

MCF52110 ColdFire® Integrated Microcontroller Product Brief

This document provides an overview of the major features and functional components of the MCF52110 family of microcontrollers. The MCF52110 family is a highly integrated implementation of the ColdFire® family of reduced instruction set computing (RISC) microcontrollers that also includes the MCF52100. [Table 1](#) summarizes the differences between these parts. This document is written from the perspective of the MCF52110.

The MCF52110 represents a family of highly-integrated 32-bit microcontrollers based on the V2 ColdFire microarchitecture. Featuring 16 Kbytes of internal SRAM and 128 Kbytes of flash memory, four 32-bit timers with DMA request capability, a 4-channel DMA controller, two I²C™ modules, up to 3 UARTs, and a queued SPI, the MCF52110 family has been designed for general-purpose industrial control applications.

This 32-bit device is based on the Version 2 (V2) ColdFire reduced instruction set computing (RISC) core with a multiply-accumulate unit (MAC) and divider providing 76 Dhrystone 2.1 MIPS at a frequency up to 80 MHz from internal flash memory.

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On-chip modules include:

- V2 ColdFire core with multiply-accumulate unit (MAC)
- 16 Kbytes of internal SRAM
- 128 Kbytes of on-chip flash memory
- Three universal asynchronous receiver/transmitters (UARTs)
- Two inter-integrated circuit (I²C) bus controllers
- 12-bit analog-to-digital converter (ADC)
- Real-time clock
- Queued serial peripheral interface (QSPI) module
- Four-channel, 32-bit direct memory access (DMA) controller
- Four-channel, 32-bit input capture/output compare timers with optional DMA support
- Two 16-bit periodic interrupt timers (PITs)
- Programmable software watchdog timer
- Backup watchdog timer
- Interrupt controller capable of handling up to 63 interrupt sources
- Clock module with 8 MHz on-chip relaxation oscillator and integrated phase-locked loop (PLL)

These devices are ideal for cost-sensitive applications requiring significant control processing for file management, connectivity, data buffering, and user interface, as well as signal processing in a variety of key markets such as security, imaging, networking, gaming, and medical. This leading package of integration and high performance allows fast time to market through easy code reuse and extensive third party tool support.

To locate any published errata or updates for this document, refer to the ColdFire products website at <http://www.freescale.com/coldfire>.

1 MCF52110 Family Configurations

Table 1. MCF52110 Family Configurations

Module	52100	52110
ColdFire Version 2 Core with MAC (Multiply-Accumulate Unit)	•	•
System Clock	66, 80 MHz	
Performance (Dhrystone 2.1 MIPS)	up to 76	
Flash/Static RAM (SRAM)	64/16 Kbytes	128/16 Kbytes
Interrupt Controller (INTC)	•	•
Fast Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC)	•	•
Real-Time Clock (RTC)	•	•
Four-channel Direct-Memory Access (DMA)	•	•
Software Watchdog Timer (WDT)	•	•
Backup Watchdog Timer	•	•
Two-channel Periodic Interrupt Timer (PIT)	2	2
Four-Channel General Purpose Timer (GPT)	•	•
32-bit DMA Timers	4	4
QSPI	•	•
UART(s)	2	3
I ² C	2	2
Eight/Four-channel 8/16-bit PWM Timer	•	•
General Purpose I/O Module (GPIO)	•	•
Chip Configuration and Reset Controller Module	•	•
Background Debug Mode (BDM)	•	•
JTAG - IEEE 1149.1 Test Access Port ¹	•	•
Package	64 LQFP/QFN 81 MAPBGA	64 LQFP/QFN 81 MAPBGA 100 LQFP

NOTES:

¹ The full debug/trace interface is available only on the 100-pin packages. A reduced debug interface is bonded on smaller packages.

2 Block Diagram

The superset device in the MCF52110 family comes in a 100-lead leaded quad flat package (LQFP). Figure 1 shows a top-level block diagram of the MCF52110.

