1 fosc3 / 2	[[0	R/W	
			$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$					
00FF22	D7	PAD1	A/D converter	PAD1 PA	D0 Priority	0	R/W	
	D6	PAD0	interrupt priority register		PO level	0	R/W	
	D5	PTP1	Touch panel controller		1 Level 3	0	R/W	
	D4	PTP0	interrupt priority register		D Level 2	0	R/W	
	D4 D3	-			Level 1	-	-	"0" when being read
	D3		-					0 when being read
		-	-	0	0 Level 0	-	-	
	D1	-	-	_		-	-	
	D0	-	-			-	-	
00FF26	D7	EAD	A/D converter			0	R/W	
			conversion completion interrupt enable register					
	D6	ETPPD	Touch panel controller				R/W	
			pen-down interrupt enable register					
	D5	ETPDR	Touch panel controller	Intermentic	Intomputio	0	R/W	
			converted data update interrupt enable register	Interrupt is	Interrupt is			
	D4	-	-	enabled	disabled	_	_	"0" when being read
	D3	_	-			_	_	
	D2	_	_			_	_	
	D1	-	_			_	_	
	D0	_	_	\neg		_	_	
00FF2A	D7	FAD	A/D converter			0	R/W	
001124	01	IAD	conversion completion interrupt factor flag	(R)	(R)		10/ 11	
	De	ETDDD			Interrupt		DAV	
	D6	FTPPD	Touch panel controller	Interrupt	-	0	R/W	
		FTERS	pen-down interrupt factor flag	factor has	factor has not		D	
	D5	FTPDR	Touch panel controller	generated	generated	0	R/W	
			converted data update interrupt factor flag				L	
	D4	-	-			-	-	"0" when being read
	D3	-	-		(11)	-	-	
	D2	-	_	(W) Recet	(W) Javalid	-	-	
				Reset	Invalid	_	_]
	D1	-	-			_	_	

	D'4					()	1	1 4			D 444	
Address		Name			Functi	on		1	0	Init	R/W	Comment
00FF80	D7	ADRUN	A/D convers	ion start	control	register		Start	Invalid	0	W	"0" when being read
	D6	_			_			_	_	_	_	
	D5	_						_	_	_	_	-
					-							
	D4	VRC	AVREF contr	ol (Touc	ch pamel	controller)	Enable	Invalid	0	R/W	
	D3	VRO	AVREF swich	ı				On	Off	0	R/W	
	D2	CHS2	Analog input		l selectio	n				0	R/W	
		01102								Ŭ	10, 11	
			CHS2 CHS									
			1 1	1		AD7						
	D1	CHS1	1 1	0		AD6				0	R/W	
			1 0	1		AD5				-		
			1 0	0		AD4						
			0 1	1		AD3						
	D0	CHS0	0 1	0		AD2				0	R/W	
			0 0			AD1						
			0 0	0		AD0						
00FFA0	D7	-			-			-	-	-	-	"0" when being read
	D6	PDC	Pen-down ch	leck con	trol			Check	Cancel	0	R/W	Valid when "RST=0"
	D5	RST	TPC circuit r					Cancel	Reset	0	R/W	
					iuoi							
	D4	CONST	Mode setting	ç				Constant-speed	Normal	0	R/W	
	D3	-			-			-	-	-	-	"0" when being read
	D2	AVN2	Mean count :	setting						0	R/W	Invalid when Normal
	22	////142			A 1/1/0	M				Ŭ	10, 11	
				VN1	AVN0	Mean c		+				mode
	D1	AVN1	0	0	0	16×				0	R/W	
			0	0	1	16×3						
	D0	AVN0	0	1	0	16×4		+			R/W	
		AVINU	0	1	1	16×2				0	K/ W	
			1	×	×	16×	1					
00FFA1	D7	-			-			-	-	-	-	"0" when being read
	D6	_			_			_	_	_	_	
										_		-
	D5	-			-			-	-		-	-
	D4	-			-			-	-	-	-	
	D3	WAIT3	Voltage stabi	ilization	waiting	time settin	ıg			0	R/W	
			0		Ũ							
			WAIT3 W	AIT2	WAIT1	WAIT0	Waiting time					
			0	0	0	0	$16 \times 1/f$					
			0	0	0	1	$16 \times 2/f$					
	D2	WAIT2	0	0	1	0	$16 \times 3/f$	[1	R/W	
			0	0	1	1	$16 \times 4/f$					
			0	1	0	0	$16 \times 5/f$					
			0	1	0	1	$16 \times 6/f$					
			0	1	1	0	$16 \times 7/f$					
	D1	WAIT1	0	1	1	1	$16 \times 8/f$			0	R/W	
			1	0	0	0	$16 \times 9/f$			Ŭ	10	
			1	0	0	1	$16 \times 10/f$					
			1	0	1	0	$16 \times 11/f$					
			1	ŏ	1	1	$16 \times 12/f$					
	D0	WAIT0	1	1	0	0	$16 \times 13/f$			0	R/W	
		WATE	1	1	ŏ	1	$16 \times 14/f$			0	10/11	
			1	1	1	0	$16 \times 15/f$					
			1	1	1	1	$16 \times 15/1$ $16 \times 16/f$					
			1			1	10 / 10/1					
00FFA2	D7	_						1				"0" when being rest
UUFPAZ					-				-	_	-	"0" when being read
	D6	-			-			-	-	-	-	
	D5	-			-			-	-	-	-	
	D4	_			_			-	_	_	_	1
	D3	CND3	Naisa indone		ماه ما ما مرما						DAV	
	03	CND3	Noise judgm	ent thre	snoid val	ue setting				1	R/W	
			CND3 C	ND2	CND1	CND0	Value					
				$\frac{1ND2}{0}$	0	0	4					
			0									
	-		0	0	0	1	8					
	D2	CND2	0	0	1	0	12			0	R/W	
			0	0	1	1	16					
			0	1	0	0	20					
			0	1	0	1	24					
			0	1	1	0	28					
	D1	CND1	0	1	1	1	32			0	R/W	
			1	0	0	0	36					
			1	0	0	1	40					
			1	0	1	0	44					
			1	0	1	1	48	+				
	D0	CND0	1	1	0	0	52			0	R/W	
			1	1	0	1	56					
			1	1	1	0	60					
			1	1	1	1	64					

Table 5 17.6 $l(h)$ Touch n	anel controller control bits

I

Address	Bit	Name			Functi	on		1	0	Init	R/W	Comment
00FFA3	D7	_						-	-	-	-	"0" when being read
	D6	-			-			-	-	-	-	
	D5	-			-			-	-	-	-	
	D4	-			-			-	-	-	-	
	D3	PUD3	Pen-up de	cision thr	eshold val	ue setting				1	R/W	
			PUD3	PUD2	PUD1	PUD0	Value					
			0	0	0	0	4					
	D 0		0	0 0	0 1	1 0	8 12					
	D2	PUD2	0	0	1	1	12			0	R/W	
			Ő	1	0	0	20					
			0	1	0	1	24					
	D1	PUD1	0	1	1 1	0 1	28 32			1	R/W	
	וט	PUDI	1	0	0	0	36			1	K/W	
			1	0	0	1	40					
			1	0	1	0	44 48					
	D0	PUD0	1	0 1	1 0	1 0	48 52				R/W	
	00	1000	1	1	0	1	56				10, 11	
			1	1	1	0	60					
			1	1	1	1	64					
00FFA4	D7	MVML3	Middle-lo	w-speed i	udgment	hreshold v	alue setting	+ +		0	R/W	Invalid in
					-		-					constant-speed mode
			MVML3 0	MVML2 0	MVML1 0	MVML0 0	Value2					MVH≥MVMH
			0	0	0	1	4					MVMH≥MVML
	D6	MVML2	Ő	Ő	1	0	6			1	R/W	MVML≥MVL
			0	0	1	1	8					
			0	1	0 0	0 1	10 12					
			0	1	1	0	14					
	D5	MVML1	0	1	1	1	16			0	R/W	
			1	0 0	0 0	0 1	18 20					
			1	0	1	0	20					
			1	0	1	1	24					
	D4	MVML0	1	1	0	0	26			0	R/W	
			1	1 1	0 1	1 0	28 30					
			1	1	1	1	32					
										<u> </u>		
	D3	MVL3	Low-spee	d judgmei	nt thresho	ld value se	tting			0	R/W	Invalid in
			MVL3	MVL2	MVL1	MVL0	Value					constant-speed mode
			0	0	0	0	2					MVH≥MVMH
	DO		0	0	0	1	4	-		<u>-</u> -	D TT	MVMH≥MVML
	D2	MVL2	0	0 0	1 1	0 1	6 8			0	K/W	MVML≥MVL
			0	1	0	0	10					
			0	1	0	1	12					
		MVL1	0	1	1	0 1	14 16	-			D AV	
	D1	IVI V L'I	1	0	0	0	16			1	R/W	
			1	0	0	1	20					
			1	0	1	0	22					
	D0	MVL0	1	0 1	1 0	1 0	24 26				R/W	-
	00	IVI V LU	1	1	0	1	20 28			0	K/W	
			1	1	1	0	30					
			1	1	1	1	32					
										I	1	

Table 5.17.6.1	(c)	Touch	nanel	controller	control	hits
10010 5.17.0.1	0	ioucn	punci	connonci	comioi	Dus

Address	Bit	Name		Functi	on	-	1	0	Init	R/W	Comment
00FFA5	D7	MVH3	ligh-speed judgme	nt thresho	old value se	etting			1	R/W	Invalid in
			MVH3 MVH2	MVH1	MVH0	Value					constant-speed mode
			1000000000000000000000000000000000000	0	0	2					MVH≥MVMH
			0 0	0	1	4					MVMH≥MVML
	D6	MVH2	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array}$	1 1	0 1	6 8			0	R/W	MVML≥MVL
			0 1	0	0	10					
			0 1	0	1	12					
	D5	MVH1	0 1 0 1	1 1	0 1	14 16				R/W	
	05		1 0	0	0	18			0	K/W	
			1 0	0	1	20					
			$ 1 0 \\ 1 0 $	1 1	0	22 24					
	D4	MVH0	1 0 1 1	0	1 0	24 26				R/W	
	04	WIVIIO	1 1	0	1	28			0	10/11	
			1 1	1	0	30					
			1 1	1	1	32					
	D3	MVMH3	/liddle-high-speed	judgment	threshold	value setting			0	R/W	Invalid in
						-					constant-speed mode
			<u>AVMH3 MVMH2</u> 0 0	$\frac{MVMH1}{0}$	$\frac{MVMH0}{0}$	Value 2					MVH≥MVMH
			0 0	0	1	4					MVMH≥MVML
	D2	MVMH2	0 0	1	0	6			1	R/W	MVML≥MVL
			0 0	1	1	8					
			$ \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{array} $	0 0	0 1	10 12					
			0 1	1	0	12					
	D1	MVMH1	0 1	1	1	16			1	R/W	
			1 0	0	0	18					
			$ 1 0 \\ 1 0 $	0 1	1 0	20 22					
			1 0	1	1	24					
	D0	MVMH0	1 1	0	0	26			0	R/W	
			1 1 $ 1 1$	0 1	1 0	28 30					
			1 1	1	1	32					
005540	D 7										
00FFA6	D7 D6	-		-			-	_	-	-	"0" when being read
	D6 D5	-		-			-	-	_	-	
	D3						_		_	_	
	D4 D3	IVL3	nterval time setting				_		0	– R/W	
			IVL3 IVL2 0 0	0	0	$\frac{\text{Interval time}}{128 \times 1}$					
			0 0	0	1	$\times 2^{128 \times 1}$					
	D2	IVL2	0 0	1	0	×3			0	R/W	
			$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{array}$	1 0	1	×4					
			0 1 0 1	0	0 1	$\times 5 \times 6$					
			0 1	1	0	×7					
	D1	IVL1	0 1	1	1	$\times 8$			1	R/W	
			1 0	0	0	× 9					
			$ 1 0 \\ 1 0 $	0 1	1 0	$\times 10 \times 11$					
			1 0	1	1	$\times 11$ $\times 12$					
	D0	IVL0	1 1	0	0	×13			0	R/W	
			1 1 1	0 1	1 0	$\times 14 \times 15$					
			1 1	1	1	× 15 × 16					

Table 5.17.6.1(d)	Touch panel controller control bits
<i>Iubic</i> 5.17.0.1(<i>u</i>)	Touch punct controller control bus

CHAPTER 5: PERIPHERAL CIRCUITS AND OPERATION (Touch Panel Controller)

Address	Bit	Name	Function		1	0	Init	R/W	
00FFA7	D7	-	_		-	-	-	-	"0" when being read
	D6	-	_		-	-	-	-	1
	D5	-	_		-	-	-	-	1
	D4	-	_		-	-	-	-	
	D3	-	_		-	-	-	-	1
	D2	-	_		-	-	-	-	
	D1	-	_		-	-	-	-	
	D0	PEN	Pen-up/pen-down status		Pen-down	Pen-up	0	R	
00FFA8	D7	DX11	X coordinate data	D11(MSB)			0	R	
	D6	DX10		D10			0	R	
	D5	DX9		D9			0	R	
	D4	DX8		D8			0	R	
	D3	DX7		D7			0	R	
	D2	DX6		D6			0	R	
	D1	DX5		D5			0	R	
	D0	DX4		D4			0	R	
00FFA9	D7	-	-				-	-	"0" when being read
	D6	-	_				-	-	
	D5	-	_				-	-	
	D4	-	-				-	-	
	D3	DX3	X coordinate data	D3			0	R	
	D2	DX2		D2			0	R	
	D1	DX1		D1			0	R	
	D0	DX0		D0(LSB)			0	R	
00FFAA	D7	DY11		D11(MSB)			0	R	
	D6	DY10		D10			0	R	
	D5	DY9		D9			0	R	
	D4	DY8		D8			0	R	
	D3	DY7		D7			0	R	
	D2	DY6		D6			0	R	
	D1	DY5		D5			0	R	
	D0	DY4		D4			0	R	
00FFAB	D7	-	_				-	-	"0" when being read
	D6	-	_				-	-	
	D5	-	_				-	-	
	D4	-	_				-	-	
	D3	DY3	Y coordinate data	D3			0	R	
	D2	DY2		D2			0	R	
	D1	DY1		D1			0	R	
	D0	DY0		D0(LSB)			0	R	

Table 5.17.6.1(e) Touch panel controller control bits

PSAD0–PSAD2: A/D converter clock division ratio selection register (00FF13H•D0–D2)

Selects the clock for the A/D converter.

It can be selected from 5 types of division ratio as shown in Table 5.17.6.1(a).

This register can also be read.

At initial reset, the PSAD register is set to "0" (fosc3/1).

PRAD: A/D converter clock control register (00FF13H•D3)

Controls the clock supply of the A/D converter.

When "1" is written: ON When "0" is written: OFF Reading: Valid By writing "1" to the PRAD register, the clock that is selected with the PSAD register is output to the A/D converter.

When "0" is written, the clock is not output. At initial reset, the PRAD register is set to "0" (OFF).

PSTP0–PSTP2: Touch panel controller clock division ratio selection register (00FF16H•D0–D2)

Selects the clock for the touch panel controller. It can be selected from 5 types of division ratio as shown in Table 5.17.6.1(a). This register can also be read. At initial reset, the PSTP register is set to "0" (fosc3/1).

CHAPTER 5: PERIPHERAL CIRCUITS AND OPERATION (Touch Panel Controller)

PRTP: Touch panel controller clock control register (00FF16H•D3)

Controls the clock supply of the touch panel controller.

When "1" is written: ON When "0" is written: OFF Reading: Valid

By writing "1" to the PRTP register, the clock that is selected with the PSTP register is output to the touch panel controller.

When "0" is written, the clock is not output. At initial reset, the PRTP register is set to "0" (OFF).

VRC: AVREF control register (00FF80H•D4)

Enables the AVREF control function.

When "1" is written: Enabled When "0" is written: Disabled Reading: Valid

Writing "1" to the VRC register enables the AVREF control function.

An I/O port (P30–P37) which is not used for inputting analog signals can be used to switch the external AVREF input. Set the I/O port in the output mode and write "1" to the data register. When the touch panel controller needs A/D conversion, it turns the I/O port terminal to low. The signal drives the external transistor to supply AVREF to the A/D converter.

PDC: Pen-down check control register (00FFA0H•D6)

Controls the pen-down check operation.

When "1" is written: Check When "0" is written: Cancel Reading: Valid

When "1" is written to the PDC register, the pendown check starts. The pen-down check generates an interrupt when a pen-down is detected. Start coordinate detection using the interrupt. It is necessary to enable the pen-down interrupt before starting pen-down check.

When "0" is written to the PDC register, the pendown check stops.

The pen-down function is effective only when the touch panel controller is in reset status (RST="0"). At initial reset, the PDC register is set to "0" (cancel).

RST: TPC circuit reset control register (00FFA0H•D5)

Controls coordinate detection.

When "1" is written: Cancel When "0" is written: Reset Reading: Valid

When "1" is written to the RST register, the touch panel controller circuit starts coordinate detection. When "0" is written, the circuit stops coordinate detection and goes into reset status. Set the touch panel controller circuit to reset status to reduce current consumption when the touch panel operation is not necessary.

At initial reset, the RST register is set to "0" (reset).

CONST: Mode setting register (00FFA0H•D4)

Sets the operating mode of the touch panel controller.

When "1" is written: Constant-speed mode When "0" is written: Normal mode Reading: Valid

When "1" is written to the CONST register, the touch panel controller is set in the constant-speed mode. When "0" is written. It is set in the normal mode. The constant-speed mode does not judge drawing speed and gets coordinate values by constant arithmetic mean set with the AVN register. The coordinate detection speed is always constant in this mode.

In the normal mode, the hardware changes the number of A/D conversions for arithmetic mean in five stages according to the drawing speed. At initial reset, the CONST register is set to "0" (normal mode).

AVN0–AVN2: Mean count setting register for constant-speed mode (00FFA0H•D0–D2)

Sets the arithmetic mean count (number of A/D conversion) for constant-speed mode.

Table 5.17.6.2	Mean	count for	constant-speed	mode
----------------	------	-----------	----------------	------

AVN2	AVN1	AVN0	Number of A/D conversion
0	0	0	16×16
0	0	1	16×8
0	1	0	16×4
0	1	1	16×2
1	×	×	16×1

The setting in this register is invalid in the normal mode.

The set number of A/D conversions are performed for both the X and Y coordinates.

At initial reset, the AVN register is set to "0" (256 times).

WAIT0–WAIT3: Voltage stabilization waiting time setting register (00FFA1H•D0–D3)

Sets a waiting time for voltage stabilization between supplying a voltage to the electrode of the panel to be detected a coordinate and starting an A/D conversion.

WAIT3	WAIT2	WAIT1	WAIT0	Voltage stabilization waiting time
0	0	0	0	16×1/f
0	0	0	1	16×2/f
0	0	1	0	16×3/f
0	0	1	1	16×4/f
0	1	0	0	16×5/f
0	1	0	1	16×6/f
0	1	1	0	16×7/f
0	1	1	1	16×8/f
1	0	0	0	16×9/f
1	0	0	1	16×10/f
1	0	1	0	16×11/f
1	0	1	1	16×12/f
1	1	0	0	16×13/f
1	1	0	1	16×14/f
1	1	1	0	16×15/f
1	1	1	1	16×16/f

Table 5.17.6.3 Waiting time for voltage stabilization

At initial reset, the WAIT register is set to "0100B" $(16 \times 5/f)$.

CND0–CND3: Noise judgment threshold value setting register (00FFA2H•D0–D3)

Sets a threshold value for noise judgment.

CND3	CND2	CND1	CND0	Noise judgment threshold value
0	0	0	0	4
0	0	0	1	8
0	0	1	0	12
0	0	1	1	16
0	1	0	0	20
0	1	0	1	24
0	1	1	0	28
0	1	1	1	32
1	0	0	0	36
1	0	0	1	40
1	0	1	0	44
1	0	1	1	48
1	1	0	0	52
1	1	0	1	56
1	1	1	0	60
1	1	1	1	64

Table 5.17.6.4 Threshold value for noise judgment

When the difference between the maximum value and minimum value of the A/D conversions for a coordinate detection is bigger than the set threshold value, it is regarded as a noise and the result is not written to the coordinate data register. Increase the threshold value if high drawing speed is important, or decrease if noise rejection is important. At initial reset, the CND register is set to "1000B" (36).

PUD0–PUD3: Pen-up decision threshold value setting register (00FFA3H•D0–D3)

Sets the threshold value for pen-up decision.

PUD3	PUD2	PUD1	PUD0	Pen-up decision		
				threshold value		
0	0	0	0	4		
0	0	0	1	8		
0	0	1	0	12		
0	0	1	1	16		
0	1	0	0	20		
0	1	0	1	24		
0	1	1	0	28		
0	1	1	1	32		
1	0	0	0	36		
1	0	0	1	40		
1	0	1	0	44		
1	0	1	1	48		
1	1	0	0	52		
1	1	0	1	56		
1	1	1	0	60		
1	1	1	1	64		

By setting a smaller value than the minimum detection result (A/D conversion data) on the touch panel, pen-up status can be detected. At initial reset, the PUD register is set to "1010B" (44).

MVL0–MVL3: Low-speed judgment threshold value setting register (00FFA4H•D0–D3) MVML0–MVML3: Middle-low-speed judgment threshold value setting register (00FFA4H•D4–D7) MVMH0–MVMH3: Middle-high-speed judgment threshold value setting register (00FFA5H•D0–D3) MVH0–MVH3: High-speed judgment threshold value setting register (00FFA5H•D4–D7) Sets the threshold value for judging drawing

Table 5, 17, 6, 6 Threshold value for speed judgment

speed in the normal mode.

Tuble 5.17.0.0 Threshold value for speed judgmeni					
MVH3	MVH2	MVH1	MVH0	High-speed	
MVMH3	MVMH2	MVMH1	MVMH0	Middle-high-speed	
MVML3	MVML2	MVML1	MVML0	Middle-low-speed	
MVL3	MVL2	MVL1	MVL0	Low-speed	
0	0	0	0	2	
0	0	0	1	4	
0	0	1	0	6	
0	0	1	1	8	
0	1	0	0	10	
0	1	0	1	12	
0	1	1	0	14	
0	1	1	1	16	
1	0	0	0	18	
1	0	0	1	20	
1	0	1	0	22	
1	0	1	1	24	
1	1	0	0	26	
1	1	0	1	28	
1	1	1	0	30	
1	1	1	1	32	

The setting must meet following conditions. $MVH \ge MVMH \ge MVML \ge MVL$

In the normal mode, the controller gets the drawing speed from the difference between the previous coordinate values and current coordinate values, and decides the next arithmetic mean count according to the threshold values set in these registers.

Table 5.17.6.7 shows the mean count that will be set.

Table 5.17.6.7	' Arithmetic mean	n count in normal	l mode
----------------	-------------------	-------------------	--------

Judgment	Next number of
speed	A/D conversion
~MVL	256 times
$MVL \le MVML$	128 times
$MVML \le MVMH$	64 times
MVMH ≤ MVH	32 times
MVH~	16 times

The set number of A/D conversions are performed for both the X and Y coordinates.

The settings of these registers are invalid in the constant-speed mode.

At initial reset, the registers are set as follows:

 MVH:
 1000B (18)

 MVMH:
 0110B (14)

 MVML:
 0100B (10)

 MVL:
 0010B (6)

IVL0–IVL3: Interval time setting register (00FFA6H•D0–D3)

Sets the interval time after A/D conversion.

IVL3	IVL2	IVL1	IVL0	Interval time
0	0	0	0	128×1/f
0	0	0	1	128×2/f
0	0	1	0	128×3/f
0	0	1	1	128×4/f
0	1	0	0	128×5/f
0	1	0	1	128×6/f
0	1	1	0	128×7/f
0	1	1	1	128×8/f
1	0	0	0	128×9/f
1	0	0	1	128×10/f
1	0	1	0	128×11/f
1	0	1	1	128×12/f
1	1	0	0	128×13/f
1	1	0	1	128×14/f
1	1	1	0	128×15/f
1	1	1	1	128×16/f

Table 5.17.6.8 Interval time

The selected interval is inserted after four A/D conversions are finished.

At initial reset, the IVL register is set to "0010B" (128 \times 3).

PEN: Pen-up/pen-down status (00FFA7H•D0)

Indicates pen-up status and pen-down status.

When "1" is read: Pen-down When "0" is read: Pen-up Writing: Invalid

The pen status during coordinate detection can be found by reading the PEN bit.

When the controller detects a value bigger than the threshold value for pen-up judgment set with the PUD register, the PEN bit goes "1" and when a smaller value is detected goes "0".

Writing operation is invalid because PEN is a readonly bit.

At initial reset, PEN is set to "0" (pen-up).

DX0–DX11: X coordinate data register (00FFA9H•D0–D3, 00FFA8) DY0–DY11: Y coordinate data register (00FFABH•D0–D3, 00FFAA)

The A/D conversion result is written to this register through arithmetic mean.

Data is not written if it is judged as a noise. Be sure to read all the coordinate data registers (00FFA8, 00FFA9, 00FFAA, 00FFAB) after a data update interrupt is generated. This process is required if the coordinate data at that point is unnecessary because the next data update interrupt cannot be generated if all the register data are not read.

Writing operation is invalid because they are readonly registers.

At initial reset, both the DX and DY registers are set to "0".

PTP0, PTP1: Interrupt priority register (00FF22H•D4, D5)

Sets the priority level of the touch panel controller interrupt.

Table 5.17.6.9 shows the interrupt priority level which can be set by the PTP register.

