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Therefore, all references to "LAPIS Semiconductor Co., Ltd.", "LAPIS Semiconductor" and/or "LAPIS" in this document shall be replaced with "LAPIS Technology Co., Ltd."

Furthermore, there are no changes to the documents relating to our products other than the company name, the company trademark, logo, etc.

Thank you for your understanding.

LAPIS Technology Co., Ltd.

October 1, 2020

ML62Q1300 Group

16-bit micro controller

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

ML62Q1300 Group is a high performance CMOS 16-bit microcontroller equipped with an 16-bit CPU nX-U16/100 and integrated with program memory(Flash memory), data memory(RAM), data Flash and rich peripheral functions such as the multiplier/divider, CRC operator, DMA controller, clock generator, timer, UART, synchronous serial port, I²C bus interface unit, buzzer, Voltage Level Supervisor(VLS), successive approximation type A/D converter, D/A converter, analog comparator, safety function(IEC60730/60335 Class B) and etc.

The CPU nX-U16/100 is capable of efficient instruction execution in 1-instruction 1-clock mode by pipeline architecture parallel processing.

The built-in on-chip debug function enables debugging and programming the software. Also, ISP(In-System Programming) function supports the Flash programming in production line.

The ML62Q1300 Group has five packages (16pin - 32pin) and five kinds of memory sizes(16Kbyte - 64Kbyte).

Table 1 ML62Q1300 Group Product List

Program memory	Data memory (RAM)	Data Flash	16pin SSOP16 WQFN16	20pin TSSOP20	24pin WQFN24	32pin TQFP32 WQFN32
64Kbyte	4Kbyte	2Kbyte	—	—	ML62Q1347	ML62Q1367
48Kbyte			—	—	ML62Q1346	ML62Q1366
32Kbyte			—	—	ML62Q1345	ML62Q1365
32Kbyte	2Kbyte		ML62Q1325	ML62Q1335	—	—
24Kbyte			ML62Q1324	ML62Q1334	—	—
16Kbyte			ML62Q1323	ML62Q1333	—	—

FEATURES

- CPU
 - 16-bit RISC CPU (CPU name: nX-U16/100(A35 core))
 - Instruction system: 16-bit length instruction
 - Instruction set: Transfer, arithmetic operations, comparison, logic operations, multiplication/division, bit manipulations, bit logic operations, jump, conditional jump, call return stack manipulations, arithmetic shift, and so on
 - On-chip debug function built-in (supported by LAPIS on-chip debug emulator EASE1000)
 - ISP (In-System Programming) function built-in
 - Minimum instruction execution time
30.5 μs (at 32.768 kHz system clock)
62.5ns/41.6ns (at 16 MHz/24MHz system clock)
- Coprocessor for multiplication and division
 - Multiplication: 16bit × 16bit (operation time 4 cycles)
 - Division: 32bit / 16bit (operation time 8 cycles)
 - Division: 32bit / 32bit (operation time 16 cycles)
 - Multiply-accumulate (non-saturating): 16bit × 16bit + 32bit (operation time 4 cycles)
 - Multiply-accumulate (saturating): 16bit × 16bit + 32bit (operation time 4 cycles)
 - Signed-operation and unsigned-operation are available

- Operating voltage and temperature
 - Operating voltage: $V_{DD} = 1.6 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V}$ (Need 1.8V or higher at the power on)
 - Operating temperature: $-40^{\circ}\text{C to } +105^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Internal memory
 - Program Flash memory area
 - Rewrite count: 100 cycles
 - Rewrite unit: 32bit(4byte)
 - Erase unit: 16Kbyte/1Kbyte
 - Erase/Rewrite temperature: $0^{\circ}\text{C to } +40^{\circ}\text{C}$
 - Data Flash memory area
 - Rewrite count 10,000 cycles
 - Rewrite unit: 8bit(1byte)
 - Erase unit: All area/128byte
 - Erase/Rewrite temperature: $-40^{\circ}\text{C to } +85^{\circ}\text{C}$
 - Back Ground Operation(CPU can work while erasing and rewriting)

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 - Data RAM area
 - Rewrite unit: 8bit/16bit(1byte/2byte)
 - Parity check function (Parity error reset or interrupt is generatable)
- Clock
 - Low-speed clock
 - Internal low-speed RC oscillation: Approx.32.768 kHz
 - High-speed clock
 - PLL oscillation: 24MHz/16MHz is selectable by code option
 - WDT(Watch Dog Timer) clock
 - Internal low-speed RC oscillation: Approx. 1kHz
 - The WDT independent clock or the divided clock of internal low-speed clock is selectable by the code option.
- Reset
 - RESET_N pin reset
 - Reset by power-on detection
 - Reset by the 2nd watchdog timer (WDT) overflow
 - Reset by WDT counter clear during the clear invalid period
 - Reset by RAM parity error
 - Reset by unused ROM access
 - Reset by voltage level detection (VLS)
 - The software reset by BRK instruction (reset CPU only)
 - Reset to the peripheral circuits by Block Reset Control Registers (BRECON 0 to 3)
 - One-time reset to the all peripheral circuits by Software Reset Control Register (SOFRCON)

- Power management
 - HALT mode: CPU stops executing instruction, clock oscillations and peripheral circuits remain previous states
 - HALT-H mode: CPU stops executing instruction, high-speed clock oscillation stops and peripheral circuits working with low-speed clock remain previous states
 - STOP mode: CPU stops executing instruction, both high-speed oscillation and low-speed oscillation stop.
 - STOP-D mode: CPU stops executing instruction, both high-speed oscillation and low-speed oscillation stop. The internal regulator's output voltage (V_{DDL}) goes down to reduce the current consumption.
 - Clock gear: The frequency of high-speed system clock can be changed by software (1/1, 1/2, 1/4, 1/8, 1/16 or 1/32 of the oscillation clock)
 - Block Control Function: Powers down the circuits of unused function blocks (reset the block or stop supplying the clock)
- Interrupt controller
 - Non-maskable interrupt source: 1 (Internal sources: WDT)
 - Maskable interrupt sources: max.32
 - Four step interrupt levels
 - External interrupt ports : max. 8
- Watchdog timer(WDT)
 - Operating clock is selectable (1kHz WDT independent clock or divided clock of internal 32.768kHz RC oscillation)
 - Overflow period: 8 types selectable (7.8ms, 15.6ms, 31.3ms, 62.5ms, 125ms, 500ms, 2000ms and 8000ms @32.768kHz)
 - Enabling or disabling the window function is selectable (The clear enable period is 50% or 75% of overflow period)
 - WDT operation is selectable by code option (Enable or Disable)
 - Readable WDT counter (WDT counter monitor function)
 - The first overflow generates the WDT interrupt, and the second overflow generates the WDT reset when the counter clear enable period is 100% of overflow period.
 - The first overflow generates the WDT reset when the counter clear enable period is 50% or 75% of overflow period.
 - The invalid clear reset generated when the WDT counter is cleared out of the WDT counter clear enable period.
- DMA(Direct Memory Access) controller
 - Channel : 2ch
 - Transfer unit: 8bit/16bit
 - Max. transfer count: 1024 time
 - Transfer type: 2 cycle transfer
 - Transfer mode: Single transfer mode
Fixed address, address increments and address decrements
 - Transfer target: SFR/RAM → SFR/RAM (Transfer from/to Flash is not supported)
 - Transfer request: Serial communication units, A/D, 16-bit timers, Functional timers and External interrupts.
- Low-speed Time base counter
 - Divide the Low-speed clock(LSCLK) and generate 128Hz to 1Hz internal pulse signals
 - Periodical interrupt × 3 selectable from 8 frequencies (128Hz, 64Hz, 32Hz, 16Hz, 8Hz, 4Hz, 2Hz and 1Hz)
 - The time base clock output (1Hz or 2Hz) from general purpose ports (TBCOUT1).
- Functional timer(FTM)
 - Channel: 4ch
 - Timer one shot mode and repeat mode, Capture mode, PWM mode1 and PWM mode 2(complementary output)
 - Same start/stop is available with different channels
(This function is not available with 16-bit timers)
 - Event trigger (external interrupts, analog comparators, 16-bit timers and Functional timers)
 - Dead time is generatable.
 - Available to specify division ratio of counter clock channel by channel

- 16-bit timers
 - Channel: Max. 6ch
 - 8-bits timer mode and 16-bit timer mode (1ch 16-bit timer is configurable as 2ch 8-bit timer)
 - Same start/stop is available with different channels
(This function is not available with Functional Timer)
 - Timer output (toggled by overflow)
 - Available to specify division ratio of counter clock channel by channel
- Serial communication unit
 - Channel: 2ch
 - Synchronous Serial Port or UART is selectable in each channel
 - < Synchronous Serial Port >
 - Master/slave selectable
 - LSB first/MSB first selectable
 - 8-bit length/16-bit length selectable
 - < UART >
 - Full-duplex communication x 1ch(One Full-duplexUART is configurable as two half-duplex UARTs)
 - 5-8 bit length, parity/no parity, odd parity/even parity, 1 stop bit/2 stop bits
 - Positive logic/negative logic selectable
 - LSB first/MSB first selectable
 - Wide range of communication speed
 - 32.768kHz clock: 1bps to 4,800bps
 - 24MHz clock: 600bps to 3Mbps
 - 16MHz clock: 300bps to 2Mbps
 - Internal baud rate generator
- I²C bus interface unit (Master/Slave)
 - Channel: 1ch
 - Master or Slave mode is selectable
 - < Master function >
 - Standard mode (100 kbit/s), fast mode (400 kbit/s) and 1Mbps mode(1Mbit/s)
 - Handshake (Clock synchronization)
 - 7bit address format (10bit address format is supported)
 - < Slave function >
 - Standard mode (100 kbit/s), fast mode (400 kbit/s) and 1Mbps mode(1Mbit/s)
 - Clock stretch function
 - 7bit address format
- I²C bus interface (Master only)
 - Channel: 1ch
 - Standard mode (100 kbit/s), fast mode (400 kbit/s) and 1Mbps mode(1Mbit/s)
 - Handshake (Clock synchronization)
 - 7bit address format (10bit address format is supported)
- General-purpose ports (GPIO)
 - I/O port: Max. 28 (Including one pin for on-chip debug and pins for other shared functions)
 - External interrupt function × 8
 - LED driver port : Max. 27
 - Carrier frequency output function (used for IR communication)

- Successive approximation type A/D converter
 - Channel: Max.8ch
 - Resolution: 10bit
 - Conversion time: Selectable 2.25 μ s (min) /channel (When the conversion clock is 8MHz)
 - V_{DD} pin input voltage / Internal reference voltage(Approx. 1.55V) / External reference voltage (V_{REF} pin) are selectable
 - Scan function (repeat conversion)
 - One result register for each channel
 - Interrupt by threshold of conversion result
 - Temperature sensor for low-speed RC oscillation adjustment
- Voltage level supervisor (VLS)
 - Accuracy: \pm 4%
 - Threshold voltage: 12 values selectable (1.85V ~ 4.00V)
 - Voltage level detection reset (VLS reset)
 - Voltage level detection interrupt (VLS0 interrupt)
- Analog comparator
 - Channel: 1ch
 - Interrupts allow edge selection and sampling selection
 - An external or an internal reference voltage(0.8V) is selectable
- D/A converter
 - Channel: Max 1ch
 - Resolution: 8bit
 - Output impedance: 6k ohm(Typ.)
 - R-2R ladder method
- Buzzer
 - 4 buzzer mode (Repeat sound, Single sound, Intermittent sound 1 and Intermittent sound 2)
 - 8frequencies (4.096kHz to 293Hz)
 - 15 step duty (1/16 to 15/16)
 - Selectable the logic of buzzer output pin (Positive or Negative logic)
- CRC(Cyclic Redundancy Check) operation function
 - Generation equation: $X^{16}+X^{12}+X^5+1$
 - LSB first or MSB first is selectable
 - Automatic CRC mode: Automatic CRC calculation with data of program memory in HALT mode
- Safety Function(IEC60730/60335 Class B)
 - RAM/SFR guard
 - Automatic CRC calculation with data of program memory
 - RAM parity error detection
 - ROM unused area access reset
 - Clock mutual check
 - WDT counter check
 - Successive approximation type A/D converter test
 - UART test
 - Synchronous serial test
 - I²C test
 - GPIO test

- Shipping package

- 16-pin plastic SSOP
ML62Q1323/1324/1325 - xxxMB (Blank part: ML62Q1323/1324/1325-NNNMB)
- 16-pin plastic WQFN
ML62Q1323/1324/1325 - xxxGD (Blank part: ML62Q1323/1324/1325-NNNGD)
- 20-pin plastic TSSOP
ML62Q1333/1334/1335 - xxxTD (Blank part: ML62Q1333/1334/1335-NNNTD)
- 24-pin plastic WQFN
ML62Q1345/1346/1347 - xxxGD (Blank part: ML62Q1345/1346/1347-NNNGD)
- 32-pin plastic TQFP
ML62Q1365/1366/1367 - xxxTB (Blank part: ML62Q1365/1366/1367-NNNTB)
- 32-pin plastic WQFN
ML62Q1365/1366/1367 - xxxGD (Blank part: ML62Q1365/1366/1367-NNNGD)

xxx: ROM code number

ML62Q1300 Group how to read the part number

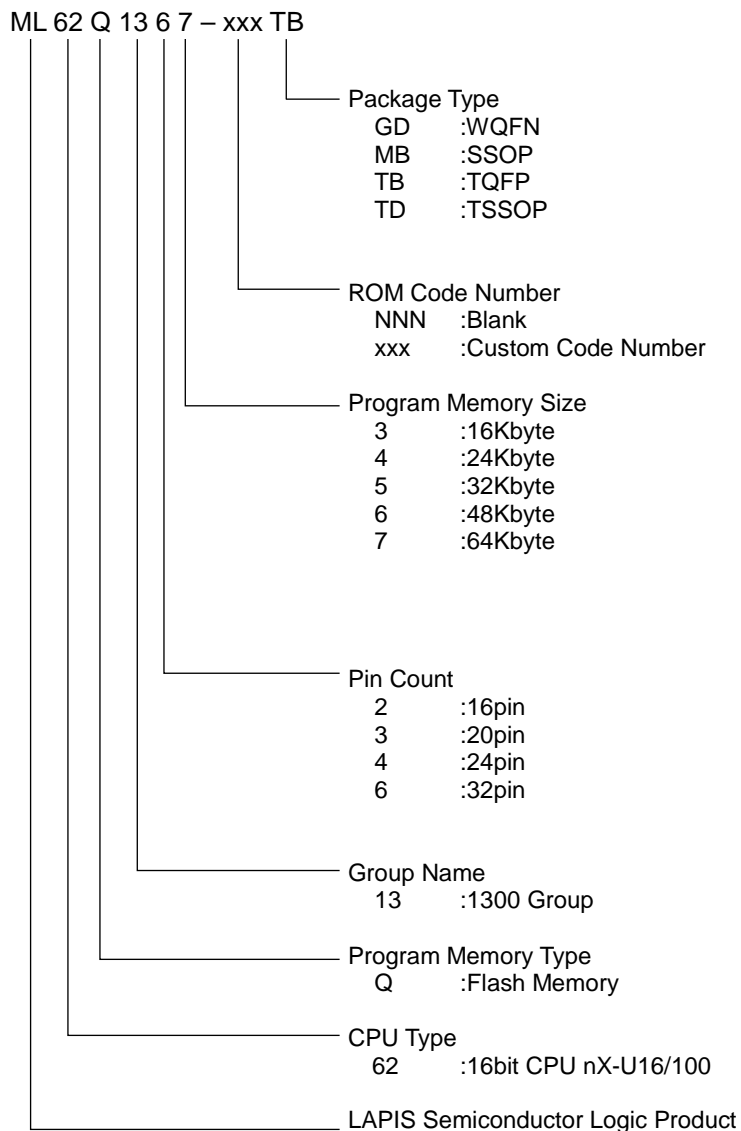


Figure 1 ML62Q1300 Group Part Number

ML62Q1300 Group Main Function List

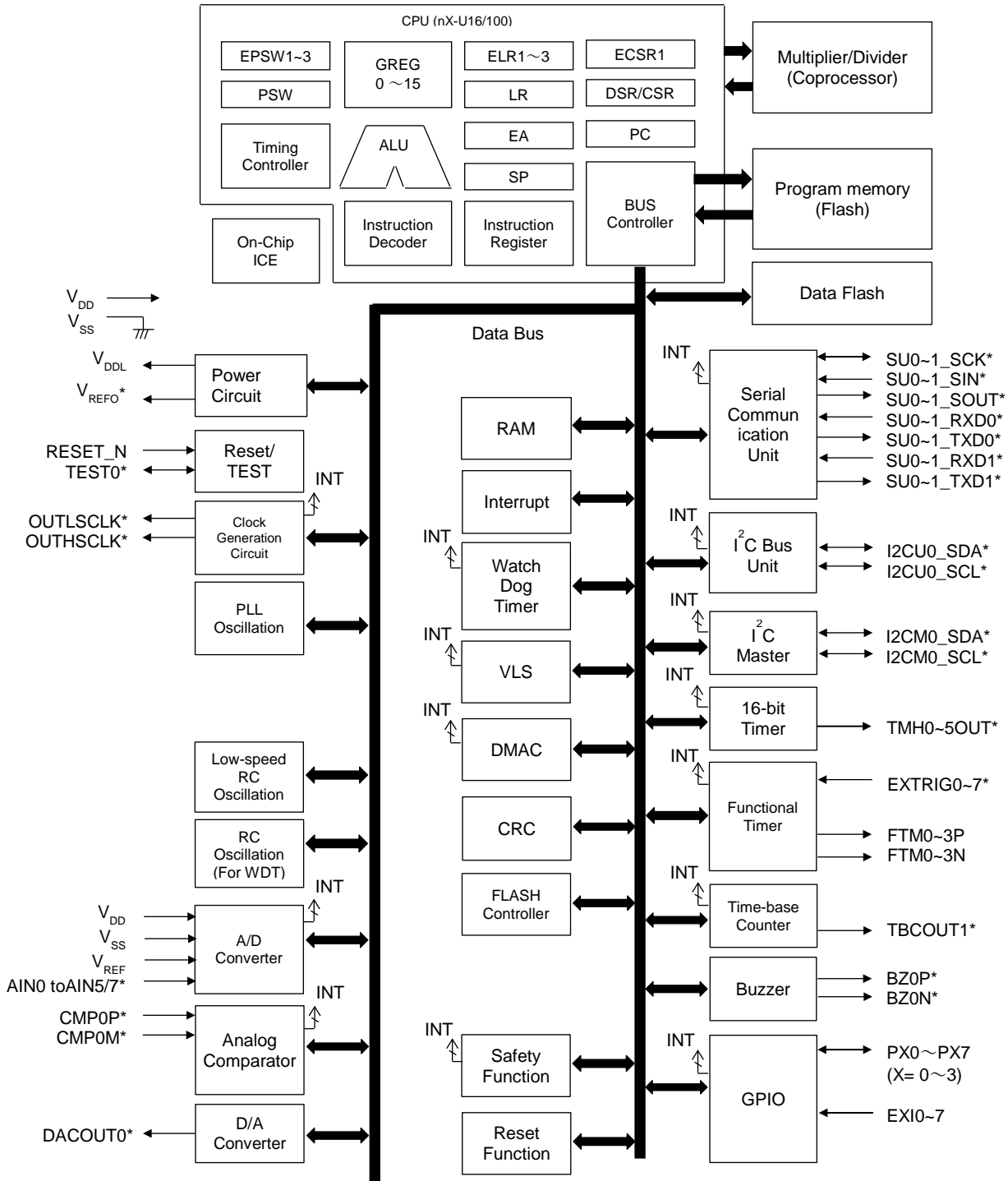
Table 2 ML62Q1300 Group Main Function List

Part number	Pin				Interrupt		Timer			Serial			Analog				
	Total pin-counts	Power pin counts	Reset Input pin	I/O port	LED drive port	Internal interrupt [source]	External interrupt [port]	Functional Timer [channel]	16-bit Timer [channel] * ¹	Simplified RTC [channel]	Full-duplex UART or Synchronous serial [channel] * ²	I ² C bus unit (Master/Slave) [channel]	I ² C bus interface (Master only) [channel]	10bit Successive type A/D converter [channel]	Analog comparator [channel]	Analog comparator [input pin]	8bit D/A converter [channel]
ML62Q1323	16	3	1	12	11	23	8	4	0	2	1	1	6	1	2		0
ML62Q1324																	
ML62Q1325																	
ML62Q1333	20	3	1	16	15	25	8	4	0	2	1	1	8	1	2		1
ML62Q1334																	
ML62Q1335																	
ML62Q1345	24	3	1	20	19	25	8	6	0	2	1	1	8	1	2		1
ML62Q1346																	
ML62Q1347																	
ML62Q1365	32	3	1	28	27	25	8	6	0	2	1	1	8	1	2		1
ML62Q1366																	
ML62Q1367																	

*¹ : One 16-bit timer is configurable as two 8-bit timers.

