

To our customers,

Old Company Name in Catalogs and Other Documents

On April 1st, 2010, NEC Electronics Corporation merged with Renesas Technology Corporation, and Renesas Electronics Corporation took over all the business of both companies. Therefore, although the old company name remains in this document, it is a valid Renesas Electronics document. We appreciate your understanding.

Renesas Electronics website: <http://www.renesas.com>

April 1st, 2010
Renesas Electronics Corporation

Issued by: Renesas Electronics Corporation (<http://www.renesas.com>)

Send any inquiries to <http://www.renesas.com/inquiry>.

Notice

1. All information included in this document is current as of the date this document is issued. Such information, however, is subject to change without any prior notice. Before purchasing or using any Renesas Electronics products listed herein, please confirm the latest product information with a Renesas Electronics sales office. Also, please pay regular and careful attention to additional and different information to be disclosed by Renesas Electronics such as that disclosed through our website.
2. Renesas Electronics does not assume any liability for infringement of patents, copyrights, or other intellectual property rights of third parties by or arising from the use of Renesas Electronics products or technical information described in this document. No license, express, implied or otherwise, is granted hereby under any patents, copyrights or other intellectual property rights of Renesas Electronics or others.
3. You should not alter, modify, copy, or otherwise misappropriate any Renesas Electronics product, whether in whole or in part.
4. Descriptions of circuits, software and other related information in this document are provided only to illustrate the operation of semiconductor products and application examples. You are fully responsible for the incorporation of these circuits, software, and information in the design of your equipment. Renesas Electronics assumes no responsibility for any losses incurred by you or third parties arising from the use of these circuits, software, or information.
5. When exporting the products or technology described in this document, you should comply with the applicable export control laws and regulations and follow the procedures required by such laws and regulations. You should not use Renesas Electronics products or the technology described in this document for any purpose relating to military applications or use by the military, including but not limited to the development of weapons of mass destruction. Renesas Electronics products and technology may not be used for or incorporated into any products or systems whose manufacture, use, or sale is prohibited under any applicable domestic or foreign laws or regulations.
6. Renesas Electronics has used reasonable care in preparing the information included in this document, but Renesas Electronics does not warrant that such information is error free. Renesas Electronics assumes no liability whatsoever for any damages incurred by you resulting from errors in or omissions from the information included herein.
7. Renesas Electronics products are classified according to the following three quality grades: “Standard”, “High Quality”, and “Specific”. The recommended applications for each Renesas Electronics product depends on the product’s quality grade, as indicated below. You must check the quality grade of each Renesas Electronics product before using it in a particular application. You may not use any Renesas Electronics product for any application categorized as “Specific” without the prior written consent of Renesas Electronics. Further, you may not use any Renesas Electronics product for any application for which it is not intended without the prior written consent of Renesas Electronics. Renesas Electronics shall not be in any way liable for any damages or losses incurred by you or third parties arising from the use of any Renesas Electronics product for an application categorized as “Specific” or for which the product is not intended where you have failed to obtain the prior written consent of Renesas Electronics. The quality grade of each Renesas Electronics product is “Standard” unless otherwise expressly specified in a Renesas Electronics data sheets or data books, etc.
 - “Standard”: Computers; office equipment; communications equipment; test and measurement equipment; audio and visual equipment; home electronic appliances; machine tools; personal electronic equipment; and industrial robots.
 - “High Quality”: Transportation equipment (automobiles, trains, ships, etc.); traffic control systems; anti-disaster systems; anti-crime systems; safety equipment; and medical equipment not specifically designed for life support.
 - “Specific”: Aircraft; aerospace equipment; submersible repeaters; nuclear reactor control systems; medical equipment or systems for life support (e.g. artificial life support devices or systems), surgical implantations, or healthcare intervention (e.g. excision, etc.), and any other applications or purposes that pose a direct threat to human life.
8. You should use the Renesas Electronics products described in this document within the range specified by Renesas Electronics, especially with respect to the maximum rating, operating supply voltage range, movement power voltage range, heat radiation characteristics, installation and other product characteristics. Renesas Electronics shall have no liability for malfunctions or damages arising out of the use of Renesas Electronics products beyond such specified ranges.
9. Although Renesas Electronics endeavors to improve the quality and reliability of its products, semiconductor products have specific characteristics such as the occurrence of failure at a certain rate and malfunctions under certain use conditions. Further, Renesas Electronics products are not subject to radiation resistance design. Please be sure to implement safety measures to guard them against the possibility of physical injury, and injury or damage caused by fire in the event of the failure of a Renesas Electronics product, such as safety design for hardware and software including but not limited to redundancy, fire control and malfunction prevention, appropriate treatment for aging degradation or any other appropriate measures. Because the evaluation of microcomputer software alone is very difficult, please evaluate the safety of the final products or system manufactured by you.
10. Please contact a Renesas Electronics sales office for details as to environmental matters such as the environmental compatibility of each Renesas Electronics product. Please use Renesas Electronics products in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations that regulate the inclusion or use of controlled substances, including without limitation, the EU RoHS Directive. Renesas Electronics assumes no liability for damages or losses occurring as a result of your noncompliance with applicable laws and regulations.
11. This document may not be reproduced or duplicated, in any form, in whole or in part, without prior written consent of Renesas Electronics.
12. Please contact a Renesas Electronics sales office if you have any questions regarding the information contained in this document or Renesas Electronics products, or if you have any other inquiries.

(Note 1) “Renesas Electronics” as used in this document means Renesas Electronics Corporation and also includes its majority-owned subsidiaries.

(Note 2) “Renesas Electronics product(s)” means any product developed or manufactured by or for Renesas Electronics.

1/2, 1/3, 1/4 DUTY LCD CONTROLLER/DRIVER

The μPD16430A is an LCD controller/driver that enables the display of LCDs of 1/2 duty, 1/3 duty and 1/4 duty cycle.

The LCD controller contained in the μPD16430A employs serial data transfer and uses an automatic increment function for data addresses which eliminates the need to set addresses newly each time.

The LCD driver uses a medium voltage output (14 V max.), which enables higher contrast and a wider viewing angle even with a 1/3 or 1/4 duty cycle.

By using an on-chip drive bias circuit, it is possible to eliminate the need for external resistors.

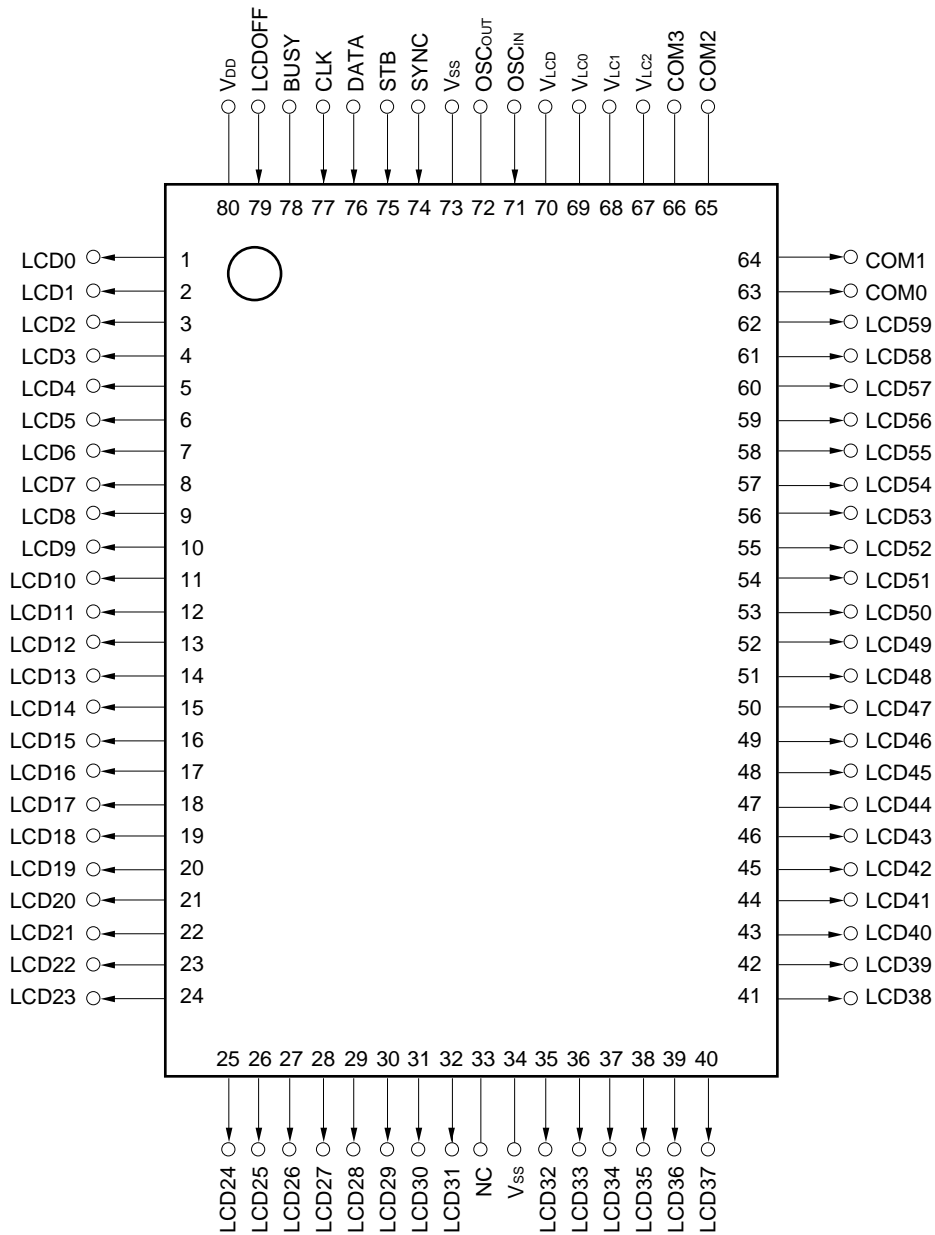
FEATURES

- LCD direct drive (medium voltage output: 14 V MAX.)
- Choice of 3 duty cycles
 - 1/2 duty, 1/3 duty, 1/4 duty
- Display dot number:
 - 1/2 duty: 120
 - 1/3 duty: 160
 - 1/4 duty: 240
- 2 types of drive bias
 - 1/2 bias, 1/3 bias
- Choice of 4 types of frame frequency
- Multi-chip configuration possible
- Control through 8-bit serial interface
- On-chip power-on reset circuit
- Low-power dissipation CMOS
- 3.5 to 6.0 V logic supply voltage

ORDERING INFORMATION

Part number	Package
μPD16430AGF-3B9	80-pin plastic QFP (14 × 20)

PIN CONFIGURATION (Top View)



Remark Be sure to leave Pin 33 open since it is connected to the lead frame.