Table 5.17.6.9	Interrupt pr	iority level	settings
----------------	--------------	--------------	----------

PTP1	PTP0	Interrupt priority level
1	1	Level 3 (IRQ3)
1	0	Level 2 (IRQ2)
0	1	Level 1 (IRQ1)
0	0	Level 0 (None)

At initial reset, the PTPD register is set to "0" (level 0).

ETPPD, ETPDR: Interrupt enable register (00FF26H•D6, D5)

Enables or disables the touch panel controller interrupt generation to the CPU.

When "1" is written: Interrupt is enabled When "0" is written: Interrupt is disabled Reading: Valid

The ETPPD and ETPDR registers are the interrupt enable registers corresponding to the pen-down interrupt and conversion data update interrupt factors, respectively. When the register is set to "1", the interrupt is enabled, and when it is set to "0", the interrupt is disabled.

At initial reset, the EPD and EDLP registers are set to "0" (interrupt is disabled).

FTPPD, FTPDR: Interrupt factor flag (00F2AH•D6, D5)

Indicates the generation of touch panel controller interrupt factor.

When "1" is read: Int. factor has generated When "0" is read: Int. factor has not generated

When "1" is written: Factor flag is reset When "0" is written: Invalid

FTPPD and FTPDR are the interrupt factor flags corresponding to the pen-down interrupt and conversion data update interrupt, respectively. They are set to "1" when the corresponding factor occurs. The pen-down interrupt factor occurs when a pendown status is detected during pen-down check. The conversion data update interrupt factor occurs when the coordinate values (result of arithmetic mean) after A/D conversions are written to the coordinate data registers.

At this point, if the corresponding interrupt enable register is set to "1" and the corresponding interrupt priority register is set to a higher level than the setting of the interrupt flags (I0 and I1), an interrupt is generated to the CPU.

Regardless of the interrupt enable register and interrupt priority register settings, the interrupt factor flag is set to "1" when the interrupt generation conditions are met.

To accept the subsequent interrupt after an interrupt generation, it is necessary to reset the interrupt flag (set the interrupt flag to a lower level than the level indicated by the interrupt priority registers, or execute the RETE instruction) and to reset the interrupt factor flag. The interrupt factor flag is reset to "0" by writing "1".

At initial reset, the FPD and FDLP flags are reset to "0".

5.17.7 Programming notes

- The setting of the threshold value for drawing speed judgment in the normal mode must meet following conditions.
 MVH ≥ MVMH ≥ MVML ≥ MVL
- (2) Do not stop the clocks output from the OSC3 oscillation circuit and prescaler during coordinate detection.
- (3) Do not operate the A/D converter independently while the touch panel controller is used.
- (4) The waiting time to be set using the WAIT register must be longer than 3 cycles of the OSC1 clock. $16\times n/f > 3/fosc1$

(*f: Input clock frequency from the prescaler)

When the A/D converter reference voltage control function is used (VRC = "1"), the time set in the WAIT register also applies to the reference voltage setup time. Therefore, design the peripheral circuit taking the charge time into consideration. If the reference voltage (AVREF) cannot be set up within the time set in the WAIT register, the reference voltage should be switched on and off by software so that the setup time is secured.

(5) The capacitors connected to Ch0 and Ch1 of the touch panel controller (see Figure 5.17.2.1) affect the pen-down judgement time. They must be 1000 pF or less.

5.18 A/D Converter

5.18.1 Characteristics and configuration of A/D converter

The S1C88409 has a built-in A/D converter with the following characteristics.

- Conversion formula: Successive-approximation
 - type
- Resolution: 10 bits Input channel: Maximum 8 channels
- Conversion time: Minimum 11 µsec
- (in 2 MHz operation)
- Setting of analog conversion voltage range is possible with reference voltage terminal (AVREF)
- A/D conversion result is possible to read from 10-bit data register
- Sample & hold circuit built-in
- A/D conversion completion generates an interrupt

Figure 5.18.1.1 shows the configuration of the A/D converter.

5.18.2 Terminal configuration of A/D converter

The terminals used with the A/D converter are as follows:

AVDD, AGND, AVSS (power supply input terminal)

The AVDD, AGND and AVss terminals are power supply terminals for the A/D converter. The voltage should be input as $AVDD \le VDD$ and $AGND \ge AVss = Vss$. These power supply terminals are common with the D/A converter.

AVREF (reference voltage input terminal)

The AVREF terminal is the reference voltage terminal of the analog block. Input voltage range of the A/D conversion is decided by this input (AGND-AVREF). The voltage should be input as AVREF \leq AVDD.

This terminal is used as the reference voltage input of the D/A converter.

AD0-AD7 (analog input terminal)

The analog input terminals AD0–AD7 are shared with the I/O port terminals P30–P37. Further, the AD6 (P36) and AD7 (P37) terminals can be used as the analog output terminals DA0 and DA1 of the D/A converter. Therefore, it is necessary to set them for the A/D converter by software when using them as analog input terminals. This setting can be done for each terminal. (Refer to Section 5.18.4 for setting.)

At initial reset, all the terminals are set in the I/O port terminal.

Analog voltage value AVIN that can be input is in the range of AVSS \leq AGND \leq AVIN \leq AVREF.

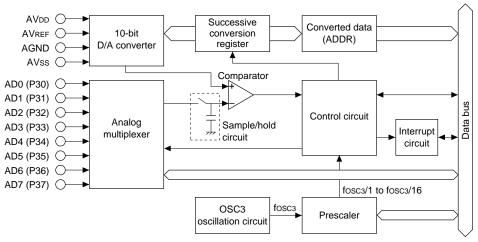


Fig. 5.18.1.1 Configuration of A/D converter

EPSON

5.18.3 Mask option

Pull-up resistor

I/O port pull-	-up resistor	
P30 (AD0)	□ With resistor	✔ Gate direct
P31 (AD1)	With resistor	✔ Gate direct
P32 (AD2)	\Box With resistor	✔ Gate direct
P33 (AD3)	With resistor	🖌 Gate direct
P34 (AD4)	With resistor	🖌 Gate direct
P35 (AD5)	With resistor	🖌 Gate direct
P36 (AD6)	With resistor	🖌 Gate direct
P37 (AD7)	With resistor	✔ Gate direct

The input terminals of the A/D converter are shared with the I/O port terminals P30–P37. Therefore, the terminal specification of the A/D converter is decided by setting the I/O port mask option. Select "Gate direct" for the port corresponding to the channel to be used to obtain the conversion precision.

5.18.4 Control of A/D converter

Setting of A/D input terminal

When using the A/D converter, it is necessary to set up the terminals used for analog input from the P30–P37 initialized as the I/O port terminals. Eight terminals can all be used as analog input terminals. However, one of the AD6 (P36) and AD7 (P37) terminals or both cannot be used as the analog input terminal of the A/D converter when the D/A converter is used, because it is used as the analog output terminal.

The PAD (PAD0–PAD7) register is used to set analog input terminals. When the PAD register bits are set to "1", the corresponding terminals function as the analog input terminals. When using the P36 terminal as an analog input terminal, write "1" to PAD6 and write "0" to PDA6 (for setting an analog output terminal of the D/A converter) to disable the analog output.

When both the PAD6 and PDA6 registers are set to "1", the P36 terminal is set for analog output, and it cannot be used with the A/D converter. It is the same for the P37 terminal. Set PAD7 to "1" and PDA7 to "0".

Table 5.18.4.1 Correspondence between A/D input terminal and PAD register

Terminal	A/D input control register	Remarks
P30 (AD0)	PAD0	
P31 (AD1)	PAD1	
P32 (AD2)	PAD2	
P33 (AD3)	PAD3	
P34 (AD4)	PAD4	
P35 (AD5)	PAD5	
P36 (AD6)	PAD6	Set PDA6 to "0"
P37 (AD7)	PAD7	Set PDA7 to "0"

The touch panel controller uses two terminals from P30 to P35 for inputting coordinate signals. These two terminals are selected by mask option and fixed as the analog signal input terminals. Thus the above software settings are unnecessary.

At initial reset, the terminal except for 2 channels of the touch panel controller are set as I/O ports and goes to high-impedance status.

Setting of input clock

As explained in Section 5.5, "Prescaler and Clock Control Circuit for Peripheral Circuits", the A/D conversion clock can be selected from 5 types shown in Table 5.18.4.2. The selection is done using the PSAD register.

Table 5.18.4.2	Input clock selection
----------------	-----------------------

Sele	ction reg	jister	Division	Output
PSAD2	PSAD1	PSAD0	ratio	control
1	×	×	fosc3/16	PRAD
0	1	1	fosc3/8	register
0	1	0	fosc ₃ /4	
0	0	1	fosc3/2	"1": ON
0	0	0	fosc3/1	"0": OFF

The prescaler outputs the selected clock to the A/D converter by writing "1" to the PRAD register.

- Note: The prescaler can output a clock to the A/D converter only when the OSC3 oscillation goes on. (Refer to Section 5.5, "Prescaler and Clock Control Circuit for Peripheral Circuits".)
 - The frequency of the input clock should be lower than the maximum value shown in Section 8.7, "A/D Converter Characteristics".
 - The input clock should be set when the A/D converter stops. Changing in the A/D converter operation may cause a malfunction.
 - To prevent malfunction, do not start A/D conversion (writing to the CHS register) when the A/D conversion clock is not being output from the prescaler, and do not turn the prescaler output clock off during A/D conversion.

AVREF control

VRO

The VRO register is used to turn the reference voltage AVREF for the A/D converter on and off. AVREF is turned on and off by an external transistor. An I/O port (P30-P37) which is not used for inputting analog signals (including two terminals used with the touch panel controller) is used to drive the transistor using the VRO register value. To set an I/O port for this function, set the I/O port in the output mode and write "1" to the data register. When "1" is written to the VRO register, the I/O port terminal goes low. When "0" is written, the terminal returns to high. If two or more I/O ports are set in this status, all the terminals are controlled with the VRO register. Therefore, P30-P37 cannot be used as generalpurpose output ports.

When using P30 to P37 as general-purpose I/O ports, the VRO and VRC registers must be set to "0".

VRC

The VRC register enables the AVREF to be controlled by the touch panel controller. The touch panel controller controls the A/D converter during its operation. By writing "1" to the VRC register, the touch panel controller also controls AVREF in the same way as the VRO register. Thus it is unnecessary to change the VRO register while the touch panel controller operates.

Input signal selection

The analog signals from the AD0 (P30)–AD7 (P37) terminals are input to the multiplexer, and the analog input channel for A/D conversion is selected by software. This selection can be done using the CHS register as shown in Table 5.18.4.3.

CHS2	CHS1	CHS0	Input channel
1	1	1	AD7
1	1	0	AD6
1	0	1	AD5
1	0	0	AD4
0	1	1	AD3
0	1	0	AD2
0	0	1	AD1
0	0	0	AD0

A/D conversion operation

An A/D conversion starts by writing data to the ADRUN register. For example, when performing A/D conversion using AD1 as the analog input, write "1" (0, 0, 1) to the CHS register (CHS2, CHS1, CHS0) and then write "1" to the ADRUN register. The A/D input channel is selected and the A/D conversion starts. However, it is necessary that the P31 terminal has been set as an analog input terminal.

The built-in sample/hold circuit starts sampling of the analog input specified from tAD after writing. When the sampling is completed, the held analog input voltage is converted into a 10-bit digital value in successive-approximation architecture.

The conversion result is loaded into the ADDR (ADDR0–ADDR9) register. ADDR0 is the LSB and ADDR9 is the MSB.

Note: If the CHS register selects an input channel which is not included in the analog input terminals set by the PAD register (the PAD register can select several terminals simultaneously), the A/D conversion does not result in a correct converted value.

Example)

Terminal setting: PAD5=1, PAD7=PAD6=PAD4-PAD0=0 (AD5 terminal is used) Selection of input channel: CHS2=1, CHS1=0, CHS0=0 (AD4 is selected)

In a setting like this, the A/D conversion result will be invalid because the contents of the settings are not matched.

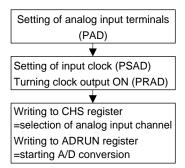


Fig. 5.18.4.1 Flowchart for starting A/D conversion

An A/D conversion is completed when the conversion result is loaded into the ADDR register. At that point, the A/D converter generates an interrupt (explained in the next section).

Figure 5.18.4.2 shows the timing chart of A/D conversion.

5.18.5 Interrupt function

The A/D converter can generate an interrupt when an A/D conversion has completed. Figure 5.18.5.1 shows the configuration of the A/D converter interrupt circuit.

The A/D converter sets the interrupt factor flag FAD to "1" when it stores the conversion. At this time, if the interrupt enable register EAD is "1" and the interrupt priority register PAD (2 bits) is set to a higher level than the setting of the interrupt flags (I0 and I1), an interrupt is generated to the CPU.

By setting the EAD register to "0", the interrupt to the CPU can also be disabled. However, the interrupt factor flag is set to "1" when an A/D conversion has completed regardless of the interrupt enable register and interrupt priority register settings.

The interrupt factor flag set in "1" is reset to "0" by writing "1".

Refer to Section 5.20, "Interrupt and Standby Mode", for details of the interrupt control registers and operations subsequent to interrupt generation. The exception processing vector address for the A/ D conversion completion interrupt has been set in 000026H.

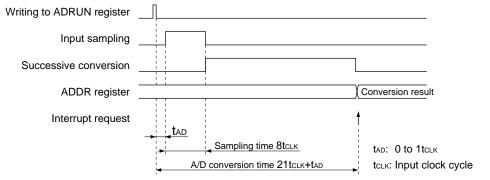


Fig. 5.18.4.2 Timing chart of A/D conversion

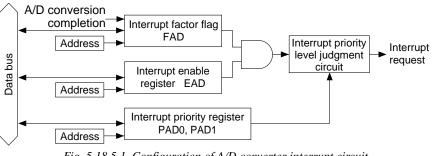


Fig. 5.18.5.1 Configuration of A/D converter interrupt circuit

5.18.6 I/O memory of A/D converter

Table 5.18.6.1 shows the A/D converter control bits.

Table 5.18.6.1(a)	A/D converter	control bits
-------------------	---------------	--------------

Address	Bit	Name	Function	1	0	Init	R/W	Comment
00FF13	D7	1	-	-	_	-	-	"0" when being read
	D6	-	-			-	-	
	D5 –		-	-	-	-	-	
	D4	-	-	-	_	-	-	
	D3	PRAD	A/D converter clock control	On	Off	0	R/W	
	D2	PSAD2	A/D converter division ratio			0	R/W	
			PSAD2 PSAD1 PSAD0 Division ratio					
	D1	PSAD1	$1 \times 1 \times 16$			0	R/W	
			0 1 1 fosc3 / 8					
	D0	PSAD0	0 1 0 fosc3 / 4				R/W	
	20		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			Ŭ	10	
00FF22	D7	PAD1	A/D converter	PAD1 PA	D0 Priority	0	R/W	
001122	D6	PAD0	interrupt priority register		PO level	0	R/W	
	D0	PTP1			Level 3	0	R/W	
	D5 D4	PTP1	Touch panel controller			0	R/W	
		PIPU	interrupt priority register		D Level 2			
	D3	-	-		Level 1	-	-	"0" when being read
	D2	-	-	0	D Level 0	-	-	
	D1	-	-			-	-	
	D0	-	-			-	-	
00FF26	D7	EAD	A/D converter			0	R/W	
			conversion completion interrupt enable register					
	D6	ETPPD	Touch panel controller			0	R/W	
			pen-down interrupt enable register					
	D5	ETPDR	Touch panel controller	Interrupt is Interrupt is		0	R/W	
			converted data update interrupt enable register	Interrupt is	Interrupt is			
D	D4	-	-	enabled	disabled	-	_	"0" when being read
	D3	-	-			-	_	_
	D2	_	_			_	_	
	D1	_	_			_	_	
	D0	-	_				_	
00FF2A	D7	FAD	A/D converter			0	R/W	
00112/1	5.		conversion completion interrupt factor flag	(R)	(R)	Ŭ	10	
	D6	FTPPD	Touch panel controller	Interrupt	Interrupt	0	R/W	
		11110	pen-down interrupt factor flag	factor has	factor has not	0	10, 11	
	D5	FTPDR				0	R/W	
	05	FIFUR	Touch panel controller	generated	generated	0	K/W	
	D4		converted data update interrupt factor flag					"0"
		-	-			-	-	"0" when being read
	D3	-	-	(W)	(W)	-	-	
	D2	-	-	Reset	Invalid	-	-	
	D1	-	-			-	-	
	D0	-	-			-	-	
00FF80	D7	ADRUN	A/D conversion start control register	Start	Invalid	0	W	"0" when being read
	D6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	D5	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	D4	VRC	AVREF control (Touch pamel controller)	Enable	Invalid	0	R/W	
	D3	VRO	AVREF swich	On	Off	0	R/W	
	D2	CHS2	Analog input channel selection			0	R/W	
			CHS2 CHS1 CHS0 Input channel					
				1	1			
			1 1 1 AD7					
	D1	CHS1	1 1 1 AD7 1 1 0 AD6			0	R/W	
	D1	CHS1				0	R/W	
	D1	CHS1	1 1 0 AD6 1 0 1 AD5 1 0 0 AD4			0	R/W	
			1 1 0 AD6 1 0 1 AD5 1 0 0 AD4 0 1 1 AD3					
	D1 D0	CHS1 CHS0	1 1 0 AD6 1 0 1 AD5 1 0 0 AD4				R/W R/W	

CHAPTER 5: PERIPHERAL CIRCUITS AND OPERATION (A/D Converter)

Address	Bit	Name	Function		1	0	Init	R/W	Comment
00FF81	D7	ADDR9	A/D conversion result D90	(MSB)				R	
	D6	ADDR8	D8				_	R	
	D5	ADDR7	D7				_	R	
	D4	ADDR6	D6					R	
	D3	ADDR5	D5				_	R	
	D2	ADDR4	D4				-	R	
	D1	ADDR3	D3				_	R	
	D0	ADDR2	D2				-	R	
00FF82	D7	-	_		_	-	-	-	"0" when being read
	D6	-	-		_	_	-	-	
	D5	-	-		-	-	-	-	
	D4	-	-		_	-	-	-	
	D3	-	-		_	-	-	-	
	D2	-	-		-	-	-	-	
	D1	ADDR1	A/D conversion result D1				_	R	
	D0	ADDR0	D0	(LSB)			-	R	
00FFE8	D7	PAD7	P37 A/D converter input control				0	R/W	
	D6	PAD6	P36 A/D converter input control				0	R/W	
	D5	PAD5	P35 A/D converter input control				0	R/W	
	D4	PAD4	34 A/D converter input control		A/D converter	I/O port	0	R/W	
	D3	PAD3	P33 A/D converter input control		input	1/O poir	0	R/W	
	D2	PAD2	P32 A/D converter input control				0	R/W	
	D1	PAD1	P31 A/D converter input control				0	R/W	
	D0	PAD0	P30 A/D converter input control				0	R/W	
00FFE9	D7	PDA7	P37 D/A converter output control		D/A converter	I/O port	0	R/W	
	D6	PDA6	P36 D/A converter output control		output	1/O poir	0	R/W	
	D5	1	-		_	_	-	-	"0" when being read
	D4	-	-		_	_	-	-	
	D3	1	-		_	-	-	-	
	D2	1	-		-	-	-	-	
	D1	-	-		-	-	-	-	
	D0	-	-		-	-	-	-	

Table 5.18.6.1(b) A/D converter control bits

PAD0–PAD7: A/D converter input control register (00FFE8H)

Sets the P30–P37 terminals as the analog input terminals for the A/D converter.

When "1" is written: A/D converter input When "0" is written: I/O port Reading: Valid

When "1" is written to PADn, the P3n terminal is set to the analog input terminal ADn. (n=0-7)When "0" is written, the terminal is used with the I/O port.

At initial reset, the PAD register is set to "0" (I/O port).

PDA6, PDA7: D/A converter output control register (00FFE9H•D6, D7)

The PDA6 and PDA7 registers set the P36 and P37 terminals to the analog output terminal of the D/A converter, respectively. Those register settings have priority over the PAD6 and PAD7 settings.

Therefore, when using the P36 terminal (P37 terminal) as the analog input for the A/D converter, fix the PDA6 (PDA7) register at "0". At initial reset, the PDA register is set to "0" (I/O port).

PSAD0–PSAD2: A/D converter division ratio selection register (00FF13H•D0–D2)

Selects the clock for the A/D converter.

Table 5.18.6.2 In	out clock selection
-------------------	---------------------

PSAD2	PSAD1	PSAD0	Division ratio
1	×	×	fosc3/16
0	1	1	fosc3/8
0	1	0	fosc ₃ /4
0	0	1	fosc3/2
0	0	0	fosc3/1

This setting controls the division ratio of the prescaler.

At initial reset, the PSAD register is set to "0" (fosc3/1).

PRAD: A/D converter clock control register (00FF13H•D3)

Controls the clock supply to the A/D converter.

When "1" is written: ON When "0" is written: OFF Reading: Invalid

By writing "1" to the PRAD register, the prescaler outputs the clock selected with the PSAD register to the A/D converter. However, it is necessary that the CPU operating clock be set to OSC3.

When "0" is written, the clock is not output to the A/D converter.

At initial reset, the PRAD register is set to "0" (OFF).

ADRUN: A/D conversion start trigger (00FF80H•D7)

Starts A/D conversion.

When "1" is written: Start A/D conversion When "0" is written: Invalid Reading: Always "0"

By writing "1" to this register, the A/D converter starts A/D conversion of the channel selected by the CHS register, and stores the conversion result to the ADDR register.

VRO: AVREF switch (00FF80H•D3)

Turns AVREF on and off.

When "1" is written: On When "0" is written: Off Reading: Valid

When "1" is written to the VRO register, AVREF turns on and when "0" is written turns off. An I/O port (P30–P37) which is not used for inputting analog signals can be used to switch the external AVREF input. Set the I/O port in the output mode and write "1" to the data register. Writing "1" to the VRO register in this status turns the I/O port terminal to low. The signal drives the external transistor to supply AVREF to the A/D converter.

At initial reset, the VRO register is set to "0" (OFF).

VRC: AVREF control register (00FF80H•D4)

Enables the AVREF to be controlled by the touch panel controller.

When "1" is written: Enabled When "0" is written: Disabled Reading: Valid

Writing "1" to the VRC register sets the touch panel controller so that it controls the AVREF without the VRO register.

At initial reset, the VRC register is set to "0" (disabled).

CHS0–CHS2: Analog input channel selection register (00FF80H•D0–D2)

Selects an analog input channel.

CHS2	CHS1	CHS0	Input channel
1	1	1	AD7
1	1	0	AD6
1	0	1	AD5
1	0	0	AD4
0	1	1	AD3
0	1	0	AD2
0	0	1	AD1
0	0	0	AD0

At initial reset, the CHS register is set to "0" (AD0).

ADDR0-ADDR9: A/D conversion result (00FF82H/low-order 2 bits, 00FF81H/high-order 8 bits)

UUFF82H/IOW-order 2 bits, UUFF81H/high-order 8 i

A/D conversion result is stored.

ADDR0 is the LSB and ADDR9 is the MSB. ADDR0 and ADDR1 are assigned in D0 bit and D1 bit of the address 00FF82H. D2–D7 bits in this address are always "0" when being read. At initial reset, data is set to "0".

PAD0, PAD1: A/D converter interrupt priority register (00FF22H•D6, D7)

Sets the priority level of the A/D conversion completion interrupt.

Table 5.18.6.4 shows the interrupt priority level which can be set by the PAD register.

PAD1	PAD0	Interrupt priority level				
1	1	Level 3 (IRQ3)				
1	0	Level 2 (IRQ2)				
0	1	Level 1 (IRQ1)				
0	0	Level 0 (None)				

At initial reset, the PAD register is set to "0" (level 0).

EAD: A/D conversion completion interrupt enable register (00FF26H•D7)

Enables or disables the A/D conversion completion interrupt generation to the CPU.

When "1" is written: Interrupt is enabled When "0" is written: Interrupt is disabled Reading: Valid

The EAD register is the interrupt enable register corresponding to the A/D conversion completion interrupt factor. When this register is set to "1", the interrupt is enabled, and when it is set to "0", the interrupt is disabled.

At initial reset, the EAD register is set to "0" (interrupt is disabled).

FAD: A/D conversion completion interrupt factor flag (00FF2AH•D7)

Indicates the generation of A/D conversion completion interrupt factor.

When "1" is read: Int. factor has generated When "0" is read: Int. factor has not generated

When "1" is written: Factor flag is reset When "0" is written: Invalid

FAD is the interrupt factor flag corresponding to the A/D conversion completion interrupt. It is set to "1" when an A/D conversion is completed. At this point, if the corresponding interrupt enable register is set to "1" and the corresponding interrupt priority register is set to a higher level than the setting of the interrupt flags (I0 and I1), an interrupt is generated to the CPU.

Regardless of the interrupt enable register and interrupt priority register settings, the interrupt factor flag is set to "1" when the interrupt generation condition is met.

To accept the subsequent interrupt after an interrupt generation, it is necessary to re-set the interrupt flags (set the interrupt flag to a lower level than the level indicated by the interrupt priority registers, or execute the RETE instruction) and to reset the interrupt factor flag. The interrupt factor flag is reset to "0" by writing "1". At initial reset, the FAD flag is reset to "0".

