Chipsmall

Chipsmall Limited consists of a professional team with an average of over 10 year of expertise in the distribution of electronic components. Based in Hongkong, we have already established firm and mutual-benefit business relationships with customers from,Europe,America and south Asia,supplying obsolete and hard-to-find components to meet their specific needs.

With the principle of "Quality Parts,Customers Priority,Honest Operation,and Considerate Service",our business mainly focus on the distribution of electronic components. Line cards we deal with include Microchip,ALPS,ROHM,Xilinx,Pulse,ON,Everlight and Freescale. Main products comprise IC,Modules,Potentiometer,IC Socket,Relay,Connector.Our parts cover such applications as commercial,industrial, and automotives areas.

We are looking forward to setting up business relationship with you and hope to provide you with the best service and solution. Let us make a better world for our industry!

Contact us

Tel: +86-755-8981 8866 Fax: +86-755-8427 6832
Email & Skype: info@chipsmall.com Web: www.chipsmall.com
Address: A1208, Overseas Decoration Building, #122 Zhenhua RD., Futian, Shenzhen, China

✔RoHS

An Energy-Efficient Solution from Freescale
MCF51MM256/128

The MCF51MM256 series devices are members of the low-cost, low-power, high-performance ColdFire V1 family of 32-bit microcontrollers (MCUs) designed for handheld metering devices.

Not all features are available in all devices or packages; see Table 1 for a comparison of features by device.

80-LQFP
12mm x 12mm

81-BGA
10mm x 10mm

100-LQFP
14mm x 14mm

104-BGA
10mm x 10mm

32-Bit ColdFire V1 Central Processor Unit (CPU)
- Up to 50.33 MHz ColdFire CPU above 2.4 V and 40 MHz CPU above 2.1V and 20 MHz CPU above 1.8 V across temperature range of -40°C to 105°C.
- ColdFire Instruction Set Revision C (ISA_C).
- 32-bit multiply and accumulate (MAC) supports signed or unsigned integer or signed fractional inputs.

On-Chip Memory
- 256 K Flash comprised of two independent 128 K flash arrays; read/program/erase over full operating voltage and temperature; allows interrupt processing while programming.
- 32 KB System Random-access memory (RAM).
- Security circuitry to prevent unauthorized access to RAM and Flash contents.

Power-Saving Modes
- Two ultra-low power stop modes. Peripheral clock enable register can disable clocks to unused modules to reduce currents.
- Time of Day (TOD) — Ultra low-power 1/4 sec counter with up to 64 sec timeout.
- Ultra-low power external oscillator that can be used in stop modes to provide accurate clock source to the TOD. 6 μs typical wake up time from stop3 mode.

Clock Source Options
- Oscillator (XOSC1) — Loop-control Pierce oscillator; 32.768 kHz crystal
  or ceramic resonator dedicated for TOD operation.
- Oscillator (XOSC2) for high frequency crystal input for MCG reference to be used for system clock and USB operations.
- Multipurpose Clock Generator (MCG) — PLL and FLL; precision trimming of internal reference allows 0.2% resolution and typical +0.5%
  to -1% deviation over temperature and voltage; supports CPU frequencies from 4 kHz to 50 MHz.

System Protection
- Watchdog computer operating properly (COP) reset with option to run from dedicated 1 kHz internal clock source or bus clock.
- Low-voltage detection with reset or interrupt; selectable trip points; separate low voltage warning with optional interrupt; selectable trip points.
- Illegal opcode and illegal address detection with reset.
- Flash block protection for each array to prevent accidental write / erasure.
- Hardware CRC to support fast cyclic redundancy checks.
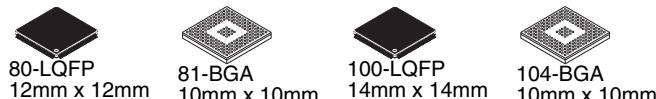
Development Support
- Integrated ColdFire DEBUG_Rev_B+ interface with single wire BDM connection supports same electrical interface used by the S08 family debug modules.
- Real-time debug with 6 hardware breakpoints (4 PC, 1 address and 1 data).
- On-chip trace buffer provides programmable start/stop recording conditions.

Peripherals
- **USB** — Dual-role USB On-The-Go (OTG) device, supports USB in either device, host or OTG configuration. On-chip transceiver and 3.3V regulator help save system cost, fully compliant with USB Specification 2.0. Allows control, bulk, interrupt and isochronous transfers.
- **SCIx** — Two serial communications interfaces with optional 13-bit break; option to connect Rx input to PRACMP output on SCI1 and SCI2; High current drive on Tx on SCI1 and SCI2; wake-up from stop3 on Rx edge.
- **SPI1** — Serial peripheral interface with 32-bit FIFO buffer; 16-bit or 8-bit data transfers; full-duplex or single-wire bidirectional; double-buffered transmit and receive; master or slave mode; MSB-first or LSB-first shifting.
- **SPI2** — Serial peripheral interface with full-duplex or single-wire bidirectional; Double-buffered transmit and receive; Master or Slave mode; MSB-first or LSB-first shifting.
- **IIC** — Up to 100 kbps with maximum bus loading; Multi-master operation; Programmable slave address; Interrupt driven byte-by-byte data transfer; supports broadcast mode and 11-bit addressing.
- **CMT** — Carrier Modulator timer for remote control communications. Carrier generator, modulator and driver for dedicated infrared out (IRO). Can be used as an output compare timer.
- **TPMx** — Two 4-channel Timer/PWM Module; Selectable input capture, output compare, or buffered edge- or center-aligned PWM on each channel; external clock input/pulse accumulator.
- **Mini-FlexBus** — Multi-function external bus interface with user programmable chip selects and the option to multiplex address and data lines.
- **PRACMP** — Analog comparator with selectable interrupt; compare option to programmable internal reference voltage; operation in stop3.

Measurement Engine
- **ADC16** — 16-bit successive approximation ADC with up to 4 dedicated differential channels and 8 single-ended channels; range compare function; 1.7 mV/×C temperature sensor; internal bandgap reference channel; operation in stop3; fully functional from 3.6 V to 1.8 V, Configurable hardware trigger for 8 Channel select and result registers.
- **PDB** — Programmable delay block with 16-bit counter and modulus and prescale to set reference clock to bus divided by 1 to bus divided by 2048; 8 trigger outputs for ADC module provides periodic coordination of ADC sampling sequence with sequence completion interrupt; Back-to-Back mode and Timed mode.
- **DAC** — 12-bit resolution DAC; configurable settling time.
- **OPAMPx** — 2 flexible operational amplifiers configurable for general operations; Low offset and temperature drift.
- **TRIAMPx** — 2 trans-impedance amplifiers dedicated for converting current inputs into voltages.

Input/Output
- Up to 68 GPIOs and 1 output-only pin.
- Voltage Reference output (VREFO).
- Dedicated infrared output pin (IRO) with high current sink capability.
- Up to 16 KBI pins with selectable polarity.
- Up to 16 pins of rapid general purpose I/O (RGPIO).

Energy
Efficient Solutions
optimized for low power
™

freescale™

Table of Contents

1   Features

The following table provides a cross-comparison of the features of the MCF51MM256/128 according to package.

