## TOSHIBA CMOS Digital Integrated Circuit Silicon Monolithic

## TC83220-0019

## TC83220-0019: Single-Chip CMOS LSI for FL (fluorescent) Calculator with Printers

The Toshiba printing/display calculator circuit TC83220-0019 is 10- or 12-digit calculator on single-chip CMOS LSI.
TC83220-0019 can drive the printing machine (PTMFL-76/77, PTMFL-86/87; ALPS) with magnet driver circuit, and can drive the fluorescent display tube with DC-DC converter.

It contains a 4 K -word ROM, a $256 \times 4$-bit RAM.

## Features

## Operational Features

- Print: 11 or 13 digits of data.
(including decimal point) 1 digit of minus sign. 2 digits of operational symbol. 3 digits of commas. 1-color (black) or 2-colors (black and red) printing.
- Display: 10 or 12 digits of data. (including punctuation in each digit.)

1 digit of floating minus sign, memory load, error symbol, grand total memory load, 3 digits of commas.

- Decimal output: Decimal set lock key controls output format.

Fixed decimal setting ("0", " 1 ", " 2 ", " 3 ", " 4 ", " 6 "), full floating decimal, and ADD mode.

- Key input buffer: 12 stages
- Function: 4 basic arithmetic functions (+,,$- \times, \div$ ).

Repeat addition and subtraction.
Automatic constants in multiplication, division, percent calculation, calculations.
Automatic percent add-on and percent discount calculation.
Memory calculation.
Automatic accumulating calculation.
Gross margin profit calculation.
Delta percent calculation.
Tax calculation.
Grand total calculation.

- Item counter: 0~999 count up or -999~0~999 count up/down by depressing of $\quad+, \square_{-}$key.
- Punctuation: Commas for thousands on display.

 $\mathrm{M} *, \Delta \%, \boxed{\mathrm{M}_{*}^{\diamond}}, \boxed{\rightarrow}, \boxed{\mathrm{GT}}, \stackrel{+}{=}, \boxed{=}, \mathrm{IC},+\mathrm{TAX},-\mathrm{TAX}$
- Kinds of lock key (refer to page 5.): "P/ $\overline{\mathrm{NP}}$ " printing mode selectable switch. (ON: printing mode. OFF: nonprinting mode.)
" $\Sigma$ " summation mode selectable switch.
" $5 / 4$ " "CUT" "UP" rounding switch. ("5/4": "CUT" and "UP" lock key off.)
Fixed point mode selectable switch.
" 0 ", " 1 ", " 2 ", " 3 ", " 4 ", " 6 ", " $F$ ", "A". " "A": ADD mode. " $F$ ": full floating mode, all decimal setting lock key off.)
"IC+" "IC $\pm$ " item counter mode selectable switch.
"GT" grand total memory selectable switch.
"SET/ $\overline{\mathrm{CAL}}$ " tax memory selectable switch. (ON: set mode. OFF: normal calculation mode.)
" $10 / \overline{12}$ " display digits selectable switch. (refer to page 3.)
" $\mathrm{B} / \overline{\mathrm{R}}$ " printing colors selectable switch. (refer to page 3.)
- Duty of display: Duty = $1 / 16.5$
- Leading zero suppression
- Trailing zero suppression
- Tax calculation (refer to page 5.):

| + TAX |
| :--- |
| - TAX |
| key is calculation for included tax. |
| SET/CAL |

Changing lock key from set mode to normal calculation mode stores number of display to tax memory.
Changing lock key from normal calculation mode to set mode recalls tax rate to display from tax memory.
Depression of +TAX following data key at normal calculation mode performs the calculating included tax.
Depression of -TAX following data key at normal calculation mode performs the calculating excluded tax.

## Electrical Features

- P-MOS output buffer with pull down resistor for direct driving of fluorescent display tube.
- Oscillator/clock generator internal to chip.
- Key board encoding internal to chip.
- Shrink dual in line package.


