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## Sensorless Motor Control IC for Appliances

### Features

- **MCE™ (Motion Control Engine) - Hardware based computation engine for high efficiency sinusoidal sensorless control of permanent magnet AC motor**
- **Integrated Power Factor Correction control**
- **Supports both interior and surface permanent magnet motors**
- **Built-in hardware peripheral for single shunt current feedback reconstruction**
- **No external current or voltage sensing operational amplifier required**
- **Three/two-phase Space Vector PWM**
- **Three-channel analog output (PWM)**
- **Embedded 8-bit high speed microcontroller (8051) for flexible I/O and man-machine control**
- **JTAG programming port for emulation/debugger**
- **Serial communication interface (UART)**
- **I<sup>2</sup>C/SPI serial interface**
- **Watchdog timer with independent analog clock**
- **Three general purpose timers/counters**
- **Two special timers: periodic timer, capture timer**
- **Internal 'One-Time Programmable' (OTP) memory and internal RAM for final production usage**
- **Pin compatible with IRMCK343, RAM version**
- **1.8V/3.3V CMOS**

### Product Summary

Maximum crystal frequency	60 MHz
Maximum internal clock (SYSCLK) frequency	128 MHz
Maximum 8051 clock frequency	33 MHz
Sensorless control computation time	11 $\mu$ sec typ
MCE™ computation data range	16 bit signed
8051 OTP Program memory	56K bytes
MCE program and Data RAM	8K bytes
GateKill latency (digital filtered)	2 $\mu$ sec
PWM carrier frequency counter	16 bits/ SYSCLK
A/D input channels	5
A/D converter resolution	12 bits
A/D converter conversion speed	2 $\mu$ sec
8051 instruction execution speed	2 SYSCLK
Analog output (PWM) resolution	8 bits
UART baud rate (typ)	57.6K bps
Number of I/O (max)	23
Package (lead-free)	QFP64
Operating temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C

### Description

IRMCK343 is a high performance OTP based motion control IC designed primarily for appliance applications. IRMCK343 is designed to achieve low cost and high performance control solutions for advanced inverterized appliance motor control. IRMCK343 contains two computation engines. One is Motion Control Engine (MCE™) for sensorless control of permanent magnet motors; the other is an 8-bit high-speed microcontroller (8051). Both computation engines are integrated into one monolithic chip. The MCE™ contains a collection of control elements such as Proportional plus Integral, Vector rotator, Angle estimator, Multiply/Divide, Low loss SVPWM, Single Shunt IFB. The user can program a motion control algorithm by connecting these control elements using a graphic compiler. Key components of the sensorless control algorithms, such as the Angle Estimator, are provided as complete pre-defined control blocks implemented in hardware. A unique analog/digital circuit and algorithm to fully support single shunt current reconstruction is also provided. The 8051 microcontroller performs 2-cycle instruction execution (60MIPS at 120MHz). The MCE and 8051 microcontroller are connected via dual port RAM to process signal monitoring and command input. An advanced graphic compiler for the MCE™ is seamlessly integrated into the MATLAB/Simulink environment, while third party JTAG based emulator tools are supported for 8051 developments. IRMCK343 comes with a small QFP64 pin lead-free package.

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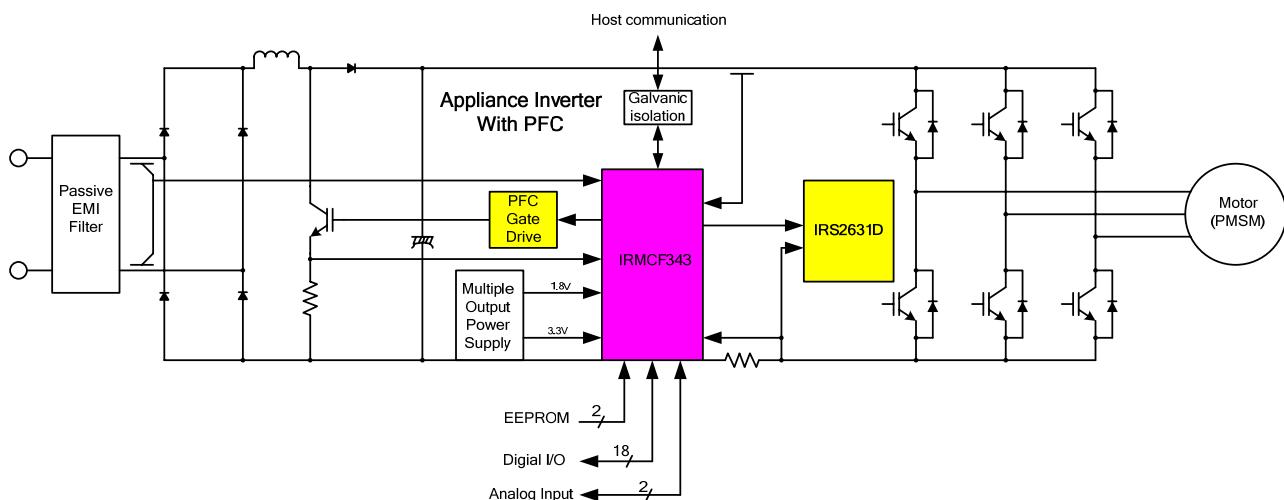
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## 1 Overview

IRMCK343 is a new International Rectifier integrated circuit device primarily designed as a one-chip solution for complete inverter controlled appliance motor control applications. Unlike a traditional microcontroller or DSP, the IRMCK343 provides a built-in closed loop sensorless control algorithm using the unique Motion Control Engine (MCE™) for permanent magnet motor. The MCE™ consists of a collection of control elements, motion peripherals, a dedicated motion control sequencer and dual port RAM to map internal signal nodes. IRMCK343 also employs a unique single shunt current reconstruction circuit to eliminate additional analog/digital circuitry and enables a direct shunt resistor interface to the IC. Motion control programming is achieved using a dedicated graphical compiler integrated into the MATLAB/Simulink™ development environment. Sequencing, user interface, host communication, and upper layer control tasks can be implemented in the 8051 high-speed 8-bit microcontroller. The 8051 microcontroller is equipped with a JTAG port to facilitate emulation and debugging tools.

Figure 1 shows a typical application schematic using the IRMCK343.

IRMCK343 is intended for volume production purpose and contains 64K bytes of OTP (One Time Programming) ROM, which can be programmed through a JTAG port. For a development purpose use, IRMCF343 contains a 48k byte of RAM in place of program OTP to facilitate an application development work. Both IRMCF343 and IRMCK343 come in the same 64-pin QFP package with identical pin configuration to facilitate PC board layout and transition to mass production



**Figure 1 Typical Application Block Diagram Using IRMCK343**

## 2 IRMCK343 Block Diagram and Main Functions

IRMCK343 block diagram is shown in Figure 2.