Table 1. MCF51MM256/128 Features by MCU and Package

Feature	MCF51MM256				MCF51MM128	
FLASH Size (bytes)	262144				131072	
RAM Size (bytes)	32K				32K	
Pin Quantity	104	100	81	80	81	80
Programmable Analog Comparator (PRACMP)	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Debug Module (DBG)	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Multipurpose Clock Generator (MCG)	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Inter-Integrated Communication (IIC)	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Interrupt Request Pin (IRQ)	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Keyboard Interrupt (KBI)	16	16	16	16	16	16
Digital General Purpose I/O[1]	69	65	48	47	48	47
Dedicated Analog Input Pins	14	14	14	14	14	14
Power and Ground Pins	8	8	8	8	8	8
Time Of Day (TOD)	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Serial Communications (SCI1)	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Serial Communications (SCI2)	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI1(FIFO))	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Serial Peripheral Interface(SPI2)	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Carrier Modulator Timer Pin (IRO)	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
TPM Input Clock Pin (TPMCLK)	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
TPM1 Channels	4	4	4	4	4	4
TPM2 Channels	4	4	4	4	4	4
XOSC1	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
XOSC2	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
USB On-the-Go	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Mini-FlexBus	yes	yes	DATA[2]	DATA[2]	DATA[2]	DATA[2]
Rapid GPIO	16	16	9	9	9	9
MEASUREMENT ENGINE						
Programmable Delay Block (PDB)	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
16-Bit SAR ADC Differential Channels[3]	4	4	4	4	4	4
16-Bit SAR ADC Single-Ended Channels	8	8	8	8	8	8
DAC Ouput Pin (DACO)	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Voltage Reference Output Pin (VREFO)	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
General Purpose Operational Amplifier (OPAMP)	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Trans-Impedance Amplifier (TRIAMP)	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes

[1]   Port I/O count does not include $\overline{\text{BLMS}}$, BKGD and IRQ. $\overline{\text{BLMS}}$ and BKGD are Output only, IRQ is input only.

[2]   The 80/81 pin packages contain the Mini-FlexBus data pins to support an 8-bit data bus interface to external peripherals.

[3]   Each differential channel is comprised of 2 pin inputs.
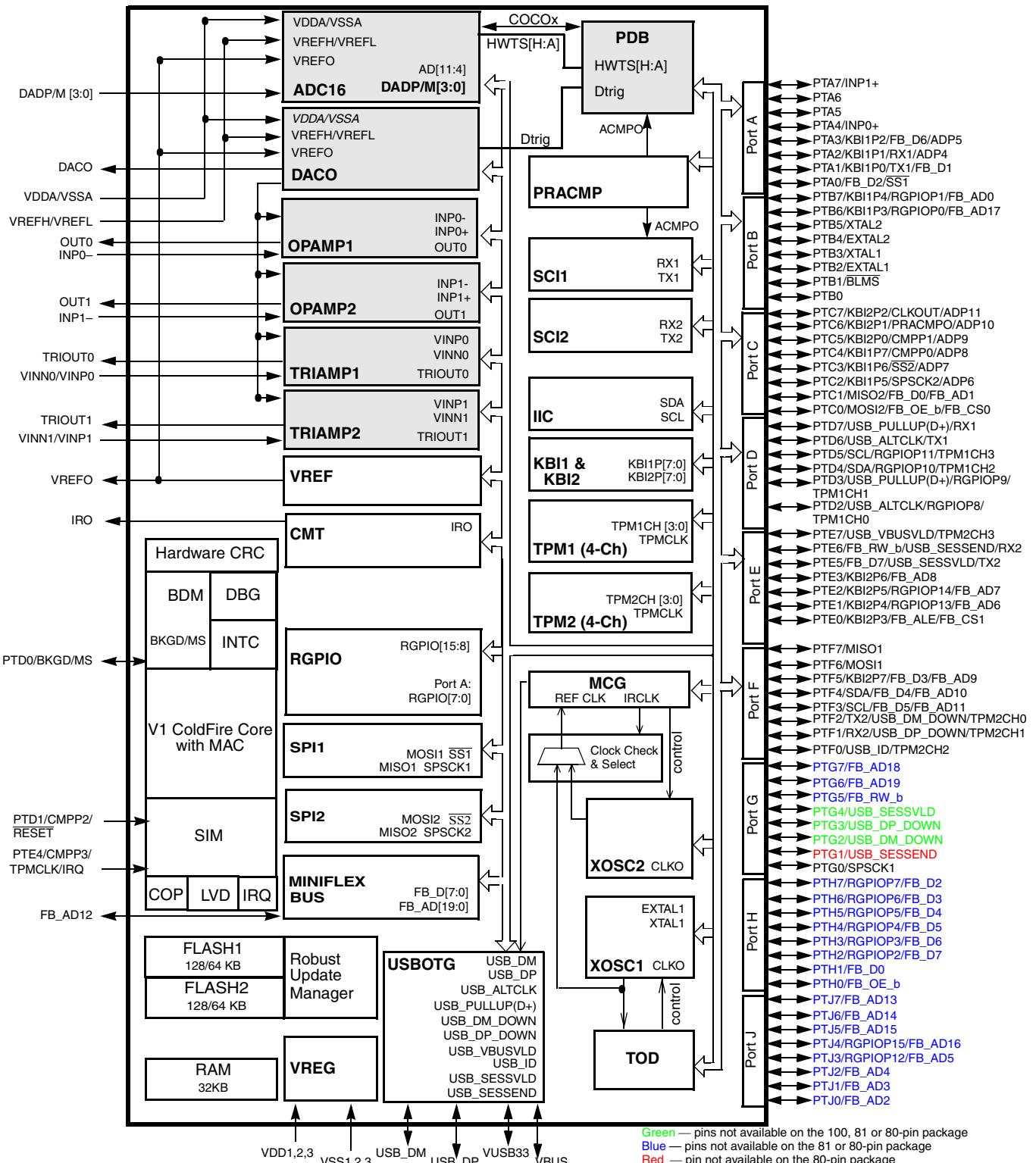
Figure 1. MCF51MM256 Series Block Diagram

The following table describes the functional units of the MCF51MM256/128.

Table 2. MCF51MM256/128 Functional Units

Unit	Function
Measurement Engine	DAC (digital to analog converter) — Used to output voltage levels.
	16-BIT SAR ADC (analog-to-digital converter) — Measures analog voltages at up to 16 bits of resolution. The ADC has up to four differential and 8 single-ended inputs.
	OPAMP — General purpose op amp used for signal filtering or amplification.
	TRIAMP —- Transimpedance amplifier optimized for converting small currents into voltages.
	Measurement Engine PDB — The measurement engine PDB is used to precisely trigger the DAC and the ADC modules to complete sensor biasing and measuring.
Mini-FlexBus	Provides expansion capability for off-chip memory and peripherals.
USB On-the-Go	Supports the USB On-the-Go dual-role controller.
CMT (Carrier Modulator Timer)	Infrared output used for the Remote Controller operation.
MCG (Multipurpose Clock Generator)	Provides clocking options for the device, including a phase-locked loop (PLL) and frequency-locked loop (FLL) for multiplying slower reference clock sources.
BDM (Background Debug Module)	Provides single pin debugging interface (part of the V1 ColdFire core).
CF1 CORE (V1 ColdFire Core)	Executes programs and interrupt handlers.
PRACMP	Analog comparators for comparing external analog signals against each other, or a variety of reference levels.
COP (Computer Operating Properly)	Software Watchdog.
IRQ (Interrupt Request)	Single-pin high-priority interrupt (part of the V1 ColdFire core).
CRC (Cyclic Redundancy Check)	High-speed CRC calculation.
DBG (Debug)	Provides debugging and emulation capabilities (part of the V1 ColdFire. core)
FLASH (Flash Memory)	Provides storage for program code, constants, and variables.
IIC (Inter-integrated Circuits)	Supports standard IIC communications protocol and SMBus.
INTC (Interrupt Controller)	Controls and prioritizes all device interrupts.
KBI1 & KBI2	Keyboard Interfaces 1 and 2.
LVD (Low-voltage Detect)	Provides an interrupt to the ColdFire V1 CORE in the event that the supply voltage drops below a critical value. The LVD can also be programmed to reset the device upon a low voltage event.
VREF (Voltage Reference)	The Voltage Reference output is available for both on- and off-chip use.
RAM (Random-Access Memory)	Provides stack and variable storage.
RGPIO (Rapid General-purpose Input/output)	Allows for I/O port access at CPU clock speeds. RGPIO is used to implement GPIO functionality.