5.18.7 Programming notes

- The A/D converter can operate by inputting the clock from the prescaler. Therefore, it is necessary to set the division ratio of the prescaler and to turn the clock output on before starting A/D conversion. Furthermore, it is also necessary that the OSC3 oscillation circuit is operating because the prescaler can operate only when the OSC3 is set as the CPU clock. (Refer to Section 5.5, "Prescaler and Clock Control Circuit for Peripheral Circuits".)
- (2) When SLEEP mode is set during A/D conversion, correct A/D conversion result cannot be obtained because the OSC3 oscillation circuit stops. Do not set in SLEEP mode during A/D conversion.
- (3) The input clock and analog input terminals should be set when the A/D converter stops. Changing in the A/D converter operation may cause a malfunction.
- (4) The frequency of the input clock should be lower than the maximum value shown in Section 8.7, "A/D Converter Characteristics".
- (5) To prevent malfunction, do not start A/D conversion (writing to the CHS register) when the A/D conversion clock is not being output from the prescaler, and do not turn the prescaler output clock off during A/D conversion.
- (6) If the CHS register selects an input channel which is not included in the analog input terminals set by the PAD register (the PAD register can select several terminals simultaneously), the A/D conversion does not result in a correct converted value.
- (7) During A/D conversion, do not operate the P3n terminals which are not used for analog inputs of the A/D converter (for input/output of digital signal and for D/A conversion). It affects the A/D conversion precision.

5.19 D/A Converter

5.19.1 Characteristics and configuration of D/A converter

The S1C88409 has built-in two channels of D/A converter with the following characteristics.

- Conversion formula: R-2R ladder type
- Resolution:
- Output channel: 2 channels
- Conversion time: Minimum 30 µsec (load capacitance: 100 pF)

8 bits

Output voltage range: 0 V to AVREF
 (AVREF/256 steps)

Figure 5.19.1.1 shows the configuration of the D/A converter.

5.19.2 Terminal configuration of D/A converter

The terminals used with the D/A converter are as follows:

AVDD, AGND, AVss (power supply input terminal)

The AVDD, AGND and AVss terminals are power supply terminals for the A/D converter. The voltage should be input as $AVDD \leq VDD$ and $AGND \geq AVss = Vss$. These power supply terminals are common with the A/D converter.

AVREF (reference voltage input terminal)

The AVREF terminal is the reference voltage terminal of the analog block. Output voltage range of the D/A conversion is decided by this input (AGND–AVREF). The voltage should be input as AVREF≤AVDD.

This terminal is used as the reference voltage input of the A/D converter.

It is possible to turn AVREF on and off by software. Refer to Section 5.18, "A/D Converter", for details.

DA0, DA1 (analog output terminal)

The analog output terminals DA0 and DA1 are shared with the I/O port terminals P36 and P37. Further, those terminals can be used as the analog input terminals AD6 and AD7 of the A/D converter. Therefore, it is necessary to set them for the D/A converter by software when using them as an analog output terminal. This setting can be done for each terminal. (Refer to Section 5.19.4 for setting.)

At initial reset, both the terminals are set in the I/O port terminals.

5.19.3 Mask option

I/O port pull-up resistor						
P36 (DA0)	\Box With resistor	✔ Gate direct				
P37 (DA1)	□ With resistor	✔ Gate direct				

The output terminals of the D/A converter are shared with the I/O port terminals P36 and P37. Therefore, the terminal specification of the D/A converter is decided by setting the I/O port mask option. Select "Gate direct" for the port corresponding to the channel to be used to obtain the conversion precision.

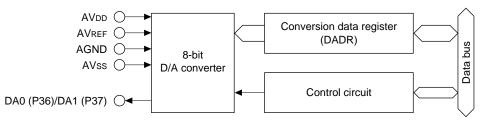


Fig. 5.19.1.1 Configuration of D/A converter

5.19.4 Control of D/A converter

Initial settings

When using the D/A converter, it is necessary to set up the terminals used for analog output from the P36 and P37 initialized as the I/O port terminals.

When using DA0 (P36) as the analog output terminal, write "1" to the PDA6 register and "0" to the PAD6 register.

When using DA1 (P37) as the analog output terminal, write "1" to the PDA7 register and "0" to the PAD7 register.

Do not set both the terminals as analog outputs simultaneously.

The analog output terminal goes to AGND level until the D/A conversion result is output.

D/A conversion operation

The DADR (DADR0–DADR7) register is used to write 8-bit data to be D/A converted.

To start D/A conversion, write "1" to the DAE register.

By this writing, data set in the DADR register is converted into analog value and the conversion result is output from the corresponding analog output terminal. The D/A converter takes a maximum 30 μ sec of D/A conversion time until it outputs the conversion result to the analog output terminal after starting D/A conversion with the DAE register. When "0" is written to the DAE register, the corresponding analog output terminal goes to AGND level.

DAE	DA0
DAE	DA1
0	AGND
1	D/A conversion output

Furthermore, when new data is written to the DADR register keeping "1" of the DAE register, the data is converted by this writing and the result is output to the analog output terminal after a maximum 30 µsec have passed after the writing.

The following shows the analog output voltage according to the data written in the DADR register (0–255).

Output voltage

= AVREF * [Value set in DADR register] / 256 (V)

Note: When the status of the P37 (P36) terminal is changed while DA0 (1) is outputting the D/A conversion result, the DA0 (1) terminal may change its output level. The D/A converter has no built-in output buffer, so use an external amplifier to drive loads. In this case, make sure that the amplifier input current is 1 μA or less.

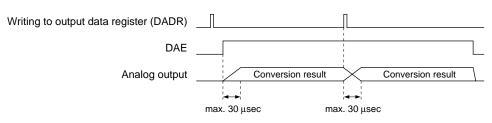


Fig. 5.19.4.1 Timing chart of D/A conversion

5.19.5 I/O memory of D/A converter

Table 5.19.5.1 shows the D/A converter control bits.

Table 5.19.5.1	D/A	converter	control bits
----------------	-----	-----------	--------------

Address	Bit	Name	Function		1	0	Init	R/W	Comment
00FF90	D7	-	_		_	-	-	-	"0" when being read
	D6	-	_		-	_	-	-	
	D5	-	-		-	-	-	-	
	D4	-	_		-	-	-	-	
	D3	-	_		_	_	-	-	
	D2	-	_		-	_	-	-	
	D1	-	-		-	_	-	-	
	D0	DAE	D/A conversion result output control		Enable	Disable	0	R/W	
00FF91	D7	DADR7	D/A converter	D7(MSB)			0	R/W	
	D6	DADR6	D/A conversion output data register	D6			0	R/W	
	D5	DADR5		D5			0	R/W	
	D4	DADR4		D4			0	R/W	
	D3	DADR3		D3			0	R/W	
	D2	DADR2		D2			0	R/W	
	D1	DADR1		D1			0	R/W	
	D0	DADR0		D0(LSB)			0	R/W	
00FFE8	D7	PAD7	P37 A/D converter input control				0	R/W	
	D6	PAD6	P36 A/D converter input control				0	R/W	
	D5	PAD5	P35 A/D converter input control				0	R/W	
	D4		P34 A/D converter input control		A/D converter	I/O port	0	R/W	
	D3		P33 A/D converter input control		input	1/O poir	0	R/W	
	D2	PAD2	P32 A/D converter input control				0	R/W	
	D1	PAD1	P31 A/D converter input control				0	R/W	
	D0		P30 A/D converter input control				0	R/W	
00FFE9	D7	PDA7	P37 D/A converter output control		D/A converter	I/O port	0	R/W	
	D6	PDA6	P36 D/A converter output control		output	1/O poir	0	R/W	
	D5	-	_		-	-	-	-	"0" when being read
	D4	-	-		-	_	-	-	
	D3	-	-		-	-	-	-	
	D2	-	_		-	-	-	-	
	D1	-	_		-	-	-	-	
	D0	-	_		-	_	-	-	

PDA6, PDA7: D/A converter output control register (00FFE9H•D6, D7)

Sets the P36 and P37 terminals as the analog output terminals for the D/A converter.

When "1" is written: D/A converter output When "0" is written: I/O port Reading: Valid

When "1" is written to the PDA6 register, the P36 terminal is set as the analog output terminal DA0 for the D/A converter.

When "1" is written to the PDA7 register, the P37 terminal is set as the analog output terminal DA1 for the D/A converter.

When "0" is written, the terminal is used with the I/O port.

Both terminals output the same signal, however, do not set them as analog output terminals at the same time.

At initial reset, the PDA register is set to "0" (I/O port).

PAD6, PAD7: A/D converter input control register (00FFE8H•D6, D7)

The PAD6 and PAD7 registers set the P36 and P37 terminals to the analog input terminal of the A/D converter, respectively. The setting of the PDA6 and PDA7 registers have priority over those registers' settings. However, fix the PAD6 (PAD7) register at "0".

At initial reset, the PAD register is set to "0" (I/O port).

DAE: D/A conversion result output enable register (00FF90H•D0)

Enables D/A conversion output.

When "1" is written: D/A conversion output is enabled When "0" is written: D/A conversion output is disabled Reading: Valid

When "1" is written to the DAE register, D/A conversion is enabled.

When "0" is written, it is disabled.

At initial reset, the DAE register is set to "0" (D/A conversion output is disabled).

DADR0–DADR7: D/A conversion output data register (00FF91H)

Data for D/A conversion is set in this register. The data written in this register is converted to the analog value and is output to the corresponding analog output terminal when the DAE register is set to "1".

The analog voltage value output will be AVREF*[setting value in DADR register]/256. When "1" is written to the DAE register after writing data to this register, a delay for a D/A conversion time (30 μ sec max.) occurs from writing of the DAE register until the conversion result is actually output.

Also when this register is changed keeping the DAE register at "1", the new data is converted by this writing and the result is output to the analog output terminal after the D/A conversion time has passed.

5.19.6 Programming note

The D/A converter should be operated only when it is necessary in order to reduce current consumption. Stop D/A conversion by writing "0" to the DAE register if unnecessary.

5.20 Interrupt and Standby Mode

5.20.1 Types of interrupts

The S1C88409 allows one line of non-maskable interrupt, and 10 systems (22 types) of hardware interrupts.

Non-maskable interrupts (NMI)

• Watchdog timer interrupt (1 type)

NMI is the interrupt that cannot be masked with software. It is accepted prior to all hardware interrupts. However, the watchdog timer can be set by software so that it does not generate NMI. Refer to Section 5.3, "Watchdog Timer", for the control of the watchdog timer.

NMI is exceptionally masked at initial reset and it is not input to the CPU in order to prevent malfunction caused by an NMI generation before setting the system configuration. The masking is released when data is written to the addresses 00FF00H and 00FF01H in the I/O memory.

Hardware interrupts

External interrupts

 K00–K07 input interrupt 	(1 type)
 K10–K13 input interrupt 	(4 types)

Internal interrupts

•	16-bit programmable timer 0 interrupt	(2 types)
---	---------------------------------------	-----------

- 16-bit programmable timer 1 interrupt (2 types)
- 8-bit programmable timer interrupt (1 type)
- Serial interface interrupt (3 types)
- Touch panel controller interrupt (2 types)
- LCD controller interrupt (1 type)
- A/D converter interrupt (1 type)
- Clock timer interrupt (5 types)

An interrupt factor flag that indicates a generation of the interrupt factor and an interrupt enable register to enable/disable the interrupt request have been provided for each interrupt. By using those, interrupt generation can be controlled by each factor.

In addition, an interrupt priority register has been provided for each system of interrupts and the priority of interrupt processing can be set to 3 levels in each system.

Figure 5.20.1.1 shows the configuration of the interrupt circuit.

Refer to the explanations of the respective peripheral circuits for details of each interrupt.

CHAPTER 5: PERIPHERAL CIRCUITS AND OPERATION (Interrupt and Standby Mode)

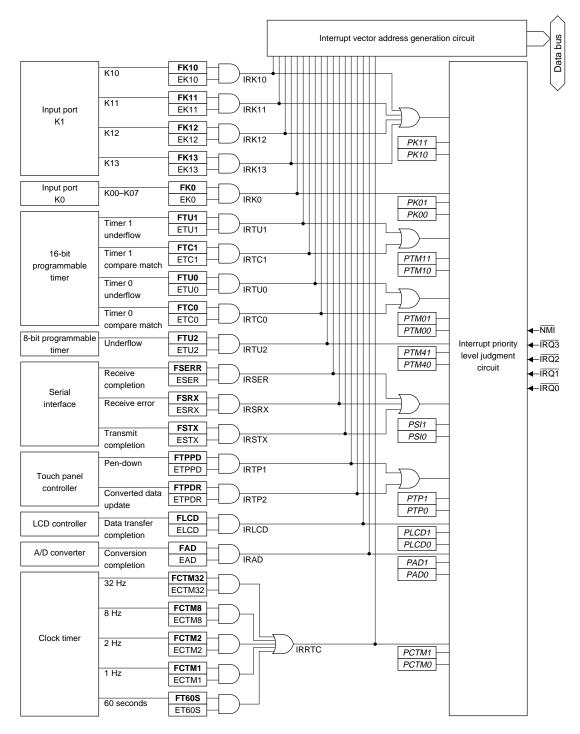


Fig. 5.20.1.1 Configuration of interrupt circuit

5.20.2 Standby mode

The S1C88409 has two standby modes, HALT mode and SLEEP mode, for saving power. The following explains each standby mode.

HALT mode

The S1C88409 enters into HALT mode by executing the HALT instruction.

In HALT mode, the peripheral circuits operate but the CPU stops operating. Thus, saving power can be realized.

HALT mode is canceled by initial reset or an optional interrupt request, and the CPU resumes program execution from the exception processing routine.

Refer to the "S1C88 Core CPU Manual" for HALT status and reactivating sequence.

SLEEP mode

The S1C88409 enters into SLEEP mode by executing the SLP instruction.

In SLEEP mode, the CPU and the oscillation circuits (OSC1 and OSC3) stop operating. Consequently, a greater power saving than HALT mode can be realized.

SLEEP status is canceled by initial reset, NMI or an input interrupt from the input port. The oscillation circuit, that has stopped by shifting to SLEEP mode, resumes oscillating when SLEEP mode is canceled. The CPU resumes program execution from the exception processing routine.

5.20.3 Interrupt generation conditions

For all interrupts (10 systems, 22 types) except for NMI, interrupt factor flags that indicate the generation of the interrupt factors are provided. They are set to "1" when the corresponding interrupt factor is generated.

In addition, interrupt enable registers corresponding to the interrupt factor flags are provided. Writing "1" to the interrupt enable register enables the interrupt to the CPU, and writing "0" disables the interrupt.

The CPU controls interrupt requests with the interrupt priority level. The priority level of each interrupt can be set with the interrupt priority registers, and the CPU accepts only the interrupts which have a level higher than the setting of the interrupt flags (I0 and I1).

Therefore, it is necessary to meet the following three conditions so that the CPU accepts the interrupt.

- (1) The interrupt factor flag has been set to "1" by generation of an interrupt factor.
- (2) The interrupt enable register corresponding to the interrupt factor has been set to "1".
- (3) The interrupt priority register corresponding to the interrupt factor has been set to a priority level higher than the interrupt flag (I0 and I1) setting.

The CPU samples interrupt requests in the first opcode fetch cycle for every instruction, and shifts to exception processing when the above mentioned conditions have been met. Refer to the "S1C88 Core CPU Manual" for the

exception processing sequence. Table 5.20.3.1 shows the interrupt factors, interrupt

enable registers and interrupt priority registers corresponding to the interrupt factors.

CHAPTER 5: PERIPHERAL CIRCUITS AND OPERATION (Interrupt and Standby Mode)

	Interrupt footor	Interrupt factor flag		Interrupt e	enable register	Interrupt priority register		
Interrupt factor		Name	Address.Dx	Name	Address.Dx	Name	Address-Dx	
Input port K1	No match between K10 input and input comparison register KCP10	FK10	00FF27H·D4	EK10	00FF23H·D4	PK10 PK11	00FF20H·D6 00FF20H·D7	
	No match between K11 input and input comparison register KCP11	FK11	00FF27H·D5	EK11	00FF23H·D5	IRII	0011201107	
	No match between K12 input and input comparison register KCP12	FK12	00FF27H·D6	EK12	00FF23H·D6			
	No match between K13 input and input comparison register KCP13	FK13	00FF27H·D7	EK13	00FF23H·D7			
Input port K0	No match between K0 input (8 bits) and input comparison register KCP0	FK0	00FF27H·D3	EK0	00FF23H·D3	PK00 PK01	00FF20H·D4 00FF20H·D5	
16-bit programmable timer	Timer 0 underflow Compare match between timer 0 and compare data register CDR0	FTU0 FTC0	00FF28H·D3 00FF28H·D4	ETU0 ETC0	00FF24H·D3 00FF24H·D4	PTM00 PTM01	00FF20H·D0 00FF20H·D1	
	Timer 1 underflow Compare match between timer 1 and compare data register CDR1	FTU1 FTC1	00FF28H·D5 00FF28H·D6	ETU1 ETC1	00FF24H·D5 00FF24H·D6	PTM10 PTM11	00FF20H·D2 00FF20H·D3	
8-bit programmable timer	Counter underflow	FTU2	00FF28H·D7	ETU2	00FF24H·D7	PTM20 PTM21	00FF21H·D6 00FF21H·D7	
Serial I/F	Receive error Receive completion Transmit completion	FSERR FSRX FSTX	00FF28H·D0 00FF28H·D1 00FF28H·D2	ESERR ESRX ESTX	00FF24H·D0 00FF24H·D1 00FF24H·D2	PSI0 PSI1	00FF21H·D4 00FF21H·D5	
Touch panel controller	Pen-down Converted data update	FTPPD FTPDR	00FF2AH·D6 00FF2AH·D5	ETPPD ETPDR	00FF26H·D6 00FF26H·D5	PTP0 PTP1	00FF22H·D4 00FF22H·D5	
LCD controller	Data transfer completion	FLCD	00FF29H·D2	ELCD	00FF25H·D2	PLCD0 PLCD1	00FF21H·D0 00FF21H·D1	
A/D converter	A/D conversion completion	FAD	00FF2AH·D7	EAD	00FF26H·D7	PAD0 PAD1	00FF22H·D6 00FF22H·D7	
Clock timer	Falling edge of 32 Hz signal Falling edge of 8 Hz signal Falling edge of 2 Hz signal Falling edge of 1 Hz signal	FCTM32 FCTM8 FCTM2 FCTM1	00FF29H·D3 00FF29H·D4 00FF29H·D5 00FF29H·D6	ECTM32 ECTM8 ECTM2 ECTM1	00FF25H·D3 00FF25H·D4 00FF25H·D5 00FF25H·D6	PCTM0 PCTM1	00FF21H·D2 00FF21H·D3	
	60S counter overflow	FT60S	00FF29H·D7	ET60S	00FF25H·D7			

Table 5 20 3 1	Interrupt	factors	nd control	roaistors
Table 5.20.3.1	interrupt	<i>faciors</i> a	na controt	registers

5.20.4 Interrupt factor flag

The interrupt factor flag is set to "1" when the corresponding interrupt factor generates. By reading the interrupt factor flag, it is possible to confirm the interrupt factor that has been generated.

Interrupt factor flag that has been set to "1" is reset to "0" by writing "1".

At initial reset, all the interrupt factor flags are reset to "0".

Note: When the RETE instruction is executed without resetting the interrupt factor flag after an interrupt has been generated, the same interrupt is generated again. Therefore, the interrupt factor flag must be reset (writing "1") in the interrupt handler routine.

5.20.5 Interrupt enable register

The interrupt enable registers corresponding to all interrupt factor flags are provided to enable/ disable the interrupt requests to the CPU. When "1" is written to the interrupt enable register, the interrupt request is enabled and when "0" is written, it is disabled. This register can also be read, thus making it possible to confirm the setting status.

At initial reset, all the interrupt enable registers are set to "0" and all the interrupts except for NMI are disabled.

5.20.6 Interrupt priority register and interrupt priority level

Each interrupt system provides the interrupt priority register shown in Table 5.20.3.1. By using the interrupt priority register, the priority of each interrupt can be changed so that the CPU can process interrupt in order of priority. Consequently, it is possible to make a multiple interrupt system that meets the demand of the application.

The priority level of each interrupt system can be optionally set to four levels (0 to 3) by the interrupt priority register. However, when two or more systems are set to the same priority level, they are processed according to the default priority level.

Table 5.20.6.1	Setting	of interrupt	priority level
----------------	---------	--------------	----------------

P*1	P*0	Interrupt priority level
1	1	Level 3 (IRQ3)
1	0	Level 2 (IRQ2)
0	1	Level 1 (IRQ1)
0	0	Level 0 (None)

At initial reset, all the interrupt priority registers are set to "0" and all interrupts are set to level 0. Furthermore, the priorities inside of each system have been previously decided and they cannot be changed.

The CPU can mask each interrupt by setting the interrupt flags (I0 and I1). The relation between the interrupt priority level of each system and interrupt flags is shown in Table 5.20.6.2. The CPU accepts only interrupts set in a higher level than the interrupt flag setting.

The priority level of NMI (watchdog timer) is set in level 4, so it is always accepted regardless of the interrupt flag setting.

Table 5.20.6.2	Interrupt mask	setting for CPU
----------------	----------------	-----------------

11	10	Acceptable interrupt
1	1	Level 4 (MII)
1	0	Level 4, Level 3 (IRQ3)
0	1	Level 4, Level 3, Level 2 (IRQ2)
0	0	Level 4, Level 3, Level 2, Level 1 (IRQ1)

After an interrupt is accepted, the interrupt flags are changed to the same level of the interrupt accepted as shown in Table 5.20.6.3 in order to mask interrupt requests with the same priority level or less. However, it is set to level 3 after an NMI is accepted.

Table 5.20.6.3 Interrupt flags after acceptance of interrupt

Accepted interrupt priority level	l1	10
Level 4 (NMI)	1	1
Level 3 (IRQ3)	1	1
Level 2 (IRQ2)	1	0
Level 1 (IRQ1)	0	1

The interrupt flags changed are returned to the previous value at return from the interrupt handler routine.

Multiple interrupts up to 3 levels can be controlled by only setting the interrupt priority registers. Multiple interrupts exceeding 3 levels can be realized by rewriting the interrupt flags and interrupt enable register in the interrupt handler routine.

Note: Be aware if the interrupt flags are rewritten (set to lower priority) prior to resetting the interrupt factor flag after an interrupt is generated, the same interrupt will be generated again.

5.20.7 Exception processing vectors

When the CPU accepts an interrupt request, it starts exception processing immediately after completing the instruction being executed. The CPU executes the following sequence as an exception processing for branching the program.

- (1) In the minimum mode, the program counter (PC) and system condition flag (SC) are saved in the stack. In the maximum mode, the code bank register (CB), PC and SC are saved.
- (2) The branch destination address is read from the exception processing vector corresponding to each exception processing (interrupt) factor and is set in the PC.

Exception processing vector is a 2-byte data to address the top of each exception (interrupt) handler routine. The vector addresses correspond to the exception processing factors as shown in Table 5.20.7.1.

Note: An exception processing vector is fixed at 2 bytes, so it cannot specify a branch destination bank address. Therefore, to branch from two or more banks to a common exception handler routine, the top portion of the exception handler routine must be described within the common area (000000H–007FFFH).

Vector address	Symbol	Exception p	Priority	
000000H	RESET	Reset		High
000002H	ZDIV	Zero division	Ť	
000004H	NMI	NMI (Watchdog timer)		
000006н	IRK10	Input port K1	K10 input interrupt	
000008H	IRK11		K11 input interrup	
00000AH	IRK12		K12 input interrup	
00000CH	IRK13		K13 input interrup	
00000EH	IRK0	Input port K0	K00–K07 input interrup	
000010H	IRTU0	16-bit programmable timer 0	Underflow interrupt	
000012H	IRTC0		Compare match interrupt	
000014H	IRTU1	16-bit programmable timer 1		
000016H	IRTC1		Compare match interrupt	
000018H	IRTU2	8-bit programmable timer	Underflow interrupt	
00001AH	IRSER	Serial interface	Receive error interrupt	
00001CH	IRSRX		Receive completion interrupt	
00001EH	IRSTX		Receive error interrupt	
000020H	IRTP1	Touch panel controller	Pen-down interrupt	
000022H	IRTP2		Converted data update interrupt	
000024H	IRLCD	LCD controller	Data transfer completion interrupt	
000026H	IRAD	A/D converter	A/D conversion completion interrupt	\downarrow
000028H	IRRTC	Clock timer	32Hz/8Hz/2Hz/1Hz/60S interrupt	Low
000032H	-	System reserved (cannot be used)		No
000034H				Priority
↓	-	Software interrupt		
0000FEH				rating

Table 5.20.7.1 Vector address and exception processing vector

5.20.8 I/O memory of interrupt

Table 5.20.8.1 shows the interrupt control bits.