*² : Full-duplex UART and Synchronous Serial Port can not be used simultaneously in the same channel.
One Full-duplex UART is configurable as two half-duplex UARTs.

BLOCK DIAGRAM



* : indicates the shared function of general ports.

Figure 2 ML62Q1300 Group Block Diagram

PIN CONFIGURATION

Pin Layout of ML62Q1323/1324/1325 16pin SSOP Package

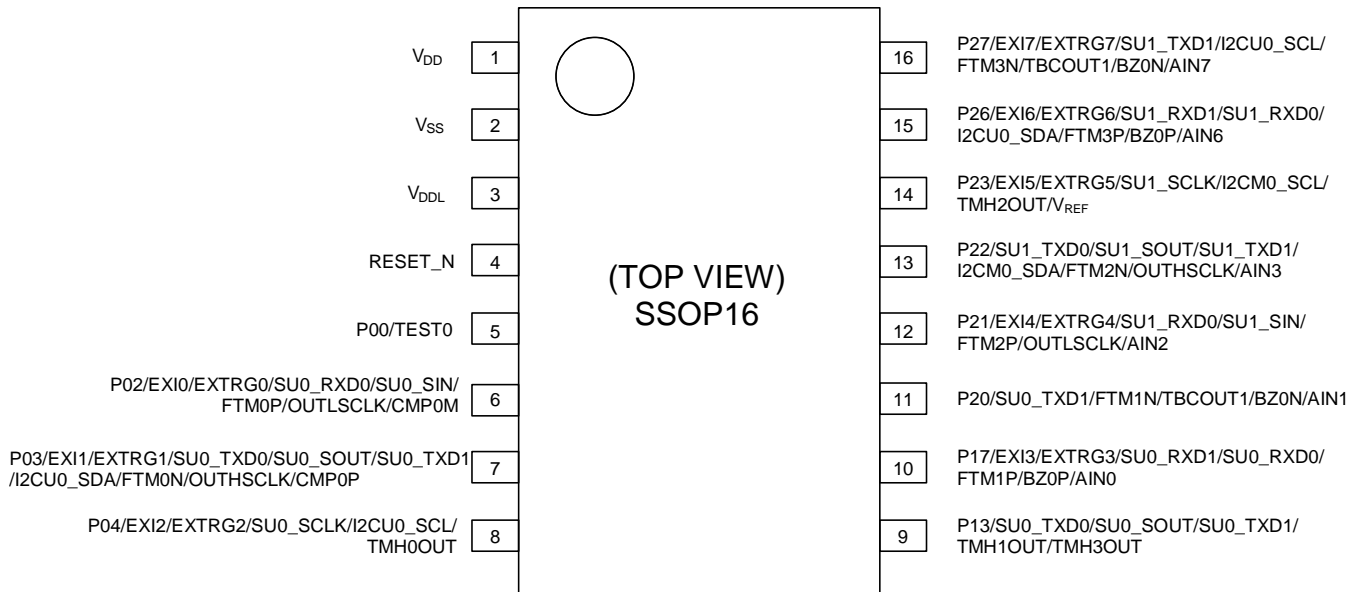


Figure 3 Pin Layout of 16pin SSOP Package

Pin Layout of ML62Q1323/1324/1325 16pin WQFN Package

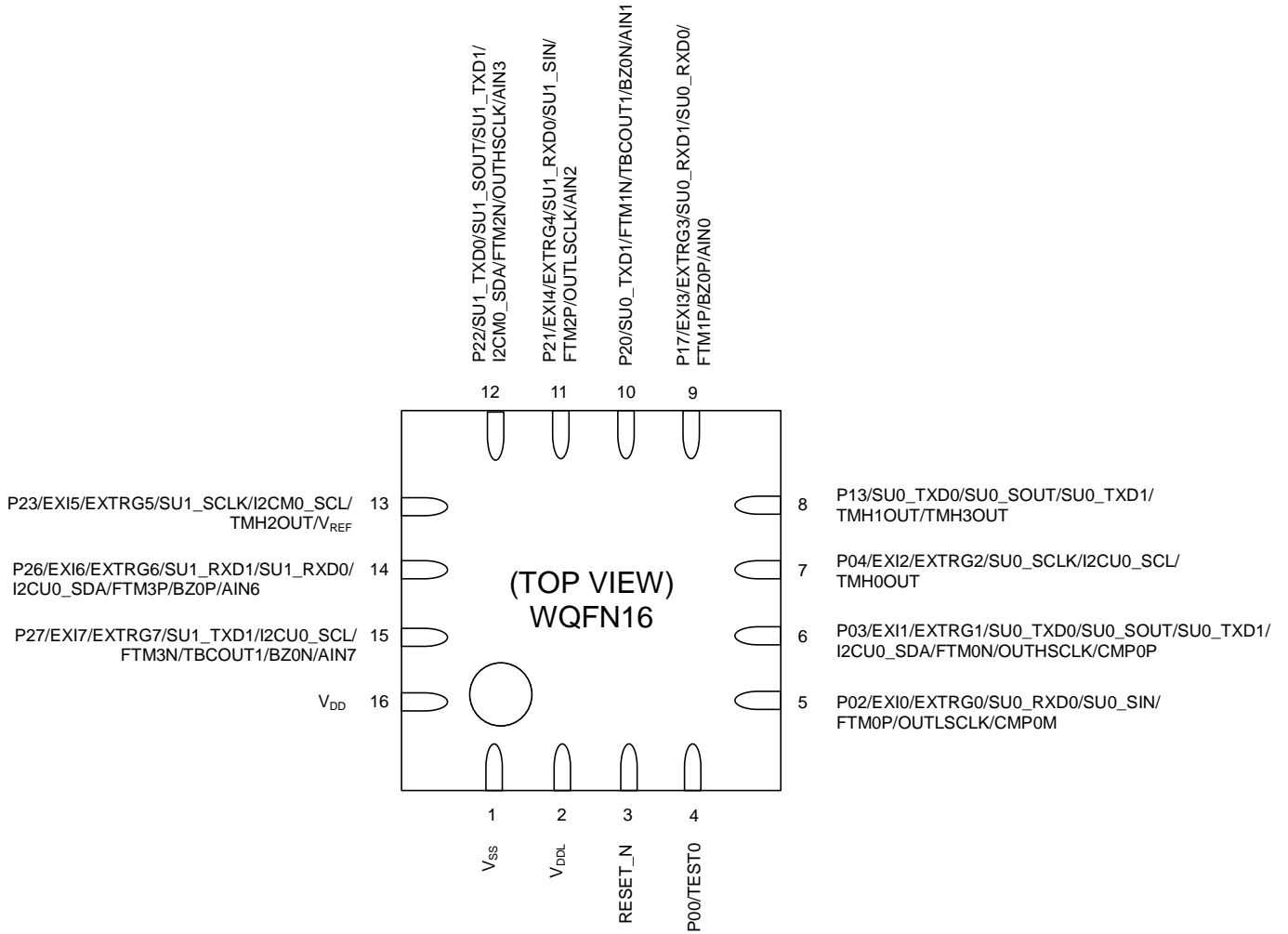


Figure 4 Pin Layout of 16pin WQFN Package

Pin Layout of ML62Q1333/1334/1335 20pin TSSOP Package

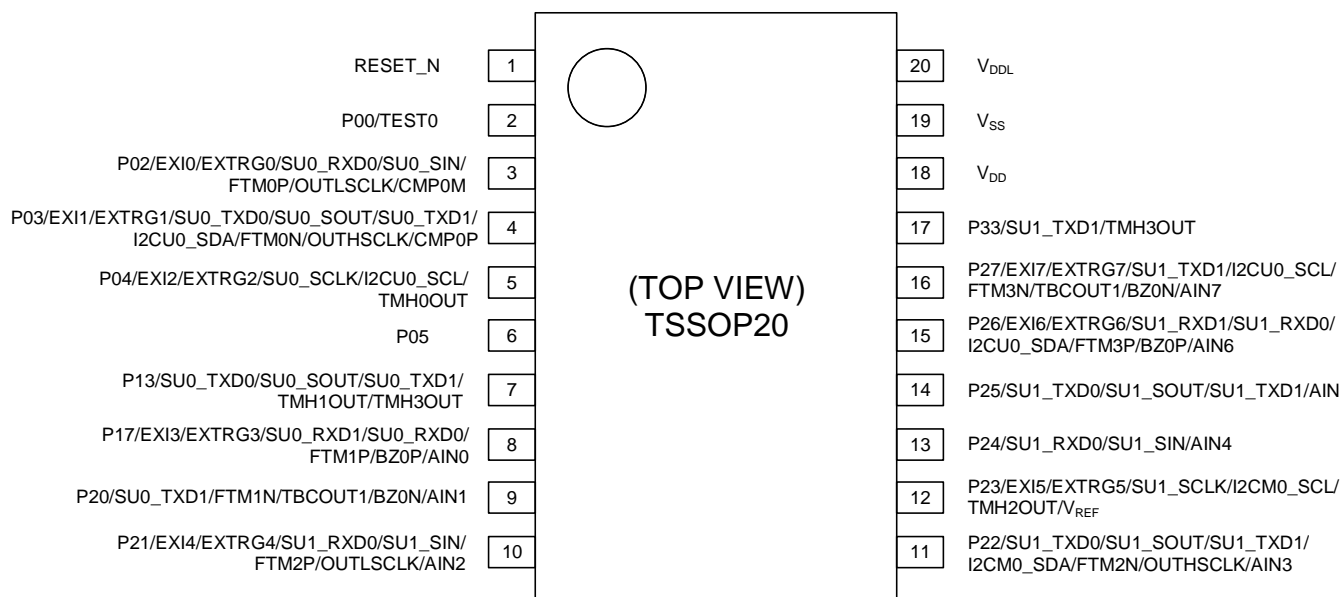


Figure 5 Pin Layout of 20pin TSSOP Package

Pin Layout of ML62Q1345/1346/1347 24pin WQFN Package

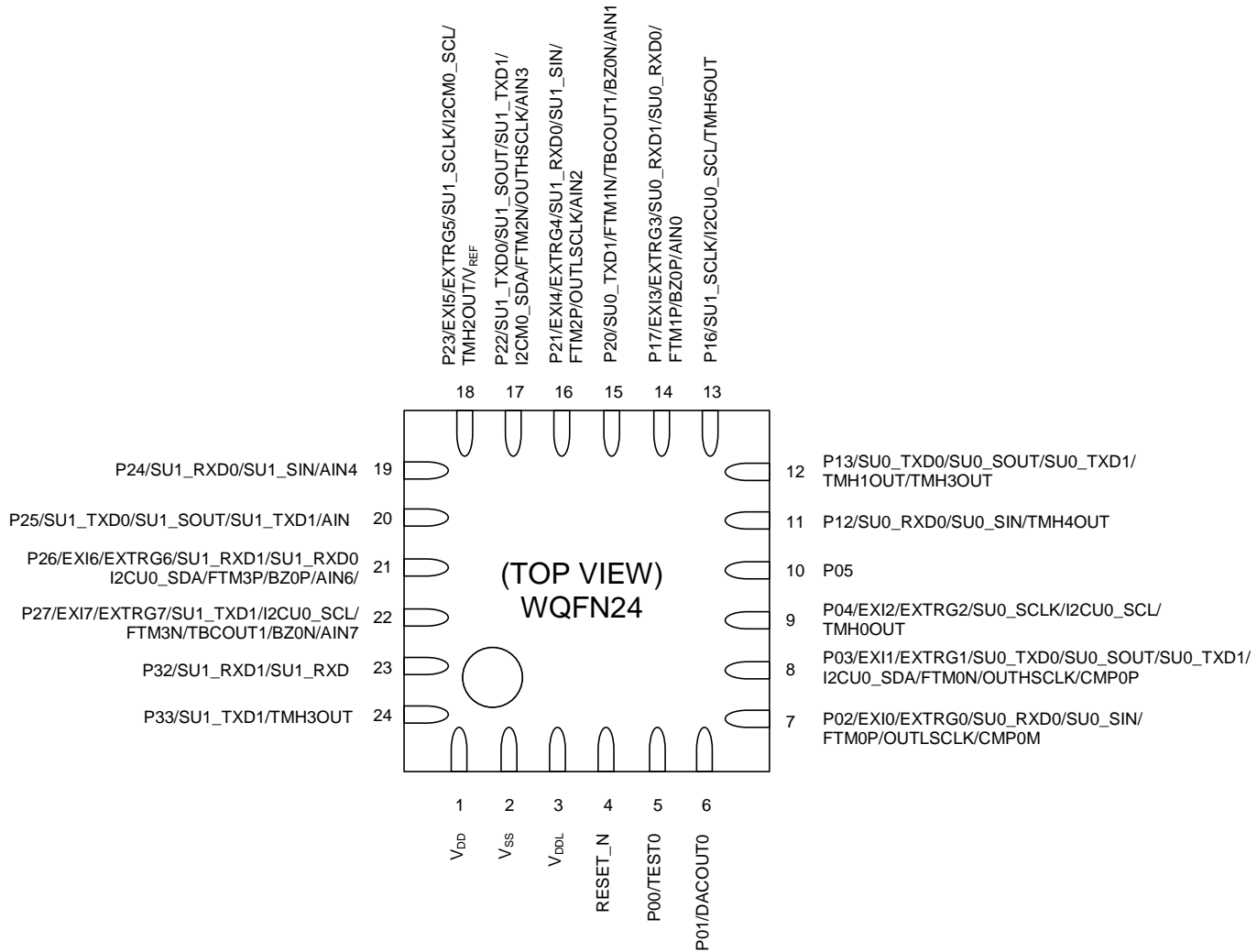


Figure 6 Pin Layout of 24pin WQFN Package

Pin Layout of ML62Q1365/1366/1367 32pin TQFP Package

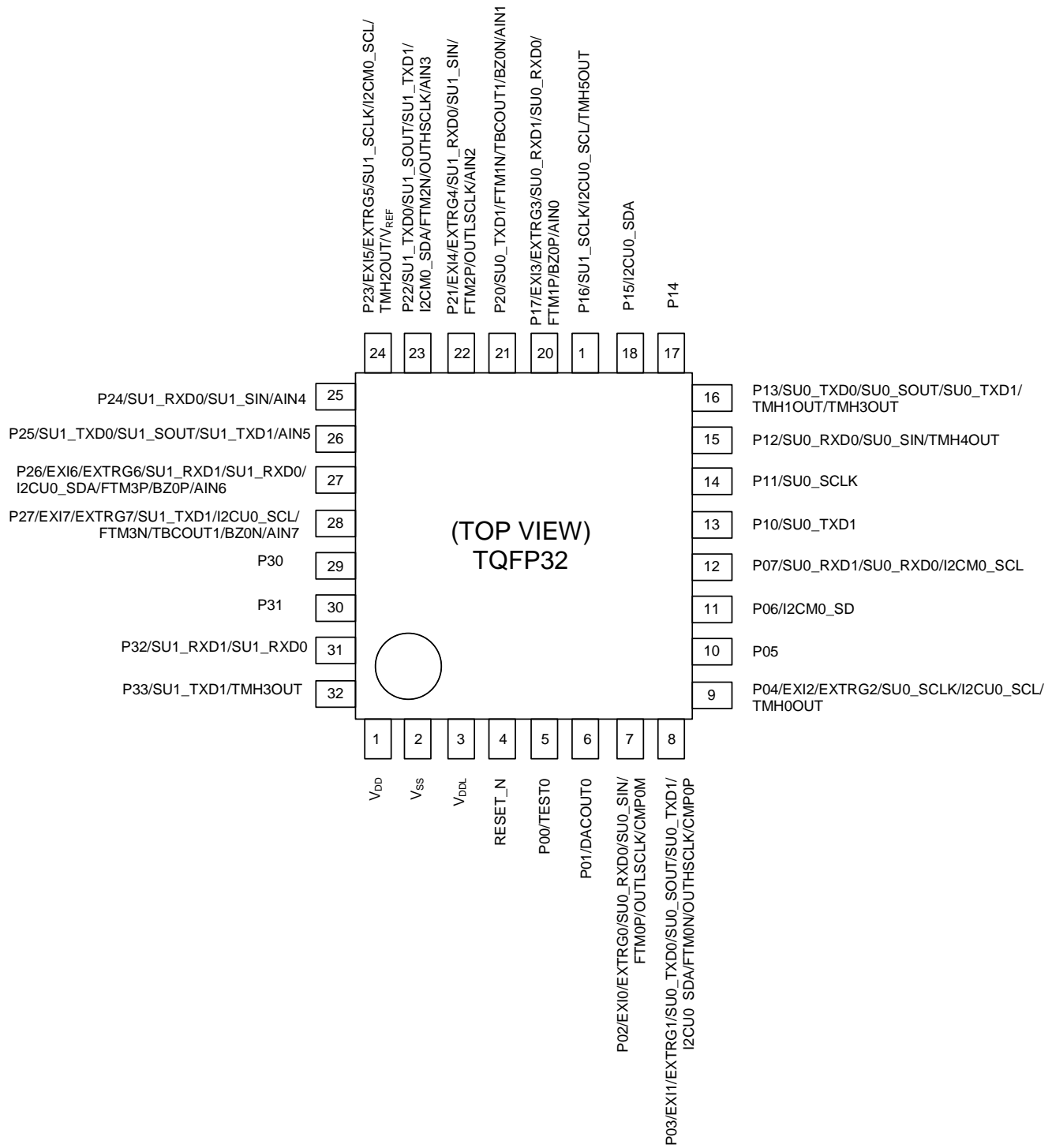


Figure 7 Pin Layout of 32pin TQFP Package

Pin Layout of ML62Q1365/1366/1367 32pin WQFN Package

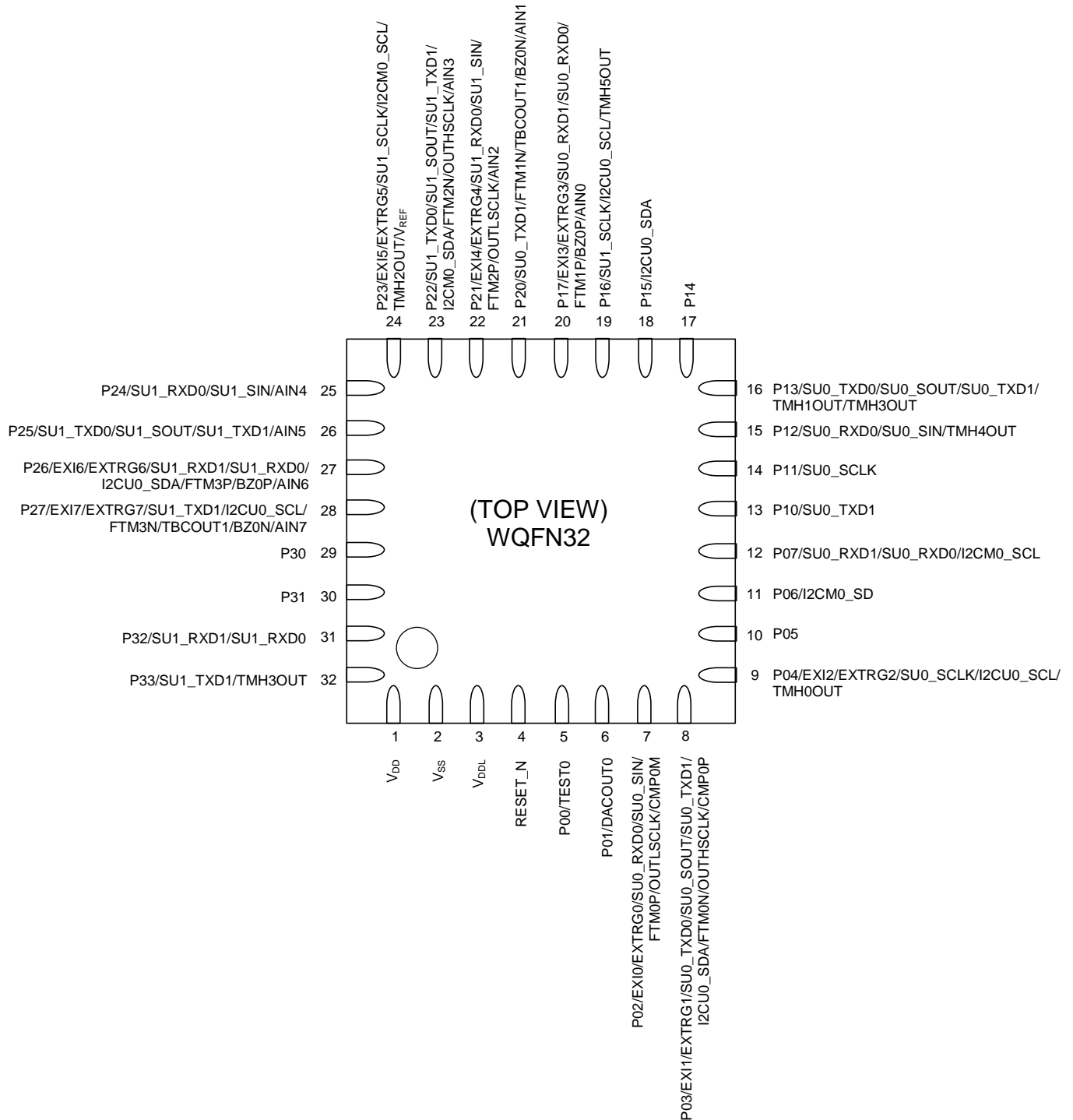


Figure 8 Pin Layout of 32pin WQFN Package

PIN LIST

Table 3 Pin List

Pin No.					Pin name (Primary function)	Primary function Others	2 nd function Communications	3 rd function Communications	4 th function Communications	5 th function Timers	6 th function Others	7 th function Others	8 th function ADC
16Pin No.(SSOP)	16Pin No.(WQFN)	20Pin No.(TSSOP)	24Pin No.(WQFN)	32Pin No.(TQFP) (WQFN)									
1	16	18	1	1	V _{DD}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	1	19	2	2	V _{SS}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	2	20	3	3	V _{DDL}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	3	1	4	4	RESET_N	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	4	2	5	5	P00	TEST0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	6	6	P01	DACOUT0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	5	3	7	7	P02	EXI0 EXTRG0	SU0_RXD0 SU0_SIN	-	-	FTM0P	OUTLSCLK	CMP0M	-
7	6	4	8	8	P03	EXI1 EXTRG1	SU0_TXD0 SU0_SOUT	SU0_TXD1	I2CU0_SDA	FTM0N	OUTHSCCLK	CMP0P	-
8	7	5	9	9	P04	EXI2 EXTRG2	SU0_SCLK	-	I2CU0_SCL	TMH0OUT	-	-	-
-	-	6	10	10	P05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	11	P06	-	-	-	I2CM0_SDA	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	12	P07	-	SU0_RXD1	SU0_RXD0	I2CM0_SCL	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	13	P10	-	SU0_TXD1	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	14	P11	-	SU0_SCLK	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	11	15	P12	-	SU0_RXD0 SU0_SIN	-	-	TMH4OUT	-	-	-
9	8	7	12	16	P13	-	SU0_TXD0 SU0_SOUT	SU0_TXD1	-	TMH1OUT	-	TMH3OUT	-
-	-	-	-	17	P14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	18	P15	-	-	-	I2CU0_SDA	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	13	19	P16	-	SU1_SCLK	-	I2CU0_SCL	TMH5OUT	-	-	-
10	9	8	14	20	P17	EXI3 EXTRG3	SU0_RXD1	SU0_RXD0	-	FTM1P	-	BZ0P	AIN0
11	10	9	15	21	P20	-	SU0_TXD1	-	-	FTM1N	TBCOUT1	BZ0N	AIN1
12	11	10	16	22	P21	EXI4 EXTRG4	SU1_RXD0S U1_SIN	-	-	FTM2P	OUTLSCLK	-	AIN2
13	12	11	17	23	P22	-	SU1_TXD0 SU1_SOUT	SU1_TXD1	I2CM0_SDA	FTM2N	OUTHSCCLK	-	AIN3
14	13	12	18	24	P23	EXI5 EXTRG5 V _{REF}	SU1_SCLK	-	I2CM0_SCL	TMH2OUT	-	-	V _{REFO}
-	-	13	19	25	P24	-	SU1_RXD0 SU1_SIN	-	-	-	-	-	AIN4
-	-	14	20	26	P25	-	SU1_TXD0 SU1_SOUT	SU1_TXD1	-	-	-	-	AIN5
15	14	15	21	27	P26	EXI6 EXTRG6	SU1_RXD1	SU1_RXD0	I2CU0_SDA	FTM3P	-	BZ0P	AIN6
16	15	16	22	28	P27	EXI7 EXTRG7	SU1_TXD1	-	I2CU0_SCL	FTM3N	TBCOUT1	BZ0N	AIN7
-	-	-	-	29	P30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	30	P31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	23	31	P32	-	SU1_RXD1	SU1_RXD0	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	17	24	32	P33	-	SU1_TXD1	-	-	TMH3OUT	-	-	-

PIN DESCRIPTION

Table 4 Pin Description (1/4)

Function	Signal name	Pin name	I/O	Description	Logic	
Power	—	V _{SS}	—	Negative power supply pin (-)	—	
	—	V _{DD}	—	Positive power supply pin (+). Connect a capacitor C _V between this pin and V _{SS} to stabilize power supply.	—	
	—	V _{DDL}	—	Power supply pin for internal logic (internal regulator's output). Connect a capacitor C _L (1μF) between this pin and V _{SS} .	—	
Test	TEST0	P00	I/O	Input pin for testing. Also, used for on-chip debug interface or ISP function. P00 is initialized as pull-up input mode by the system reset (not high-impedance mode).	—	
System	V _{REFO}	P23	—	Reference voltage output. An internal reference voltage in the SA type A/D converter block can be externally used for a reference. The pin is shared with the SA type A/D converter external reference voltage input.	—	
	RESET_N	RESET_N	I	Input for reset. Asserting "L" level to this pin enters the MCU into system reset mode and internal circuits are initialized, then releasing it to "H" level make CPU start running the program. Used for on-chip debug interface or ISP function. Internal pull-up resistor is not installed.	Negative	
	OUTLSCLK	P02	O	O	Low-speed clock output.	—
		P21				
OUTHCLK	P03	O	O	High-speed clock output.	—	
	P22					
General port (GPIO)	P00	P00	I/O	General I/O port - High-impedance - Input with Pull-UP (initial value) - Input without Pull-UP - CMOS output - N-channel open drain output P00 is only initialized as pulled-up input and other ports are initialized as high-impedance Not available to use as I/O pin when using for on-chip debug interface or ISP function.	Positive	
	P01 – P07	P01 – P07	I/O	General I/O port - High-impedance (initial value) - Input with Pull-UP - Input without Pull-UP - CMOS output - N-channel open drain output	Positive	
	P10 – P17	P10 – P17				
	P20 – P27	P20 – P27				
	P30 – P33	P30 – P33				

Table 4 Pin Description (2/4)

Function	Signal name	Pin name	I/O	Description	Logic
UART	SU0_TXD0	P03	O	Serial communication unit0/UART0 data output pin.	Positive
		P13			
	SU0_RXD0	P02	I	Serial communication unit0/UART0 data input pin.	Positive
		P07			
		P12			
		P17			
	SU0_TXD1	P03	O	Serial communication unit0/UART1 data output pin.	Positive
		P10			
		P13			
		P20			
	SU0_RXD1	P07	I	Serial communication unit0/UART1 data input pin.	Positive
		P17			
SU1_TXD0	P22	O	Serial communication unit1/UART0 data output pin.	Positive	
	P25				
SU1_RXD0	P21	I	Serial communication unit1/UART0 data input pin.	Positive	
	P24				
	P26				
	P32				
SU1_TXD1	P22	O	Serial communication unit1/UART1 data output pin.	Positive	
	P25				
	P27				
	P33				
SU1_RXD1	P26	I	Serial communication unit1/UART1 data input pin.	Positive	
	P32				
Synchronous Serial Port	SU0_SIN	P02	I	Serial communication unit0/Synchronous serial data input pin.	Positive
		P12			
	SU0_SCK	P04	I/O	Serial communication unit0/Synchronous serial clock I/O pin.	Positive
		P11			
	SU0_SOUT	P03	O	Serial communication unit0/Synchronous serial data output pin.	Positive
		P13			
SU1_SIN	P21	I	Serial communication unit1/Synchronous serial data input pin.	Positive	
	P24				
SU1_SCK	P16	I/O	Serial communication unit1/Synchronous serial clock I/O pin.	Positive	
	P23				
SU1_SOUT	P22	O	Serial communication unit1/Synchronous serial data output pin.	Positive	
	P25				
I ² C Bus	I2CU0_SDA	P03	I/O	I ² C Unit0 (Master and Salve) Data I/O pin / N-ch open drain. Connect a pull-up resistor externally.	Positive
		P15			
		P26			
	I2CU0_SCL	P04	I/O	I ² C Unit0 (Master and Salve) Clock I/O pin / N-ch open drain. Connect a pull-up resistor externally.	Positive
		P16			
		P27			
	I2CM0_SDA	P06	I/O	I ² C Master0 Data I/O pin / N-ch open drain. Connect a pull-up resistor externally.	Positive
		P22			
I2CM0_SCL	P07	I/O	I ² C Master0 Clock I/O pin / N-ch open drain. Connect a pull-up resistor externally.	Positive	
	P23				

Table 4 Pin Description (3/4)

Function	Signal name	Pin name	I/O	Description	Logic
Functional Timer (FTM)	FTM0P	P02	O	Functional Timer0 output.	Positive
	FTM0N	P03	O	Functional Timer0 output.	Negative
	FTM1P	P17	O	Functional Timer1 output.	Positive
	FTM1N	P20	O	Functional Timer1 output.	Negative
	FTM2P	P21	O	Functional Timer2 output.	Positive
	FTM2N	P22	O	Functional Timer2 output.	Negative
	FTM3P	P26	O	Functional Timer3 output.	Positive
	FTM3N	P27	O	Functional Timer3 output.	Negative
	EXTRG0	P02	I	Functional Timer event trigger input pin.	—
	EXTRG1	P03	I	Functional Timer event trigger input pin.	—
	EXTRG2	P04	I	Functional Timer event trigger input pin.	—
	EXTRG3	P17	I	Functional Timer event trigger input pin.	—
	EXTRG4	P21	I	Functional Timer event trigger input pin.	—
	EXTRG5	P23	I	Functional Timer event trigger input pin.	—
	EXTRG6	P26	I	Functional Timer event trigger input pin.	—
EXTRG7	P27	I	Functional Timer event trigger input pin.	—	