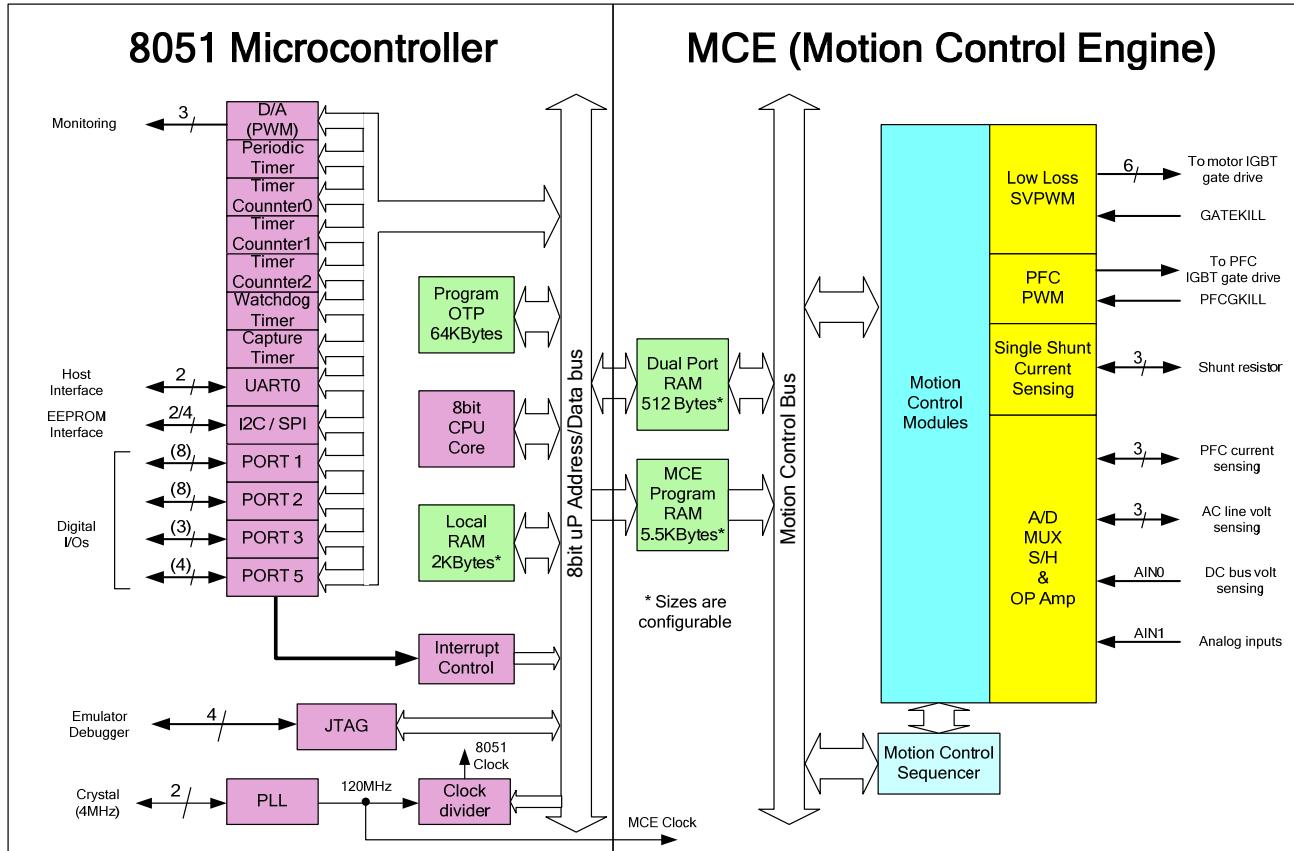


Figure 2. IRMCK343 Internal Block Diagram

IRMCK343 contains the following functions for sensorless AC motor control applications:

- Motion Control Engine (MCE<sup>TM</sup>)
  - Proportional plus Integral block
  - Low pass filter
  - Differentiator and lag (high pass filter)
  - Ramp
  - Limit
  - Angle estimate (sensorless control)
  - Inverse Clark transformation
  - Vector rotator
  - Bit latch
  - Peak detect

- Transition
  - Multiply-divide (signed and unsigned)
  - Divide (signed and unsigned)
  - Adder
  - Subtractor
  - Comparator
  - Counter
  - Accumulator
  - Switch
  - Shift
  - ATAN (arc tangent)
  - Function block (any curve fitting, nonlinear function)
  - 16-bit wide Logic operations (AND, OR, XOR, NOT, NEGATE)
  - MCE™ program and data memory (6K byte). <sup>Note 1</sup>
  - MCE™ control sequencer
- 
- 8051 microcontroller
    - Three 16-bit timer/counters
    - 16-bit periodic timer
    - 16-bit analog watchdog timer
    - 16-bit capture timer
    - Up to 23 discrete I/Os
    - Five-channel 12-bit A/D
      - Three buffered channels (0 – 1.2V input)
      - Two unbuffered channels (0 – 1.2V input)
    - JTAG port (4 pins)
    - Up to three channels of analog output (8-bit PWM)
    - UART
    - I<sup>2</sup>C/SPI port
    - 64K byte program OTP
    - 2K byte data RAM. <sup>Note 1</sup>

Note 1: Total size of RAM is 8K byte including MCE program, MCE data, and 8051 data. Different sizes can be allocated depending on applications.