Table 5.20.8.1(a) Interrupt control bits

Address	Bit	Name	Function	1		0	Init	R/W	Comment
00FF20	D7	PK11	K10–K13	PK11	PK10	0	0	R/W	Comment
001120	D6	PK10	interrupt priority register	PK01	PK00		0	R/W	
	D0	PK01	K00–K07	PTM11	PTM1		0	R/W	
	D3	PK00	interrupt priority register	PTM01	PTM0		0	R/W	
	D4 D3	PTM11	16-bit programmable timer 1	1	1	Level 3	0	R/W	
	D3	PTM10	interrupt priority register	1	0	Level 2	0	R/W	
	D2	PTM01	16-bit programmable timer 0	0	1	Level 1	0	R/W	
	D0	PTM01	interrupt priority register	0	0	Level 1 Level 0	0	R/W	
00FF21	D0	PTM00 PTM21	8-bit programmable timer	0 PTM21	PTM2		0	R/W	
001121	D6	PTM20	interrupt priority register	PSI1	PSI0	5	0	R/W	
	D0	PSI1	Serial interface	PCTM1		0 Priority	0	R/W	
	D3	PSI0	interrupt priority register	PLCD1	PLCD		0	R/W	
	D4 D3	PCTM1	Clock timer	1	1	Level 3	0	R/W	
	D3	PCTM0		1	0		0	R/W	
	D2 D1	PLCD1	interrupt priority register LCD controller	0	1	Level 2 Level 1	0	R/W	
	D1 D0	PLCD1		0			$\frac{0}{0}$		
005500			interrupt priority register	-	0	Level 0		R/W	
00FF22	D7	PAD1	A/D converter	PAD1	PAD0	2	0	R/W	
	D6	PAD0	interrupt priority register	PTP1	PTP0	level	0	R/W	
	D5	PTP1	Touch panel controller	1	1	Level 3	0	R/W	
	D4	PTP0	interrupt priority register	1	0	Level 2	0	R/W	"O" 1 1 · 1
	D3	-	_	0	1	Level 1	-	-	"0" when being read
	D2	-	-	0	0	Level 0	-	-	
	D1	-	-				-	-	
005500	D0	-	-				-	-	
00FF23	D7	EK13	K13 interrupt enable register				0	R/W	
	D6	EK12	K12 interrupt enable register				0	R/W	
	D5	EK11	K11 interrupt enable register				0	R/W	
	D4	EK10	K10 interrupt enable register	Interrupt		nterrupt is	0	R/W	
	D3	EK0	K00–K07 interrupt enable register	enable	d	disabled	0	R/W	
	D2	-	-				-	-	"0" when being read
	D1	-	-				-	-	-
005504	D0	-	-				-	-	
00FF24	D7	ETU2	8-bit programmable timer				0	R/W	
	D 0	FTOA	underflow interrupt enable register					D AV	
	D6	ETC1	16-bit programmable timer 1				0	R/W	
	D 5	CT14	compare match interrupt enable register					DAV	
	D5	ETU1	16-bit programmable timer 1				0	R/W	
	D 4	FTOO	underflow interrupt enable register				0	D AV	
	D4	ETC0	16-bit programmable timer 0	T			0	R/W	
	D 0	ETUO	compare match interrupt enable register	Interrupt		nterrupt is		DAV	
	D3	ETU0	16-bit programmable timer 0	enable	d	disabled	0	R/W	
	DO	FOTY	underflow interrupt enable register					D AV	
	D2	ESTX	Serial interface				0	R/W	
		FODY	transmit completion interrupt enable register					D /IV	
	D1	ESRX	Serial interface				0	R/W	
			receive completion interrupt enable register					D /IV	
	D0	ESERR	Serial interface				0	R/W	
005505	D7	ETEOR	receive error interrupt enable register					D /117	
00FF25	D7	ET60S	Clock timer 60 S interrupt enable register				0	R/W	
	D6	ECTM1	Clock timer 1 Hz interrupt enable register				0	R/W	
	D5	ECTM2	Clock timer 2 Hz interrupt enable register	Interior			0	R/W	
	D4	ECTM8	Clock timer 8 Hz interrupt enable register	Interrupt		nterrupt is	0	R/W	
	D3	ECTM32		enable	a	disabled	0	R/W	
	D2	ELCD	LCD controller interrupt enable register				0	R/W	"0"
	D1	-	-				-	-	"0" when being read
L	D0	-	-				-	-	l

CHAPTER 5: PERIPHERAL CIRCUITS AND OPERATION (Interrupt and Standby Mode)

				1	,		-	-
Address	Bit	Name	Function	1	0	Init	R/W	Comment
00FF26	D7	EAD	A/D converter			0	R/W	
			conversion completion interrupt enable register			-		
-	DC	ETPPD		-		0	DAV	
	D6	EIPPD	Touch panel controller			0	R/W	
			pen-down interrupt enable register	_				
	D5	ETPDR	Touch panel controller	Tuture	T	0	R/W	
			converted data update interrupt enable register	Interrupt is	Interrupt is			
	D4	_	_	enabled	disabled	-	-	"0" when being read
				-				o when being read
	D3	-	-	_		-	-	
	D2	-	-			-	-	
	D1	-	_			_	-	
	D0	-	_			-	_	1
00FF27	D7	FK13	K13 interrupt factor flag	(R)	(R)	0	R/(W)	
001127								
	D6	FK12	K12 interrupt factor flag	Interrupt	Interrupt	0	R/(W)	
	D5	FK11	K11 interrupt factor flag	factor has	factor has not	0	R/(W)	
	D4	FK10	K10 interrupt factor flag	generated	generated	0	R/(W)	
	D3	FK0	K00–K07 interrupt factor flag			0	R/(W)	
1	D2	_		(W)	(W)	-	_	"0" when being read
-								0 when being read
	D1	-	-	Reset	Invalid	-	-	
	D0	-	-			-	-	
00FF28	D7	FTU2	8-bit programmable timer			0	R/(W)	
			underflow interrupt factor flag				l ` ´	
-	D6	FTC1				0	D/(11)	
	D6	FICT	16-bit programmable timer 1	(R)	(R)	0	R/(W)	
			compare match interrupt factor flag	Interrupt	Interrupt			
	D5	FTU1	16-bit programmable timer 1	factor has	factor has not	0	R/(W)	
			underflow interrupt factor flag	generated	generated			
	D4	FTC0	16-bit programmable timer 0		0	0	R/(W)	
	04	1100				0	K(W)	
			compare match interrupt factor flag	+				
	D3	FTU0	16-bit programmable timer 0			0	R/(W)	
			underflow interrupt factor flag					
	D2	FSTX	Serial interface	-		0	R/(W)	
					(W)	Ŭ		
	-		transmit completion interrupt factor flag	(W)	, í			
	D1	FSRX	Serial interface	Reset	Invalid	0	R/(W)	
			receive completion interrupt factor flag					
	D0	FSERR	Serial interface			0	R/(W)	
			receive error interrupt factor flag				l ` ´	
00FF29	D7	FT60S		(D)	(D)	0		
006629			Clock timer 60 S interrupt factor flag	(R)	(R)		R/(W)	
	D6	FCTM1	Clock timer 1 Hz interrupt factor flag	Interrupt	Interrupt	0	R/(W)	
	D5	FCTM2	Clock timer 2 Hz interrupt factor flag	factor has	factor has not	0	R/(W)	
	D4	FCTM8	Clock timer 8 Hz interrupt factor flag	generated	generated	0	R/(W)	
	D3	FCTM32	Clock timer 32 Hz interrupt factor flag	+		0	R/(W)	
	D2							
		FLCD	LCD controller interrupt factor flag	(W)	(W)	0	R/(W)	
	D1	_	-	Reset	Invalid	-	-	"0" when being read
	D0	-	_			_	-	
00FF2A	D7	FAD	A/D converter			0	R/W	
			conversion completion interrupt factor flag	(R)	(R)			
ļ	D 2	FTDDD		-		6	D 77-	
	D6	FTPPD	Touch panel controller	Interrupt	Interrupt	0	R/W	
			pen-down interrupt factor flag	factor has	factor has not			
	D5	FTPDR	Touch panel controller	generated	generated	0	R/W	
			converted data update interrupt factor flag	0	Ũ			
	D 4			+				"O" 1 1 1 1
	D4	-	-	-		-	-	"0" when being read
	D3	-	-	(W)	(W)	-	-	
	D2	-	-			-	-	
	D1	_	_	Reset	Invalid	_	_	1
ŀ	D0	_		1			_	1
00FF53				XX7	***	-		. 1
UNEE53	D7	WRWD	EWD, WDCL write enable	Write enable	Write disable	0	R/W	*1
001135		EWD	Watchdog timer NMI enable	NMI enable	NMI disable	1	R/W	*1
001100	D6			fosc3/16	fosci/16	0	R/W	*1
001100	D6 D5		Watchdog timer input clock selection			~	1	
001133	D5	WDCL	Watchdog timer input clock selection	-				"0" when being road
	D5 D4	WDCL	-	-	_	-	-	"0" when being read
	D5 D4 D3	WDCL - -	Watchdog timer input clock selection	-	-		-	"0" when being read
	D5 D4	WDCL	-	-			-	"0" when being read
	D5 D4 D3	WDCL - -	-		-	-	-	"0" when being read
	D5 D4 D3 D2	WDCL - - -			-	-	-	"0" when being read

Table 5.20.8.1(b)) Interrupt	t control bits
-------------------	-------------	----------------

*1 Writing to EWD or WDCL is valid after "1" is written to WRWD. WRWD is automatically returns to "0" after writing to EWD or WDCL.

CHAPTER 5: PERIPHERAL CIRCUITS AND OPERATION (Interrupt and Standby Mode)

							- A.	0
Address	Bit	Name	Function	1	0		R/W	Comment
00FFC0	D7	SIK07	K07 interrupt selection register			0	R/W	
	D6	SIK06	K06 interrupt selection register			0	R/W	
	D5	SIK05	K05 interrupt selection register			0	R/W	
	D4	SIK04	K04 interrupt selection register	Interrupt	Interrupt	0	R/W	
	D3	SIK03	K03 interrupt selection register	is enabled	is disabled	0	R/W	
	D2	SIK02	K02 interrupt selection register			0	R/W	
	D1	SIK01	K01 interrupt selection register			0	R/W	
	D0	SIK00	K00 interrupt selection register			0	R/W	
00FFC1	D7	KCP07	K07 input comparison register			1	R/W	
	D6	KCP06	K06 input comparison register			1	R/W	
	D5	KCP05	K05 input comparison register	E-III	Distant	1	R/W	
	D4	KCP04	K04 input comparison register	Falling edge	Rising edge	1	R/W	
	D3	KCP03	K03 input comparison register	generates	generates	1	R/W	
	D2	KCP02	K02 input comparison register	interrupt	interrupt	1	R/W	
	D1	KCP01	K01 input comparison register			1	R/W	
	D0	KCP00	K00 input comparison register			1	R/W	
00FFC2	D7	-	_	-	-	-	-	"0" when being read
	D6	-	_	-	-	-	-	
	D5	-	_	-	-	-	-	
	D4	-	_	-	-	-	-	
	D3	KCP13	K13 input comparison register	Falling edge	Rising edge	1	R/W	
	D2	KCP12	K12 input comparison register	0 0	0 0	1	R/W	
	D1	KCP11	K11 input comparison register	generates	generates	1	R/W	
	D0	KCP10	K10 input comparison register	interrupt	interrupt	1	R/W	

Table 5.20.8.1(c) Interrupt control bits

Refer to the explanations on the respective peripheral circuits for the setting contents and control for each bit.

5.20.9 Programming notes

- (1) When the RETE instruction is executed without resetting the interrupt factor flag after an interrupt has been generated, the same interrupt is generated again. Therefore, the interrupt factor flag must be reset (writing "1") in the interrupt handler routine.
- (2) Be aware if the interrupt flags (I0, I1) are rewritten (set to lower priority) prior to resetting the interrupt factor flag after an interrupt is generated, the same interrupt will be generated again.
- (3) An exception processing vector is fixed at 2 bytes, so it cannot specify a branch destination bank address. Therefore, to branch from two or more banks to a common exception handler routine, the top portion of the exception handler routine must be described within the common area (000000H–007FFFH).

CHAPTER 6 SUMMARY OF NOTES

6.1 Notes for Low Current Consumption

The S1C88409 can turn circuits, which consume a large amount of power, ON or OFF by the control registers.

These control registers lower the current consumption through programs that operate the circuits at the minimum levels. Table 6.1.1 shows the circuits and the control registers (instructions). Refer to Chapter 8, "ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS" for the current consumption.

Circuit	Control register/instruction	Status at initial reset
CPU	HALT and SLP instructions	Operating
Oscillation circuit	CLKCHG, OSCC	OSC1 clock (CLKCHG="0")
		OSC3 oscillation OFF (OSCC="0")
Operating voltage VD1	VD1C	2.4 V (VD1C="00B")
SVD circuit	SVDON	OFF status (SVDON="0")
A/D converter	ADRUN	OFF status (ADRUN="0")
D/A converter	DAE	OFF status (DAE="0")
Touch panel controller	RST	OFF status (RST="0")

Table 6.1.1 Circuits and control registers

6.2 Summary of Notes by Function

Here, the cautionary notes are summed up by function category. Keep these notes well in mind when programming.

System controller and bus control

After initial reset, all the interrupts including NMI are masked until the appropriate values are written to the I/O memory addresses "00FF00H" and "00FF01H" to prevent malfunctions that may occur before setting the system configuration. Therefore, write data to the addresses in the initial routine even though the initial settings are used. Furthermore, set the stack pointer SP prior to writing so that interrupt processing will operate normally.

Watchdog timer

- When the watchdog timer NMI is authorized, it is necessary to reset the counter by software before an overflow is generated.
- (2) At initial reset, the watchdog timer starts counting by inputting the fosc1/16 clock and is set to generate NMI. When the watchdog timer is not used, write "0" to the EWD register before the first overflow is generated.
- (3) The count operation is continued even when the EWD register is set to "0" if the clock is input. Therefore, when NMI is invalidated temporarily, reset the watchdog timer before changing back the EWD register to "1".

(4) The oscillation clock becomes unstable immediately after SLEEP is canceled. Therefore, reset the watchdog timer before shifting to SLEEP status and after SLEEP status is canceled so that an unnecessary NMI will not be generated.

Oscillation circuit

- The VD1 level must be switched while the OSC3 oscillation circuit is off (before turning on and after turning off). Switching during operation may cause malfunction.
 Furthermore, the VD1 voltage required at least 5 msec of voltage stabilizing time after switching. Do not turn the OSC3 oscillation circuit on during this period.
- (2) VD1 cannot be switched directly to a level that is two or three levels different from the current level. The middle level must be set between the switching.

To switch from 1,6 (3.2) V to 3.2 (1.6) V: 1.6 V \rightarrow 2.4 V \rightarrow 3.2 V 1.6 V \leftarrow 2.4 V \leftarrow 3.2 V To switch from 1.6 (4.2) V to 4.2 (1.6) V: 1.6 V \rightarrow 2.4 V \rightarrow 3.2 V \rightarrow 4.2 V 1.6 V \leftarrow 2.4 V \leftarrow 3.2 V \leftarrow 4.2 V

```
To switch from 2.4 (4.2) V to 4.2 (2.4) V:
2.4 V \rightarrow 3.2 V \rightarrow 4.2 V
2.4 V \leftarrow 3.2 V \leftarrow 4.2 V
```

A 5 msec interval is required for each switching steps.

(3) To generate VD1 with specified voltage, the supply voltage must be higher than the specified voltage.

To prevent malfunction, make sure that the supply voltage is not lowered under the VD1 value to be set using the SVD circuit before switching VD1. Do not switch VD1 to a voltage higher than the supply voltage if the supply voltage drops.

- (4) The OSC3 oscillation circuit takes a maximum 20 msec for stabilizing oscillation after turning the OSC3 oscillation circuit on. Therefore, take an enough interval after the OSC3 oscillation goes on before starting control of the peripheral circuit, such as the programmable timer, serial interface and A/D converter, that uses the OSC3 oscillation circuit as the clock source. (The oscillation start time varies depending on the oscillator and external component to be used. Refer to Chapter 8, "ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS", in which an example of oscillation start time is indicated.)
- (5) Use a separate instruction for switching the clock from OSC3 to OSC1 and turning the OSC3 oscillation off. Handling with one instruction may cause malfunction of the CPU.
- (6) To prevent malfunction, before stopping the OSC3 oscillation, stop the operation of the peripheral circuits that use the OSC3 oscillation circuit as the clock source, such as programmable timer, serial interface and A/D converter.
- (7) Do not turn the OSC3 oscillation circuit on to reduce current consumption when the OSC3 clock is not necessary.

Prescaler

When using an output clock from the OSC3 prescaler, it is necessary to turn the OSC3 oscillation circuit on. Furthermore, the OSC3 oscillation circuit takes a maximum 20 msec for stabilizing oscillation after turning the OSC3 oscillation circuit on. Therefore, wait a long enough interval after the OSC3 oscillation goes on before turning the clock output of the OSC3 prescaler on. (The oscillation start time varies depending on the oscillator and external components to be used. Refer to Chapter 8, "ELECTRICAL CHARACTER-ISTICS", in which an example of oscillation start time is indicated.)

Input port (K port) I/O port (P port)

When the input terminal is changed from a low level to a high level by the built-in pull-up resistor, the rise of the waveform is delayed on account of the time constant of the pull-up resistor and load capacitance of the terminal. Hence, when reading the input port, it is necessary to wait an appropriate amount of time. Particular care must be taken of the key scan for the key matrix configuration. Make this waiting time the amount of time or more calculated by the following expression.

 $\begin{array}{ll} \mbox{Waiting time} = \mbox{Rin} \times (\mbox{Cin} + \mbox{Cl}) \times 1.6 \ [sec] \\ \mbox{Rin}: \ \mbox{Pull-up resistance Max. value} \\ \mbox{Cin}: \ \mbox{Terminal capacitance Max. value} \\ \mbox{CL}: \ \ \mbox{Load capacitance on the board} \end{array}$

Clock output

- (1) The FOUT3 clock and TOUT0 clock cannot be output simultaneously, because they use the same port, similar to the FOUT1 clock and TOUT1 clock.
- (2) Be aware that the output is fixed at low (Vss) level when the data register of the output port used for the clock output is set to "0".
- (3) A hazard may occur on the output signal when the clock output control register is changed.
- (4) Since the output clock becomes unstable when SLEEP mode is canceled, stop the output before shifting to SLEEP mode.

LCD controller

- (1) Do not write "0" to the LCDEN register while the LCD panel is ON. The LCD panel may be damaged.
- (2) Only the 4-bit continuous data refresh mode is available in the gray-scale mode. Do not use 8bit data transfer or another transfer mode.
- (3) The data transfer uses the OSC3 clock. Therefore, turn the OSC3 oscillation on before writing "1" to the LCDEN register. Furthermore, wait 20 msec or more after turning the OSC3 oscillation on for stabilizing oscillation. In the one-shot transfer mode or hardware auto-transfer mode, do not turn the OSC3 oscillation off before finishing data transfer.

When the segment driver is in self-refresh status, the OSC3 oscillation can be stopped to reduce current consumption.

(4) When setting the CPU in SLEEP status, be sure to turn the LCD panel power off and stop operation of the LCD controller.

Clock timer

(1) The clock timer actually entqzs into RUN or STOP status at the falling edge of the 256 Hz signal after writing to the TMRUN register. Consequently, when "0" is written to TMRUN, the timer stops after counting once more (+1). TMRUN is read as "1" until the timer actually stops.

Figure 6.2.1 shows the timing chart at the RUN/STOP control.

256 Hz			
TMRUN (RD)			
TMRUN (WR)			
TMDX	57H	<u>(58H)(59H)(5AH)(5BH)</u>	5CH

Fig. 6.2.1 Timing chart at RUN/STOP control

(2) The 60-second counter is preset only when data is written to the TMMD register. The register does not maintain the preset data and returns to 0-second when the counter overflows. To prevent the counter from abnormal operation, do not preset data without a range of 0 to 59 (BCD).

16-bit programmable timer

(1) The 16-bit programmable timer actually enters into RUN or STOP status at the falling edge of the input clock after writing to the PTRUN0(1) register. Consequently, when "0" is written to PTRUN0(1), the timer stops after counting once more (+1). PTRUN0(1) is read as "1" until the timer actually stops.

Figure 6.2.2 shows the timing chart at the RUN/STOP control.

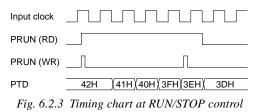
Input clock			
PTRUN0/PTRUN1(RD)			
PTRUN0/PTRUN1(WR)		Π	
PTM0/PTM1	42H	(41H)(40H)(3FH)(3EH)	3DH
Fig. 6.2.2 Timi	ing char	rt at RUN/STOP co	ntrol

- (2) When the SLP instruction is executed while the 16-bit programmable timer is running (PTRUN0(1) = "1"), the timer stops counting during SLEEP status. When SLEEP status is canceled, the timer starts counting. However, the operation becomes unstable immediately after SLEEP status is canceled. Therefore, when shifting to SLEEP status, stop the 16-bit programmable timer (PTRUN0(1) = "0") prior to executing the SLP instruction. Same as above, the TOUT signal output should be disabled (PTOUT0(1) = "0") so that an unstable clock is not output to the clock output port terminal.
- (3) In the 16-bit mode, reading PTM0 does not latch the timer 1 counter data in PTM1. To avoid generating a borrow from timer 0 to timer 1, read the counter data after stopping the timer by writing "0" to PTRUN0.

8-bit programmable timer

 The 8-bit programmable timer actually enters into RUN or STOP status at the falling edge of the input clock after writing to the PRUN register. Consequently, when "0" is written to PRUN, the timer stops after counting once more (+1). PRUN is read as "1" until the timer actually stops.

Figure 6.2.3 shows the timing chart of the RUN/STOP control.



- (2) When the SLP instruction is executed while the 8-bit programmable timer is running (PRUN = "1"), the timer stops counting during SLEEP status. When SLEEP status is canceled, the timer starts counting. However, the operation becomes unstable immediately after SLEEP status is canceled. Therefore, when shifting to SLEEP status, stop the 8-bit programmable timer (PRUN = "0") prior to executing the SLP instruction.
- (3) The prescaler, which supplies the clock to the 8-bit programmable timer, can operate only when the OSC3 oscillation has been set to ON. Be aware that the 8-bit programmable timer does not operate when the OSC3 oscillation circuit has been turned off.

Serial interface

- Setting of the serial interface mode must be done in the transmission/receiving disabling status (TXEN = RXEN = "0").
- (2) Do not perform double trigger (writing "1") to TXTRG (RXTRG) during transmission (receiving). Furthermore, do not execute the SLP instruction. (When executing the SLP instruction, set TXEN and RXEN to "0".)
- (3) Transmission and receiving cannot be done simultaneously in the clock synchronous mode because the clock line (SCLK) is shared with transmit and receive operation. Therefore, do not write "1" to RXTRG (TXTRG) when TXTRG (RXTRG) is "1".
- (4) When a parity error or a framing error occurs, both the receive error interrupt factor flag FSERR and the receive completion interrupt factor flag FSRX are simultaneously set to "1". However, since the receive error interrupt has priority over the receive completion interrupt, the receive error interrupt process is executed first. Therefore, it is necessary to reset the FSRX flag in the receive error handling routine. When a receive error interrupt occurs due to an overrun, receive completion interrupt does not occur.

Sound generator

- (1) Since the BZ signal is generated asynchronously from the register BZON, when the signal is turned ON or OFF by the register setting, a hazard of a 1/2 cycle or less is generated.
- (2) The SLP instruction has executed when the BZ signal is in the enable status (BZON = "1" or BZSHT = "1"), an unstable clock is output from the R42 output port terminal at the time of return from the SLEEP status. Consequently, when shifting to the SLEEP status, you should set the BZ signal to the disable status (BZON = BZSHT = "0") prior to executing the SLP instruction.
- (3) The one-shot output is only valid when the normal buzzer output is OFF (BZON = "0") status. The trigger is invalid during ON (BZON = "1") status.

SVD circuit

- (1) To obtain a stable detection result, the SVD circuit must be ON for at least 100 µsec. So, to obtain the SVD detection result, follow the programming sequence below.
 - 1. Set SVDON to "1"
 - 2. Maintain for 100 µsec minimum
 - 3. Set SVDON to "0"
 - 4. Read SVDDT
- (2) The SVD operation increases current consumption, so turn the SVD circuit off when voltage detection is unnecessary or executing the SLP instruction.

Touch panel controller

- (1) The setting of the threshold value for drawing speed judgment in the normal mode must meet following conditions.
 MVH ≥ MVMH ≥ MVML ≥ MVL
- (2) Do not stop the clocks output from the OSC3 oscillation circuit and prescaler during coordinate detection.
- (3) Do not operate the A/D converter independently while the touch panel controller is used.
- (4) The waiting time to be set using the WAIT register must be longer than 3 cycles of the OSC1 clock. $16 \times n/f > 3/fosc1$

(*f: Input clock frequency from the prescaler)

When the A/D converter reference voltage control function is used (VRC = "1"), the time set in the WAIT register also applies to the reference voltage setup time. Therefore, design the peripheral circuit taking the charge time into consideration. If the reference voltage (AVREF) cannot be set up within the time set in the WAIT register, the reference voltage should be switched on and off by software so that the setup time is secured.

(5) The capacitors connected to Ch0 and Ch1 of the touch panel controller (see Figure 5.17.2.1) affect the pen-down judgement time. They must be 1000 pF or less.

A/D converter

- The A/D converter can operate by inputting the clock from the prescaler. Therefore, it is necessary to set the division ratio of the prescaler and to turn the clock output on before starting A/D conversion. Furthermore, it is also necessary that the OSC3 oscillation circuit is operating because the prescaler can operate only when the OSC3 is set as the CPU clock. (Refer to Section 5.5, "Prescaler and Clock Control Circuit for Peripheral Circuits".)
- (2) When SLEEP mode is set during A/D conversion, correct A/D conversion result cannot be obtained because the OSC3 oscillation circuit stops. Do not set in SLEEP mode during A/D conversion.
- (3) The input clock and analog input terminals should be set when the A/D converter stops. Changing in the A/D converter operation may cause a malfunction.
- (4) The frequency of the input clock should be lower than the maximum value shown in Section 8.7, "A/D Converter Characteristics".
- (5) To prevent malfunction, do not start A/D conversion (writing to the CHS register) when the A/D conversion clock is not being output from the prescaler, and do not turn the prescaler output clock off during A/D conversion.
- (6) If the CHS register selects an input channel which is not included in the analog input terminals set by the PAD register (the PAD register can select several terminals simultaneously), the A/D conversion does not result in a correct converted value.
- (7) During A/D conversion, do not operate the P3n terminals which are not used for analog inputs of the A/D converter (for input/output of digital signal and for D/A conversion). It affects the A/D conversion precision.