Table 2. MCF51MM256/128 Functional Units (continued)

Unit	Function
SCI1, SCI2 (Serial Communications Interfaces)	Serial communications UARTs capable of supporting RS-232 and LIN protocols.
SIM (system integration unit)	
SPI1 (FIFO), SPI2 (Serial Peripheral Interfaces)	SPI1 and SPI2 provide standard master/slave capability. SPI contains a FIFO buffer in order to increase the throughput for this peripheral.
TPM1, TPM2 (Timer/PWM Module)	Timer/PWM module can be used for a variety of generic timer operations as well as pulse-width modulation.
VREG (Voltage Regulator)	Controls power management across the device.
XOSC1 and XOSC2 (Crystal Oscillators)	These devices incorporate redundant crystal oscillators. One is intended primarily for use by the TOD, and the other by the CPU and other peripherals.

2   Pinouts and Pin Assignments

2.1   104-Pin MAPBGA

The following figure shows the 104-pin MAPBGA pinout configuration.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
A	PTF6	PTF7	USB_DP	USB_DM	VUSB33	PTF4	PTF3	FB_AD12	PTJ7	PTJ5	PTJ4	**A**
B	PTG0	PTA0	PTG3	VBUS	PTF5	PTJ6	PTH0	PTE5	PTF0	PTF1	PTF2	**B**
C	IRO	PTG4	PTA6	PTG2	PTG6	PTG5	PTG7	PTH1	PTE4	PTE6	PTE7	**C**
D	PTA5	PTA4	PTB1	VDD1		VDD2		VDD3	PTA1	PTE3	PTE2	**D**
E	VSSA	PTA7	PTB0						PTA2	PTJ3	PTE1	**E**
F	VREFL	INP1-	INP2-	PTG1				PTC7	PTJ2	PTJ0	PTJ1	**F**
G	TRIOUT1	OUT1	OUT2						PTD5	PTD7	PTE0	**G**
H	VINP1	VINN1	PTA3	VSS1		VSS2		VSS3	PTD4	PTD3	PTD2	**H**
J	DADP0	DADM0	PTH7	PTH6	PTH4	PTH3	PTH2	PTD6	PTC2	PTC0	PTC1	**J**
K	VINP2	VINN2	DADP1	PTH5	PTB6	PTB7	PTC3	PTD1	PTC4	PTC5	PTC6	**K**
L	TRIOUT2	DACO	DADM1	VREFO	VREFH	VDDA	PTB3	PTB2	PTD0	PTB5	PTB4	**L**
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	

Figure 2. 104-Pin MAPBGA

MCF51MM256/128, Rev. 5

2.2   100-Pin LQFP

The following figure shows the 100-pin LQFP pinout configuration.
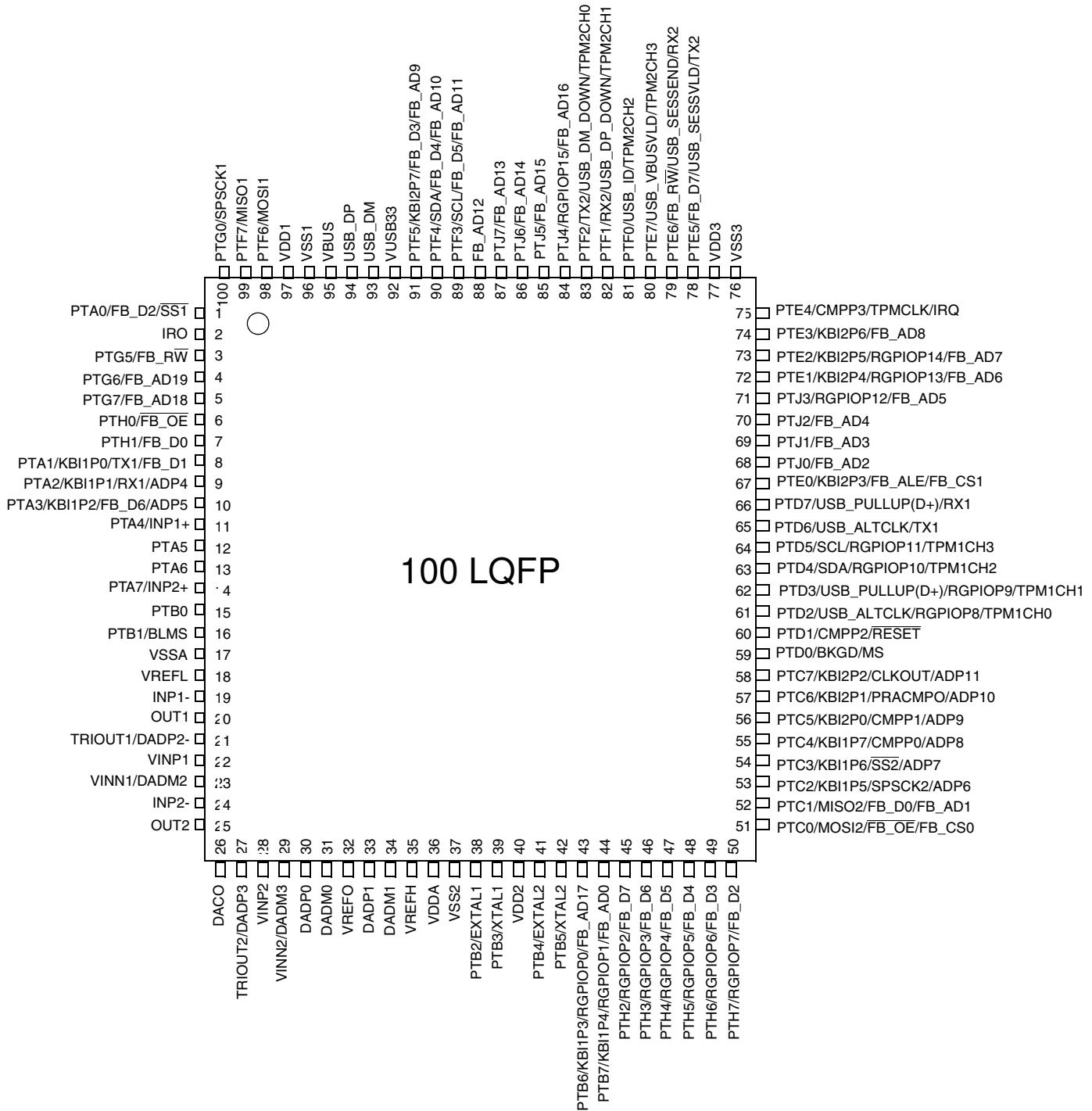
Figure 3. 100-Pin LQFP