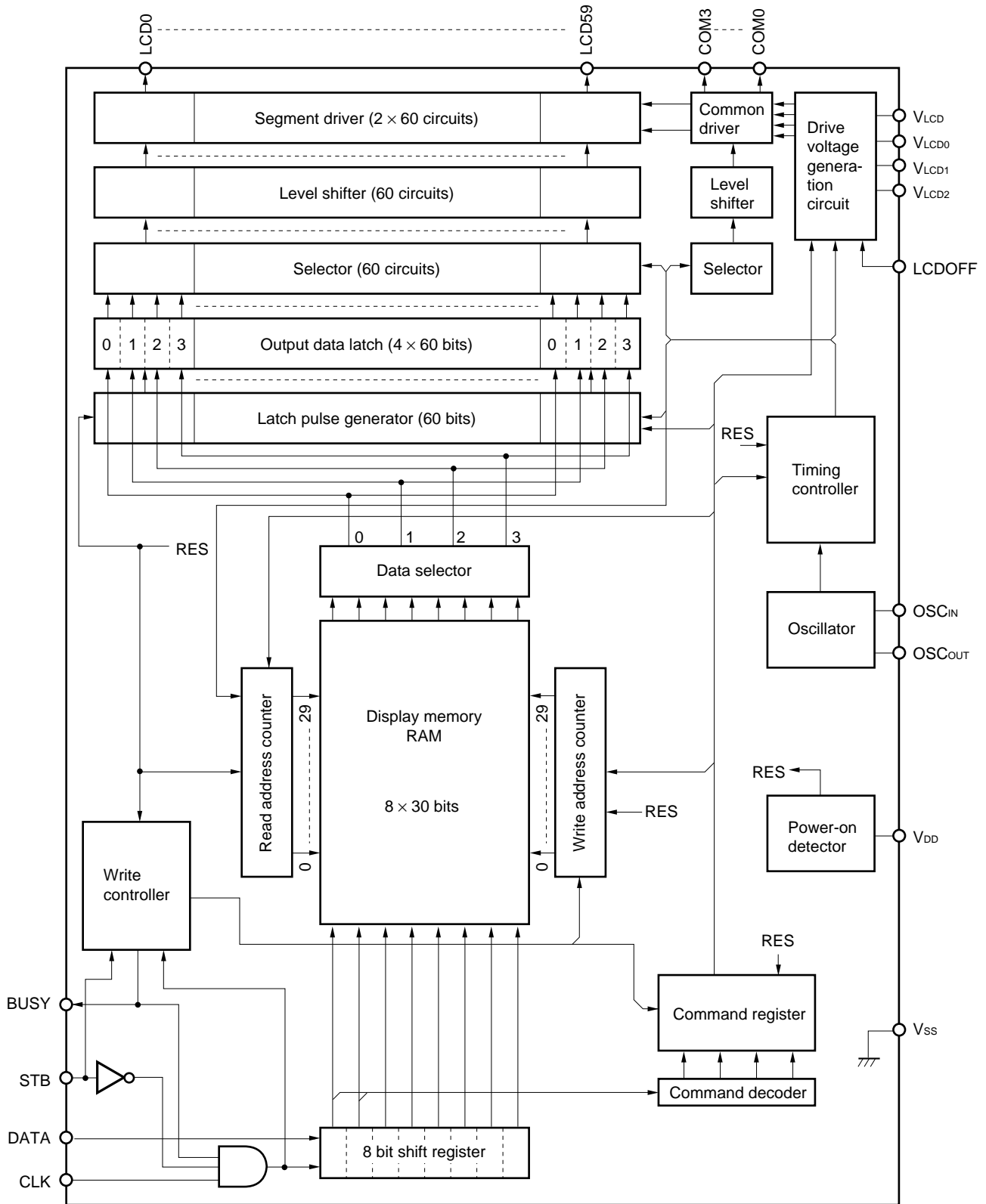
PIN FUNCTIONS

No.	Symbol	I/O	Output Type	Description																
1 to 32 35 to 62	LCD0 to LCD31 LCD32 to LCD59	Output	CMOS	<p>These pins serve as the LCD driver's segment signal output pins. The following display modes can be selected for the LCD driver.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Duty</th> <th>Bias</th> <th>Display Dot No.</th> <th>Frame frequency (Hz) (fosc = 140 kHz)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1/2</td> <td>1/2</td> <td>120</td> <td>$\frac{f_{osc}}{256}$, $\frac{f_{osc}}{512}$, $\frac{f_{osc}}{1024}$, $\frac{f_{osc}}{2048}$ (547) (273) (137) (68)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1/3</td> <td>1/3</td> <td>160</td> <td>$\frac{f_{osc}}{384}$, $\frac{f_{osc}}{768}$, $\frac{f_{osc}}{1536}$, $\frac{f_{osc}}{3072}$ (365) (182) (91) (46)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1/4</td> <td>1/3</td> <td>240</td> <td>$\frac{f_{osc}}{512}$, $\frac{f_{osc}}{1024}$, $\frac{f_{osc}}{2048}$, $\frac{f_{osc}}{4096}$ (273) (137) (68) (34)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>A matrix of these segment signal output pins and COM3, COM2, COM1 and COM0 pins enables the maximum display of 240 dots (1/4 duty selected). The output voltage of the segment signal output pins is supplied by the V_{LCD} pin. The output voltage of the segment signal output pin is supplied by dividing and outputting 0 to V_{LCD} voltage using any driving method (any bias method). Either internal or external voltage dividing resistor can be selected.</p>	Duty	Bias	Display Dot No.	Frame frequency (Hz) (fosc = 140 kHz)	1/2	1/2	120	$\frac{f_{osc}}{256}$, $\frac{f_{osc}}{512}$, $\frac{f_{osc}}{1024}$, $\frac{f_{osc}}{2048}$ (547) (273) (137) (68)	1/3	1/3	160	$\frac{f_{osc}}{384}$, $\frac{f_{osc}}{768}$, $\frac{f_{osc}}{1536}$, $\frac{f_{osc}}{3072}$ (365) (182) (91) (46)	1/4	1/3	240	$\frac{f_{osc}}{512}$, $\frac{f_{osc}}{1024}$, $\frac{f_{osc}}{2048}$, $\frac{f_{osc}}{4096}$ (273) (137) (68) (34)
Duty	Bias	Display Dot No.	Frame frequency (Hz) (fosc = 140 kHz)																	
1/2	1/2	120	$\frac{f_{osc}}{256}$, $\frac{f_{osc}}{512}$, $\frac{f_{osc}}{1024}$, $\frac{f_{osc}}{2048}$ (547) (273) (137) (68)																	
1/3	1/3	160	$\frac{f_{osc}}{384}$, $\frac{f_{osc}}{768}$, $\frac{f_{osc}}{1536}$, $\frac{f_{osc}}{3072}$ (365) (182) (91) (46)																	
1/4	1/3	240	$\frac{f_{osc}}{512}$, $\frac{f_{osc}}{1024}$, $\frac{f_{osc}}{2048}$, $\frac{f_{osc}}{4096}$ (273) (137) (68) (34)																	
63 to 66	COM0 to COM3	Output	CMOS	<p>These pins serve as the LCD driver's common signal output pins. The LCD driver can select three display modes. A matrix of these common signal output pins and LCD59 through LCD0 pins enables the maximum display of 240 dots (1/4 duty selected). The output voltage of the common signal output pins is supplied by the V_{LCD} pin. V_{DD} to 14 V voltage is supplied by this pin. The output voltage of the common signal output pins is supplied by dividing and outputting 0 to V_{LCD} voltage using any driving method (any bias method). Either internal or external dividing resistor can be selected.</p>																
67 68 69	V _{LC2} V _{LC1} V _{LC0}	—	—	<p>These pins serve as the LCD driver's drive voltage generation pins. The drive voltage can be set by using either these pins or the on-chip drive voltage generation circuit, as specified by command data.</p>																
70	V _{LCD}	—	—	<p>This pin supplies the LCD driver's supply voltage. V_{DD} to 14 V voltage is supplied to this pin. The output voltage of the segment signal and command signal output pins is supplied by dividing and outputting the voltage applied to these pins using any driving method (any bias method). Do not supply a voltage exceeding V_{DD} to the V_{LCD} pin before the device's supply voltage reaches 3.5 V, as this may cause incorrect display.</p>																