D/A converter

The D/A converter should be operated only when it is necessary in order to reduce current consumption. Stop D/A conversion by writing "0" to the DAE register if unnecessary.

Interrupt

- (1) When the RETE instruction is executed without resetting the interrupt factor flag after an interrupt has been generated, the same interrupt is generated again. Therefore, the interrupt factor flag must be reset (writing "1") in the interrupt handler routine.
- (2) Be aware if the interrupt flags (I0, I1) are rewritten (set to lower priority) prior to resetting the interrupt factor flag after an interrupt is generated, the same interrupt will be generated again.
- (3) An exception processing vector is fixed at 2 bytes, so it cannot specify a branch destination bank address. Therefore, to branch from two or more banks to a common exception handler routine, the top portion of the exception handler routine must be described within the common area (000000H–007FFFH).

6.3 Precautions on Mounting

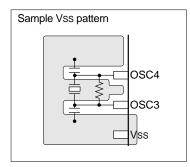
<Oscillation Circuit>

• Oscillation characteristics change depending on conditions (board pattern, components used, etc.).

In particular, when a ceramic oscillator or crystal oscillator is used, use the oscillator manufacturer's recommended values for constants such as capacitance and resistance.

- Disturbances of the oscillation clock due to noise may cause a malfunction. Consider the following points to prevent this:
 - Components which are connected to the OSC1, OSC2, OSC3, OSC4 terminals, such as oscillators, resistors and capacitors, should be connected in the shortest line.
 - (2) As shown in the right hand figure, make a Vss pattern as large as possible at circumscription of the OSC1, OSC2, OSC3, OSC4 terminals and the components connected to these terminals.

Furthermore, do not use this Vss pattern for any purpose other than the oscillation system.



- (3) When supplying an external clock to the OSC1 (OSC3) terminal, the clock source should be connected to the OSC1 (OSC3) terminal in the shortest line.
 Furthermore, do not connect anything else to the OSC2 (OSC4) terminal.
- In order to prevent unstable operation of the oscillation circuit due to current leak between OSC3 and VDD, please keep enough distance between OSC3 and VDD or other signals on the board pattern.

<Reset Circuit>

• The power-on reset signal which is input to the RESET terminal changes depending on conditions (power rise time, components used, board pattern, etc.).

Decide the time constant of the capacitor and resistor after enough tests have been completed with the application product.

When the built-in pull-up resistor is added to the $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ terminal by mask option, take into consideration dispersion of the resistance for setting the constant.

In order to prevent any occurrences of unnecessary resetting caused by noise during operating, components such as capacitors and resistors should be connected to the RESET terminal in the shortest line.

<Power Supply Circuit>

- Sudden power supply variation due to noise may cause malfunction. Consider the following points to prevent this:
- (1) The power supply should be connected to the VDD, VSS, AVDD, AVSS and AGND, AVREF terminals with patterns as short and large as possible.

In particular, the power supply for AVDD, AVSS, AGND and AVREF affects A/D conversion and D/A conversion accuracy.

(2) When connecting between the VDD and VSS terminals with a bypass capacitor, the terminals should be connected as short as possible.



<A/D Converter, D/A Converter>

- When the A/D converter and D/A converter are not used, the power supply terminals for the analog system should be connected as shown below.
 - $\begin{array}{rcl} AV \text{dd} & \rightarrow & V \text{dd} \\ AV \text{ss} & \rightarrow & V \text{ss} \\ AV \text{ref} & \rightarrow & V \text{ss} \\ \end{array}$
 - $AGND \rightarrow Vss$

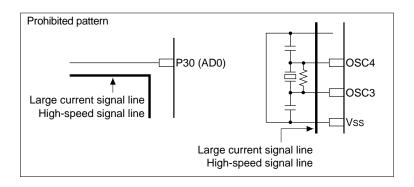
<Arrangement of Signal Lines>

- In order to prevent generation of electromagnetic induction noise caused by mutual inductance, do not arrange a large current signal line near the circuits that are sensitive to noise such as the oscillation unit and analog input unit.
- When a signal line is parallel with a high-speed line in long distance or intersects a high-speed line, noise may generated by mutual interference between the signals and it may cause a malfunction.

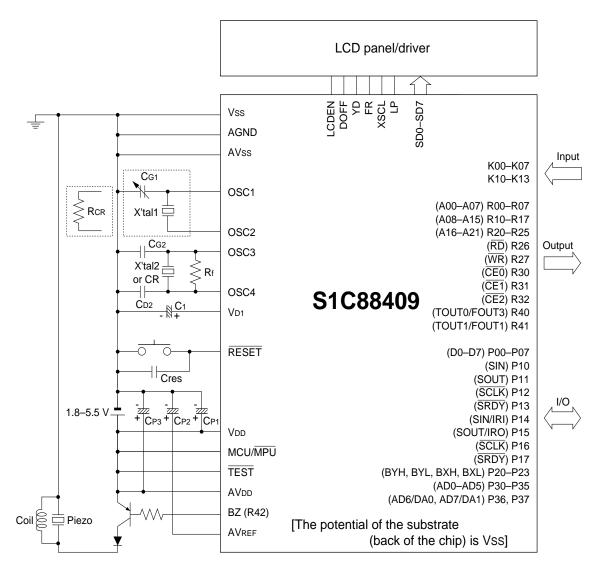
Do not arrange a high-speed signal line especially near circuits that are sensitive to noise such as the oscillation unit and analog input unit.

<Precautions for Visible Radiation (when bare chip is mounted)>

- Visible radiation causes semiconductor devices to change the electrical characteristics. It may cause this IC to malfunction. When developing products which use this IC, consider the following precautions to prevent malfunctions caused by visible radiations.
- Design the product and implement the IC on the board so that it is shielded from visible radiation in actual use.
- (2) The inspection process of the product needs an environment that shields the IC from visible radiation.
- (3) As well as the face of the IC, shield the back and side too.



CHAPTER 7 BASIC EXTERNAL WIRING DIAGRAM



Recommended values for external parts

Symbol	Name	Recommended value
X'tal1	Crystal oscillator	32.768 kHz, CI(Max.) = 35 k Ω
RCR	Resistor for CR oscillation	1.8 MΩ
X'tal2	Crystal oscillator	4, 6, 8 MHz
CR	Ceramic oscillator	4, 6, 8 MHz
Rf	Feedback resistor	1 MΩ
CG1	Trimmer capacitor	5–25 pF
CG2	Gate capacitor	15 pF
CD2	Drain capacitor	15 pF
C1-3	Capacitor between Vss and VD1	0.1 µF
СР	Capacitor for power supply	3.3 µF
Cres	Capacitor for RESET terminal	0.47 µF

CHAPTER 8 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

8.1 Absolute Maximum Rating

				(Vss	s=0 V)
Item	Symbol	Condition	Rated value	Unit	Note
Supply voltage	VDD		-0.3 to +7.0	V	
Analog supply voltage	AVDD		-0.3 to +7.0	V	
Reference supply voltage	AVREF		-0.3 to AVDD+0.3	V	
Input voltage	VI		-0.3 to VDD+0.3	V	
Output voltage	Vo		-0.3 to VDD+0.3	V	
High-level output current	Іон	1 terminal	-5	mA	
		Total of all terminals	-20	mA	
Low-level output current	IOL	1 terminal	-5	mA	
_		Total of all terminals	-20	mA	
Operating temperature	Topr		-20 to +70	°C	
Storage temperature	Tstg		-65 to +150	°C	
Permissible disspation	PD	Ta=25°C	200	mW	1

Note) 1. In case of plastic package.

8.2 Recommended Operating Conditions

						(Vss	s=0 V)
Item	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Note
Supply voltage	VDD		1.8		5.5	V	
Analog supply voltage	AVDD	AVDD≥2.7 V	VDD-0.05		VDD+0.05	V	
Clock frequency	fosc1	VDD=1.8 to 5.5 V	30.000	32.768	50.000	kHz	1
	fosc3	VDD=1.8 to 5.5 V	0.03		1.1	MHz	1
		VDD=2.6 to 5.5 V	0.03		4.4	MHz	1
		VDD=3.5 to 5.5 V	0.03		6.6	MHz	1
		VDD=4.5 to 5.5 V	0.03		8.8	MHz	1
Operating temperature	Topr		-20		+70	°C	
Capacitor between Vss and VD1	C1			0.1		μF	

Note) 1. When an external clock is input from the OSC1 terminal by setting the mask option, do not connect anything to the OSC2 terminal. When an external clock is input from the OSC3 terminal, do not connect anything to the OSC4 terminal.

8.3 DC Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified: VDD	0−18 to 55 V V	/ss=0 V Ta=-20 to 70°C

Item	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Note
High-level input voltage	VIH1	Pxx, MCU/MPU, Kxx	0.8Vdd		VDD	V	
Low-level input voltage	VIL1	Pxx, MCU/MPU, Kxx	0		0.2Vdd	V	
High-level input voltage	VIH2	OSC1, OSC3, VD1 = 1.6V	1.3		VDD	V	1,3
		OSC1, OSC3, VD1 = 2.4V	1.8		VDD	V	1,4
		OSC1, OSC3, VD1 = 3.2V	2.4		VDD	V	1,5
		OSC1, OSC3, VD1 = 4.2V	3.2		VDD	V	1,6
Low-level input voltage	VIL2	OSC1, OSC3, VD1 = 1.6V	0		0.3	V	1,3
		OSC1, OSC3, VD1 = 2.4V	0		0.6	V	1,4
		OSC1, OSC3, VD1 = 3.2V	0		0.8	V	1,5
		OSC1, OSC3, VD1 = 4.2V	0		1.0	V	1,6
High-level schmitt trigger	V _{T+}	RESET	0.5Vdd		0.9Vdd	V	
input voltage							
Low-level schmitt trigger	VT-	RESET	0.1Vdd		0.5Vdd	V	
input voltage							
Schmitt trigger	VHS	RESET	0.2			V	
hysteresis voltage		VHS=VT+-VT-					
High-level output current	Іон	Pxx, Rxx, Voh=Vdd-0.2 V	-0.5			mA	7
Low-level output current	IOL	Pxx, Rxx, Vol=0.2 V			0.5	mA	7
Input leak current	IL11	Kxx, Pxx, MCU/MPU, RESET	-1		1	μΑ	
Input leak current	IL12	OSC1, OSC3	-1		1	μΑ	1
Output leak current	Ilo	Pxx, Rxx	-1		1	μA	
Input pull-up resistance	Rin	Kxx, Pxx, MCU/MPU, RESET	100		500	kΩ	2
Input terminal capacitance	CIN	Kxx, Pxx			15	pF	
-		VIN=0 V, ϕ =1 MHz, Ta=25°C				-	

Note) 1. When external clock is selected by mask option.

2. When pull-up resistor is added by mask option.

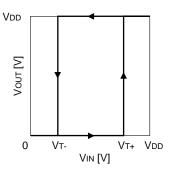
3. Low-power mode (VD1C1 = "0", VD1C0 = "1")

4. Normal mode (VD1C1 = "0", VD1C0 = "0")

5. High-speed mode 1 (VD1C1 = "1", VD1C0 = "0")

6. High-speed mode 2 (VD1C1 = "1", VD1C0 = "1")

7. Characteristics when only one terminal is driven. If two or more terminals are driven simultaneously, the characteristics had happen to reduced because the VOH and VOL voltages drop due to the parasitic resistance on the power line in the IC.



8.4 Analog Circuit Characteristics and Current Consumption

Unless otherwise specified: VDD=1.8 to 5.5 V, Vss=0 V, Ta=25°C, OSC1=32.768 kHz crystal oscillation, OSC3=external clock input

	externar cr	· ·				-	
Item	Symbol		Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Note
SVD voltage	VSVD	SVD1="1", SVD0=X	3.05	3.4	3.75	V	
		SVD1="0", SVD0="1"	2.55	2.8	3.05	V	
		SVD1="0", SVD0="0"	1.7	1.9	2.1	V	
SVD circuit response time	tsvd				100	μs	
Power current	IDD1	In SLEEP status		0.45	1.0	μA	1
Low-power mode	IDD2	In HALT status		1.8	5.0	μA	2
VD1C1="0", VD1C0="1"	IDD3	CPU is in operating (32.7681	kHz)	9.0	20.0	μA	3
	IDD4	CPU is in operating (1 MHz	z)	0.3	0.5	mA	4
Power current	IDD1	In SLEEP status		0.55	1.5	μA	1
Normal mode	IDD2	In HALT status		3.0	7.0	μA	2
VD1C1="0", VD1C0="0"	IDD3	CPU is in operating (32.7681	kHz)	14.0	25.0	μA	3
	IDD4	CPU is in operating (1 MHz	z)	0.45	0.7	mA	4
Power current	IDD1	In SLEEP status		0.65	2.0	μA	1
High-speed mode 1	IDD2	In HALT status		5.0	12.0	μA	2
VD1C1="1", VD1C0="0"	IDD3	CPU is in operating (32.7681	kHz)	21.0	35.0	μA	3
	IDD4	CPU is in operating (1 MHz	2)	0.65	1.0	mA	4
Power current	IDD1	In SLEEP status		0.75	3.0	μA	1
High-speed mode 2	IDD2	In HALT status		9.0	20.0	μA	2
VD1C1="1", VD1C0="1"	IDD3	CPU is in operating (32.7681	kHz)	32.0	50.0	μA	3
	IDD4	CPU is in operating (1 MHz	z)	0.9	1.4	mA	4
SVD circuit current	ISVDN	VDD=5.0 V		7	15	μA	5
OSC1 CR oscillation current	ICR1	RCR=1.5 M Ω , normal mode		20	50	μA	6
Note) 1. OSC1: Stop OSC3	: Stop C	PU, ROM, RAM: Stop Clo	ock Timer: Stop	SVD: Off	Others: Sto	p	
2. OSC1: On OSC3: Stop		PU, ROM, RAM: Stop Clo	ock Timer: Run	SVD: Off	Others: Sto	р	
I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I		PU, ROM, RAM: Run Clo	ock Timer: Run	SVD: Off	ff Others: Stop		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		PU, ROM, RAM: Run Clo	ock Timer: Run	SVD: Off	Off Others: Stop		
5. OSC1: On OSC3	: Stop C	PU, ROM, RAM: Stop Clo	ock Timer: Run	SVD: On	Others: Sto	p	
6 When the OSC1 CR	oscillation	circuit is selected by mask o	ntion			-	

6. When the OSC1 CR oscillation circuit is selected by mask option.

8.5 AC Characteristics

8.5.1 External memory access

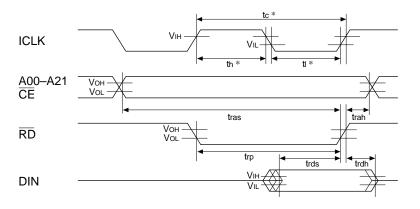
Read cycle

Unless otherwise specified: VDD=5.5 V, VSS=0 V, fOSC1=32.768 kHz, fOSC3=1.0 MHz, Ta=-20 to 70°C, CL=100 pF, VIH=0.8VDD, VIL=0.2VDD, VOH=0.8VDD, VOL=0.2VDD

Item	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	l Init	Note
Address set-up time in read cycle	tras	VDD=1.8 to 5.5 V	tc+tl-200+n*tc/2	тур.	IVIAA.		1
¥				_	-	ns	1
Address hold time in read cycle	trah	VD1=1.6 V	th-160	-	-	ns	
Read signal pulse width	trp		tc-40+n*tc/2	-	_	ns	1
Data input set-up time in read cycle	trds		600	-	—	ns	
Data input hold time in read cycle	trdh		0	-	—	ns	
Address set-up time in read cycle	tras	VDD=2.6 to 5.5 V	tc+tl-100+n*tc/2	-	—	ns	1
Address hold time in read cycle	trah	VD1=2.4 V	th-80	-	-	ns	
Read signal pulse width	trp		tc-20+n*tc/2	-	—	ns	1
Data input set-up time in read cycle	trds		300	-	_	ns	
Data input hold time in read cycle	trdh		0	-	-	ns	
Address set-up time in read cycle	tras	VDD=3.5 to 5.5 V	tc+tl-50+n*tc/2	-	-	ns	1
Address hold time in read cycle	trah	VD1=3.2 V	th-40	-	—	ns	
Read signal pulse width	trp		tc-10+n*tc/2	-	—	ns	1
Data input set-up time in read cycle	trds		150	-	-	ns	
Data input hold time in read cycle	trdh		0	-	-	ns	
Address set-up time in read cycle	tras	VDD=4.5 to 5.5 V	tc+tl-50+n*tc/2	-	-	ns	1
Address hold time in read cycle	trah	VD1=4.2 V	th-40	-	_	ns	
Read signal pulse width	trp		tc-10+n*tc/2	-	_	ns	1
Data input set-up time in read cycle	trds		150	-	_	ns	
Data input hold time in read cycle	trdh		0	-	-	ns	

tc=input clock cycle time, th=input clock H pulse width, tl=input clock L pulse width

Note) 1. Substitute the number of states for wait insertion in n.



* In the case of crystal or ceramic oscillation: th=0.5tc±0.05tc, tl=tc-th In the case of CR oscillation: th=0.5tc±0.10tc, tl=tc-th (1/tc: oscillation frequency)

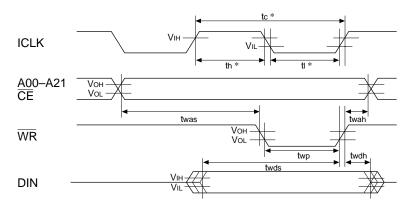
VIH=0.8VDD, VIL=0.2VDD, VOH=0.8VDD, VOL=0.2VDD Symbol Condition Unit Note Item Min. Тур. Max. Address set-up time in write cycle twas VDD=1.8 to 5.5 V tc-360 ns _ Address hold time in write cycle twah VD1=1.6 V th-160 ns _ _ Write signal pulse width tl-80+n*tc/2 twp _ _ ns tc-360+n*tc/2 Data output set-up time in write cycle twds ns 1 _ Data output hold time in write cycle twdh th-160 th+160 _ ns Address set-up time in write cycle VDD=2.6 to 5.5 V tc-180 twas _ _ ns Address hold time in write cycle VD1=2.4 V th-80 twah _ ns _ Write signal pulse width twp tl-40+n*tc/2 _ _ ns 1 tc-180+n*tc/2 1 Data output set-up time in write cycle twds ns th-160 Data output hold time in write cycle th+160 twdh _ ns VDD=3.5 to 5.5 V tc-90 Address set-up time in write cycle twas _ ns VD1=3.2 V th-40 Address hold time in write cycle twah ns tl-20+n*tc/2 Write signal pulse width twp ns 1 Data output set-up time in write cycle twds tc-90+n*tc/2 ns 1 Data output hold time in write cycle twdh th-160 th+160 ns Address set-up time in write cycle twas VDD=4.5 to 5.5 V tc-90 ns th-40 Address hold time in write cycle twah VD1=4.2 V ns _ _ Write signal pulse width tl-20+n*tc/2 ns twp _ _ tc-90+n*tc/2 Data output set-up time in write cycle twds 1 _ ns Data output hold time in write cycle twdh th-160 th+160 _ ns

Write cycle

Unless otherwise specified: VDD=5.5 V, Vss=0 V, fosc1=32.768 kHz, fosc3=1.0 MHz, Ta=-20 to 70°C, CL=100 pF,

tc=input clock cycle time, th=input clock H pulse width, tl=input clock L pulse width

Note) 1. Substitute the number of states for wait insertion in n.



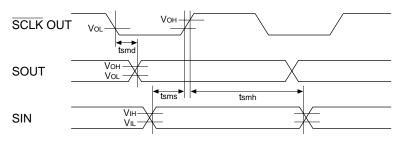
* In the case of crystal or ceramic oscillation: th=0.5tc±0.05tc, tl=tc-th In the case of CR oscillation: th=0.5tc±0.10tc, tl=tc-th (1/tc: oscillation frequency)

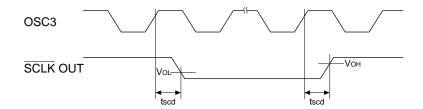
8.5.2 Serial interface

Clock synchronous master mode

Unless otherwise specified: VDD=5.5 V, VSS=0 V, foSC1=32.768 kHz, foSC3=100 kHz, Ta=-20 to 70°C, CL=100 pF, VIH=0.8VDD, VIL=0.2VDD, VOH=0.8VDD, VOL=0.2VDD

Item	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	LInit	Note
Item	Symbol		17111.	тур.	iviax.	Unit	NOLE
Transmit data output delay time	tsmd	VDD=1.8 to 5.5 V	-	-	400	ns	
Receive data input set-up time	tsms	VD1=1.6 V	1000	-	_	ns	
Receive data input hold time	tsmh		400	-	_	ns	
Transmit data output delay time	tsmd	VDD=2.6 to 5.5 V	-	-	200	ns	
Receive data input set-up time	tsms	VD1=2.4 V	500	-	-	ns	
Receive data input hold time	tsmh		200	-	_	ns	
Transmit data output delay time	tsmd	VDD=3.5 to 5.5 V	-	-	100	ns	
Receive data input set-up time	tsms	VD1=3.2 V	250	-	-	ns	
Receive data input hold time	tsmh		100	-	_	ns	
Transmit data output delay time	tsmd	VDD=4.5 to 5.5 V	-	-	100	ns	
Receive data input set-up time	tsms	VD1=4.2 V	250	-	_	ns	
Receive data input hold time	tsmh		100	-	_	ns	



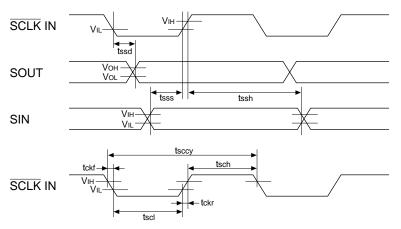


Clock synchronous slave mode

Unless otherwise specified: VDD=5.5 V, VSS=0 V, fOSC1=32.768 kHz, fOSC3=100 kHz, Ta=-20 to 70°C, CL=100 pF, VIH=0.8VDD, VIL=0.2VDD, VOH=0.8VDD, VOL=0.2VDD

Item	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Note
Transmit data output delay time	tssd	VDD=1.8 to 5.5 V	-	-	1000	ns	
Receive data input set-up time	tsss	VD1=1.6 V	400	-	_	ns	
Receive data input hold time	tssh	SCKIN=100 kHz	400	-	_	ns	
Transmit data output delay time	tssd	VDD=2.6 to 5.5 V	-	-	500	ns	
Receive data input set-up time	tsss	VD1=2.4 V	200	-	-	ns	
Receive data input hold time	tssh	SCKIN=100 kHz	200	-	-	ns	
Transmit data output delay time	tssd	VDD=3.5 to 5.5 V	-	-	250	ns	
Receive data input set-up time	tsss	VD1=3.2 V	100	-	-	ns	
Receive data input hold time	tssh	SCKIN=100 kHz	100	-	_	ns	
Transmit data output delay time	tssd	VDD=4.5 to 5.5 V	-	-	250	ns	
Receive data input set-up time	tsss	VD1=4.2 V	100	_	_	ns	
Receive data input hold time	tssh	SCKIN=100 kHz	100	_	_	ns	

CHAPTER 8: ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS



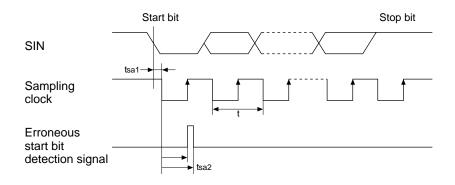
Asynchronous mode

 $\text{Unless otherwise specified: Vdd=} 1.8 \text{ to } 5.5 \text{ V}, \text{Vss=} 0 \text{ V}, \text{Ta=-}20 \text{ to } 70^{\circ}\text{C}, \text{Vih=} 0.7 \text{Vdd}, \text{Voh=} 0.3 \text{Vdd$

Item	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Note
Start bit detection error time	tsa1		0	-	t/16	s	1
Erroneous start bit detection range time	tsa2		8t/16	-	9t/16	s	2

Note) 1. Start bit detection error time is a logical delay time from inputting a start bit until the internal sampling starts operating. (AC time is not included.)

2. Erroneous start bit detection range time is a logical time from starting sampling clock (detecting a start bit) until the start bit is detected again whether a low level (start bit) has still been input. When a high level is detected, the start bit detection circuit is reset and goes into a start bit waiting status. (AC time is not included.)

