RL78/I1C (512 KB)

RENESAS MCU

R01DS0382EJ0111
Rev.1.11
Mar 22, 2024

Ultra-low-power platform with 1.6-V to 5.5-V operation, featuring a 24-bit ΔΣ A/D converter, an RTC with independent power supply, a hardware AES, a 32-bit multiply-accumulator, and 512 Kbytes of code flash memory (256 Kbytes x 2 banks) for use in electric-power, gas, and water meter applications

1. OUTLINE

1.1 Features

Target applications

- Power, gas, and water meters

Ultra-low power consumption technology

- V_{DD} = single power supply voltage of 1.6 to 5.5 V
- HALT mode
- STOP mode
- SNOOZE mode

RL78 CPU core

- CISC architecture with 3-stage pipeline
- Minimum instruction execution time: Can be changed from high speed (0.03125 µs: @ 32 MHz selection with high-speed on-chip oscillator) to ultra-low speed (66.6 µs: @ 15 kHz operation with low-speed on-chip oscillator)
- 16-bit multiplication, 16-bit multiply-accumulation, and 32-bit division are supported.
- Address space: 1 MB
- General-purpose registers: (8-bit register × 8) × 4 banks
- On-chip RAM: 32 KB

Code flash memory

- Code flash memory: 512 KB (256 KB × 2 banks)
- Block size: 1 KB
- Prohibition of block erase and rewriting (security function)
- On-chip debug function
- Self-programming (with flash shield window function)
- Bank programming function: Enables updating of the user program while it is running.

Data flash memory

- Data flash memory: 2 KB
- Back ground operation (BGO): Instructions can be executed from the program memory while rewriting the data flash memory
- Number of rewrites: 1,000,000 times (TYP.)
- Voltage of rewrites: V_{DD} = 1.8 to 5.5 V

PLL clock

- 32 MHz is selectable (ΔΣ A/D converter is operable even when the PLL clock is selected as a CPU clock.)

High-speed on-chip oscillator

- Select from 1 to 32 MHz (TYP.). However when it is used as a clock for the ΔΣ A/D converter, select from 24 MHz (TYP.), 12 MHz (TYP.), 6 MHz (TYP.), or 3 MHz (TYP.).
- High accuracy: ±1.0% (V_{DD} = 1.8 to 5.5 V, T_A = –20 to +85°C)
- On-chip high-speed on-chip oscillator clock frequency correction function

Middle-speed on-chip oscillator

- Select from 4 MHz/2 MHz/1 MHz (However ΔΣ A/D converter is disabled.)

Operating ambient temperature

- T_A = -40 to +85°C

Power management and reset function

- On-chip power-on-reset (POR) circuit for Internal V_{DD} power supply
- On-chip RTC power-on-reset (RTCPOR) circuit for VRTC power supply
- On-chip voltage detector (LVD) (Select interrupt and reset from 14 levels)

Voltage detective circuit

- Detective voltage for V_{DD} pin (Select interrupt from 6 levels)
- Detective voltage for LVDVBAT pin (Select interrupt from 7 levels)
- Detective voltage for VRTC pin (Select interrupt from 4 levels)
- Detective voltage for EXLVD pin (Select interrupt from 1 level)

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Data transfer controller (DTC)

- Transfer mode: Normal mode, repeat mode, block mode
- Activation source: Start by interrupt sources
- Chain transfer function

Event link controller (ELC)

- Event signals of 30 types can be linked to the specified peripheral function.

On-chip 32-bit multiplier and multiply-accumulator

- 32 bits × 32 bits = 64 bits (Unsigned or signed)
- 32 bits × 32 bits + 64 bits = 64 bits (Unsigned or signed)
- The results of multiply-and-accumulate operations (cumulative values) can be retained in any of 24 selectable buffer channels.

Serial interface

- Simplified SPI (CSI): 2 to 3 channels
- UART/UART (LIN-bus supported): 2 or 4 channels
- UART/IrDA:1 channel
- Simplified I^2C communication:2 to 3 channels
- I^2C communication: 1 channel
- Serial interface UARTMG (9600 bps @ 38.4 kHz): 2 channels

Timer

- 16-bit timer: 10 channels (timer array unit (TAU): 8 channels, timer RJ: 2 channels)
- 12-bit interval timer: 1 channel
- 8-bit interval timer: 8 channels
- Independent power supply RTC: 1 channel (calendar for 99 years, alarm function, and clock correction function)
- Watchdog timer: 1 channel
- Sampling output timer detector (SMOTD): 2 units (6 channels for input, 6 channels for output)
- Oscillation stop detection circuit: 1 channel

LCD controller/driver

- Internal voltage boosting method, capacitor split method, and external resistance division method are switchable
- Segment signal output: 34 (30)**Note** to 42 (38)**Note**
- Common signal output: 4 (8)**Note**

A/D converter

- 24-Bit ΔΣ A/D converter: 3 or 4 channels
- 12-bit resolution A/D converter (AV_{DD} = 1.8 to 5.5 V): 4 or 6 channels
  Simultaneous sample-and-hold function: Three sample-and-hold circuits are installed.
- Internal reference voltage (1.45 V) and temperature sensor
- The voltage reference output voltage can be used as the reference voltage for the 12-bit A/D converter.
- The voltage reference output voltage can be selected from among 1.5 V (typ.), 2.0 V (typ.), and 2.5 V (typ.).

I/O port

- I/O port: 60 or 76 (N-ch open drain I/O [6 V tolerance]: 6, N-ch open drain I/O [EV_{DD} tolerance]: 13 or 18)
- Can be set to N-ch open drain, TTL input buffer, and on-chip pull-up resistor
- Different potential interface: Can connect to a 1.8/2.5/3 V device
- On-chip clock output/buzzer output controller
- On-chip key interrupt function

AES circuit

- Cipher modes of operation: GCM/ECB/CBC
- Encryption key length: 128/192/256 bits

Others

- On-chip BCD (binary-coded decimal) correction circuit

Note The values in parentheses are the number of signal outputs when 8 com is used.

Remark The functions mounted depend on the product. See **1.6 Outline of Functions**.

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O ROM, RAM capacities

Code Flash	Data Flash	RAM	AES Function	RL78/I1C (512 KB)	
				80 pins	100 pins
512 KB	2 KB	32 KB[Note]	Mounted	R5F10NML	R5F10NPL

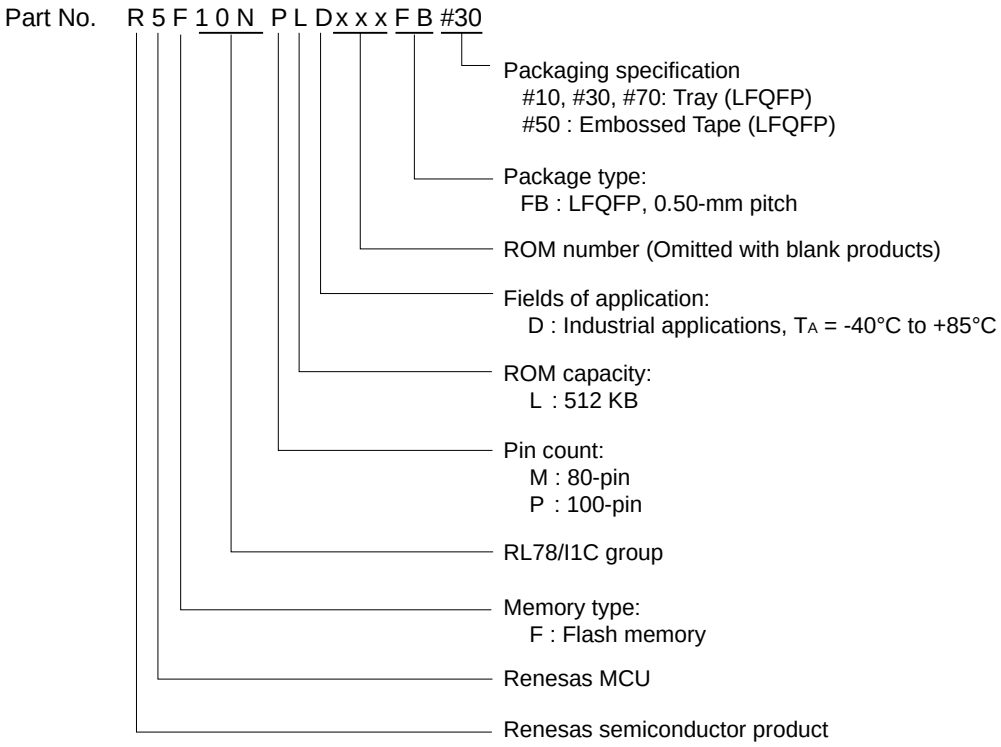
Note This is about 31 KB when the self-programming function is used. (For details, refer to **CHAPTER 3** in the RL78/I1C (512 KB) User's Manual.)

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1.2 List of Part Numbers

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Figure 1-1. Part Number, Memory Size, and Package of RL78/I1C (512 KB)



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Table 1-1. List of Ordering Part Numbers

Pin Count	Package	Data Flash	AES Function	Fields of Application[Note]	Ordering Part Number
80 pins	80-pin plastic LFQFP (12 × 12 mm, 0.5-mm pitch)	Mounted	Mounted	D	R5F10NMLDFB#10, R5F10NMLDFB#30, R5F10NMLDFB#50, R5F10NMLDFB#70
100 pins	100-pin plastic LFQFP (14 × 14 mm, 0.5-mm pitch)	Mounted	Mounted	D	R5F10NPLDFB#10, R5F10NPLDFB#30, R5F10NPLDFB#50, R5F10NPLDFB#70

Note For the fields of application, see **Figure 1-1 Part Number, Memory Size, and Package of RL78/I1C (512 KB)**.

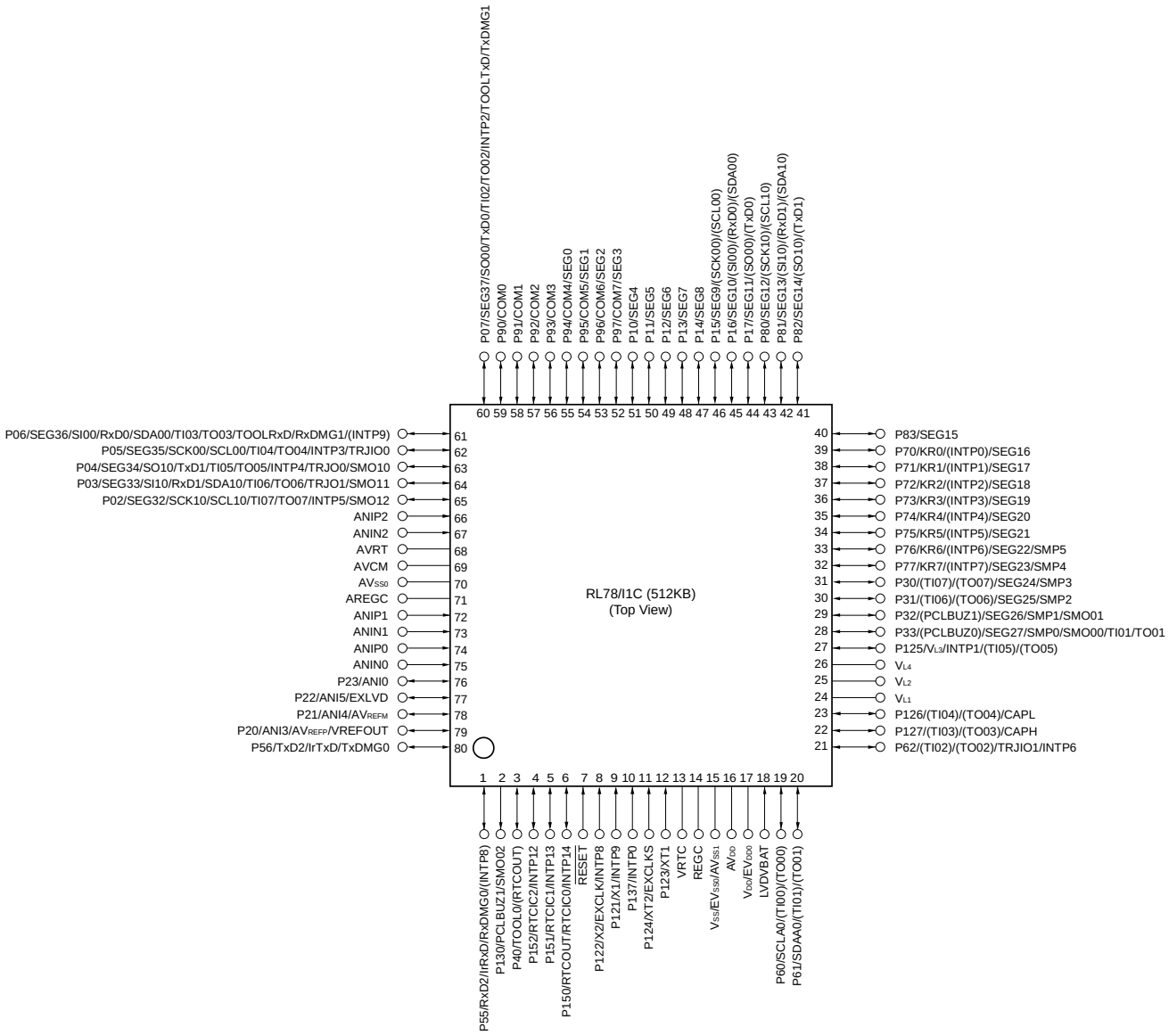
Caution The ordering part numbers represent the numbers at the time of publication. For the latest ordering part numbers, refer to the target product page of the Renesas Electronics website.

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1.3 Pin Configuration (Top View)

1.3.1 80-pin product

- 80-pin plastic LFQFP (12 × 12 mm, 0.5-mm pitch)



Caution 1. Connect the REGC pin to V_{SS} via a capacitor (0.47 to 1 µF).

2. Make the voltage on the AV_{DD} pin the same as that on the V_{DD} and EV_{DD0} pins.

<R> **3. When a high-level signal is to be input to any pin among pins P150 to P152 (including if the pin is in use for a multiplexed pin function rather than for GPIO), the pin should always be individually connected via a resistor to V_{DD} or VRTC, whichever of the voltages is higher at the time, or to a voltage higher than both but no higher than 6 V.**

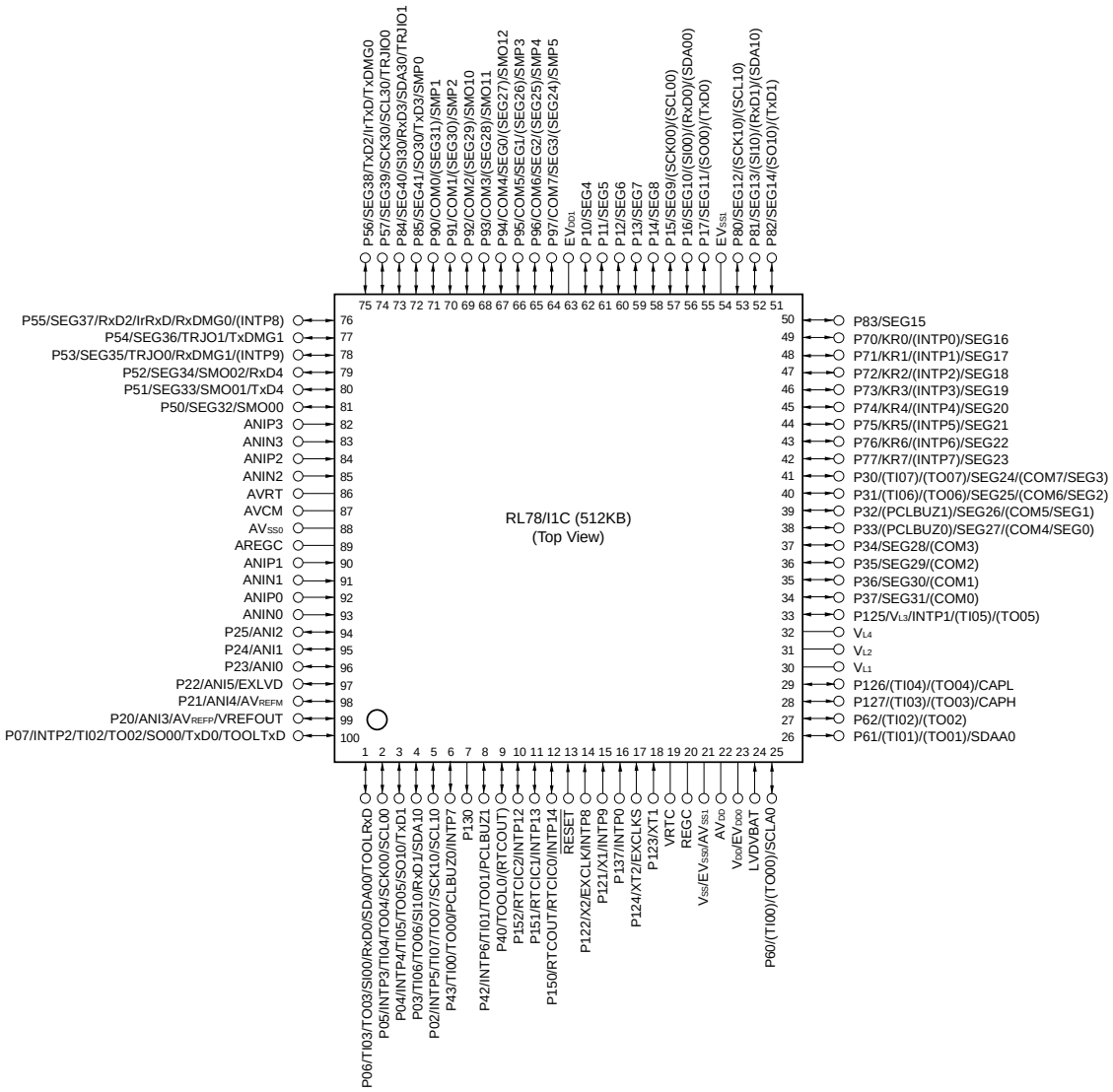
Remarks 1. For pin identification, see **1.4 Pin Identification.**

2. Functions in parentheses in the above figure can be assigned via settings in the peripheral I/O redirection register (PIOR0). See **Figure 4-7 Format of Peripheral I/O Redirection Register (PIOR0)** in the RL78/I1C (512 KB) User's Manual.

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1.3.2 100-pin product

- 100-pin plastic LFQFP (14 × 14 mm, 0.5-mm pitch)



Cautions 1. Make the voltage on the EV_{SS1} pin the same as that on the V_{SS}, EV_{SS0}, and AV_{SS1} pins.

2. Make the voltage on the EV_{DD1} pin the same as that on the V_{DD} and EV_{DD0} pins.

3. Connect the REGC pin to Vss via a capacitor (0.47 to 1 µF).

4. Make the voltage on the AV_{DD} pin the same as that on the V_{DD} and EV_{DD0} pins.

<R> **5. When a high-level signal is to be input to any pin among pins P150 to P152 (including if the pin is in use for a multiplexed pin function rather than for GPIO), the pin should always be individually connected via a resistor to V_{DD} or VRTC, whichever of the voltages is higher at the time, or to a voltage higher than both but no higher than 6 V.**

Remarks 1. For pin identification, see **1.4 Pin Identification.**

2. When using the microcontroller for an application where the noise generated inside the microcontroller must be reduced, it is recommended to supply separate powers to the V_{DD} and EV_{DD1} pins and connect the V_{SS} and EV_{SS1} pins to separate ground lines.

3. Functions in parentheses in the above figure can be assigned via settings in the peripheral I/O redirection register (PIOR0). See **Figure 4-7 Format of Peripheral I/O Redirection Register (PIOR0)** in the RL78/I1C (512 KB) User's Manual.

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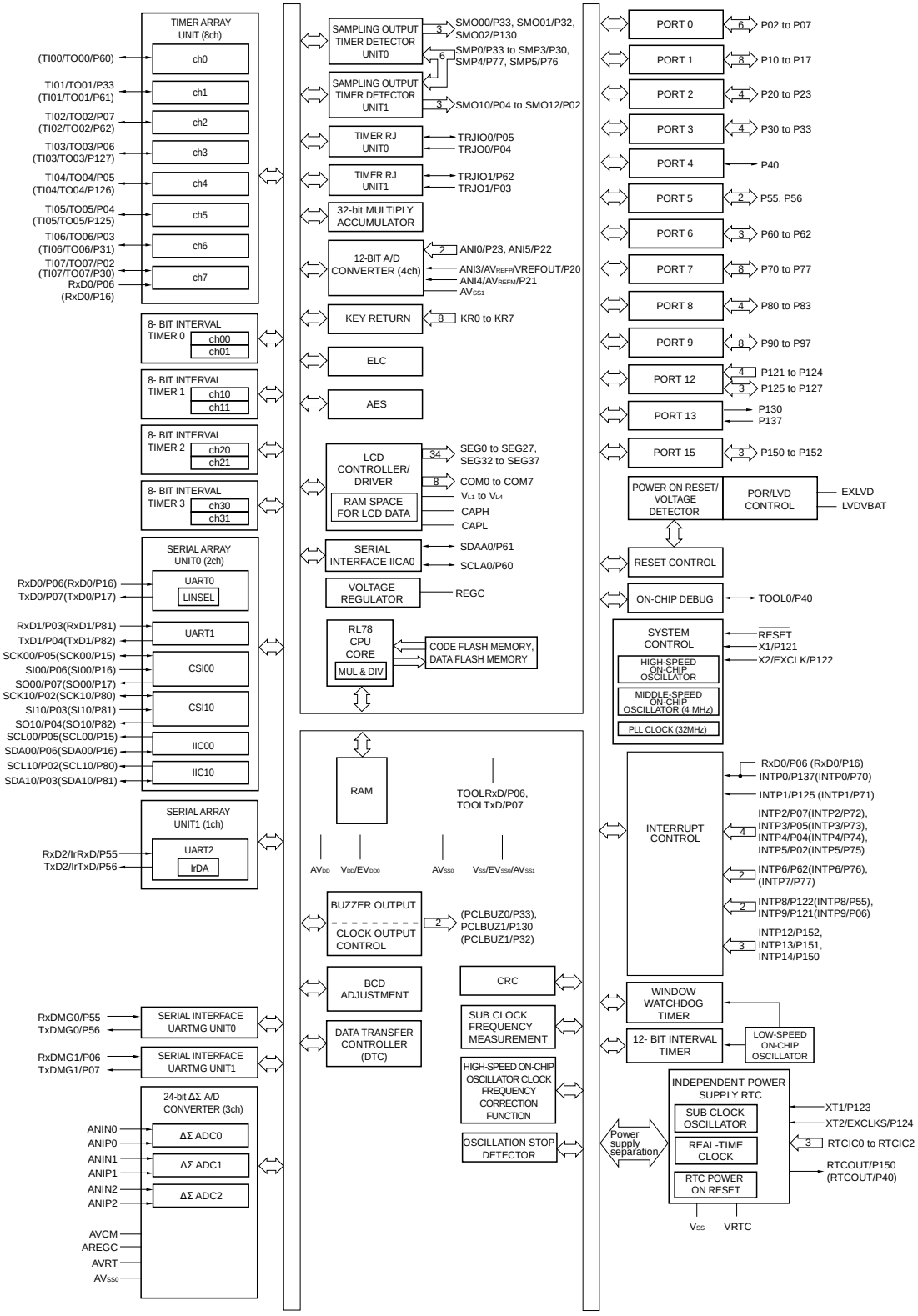
1.4 Pin Identification