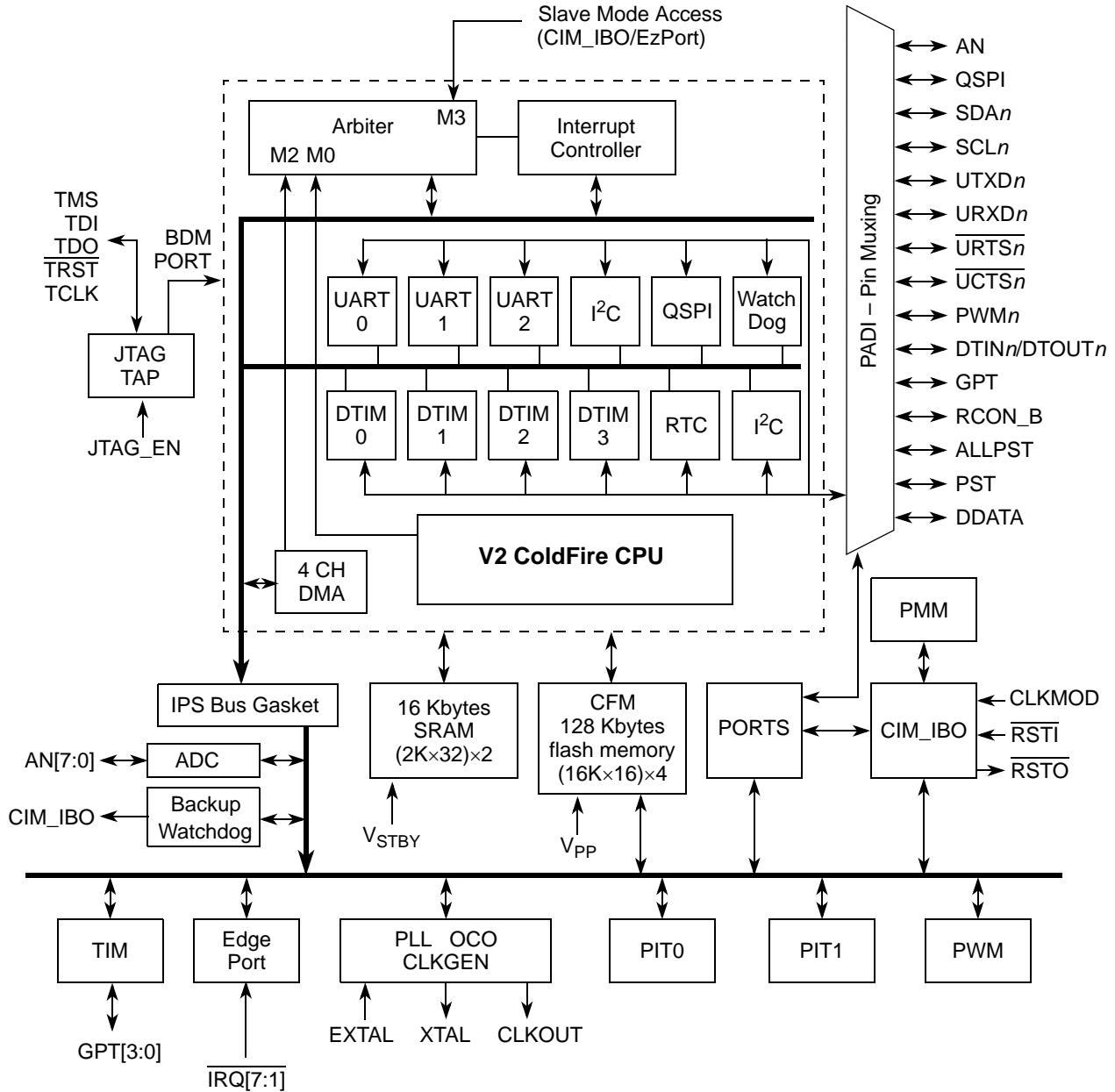


Figure 1. MCF52110 Block Diagram

3 Features

3.1 Feature Overview

The MCF52110 family includes the following features:

- Version 2 ColdFire variable-length RISC processor core
 - Static operation
 - 32-bit address and data paths on-chip
 - Up to 80 MHz processor core frequency
 - 40 MHz and 33 MHz off-platform bus frequency
 - Sixteen general-purpose, 32-bit data and address registers
 - Implements ColdFire ISA_A with extensions to support the user stack pointer register and four new instructions for improved bit processing (ISA_A+)
 - Multiply-Accumulate (MAC) unit with 32-bit accumulator to support $16 \times 16 \rightarrow 32$ or $32 \times 32 \rightarrow 32$ operations
- System debug support
 - Real-time trace for determining dynamic execution path
 - Background debug mode (BDM) for in-circuit debugging (DEBUG_B+)
 - Real-time debug support, with six hardware breakpoints (4 PC, 1 address and 1 data) configurable into a 1- or 2-level trigger
- On-chip memories
 - 16-Kbyte dual-ported SRAM on CPU internal bus, supporting core and DMA access with standby power supply support
 - Up to 128 Kbytes of interleaved flash memory supporting 2-1-1-1 accesses
- Power management
 - Fully static operation with processor sleep and whole chip stop modes
 - Rapid response to interrupts from the low-power sleep mode (wake-up feature)
 - Clock enable/disable for each peripheral when not used (except backup watchdog timer)
 - Software controlled disable of external clock output for low-power consumption
- Three universal asynchronous/synchronous receiver transmitters (UARTs)
 - 16-bit divider for clock generation
 - Interrupt control logic with maskable interrupts
 - DMA support
 - Data formats can be 5, 6, 7 or 8 bits with even, odd, or no parity
 - Up to two stop bits in 1/16 increments
 - Error-detection capabilities

Features

- Modem support includes request-to-send (RTS) and clear-to-send (CTS) lines for two UARTs
- Transmit and receive FIFO buffers
- Two I²C modules
 - Interchip bus interface for EEPROMs, LCD controllers, A/D converters, and keypads
 - Fully compatible with industry-standard I²C bus
 - Master and slave modes support multiple masters
 - Automatic interrupt generation with programmable level
- Queued serial peripheral interface (QSPI)
 - Full-duplex, three-wire synchronous transfers
 - Up to four chip selects available
 - Master mode operation only
 - Programmable bit rates up to half the CPU clock frequency
 - Up to 16 pre-programmed transfers
- Fast analog-to-digital converter (ADC)
 - Eight analog input channels
 - 12-bit resolution
 - Minimum 1.125 μ s conversion time
 - Simultaneous sampling of two channels for motor control applications
 - Single-scan or continuous operation
 - Optional interrupts on conversion complete, zero crossing (sign change), or under/over low/high limit
 - Unused analog channels can be used as digital I/O
- Four 32-bit timers with DMA support
 - 12.5 ns resolution at 80 MHz
 - Programmable sources for clock input, including an external clock option
 - Programmable prescaler
 - Input capture capability with programmable trigger edge on input pin
 - Output compare with programmable mode for the output pin
 - Free run and restart modes
 - Maskable interrupts on input capture or output compare
 - DMA trigger capability on input capture or output compare
- Four-channel general purpose timer
 - 16-bit architecture
 - Programmable prescaler
 - Output pulse-widths variable from microseconds to seconds

