



SH6620A

Mask 4-bit Microcontroller

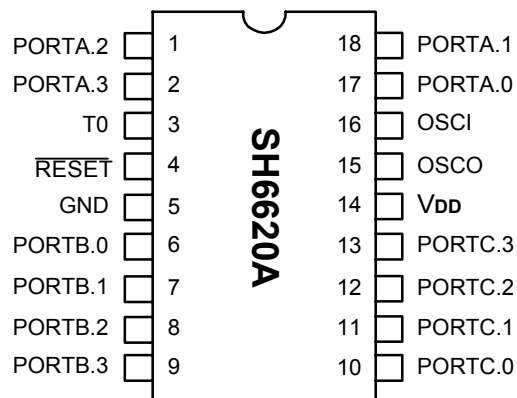
Features

- SH6610C-based single-chip 4-bit micro-controller.
- ROM: 1K X 16 bits.
- RAM: 64 X 4 bits (Data memory).
- Operation voltage: 2.2V - 6.0V (Typical 3.0V or 5.0V).
- 12 CMOS bi-directional I/O pins.
- 4-level subroutine nesting (including interrupts).
- One 8-bit auto re-loadable timer/counter.
- Warm-up timer for power-on reset.
- Powerful interrupt sources:
 - Internal interrupt (Timer0).
 - External interrupts: PortB & PortC (Falling edge).
- Oscillator (code option)
 - X`tal oscillator: 32.768KHz ~ 4MHz.
 - Ceramic resonator: 400K ~ 4MHz.
 - RC oscillator : 400K ~ 4MHz.
 - External clock: 30K ~ 4MHz.
- Instruction cycle time:
 - 4/32.768KHz ($\approx$ 122us) for 32.768KHz OSC clock.
 - 4/4MHz (= 1us) for 4MHz OSC clock.
- Two low power operation modes: HALT and STOP.
- Built-in watchdog timer (code option)

General Description

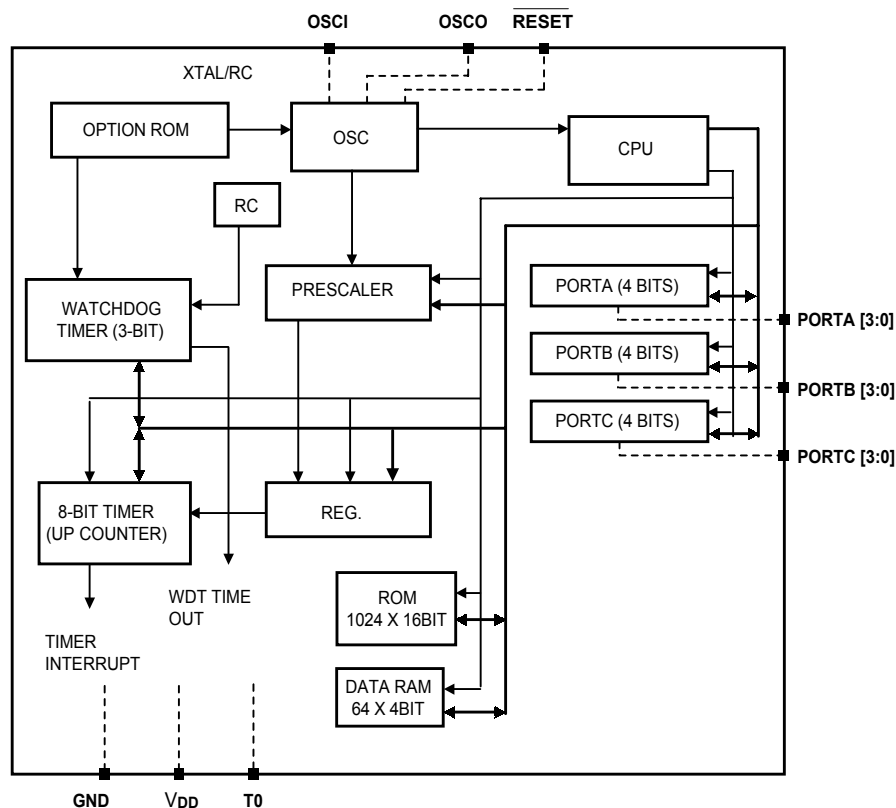
SH6620A is a 4-bit microcontroller. This chip integrates the SH6610C 4-bit CPU core with SRAM, 1K program of ROM, Timer and I/O Ports.

Pin Configuration





Block Diagram



Pin Description

Pin No.	Designation	I/O	Description
1 - 2	PORTA2, 3	I/O	Bit programmable I/O pins
3	T0	I	Timer Clock/Counter (Schmitt Trigger input)
4	RESET	I	Reset input (Active Low) (Schmitt Trigger input)
5	GND	P	Ground
6 - 9	PORTB0 - 3	I/O	Bit programmable I/O pins, Vector Interrupt (Active falling edge)
10 - 13	PORTC0 - 3	I/O	Bit programmable I/O pins, Vector Interrupt (Active falling edge)
14	VDD	P	Power Supply
15	OSCO	O	OSC output pin. There is a signal with a frequency of $F_{osc}/4$ for RC mode
16	OSCI	I	OSC input pin can be connected to crystal, ceramic or external resistor
17 - 18	PORTA0, 1	I/O	Bit programmable I/O pins



Functional Description

1. CPU

The CPU contains the following function blocks: Program Counter, Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU), Carry Flag, Accumulator, Table Branch Register, Data Pointer (INX, DPH, DPM, and DPL), and Stack.

1.1. PC (Program Counter)

The Program Counter is used to address the 1K program ROM. It consists of 12-bits: Page Register (PC11), and Ripple Carry Counter (PC10, PC9, PC8, PC7, PC6, PC5, PC4, PC3, PC2, PC1, PC0).

The program counter normally increases by one (+1) with every execution of an instruction except in the following cases:

- (1) When executing a jump instruction (such as JMP, BA0, BC),
- (2) When executing a subroutine call instruction (CALL),
- (3) When an interrupt occurs,
- (4) When the chip is at the INITIAL RESET mode.

The program counter is loaded with data corresponding to each instruction.

1.2. ALU and CY

ALU performs arithmetic and logic operations. The ALU provides the following functions:

Binary addition/subtraction (ADC, SBC, ADD, SUB, ADI, SBI)

Decimal adjust for addition/subtraction (DAA, DAS) Logic

operations (AND, EOR, OR, ANDIM, EORIM, ORIM) Decision (BA0, BA1, BA2, BA3, BAZ, BC)

Logic Shift (SHR)

The Carry Flag (CY) holds the ALU overflow which the arithmetic operation generates. During an interrupt servicing or call instruction, the carry flag is pushed into the stack and restored back from the stack by the RTNI instruction. It is unaffected by the RTNW instruction.

1.3. Accumulator

Accumulator is a 4-bit register holding the results of the arithmetic logic unit. In conjunction with ALU, data transfer between the accumulator and system register, or data memory can be performed.

1.4. Stack

A group of registers are used to save the contents of CY & PC (11-0) sequentially with each subroutine call or interrupt. It is organized 13 bits X 4 levels. The MSB is saved for CY. 4 levels are the maximum allowed for subroutine calls and interrupts.

The contents of Stack are returned sequentially to the PC with the return instructions (RTNI/RTNW). Stack is operated on a first-in, last-out basis. This 4-level nesting includes both subroutine call and interrupt requests. Note that program execution may enter an abnormal state if the number of calls and interrupt requests exceed 4, and the bottom of stack will be shifted out.

2. ROM

The SH6620A can be addressed up to 1024 X 16 bit of program area from \$000 to \$3FF.

Service routine as the starting vector address.