16bit General Timer	TMH0OUT	P04	O	16bit General Timer 0 output pin	Positive
	TMH1OUT	P13	O	16bit General Timer 1 output pin	Positive
	TMH2OUT	P23	O	16bit General Timer 2 output pin	Positive
	TMH3OUT	P13 P33	O	16bit General Timer 3 output pin	Positive
	TMH4OUT	P12	O	16bit General Timer 4 output pin	Positive
	TMH5OUT	P16	O	16bit General Timer 5 output pin	Positive
	EXTRG0	P02	I	16bit General Timer trigger input pin	—
EXTRG1	P03	I	16bit General Timer trigger input pin	—	
Low-Speed Time Base Counter (LTBC)	TBCOUT1	P20 P27	O	Low-speed Time Base Counter 1Hz/2Hz output pin	Positive
Buzzer	BZ0P	P17 P26	O	Buzzer output (positive phase)	Positive
	BZ0N	P20 P27	O	Buzzer output (negative phase)	Negative

Table 4 Pin Description (4/4)

Function	Signal name	Pin name	I/O	Description	Logic
External Interrupt	EXI0	P02	I	External interrupt 0 input pin	—
	EXI1	P03	I	External interrupt 1 input pin	—
	EXI2	P04	I	External interrupt 2 input pin	—
	EXI3	P17	I	External interrupt 3 input pin	—
	EXI4	P21	I	External interrupt 4 input pin	—
	EXI5	P23	I	External interrupt 5 input pin	—
	EXI6	P26	I	External interrupt 6 input pin	—
	EXI7	P27	I	External interrupt 7 input pin	—
Successive approximation type A/D converter	V _{REF}	P23	—	SA type A/D converter external reference voltage input. The voltage provided to the pin is used as the reference voltage for the A/D conversion.	—
	AIN0	P17	I	SA type A/D converter channel 0 input pin	—
	AIN1	P20	I	SA type A/D converter channel 1 input pin	—
	AIN2	P21	I	SA type A/D converter channel 2 input pin	—
	AIN3	P22	I	SA type A/D converter channel 3 input pin	—
	AIN4	P24	I	SA type A/D converter channel 4 input pin	—
	AIN5	P25	I	SA type A/D converter channel 5 input pin	—
	AIN6	P26	I	SA type A/D converter channel 6 input pin	—
Analog comparator	CMP0P	P03	I	Comparator input 0 (noninverting input)	—
	CMP0M	P02	I	Comparator input 0 (inverting input)	—
D/A converter	DACOUT0	P01	O	D/A converter0 output pin	—

TERMINATION OF UNUSED PINS

Table 5 Termination of unused pins

Pin	Recommended pin termination
RESET_N	Connect to V_{DD} through a resistor
P00/TEST0	Open the pin with the internal initial condition of pulled-up input mode.
P01 to P07	Open the pins with the internal initial condition of Hi-impedance mode.
P10 to P17	
P20 to P27	
P30 to P33	

Note:

For unused input ports or unused input/output ports, if an unstable middle level voltage is supplied to the corresponding pins which are configured as inputs without pull-up register or input/output mode, supply current may become excessively large. Therefore, it is recommended to configure those pins as either input mode with a pull-up resistor or output mode.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Absolute Maximum Ratings

(V_{SS} = 0V)

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Rating	Unit	
Power supply voltage 1	V _{DD}	Ta = +25°C	-0.3 to +6.5	V	
Power supply voltage 2	V _{DDL}	Ta = +25°C	-0.3 to +2.0	V	
Input voltage	V _{IN}	Ta = +25°C	-0.3 to V _{DD} +0.3* ¹	V	
Output voltage	V _{OUT}	Ta = +25°C	-0.3 to V _{DD} +0.3* ¹	V	
“H” level output current	I _{OUTH}	Ta = +25°C	1pin	-40* ²	mA
			Total	-150* ²	
“L” level output current	I _{OUTL}	Ta = +25°C	1pin	+40	mA
			Total	+150	
Power dissipation	PD	Ta = +25°C	1	W	
Storage temperature	T _{STG}	—	-55 to +150	°C	

*¹ 6.5V or lower*² The current flowing out the LSI through the pin is described in the negative number.

The applicable maximum current is the absolute value.

For example, -1mA means the maximum current 1mA flows out the LSI through the pin.

[Note] Use the product within absolute maximum ratings. The absolute maximum ratings are conditions which may physically deteriorate the quality of product.

Recommended Operating Conditions

(V_{SS} = 0V)

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Range	Unit
Operating temperature	T _{OP}	—	-40 to +105	°C
Operating voltage 1	V _{DD}	—	1.6 to 5.5	V
Operating frequency (CPU)	f _{OP}	V _{DD} = 1.6 to 5.5V	30k to 4M	Hz
		V _{DD} = 1.8 to 5.5V	30k to 25M	
V _{DDL} pin external capacitance	C _L	—	1.0 ±30%	μF

Current Consumption 1

Product : ML62Q1323, ML62Q1324, ML62Q1325, ML62Q1333, ML62Q1334, ML62Q1335

(V_{DD}=1.6 to 5.5V, V_{SS}=0V, Ta=-40 to +105°C, unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ. * ³	Max.	Unit	Measuring circuit
Supply current 0	IDD0	CPU is in STOP-D state. Low-speed RC1K/RC32K and PLL oscillation are stopped.	Ta = -40 to +85 °C	—	0.60	17	μA
			Ta = -40 to +105 °C	—		36	
Supply current 1	IDD1	CPU is in STOP state. Low-speed RC1K/RC32K and PLL oscillation are stopped.	Ta = -40 to +85 °C	—	0.75	20	μA
			Ta = -40 to +105 °C	—		42	
Supply current 2	IDD2	Low-speed RC32K Oscillating. CPU is in HALT state (LTBC and WDT are operating ^{*1}). PLL oscillation is stopped.	Ta = -40 to +85 °C	—	3.6	27	μA
			Ta = -40 to +105 °C	—		44	
Supply current 3	IDD3	CPU: Running with 32kHz RC oscillation clock ^{*1*2} PLL oscillation is stopped.	Ta = -40 to +105 °C	—	17	66	μA
Supply current 4	IDD4	CPU: Running with 16MHz PLL oscillating clock ^{*2} PLL 16MHz is oscillating. V _{DD} =1.8~5.5V	Ta = -40 to +105 °C	—	3.1	3.8	mA
Supply current 5	IDD5	CPU: Running with 24MHz PLL oscillating clock ^{*2} PLL 24MHz is oscillating. V _{DD} =1.8~5.5V	Ta = -40 to +105 °C	—	4.4	5.3	

1

*¹ LTBC and WDT is operating, Significant bits of BLKCON0-3 and BRECON0-3 registers are all "1"*² CPU running in wait mode*³ On the condition of V_{DD}=3.0V, Ta=+25 °C

Current Consumption 2

Product : ML62Q1345, ML62Q1346, ML62Q1347, ML62Q1365, ML62Q1366, ML62Q1367

(V_{DD}=1.6 to 5.5V, V_{SS}=0V, Ta=-40 to +105°C, unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ. * ³	Max.	Unit	Measuring circuit
Supply current 0	IDD0	CPU is in STOP-D state. Low-speed RC1K/RC32K and PLL oscillation are stopped.	Ta = -40 to +85 °C	—	0.80	18	μA
			Ta = -40 to +105 °C	—		40	
Supply current 1	IDD1	CPU is in STOP state. Low-speed RC1K/RC32K and PLL oscillation are stopped.	Ta = -40 to +85 °C	—	0.95	21	μA
			Ta = -40 to +105 °C	—		45	
Supply current 2	IDD2	Low-speed RC32K Oscillating. CPU is in HALT state (LTBC and WDT are operating ^{*1}). PLL oscillation is stopped.	Ta = -40 to +85 °C	—	4.3	33	μA
			Ta = -40 to +105 °C	—		50	
Supply current 3	IDD3	CPU: Running with 32kHz RC oscillation clock ^{*1*2} PLL oscillation is stopped.	Ta = -40 to +105 °C	—	20	70	μA
Supply current 4	IDD4	CPU: Running with 16MHz PLL oscillating clock ^{*2} PLL 16MHz is oscillating. V _{DD} =1.8~5.5V	Ta = -40 to +105 °C	—	4.3	4.8	mA
Supply current 5	IDD5	CPU: Running with 24MHz PLL oscillating clock ^{*2} PLL 24MHz is oscillating. V _{DD} =1.8~5.5V	Ta = -40 to +105 °C	—	6.4	7.0	

1

*¹ LTBC and WDT is operating, Significant bits of BLKCON0-3 and BRECON0-3 registers are all "1"

*² CPU running in wait mode

*³ On the condition of V_{DD}=3.0V, Ta=+25°C

On-chip Oscillator

(V_{DD}=1.6 to 5.5V, V_{SS}=0V, T_a=-40 to +105°C, unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Measuring circuit
Low-speed RC oscillator frequency accuracy 1	f _{RCL1}	T _a = +25°C V _{DD} = 1.8 to 5.5V Without software adjustment *1	Typ -1.0%	32.768	Typ +1.0%	kHz	1
		T _a = -40 to +85°C V _{DD} = 1.8 to 5.5V Without software adjustment *1	Typ -2.5%	32.768	Typ +2.5%		
		T _a = -40 to +105°C V _{DD} = 1.8 to 5.5V Without software adjustment *1	Typ -3.0%	32.768	Typ +3.0%		
		V _{DD} = 1.6 to 1.8V Without software adjustment *1	Typ -3.5%	32.768	Typ -3.5%		
Low-speed RC oscillator frequency accuracy 2	f _{RCL2}	T _a = -40 to +85°C V _{DD} = 1.8 to 5.5V With software adjustment *1	Typ -1.0%	32.768	Typ +1.0%	kHz	
		T _a = -40 to +105°C V _{DD} = 1.8 to 5.5V With software adjustment *1	Typ -1.5%	32.768	Typ +1.5%		
PLL oscillation frequency accuracy 1	f _{PLL1}	T _a = -40 to +85°C V _{DD} = 1.8 to 5.5V Without software adjustment *1	Typ -2.5%	16/24	Typ +2.5%	MHz	
		T _a = -40 to +105°C V _{DD} = 1.8 to 5.5V Without software adjustment *1	Typ -3.0%	16/24	Typ +3.0%		
		V _{DD} = 1.6 to 1.8V Without software adjustment *1	Typ -3.5%	16/24	Typ +3.5%		
PLL oscillation frequency accuracy 2	f _{PLL2}	T _a = -40 to +85°C V _{DD} = 1.8 to 5.5V With software adjustment *1	Typ -1.0%	16/24	Typ +1.0%	MHz	
		T _a = -40 to +105°C V _{DD} = 1.8 to 5.5V With software adjustment *1	Typ -1.5%	16/24	Typ +1.5%		
PLL oscillation start time	T _{PLL}	V _{DD} = 1.6 to 5.5V	—	—	2	ms	
1kHz Low-speed RC oscillator (for WDT) frequency accuracy	f _{RC1K}	T _a = -40 to +105°C V _{DD} = 1.6 to 5.5V	0.5	1	2.5	kHz	

*1 Adjust the frequency by using temperature sensor in ADC and a Specific Function Register (LRCADJ register)