No.	Symbol	I/O	Output Type	Description
71 72	OSC _{IN} OSC _{OUT}	I/O	CMOS	<p>These pins serve to connect the resistors of the system clock RC oscillator.</p> <p>When several devices are used, connect as follows:</p>
34 73	V _{SS}	—	—	GND pin for device.
74	SYNC	I/O	Nch Open drain	<p>Synchronous signal I/O pin.</p> <p>This pin is used to synchronize two or more μPD16430A's. At this time, each chip must be wire-ORed and a pull-up resistor (5 k to 10 kΩ) is required.</p> <p>This pin must be pulled up even when only one μPD16430A is used.</p>
75	STB	Input	—	<p>Strobe signal input pin for device's select signal and serial communications.</p> <p>This pin serves to latch display RAM data outputs, set the command data receive mode and initialize serial communications.</p> <p>Serial communication is enabled when this signal is a logic low.</p> <p>When this pin is a logic high, shift clocks that are input are ignored.</p> <p>(1) Display RAM data output buffer latch function</p> <p>The internal display RAM data output is latched to the output latch circuit at the rising edge of the STB signal when the BUSY pin outputs a logic high.</p> <p>However, latch timing depends on the LATCH MD and LATCH flags.</p> <p>The latch time is $504.5/f_{osc}$.</p> <p>When the BUSY signal is a logic low, latching can cause incorrect display.</p> <p>(2) Command data receive mode setting</p> <p>The command data receive mode is set by the rising edge of the STB signal when the BUSY pin outputs a logic high.</p> <p>Once the command data receive mode is set, the initial byte (8 bits) is processed as a command.</p> <p>The command data processing time is approximately 300 ns.</p> <p>The BUSY signal does not change during this time.</p> <p>(3) Serial communication is initialized by the rising edge or the falling edge of the STB signal when the BUSY pin outputs a logic low.</p> <p>Once serial communication is initialized, the command data receive mode is started.</p> <p>During command data decoding or display data RAM interrupt, the STB signal interrupts processing and initializes serial communications. At this time, all displays are turned off (LCDON flag is reset).</p>
76	DATA	Input	—	This pin inputs serial data for serial communication at the rising edge of the shift clock.
77	CLK	Input	—	This pin inputs a shift clock for serial communication. The signal is output at the rising edge of the shift clock signal.

No.	Symbol	I/O	Output Type	Description
78	BUSY	Output	Nch Open drain	<p>This pin outputs the serial communication status and the internal data processing status.</p> <p>When this signal is a logic high, serial communication is executed.</p> <p>When this signal is a logic low, it indicates that the display RAM data is latched to the output buffer.</p> <p>When the power-on reset circuit is operating, this pin holds a logic low until a rising or falling signal is input to the STB pin.</p>
79	LCDOFF	Input	—	<p>This pin serves to turn off all the LCD displays.</p> <p>When a logic low is input to this pin, all LCD displays are turned off. Display RAM data is maintained.</p> <p>Since displays are turned off only by the output driver, serial communications can be executed as usual.</p> <p>To turn on displays, it is necessary to input a logic high to this pin and reset the LCDON flag.</p>
80	V _{DD}	—	—	<p>This pin is a power supply pin to the device.</p> <p>A voltage of 3.5 to 6.0 V is supplied to this pin.</p> <p>When the supply voltage rises from 0 V to 3 V, or when it reaches a value under 3 V and then rises again, the power-on reset circuit starts operating and the device is set to its initialized state.</p> <p>When the device is in its initialized state, all displays are turned off (segment and common signals are fixed to V_{LCD}).</p> <p>Do not supply a voltage higher than V_{DD} to the V_{LCD} pin before the supply voltage reaches 3.5 V as this will cause incorrect display.</p>

BLOCK DIAGRAM



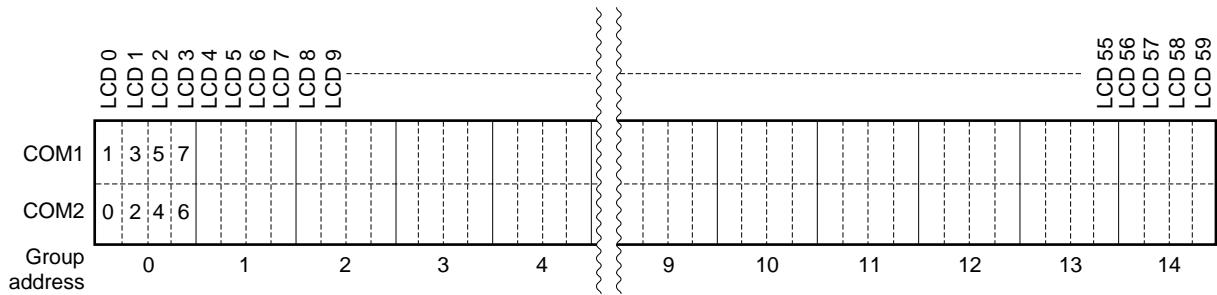
Display RAM Addresses and Display Dots

Display RAM temporarily stores display data that has been sent serially.

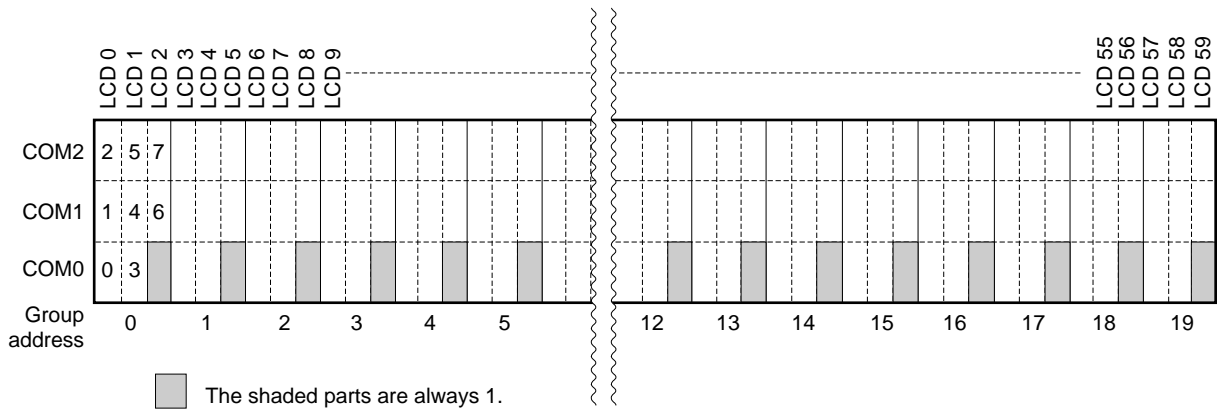
Display RAM addresses are allocated in units of 8 bits (group address), and it is possible to store the display data of a group address transferred at one time.

The relations between group addresses and display dots for the three display modes are shown below.

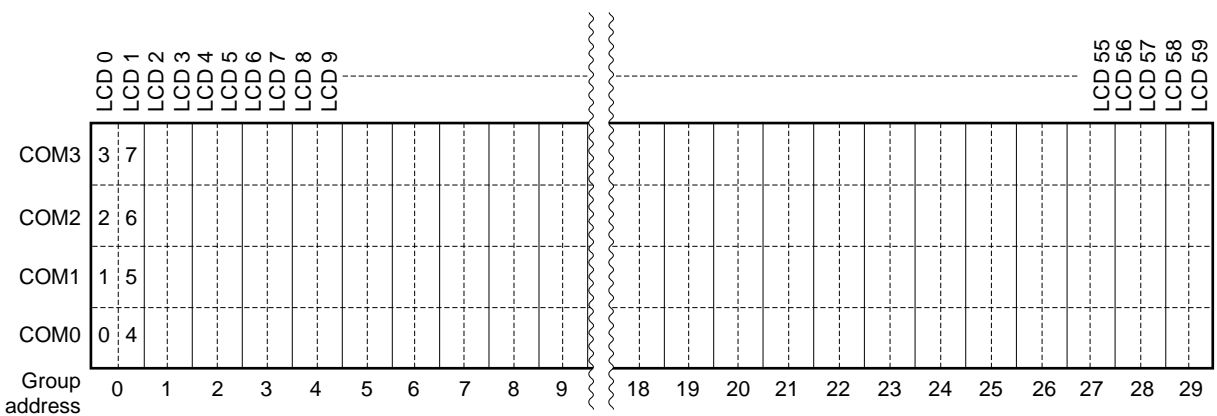
(1) 1/2 duty



(2) 1/3 duty



(3) 1/4 duty



Remark During auto incrementing, incrementing past the last group address of each duty (for example group address 14 in the case of 1/2 duty) brings the counter back to "0."

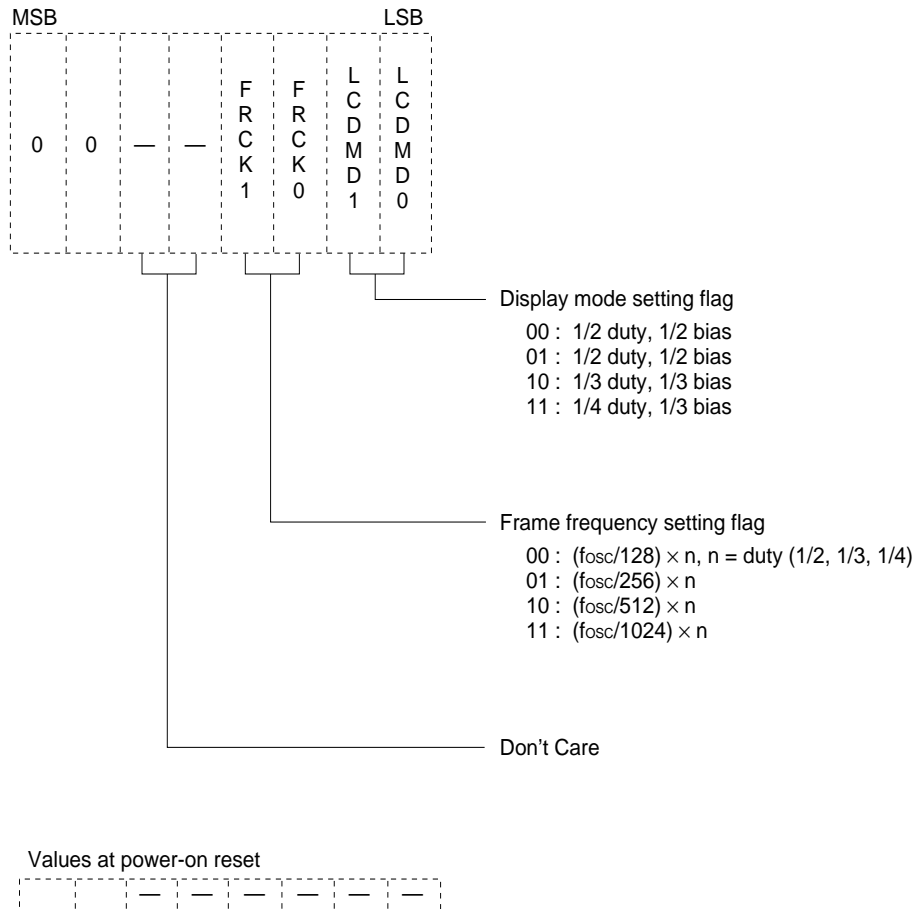
Commands

Commands serve to set the LCD driver's display mode and status.

