No. 5484

LC66354C, 66356C, 66358C

Four-Bit Single-Chip Microcontrollers with 4, 6, and 8 KB of On-Chip ROM

Preliminary

Overview

The LC66354C, LC66356C, and LC66358C are 4-bit CMOS microcontrollers that integrate on a single chip all the functions required in a system controller, including ROM, RAM, I/O ports, a serial interface, comparator inputs, three-value inputs, timers, and interrupt functions. These three microcontrollers are available in a 42-pin package.
These products differ from the earlier LC66358A Series and LC66358B Series in the power-supply voltage range, the operating speed, and other points.

Features and Functions

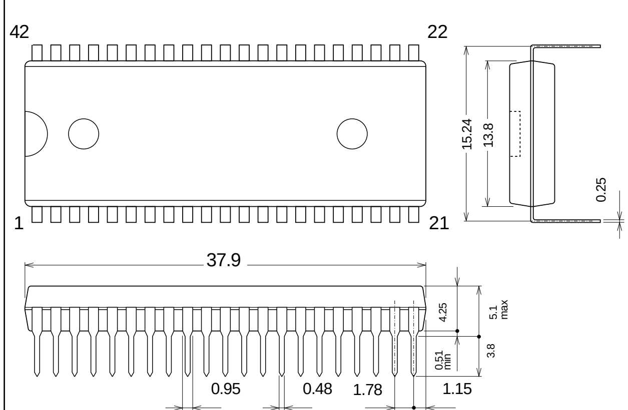
- On-chip ROM capacities of 4, 6, and 8 kilobytes, and an on-chip RAM capacity of 512 × 4 bits.
- Fully supports the LC66000 Series common instruction set (128 instructions).
- I/O ports: 36 pins
- 8-bit serial interface: two circuits (can be connected in cascade to form a 16-bit interface)
- Instruction cycle time: 0.92 to 10 µs (at 2.5 to 5.5 V)
  — For the earlier LC66358A Series: 1.96 to 10 µs (at 3.0 to 5.5 V) and 3.92 to 10 µs (at 2.2 to 5.5 V)
  — For the earlier LC66358B Series: 0.92 to 10 µs (at 3.0 to 5.5 V)
- Powerful timer functions and prescalers
  — Time limit timer, event counter, pulse width measurement, and square wave output using a 12-bit timer.
  — Time limit timer, event counter, PWM output, and square wave output using an 8-bit timer.
  — Time base function using a 12-bit prescaler.
- Powerful interrupt system with 8 interrupt factors and 8 interrupt vector locations.
  — External interrupts: 3 factors/3 vector locations
  — Internal interrupts: 5 factors/5 vector locations
- Flexible I/O functions
  Comparator inputs, three-value inputs, 20-mA drive outputs, 15-V high-voltage pins, and pull-up/open-drain options.
- Optional runaway detection function (watchdog timer)
- 8-bit I/O functions
- Power saving functions using halt and hold modes.
- Packages: DIP42S, QIP48E (QFP48E)
- Evaluation LSIs
  — LC66599 (evaluation chip) + EVA85/800-TB6630X
  — LC66E308 (on-chip EPROM microcontroller)
  used together.

Package Dimensions

unit: mm

3025B-DIP42S

[LC66354C/66356C/66358C]

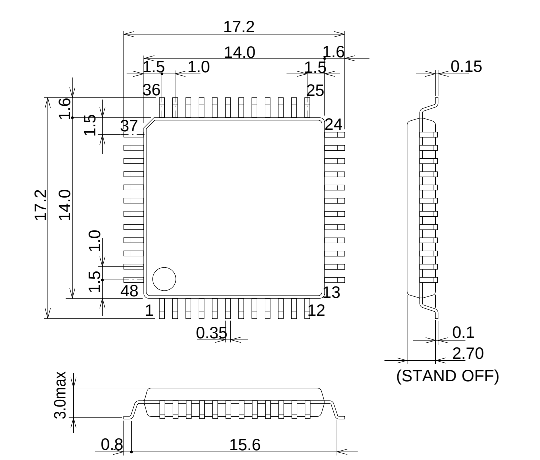


SANYO: DIP42S

unit: mm

3156-QFP48E

[LC66354C/66356C/66358C]



SANYO: QFP48E

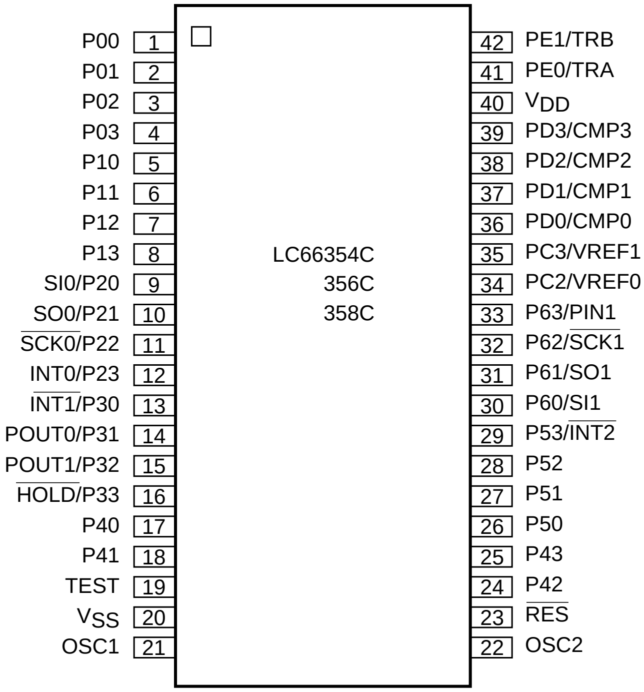
Series Organization

Type No.	No. of pins	ROM capacity	RAM capacity	Package		Features
LC66304A/306A/308A	42	4 K/6 K/8 KB	512 W	DIP42S	QFP48E	Normal versions 4.0 to 6.0 V/0.92 µs
LC66404A/406A/408A	42	4 K/6 K/8 KB	512 W	DIP42S	QFP48E	
LC66506B/508B/512B/516B	64	6 K/8 K/12 K/16 KB	512 W	DIP64S	QFP64A	
LC66354A/356A/358A	42	4 K/6 K/8 KB	512 W	DIP42S	QFP48E	Low-voltage versions 2.2 to 5.5 V/3.92 µs
LC66354S/356S/358S	42	4 K/6 K/8 KB	512 W		QFP44M	
LC66556A/558A/562A/566A	64	6 K/8 K/12 K/16 KB	512 W	DIP64S	QFP64E	
LC66354B/356B/358B	42	4 K/6 K/8 KB	512 W	DIP42S	QFP48E	Low-voltage high-speed versions 3.0 to 5.5 V/0.92 µs
LC66556B/558B	64	6 K/8 KB	512 W	DIP64S	QFP64E	
LC66562B/566B	64	12 K/16 KB	512 W	DIP64S	QFP64E	
LC66354C/356C/358C	42	4 K/6 K/8 KB	512 W	DIP42S	QFP48E	2.5 to 5.5 V/0.92 µs
LC662304A/2306A/2308A	42	4 K/6 K/8 KB	512 W	DIP42S	QFP48E	On-chip DTMF generator versions 3.0 to 5.5 V/0.95 µs
LC662312A/2316A	42	12 K/16 KB	512 W	DIP42S	QFP48E	
LC665304A/665306A/665308A	48	4 K/6 K/8 KB	512 W	DIP48S	QFP48E	Dual oscillator support 3.0 to 5.5 V/0.95 µs
LC665312A/5316A	48	12 K/16 KB	512 W	DIP48S	QFP48E	
LC66E308	42	EPROM 8 KB	512 W	DIC42S with window	QFC48 with window	Window and OTP evaluation versions 4.5 to 5.5 V/0.92 µs
LC66P308	42	OTPROM 8 KB	512 W	DIP42S	QFP48E	
LC66E408	42	EPROM 8 KB	512 W	DIC42S with window	QFC48 with window	
LC66P408	42	OTPROM 8 KB	512 W	DIP42S	QFP48E	
LC66E516	64	EPROM 16 KB	512 W	DIC64S with window	QFC64 with window	
LC66P516	64	OTPROM 16 KB	512 W	DIP64S	QFP64E	
LC66E2316	42	EPROM 16 KB	512 W	DIC42S with window	QFC48 with window	4.5 to 5.5 V/0.95 µs
LC66E5316	52/48	EPROM 16 KB	512 W	DIC52S with window	QFC48 with window	
LC66P2316*	42	OTPROM 16 KB	512 W	DIP42S	QFP48E	4.0 to 5.5 V/0.95 µs
LC66P5316	48	OTPROM 16 KB	512 W	DIP48S	QFP48E	