- Single 16-bit input pulse accumulator
- Toggle-on-overflow feature for pulse-width modulator (PWM) generation
- One dual-mode pulse accumulation channel
- Pulse-width modulation timer
 - Support for PCM mode (resulting in superior signal quality compared to conventional PWM)
 - Operates as eight channels with 8-bit resolution or four channels with 16-bit resolution
 - Programmable period and duty cycle
 - Programmable enable/disable for each channel
 - Software selectable polarity for each channel
 - Period and duty cycle are double buffered. Change takes effect when the end of the current period is reached (PWM counter reaches zero) or when the channel is disabled.
 - Programmable center or left aligned outputs on individual channels
 - Four clock sources (A, B, SA, and SB) provide for a wide range of frequencies
 - Emergency shutdown
- Two periodic interrupt timers (PITs)
 - 16-bit counter
 - Selectable as free running or count down
- Real-Time Clock (RTC)
 - Maintains system time-of-day clock
 - Provides stopwatch and alarm interrupt functions
- Software watchdog timer
 - 32-bit counter
 - Low-power mode support
- Backup watchdog timer (BWT)
 - Independent timer that can be used to help software recover from runaway code
 - 16-bit counter
 - Low-power mode support
- Clock generation features
 - One to 48 MHz crystal, 8 MHz on-chip relaxation oscillator, or external oscillator reference options
 - Trimmed relaxation oscillator
 - Two to 10 MHz reference frequency for normal PLL mode with a pre-divider programmable from 1 to 8
 - System can be clocked from PLL or directly from crystal oscillator or relaxation oscillator
 - Low power modes supported
 - 2^n ($n \leq 0 \leq 15$) low-power divider for extremely low frequency operation

Features

- Interrupt controller
 - Uniquely programmable vectors for all interrupt sources
 - Fully programmable level and priority for all peripheral interrupt sources
 - Seven external interrupt signals with fixed level and priority
 - Unique vector number for each interrupt source
 - Ability to mask any individual interrupt source or all interrupt sources (global mask-all)
 - Support for hardware and software interrupt acknowledge (IACK) cycles
 - Combinatorial path to provide wake-up from low-power modes
- DMA controller
 - Four fully programmable channels
 - Dual-address transfer support with 8-, 16-, and 32-bit data capability, along with support for 16-byte (4×32-bit) burst transfers
 - Source/destination address pointers that can increment or remain constant
 - 24-bit byte transfer counter per channel
 - Auto-alignment transfers supported for efficient block movement
 - Bursting and cycle steal support
 - Software-programmable DMA requesters for the UARTs (3) and 32-bit timers (4)
- Reset
 - Separate reset in and reset out signals
 - Seven sources of reset:
 - Power-on reset (POR)
 - External
 - Software
 - Watchdog
 - Loss of clock / loss of lock
 - Low-voltage detection (LVD)
 - JTAG
 - Status flag indication of source of last reset
- Chip integration module (CIM)
 - System configuration during reset
 - Selects one of six clock modes
 - Configures output pad drive strength
 - Unique part identification number and part revision number
- General purpose I/O interface
 - Up to 56 bits of general purpose I/O

- Bit manipulation supported via set/clear functions
- Programmable drive strengths
- Unused peripheral pins may be used as extra GPIO
- JTAG support for system level board testing

3.2 Feature Details

3.2.1 V2 Core Overview

The version 2 ColdFire processor core is comprised of two separate pipelines decoupled by an instruction buffer. The two-stage instruction fetch pipeline (IFP) is responsible for instruction-address generation and instruction fetch. The instruction buffer is a first-in-first-out (FIFO) buffer that holds prefetched instructions awaiting execution in the operand execution pipeline (OEP). The OEP includes two pipeline stages. The first stage decodes instructions and selects operands (DSOC); the second stage (AGEX) performs instruction execution and calculates operand effective addresses, if needed.

The V2 core implements the ColdFire instruction set architecture revision A+ with added support for a separate user stack pointer register and four new instructions to assist in bit processing. Additionally, the MCF52110 core includes the multiply-accumulate (MAC) unit for improved signal processing capabilities. The MAC implements a three-stage arithmetic pipeline, optimized for 16×16 bit operations, with support for one 32-bit accumulator. Supported operands include 16- and 32-bit signed and unsigned integers, signed fractional operands, and a complete set of instructions to process these data types. The MAC provides support for execution of DSP operations within the context of a single processor at a minimal hardware cost.

3.2.2 Integrated Debug Module

The ColdFire processor core debug interface is provided to support system debugging with low-cost debug and emulator development tools. Through a standard debug interface, access to debug information and real-time tracing capability is provided on 100-lead packages. This allows the processor and system to be debugged at full speed without the need for costly in-circuit emulators.