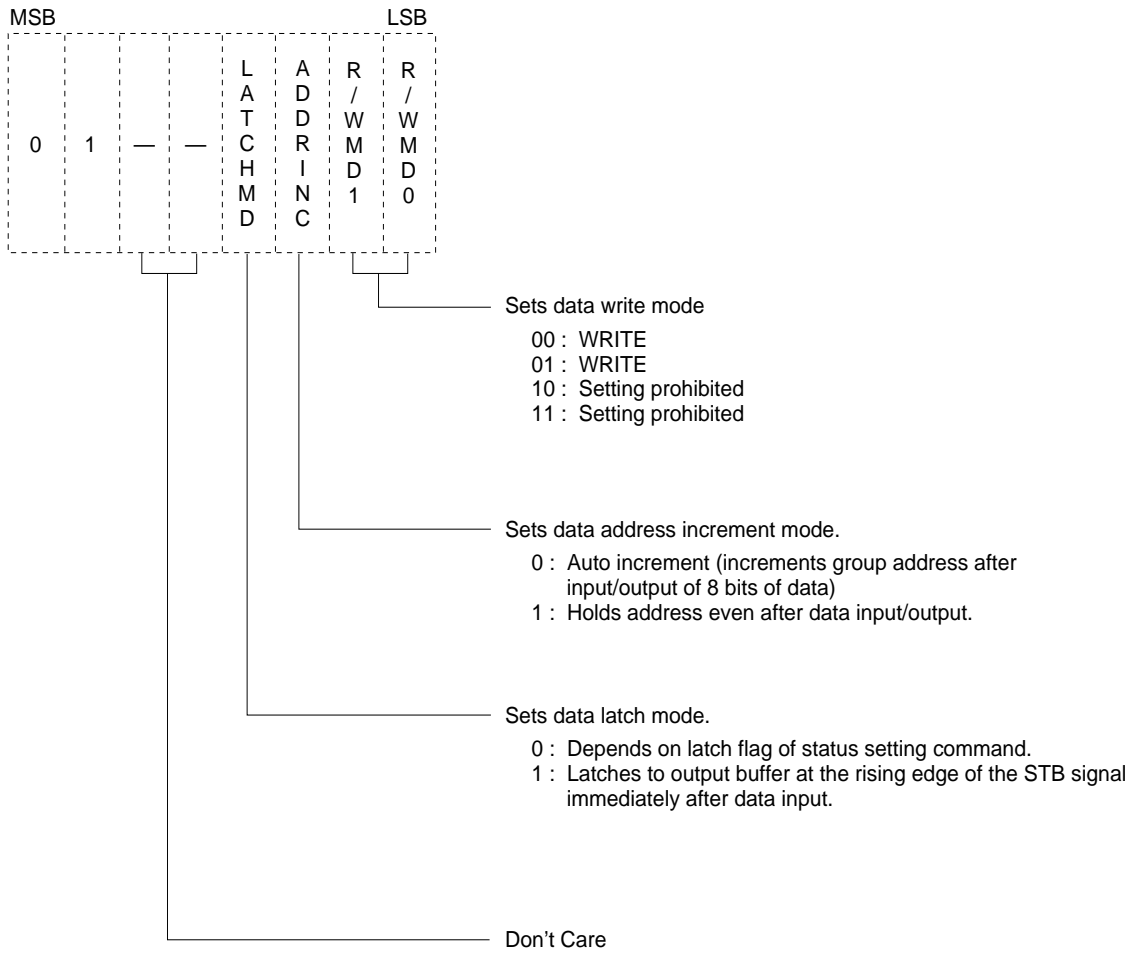
The first byte (8 bits) after the falling edge input of the STB signal is processed as a command.

The various types of commands are shown below.

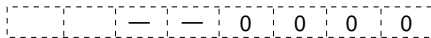
(1) Display Mode Setting Command



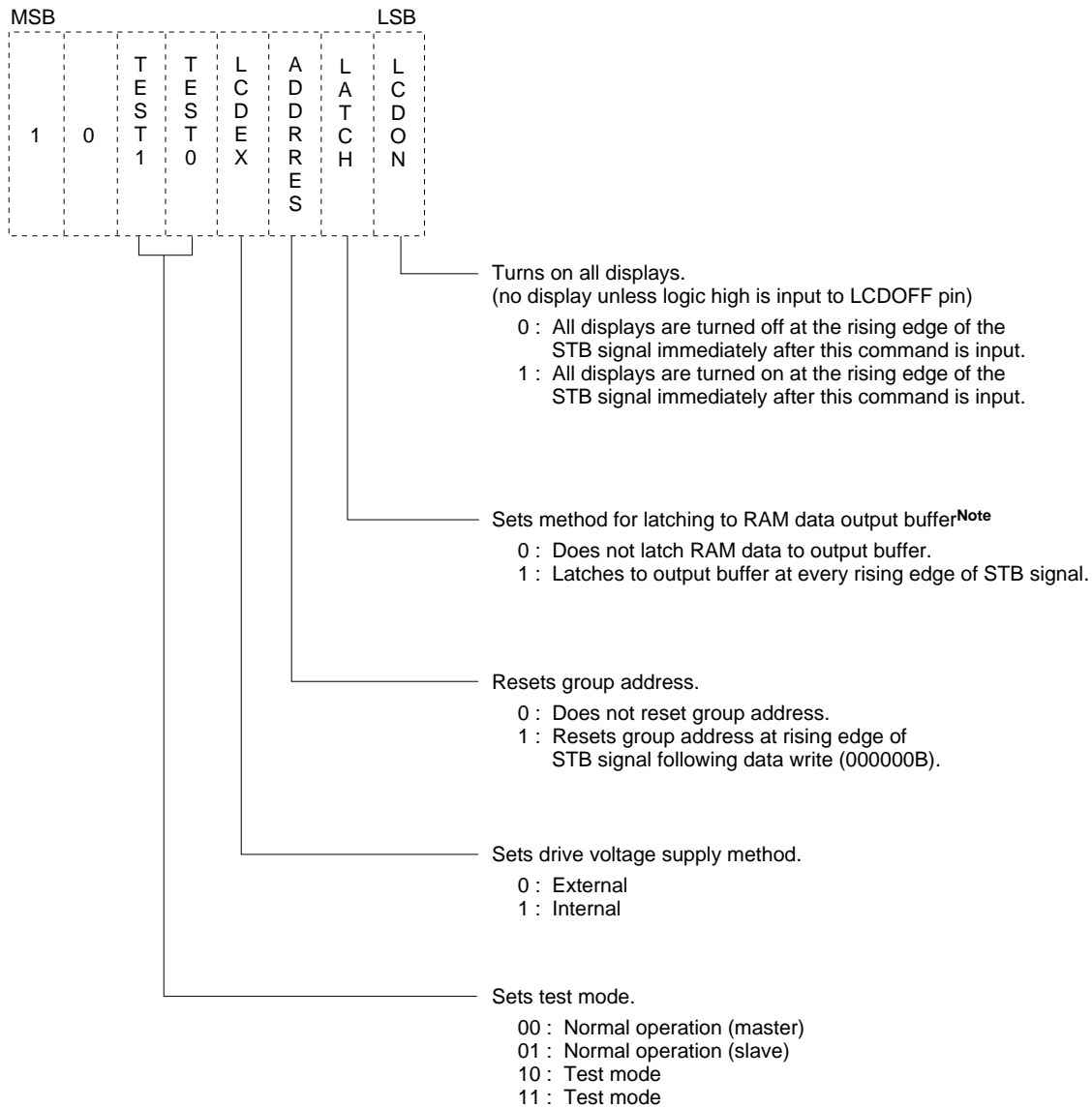
(2) Data Setting Command



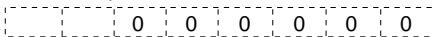
Values at power-on reset



(3) Status setting command



Values at power-on reset



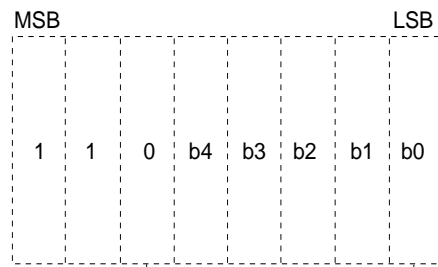
Remark LATCH MD flag and LATCH flag

The relations between the LATCH MD flag and the LATCH flag are shown below.

Mode	LATCH MD	LATCH	Operation
1	0	0	Does not latch RAM data to output buffer.
2	0	1	Latches <u>every time</u> to output buffer at rising edge of STB signal.
3	1	0	Latches to output buffer at rising edge of STB signal immediately after data input.
4	1	1	Latches <u>every time</u> to output buffer at rising edge of STB signal.

In modes 2 and 4, since latching to the output buffer is executed at the rising edge of the STB signal when only a command has been issued from the STB pin, busy status comes at each rising edge of the STB signal.

(4) Address setting command



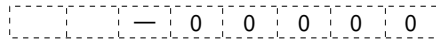
Sets RAM group address.