### 3 Pinout

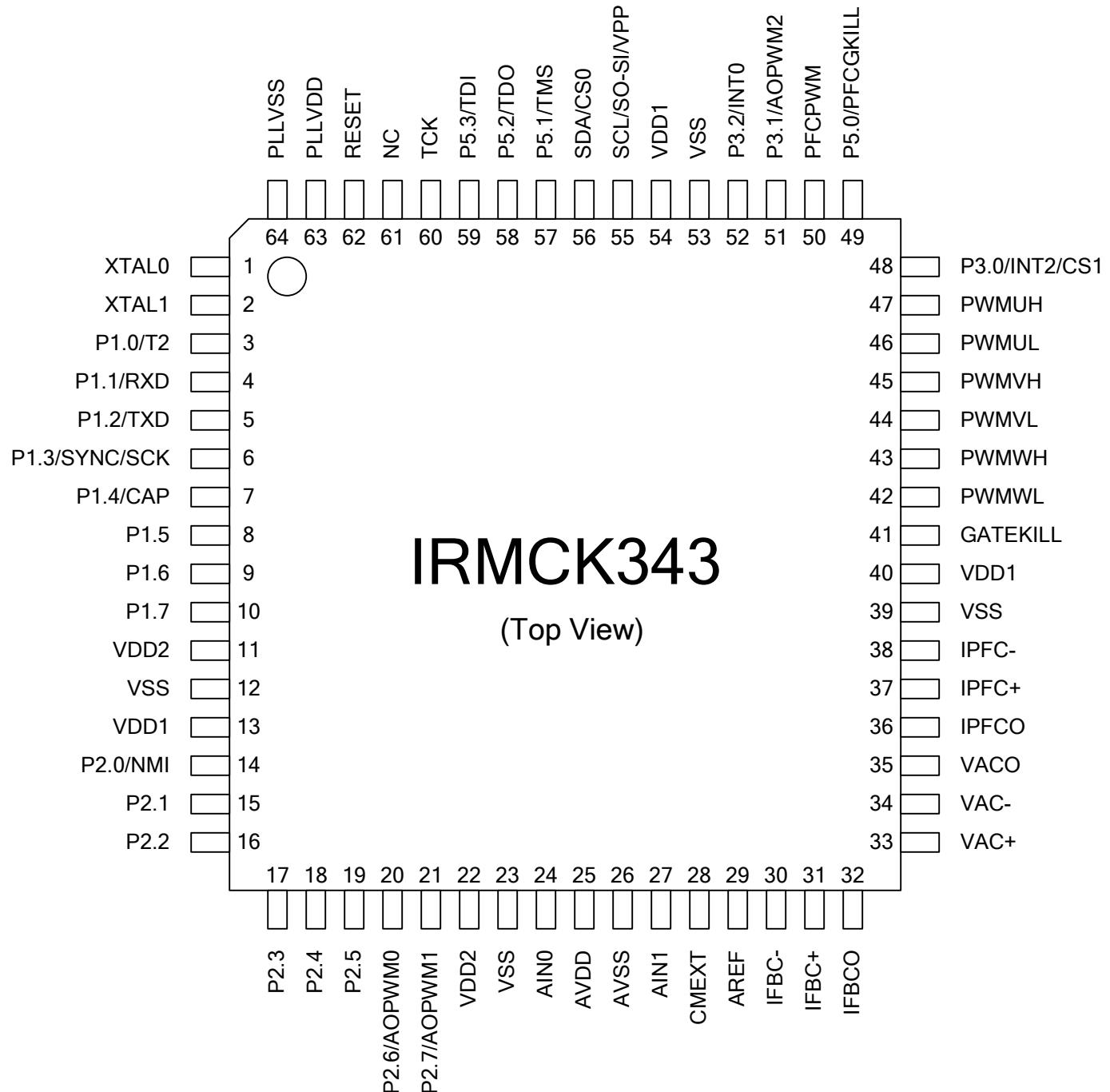


Figure 3. IRMCK343 Pin Configuration

## 4 Input/Output of IRMCK343

All I/O signals of IRMCK343 are shown in Figure 4. All I/O pins are 3.3V logic interface except A/D interface pins.

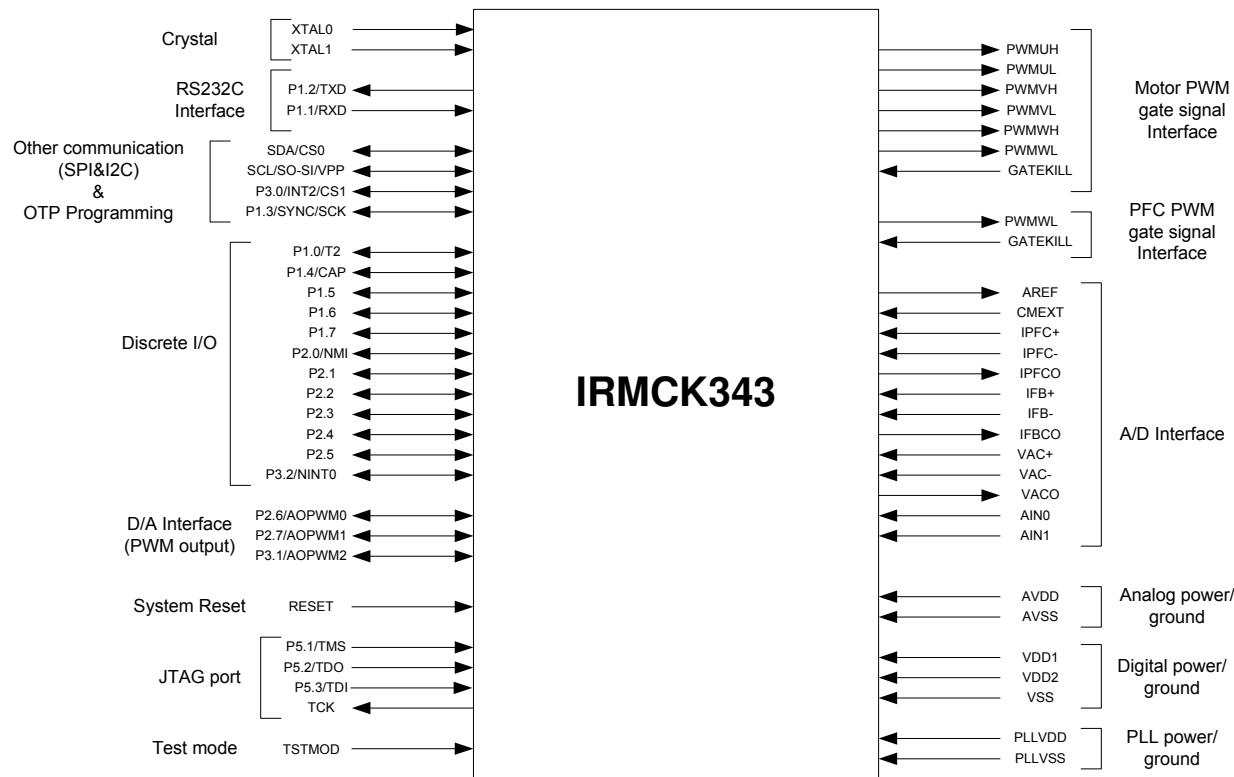


Figure 4. Input/Output of IRMCK343

### 4.1 8051 Peripheral Interface Group

#### UART Interface

P1.2/TXD	Output, Transmit data from IRMCK343
P1.1/RXD	Input, Receive data to IRMCK343

#### Discrete I/O Interface

P1.0/T2	Input/output port 1.0, can be configured as Timer/Counter 2 input
P1.3/SYNC/SCK	Input/output port 1.3, can be configured as SYNC output or SPI clock
P1.4/CAP	Input/output port 1.4, can be configured as Capture Timer input
P1.5	Input/output port 1.5
P1.6	Input/output port 1.6
P1.7	Input/output port 1.7
P2.0/NMI	Input/output port 2.0, can be configured as Non-maskable interrupt input
P2.1	Input/output port 2.1