The on-chip breakpoint resources include a total of nine programmable 32-bit registers: an address and an address mask register, a data and a data mask register, four PC registers, and one PC mask register. These registers can be accessed through the dedicated debug serial communication channel or from the processor's supervisor mode programming model. The breakpoint registers can be configured to generate triggers by combining the address, data, and PC conditions in a variety of single- or dual-level definitions. The trigger event can be programmed to generate a processor halt or initiate a debug interrupt exception. The MCF52110 implements revision B+ of the ColdFire Debug Architecture.

The MCF52110's interrupt servicing options during emulator mode allow real-time critical interrupt service routines to be serviced while processing a debug interrupt event. This ensures the system continues to operate even during debugging.

To support program trace, the V2 debug module provides processor status (PST[3:0]) and debug data (DDATA[3:0]) ports. These buses and the PSTCLK output provide execution status, captured operand

Features

data, and branch target addresses defining processor activity at the CPU's clock rate. The MCF52110 includes a new debug signal, ALLPST. This signal is the logical AND of the processor status (PST[3:0]) signals and is useful for detecting when the processor is in a halted state (PST[3:0] = 1111).

The full debug/trace interface is available only on the 100-pin packages. However, every product features the dedicated debug serial communication channel (DSI, DSO, DSCLK) and the ALLPST signal.

3.2.3 JTAG

The MCF52110 supports circuit board test strategies based on the Test Technology Committee of IEEE and the Joint Test Action Group (JTAG). The test logic includes a test access port (TAP) consisting of a 16-state controller, an instruction register, and three test registers (a 1-bit bypass register, a 256-bit boundary-scan register, and a 32-bit ID register). The boundary scan register links the device's pins into one shift register. Test logic, implemented using static logic design, is independent of the device system logic.

The MCF52110 implementation can:

- Perform boundary-scan operations to test circuit board electrical continuity
- Sample MCF52110 system pins during operation and transparently shift out the result in the boundary scan register
- Bypass the MCF52110 for a given circuit board test by effectively reducing the boundary-scan register to a single bit
- Disable the output drive to pins during circuit-board testing
- Drive output pins to stable levels

3.2.4 On-Chip Memories

3.2.4.1 SRAM

The dual-ported SRAM module provides a general-purpose 16-Kbyte memory block that the ColdFire core can access in a single cycle. The location of the memory block can be set to any 16-Kbyte boundary within the 4-Gbyte address space. This memory is ideal for storing critical code or data structures and for use as the system stack. Because the SRAM module is physically connected to the processor's high-speed local bus, it can quickly service core-initiated accesses or memory-referencing commands from the debug module.

The SRAM module is also accessible by the DMA. The dual-ported nature of the SRAM makes it ideal for implementing applications with double-buffer schemes, where the processor and a DMA device operate in alternate regions of the SRAM to maximize system performance.

3.2.4.2 Flash Memory

The ColdFire flash module (CFM) is a non-volatile memory (NVM) module that connects to the processor's high-speed local bus. The CFM is constructed with four banks of 16-Kbyte×16-bit flash memory arrays to generate 128 Kbytes of 32-bit flash memory. These electrically erasable and

programmable arrays serve as non-volatile program and data memory. The flash memory is ideal for program and data storage for single-chip applications, allowing for field reprogramming without requiring an external high voltage source. The CFM interfaces to the ColdFire core through an optimized read-only memory controller that supports interleaved accesses from the 2-cycle flash memory arrays. A backdoor mapping of the flash memory is used for all program, erase, and verify operations, as well as providing a read datapath for the DMA. Flash memory may also be programmed via the EzPort, which is a serial flash memory programming interface that allows the flash memory to be read, erased and programmed by an external controller in a format compatible with most SPI bus flash memory chips.