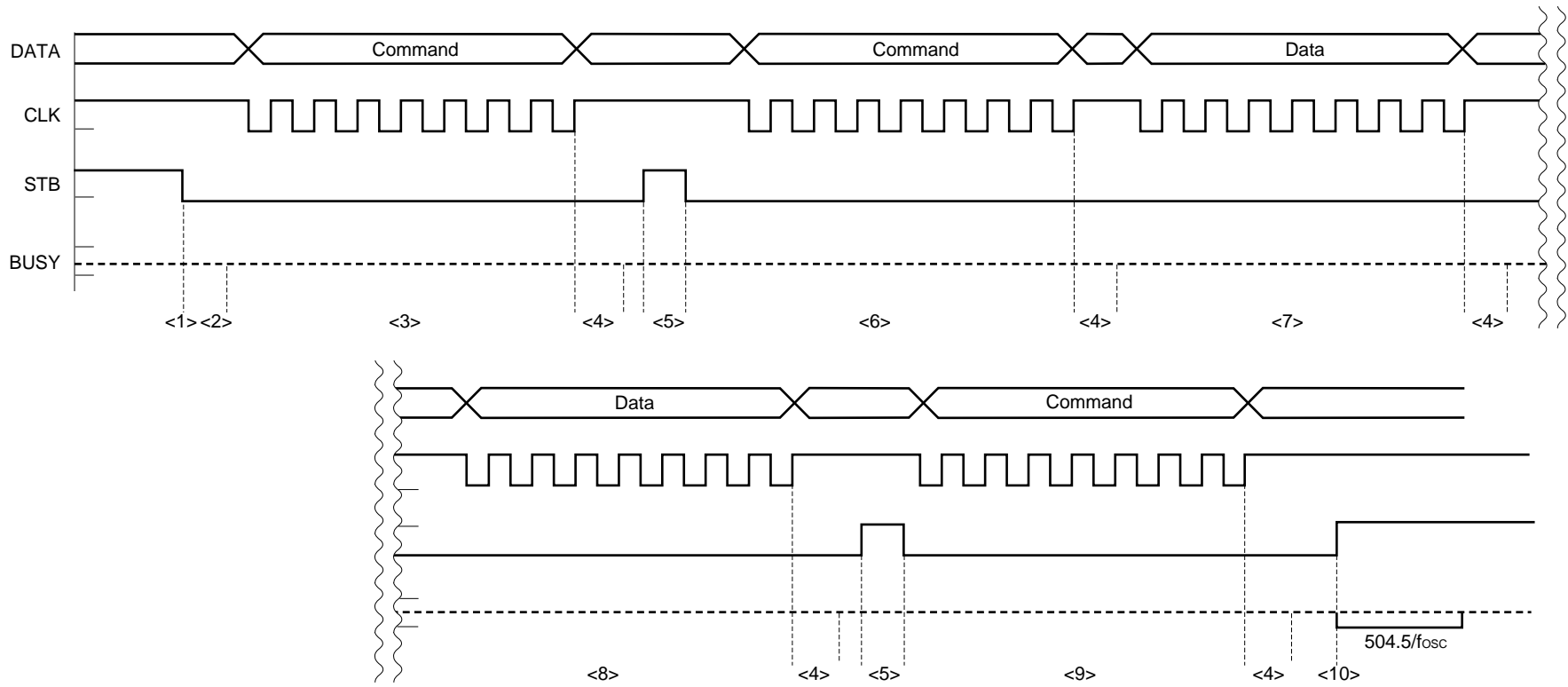
000000 to 001110 (1/2 duty)

000000 to 010011 (1/3 duty)

000000 to 011101 (1/4 duty)

Values at power-on reset

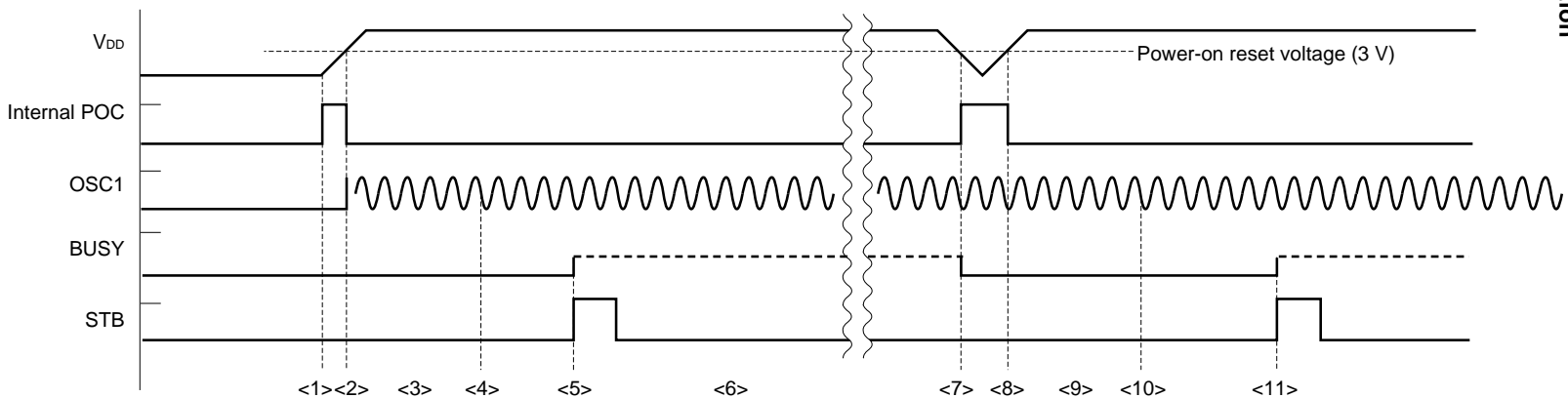




Data transmission format

Power-on reset

1) Device operation



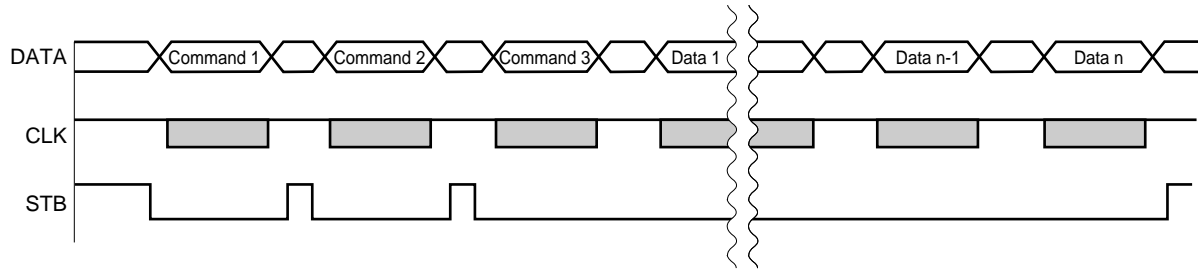
2) Functions of power-on reset

- (1) Turns off all displays.
- (2) Initializes serial communication.

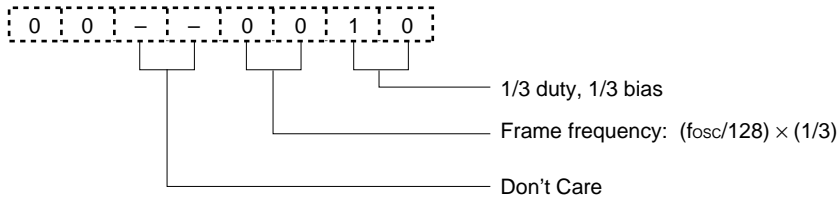
- <1> Apply supply voltage V_{DD}.
- <2> When V_{DD} becomes higher than power-on reset voltage, device starts operating.
- <3> Device stabilization time (less than 10 ms for internal oscillator)
During this time, do not execute STB pin input.
- <4> After oscillation stabilization time is over, an STB signal input is waited for.
- <5> When a logic high or logic low STB signal is input, a logic high is output from the BUSY pin, and a command input is waited for.
- <6> A command input is waited for.
- <7> When V_{DD} becomes again a value lower than the power-on reset voltage, device operation stops.
- <8> When V_{DD} becomes again a value higher than the power-on reset voltage, device operation starts.
- <9> Oscillation stabilization time (less than 10 ms for internal oscillator).
- <10> After oscillation stabilization time is over, an STB signal input is waited for.
- <11> When a logic high or logic low STB signal is input, a logic high is output from the BUSY pin, and a command input is waited for.
- <12> A command input is waited for.

Application

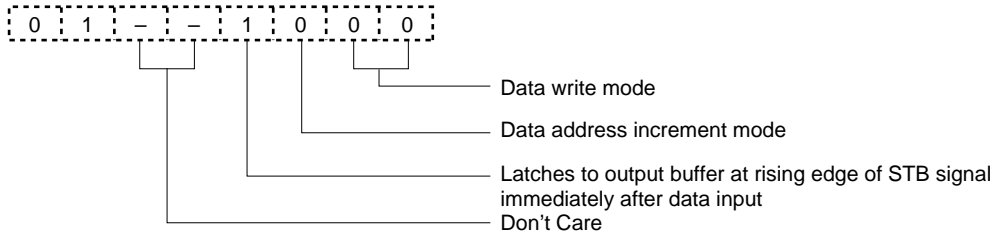
Data transmission examples according to address increment mode