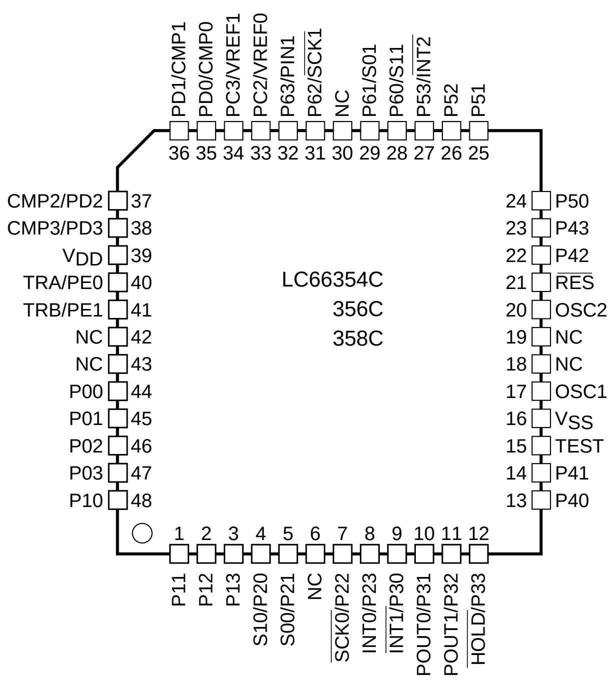
Note: * Under development

Pin Assignments

DIP42S



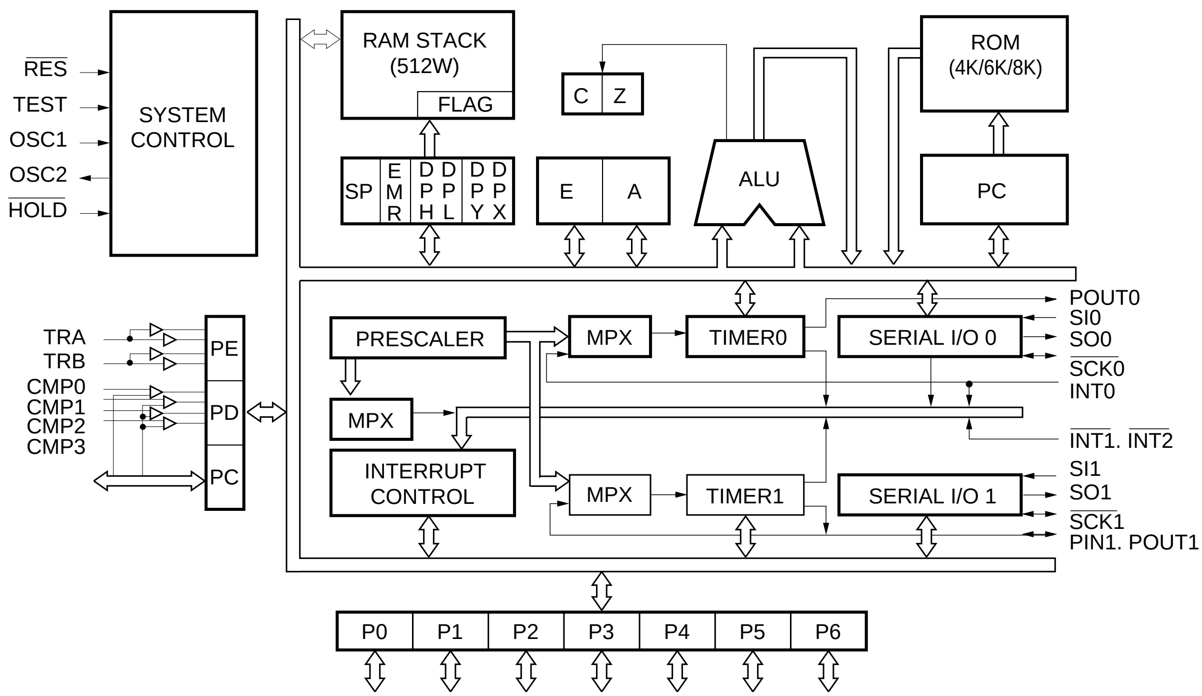
QFP48E



Top view

We recommend the use of reflow-soldering techniques to solder-mount QFP packages.
Please consult with your Sanyo representative for details on process conditions if the package itself is to be directly immersed in a dip-soldering bath (dip-soldering techniques).

System Block Diagram



Differences between the LC66354C, LC66356C, and LC66358C and the LC6630X Series

Item	LC6630X Series (Including the LC66599 evaluation chip)	LC6635XC Series
System differences Hardware wait time (number of cycles) when hold mode is cleared	65536 cycles About 64 ms at 4 MHz (Tcyc = 1 µs)	16384 cycles About 16 ms at 4 MHz (Tcyc = 1 µs)
Value of timer 0 after a reset (Including the value after hold mode is cleared)	Set to FF0.	Set to FFC.
Difference in major features Operating power-supply voltage and operating speed (cycle time)	• LC66304A/306A/308A 4.0 to 6.0 V/0.92 to 10 µs • LC66E308/P308 4.5 to 5.5 V/0.92 to 10 µs	2.5 to 5.5 V/0.92 to 10 µs • LC6635XA 2.2 to 5.5 V/3.92 to 10 µs 3.0 to 5.5 V/1.96 to 10 µs • LC6635XB 3.0 to 5.5 V/0.92 to 10 µs

Note: 1. An RC oscillator cannot be used with the LC66354C, LC66356C, and LC66358C.
2. There are other differences, including differences in output currents and port input voltages.
For details, see the data sheets for the LC66308A, LC66E308, and LC66P308.
3. Pay close attention to the differences listed here when using the LC66E308 and LC66P308 for evaluation.

Pin Function Overview

Pin	I/O	Overview	Output driver type	Options	State after a reset
P00 P01 P02 P03	I/O	I/O ports P00 to P03 • Input or output in 4-bit or 1-bit units • P00 to P03 support the halt mode control function	• Pch: Pull-up MOS type • Nch: Intermediate sink current type	• Pull-up MOS or Nch OD output • Output level on reset	High or low (option)
P10 P11 P12 P13	I/O	I/O ports P10 to P13 Input or output in 4-bit or 1-bit units	• Pch: Pull-up MOS type • Nch: Intermediate sink current type	• Pull-up MOS or Nch OD output • Output level on reset	High or low (option)
P20/SI0 P21/SO0 P22/$\overline{SCK0}$ P23/INT0	I/O	I/O ports P20 to P23 • Input or output in 4-bit or 1-bit units • P20 is also used as the serial input SI0 pin. • P21 is also used as the serial output SO0 pin. • P22 is also used as the serial clock $\overline{SCK0}$ pin. • P23 is also used as the INT0 interrupt request pin, and also as the timer 0 event counting and pulse width measurement input.	• Pch: CMOS type • Nch: Intermediate sink current type • Nch: +15-V handling when OD option selected	CMOS or Nch OD output	H
P30/$\overline{INT1}$ P31/POUT0 P32/POUT1	I/O	I/O ports P30 to P32 • Input or output in 3-bit or 1-bit units • P30 is also used as the $\overline{INT1}$ interrupt request. • P31 is also used for the square wave output from timer 0. • P32 is also used for the square wave output from timer 1.	• Pch: CMOS type • Nch: Intermediate sink current type • Nch: +15-V handling when OD option selected	CMOS or Nch OD output	H
P33/$\overline{HOLD}$	I	Hold mode control input • Hold mode is set up by the HOLD instruction when $\overline{HOLD}$ is low. • In hold mode, the CPU is restarted by setting $\overline{HOLD}$ to the high level. • This pin can be used as input port P33 along with P30 to P32. • When the P33/$\overline{HOLD}$ pin is at the low level, the CPU will not be reset by a low level on the $\overline{RES}$ pin. Therefore, applications must not set P33/$\overline{HOLD}$ low when power is first applied.			
P40 P41 P42 P43	I/O	I/O ports P40 to P43 • Input or output in 4-bit or 1-bit units • Input or output in 8-bit units when used in conjunction with P50 to P53. • Can be used for output of 8-bit ROM data when used in conjunction with P50 to P53.	• Pch: Pull-up MOS type • Nch: Intermediate sink current type • Nch: +15-V handling when OD option selected	Pull-up MOS or Nch OD output	H
P50 P51 P52 P53/$\overline{INT2}$	I/O	I/O ports P50 to P53 • Input or output in 4-bit or 1-bit units • Input or output in 8-bit units when used in conjunction with P40 to P43. • Can be used for output of 8-bit ROM data when used in conjunction with P40 to P43. • P53 is also used as the $\overline{INT2}$ interrupt request.	• Pch: Pull-up MOS type • Nch: Intermediate sink current type • Nch: +15-V handling when OD option selected	Pull-up MOS or Nch OD output	H

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Pin	I/O	Overview	Output driver type	Options	State after a reset
P60/SI0 P61/SO1 P62/$\overline{\text{SCK1}}$ P63/PIN1	I/O	I/O ports P60 to P63 • Input or output in 4-bit or 1-bit units • P60 is also used as the serial input SI1 pin. • P61 is also used as the serial output SO1 pin. • P62 is also used as the serial clock $\overline{\text{SCK1}}$ pin. • P63 is also used for the event count input to timer 1.	• Pch: CMOS type • Nch: Intermediate sink current type • Nch: +15-V handling when OD option selected	CMOS or Nch OD output	H
PC2/VREF0 PC3/VREF1	I/O	I/O ports PC2 and PC3 • Input or output in 2-bit or 1-bit units • PC2 is also used as the VREF0 comparator comparison voltage pin. • PC3 is also used as the VREF1 comparator comparison voltage pin.	• Pch: CMOS type • Nch: Intermediate sink current type	CMOS or Nch OD output	H
PD0/CMP0 PD1/CMP1 PD2/CMP2 PD3/CMP3	I	Dedicated input ports PD0 to PD3 • These pins can be switched in software to function as comparator inputs. • The comparison voltage for PD0 is provided by VREF0. • The comparison voltage for PD1 to PD3 is provided by VREF1. • Pins PD0 and PD1 can be set to the comparator function individually, but pins PD2 and PD3 are set together.			Normal input
PE0/TRA PE1/TRB	I	Dedicated input ports These pins can be switched in software to function as three-value inputs.			Normal input
OSC1 OSC2	I O	System clock oscillator connections When an external clock is used, leave OSC2 open and connect the clock signal to OSC1.		Use of either a ceramic oscillator or an external clock can be selected.	
$\overline{\text{RES}}$	I	System reset input When the P33/$\overline{\text{HOLD}}$ pin is at the high level, a low level input to the $\overline{\text{RES}}$ pin will initialize the CPU.			
TEST	I	CPU test pin This pin must be connected to V_{SS} during normal operation.			
V_{DD} V_{SS}		Power supply pins			