Input / Output pin 1

(V_{DD}=1.6 to 5.5V, V_{SS}=0V, Ta=-40 to +105°C, unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Measuring circuit
Output voltage1 "H"/"L" level (P00-P07) (P10-P17) (P20-P27) (P30-P33)	VOH1	IOH1=-10mA V _{DD} ≥4.5V	V _{DD} -1.5	—	—	V	2
		IOH1=-1mA V _{DD} ≥1.6V	V _{DD} -0.5	—	—		
	VOL1	IOL1=+10mA V _{DD} ≥4.5V	—	—	1.5		
		IOL1=+1mA V _{DD} ≥1.6V	—	—	0.5		
Output voltage2 "L" level (P01-P07) (P10-P17) (P20-P27) (P30-P33)	VOL2	When Nch open drain output mode is selected	IOL2=+15mA V _{DD} ≥4.5V	—	—	0.7	
			IOL2=+8mA V _{DD} ≥3.0V	—	—	0.5	
			IOL2=+3mA V _{DD} ≥2.0V	—	—	0.4	
			IOL2=+2mA V _{DD} ≥1.6V	—	—	0.4	

Input / Output pin 2

(V_{DD}=1.6 to 5.5V, V_{SS}=0V, Ta=-40 to +105°C, unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Measuring circuit
“H” level output current ¹ * ⁶	IOH1	1pin	V _{DD} ≥4.5V	-10 ^{*3*5}	—	—	3
			V _{DD} ≥1.6V	-1 ^{*3*5}	—	—	
“H” level output current ¹ * ^{1*4}	IOH3	Total of ‘P00-P07 and P10-P13 or Total of ‘P14-P17, P20-P27 and P30-P33 (Duty≤50%)	V _{DD} ≥4.5V	-50 ^{*5}	—	—	
			V _{DD} ≥1.6V	-20 ^{*5}	—	—	
		All pin total (Duty≤50%)	V _{DD} ≥4.5V	-100 ^{*5}	—	—	
			V _{DD} ≥1.6V	-40 ^{*5}	—	—	
“L” level output current ¹ * ⁶	IOL1	1pin (CMOS output mode)	V _{DD} ≥4.5V	—	—	10 ^{*3}	
			V _{DD} ≥1.6V	—	—	1 ^{*3}	
“L” level output current ² * ⁶	IOL2	1pin (Nch open drain output mode)	V _{DD} ≥4.5V	—	—	15 ^{*3}	
			V _{DD} ≥3.0V	—	—	8 ^{*3}	
			V _{DD} ≥2.0V	—	—	3 ^{*3}	
			V _{DD} ≥1.6V	—	—	2 ^{*3}	
“L” level output total current ² * ^{2*4}	IOL3	Total of P00-P07 and P10-P13 or Total of P14-P17, P20-P27 and P30-P33 (Nch open drain output mode, duty≤50%)	V _{DD} ≥4.5V	—	—	60	
			V _{DD} ≥3.0V	—	—	40	
		V _{DD} ≥2.0V	—	—	15		
			V _{DD} ≥1.6V	—	—	10	
		All pin total (Nch open drain output mode, duty≤50%)	V _{DD} ≥4.5V	—	—	120	
			V _{DD} ≥1.6V	—	—	20	
Output leak (P00-P07) (P10-P17) (P20-P27) (P30-P33)	IOOH	VOH=V _{DD} (High impedance mode)	—	—	+1	μA	
	IOOL	VOL=V _{SS} (High impedance mode)	-1 ^{*5}	—	—		

*¹ Sink-out current from V_{DD} to the output pin, which can guarantee the device operation.*² Sink-in current from the output pin to V_{SS}, which can guarantee the device operation.*³ Do not exceed total current.*⁴ The total current is on the condition of Duty≤50%.

When the duty >50% the total current is calculated by following formula.

Total current = IOL3 x 50/n (When the duty is n%)

<For an example> When IOL3=100mA and n=80%,

Total current = IOL3 x 50/80 = 62.5mA

Current allowed per 1pin is independent of the duty and specified as IOL1 and IOL2.

Do not apply current larger than Absolute Maximum Ratings.

*⁵ The current flowing out the LSI through the pin is described in the negative number.

The applicable maximum current is the absolute value.

For example, -1mA means the maximum current 1mA flows out the LSI through the pin.

*⁶ VOH1, VOL1, and VOL2 are satisfied with this spec.

Input / Output pin 3

(V_{DD}=1.6 to 5.5V, V_{SS}=0V, Ta=-40 to +105°C, unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Measuring circuit
Input current1 (RESET_N)	I _{IH1}	V _{IH1} =V _{DD}	—	—	1	μA	4
	I _{IL1}	V _{IL1} =V _{SS}	-1* ¹	—	—		
Input current2 (P00/TEST0)	I _{IL2}	V _{IL2} =V _{SS} (pull-up mode) ^{*2}	-1500* ¹	-300* ¹	-20* ¹	kΩ	
	V/I _{IL2}	V _{IL2} =V _{SS} (pull-up mode) ^{*2}	3.7	10	80	μA	
	I _{IH2Z}	V _{IH2} =V _{DD} (High impedance mode)	—	—	1		
	I _{IL2Z}	V _{IL2} =V _{SS} (High impedance mode)	-1* ¹	—	—		
Input current3 (P01-P07) (P10-P17) (P20-P27) (P30-P33)	I _{IL3}	V _{IL1} =V _{SS} (pull-up mode) ^{*2}	-250* ¹	-30* ¹	-2* ¹	kΩ	
	V/I _{IL3}	V _{IL1} =V _{SS} (pull-up mode) ^{*2}	22	100	800	μA	
	I _{IH3Z}	V _{IH1} =V _{DD} (High impedance mode)	—	—	1		
	I _{IL3Z}	V _{IL1} =V _{SS} (High impedance mode)	-1* ¹	—	—		
Input voltage1 (RESET_N) (P01-P07) (P10-P17) (P20-P27) (P30-P33)	V _{IH1}	—	0.7 x V _{DD}	—	V _{DD}	V	5
	V _{IL1}	—	0	—	0.3 x V _{DD}		
Input voltage2 (P00/TEST0)	V _{IH2}	—	0.7 x V _{DD}	—	V _{DD}	V	
	V _{IL2}	—	0	—	0.25 x V _{DD}		
Pin capacitance (RESET_N) (P00/TEST0) (P01-P07) (P10-P17) (P20-P27) (P30-P33)	C _{PIN}	f = 10kHz Ta = +25°C	—	—	10	pF	—

*¹ The current flowing out the LSI through the pin is described in the negative number.

The applicable maximum current is the absolute value.

For example, -1mA means the maximum current 1mA flows out the LSI through the pin.

*² Measurement conditions: Typ. : V_{DD} = 3.0V, Max. : V_{DD} = 1.6V, Min. : V_{DD} = 5.5V

Synchronous Serial Port

Slave mode

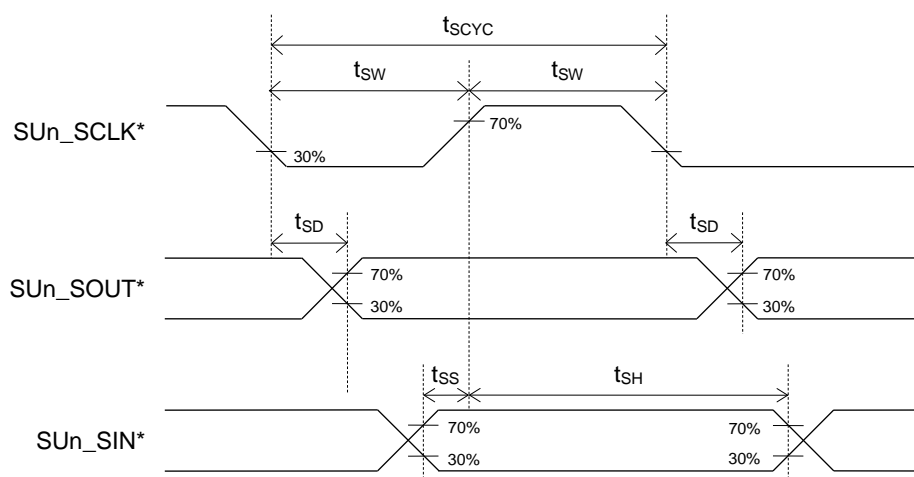
($V_{DD}=1.8$ to $5.5V$, $V_{SS}=0V$, $T_a=-40$ to $+105^{\circ}C$, unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
SCK input cycle	t_{SCYC}	—	1 ^{*2}	—	—	μs
SCK input pulse width	t_{SW}	—	0.5 ^{*3}	—	—	μs
SOUT output delay time	t_{SD}	$V_{DD}=2.4$ to $5.5V$	—	—	$100+$ $HSCLK^{*1} \times 3$	ns
		$V_{DD}=1.8$ to $5.5V$	—	—	$200+$ $HSCLK^{*1} \times 3$	ns
SIN input setup time	t_{SS}	—	$HSCLK^{*1}$ $\times 1$	—	—	ns
SIN input hold time	t_{SH}	—	$80+$ $HSCLK^{*1} \times 3$	—	—	ns

*1 Cycle of high speed clock

*2 Need input cycles of HSLCK x8 or longer

*3 Need input cycles of HSLCK x4 or longer



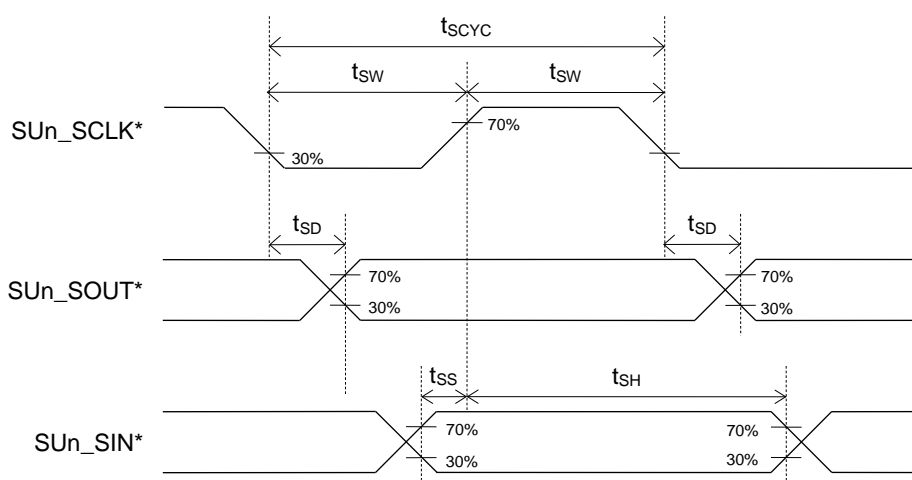
* 2nd to 8th function of port, n=0~1

Master mode

($V_{DD}=1.8$ to $5.5V$, $V_{SS}=0V$, $T_a=-40$ to $+105^{\circ}C$, unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
SCK output cycle	t_{SCYC}	—	—	$SCLK^{*1}$	—	ns
SCK output pulse width	t_{SW}	—	$SCLK^{*1} \times 0.4$	$SCLK^{*1} \times 0.5$	$SCLK^{*1} \times 0.6$	ns
SOUT output delay time	t_{SD}	$V_{DD}=2.4$ to $5.5V$	—	—	100	ns
		$V_{DD}=1.8$ to $5.5V$	—	—	160	ns
SIN input setup time	t_{SS}	$V_{DD}=2.4$ to $5.5V$	120	—	—	ns
		$V_{DD}=1.8$ to $5.5V$	180	—	—	ns
SIN input hold time	t_{SH}	$V_{DD}=2.4$ to $5.5V$	80	—	—	ns
		$V_{DD}=1.8$ to $5.5V$	100	—	—	ns

*1 Clock cycle selected by bit12~8(SnCK4~0) of the serial port n mode register (SIOOnMOD)
 $V_{DD} \geq 2.4V$: min250ns, $V_{DD} \geq 1.8V$: min500ns



* 2nd to 8th function of port, n=0~1

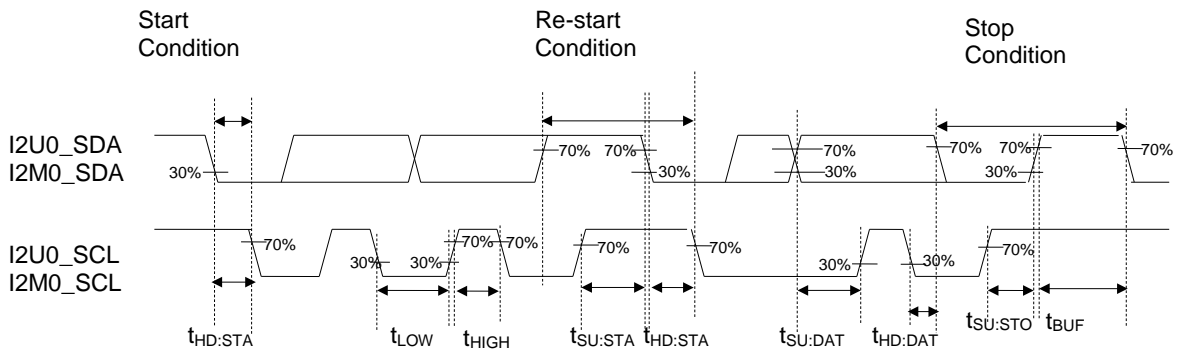
I²C Bus Interface

Standard Mode 100kbps

(V_{DD}=1.8 to 5.5V, V_{SS}=0V, Ta=-40 to +105°C, unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
SCL clock frequency	f _{SCL}	—	0	—	100	kHz
SCL hold time (start/restart condition)	t _{HD:STA}	—	4.0	—	—	μs
SCL "L" level time	t _{LOW}	—	4.7	—	—	μs
SCL "H" level time	t _{HIGH}	—	4.0	—	—	μs
SCL setup time (restart condition)	t _{SU:STA}	—	4.7	—	—	μs
SDA hold time	t _{HD:DAT}	—	0	—	—	μs
SDA setup time	t _{SU:DAT}	—	0.25	—	—	μs
SDA setup time (stop condition)	t _{SU:STO}	—	4.0	—	—	μs
Bus-free time	t _{BUF}	—	4.7	—	—	μs

When using the I²C as the master, configure the I²C master n mode register (I2MnMOD) and I²C bus 0 mode register (master side, I2UM0MOD) so that meet these specifications.

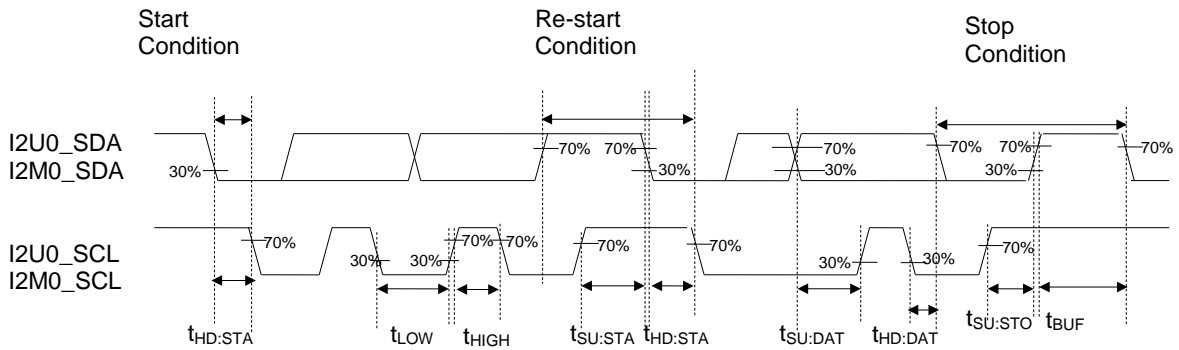


Fast Mode 400kbps

($V_{DD}=1.8$ to $5.5V$, $V_{SS}=0V$, $T_a=-40$ to $+105^{\circ}C$, unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
SCL clock frequency	f_{SCL}	—	0	—	400	kHz
SCL hold time (start/restart condition)	$t_{HD:STA}$	—	0.6	—	—	μs
SCL "L" level time	t_{LOW}	—	1.3	—	—	μs
SCL "H" level time	t_{HIGH}	—	0.6	—	—	μs
SCL setup time (restart condition)	$t_{SU:STA}$	—	0.6	—	—	μs
SDA hold time	$t_{HD:DAT}$	—	0	—	—	μs
SDA setup time	$t_{SU:DAT}$	—	0.1	—	—	μs
SDA setup time (stop condition)	$t_{SU:STO}$	—	0.6	—	—	μs
Bus-free time	t_{BUF}	—	1.3	—	—	μs

When using the I²C as the master, configure the I²C master n mode register(I2MnMOD) and I²C bus 0 mode register (master side, I2UM0MOD) so that meet these specifications.

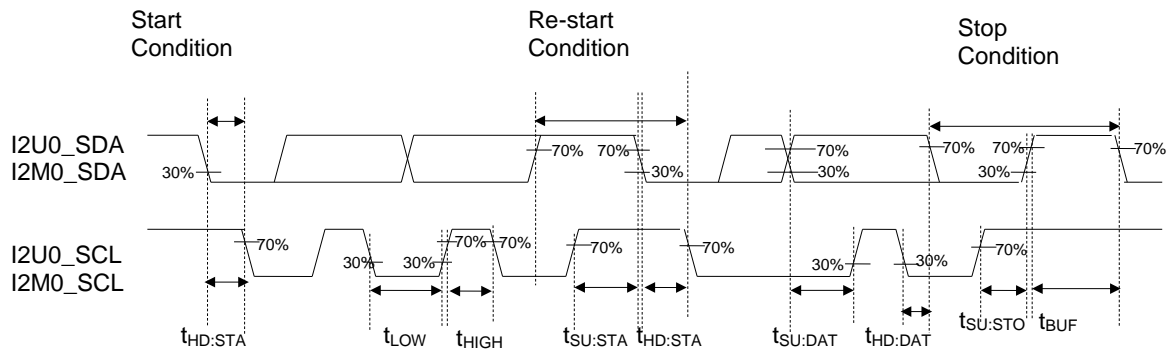


1Mbps Mode

($V_{DD}=2.7$ to $5.5V$, $V_{SS}=0V$, $T_a=-40$ to $+105^{\circ}C$, unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
SCL clock frequency	f_{SCL}	—	0	—	1000	kHz
SCL hold time (start/restart condition)	$t_{HD:STA}$	—	0.26	—	—	μs
SCL "L" level time	t_{LOW}	—	0.5	—	—	μs
SCL "H" level time	t_{HIGH}	—	0.26	—	—	μs
SCL setup time (restart condition)	$t_{SU:STA}$	—	0.26	—	—	μs
SDA hold time	$t_{HD:DAT}$	—	0	—	—	μs
SDA setup time	$t_{SU:DAT}$	—	0.1	—	—	μs
SDA setup time (stop condition)	$t_{SU:STO}$	—	0.26	—	—	μs
Bus-free time	t_{BUF}	—	0.5	—	—	μs

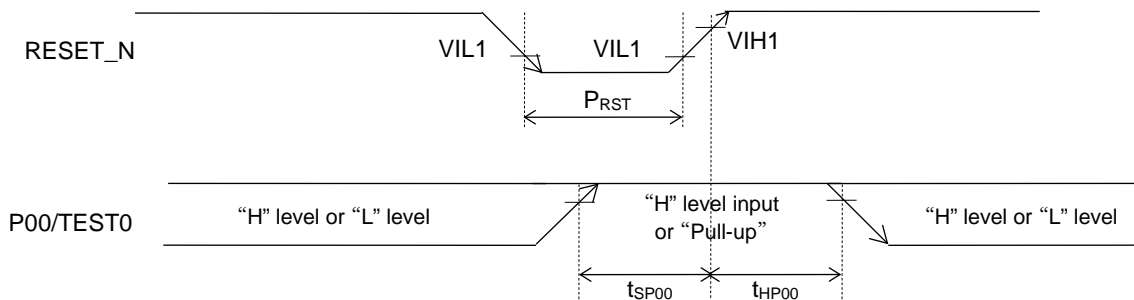
When using the I²C as the master, configure the I²C master n mode register(I2MnMOD) and I²C bus 0 mode register (master side, I2UM0MOD) so that meet these specifications.



Reset

($V_{DD}=1.6$ to $5.5V$, $V_{SS}=0V$, $T_a=-40$ to $+105^{\circ}C$, unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Measuring circuit
Reset pulse width	P_{RST}	—	2	—	—	ms	1
P00 "H" level setup time	t_{SP00}	—	1	—	—	ms	
P00 "H" level hold time	t_{HP00}	—	1	—	—	ms	



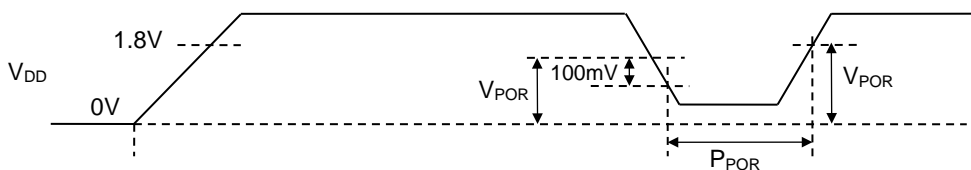
Power On Reset

($V_{SS}=0V$, $T_a=-40$ to $+105^{\circ}C$, unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Measuring circuit
POR detect voltage	V_{POR}	Power down(falling)	1.43	1.49	1.58	V	1
		Power up(rising)	1.47	1.57	1.80	V	
Power on rising slope	R_{POR}^{*1}	—	—	—	60	V/ms	
POR response time	P_{POR}	$*2$	200	—	—	μS	

*1: Rise the V_{DD} to 1.8V or higher when powering on.