2.3   81-Pin MAPBGA

The following figure shows the 81-pin MAPBGA pinout configuration.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
A	IRO	PTG0	PTF6	USB_DP	VBUS	VUSB33	PTF4	PTF3	PTE4	**A**
B	PTF7	PTA0	PTG1	USB_DM	PTF5	PTE7	PTF1	PTF0	PTE3	**B**
C	PTA4	PTA5	PTA6	PTA1	PTF2	PTE6	PTE5	PTE2	PTE1	**C**
D	INP1-	PTA7	PTB0	PTB1	PTA2	PTA3	PTD5	PTD7	PTE0	**D**
E	OUT1	VINN1	OUT2	VDD2	VDD3	VDD1	PTD2	PTD3	PTD6	**E**
F	VINP1	TRIOUT1	INP2-	VSS2	VSS3	VSS1	PTB7	PTC7	PTD4	**F**
G	DADP0	DACO	TRIOUT2	VINN2	VREFO	PTB6	PTC0	PTC1	PTC2	**G**
H	DADM0	DADM1	DADP1	VINP2	PTC3	PTC4	PTD0	PTC5	PTC6	**H**
J	VSSA	VREFL	VREFH	VDDA	PTB2	PTB3	PTD1	PTB4	PTB5	**J**
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	

Figure 4. 81-Pin MAPBGA

2.4   80-Pin LQFP

The following figure shows the 80-pin LQFP pinout configuration.
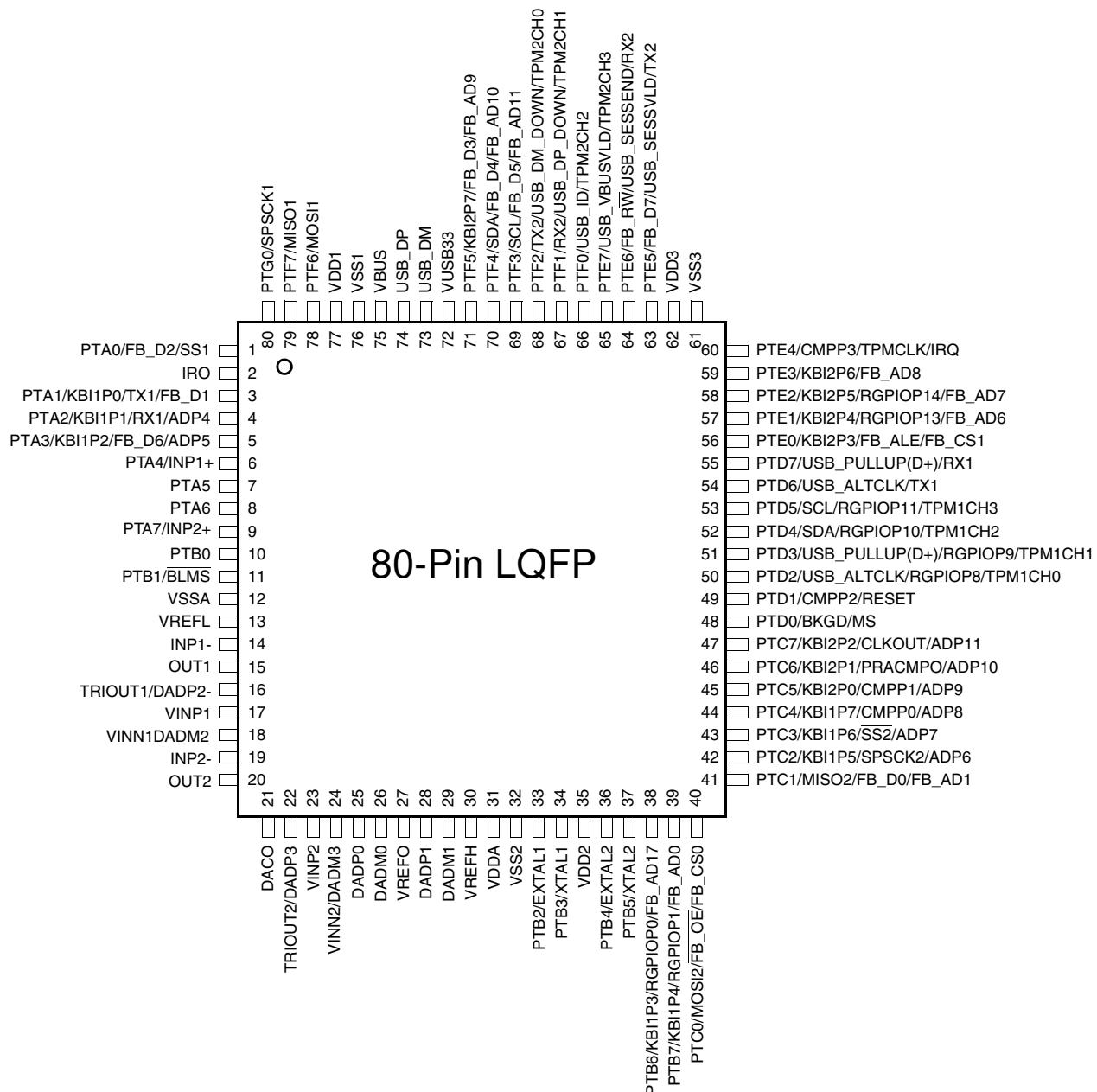
Figure 5. 80-Pin LQFP

2.5   Pin Assignments

Table 3. Package Pin Assignments

Package				Default Function	Alternate 1	Alternate 2	Alternate 3	Composite Pin Name
104 MAPBGA	100 LQFP	81 MAPBGA	80 LQFP					
B2	1	B2	1	PTA0	FB_D2	$\overline{SS1}$	—	PTA0/FB_D2/$\overline{SS1}$
C1	2	A1	2	IRO	—	—	—	IRO
C6	3	—	—	PTG5	FB_R$\overline{W}$	—	—	PTG5/FB_R$\overline{W}$
C5	4	—	—	PTG6	FB_AD19	—	—	PTG6/FB_AD19
C7	5	—	—	PTG7	FB_AD18	—	—	PTG7/FB_AD18
B7	6	—	—	PTH0	$\overline{FB\_OE}$	—	—	PTH0/$\overline{FB\_OE}$
C8	7	—	—	PTH1	FB_D0	—	—	PTH1/FB_D0
D9	8	C4	3	PTA1	KBI1P0	TX1	FB_D1	PTA1/KBI1P0/TX1/FB_D1
E9	9	D5	4	PTA2	KBI1P1	RX1	ADP4	PTA2/KBI1P1/RX1/ADP4
H3	10	D6	5	PTA3	KBI1P2	FB_D6	ADP5	PTA3/KBI1P2/FB_D6/ADP5
D2	11	C1	6	PTA4	INP1+	—	—	PTA4/INP1+
D1	12	C2	7	PTA5	—	—	—	PTA5
C3	13	C3	8	PTA6	—	—	—	PTA6
E2	14	D2	9	PTA7	INP2+	—	—	PTA7/INP2+
E3	15	D3	10	PTB0	—	—	—	PTB0
D3	16	D4	11	PTB1	$\overline{BLMS}$	—	—	PTB1/$\overline{BLMS}$
E1	17	J1	12	VSSA	—	—	—	VSSA
F1	18	J2	13	VREFL	—	—	—	VREFL
F2	19	D1	14	INP1-	—	—	—	INP1-
G2	20	E1	15	OUT1	—	—	—	OUT1
G1	21	F2	16	DADP2	TRIOUT1	—	—	DADP2/TRIOUT1
H1	22	F1	17	VINP1	—	—	—	VINP1
H2	23	E2	18	DADM2	VINN1	—	—	DADM2/VINN1
F3	24	F3	19	INP2-	—	—	—	INP2-
G3	25	E3	20	OUT2	—	—	—	OUT2
L2	26	G2	21	DACO	—	—	—	DACO
L1	27	G3	22	DADP3	TRIOUT2	—	—	DADP3/TRIOUT2
K1	28	H4	23	VINP2	—	—	—	VINP2
K2	29	G4	24	DADM3	VINN2	—	—	DADM3/VINN2