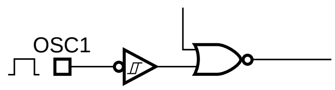
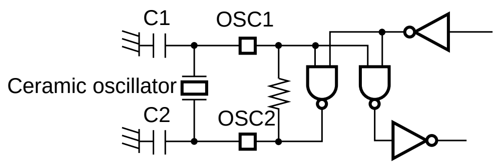
Note: Pull-up MOS type: The output circuit includes a MOS transistor that pulls the pin up to V_{DD}.
CMOS output: Complementary output.
OD output: Open-drain output.

User Options

1. Port 0 and 1 output level at reset option
   The output levels at reset for I/O ports 0 and 1, in independent 4-bit groups, can be selected from the following two options.

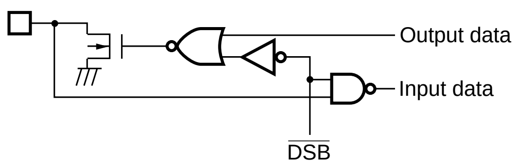
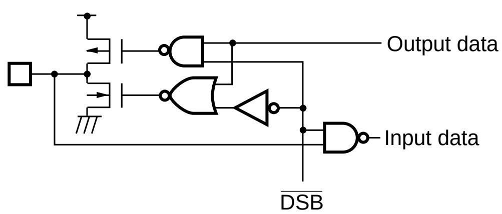
Option	Conditions and notes
1. Output high at reset	The four bits of ports 0 or 1 are set in a group
2. Output low at reset	The four bits of ports 0 or 1 are set in a group

2. Oscillator circuit options

Option	Circuit	Conditions and notes
1. External clock		The input has Schmitt characteristics
2. Ceramic oscillator		

Note: There is no RC oscillator option.

3. Watchdog timer option
   A runaway detection function (watchdog timer) can be selected as an option.
4. Port output type options
   - The output type of each bit (pin) in ports P0, P1, P2, P3 (except for the P33/$\overline{\text{HOLD}}$ pin), P4, P5, P6, and PC can be selected individually from the following two options.

Option	Circuit	Conditions and notes
1. Open-drain output		The port P2, P3, P5, and P6 inputs have Schmitt characteristics.
2. Output with built-in pull-up resistor		The port P2, P3, P5, and P6 inputs have Schmitt characteristics. The CMOS outputs (ports P2, P3, P6, and PC) and the pull-up MOS outputs (P0, P1, P4, and P5) are distinguished by the drive capacity of the p-channel transistor.

   - The port PD comparator input and the port PE three-value input are selected in software.

Specifications

Absolute Maximum Ratings at Ta = 25°C, V_{SS} = 0 V

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings	Unit	Note
Maximum supply voltage	V_{DD} max	V_{DD}	–0.3 to +7.0	V	
Input voltage	$V_{IN}1$	P2, P3 (except for the P33/$\overline{HOLD}$ pin), P4, P5, and P6	–0.3 to +15.0	V	1
	$V_{IN}2$	All other inputs	–0.3 to V_{DD} + 0.3	V	2
Output voltage	$V_{OUT}1$	P2, P3 (except for the P33/$\overline{HOLD}$ pin), P4, P5, and P6	–0.3 to +15.0	V	1
	$V_{OUT}2$	All other inputs	–0.3 to V_{DD} + 0.3	V	2
Output current per pin	I_{ON}	P0, P1, P2, P3 (except for the P33/$\overline{HOLD}$ pin), P4, P5, P6, and PC	20	mA	3
	$–I_{OP}1$	P0, P1, P4, P5	2	mA	4
	$–I_{OP}2$	P2, P3 (except for the P33/$\overline{HOLD}$ pin), P6, and PC	4	mA	4
Total pin current	$\Sigma I_{ON}1$	P0, P1, P2, P3 (except for the P33/$\overline{HOLD}$ pin), P40, and P41	75	mA	3
	$\Sigma I_{ON}2$	P5, P6, P42, P43, PC	75	mA	3
	$\Sigma I_{OP}1$	P0, P1, P2, P3 (except for the P33/$\overline{HOLD}$ pin), P40, and P41	25	mA	4
	$\Sigma I_{OP}2$	P5, P6, P42, P43, PC	25	mA	4
Allowable power dissipation	Pd max	Ta = –30 to +70°C DIP42S	600	mW	
		QFP48E	430	mW	5
Operating temperature	Topr		–30 to +70	°C	
Storage temperature	Tstg		–55 to +125	°C	

Note: 1. Applies to pins with open-drain output specifications. For pins with other than open-drain output specifications, the ratings in the pin column for that pin apply.
2. For the oscillator input and output pins, levels up to the free-running oscillation level are allowed.
3. Sink current
4. Source current (Applies to pins with pull-up output and CMOS output specifications.)
5. We recommend the use of reflow soldering techniques to solder mount QFP packages.
Please consult with your Sanyo representative for details on process conditions if the package itself is to be directly immersed in a dip-soldering bath (dip-soldering techniques).

Allowable Operating Ranges at Ta = –30 to +70°C, V_{SS} = 0 V, V_{DD} = 2.5 to 5.5 V, unless otherwise specified.

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	min	typ	max	Unit	Note
Operating supply voltage	V_{DD}	V_{DD}: 0.92 ≤ Tcyc ≤ 10 µs	2.5		5.5	V	
Memory retention supply voltage	V_{DD}H	V_{DD}: During hold mode	1.8		5.5	V	
Input high-level voltage	$V_{IH}1$	P2, P3 (except for the P33/$\overline{\text{HOLD}}$ pin), P4, P5, and P6: N-channel output transistor off	0.8 V_{DD}		+13.5	V	1
	$V_{IH}2$	P33/$\overline{\text{HOLD}}$, $\overline{\text{RES}}$, OSC1: N-channel output transistor off	0.8 V_{DD}		V_{DD}	V	2
	$V_{IH}3$	P0, P1, PC, PD, PE: N-channel output transistor off	0.8 V_{DD}		V_{DD}	V	3
	$V_{IH}4$	PE: With 3-value input used, V_{DD} = 3.0 to 5.5 V	0.8 V_{DD}		V_{DD}	V	
Mid-level input voltage	V_{IM}	PE: With 3-value input used, V_{DD} = 3.0 to 5.5 V	0.4 V_{DD}		0.6 V_{DD}	V	
Common-mode input voltage range	$V_{CMM}1$	PD0, PC2: When the comparator input is used, V_{DD} = 3.0 to 5.5 V	1.5		V_{DD}	V	
	$V_{CMM}2$	PD1, PD2, PD3, PC3: When the comparator input is used, V_{DD} = 3.0 to 5.5 V	V_{SS}		V_{DD} – 1.5	V	
Input low-level voltage	$V_{IL}1$	P2, P3 (except for the P33/$\overline{\text{HOLD}}$ pin), P5, P6, $\overline{\text{RES}}$, and OSC1: N-channel output transistor off			0.2 V_{DD}	V	2
	$V_{IL}2$	P33/$\overline{\text{HOLD}}$: V_{DD} = 1.8 to 5.5 V			0.2 V_{DD}	V	
	$V_{IL}3$	P0, P1, P4, PC, PD, PE, TEST: N-channel output transistor off	V_{SS}		0.2 V_{DD}	V	3
	$V_{IL}4$	PE: With 3-value input used, V_{DD} = 3.0 to 5.5 V	V_{SS}		0.2 V_{DD}	V	
Operating frequency (instruction cycle time)	fop (Tcyc)		0.4 (10)		4.35 (0.92)	MHz (µs)	
[External clock input conditions]							
Frequency	f_{ext}	OSC1: Defined by Figure 1. Input the clock signal to OSC1 and leave OSC2 open. (External clock input must be selected as the oscillator circuit option.)	0.4		4.35	MHz	
Pulse width	t_{extH}, t_{extL}	OSC1: Defined by Figure 1. Input the clock signal to OSC1 and leave OSC2 open. (External clock input must be selected as the oscillator circuit option.)	100			ns	
Rise and fall times	t_{extR}, t_{extF}	OSC1: Defined by Figure 1. Input the clock signal to OSC1 and leave OSC2 open. (External clock input must be selected as the oscillator circuit option.)			30	ns	

Note:
1. Applies to pins with open-drain specifications. However, $V_{IH}2$ applies to the P33/$\overline{\text{HOLD}}$ pin.
   When ports P2, P3, and P6 have CMOS output specifications they cannot be used as input pins.
2. Applies to pins with open-drain specifications.
3. When RE is used as a three-value input, $V_{IH}4$, V_{IM}, and $V_{IL}4$ apply. When the ports PC pins have CMOS output specifications they cannot be used as input pins.