*2: This is the time from the V_{DD} gets 100mV lower than V_{POR} to the Power-On-Reset internally generates. Make the power down falling slope 2V/ms or lower(i.e. slower).



[Note for in case of instantaneous power failure]

In case of instantaneous power failure and a pulse shorter than the response time of VLS or POR is asserted to V_{DD} , it is possible to make the MCU cannot get the reset and make erroneous operation. In that case, please have countermeasures such as preventing the voltage down using bypass capacitor or making reset pin reset.

VLS

(V_{DD}=1.6 to 5.5V, V_{SS}=0V, Ta=-40 to +105°C, unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Symbol	Condition		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Measuring circuit
		VLS0LV * ¹						
VLS threshold voltage * ²	V _{VLSR}	00H	Rising	3.86	4.06	4.26	V	1
	V _{VLSF}		Falling	3.84	4.00	4.16		
	V _{VLSR}	01H	Rising	3.57	3.76	3.95		
	V _{VLSF}		Falling	3.55	3.70	3.85		
	V _{VLSR}	02H	Rising	2.94	3.11	3.28		
	V _{VLSF}		Falling	2.92	3.05	3.18		
	V _{VLSR}	03H	Rising	2.85	3.01	3.17		
	V _{VLSF}		Falling	2.83	2.95	3.07		
	V _{VLSR}	04H	Rising	2.75	2.91	3.07		
	V _{VLSF}		Falling	2.73	2.85	2.97		
	V _{VLSR}	05H	Rising	2.66	2.81	2.96		
	V _{VLSF}		Falling	2.64	2.75	2.86		
	V _{VLSR}	06H	Rising	2.56	2.71	2.86		
	V _{VLSF}		Falling	2.54	2.65	2.76		
	V _{VLSR}	07H	Rising	2.46	2.61	2.76		
	V _{VLSF}		Falling	2.44	2.55	2.66		
	V _{VLSR}	08H	Rising	2.37	2.51	2.65		
	V _{VLSF}		Falling	2.35	2.45	2.55		
	V _{VLSR}	09H	Rising	1.98	2.11	2.24		
	V _{VLSF}		Falling	1.96	2.05	2.14		
V _{VLSR}	0AH	Rising	1.89	2.01	2.13			
V _{VLSF}		Falling	1.87	1.95	2.03			
V _{VLSR}	0BH	Rising	1.79	1.91	2.03			
V _{VLSF}		Falling	1.77	1.85	1.93			
VLS Current	I _{VLS}	—		—	50	—	nA	

*¹ Bit3~Bit0 of voltage level detection circuit 0 level register (VLS0LV).*² The Data VLS0LV = 0CH~0FH is not available to use, if the data is specified it will the same spec as that 0BH is specified.

Analog Comparator

(V_{DD}=1.8 to 5.5V, V_{SS}=0V, Ta=-40 to +105°C, unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Measuring circuit
Comparator same phase input voltage range	V _{CMR}	—	0.1	—	V _{DD} -1.5	V	1
Comparator0 input offset	V _{CMOF}	Ta=+25 °C, V _{DD} =5.0V	—	5	—	mV	
Comparator Reference Voltage	V _{CMREF}	—	0.75	0.8	0.85	V	

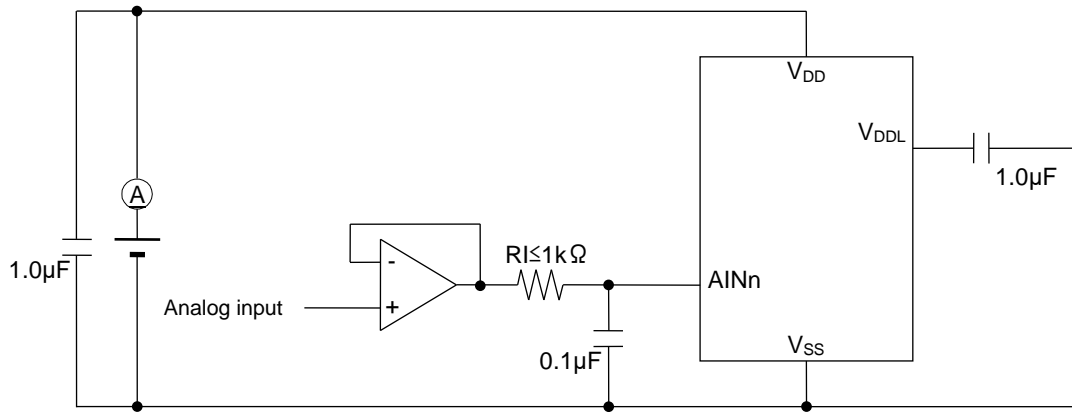
Successive Approximation Type A/D Converter

($V_{DD}=1.8$ to $5.5V$, $V_{SS}=0V$, $T_a=-40$ to $+105^{\circ}C$, unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Resolution	n_{AD}	—	—	—	10	bit
Overall error	—	$4.5V \leq V_{REFP}^{*1} \leq 5.5V$	-3.5	1.2	3.5	LSB
Integral non-linearity error	INL_{AD}	$2.7V \leq V_{REFP}^{*1} \leq 5.5V$	-4	—	4	
		$2.2V \leq V_{REFP}^{*1} < 2.7V$	-6	—	6	
		$1.8V \leq V_{REFP}^{*1} < 2.2V$	-10	—	10	
		V_{REFP} =Internal reference voltage	-15	—	15	
Differential non-linearity error	DNL_{AD}	$2.7V \leq V_{REFP}^{*1} \leq 5.5V$	-3	—	3	
		$2.2V \leq V_{REFP}^{*1} < 2.7V$	-5	—	5	
		$1.8V \leq V_{REFP}^{*1} < 2.2V$	-9	—	9	
		V_{REFP} =Internal reference voltage	-14	—	14	
Zero-scale error	ZSE	$R_I \leq 1k\Omega$	-6	—	6	V
Full-scale error	FSE	$R_I \leq 1k\Omega$	-6	—	6	
A/D reference voltage	V_{REF}	—	1.8	—	V_{DD}	V
Internal reference voltage	V_{REFI}	—	1.5	1.55	1.6	
Conversion time	t_{CONV}	$4.5V \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5V$	2.25	—	427	μs
		$2.2V \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5V$	4.5	—	427	
		$1.8V \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5V$	18	—	427	

*1 : V_{DD} or $P23/V_{REF}$ is selected for the reference voltage of Successive Approximation Type A/D Converter by setting bit5(V_{REFP1}) and bit4(V_{REFP0}) of SA-ADC TEMP/ V_{REF} control register(V_{REFCON}).

The current flows during the ADC sampling as it takes charging. Make the output impedance of the analog signal source $1k\Omega$ or smaller. Also, putting $0.1\mu F$ capacitor on the ADC input pin is recommended to reduce the noise.



D/A Converter

(V_{DD}=1.8 to 5.5V, V_{SS}=0V, Ta=-40 to +105°C, unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Resolution	n _{DA}	—	—	—	8	bit
Conversion cycle	t _c	—	10	—	—	μs
Integral non-linearity error	INL _{DA}	RL=4MΩ	-2	—	2	LSB
Differential non-linearity error	DNL _{DA}	RL=4MΩ	-1	—	1	
Output impedance	R _o	DACEN bit of D/A converter enable register =1	3	6	9	kΩ

Reference Voltage Output

(V_{DD}=1.8 to 5.5V, V_{SS}=0V, Ta=-40 to +105°C, unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Output voltage	V _{REFO}	—	—	1.55	—	V
Output impedance	R _{VREFO}	—	—	—	500	kΩ

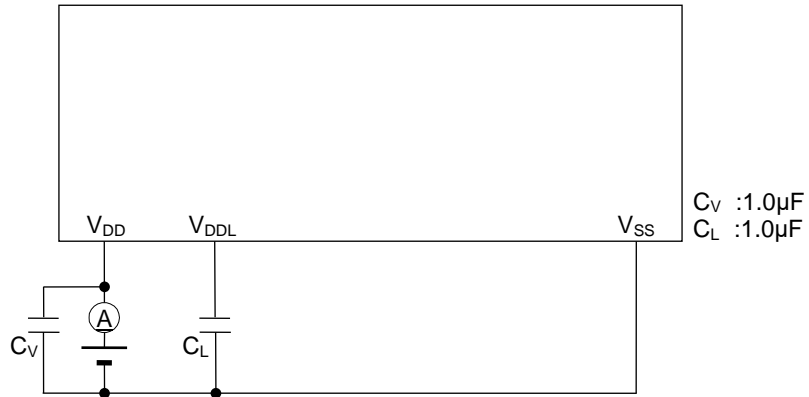
Flash Memory

(V_{SS}= 0V)

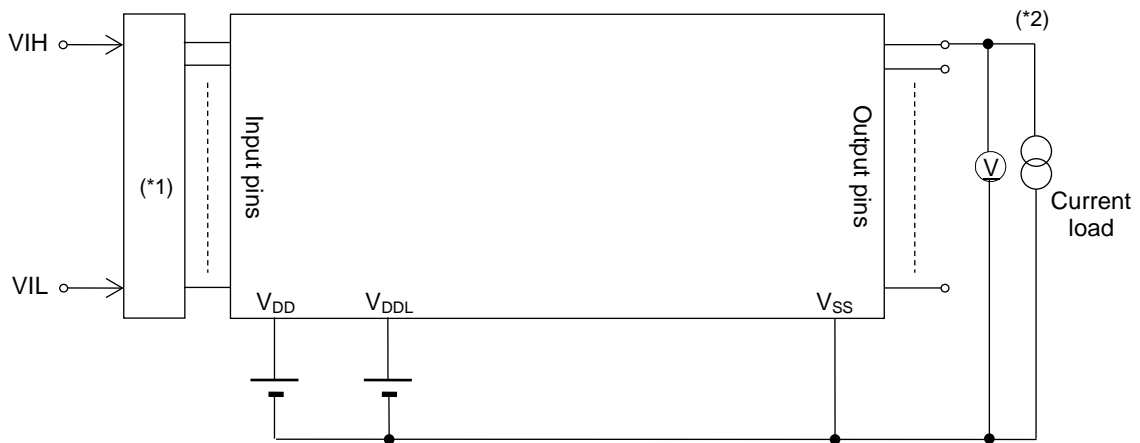
Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Range	Unit	
Operating temperature	T _{OP}	Data flash memory, At write/erase	-40 to +85	°C	
		Flash ROM, At write/erase	0 to +40		
Operating voltage	V _{DD}	At write/erase	+1.8 to +5.5	V	
Maximum rewrite count	CEPD	Data Flash (4Kbyte)	10000	times	
	CEPP	Program Flash	100		
Erase unit	—	Block erase	Program Flash	16K	B
			Data Flash	All area	
	—	Sector erase	Program Flash	1K	B
			Data Flash	128	
Erase time (Max.)	—	Block erase / Sector erase	50	ms	
Write unit	—	Program Flash	4	B	
		Data Flash	1		
Write time (Max.)	—	Program Flash	80	μs	
	—	Data Flash	40		
Data retention period	YDR	—	15	years	

Measuring circuit

Measuring circuit 1

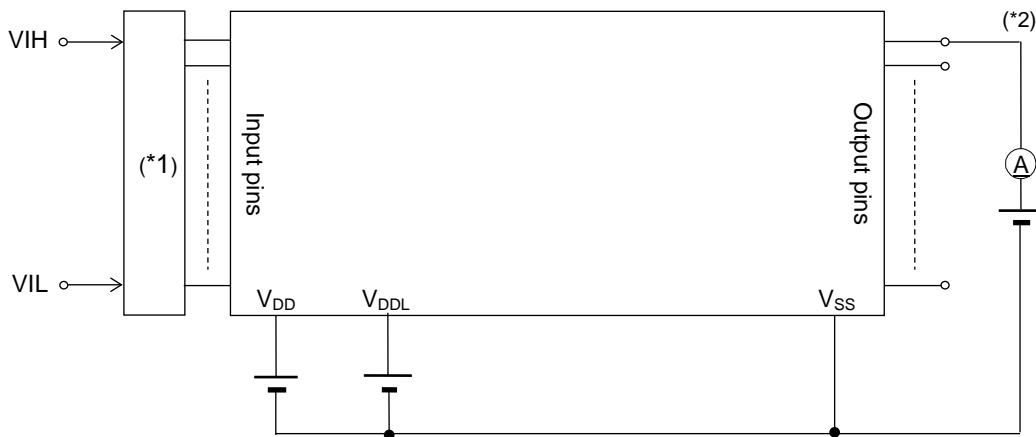


Measuring circuit 2



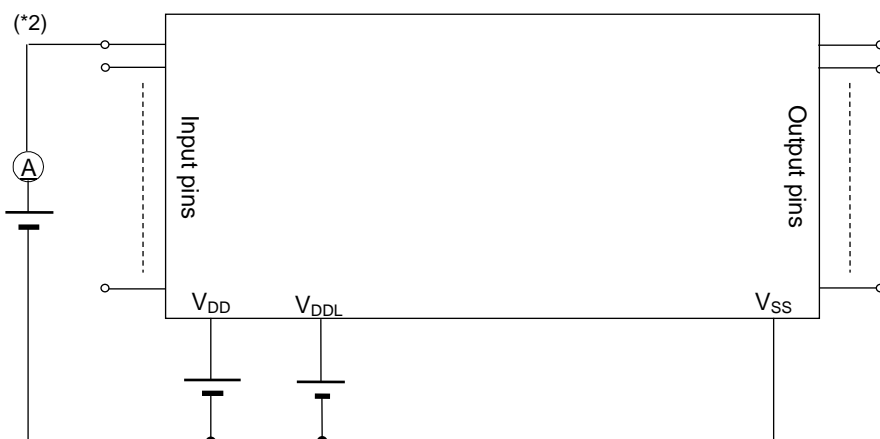
(*1) Input logic circuit to determine the specified measuring conditions
 (*2) Measured connecting specified pins

Measuring circuit 3



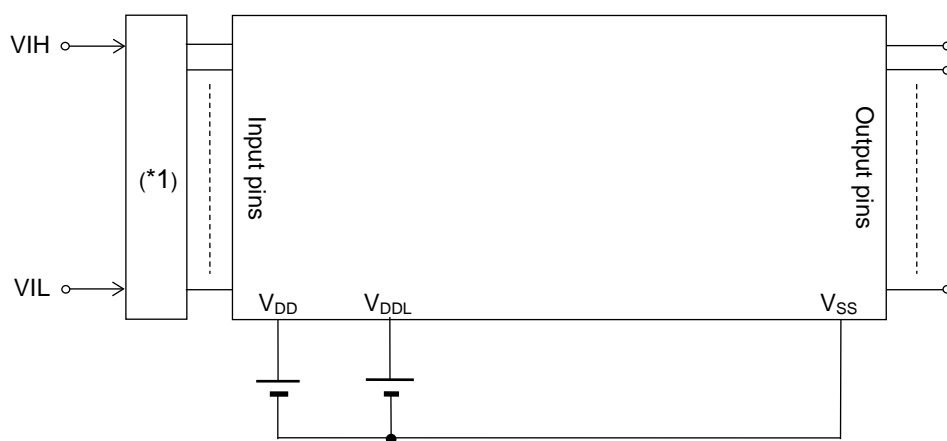
(*1) Input logic circuit to determine the specified measuring conditions
 (*2) Measured connecting specified pins

Measuring circuit 4



(*2) Measured connecting specified pins

Measuring circuit 5

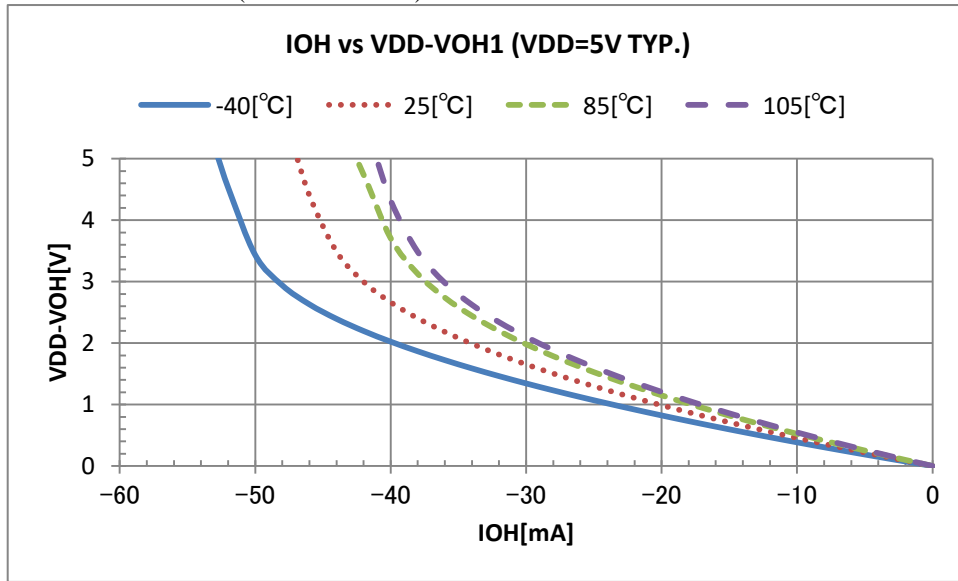


(*1) Input logic circuit to determine the specified measuring conditions

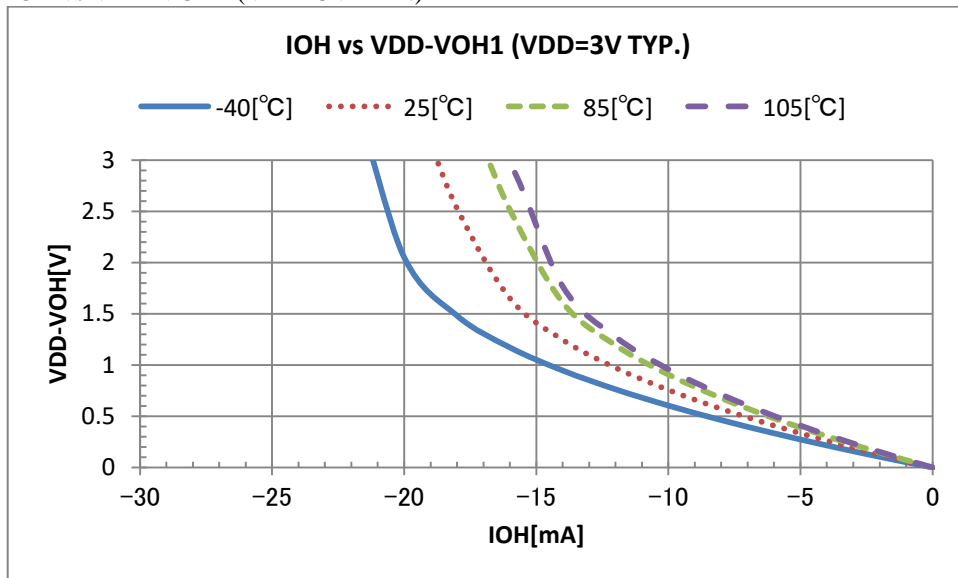
Characteristics graphs

These Graphs on the following pages are references for designing an application.

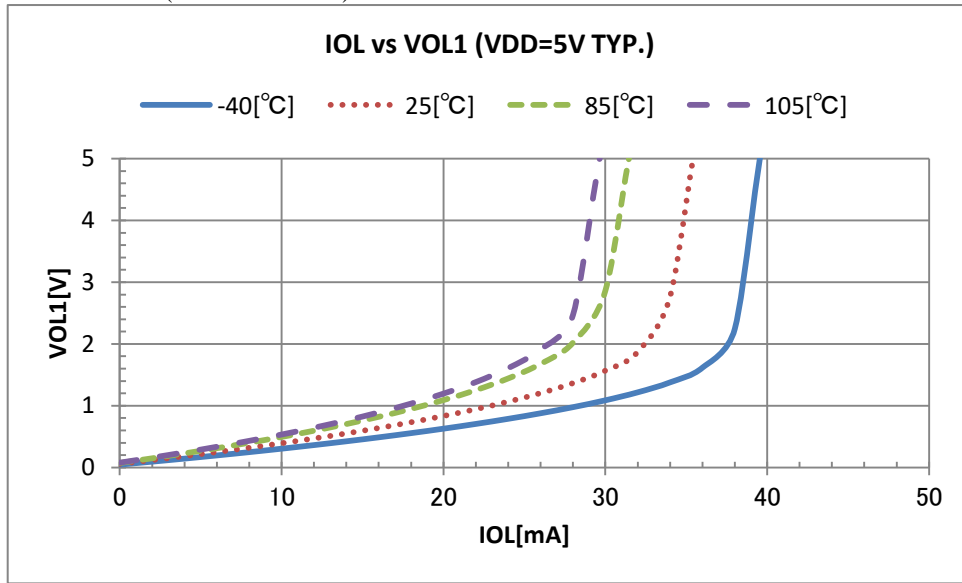
IOH vs VDD-VOH1 (VDD=5V TYP.)