Vector Address Area (\$000 to \$004)

The program is sequentially executed. There is an area address \$000 through \$004 that is reserved for a special interrupt service routine such as the starting vector address.

Address	Instruction	Remarks
\$000H	JMP instruction	Jump to RESET service routine
\$001H	NOP	Reserved
\$002H	JMP instruction	Jump to TIMER0 service routine
\$003H	NOP	Reserved
\$004H	JMP instruction	Jump to PBC service routine



3. RAM

Built-in RAM consists of general-purpose data memory and a system register. Direct addressing in one instruction can access data memory and the system register.

The following is the memory allocation map:

\$000 ~ \$01F: System register and I/O.

\$020 ~ \$05F: Data memory (64 X 4 bits).

The configuration of the system register is as follows:

Address	Bit3	Bit2	Bit1	Bit0	R/W	Remarks
\$00	-	IET0	-	IEP	R/W	Interrupt enable flags
\$01	-	IRQT0	-	IRQP	R/W	Interrupt request flags
\$02	-	TM0.2	TM0.1	TM0.0	R/W	Timer0 Mode register (Pre-scaler)
\$03	-	-	-	-	-	Reserved.
\$04	T0L.3	T0L.2	T0L.1	T0L.0	R/W	Timer0 load/counter register low digit
\$05	T0H.3	T0H.2	T0H.1	T0H.0	R/W	Timer0 load/counter register high digit
\$06	-	-	-	-	-	Reserved
\$07	LPD3	LPD2	LPD1	LPD0	W	LPD Enable Control (LPD3 ~ 0) 1010: LPD Enable (Default) 0101: LPD Disable
\$08	PA.3	PA.2	PA.1	PA.0	R/W	PORTA
\$09	PB.3	PB.2	PB.1	PB.0	R/W	PORTB
\$0A	PC.3	PC.2	PC.1	PC.0	R/W	PORTC
\$0B ~ \$0D	-	-	-	-	-	Reserved.
\$0E	TBR.3	TBR.2	TBR.1	TBR.0	R/W	Table Branch Register
\$0F	INX.3	INX.2	INX.1	INX.0	R/W	Pseudo index register
\$10	DPL.3	DPL.2	DPL.1	DPL.0	R/W	Data pointer for INX low nibble
\$11	-	DPM.2	DPM.1	DPM.0	R/W	Data pointer for INX middle nibble
\$12	-	DPH.2	DPH.1	DPH.0	R/W	Data pointer for INX high nibble
\$13 ~ \$15	-	-	-	-	-	Reserved.
\$16	PA3OUT	PA2OUT	PA1OUT	PA0OUT	W	Set PORTA to be output port
\$17	PB3OUT	PB2OUT	PB1OUT	PB0OUT	W	Set PORTB to be output port
\$18	PC3OUT	PC2OUT	PC1OUT	PC0OUT	W	Set PORTC to be output port
\$19 ~ \$1B	-	-	-	-	-	Reserved.
\$1C	-	-	T0S	T0E	W	Bit0: T0 signal edge, Bit1: T0 signal source
\$1D	-	-	-	-	-	Reserved
\$1E	WDT	-	-	-	W	Bit3: WDT time-out bit (write one only)
\$1F	-	-	-	-	-	Reserved

* Please refer to SH6610C user's manual for the System Register \$00 ~ \$12

**Low Power Detection (LPD)**

The LPD function monitors the supply voltage and applies an internal reset in the micro-controller at battery replacement. If the applied circuit satisfies the following conditions, the LPD can be incorporated by the software control.

- If high reliability is not required
- If power supply voltage is $V_{DD} = 2.2$ to 6.0 V
- If operating ambient temperature is $T_A = -20^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+70^{\circ}\text{C}$

Functions of LPD Circuit

The LPD circuit has the following functions:

- Generates an internal reset signal when $V_{DD} \leq V_{LPD}$.
- Cancels the internal reset signal when $V_{DD} > V_{LPD}$.

Below, V_{DD} : power supply voltage, V_{LPD} : LPD detect voltage, it is about $1.6 \sim 1.7\text{V}$ and lower than V_{DD-MIN} (2.2V).

LPD Control Register

The LPD circuit is controlled by software enable flag.

Address	Bit3	Bit2	Bit1	Bit0	R/W	Remarks
\$07	LPD3	LPD2	LPD1	LPD0	W	LPD Enable Control (LPD3 ~ 0): 1010: LPD Enable (Default); 0101: LPD Disable

LPD3、LPD2、LPD1、LPD0: LPD Enable/Disable flag .

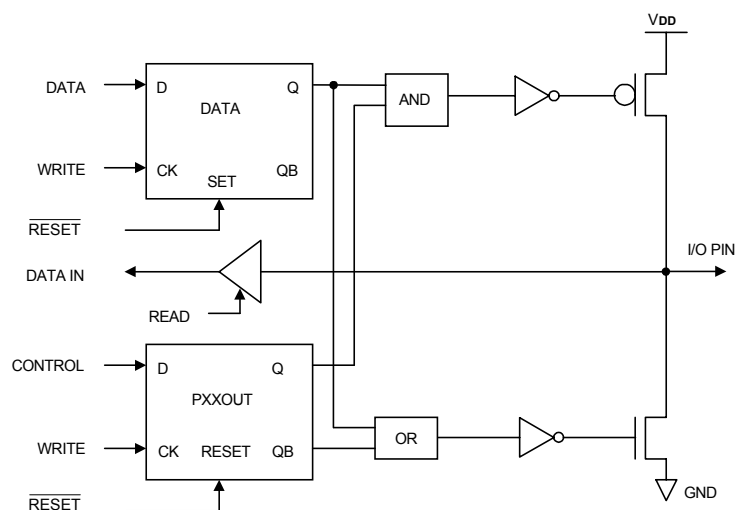
1	0	1	0	Enable LPD circuit (Power-on initial) .
0	1	0	1	Disable LPD circuit .



System register \$16 - \$18

Address	Bit3	Bit2	Bit1	Bit0	R/W	Description
\$16	PA3OUT	PA2OUT	PA1OUT	PA0OUT	W	Set PORTA to be output port
\$17	PB3OUT	PB2OUT	PB1OUT	PB0OUT	W	Set PORTB to be output port
\$18	PC3OUT	PC2OUT	PC1OUT	PC0OUT	W	Set PORTC to be output port

Equivalent circuit for a single I/O pin



I/O control register:

PAXOUT, PBXOUT, PCXOUT (X = 0, 1, 2, 3)

1: Set I/O as an output buffer.

0: Set I/O as an input buffer (Power on initial).

T0 & WDT

System Register \$1C

Address	BIT3	BIT2	BIT1	BIT0	R/W	Remarks
\$1C	-	-	T0S	T0E	W	Bit0: T0 signal edge. Bit1: T0 signal source.

T0E: T0 signal edge.

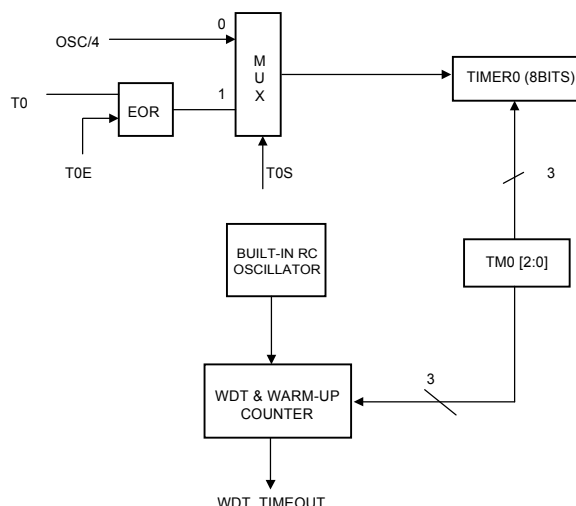
0: Increment on low-to-high transition T0 pin (Power on initial).