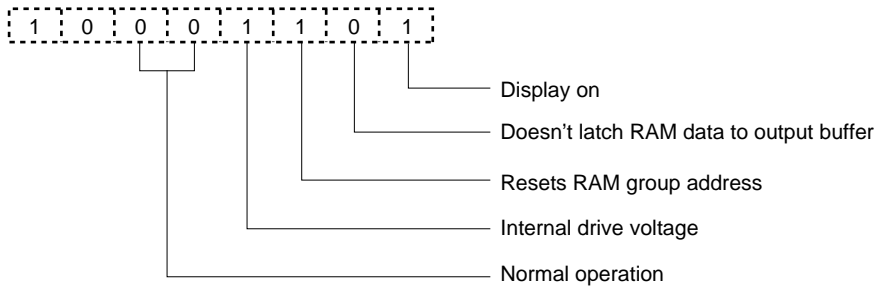
Command 1



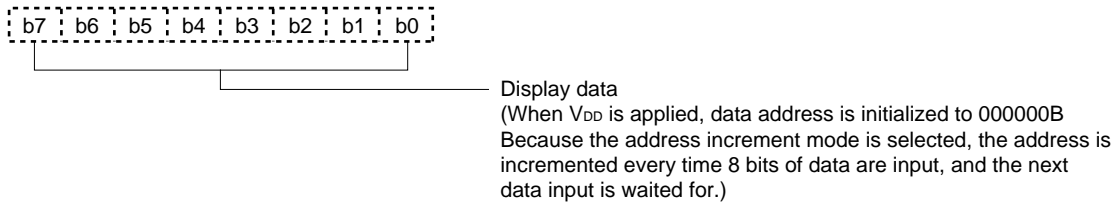
Command 2



Command 3



Data 1 to n



Absolute Maximum Ratings (T_a = 25 °C, GND = 0 V)

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Rating	Unit
Logic supply voltage	V _{DD}		-0.3 to +7.0	V
Logic input voltage	V _{I1}		-0.3 to V _{DD} + 0.3	V
Logic output voltage	V _{O1}		-0.3 to V _{DD} + 0.3	V
Driver supply voltage	V _{LCD}		-0.3 to +16	V
Driver input voltage	V _{LCO} - V _{LCD2}		-0.3 to V _{LCD} + 0.3	V
Driver output voltage	V _{O2}		-0.3 to V _{LCD} + 0.3	V
Operating temperature range	T _{opt}		-40 to +85	°C
Storage temperature range	T _{stg}		-65 to +150	°C
Permissible package power dissipation	P _d		1000	mW

Recommended Operating Conditions (T_a = -40 to +85 °C, GND = 0 V)

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Logic supply voltage	V _{DD}		3.5		6.0	V
Driver supply voltage	V _{LCD}		V _{DD}		14	V
Driver input voltage	V _{LCO} - V _{LCD2}		0		V _{LCD}	V

Electrical Characteristics (T_a = -40 to +85 °C, V_{DD} = 5 V ±10 %, V_{LCD} = 9 to 12 V)

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Input voltage, high	V _{IH}		0.7·V _{DD}		V _{DD}	V
Input voltage, low	V _{IL}		0		0.3·V _{DD}	V
Output voltage, high	V _{OH}	OSC _{OUT} , SYNC, BUSY I _{OH} = -1 mA	0.9·V _{DD}			V
Output voltage, low	V _{OL}	OSC _{OUT} , SYNC, BUSY I _{OL} = 1 mA			0.1·V _{DD}	V
Input leak current, high	I _{IH}	V _{IN} = V _{DD}			10	μA
Input leak current, low	I _{IL}	V _{IN} = 0 V	-10			μA
Output leak current, high	I _{LOH}	SYNC, BUSY V _O = V _{DD}			10	μA
Output leak current, low	I _{LOL}	SYNC, BUSY V _O = 0 V	-10			μA
Common output ON resistance	R _{COM}	COM0 - COM3, V _{LCD} = 9 V I _{lol} = 100 μA		1.2	2.4	kΩ
Segment output ON resistance	R _{SEG}	LCD0 - LCD59, V _{LCD} = 9 V I _{lol} = 100 μA		2.0	4.0	kΩ
Logic current dissipation	I _{DD}	f _{osc} = 140 kHz		100	500	μA
Driver current dissipation	I _{LCD}	V _{LCD} = 12 V, without load		500	1000	μA

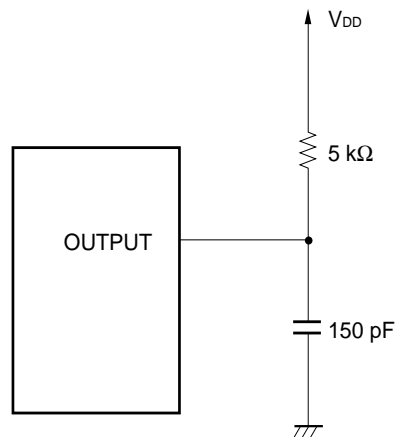
Switching Characteristics ($T_a = -40$ to $+85$ °C, $V_{DD} = 5$ V ± 10 %, $V_{LCD} = 9$ to 12 V, $R_L = 5$ k Ω , $C_L = 150$ pF)

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Oscillation frequency	f_{SOC}	$R = 100$ k Ω	98	140	182	kHz
BUSY delay time	t_{DBSY}	STB $\uparrow \rightarrow$ BUSY \downarrow			1.5	μ s
SYNC delay time	t_{DSYNC}				1.5	μ s

Timing Requirements ($T_a = -40$ to $+85$ °C, $V_{DD} = 5$ V ± 10 %, $V_{LCD} = 9$ to 12 V, $R_L = 5$ k Ω , $C_L = 150$ pF)

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Clock frequency	f_c	OSC _{IN} external clock	50		150	kHz
High-level clock pulse width	t_{WHC}	OSC _{IN} external clock	3		16	μ s
Low-level clock pulse width	t_{WLC}	OSC _{IN} external clock	3		16	μ s
Shift clock cycle	t_{CYK}	CLK	900			ns
High-level shift clock pulse width	t_{WHK}	CLK	400			ns
Low-level shift clock pulse width	t_{WLK}	CLK	400			ns
Data setup time	t_{DS}		100			ns
Data hold time	t_{DH}		200			ns
STB removal time	t_{RSTBK}	STB $\downarrow \rightarrow$ CLK \uparrow	300			ns
STB hold time	t_{HKSTB}	From the 8th CLK pulse	1			μ s
High-level STB pulse width	t_{WHSTB}		1			μ s
Low-level STB pulse width	t_{WLSTB}		8.2			μ s
SYNC removal time	t_{SREM}		250			ns

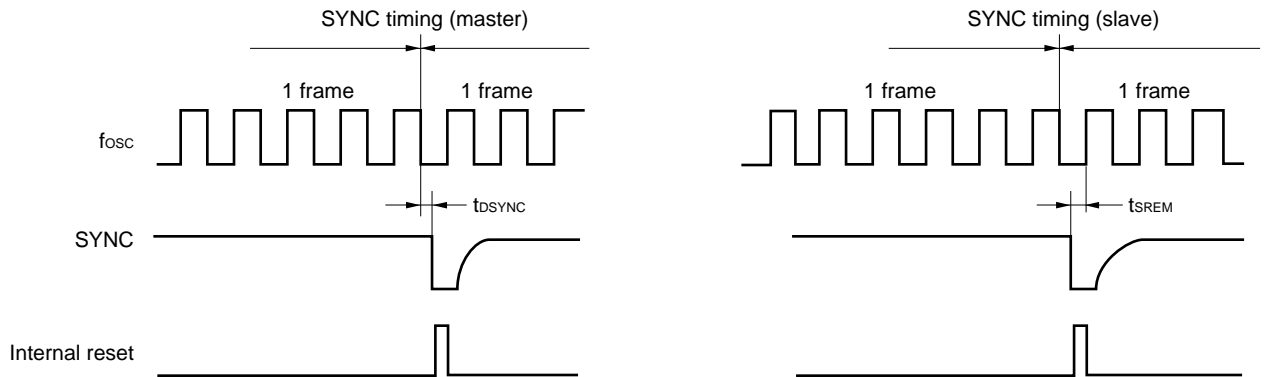
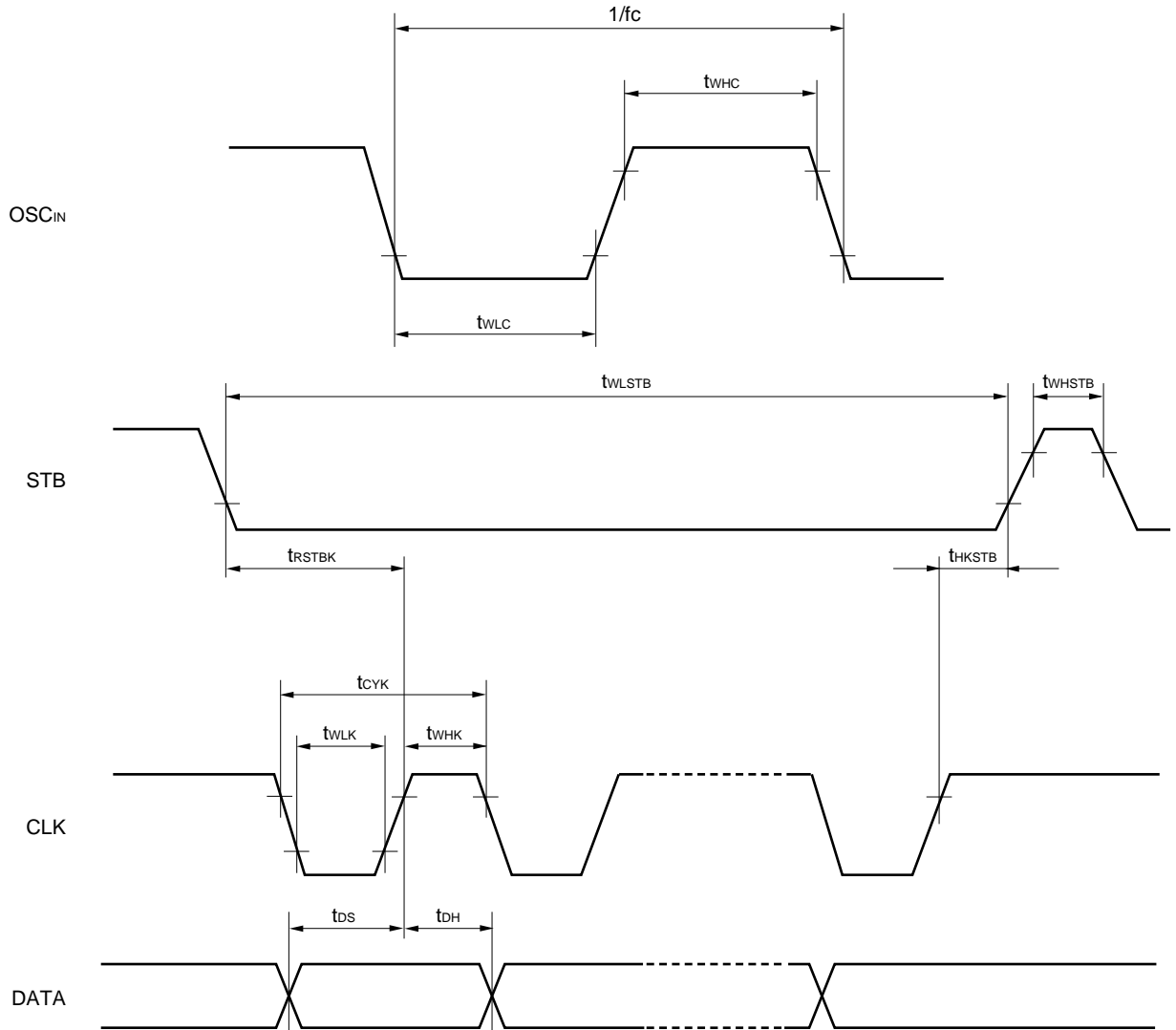
Output Load Circuit