ANI0 to ANI5: Analog Input
ANIN0 to ANIN3, ANIP0 to ANIP3: Analog Input for ΔΣ ADC
AREGC: Regulator Capacitance for ΔΣ ADC
AVCM: Control for ΔΣ ADC
AV_{DD}: Analog Power Supply
AV_{REFM}: 12-bit A/D Converter Reference Potential (– side) Input
AV_{REFP}: 12-bit A/D Converter Reference Potential (+ side) Input
AVRT: Reference Potential for ΔΣ ADC
AV_{SS0}: Ground for ΔΣ ADC
AV_{SS1}: Ground for 12-bit A/D Converter
CAPH, CAPL: Capacitor Connection for LCD Controller/Driver
COM0 to COM7: Common Signal Output for LCD Controller/Driver
EV_{DD0}, EV_{DD1}: Power Supply for Port
EV_{SS0}, EV_{SS1}: Ground for Port
EXCLK: External Clock Input (Main System Clock)
EXCLKS: External Clock Input (Subsystem clock)
EXLVD: External Input for Low Voltage Detector
INTP0 to INTP9, INTP12 to INTP14: Interrupt Request From Peripheral
IrRxD: Receive Data for IrDA
IrTxD: Transmit Data for IrDA
KR0 to KR7: Key Return
LVDVBAT: Battery Backup Power Supply for Voltage Detector
P02 to P07: Port 0
P10 to P17: Port 1
P20 to P25: Port 2
P30 to P37: Port 3
P40, P42, P43: Port 4
P50 to P57: Port 5
P60 to P62: Port 6
P70 to P77: Port 7
P80 to P85: Port 8
P90 to P97: Port 9
P121 to P127: Port 12
P130, P137: Port 13
P150 to P152: Port 15
PCLBUZ0, PCLBUZ1: Programmable Clock Output/Buzzer Output
REGC: Regulator Capacitance
RESET: Reset
RTCOUT: Real-time Clock Correction Clock (1 Hz/64 Hz) Output
RTCIC0 to RTCIC2: RTC Time Capture Event Input
RxD0 to RxD4: Receive Data for UART
RxDMG0, RxDMG1: Receive Data for UARTMG
SCL00, SCL10, SCL30: Serial Clock Output for Simplified IIC
SDA00, SDA10, SDA30: Serial Data Input/Output for Simplified IIC
SCLA0 : Serial Clock Input/Output for IICA0
SDAA0: Serial Data Input/Output for IICA0
SCK00, SCK10, SCK30: Serial Clock Input/Output for CSI
SEG0 to SEG41: Segment Signal Output for LCD Controller/Driver
SI00, SI10, SI30: Serial Data Input for CSI
SMP0 to SMP5: Sampling Input
SMO00 to SMO02, SMO10 to SMO12: Sampling Clock Output
SO00, SO10, SO30: Serial Data Output for CSI
TI00 to TI07: Timer Input
TO00 to TO07, TRJO0, TRJO1: Timer Output
TOOL0: Data Input/Output for Tool
TOOLRxD, TOOLTxD: Data Input/Output for External Device
TRJIO0, TRJIO1: Timer Input/Output
TxD0 to TxD4: Transmit Data for UART
TxDMG0, TxDMG1: Transmit Data for UARTMG
V_{DD}: Power Supply
V_{L1} to V_{L4}: Voltage for Driving LCD
VREFOUT: Analog Reference Voltage Output
VRTC: RTC Power Supply
V_{SS}: Ground
X1, X2: Crystal Oscillator (Main System Clock)
XT1, XT2: Crystal Oscillator (Subsystem Clock)

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1.5 Block Diagram

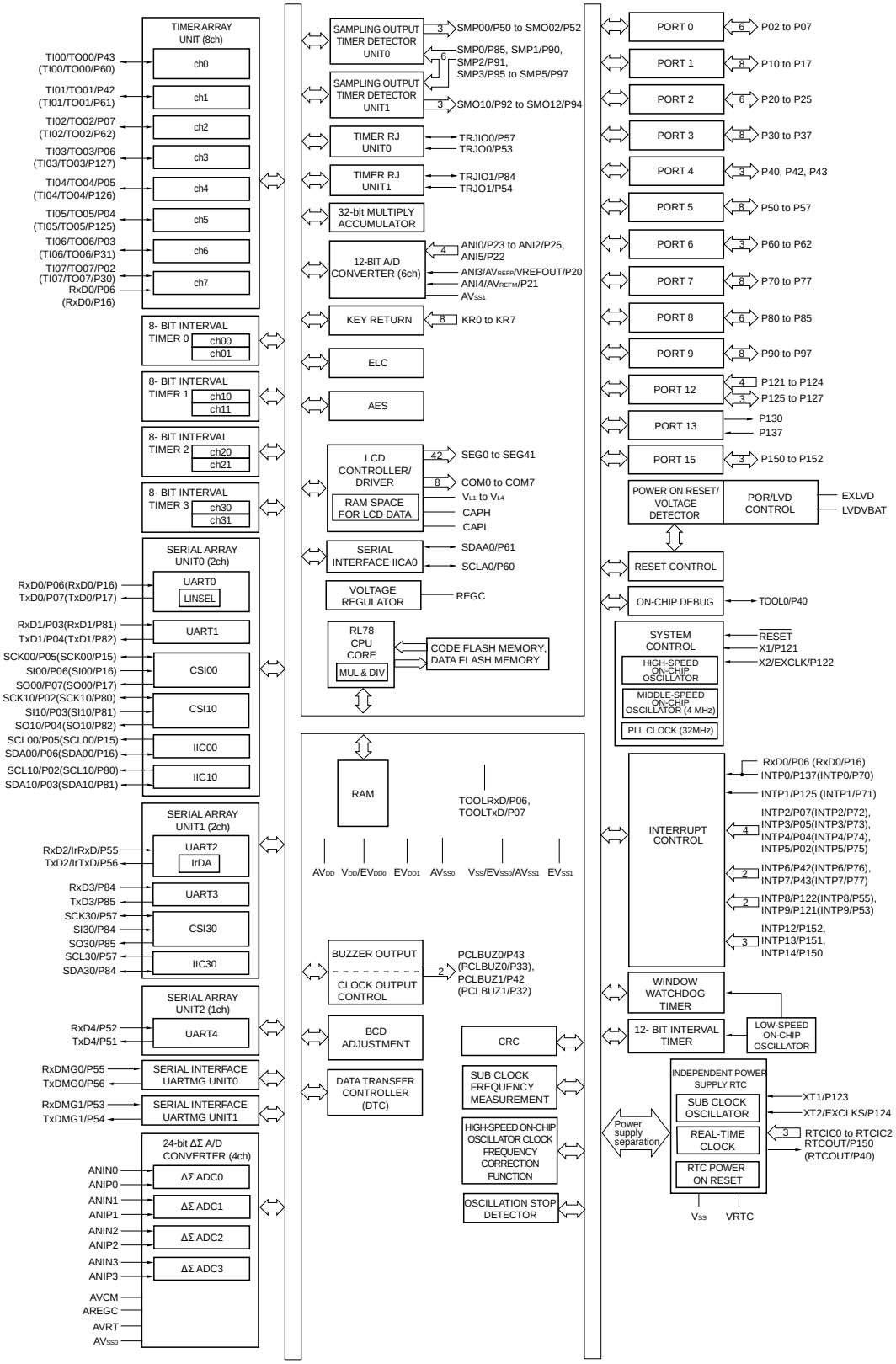
1.5.1 80-pin product



Remark Functions in parentheses in the above figure can be assigned via settings in the peripheral I/O redirection register (PIOR0). See **Figure 4-7 Format of Peripheral I/O Redirection Register (PIOR0)** in the RL78/I1C (512 KB) User's Manual.

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1.5.2 100-pin product



Remark Functions in parentheses in the above figure can be assigned via settings in the peripheral I/O redirection register (PIOR0). See **Figure 4-7 Format of Peripheral I/O Redirection Register (PIOR0)** in the RL78/I1C (512 KB) User's Manual.

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1.6 Outline of Functions

(1/3)

Item		80-pin	100-pin
		R5F10NMLDFB	R5F10NPLDFB
Code flash memory		512 KB (256 KB × 2 banks)	
Data flash memory		2 KB	
RAM		32 KB[Note]	
Address space		1 MB	
Main system clock	High-speed system clock	X1 (crystal/ceramic) oscillation, external main system clock input (EXCLK) HS (high-speed main) mode: 1 to 20 MHz (V_{DD} = 2.7 to 5.5 V), HS (high-speed main) mode: 1 to 16 MHz (V_{DD} = 2.4 to 5.5 V), HS (high-speed main) mode: 1 to 6 MHz (V_{DD} = 2.1 to 5.5 V), LS (low-speed main) mode: 1 to 8 MHz (V_{DD} = 1.8 to 5.5 V), LV (low-voltage main) mode: 1 to 4 MHz (V_{DD} = 1.6 to 5.5 V), LP (low-power main) mode: 1 MHz (V_{DD} = 1.8 to 5.5 V)	
	High -speed on-chip oscillator clock (f_{IH}) Max.: 32 MHz Middle -speed on-chip oscillator clock (f_{IM}) Max.: 4 MHz	HS (high-speed main) mode: 1 to 32 MHz (V_{DD} = 2.7 to 5.5 V), HS (high-speed main) mode: 1 to 16 MHz (V_{DD} = 2.4 to 5.5 V), HS (high-speed main) mode: 1 to 6 MHz (V_{DD} = 2.1 to 5.5 V), LS (low-speed main) mode: 1 to 8 MHz (V_{DD} = 1.8 to 5.5 V), LV (low-voltage main) mode: 1 to 4 MHz (V_{DD} = 1.6 to 5.5 V), LP (low-power main) mode: 1 MHz (V_{DD} = 1.8 to 5.5 V)	
	PLL clock (f_{PLL})	HS (high-speed main) mode: 32 MHz (V_{DD} = 2.7 to 5.5 V)	
Subsystem clock	Subsystem clock oscillator clock (f_{SX})	XT1 (crystal) oscillation, external subsystem clock input (EXCLKS) 32.768 kHz (typ.): V_{DD} = 1.6 to 5.5 V 38.4 kHz (typ.): V_{DD} = 1.6 to 5.5 V	
	Low-speed on-chip oscillator clock (f_{IL})	15 kHz (typ.): V_{DD} = 1.6 to 5.5 V	
High-speed on-chip oscillator clock frequency correction function		Correct the frequency of the high-speed on-chip oscillator clock by the subsystem clock.	
General-purpose register		8 bits × 8 registers × 4 banks	
Minimum instruction execution time		0.03125 µs (PLL clock: f_{PLL} = 32 MHz selection)	
		0.03125 µs (High-speed on-chip oscillator clock: f_{IH} = 32 MHz operation)	
		30.5 µs (Subsystem clock: f_{SUB} = 32.768 kHz operation)	
		66.6 µs (Low-speed on-chip oscillator: f_{IL} = 15 kHz operation)	
Instruction set		● Data transfer (8/16 bits) ● Adder and subtractor/logical operation (8/16 bits) ● Multiplication (16 bits × 16 bits), division (32 bits ÷ 32 bits) ● Multiplication and accumulation (16 bits × 16 bits + 32 bits) ● Rotate, barrel shift, and bit manipulation (set, reset, test, and boolean operation), etc.	
I/O port	Total	60	76
	CMOS I/O	48	64
	CMOS input	5	5
	CMOS output	1	1
	N-ch O.D I/O (6 V tolerance)	6	6

Note This is about 31 KB when the self-programming function is used.

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(2/3)

Item		80-pin	100-pin
		R5F10NMLDFB	R5F10NPLDFB
Timer	16-bit timer TAU	8 channels	
	Watchdog timer	1 channel	
	12-bit interval timer	1 channel	
	8/16-bit interval timer	8 channels (8-bit)/4 channels (16-bit)	
	Independent power supply realtime clock (RTC)	1 channel	
	16-bit timer RJ	2 channels	
	Sampling output timer detector (SMOTD)	6 channels for input, 6 channels for output	
	Oscillation stop detection circuit	1 channel	
	Timer output	Timer outputs: 8 channels, PWM outputs: 7Note	
	RTC output	1 channel ● 1 Hz/64 Hz (sub clock: f_{SX} = 32.768 kHz)	
	RTC time capture input	3 channels	
Clock output/buzzer output		2	
		● 2.44 kHz, 4.88 kHz, 9.76 kHz, 1.25 MHz, 2.5 MHz, 5 MHz, 10 MHz (Main system clock: f_{MAIN} = 20 MHz operation) ● 256 Hz, 512 Hz, 1.024 kHz, 2.048 kHz, 4.096 kHz, 8.192 kHz, 16.384 kHz, 32.768 kHz (Sub clock: f_{SX} = 32.768 kHz operation)	
12-bit resolution A/D converter		4 channels	6 channels
	Simultaneous sampling for 3 channels	—	3 channels
	Voltage reference voltage output	1.5 V/2.0 V/2.5 V	
24-bit ΔΣ A/D converter		3 channels	4 channels
	SNDR	Typ. 80 dB (gain ×1) Min. 69 dB (gain ×16) Min. 65 dB (gain ×32)	
	Sampling frequency	3.906 kHz/1.953 kHz	
	PGA	×1, ×2, ×4, ×8, ×16, ×32	
Serial interface	Simplified SPI (CSI)/ UART/simplified I^2C	2 channels	3 channels
	UART/IrDA	1 channel	
	UART	—	1 channel
	I^2C bus	1 channel	
	UARTMG	2 channels	
32-bit multiplier and multiply-accumulator		32 bits × 32 bits = 64 bits (Unsigned or signed) (5 clock) 32 bits × 32 bits + 64 bits = 64 bits (Unsigned or signed) (5 clock) 24 cumulative buffer channels	
Data transfer controller (DTC)		46 sources	50 sources

Note The number of outputs varies, depending on the setting of channels in use and the number of the master (see **8.9.3 Operation as multiple PWM output function** in the RL78/I1C (512 KB) User's Manual).

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(3/3)

Item		80-pin	100-pin
		R5F10NMLDFB	R5F10NPLDFB
Event link controller (ELC)	Event input	7	
	Event trigger input	30	
LCD controller/driver		Internal voltage boosting method, capacitor split method, and external resistance division method are switchable.	
	Segment signal output	34 (30)Note 1	42 (38)Note 1
	Common signal output	4 (8)Note 1	
Vectored interrupt sources	Internal	41	47
	External	14	14
Key interrupt input		8	
AES circuit		Cipher modes of operation: GCM/ECB/CBC Encryption key length: 128/192/256-bit	
Reset	MCU	● Reset by $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ pin ● Internal reset by watchdog timer ● Internal reset by power-on-reset of V_{DD} power supply ● Internal reset by voltage detector of V_{DD} power supply ● Internal reset by illegal instruction executionNote 2 ● Internal reset by RAM parity error ● Internal reset by illegal-memory access	
	RTC	● RTC circuit reset by RTC Power-on-reset	
Power-on-reset circuit	V_{DD}	● Power-on-reset: 1.51 V (typ.) ● Power-down-reset: 1.50 V (typ.)	
	VRTC	● RTC Power-on-reset: 1.52 V (typ.) ● RTC Power-down-reset: 1.50 V (typ.)	
Voltage detector	V_{DD}	● Rising edge: 1.67 V to 4.06 V (14 stages) ● Falling edge: 1.63 V to 3.98 V (14 stages)	
	V_{DD}	● Rising edge: 2.53 V to 3.77 V (6 stages) ● Falling edge: 2.46 V to 3.70 V (6 stages)	
	LVDVBAT	● Rising edge: 2.23 V to 3.13 V (7 stages) ● Falling edge: 2.17 V to 3.07 V (7 stages)	
	VRTC	● Rising edge: 2.22 V to 2.84 V (4 stages) ● Falling edge: 2.16 V to 2.78 V (4 stages)	
	EXLVD	● Rising edge: 1.33 V ● Falling edge: 1.28 V	
On-chip debug function		Provided	
Bank programming function		Provided	
Power supply voltage		V_{DD} = 1.6 to 5.5 V	
Operating ambient temperature		T_A = –40 to +85°C	

Notes 1. The values in parentheses are the number of signal outputs when 8 com is used.

2. This reset occurs when instruction code FFH is executed.
This reset does not occur during emulation using an in-circuit emulator or an on-chip debugging emulator.

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2. ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Cautions 1. The RL78 microcontrollers have an on-chip debug function, which is provided for development and evaluation. Do not use the on-chip debug function in products designated for mass production, because the guaranteed number of rewritable times of the flash memory may be exceeded when this function is used, and product reliability therefore cannot be guaranteed. Renesas Electronics is not liable for problems occurring when the on-chip debug function is used.

2. The pins mounted depend on the product. See 2.1 Port Function to 2.2.1 Functions mounted on the products with different numbers of pins in the RL78/I1C (512 KB) User's Manual.

Remark In the descriptions in this chapter, read EV_{DD} as EV_{DD0} and EV_{DD1}, and EV_{SS} as EV_{SS0} and EV_{SS1}.

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2.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

Absolute Maximum Ratings (1/3)

Parameter	Symbols	Conditions	Ratings	Unit
Supply voltage	V_{DD}		–0.5 to +6.5	V
	EV_{DD}		–0.5 to +6.5	V
	V_{RTC}		–0.5 to +6.5	V
	AV_{DD}	$AV_{DD} = V_{DD}$	–0.5 to +6.5	V
REGC pin input voltage	V_{IREGC}	REGC	–0.3 to +2.8 and –0.3 to V_{DD} +0.3 Note 1	V
Input voltage	V_{I1}	P02 to P07, P10 to P17, P30 to P37, P40, P42, P43, P50 to P57, P70 to P77, P80 to P85, P90 to P97, P125 to P127	–0.3 to EV_{DD} +0.3 and –0.3 to V_{DD} +0.3 Note 2	V
	V_{I2}	P60 to P62, P150 to P152 (N-ch open-drain)	–0.3 to +6.5	V
	V_{I3}	P121, P122, P137, EXCLK	–0.3 to V_{DD} +0.3 Note 2	V
	V_{I4}	$\overline{\text{RESET}}$	–0.3 to +6.5	V
	V_{I5}	P123, P124, EXCLKS	–0.3 to V_{RTC} +0.3 Note 2	V
	V_{I6}	P20 to P25	–0.3 to AV_{DD} +0.3 Note 2	V
Output voltage	V_{O1}	P02 to P07, P10 to P17, P30 to P37, P40, P42, P43, P50 to P57, P60 to P62, P70 to P77, P80 to P85, P90 to P97, P125 to P127, P130, P150 to P152	–0.3 to EV_{DD} +0.3 and –0.3 to V_{DD} +0.3 Note 2	V
	V_{O2}	P20 to P25	–0.3 to AV_{DD} +0.3 Note 2	V
Analog input voltage	V_{AI1}	ANI0 to ANI5	–0.3 to AV_{DD} +0.3 and –0.3 to $AV_{REF(+)}$ +0.3 Notes 2, 3	V
	V_{AI2}	ANIP0 to ANIP3, ANIN0 to ANIN3	–0.6 to +2.8 and –0.6 to AREGC +0.3 Note 4	V
Reference supply voltage	V_{IDSAD}	AREGC, AVCM, AVRT	–0.3 to +2.8 and –0.3 to AV_{DD} +0.3 Note 5	V

Notes 1. Connect the REGC pin to Vss via a capacitor (0.47 to 1 µF). This value regulates the absolute maximum rating of the REGC pin. Do not use this pin with voltage applied to it.

2. Must be 6.5 V or lower.

3. Do not exceed $AV_{REF(+)}$ + 0.3 V in case of A/D conversion target pin.

4. The ΔΣ A/D conversion target pin must not exceed AREGC +0.3 V.

5. Connect AREGC, AVCM, and AVRT terminals to V_{SS} via capacitor (0.47 µF).
This value defines the absolute maximum rating of AREGC, AVCM, and AVRT terminal. Do not use with voltage applied.

Caution Product quality may suffer if the absolute maximum rating is exceeded even momentarily for any parameter. That is, the absolute maximum ratings are rated values at which the product is on the verge of suffering physical damage, and therefore the product must be used under conditions that ensure that the absolute maximum ratings are not exceeded.

Remarks 1. Unless specified otherwise, the characteristics of alternate-function pins are the same as those of the port pins.

2. $AV_{REF(+)}$: Positive reference voltage of the 12-bit A/D converter

3. V_{SS}: Reference voltage

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Absolute Maximum Ratings (2/3)

Parameter	Symbols	Conditions		Ratings	Unit
LCD voltage	V_{LI1}	V_{L1} voltage[Note 1]		–0.3 to 2.8 and –0.3 to V_{L4} +0.3	V
	V_{LI2}	V_{L2} voltage[Note 1]		–0.3 to V_{L4} +0.3[Note 2]	V
	V_{LI3}	V_{L3} voltage[Note 1]		–0.3 to V_{L4} +0.3[Note 2]	V
	V_{LI4}	V_{L4} voltage[Note 1]		–0.3 to +6.5	V
	V_{LCAP}	CAPL, CAPH voltage[Note 1]		–0.3 to V_{L4} +0.3[Note 2]	V
	V_{OUT}	COM0 to COM7, SEG0 to SEG41, output voltage	External resistance division method	–0.3 to V_{DD} +0.3[Note 2]	V
			Capacitor split method	–0.3 to V_{DD} +0.3[Note 2]	V
			Internal voltage boosting method	–0.3 to V_{L4} +0.3[Note 2]	V

Notes 1. This value only indicates the absolute maximum ratings when applying voltage to the V_{L1}, V_{L2}, V_{L3}, and V_{L4} pins; it does not mean that applying voltage to these pins is recommended. When using the internal voltage boosting method or capacitance split method, connect these pins to V_{SS} via a capacitor (0.47 µF ± 30%) and connect a capacitor (0.47 µF ± 30%) between the CAPL and CAPH pins.

2. Must be 6.5 V or lower.

Caution Product quality may suffer if the absolute maximum rating is exceeded even momentarily for any parameter. That is, the absolute maximum ratings are rated values at which the product is on the verge of suffering physical damage, and therefore the product must be used under conditions that ensure that the absolute maximum ratings are not exceeded.

Remark V_{SS}: Reference voltage

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Absolute Maximum Ratings (3/3)

Parameter	Symbols	Conditions		Ratings	Unit
Output current, high	I_{OH1}	Per pin	P02 to P07, P10 to P17, P30 to P37, P40, P42, P43, P50 to P57, P70 to P77, P80 to P85, P90 to P97, P125 to P127, P130	–40	mA
		Total of all pins –170 mA	P02 to P07, P40, P42, P43, P130	–70	mA
			P10 to P17, P30 to P37, P50 to P57, P70 to P77, P80 to P85, P90 to P97, P125 to P127	–100	mA
	I_{OH2}	Per pin	P20 to P25	–0.5	mA
		Total of all pins		–2	mA
Output current, low	I_{OL1}	Per pin	P02 to P07, P10 to P17, P30 to P37, P40, P42, P43, P50 to P57, P70 to P77, P80 to P85, P90 to P97, P125 to P127, P130	40	mA
		Total of all pins 170 mA	P02 to P07, P40, P42, P43, P130	70	mA
			P10 to P17, P30 to P37, P50 to P57, P60 to P62, P70 to P77, P80 to P85, P90 to P97, P125 to P127	100	mA
	I_{OL2}	Per pin	P20 to P25	1	mA
		Total of all pins		5	mA
Operating ambient temperature	T_A	In normal operation mode		–40 to +85	°C
		In flash memory programming mode			
Storage temperature	T_{stg}			–65 to +150	°C

Caution Product quality may suffer if the absolute maximum rating is exceeded even momentarily for any parameter. That is, the absolute maximum ratings are rated values at which the product is on the verge of suffering physical damage, and therefore the product must be used under conditions that ensure that the absolute maximum ratings are not exceeded.

Remark Unless specified otherwise, the characteristics of alternate-function pins are the same as those of the port pins.

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2.2 Oscillator Characteristics

2.2.1 X1, XT1 oscillator characteristics

(T_A = –40 to +85°C, 1.6 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, V_{SS} = 0 V)

Parameter	Resonator	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
X1 clock oscillation frequency (f_X)Note	Ceramic resonator/ crystal resonator	2.7 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	1.0		20.0	MHz
		2.4 V ≤ V_{DD} < 2.7 V	1.0		16.0	MHz
		1.8 V ≤ V_{DD} < 2.4 V	1.0		8.0	MHz
		1.6 V ≤ V_{DD} < 1.8 V	1.0		4.0	MHz

(T_A = –40 to +85°C, 1.6 V ≤ V_{RTC} ≤ 5.5 V, V_{SS} = 0 V)

Parameter	Resonator	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
XT1 clock oscillation frequency (f_{XT})Note	Crystal resonator	1.6 V ≤ V_{RTC} ≤ 5.5 V	32	32.768	35	kHz
			31	38.4	39	kHz

Note Indicates only permissible oscillator frequency ranges. See **2.4 AC Characteristics** for instruction execution time. Request evaluation by the manufacturer of the oscillator circuit mounted on a board to check the oscillator characteristics.

Caution Since the CPU is started by the high-speed on-chip oscillator clock after a reset release, check the X1 clock oscillation stabilization time using the oscillation stabilization time counter status register (OSTC) by the user. Determine the oscillation stabilization time of the OSTC register and the oscillation stabilization time select register (OSTS) after sufficiently evaluating the oscillation stabilization time with the resonator to be used.

Remark When using the X1 oscillator and XT1 oscillator, see **6.4 System Clock Oscillator** in the RL78/I1C (512 KB) User's Manual.

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2.2.2 On-chip oscillator characteristics

(T_A = –40 to +85°C, 1.6 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, V_{SS} = 0 V)

Oscillators	Parameters	Conditions		MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
High-speed on-chip oscillator clock frequency[Notes 1, 2]	f_{IH}			1.0		32	MHz
High-speed on-chip oscillator clock frequency accuracy		–20 to +85°C	1.8 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	–1.0		+1.0	%
			1.6 V ≤ V_{DD} < 1.8 V	–5.0		+5.0	%
		–40 to –20°C	1.8 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	–1.5		+1.5	%
			1.6 V ≤ V_{DD} < 1.8 V	–5.5		+5.5	%
Middle-speed on-chip oscillator clock frequency[Note 2]	f_{IM}			1		4	MHz
Middle-speed on-chip oscillator clock frequency accuracy		1.8 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V		–12		+12	%
Low-speed on-chip oscillator clock frequency	f_{IL}				15		kHz
Low-speed on-chip oscillator clock frequency accuracy				–15		+15	%

Notes 1. The high-speed on-chip oscillator frequency is selected by using bits 0 to 3 of option byte (000C2H/400C2H) and bits 0 to 2 of the HOCODIV register.