1: Increment on high-to-low transition T0 pin.

T0S: T0 signal source.

0: OSC 1/4 (Power on initial).

1: Transition on T0 pin.



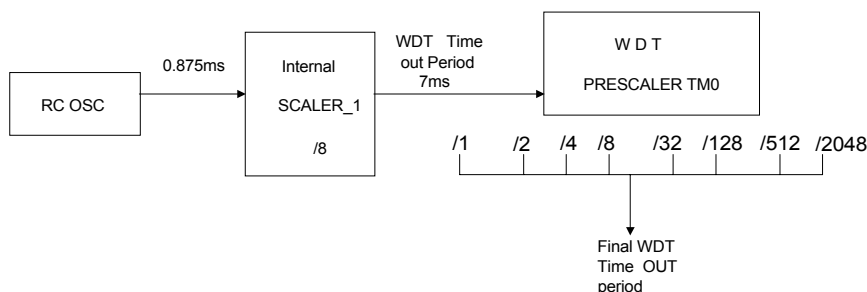
System register \$1E

Address	Bit3	Bit2	Bit1	Bit0	R/W	Remarks
\$1E	WDT	-	-	-	W	Bit3: WDT time-out bit (write one only)

The input clock of watchdog timer is generated by a built-in RC oscillator. Thus, the WDT will always run even in the STOP mode. SH6620A generates a RESET condition when the watchdog times-out. The watchdog can be enabled or disabled permanently by user option. To prevent it timing out and generating a device RESET condition, you can write this bit as "1" before timing-out. The WDT has a time-out period of more than 7ms ($V_{DD} = 5V$). If longer time-out periods are needed, a pre-scaler with a division ratio of up to 1:2048 can be assigned to the WDT under the software control by writing to the TM0 register.

Pre-scaler divide ratio (valid for $V_{DD} = 5V$):

TM0.2	TM0.1	TM0.0	Pre-scaler divide ratio	Timer-out period
1	1	1	1:1	7ms
1	1	0	1:2	14ms
1	0	1	1:4	28ms
1	0	0	1:8	56ms
0	1	1	1:32	224ms
0	1	0	1:128	896ms
0	0	1	1:512	3,584ms
0	0	0	1:2048 (Power on initial)	14,336ms



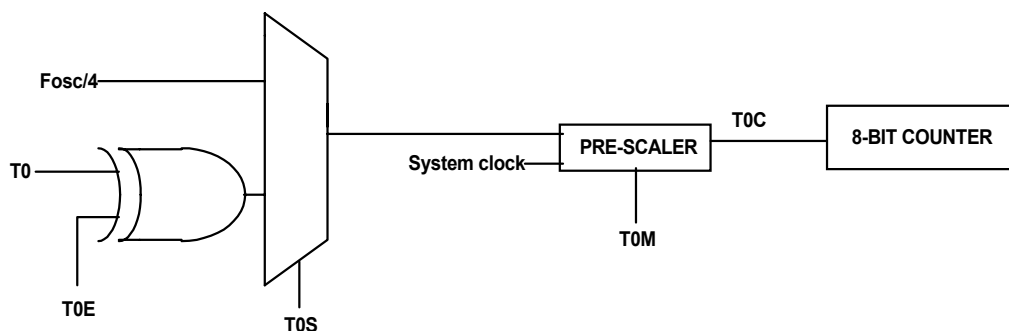


4. Timer0

SH6620A has one 8-bit timer. The timer/counter has the following features:

- 8-bit timer/counter
- Readable and writable
- Automatic re-loadable counter
- 8-prescaler scale is available
- Internal and external clock select
- Interrupt on overflow from \$FF to \$00
- Edge select for external event

Following is a simplified timer block diagram:



4.1. Configuration and Operation

Timer-0 consists of an 8-bit write-only timer load register (TL0L, TL0H), and an 8-bit read-only timer counter (TC0L, TC0H). The counter and load register both have LOW order digits and HIGH order digits. The timer counter can be initialized by writing data into the timer load register (TL0L, TL0H). Load register programming: Write the LOW order digit first and then the HIGH order digit. The timer counter is loaded with the contents of load register automatically when the HIGH order digit is written or counter counts overflow from \$FF to \$00.

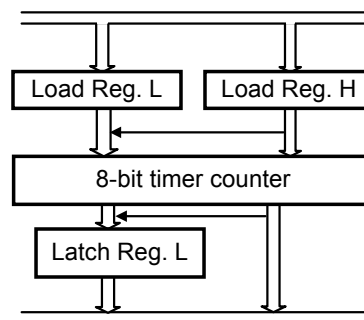
Timer Load Register: Since register H controls the physical READ and WRITE operation, please follow these rules:

Write Operation:

Low nibble first;
HIGH nibble to update the counter.

Read Operation:

High nibble first;
LOW nibble following.



**4.2. Timer0 Interrupt**

The timer overflow will generate an internal interrupt request, when the counter counts overflow from \$FF to \$00. If the interrupt enable flag is enabled, then a timer interrupt service routine will proceed. This can also be used to wake the CPU from HALT mode.

4.3. Timer0 mode register

The timer can be programmed in several different pre-scaler ratios by setting the Timer Mode Register (TM0). The 8-bit counter counts pre-scaler overflow output pulses. The timer mode registers (TM0) are 3-bit registers used for timer control as shown in Table1. These mode registers select the input pulse sources into the timer.

Table 1: Timer 0 Mode Register (\$02)

TM0.2	TM0.1	TM0.0	Pre-scaler Divide Ratio	Ratio N
0	0	0	$/2^{11}$	2048 (initial)
0	0	1	$/2^9$	512
0	1	0	$/2^7$	128
0	1	1	$/2^5$	32
1	0	0	$/2^3$	8
1	0	1	$/2^4$	4
1	1	0	$/2^1$	2
1	1	1	$/2^0$	1

4.4. External Clock/Event T0 as TMR0 Source

When an external clock/event input is used for TM0, it is synchronized with the CPU system clock. Therefore, the external source must follow certain constraints. The output from T0M multiplex is T0C. It is sampled by the system clock in instruction frame cycle. Thus, it is necessary for T0C to be HIGH for at least 2 t_{osc} and LOW for at least 2 t_{osc} . When the pre-scaler ratio selects $/20$, T0C is the same as the system clock input. The requirement is as follows:

$$T0H = T0CH = T0 \text{ high time} \geq 2 t_{osc} + \Delta T$$

$$T0L = T0CL = T0 \text{ low time} \geq 2 t_{osc} + \Delta T$$

When other pre-scaler ratio is selected, the TM0 is scaled by the asynchronous ripple counter and the pre-scaler output is symmetrical.

Then:

$$T0C \text{ high time} = T0C \text{ low time} = \frac{N * T0}{2}$$

Where

T0 = Timer0 input period

N = pre-scaler value

The requirement is, therefore:

$$\frac{N * T0}{2} \geq 2 t_{osc} + \Delta T, \text{ or } T0 \geq \frac{4 * t_{osc} + 2\Delta T}{N}$$

The limitation is applied for T0 period time only. The pulse width is not limited by this equation. It is summarized as follows:

$$T0 = \text{Timer0 period} \geq \frac{4 * t_{osc} + 2\Delta T}{N}$$



5. Port Interrupt

PBC interrupt (PORTB & C 8bits, falling edge) is controlled by Port I/O register. Only Input Port has Port Interrupt. Thus, if an interrupt enable flag IEP is set to 1 & one port bit high goes low been touched and that the condition is the other port bits are high level.