Electrical Characteristics at Ta = –30 to +70°C, V_{SS} = 0 V, V_{DD} = 2.5 to 5.5 V unless otherwise specified.

Parameter		Symbol	Conditions	min	typ	max	Unit	Note
Input high-level current		$I_{IH}1$	P2, P3 (except for the P33/$\overline{\mathrm{HOLD}}$ pin), P4, P5, and P6: V_{IN} = 13.5 V, with the output Nch transistor off			5.0	µA	1
		$I_{IH}2$	P0, P1, PC, OSC1, $\overline{\mathrm{RES}}$, P33/$\overline{\mathrm{HOLD}}$: V_{IN} = V_{DD}, with the output Nch transistor off			1.0	µA	1
		$I_{IH}3$	PD, PE, PC2, PC3: V_{IN} = V_{DD}, with the output Nch transistor off			1.0	µA	1
Input low-level current		$I_{IL}1$	Input ports other than PD, PE, PC2, and PC3: V_{IN} = V_{SS}, with the output Nch transistor off	–1.0			µA	2
		$I_{IL}2$	PC2, PC3, PD, PE: V_{IN} = V_{SS}, with the output Nch transistor off	–1.0			µA	2
Output high-level voltage		$V_{OH}1$	P2, P3 (except for the P33/$\overline{\mathrm{HOLD}}$ pin), P6, and PC: I_{OH} = –1 mA	V_{DD} – 1.0			V	3
			P2, P3 (except for the P33/$\overline{\mathrm{HOLD}}$ pin), P6, and PC: I_{OH} = –0.1 mA	V_{DD} – 0.5				
		$V_{OH}2$	P0, P1, P4, P5: I_{OH} = –50 µA	V_{DD} – 1.0			V	4
			P0, P1, P4, P5: I_{OH} = –30 µA	V_{DD} – 0.5				
Output pull-up current		I_{PO}	P0, P1, P4, P5: V_{IN} = V_{SS}, V_{DD} = 5.5 V	–1.6			mA	4
Output low-level voltage		$V_{OL}1$	P0, P1, P2, P3, P4, P5, P6, and PC (except for the P33/$\overline{\mathrm{HOLD}}$ pin): I_{OL} = 1.6 mA			0.4	V	5
		$V_{OL}2$	P0, P1, P2, P3, P4, P5, P6, and PC (except for the P33/$\overline{\mathrm{HOLD}}$ pin): I_{OL} = 8 mA			1.5	V	
Output off leakage current		$I_{OFF}1$	P2, P3, P4, P5, P6: V_{IN} = 13.5 V			5.0	µA	5
		$I_{OFF}2$	P0, P1, PC: V_{IN} = V_{DD}			1.0	µA	5
Comparator offset voltage		$V_{OFF}1$	PD1 to PD3: V_{IN} = V_{SS} to V_{DD} – 1.5 V, V_{DD} = 3.0 to 5.5 V		±50	±300	mV	
		$V_{OFF}2$	PD0: V_{IN} = 1.5 to V_{DD}, V_{DD} = 3.0 to 5.5 V		±50	±300	mV	
[Schmitt characteristics]								
Hysteresis voltage		V_{HIS}	P2, P3, P5, P6, OSC1 (EXT), $\overline{\mathrm{RES}}$		0.1 V_{DD}			
High-level threshold voltage		Vt H		0.5 V_{DD}		0.8 V_{DD}	V	
Low-level threshold voltage		Vt L		0.2 V_{DD}		0.5 V_{DD}	V	
[Ceramic oscillator]								
Oscillator frequency		f_{CF}	OSC1, OSC2: Figure 2, 4 MHz		4.0		MHz	
Oscillator stabilization time		f_{CFS}	Figure 3, 4 MHz			10	ms	
[Serial clock]								
Cycle time	Input	t_{CKCY}	$\overline{\mathrm{SCK0}}$, $\overline{\mathrm{SCK1}}$: With the timing of Figure 4 and the test load of Figure 5.	0.9			µs	
	Output			2.0			Tcyc	
Low-level and high-level pulse widths	Input	t_{CKL}		0.4			µs	
	Output	t_{CKH}		1.0			Tcyc	
Rise an fall times	Output	t_{CKR}, t_{CKF}				0.1	µs	
[Serial input]								
Data setup time		t_{ICK}	SI0, SI1: With the timing of Figure 4. Stipulated with respect to the rising edge (↑) of $\overline{\mathrm{SCK0}}$ or $\overline{\mathrm{SCK1}}$.	0.3			µs	
Data hold time		t_{CKI}		0.3			µs	
[Serial output]								
Output delay time		t_{CKO}	SO0, SO1: With the timing of Figure 4 and the test load of Figure 5. Stipulated with respect to the falling edge (↓) of $\overline{\mathrm{SCK0}}$ or $\overline{\mathrm{SCK1}}$.			0.3		

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Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	min	typ	max	Unit	Note
[Pulse conditions]							
INT0 high and low-level	t_{IOH}, t_{IOL}	INT0: Figure 6, conditions under which the INT0 interrupt can be accepted, conditions under which the timer 0 event counter or pulse width measurement input can be accepted	2			Tcyc	
High and low-level pulse widths for interrupt inputs other than INT0	t_{IIH}, t_{IIL}	$\overline{INT1}$, $\overline{INT2}$: Figure 6, conditions under which the corresponding interrupt can be accepted	2			Tcyc	
PIN1 high and low-level pulse widths	t_{PINH}, t_{PINL}	PIN1: Figure 6, conditions under which the timer 1 event counter input can be accepted	2			Tcyc	
$\overline{RES}$ high and low-level pulse widths	t_{RSH}, t_{RSL}	$\overline{RES}$: Figure 6, conditions under which reset can be applied.	3			Tcyc	
Comparator response speed	T_{RS}	PD: Figure 7, V_{DD} = 3.0 to 5.5 V			20	ms	
Operating current drain	$I_{DD\ OP}$	V_{DD}: 4-MHz ceramic oscillator		3.0	5.0	mA	6
		V_{DD}: 4-MHz external clock		3.0	5.0	mA	
Halt mode current drain	I_{DDHALT}	V_{DD}: 4-MHz ceramic oscillator		1.0	2.0	mA	
		V_{DD}: 4-MHz external clock		1.0	2.0	mA	
Hold mode current drain	I_{DDHOLD}	V_{DD}: V_{DD} = 1.8 to 5.5 V		0.01	10	µA	

Note: 1. With the output Nch transistor off in shared I/O ports with the open-drain output specifications. These pins cannot be used as input pins if the CMOS output specifications are selected.
2. With the output Nch transistor off in shared I/O ports with the open-drain output specifications. The rating for the pull-up output specification pins is stipulated in terms of the output pull-up current IPO. These pins cannot be used as input pins if the CMOS output specifications are selected.
3. With the output Nch transistor off for CMOS output specification pins.
4. With the output Nch transistor off for pull-up output specification pins.
5. With the output Nch transistor off for open-drain output specification pins.
6. Reset state

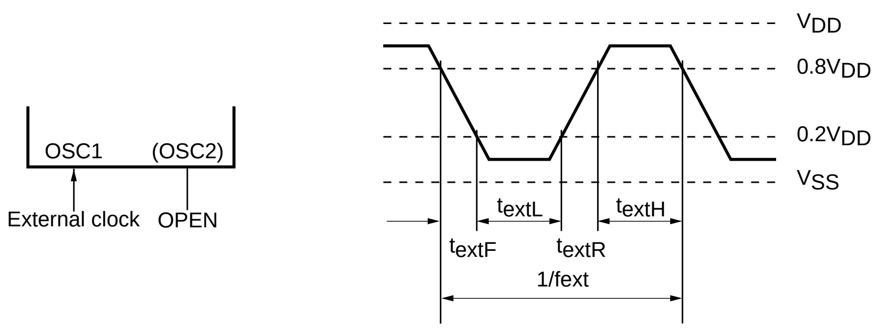

Figure 1 External Clock Input Waveform

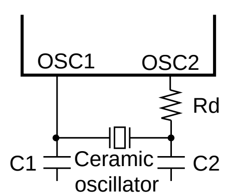

Figure 2 Ceramic Oscillator Circuit

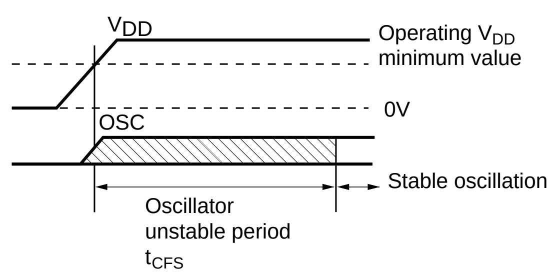

Figure 3 Oscillator Stabilization Period

Table 1 Guaranteed Ceramic Oscillator Constants

4 MHz (Murata Mfg. Co., Ltd.) CSA4.00MG	C1 = 33 pF ± 10%	4 MHz (Kyocera Corporation) KBR4.0MS	C1 = 33 pF ± 10%
	C2 = 33 pF ± 10%		C2 = 33 pF ± 10%
	Rd = 0 Ω		Rd = 0 Ω