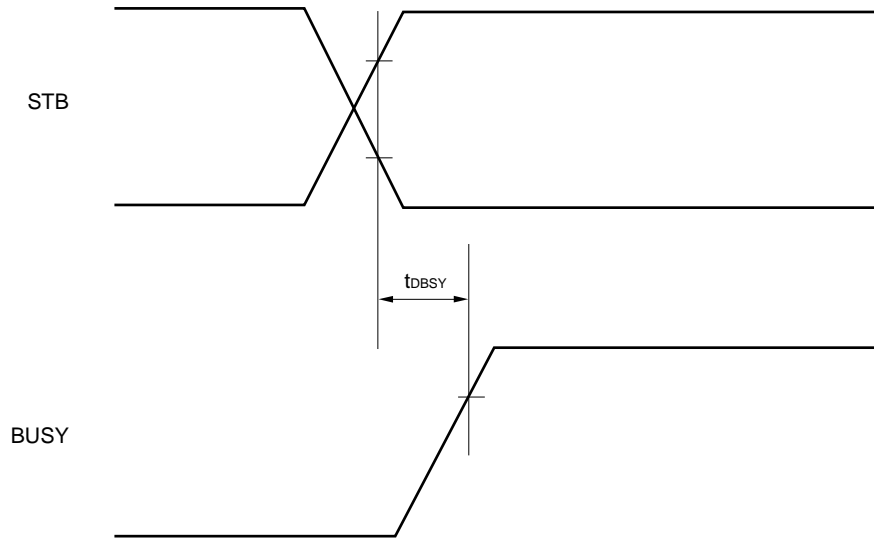


Switching Characteristic Waveform

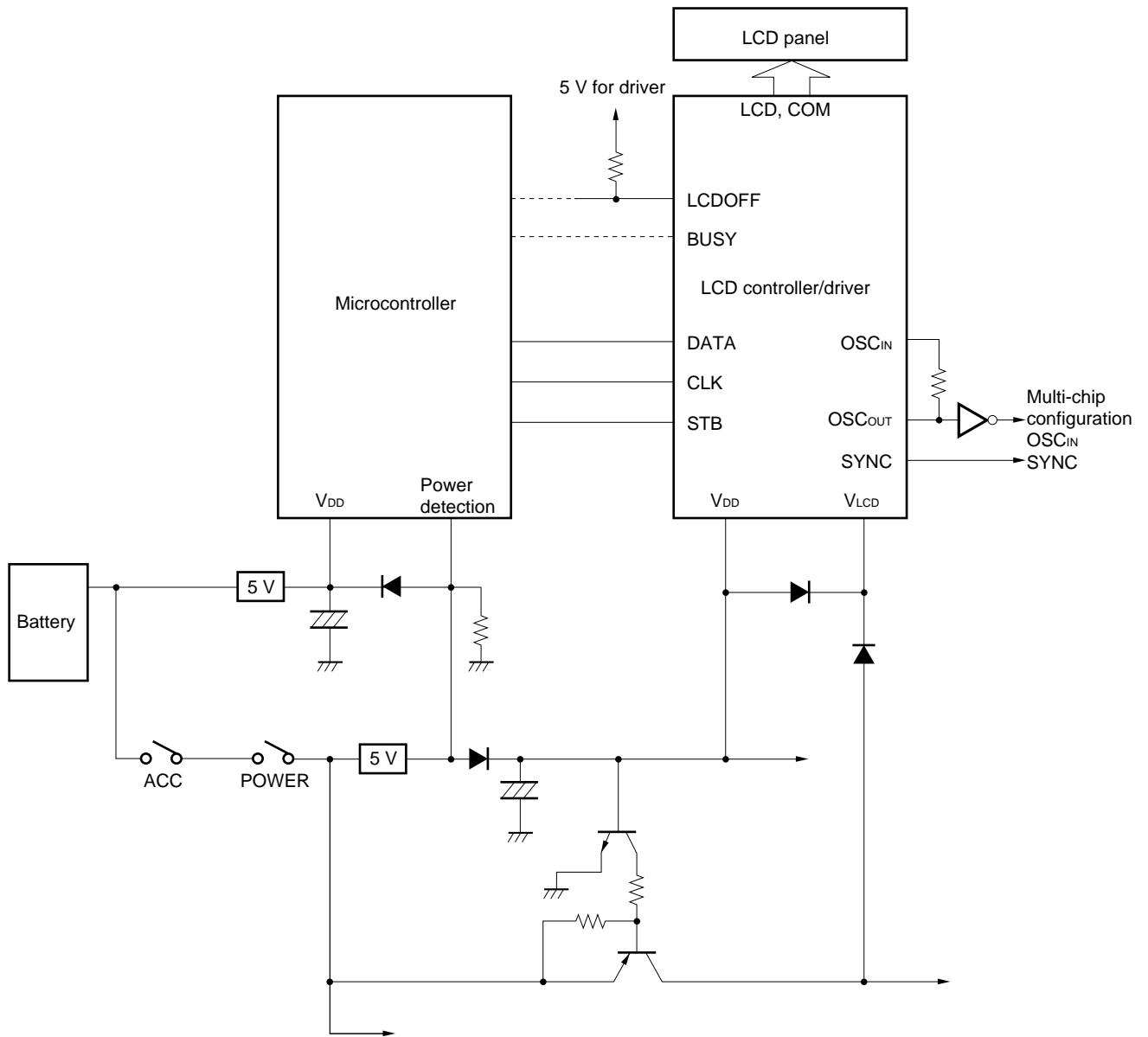
Measurement points: Input: 0.7 V_{DD}, 0.3 V_{DD}

Output: 0.8 V_{DD}, 0.2 V_{DD}





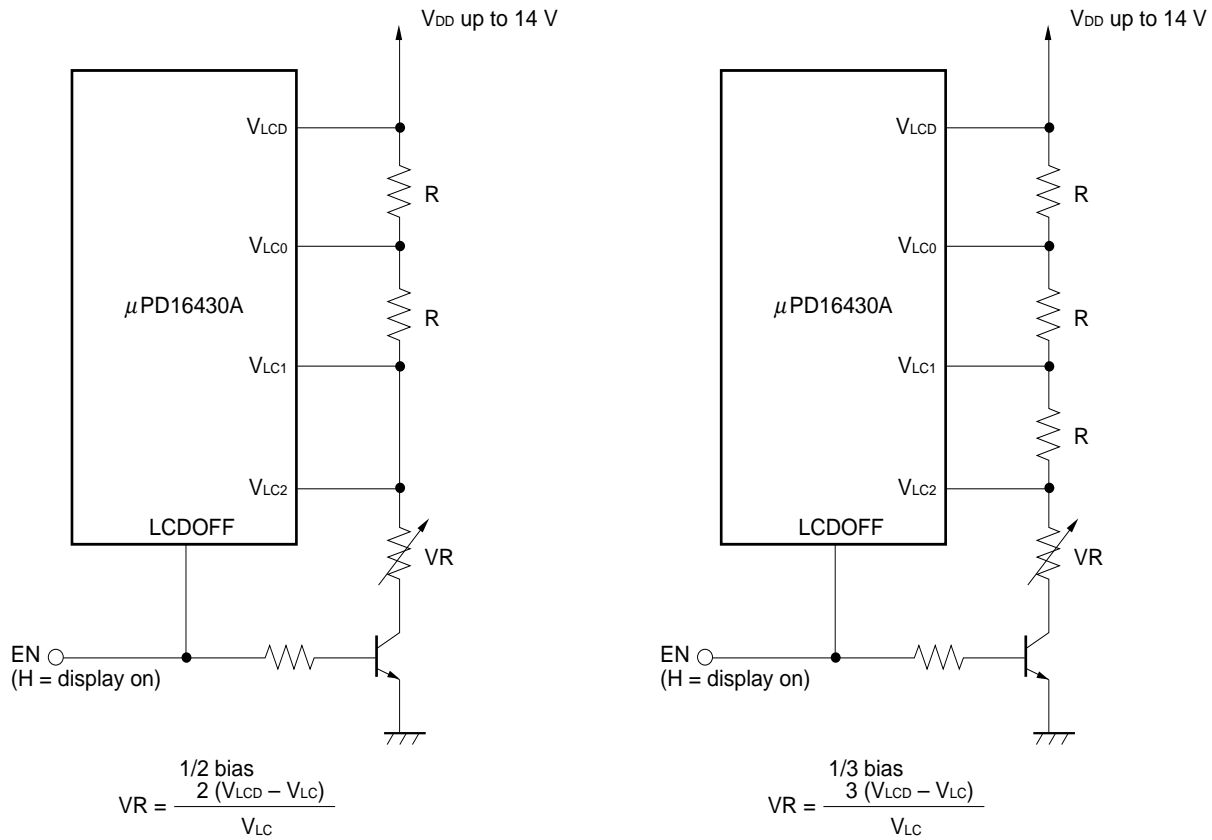
Application Circuit Example



Remark Use low- V_F diodes such as Schottky-barrier diodes, and make sure that V_{DD} , V_{LCD} , V_I , etc. do not exceed absolute maximum ratings of the diodes.