## Protection

(1) Double depression of keys will be inoperative.
(2) In the overflow condition, all key except "C", "C/CE", "CE", "Feed", " $\rightarrow$ " key are inoperative.
(3) Key bouncing protection (at 4 MHz clock)

Key read in: 15 ms
Key off: 40 ms

## Function Select

(1) " $10 / \overline{12}$ " selectable with calculated digits (lock key).

ON $\qquad$ 10-digits calculated
OFF $\qquad$ 12-digits calculated
(2) "B/̄" selectable with printer heads (lock key).

ON $\qquad$ PTMFL-76/86 (1 color)
OFF PTMFL-77/87 (2 color)

Pin Assignment (top view)


## System Diagram


$C=100 \mathrm{pF}$
$R=1 \mathrm{k} \Omega \pm 2 \%$
VP: Power source to drive printer.
$V_{K K}$ : Power source for display.
Note 1: MG control


Note 2: FL cut (R83) (VF1, VF2 cut at printing)
Note 3: Connection to $\overline{\mathrm{HOLD}}$ pin is shown in the following page 14.
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## Key Connection



Touch Key


## Lock Key

Note 8: $\ulcorner$ 㧳 $\rceil$ : Feed

Operation Example


Note 9: PRINT COLOR R: Red

No mark: Black
<PF>
Paper feed


Note 9: PRINT COLOR R: Red

No mark: Black


Note 9: PRINT COLOR. R: Red

No mark: Black


Note 9: PRINT COLOR R: Red

No mark: Black
$\qquad$ Paper feed


Note 9: PRINT COLOR........R: Red
No mark: Black
<PF> $\qquad$ Paper feed

Maximum Ratings ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{SS}}=0 \mathrm{~V}$ )

| Characteristics | Symbol | Rating | Unit |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Supply voltage 1 | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}$ | $-0.5 \sim 7$ | V |
| Supply voltage 2 | $\mathrm{~V}_{\text {KK }}$ | $-40 \sim+0.5$ | V |
| Input voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}$ | $-35 \sim \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{DD}}+0.5$ | V |
| Output voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}$ | $-35 \sim \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{DD}}+0.5$ | V |
| Output current | $\mathrm{l}_{\mathrm{OUT}}$ | -10 | mA |
| Power dissipation $\left(\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{opr}}=70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ | $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{D}}$ | 600 | mW |
| Soldering temperature, time | $\mathrm{T}_{\text {sld }}$ | $260(10 \mathrm{~s})$ | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage temperature | $\mathrm{T}_{\text {stg }}$ | $-55 \sim 125$ | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Operating temperature | $\mathrm{T}_{\text {opr }}$ | $0 \sim 40$ | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

Recommended Operating Conditions ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Ss}}=0 \mathrm{~V}$ )

| Characteristics | Symbol | Test Circuit | Test Condition | Min | Max | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating temperature | Topr | - | - | 0 | 40 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Supply voltage | $V_{D D}$ | - | - | 4.5 | 6 | V |
| Supply voltage (FL) | VKK | - | - | -30 | -15 | V |
| Supply voltage (hold) | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {DDH }}$ | - | - | 2 | 6 | V |
| Input high voltage <br> (except schmitt circuit input) | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{H} 1}$ | - | $V_{D D} \geqq 4.5$ | $\begin{gathered} V_{D D} \times \\ 0.7 \end{gathered}$ | $V_{D D}$ | V |
| Input high voltage <br> (schmitt circuit input) | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{H} 2}$ | - |  | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}} \times \\ 0.75 \end{gathered}$ | $V_{D D}$ | V |
| Input high voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{1 \mathrm{H} 3}$ | - | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}<4.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}} \times \\ 0.9 \end{gathered}$ | VDD | V |
| Input low voltage (except schmitt circuit input) | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IL1 }}$ | - | $V_{D D} \geqq 4.5$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{KK}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}} \times \\ 0.3 \end{gathered}$ | V |
| Input low voltage (schmitt circuit input) | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IL2 }}$ | - |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{KK}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}} \times \\ 0.25 \end{gathered}$ | V |
| Input low voltage | VIL3 | - | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}<4.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{KK}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}} \times \\ 0.1 \end{gathered}$ | V |
| Output voltage <br> (source open drain) | Vout | - | - | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}} \mathrm{~V}_{5}^{-}$ | $V_{D D}$ | V |
| Clock high pulse width (Note 10) | TwCH | - | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathbb{I N}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathbb{I}}$ | 80 | - | ns |
| Clock low pulse width (Note 10) | TWCL | - | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=\mathrm{V}_{\text {IL }}$ | 80 | - | ns |

Note 10: In case of the external clock operation.