2. This indicates the oscillator characteristics only. See **2.4 AC Characteristics** for the instruction execution time.

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2.2.3 PLL oscillator characteristics

(T_A = –40 to +85°C, 2.7 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, V_{SS} = 0 V)

Oscillators	Parameters	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
PLL input frequency Note	f_{PLLIN}	f_{IH}		4		MHz
PLL output frequency Note	f_{PLL}			32		MHz
Lockup wait time		Wait time from PLL output enable to frequency stabilization	40			µs
Interval wait time		Wait time from PLL stop to PLL restart setting	4			µs
Setting wait time		Wait time from PLL input clock stabilization and PLL setting fixedness to start-up setting	1			µs

Note Indicates only permissible oscillator frequency ranges.

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2.3 DC Characteristics

2.3.1 Pin characteristics

(T_A = –40 to +85°C, 1.6 V ≤ AV_{DD} = EV_{DD} = V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, AV_{SS} = V_{SS} = EV_{SS} = 0 V)

Items	Symbol	Conditions		MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Output current, high[Note 1]	I_{OH1}	Per pin for P02 to P07, P10 to P17, P30 to P37, P40, P42, P43, P50 to P57, P70 to P77, P80 to P85, P90 to P97, P125 to P127, P130	1.6 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V			–10.0[Note 2]	mA
		Total of P02 to P07, P40, P42, P43, P130 (When duty ≤ 70%[Note 3])	4.0 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V			–55.0	mA
			2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 4.0 V			–10.0	mA
			1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 2.7 V			–5.0	mA
			1.6 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 1.8 V			–2.5	mA
		Total of P10 to P17, P30 to P37, P50 to P57, P70 to P77, P80 to P85, P90 to P97, P125 to P127 (When duty ≤ 70%[Note 3])	4.0 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V			–80.0	mA
			2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 4.0 V			–19.0	mA
			1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 2.7 V			–10.0	mA
			1.6 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 1.8 V			–5.0	mA
		Total of all pins (When duty ≤ 70%[Note 3])				–100.0	mA
	I_{OH2}	Per pin for P20 to P25	1.6 V ≤ AV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V			–0.1[Note 2]	mA
		Total of all pins (When duty ≤ 70%[Note 3])	1.6 V ≤ AV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V			–0.6	mA

Notes 1. Value of current at which the device operation is guaranteed even if the current flows from the EV_{DD}, V_{DD}, and AV_{DD} pins to an output pin.

2. Do not exceed the total current value.

3. Specification under conditions where the duty factor ≤ 70%.
The output current value that has changed to the duty factor > 70% the duty ratio can be calculated with the following expression (when changing the duty factor from 70% to n%).

- Total output current of pins = (I_{OH} × 0.7)/(n × 0.01)

<Example> Where n = 80% and I_{OH} = –10.0 mA

Total output current of pins = (–10.0 × 0.7)/(80 × 0.01) ≅ –8.7 mA

However, the current that is allowed to flow into one pin does not vary depending on the duty factor.
A current higher than the absolute maximum rating must not flow into one pin.

Caution P02 to P07, P15 to P17, P51, P54, P56, P57, P80 to P82, P84, and P85 do not output high level in N-ch open-drain mode.

Remark Unless specified otherwise, the characteristics of alternate-function pins are the same as those of the port pins.

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(T_A = –40 to +85°C, 1.6 V ≤ AV_{DD} = EV_{DD} = V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, AV_{SS} = V_{SS} = EV_{SS} = 0 V)

Items	Symbol	Conditions		MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Output current, low[Note 1]	I_{OL1}	Per pin for P02 to P07, P10 to P17, P30 to P37, P40, P42, P43, P50 to P57, P70 to P77, P80 to P85, P90 to P97, P125 to P127, P130				20.0[Note 2]	mA
		Per pin for P60 to P62, P150 to P152				15.0[Note 2]	mA
		Total of P02 to P07, P40, P42, P43, P130 (When duty ≤ 70%[Note 3])	4.0 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V			70.0	mA
			2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 4.0 V			15.0	mA
			1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 2.7 V			9.0	mA
			1.6 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 1.8 V			4.5	mA
		Total of P10 to P17, P30 to P37, P50 to P57, P60 to P62, P70 to P77, P80 to P85, P90 to P97, P125 to P127 (When duty ≤ 70%[Note 3])	4.0 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V			80.0	mA
			2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 4.0 V			35.0	mA
			1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 2.7 V			20.0	mA
			1.6 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 1.8 V			10.0	mA
		Total of all pins (When duty ≤ 70%[Note 3])				150.0	mA
	I_{OL2}	Per pin for P20 to P25	1.6 V ≤ AV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V			0.4[Note 2]	mA
		Total of all pins (When duty ≤ 70%[Note 3])	1.6 V ≤ AV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V			2.4	mA

Notes 1. Value of current at which the device operation is guaranteed even if the current flows from an output pin to the EV_{SS}, V_{SS}, and AV_{SS} pins.

2. However, do not exceed the total current value.

3. Specification under conditions where the duty factor ≤ 70%.
The output current value that has changed to the duty factor > 70% the duty ratio can be calculated with the following expression (when changing the duty factor from 70% to n%).

- Total output current of pins = (I_{OL} × 0.7)/(n × 0.01)

<Example> Where n = 80% and I_{OL} = 10.0 mA

Total output current of pins = (10.0 × 0.7)/(80 × 0.01) ≅ 8.7 mA

However, the current that is allowed to flow into one pin does not vary depending on the duty factor. A current higher than the absolute maximum rating must not flow into one pin.

Remark Unless specified otherwise, the characteristics of alternate-function pins are the same as those of the port pins.

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(T_A = –40 to +85°C, 1.6 V ≤ AV_{DD} = EV_{DD} = V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, AV_{SS} = V_{SS} = EV_{SS} = 0 V)

Items	Symbol	Conditions		MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Input voltage, high	V_{IH1}	P02 to P07, P10 to P17, P30 to P37, P40, P42, P43, P50 to P57, P70 to P77, P80 to P85, P90 to P97, P125 to P127	Normal input buffer	0.8EV_{DD}		EV_{DD}	V
	V_{IH2}	P02, P03, P05, P06, P15, P16, P42, P43, P52, P53, P55, P57, P80, P81, P84	TTL input buffer 4.0 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	2.2		EV_{DD}	V
			TTL input buffer 3.3 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 4.0 V	2.0		EV_{DD}	V
			TTL input buffer 1.6 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 3.3 V	1.5		EV_{DD}	V
	V_{IH3}	P20 to P25		0.7AV_{DD}		AV_{DD}	V
	V_{IH4}	P60 to P62		0.7EV_{DD}		6.0	V
	V_{IH5}	P121, P122, P137, P150 to P152, EXCLK		0.8V_{DD}		V_{DD}	V
	V_{IH6}	$\overline{\text{RESET}}$		0.8V_{DD}		6.0	V
	V_{IH7}	P123, P124, EXCLKS		0.8V_{RTC}		V_{RTC}	V
<R>	V_{IH8}	P150 to P152 Note		0.8V_{DD}		6.0	V
	V_{IH9}	RTCIC0 to RTCIC2 Note		0.8V_{RTC}		6.0	V
Input voltage, low	V_{IL1}	P02 to P07, P10 to P17, P30 to P37, P40, P42, P43, P50 to P57, P70 to P77, P80 to P85, P90 to P97, P125 to P127	Normal input buffer	0		0.2EV_{DD}	V
	V_{IL2}	P02, P03, P05, P06, P15, P16, P42, P43, P52, P53, P55, P57, P80, P81, P84	TTL input buffer 4.0 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	0		0.8	V
			TTL input buffer 3.3 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 4.0 V	0		0.5	V
			TTL input buffer 1.6 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 3.3 V	0		0.32	V
	V_{IL3}	P20 to P25		0		0.3AV_{DD}	V
	V_{IL4}	P60 to P62		0		0.3EV_{DD}	V
	V_{IL5}	P121, P122, P137, P150 to P152, EXCLK, $\overline{\text{RESET}}$		0		0.2V_{DD}	V
	V_{IL6}	P123, P124, EXCLKS		0		0.2V_{RTC}	V
<R>	V_{IL7}	P150 to P152 Note		0		0.2V_{DD}	V
	V_{IL8}	RTCIC0 to RTCIC2 Note		0		0.2V_{RTC}	V

Caution The maximum value of V_{IH} of pins P02 to P07, P15 to P17, P51, P54, P56, P57, P80 to P82, P84, and P85 is EV_{DD}, even in the N-ch open-drain mode.

<R> **Note** When a high-level signal is to be input to any pin among pins P150 to P152 (including if the pin is in use for a multiplexed pin function rather than for GPIO), the pin should always be individually connected via a resistor to V_{DD} or VRTC, whichever of the voltages is higher at the time, or to a voltage higher than both but no higher than 6 V.

Remark Unless specified otherwise, the characteristics of alternate-function pins are the same as those of the port pins.

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(T_A = –40 to +85°C, 1.6 V ≤ AV_{DD} = EV_{DD} = V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, AV_{SS} = V_{SS} = EV_{SS} = 0 V)

Items	Symbol	Conditions		MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Output voltage, high	V_{OH1}	P02 to P07, P10 to P17, P30 to P37, P40, P42, P43, P50 to P57, P70 to P77, P80 to P85, P90 to P97, P125 to P127, P130	4.0 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, I_{OH1} = –10.0 mA	EV_{DD} – 1.5			V
			4.0 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, I_{OH1} = –3.0 mA	EV_{DD} – 0.7			V
			2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, I_{OH1} = –2.0 mA	EV_{DD} – 0.6			V
			1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, I_{OH1} = –1.5 mA	EV_{DD} – 0.5			V
			1.6 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, I_{OH1} = –1.0 mA	EV_{DD} – 0.5			V
	V_{OH2}	P20 to P25	1.6 V ≤ AV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, I_{OH2} = –100 µA	AV_{DD} – 0.5			V
Output voltage, low	V_{OL1}	P02 to P07, P10 to P17, P30 to P37, P40, P42, P43, P50 to P57, P70 to P77, P80 to P85, P90 to P97, P125 to P127, P130	4.0 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, I_{OL1} = 20 mA			1.3	V
			4.0 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, I_{OL1} = 8.5 mA			0.7	V
			2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, I_{OL1} = 3.0 mA			0.6	V
			2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, I_{OL1} = 1.5 mA			0.4	V
			1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, I_{OL1} = 0.6 mA			0.4	V
			1.6 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, I_{OL1} = 0.3 mA			0.4	V
	V_{OL2}	P150 to P152	4.0 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, I_{OL2} = 15.0 mA			2.0	V
			4.0 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤5.5 V, I_{OL2} = 5.0 mA			0.4	V
			2.7 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, I_{OL2} = 3.0 mA			0.4	V
			1.8 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, I_{OL2} = 2.0 mA			0.4	V
			1.6 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, I_{OL2} = 1.0 mA			0.4	V
	V_{OL3}	P60 to P62	4.0 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, I_{OL3} = 15.0 mA			2.0	V
			4.0 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, I_{OL3} = 5.0 mA			0.4	V
			2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, I_{OL3} = 3.0 mA			0.4	V
			1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, I_{OL3} = 2.0 mA			0.4	V
			1.6 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, I_{OL3} = 1.0 mA			0.4	V
	V_{OL4}	P20 to P25	1.6 V ≤ AV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, I_{OL4} = –100 µA			0.4	V

(**Caution** and **Remark** are listed on the next page.)

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Caution P02 to P07, P15 to P17, P51, P54, P56, P57, P80 to P82, P84, and P85 do not output high level in N-ch open-drain mode.

Remark Unless specified otherwise, the characteristics of alternate-function pins are the same as those of the port pins.

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(T_A = –40 to +85°C, 1.6 V ≤ AV_{DD} = EV_{DD} = V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, AV_{SS} = V_{SS} = EV_{SS} = 0 V)

Items	Symbol	Conditions			MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Input leakage current, high	I_{LIH1}	P02 to P07, P10 to P17, P30 to P37, P40, P42, P43, P50 to P57, P60 to P62, P70 to P77, P80 to P85, P90 to P97, P125 to P127	$V_I = EV_{DD}$				1	μA
	I_{LIH2}	P137, P150 to P152, $\overline{\text{RESET}}$	$V_I = V_{DD}$				1	μA
	I_{LIH3}	P121, P122 (X1, X2, EXCLK)	$V_I = V_{DD}$	In input port or external clock input			1	μA
				In resonator connection			10	μA
	I_{LIH4}	P123, P124 (XT1, XT2, EXCLKS)	$V_I = V_{RTC}$	In input port or external clock input			1	μA
				In resonator connection			10	μA
	I_{LIH5}	P20 to P25	$V_I = AV_{DD}$				1	μA
Input leakage current, low	I_{LIL1}	P02 to P07, P10 to P17, P30 to P37, P40, P42, P43, P50 to P57, P70 to P77, P80 to P85, P90 to P97, P125 to P127	$V_I = EV_{SS}$				–1	μA
	I_{LIL2}	P137, P150 to P152, $\overline{\text{RESET}}$	$V_I = V_{SS}$				–1	μA
	I_{LIL3}	P121, P122 (X1, X2, EXCLK)	$V_I = V_{SS}$	In input port or external clock input			–1	μA
				In resonator connection			–10	μA
	I_{LIL4}	P123, P124 (XT1, XT2, EXCLKS)	$V_I = V_{SS}$	In input port or external clock input			–1	μA
				In resonator connection			–10	μA
	I_{LIL5}	P20 to P25	$V_I = AV_{SS1}$				–1	μA
On-chip pull-up resistance	R_{U1}	P10 to P17, P30 to P37, P50 to P57, P70 to P77, P80 to P85, P90 to P97, P125 to P127	$V_I = EV_{SS}$	2.4 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	10	20	100	kΩ
				1.6 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 2.4 V	10	30	100	kΩ
	R_{U2}	P02 to P07, P40, P42, P43	$V_I = EV_{SS}$		10	20	100	kΩ

Remark Unless specified otherwise, the characteristics of alternate-function pins are the same as those of the port pins.

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2.3.2 Supply current characteristics

(T_A = –40 to +85°C, 1.6 V ≤ AV_{DD} = EV_{DD} = V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, AV_{SS} = V_{SS} = EV_{SS} = 0 V) (1/6)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions					MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Supply current[Note 1]	I_{DD1}	Operating mode	HS (high-speed main) mode[Note 5]	f_{IH} = 32 MHz[Note 3]	Basic operation	V_{DD} = 5.0 V		2.5		mA
						V_{DD} = 3.0 V		2.5		mA
					Normal operation	V_{DD} = 5.0 V		5.6	9.1	mA
						V_{DD} = 3.0 V		5.6	9.1	mA
				f_{CLK} = 32 MHz[Note 3] PLL operation	Normal operation	V_{DD} = 5.0 V		5.8	9.0	mA
						V_{DD} = 3.0 V		5.8	9.0	mA
				f_{IH} = 24 MHz[Note 3]	Normal operation	V_{DD} = 5.0 V		4.5	7.3	mA
						V_{DD} = 3.0 V		4.5	7.3	mA
				f_{IH} = 16 MHz[Note 3]	Normal operation	V_{DD} = 5.0 V		3.2	5.8	mA
						V_{DD} = 3.0 V		3.2	5.8	mA
				f_{IH} = 12 MHz[Note 3]	Normal operation	V_{DD} = 5.0 V		2.6	4.9	mA
						V_{DD} = 3.0 V		2.6	4.9	mA
				f_{IH} = 6 MHz[Note 3]	Normal operation	V_{DD} = 5.0 V		1.9	3.0	mA
						V_{DD} = 3.0 V		1.9	3.0	mA
				f_{IH} = 3 MHz[Note 3]	Normal operation	V_{DD} = 5.0 V		1.5	2.4	mA
						V_{DD} = 3.0 V		1.5	2.4	mA
			LS (low-speed main) mode[Note 5] (MCSEL = 0)	f_{IH} = 8 MHz[Note 3]	Normal operation	V_{DD} = 3.0 V		1.5	2.5	mA
						V_{DD} = 2.0 V		1.5	2.5	mA
				f_{IH} = 6 MHz[Note 3]	Normal operation	V_{DD} = 3.0 V		1.2	2.3	mA
						V_{DD} = 2.0 V		1.2	2.3	mA
				f_{IH} = 3 MHz[Note 3]	Normal operation	V_{DD} = 3.0 V		0.8	1.6	mA
						V_{DD} = 2.0 V		0.8	1.6	mA
			LS (low-speed main) mode[Note 5] (MCSEL = 1)	f_{IH} = 4 MHz[Note 3]	Normal operation	V_{DD} = 3.0 V		1.0	1.7	mA
						V_{DD} = 2.0 V		1.0	1.7	mA
				f_{IM} = 4 MHz[Note 6]	Normal operation	V_{DD} = 3.0 V		0.8	1.5	mA
						V_{DD} = 2.0 V		0.8	1.5	mA
			LV (low-voltage main) mode[Note 5]	f_{IH} = 4 MHz[Note 3]	Normal operation	V_{DD} = 3.0 V		1.7	2.8	mA
						V_{DD} = 2.0 V		1.7	2.8	mA
			LP (low-power main) mode[Note 5] (MCSEL = 1)	f_{IH} = 1 MHz[Note 3]	Normal operation	V_{DD} = 3.0 V		330	550	µA
						V_{DD} = 2.0 V		330	550	µA
				f_{IM} = 1 MHz[Note 6]	Normal operation	V_{DD} = 3.0 V		170	360	µA
						V_{DD} = 2.0 V		170	360	µA

(**Notes** and **Remarks** are listed on the page after the next page.)

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(T_A = –40 to +85°C, 1.6 V ≤ AV_{DD} = EV_{DD} = V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, AV_{SS} = V_{SS} = EV_{SS} = 0 V) (2/6)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions					MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Supply current[Note 1]	I_{DD1}	Operating mode	HS (high-speed main) mode[Note 5]	f_{MX} = 20 MHz[Note 2], V_{DD} = 5.0 V	Normal operation	Square wave input		3.4	6.4	mA
						Resonator connection		3.7	6.5	mA
				f_{MX} = 20 MHz[Note 2], V_{DD} = 3.0 V	Normal operation	Square wave input		3.4	6.4	mA
						Resonator connection		3.7	6.5	mA
				f_{MX} = 12 MHz[Note 2], V_{DD} = 5.0 V	Normal operation	Square wave input		2.4	4.6	mA
						Resonator connection		2.6	4.7	mA
				f_{MX} = 12 MHz[Note 2], V_{DD} = 3.0 V	Normal operation	Square wave input		2.4	4.6	mA
						Resonator connection		2.6	4.7	mA
				f_{MX} = 10 MHz[Note 2], V_{DD} = 5.0 V	Normal operation	Square wave input		2.1	4.1	mA
						Resonator connection		2.4	4.1	mA
				f_{MX} = 10 MHz[Note 2], V_{DD} = 3.0 V	Normal operation	Square wave input		2.1	4.1	mA
						Resonator connection		2.4	4.1	mA
			LS (low-speed main) mode[Note 5] (MCSEL = 0)	f_{MX} = 8 MHz[Note 2], V_{DD} = 3.0 V	Normal operation	Square wave input		1.2	2.4	mA
						Resonator connection		1.3	2.4	mA
				f_{MX} = 8 MHz[Note 2], V_{DD} = 2.0 V	Normal operation	Square wave input		1.2	2.4	mA
						Resonator connection		1.3	2.4	mA
			LS (low-speed main) mode[Note 5] (MCSEL = 1)	f_{MX} = 4 MHz[Note 2], V_{DD} = 3.0 V	Normal operation	Square wave input		0.8	1.6	mA
						Resonator connection		0.8	1.5	mA
				f_{MX} = 4 MHz[Note 2], V_{DD} = 2.0 V	Normal operation	Square wave input		0.8	1.6	mA
						Resonator connection		0.8	1.5	mA
			LP (low-power main) mode[Note 5] (MCSEL = 1)	f_{IH} = 1 MHz[Note 2], V_{DD} = 3.0 V	Normal operation	Square wave input		150	320	µA
						Resonator connection		190	360	µA
				f_{IH} = 1 MHz[Note 2], V_{DD} = 2.0 V	Normal operation	Square wave input		150	320	µA
						Resonator connection		190	360	µA
			Sub clock operation	f_{SUB} = 32.768 kHz[Note 4], T_A = –40°C	Normal operation	Square wave input		5.7	11.0	µA
						Resonator connection		5.9	11.1	µA
				f_{SUB} = 32.768 kHz[Note 4], T_A = +25°C	Normal operation	Square wave input		6.1	8.0	µA
						Resonator connection		6.4	8.1	µA
				f_{SUB} = 32.768 kHz[Note 4], T_A = +50°C	Normal operation	Square wave input		6.3	9.3	µA
						Resonator connection		6.6	9.4	µA
				f_{SUB} = 32.768 kHz[Note 4], T_A = +70°C	Normal operation	Square wave input		6.9	12.6	µA
						Resonator connection		7.1	12.7	µA
				f_{SUB} = 32.768 kHz[Note 4], T_A = +85°C	Normal operation	Square wave input		7.8	21.7	µA
						Resonator connection		7.9	21.8	µA
				f_{IL} = 15 kHz, T_A = –40°C[Note 7]	Normal operation			2.8	9	µA
				f_{IL} = 15 kHz, T_A = +25°C[Note 7]	Normal operation			3.1	9	µA
				f_{IL} = 15 kHz, T_A = +85°C[Note 7]	Normal operation			5.0	13	µA

(**Notes** and **Remarks** are listed on the next page.)

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Notes 1. Total current flowing into V_{DD}, EV_{DD}, and V_{RTC} including the input leakage current flowing when the level of the input pin is fixed to V_{DD}, EV_{DD}, V_{RTC} or V_{SS}, EV_{SS}. The following points apply in the HS (high-speed main), LS (low-speed main), LV (low-voltage main), and LP (low-power main) modes.

• The currents in the “TYP.” column do not include the operating currents of the peripheral modules.

• The currents in the “MAX.” column include the operating currents of the peripheral modules, except for those flowing into the LCD controller/driver, 12-bit A/D converter, ΔΣA/D converter, LVD circuit, battery backup circuit, I/O port, and on-chip pull-up/pull-down resistors, and those flowing while the data flash memory is being rewritten.

In the subsystem clock operation, the currents in both the “TYP.” and “MAX.” columns do not include the operating currents of the peripheral modules. However, in HALT mode, including the current flowing into the independent power supply RTC.

2. When high-speed on-chip oscillator, middle-speed on-chip oscillator, low-speed on-chip oscillator, and subsystem clock are stopped.

3. When high-speed system clock, middle-speed on-chip oscillator, low-speed on-chip oscillator, and subsystem clock are stopped.

4. When high-speed on-chip oscillator, middle-speed on-chip oscillator, and high-speed system clock are stopped. When setting ultra-low current consumption (AMPHS1 = 1).

5. Relationship between operation voltage width, operation frequency of CPU and operation mode is as below.

HS (high-speed main) mode: 2.7 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V@1 MHz to 32 MHz
2.4 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V@1 MHz to 16 MHz
2.1 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V@1 MHz to 6 MHz
LS (low-speed main) mode: 1.8 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V@1 MHz to 8 MHz
LP (low-power main) mode: 1.8 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V@1 MHz
LV (low-voltage main) mode: 1.6 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V@1 MHz to 4 MHz

6. When high-speed on-chip oscillator, low-speed on-chip oscillator, high-speed system clock, and subsystem clock are stopped.

7. When high-speed on-chip oscillator, middle-speed on-chip oscillator, high-speed system clock, and subsystem clock are stopped.