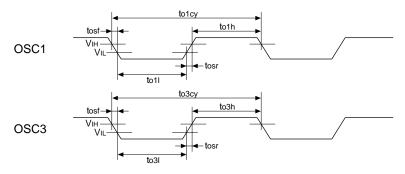


8.5.3 Input clock

OSC1, OSC3 external clock

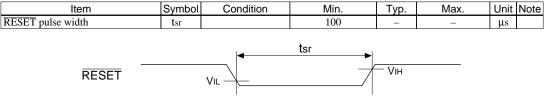
Unless otherwise specified: Vss=0 V, Ta=-20 to 70°C

Item		Symbol	Condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Note
OSC1 input clock time	Cycle time	to1cy	VDD=1.8 to 5.5 V	20	-	32	μs	
-	"H" pulse width	to1h	VD1=1.6 V	10	_	16	μs	
	"L" pulse width	toll	Vih=1.3 V	10	-	16	μs	
OSC3 input clock time	Cycle time	to3cy	VIL=0.3 V	1000	-	32000	ns	
	"H" pulse width	to3h		500	-	16000	ns	
	"L" pulse width	to31		500	_	16000	ns	
Input clock rising time		tosr		_	_	25	ns	
Input clock falling time		tosf		_	-	25	ns	
OSC1 input clock time	Cycle time	to1cy	VDD=2.6 to 5.5 V	20	_	32	μs	
	"H" pulse width	to1h	VD1=2.4 V	10	_	16	μs	
	"L" pulse width	to11	Vih=1.8 V	10	-	16	μs	
OSC3 input clock time	Cycle time	to3cy	VIL=0.6 V	240	-	32000	ns	
	"H" pulse width	to3h		120	_	16000	ns	
	"L" pulse width	to31		120	_	16000	ns	
Input clock rising time		tosr		_	-	25	ns	
Input clock falling time		tosf		_	_	25	ns	
OSC1 input clock time	Cycle time	to1cy	VDD=3.5 to 5.5 V	20	_	32	μs	
	"H" pulse width	to1h	VD1=3.2 V	10	-	16	μs	
	"L" pulse width	to11	Vih=2.4 V	10	_	16	μs	
OSC3 input clock time	Cycle time	to3cy	VIL=0.8 V	155	_	32000	ns	
	"H" pulse width	to3h		77.5	-	16000	ns	
	"L" pulse width	to31		77.5	-	16000	ns	
Input clock rising time		tosr		_	-	25	ns	
Input clock falling time	-	tosf		_	-	25	ns	
OSC1 input clock time	Cycle time	to1cy	VDD=4.5 to 5.5 V	20	-	32	μs	
	"H" pulse width	to1h	VD1=4.2 V	10	_	16	μs	
	"L" pulse width	to11	Vih=3.2 V	10	-	16	μs	
OSC3 input clock time	Cycle time	to3cy	VIL=1.0 V	115	-	32000	ns	
	"H" pulse width	to3h		57.5	_	16000	ns	
	"L" pulse width	to31		57.5	-	16000	ns	
Input clock rising time		tosr		_	_	25	ns	
Input clock falling time		tosf		—	-	25	ns	



RESET input clock

Unless otherwise specified: VDD=1.8 to 5.5 V, VSS=0 V, Ta=-20 to 70°C, VIH=0.5VDD, VIL=0.1VDD

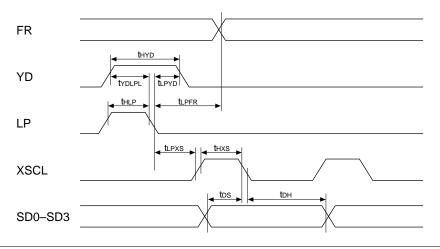


8.5.4 LCD controller

Unless otherwise specified: VDD=5.5 V, Vss=0 V, fosc1=32.768 kHz, fosc3=2.0 MHz, Ta=-20 to 70°C, CL=100 pF, VIH=0.8VDD, VIL=0.2VDD, VOH=0.8VDD, VOL=0.2VDD

Item	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Note
XSCL H-level pulse width (B&W, 4 bits)		VDD=1.8 to 5.5 V	tc-360	_	_	ns	
XSCL H-level pulse width (gray, 4 bits)	tHXS(2)	VD1=1.6 V	tc-tl-360	_	_	ns	
LP falling edge to XSCL rising edge	tLPXS		6*tc-360	_	_	ns	
LCD data setup time	tDS		tc-360	_	-	ns	
LCD data hold time	tDH		tc-360	_	-	ns	
YD H-level pulse width	tHYD		tc(fosc1)-3	_	-	μs	
LP H-level pulse width	tHLP		tl(fosc1)-1.5	_	-	μs	
YD setup time	tydlpl		tl(fosc1)-1.5	_	_	μs	
YD hold time	tlpyd		th(fosc1)-1.5	_	_	μs	
FR change from LP falling edge	tLPFR		-300	_	300	ns	
XSCL H-level pulse width (B&W, 4 bits)	tHXS(1)	VDD=2.6 to 5.5 V	tc-180	_	_	ns	
XSCL H-level pulse width (gray, 4 bits)	tHXS(2)	VD1=2.4 V	tc-tl-180	_	_	ns	
LP falling edge to XSCL rising edge	t LPXS		6*tc-180	_		ns	
LCD data setup time	tDS		tc-180	_	-	ns	
LCD data hold time	tDH		tc-180	-	-	ns	
YD H-level pulse width	tHYD		tc(fosc1)-3	_	_	μs	
LP H-level pulse width	tHLP		tl(fosc1)-1.5	_	-	μs	
YD setup time	tydlpl		tl(fosc1)-1.5	-	-	μs	
YD hold time	tlpyd		th(fosc1)-1.5	-	_	μs	
FR change from LP falling edge	t LPFR		-200	-	200	ns	
XSCL H-level pulse width (B&W, 4 bits)	tHXS(1)	VDD=3.5 to 5.5 V	tc-90	-	_	ns	
XSCL H-level pulse width (gray, 4 bits)	tHXS(2)	VD1=3.2 V	tc-tl-90	-	_	ns	
LP falling edge to XSCL rising edge	t LPXS		6*tc-90	-	_	ns	
LCD data setup time	tDS		tc-90	-	_	ns	
LCD data hold time	tDH		tc-90	_	_	ns	
YD H-level pulse width	tHYD		tc(fosc1)-3	-	-	μs	
LP H-level pulse width	tHLP		tl(fosc1)-1.5	-	_	μs	
YD setup time	t YDLPL		tl(fosc1)-1.5	_	_	μs	
YD hold time	tlpyd		th(fosc1)-1.5	_	-	μs	
FR change from LP falling edge	t LPFR		-100	-	100	ns	
XSCL H-level pulse width (B&W, 4 bits)	tHXS(1)	VDD=4.5 to 5.5 V	tc-90	-	_	ns	
XSCL H-level pulse width (gray, 4 bits)	tHXS(2)	VD1=4.2 V	tc-tl-90	_	-	ns	
LP falling edge to XSCL rising edge	tLPXS		6*tc-90		-	ns	
LCD data setup time	tDS		tc-90		_	ns	
LCD data hold time	tDH		tc-90		—	ns	
YD H-level pulse width	tHYD		tc(fosc1)-3		-	μs	
LP H-level pulse width	tHLP		tl(fosc1)-1.5		—	μs	
YD setup time	tydlpl		tl(fosc1)-1.5		—	μs	
YD hold time	tlpyd		th(fosc1)-1.5		_	μs	
FR change from LP falling edge	tLPFR		-100		100	ns	

tc=OSC3 clock cycle time, th=OSC3 clock H pulse width, tl=OSC3 clock L pulse width, tc(fosc1)=OSC1 clock cycle time th(fosc1)=OSC1 clock H pulse width, tl(fosc1)=OSC1 clock L pulse width)

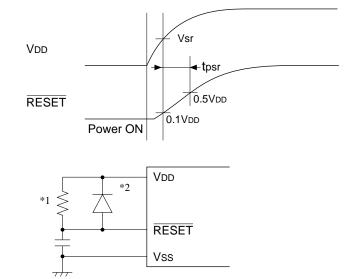


CHAPTER 8: ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

8.5.5 Power-on reset

Unless otherwise specified: Vss=0 V, Ta=-20 to 70°C

Item	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Note
Operating voltage	Vsr		2.6	-	-	V	
RESET input width	tpsr		10	-	—	ms	



- *1 When the built-in pull up resistor is not used.
- *2 Because the potential of the $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ terminal not reached VDD level or higher.

8.5.6 Switching operating mode

Unless otherwise specified: VDD=1.8 to 5.5 V, Vss=0 V, Ta=-20 to 70°C

Item	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Note
Stabilization time	tvdc		5	-	-	ms	1

Note) 1. Stabilization time is the time from switching on the operating mode until operating mode is stabilized. For example, when turning the OSC3 oscillation circuit on, stabilization time is needed after the operating mode is switched on.

8.6 Oscillation Characteristics

Oscillation characteristics change depending on conditions (board pattern, components used, etc.). Use the following characteristics as reference values. In particular, when a ceramic oscillator or crystal oscillator is used for OSC3, use the oscillator manufacturer's recommended values for constants such as capacitance and resistance. The oscillation start time is important because it becomes the waiting time when OSC3 clock is used. (If OSC3 is used as CPU clock before oscillation stabilizes, the CPU may malfunction.)

OSC1 crystal oscillation

Unless otherwise specified: VDD=1.8 to 5.5 V, Vss=0 V, Ta=25°C,

Crystal o	scillator=	Q12C2(made by Seiko Epson cor	poration), C	G1=25 pF(Ex	ternal), CD1	=Built	-in
Item	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Note
Oscillation start time	tsta				3	S	
External gate capacitance	CG1	Including board capacitance	5		25	pF	1
Built-in drain capacitance	CD1	In case of the chip		15		pF	
Frequency/IC deviation	∂f/∂IC	VDD=constant	-10		10	ppm	
Frequency/supply voltage deviation	∂f/∂V				1	ppm/V	
Frequency adjustment range	∂f/∂Cg	VDD=constant, CG=5 to 25 pF	25			ppm	
Frequency/operating mode deviation	∂f/∂MD	VDD=constant			20	ppm	

Note) 1. When crystal oscillation is selected by mask option.

OSC1 CR oscillation

Unless otherwise specified: VDD=1.8 to 5.5 V, Vss=0 V, Ta=25°C, RCR=1.8 M\Omega

Item	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Note
Oscillation start time	tsta				3	ms	
Frequenct/IC deviation	∂f/∂IC	RcR=constant	-25		25	%	

OSC3 crystal oscillation

Unless otherwise specified: VDD=2.6/3.5/4.5 to 5.5 V, Vss=0 V, Ta=25°C, Crystal oscillator=Q21CA301xxx(made by Seiko

Epson ee	rporation	, KF = 1 W1S2, CG2 = CD2 = 15 pr					
Item	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Note
Oscillation start time	tsta				20	ms	1

Note) 1. The crystal oscillation start time changes by the crystal oscillator to be used, CG2 and CD2.

OSC3 ceramic oscillation

Unless otherwise specified: VDD=2.6/3.5/4.5 to 5.5 V, Vss=0 V, Ta=25°C, Ceramic oscillator=CSA4.00MG/CSA8.00MTZ(made by Murata Mfg. corporation), RF=1 MΩ, CG2=CD2=30 pF

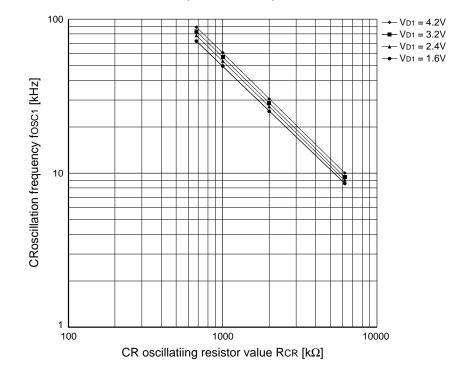
Item	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Note
Oscillation start time	tsta				5	ms	

OSC3 CR oscillation

Unless otherwise specified: VDD=2.6/3.5/4.5 to 5.5 V, Vss=0 V, Ta=25°C

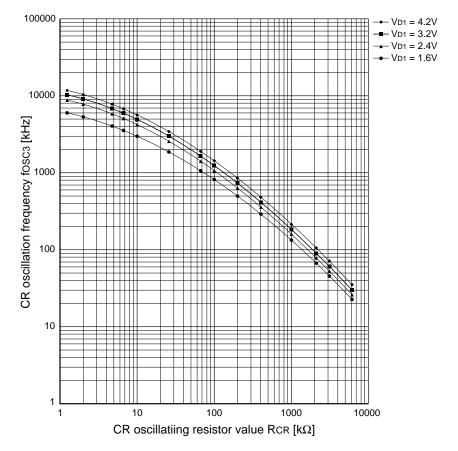
Item	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Note
Oscillation start time	tsta				1	ms	
Frequenct/IC deviation	∂f/∂IC	RcR=constant	-25		25	%	

CHAPTER 8: ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS



OSC1 CR oscillation characteristics (for reference)





fores 22.7(0.1.11- fores 1.0.MH- T- 2500

8.7 A/D Converter Characteristics

The following characteristics apply to the plastic package model only.

Unless otherwise specified: VDD=AVDD=AVREF=5.0 V, VSS=AVSS=AGND=0 V, fosc1=32.768 kHz, fosc3=4.0 MHz, Ta=25°C

Item	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Note
Zero-scale error	Ezs	VDD=AVDD=AVREF=2.7 to 5.5V, AVss=0V,	-1.50	-	1.50	LSB	
Full-scale error	Efs	ADCLK=2MHz, Ta=25°C	-1.50	-	1.50	LSB	
Non-linearity error	El		-1.50	-	1.50	LSB	
Total error	Et		-3.00	-	3.00	LSB	
A/D converter	IAD	VDD=AVDD=AVREF=3.0V, ADCLK=2MHz, Ta=25°C	-	0.50	1.00	mA	
current consumption		AVREF and ADCLK divider current not included					
		VDD=AVDD=AVREF=5.0V, ADCLK=2MHz, Ta=25°C	-	1.80	3.50	mA	
		AVREF and ADCLK divider current not included					
Input clock frequency	f	VDD=AVDD=AVREF=2.7 to 5.5 V, Ta=25°C	-	2	4	MHz	

* Zero-scale error: Ezs = deviation from the ideal value at zero point

* Full-scale error: Efs = deviation from the ideal value at the full scale point

* Non-linearity error: El = deviation of the real conversion curve from the end point line

* Total error: Et = max(Ezs, Efs, Eabs), Eabs = deviation from the ideal line (including quantization error)

8.8 D/A Converter Characteristics

The following characteristics apply to the plastic package model only.

•		AVREF=5.0 V, VSS=AVSS=AGND=0 V, fosc1=32.7					-
Item	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Note
D/A conversion speed	tda	VDD=AVDD=AVREF=VD1=5.5 V	_	-	10	μs	
		Load capacitance=parasitic capacitance only					
		VDD=AVDD=AVREF=VD1=5.5 V	-	-	30	μs	
		Load capacitance=100 pF+parasitic capacitance					
Integral linearity error	Elda	VDD=AVDD=VD1=AVREF=3.0 V,	-1.50	-	1.50	LSB	
		IL=1 µA, Ta=-20 to 70°C					
		VDD=AVDD=VD1=AVREF=5.0 V,	-1.50	-	1.50	LSB	
		IL=1 µA, Ta=-20 to 70°C					
Differential linearity error	EdDA	VDD=AVDD=VD1=AVREF=3.0 V,	-1.00	-	1.00	LSB	
		IL=1 µA, Ta=-20 to 70°C					
		VDD=AVDD=VD1=AVREF=5.0 V,	-1.00	-	1.00	LSB	
		IL=1 µA, Ta=-20 to 70°C					
Total error	Etda	VDD=AVDD=VD1=AVREF=3.0V,	-2.50	-	2.50	LSB	
		IL=1µA, Ta=-20 to 70°C					
		VDD=AVDD=VD1=AVREF=5.0V,	-2.50	-	2.50	LSB	
		IL=1µA, Ta=-20 to 70°C					
D/A converter	Ida	VDD=AVDD=AVREF=3.0V, Ta=25°C, 55H output	-	0.35	1	mA	
current consumption		Reference resistor current not included					
		VDD=AVDD=AVREF=5.5V, Ta=25°C, 55H output	-	0.7	2	mA	
		Reference resistor current not included					

* Integral linearity error: EIDA = difference between the real conversion characteristic and the end point line

* Differential linearity error: EdDA = difference between the real step width and the ideal step width

* Total error: EtDA = max(Ezs, Efs, Eabs)

Eabs = deviation from the ideal line (including quantization error)

Ezs = deviation from the ideal value at zero point (zero-scale error)

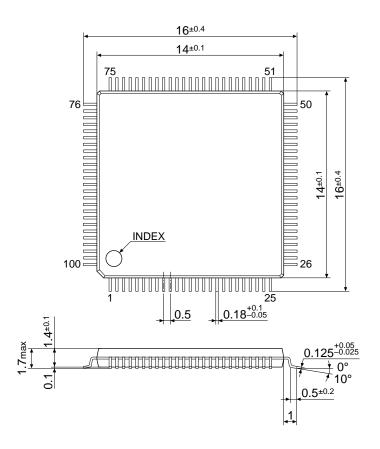
Efs = deviation from the ideal value at the full scale point (full-scale error)

CHAPTER 9 PACKAGE

9.1 Plastic Package

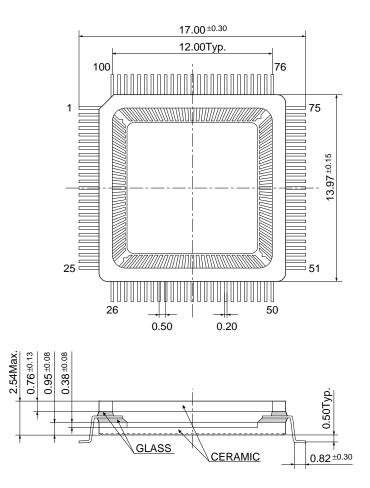
QFP15-100pin

(Unit: mm)



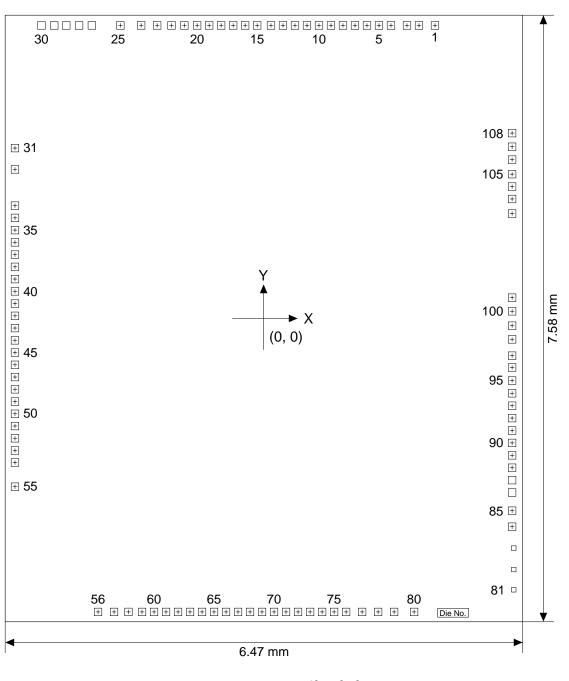
Note: The dimensions are subject to change without notice.

(Unit: mm)



CHAPTER 10 PAD LAYOUT

10.1 Diagram of Pad Layout



Chip thickness: 400 μm Pad opening: 100 μm (PAD No. 1–80, 84–108) 60 μm (PAD No. 81–83)

	_		le 10.2.1				
No.	Pad name	X	Y	No.	Pad name	X	Y
	MCU/MPU	2,143	3,664		R40/TOUT0/FOUT3	-3,107	-2,100
	K00	1,943	3,664		R41/TOUT1/FOUT1	-2,069	-3,665
	K01	1,793	3,664		R42/BZ	-1,869	-3,665
	K02	1,593	3,664		P10/SIN	-1,689	-3,665
	K03	1,443	3,664		P11/SOUT	-1,519	-3,665
	K04	1,293	3,664		P12/SCLK	-1,369	-3,665
	K05	1,143	3,664		P13/SRDY	-1,219	-3,665
	K06	993	3,664		P14/SIN/IRI	-1,069	-3,665
	K07	843	3,664		P15/SOUT/IRO	-919	-3,665
	K10/EXCL00	693	3,664		P16/SCLK	-769	-3,665
	K11/EXCL11	543	3,664		P17/SRDY	-619	-3,665
	K12	393	3,664		P20/BYH	-469	-3,665
	K13	243	3,664		P21/BYL	-319	-3,665
	RESET	93	3,664		P22/BXH	-169	-3,665
	P00/D0	-80	3,664		P23/BXL	-19	-3,665
	P01/D1	-230	3,664		TEST	131	-3,665
	P02/D2	-380	3,664		P37/AD7/DA1	281	-3,665
	P03/D3	-530	3,664		P36/AD6/DA0	431	-3,665
	P04/D4	-680	3,664		P35/AD5	582	-3,665
	P05/D5	-830	3,664	-	P34/AD4	732	-3,665
	P06/D6	-990	3,664		P33/AD3	882	-3,665
	P07/D7	-1,150	3,664	-	P32/AD2	1,032	-3,665
	R00/A0	-1,330	3,664	-	P31/AD1	1,232	-3,665
	R01/A1	-1,530	3,664	78	P30/AD0	1,432	-3,665
	R02/A2	-1,790	3,664	-	AVdd	1,632	-3,665
	N.C.	-2,146	3,664	-	AVss	1,882	-3,665
	N.C.	-2,306	3,664		N.C.	3,127	-3,390
	N.C.	-2,466	3,664		N.C.	3,127	-3,137
-	N.C.	-2,616	3,664	-	N.C.	3,127	-2,870
	N.C.	-2,776	3,664	-	AVREF	3,107	-2,600
	R03/A3	-3,107	2,131		AGND	3,107	-2,400
	R04/A4	-3,107	1,865		N.C.	3,107	-2,173
	R05/A5	-3,107	1,412		N.C.	3,107	-2,018
	R06/A6	-3,107	1,259	-	SD7	3,107	-1,863
	R07/A7	-3,107	1,106		SD6	3,107	-1,708
	R10/A8	-3,107	953			3,107	-1,553
	R11/A9	-3,107	800	-	SD4	3,107	-1,398
	R12/A10	-3,107	647		SD3	3,107	-1,243
	R13/A11	-3,107	494		SD2	3,107	-1,088
	R14/A12	-3,107	341	-	SD1	3,107	-933
	R15/A13	-3,107	188		SD0	3,107	-774
	R16/A14	-3,107	35		LP	3,107	-610
	R17/A15	-3,107	-118		XSCL	3,107	-463
	R20/A16	-3,107	-271		FR	3,107	-259
	R21/A17	-3,107	-424		YD	3,107	-88
	R22/A18	-3,107	-577		DOFF	3,107	92
	R23/A19	-3,107	-730		LCDEN	3,107	262
	R24/A20	-3,107	-883		VDD	3,107	1,313
	R25/A21	-3,107	-1,036		OSC4	3,107	1,495
	R26/RD	-3,107	-1,189		OSC3	3,107	1,650
	R27/WR	-3,107	-1,342		VD1	3,107	1,805
	R30/CE0	-3,107	-1,495		OSC2	3,107	1,987
	R31/CE1	-3,107	-1,648	107	OSC1	3,107	2,148
51	R32/CE2	-3,107	-1,798	108	Vss	3,107	2,318

Table 10.2.1 Pad coordinate

(Unit: µm)

A.1 I/O Map

			Table A.1.1(a) Touch particular to the table A.1.1(a) Touch particular to	anel I/O map				
Address	Bit	Name	Function	1	0	Init	R/W	Comment
00FF13	D7	-	-	-	-	-	-	"0" when being read
	D6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	D5	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	D4	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	D3	PRAD	A/D converter clock control	On	Off	0	R/W	
	D2	PSAD2	A/D converter division ratio			0	R/W	
			PSAD2 PSAD1 PSAD0 Division ratio					
	D1	PSAD1	$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 1 & \times & \times & \operatorname{fosc3}/16 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \operatorname{fosc3}/8 \end{array}$			0	R/W	
			0 1 1 fosc3 / 8 0 1 0 fosc3 / 4				L	
	D0	PSAD0	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			0	R/W	
			0 0 0 fosc3 / 1					
00FF16	D7	-	-	-	-	-	-	"0" when being read
	D6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	D5	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	D4	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	D3	PRTP	Touch panel controller clock control	On	Off	0	R/W	
	D2	PSTP2	Touch panel controller clock ratio			0	R/W	
			PSTP2 PSTP1 PSTP0 Division ratio					
	D1	PSTP1	$1 \times 1 \text{ fosc} / 16$		[0	R/W	
			0 1 1 fosc3 / 8 0 1 0 fosc3 / 4					
	D0	PSTP0	0 1 0 1053/4 0 0 1 1053/2		[0	R/W	
			$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$					
00FF22	D7	PAD1	A/D converter	PAD1 PA	.D0 Priority	0	R/W	
	D6	PAD0	interrupt priority register	PTP1 PT	PO level	0	R/W	
	D5	PTP1	Touch panel controller	1	1 Level 3	0	R/W	
	D4	PTP0	interrupt priority register	1 (0 Level 2	0	R/W	
	D3	-	_	0	1 Level 1	-	-	"0" when being read
	D2	-	_	0 0	0 Level 0	-	-	
	D1	-	-			-	-	
	D0	-	_			-	-	
00FF26	D7	EAD	A/D converter			0	R/W	
			conversion completion interrupt enable register					
	D6	ETPPD	Touch panel controller			0	R/W	
			pen-down interrupt enable register					
	D5	ETPDR	Touch panel controller	Interrupt is	Interrupt is	0	R/W	
			converted data update interrupt enable register	enabled	disabled			
	D4	-	_	enabled	disabled	-	-	"0" when being read
	D3	-	-			_	-	
	D2	-	-			-	-	
	D1	-	-			-	-	
	D0	-	-			-	-	
00FF2A	D7	FAD	A/D converter			0	R/W	
			conversion completion interrupt factor flag	(R)	(R)			
	D6	FTPPD	Touch panel controller	Interrupt	Interrupt	0	R/W	
			pen-down interrupt factor flag	factor has	factor has not			
	D5	FTPDR	Touch panel controller	generated	generated	0	R/W	
			converted data update interrupt factor flag					
	D4	-	_			-	-	"0" when being read
	D3	-	_			-	-	
	D2	_	_	(W)	(W)	-	-	
	02							
	D1	-	-	Reset	Invalid	-	-	