P2.2	Input/output port 2.2
P2.3	Input/output port 2.3
P2.4	Input/output port 2.4
P2.5	Input/output port 2.5
P3.0/INT2/CS1	Input/output port 3.0, can be configured as INT2 input or SPI chip select 1
P3.2/INT0	Input/output port 3.2, can be configured as INT0 input

#### Analog Output Interface

P2.6/AOPWM0	Input/output, can be configured as 8-bit PWM output 0 with programmable carrier frequency
P2.7/AOPWM1	Input/output, can be configured as 8-bit PWM output 1 with programmable carrier frequency
P3.1/AOPWM2	Input/output, can be configured as 8-bit PWM output 2 with programmable carrier frequency

#### Crystal Interface

XTAL0	Input, connected to crystal
XTAL1	Output, connected to crystal

#### Reset Interface

RESET	Input/output, system reset, needs to be pulled up to VDD1 but doesn't require external RC time constant
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#### I<sup>2</sup>C/SPI Interface/OTP Programming

SCL/SO-SI/VPP	Output or Power, I <sup>2</sup> C clock output or SPI data or OTP Programming
SDA/CS0	Input/output, I <sup>2</sup> C data line or SPI chip select 0
P3.0/INT2/CS1	Input/output, INT2 or SPI chip select 1
P1.3/SYNC/SCK	Input/output, SYNC output or SPI clock, needs to be pulled up to VDD1 in order to boot from I <sup>2</sup> C EEPROM

## 4.2 Motion Peripheral Interface Group

#### PWM

PWMUH	Output, PWM phase U high side gate signal
PWMUL	Output, PWM phase U low side gate signal
PWMVH	Output, PWM phase V high side gate signal
PWMVL	Output, PWM phase V low side gate signal
PWMWH	Output, PWM phase W high side gate signal
PWMWL	Output, PWM phase W low side gate signal
PFCPWM	Output, PFC PWM gate signal

#### Fault

GATEKILL	Input, upon assertion, this negates all six PWM signals, programmable logic sense
P5.0/PFCGKILL	Input, upon assertion, this negates PFCPWM signal, programmable logic sense, can be configured as discrete I/O in which case CGATEKILL negates PFCPWM

### 4.3 Analog Interface Group

AVDD	Analog power (1.8V)
AVSS	Analog power return
CMEXT	Unbuffered 0.6V, input to the AREF buffer, capacitor needs to be connected.
AREF	0.6V buffered output
IFB+	Input, Operational amplifier positive input for shunt resistor current sensing
IFB-	Input, Operational amplifier negative input for shunt resistor current sensing
IFBO	Output, Operational amplifier output for shunt resistor current sensing
IPFC+	Input, Operational amplifier positive input for PFC current sensing
IPFC-	Input, Operational amplifier negative input for PFC current sensing
IPFO	Output, Operational amplifier output for PFC current sensing
VAC+	Input, Operational amplifier positive input for PFC AC voltage sensing
VAC-	Input, Operational amplifier negative input for PFC AC voltage sensing
VACO	Output, Operational amplifier output for PFC AC voltage sensing
AIN0	Input, Analog input channel 0 (0 – 1.2V), typically configured for DC bus voltage input
AIN1	Input, analog input channel 1 (0 – 1.2V), needs to be pulled down to AVSS if unused

### 4.4 Power Interface Group

VDD1	Digital power for I/O (3.3V)
VDD2	Digital power for core logic (1.8V)
VSS	Digital common
PLLVDD	PLL power (1.8V)
PLLSS	PLL ground return

### 4.5 Test Interface Group

TSTMOD	Must be tied to VSS, used only for factory testing.
P5.3/TDI	Input, JTAG test data input
P5.1/TMS	Input, JTAG test mode select
TCK	Input, JTAG test clock
P5.2/TDO	Output, JTAG test data output

## 5 Application Connections

Typical application connection is shown in Figure 5. All components necessary to implement a complete sensorless drive control algorithm are shown connected to IRMCK343.