Remarks 1. f_{MX}: High-speed system clock frequency (X1 clock oscillation frequency or external main system clock frequency)

2. f_{IH}: High-speed on-chip oscillator clock frequency

3. f_{IM}: Middle-speed on-chip oscillator clock frequency

4. f_{IL}: Low-speed on-chip oscillator clock frequency

5. f_{SUB}: Subsystem clock frequency (XT1 clock oscillation frequency)

6. Except subsystem clock operation, temperature condition of the TYP. value is T_A = 25°C

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(T_A = –40 to +85°C, 1.6 V ≤ AV_{DD} = EV_{DD} = V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, AV_{SS} = V_{SS} = EV_{SS} = 0 V) (3/6)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions				MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Supply current[Note 1]	I_{DD2}[Note 2]	HALT mode	HS (high-speed main) mode[Note 7]	f_{IH} = 32 MHz[Note 4]	V_{DD} = 5.0 V		0.69	1.9	mA
					V_{DD} = 3.0 V		0.68	1.9	mA
				f_{CLK} = 32 MHz[Note 4], PLL operation	V_{DD} = 5.0 V		1.2	2.2	mA
					V_{DD} = 3.0 V		1.2	2.2	mA
				f_{IH} = 24 MHz[Note 4]	V_{DD} = 5.0 V		0.56	1.5	mA
					V_{DD} = 3.0 V		0.56	1.5	mA
				f_{IH} = 16 MHz[Note 4]	V_{DD} = 5.0 V		0.49	1.2	mA
					V_{DD} = 3.0 V		0.49	1.2	mA
				f_{IH} = 12 MHz[Note 4]	V_{DD} = 5.0 V		0.41	1.0	mA
					V_{DD} = 3.0 V		0.41	1.0	mA
				f_{IH} = 6 MHz[Note 4]	V_{DD} = 5.0 V		0.36	0.8	mA
					V_{DD} = 3.0 V		0.36	0.8	mA
				f_{IH} = 3 MHz[Note 4]	V_{DD} = 5.0 V		0.33	0.7	mA
					V_{DD} = 3.0 V		0.33	0.7	mA
			LS (low-speed main) mode[Note 7] (MCSEL = 0)	f_{IH} = 8 MHz[Note 4]	V_{DD} = 3.0 V		290	755	µA
					V_{DD} = 2.0 V		290	755	µA
				f_{IH} = 6 MHz[Note 4]	V_{DD} = 3.0 V		240	655	µA
					V_{DD} = 2.0 V		240	655	µA
				f_{IH} = 3 MHz[Note 4]	V_{DD} = 3.0 V		210	556	µA
					V_{DD} = 2.0 V		210	556	µA
			LS (low-speed main) mode[Note 7] (MCSEL = 1)	f_{IH} = 4 MHz[Note 4]	V_{DD} = 3.0 V		220	450	µA
					V_{DD} = 2.0 V		220	450	µA
				f_{IM} = 4 MHz[Note 5]	V_{DD} = 3.0 V		60	350	µA
					V_{DD} = 2.0 V		60	350	µA
			LV (low-voltage main) mode[Note 7]	f_{IH} = 4 MHz[Note 4]	V_{DD} = 3.0 V		625	1200	µA
					V_{DD} = 2.0 V		625	1200	µA
			LP (low-power main) mode[Note 7] (MCSEL = 1)	f_{IH} = 1 MHz[Note 4]	V_{DD} = 3.0 V		200	410	µA
					V_{DD} = 2.0 V		200	410	µA
				f_{IM} = 1 MHz[Note 5]	V_{DD} = 3.0 V		35	150	µA
					V_{DD} = 2.0 V		35	150	µA
			HS (high-speed main) mode[Note 7]	f_{MX} = 20 MHz[Note 3], V_{DD} = 5.0 V	Square wave input		0.31	1.15	mA
					Resonator connection		0.53	1.35	mA
				f_{MX} = 20 MHz[Note 3], V_{DD} = 3.0 V	Square wave input		0.31	1.15	mA
					Resonator connection		0.53	1.35	mA
				f_{MX} = 12 MHz[Note 3], V_{DD} = 5.0 V	Square wave input		0.23	0.85	mA
					Resonator connection		0.41	0.95	mA
				f_{MX} = 12 MHz[Note 3], V_{DD} = 3.0 V	Square wave input		0.23	0.85	mA
					Resonator connection		0.41	0.95	mA
				f_{MX} = 10 MHz[Note 3], V_{DD} = 5.0 V	Square wave input		0.21	0.75	mA
					Resonator connection		0.36	0.86	mA
				f_{MX} = 10 MHz[Note 3], V_{DD} = 3.0 V	Square wave input		0.21	0.75	mA
					Resonator connection		0.36	0.86	mA

(**Notes** and **Remarks** are listed on the page after the next page.)

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(T_A = –40 to +85°C, 1.6 V ≤ AV_{DD} = EV_{DD} = V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, AV_{SS} = V_{SS} = EV_{SS} = 0 V) (4/6)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions				MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Supply current[Note 1]	I_{DD2}[Note 2]	HALT mode	LS (low-speed main) mode[Note 7] (MCSEL = 0)	f_{MX} = 8 MHz[Note 3], V_{DD} = 3.0 V	Square wave input		113	420	µA
					Resonator connection		176	485	µA
				f_{MX} = 8 MHz[Note 3], V_{DD} = 2.0 V	Square wave input		113	420	µA
					Resonator connection		176	485	µA
			LS (low-speed main) mode[Note 7] (MCSEL = 1)	f_{MX} = 4 MHz[Note 3], V_{DD} = 3.0 V	Square wave input		41	240	µA
					Resonator connection		94	290	µA
				f_{MX} = 4 MHz[Note 3], V_{DD} = 2.0 V	Square wave input		41	240	µA
					Resonator connection		94	290	µA
			LP (low-power main) mode[Note 7] (MCSEL = 1)	f_{MX} = 1 MHz[Note 3], V_{DD} = 3.0 V	Square wave input		14	110	µA
					Resonator connection		70	210	µA
				f_{MX} = 1 MHz[Note 3], V_{DD} = 2.0 V	Square wave input		14	110	µA
					Resonator connection		70	210	µA
			Sub clock operation	f_{SUB} = 32.768 kHz[Note 6], T_A = –40°C	Square wave input		0.80	6.6	µA
					Resonator connection		1.00	6.8	µA
				f_{SUB} = 32.768 kHz[Note 6], T_A = +25°C	Square wave input		1.0	4.1	µA
					Resonator connection		1.4	4.3	µA
				f_{SUB} = 32.768 kHz[Note 6], T_A = +50°C	Square wave input		1.2	5.6	µA
					Resonator connection		1.6	5.7	µA
				f_{SUB} = 32.768 kHz[Note 6], T_A = +70°C	Square wave input		1.6	9.0	µA
					Resonator connection		2.0	10.6	µA
				f_{SUB} = 32.768 kHz[Note 6], T_A = +85°C	Square wave input		2.80	16.2	µA
					Resonator connection		3.00	19.6	µA
				f_{IL} = 15 kHz[Note 9], T_A = –40°C			0.83	1.85	µA
									µA
				f_{IL} = 15 kHz[Note 9], T_A = +25°C			1.07	2.25	µA
									µA
				f_{IL} = 15 kHz[Note 9], T_A = +85°C			2.68	28.1	µA
									µA
	I_{DD3}	STOP mode[Note 8]	T_A = –40°C				0.47	0.95	µA
			T_A = +25°C				0.66	1.60	µA
			T_A = +50°C				0.84	4.80	µA
			T_A = +70°C				1.22	10.60	µA
			T_A = +85°C				1.94	13	µA

(**Notes** and **Remarks** are listed on the next page.)

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Notes 1. Total current flowing into V_{DD}, EV_{DD}, and V_{RTC} including the input leakage current flowing when the level of the input pin is fixed to V_{DD}, EV_{DD}, V_{RTC} or V_{SS}, EV_{SS}.

The following points apply in the HS (high-speed main), LS (low-speed main), LV (low-voltage main), and LP (low-power main) modes.

•The currents in the “TYP.” column do not include the operating currents of the peripheral modules.

• The currents in the “MAX.” column include the operating currents of the peripheral modules, except for those flowing into LCD controller/driver, the 12-bit A/D converter, ΔΣA/D converter, LVD circuit, battery backup circuit, I/O port, and on-chip pull-up/pull-down resistors, and those flowing while the data flash memory is being rewritten.

In the subsystem clock operation, the currents in both the “TYP.” and “MAX.” columns do not include the operating currents of the peripheral modules. However, in HALT mode, including the current flowing into the independent power supply RTC.

In the STOP mode, the currents in both the “TYP.” and “MAX.” columns do not include the operating currents of the peripheral modules.

2. During HALT instruction execution by flash memory.

3. When high-speed on-chip oscillator, middle-speed on-chip oscillator, low-speed on-chip oscillator, and subsystem clock are stopped.

4. When high-speed system clock, middle-speed on-chip oscillator, low-speed on-chip oscillator, and subsystem clock are stopped.

5. When high-speed on-chip oscillator system clock, low-speed on-chip oscillator, high-speed system clock, and Subsystem clock are stopped.

6. When operating independent power supply RTC and setting ultra-low current consumption (AMPHS1 = 1). When high-speed on-chip oscillator, middle-speed on-chip oscillator, and high-speed system clock are stopped.

7. Relationship between operation voltage width, operation frequency of CPU and operation mode is as below.

HS (high-speed main) mode:	2.7 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V@1 MHz to 32 MHz
	2.4 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V@1 MHz to 16 MHz
	2.1 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V@1 MHz to 6 MHz
LS (low-speed main) mode:	1.8 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V@1 MHz to 8 MHz
LP (low-power main) mode:	1.8 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V@1 MHz
LV (low-voltage main) mode:	1.6 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V@1 MHz to 4 MHz

8. If operation of the subsystem clock when STOP mode, same as when HALT mode of subsystem clock operation.

9. When high-speed on-chip oscillator, middle-speed on-chip oscillator, and high-speed system clock are stopped.

Remarks 1. f_{MX}: High-speed system clock frequency (X1 clock oscillation frequency or external main system clock frequency)

2. f_{IH}: High-speed on-chip oscillator clock frequency

3. f_{IM}: Middle-speed on-chip oscillator clock frequency

4. f_{IL}: Low-speed on-chip oscillator clock frequency

5. f_{SUB}: Subsystem clock frequency (XT1 clock oscillation frequency)

6. Except subsystem clock operation and STOP mode, temperature condition of the TYP. value is T_A = 25°C

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(T_A = –40 to +85°C, 1.6 V ≤ AV_{DD} = EV_{DD} = V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, AV_{SS} = V_{SS} = EV_{SS} = 0 V) (5/6)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions		MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Independent power supply RTC operating current	I_{RTC} Note 2	f_{SUB} = 32.768 kHz			0.70		µA
12-bit interval timer operating current	I_{TMKA} Notes 1, 3	f_{SUB} = 38.4 kHz, f_{MAIN} is stopped			0.04		µA
		f_{SUB} = 32.768 kHz, f_{MAIN} is stopped			0.04		µA
8-bit interval timer operating current	I_{TMT} Notes 1, 4	f_{SUB} = 38.4 kHz, f_{MAIN} is stopped, per unit	8-bit counter mode × 2 ch operation		0.14		µA
			16-bit counter mode operation		0.12		µA
		f_{SUB} = 32.768 kHz, f_{MAIN} is stopped, per unit	8-bit counter mode × 2 ch operation		0.12		µA
			16-bit counter mode operation		0.10		µA
Watchdog timer operating current	I_{WDT} Notes 1, 5	f_{IL} = 15 kHz, f_{MAIN} is stopped			0.22		µA
LVD operating current	I_{LVD} Note 6				0.10		µA
LVDVDD operating current	I_{LVDVDD}	Current flowing to V_{DD}			0.05		µA
LVDVBAT operating current	$I_{LVDVBAT}$	Current flowing to LVDVBAT			0.04		µA
		Current flowing to V_{DD}			0.05		µA
LVDVRTC operating current	$I_{LVDVRTC}$	Current flowing to V_{RTC}			0.04		µA
		Current flowing to V_{DD}			0.05		µA
LVDEXLVD operating current	$I_{LVDEXLVD}$	Current flowing to EXLVD			0.16		µA
		Current flowing to V_{DD}			0.05		µA
Oscillation stop detection circuit operating current	I_{OSDC}				0.02		µA
12-bit A/D converter operating current	I_{ADC} Note 7	AV_{REFP} = 5.0 V, when conversion at maximum speed Note 8			1.2	1.8	mA
12-bit A/D converter AVREF(+) current	I_{ADREF} Note 9	AV_{REFP} = 5.0 V, HVSEL[1:0] = 01B Note 10			50	80	µA
Temperature sensor operating current	I_{TMPS}				125		µA
BGO operating current	I_{BGO} Note 11				2.00	12.20	mA
Bank programming operating current	I_{BNKP}				5.60	12.20	mA
Self-programming operating current	I_{FSP} Note 12				2.00	12.20	mA

(**Notes** and **Remarks** are listed on the page after the next page.)

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(T_A = –40 to +85°C, 1.6 V ≤ AV_{DD} = EV_{DD} = V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, AV_{SS} = V_{SS} = EV_{SS} = 0 V) (6/6)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions			MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
24-Bit ΔΣ A/D Converter operating current	I_{DSAD} Note 13	In 4 ch ΔΣ A/D converter operation				1.45	2.30	mA
		In 3 ch ΔΣ A/D converter operation				1.14	1.85	mA
		In 1 ch ΔΣA/D converter operation				0.52	0.94	mA
SNOOZE operating current	I_{SNOZ} Note 14	Simplified SPI (CSI)/UART operation				0.70	1.05	mA
		DTC operation				2.20		mA
LCD operating current	I_{LCD1} Notes 15, 16	External resistance division method	f_{LCD} = f_{SUB} (32.768 kHz) LCD clock = 128 Hz 1/3 bias, four-time-slices	V_{DD} = 5.0 V, V_{L4} = 5.0 V		0.06		μA
	I_{LCD2} Note 15	Internal voltage boosting method	f_{LCD} = f_{SUB} (32.768 kHz) LCD clock = 128 Hz 1/3 bias, four-time-slices	V_{DD} = 3.0 V, V_{L4} = 3.0 V (VLCD = 04H)		0.85		μA
				V_{DD} = 5.0 V, V_{L4} = 5.1 V (VLCD = 12H)		1.55		μA
	I_{LCD3} Note 15	Capacitor split method	f_{LCD} = f_{SUB} (32.768 kHz) LCD clock = 128 Hz 1/3 bias, four-time-slices	V_{DD} = 3.0 V, V_{L4} = 3.0 V		0.20		μA
Timer RJ operating current	I_{TMRJ} Note 17	f_{SX} = 32.768 or 38.4 kHz, f_{MAIN} is stopped, per unit				0.10		μA
Serial interface UARTMG operating current	I_{UARTMG} Note 18	f_{SX} = 38.4 kHz, f_{MAIN} is stopped, per unit				0.12		μA
Sampling output timer detector operating current	I_{SMOTD} Note 19	f_{SX} = 32.768 or 38.4 kHz, f_{MAIN} is stopped, per unit				0.10		μA
VREFADC operating current	$I_{VREFOUT}$ Note 20	VREFAMPCNT.BGREN = 1 VREFAMPCNT.VREFADCEN = 1 Note 8				73	130	μA

(**Notes** and **Remarks** are listed on the next page.)

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Notes 1. When high speed on-chip oscillator and high-speed system clock are stopped.

2. Current flowing to V_{RTC} pin, including RTC power supply, subsystem clock oscillator circuit, and RTC.

3. Current flowing only to the 12-bit interval timer (excluding the operating current of the low-speed on-chip oscillator and XT1 oscillator). The supply of current to an RL78 microcontroller is the sum of the values of I_{DD1} or I_{DD2}, and I_{TMKA}, when the 12-bit interval timer operates in the operating mode or HALT mode. When the low-speed on-chip oscillator is selected, I_{FIL} should be added.

4. Current flowing only to the 8-bit interval timer (excluding the operating current of the low-speed on-chip oscillator and XT1 oscillator). The supply of current to an RL78 microcontroller is the sum of the values of I_{DD1} or I_{DD2}, and I_{TMT}, when the 8-bit interval timer operates in the operating mode or HALT mode. When the low-speed on-chip oscillator is selected, I_{FIL} should be added.

5. Current flowing only to the watchdog timer (including the operating current of the low-speed on-chip oscillator). The supply of current to an RL78 microcontroller is the sum of the values of I_{DD1}, I_{DD2}, or I_{DD3}, and I_{WDT} when the watchdog timer operates.

6. Current flowing only to the LVD circuit. The supply of current to an RL78 microcontroller is the sum of the values of I_{DD1}, I_{DD2}, or I_{DD3}, and I_{LVD} when the LVD circuit operates.

7. Current flowing only to the 12-bit A/D converter. The supply of current to an RL78 microcontroller is the sum of the values of I_{DD1} or I_{DD2}, and I_{ADC} when the 12-bit A/D converter operates in the operating mode or HALT mode.

8. Current flowing to AV_{DD}.

9. Current flowing from the reference voltage source of the 12-bit A/D converter.

10. Current flowing to AV_{REFP}.

11. Current flowing only during rewrite of 1 KB data flash memory.

12. Current flowing only during self programming.

13. Current flowing only to the 24-bit ΔΣ A/D converter. The supply of current to an RL78 microcontroller is the sum of the values of I_{DD1} or I_{DD2}, and I_{DSAD} when the 24-bit ΔΣ A/D converter operates.

14. For shift time to the SNOOZE mode, see **29.3.3 SNOOZE mode** in the RL78/I1C (512 KB) User's Manual.

15. Current flowing only to the LCD controller/driver. The supply of current to an RL78 microcontroller is the sum of the supply current (I_{DD1} or I_{DD2}) and the LCD operating current (I_{LCD1}, I_{LCD2}, or I_{LCD3}) when the LCD controller/driver operates in the operating mode or HALT mode. Not including the current that flows through the LCD panel. Conditions of the TYP. value and MAX. value are as follows.

- Setting 20 pins as the segment function and blinking all
- Selecting f_{SUB} for system clock when LCD clock = 128 Hz (LCDC0 = 07H)
- Setting four time slices and 1/3 bias

16. Not including the current flowing into the external division resistor when using the external resistance division method.

17. Current flowing only to the timer RJ (excluding the operating current of the low-speed on-chip oscillator and the XT1 oscillator). The supply of current to an RL78 microcontroller is the sum of the values of I_{DD1} or I_{DD2}, and I_{TMRJ}, when the timer RJ operates in the operating mode or HALT mode. When the low-speed on-chip oscillator is selected, I_{FIL} should be added.

18. Current flowing only to the serial interface UARTMG (excluding the operating current of the XT1 oscillator). The supply of current to an RL78 microcontroller is the sum of the values of I_{DD1} or I_{DD2}, and I_{UARTMG}, when the serial interface UARTMG operates in the operating mode or HALT mode.

19. Current flowing only to the sampling output timer detector (excluding the operating current of the XT1 oscillator). The supply of current to an RL78 microcontroller is the sum of the values of I_{DD1} or I_{DD2}, and I_{SMOTD}, when the sampling output timer detector operates in the operating mode or HALT mode.

20. Current flowing only to the voltage reference (VREFADC). The supply of current to an RL78 microcontroller is the sum of the values of I_{DD1} or I_{DD2}, and $I_{VREFOUT}$, when the voltage reference operates in the operating mode or HALT mode.

Remarks 1. f_{IL}: Low-speed on-chip oscillator clock frequency

2. f_{SUB}: Subsystem clock frequency (XT1 clock oscillation frequency)

3. f_{CLK}: CPU/peripheral hardware clock frequency

4. Temperature condition of the TYP. value is T_A = 25°C

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2.4 AC Characteristics

(T_A = –40 to +85°C, 1.6 V ≤ AV_{DD} = EV_{DD} = V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, AV_{SS} = V_{SS} = EV_{SS} = 0 V) (1/2)

Items	Symbol	Conditions			MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Instruction cycle (minimum instruction execution time)	T_{CY}	Main system clock (f_{MAIN}) operation	HS (high-speed main) mode	2.7 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	0.03125		1	µs
				2.4 V ≤ V_{DD} < 2.7 V	0.0625		1	µs
				2.1 V ≤ V_{DD} < 2.4 V	0.16667		1	µs
			LS (low-speed main) mode	1.8 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	0.125		1	µs
			LS (low-speed main) mode (MCSEL = 1)	1.8 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	0.25		1	µs
			LP (low-power main) mode	1.8 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	1			µs
			LV (low-voltage main) mode	1.6 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	0.25		1	µs
		Subsystem clock (f_{SUB}) operation	f_{XT} = 38.4 kHz	1.8 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V		26.0		µs
			f_{XT} = 32.768 kHz	1.8 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	28.5	30.5	31.3	µs
		In the self programming mode	HS (high-speed main) mode	2.7 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	0.03125		1	µs
				2.4 V ≤ V_{DD} < 2.7 V	0.0625		1	µs
				2.1 V ≤ V_{DD} < 2.4 V	0.16667		1	µs
			LS (low-speed main) mode	1.8 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	0.125		1	µs
			LV (low-voltage main) mode	1.6 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	0.25		1	µs
External system clock frequency	f_{EX}	2.7 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V			1		20	MHz
		2.4 V ≤ V_{DD} < 2.7 V			1		16	MHz
		1.8 V ≤ V_{DD} < 2.4 V			1		8	MHz
		1.6 V ≤ V_{DD} < 1.8 V			1		4	MHz
	f_{EXS}	f_{EX} = 38.4 kHz			31		39	kHz
		f_{EX} = 32.768 kHz			32		35	kHz
External system clock input high-level width, low-level width	t_{EXH}, t_{EXL}	2.7 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V			24			ns
		2.4 V ≤ V_{DD} < 2.7 V			30			ns
		1.8 V ≤ V_{DD} < 2.4 V			60			ns
		1.6 V ≤ V_{DD} < 1.8 V			120			ns
	t_{EXHS}, t_{EXLS}				13.7			µs
TI00 to TI07 input high-level width, low-level width	t_{TIH}, t_{TIL}				1/f_{MCK}+10			ns
Timer RJ input cycle	t_C	TRJIO0, TRJIO1		2.7 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	100			ns
				1.8 V ≤ V_{DD} < 2.7 V	300			ns
Timer RJ input high-level width, low-level width	t_{TJIH}, t_{TJIL}	TRJIO0, TRJIO1		2.7 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	40			ns
				1.8 V ≤ V_{DD} < 2.7 V	120			ns

(**Remark** is listed on the next page.)