## Electrical Characteristics

DC Characteristics ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{SS}}=0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{DD}} \pm 10 \%, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{opr}}=0 \sim 40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )

| Characteristics | Symbol | Test Circuit | Test Condition | Min | Typ. | Max | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hysteresis voltage <br> (schmitt circuit input) | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{HS}}$ | - | - | - | 0.7 | - | V |
| Input current <br> ( $\overline{\text { RESET }}, \overline{\text { HOLD }}, \overline{\text { TEST }})$ | In | - | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}=5.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=5.5 / 0 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | - | $\pm 50$ | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| Output leak current (source open drain) | ILO | - | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}=5.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {OUT }}=-32 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | - | -10 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| Output high voltage $\text { ( } \left.\mathrm{P} 1 \sim \mathrm{P} 2, \mathrm{R}_{4} \sim \mathrm{R}_{9}\right)$ | VOH | - | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{OH}}=-6 \mathrm{~mA}$ | 2.4 | - | - | V |
| Input pull down resistor $\left(\mathrm{K}_{0}, \mathrm{R}_{7} \sim \mathrm{R}_{9}\right)$ | RIN | - | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}=5.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{KK}}=-30 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 100 | - | k $\Omega$ |
| Pull down resistor (source open drain) | $\mathrm{R}_{\text {KK }}$ | - |  | 50 | 80 | 200 | k $\Omega$ |
| Operating supply current | IDD0 | - | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}\left(\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{DDH}}\right) 5.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{C}}=4 \mathrm{MHz}, \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{\text {IN }}=5.3 / 0.2 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | - | 3 | 6 | mA |
| Supply current (after clear) | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{KK} 1}$ | - | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{KK}}=-30 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{C}}=4 \mathrm{MHz}$ | - | 0.6 | 0.9 | mA |
| Supply current (shown full digits) | IKK2 | - |  | - | 3.5 | 6 | mA |
| Holding supply current | IDDH | - | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}=5.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 0.5 | 10 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| Oscillating frequency | F $\phi$ | - | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V} \mathrm{DD}=5.0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{C}=100 \mathrm{pF} \\ & \mathrm{R}=1 \mathrm{k} \Omega \pm 2 \% \end{aligned}$ | 2.4 | 4.0 | 5.6 | MHz |

## The Proposal of Outer Circuit for Tax Rate Holding with Back-Up Battery.



Note 11: $\mathrm{V}_{1}=3 \mathrm{~V}$ : Battery supply
$\mathrm{V}_{2}=5 \mathrm{~V}$ : DC supply
( $\overline{\mathrm{HOLD}}$ pin is pulled down in the LSI, but normally pulled up to VDD.)
$\overline{\text { RESET }}$ pin is pulled up to VDD.
(1) Setting POWER SW to ON, $\mathrm{V}_{2}$ is supplied to VDD pin, and also to $\overline{\mathrm{HOLD}}$ pin. Then calculator operates normally.
(2) Setting POWER SW from ON to OFF, $\mathrm{V}_{1}$ is supplied to VDD pin and VSS is supplied to $\overline{\mathrm{HOLD}}$ pin. Under this connection, TAX RATE is held.
(3) Setting POWER SW to ON, $\mathrm{V}_{2}$ is supplied to VDD pin, and also to $\overline{\mathrm{HOLD}}$ pin. Then calculator operates normally with TAX RATE to be held.

Note 12: $\mathrm{V}_{1}$ (battery) should be supplied to the circuit after $\mathrm{V}_{2}(\mathrm{DC})$ supply, because of prevention from exhaustion of battery and abnormal operation.

## Package Dimensions

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SDIP42-P-600-1.78
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Unit: mm


Weight: 4.12 g (typ.)

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