6. System Clock and Oscillator

System clock generator produces the basic clock pulses that provide the system clock with CPU and peripherals.

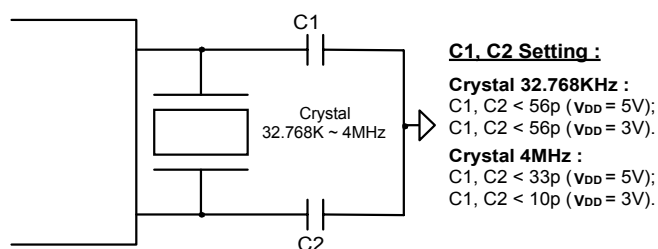
Instruction cycle time

(1) $4/32.768\text{KHz}$ ($\approx 122\mu\text{s}$) for 32.768KHz system clock.

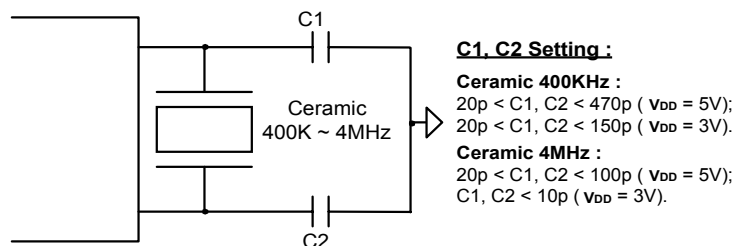
(2) $4/4\text{MHz}$ ($= 1\mu\text{s}$) for 4MHz system clock.

Oscillator

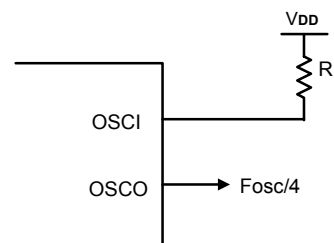
(1) Crystal oscillator: 32.768KHz - 4MHz.



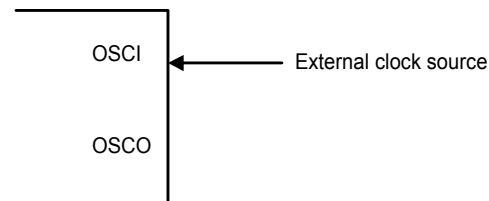
(2) Ceramic resonator: 400KHz - 4MHz.



(3) RC oscillator: 400KHz - 4MHz.



(4) External input clock: 30KHz - 4MHz.



**LPD (Initial States)**

Hardware	After power-on reset
Program counter	\$000
CY	Undefined
Data memory	Undefined
System register	Undefined
AC	Undefined
Timer counter	0
Timer load register	0
WDT counter	0
WDT pre-scaler	0
I/O ports	Input
T0S T0E	00
WDT	0
LPD	1010

**Instruction Set**

All instructions are one cycle and one word instructions. The characteristic is memory-oriented operation.

Arithmetic and Logical Instruction

Accumulator Type

Mnemonic	Instruction Code	Function	Flag Change
ADC X (, B)	00000 0bbb xxx xxxx	$AC \leftarrow Mx + AC + CY$	CY
ADCM X (, B)	00000 1bbb xxx xxxx	$AC, Mx \leftarrow Mx + AC + CY$	CY
ADD X (, B)	00001 0bbb xxx xxxx	$AC \leftarrow Mx + AC$	CY
ADDM X (, B)	00001 1bbb xxx xxxx	$AC, Mx \leftarrow Mx + AC$	CY
SBC X (, B)	00010 0bbb xxx xxxx	$AC \leftarrow Mx + -AC + CY$	CY
SBCM X (, B)	00010 1bbb xxx xxxx	$AC, Mx \leftarrow Mx + -AC + CY$	CY
SUB X (, B)	00011 0bbb xxx xxxx	$AC \leftarrow Mx + -AC + 1$	CY
SUBM X (, B)	00011 1bbb xxx xxxx	$AC, Mx \leftarrow Mx + -AC + 1$	CY
EOR X (, B)	00100 0bbb xxx xxxx	$AC \leftarrow Mx \oplus AC$	
EORM X (, B)	00100 1bbb xxx xxxx	$AC, Mx \leftarrow Mx \oplus AC$	
OR X (, B)	00101 0bbb xxx xxxx	$AC \leftarrow Mx AC$	
ORM X (, B)	00101 1bbb xxx xxxx	$AC, Mx \leftarrow Mx AC$	
AND X (, B)	00110 0bbb xxx xxxx	$AC \leftarrow Mx \& AC$	
ANDM X (, B)	00110 1bbb xxx xxxx	$AC, Mx \leftarrow Mx \& AC$	
SHR	11110 0000 000 0000	$0 \rightarrow AC[3]; AC[0] \rightarrow CY; AC$ shift right one bit	CY

Immediate Type

Mnemonic	Instruction Code	Function	Flag Change
ADI X, I	01000 iiiii xxx xxxx	$AC \leftarrow Mx + I$	CY
ADIM X, I	01001 iiiii xxx xxxx	$AC, Mx \leftarrow Mx + I$	CY
SBI X, I	01010 iiiii xxx xxxx	$AC \leftarrow Mx + -I + 1$	CY
SBIM X, I	01011 iiiii xxx xxxx	$AC, Mx \leftarrow Mx + -I + 1$	CY
EORIM X, I	01100 iiiii xxx xxxx	$AC, Mx \leftarrow Mx \oplus I$	
ORIM X, I	01101 iiiii xxx xxxx	$AC, Mx \leftarrow Mx I$	
ANDIM X, I	01110 iiiii xxx xxxx	$AC, Mx \leftarrow Mx \& I$	

* In the assembler ASM66 V1.0, EORIM mnemonic is EORI. However, EORI has the same operation identical with EORIM. The same for the ORIM with respect to ORI, and ANDIM with respect to ANDI.

Decimal Adjustment

Mnemonic	Instruction Code	Function	Flag Change
DAA X	11001 0110 xxx xxxx	$AC; Mx \leftarrow$ Decimal adjustment for add.	CY
DAS X	11001 1010 xxx xxxx	$AC; Mx \leftarrow$ Decimal adjustment for sub.	CY

Transfer Instruction

Mnemonic	Instruction Code	Function	Flag Change
LDA X (, B)	00111 0bbb xxx xxxx	$AC \leftarrow Mx$	
STA X (, B)	00111 1bbb xxx xxxx	$Mx \leftarrow AC$	
LDI X, I	01111 iiiii xxx xxxx	$AC, Mx \leftarrow I$	



Control Instruction

Mnemonic	Instruction Code	Function	Flag Change
BAZ X	10010 xxxx xxx xxxx	PC $\leftarrow$ X if AC = 0	
BNZ X	10000 xxxx xxx xxxx	PC $\leftarrow$ X if AC $\neq$ 0	
BC X	10011 xxxx xxx xxxx	PC $\leftarrow$ X if CY = 1	
BNC X	10001 xxxx xxx xxxx	PC $\leftarrow$ X if CY $\neq$ 1	
BA0 X	10100 xxxx xxx xxxx	PC $\leftarrow$ X if AC (0) = 1	
BA1 X	10101 xxxx xxx xxxx	PC $\leftarrow$ X if AC (1) = 1	
BA2 X	10110 xxxx xxx xxxx	PC $\leftarrow$ X if AC (2) = 1	
BA3 X	10111 xxxx xxx xxxx	PC $\leftarrow$ X if AC (3) = 1	
CALL X	11000 xxxx xxx xxxx	ST $\leftarrow$ CY; PC + 1 PC $\leftarrow$ X (Not including p)	
RTNW H; L	11010 000h hhh IIII	PC $\leftarrow$ ST; TBR $\leftarrow$ hhhh; AC $\leftarrow$ IIII	
RTNI	11010 1000 000 0000	CY; PC $\leftarrow$ ST	CY
HALT	11011 0000 000 0000		
STOP	11011 1000 000 0000		
JMP X	1110p xxxx xxx xxxx	PC $\leftarrow$ X (Include p)	
TJMP	11110 1111 111 1111	PC $\leftarrow$ (PC11-PC8) (TBR) (AC)	
NOP	11111 1111 111 1111	No Operation	

Where,

PC	Program counter	I	Immediate data
AC	Accumulator	$\oplus$	Logical exclusive OR
-AC	Complement of accumulator		Logical OR
CY	Carry flag	&	Logical AND
Mx	Data memory	bbb	RAM bank = 000
p	ROM page = 0		
ST	Stack	TBR	Table Branch Register



Option (By ROM code)

Code Option

1. OSC:

osc2	osc1	osc0	OSC type
0	0	0	External (Default)
1	0	0	RC
1	1	0	X'tal 400K ~ 4MHz
1	0	1	Ceramic
1	1	1	X'tal 32.768KHz

2. WDT_EN:

- 0: Enable (Default);
- 1: Disable .