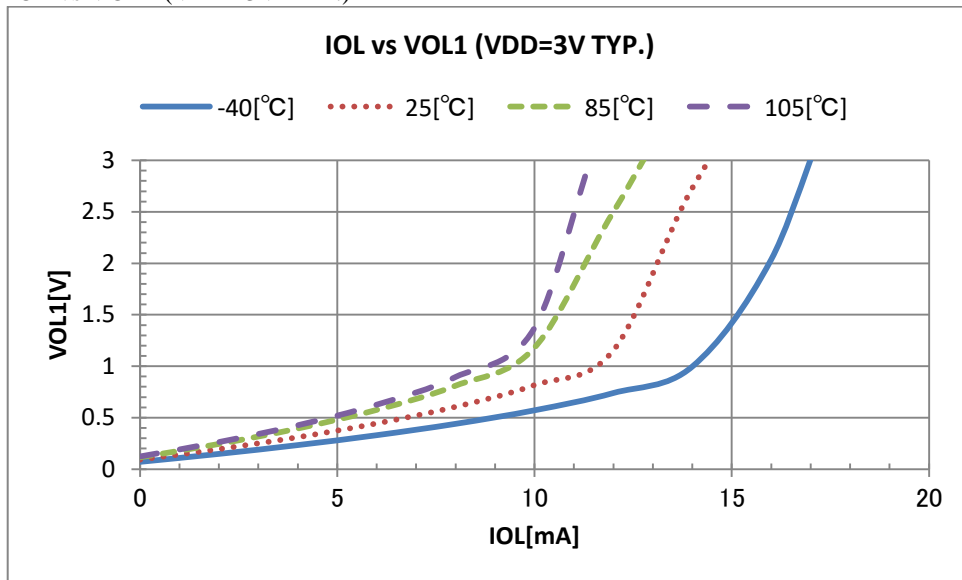
IOH vs VDD-VOH1 (VDD=3V TYP.)



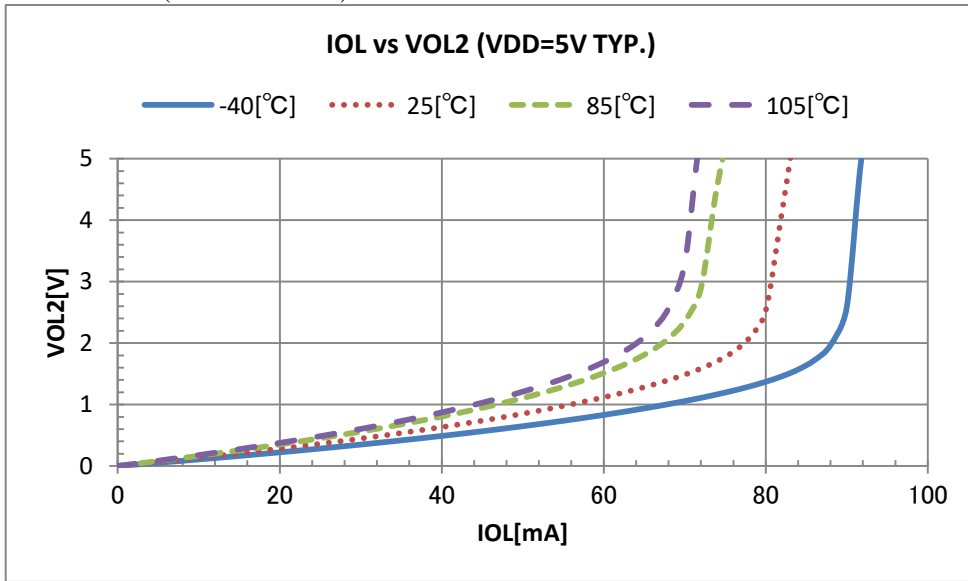
IOL vs VOL1 (VDD=5V TYP.)



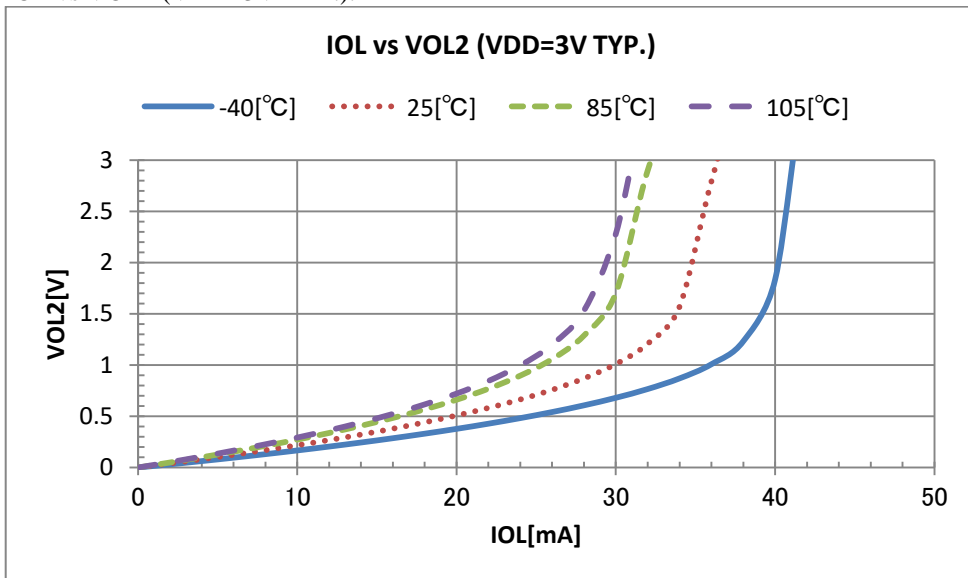
IOL vs VOL1 (VDD=3V TYP.)



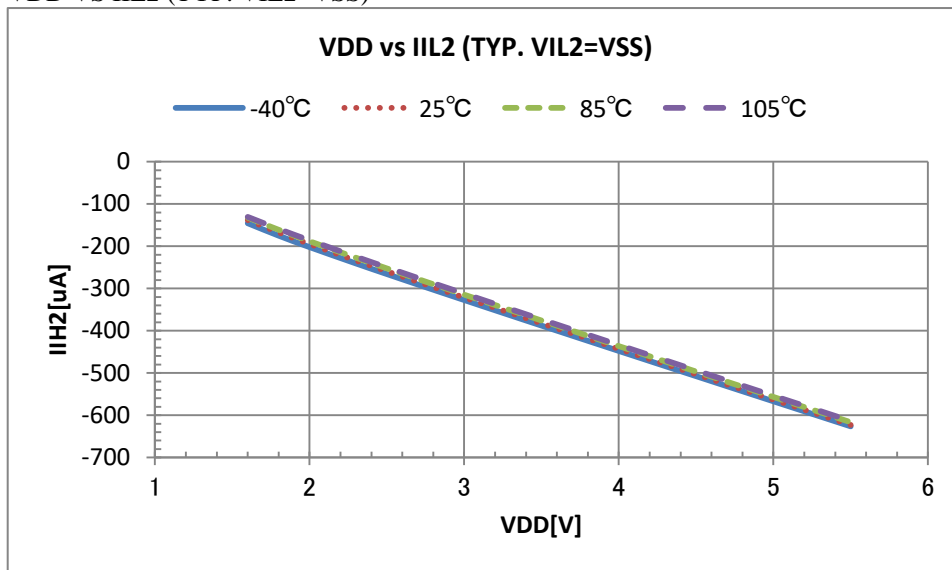
IOL vs VOL2 (VDD=5V TYP.)



IOL vs VOL2 (VDD=3V TYP.)

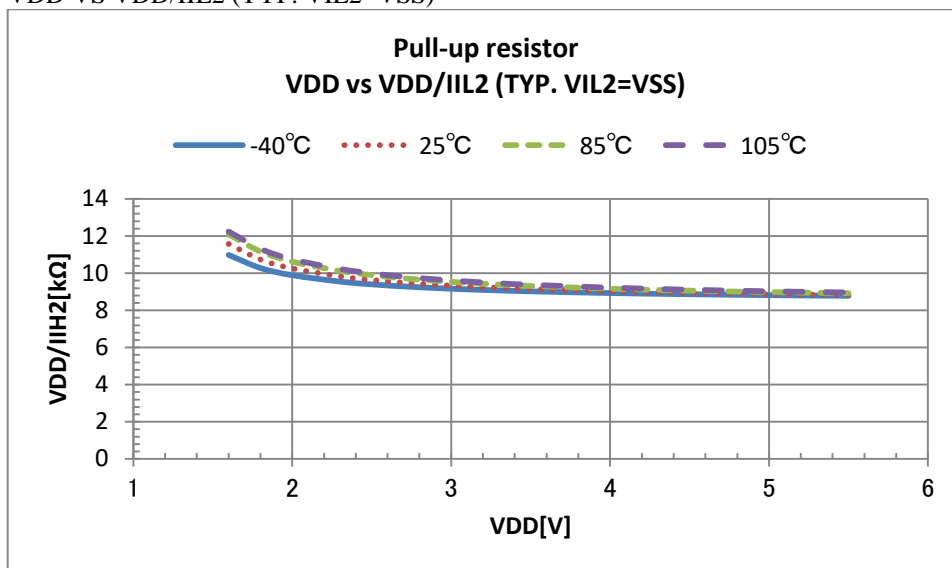


VDD VS IIL2 (TYP. VIL2=VSS)

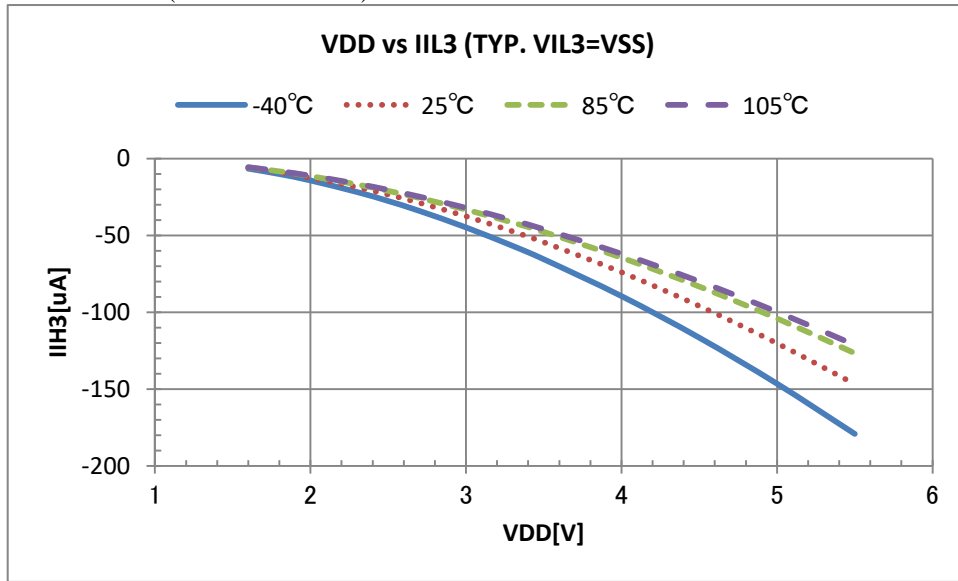


Pull-up resistor

VDD VS VDD/IIL2 (TYP. VIL2=VSS)

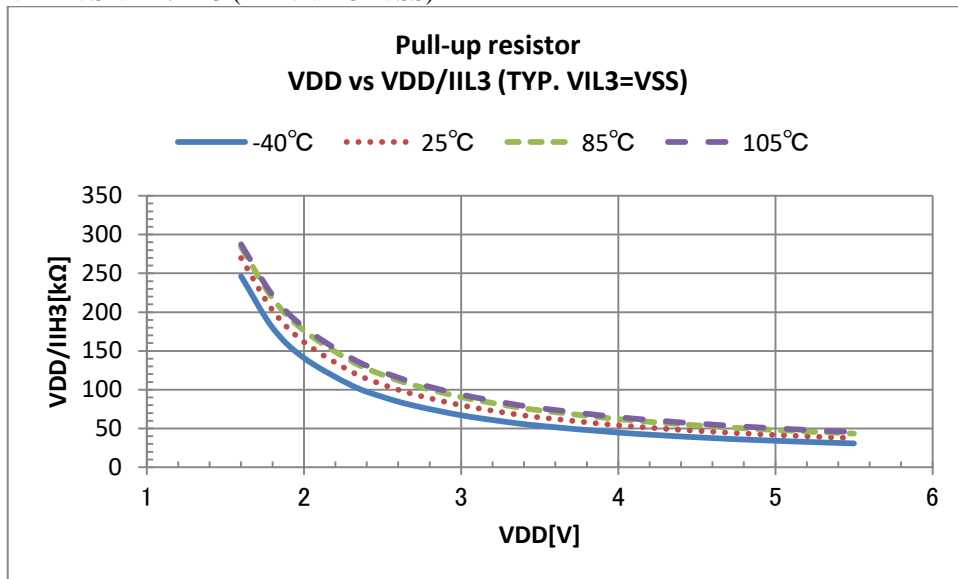


VDD VS IIL3 (TYP. VIL3=VSS)



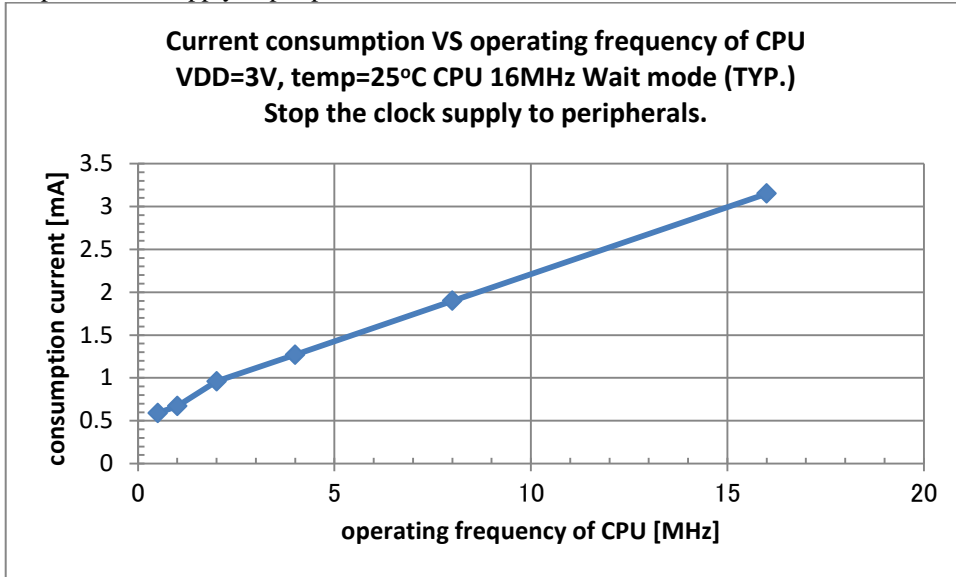
Pull-up resistor

VDD VS VDD/IIL3 (TYP. VIL3=VSS)

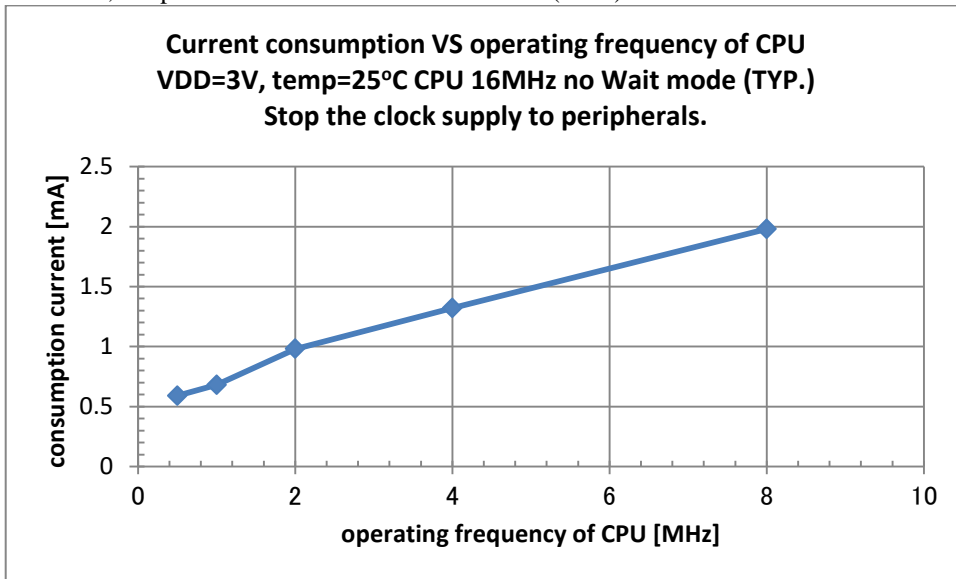


Product: ML62Q1323, ML62Q1324, ML62Q1325, ML62Q1333, ML62Q1334, ML62Q1335

Current consumption VS operating frequency of CPU
VDD=3V, temp=25°C CPU 16MHz Wait mode (TYP.)
Stop the clock supply to peripherals.

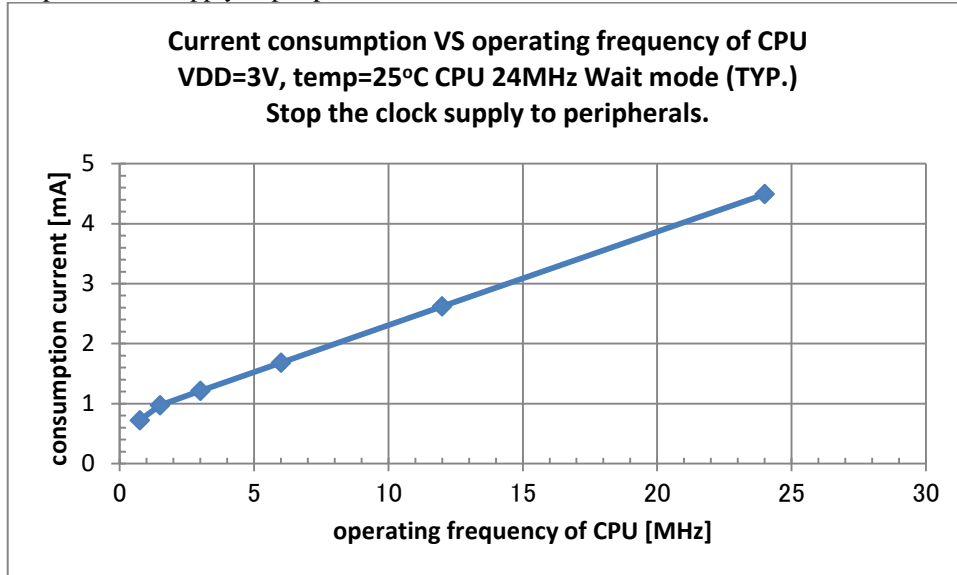


VDD=3V, temp=25°C CPU 16MHz no Wait mode (TYP.)

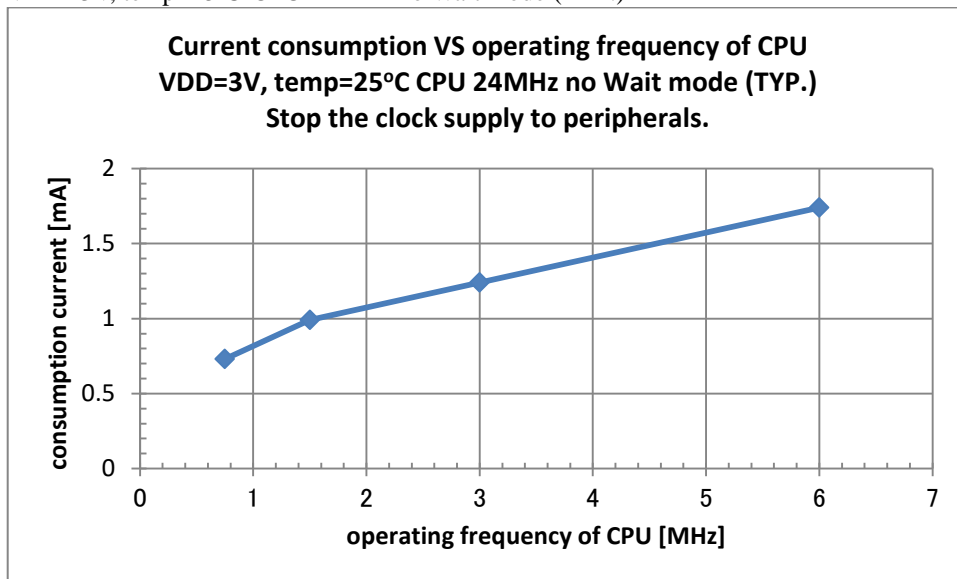


Product: ML62Q1323, ML62Q1324, ML62Q1325, ML62Q1333, ML62Q1334, ML62Q1335

Current consumption VS operating frequency of CPU
 VDD=3V, temp=25°C CPU 24MHz Wait mode (TYP.)
 Stop the clock supply to peripherals.