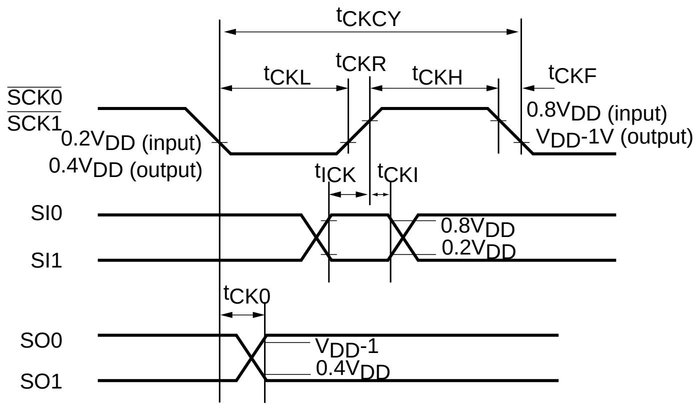

Figure 4 Serial I/O Timing

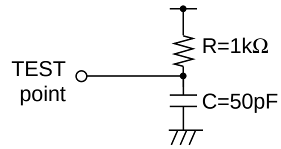

Figure 5 Timing Load

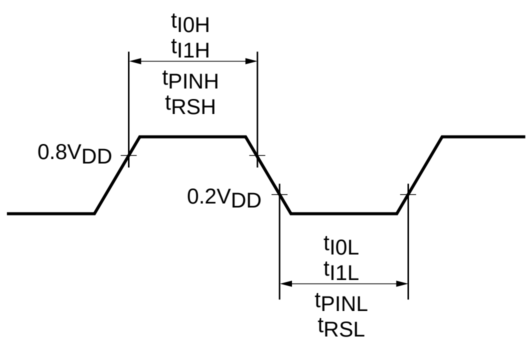

Figure 6 Input Timing for the INT0, $\overline{\text{INT1}}$, $\overline{\text{INT2}}$, PIN1, and $\overline{\text{RES}}$ pins

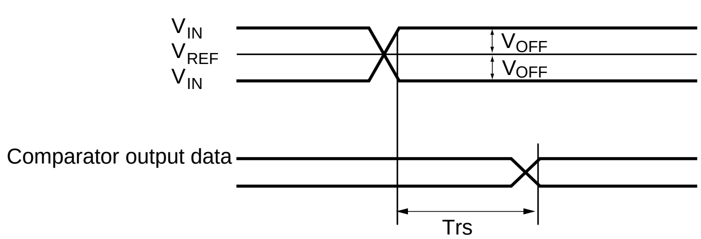

Figure 7 Comparator Response Speed Trs Timing

LC66XXX Series Instruction Table (by function)

Abbreviations:

AC:	Accumulator
E:	E register
CF:	Carry flag
ZF:	Zero flag
HL:	Data pointer DPH, DPL
XY:	Data pointer DPX, DPY
M:	Data memory
M (HL):	Data memory pointed to by the DPH, DPL data pointer
M (XY):	Data memory pointed to by the DPX, DPY auxiliary data pointer
M2 (HL):	Two words of data memory (starting on an even address) pointed to by the DPH, DPL data pointer
SP:	Stack pointer
M2 (SP):	Two words of data memory pointed to by the stack pointer
M4 (SP):	Four words of data memory pointed to by the stack pointer
in:	n bits of immediate data
t2:	Bit specification

t2	11	10	01	00
Bit	2^3	2^2	2^1	2^0

PCh:	Bits 8 to 11 in the PC
PCm:	Bits 4 to 7 in the PC
PCl:	Bits 0 to 3 in the PC
Fn:	User flag, n = 0 to 15
TIMER0:	Timer 0
TIMER1:	Timer 1
SIO:	Serial register
P:	Port
P (i4):	Port indicated by 4 bits of immediate data
INT:	Interrupt enable flag
( ), [ ]:	Indicates the contents of a location
←:	Transfer direction, result
$\forall$:	Exclusive or
∧ :	Logical and
∨ :	Logical or
+:	Addition
–:	Subtraction
—:	Taking the one's complement

Mnemonic		Instruction code D_7 D_6 D_5 D_4	Instruction code D_3 D_2 D_1 D_0	Number of bytes	Number of cycles	Operation	Description	Affected status bits	Note
[Accumulator manipulation instructions]									
CLA	Clear AC	1 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	1	1	AC ← 0 (Equivalent to LAI 0.)	Clear AC to 0.	ZF	Has a vertical skip function.
DAA	Decimal adjust AC in addition	1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0	2	2	AC ← (AC) + 6 (Equivalent to ADI 6.)	Add six to AC.	ZF	
DAS	Decimal adjust AC in subtraction	1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0	2	2	AC ← (AC) + 10 (Equivalent to ADI 0AH.)	Add 10 to AC.	ZF	
CLC	Clear CF	0 0 0 1	1 1 1 0	1	1	CF ← 0	Clear CF to 0.	CF	
STC	Set CF	0 0 0 1	1 1 1 1	1	1	CF ← 1	Set CF to 1.	CF	
CMA	Complement AC	0 0 0 1	1 0 0 0	1	1	AC ← $\overline{(AC)}$	Take the one's complement of AC.	ZF	
IA	Increment AC	0 0 0 1	0 1 0 0	1	1	AC ← (AC) + 1	Increment AC.	ZF, CF	
DA	Decrement AC	0 0 1 0	0 1 0 0	1	1	AC ← (AC) – 1	Decrement AC.	ZF, CF	
RAR	Rotate AC right through CF	0 0 0 1	0 0 0 0	1	1	AC_3 ← (CF), ACn ← (ACn + 1), CF ← (AC_0)	Shift AC (including CF) right.	CF	
RAL	Rotate AC left through CF	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 1	1	1	AC_0 ← (CF), ACn + 1 ← (ACn), CF ← (AC_3)	Shift AC (including CF) left.	CF, ZF	
TAE	Transfer AC to E	0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	1	1	E ← (AC)	Transfer the contents of AC to E.		
TEA	Transfer E to AC	0 1 0 0	0 1 1 0	1	1	AC ← (E)	Transfer the contents of E to AC.	ZF	
XAE	Exchange AC with E	0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	1	1	(AC) ↔ (E)	Exchange the contents of AC and E.		
[Memory manipulation instructions]									
IM	Increment M	0 0 0 1	0 0 1 0	1	1	M (HL) ← [M (HL)] + 1	Increment M (HL).	ZF, CF	
DM	Decrement M	0 0 1 0	0 0 1 0	1	1	M (HL) ← [M (HL)] – 1	Decrement M (HL).	ZF, CF	
IMDR i8	Increment M direct	1 1 0 0 I_7 I_6 I_5 I_4	0 1 1 1 I_3 I_2 I_1 I_0	2	2	M (i8) ← [M (i8)] + 1	Increment M (i8).	ZF, CF	
DMDR i8	Decrement M direct	1 1 0 0 I_7 I_6 I_5 I_4	0 0 1 1 I_3 I_2 I_1 I_0	2	2	M (i8) ← [M (i8)] – 1	Decrement M (i8).	ZF, CF	
SMB t2	Set M data bit	0 0 0 0	1 1 t_1 t_0	1	1	[M (HL), t2] ← 1	Set the bit in M (HL) specified by t0 and t1 to 1.		
RMB t2	Reset M data bit	0 0 1 0	1 1 t_1 t_0	1	1	[M (HL), t2] ← 0	Clear the bit in M (HL) specified by t0 and t1 to 0.	ZF	
[Arithmetic, logic and comparison instructions]									
AD	Add M to AC	0 0 0 0	0 1 1 0	1	1	AC ← (AC) + [M (HL)]	Add the contents of AC and M (HL) as two's complement values and store the result in AC.	ZF, CF	
ADDR i8	Add M direct to AC	1 1 0 0 I_7 I_6 I_5 I_4	1 0 0 1 I_3 I_2 I_1 I_0	2	2	AC ← (AC) + [M (i8)]	Add the contents of AC and M (i8) as two's complement values and store the result in AC.	ZF, CF	
ADC	Add M to AC with CF	0 0 0 0	0 0 1 0	1	1	AC ← (AC) + [M (HL)] + (CF)	Add the contents of AC, M (HL) and C as two's complement values and store the result in AC.	ZF, CF	
ADI i4	Add immediate data to AC	1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0	1 1 1 1 I_3 I_2 I_1 I_0	2	2	AC ← (AC) + I_3, I_2, I_1, I_0	Add the contents of AC and the immediate data as two's complement values and store the result in AC.	ZF	
SUBC	Subtract AC from M with CF	0 0 0 1	0 1 1 1	1	1	AC ← [M (HL)] – (AC) – (CF)	Subtract the contents of AC and $\overline{CF}$ from M (HL) as two's complement values and store the result in AC.	ZF, CF	CF will be zero if there was a borrow and one otherwise.
ANDA	And M with AC then store AC	0 0 0 0	0 1 1 1	1	1	AC ← (AC) ∧ [M (HL)]	Take the logical and of AC and M (HL) and store the result in AC.	ZF	
ORA	Or M with AC then store AC	0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	1	1	AC ← (AC) ∨ [M (HL)]	Take the logical or of AC and M (HL) and store the result in AC.	ZF	