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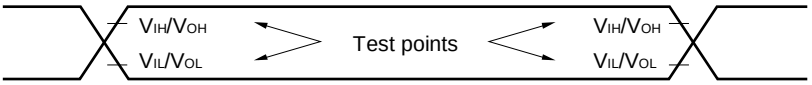
(T_A = –40 to +85°C, 1.6 V ≤ AV_{DD} = EV_{DD} = V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, AV_{SS} = V_{SS} = EV_{SS} = 0 V) (2/2)

Items	Symbol	Conditions			MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Timer output frequency	f_{TO}	TO00 to TO07, TRJIO0, TRJIO1, TRJO0, TRJO1	HS (high-speed main) mode	4.0 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V			16	MHz
				2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 4.0 V			8	MHz
				2.4 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 2.7 V			4	MHz
				2.1 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 2.4 V			4	MHz
			LS (low-speed main) mode	1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V			4	MHz
			LP (low-power main) mode	1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V			0.5	MHz
			LV (low-voltage main) mode	1.6 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V			2	MHz
PCLBUZ0, PCLBUZ1 output frequency	f_{PCL}	HS (high-speed main) mode		4.0 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V			16	MHz
				2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 4.0 V			8	MHz
				2.4 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 2.7 V			4	MHz
				2.1 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 2.4 V			4	MHz
		LS (low-speed main) mode		1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V			4	MHz
		LP (low-power main) mode		1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V			1	MHz
		LV (low-voltage main) mode		1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V			4	MHz
				1.6 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 1.8 V			2	MHz
Interrupt input high-level width, low-level width	t_{INTH}, t_{INTL}	INTP0, INTP8, INTP9, INTP12 to INTP14		1.6 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	1			µs
		INTP1 to INTP7		1.6 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	1			µs
Key interrupt input low-level width	t_{KR}	KR0 to KR7		1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	250			ns
				1.6 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 1.8 V	1			µs
$\overline{\text{RESET}}$ low-level width	t_{RSL}				10			µs

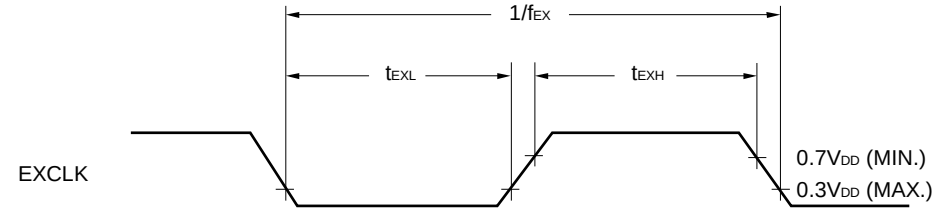
Remark f_{MCK}: Timer array unit operation clock frequency
(Operation clock to be set by the CKSmn0, CKSmn1 bits of timer mode register mn (TMRmn))
m: Unit number (m = 0), n: Channel number (n = 0 to 7))

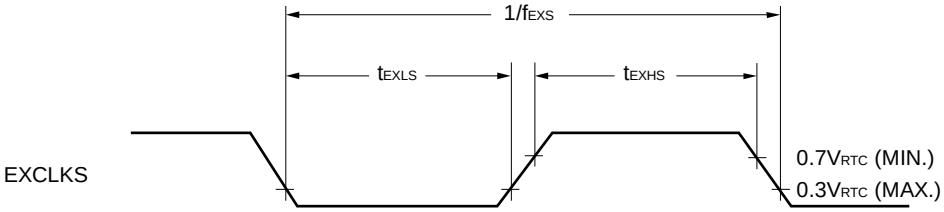
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AC Timing Test Points

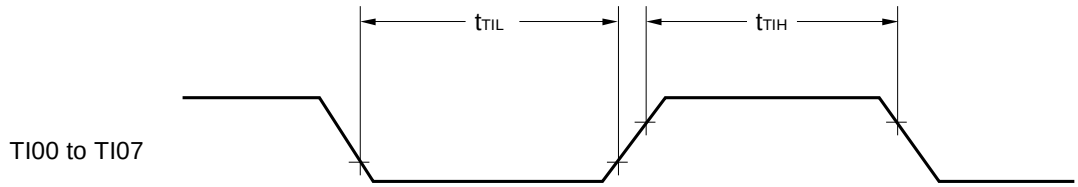


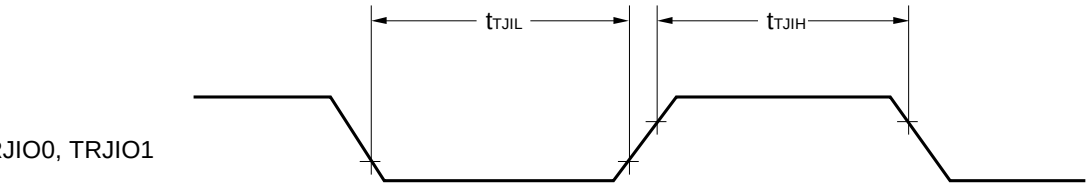
External System Clock Timing

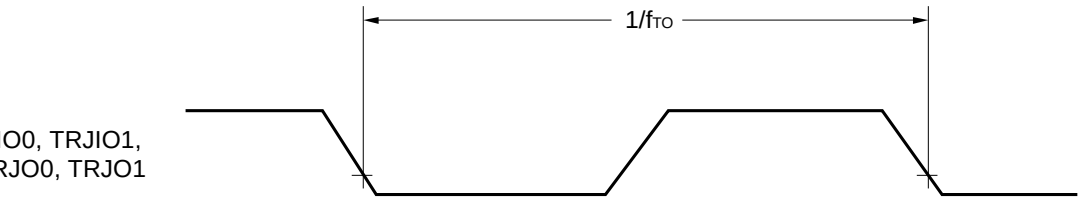




TI/TO Timing

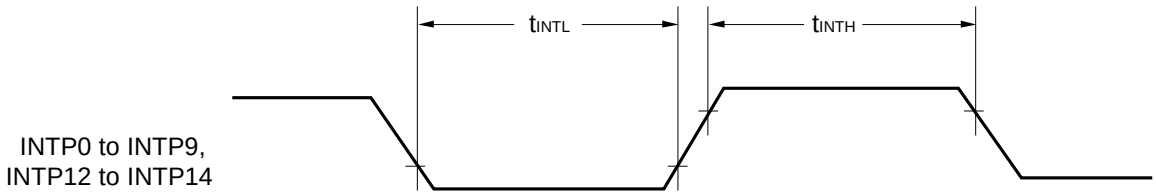




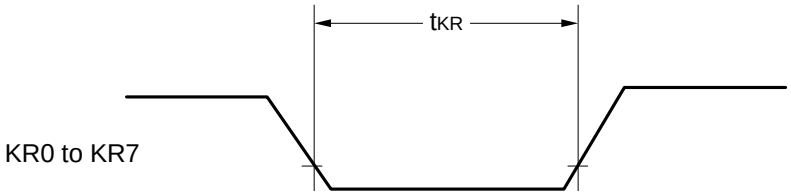


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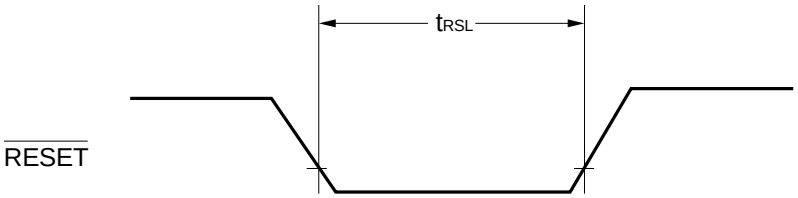
Interrupt Request Input Timing



Key interrupt Input Timing



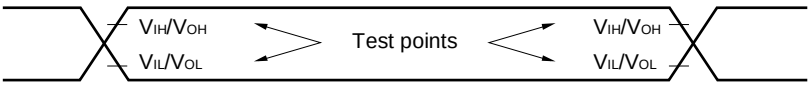
$\overline{\text{RESET}}$ Input Timing



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2.5 Peripheral Functions Characteristics

AC Timing Test Points



2.5.1 Serial array unit

(1) During communication at same potential (UART mode) (dedicated baud rate generator output)

(T_A = –40 to +85°C, 1.6 V ≤ AV_{DD} = EV_{DD} = V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, AV_{SS} = V_{SS} = EV_{SS} = 0 V)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	HS (high-speed main) Mode		LS (low-speed main) Mode		LP (low-power main) Mode		LV (low-voltage main) Mode		Unit
			MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	
Transfer rate Note 1		2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V		f_{MCK}/6		f_{MCK}/6		f_{MCK}/6		f_{MCK}/6	bps
		Theoretical value of the maximum transfer rate f_{MCK} = f_{CLK} Note 2		5.3		1.3		0.1		0.6	Mbps
		2.4 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V		f_{MCK}/6		f_{MCK}/6		f_{MCK}/6		f_{MCK}/6	bps
		Theoretical value of the maximum transfer rate f_{MCK} = f_{CLK} Note 2		4.0		1.3		0.1		0.6	Mbps
		2.1 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V		f_{MCK}/6		f_{MCK}/6		f_{MCK}/6		f_{MCK}/6	bps
		Theoretical value of the maximum transfer rate f_{MCK} = f_{CLK} Note 2		1.0		1.3		0.1		0.6	Mbps
		1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V				f_{MCK}/6		f_{MCK}/6		f_{MCK}/6	bps
		Theoretical value of the maximum transfer rate f_{MCK} = f_{CLK} Note 2				1.3		0.1		0.6	Mbps
		1.6 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V								f_{MCK}/6	bps
		Theoretical value of the maximum transfer rate f_{MCK} = f_{CLK} Note 2								0.6	Mbps

Notes 1. Transfer rate in the SNOOZE mode is 4800 bps only.

2. The maximum operating frequencies of the CPU/peripheral hardware clock (f_{CLK}) are:

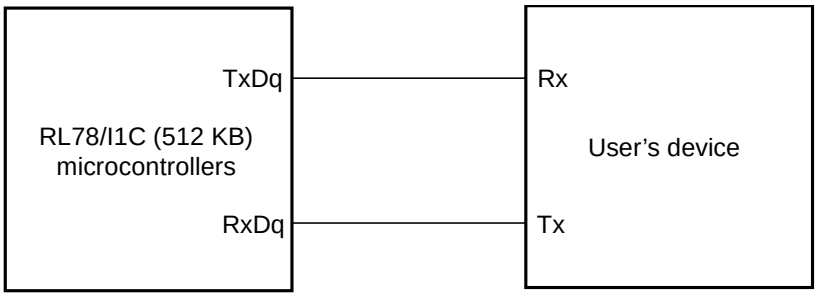
HS (high-speed main) mode: 32 MHz (2.7 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V)
16 MHz (2.4 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V)
6 MHz (2.1 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V)
LS (low-speed main) mode: 8 MHz (1.8 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V)
LP (low-power main) mode: 1 MHz (1.8 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V)
LV (low-voltage main) mode: 4 MHz (1.6 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V)

Caution Select the normal input buffer for the RxDq pin and the normal output mode for the TxDq pin by using port input mode register g (PIMg) and port output mode register g (POMg).

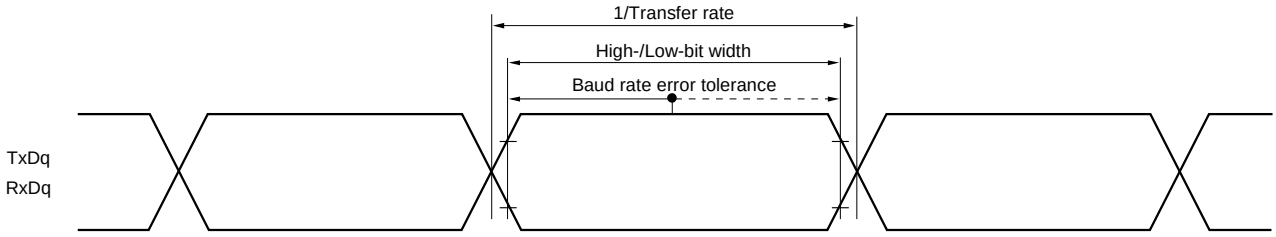
(**Remarks** are listed on the next page.)

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UART mode connection diagram (during communication at same potential)



UART mode bit width (during communication at same potential) (reference)



Remarks 1. q: UART number (q = 0 to 4), g: PIM and POM number (g = 0, 1, 5, 8)

2. f_{MCK}: Serial array unit operation clock frequency
(Operating clock that is set with the serial clock select register m (SPSm) and the CKSmn bit of serial mode register mn (SMRmn).
m: Unit number, n: Channel number (mn = 00 to 03, 10 to 13, 20, 21))

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(2) During communication at same potential (Simplified SPI (CSI) mode) (master mode, SCKp... internal clock output)

(T_A = –40 to +85°C, 1.6 V ≤ AV_{DD} = EV_{DD} = V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, AV_{SS} = V_{SS} = EV_{SS} = 0 V)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	HS (high-speed main) Mode		LS (low-speed main) Mode		LP (low-power main) Mode		LV (low-voltage main) Mode		Unit
			MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	
SCKp cycle time	t_{KCY1}	2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	125		500		4000		1000		ns
		2.4 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	250		500		4000		1000		ns
		2.1 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	667		500		4000		1000		ns
		1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V			500		4000		1000		ns
		1.6 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V							1000		ns
SCKp high-/low-level width	t_{KH1}, t_{KL1}	4.0 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	t_{KCY1}/2 – 12		t_{KCY1}/2 – 50		t_{KCY1}/2 – 50		t_{KCY1}/2 – 50		ns
		2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	t_{KCY1}/2 – 18		t_{KCY1}/2 – 50		t_{KCY1}/2 – 50		t_{KCY1}/2 – 50		ns
		2.4 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	t_{KCY1}/2 – 38		t_{KCY1}/2 – 50		t_{KCY1}/2 – 50		t_{KCY1}/2 – 50		ns
		2.1 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	t_{KCY1}/2 – 50		t_{KCY1}/2 – 50		t_{KCY1}/2 – 50		t_{KCY1}/2 – 50		ns
		1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V			t_{KCY1}/2 – 50		t_{KCY1}/2 – 50		t_{KCY1}/2 – 50		ns
		1.6 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V							t_{KCY1}/2 – 100		ns
SIp setup time (to SCKp↑)[Note 1]	t_{SIK1}	4.0 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	44		110		110		110		ns
		2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	44		110		110		110		ns
		2.4 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	75		110		110		110		ns
		2.1 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	110		110		110		110		ns
		1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V			110		110		110		ns
		1.6 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V							220		ns
SIp hold time (from SCKp↑)[Note 2]	t_{KSI1}	1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	19		19		19		19		ns
		1.6 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V							19		ns
Delay time from SCKp↓ to SOp output[Note 3]	t_{KSO1}	C = 30 pF[Note 3], 1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V		25		25		25		25	ns
		C = 30 pF[Note 3], 1.6 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V								25	ns

Notes 1. When DAPmn = 0 and CKPmn = 0, or DAPmn = 1 and CKPmn = 1. The SIp setup time becomes "to SCKp↓" and the SIp hold time becomes "from SCKp↓" when DAPmn = 0 and CKPmn = 1, or DAPmn = 1 and CKPmn = 0.

2. When DAPmn = 0 and CKPmn = 0, or DAPmn = 1 and CKPmn = 1. The delay time to Sop output becomes "from SCKp↑" when DAPmn = 0 and CKPmn = 1, or DAPmn = 1 and CKPmn = 0.

3. C is the load capacitance of the SCKp and SOp output lines.

Caution Select the normal input buffer for the SIp pin and the normal output mode for the SOp pin and SCKp pin by using port input mode register g (PIMg) and port output mode register g (POMg).

Remarks 1. p: CSI number (p = 00, 10, 30), m: Unit number (m = 0, 1), n: Channel number (n = 0, 2), g: PIM and POM numbers (g = 0, 1, 5, 8)

2. f_{MCK}: Serial array unit operation clock frequency
(Operating clock that is set with the serial clock select register m (SPSm) and the CKSmn bit of serial mode register mn (SMRmn).
m: Unit number, n: Channel number (mn = 00, 02, 12))

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(3) During communication at same potential (Simplified SPI (CSI) mode) (slave mode, SCKp... external clock input)

(T_A = –40 to +85°C, 1.6 V ≤ AV_{DD} = EV_{DD} = V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, AV_{SS} = V_{SS} = EV_{SS} = 0 V)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions		HS (high-speed main) Mode		LS (low-speed main) Mode		LP (low-power main) Mode		LV (low-voltage main) Mode		Unit
				MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	
SCKp cycle time[Note 4]	t_{KCY2}	4.0 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	20 MHz < f_{MCK}	8/f_{MCK}		–		–		–		ns
			f_{MCK} ≤ 20 MHz	6/f_{MCK}		6/f_{MCK}		6/f_{MCK}		6/f_{MCK}		ns
		2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	16 MHz < f_{MCK}	8/f_{MCK}		–		–		–		ns
			f_{MCK} ≤ 16 MHz	6/f_{MCK}		6/f_{MCK}		6/f_{MCK}		6/f_{MCK}		ns
		2.4 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V		6/f_{MCK} and 500		6/f_{MCK} and 500		6/f_{MCK} and 500		6/f_{MCK} and 500		ns
		2.1 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V		6/f_{MCK} and 750		6/f_{MCK} and 750		6/f_{MCK} and 750		6/f_{MCK} and 750		ns
		1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V				6/f_{MCK} and 750		6/f_{MCK} and 750		6/f_{MCK} and 750		ns
		1.6 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V								6/f_{MCK} and 1500		ns
SCKp high-/low-level width	t_{KH2}, t_{KL2}	4.0 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V		t_{KCY2}/2 – 7		t_{KCY2}/2 – 7		t_{KCY2}/2 – 7		t_{KCY2}/2 – 7		ns
		2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V		t_{KCY2}/2 – 8		t_{KCY2}/2 – 8		t_{KCY2}/2 – 8		t_{KCY2}/2 – 8		ns
		2.1 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V		t_{KCY2}/2 – 18		t_{KCY2}/2 – 18		t_{KCY2}/2 – 18		t_{KCY2}/2 – 18		ns
		1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V				t_{KCY2}/2 – 18		t_{KCY2}/2 – 18		t_{KCY2}/2 – 18		ns
		1.6 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V								t_{KCY2}/2 – 66		ns
SIp setup time (to SCKp↑)[Note 1]	t_{SIK2}	2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V		1/f_{MCK}+20		1/f_{MCK}+30		1/f_{MCK}+30		1/f_{MCK}+30		ns
		2.1 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V		1/f_{MCK}+30		1/f_{MCK}+30		1/f_{MCK}+30		1/f_{MCK}+30		ns
		1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V				1/f_{MCK}+30		1/f_{MCK}+30		1/f_{MCK}+30		ns
		1.6 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V								1/f_{MCK}+40		ns
SIp hold time (from SCKp↑)[Note 1]	t_{KSI2}	2.1 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V		1/f_{MCK}+31		1/f_{MCK}+31		1/f_{MCK}+31		1/f_{MCK}+31		ns
		1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V				1/f_{MCK}+31		1/f_{MCK}+31		1/f_{MCK}+31		ns
		1.6 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V								1/f_{MCK}+250		ns
Delay time from SCKp↓ to SOp output[Note 2]	t_{KSO2}	C = 30 pF[Note 3]	2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V		2/f_{MCK}+44		2/f_{MCK}+110		2/f_{MCK}+110		2/f_{MCK}+110	ns
			2.4 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V		2/f_{MCK}+75		2/f_{MCK}+110		2/f_{MCK}+110		2/f_{MCK}+110	ns
			2.1 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V		2/f_{MCK}+100		2/f_{MCK}+110		2/f_{MCK}+110		2/f_{MCK}+110	ns
			1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V				2/f_{MCK}+110		2/f_{MCK}+110		2/f_{MCK}+110	ns
			1.6 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V								2/f_{MCK}+220	ns

(**Notes**, **Caution**, and **Remarks** are listed on the next page.)

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Notes 1. When DAPmn = 0 and CKPmn = 0, or DAPmn = 1 and CKPmn = 1. The SIp setup time becomes “to SCKp↓” and the SIp hold time becomes “from SCKp↓” when DAPmn = 0 and CKPmn = 1, or DAPmn = 1 and CKPmn = 0.

2. When DAPmn = 0 and CKPmn = 0, or DAPmn = 1 and CKPmn = 1. The delay time to Sop output becomes “from SCKp↑” when DAPmn = 0 and CKPmn = 1, or DAPmn = 1 and CKPmn = 0.

3. C is the load capacitance of the SOp output lines.

4. Transfer rate in the SNOOZE mode: MAX. 1 Mbps

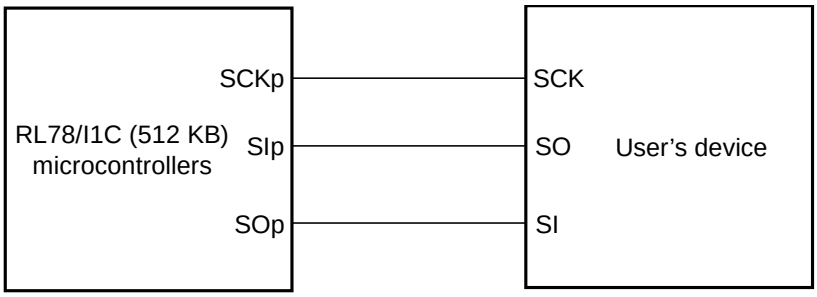
Caution Select the normal input buffer for the SIp pin and SCKp pin and the normal output mode for the SOp pin by using port input mode register g (PIMg) and port output mode register g (POMg).

Remarks 1. p: CSI number (p = 00, 10, 30), m: Unit number (m = 0, 1), n: Channel number (n = 0, 2), g: PIM number (g = 0, 1, 5, 8)

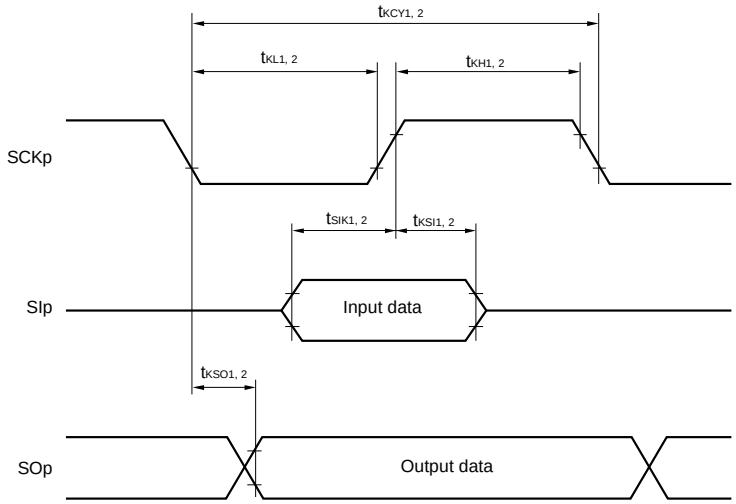
2. f_{MCK}: Serial array unit operation clock frequency
(Operating clock that is set with the serial clock select register m (SPSm) and the CKSmn bit of serial mode register mn (SMRmn).
m: Unit number, n: Channel number (mn = 00, 02, 12))

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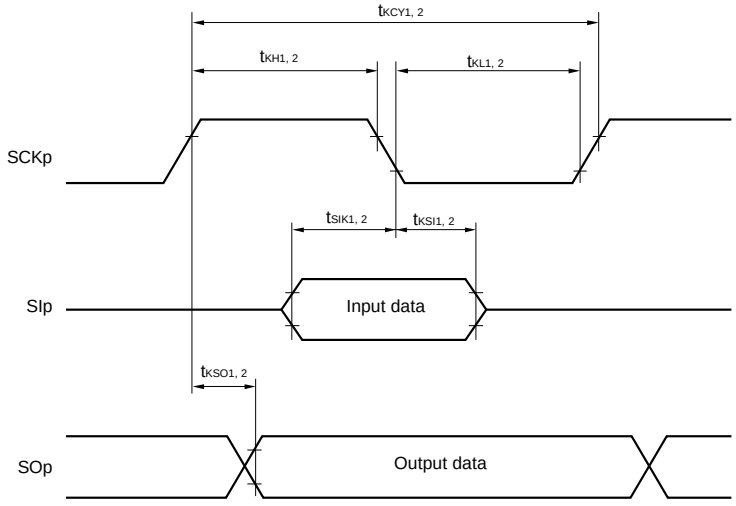
Simplified SPI (CSI) mode connection diagram (during communication at same potential)



Simplified SPI (CSI) mode serial transfer timing (during communication at same potential)
(when DAPmn = 0 and CKPmn = 0, or DAPmn = 1 and CKPmn = 1)



Simplified SPI (CSI) mode serial transfer timing (during communication at same potential)
(when DAPmn = 0 and CKPmn = 1, or DAPmn = 1 and CKPmn = 0)



Remarks 1. p: CSI number (p = 00, 10, 30)

2. m: Unit number, n: Channel number (mn = 00, 02, 12)

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(4) During communication at same potential (simplified I²C mode)

(T_A = –40 to +85°C, 1.6 V ≤ AV_{DD} = EV_{DD} = V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, AV_{SS} = V_{SS} = EV_{SS} = 0 V) **(1/2)**

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	HS (high-speed main) Mode		LS (low-speed main) Mode		LP (low-power main) Mode		LV (low-voltage main) Mode		Unit
			MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	
SCLr clock frequency	f_{SCL}	2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, C_b = 50 pF, R_b = 2.7 kΩ		1000 Note 1		400 Note 1		400 Note 1		400 Note 1	kHz
		1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, C_b = 100 pF, R_b = 3 kΩ		400 Note 1		400 Note 1		400 Note 1		400 Note 1	kHz
		1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 2.7 V, C_b = 100 pF, R_b = 5 kΩ				300 Note 1		300 Note 1		300 Note 1	kHz
		1.6 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 1.8 V, C_b = 100 pF, R_b = 5 kΩ								250 Note 1	kHz
Hold time when SCLr = “L”	t_{LOW}	2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, C_b = 50 pF, R_b = 2.7 kΩ	475		1150		1150		1150		ns
		1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, C_b = 100 pF, R_b = 3 kΩ	1150		1150		1150		1150		ns
		1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 2.7 V, C_b = 100 pF, R_b = 5 kΩ			1550		1550		1550		ns
		1.6 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 1.8 V, C_b = 100 pF, R_b = 5 kΩ							1850		ns
Hold time when SCLr = “H”	t_{HIGH}	2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, C_b = 50 pF, R_b = 2.7 kΩ	475		1150		1150		1150		ns
		1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, C_b = 100 pF, R_b = 3 kΩ	1150		1150		1150		1150		ns
		1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 2.7 V, C_b = 100 pF, R_b = 5 kΩ			1550		1550		1550		ns
		1.6 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 1.8 V, C_b = 100 pF, R_b = 5 kΩ							1850		ns
Data setup time (reception)	$t_{SU:DAT}$	2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, C_b = 50 pF, R_b = 2.7 kΩ	1/f_{MCK} + 85 Notes 1, 2		1/f_{MCK} + 145 Notes 1, 2		1/f_{MCK} + 145 Notes 1, 2		1/f_{MCK} + 145 Notes 1, 2		ns
		1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, C_b = 100 pF, R_b = 3 kΩ	1/f_{MCK} + 145 Notes 1, 2		1/f_{MCK} + 145 Notes 1, 2		1/f_{MCK} + 145 Notes 1, 2		1/f_{MCK} + 145 Notes 1, 2		ns
		1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 2.7 V, C_b = 100 pF, R_b = 5 kΩ			1/f_{MCK} + 230 Notes 1, 2		1/f_{MCK} + 230 Notes 1, 2		1/f_{MCK} + 230 Notes 1, 2		ns
		1.6 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 1.8 V, C_b = 100 pF, R_b = 5 kΩ							1/f_{MCK} + 290 Notes 1, 2		ns

(**Notes**, **Caution**, and **Remarks** are listed on the next page.)