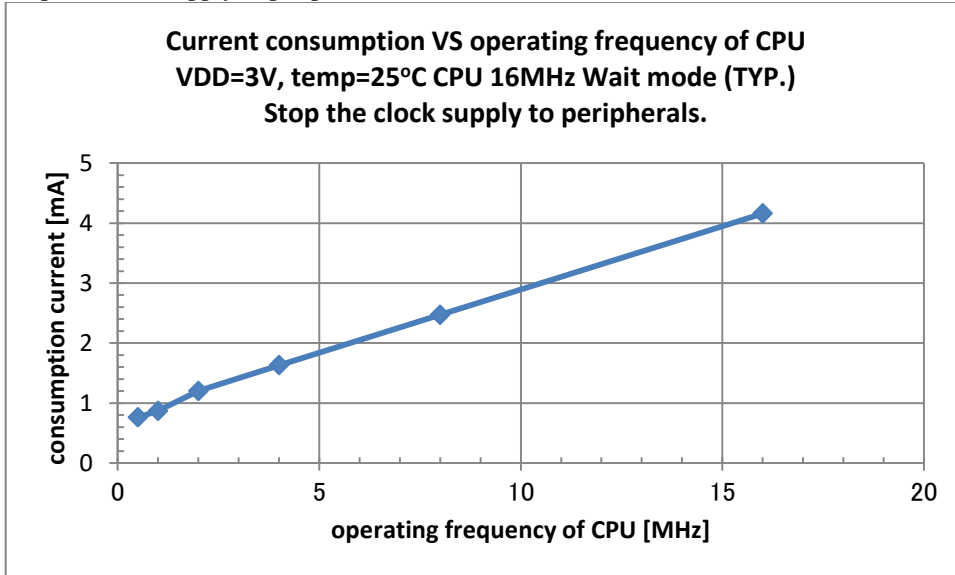


VDD=3V, temp=25°C CPU 24MHz no Wait mode (TYP.)

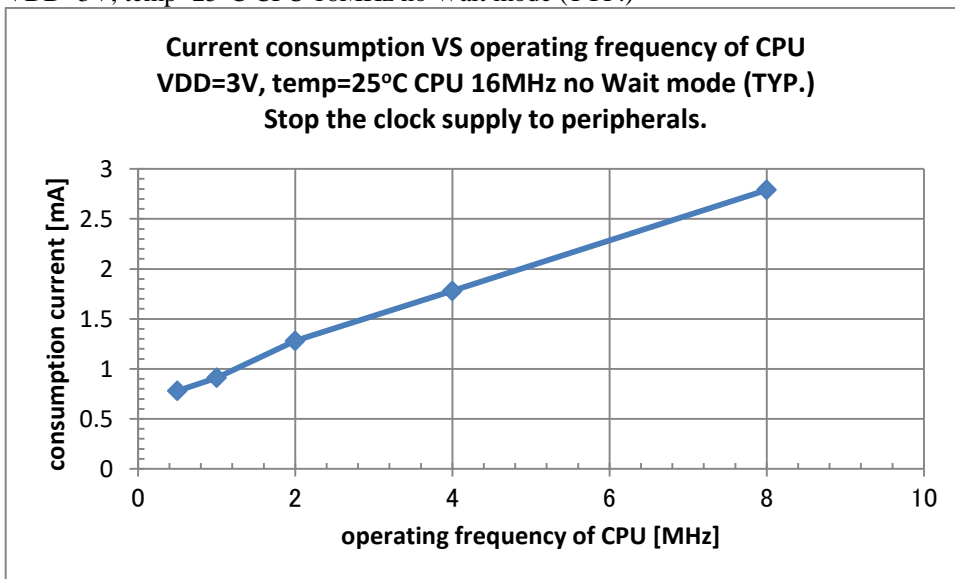


Product: ML62Q1345, ML62Q1346, ML62Q1347, ML62Q1365, ML62Q1366, ML62Q1367

Current consumption VS operating frequency of CPU
VDD=3V, temp=25°C CPU 16MHz Wait mode (TYP.)
Stop the clock supply to peripherals.

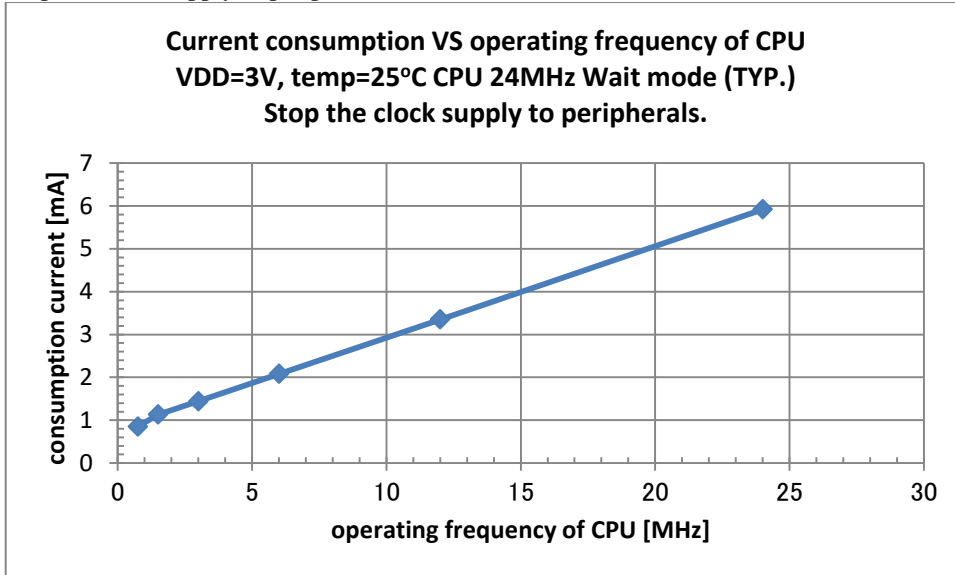


VDD=3V, temp=25°C CPU 16MHz no Wait mode (TYP.)

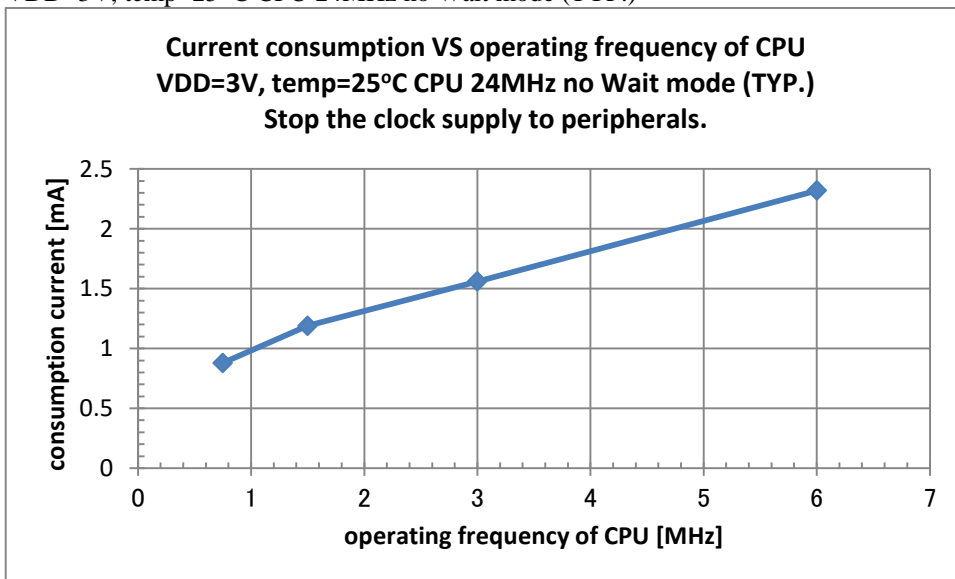


Product: ML62Q1345, ML62Q1346, ML62Q1347, ML62Q1365, ML62Q1366, ML62Q1367

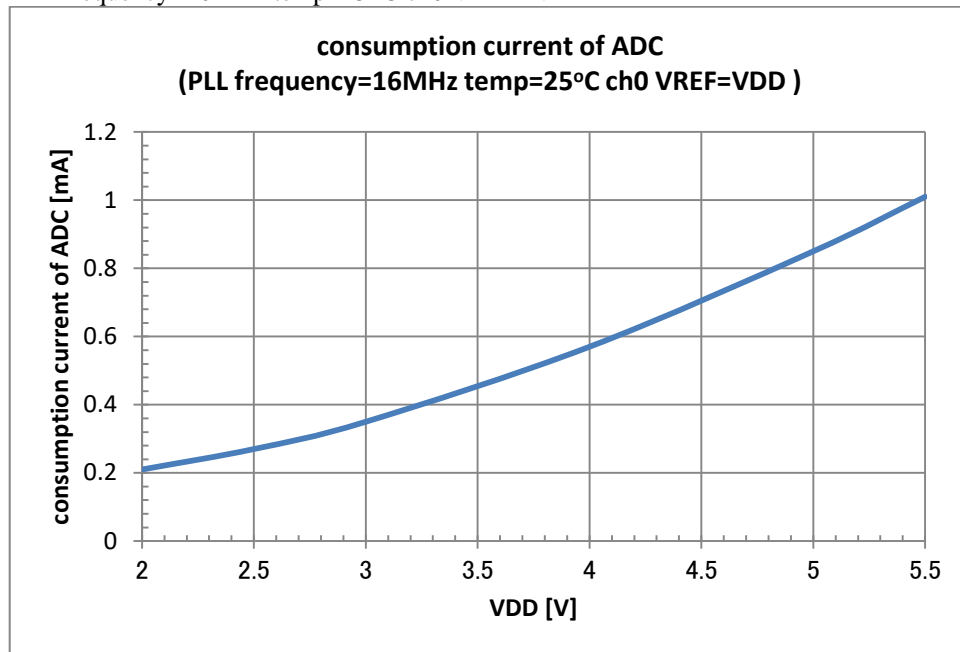
Current consumption VS operating frequency of CPU
VDD=3V, temp=25 °C CPU 24MHz Wait mode (TYP.)
Stop the clock supply to peripherals.



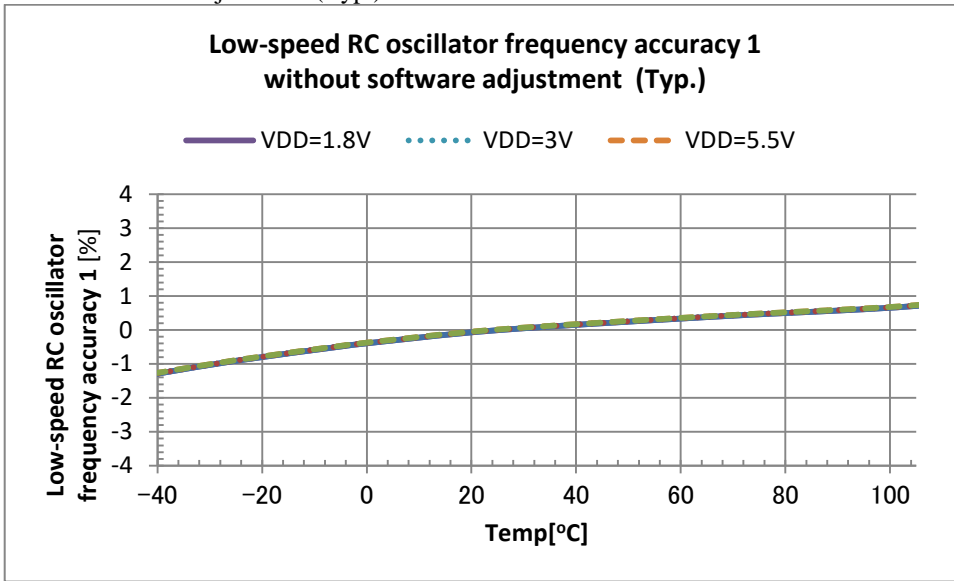
VDD=3V, temp=25 °C CPU 24MHz no Wait mode (TYP.)



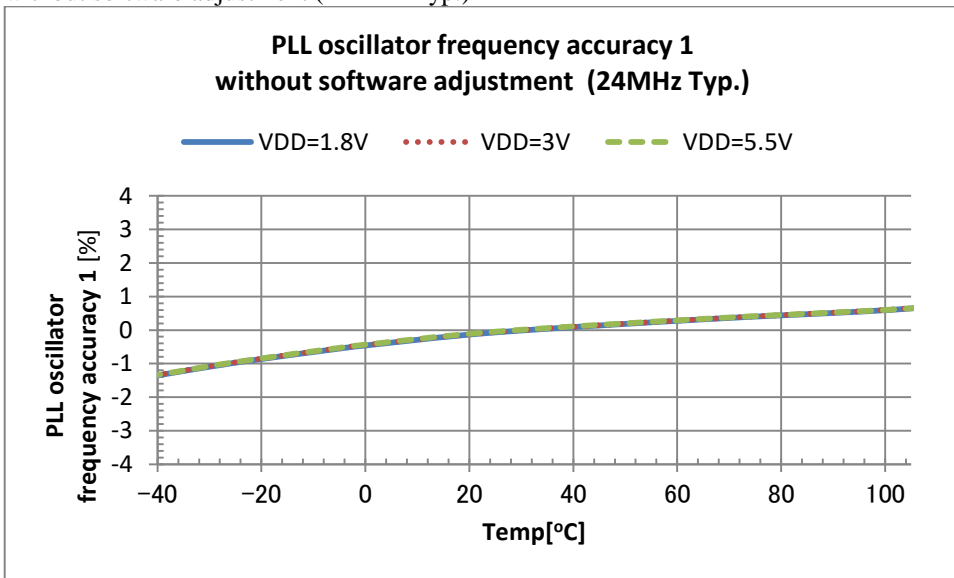
Consumption current of ADC VS operating voltage
PLL frequency=16MHz temp=25 °C ch0 VREF=VDD



TEMP VS Low-speed RC oscillator frequency accuracy 1 without software adjustment (Typ.)

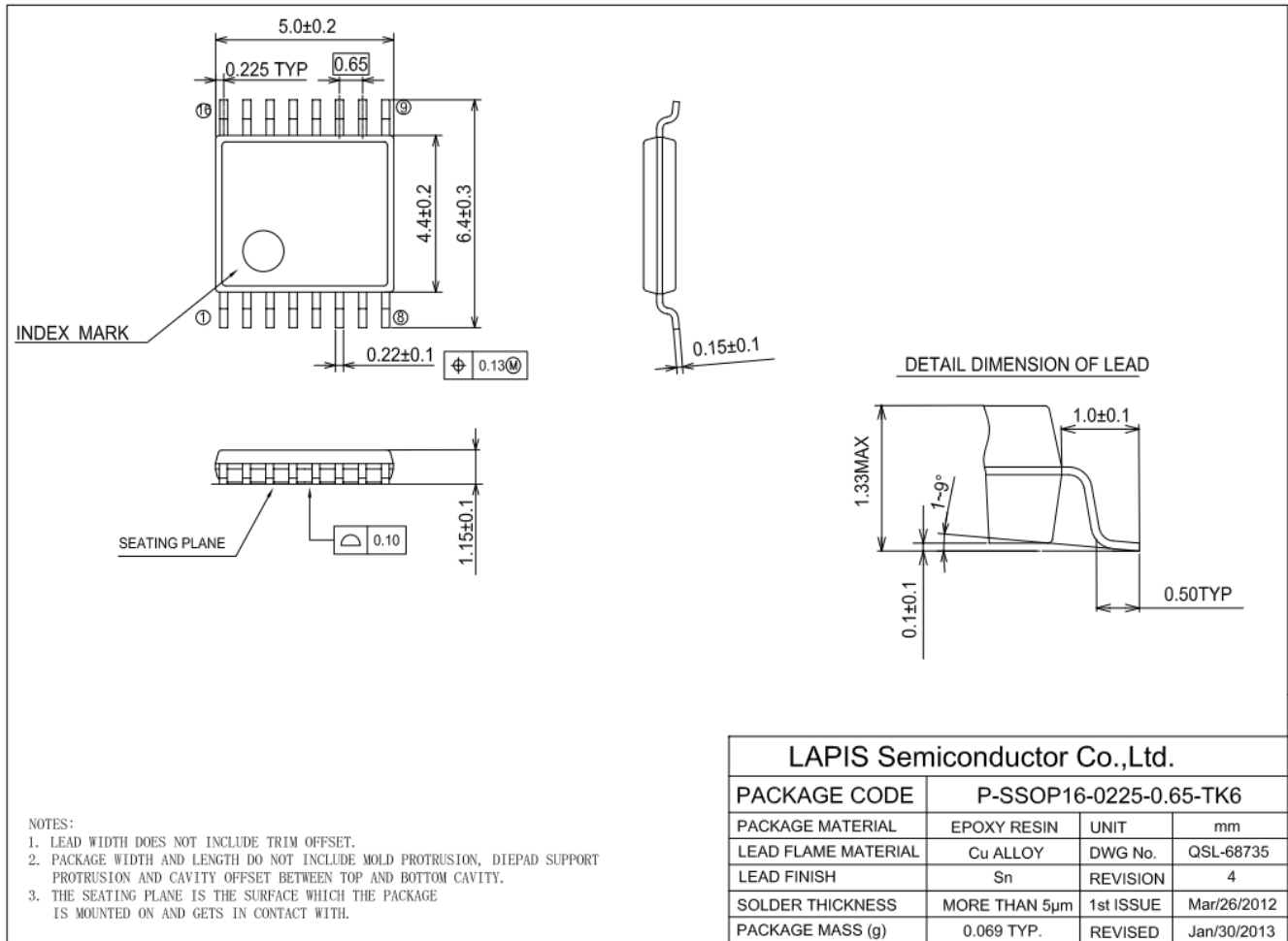


TEMP VS PLL oscillator frequency accuracy 1 without software adjustment (24MHz Typ.)



PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

ML62Q1323/1324/1325 16pin SSOP Package

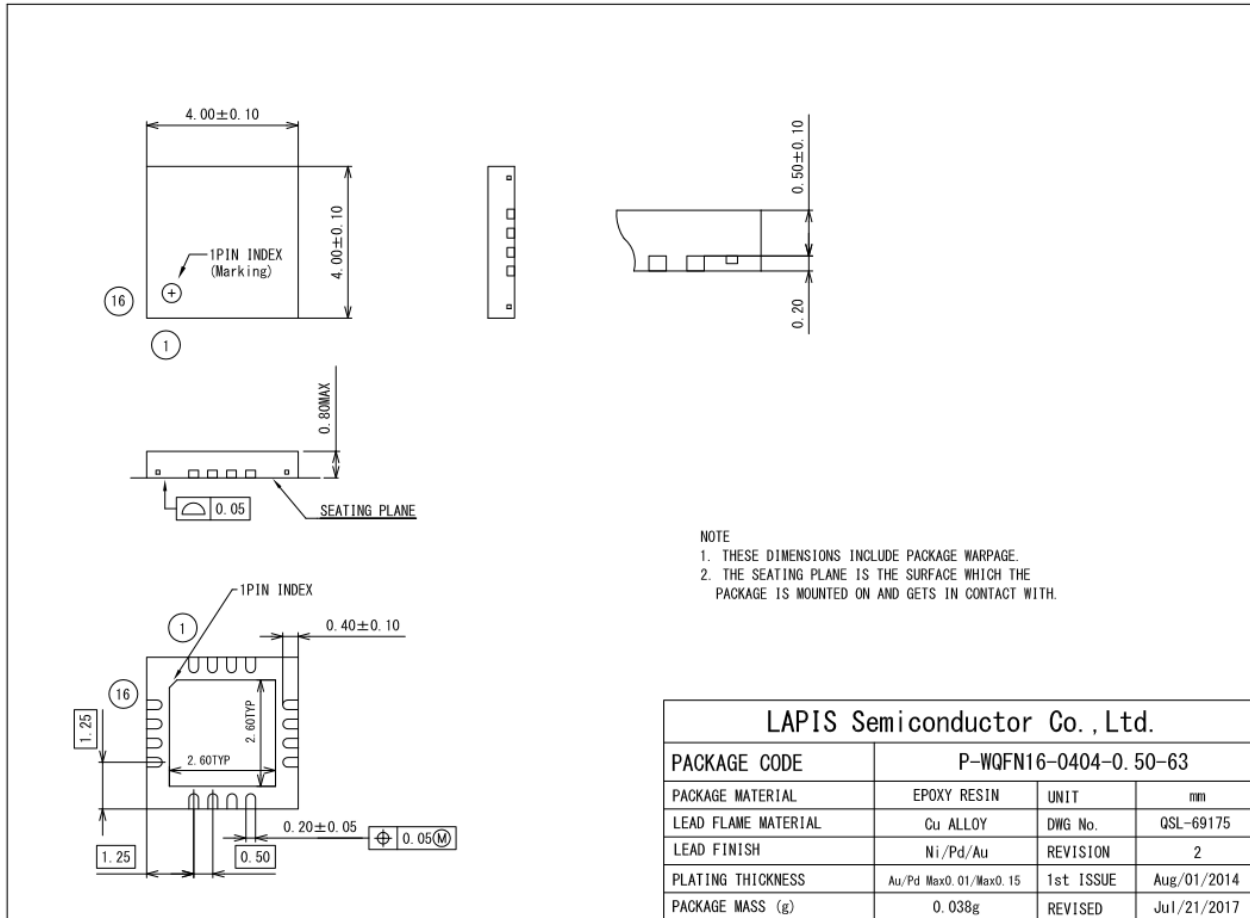


(Unit: mm)

Notes for Mounting the Surface Mount Type Package

The surface mount type packages are very susceptible to heat in reflow mounting and humidity absorbed in storage. Therefore, before you perform reflow mounting, contact a ROHM sales office for the product name, package name, pin number, package code and desired mounting conditions (reflow method, temperature and times).