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Mnemonic		Instruction code $D_7 D_6 D_5 D_4$	Instruction code $D_3 D_2 D_1 D_0$	Number of bytes	Number of cycles	Operation	Description	Affected status bits	Note
[Arithmetic, logic and comparison instructions]									
EXL	Exclusive or M with AC then store AC	0 0 0 1	0 1 0 1	1	1	AC ← (AC) ⊻ [M (HL)]	Take the logical exclusive or of AC and M (HL) and store the result in AC.	ZF	
ANDM	And M with AC then store M	0 0 0 0	0 0 1 1	1	1	M (HL) ← (AC) ∧ [M (HL)]	Take the logical and of AC and M (HL) and store the result in M (HL).	ZF	
ORM	Or M with AC then store M	0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	1	1	M (HL) ← (AC) ∨ [M (HL)]	Take the logical or of AC and M (HL) and store the result in M (HL).	ZF	
CM	Compare AC with M	0 0 0 1	0 1 1 0	1	1	$\overline{[M (HL)]}$ + (AC) + 1	Compare the contents of AC and M (HL) and set or clear CF and ZF according to the result. Magnitude comparison / CF / ZF [M (HL)] > (AC) / 0 / 0 [M (HL)] = (AC) / 1 / 1 [M (HL)] < (AC) / 1 / 0	ZF, CF	
CI i4	Compare AC with immediate data	1 1 0 0 1 0 1 0	1 1 1 1 I_3 I_2 I_1 I_0	2	2	$\overline{I_3 I_2 I_1 I_0}$ + (AC) + 1	Compare the contents of AC and the immediate data $I_3 I_2 I_1 I_0$ and set or clear CF and ZF according to the result. Magnitude comparison / CF / ZF $I_3 I_2 I_1 I_0$ > AC / 0 / 0 $I_3 I_2 I_1 I_0$ = AC / 1 / 1 $I_3 I_2 I_1 I_0$ < AC / 1 / 0	ZF, CF	

CLI i4	Compare DP_L with immediate data	1 1 0 0
		1 0 1 1
			1 1 1 1
			I_3 I_2 I_1 I_0
				2	2	ZF ← 1
						if (DP_L) = $I_3 I_2 I_1 I_0$
						ZF ← 0
						if (DP_L) ≠ $I_3 I_2 I_1 I_0$
							Compare the contents of DP_L with the immediate data. Set ZF if identical and clear ZF if not.	ZF	

CMB t2	Compare AC bit with M data bit	1 1 0 0
		1 1 0 1
			1 1 1 1
			0 0 t_1 t_0
				2	2	ZF ← 1
						if (AC, t2) = [M (HL), t2]
						ZF← 0
						if (AC, t2) ≠ [M (HL), t2]
							Compare the corresponding bits specified by t0 and t1 in AC and M (HL). Set ZF if identical and clear ZF if not.	ZF	

[Load and store instructions]									
LAE	Load AC and E from M2 (HL)	0 1 0 1	1 1 0 0	1	1	AC ← M (HL), E ← M (HL + 1)	Load the contents of M2 (HL) into AC, E.		
LAI i4	Load AC with immediate data	1 0 0 0	I_3 I_2 I_1 I_0	1	1	AC ← $I_3 I_2 I_1 I_0$	Load the immediate data into AC.	ZF	Has a vertical skip function
LADR i8	Load AC from M direct	1 1 0 0 I_7 I_6 I_5 I_4	0 0 0 1 I_3 I_2 I_1 I_0	2	2	AC ← [M (i8)]	Load the contents of M (i8) into AC.	ZF	
S	Store AC to M	0 1 0 0	0 1 1 1	1	1	M (HL) ← (AC)	Store the contents of AC into M (HL).		
SAE	Store AC and E to M2 (HL)	0 1 0 1	1 1 1 0	1	1	M (HL) ← (AC) M (HL + 1) ← (E)	Store the contents of AC, E into M2 (HL).		
LA reg	Load AC from M (reg)	0 1 0 0	1 0 t_0 0	1	1	AC ← [M (reg)]	Load the contents of M (reg) into AC. The reg is either HL or XY depending on t_0. reg / T_0 HL / 0 XY / 1	ZF	

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Mnemonic		Instruction code $D_7 D_6 D_5 D_4$	Instruction code $D_3 D_2 D_1 D_0$	Number of bytes	Number of cycles	Operation	Description	Affected status bits	Note
[Load and store instructions]									
LA reg, I	Load AC from M (reg) then increment reg	0 1 0 0	1 0 t_0 1	1	2	AC ← [M (reg)] DP_L ← (DP_L) + 1 or DP_Y ← (DP_Y) + 1	Load the contents of M (reg) into AC. (The reg is either HL or XY.) Then increment the contents of either DP_L or DP_Y. The relationship between t_0 and reg is the same as that for the LA reg instruction.	ZF	ZF is set according to the result of incrementing DP_L or DP_Y.
LA reg, D	Load AC from M (reg) then decrement reg	0 1 0 1	1 0 t_0 1	1	2	AC ← [M (reg)] DP_L ← (DP_L) – 1 or DP_Y ← (DP_Y) – 1	Load the contents of M (reg) into AC. (The reg is either HL or XY.) Then decrement the contents of either DP_L or DP_Y. The relationship between t_0 and reg is the same as that for the LA reg instruction.	ZF	ZF is set according to the result of decrementing DP_L or DP_Y.
XA reg	Exchange AC with M (reg)	0 1 0 0	1 1 t_0 0	1	1	(AC) ↔ [M (reg)]	Exchange the contents of M (reg) and AC. The reg is either HL or XY depending on t_0. reg / T_0 HL / 0 XY / 1		
XA reg, I	Exchange AC with M (reg) then increment reg	0 1 0 0	1 1 t_0 1	1	2	(AC) ↔ [M (reg)] DP_L ← (DP_L) + 1 or DP_Y ← (DP_Y) + 1	Exchange the contents of M (reg) and AC. (The reg is either HL or XY.) Then increment the contents of either DP_L or DP_Y. The relationship between t_0 and reg is the same as that for the XA reg instruction.	ZF	ZF is set according to the result of incrementing DP_L or DP_Y.
XA reg, D	Exchange AC with M (reg) then decrement reg	0 1 0 1	1 1 t_0 1	1	2	(AC) ↔ [M (reg)] DP_L ← (DP_L) – 1 or DP_Y ← (DP_Y) – 1	Exchange the contents of M (reg) and AC. (The reg is either HL or XY.) Then decrement the contents of either DP_L or DP_Y. The relationship between t_0 and reg is the same as that for the XA reg instruction.	ZF	ZF is set according to the result of decrementing DP_L or DP_Y.
XADR i8	Exchange AC with M direct	1 1 0 0 I_7 I_6 I_5 I_4	1 0 0 0 I_3 I_2 I_1 I_0	2	2	(AC) ↔ [M (i8)]	Exchange the contents of AC and M (i8).		
LEAI i8	Load E & AC with immediate data	1 1 0 0 I_7 I_6 I_5 I_4	0 1 1 0 I_3 I_2 I_1 I_0	2	2	E ← I_7 I_6 I_5 I_4 AC ← I_3 I_2 I_1 I_0	Load the immediate data i8 into E, AC.		
RTBL	Read table data from program ROM	0 1 0 1	1 0 1 0	1	2	E, AC ← [ROM (PCh, E, AC)]	Load into E, AC the ROM data at the location determined by replacing the lower 8 bits of the PC with E, AC.		
RTBLP	Read table data from program ROM then output to P4, 5	0 1 0 1	1 0 0 0	1	2	Port 4, 5 ← [ROM (PCh, E, AC)]	Output from ports 4 and 5 the ROM data at the location determined by replacing the lower 8 bits of the PC with E, AC.		
[Data pointer manipulation instructions]									
LDZ i4	Load DP_H with zero and DP_L with immediate data respectively	0 1 1 0	I_3 I_2 I_1 I_0	1	1	DP_H ← 0 DPL ← I_3 I_2 I_1 I_0	Load zero into DP_H and the immediate data i4 into DP_L.		
LHI i4	Load DP_H with immediate data	1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 1 1 1 I_3 I_2 I_1 I_0	2	2	DP_H ← I_3 I_2 I_1 I_0	Load the immediate data i4 into DP_H.		
LLI i4	Load DP_L with immediate data	1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1	1 1 1 1 I_3 I_2 I_1 I_0	2	2	DP_L ← I_3 I_2 I_1 I_0	Load the immediate data i4 into DP_L.		
LHLI i8	Load DP_H, DP_L with immediate data	1 1 0 0 I_7 I_6 I_5 I_4	0 0 0 0 I_3 I_2 I_1 I_0	2	2	DP_H ← I_7 I_6 I_5 I_4 DP_L ← I_3 I_2 I_1 I_0	Load the immediate data into DL_H, DP_L.		
LXYI i8	Load DP_X, DP_Y with immediate data	1 1 0 0 I_7 I_6 I_5 I_4	0 0 0 0 I_3 I_2 I_1 I_0	2	2	DP_X ← I_7 I_6 I_5 I_4 DP_Y ← I_3 I_2 I_1 I_0	Load the immediate data into DL_X, DP_Y.		