Table 3. Package Pin Assignments (continued)

Package				Default Function	Alternate 1	Alternate 2	Alternate 3	Composite Pin Name
104 MAPBGA	100 LQFP	81 MAPBGA	80 LQFP					
J1	30	G1	25	DADP0	—	—	—	DADP0
J2	31	H1	26	DADM0	—	—	—	DADM0
L4	32	G5	27	VREFO	—	—	—	VREFO
K3	33	H3	28	DADP1	—	—	—	DADP1
L3	34	H2	29	DADM1	—	—	—	DADM1
L5	35	J3	30	VREFH	—	—	—	VREFH
L6	36	J4	31	VDDA	—	—	—	VDDA
H6	37	F4	32	VSS2	—	—	—	VSS2
L8	38	J5	33	PTB2	EXTAL1	—	—	PTB2/EXTAL1
L7	39	J6	34	PTB3	XTAL1	—	—	PTB3/XTAL1
D6	40	E4	35	VDD2	—	—	—	VDD2
L11	41	J8	36	PTB4	EXTAL2	—	—	PTB4/EXTAL2
L10	42	J9	37	PTB5	XTAL2	—	—	PTB5/XTAL2
K5	43	G6	38	PTB6	KBI1P3	RGPIOP0	FB_AD17	PTB6/KBI1P3/RGPIOP0/FB_AD17
K6	44	F7	39	PTB7	KBI1P4	RGPIOP1	FB_AD0	PTB7/KBI1P4/RGPIOP1/FB_AD0
J7	45	—	—	PTH2	RGPIOP2	FB_D7	—	PTH2/RGPIOP2/FB_D7
J6	46	—	—	PTH3	RGPIOP3	FB_D6	—	PTH3/RGPIOP3/FB_D6
J5	47	—	—	PTH4	RGPIOP4	FB_D5	—	PTH4/RGPIOP4/FB_D5
K4	48	—	—	PTH5	RGPIOP5	FB_D4	—	PTH5/RGPIOP5/FB_D4
J4	49	—	—	PTH6	RGPIOP6	FB_D3	—	PTH6/RGPIOP6/FB_D3
J3	50	—	—	PTH7	RGPIOP7	FB_D2	—	PTH7/RGPIOP7/FB_D2
J10	51	G7	40	PTC0	MOSI2	$\overline{FB\_OE}$	FB_CS0	PTC0/MOSI2/$\overline{FB\_OE}$/FB_CS0
J11	52	G8	41	PTC1	MISO2	FB_D0	FB_AD1	PTC1/MISO2/FB_D0/FB_AD1
J9	53	G9	42	PTC2	KBI1P5	SPSCK2	ADP6	PTC2/KBI1P5/SPSCK2/ADP6
K7	54	H5	43	PTC3	KBI1P6	$\overline{SS2}$	ADP7	PTC3/KBI1P6/$\overline{SS2}$/ADP7
K9	55	H6	44	PTC4	KBI1P7	CMPP0	ADP8	PTC4/KBI1P7/CMPP0/ADP8
K10	56	H8	45	PTC5	KBI2P0	CMPP1	ADP9	PTC5/KBI2P0/CMPP1/ADP9
K11	57	H9	46	PTC6	KBI2P1	PRACMPO	ADP10	PTC6/KBI2P1/PRACMPO/ADP10
F8	58	F8	47	PTC7	KBI2P2	CLKOUT	ADP11	PTC7/KBI2P2/CLKOUT/ADP11
L9	59	H7	48	PTD0	BKGD	MS	—	PTD0/BKGD/MS
K8	60	J7	49	PTD1	CMPP2	$\overline{RESET}$	—	PTD1/CMPP2/$\overline{RESET}$

MCF51MM256/128, Rev. 5

Table 3. Package Pin Assignments (continued)

Package				Default Function	Alternate 1	Alternate 2	Alternate 3	Composite Pin Name
104 MAPBGA	100 LQFP	81 MAPBGA	80 LQFP					
H11	61	E7	50	PTD2	USB_ALTCLK	RGPIOP8	TPM1CH0	PTD2/USB_ALTCLK/RGPIOP8/TPM1CH0
H10	62	E8	51	PTD3	USB_PULLUP (D+)	RGPIOP9	TPM1CH1	PTD3/USB_PULLUP(D+)/RGPIOP9/TPM1CH1
H9	63	F9	52	PTD4	SDA	RGPIOP10	TPM1CH2	PTD4/SDA/RGPIOP10/TPM1CH2
G9	64	D7	53	PTD5	SCL	RGPIOP11	TPM1CH3	PTD5/SCL/RGPIOP11/TPM1CH3
J8	65	E9	54	PTD6	USB_ALTCLK	TX1	—	PTD6/USB_ALTCLK/TX1
G10	66	D8	55	PTD7	USB_PULLUP (D+)	RX1	—	PTD7/USB_PULLUP(D+) /RX1
G11	67	D9	56	PTE0	KBI2P3	FB_ALE	FB_CS1	PTE0/KBI2P3/FB_ALE/FB_CS1
F10	68	—	—	PTJ0	FB_AD2	—	—	PTJ0/FB_AD2
F11	69	—	—	PTJ1	FB_AD3	—	—	PTJ1/FB_AD3
F9	70	—	—	PTJ2	FB_AD4	—	—	PTJ2/FB_AD4
E10	71	—	—	PTJ3	RGPIOP12	FB_AD5	—	PTJ3/RGPIOP12/FB_AD5
E11	72	C9	57	PTE1	KBI2P4	RGPIOP13	FB_AD6	PTE1/KBI2P4/RGPIOP13/FB_AD6
D11	73	C8	58	PTE2	KBI2P5	RGPIOP14	FB_AD7	PTE2/KBI2P5/RGPIOP14/FB_AD7
D10	74	B9	59	PTE3	KBI2P6	FB_AD8	—	PTE3/KBI2P6/FB_AD8
C9	75	A9	60	PTE4	CMPP3	TPMCLK	IRQ	PTE4/CMPP3/TPMCLK/IRQ
H8	76	F5	61	VSS3	—	—	—	VSS3
D8	77	E5	62	VDD3	—	—	—	VDD3
B8	78	C7	63	PTE5	FB_D7	USB_ SESSVLD	TX2	PTE5/FB_D7/USB_SESSVLD/TX2
C10	79	C6	64	PTE6	FB_R$\overline{W}$	USB_ SESSEND	RX2	PTE6/FB_R$\overline{W}$/USB_SESSEND/RX2
C11	80	B6	65	PTE7	USB_ VBUSVLD	TPM2CH3	—	PTE7/USB_VBUSVLD/TPM2CH3
B9	81	B8	66	PTF0	USB_ID	TPM2CH2	—	PTF0/USB_ID/TPM2CH2
B10	82	B7	67	PTF1	RX2	USB_DP_D OWN	TPM2CH1	PTF1/RX2/USB_DP_DOWN/TPM2CH1
B11	83	C5	68	PTF2	TX2	USB_DM_ DOWN	TPM2CH0	PTF2/TX2/USB_DM_DOWN/TPM2CH0
A11	84	—	—	PTJ4	RGPIOP15	FB_AD16	—	PTJ4/RGPIOP15/FB_AD16
A10	85	—	—	PTJ5	FB_AD15	—	—	PTJ5/FB_AD15
B6	86	—	—	PTJ6	FB_AD14	—	—	PTJ6/FB_AD14
A9	87	—	—	PTJ7	FB_AD13	—	—	PTJ7/FB_AD13