GOFFA0 D7 ADRUN ADD conversion start control register Start Invalid 0 W D5 - 0 R/W W - 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 R/W - 0 <	Addroop	Bit	Nomo	Function	1	0	Init	DAM	Commont
D6 -	Address		Name		1	0			Comment
D6 - 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	00FF80	-		A/D conversion start control register			-		"0" when being read
D4 VPC Avess control (Toch pamel controller) Eaable Invalid 0 R.W D2 CHS2 CHS1 CHS1 Data D2 0 R.W D1 CHS2 CHS1 CHS0 Input channel 0 R.W D1 CHS1 1 0 AD7 0 R.W D0 CHS1 1 0 AD5 0 0 R.W D0 CHS1 0 0 AD5 0 0 R.W D0 CHS1 0 0 AD5 0 0 R.W D0 CHS2 0 1 AD5 0 0 R.W D0 CHS2 CONT Mode scing Consult where Normal 0 R.W Were Netro Normal D1 AVN2 Mean control Concol Rew Normal 0 R.W D2 CNS1 Mode scing Consult where Normal 0 R.W Normal 0				-					
D3 VFO Average switch On Off 0 RW D2 CHS2 Analog support channel selection 0 R.W 0 R.W D1 CHS2 CHS1 CHS1 0 A.D6 0 R.W D1 CHS1 1 0 A.D5 0 0 R.W D0 CHS0 0 1 0 A.D5 0 R.W D0 CHS0 0 1 A.D5 0 R.W 0 D0 CHS0 0 0 A.D0 0 0 R.W D6 PCC Per-down check control Check Caucel 0 R.W D4 CONST Mdea esting Constant-speed Normal 0 R.W D0 A.VN2 AVN1 NV0 Mem cont 0 R.W Maint esting 0 1 16 × f 0 R.W D4 CNN1 0 <									
D2 CHS2 CHS2 CHS1 CHS0 Input channel Imput channe					Enable	Invalid			
OFFA0 CHS2 CHS3 CHS3 <thchs3< th=""> CHS3 CHS3 <th< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>AVREF swich</td><td>On</td><td>Off</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></th<></thchs3<>				AVREF swich	On	Off			
Image: book of the second of the se		D2	CHS2	Analog input channel selection			0	R/W	
D1 CHST 1 1 0 AD5 D0 CHST 1 0 1 AD5 D0 CHSS 0 1 AD3 D0 CHSS O 1 AD3 D0 OUT - - - - - - 0 RW D6 PDC Pendown check control Canstant speed Normal 0 RW Valid when No D2 AVN2 AVN1 AVN0 Mean count - - - - 0 RW D0 AVN2 AVN1 AVN0 Mean count - - - - - - - - - - - - <				CHS2 CHS1 CHS0 Input channel					
DOFFA0 D C. K.N. I 0 I AD3 D0 CHSO 0 1 AD3 0 R.N. D0 CHSO 0 1 AD3 0 R.N. D0 CHSO 0 1 AD3 0 0 R.N. D0 CHSO 0 1 AD3 0 0 R.N. D0 0 0 AD1 Check Cancel Reset 0 R/W D1 AVN2 AVN1 AVN0 Mean count setting - - - - - - - - - - - 0 R/W D0 AVN2 AVN1 M/N Mean count setting -				1 1 1 AD7					
00FFA0 D7 - - - - - - - - - - - 0 RW Valid when 7ksT 06 POC Pen-down check control Check Cancel Reset 0 RW Valid when 7ksT 05 RST TPC circuit rest control Check Cancel Reset 0 RW Valid when 7ksT 04 - - - - - - 0 RW Valid when 7ksT 05 RST TPC circuit rest control Check Cancel Reset 0 RW 04 AVN2 XVNI Mode setting - - - 0 RW Imaid when 7ks 05 AVN2 XVNI Mode setting - - - - 0 RW 00FFA1 D7 - - - - - - - - - - - - - <		D1	CHS1	1 1 0 AD6			0	R/W	
Do CHSO 0 1 1 AD3				1 0 1 AD5					
D0 CHS0 0 1 0 AD2 0 0 R.W 00FFA0 D7 - 0 R.W Value when RST - - - - 0 R.W - - - 0 R.W - - 0 R.W - - - 0 R.W - - - 0 R.W - - - - 0 R.W - - - - - 0 R.W - - - - - <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>									
OPFA0 D7 - 0 W Word when RST O RW Value when RST O RW Value when RST O RW AVN2 AVN1 AVN2 AVN1 AVN0 Mean count O O No N		DO							
OOFFA0 O R T O No Valid when 'RST D4 CONST Moke setting - - - - - 0 R/W Valid when 'RST D3 - - - - - - 0 R/W Valid when 'RST - 0 R/W Valid when Non - - 0 R/W - - 0 R/W - - 0 R/W - - - - - - - - -			0130				0	K/W	
OOFFA0 D7 - 0 R/W Waid when 'RST D4 CONST Mcan count setting - - - 0 R/W - - - 0 R/W - 0 R/W - - - 0 R/W - 0 R/W - - - - - - - - - - 0 R/W - - - - - - - - - <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>									
D6 PCC Pen-down check control Check Cancel 0 RW D4 CONST Mode setting Constant-speed Normald 0 R/W D3 - - - - - - - - - R/W D2 AVN2 Mean count setting - - - - R/W Mean count setting - 0 R/W mode D1 AVN1 0 0 16 × 6 - - - 0 R/W 00 AVN0 0 1 16 × 1 - </td <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>0 0 0 AD0</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>				0 0 0 AD0					
D6 RST TPC circuit reset control Cancel Reset 0 R/W D3 - - - - - - 0 R/W D3 - - - - 0 R/W 0	00FFA0	D7	-	-	-	-	-	-	"0" when being read
D4 CONST Mode setting Constant-speed Normal 0 R.W D3 - - - - - - - - 0 R.W D2 AVN2 Mean count setting - - - 0 R.W Invalid when No D1 AVN1 0 0 16×16 - - - - R.W Invalid when No D0 AVN1 0 0 16×16 -		D6	PDC	Pen-down check control	Check	Cancel	0	R/W	Valid when "RST=0"
D3 - - - - - - - - - 0 R/W D2 AVN2 Mean count setting AVN2 AVN1 AVN0 Mean count 0 R/W mode mode D1 AVN1 0 0 1 16 × 8 0 R/W mode mode D0 AVN0 0 1 16 × 8 0 R/W mode mode 00FFA1 D7 -		D5	RST	TPC circuit reset control	Cancel	Reset	0	R/W	
D3 - - - - - - - - - 0 R/W D2 AVN2 Mean count setting 0 0 16×16 0 mode mode mode mode D1 AVN1 0 0 16×16 0 R/W mode m		D4	CONST	Mode setting C	Constant-speed	Normal	0	R/W	
D2 AVN2 Mean count setting AVN2 Mean count AVN2 AVN0 Mean count 0 New mode D1 AVN1 AVN1 AVN0 Mean count 0 0 R/W mode D0 AVN0 0 1 16×16 0 R/W D0 AVN0 0 1 16×16 0 R/W 00FFA1 D7 - - - - - - D6 - - - - - - - - D4 - - - - - - - - D3 WAIT3 Voltage stabilization waiting time setting 0		D3					_		"0" when being read
Image: constraint of the									-
D1 AVN1 0 0 16×16 D0 AVN0 0 1 06×8 D0 AVN0 1 16×8 0 1 0×80 00FFA1 D7 - <		52		0				10, 10	
Dr AVN0 0 1 16 × 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 16 × 4 0 0 RW 00FFA1 D7 -			A \ / \ / \ / \					D 71	mode
Image: constraint of the		10	AVN1				0	K/W	
D0 AVN0 0 1 1 16×2 0 R.W 00FFA1 D7 -								ļ	
00FFA1 D7 - </td <td></td> <td>D0</td> <td>AVN0</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>0</td> <td>R/W</td> <td></td>		D0	AVN0				0	R/W	
$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$									
D5 -	00FFA1	D7	-	-	-	_	-	-	"0" when being read
D4 -		D6	-	_	_	-	-	-	
D4 -		D5	_	_	_	_	_	_	
D3 WAIT3 Voltage stabilization waiting time setting 0 0 0 R/W D2 WAIT2 0 0 0 16 × 1/f 1 R/W D2 WAIT2 0 0 1 16 × 1/f 1 R/W D2 WAIT2 0 0 1 16 × 1/f 1 R/W D1 WAIT3 0 0 1 16 × 1/f 1 R/W 0 1 0 0 16 × 1/f - - - - D1 WAIT3 0 1 16 × 1/f - - - - - D0 WAIT0 1 1 0 6 × 1/f -									
OPFA2 D7 - <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>									
D2 WAIT2 0 0 0 1 16 × 2/f 1 R/W D2 WAIT2 0 0 1 1 16 × 2/f 1 R/W 0 0 1 0 1 16 × 3/f 1 R/W 0 1 0 1 16 × 3/f 1 R/W 0 1 0 1 16 × 3/f 0 R/W 0 1 0 1 16 × 3/f 0 R/W 1 0 1 16 × 1/f 0 R/W R/W 0 1 1 16 × 1/f 0 R/W R/W 0 1 1 16 × 1/f 0 16 × 1/f 0 1 0 1 1 0 16 × 1/f 0 16 × 1/f 0 0 0 1 1 1 16 × 1/f 0 0 R/W 00 1 1 <td< td=""><td></td><td>03</td><td>WAIIS</td><td>vonage stabilization waiting time setting</td><td></td><td></td><td>0</td><td>IX/ W</td><td></td></td<>		03	WAIIS	vonage stabilization waiting time setting			0	IX/ W	
D2 WAIT2 0 0 1 16 × 2/f 10 1 RW D2 WAIT2 0 0 1 1 16 × 3/f 0 1 RW 0 1 0 1 1 16 × 3/f 0 1 RW 0 1 0 1 16 × 3/f 0 RW RW 0 1 0 1 16 × 1/f 1 RW RW 0 1 1 16 × 10/f 1 RW RW RW 1 0 1 16 × 10/f 1 RW RW RW 00 1 1 16 × 12/f 1 RW RW RW 00FFA2 D7 - - - - - - D6 - - - - - - - - - D5 - - - - - - - - - D3 CND3				WAIT3 WAIT2 WAIT1 WAIT0 Waiting time					
D2 WAIT2 0 0 1 0 16 × 3/f 0 0 1 1 16 × 3/f 1 1 R/W 0 1 0 1 1 16 × 3/f 1 1 R/W 0 1 0 1 1 16 × 3/f 1 1 R/W 0 1 0 1 1 16 × 1/f 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1									
00FFA2 D7 - </td <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>									
0 1 0 0 16 × 5/f 0 1 0 1 16 × 6/f 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1		D2	WAIT2				1	R/W	
0 1 0 1 16 × 6/f 10 1 16 × 8/f 10 1 <th1< th=""> 1 1 <</th1<>									
D1 WAIT1 0 1 1 0 16 × 7/f 0 0 R/W D1 WAIT1 0 1 1 1 16 × 8/f 0 R/W D0 WAIT0 1 0 1 16 × 10/f 0 R/W D0 WAIT0 1 1 16 × 12/f 0 R/W D0 WAIT0 1 1 0 16 × 13/f 0 R/W 1 1 0 1 16 × 13/f 0 16 × 13/f 0 R/W 00FFA2 D7 -									
D1 WAIT1 0 1 1 16 × 8/f 0 R/W 1 0 0 1 16 × 9/f 0 R/W 1 0 1 16 × 10/f 0 1 0 1 00 WAIT0 1 1 0 1 16 × 10/f 0 1 00 WAIT0 1 1 0 16 × 13/f 0 1 16 × 14/f 1 1 0 16 × 16/f 0 R/W 00FFA2 D7 - - - - - D6 - - - - - - - D4 - - - - - - - - D3 CND3 Noise judgment threshold value setting 1 R/W - - D2 CND2 CND1 CND0 Value - - - D1 0 1									
00FFA2 D7 - </td <td></td> <td>D1</td> <td>WAIT1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>R/W</td> <td></td>		D1	WAIT1					R/W	
I 0 1 0 16 × 11/f 16 × 12/f		5.	•••				Ŭ	10,11	
Image: constraint of the state of				1 0 0 1 $16 \times 10/f$					
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$									
$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$									
OOFFA2 D7 - </td <td></td> <td>D0</td> <td>WAIT0</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>0</td> <td>R/W</td> <td></td>		D0	WAIT0				0	R/W	
OOFFA2 D7 - </td <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>									
OOFFA2 D7 - </td <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>									
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$									
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	00FFA2	D7	-	_	-	_	-	-	"0" when being read
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			-	_	_	_	_	_	
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$								-	
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$									
$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$					-	-			
D2 CND2 0 0 0 0 4 D2 CND2 0 0 1 8 0 1 0 12 0 0 1 1 16 0 1 16 0 1 0 R/W 0 1 0 1 24 0 1 1 32 1 0 1 1 32 D1 CND1 0 1 1 32 0 R/W 1 0 R/W D1 CND1 0 1 1 32 0 R/W 1 0 R/W D0 CND0 1 1 0 36 0 R/W 0 R/W		U3	CIND3	noise judgment inreshold value setting				K/W	
D2 CND2 0 0 0 0 4 D2 CND2 0 0 1 8 0 1 0 12 0 0 1 1 16 0 1 16 0 1 0 R/W 0 1 0 1 24 0 1 1 32 1 0 1 1 32 D1 CND1 0 1 1 32 0 R/W 1 0 R/W D1 CND1 0 1 1 32 0 R/W 1 0 R/W D0 CND0 1 1 0 36 0 R/W 0 R/W				CND3 CND2 CND1 CND0 Value					
D2 CND2 0 0 0 1 8 0 0 1 12 0 0 1 0 12 0 0 R/W 0 1 0 0 20 0 R/W 0 1 0 1 24 0 1 1 0 D1 CND1 0 1 1 1 32 0 R/W 1 0 0 1 40 0 1 0 0 R/W D0 CND0 1 1 0 0 52 0 0 R/W									
D1 CND1 0 0 1 1 16 0 1 1 16 0 1 0 0 20 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 R/W 1 0 1 1 0 0 52 0 0 R/W 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0				0 0 0 1 8			L		
0 1 0 20 0 1 0 1 24 0 1 1 0 28 D1 CND1 0 1 1 32 1 0 0 36 0 R/W 1 0 1 44 0 0 1 0 1 0 44 0 0 00 CND0 1 1 0 52 0 0		D2	CND2				0	R/W	
0 1 0 1 24 0 1 1 0 28 D1 CND1 0 1 1 32 1 0 0 36 0 R/W 1 0 1 40 40 1 0 R/W D0 CND0 1 1 0 0 52 0 R/W									
D1 CND1 0 1 1 0 28 D1 CND1 0 1 1 32 0 R/W 1 0 0 1 40 1 0 40 1 0 1 0 44 1 0 44 D0 CND0 1 1 48									
D1 CND1 0 1 1 1 32 1 0 0 0 36 0 R/W 1 0 1 0 40 0 1 1 0 1 0 44 0 0 R/W D0 CND0 1 1 48 0 0 R/W									
1 0 0 36 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 40 1 0 1 44 1 0 1 48 D0 CND0 1 1 48								R/W	
1 0 0 1 40 1 0 1 0 44 1 0 1 48 D0 CND0 1 1 0 52			GNDT					IX/ W	
1 0 1 0 44 1 0 1 1 48 D0 CND0 1 1 0 52									
D0 CND0 1 1 0 0 52 0 R/W									
								ļ	
		D0	CND0				0	R/W	
				1 1 0 1 56					
				1 1 1 04					

Table A.1.1(b) Tou	ch panel I/O map
--------------------	------------------

Address	Bit	Name			Functi			1 1	0	Init	R/W	Comment
00FFA3	D7	_			_	-		_	_	_	_	"0" when being read
	D6	-			-			_	-	_	-	
	D5	_			_			_	_	-	_	
	D3	_			_			_		-	_	
	D4 D3		Den um d					-	-			
	D3	PUD3	Pen-up de	ecision thr	eshold va	lue setting				1	R/W	
			PUD3	PUD2	PUD1	PUD0	Value					
			0	0	0	0	4					
			0	0	0	1	8					
	D2	PUD2	0	0	1	0	12			0	R/W	
			0	0	1	1	16					
			0	1	0	0	20					
			0	1	0 1	1 0	24					
	D1	PUD1	0	1	1	0	28 32				R/W	
	D1	PUDI		0	0	0	36			1	K/W	
			1	0	0	1	40					
			1	0	1	0	44			1		
			1	0	1	1	48			1		
	D0	PUD0	1	1	0	0	52	[0	R/W	
	-	-	1	1	0	1	56			1		
			1	1	1	0	60					
			1	1	1	1	64			1		
00554 (NC 1 11 -			4 1 1 1	1			-	D	x 1.1.
00FFA4	D7	MVML3	Middle-lo	ow-speed j	udgment	threshold v	alue setting			0	K/W	Invalid in
			MVML3	MVML2	MVML1	MVML0	Value					constant-speed mode
			0	0	0	0	2					MVH≥MVMH
			Ő	Ő	ŏ	1	4					MVMH≥MVML
	D6	MVML2	0	0	1	0	6			1	R/W	MVML≥MVL
	-		0	0	1	1	8					
			0	1	0	0	10					
			0	1	0	1	12					
			0	1	1	0	14					
	D5	MVML1	0	1 0	1 0	1 0	16 18			0	R/W	
				0	0	0	20					
				0	1	0	20					
			1	0	1	1	24					
	D4	MVML0	1	1	0	0	26			0	R/W	-
			1	1	0	1	28					
			1	1	1	0	30					
			1	1	1	1	32					
		10/10									D AV	x 1· 1 ·
	D3	MVL3	Low-spee	ea judgme	nt thresho	ld value se	tting			0	K/W	Invalid in
			MVL3	MVL2	MVL1	MVL0	Value			1		constant-speed mode
			0	0	0	0	2			1		MVH≥MVMH
			Ő	Ő	Ő	1	4			1		MVMH≥MVML
	D2	MVL2	Ő	0	1	0	6			0	R/W	MVML≥MVL
			0	0	1	1	8			1		
			0	1	0	0	10			1		
			0	1	0	1	12			1		
			0	1	1	0	14			-		{
	D1	MVL1	0	1	1	1	16			1	R/W	
			1	0	0	0	18 20			1		
			1	0 0	0 1	1 0	20 22			1		
				0	1	0	22			1		
	D0	MVL0	1	1	0	0	24	+		0	R/W	1
	00		1	1	0	1	28				1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	
										1	1	1
			1	1	1	0	30					
			1	1 1	1 1	0	30 32					

$\textit{Table A.1.1(c)} \ \textit{Touch panel I/O map}$

Address	Bit	Name			Functi	ion		1	0	Init	R/W	Comment
00FFA5	D7		High-spee	ed judgme			etting				_	Invalid in
					MVH1							constant-speed mode
			<u>MVH3</u> 0	<u>MVH2</u> 0	<u>0</u>	<u> </u>	Value 2					MVH≥MVMH
			0	0	0	1	4				L	MVMH≥MVML
	D6	MVH2	0	0	1	0	6			0	R/W	MVML≥MVL
			0	0 1	1 0	1 0	8 10					
			0	1	0	1	12					
			0	1	1	0	14					-
	D5	MVH1	0	1 0	1 0	1 0	16 18			0	R/W	
			1	Ő	0	1	20					
			1	0	1	0	22					
	D4	MVH0	1	0 1	1 0	1 0	24 26				R/W	-
	04	IVI VI IO	1	1	Ő	1	28			0	IV, W	
			1	1	1	0	30					
			1	1	1	1	32					
	D3	MVMH3	Middle-hi	gh-speed	judgment	threshold	value setting			0	R/W	Invalid in
			MUMU2	MUMUS	MVMU1	MVMH0	Value					constant-speed mode
			$\frac{MVMH3}{0}$	$\frac{MVMH2}{0}$	$\frac{MVMHI}{0}$	$\frac{MVMH0}{0}$	$\frac{value}{2}$					MVH≥MVMH
			0	0	0	1	4				L	MVMH≥MVML
	D2	MVMH2	0	0	1	0	6			1	R/W	MVML≥MVL
			0	0 1	1 0	1 0	8 10					
			Ő	1	0	1	12					
	-		0	1	1	0	14					-
	D1	MVMH1	0	1 0	1 0	1 0	16 18			1	R/W	
			1	Ő	0	1	20					
			1	0	1	0	22					
	D0	MVMH0	1	0 1	1 0	1 0	24 26			0	R/W	-
	00		1	1	0	1	28			0	10, 11	
			1	1	1	0	30					
			1	1	1	1	32					
00FFA6		-			-			-	-	-	-	"0" when being read
	D6	-			-			-	-	-	-	-
	D5 D4	-			-			-	-	-	-	4
	D4 D3	– IVL3	Interval ti	me setting	-			-	-	- 0	– R/W	
	5	IVLO									10, 10	
			IVL3	IVL2			$\frac{\text{Interval time}}{128 \times 1}$					
			0	0 0	0 0	0 1	$128 \times 1 \times 2$					
	D2	IVL2	0	0	1	0	× 3			0	R/W	1
			0	0	1	1	× 4					
			0	1 1	0	0 1	$\times 5 \times 6$					
			0	1	1	0	$\times 7$					
	D1	IVL1	0	1	1	1	$\times 8$			1	R/W	
			1	0 0	0 0	0	$\times 9 \times 10$					
			1	0	1	0	× 10 × 11					
			1	0	1	1	$\times 12$					-
	D0	IVL0	1	1	0	0	× 13 × 14			0	R/W	
			1	1 1	0 1	1 0	× 14 × 15					
			1	1	1	1	×16					

Table A.1.1(d) Touch panel I/O map

Address	Bit	Name	Function		1	0	Init	R/W	Comment
00FFA7	D7	-	_		_	_	-	-	"0" when being read
	D6	-	_		_	-	-	-	
	D5	-	_		_	_	-	-	
	D4	-	_		-	_	-	-	
	D3	-	-		_	_	-	-	
	D2	-	_		_	_	-	-	
	D1	-	_		-	_	-	-	
	D0	PEN	Pen-up/pen-down status		Pen-down	Pen-up	0	R	
00FFA8	D7	DX11	X coordinate data	D11(MSB)			0	R	
	D6	DX10		D10			0	R	
	D5	DX9		D9			0	R	
	D4	DX8		D8			0	R	
	D3	DX7		D7			0	R	
	D2	DX6		D6			0	R	
	D1	DX5		D5			0	R	
	D0	DX4		D4			0	R	
00FFA9	D7	_	-	1			_	_	"0" when being read
	D6	_	_				_	-	U
	D5	_	-				_	_	
	D4	_	_				_	_	
	D3	DX3	X coordinate data	D3			0	R	
	D2	DX2		D2			0	R	
	D1	DX1		D1			0	R	
	D0	DX0		D0(LSB)			0	R	
00FFAA	D7	DY11	Y coordinate data	D11(MSB)			0	R	
	D6	DY10		D10			0	R	
	D5	DY9		D9			0	R	
	D4	DY8		D8			0	R	
	D3	DY7		D7			0	R	
	D2	DY6		D6			0	R	
	D1	DY5		D5			0	R	
	D0	DY4		D4			0	R	
00FFAB	D7	-	-				_	_	"0" when being read
	D6	-	_				_	_	6
	D5	_	-				_	-	
	D4	-	_				_	-	
	D3	DY3	Y coordinate data	D3			0	R	
	D2	DY2		D2			0	R	
	D1	DY1		D2 D1			0	R	
	D0	DY0		D0(LSB)			$\frac{0}{0}$	R	

Table A.1.1(e) Touch panel I/O map

A.2 Description

A.2.1 Circuit connection

Refer to Section 5.17, "Touch Panel Controller".

A.2.2 Mask option configuration

Refer to Section 5.17, "Touch Panel Controller".

A.2.3 Reducing power consumption and improving response

(1) How to reduce power consumption

To reduce current consumption, the high-speed clock (OSC3) should be used to operate the touch panel controller (TPC) only while the touch panel is being used.

The coordinate update interrupt should be enabled (ETPDR = "1").

When the touch panel is not being used, set the operating clock to the low-speed clock (OSC1), turn off the clock supply to the A/D converter and TPC (PRAD = "0", PRTP = "0"), and reset the TPC circuit (RST = "0").

Furthermore, enable the pen-down check circuit (PDC = "1") to check a pen-down, then reset the pen-down interrupt factor flag (FTPPD = "1") a set period of time, and then enable the pen-down interrupt (ETPDR = "1"). When a pen-down interrupt has occurred due to the first pen-down, switch the operating clock to the high-speed clock (OSC3) and turn on the clock supply to the A/D converter and TPC (PRAD = "1", PRTP = "1"). Then reset the pen-down check circuit (PDC = "0") and activate the TPC (RST = "1"). The pen-down interrupt should be disabled (ETPDR = "0"). After that read the detected coordinate data every time a coordinate update interrupt has occurred.

If coordinate data is not updated for a set period of time, assume that the touch panel is not being used, and return the configuration to the standby status for *awaiting the next pendown.

Note, however, that the user's first operation may not be detected in this method because there is a time lag of several hundred msec between the first pen-down detection and when the TPC becomes ready to detect coordinates.

(2) How to improve the response against user's operation

To improve the response against user's operation, always activate the TPC with the highspeed clock (OSC3).

The pen-down check control and pen-down interrupt should be disabled (PDC = "0", ETPPD = "0").

Set the operating clock to the high-speed clock (OSC3), turn on the clock supply to the A/D converter and TPC (PRAD = "1", PRTP = "1") and activate the TPC (RST = "1"). The coordinate update interrupt should be enabled after resetting the coordinate update interrupt factor flag.

After that read the detected coordinate data every time a coordinate update interrupt has occurred due to the user's pen-trace operation.

Note, however, that this method increases power consumption because the TPC has to always operate with the high-speed clock. The sample program described later uses this method.