The application circuits and their parameters are for reference only and are not intended for use in actual design-ins.

1. μPD16430A External Bias Resistor Setting Method



V_{LC} is the peak value of the optimum drive voltage for LCD. (it varies depending on the LCD.)

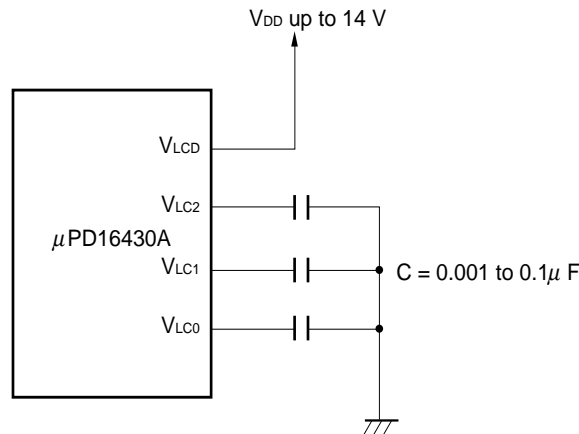
R is a resistance of 1 kΩ to 10 kΩ. Select the resistance value according to the load.

A larger value for R reduces the power dissipation, but causes drive waveform distortions.

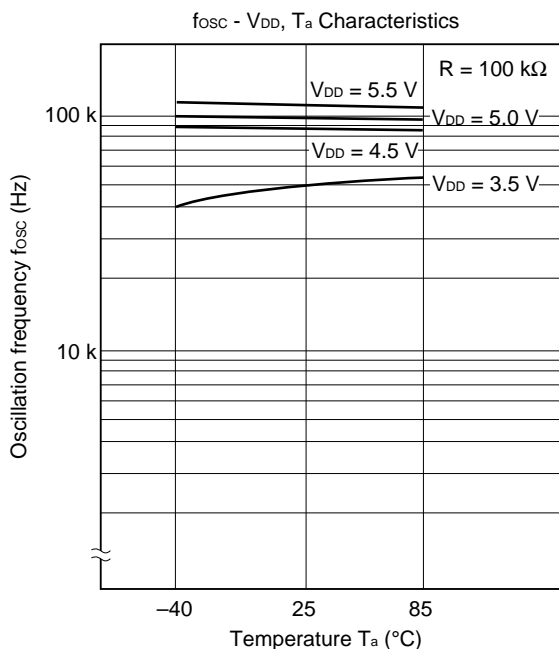
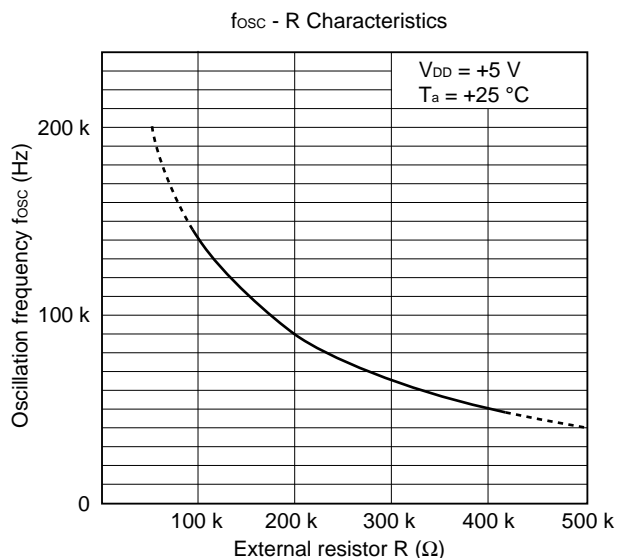
Select a largish value for a variable resistor so as to satisfy the equation above.

2. When using internal bias

A heavy LCD load may cause distortions in the common waveform. In this case, insert a capacitor for V_{LC0}, V_{LC1} and V_{LC2}.



Characteristic Curves



Recommended Soldering Conditions

When soldering on this product, please observe the recommended conditions indicated in the table below. If planning to solder under different conditions, please consult an NEC sales representative.

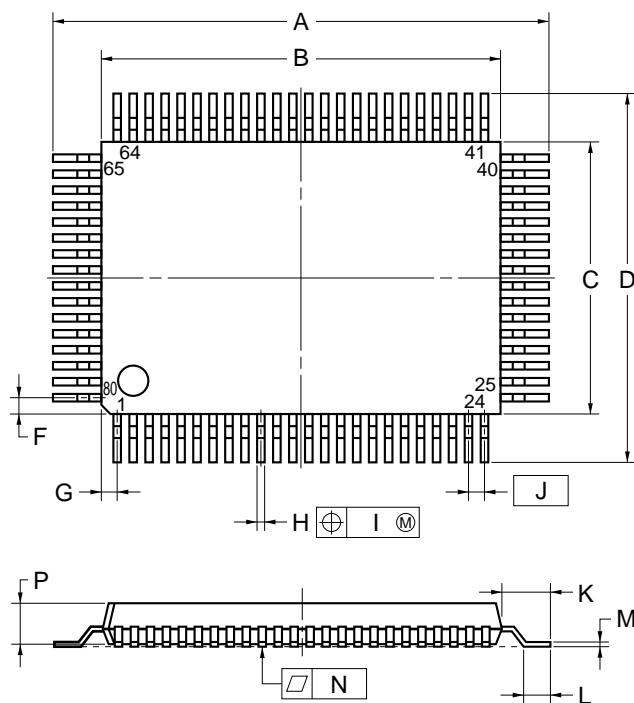
μPD16430AGF-3B9

Soldering method	Soldering conditions	Symbol
Infrared ray reflow	Peak package temperature: 235 °C, time: 30 seconds max. (210 °C min.), number of reflow processes: 2, exposure limit: none Note	IR35-00-2
VPS	Peak package temperature: 215 °C, time: 40 seconds max. (200 °C min.), number of reflow processes: 2, exposure limit: none Note	VP15-00-2
Wave soldering	Solder temperature: 260 °C max., time: 10 seconds max. number of reflow processes: 1, exposure limit: none Note	WS60-00-1
Partial heating	Pin temperature: 300 °C max., time: 10 seconds max., exposure limit: none Note	○

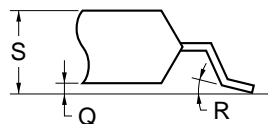
Note Exposure limit before soldering after dry-package is opened.
Storage conditions: 25 °C, relative humidity of 65 % or less.

Caution Do not apply two or more soldering methods (except partial heating) in combination.

80 PIN PLASTIC QFP (14×20)



detail of lead end



NOTE

Each lead centerline is located within 0.15 mm (0.006 inch) of its true position (T.P.) at maximum material condition.

ITEM	MILLIMETERS	INCHES
A	23.2±0.2	0.913 ^{+0.009} _{-0.008}
B	20.0±0.2	0.787 ^{+0.009} _{-0.008}
C	14.0±0.2	0.551 ^{+0.009} _{-0.008}
D	17.2±0.2	0.677±0.008
F	1.0	0.039
G	1.8	0.031
H	0.35±0.10	0.014 ^{+0.004} _{-0.005}
I	0.15	0.006
J	0.8 (T.P.)	0.031 (T.P.)
K	1.6±0.2	0.063±0.008
L	0.8±0.2	0.031 ^{+0.009} _{-0.008}
M	0.15 ^{+0.10} _{-0.05}	0.006 ^{+0.004} _{-0.003}
N	0.10	0.004
P	2.7	0.106
Q	0.125±0.075	0.005±0.003
R	5°±5°	5°±5°
S	3.0 MAX.	0.119 MAX.

S80GF-80-3B9-3

[MEMO]

[MEMO]

No part of this document may be copied or reproduced in any form or by any means without the prior written consent of NEC Corporation. NEC Corporation assumes no responsibility for any errors which may appear in this document.

NEC Corporation does not assume any liability for infringement of patents, copyrights or other intellectual property rights of third parties by or arising from use of a device described herein or any other liability arising from use of such device. No license, either express, implied or otherwise, is granted under any patents, copyrights or other intellectual property rights of NEC Corporation or others.

While NEC Corporation has been making continuous effort to enhance the reliability of its semiconductor devices, the possibility of defects cannot be eliminated entirely. To minimize risks of damage or injury to persons or property arising from a defect in an NEC semiconductor device, customers must incorporate sufficient safety measures in its design, such as redundancy, fire-containment, and anti-failure features.

NEC devices are classified into the following three quality grades:

"Standard", "Special", and "Specific". The Specific quality grade applies only to devices developed based on a customer designated "quality assurance program" for a specific application. The recommended applications of a device depend on its quality grade, as indicated below. Customers must check the quality grade of each device before using it in a particular application.

Standard: Computers, office equipment, communications equipment, test and measurement equipment, audio and visual equipment, home electronic appliances, machine tools, personal electronic equipment and industrial robots

Special: Transportation equipment (automobiles, trains, ships, etc.), traffic control systems, anti-disaster systems, anti-crime systems, safety equipment and medical equipment (not specifically designed for life support)

Specific: Aircrafts, aerospace equipment, submersible repeaters, nuclear reactor control systems, life support systems or medical equipment for life support, etc.

The quality grade of NEC devices is "Standard" unless otherwise specified in NEC's Data Sheets or Data Books. If customers intend to use NEC devices for applications other than those specified for Standard quality grade, they should contact an NEC sales representative in advance.

Anti-radioactive design is not implemented in this product.