3.2.5 Power Management

The MCF52110 incorporates several low-power modes of operation entered under program control and exited by several external trigger events. An integrated power-on reset (POR) circuit monitors the input supply and forces an MCU reset as the supply voltage rises. The low voltage detector (LVD) monitors the supply voltage and is configurable to force a reset or interrupt condition if it falls below the LVD trip point. The RAM standby switch provides power to RAM when the supply voltage to the chip falls below the standby battery voltage.

3.2.6 UARTs

The MCF52110 has three full-duplex UARTs that function independently. The three UARTs can be clocked by the system bus clock, eliminating the need for an external clock source. On smaller packages, the third UART is multiplexed with other digital I/O functions.

3.2.7 I²C Bus

The MCF52110 includes two I²C modules. The I²C bus is a two-wire, bidirectional serial bus that provides a simple, efficient method of data exchange and minimizes the interconnection between devices. This bus is suitable for applications requiring occasional communications over a short distance between many devices.

3.2.8 QSPI

The queued serial peripheral interface (QSPI) provides a synchronous serial peripheral interface with queued transfer capability. It allows up to 16 transfers to be queued at once, minimizing the need for CPU intervention between transfers.

3.2.9 Fast ADC

The fast ADC consists of an eight-channel input select multiplexer and two independent sample and hold (S/H) circuits feeding separate 12-bit ADCs. The two separate converters store their results in accessible buffers for further processing.

The ADC can be configured to perform a single scan and halt, a scan when triggered, or a programmed scan sequence repeatedly until manually stopped.

Features

The ADC can be configured for sequential or simultaneous conversion. When configured for sequential conversions, up to eight channels can be sampled and stored in any order specified by the channel list register. Both ADCs may be required during a scan, depending on the inputs to be sampled.

During a simultaneous conversion, both S/H circuits are used to capture two different channels at the same time. This configuration requires that a single channel may not be sampled by both S/H circuits simultaneously.

Optional interrupts can be generated at the end of the scan sequence if a channel is out of range (measures below the low threshold limit or above the high threshold limit set in the limit registers) or at several different zero crossing conditions.

3.2.10 DMA Timers (DTIM0–DTIM3)

There are four independent, DMA transfer capable 32-bit timers (DTIM0, DTIM1, DTIM2, and DTIM3) on the MCF52110. Each module incorporates a 32-bit timer with a separate register set for configuration and control. The timers can be configured to operate from the system clock or from an external clock source using one of the DTIN n signals. If the system clock is selected, it can be divided by 16 or 1. The input clock is further divided by a user-programmable 8-bit prescaler that clocks the actual timer counter register (TCR n). Each of these timers can be configured for input capture or reference (output) compare mode. Timer events may optionally cause interrupt requests or DMA transfers.

3.2.11 General Purpose Timer (GPT)

The general purpose timer (GPT) is a four-channel timer module consisting of a 16-bit programmable counter driven by a seven-stage programmable prescaler. Each of the four channels can be configured for input capture or output compare. Additionally, channel three, can be configured as a pulse accumulator.

A timer overflow function allows software to extend the timing capability of the system beyond the 16-bit range of the counter. The input capture and output compare functions allow simultaneous input waveform measurements and output waveform generation. The input capture function can capture the time of a selected transition edge. The output compare function can generate output waveforms and timer software delays. The 16-bit pulse accumulator can operate as a simple event counter or a gated time accumulator.

3.2.12 Periodic Interrupt Timers (PIT0 and PIT1)

The two periodic interrupt timers (PIT0 and PIT1) are 16-bit timers that provide interrupts at regular intervals with minimal processor intervention. Each timer can count down from the value written in its PIT modulus register or it can be a free-running down-counter.

3.2.13 Real-Time Clock (RTC)

The Real-Time Clock (RTC) module maintains the system (time-of-day) clock and provides stopwatch, alarm, and interrupt functions. It includes full clock features: seconds, minutes, hours, days and supports a host of time-of-day interrupt functions along with an alarm interrupt.