Absolute Maximum Rating*

DC Supply Voltage	-0.3V to + 7.0V
Input/Output Voltage	GND -0.2V to V _{DD} + 0.2V
Operating Ambient Temperature	-10°C to + 60°C
Storage Temperature	-55°C to + 125°C

*Comments

Stresses above those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to this device. These are stress ratings only. Functional operation of this device under these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational sections of this specification is not implied or intended. Exposure to the absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

DC Electrical Characteristics (V_{DD} = 5.0V GND = 0V, T_A = 25°C, F_{osc} = 4MHz, unless otherwise specified.)

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Condition
Operating voltage	V _{DD}	4.5		6	V	
Operating current	I _{OP}		1	2	mA	All output pins unloaded (Execute NOP instruction).
Stand by current (HALT)	I _{SB1}			0.5	mA	All output pins unloaded.
Stand by current (STOP)	I _{SB2}		1	2	μA	All output pins unloaded, LPD off (If LPD on, I _{SB2X} = I _{SB2} + 3uA). WDT off (If WDT on, I _{SB2X} = I _{SB2} + 15uA).
Input Low voltage	V _{IL1}	GND		0.2 X V _{DD}	V	I/O ports, pins tri-state.
Input Low voltage	V _{IL2}	GND		0.15 X V _{DD}	V	RESET, T ₀ .
Input Low voltage	V _{IL3}	GND		0.15 X V _{DD}	V	OSCI (Driven by external clock).
Input High Voltage	V _{IH1}	0.8 X V _{DD}		V _{DD}	V	I/O ports, pins tri-state.
Input High Voltage	V _{IH2}	0.85 X V _{DD}		V _{DD}	V	RESET, T ₀
Input High Voltage	V _{IH3}	0.85 X V _{DD}		V _{DD}	V	OSCI (Driven by external Clock).
Input Leakage Current	I _{IL1}	-1		1	μA	I/O ports, GND < V _{I/O} < V _{DD}
Input Leakage Current	I _{IL2}	-5	1	5	μA	GND < V _{RESET} < V _{DD}
Input Leakage Current	I _{IL4}	-3	1	3	μA	T ₀ , GND < V _{T0} < V _{DD}
Input Leakage Current	I _{IL5}	-3	1	3	μA	For OSCI
Output High Voltage	V _{OH}	V _{DD} - 0.7			V	I/O ports, I _{OH} = -10mA, V _{DD} = 6.0V OSC _{ORC} , I _{OH} = -0.7mA, V _{DD} = 6.0V
Output Low Voltage	V _{OL}			GND + 0.6	V	I/O ports, I _{OL} = 20mA, V _{DD} = 6.0V OSC _{ORC} , I _{OL} = 1.6mA, V _{DD} = 6.0V

**AC Electrical Characteristics** ($V_{DD} = 5.0V$, $GND = 0V$, $T_A = 25^\circ C$, $F_{osc} = 4MHz$, unless otherwise specified.)

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Condition
Oscillator start time	Tosc1			1	s	X'tal Osc = 32.768KHz, $V_{DD} = 5.0V$ (for refer.)
Oscillator start time	Tosc2			20	ms	Ceramic Osc = 400KHz, $V_{DD} = 5.0V$ (for refer)
Oscillator start time	Tosc3			2	ms	RC Osc = 400KHz, $V_{DD} = 5.0V$ (for refer)
WDT period	TWDT	7			ms	$V_{DD} = 5.0V$
Frequency stability (crystal)	$\Delta F/F$			1	PPM	Crystal oscillator: $[F(5.0) - F(4.5)]/F(5.0)$
Frequency variation (crystal)	$\Delta F/F$			10	PPM	Crystal oscillator: C1 = C2 = 5 ~ 30P
Frequency stability (ceramic)	$\Delta F/F$			0.1	%	Ceramic resonator Osc: $[F(5.0) - F(4.5)]/F(5.0)$
Frequency Variation (RC)	$\Delta F/F$			± 20	%	Include supply voltage and chip to chip variation

User Notice:

- Max. Current into $V_{DD} = 50mA$;
- Max. Current out of $V_{SS} = 150mA$
- Max. Output current sunk by any I/O port = 25mA;
- Max. Output current sourced by any I/O port = 20mA
- Max. Output current sunk by all ports (A, B, C) = 50mA;
- Max. Output current sourced by all ports (A, B, C) = 40mA



DC Electrical Characteristics (V_{DD} = 3.0V, GND = 0V, T_A = 25°C, F_{osc} = 4MHz, unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ	Max.	Unit	Condition
Operating voltage	V _{DD}	2.2		4.5	V	
Operating current	I _{OP}		0.7	1.3	mA	All output pins unloaded (Execute NOP instruction).
Stand by current (HALT)	I _{SB1}			0.2	mA	All output pins unloaded.
Stand by current (STOP)	I _{SB2}		1	2	μA	All output pins unloaded, LPD off (If LPD on, I _{SB2X} = I _{SB2} + 3uA). WDT off (If WDT on, I _{SB2X} = I _{SB2} + 5uA).
Input Low Voltage	V _{IL1}	GND		0.2 X V _{DD}	V	I/O ports, pins tri-state.
Input Low Voltage	V _{IL2}	GND		0.15 X V _{DD}	V	$\overline{\text{RESET}}$, T ₀ .
Input Low Voltage	V _{IL3}	GND		0.15 X V _{DD}	V	OSCI (Driven by external clock).
Input High Voltage	V _{IH1}	0.8 X V _{DD}		V _{DD}	V	I/O ports, pins tri-state.
Input High Voltage	V _{IH2}	0.85 X V _{DD}		V _{DD}	V	$\overline{\text{RESET}}$, T ₀
Input High Voltage	V _{IH3}	0.85 X V _{DD}		V _{DD}	V	OSCI (Driven by external Clock).
Input Leakage Current	I _{IL1}	-1		1	μA	I/O ports, GND < V _{I/O} < V _{DD}
Input Leakage Current	I _{IL2}	-5			μA	GND < V _{$\overline{\text{RESET}}$} < V _{DD}
Input Leakage Current	I _{IL4}	-3	1	3	μA	GND < V _{T0} < V _{DD}
Input Leakage Current	I _{IL5}	-3	1	3	μA	For OSCI
Output High Voltage	V _{OH}	V _{DD} - 0.7			V	I/O ports, I _{OH} = -7mA, V _{DD} = 3V OSC _{ORC} , I _{OH} = -0.7mA, V _{DD} = 3V
Output Low Voltage	V _{OL}			GND + 0.4	V	I/O ports, I _{OL} = 8mA, V _{DD} = 3V OSC _{ORC} , I _{OL} = 1.0mA, V _{DD} = 3V