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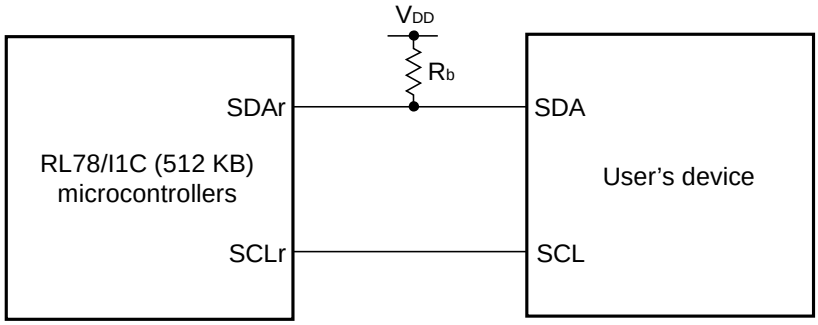
(T_A = –40 to +85°C, 1.6 V ≤ AV_{DD} = EV_{DD} = V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, AV_{SS} = V_{SS} = EV_{SS} = 0 V) (2/2)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	HS (high-speed main) Mode		LS (low-speed main) Mode		LP (low-power main) Mode		LV (low-voltage main) Mode		Unit
			MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	
Data hold time (transmission)	$t_{HD:DAT}$	2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, C_b = 50 pF, R_b = 2.7 kΩ	0	305	0	305	0	305	0	305	ns
		1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, C_b = 100 pF, R_b = 3 kΩ	0	355	0	355	0	355	0	355	ns
		1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 2.7 V, C_b = 100 pF, R_b = 5 kΩ			0	405	0	405	0	405	ns
		1.6 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 1.8 V, C_b = 100 pF, R_b = 5 kΩ							0	405	ns

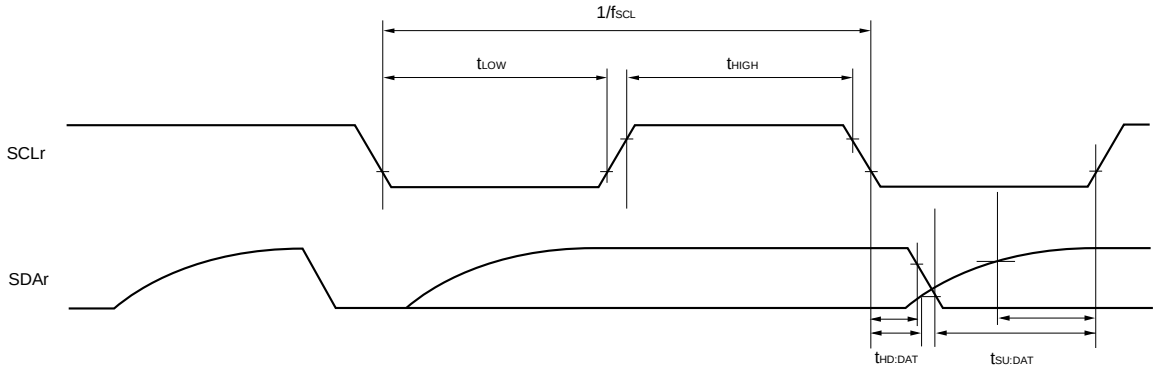
Notes 1. The value must also be equal to or less than f_{MCK}/4.

2. Set the f_{MCK} value to keep the hold time of SCLr = “L” and SCLr = “H”.

Simplified I^2C mode connection diagram (during communication at same potential)



Simplified I^2C mode serial transfer timing (during communication at same potential)



Caution Select the normal input buffer and the N-ch open drain output (EV_{DD} tolerance) mode for the SDAr pin and the normal output mode for the SCLr pin by using port input mode register g (PIMg) and port output mode register g (POMg).

Remarks 1. R_b[Ω]:Communication line (SDAr) pull-up resistance, C_b[F]: Communication line (SDAr, SCLr) load capacitance

2. r: IIC number (r = 00, 10, 30), g: PIM and POM number (g = 0, 1, 5, 8)

3. f_{MCK}: Serial array unit operation clock frequency
(Operating clock that is set with the serial clock select register m (SPSm) and the CKSmn bit of serial mode register mn (SMRmn).
m: Unit number (m = 0, 1), n: Channel number (n = 0, 2), mn = 00, 02, 12))

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(5) Communication at different potential (1.8 V, 2.5 V, 3 V) (UART mode) (1/2)

(T_A = –40 to +85°C, 1.8 V ≤ AV_{DD} = EV_{DD} = V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, AV_{SS} = V_{SS} = EV_{SS} = 0 V)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions		HS (high-speed main) Mode		LS (low-speed main) Mode		LP (low-power main) Mode		LV (low-voltage main) Mode		Unit
				MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	
Transfer rate		Reception	4.0 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, 2.7 V ≤ V_b ≤ 4.0 V		f_{MCK}/6 Note 1		f_{MCK}/6 Note 1		f_{MCK}/6 Note 1		f_{MCK}/6 Note 1	bps
			Theoretical value of the maximum transfer rate f_{MCK} = f_{CLK} Note 3		5.3		1.3		0.1		0.6	Mbps
			2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 4.0 V, 2.3 V ≤ V_b ≤ 2.7 V		f_{MCK}/6 Note 1		f_{MCK}/6 Note 1		f_{MCK}/6 Note 1		f_{MCK}/6 Note 1	bps
			Theoretical value of the maximum transfer rate f_{MCK} = f_{CLK} Note 3		5.3		1.3		0.1		0.6	Mbps
			1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 3.3 V, 1.6 V ≤ V_b ≤ 2.0 V		f_{MCK}/6 Notes 1, 2		f_{MCK}/6 Notes 1, 2		f_{MCK}/6 Notes 1, 2		f_{MCK}/6 Notes 1, 2	bps
			Theoretical value of the maximum transfer rate f_{MCK} = f_{CLK} Note 3		5.3		1.3		0.1		0.6	Mbps

Notes 1. Transfer rate in the SNOOZE mode is 4800 bps only.

2. Use it with EV_{DD} ≥ V_b.

3. The maximum operating frequencies of the CPU/peripheral hardware clock (f_{CLK}) are:

HS (high-speed main) mode: 32 MHz (2.7 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V),
16 MHz (2.4 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V),
6 MHz (2.1 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V)

LS (low-speed main) mode: 8 MHz (1.8 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V)

LP (low-power main) mode: 1 MHz (1.8 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V)

LV (low-voltage main) mode: 4 MHz (1.6 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V)

Caution Select the TTL input buffer for the RxDq pin and the N-ch open drain output (EV_{DD} tolerance) mode for the TxDq pin by using port input mode register g (PIMg) and port output mode register g (POMg). For V_{IH} and V_{IL}, see the DC characteristics with TTL input buffer selected.

Remarks 1. V_b[V]: Communication line voltage

2. q: UART number (q = 0 to 4), g: PIM and POM number (g = 0, 1, 5, 8)

3. f_{MCK}: Serial array unit operation clock frequency
(Operating clock that is set with the serial clock select register m (SPSm) and the CKSmn bit of serial mode register mn (SMRmn).
m: Unit number, n: Channel number (mn = 00 to 03, 10 to 13, 20, 21))

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(5) Communication at different potential (1.8 V, 2.5 V, 3 V) (UART mode) (2/2)

(T_A = –40 to +85°C, 1.8 V ≤ AV_{DD} = EV_{DD} = V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, AV_{SS} = V_{SS} = EV_{SS} = 0 V)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions		HS (high-speed main) Mode		LS (low-speed main) Mode		LP (low-power main) Mode		LV (low-voltage main) Mode		Unit
				MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	
Transfer rate		Transmission	4.0 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, 2.7 V ≤ V_b ≤ 4.0 V		**Notes 1, 2**		**Notes 1, 2**		**Notes 1, 2**		**Notes 1, 2**	bps
			Theoretical value of the maximum transfer rate[Note 9] C_b = 50 pF, R_b = 1.4 kΩ, V_b = 2.7 V		2.8[Note 3]		2.8[Note 3]		2.8[Note 3]		2.8[Note 3]	Mbps
			2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 4.0 V, 2.3 V ≤ V_b ≤ 2.7 V		**Notes 2, 4**		**Notes 2, 4**		**Notes 2, 4**		**Notes 2, 4**	bps
			Theoretical value of the maximum transfer rate[Note 9] C_b = 50 pF, R_b = 2.7 kΩ, V_b = 2.3 V		1.2[Note 5]		1.2[Note 5]		1.2[Note 5]		1.2[Note 5]	Mbps
			1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 3.3 V, 1.6 V ≤ V_b ≤ 2.0 V		**Notes 2, 6, 7**		**Notes 2, 6, 7**		**Notes 2, 6, 7**		**Notes 2, 6, 7**	bps
			Theoretical value of the maximum transfer rate[Note 9] C_b = 50 pF, R_b = 5.5 kΩ, V_b = 1.6 V		0.43[Note 8]		0.43[Note 8]		0.43[Note 8]		0.43[Note 8]	Mbps

Notes 1. The smaller maximum transfer rate derived by using f_{MCK}/6 or the following expression is the valid maximum transfer rate.

Expression for calculating the transfer rate when 4.0 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V and 2.7 V ≤ V_b ≤ 4.0 V

$$\text{Maximum transfer rate} = \frac{1}{\{-C_b \times R_b \times \ln(1 - \frac{2.2}{V_b})\} \times 3} \text{ [bps]}$$

$$\text{Baud rate error (theoretical value)} = \frac{\frac{1}{\text{Transfer rate} \times 2} - \{-C_b \times R_b \times \ln(1 - \frac{2.2}{V_b})\}}{(\frac{1}{\text{Transfer rate}}) \times \text{Number of transferred bits}} \times 100 \text{ [\%]}$$

* This value is the theoretical value of the relative difference between the transmission and reception sides.

2. Transfer rate in the SNOOZE mode is 4800 bps only.

3. This value as an example is calculated when the conditions described in the “Conditions” column are met. Refer to **Note 1** above to calculate the maximum transfer rate under conditions of the customer.

4. The smaller maximum transfer rate derived by using f_{MCK}/6 or the following expression is the valid maximum transfer rate.

Expression for calculating the transfer rate when 2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 4.0 V and 2.3 V ≤ V_b ≤ 2.7 V

$$\text{Maximum transfer rate} = \frac{1}{\{-C_b \times R_b \times \ln(1 - \frac{2.0}{V_b})\} \times 3} \text{ [bps]}$$

$$\text{Baud rate error (theoretical value)} = \frac{\frac{1}{\text{Transfer rate} \times 2} - \{-C_b \times R_b \times \ln(1 - \frac{2.0}{V_b})\}}{(\frac{1}{\text{Transfer rate}}) \times \text{Number of transferred bits}} \times 100 \text{ [\%]}$$

* This value is the theoretical value of the relative difference between the transmission and reception sides.

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Notes 5. This value as an example is calculated when the conditions described in the “Conditions” column are met. Refer to **Note 4** above to calculate the maximum transfer rate under conditions of the customer.

6. Use it with $EV_{DD} \geq V_b$.

7. The smaller maximum transfer rate derived by using $f_{MCK}/6$ or the following expression is the valid maximum transfer rate.

Expression for calculating the transfer rate when $1.8\ V \leq EV_{DD} < 3.3\ V$ and $1.6\ V \leq V_b \leq 2.0\ V$

$$\text{Maximum transfer rate} = \frac{1}{\{-C_b \times R_b \times \ln(1 - \frac{1.5}{V_b})\} \times 3} \text{ [bps]}$$

$$\text{Baud rate error (theoretical value)} = \frac{\frac{1}{\text{Transfer rate} \times 2} - \{-C_b \times R_b \times \ln(1 - \frac{1.5}{V_b})\}}{(\frac{1}{\text{Transfer rate}}) \times \text{Number of transferred bits}} \times 100 \text{ [\%]}$$

* This value is the theoretical value of the relative difference between the transmission and reception sides.

8. This value as an example is calculated when the conditions described in the “Conditions” column are met. Refer to **Note 7** above to calculate the maximum transfer rate under conditions of the customer.

9. The maximum operating frequencies of the CPU/peripheral hardware clock (f_{CLK}) are:

HS (high-speed main) mode: 32 MHz ($2.7\ V \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5\ V$),
16 MHz ($2.4\ V \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5\ V$),
6 MHz ($2.1\ V \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5\ V$)

LS (low-speed main) mode: 8 MHz ($1.8\ V \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5\ V$)

LP (low-power main) mode: 1 MHz ($1.8\ V \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5\ V$)

LV (low-voltage main) mode: 4 MHz ($1.6\ V \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5\ V$)

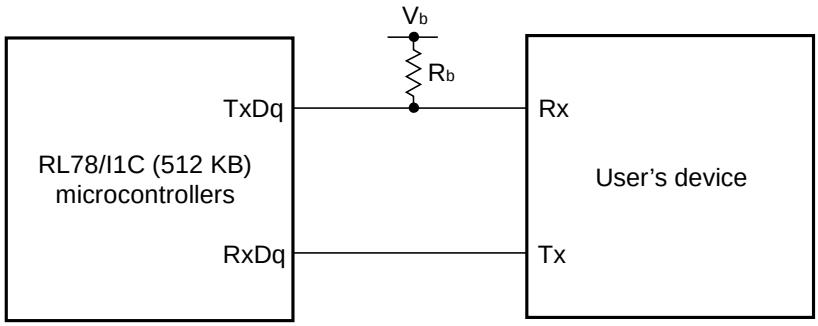
Caution Select the TTL input buffer for the RxDq pin and the N-ch open drain output (EV_{DD} tolerance) mode for the TxDq pin by using port input mode register g (PIMg) and port output mode register g (POMg). For V_{IH} and V_{IL}, see the DC characteristics with TTL input buffer selected.

Remarks 1. R_b[Ω]:Communication line (TxDq) pull-up resistance,
C_b[F]: Communication line (TxDq) load capacitance, V_b[V]: Communication line voltage

2. q: UART number (q = 0 to 4), g: PIM and POM number (g = 0, 1, 5, 8)

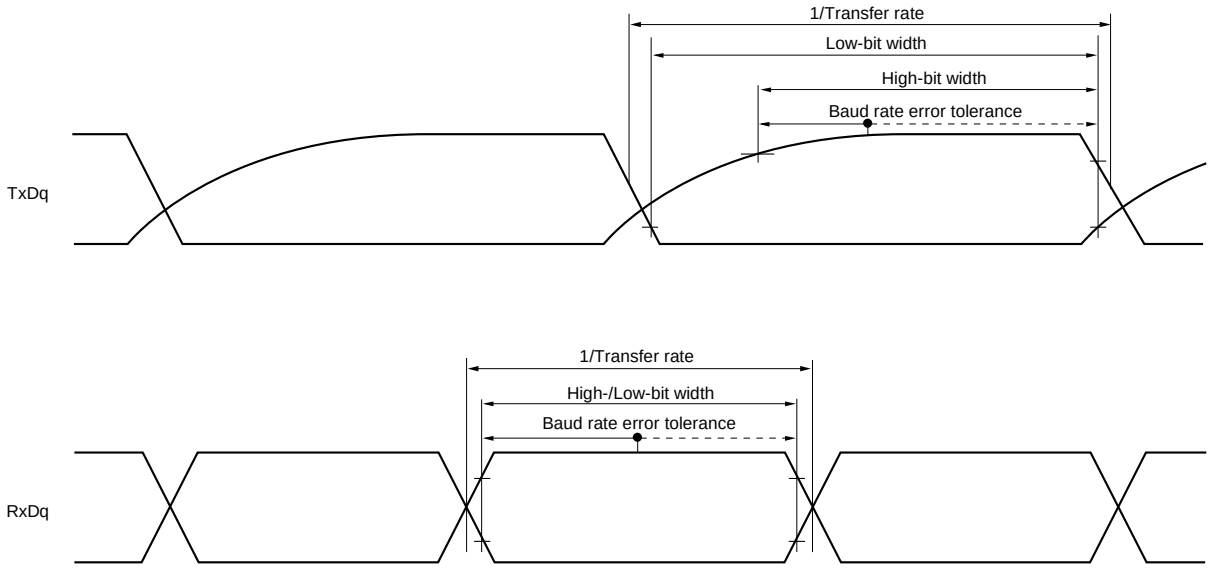
3. f_{MCK}: Serial array unit operation clock frequency
(Operating clock that is set with the serial clock select register m (SPSm) and the CKSmn bit of serial mode register mn (SMRmn).
m: Unit number, n: Channel number (mn = 00 to 03, 10 to 13, 20, 21))

UART mode connection diagram (during communication at different potential)



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UART mode bit width (during communication at different potential) (reference)



Caution Select the TTL input buffer for the RxDq pin and the N-ch open drain output (EV_{DD} tolerance) mode for the TxDq pin by using port input mode register g (PIMg) and port output mode register g (POMg). For V_{IH} and V_{IL}, see the DC characteristics with TTL input buffer selected.

Remarks 1. R_b[Ω]: Communication line (TxDq) pull-up resistance, V_b[V]: Communication line voltage

2. q: UART number (q = 0 to 4), g: PIM and POM number (g = 0, 1, 5, 8)

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(6) Communication at different potential (2.5 V, 3 V) (f_{MCK}/2) (Simplified SPI (CSI) mode) (master mode, SCKp... internal clock output, corresponding CSI00 only) (1/2)

(T_A = –40 to +85°C, 2.7 V ≤ AV_{DD} = EV_{DD} = V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, AV_{SS} = V_{SS} = EV_{SS} = 0 V)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions		HS (high-speed main) Mode		LS (low-speed main) Mode		LP (low-power main) Mode		LV (low-voltage main) Mode		Unit
				MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	
SCKp cycle time	t_{KCY1}	t_{KCY1} ≥ 2/f_{CLK}	4.0 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, 2.7 V ≤ V_b ≤ 4.0 V, C_b = 20 pF, R_b = 1.4 kΩ	200		1150		1150		1150		ns
			2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 4.0 V, 2.3 V ≤ V_b ≤ 2.7 V, C_b = 20 pF, R_b = 2.7 kΩ	300		1150		1150		1150		ns
SCKp high-level width	t_{KH1}	4.0 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, 2.7 V ≤ V_b ≤ 4.0 V, C_b = 20 pF, R_b = 1.4 kΩ		t_{KCY1}/2 – 50		t_{KCY1}/2 – 50		t_{KCY1}/2 – 50		t_{KCY1}/2 – 50		ns
		2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 4.0 V, 2.3 V ≤ V_b ≤ 2.7 V, C_b = 20 pF, R_b = 2.7 kΩ		t_{KCY1}/2 – 120		t_{KCY1}/2 – 120		t_{KCY1}/2 – 120		t_{KCY1}/2 – 120		ns
SCKp low-level width	t_{KL1}	4.0 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, 2.7 V ≤ V_b ≤ 4.0 V, C_b = 20 pF, R_b = 1.4 kΩ		t_{KCY1}/2 – 7		t_{KCY1}/2 – 50		t_{KCY1}/2 – 50		t_{KCY1}/2 – 50		ns
		2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 4.0 V, 2.3 V ≤ V_b ≤ 2.7 V, C_b = 20 pF, R_b = 2.7 kΩ		t_{KCY1}/2 – 10		t_{KCY1}/2 – 50		t_{KCY1}/2 – 50		t_{KCY1}/2 – 50		ns
SIp setup time (to SCKp↑)[Note 1]	t_{SIK1}	4.0 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, 2.7 V ≤ V_b ≤ 4.0 V, C_b = 20 pF, R_b = 1.4 kΩ		58		479		479		479		ns
		2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 4.0 V, 2.3 V ≤ V_b ≤ 2.7 V, C_b = 20 pF, R_b = 2.7 kΩ		121		479		479		479		ns
SIp hold time (from SCKp↑)[Note 1]	t_{KSI1}	4.0 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, 2.7 V ≤ V_b ≤ 4.0 V, C_b = 20 pF, R_b = 1.4 kΩ		10		10		10		10		ns
		2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 4.0 V, 2.3 V ≤ V_b ≤ 2.7 V, C_b = 20 pF, R_b = 2.7 kΩ		10		10		10		10		ns
Delay time from SCKp↓ to SOp output[Note 1]	t_{KSO1}	4.0 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, 2.7 V ≤ V_b ≤ 4.0 V, C_b = 20 pF, R_b = 1.4 kΩ			60		60		60		60	ns
		2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 4.0 V, 2.3 V ≤ V_b ≤ 2.7 V, C_b = 20 pF, R_b = 2.7 kΩ			130		130		130		130	ns
SIp setup time (to SCKp↓)[Note 2]	t_{SIK1}	4.0 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, 2.7 V ≤ V_b ≤ 4.0 V, C_b = 20 pF, R_b = 1.4 kΩ		23		110		110		110		ns
		2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 4.0 V, 2.3 V ≤ V_b ≤ 2.7 V, C_b = 20 pF, R_b = 2.7 kΩ		33		110		110		110		ns

(**Notes**, **Caution**, and **Remarks** are listed on the next page.)

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(6) Communication at different potential (2.5 V, 3 V) (f_{MCK}/2) (Simplified SPI (CSI) mode) (master mode, SCKp... internal clock output, corresponding CSI00 only) (2/2)

(T_A = –40 to +85°C, 2.7 V ≤ AV_{DD} = EV_{DD} = V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, AV_{SS} = V_{SS} = EV_{SS} = 0 V)

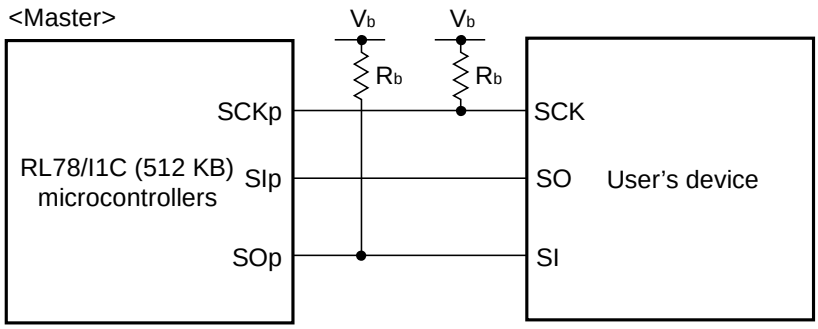
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	HS (high-speed main) Mode		LS (low-speed main) Mode		LP (low-power main) Mode		LV (low-voltage main) Mode		Unit
			MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	
SIp hold time (from SCKp↓)Note 2	t_{KSI1}	4.0 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, 2.7 V ≤ V_b ≤ 4.0 V, C_b = 20 pF, R_b = 1.4 kΩ	10		10		10		10		ns
		2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 4.0 V, 2.3 V ≤ V_b ≤ 2.7 V, C_b = 20 pF, R_b = 2.7 kΩ	10		10		10		10		ns
Delay time from SCKp↑ to SOp outputNote 2	t_{KSO1}	4.0 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, 2.7 V ≤ V_b ≤ 4.0 V, C_b = 20 pF, R_b = 1.4 kΩ		10		10		10		10	ns
		2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 4.0 V, 2.3 V ≤ V_b ≤ 2.7 V, C_b = 20 pF, R_b = 2.7 kΩ		10		10		10		10	ns

Notes 1. When DAPmn = 0 and CKPmn = 0, or DAPmn = 1 and CKPmn = 1.

2. When DAPmn = 0 and CKPmn = 1, or DAPmn = 1 and CKPmn = 0.

Caution Select the TTL input buffer for the SIp pin and the N-ch open drain output (EV_{DD} tolerance) mode for the SOp pin and SCKp pin by using port input mode register g (PIMg) and port output mode register g (POMg). For V_{IH} and V_{IL}, see the DC characteristics with TTL input buffer selected.