3.2.14 Pulse-Width Modulation (PWM) Timers

The MCF52110 has an 8-channel, 8-bit PWM timer. Each channel has a programmable period and duty cycle as well as a dedicated counter. Each of the modulators can create independent continuous waveforms with software-selectable duty rates from 0% to 100%. The timer supports PCM mode, which results in superior signal quality when compared to that of a conventional PWM. The PWM outputs have programmable polarity, and can be programmed as left aligned outputs or center aligned outputs. For higher period and duty cycle resolution, each pair of adjacent channels ([7:6], [5:4], [3:2], and [1:0]) can be concatenated to form a single 16-bit channel. The module can, therefore, be configured to support 8/0, 6/1, 4/2, 2/3, or 0/4 8-/16-bit channels.

3.2.15 Software Watchdog Timer

The watchdog timer is a 32-bit timer that facilitates recovery from runaway code. The watchdog counter is a free-running down-counter that generates a reset on underflow. To prevent a reset, software must periodically restart the countdown.

3.2.16 Backup Watchdog Timer

The backup watchdog timer is an independent 16-bit timer that, like the software watchdog timer, facilitates recovery from runaway code. This timer is a free-running down-counter that generates a reset on underflow. To prevent a reset, software must periodically restart the countdown. The backup watchdog timer can be clocked by either the relaxation oscillator or the system clock.

3.2.17 Phase-Locked Loop (PLL)

The clock module contains a crystal oscillator, 8 MHz on-chip relaxation oscillator (OCO), phase-locked loop (PLL), reduced frequency divider (RFD), low-power divider status/control registers, and control logic. To improve noise immunity, the PLL, crystal oscillator, and relaxation oscillator have their own power supply inputs: VDDPLL and VSSPLL. All other circuits are powered by the normal supply pins, VDD and VSS.

3.2.18 Interrupt Controller (INTC)

The MCF52110 has a single interrupt controller that supports up to 63 interrupt sources. There are 56 programmable sources, 49 of which are assigned to unique peripheral interrupt requests. The remaining seven sources are unassigned and may be used for software interrupt requests.

3.2.19 DMA Controller

The direct memory access (DMA) controller provides an efficient way to move blocks of data with minimal processor intervention. It has four channels that allow byte, word, longword, or 16-byte burst line transfers. These transfers are triggered by software explicitly setting a $DCR_n[START]$ bit or by the occurrence of certain UART or DMA timer events.

3.2.20 Reset

The reset controller determines the source of reset, asserts the appropriate reset signals to the system, and keeps track of what caused the last reset. There are seven sources of reset:

- External reset input
- Power-on reset (POR)
- Watchdog timer
- Phase locked-loop (PLL) loss of lock / loss of clock
- Software
- Low-voltage detector (LVD)
- JTAG

Control of the LVD and its associated reset and interrupt are managed by the reset controller. Other registers provide status flags indicating the last source of reset and a control bit for software assertion of the $\overline{\text{RSTO}}$ pin.

3.2.21 GPIO

Nearly all pins on the MCF52110 have general purpose I/O capability and are grouped into 8-bit ports. Some ports do not use all eight bits. Each port has registers that configure, monitor, and control the port pins.

4 Part Numbers and Packaging

This product is RoHS-compliant. Refer to the product page at www.freescale.com or contact your sales office for up-to-date RoHS information.

Table 2. Part Number Summary

Part Number	Flash / SRAM	Key Features	Package	Speed
MCF52100	64 Kbytes / 16 Kbytes	2 UARTs, 2 I ² C, QSPI, A/D, DMA, 16-/32-bit/PWM Timers	64 LQFP/QFN 81 MAPBGA	66, 80 MHz
MCF52110	128 Kbytes / 16 Kbytes	3 UARTs, 2 I ² C, QSPI, A/D, DMA, 16-/32-bit/PWM Timers	64 LQFP/QFN 81 MAPBGA 100 LQFP	66, 80 MHz

5 Revision History

Table 3 shows the revision history for this document.

Table 3. Revision History

Revision	Description
0	Initial public release.

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