ML62Q1323/1324/1325 16pin WQFN Package



(Unit: mm)

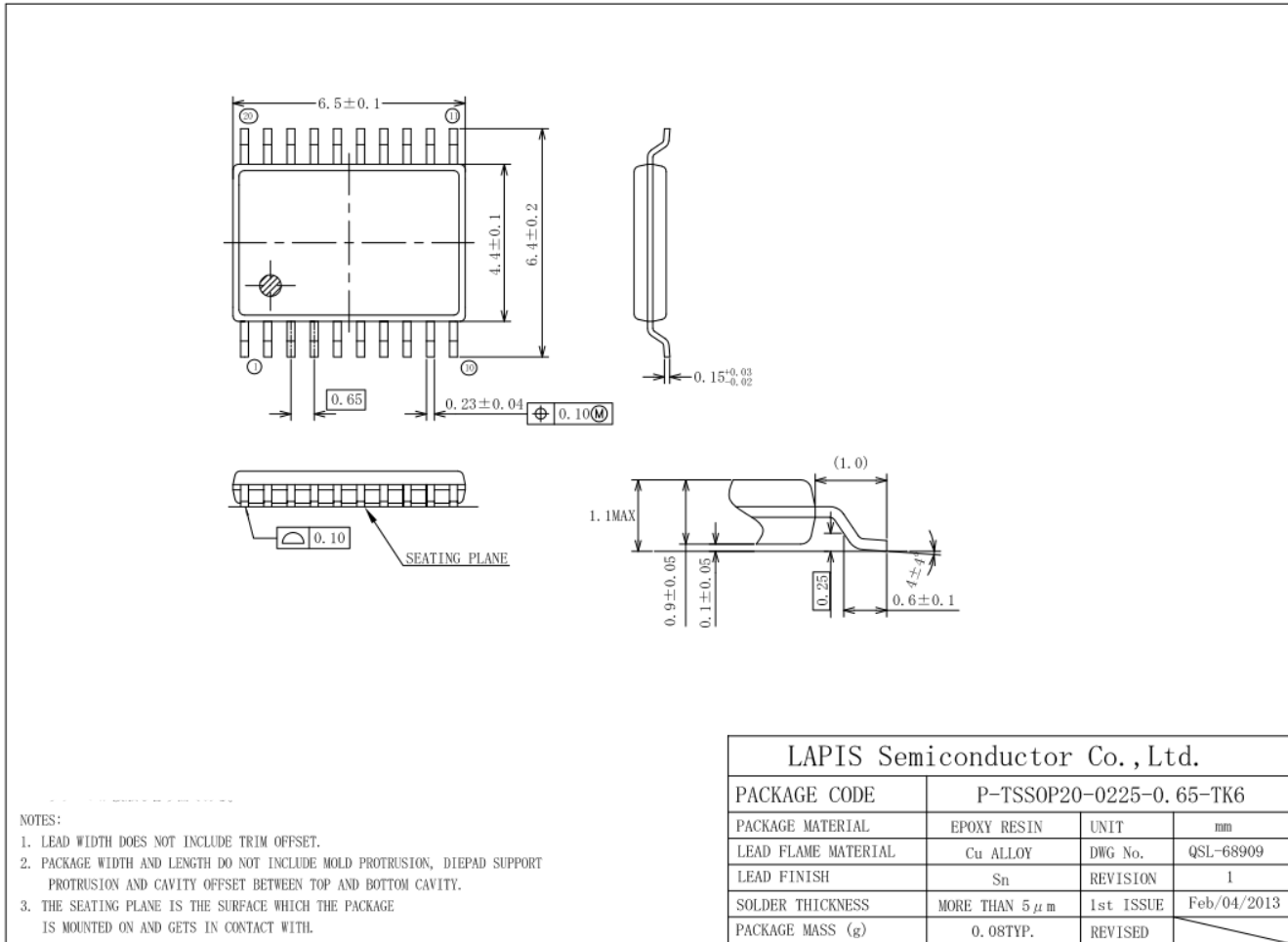
Notes for Mounting the Surface Mount Type Package

The surface mount type packages are very susceptible to heat in reflow mounting and humidity absorbed in storage. Therefore, before you perform reflow mounting, contact a ROHM sales office for the product name, package name, pin number, package code and desired mounting conditions (reflow method, temperature and times).

Note for the package with exposed die pad

The die pad is exposed on the bottom of WQFN package. Make the die pad electrically open when soldering onto the PCB.

ML62Q1333/1334/1335 20pin TSSOP Package

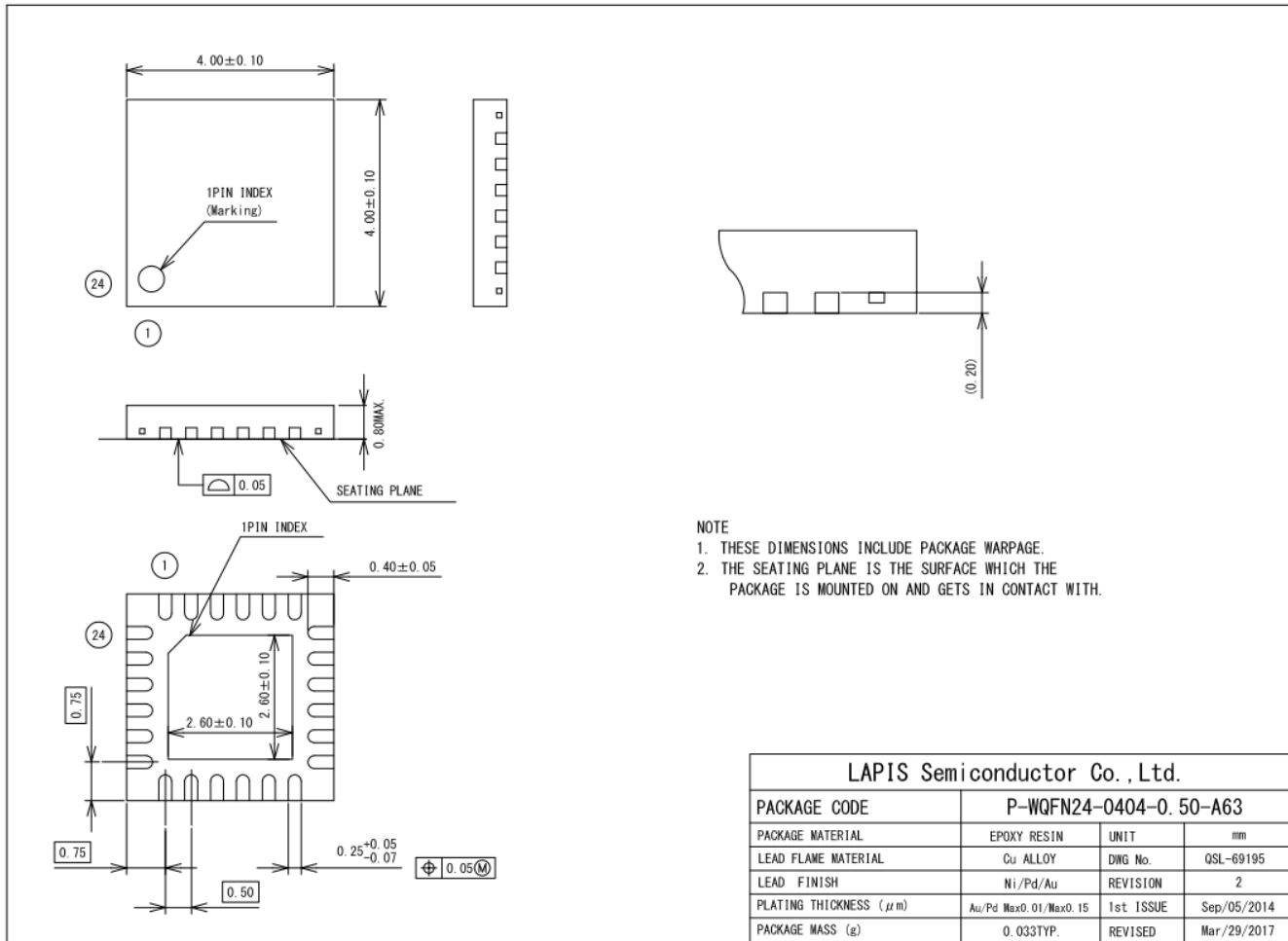


(Unit: mm)

Notes for Mounting the Surface Mount Type Package

The surface mount type packages are very susceptible to heat in reflow mounting and humidity absorbed in storage. Therefore, before you perform reflow mounting, contact a ROHM sales office for the product name, package name, pin number, package code and desired mounting conditions (reflow method, temperature and times).

ML62Q1345/1346/1347 24pin WQFN Package



NOTE
 1. THESE DIMENSIONS INCLUDE PACKAGE WARPAGE.
 2. THE SEATING PLANE IS THE SURFACE WHICH THE PACKAGE IS MOUNTED ON AND GETS IN CONTACT WITH.

(Unit: mm)

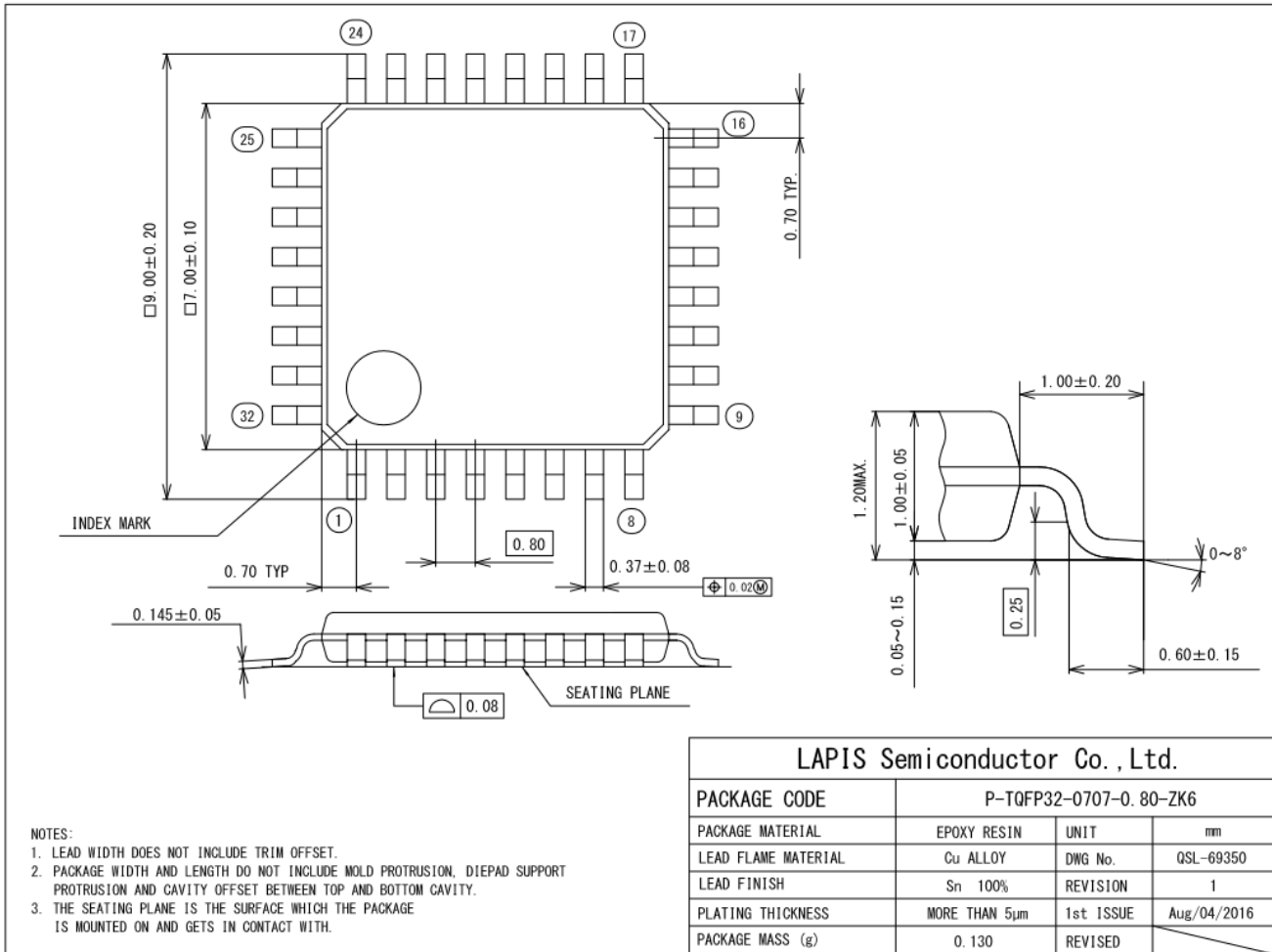
Notes for Mounting the Surface Mount Type Package

The surface mount type packages are very susceptible to heat in reflow mounting and humidity absorbed in storage. Therefore, before you perform reflow mounting, contact a ROHM sales office for the product name, package name, pin number, package code and desired mounting conditions (reflow method, temperature and times).

Note for the package with exposed die pad

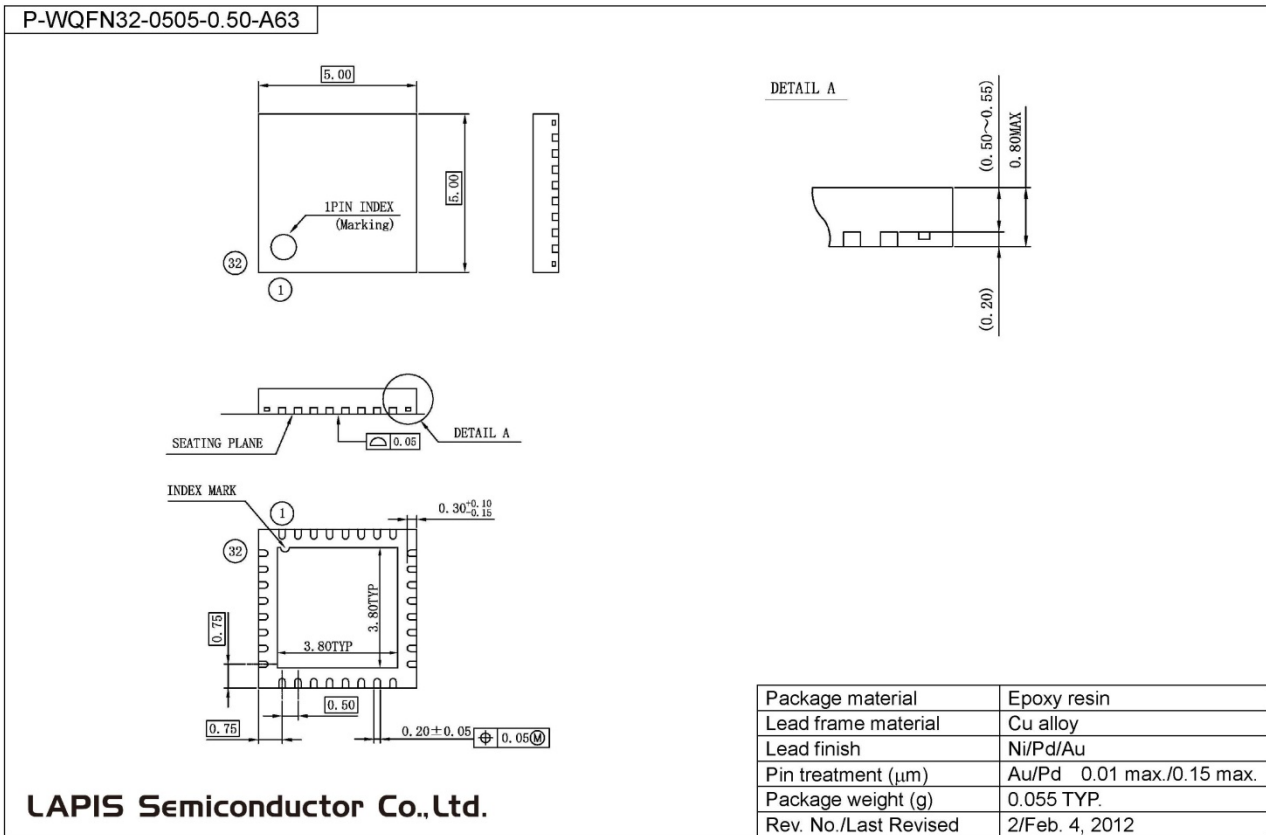
The die pad is exposed on the bottom of WQFN package. Make the die pad electrically open when soldering onto the PCB.

ML62Q1365/1366/1367 32pin TQFP Package



Notes for Mounting the Surface Mount Type Package

The surface mount type packages are very susceptible to heat in reflow mounting and humidity absorbed in storage. Therefore, before you perform reflow mounting, contact a ROHM sales office for the product name, package name, pin number, package code and desired mounting conditions (reflow method, temperature and times).



(Unit: mm)

Notes for Mounting the Surface Mount Type Package

The surface mount type packages are very susceptible to heat in reflow mounting and humidity absorbed in storage. Therefore, before you perform reflow mounting, contact a ROHM sales office for the product name, package name, pin number, package code and desired mounting conditions (reflow method, temperature and times).

Note for the package with exposed die pad

The die pad is exposed on the bottom of WQFN package. Make the die pad electrically open when soldering onto the PCB.

REVISION HISTORY

Document No.	Date	Page		Description
		Previous Edition	Current Edition	
FEDL62Q1300-01	Nov 15, 2018	-	-	1 st Revision.
FEDL62Q1300-02	Sep 27, 2019	1	1	Changed the products status (Table 1 ML62Q1300 Group Product List)
		-	23	Added Current Consumption 1
		26	27	Added comment “*6” to the IOHL.
		46	49	Updated 24MHz Characteristics graph
		-	46,47	Added ML62Q1323/ML62Q1324/ML62Q1325/ML62Q1333/ML62Q1334/ML62Q1335 Current consumption VS operating frequency of CPU
*	*	Correction of errors		

Notes

- 1) The information contained herein is subject to change without notice.
- 2) Although LAPIS Semiconductor is continuously working to improve product reliability and quality, semiconductors can break down and malfunction due to various factors. Therefore, in order to prevent personal injury or fire arising from failure, please take safety measures such as complying with the derating characteristics, implementing redundant and fire prevention designs, and utilizing backups and fail-safe procedures. LAPIS Semiconductor shall have no responsibility for any damages arising out of the use of our Products beyond the rating specified by LAPIS Semiconductor.
- 3) Examples of application circuits, circuit constants and any other information contained herein are provided only to illustrate the standard usage and operations of the Products. The peripheral conditions must be taken into account when designing circuits for mass production.
- 4) The technical information specified herein is intended only to show the typical functions of the Products and examples of application circuits for the Products. No license, expressly or implied, is granted hereby under any intellectual property rights or other rights of LAPIS Semiconductor or any third party with respect to the information contained in this document; therefore LAPIS Semiconductor shall have no responsibility whatsoever for any dispute, concerning such rights owned by third parties, arising out of the use of such technical information.
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- 6) The Products specified in this document are not designed to be radiation tolerant.
- 7) For use of our Products in applications requiring a high degree of reliability (as exemplified below), please contact and consult with a LAPIS Semiconductor representative: transportation equipment (i.e. cars, ships, trains), primary communication equipment, traffic lights, fire/crime prevention, safety equipment, medical systems, servers, solar cells, and power transmission systems.
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LAPIS Semiconductor Co.,Ltd.

2-4-8 Shinyokohama, Kouhoku-ku,
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