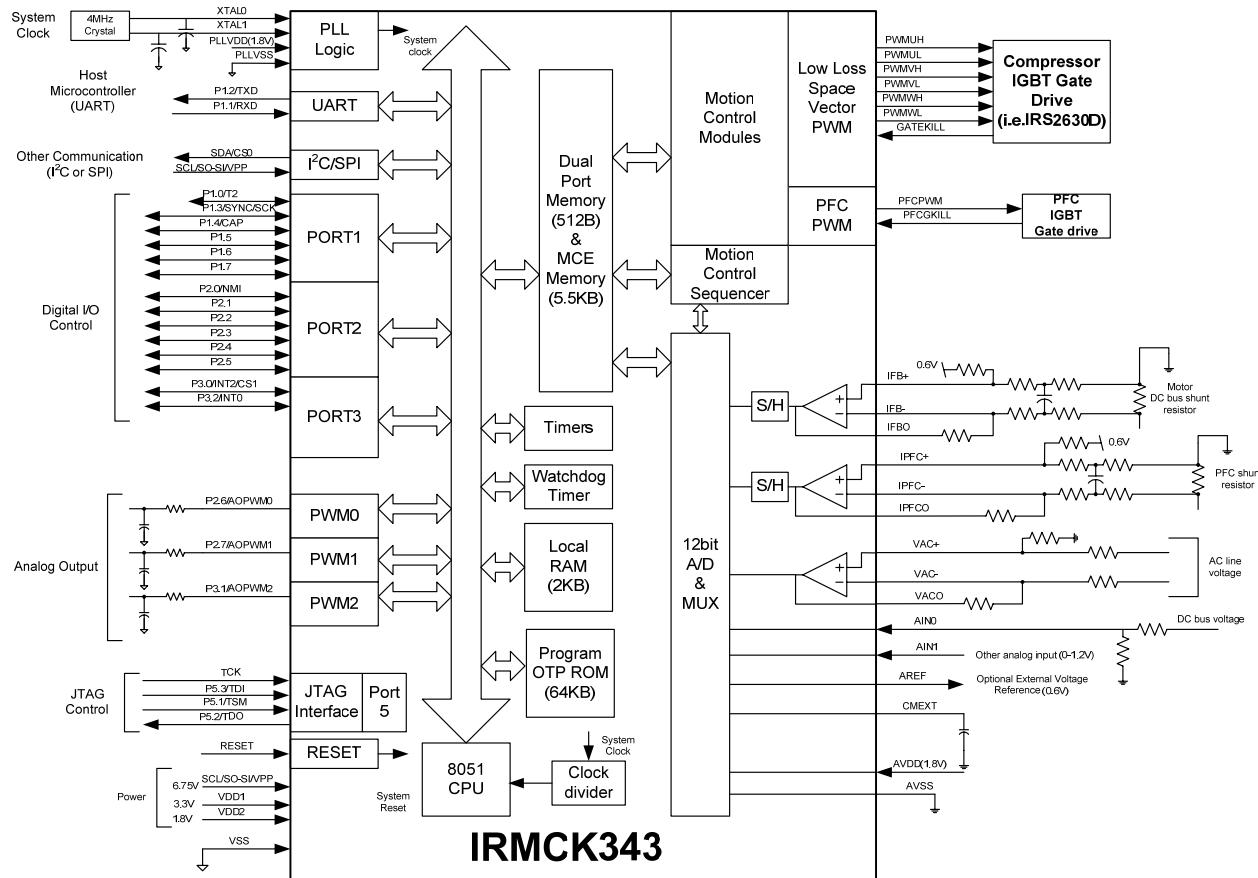


Figure 5. Application Connection of IRMCK343

## 6 DC Characteristics

### 6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Condition
$V_{DD1}$	Supply Voltage	-0.3 V	-	3.6 V	Respect to VSS
$V_{DD2}$	Supply Voltage	-0.3 V	-	1.98 V	Respect to VSS
$V_{IA}$	Analog Input Voltage	-0.3 V	-	1.98 V	Respect to AVSS
$V_{ID}$	Digital Input Voltage	-0.3 V	-	3.65 V	Respect to VSS
$T_A$	Ambient Temperature	-40 °C	-	85 °C	
$T_S$	Storage Temperature	-65 °C	-	150 °C	

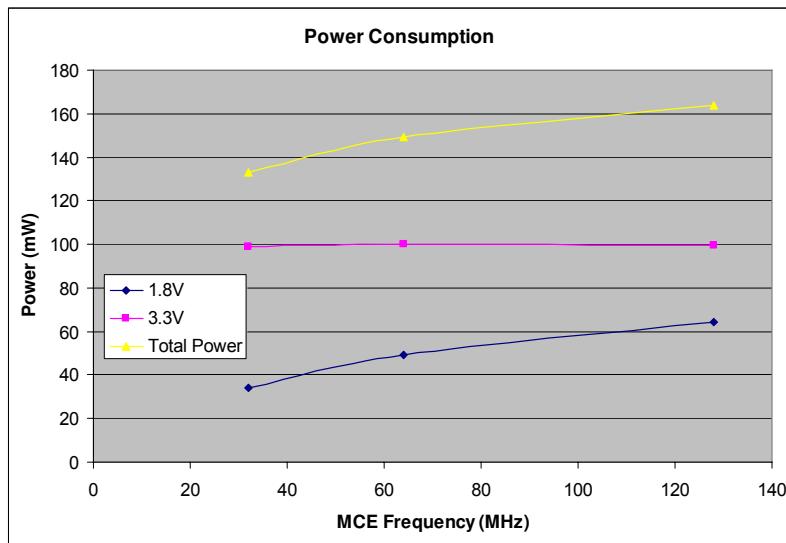
Table 1. Absolute Maximum Ratings

**Caution:** Stresses beyond those listed in "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only and function of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of the specifications are not implied.

### 6.2 System Clock Frequency and Power Consumption

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
SYSCLK	System Clock	32	-	128	MHz
8051CLK	8051 Clock	-	-	32	MHz

Table 2. System Clock Frequency



### 6.3 Digital I/O DC Characteristics

<b>Symbol</b>	<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Min</b>	<b>Typ</b>	<b>Max</b>	<b>Condition</b>
$V_{DD1}$	Supply Voltage	3.0 V	3.3 V	3.6 V	Recommended
$V_{DD2}$	Supply Voltage	1.62 V	1.8 V	1.98 V	Recommended
$V_{IL}$	Input Low Voltage	-0.3 V	-	0.8 V	Recommended
$V_{IH}$	Input High Voltage	2.0 V		3.6 V	Recommended
$C_{IN}$	Input capacitance	-	3.6 pF	-	<sup>(1)</sup>
$I_L$	Input leakage current		$\pm 10$ nA	$\pm 1$ $\mu$ A	$V_O = 3.3$ V or 0 V
$I_{OL1}^{(2)}$	Low level output current	8.9 mA	13.2 mA	15.2 mA	$V_{OL} = 0.4$ V <sup>(1)</sup>
$I_{OH1}^{(2)}$	High level output current	12.4 mA	24.8 mA	38 mA	$V_{OH} = 2.4$ V <sup>(1)</sup>
$I_{OL2}^{(3)}$	Low level output current	17.9 mA	26.3 mA	33.4 mA	$V_{OL} = 0.4$ V <sup>(1)</sup>
$I_{OH2}^{(3)}$	High level output current	24.6 mA	49.5 mA	81 mA	$V_{OH} = 2.4$ V <sup>(1)</sup>

**Table 3. Digital I/O DC Characteristics**

Note:

- (1) Data guaranteed by design.
- (2) Applied to SCL/SO-SI, SDA/CS0 pins.
- (3) Applied to P1.0/T2, P1.1/RXD, P1.2/TXD, P1.3/SYNC/SCK, P1.4/CAP, P1.5, P1.6, P1.7, P2.0/NMI, P2.1, P2.2, P2.3, P2.4, P2.5, P2.6/AOPWM0, P2.7/AOPWM1, P3.0/INT2/CS1, P3.1/AOPWM2, P3.2/INT0, P5.0/PFCGKILL, P5.1/TMS, P5.2/TDO, P5.3/TDI, GATEKILL, PWMUL, PWMUH, PWMVL, PWMVH, PWMWL, PWMWH, and PFCPWM pins.

### 6.4 PLL and Oscillator DC Characteristics

<b>Symbol</b>	<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Min</b>	<b>Typ</b>	<b>Max</b>	<b>Condition</b>
$V_{PLLVDD}$	Supply Voltage	1.62 V	1.8 V	1.92 V	Recommended
$V_{ILosc}$	Oscillator Input Low Voltage	$V_{PLLVSS}$	-	$0.2^*$ $V_{PLLVDD}$	$V_{PLLVDD} = 1.8$ V <sup>(1)</sup>
$V_{IHosc}$	Oscillator Input High Voltage	$0.8^*$ $V_{PLLVDD}$		$V_{PLLVDD}$	$V_{PLLVDD} = 1.8$ V <sup>(1)</sup>

**Table 4. PLL DC Characteristics**

Note:

- (1) Data guaranteed by design.