AC Electrical Characteristics (V_{DD} = 3.0V, GND = 0V, T_A = 25°C, F_{osc} = 4MHz, unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ	Max.	Unit	Condition
Oscillator start time	T _{OSC1}			1	s	Crystal Osc = 32.768KHz, V _{DD} = 3.0V.
Oscillator start time	T _{OSC2}			35	ms	Ceramic Osc = 400KHz, V _{DD} = 3.0V.
Oscillator start time	T _{OSC3}			5	ms	RC Osc = 400KHz, V _{DD} = 3.0V.
WDT period	T _{WDT}	7			ms	V _{DD} = 3.0V
Frequency stability (crystal)	Δ F/F			1	PPM	Crystal oscillator: [F(3.0)-F(2.7)]/F(3.0)
Frequency variation (crystal)	Δ F/F			10	PPM	Crystal oscillator: C1 = C2 = 5 ~ 30P
Frequency stability (ceramic)	Δ F/F			0.1	%	Ceramic resonator OSC:[F(3.0)-F(2.7)]/F(3.0)
Frequency Variation (RC)	Δ F/F			± 20	%	Include supply voltage and chip to chip variation

Operation frequency vs. I_{SB1}

$$I_{SB1X} = (\text{Frequency} / 4\text{MHz}) \times I_{SB1}$$

Operation frequency vs. I_{OP}

$$I_{OPX} = (\text{Frequency} / 4\text{MHz}) \times I_{OP}$$

32K Max. Halt current

$$32\text{KHz Halt current} < 5\mu\text{A}@3\text{V}; (\text{WDT is disabled})$$



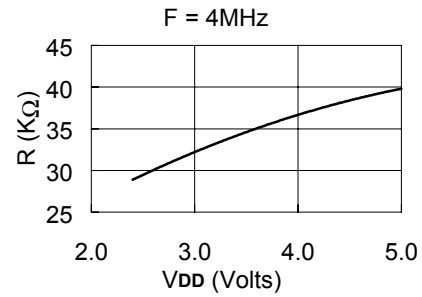
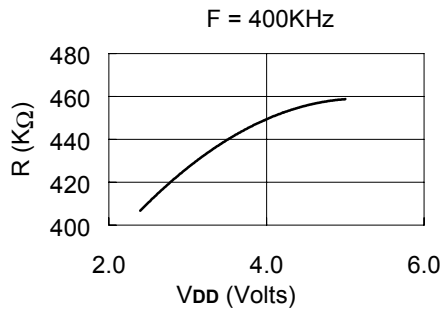
Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Condition
T _{cy}	Instruction cycle time	1		122	μs	
T _{iw}	T ₀ input width	(T _{cy} + 40)/N			ns	N = Pre-scaler divide ratio.
T _{iwh}	High pulse width	1/2 t _{iw}			ns	
T _{iwl}	LOW pulse width	1/2 t _{iw}			ns	

The diagram shows a digital signal T_0 over time. The signal transitions from a low state to a high state, remains high for a duration T_{iwH} , transitions back to low, remains low for a duration T_{iwL} , and then transitions back to high. A third interval T_{iw} is indicated, spanning from the start of the first high pulse to the start of the second high pulse.

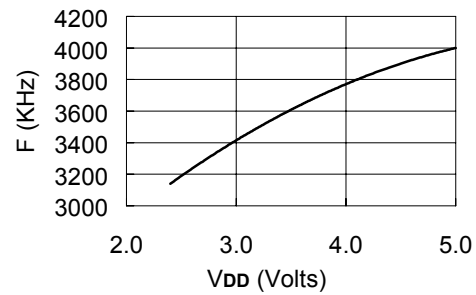
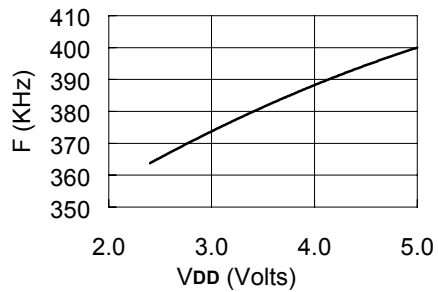
The timing diagram shows three signals over time. The top signal, RC-OSC, is a periodic square wave with periods labeled T1 through T6. The middle signal, PORT, is a pulse that starts at the beginning of the first T1 period and ends at the beginning of the eighth T1 period. The bottom signal, OSCO-RC, is a square wave that is high during the T1, T3, T5, and T7 periods, and low during the T2, T4, T6, and T8 periods.



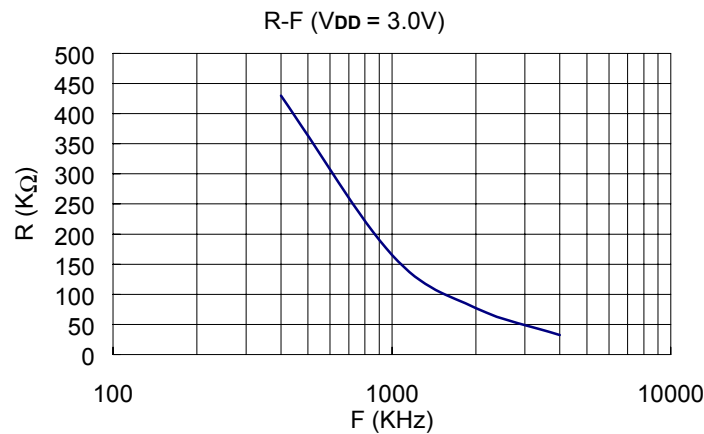
Typical RC oscillator Resistor vs. V_{DD} : (for reference only)



Typical RC oscillator Frequency vs. V_{DD} : (for reference only)



Typical RC oscillator Resistor vs. Frequency: (for reference only)

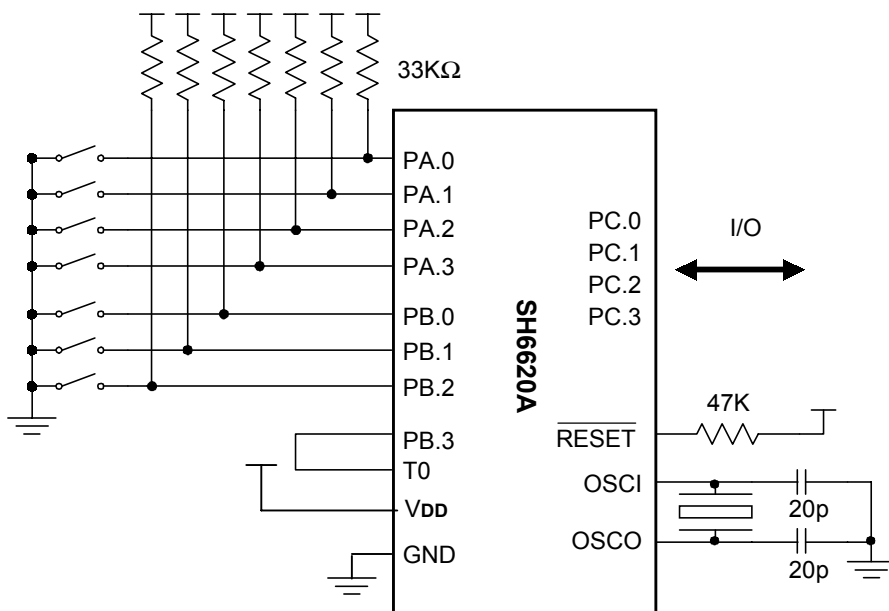




Application Circuits (for reference only)