(3) How to obtain the intermediate characteristics

To obtain the intermediate characteristics between methods (1) and (2), the operating clock should be always set to the high-speed clock (OSC3) and the TPC and A/D converter should be activated after a pen-down is detected by the pen-down check.

A.2.4 Reading coordinate data from the TPC

(1) Method 1

Read the detected coordinate data and the switch status information (DX0–DX11, DY0– DY11, PEN) and store them in the temporary area, then set a flag indicating that coordinate data is updated. The detected coordinate data and the switch status information is guaranteed against change by the hardware until they are read by software after a coordinate update interrupt has occurred (they are not rewritten during read). These processes should be performed in the coordinate update interrupt service routine.

Monitor the above flag in the main routine to check if coordinate data is updated. If the flag has been set, disable the interrupt and read the data stored in the temporary area. In this method, the coordinate data and switch status information in the temporary area are not rewritten while they are being read, so the values can be guaranteed.

(2) Method 2

Set only a flag indicating that coordinate data is updated in the coordinate update interrupt service routine. The coordinate data and switch status information (DX0–DX11, DY0–DY11, PEN) are read in the main routine.

A.2.5 Calculating the LCD dot position

(1) Initial setting

The first process needs registration of dot position between the touch panel and the LCD panel. The following explains the X axis only as the same applies to the Y axis. It assumes that the origin of both the LCD and touch panels are located at the left edge (in other words, the leftmost dot on the LCD is dot 0; the touch panel's A/D conversion value increase at the right side).

First pen down at the leftmost dot position on the LCD, and the touch-panel A/D converted value is stored as x_min. Then pen down at the rightmost dot position on the LCD, and the touch-panel A/D converted value is stored as x_max .

(2) LCD dot position calculation

The LCD dot position corresponding to the pen-down position within the LCD display area is calculated by the following expressions: *For x axis:*

 $\begin{aligned} x_dot &= (x_addat - x_min) \times \frac{\mathsf{DXMAX}}{(x_max - x_min)} \\ \textit{For y axis:} \\ y_dot &= (y_addat - y_min) \times \frac{\mathsf{DYMAX}}{(y_max - y_min)} \end{aligned}$

Where x_addat (y_addat) is the A/D converted value and DXMAX (DYMAX) is the LCD resolution (number of dots).

A.3 Precautions

A.3.1 Interrupt processing

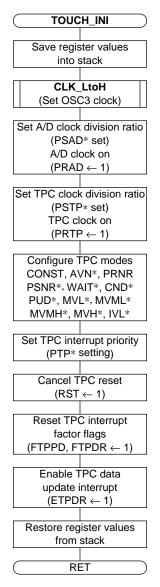
- (1) Only a pen-down interrupt may be generated when only the pen-down check circuit is activated (PDC = "1" and RST = "0"). When the TPC circuit is activated, both the pen-down and coordinate data update interrupts may be generated. Therefore, disable the pen-down interrupt when the TPC circuit is activated.
- (2) The coordinate data registers DX0–DX11 and DY0–DY11 (0FFA8h–0FFABh) must all be read regardless of the TPC operating status (RST = "1" or "0"). If only a part of the data, for example address 0FFA8h, is read leaving other addresses, the next coordinate update interrupt will not be generated.
- (3) When a coordinate update interrupt is generated, the coordinate data registers DX0-DX11 and DY0-DY11 (0FFA8h-0FFABh) must be read. If the set data is not read, the next coordinate update interrupt will not be generated.

A.3.2 Others

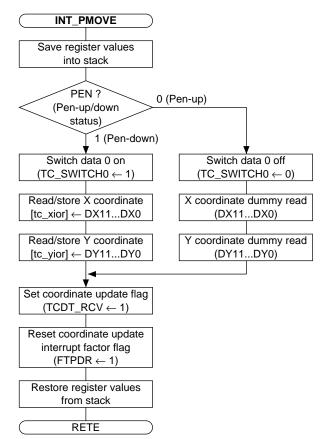
- (1) A part of or all of the reference flowcharts and programs may be used freely. However, they cannot be guaranteed to work. Therefore Seiko Epson does not assume liability of any kind arising out of partial or complete use of the reference flowcharts and programs.
- (2) The reference program is a part of an executable program. To execute as a completed executable program, other processing routines such as a system initialization are necessary.

A.4 Reference Flowchart

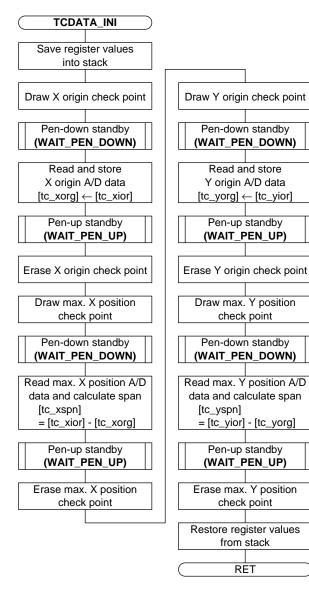
A.4.1 Initializing the TPC



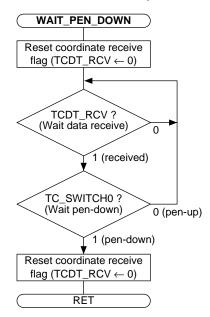
A.4.2 TPC data update interrupt processing



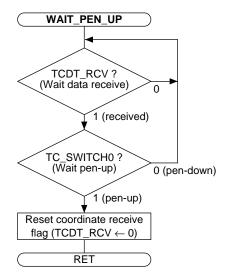
A.4.3 TP initial data configuration



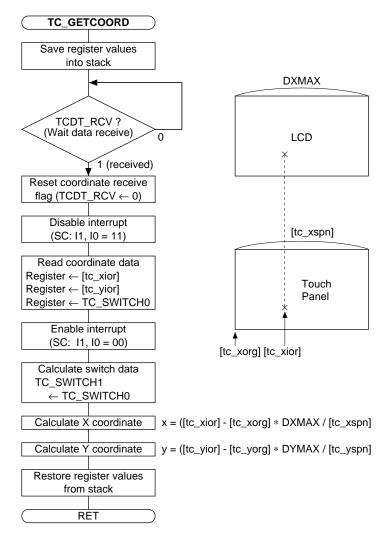
A.4.3.1 Pen-down standby



A.4.3.2 Pen-up standby



A.4.4 Coordinate data calculation



A.5 Reference Program

A.5.1 Setting constants and macros (include file)

,			***************************************
;	SYS_CONS		system constant data
;	Copyrigh	nt(C) 1997 Seik	to Epson Co.,Ltd
; * * * * * * * * * *			***************************************
(1) Set flags			
			;1: coordinate calculation is finished
			;switch detected in pen-move interrupt
TC_SWITCH1	EQU	00000100B	;switch translated in coordinate calc.loutine
WAITTIMER	EQU	00001000B	;wait timer for pen down setting
(2) Define Ma	cros		
		o declaration	
	; <bit se<="" td=""><td>et macro></td><td></td></bit>	et macro>	
M BSET		DATA, DBIT, REG	3
	LD	REG, [DATA]	
	OR	REG, #DBIT	
		[DATA], REG	
	ENDM	, , , ,	
	· chit al		
M BCLR		lear macro> DATA,DBIT,RE0	
M_BCLR	LD		2
		REG,#DBIT REG,#0FFH	
		REG,[DATA]	
		[DATA],REG	
	ENDM		
	; <i 0="" re<="" td=""><td>egister bit cle</td><td>ear macro></td></i>	egister bit cle	ear macro>
M_IO_BCLR	MACRO	DATA,DBIT	
	AND	[BR:@LOW(DATA	A)],#DBIT^OFFH
	ENDM		
	; <t 0="" re<="" td=""><td>egister bit set</td><td>macro></td></t>	egister bit set	macro>
M_IO_BSET		DATA, DBIT	
	OR	[BR:@LOW(DATA	A)].#DBTT
	ENDM	L DIC · GLOW (DAIR	.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,

A.5.2 TPC initialization

touch panel controller initialize ; ; input none ; output none destroyed none ; GLOBAL TOUCH_INI TOUCH_INI: ;ETPPD,ETPDR,PDC,RST is initial 0 ;TP interrupt priority PTP* is set in other previous routine

(1) Save the register values into the stack

PUSH SC PUSH A

(2) Switch to the high-speed clock CARL CLK_LtoH ; change the clock to high (3) Supply clocks to the A/D converter and TPC LD [BR:@LOW(IO_PRE3)],#00001010B ;A/D clock = fosc3/4 ;A/D clock is turned on

LD	[BR:@LOW(IO_PRE6)],#00001100B	;TPC clock = fosc3/16 ;TPC clock is turned on			
(4) Set the TPC mod	es				
LD	[BR:@LOW(IO_PRE7)],#0000000B	;TPC noise rejection on ;TPC noise rejection ;f.ratio = fosc1/1			
LD	[BR:@LOW(IO_TPCR0)],#00010011B	;CONST moving average ;average times = 16 * 2			
LD	[BR:@LOW(IO_TPCR1)],#00001111B	<pre>;voltage stability wait ;time = 16 * 16/f</pre>			
LD	[BR:@LOW(IO_TPCR2)],#00001111B	<pre>;noise detection threshold ;= 64</pre>			
LD	[BR:@LOW(IO_TPCR3)],#00001111B	<pre>;pen up detection threshold ;= 64</pre>			
		<pre>;setting speed detection ;threshold</pre>			
LD	[BR:@LOW(IO_TPCR4)],#01000010B	; SSDT = 6 ;MSSDT = 10			
LD	[BR:@LOW(IO_TPCR5)],#10000110B	;MFSDT = 14 ; FSDT = 18			
LD	[BR:@LOW(IO_TPCR6)],#00000010B	<pre>;wait time after A/D conv. ;= 128 * 3</pre>			
(5) Activate the TPC circuit					
OR	[BR:@LOW(IO_TPCR0)],#00100000B	;lift a reset of TPC circuit			
(8) Reset the coordinate update interrupt flag and enable the interrupt					

LD	[BR:@LOW(IO_INTFA3)],#01100000B	;TP pen down interrupt
OR	[BR:@LOW(IO_INTEA3)],#00100000B	;factor flag reset ;TP data renewal interrupt ;enable

(9) Restore the saved registers

POP	A
POP	SC
RET	

A.5.3 TPC data update interrupt processing

	1	1 1 8	
;#########	###########		*********************
;	pen move	interrupt loutine	
;	input	none	
;	output	none	
;	destroyed	d none	
;#########	###########	**********************************	***********************
GLOBAL	INT_PMOVE	2	
INT_PMOVE:			
(1) Save the r	egisters		
	PUSH	ВА	
	PUSH	L	
(2) Pen-down	h check		
	BIT	[BR:@LOW(IO_TPCR7)],#0000001B	; if pen down is detected
	JRS	Z, INTPMOVE10	;then read the coordinate
			;data
(3) Process w	hen a pen-do	wn is detected	
Se	et the switch d	ata to "1"	
50		tpc_flq0,TC_SWITCH0,A	; switch0 = 1
	M_BSEI	CPC_IIG0, IC_SWITCH0, A	/Switcho = 1
L	oad X coordin	ata data	
L	LD		iB = x11 - x04
	LD LD	B,[BR:@LOW(IO_TPCR8)] A,[BR:@LOW(IO_TPCR9)]	A = x03 - x00
	PACK	A,[DK.WLUW(IU_IPCK3)]	A = x03 - x00 A = x07 - x00
	LD	τ λ	A = X07 - X00 L = A
	LD LD	L,A A B	A = B
	עם	А,В	A = D

UPCK LD LD	A,L [tc_xior],BA	;B = x11 - x08 ;A = x07 - x00 ;data save
Load Y coord	inate data	
LD	B,[BR:@LOW(IO_TPCRA)]	B = x11 - x04
LD	A,[BR:@LOW(IO_TPCRB)]	A = x03 - x00
PACK		A = x07 - x00
LD	L,A	;L = A
LD	A,B	;A = B
UPCK		B = x11 - x08
LD	A,L	A = x07 - x00
LD	[tc_yior],BA	;data save
JRS	INTPMOVE20	

(4) Process when no pen-down is detected

INTPMOVE10:

Set the switch data to "1"

M_BCLR tpc_flg0,TC_SWITCH0,A ;switch0 = 0

Dummy read of coordinate data

LD	A,[BR:@LOW(IO_TPCR8)]	;dummy	read
LD	A,[BR:@LOW(IO_TPCR9)]	;dummy	read
LD	A,[BR:@LOW(IO_TPCRA)]	;dummy	read
LD	A,[BR:@LOW(IO_TPCRB)]	;dummy	read

(5) Set the coordinate data update flag

INTPMOVE20:

M_BSEI UPC_IIGU,ICDI_RCV,A Set une coordinate	M_BSET	tpc_flg0,TCDT_RCV,A	;set the	coordinate
---	--------	---------------------	----------	------------

;receive flag

data

(6) Reset the coordinate update interrupt factor flag

LD [BR:@LOW(IO_INTFA3)],#00100000B

(7) Restore the saved register

POP	L
POP	BA

RETE

A.5.4 TP initial data setting

; set the base data for coordinate calculation ; input none output none ; destroyed none GLOBAL TCDATA_INI TCDATA_INI: (1) Save the registers ;SC register is stored PUSH SC PUSH ΒA ;BA register is stored PUSH HL;HL register is stored (2) Obtain the X origin reference coordinate Draw check point <omitted> Pen-down standby CARL WAIT_PEN_DOWN Load TP data

LD BA,[tc_xior] LD [tc_xorg],BA

;save x origin data

```
Pen-up standby
             CARL
                       WAIT_PEN_UP
         Erase check point
               <omitted>
(3) Obtain the max. X reference coordinate
         Draw check point
               <omitted>
         Pen-down standby
             CARL
                       WAIT_PEN_DOWN
         Load TP data
             LD
                       BA,[tc_xior]
                                                  ;BA = x max data
             LD
                       HL,[tc_xorg]
                                                  ;HL = x org data
             SUB
                       BA,HL
                                                  ;BA = x span data
             LD
                       L,#0
                                                  ;shift counter = tc_xsft
TCDTI_LP20:
             CP
                       в,#0
                                                  ; if B = 0 (data is included
             JRS
                       Z,TCDTI_210
                                                  ; in 8 bit) then out of loop
             SRL
                       B
             RR
                       А
                                                  ;bit shift
             INC
                                                  ;shift counter increment
                       L
             JRS
                       TCDTI_LP20
TCDTI_210:
             LD
                       [tc xspn],A
                                                  ;x span data
             LD
                       [tc_xsft],L
                                                  ;x bit shift times
         Pen-up standby
             CARL
                       WAIT PEN UP
```

Erase check point <omitted>

- (4) Obtain the Y origin reference coordinate <omitted. similar to the process to obtain the X origin reference coordinate>
- (5) Obtain the max. Y reference coordinate <omitted. similar to the process to obtain the Y origin reference coordinate>
- (6) Restore the saved registers POP HL ;HL = register is returned POP BA ;BA = register is returned POP SC ;SC = register is returned RET

(7) <Subroutine> Pen-down standby processing Wait Pen Down ; (A register is destroyed) WAIT_PEN_DOWN: M_BCLR tpc_flg0,TCDT_RCV,A ;reset the coordinate receive flag WTPNDNLP: ; check the coordinate receive flag LDA,[tpc_flg0] BIT A, #TCDT RCV JRS Z,WTPNDNLP LDA,[tpc_flg0] A, #TC_SWITCH0 BIT ; check pen is down JRS Z,WTPNDNLP

M_BCLR tpc_flg0,TCDT_RCV,A ;reset the coordinate receive flag

RET

```
(8) <Subroutine> Pen-up standby processing
  Wait Pen UP
  ;
             (A,B register is destroyed)
  WAIT_PEN_UP:
             LD
                     A,[tpc_flg0]
                                           ; check the coordinate receive flag
             BIT
                     A, #TCDT RCV
             JRS
                     Z,WAIT_PEN_UP
             LD
                     A,[tpc_flg0]
             BIT
                     A, #TC_SWITCH0
                                           ;check pen is up
             JRS
                     NZ,WAIT_PEN_UP
             M BCLR
                    tpc flq0,TCDT RCV,A
                                           ; reset the coordinate receive flag
             RET
A.5.5 Coordinate data calculation
  get coordinate data from touch panel
  ;
             input
  ;
                     none
  ;
             output
                     A:y axis coordinate
                     B:x axis coordinate
  ;
             destroyed (A,B)
  GLOBAL
             TC_GETCOORD
  TC_GETCOORD:
  (1) Save registers and reserve work area
             PUSH
                     SC
                                           ;SC register is stored
             PUSH
                     ТΧ
                                           ;IX register is stored
             PUSH
                     HT.
                                           ;HL register is stored
                     SP,#2
                                           ;2 byte reserved for work in stack
             SUB
                                           ;area
             LD
                     IX,SP
                                           ;stack pointer address
  (2) Wait for receiving coordinate data
  TCGETCD10:
                                           ;check the coordinate
             T'D
                     A,[tpc_flg0]
                                           ;receive flag
             BTT
                     A, #TCDT_RCV
                     Z,TCGETCD10
             JRS
  (3) Reset the coordinate data receive flag
             M_BCLR
                     tpc_flg0,TCDT_RCV,A
                                           ;reset the coordinate receive flag
  (4) Disable the interrupt
             OR
                     SC,#11000000B
                                           ;interrupt disenable
  (5) Read coordinate data
                     BA,[tc_yior]
             T'D
             LD
                     [IX],BA
                                           ;wk0, wk1 = y data (ytgt)
             T'D
                                           ;HL = x axis data (xtgt)
                     HL,[tc_xior]
                     A,[tpc_flg0]
             LD
                                           ;switch data
  (6) Enable the interrupt
             AND
                     SC,#00111111B
                                           ; interrupt enable
  (7) Calculate switch data
             BIT
                     A, #TC_SWITCH0
```

JRS NZ,TCGETCD12 ; if switch0 = 0 then M_BCLR tpc_flg0,TC_SWITCH1,A ; switch1 = 0

	JRS	TCGETCD14	
TCGETCD12:	M_BSET	tpc_flg0,TC_SWITCH1,A	<pre>;else (switch = 1) then ; switch1 = 1</pre>
TCGETCD14:			
(8) Calculate			
TCGETCD20:	LD LD SUB JRS LD	BA,HL HL,[tc_xorg] BA,HL NC,TCGETCD20 BA,#0	<pre>;BA = x axis data (xtgt) ;HL = x axis origin data (xorg) ;BA=xtgt - xorg ;if xtgt - xorg < 0 then ; xtgt - xorg = 0</pre>
ICGEICD20.	LD INC	L,[tc_xsft] L	;L = shift counter
TCGETCD30:	1110	-	
TCCFTCD40.	DEC JRS SRL RR JRS	L Z,TCGETCD40 B A TCGETCD30	;shift 1 bit to right
TCGETCD40:	SRL JRS LD MLT LD DIV CP JRS	B C,TCGETCD45 L,#D_PXL_X A,[tc_xspn] L,#D_PXL_X C,TCGETCD50	<pre>;if B reg is not 0 then over flow ;L = display dot number (DMAX) ;HL = DMAX * (xtgt - xorg) ;A = x axis coordinate span (xspn) ;L = DMAX * (xtgt - xorg) / xspn ;if x coord ≥ MAX then</pre>
TCGETCD45:	LD	L,#D PXL X-1	; x coord = MAX-1
TCGETCD50:	LD	BA,[IX]	;BA = y axis data (ytgt)
	LD	[IX],L	;wk0 = x axis coordinate
(0) Coloulato	V acordinat		
(9) Calculate	LD SUB JRS LD	e HL,[tc_yorg] BA,HL NC,TCGETCD60 BA,#0	<pre>;BA = y axis data (ytgt) ;HL = y axis origin data (yorg) ;BA = ytgt - yorg ;if ytgt - yorg < 0 then ; ytgt - yorg = 0</pre>
TCGETCD60:	LD	L,[tc_ysft]	;L = shift counter
	INC	L	
TCGETCD70:	DEC JRS SRL RR JRS	L Z,TCGETCD80 B A TCGETCD70	;shift 1 bit to right
TCGETCD80:	SRL	В	
	JRS LD MLT LD DIV CP JRS	C,TCGETCD85 L,#D_PXL_Y A,[tc_yspn] L,#D_PXL_Y C,TCGETCD90	<pre>;if B reg is not 0 then over flow ;L = display dot number (DMAX) ;HL = DMAX * (ytgt - yorg) ;A = y axis coordinate span (yspn) ;L = DMAX * (ytgt - yorg) / yspn ;if y coord ≥ MAX then</pre>
TCGETCD85:	0105	C, ICGEICD90	
TCGETCD90:	LD	L,#D_PXL_Y-1	; y coord = MAX - 1
	LD LD	A,L B,[IX]	;A = y axis coordinate ;A = x axis coordinate
(10) Restore t	he saved reg	gister and release the work area	
	ADD	SP,#2	;2 byte returned
	POP	HL	;HL register is returned
	POP	IX	;IX register is returned
	POP	SC	;SC register is returned
	RET		

EPSON International Sales Operations

AMERICA

EPSON ELECTRONICS AMERICA, INC.

- HEADQUARTERS -

1960 E. Grand Avenue El Segundo, CA 90245, U.S.A. Phone: +1-310-955-5300 Fax: +1-310-955-5400

- SALES OFFICES -

West

150 River Oaks Parkway San Jose, CA 95134, U.S.A. Phone: +1-408-922-0200 Fax: +1-408-922-0238

Central

101 Virginia Street, Suite 290 Crystal Lake, IL 60014, U.S.A. Phone: +1-815-455-7630 Fax: +1-815-455-7633

Northeast

301 Edgewater Place, Suite 120 Wakefield, MA 01880, U.S.A. Phone: +1-781-246-3600 Fax: +1-781-246-5443

Southeast

3010 Royal Blvd. South, Suite 170 Alpharetta, GA 30005, U.S.A. Phone: +1-877-EEA-0020 Fax: +1-770-777-2637

EUROPE

EPSON EUROPE ELECTRONICS GmbH

- HEADQUARTERS -

Riesstrasse 15 80992 Munich, GERMANY Phone: +49-(0)89-14005-0 Fax: +49-(0)89-14005-110

SALES OFFICE

Altstadtstrasse 176 51379 Leverkusen, GERMANY Phone: +49-(0)2171-5045-0 Fax: +49-(0)2171-5045-10

UK BRANCH OFFICE

Unit 2.4, Doncastle House, Doncastle Road Bracknell, Berkshire RG12 8PE, ENGLAND Phone: +44-(0)1344-381700 Fax: +44-(0)1344-381701

FRENCH BRANCH OFFICE

 1 Avenue de l' Atlantique, LP 915
 Les Conquerants

 Z.A. de Courtaboeuf 2, F-91976
 Les Ulis Cedex, FRANCE

 Phone: +33-(0)1-64862350
 Fax: +33-(0)1-64862355

BARCELONA BRANCH OFFICE

Barcelona Design Center

Edificio Prima Sant Cugat Avda. Alcalde Barrils num. 64-68 E-08190 Sant Cugat del Vallès, SPAIN Phone: +34-93-544-2490 Fax: +34-93-544-2491

ASIA

EPSON (CHINA) CO., LTD.

28F, Beijing Silver Tower 2# North RD DongSanHuan ChaoYang District, Beijing, CHINA Phone: 64106655 Fax: 64107319

SHANGHAI BRANCH

4F, Bldg., 27, No. 69, Gui Jing Road Caohejing, Shanghai, CHINA Phone: 21-6485-5552 Fax: 21-6485-0775

EPSON HONG KONG LTD.

20/F., Harbour Centre, 25 Harbour Road Wanchai, Hong Kong Phone: +852-2585-4600 Fax: +852-2827-4346 Telex: 65542 EPSCO HX

EPSON TAIWAN TECHNOLOGY & TRADING LTD.

10F, No. 287, Nanking East Road, Sec. 3 Taipei Phone: 02-2717-7360 Fax: 02-2712-9164 Telex: 24444 EPSONTB

HSINCHU OFFICE

13F-3, No. 295, Kuang-Fu Road, Sec. 2 HsinChu 300 Phone: 03-573-9900 Fax: 03-573-9169

EPSON SINGAPORE PTE., LTD.

No. 1 Temasek Avenue, #36-00 Millenia Tower, SINGAPORE 039192 Phone: +65-337-7911 Fax: +65-334-2716

SEIKO EPSON CORPORATION KOREA OFFICE

50F, KLI 63 Bldg., 60 Yoido-dong Youngdeungpo-Ku, Seoul, 150-763, KOREA Phone: 02-784-6027 Fax: 02-767-3677

SEIKO EPSON CORPORATION ELECTRONIC DEVICES MARKETING DIVISION

Electronic Device Marketing Department

IC Marketing & Engineering Group 421-8, Hino, Hino-shi, Tokyo 191-8501, JAPAN Phone: +81-(0)42-587-5816 Fax: +81-(0)42-587-5624

ED International Marketing Department Europe & U.S.A.

421-8, Hino, Hino-shi, Tokyo 191-8501, JAPAN Phone: +81-(0)42-587-5812 Fax: +81-(0)42-587-5564

ED International Marketing Department Asia

421-8, Hino, Hino-shi, Tokyo 191-8501, JAPAN Phone: +81-(0)42-587-5814 Fax: +81-(0)42-587-5110



In pursuit of "**Saving**" **Technology**, Epson electronic devices. Our lineup of semiconductors, liquid crystal displays and quartz devices assists in creating the products of our customers' dreams. **Epson IS energy savings**.



EPSON Electronic Devices Website

http://www.epson.co.jp/device/