## 6.5 Analog I/O DC Characteristics

- OP amps for current sensing (IFB+, IFB-, IFBO, IPFC+, IPFC-, IPFCO)

$C_{AREF} = 1\text{nF}$ ,  $C_{MEXT} = 100\text{nF}$ . Unless specified,  $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Condition
$V_{AVDD}$	Supply Voltage	1.71 V	1.8 V	1.89 V	Recommended
$V_{OFFSET}$	Input Offset Voltage	-	-	26 mV	$V_{AVDD} = 1.8 \text{ V}$
$V_I$	Input Voltage Range	0 V		1.2 V	Recommended
$V_{OUTSW}$	OP amp output operating range	50 mV <sup>(1)</sup>	-	1.2 V	$V_{AVDD} = 1.8 \text{ V}$
$C_{IN}$	Input capacitance	-	3.6 pF	-	<sup>(1)</sup>
$R_{FDBK}$	OP amp feedback resistor	5 k $\Omega$	-	20 k $\Omega$	Requested between op amp output and negative input
$OP_{GAINCL}$	Operating Close loop Gain	80 db	-	-	<sup>(1)</sup>
CMRR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio	-	80 db	-	<sup>(1)</sup>
$I_{SRC}$	Op amp output source current	-	1 mA	-	$V_{OUT} = 0.6 \text{ V}$ <sup>(1)</sup>
$I_{SNK}$	Op amp output sink current	-	100 $\mu\text{A}$	-	$V_{OUT} = 0.6 \text{ V}$ <sup>(1)</sup>

Table 5. Analog I/O DC Characteristics

Note:

(1) Data guaranteed by design.

## 6.6 Under Voltage Lockout DC Characteristics

- Based on AVDD (1.8V)

Unless specified, Ta = 25°C.

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Condition
UV <sub>CC+</sub>	UVcc positive going Threshold <sup>1)</sup>	1.53 V	1.66 V	1.71 V	V <sub>DD1</sub> = 3.3 V
UV <sub>CC-</sub>	UVcc negative going Threshold	1.52 V	1.62 V	1.71 V	V <sub>DD1</sub> = 3.3 V
UV <sub>CCH</sub>	UVcc Hysteresys	-	40 mV	-	

Table 6. UVcc DC Characteristics

Note:

- (1) Data guaranteed by design.

## 6.7 AREF Characteristics

C<sub>AREF</sub> = 1nF, C<sub>MEXT</sub> = 100nF. Unless specified, Ta = 25°C.

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Condition
V <sub>AREF</sub>	AREF Output Voltage	495 mV	600 mV	700 mV	V <sub>AVDD</sub> = 1.8 V
ΔV <sub>o</sub>	Load regulation (V <sub>DC</sub> -0.6)	-	1 mV	-	<sup>(1)</sup>
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	-	75 db	-	<sup>(1)</sup>

Table 7. AREF DC Characteristics

Note:

- (1) Data guaranteed by design.

## 7 AC Characteristics

### 7.1 PLL AC Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Condition
$F_{CLKIN}$	Crystal input frequency	3.2 MHz	4 MHz	60 MHz	<sup>(1)</sup> (see figure below)
$F_{PLL}$	Internal clock frequency	32 MHz	50 MHz	128 MHz	<sup>(1)</sup>
$F_{LWPW}$	Sleep mode output frequency	$F_{CLKIN} \div 256$	-	-	<sup>(1)</sup>
$J_S$	Short time jitter	-	200 psec	-	<sup>(1)</sup>
D	Duty cycle	-	50 %	-	<sup>(1)</sup>
$T_{LOCK}$	PLL lock time	-	-	500 $\mu$ sec	<sup>(1)</sup>

Table 8. PLL AC Characteristics

Note:

(1) Data guaranteed by design.

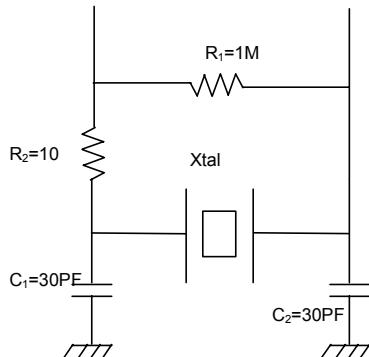


Figure 7 Crystal oscillator circuit

## 7.2 Analog to Digital Converter AC Characteristics

Unless specified,  $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Condition
$T_{\text{CONV}}$	Conversion time	-	-	2.05 $\mu\text{sec}$	<sup>(1)</sup>
$T_{\text{HOLD}}$	Sample/Hold maximum hold time	-	-	10 $\mu\text{sec}$	Voltage droop $\leq$ 15 LSB (see figure below)

Table 9. A/D Converter AC Characteristics

Note:

(1) Data guaranteed by design.

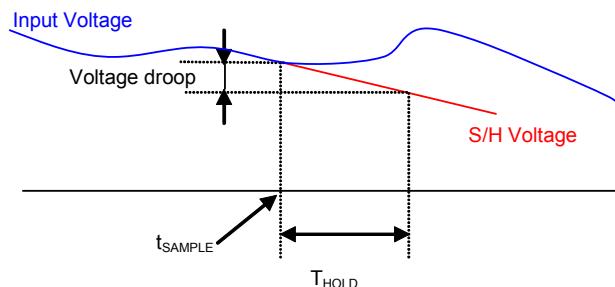


Figure 8 Voltage droop of sample and hold

## 7.3 Op Amp AC Characteristics

- OP amps for current sensing (IFB+, IFB-, IFBO, IPFC+, IPFC-, IPFCO)

Unless specified,  $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .

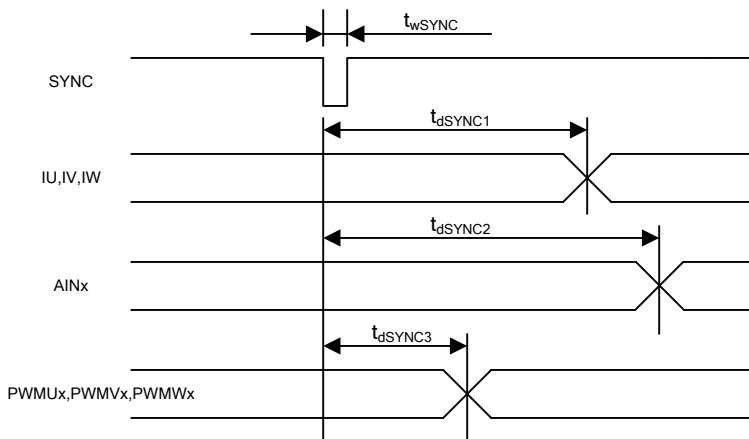
Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Condition
$OP_{\text{SR}}$	OP amp slew rate	-	10 V/ $\mu\text{sec}$	-	$V_{\text{AVDD}} = 1.8 \text{ V}$ , $CL = 33 \text{ pF}$ <sup>(1)</sup>
$OP_{\text{IMP}}$	OP input impedance	-	$10^8 \Omega$	-	<sup>(1)</sup>
$T_{\text{SET}}$	Settling time	-	400 ns	-	$V_{\text{AVDD}} = 1.8 \text{ V}$ , $CL = 33 \text{ pF}$ <sup>(1)</sup>

Table 10. Current Sensing OP amp AC Characteristics

Note:

(1) Data guaranteed by design.