MCF51MM256/128, Rev. 5

Table 3. Package Pin Assignments (continued)

Package				Default Function	Alternate 1	Alternate 2	Alternate 3	Composite Pin Name
104 MAPBGA	100 LQFP	81 MAPBGA	80 LQFP					
A8	88	—	—	FB_AD12	—	—	—	FB_AD12
A7	89	A8	69	PTF3	SCL	FB_D5	FB_AD11	PTF3/SCL/FB_D5/FB_AD11
A6	90	A7	70	PTF4	SDA	FB_D4	FB_AD10	PTF4/SDA/FB_D4/FB_AD10
B5	91	B5	71	PTF5	KBI2P7	FB_D3	FB_AD9	PTF5/KBI2P7/FB_D3/FB_AD9
A5	92	A6	72	VUSB33	—	—	—	VUSB33
A4	93	B4	73	USB_DM	—	—	—	USB_DM
A3	94	A4	74	USB_DP	—	—	—	USB_DP
B4	95	A5	75	VBUS	—	—	—	VBUS
H4	96	F6	76	VSS1	—	—	—	VSS1
D4	97	E6	77	VDD1	—	—	—	VDD1
A1	98	A3	78	PTF6	MOSI1	—	—	PTF6/MOSI1
A2	99	B1	79	PTF7	MISO1	—	—	PTF7/MISO1
B1	100	A2	80	PTG0	SPSCK1	—	—	PTG0/SPSCK1
F4	—	A1	—	PTG1	USB_ SESSEND	—	—	PTG1/USB_SESSEND
C4	—	—	—	PTG2	USB_DM_ DOWN	—	—	PTG2/USB_DM_DOWN
B3	—	—	—	PTG3	USB_DP_ DOWN	—	—	PTG3/USB_DP_DOWN
C2	—	—	—	PTG4	USB_SESSVLD	—	—	PTG4/USB_SESSVLD

3 Electrical Characteristics

This section contains electrical specification tables and reference timing diagrams for the MCF51MM256/128 microcontroller, including detailed information on power considerations, DC/AC electrical characteristics, and AC timing specifications.

The electrical specifications are preliminary and are from previous designs or design simulations. These specifications may not be fully tested or guaranteed at this early stage of the product life cycle. These specifications will, however, be met for production silicon. Finalized specifications will be published after complete characterization and device qualifications have been completed.

NOTE

The parameters specified in this data sheet supersede any values found in the module specifications.

3.1 Parameter Classification

The electrical parameters shown in this supplement are guaranteed by various methods. To give the customer a better understanding, the following classification is used and the parameters are tagged accordingly in the tables where appropriate:

Table 4. Parameter Classifications

P	Those parameters are guaranteed during production testing on each individual device.
C	Those parameters are achieved by the design characterization by measuring a statistically relevant sample size across process variations.
T	Those parameters are achieved by design characterization on a small sample size from typical devices under typical conditions unless otherwise noted. All values shown in the typical column are within this category.
D	Those parameters are derived mainly from simulations.

NOTE

The classification is shown in the column labeled "C" in the parameter tables where appropriate.

3.2 Absolute Maximum Ratings

Absolute maximum ratings are stress ratings only, and functional operation at the maxima is not guaranteed. Stress beyond the limits specified in the following table may affect device reliability or cause permanent damage to the device. For functional operating conditions, refer to the remaining tables in this section.

Table 5. Absolute Maximum Ratings

#	Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
1	Supply voltage	V_{DD}	−0.3 to +3.8	V
2	Maximum current into V_{DD}	I_{DD}	120	mA
3	Digital input voltage	V_{In}	−0.3 to V_{DD} + 0.3	V
4	Instantaneous maximum current Single pin limit (applies to all port pins)[1, 2, 3]	I_D	± 25	mA
5	Storage temperature range	T_{stg}	−55 to 150	°C

[1] Input must be current limited to the value specified. To determine the value of the required current-limiting resistor, calculate resistance values for positive (V_{DD}) and negative (V_{SS}) clamp voltages, then use the larger of the two resistance values.

[2] All functional non-supply pins are internally clamped to V_{SS} and V_{DD}.

[3] Power supply must maintain regulation within operating V_{DD} range during instantaneous and operating maximum current conditions. If positive injection current (V_{In} > V_{DD}) is greater than I_{DD}, the injection current may flow out of V_{DD} and could result in external power supply going out of regulation. Ensure external V_{DD} load will shunt current greater than maximum injection current. This will be the greatest risk when the MCU is not consuming power. Examples are: if no system clock is present, or if the clock rate is very low (which would reduce overall power consumption).

This device contains circuitry protecting against damage due to high static voltage or electrical fields; however, it is advised that normal precautions be taken to avoid application of any voltages higher than maximum-rated voltages to this high-impedance circuit. Reliability of operation is enhanced if unused inputs are tied to an appropriate logic voltage level (for instance, either V_{SS} or V_{DD}).

3.3   Thermal Characteristics

This section provides information about operating temperature range, power dissipation, and package thermal resistance. Power dissipation on I/O pins is usually small compared to the power dissipation in on-chip logic and it is user-determined rather than being controlled by the MCU design. In order to take $P_{I/O}$ into account in power calculations, determine the difference between actual pin voltage and V_{SS} or V_{DD} and multiply by the pin current for each I/O pin. Except in cases of unusually high pin current (heavy loads), the difference between pin voltage and V_{SS} or V_{DD} will be very small.

Table 6. Thermal Characteristics

#	Symbol	Rating		Value	Unit
1	T_A	Operating temperature range (packaged):			°C
			MCF51MM256	–40 to 105	
			MCF51MM128	–40 to 105	
2	T_{JMAX}	Maximum junction temperature		135	°C
3	θ_{JA}	Thermal resistance[1,2,3,4] Single-layer board — 1s			°C/W
			104-pin MBGA	67	
			100-pin LQFP	53	
			81-pin MBGA	67	
			80-pin LQFP	53	
4	θ_{JA}	Thermal resistance[1, 2, 3, 4] Four-layer board — 2s2p			°C/W
			104-pin MBGA	39	
			100-pin LQFP	41	
			81-pin MBGA	39	
			80-pin LQFP	39	

[1] Junction temperature is a function of die size, on-chip power dissipation, package thermal resistance, mounting site (board) temperature, ambient temperature, air flow, power dissipation of other components on the board, and board thermal resistance.