Simplified SPI (CSI) mode connection diagram (during communication at different potential)



Remarks 1. R_b[Ω]:Communication line (SCKp, SOp) pull-up resistance, C_b[F]: Communication line (SCKp, SOp) load capacitance, V_b[V]: Communication line voltage

2. p: CSI number (p = 00, 10, 30), m: Unit number, n: Channel number (mn = 00, 02, 12), g: PIM and POM number (g = 0, 1, 5, 8)

3. f_{MCK}: Serial array unit operation clock frequency
(Operating clock that is set with the serial clock select register m (SPSm) and the CKSmn bit of serial mode register mn (SMRmn).
m: Unit number, n: Channel number (mn = 00, 02, 12))

4. This specification is valid only when CSI00's peripheral I/O redirect function is not used.

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(7) Communication at different potential (1.8 V, 2.5 V, 3 V) (f_{MCK}/4) (Simplified SPI (CSI) mode) (master mode, SCKp... internal clock output) (1/2)

(T_A = –40 to +85°C, 1.8 V ≤ AV_{DD} = EV_{DD} = V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, AV_{SS} = V_{SS} = EV_{SS} = 0 V)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions		HS (high-speed main) Mode		LS (low-speed main) Mode		LP (low-power main) Mode		LV (low-voltage main) Mode		Unit
				MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	
SCKp cycle time	t_{KCY1}	t_{KCY1} ≥ 4/f_{CLK}	4.0 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, 2.7 V ≤ V_b ≤ 4.0 V, C_b = 30 pF, R_b = 1.4 kΩ	300		1150		1150		1150		ns
			2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 4.0 V, 2.3 V ≤ V_b ≤ 2.7 V, C_b = 30 pF, R_b = 2.7 kΩ	500		1150		1150		1150		ns
			1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 3.3 V, 1.6 V ≤ V_b ≤ 2.0 V, C_b = 30 pF, R_b = 5.5 kΩ	1150		1150		1150		1150		ns
SCKp high-level width	t_{KH1}	4.0 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, 2.7 V ≤ V_b ≤ 4.0 V, C_b = 30 pF, R_b = 1.4 kΩ		t_{KCY1}/2 – 75		t_{KCY1}/2 – 75		t_{KCY1}/2 – 75		t_{KCY1}/2 – 75		ns
		2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 4.0 V, 2.3 V ≤ V_b ≤ 2.7 V, C_b = 30 pF, R_b = 2.7 kΩ		t_{KCY1}/2 – 170		t_{KCY1}/2 – 170		t_{KCY1}/2 – 170		t_{KCY1}/2 – 170		ns
		1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 3.3 V, 1.6 V ≤ V_b ≤ 2.0 V[Note 3], C_b = 30 pF, R_b = 5.5 kΩ		t_{KCY1}/2 – 458		t_{KCY1}/2 – 458		t_{KCY1}/2 – 458		t_{KCY1}/2 – 458		ns
SCKp low-level width	t_{KL1}	4.0 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, 2.7 V ≤ V_b ≤ 4.0 V, C_b = 30 pF, R_b = 1.4 kΩ		t_{KCY1}/2 – 12		t_{KCY1}/2 – 50		t_{KCY1}/2 – 50		t_{KCY1}/2 – 50		ns
		2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 4.0 V, 2.3 V ≤ V_b ≤ 2.7 V, C_b = 30 pF, R_b = 2.7 kΩ		t_{KCY1}/2 – 18		t_{KCY1}/2 – 50		t_{KCY1}/2 – 50		t_{KCY1}/2 – 50		ns
		1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 3.3 V, 1.6 V ≤ V_b ≤ 2.0 V[Note 3], C_b = 30 pF, R_b = 5.5 kΩ		t_{KCY1}/2 – 50		t_{KCY1}/2 – 50		t_{KCY1}/2 – 50		t_{KCY1}/2 – 50		ns
SIp setup time (to SCKp↑)[Note 1]	t_{SIK1}	4.0 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, 2.7 V ≤ V_b ≤ 4.0 V, C_b = 30 pF, R_b = 1.4 kΩ		81		479		479		479		ns
		2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 4.0 V, 2.3 V ≤ V_b ≤ 2.7 V, C_b = 30 pF, R_b = 2.7 kΩ		177		479		479		479		ns
		1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 3.3 V, 1.6 V ≤ V_b ≤ 2.0 V[Note 3], C_b = 30 pF, R_b = 5.5 kΩ		479		479		479		479		ns

(**Notes**, **Caution**, and **Remarks** are listed on the page after the next page.)

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(7) Communication at different potential (1.8 V, 2.5 V, 3 V) (f_{MCK}/4) (Simplified SPI (CSI) mode) (master mode, SCKp... internal clock output) (2/2)

(T_A = –40 to +85°C, 1.8 V ≤ AV_{DD} = EV_{DD} = V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, AV_{SS} = V_{SS} = EV_{SS} = 0 V)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	HS (high-speed main) Mode		LS (low-speed main) Mode		LP (low-power main) Mode		LV (low-voltage main) Mode		Unit
			MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	
SIp hold time (from SCKp↑)[Note 1]	t_{KSI1}	4.0 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, 2.7 V ≤ V_b ≤ 4.0 V, C_b = 30 pF, R_b = 1.4 kΩ	19		19		19		19		ns
		2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 4.0 V, 2.3 V ≤ V_b ≤ 2.7 V, C_b = 30 pF, R_b = 2.7 kΩ	19		19		19		19		ns
		1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 3.3 V, 1.6 V ≤ V_b ≤ 2.0 V[Note 3], C_b = 30 pF, R_b = 5.5 kΩ	19		19		19		19		ns
Delay time from SCKp↓ to SOp output[Note 1]	t_{KSO1}	4.0 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, 2.7 V ≤ V_b ≤ 4.0 V, C_b = 30 pF, R_b = 1.4 kΩ		100		100		100		100	ns
		2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 4.0 V, 2.3 V ≤ V_b ≤ 2.7 V, C_b = 30 pF, R_b = 2.7 kΩ		195		195		195		195	ns
		1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 3.3 V, 1.6 V ≤ V_b ≤ 2.0 V[Note 3], C_b = 30 pF, R_b = 5.5 kΩ		483		483		483		483	ns
SIp setup time (to SCKp↓)[Note 2]	t_{SIK1}	4.0 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, 2.7 V ≤ V_b ≤ 4.0 V, C_b = 30 pF, R_b = 1.4 kΩ	44		110		110		110		ns
		2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 4.0 V, 2.3 V ≤ V_b ≤ 2.7 V, C_b = 30 pF, R_b = 2.7 kΩ	44		110		110		110		ns
		1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 3.3 V, 1.6 V ≤ V_b ≤ 2.0 V[Note 3], C_b = 30 pF, R_b = 5.5 kΩ	110		110		110		110		ns
SIp hold time (from SCKp↓)[Note 2]	t_{KSI1}	4.0 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, 2.7 V ≤ V_b ≤ 4.0 V, C_b = 30 pF, R_b = 1.4 kΩ	19		19		19		19		ns
		2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 4.0 V, 2.3 V ≤ V_b ≤ 2.7 V, C_b = 30 pF, R_b = 2.7 kΩ	19		19		19		19		ns
		1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 3.3 V, 1.6 V ≤ V_b ≤ 2.0 V[Note 3], C_b = 30 pF, R_b = 5.5 kΩ	19		19		19		19		ns
Delay time from SCKp↑ to SOp output[Note 2]	t_{KSO1}	4.0 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, 2.7 V ≤ V_b ≤ 4.0 V, C_b = 30 pF, R_b = 1.4 kΩ		25		25		25		25	ns
		2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 4.0 V, 2.3 V ≤ V_b ≤ 2.7 V, C_b = 30 pF, R_b = 2.7 kΩ		25		25		25		25	ns
		1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 3.3 V, 1.6 V ≤ V_b ≤ 2.0 V[Note 3], C_b = 30 pF, R_b = 5.5 kΩ		25		25		25		25	ns

(**Notes**, **Caution** and **Remarks** are listed on the next page.)

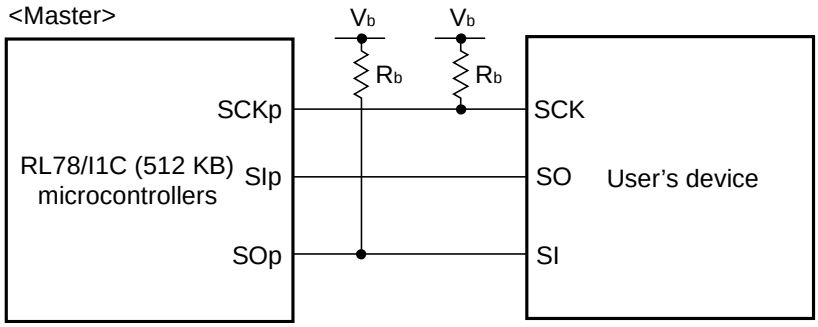
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Notes 1. When DAPmn = 0 and CKPmn = 0, or DAPmn = 1 and CKPmn = 1.
2. When DAPmn = 0 and CKPmn = 1, or DAPmn = 1 and CKPmn = 0.
3. Use it with $EV_{DD} \geq V_b$.

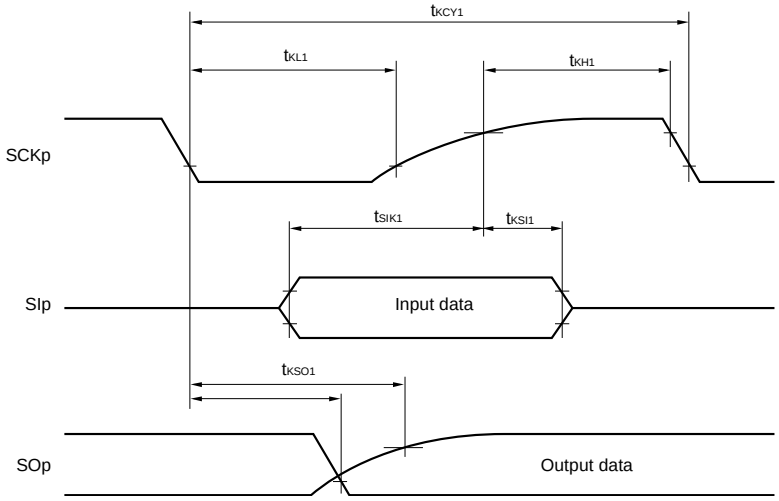
Caution Select the TTL input buffer for the SIp pin and the N-ch open drain output (EV_{DD} tolerance) mode for the SOp pin and SCKp pin by using port input mode register g (PIMg) and port output mode register g (POMg). For V_{IH} and V_{IL}, see the DC characteristics with TTL input buffer selected.

Remarks 1. R_b[Ω]:Communication line (SCKp, SOp) pull-up resistance, C_b[F]: Communication line (SCKp, SOp) load capacitance, V_b[V]: Communication line voltage
2. p: CSI number (p = 00, 10, 30), m: Unit number , n: Channel number (mn = 00, 02, 12), g: PIM and POM number (g = 0, 1, 5, 8)
3. f_{MCK}: Serial array unit operation clock frequency
(Operation clock to be set by the CKSmn bit of serial mode register mn (SMRmn).
m: Unit number, n: Channel number (mn = 00, 02, 12))

Simplified SPI (CSI) mode connection diagram (during communication at different potential)

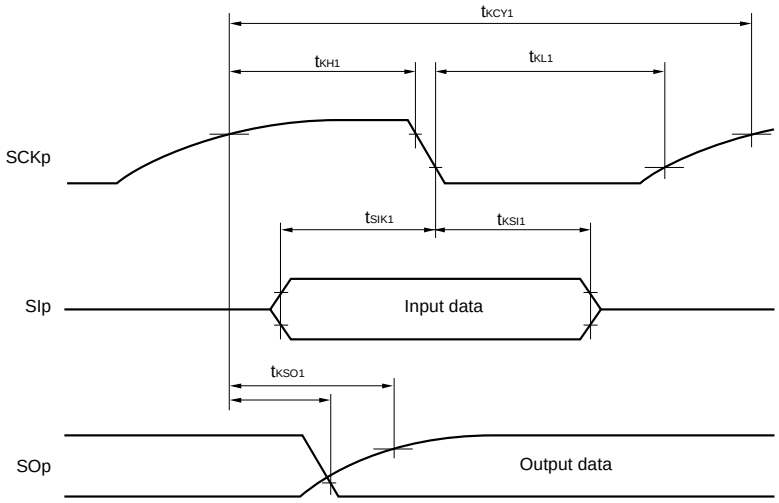


Simplified SPI (CSI) mode serial transfer timing (master mode) (during communication at different potential) (when DAPmn = 0 and CKPmn = 0, or DAPmn = 1 and CKPmn = 1)



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Simplified SPI (CSI) mode serial transfer timing (master mode) (during communication at different potential) (when DAPmn = 0 and CKPmn = 1, or DAPmn = 1 and CKPmn = 0)



Caution Select the TTL input buffer for the SIp pin and the N-ch open drain output (EV_{DD} tolerance) mode for the SOp pin and SCKp pin by using port input mode register g (PIMg) and port output mode register g (POMg). For V_{IH} and V_{IL}, see the DC characteristics with TTL input buffer selected.

Remark p: CSI number (p = 00, 10, 30), m: Unit number, n: Channel number (mn = 00, 02, 12),
g: PIM and POM number (g = 0, 1, 5, 8)

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(8) Communication at different potential (1.8 V, 2.5 V, 3 V) (Simplified SPI (CSI) mode) (slave mode, SCKp ... external clock input)

(T_A = –40 to +85°C, 1.8 V ≤ AV_{DD} = EV_{DD} = V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, AV_{SS} = V_{SS} = EV_{SS} = 0 V) (1/2)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions		HS (high-speed main) Mode		LS (low-speed main) Mode		LP (low-power main) Mode		LV (low-voltage main) Mode		Unit
				MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	
SCKp cycle time[Note 1]	t_{KCY2}	4.0 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, 2.7 V ≤ V_b ≤ 4.0 V	24 MHz < f_{MCK}	14/f_{MCK}		–		–		–		ns
			20 MHz < f_{MCK} ≤ 24 MHz	12/f_{MCK}		–		–		–		ns
			8 MHz < f_{MCK} ≤ 20 MHz	10/f_{MCK}		–		–		–		ns
			4 MHz < f_{MCK} ≤ 8 MHz	8/f_{MCK}		16/f_{MCK}		–		–		ns
			f_{MCK} ≤ 4 MHz	6/f_{MCK}		10/f_{MCK}		10/f_{MCK}		10/f_{MCK}		ns
		2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 4.0 V, 2.3 V ≤ V_b ≤ 2.7 V	24 MHz < f_{MCK}	20/f_{MCK}		–		–		–		ns
			20 MHz < f_{MCK} ≤ 24 MHz	16/f_{MCK}		–		–		–		ns
			16 MHz < f_{MCK} ≤ 20 MHz	14/f_{MCK}		–		–		–		ns
			8 MHz < f_{MCK} ≤ 16 MHz	12/f_{MCK}		–		–		–		ns
			4 MHz < f_{MCK} ≤ 8 MHz	8/f_{MCK}		16/f_{MCK}		–		–		ns
			f_{MCK} ≤ 4 MHz	6/f_{MCK}		10/f_{MCK}		10/f_{MCK}		10/f_{MCK}		ns
		1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 3.3 V, 1.6 V ≤ V_b ≤ 2.0 V[Note 2]	24 MHz < f_{MCK}	48/f_{MCK}		–		–		–		ns
			20 MHz < f_{MCK} ≤ 24 MHz	36/f_{MCK}		–		–		–		ns
			16 MHz < f_{MCK} ≤ 20 MHz	32/f_{MCK}		–		–		–		ns
			8 MHz < f_{MCK} ≤ 16 MHz	26/f_{MCK}		–		–		–		ns
			4 MHz < f_{MCK} ≤ 8 MHz	16/f_{MCK}		16/f_{MCK}		–		–		ns
			f_{MCK} ≤ 4 MHz	10/f_{MCK}		10/f_{MCK}		10/f_{MCK}		10/f_{MCK}		ns
SCKp high-/low-level width	t_{KH2}, t_{KL2}	4.0 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, 2.7 V ≤ V_b ≤ 4.0 V		t_{KCY2}/2 – 12		t_{KCY2}/2 – 50		t_{KCY2}/2 – 50		t_{KCY2}/2 – 50		ns
		2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 4.0 V, 2.3 V ≤ V_b ≤ 2.7 V		t_{KCY2}/2 – 18		t_{KCY2}/2 – 50		t_{KCY2}/2 – 50		t_{KCY2}/2 – 50		ns
		1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 3.3 V, 1.6 V ≤ V_b ≤ 2.0 V[Note 2]		t_{KCY2}/2 – 50		t_{KCY2}/2 – 50		t_{KCY2}/2 – 50		t_{KCY2}/2 – 50		ns
SIp setup time (to SCKp↑)[Note 3]	t_{SIK2}	2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, 2.3 V ≤ V_b ≤ 4.0 V[Note 2]		1/f_{MCK} + 20		1/f_{MCK} + 30		1/f_{MCK} + 30		1/f_{MCK} + 30		ns
		1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 3.3 V, 1.6 V ≤ V_b ≤ 2.0 V[Note 2]		1/f_{MCK} + 30		1/f_{MCK} + 30		1/f_{MCK} + 30		1/f_{MCK} + 30		ns
SIp hold time (from SCKp↑)[Note 3]	t_{KSI2}	2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, 2.3 V ≤ V_b ≤ 4.0 V[Note 2]		1/f_{MCK} + 31		1/f_{MCK} + 31		1/f_{MCK} + 31		1/f_{MCK} + 31		ns
		1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 3.3 V, 1.6 V ≤ V_b ≤ 2.0 V[Note 2]		1/f_{MCK} + 31		1/f_{MCK} + 31		1/f_{MCK} + 31		1/f_{MCK} + 31		ns

(**Notes**, **Caution** and **Remarks** are listed on the next page.)

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(8) Communication at different potential (1.8 V, 2.5 V, 3 V) (Simplified SPI (CSI) mode) (slave mode, SCKp ... external clock input)

(T_A = –40 to +85°C, 1.8 V ≤ AV_{DD} = EV_{DD} = V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, AV_{SS} = V_{SS} = EV_{SS} = 0 V) (2/2)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	HS (high-speed main) Mode		LS (low-speed main) Mode		LP (low-power main) Mode		LV (low-voltage main) Mode		Unit
			MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	
Delay time from SCKp↓ to SOp output[Note 4]	t_{KSO2}	4.0 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, 2.7 V ≤ V_b ≤ 4.0 V, C_b = 30 pF, R_b = 1.4 kΩ		2/f_{MCK} + 120		2/f_{MCK} + 573		2/f_{MCK} + 573		2/f_{MCK} + 573	ns
		2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 4.0 V, 2.3 V ≤ V_b ≤ 2.7 V, C_b = 30 pF, R_b = 2.7 kΩ		2/f_{MCK} + 214		2/f_{MCK} + 573		2/f_{MCK} + 573		2/f_{MCK} + 573	ns
		1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 3.3 V, 1.6 V ≤ V_b ≤ 2.0 V[Note 2], C_b = 30 pF, R_b = 5.5 kΩ		2/f_{MCK} + 573		2/f_{MCK} + 573		2/f_{MCK} + 573		2/f_{MCK} + 573	ns

Notes 1. Transfer rate in the SNOOZE mode: MAX. 1 Mbps

2. Use it with EV_{DD} ≥ V_b.

3. When DAPmn = 0 and CKPmn = 0, or DAPmn = 1 and CKPmn = 1. The SIp setup time becomes “to SCKp↓” and the SIp hold time becomes “from SCKp↓” when DAPmn = 0 and CKPmn = 1, or DAPmn = 1 and CKPmn = 0.

4. When DAPmn = 0 and CKPmn = 0, or DAPmn = 1 and CKPmn = 1. The delay time to SOp output becomes “from SCKp↑” when DAPmn = 0 and CKPmn = 1, or DAPmn = 1 and CKPmn = 0.

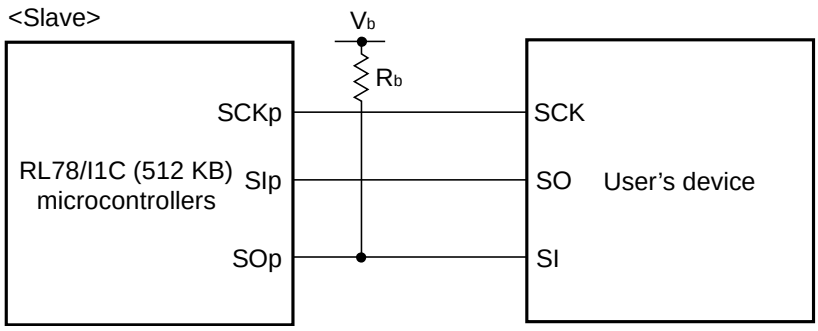
Caution Select the TTL input buffer for the SIp pin and SCKp pin and the N-ch open drain output (EV_{DD} tolerance) mode for the SOp pin by using port input mode register g (PIMg) and port output mode register g (POMg). For V_{IH} and V_{IL}, see the DC characteristics with TTL input buffer selected.

Remarks 1. R_b[Ω]:Communication line (SOp) pull-up resistance, C_b[F]: Communication line (SOp) load capacitance, V_b[V]: Communication line voltage

2. p: CSI number (p = 00, 10, 30), m: Unit number, n: Channel number (mn = 00, 02, 12), g: PIM and POM number (g = 0, 1, 5, 8)

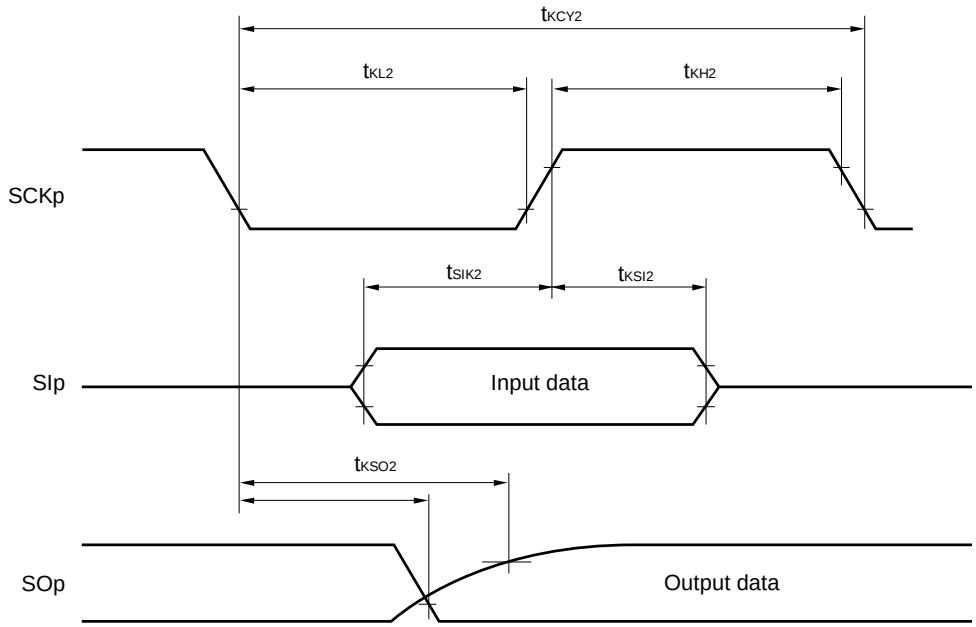
3. f_{MCK}: Serial array unit operation clock frequency
(Operating clock that is set with the serial clock select register m (SPSm) and the CKSmn bit of serial mode register mn (SMRmn).
m: Unit number, n: Channel number (mn = 00, 02, 12))

Simplified SPI (CSI) mode connection diagram (during communication at different potential)

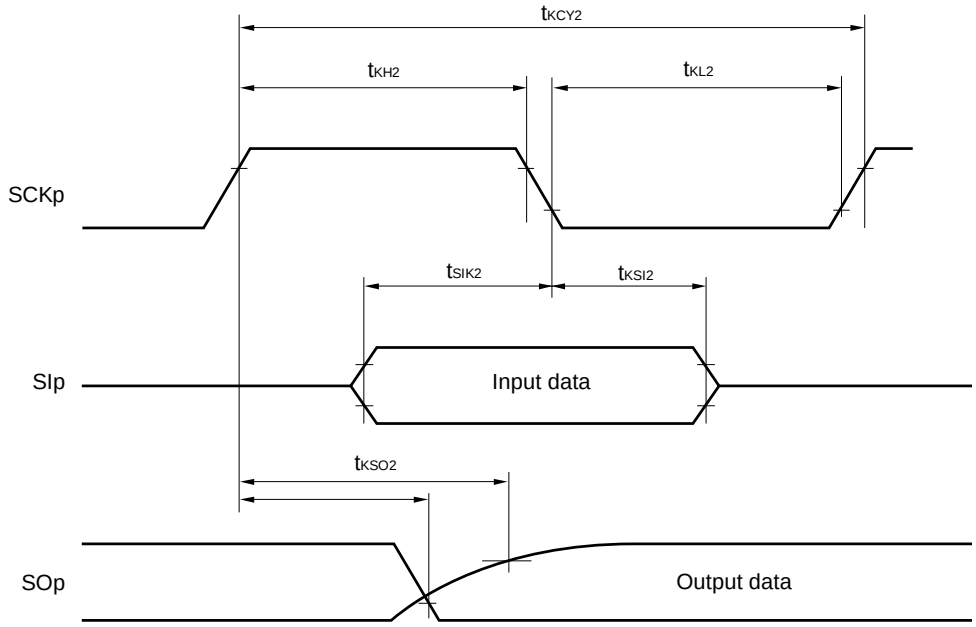


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Simplified SPI (CSI) mode serial transfer timing (slave mode) (during communication at different potential)
(when DAPmn = 0 and CKPmn = 0, or DAPmn = 1 and CKPmn = 1)



Simplified SPI (CSI) mode serial transfer timing (slave mode) (during communication at different potential)
(When DAPmn = 0 and CKPmn = 1, or DAPmn = 1 and CKPmn = 0.)