## 7.4 SYNC to SVPWM and A/D Conversion AC Timing



**Figure 9 SYNC to SVPWM and A/D Conversion AC Timing**

Unless specified,  $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$t_{w\text{SYNC}}$	SYNC pulse width	-	32	-	SYSCLK
$t_{d\text{SYNC}1}$	SYNC to current feedback conversion time	-	-	100	SYSCLK
$t_{d\text{SYNC}2}$	SYNC to AIN0-6 analog input conversion time	-	-	200	SYSCLK <sup>(1)</sup>
$t_{d\text{SYNC}3}$	SYNC to PWM output delay time	-	-	2	SYSCLK

**Table 11. SYNC AC Characteristics**

Note:

- (1) AIN1 through AIN6 channels are converted once every 6 SYNC events

## 7.5 GATEKILL to SVPWM AC Timing

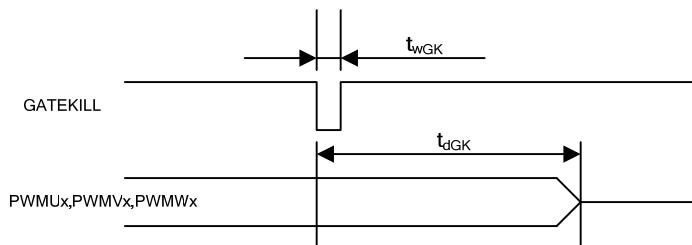


Figure 10 GATEKILL to SVPWM AC Timing

Unless specified,  $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$t_{wGK}$	GATEKILL pulse width	32	-	-	SYSCLK
$t_{dGK}$	GATEKILL to PWM output delay	-	-	100	SYSCLK

Table 12. GATEKILL to SVPWM AC Timing

## 7.6 Interrupt AC Timing

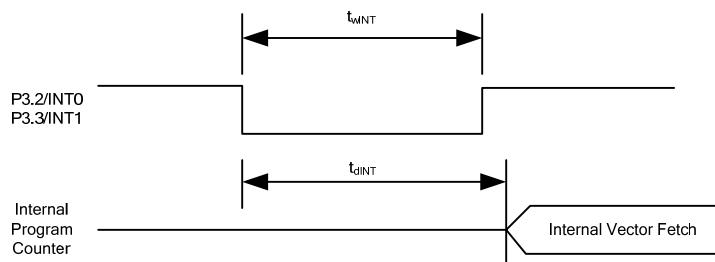


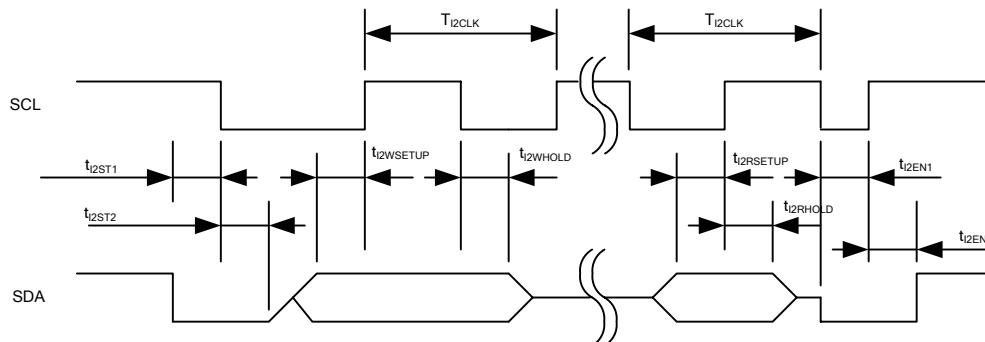
Figure 11 Interrupt AC Timing

Unless specified,  $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$t_{wINT}$	INT0, INT1 Interrupt Assertion Time	4	-	-	SYSCLK
$t_{dINT}$	INT0, INT1 latency	-	-	4	SYSCLK

Table 13. Interrupt AC Timing

## 7.7 I<sup>2</sup>C AC Timing



**Figure 12 I<sup>2</sup>C AC Timing**

Unless specified,  $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$T_{I2CLK}$	I <sup>2</sup> C clock period	10	-	8192	SYSCLK
$t_{I2ST1}$	I <sup>2</sup> C SDA start time	0.25	-	-	$T_{I2CLK}$
$t_{I2ST2}$	I <sup>2</sup> C SCL start time	0.25	-	-	$T_{I2CLK}$
$t_{I2WSETUP}$	I <sup>2</sup> C write setup time	0.25	-	-	$T_{I2CLK}$
$t_{I2WHOLD}$	I <sup>2</sup> C write hold time	0.25	-	-	$T_{I2CLK}$
$t_{I2RSETUP}$	I <sup>2</sup> C read setup time	I <sup>2</sup> C filter time <sup>(1)</sup>	-	-	SYSCLK
$t_{I2RHOLD}$	I <sup>2</sup> C read hold time	1	-	-	SYSCLK

**Table 14. I<sup>2</sup>C AC Timing**

Note:

- (1) I<sup>2</sup>C read setup time is determined by the programmable filter time applied to I<sup>2</sup>C communication.

## 7.8 SPI AC Timing

### 7.8.1 SPI Write AC timing

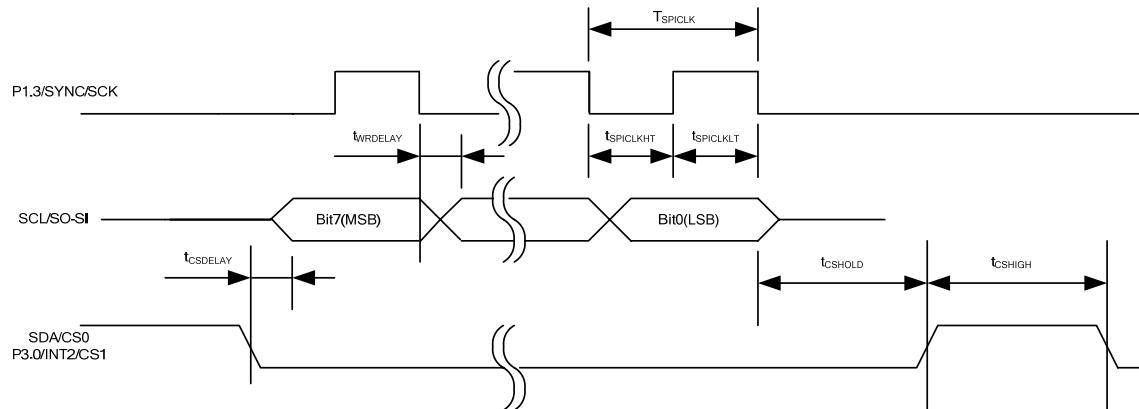


Figure 13 SPI write AC Timing

Unless specified, Ta = 25°C.