[2] Junction to Ambient Natural Convection

[3] 1s — Single layer board, one signal layer

[4] 2s2p — Four layer board, 2 signal and 2 power layers

The average chip-junction temperature (T_J) in °C can be obtained from:

$$T_J = T_A + (P_D \times \theta_{JA})$$ ***Eqn. 1***

where:

T_A = Ambient temperature, °C

θ_{JA} = Package thermal resistance, junction-to-ambient, °C/W

$P_D = P_{int} + P_{I/O}$

$P_{int} = I_{DD} \times V_{DD}$, Watts — chip internal power

$P_{I/O}$ = Power dissipation on input and output pins — user determined

For most applications, $P_{I/O} \ll P_{int}$ and can be neglected. An approximate relationship between P_D and T_J (if $P_{I/O}$ is neglected) is:

$$P_D = K \div (T_J + 273°C) \qquad \textit{Eqn. 2}$$

Solving Equation 1 and Equation 2 for K gives:

$$K = P_D \times (T_A + 273°C) + \theta_{JA} \times (P_D)^2 \qquad \textit{Eqn. 3}$$

where K is a constant pertaining to the particular part. K can be determined from Equation 3 by measuring P_D (at equilibrium) for a known T_A. Using this value of K, the values of P_D and T_J can be obtained by solving Equation 1 and Equation 2 iteratively for any value of T_A.

3.4   ESD Protection Characteristics

Although damage from static discharge is much less common on these devices than on early CMOS circuits, normal handling precautions should be used to avoid exposure to static discharge. Qualification tests are performed to ensure that these devices can withstand exposure to reasonable levels of static without suffering any permanent damage.

All ESD testing is in conformity with CDF-AEC-Q00 Stress Test Qualification for Automotive Grade Integrated Circuits. (http://www.aecouncil.com/) This device was qualified to AEC-Q100 Rev E.

A device is considered to have failed if, after exposure to ESD pulses, the device no longer meets the device specification requirements. Complete dc parametric and functional testing is performed per the applicable device specification at room temperature followed by hot temperature, unless specified otherwise in the device specification.

Table 7. ESD and Latch-up Test Conditions

Model	Description	Symbol	Value	Unit
Human Body	Series Resistance	R1	1500	Ω
	Storage Capacitance	C	100	pF
	Number of Pulse per pin	—	3	—
Machine	Series Resistance	R1	0	Ω
	Storage Capacitance	C	200	pF
	Number of Pulse per pin	—	3	—
Latch-up	Minimum input voltage limit	—	–2.5	V
	Maximum input voltage limit	—	7.5	V

Table 8. ESD and Latch-Up Protection Characteristics

#	Rating	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	C
1	Human Body Model (HBM)	V_{HBM}	±2000	—	V	T
2	Machine Model (MM)	V_{MM}	±200	—	V	T

MCF51MM256/128, Rev. 5

Table 8. ESD and Latch-Up Protection Characteristics (continued)

3	Charge Device Model (CDM)	V_{CDM}	±500	—	V	T
4	Latch-up Current at T_A = 125°C	I_{LAT}	±100	—	mA	T

MCF51MM256/128, Rev. 5

3.5 DC Characteristics

This section includes information about power supply requirements, I/O pin characteristics, and power supply current in various operating modes.

Table 9. DC Characteristics

Num	Symbol	Characteristic	Condition		Min	Typ[1]	Max	Unit	C
1	—	Operating Voltage	—		1.8[2]	—	3.6	V	—
2	V_{OH}	Output high voltage	All I/O pins, low-drive strength						
			$V_{DD} \geq 1.8$ V, $I_{Load} = -600$ μA	$V_{DD} - 0.5$	—	—	V	C
			All I/O pins, high-drive strength						
			$V_{DD} \geq 2.7$ V, $I_{Load} = -10$ mA	$V_{DD} - 0.5$	—	—	V	P
			$V_{DD} \geq 2.3$ V, $I_{Load} = -6$ mA	$V_{DD} - 0.5$	—	—	V	T
			$V_{DD} \geq 1.8$ V, $I_{Load} = -3$ mA	$V_{DD} - 0.5$	—	—	V	C
3	I_{OHT}	Output high current	Max total I_{OH} for all ports						
			—	—	—	100	mA	D
4	V_{OL}	Output low voltage	All I/O pins, low-drive strength						
			$V_{DD} \geq 1.8$ V, $I_{Load} = 600$ μA	—	—	0.5	V	C
			All I/O pins, high-drive strength						
			$V_{DD} \geq 2.7$ V, $I_{Load} = 10$ mA	—	—	0.5	V	P
			$V_{DD} \geq 2.3$ V, $I_{Load} = 6$ mA	—	—	0.5	V	T
			$V_{DD} \geq 1.8$ V, $I_{Load} = 3$ mA	—	—	0.5	V	C
5	I_{OLT}	Output low current	Max total I_{OL} for all ports	—	—	—	100	mA	D
6	V_{IH}	Input high voltage	all digital inputs						
			$V_{DD} > 2.7$ V	$0.70 \times V_{DD}$	—	—	V	P
			$V_{DD} > 1.8$ V	$0.85 \times V_{DD}$	—	—	V	C

Table 9. DC Characteristics (continued)

Num	Symbol	Characteristic		Condition	Min	Typ[1]	Max	Unit	C
7	V_{IL}	Input low voltage	all digital inputs						
				$V_{DD} > 2.7$ V	—	—	$0.35 \times V_{DD}$	V	P
				$V_{DD} > 1.8$ V	—	—	$0.30 \times V_{DD}$	V	C
8	V_{hys}	Input hysteresis	all digital inputs	—	$0.06 \times V_{DD}$	—	—	mV	C
9	$|I_{In}|$	Input leakage current	all input only pins (Per pin)	$V_{In} = V_{DD}$ or V_{SS}	—	—	0.5	µA	P
10	$|I_{OZ}|$	Hi-Z (off-state) leakage current[3]	all digital input/output (per pin)	$V_{In} = V_{DD}$ or V_{SS}	—	0.003	0.5	µA	P
11	R_{PU}	Pull-up resistors	all digital inputs, when enabled	—	17.5	—	52.5	kΩ	P
12	R_{PD}	Internal pull-down resistors[4]		—	17.5	—	52.5	kΩ	P
13	I_{IC}	DC injection current [5, 6, 7]	Single pin limit						
				$V_{SS} > V_{IN} > V_{DD}$	−0.2	—	0.2	mA	D
			Total MCU limit, includes sum of all stressed pins						
				$V_{SS} > V_{IN} > V_{DD}$	−5	—	5	mA	D
14	C_{In}	Input Capacitance, all pins		—	—	—	8	pF	C
15	V_{RAM}	RAM retention voltage		—	—	0.6	1.0	V	C
16	V_{POR}	POR re-arm voltage[8]		—	0.9	1.4	1.79	V	C
17	t_{POR}	POR re-arm time		—	10	—	—	µs	D
18	V_{LVDH}[9]	Low-voltage detection threshold — high range	V_{DD} falling						
				—	2.11	2.16	2.22	V	P
			V_{DD} rising						
				—	2.16	2.21	2.27	V	P
19	V_{LVDL}	Low-voltage detection threshold — low range[9]	V_{DD} falling						
				—	1.80	1.82	1.91	V	P
			V_{DD} rising						
				—	1.86	1.90	1.99	V	P

MCF51MM256/128, Rev. 5

Table 9. DC Characteristics (continued)

Num	Symbol	Characteristic	Condition		Min	Typ[1]	Max	Unit	C
20	V_{LVWH}	Low-voltage warning threshold — high range[9]	V_{DD} falling						
				—	2.36	2.46	2.56	V	P
			V_{DD} rising						
				—	2.36	2.46	2.56	V	P
21	V_{LVWL}	Low-voltage warning threshold — low range[9]	V_{DD} falling						
				—	2.11	2.16	2.22	V	P
			V_{DD} rising						
				—	2.16	2.21	2.27	V	P
22	V_{hys}	Low-voltage inhibit reset/recoverhysteresis[10]	—	—	50	—	mV	C	
23	V_{BG}	Bandgap Voltage Reference[11]	—	1.110	1.17	1.230	V	P	

[1] Typical values are measured at 25°C. Characterized, not tested

[2] As the supply voltage rises, the LVD circuit will hold the MCU in reset until the supply has risen above V_{LVDL}.