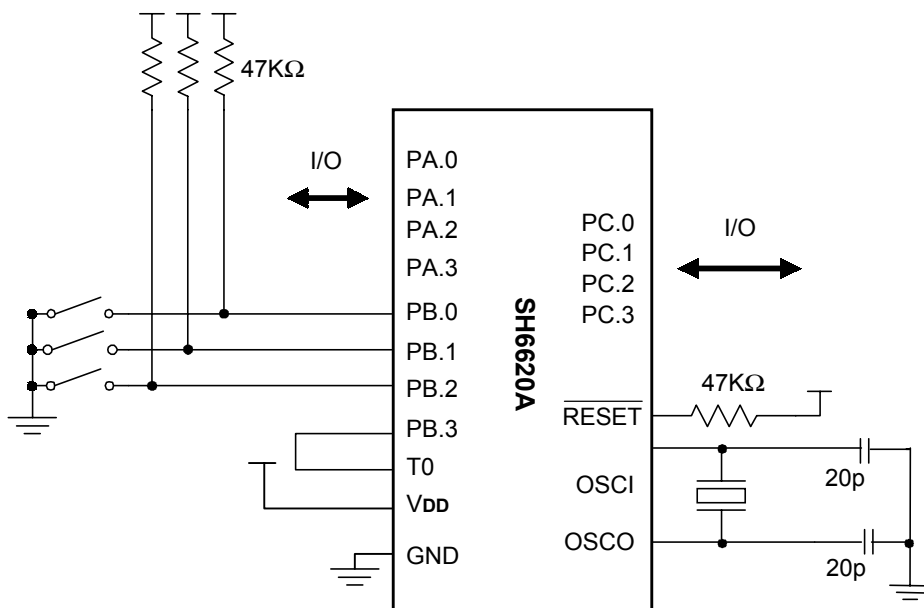
AP1:

- a. Operating voltage: 3.0V.
- b. Oscillator: Crystal 32.768KHz.
- c. PORTA - C: I/O.



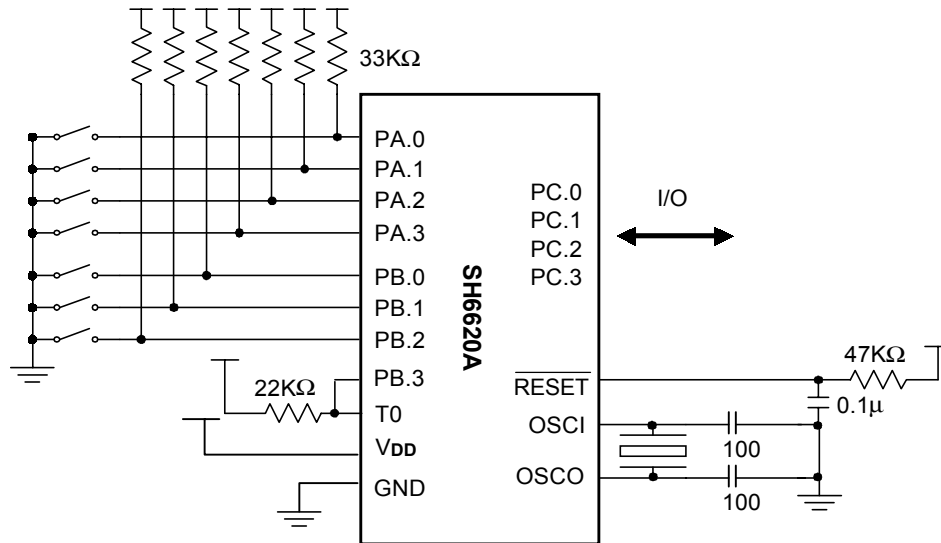
AP2:

- a. Operating voltage: 5.0V.
- b. Oscillator: Crystal 4MHz.
- c. PORTA - C: I/O.

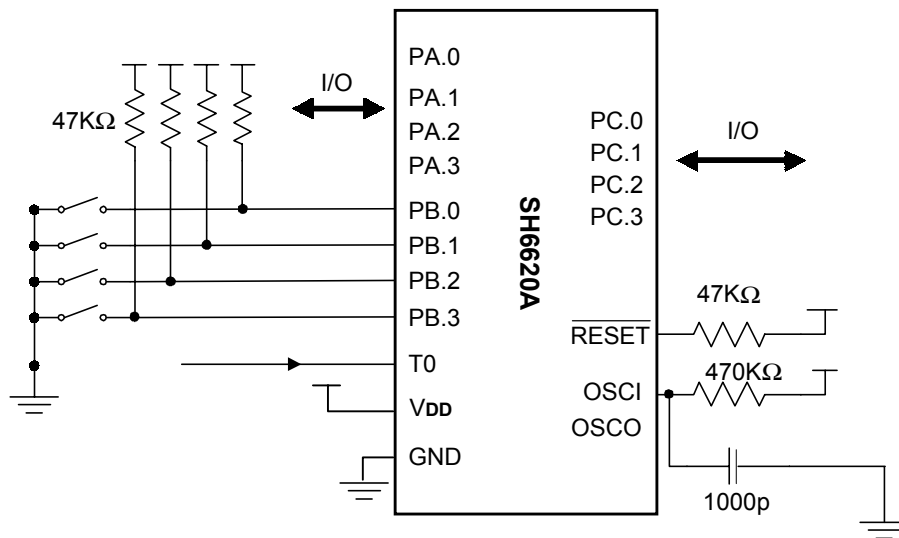


**AP3:**

- a. Operating voltage: 5.0V.
- b. Oscillator: Ceramic 400KHz.
- c. PORTA - C: I/O.

**AP4:**

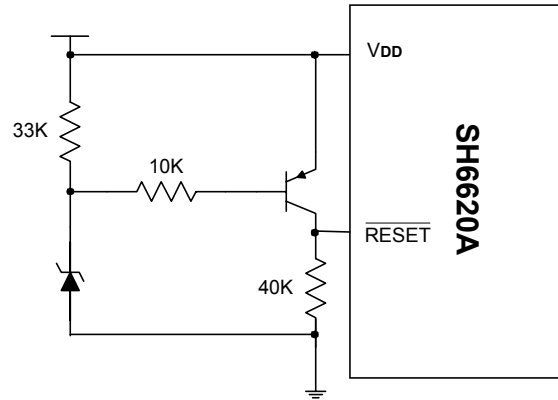
- a. Operating voltage: 5.0V.
- b. Oscillator: RC 400KHz.
- c. PORTA - C: I/O.
- d. Timer0 input: T0.





AP5:

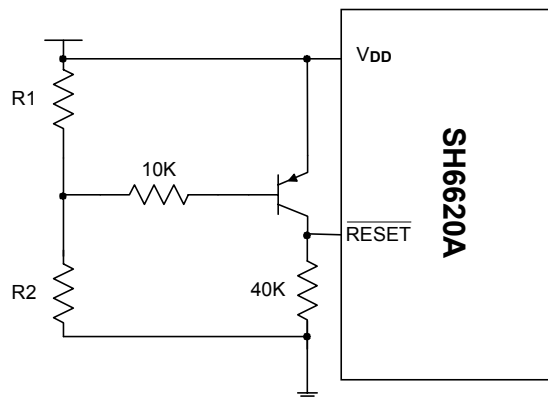
Reset Protection Circuit 1



$\overline{\text{RESET}}$ will be pulled to GND when V_{DD} goes lower than Zener voltage + 0.7V.