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Mnemonic		Instruction code $D_7\,D_6\,D_5\,D_4$	Instruction code $D_3\,D_2\,D_1\,D_0$	Number of bytes	Number of cycles	Operation	Description	Affected status bits	Note
[Data pointer manipulation instructions]									
IL	Increment DP_L	0 0 0 1	0 0 0 1	1	1	$DP_L \leftarrow (DP_L) + 1$	Increment the contents of DP_L.	ZF	
DL	Decrement DP_L	0 0 1 0	0 0 0 1	1	1	$DP_L \leftarrow (DP_L) - 1$	Decrement the contents of DP_L.	ZF	
IY	Increment DP_Y	0 0 0 1	0 0 1 1	1	1	$DP_Y \leftarrow (DP_Y) + 1$	Increment the contents of DP_Y.	ZF	
DY	Decrement DP_Y	0 0 1 0	0 0 1 1	1	1	$DP_Y \leftarrow (DP_Y) - 1$	Decrement the contents of DP_Y.	ZF	
TAH	Transfer AC to DP_H	1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0	2	2	$DP_H \leftarrow (AC)$	Transfer the contents of AC to DP_H.		
THA	Transfer DP_H to AC	1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0	1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0	2	2	$AC \leftarrow (DP_H)$	Transfer the contents of DP_H to AC.	ZF	
XAH	Exchange AC with DP_H	0 1 0 0	0 0 0 0	1	1	$(AC) \leftrightarrow (DP_H)$	Exchange the contents of AC and DP_H.		
TAL	Transfer AC to DP_L	1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1	2	2	$DP_L \leftarrow (AC)$	Transfer the contents of AC to DP_L.		
TLA	Transfer DP_L to AC	1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0	1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1	2	2	$AC \leftarrow (DP_L)$	Transfer the contents of DP_L to AC.	ZF	
XAL	Exchange AC with DP_L	0 1 0 0	0 0 0 1	1	1	$(AC) \leftrightarrow (DP_L)$	Exchange the contents of AC and DP_L.		
TAX	Transfer AC to DP_X	1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0	2	2	$DP_X \leftarrow (AC)$	Transfer the contents of AC to DP_X.		
TXA	Transfer DP_X to AC	1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0	1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0	2	2	$AC \leftarrow (DP_X)$	Transfer the contents of DP_X to AC.	ZF	
XAX	Exchange AC with DP_X	0 1 0 0	0 0 1 0	1	1	$(AC) \leftrightarrow (DP_X)$	Exchange the contents of AC and DP_X.		
TAY	Transfer AC to DP_Y	1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1	2	2	$DP_Y \leftarrow (AC)$	Transfer the contents of AC to DP_Y.		
TYA	Transfer DP_Y to AC	1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0	1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1	2	2	$AC \leftarrow (DP_Y)$	Transfer the contents of DP_Y to AC.	ZF	
XAY	Exchange AC with DP_Y	0 1 0 0	0 0 1 1	1	1	$(AC) \leftrightarrow (DP_Y)$	Exchange the contents of AC and DP_Y.		
[Flag manipulation instructions]									
SFB n4	Set flag bit	0 1 1 1	$n_3\ n_2\ n_1\ n_0$	1	1	$Fn \leftarrow 1$	Set the flag specified by n4 to 1.		
RFB n4	Reset flag bit	0 0 1 1	$n_3\ n_2\ n_1\ n_0$	1	1	$Fn \leftarrow 0$	Reset the flag specified by n4 to 0.	ZF	
[Jump and subroutine instructions]									
JMP addr	Jump in the current bank	1 1 1 0 $P_7\ P_6\ P_5\ P_4$	$P_{11}P_{10}P_9\ P_8$ $P_3\ P_2\ P_1\ P_0$	2	2	PC13, 12 ← PC13, 12 PC11 to 0 ← P_{11} to P_8	Jump to the location in the same bank specified by the immediate data P12.		This becomes PC12 + $\overline{(PC12)}$ immediately following a BANK instruction.
JPEA	Jump to the address stored at E and AC in the current page	0 0 1 0	0 1 1 1	1	1	PC13 to 8 ← PC13 to 8, PC7 to 4 ← (E), PC3 to 0 ← (AC)	Jump to the location determined by replacing the lower 8 bits of the PC by E, AC.		
CAL addr	Call subroutine	0 1 0 1 $P_7\ P_6\ P_5\ P_4$	$0\ P_{10}P_9\ P_8$ $P_3\ P_2\ P_1\ P_0$	2	2	PC13 to 11 ← 0, PC10 to 0 ← P_{10} to P_0, M4 (SP) ← (CF, ZF, PC13 to 0), SP ← (SP)-4	Call a subroutine.		
CZP addr	Call subroutine in the zero page	1 0 1 0	$P_3\ P_2\ P_1\ P_0$	1	2	PC13 to 6, PC10 ← 0, PC5 to 2 ← P_3 to P_0, M4 (SP) ← (CF, ZF, PC12 to 0), SP ← SP-4	Call a subroutine on page 0 in bank 0.		
BANK	Change bank	0 0 0 1	1 0 1 1	1	1		Change the memory bank and register bank.		

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Mnemonic		Instruction code D_7 D_6 D_5 D_4	 D_3 D_2 D_1 D_0	Number of bytes	Number of cycles	Operation	Description	Affected status bits	Note
[Jump and subroutine instructions]									
PUSH reg	Push reg on M2 (SP)	1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 i_1 i_0 0	2	2	M2 (SP) ← (reg) SP ← (SP) – 2	Store the contents of reg in M2 (SP). Subtract 2 from SP after the store. reg: i_1 i_0 HL: 0 0 XY: 0 1 AE: 1 0 Illegal value: 1 1		
POP reg	Pop reg off M2 (SP)	1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0	1 1 1 1 1 i_1 i_0 0	2	2	SP ← (SP) + 2 reg ← [M2 (SP)]	Add 2 to SP and then load the contents of M2(SP) into reg. The relation between i1i0 and reg is the same as that for the PUSH reg instruction.		
RT	Return from subroutine	0 0 0 1	1 1 0 0	1	2	SP ← (SP) + 4 PC ← [M4 (SP)]	Return from a subroutine or interrupt handling routine. ZF and CF are not restored.		
RTI	Return from interrupt routine	0 0 0 1	1 1 0 1	1	2	SP ← (SP) + 4 PC ← [M4 (SP)] CF, ZF ← [M4 (SP)]	Return from a subroutine or interrupt handling routine. ZF and CF are restored.	ZF, CF	
[Branch instructions]									
BAt2 addr	Branch on AC bit	1 1 0 1 P_7 P_6 P_5 P_4	0 0 t_1 t_0 P_3 P_2 P_1 P_0	2	2	PC7 to 0 ← P_7 P_6 P_5 P_4 P_3 P_2 P_1 P_0 if (AC, t2) = 1	Branch to the location in the same page specified by P_7 to P_0 if the bit in AC specified by the immediate data t_1 t_0 is one.		
BNAt2 addr	Branch on no AC bit	1 0 0 1 P_7 P_6 P_5 P_4	0 0 t_1 t_0 P_3 P_2 P_1 P_0	2	2	PC7 to 0 ← P_7 P_6 P_5 P_4 P_3 P_2 P_1 P_0 if (AC, t2) = 0	Branch to the location in the same page specified by P_7 to P_0 if the bit in AC specified by the immediate data t_1 t_0 is zero.		
BMt2 addr	Branch on M bit	1 1 0 1 P_7 P_6 P_5 P_4	0 1 t_1 t_0 P_3 P_2 P_1 P_0	2	2	PC7 to 0 ← P_7 P_6 P_5 P_4 P_3 P_2 P_1 P_0 if [M (HL),t2] = 1	Branch to the location in the same page specified by P_7 to P_0 if the bit in M (HL) specified by the immediate data t_1 t_0 is one.		
BNMt2 addr	Branch on no M bit	1 0 0 1 P_7 P_6 P_5 P_4	0 1 t_1 t_0 P_3 P_2 P_1 P_0	2	2	PC7 to 0 ← P_7 P_6 P_5 P_4 P_3 P_2 P_1 P_0 if [M (HL),t2] = 0	Branch to the location in the same page specified by P_7 to P_0 if the bit in M (HL) specified by the immediate data t_1 t_0 is zero.		
BPt2 addr	Branch on Port bit	1 1 0 1 P_7 P_6 P_5 P_4	1 0 t_1 t_0 P_3 P_2 P_1 P_0	2	2	PC7 to 0 ← P_7 P_6 P_5 P_4 P_3 P_2 P_1 P_0 if [P (DP_L), t2] = 1	Branch to the location in the same page specified by P_7 to P_0 if the bit in port (DP_L) specified by the immediate data t_1 t_0 is one.		Internal control registers can also be tested by executing this instruction immediately after a BANK instruction. However, this is limited to registers that can be read out.
BNPt2 addr	Branch on no Port bit	1 0 0 1 P_7 P_6 P_5 P_4	1 0 t_1 t_0 P_3 P_2 P_1 P_0	2	2	PC7 to 0 ← P_7 P_6 P_5 P_4 P_3 P_2 P_1 P_0 if [P (DP_L), t2] = 0	Branch to the location in the same page specified by P_7 to P_0 if the bit in port (DP_L) specified by the immediate data t_1 t_0 is zero.		Internal control registers can also be tested by executing this instruction immediately after a BANK instruction. However, this is limited to registers that can be read out.