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
T <sub>SPICLK</sub>	SPI clock period	4	-	-	SYSCLK
t <sub>SPICLKHT</sub>	SPI clock high time	-	1/2	-	T <sub>SPICLK</sub>
t <sub>SPICLKL</sub>	SPI clock low time	-	1/2	-	T <sub>SPICLK</sub>
t <sub>CSDelay</sub>	CS to data delay time	-	-	10	nsec
t <sub>WRDELAY</sub>	CLK falling edge to data delay time	-	-	10	nsec
t <sub>CSHIGH</sub>	CS high time between two consecutive byte transfer	1	-	-	T <sub>SPICLK</sub>
t <sub>CSHOLD</sub>	CS hold time	-	1	-	T <sub>SPICLK</sub>

Table 15. SPI Write AC Timing

## 7.8.2 SPI Read AC Timing

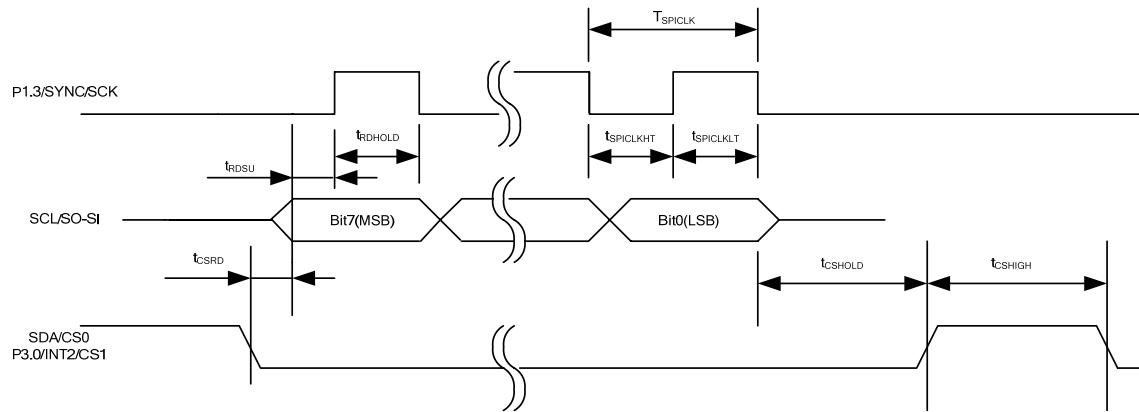


Figure 14 SPI read AC Timing

Unless specified,  $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$T_{SPICLK}$	SPI clock period	4	-	-	SYSCLK
$t_{SPICLKHT}$	SPI clock high time	-	1/2	-	$T_{SPICLK}$
$t_{SPICLKLT}$	SPI clock low time	-	1/2	-	$T_{SPICLK}$
$t_{CSRD}$	CS to data delay time	-	-	10	nsec
$t_{RDSS}$	SPI read data setup time	10	-	-	nsec
$t_{RDHOLD}$	SPI read data hold time	10	-	-	nsec
$t_{CSHIGH}$	CS high time between two consecutive byte transfer	1	-	-	$T_{SPICLK}$
$t_{CSHOLD}$	CS hold time	-	1	-	$T_{SPICLK}$

Table 16. SPI Read AC Timing

## 7.9 UART AC Timing

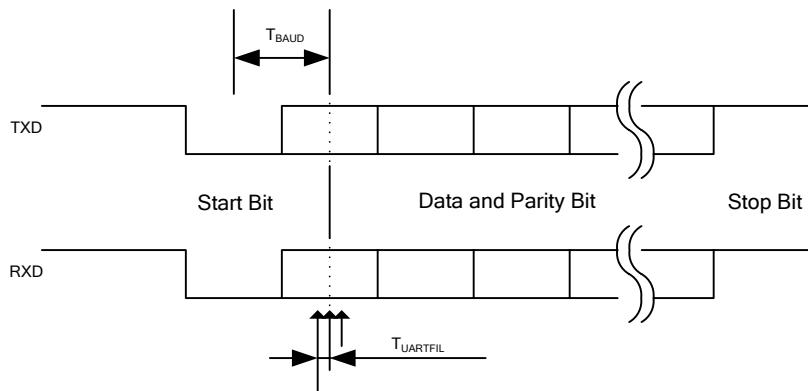


Figure 15 UART AC Timing

Unless specified,  $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .

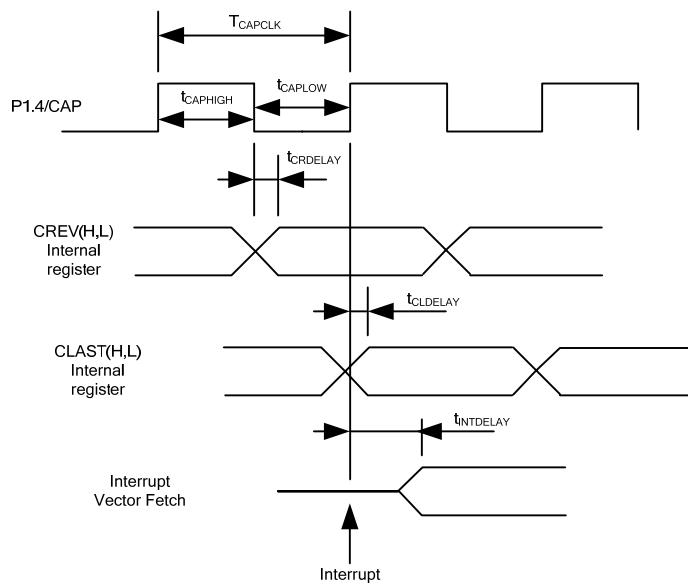
Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$T_{BAUD}$	Baud Rate Period	-	57600	-	bit/sec
$T_{UARTFIL}$	UART sampling filter period <sup>(1)</sup>	-	1/16	-	$T_{BAUD}$

Table 17. UART AC Timing

Note:

- (1) Each bit including start and stop bit is sampled three times at center of a bit at an interval of  $1/16 T_{BAUD}$ . If three sampled values do not agree, then UART noise error is generated.

## 7.10 CAPTURE Input AC Timing



**Figure 16 CAPTURE Input AC Timing**

Unless specified,  $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$T_{CAPCLK}$	CAPTURE input period	8	-	-	SYSCLK
$t_{CAPHIGH}$	CAPTURE input high time	4	-	-	SYSCLK
$t_{CAPLOW}$	CAPTURE input low time	4	-	-	SYSCLK
$t_{CRDELAY}$	CAPTURE falling edge to capture register latch time	-	-	4	SYSCLK
$t_{CLDELAY}$	CAPTURE rising edge to capture register latch time	-	-	4	SYSCLK
$t_{INTDELAY}$	CAPTURE input interrupt latency time	-	-	4	SYSCLK

**Table 18. CAPTURE AC Timing**