AP6:

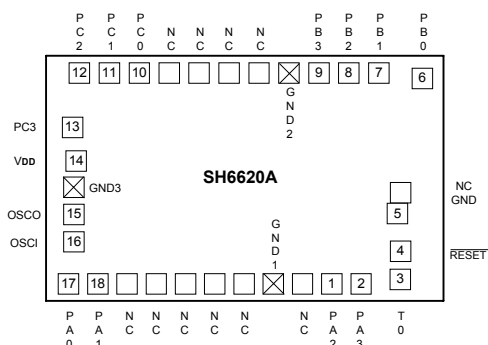
Reset Protection Circuit 2



$\overline{\text{RESET}}$ will be pulled to GND when $(V_{DD} \times R1 / (R1 + R2))$ is lower than 0.7V



Bonding Diagram



NOTE:

1. GND1, GND2&GND3 BONDING TO GROUND.
2. SUBSTRATE CONNECT TO GROUND.

unit: μm

Pad No	Designation	X	Y	Pad No	Designation	X	Y
	GND1	164.40	-586.55	10	PC 0	-430.40	586.55
1	PA 2	422.80	-586.55	11	PC 1	-562.80	586.55
2	PA 3	543.80	-586.55	12	PC 2	-701.95	586.55
3	T0	700.60	-584.30	13	PC 3	-717.50	276.80
4	RESET	700.60	-441.40	14	VDD	-713.70	95.10
5	GND	697.80	-284.70		GND3	-717.05	-34.40
6	PB 0	754.40	537.75	15	OSCO	-717.05	-188.10
7	PB 1	605.50	586.55	16	OSCI	-717.05	-311.10
8	PB 2	485.50	586.55	17	PA 0	-721.30	-586.55
9	PB 3	353.10	586.55	18	PA 1	-598.80	-586.55
	GND2	213.75	586.55				



SH6620A

Ordering Information

Part No.	Package
SH6620AH	CHIP FORM
SH6620A	18L DIP
SH6620AM	18L SOP

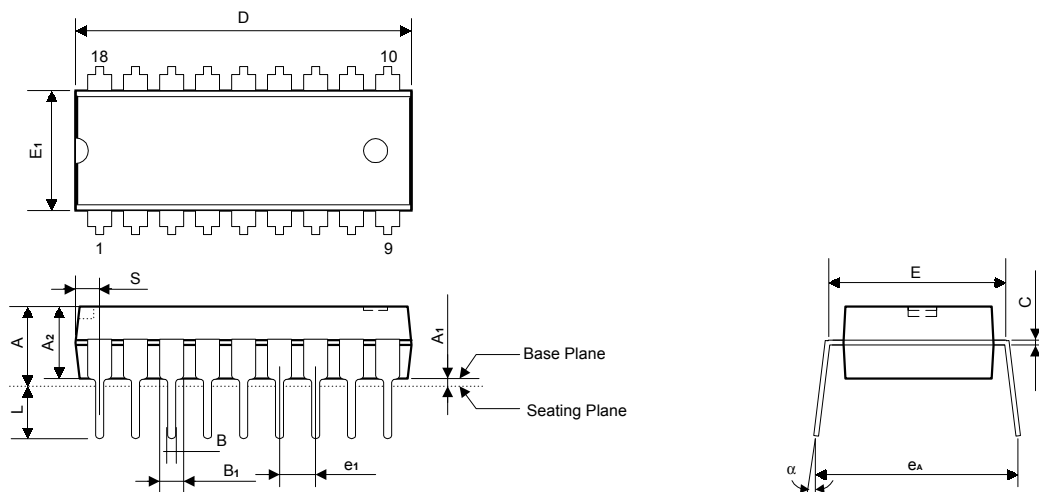


SH6620A

Package Information

DIP 18L Outline Dimensions

unit: inches/mm



Symbol	Dimensions in inches	Dimension in mm
A	0.175 Max.	4.45 Max.
A ₁	0.010 Min.	0.25 Min.
A ₂	0.130 ± 0.010	3.30 ± 0.25
B	0.018 +0.004 -0.002	0.46 +0.10 -0.05
B ₁	0.060 +0.004 -0.002	1.52 +0.10 -0.05
C	0.010 +0.004 -0.002	0.25 +0.10 -0.05
D	0.900 Typ. (0.920 Max.)	22.86 Typ. (23.37 Max.)
E	0.300 ± 0.010	7.62 ± 0.25
E ₁	0.250 Typ. (0.262 Max.)	6.35 Typ. (6.65 Max.)
e ₁	0.100 ± 0.010	2.54 ± 0.25
L	0.130 ± 0.010	3.30 ± 0.25
α	0° ~ 15°	0° ~ 15°
e _A	0.345 ± 0.035	8.76 ± 0.89
S	0.055 Max.	1.40 Max.

Notes:

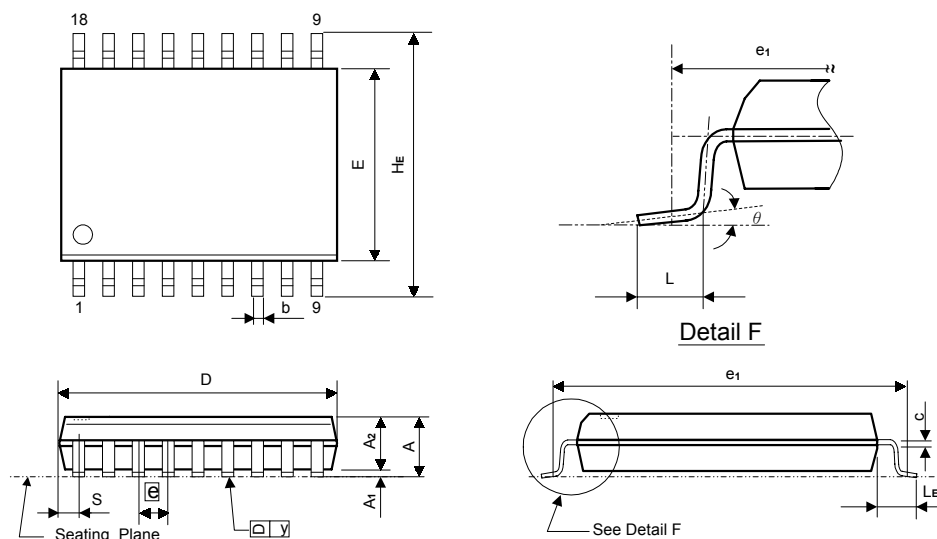
1. The maximum value of dimension D includes end flash.
2. Dimension E₁ does not include resin fins.
3. Dimension S includes end flash.



SH6620A

SOP 18L (W.B.) Outline Dimensions

unit: inches/mm



Symbol	Dimensions in inches	Dimensions in mm
A	0.110 Max.	2.79 Max.
A ₁	0.004 Min.	0.10 Min.
A ₂	0.092 ± 0.005	2.33 ± 0.13
b	0.016 +0.004 -0.002	0.41 +0.10 -0.05
C	0.010 +0.004 -0.002	0.25 +0.10 -0.05
D	0.455 ± 0.015	11.56 ± 0.38
E	0.295 ± 0.010	7.49 ± 0.25
$\bar{e}$	0.050 ± 0.006	1.27 ± 0.15
e ₁	0.376 NOM.	9.50 NOM.
H _E	0.406 ± 0.012	10.31 ± 0.31
L	0.030 ± 0.008	0.76 ± 0.20
L _E	0.055 ± 0.008	1.40 ± 0.20
S	0.037 Max.	0.94 Max.
y	0.004 Max.	0.10 Max.
θ	0° ~ 10°	0° ~ 10°

Notes:

1. The maximum value of dimension D includes end flash.
2. Dimension E does not include resin fins.
3. Dimension e₁ is for PC Board surface mount pad pitch design reference only.
4. Dimension S includes end flash.



SPEC Change History:

Ver2.3

1. Add Reset Protection Circuit (AP5 and AP6)

Ver2.4

1. Change RC Frequency Variation to $\pm 20\%$