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Mnemonic		Instruction code		Number of bytes	Number of cycles	Operation	Description	Affected status bits	Note
		D_7 D_6 D_5 D_4	D_3 D_2 D_1 D_0						
[Branch instructions]									
BC addr	Branch on CF	1 1 0 1 P_7 P_6 P_5 P_4	1 1 0 0 P_3 P_2 P_1 P_0	2	2	PC7 to 0 ← P_7 P_6 P_5 P_4 P_3 P_2 P_1 P_0 if (CF) = 1	Branch to the location in the same page specified by P_7 to P_0 if CF is one.		
BNC addr	Branch on no CF	1 0 0 1 P_7 P_6 P_5 P_4	1 1 0 0 P_3 P_2 P_1 P_0	2	2	PC7 to 0 ← P_7 P_6 P_5 P_4 P_3 P_2 P_1 P_0 if (CF) = 0	Branch to the location in the same page specified by P_7 to P_0 if CF is zero.		
BZ addr	Branch on ZF	1 1 0 1 P_7 P_6 P_5 P_4	1 1 0 1 P_3 P_2 P_1 P_0	2	2	PC7 to 0 ← P_7 P_6 P_5 P_4 P_3 P_2 P_1 P_0 if (ZF) = 1	Branch to the location in the same page specified by P_7 to P_0 if ZF is one.		
BNZ addr	Branch on no ZF	1 0 0 1 P_7 P_6 P_5 P_4	1 1 0 1 P_3 P_2 P_1 P_0	2	2	PC7 to 0 ← P_7 P_6 P_5 P_4 P_3 P_2 P_1 P_0 if (ZF) = 0	Branch to the location in the same page specified by P_7 to P_0 if ZF is zero.		
BFn4 addr	Branch on flag bit	1 1 1 1 P_7 P_6 P_5 P_4	n_3 n_2 n_1 n_0 P_3 P_2 P_1 P_0	2	2	PC7 to 0 ← P_7 P_6 P_5 P_4 P_3 P_2 P_1 P_0 if (Fn) = 1	Branch to the location in the same page specified by P_0 to P_7 if the flag (of the 16 user flags) specified by n_3 n_2 n_1 n_0 is one.		
BNFn4 addr	Branch on no flag bit	1 0 1 1 P_7 P_6 P_5 P_4	n_3 n_2 n_1 n_0 P_3 P_2 P_1 P_0	2	2	PC7 to 0 ← P_7 P_6 P_5 P_4 P_3 P_2 P_1 P_0 if (Fn) = 0	Branch to the location in the same page specified by P_0 to P_7 if the flag (of the 16 user flags) specified by n_3 n_2 n_1 n_0 is zero.		
[I/O instructions]									
IP0	Input port 0 to AC	0 0 1 0	0 0 0 0	1	1	AC ← (P0)	Input the contents of port 0 to AC.	ZF	
IP	Input port to AC	0 0 1 0	0 1 1 0	1	1	AC ← [P (DP_L)]	Input the contents of port P (DP_L) to AC.	ZF	
IPM	Input port to M	0 0 0 1	1 0 0 1	1	1	M (HL) ← [P (DP_L)]	Input the contents of port P (DP_L) to M (HL).		
IPDR i4	Input port to AC direct	1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0	1 1 1 1 I_3 I_2 I_1 I_0	2	2	AC ← [P (i4)]	Input the contents of P (i4) to AC.	ZF	
IP45	Input port 4, 5 to E, AC respectively	1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1	1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0	2	2	E ← [P (4)] AC ← [P (5)]	Input the contents of ports P (4) and P (5) to E and AC respectively.		
OP	Output AC to port	0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	1	1	P (DP_L) ← (AC)	Output the contents of AC to port P (DP_L).		
OPM	Output M to port	0 0 0 1	1 0 1 0	1	1	P (DP_L) ← [M (HL)]	Output the contents of M (HL) to port P (DP_L).		
OPDR i4	Output AC to port direct	1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 I_3 I_2 I_1 I_0	2	2	P (i4) ← (AC)	Output the contents of AC to P (i4).		
OP45	Output E, AC to port 4, 5 respectively	1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1	1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1	2	2	P (4) ← (E) P (5) ← (AC)	Output the contents of E and AC to ports P (4) and P (5) respectively.		
SPB t2	Set port bit	0 0 0 0	1 0 t_1 t_0	1	1	[P (DP_L), t2] ← 1	Set to one the bit in port P (DP_L) specified by the immediate data t_1 t_0.		
RPB t2	Reset port bit	0 0 1 0	1 0 t_1 t_0	1	1	[P (DP_L), t2] ← 0	Clear to zero the bit in port P (DP_L) specified by the immediate data t_1 t_0.	ZF	
ANDPDR i4, p4	And port with immediate data then output	1 1 0 0 I_3 I_2 I_1 I_0	0 1 0 1 P_3 P_2 P_1 P_0	2	2	P (P_3 to P_0) ← [P (P_3 to P_0)] ∨ I_3 to I_0	Take the logical AND of P (P_3 to P_0) and the immediate data I_3 I_2 I_1 I_0 and output the result to P (P_3 to P_0).	ZF	
ORPDR i4, p4	Or port with immediate data then output	1 1 0 0 I_3 I_2 I_1 I_0	0 1 0 0 P_3 P_2 P_1 P_0	2	2	P (P_3 to P_0) ← [P (P_3 to P_0)] ∨ I_3 to I_0	Take the logical OR of P (P_3 to P_0) and the immediate data I_3 I_2 I_1 I_0 and output the result to P (P_3 to P_0).	ZF	

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Mnemonic		Instruction code		Number of bytes	Number of cycles	Operation	Description	Affected status bits	Note
		D_7 D_6 D_5 D_4	D_3 D_2 D_1 D_0						
[Timer control instructions]									
WTTM0	Write timer 0	1 1 0 0	1 0 1 0	1	2	TIMER0 ← [M2 (HL)], (AC)	Write the contents of M2 (HL), AC into the timer 0 reload register.		
WTTM1	Write timer 1	1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0	2	2	TIMER1 ← (E), (AC)	Write the contents of E, AC into the timer 1 reload register A.		
RTIM0	Read timer 0	1 1 0 0	1 0 1 1	1	2	M2 (HL), AC ← (TIMER0)	Read out the contents of the timer 0 counter into M2 (HL), AC.		
RTIM1	Read timer 1	1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1	2	2	E, AC ← (TIMER1)	Read out the contents of the timer 1 counter into E, AC.		
START0	Start timer 0	1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0	2	2	Start timer 0 counter	Start the timer 0 counter.		
START1	Start timer 1	1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1	2	2	Start timer 1 counter	Start the timer 1 counter.		
STOP0	Stop timer 0	1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0	2	2	Stop timer 0 counter	Stop the timer 0 counter.		
STOP1	Stop timer 1	1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1	2	2	Stop timer 1 counter	Stop the timer 1 counter.		
[Interrupt control instructions]									
MSET	Set interrupt master enable flag	1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1	1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0	2	2	MSE ← 1	Set the interrupt master enable flag to one.		
MRESET	Reset interrupt master enable flag	1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1	1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0	2	2	MSE ← 0	Clear the interrupt master enable flag to zero.		
EIH i4	Enable interrupt high	1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1	1 1 0 1 I_3 I_2 I_1 I_0	2	2	EDIH ← (EDIH) ∨ i4	Set the interrupt enable flag to one.		
EIL i4	Enable interrupt low	1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0	1 1 0 1 I_3 I_2 I_1 I_0	2	2	EDIL ← (EDIL) ∨ i4	Set the interrupt enable flag to one.		
DIH i4	Disable interrupt high	1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1	1 1 0 1 I_3 I_2 I_1 I_0	2	2	EDIH ← (EDIH) ∧ $\overline{i4}$	Clear the interrupt enable flag to zero.	ZF	
DIL i4	Disable interrupt low	1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0	1 1 0 1 I_3 I_2 I_1 I_0	2	2	EDIL ← (EDIL) ∧ $\overline{i4}$	Clear the interrupt enable flag to zero.	ZF	
WTSP	Write SP	1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0	2	2	SP ← (E), (AC)	Transfer the contents of E, AC to SP.		
RSP	Read SP	1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1	2	2	E, AC ← (SP)	Transfer the contents of SP to E, AC.		
[Standby control instructions]									
HALT	HALT	1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0	2	2	HALT	Enter halt mode.		
HOLD	HOLD	1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2	2	HOLD	Enter hold mode.		
[Serial I/O control instructions]									
STARTS	Start serial I O	1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0	2	2	START SI O	Start SIO operation.		
WTSIO	Write serial I O	1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2	2	SIO ← (E), (AC)	Write the contents of E, AC to SIO.		
RSIO	Read serial I O	1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2	2	E, AC ← (SIO)	Read out the contents of SIO into E, AC.		
[Other instructions]									
NOP	No operation	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	1	1	No operation	Consume one machine cycle without performing any operation.		
SB i2	Select bank	1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0	1 1 1 1 0 0 I_1 I_0	2	2	PC12 ← I_1 I_0	Specify the memory bank.		

Note: The range of for i2 in SB instruction varies according to device. Refer to User’s Manual for that.

This catalog provides information as of February, 1997. Specifications and information herein are subject to change without notice.