[3] Does not include analog module pins. Dedicated analog pins should not be pulled to V_{DD} or V_{SS} and should be left floating when not used to reduce current leakage.

[4] Measured with $V_{In} = V_{DD}$.

[5] All functional non-supply pins are internally clamped to V_{SS} and V_{DD} except PTD1.

[6] Input must be current limited to the value specified. To determine the value of the required current-limiting resistor, calculate resistance values for positive and negative clamp voltages, then use the larger of the two values.

[7] Power supply must maintain regulation within operating V_{DD} range during instantaneous and operating maximum current conditions. If positive injection current ($V_{In} > V_{DD}$) is greater than I_{DD}, the injection current may flow out of V_{DD} and could result in external power supply going out of regulation. Ensure external V_{DD} load will shunt current greater than maximum injection current. This will be the greatest risk when the MCU is not consuming power. Examples are: if no system clock is present, or if clock rate is very low (which would reduce overall power consumption).

[8] Maximum is highest voltage that POR is guaranteed.

[9] Run at 1 MHz bus frequency

[10] Low voltage detection and warning limits measured at 1 MHz bus frequency.

[11] Factory trimmed at V_{DD} = 3.0 V, Temp = 25°C

3.6   Supply Current Characteristics

Table 10. Supply Current Characteristics

#	Symbol	Parameter	Bus Freq	V$_{DD}$ (V)	Typ[1]	Max	Unit	Temp (°C)	C
1	RI$_{DD}$	Run supply current FEI mode; all modules ON[2]							
			25.165 MHz	3	44	48	mA	−40 to 25	P
			25.165 MHz	3	44	48	mA	105	P
			20 MHz	3	32.3	—	mA	−40 to 105	T
			8 MHz	3	16.4	—	mA	−40 to 105	T
			1 MHz	3	2.9	—	mA	−40 to 105	T
2	RI$_{DD}$	Run supply current FEI mode; all modules OFF[3]							
			25.165 MHz	3	29	29.6	mA	−40 to 105	C
			20 MHz	3	25.4	—	mA	−40 to 105	T
			8 MHz	3	12.7	—	mA	−40 to 105	T
			1 MHz	3	2.4	—	mA	−40 to 105	T
3	RI$_{DD}$	Run supply current LPR=0; all modules OFF[3]							
			16 kHz FBI	3	232	280	μA	−40 to 105	T
			16 kHz FBE	3	231	296	μA	−40 to 105	T
4	RI$_{DD}$	Run supply current LPR=1, all modules OFF[3]							
			16 kHz BLPE	3	74	75	μA	0 to 70	T
			16 kHz BLPE	3	74	120	μA	−40 to 105	T

Table 10. Supply Current Characteristics (continued)

#	Symbol	Parameter	Bus Freq	V_{DD} (V)	Typ[1]	Max	Unit	Temp (°C)	C
5	WI$_{DD}$	Wait mode supply current	FEI mode, all modules OFF[3]						
			25.165 MHz	3	16.5	—	mA	−40 to 105	C
			20 MHz	3	10.3	—	mA	−40 to 105	T
			8 MHz	3	6.6	—	mA	−40 to 105	T
			1 MHz	3	1.7	—	mA	−40 to 105	T
6	LPWI$_{DD}$	Low-Power Wait mode supply current							
			16 KHz	3	28	62	µA	−40 to 105	T
7	S2I$_{DD}$	Stop2 mode supply current[4]							
			N/A	3	0.410	1.00	µA	−40 to 25	P
			N/A	3	3.7	10	µA	70	C
			N/A	3	10	20	µA	85	C
			N/A	3	21	31.5	µA	105	P
			N/A	2	0.410	0.640	µA	−40 to 25	C
			N/A	2	3.4	9	µA	70	C
			N/A	2	9.5	18	µA	85	C
			N/A	2	20	30	µA	105	C

MCF51MM256/128, Rev. 5

Table 10. Supply Current Characteristics (continued)

#	Symbol	Parameter	Bus Freq	V_{DD} (V)	Typ[1]	Max	Unit	Temp (°C)	C
8	S3I$_{DD}$	Stop3 mode supply current[4] No clocks active	n/a	3	0.750	1.3	µA	−40 to 25	P
					8.5	18		70	C
					20	28		85	C
					53	63		105	P
				2	0.400	0.900		−40 to 25	C
					8.2	16		70	C
					18	26		85	C
					47	59		105	C

[1] Data in Typical column was characterized at 3.0 V, 25°C or is typical recommended value.

[2] ON = System Clock Gating Control registers turn on system clock to the corresponding modules.

[3] OFF = System Clock Gating Control registers turn off system Clock to the corresponding modules.

[4] All digital pins must be configured to a known state to prevent floating pins from adding current. Smaller packages may have some pins that are not bonded out; however, software must still be configured to the largest pin package available so that all pins are in a known state. Otherwise, floating pins that are not bonded in the smaller packages may result in a higher current draw. NOTE: I/O pins are configured to output low; input-only pins are configured to pullup-enabled. IRO pin connects to ground. FB_AD12 pin is pullup-enabled. TRIAMPx, OPAMPx, DACO, and VREFO pins are at reset state and unconnected.

Table 11. Typical Stop Mode Adders

#	Parameter	Condition	Temperature (°C)					Units	C
			-40	25	70	85	105		
1	LPO	—	50	75	100	150	250	nA	D
2	EREFSTEN	RANGE = HGO = 0	600	650	750	850	1000	nA	D
3	IREFSTEN[1]	—	—	73	80	93	125	µA	T
4	TOD	Does not include clock source current	50	75	100	150	250	nA	D
5	LVD[1]	LVDSE = 1	116	117	126	132	172	µA	T
6	PRACMP[1]	Not using the bandgap (BGBE = 0)	17	18	24	35	74	µA	T
7	ADC[1]	ADLPC = ADLSMP = 1 Not using the bandgap (BGBE = 0)	190	195	210	220	260	µA	T
8	DAC[1]	High-Power mode; no load on DACO	339	345	346	346	360	µA	T
		Low-Power mode	41	43	43	44	50	µA	T
9	OPAMP[1]	High-Power mode	276	350	370	376	390	µA	T
		Low-Power mode	42	49	57	58	68	µA	T
10	TRIAMP[1]	High-Power mode	420	432	433	438	478	µA	T
		Low-Power mode	52	52	52	55	60	µA	T

[1] Not available in stop2 mode.