Caution Select the TTL input buffer for the SIp pin and SCKp pin and the N-ch open drain output (EV_{DD} tolerance) mode for the SOp pin by using port input mode register g (PIMg) and port output mode register g (POMg). For V_{IH} and V_{IL}, see the DC characteristics with TTL input buffer selected.

Remark p: CSI number (p = 00, 10, 30), m: Unit number, n: Channel number (mn = 00, 02, 12),
g: PIM and POM number (g = 0, 1, 5, 8)

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(9) Communication at different potential (1.8 V, 2.5 V, 3 V) (simplified I^2C mode) (1/2)

(T_A = –40 to +85°C, 1.8 V ≤ AV_{DD} = EV_{DD} = V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, AV_{SS} = V_{SS} = EV_{SS} = 0 V)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	HS (high-speed main) Mode		LS (low-speed main) Mode		LP (low-power main) Mode		LV (low-voltage main) Mode		Unit
			MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	
SCLr clock frequency	f_{SCL}	4.0 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, 2.7 V ≤ V_b ≤ 4.0 V, C_b = 50 pF, R_b = 2.7 kΩ		1000 Note 1		300 Note 1		300 Note 1		300 Note 1	kHz
		2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 4.0 V, 2.3 V ≤ V_b ≤ 2.7 V, C_b = 50 pF, R_b = 2.7 kΩ		1000 Note 1		300 Note 1		300 Note 1		300 Note 1	kHz
		4.0 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, 2.7 V ≤ V_b ≤ 4.0 V, C_b = 100 pF, R_b = 2.8 kΩ		400 Note 1		300 Note 1		300 Note 1		300 Note 1	kHz
		2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 4.0 V, 2.3 V ≤ V_b ≤ 2.7 V, C_b = 100 pF, R_b = 2.7 kΩ		400 Note 1		300 Note 1		300 Note 1		300 Note 1	kHz
		1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 3.3 V, 1.6 V ≤ V_b ≤ 2.0 V Note 2, C_b = 100 pF, R_b = 5.5 kΩ		300 Note 1		300 Note 1		300 Note 1		300 Note 1	kHz
Hold time when SCLr = “L”	t_{LOW}	4.0 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, 2.7 V ≤ V_b ≤ 4.0 V, C_b = 50 pF, R_b = 2.7 kΩ	475		1550		1550		1550		ns
		2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 4.0 V, 2.3 V ≤ V_b ≤ 2.7 V, C_b = 50 pF, R_b = 2.7 kΩ	475		1550		1550		1550		ns
		4.0 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, 2.7 V ≤ V_b ≤ 4.0 V, C_b = 100 pF, R_b = 2.8 kΩ	1150		1150		1150		1150		ns
		2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 4.0 V, 2.3 V ≤ V_b ≤ 2.7 V, C_b = 100 pF, R_b = 2.7 kΩ	1150		1150		1150		1150		ns
		1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 3.3 V, 1.6 V ≤ V_b ≤ 2.0 V Note 2, C_b = 100 pF, R_b = 5.5 kΩ	1150		1150		1150		1150		ns
Hold time when SCLr = “H”	t_{HIGH}	4.0 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, 2.7 V ≤ V_b ≤ 4.0 V, C_b = 50 pF, R_b = 2.7 kΩ	245		610		610		610		ns
		2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 4.0 V, 2.3 V ≤ V_b ≤ 2.7 V, C_b = 50 pF, R_b = 2.7 kΩ	200		610		610		610		ns
		4.0 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, 2.7 V ≤ V_b ≤ 4.0 V, C_b = 100 pF, R_b = 2.8 kΩ	675		610		610		610		ns
		2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 4.0 V, 2.3 V ≤ V_b ≤ 2.7 V, C_b = 100 pF, R_b = 2.7 kΩ	600		610		610		610		ns
		1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 3.3 V, 1.6 V ≤ V_b ≤ 2.0 V Note 2, C_b = 100 pF, R_b = 5.5 kΩ	610		610		610		610		ns

(**Notes**, **Caution** and **Remarks** are listed on the next page.)

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(9) Communication at different potential (1.8 V, 2.5 V, 3 V) (simplified I^2C mode) (2/2)

(T_A = –40 to +85°C, 1.8 V ≤ AV_{DD} = EV_{DD} = V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, AV_{SS} = V_{SS} = EV_{SS} = 0 V)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	HS (high-speed main) Mode		LS (low-speed main) Mode		LP (low-power main) Mode		LV (low-voltage main) Mode		Unit
			MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	
Data setup time (reception)	$t_{SU:DAT}$	4.0 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, 2.7 V ≤ V_b ≤ 4.0 V, C_b = 50 pF, R_b = 2.7 kΩ	$1/f_{MCK}$ + 135 Note 3		$1/f_{MCK}$ + 190 Note 3		$1/f_{MCK}$ + 190 Note 3		$1/f_{MCK}$ + 190 Note 3		ns
		2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 4.0 V, 2.3 V ≤ V_b ≤ 2.7 V, C_b = 50 pF, R_b = 2.7 kΩ	$1/f_{MCK}$ + 135 Note 3		$1/f_{MCK}$ + 190 Note 3		$1/f_{MCK}$ + 190 Note 3		$1/f_{MCK}$ + 190 Note 3		ns
		4.0 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, 2.7 V ≤ V_b ≤ 4.0 V, C_b = 100 pF, R_b = 2.8 kΩ	$1/f_{MCK}$ + 190 Note 3		$1/f_{MCK}$ + 190 Note 3		$1/f_{MCK}$ + 190 Note 3		$1/f_{MCK}$ + 190 Note 3		ns
		2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 4.0 V, 2.3 V ≤ V_b ≤ 2.7 V, C_b = 100 pF, R_b = 2.7 kΩ	$1/f_{MCK}$ + 190 Note 3		$1/f_{MCK}$ + 190 Note 3		$1/f_{MCK}$ + 190 Note 3		$1/f_{MCK}$ + 190 Note 3		ns
		1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 3.3 V, 1.6 V ≤ V_b ≤ 2.0 V Note 2, C_b = 100 pF, R_b = 5.5 kΩ	$1/f_{MCK}$ + 190 Note 3		$1/f_{MCK}$ + 190 Note 3		$1/f_{MCK}$ + 190 Note 3		$1/f_{MCK}$ + 190 Note 3		ns
Data hold time (transmission)	$t_{HD:DAT}$	4.0 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, 2.7 V ≤ V_b ≤ 4.0 V, C_b = 50 pF, R_b = 2.7 kΩ	0	305	0	305	0	305	0	305	ns
		2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 4.0 V, 2.3 V ≤ V_b ≤ 2.7 V, C_b = 50 pF, R_b = 2.7 kΩ	0	305	0	305	0	305	0	305	ns
		4.0 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, 2.7 V ≤ V_b ≤ 4.0 V, C_b = 100 pF, R_b = 2.8 kΩ	0	355	0	355	0	355	0	355	ns
		2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 4.0 V, 2.3 V ≤ V_b ≤ 2.7 V, C_b = 100 pF, R_b = 2.7 kΩ	0	355	0	355	0	355	0	355	ns
		1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD} < 3.3 V, 1.6 V ≤ V_b ≤ 2.0 V Note 2, C_b = 100 pF, R_b = 5.5 kΩ	0	405	0	405	0	405	0	405	ns

Notes 1. The value must also be equal to or less than f_{MCK}/4.

2. Use it with EV_{DD} ≥ V_b.

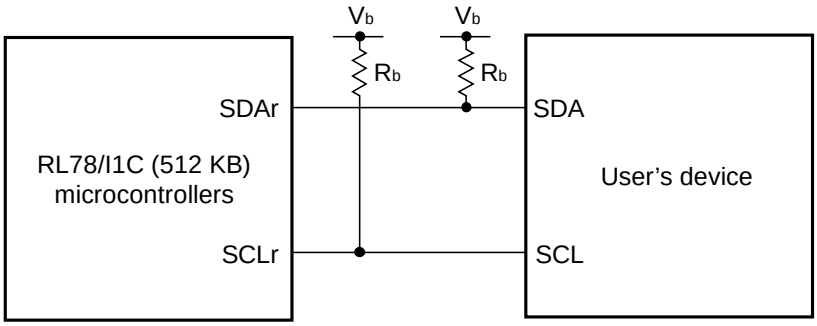
3. Set the f_{MCK} value to keep the hold time of SCLr = “L” and SCLr = “H”.

Caution Select the TTL input buffer and the N-ch open drain output (EV_{DD} tolerance) mode for the SDAr pin and the N-ch open drain output (EV_{DD} tolerance) mode for the SCLr pin by using port input mode register g (PIMg) and port output mode register g (POMg). For V_{IH} and V_{IL}, see the DC characteristics with TTL input buffer selected.

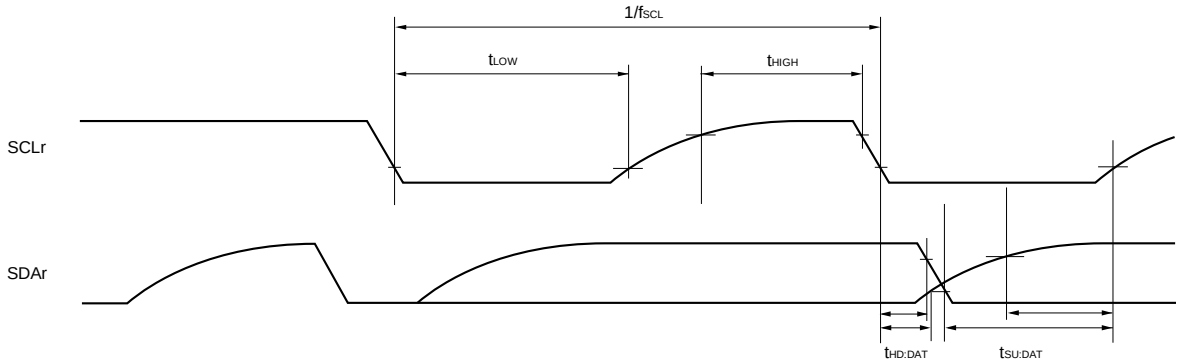
(**Remarks** are listed on the next page.)

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Simplified I²C mode connection diagram (during communication at different potential)



Simplified I²C mode serial transfer timing (during communication at different potential)



Caution Select the TTL input buffer and the N-ch open drain output (EV_{DD} tolerance) mode for the SDAr pin and the N-ch open drain output (EV_{DD} tolerance) mode for the SCLr pin by using port input mode register g (PIMg) and port output mode register g (POMg). For V_{IH} and V_{IL}, see the DC characteristics with TTL input buffer selected.

Remarks 1. R_b[Ω]:Communication line (SDAr, SCLr) pull-up resistance, C_b[F]: Communication line (SDAr, SCLr) load capacitance, V_b[V]: Communication line voltage

2. r: IIC number (r = 00, 10, 30), g: PIM, POM number (g = 0, 1, 5, 8)

3. f_{MCK}: Serial array unit operation clock frequency
(Operating clock that is set with the serial clock select register m (SPSm) and the CKSmn bit of serial mode register mn (SMRmn).
m: Unit number, n: Channel number (mn = 00, 02, 12))

2.5.2 Serial interface UARTMG

(T_A = –40 to +85°C, 1.8 V ≤ AV_{DD} = EV_{DD} = V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, AV_{SS} = V_{SS} = EV_{SS} = 0 V)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Transfer rate		f_{SX} = 38.4 kHz	200		9600	bps
		f_{SX} = 38.4 kHz (when the clock doubler is in use)	200		19200	bps

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2.5.3 Serial interface IICA

(1) I^2C standard mode (1/2)

(T_A = –40 to +85°C, 1.6 V ≤ AV_{DD} = EV_{DD} = V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, AV_{SS} = V_{SS} = EV_{SS} = 0 V)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions		HS (high-speed main) Mode		LS (low-speed main) Mode		LP (low-power main) Mode		LV (low-voltage main) Mode		Unit
				MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	
SCLA0 clock frequency	f_{SCL}	Standard mode: f_{CLK} ≥ 1 MHz	2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	kHz
			2.1 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	kHz
			1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	–	–	0	100	0	100	0	100	kHz
			1.6 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	100	kHz
Setup time of restart condition	$t_{SU:STA}$	2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V		4.7		4.7		4.7		4.7		µs
		2.1 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V		4.7		4.7		4.7		4.7		µs
		1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V		–	–	4.7		4.7		4.7		µs
		1.6 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V		–	–	–	–	–	–	4.7		µs
Hold time[Note 1]	$t_{HD:STA}$	2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V		4.0		4.0		4.0		4.0		µs
		2.1 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V		4.0		4.0		4.0		4.0		µs
		1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V		–	–	4.0		4.0		4.0		µs
		1.6 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V		–	–	–	–	–	–	4.0		µs
Hold time when SCLA0 = “L”	t_{LOW}	2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V		4.7		4.7		4.7		4.7		µs
		2.1 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V		4.7		4.7		4.7		4.7		µs
		1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V		–	–	4.7		4.7		4.7		µs
		1.6 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V		–	–	–	–	–	–	4.7		µs
Hold time when SCLA0 = “H”	t_{HIGH}	2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V		4.0		4.0		4.0		4.0		µs
		2.1 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V		4.0		4.0		4.0		4.0		µs
		1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V		–	–	4.0		4.0		4.0		µs
		1.6 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V		–	–	–	–	–	–	4.0		µs
Data setup time (reception)	$t_{SU:DAT}$	2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V		250		250		250		250		µs
		2.1 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V		250		250		250		250		µs
		1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V		–	–	250		250		250		µs
		1.6 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V		–	–	–	–	–	–	250		µs
Data hold time (transmission) [Note 2]	$t_{HD:DAT}$	2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V		0	3.45	0	3.45	0	3.45	0	3.45	µs
		2.1 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V		0	3.45	0	3.45	0	3.45	0	3.45	µs
		1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V		–	–	0	3.45	0	3.45	0	3.45	µs
		1.6 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V		–	–	–	–	–	–	0	3.45	µs

(**Notes** and **Remark** are listed on the next page.)

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(1) I^2C standard mode (2/2)

(T_A = –40 to +85°C, 1.6 V ≤ AV_{DD} = EV_{DD} = V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, AV_{SS} = V_{SS} = EV_{SS} = 0 V)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	HS (high-speed main) Mode		LS (low-speed main) Mode		LP (low-power main) Mode		LV (low-voltage main) Mode		Unit
			MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	
Setup time of stop condition	$t_{SU:STO}$	2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	4.0		4.0		4.0		4.0		µs
		2.1 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	4.0		4.0		4.0		4.0		µs
		1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	–	–	4.0		4.0		4.0		µs
		1.6 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	–	–	–	–	–	–	4.0		µs
Bus-free time	t_{BUF}	2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	4.7		4.7		4.7		4.7		µs
		2.1 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	4.7		4.7		4.7		4.7		µs
		1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	–	–	4.7		4.7		4.7		µs
		1.6 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	–	–	–	–	–	–	4.7		µs

Notes 1. The first clock pulse is generated after this period when the start/restart condition is detected.

2. The maximum value (MAX.) of $t_{HD:DAT}$ is during normal transfer and a clock stretch state is inserted in the ACK (acknowledge) timing.

Remark The maximum value of C_b (communication line capacitance) and the value of R_b (communication line pull-up resistor) at that time in each mode are as follows.

Standard mode: C_b = 400 pF, R_b = 2.7 kΩ

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(2) I^2C fast mode

(T_A = –40 to +85°C, 1.8 V ≤ AV_{DD} = EV_{DD} = V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, AV_{SS} = V_{SS} = EV_{SS} = 0 V)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions		HS (high-speed main) Mode		LS (low-speed main) Mode		LP (low-power main) Mode		LV (low-voltage main) Mode		Unit
				MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	
SCLA0 clock frequency	f_{SCL}	Fast mode: f_{CLK} ≥ 3.5 MHz	2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	0	400	0	400	–	–	0	400	kHz
			1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	0	400	0	400	–	–	0	400	kHz
Setup time of restart condition	$t_{SU:STA}$	2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V		0.6		0.6		–	–	0.6		µs
		1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V		0.6		0.6		–	–	0.6		µs
Hold time[Note 1]	$t_{HD:STA}$	2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V		0.6		0.6		–	–	0.6		µs
		1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V		0.6		0.6		–	–	0.6		µs
Hold time when SCLA0 = “L”	t_{LOW}	2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V		1.3		1.3		–	–	1.3		µs
		1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V		1.3		1.3		–	–	1.3		µs
Hold time when SCLA0 = “H”	t_{HIGH}	2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V		0.6		0.6		–	–	0.6		µs
		1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V		0.6		0.6		–	–	0.6		µs
Data setup time (reception)	$t_{SU:DAT}$	2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V		100		100		–	–	100		ns
		1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V		100		100		–	–	100		ns
Data hold time (transmission) [Note 2]	$t_{HD:DAT}$	2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V		0	0.9	0	0.9	–	–	0	0.9	µs
		1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V		0	0.9	0	0.9	–	–	0	0.9	µs
Setup time of stop condition	$t_{SU:STO}$	2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V		0.6		0.6		–	–	0.6		µs
		1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V		0.6		0.6		–	–	0.6		µs
Bus-free time	t_{BUF}	2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V		1.3		1.3		–	–	1.3		µs
		1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V		1.3		1.3		–	–	1.3		µs

Notes 1. The first clock pulse is generated after this period when the start/restart condition is detected.

2. The maximum value (MAX.) of $t_{HD:DAT}$ is during normal transfer and a clock stretch state is inserted in the ACK (acknowledge) timing.

Remark The maximum value of C_b (communication line capacitance) and the value of R_b (communication line pull-up resistor) at that time in each mode are as follows.

Fast mode: C_b = 320 pF, R_b = 1.1 kΩ

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(3) I^2C fast mode plus

(T_A = –40 to +85°C, 2.7 V ≤ AV_{DD} = EV_{DD} = V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, AV_{SS} = V_{SS} = EV_{SS} = 0 V)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions		HS (high-speed main) Mode		LS (low-speed main) Mode		LP (low-power main) Mode		LV (low-voltage main) Mode		Unit
				MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	
SCLA0 clock frequency	f_{SCL}	Fast mode plus: f_{CLK} ≥ 10 MHz	2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	0	1000	–	–	–	–	–	–	kHz
Setup time of restart condition	$t_{SU:STA}$	2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V		0.26		–	–	–	–	–	–	µs
Hold time[Note 1]	$t_{HD:STA}$	2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V		0.26		–	–	–	–	–	–	µs
Hold time when SCLA0 = “L”	t_{LOW}	2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V		0.5		–	–	–	–	–	–	µs
Hold time when SCLA0 = “H”	t_{HIGH}	2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V		0.26		–	–	–	–	–	–	µs
Data setup time (reception)	$t_{SU:DAT}$	2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V		50		–	–	–	–	–	–	ns
Data hold time (transmission)[Note 2]	$t_{HD:DAT}$	2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V		0	0.45	–	–	–	–	–	–	µs
Setup time of stop condition	$t_{SU:STO}$	2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V		0.26		–	–	–	–	–	–	µs
Bus-free time	t_{BUF}	2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V		0.5		–	–	–	–	–	–	µs

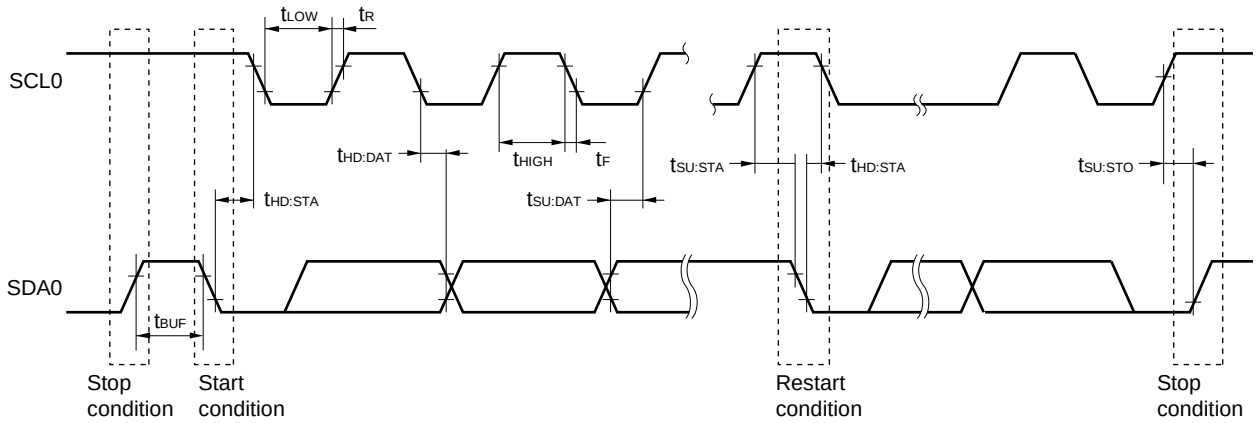
Notes 1. The first clock pulse is generated after this period when the start/restart condition is detected.

2. The maximum value (MAX.) of $t_{HD:DAT}$ is during normal transfer and a clock stretch state is inserted in the ACK (acknowledge) timing.

Remark The maximum value of C_b (communication line capacitance) and the value of R_b (communication line pull-up resistor) at that time in each mode are as follows.

Fast mode plus: C_b = 120 pF, R_b = 1.1 kΩ

IICA serial transfer timing



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2.6 Analog Characteristics

2.6.1 12-bit A/D converter characteristics

(T_A = –40 to +85°C, 1.8 V ≤ AV_{REFP} ≤ AV_{DD} = V_{DD} = EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, AV_{SS1} = V_{SS} = EV_{SS} = 0 V, reference voltage (+) = AV_{REFP}, reference voltage (–) = AV_{REFM} = 0 V) (1/2)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions		MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Resolution	RES			–	–	12	bit
Analog capacitance	C_S			–	–	8	pF
Analog input resistance	R_S	2.4 V ≤ AV_{REFP} ≤ AV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V		–	–	6.7	kΩ
		1.8 V ≤ AV_{REFP} ≤ AV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V		–	–	8.2	kΩ
		1.6 V ≤ AV_{REFP} ≤ AV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V		–	–	14.3	kΩ
Input capacitance Note 1	Cin	ANI0 to ANI5	V_I = AV_{DD}	–	8	–	pF
Internal reference voltage	V_{BGR}	2.4 V ≤ AV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, HS (high-speed main) mode		1.38	1.45	1.5	V
Frequency	ADCLK	High-speed mode	2.7 V ≤ AV_{REFP} ≤ AV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	1	–	32	MHz
			2.4 V ≤ AV_{REFP} ≤ AV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	1	–	16	MHz
		Normal mode	2.7 V ≤ AV_{REFP} ≤ AV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	1	–	24	MHz
			2.4 V ≤ AV_{REFP} ≤ AV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	1	–	16	MHz
			1.8 V ≤ AV_{REFP} ≤ AV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	1	–	8	MHz
Conversion time Note 2	t_{CONV}	High-speed mode ADCSR.ADHSC = 0 ADSSTRn = 28 H	2.7 V ≤ AV_{REFP} ≤ AV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V Permissible signal source impedance max = 0.5 kΩ ADCLK = 32 MHz When the channel-dedicated sample-and-hold circuits are not in use.	2.3	–	–	µs
			2.7 V ≤ AV_{REFP} ≤ AV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V Permissible signal source impedance max = 0.5 kΩ ADCLK = 32 MHz When the channel-dedicated sample-and-hold circuits are not in use. Note 3	3.3	–	–	µs
			2.4 V ≤ AV_{REFP} ≤ AV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V Permissible signal source impedance max = 1.3 kΩ ADCLK = 16 MHz	4.5	–	–	µs
		Normal mode ADCSR.ADHSC = 1 ADSSTRn = 28 H	2.7 V ≤ AV_{REFP} ≤ AV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V Permissible signal source impedance max = 1.1 kΩ ADCLK = 24 MHz When the channel-dedicated sample-and-hold circuits are not in use.	3.4	–	–	µs
			2.7 V ≤ AV_{REFP} ≤ AV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V Permissible signal source impedance max = 1.1 kΩ ADCLK = 24 MHz When the channel-dedicated sample-and-hold circuits are not in use. Note 3	5	–	–	µs

Notes 1. The value listed to the right is only for reference.

2. The conversion time is the sum of sampling time and comparison time. The values indicated in the table are those in the case of 40 clock cycles of ADCLK per sampling state.

3. When the channel-dedicated sample-and-hold circuits are in use, the input voltages on the ANIn (n = 0, 1, 2) pins must be kept within the following range.
0.25 V ≤ ANIn ≤ AV_{DD} - 0.25 V

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(T_A = –40 to +85°C, 1.8 V ≤ AV_{REFP} ≤ AV_{DD} = V_{DD} = EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, AV_{SS1} = V_{SS} = EV_{SS} = 0 V, reference voltage (+) = AV_{REFP}, reference voltage (–) = AV_{REFM} = 0 V) (2/2)

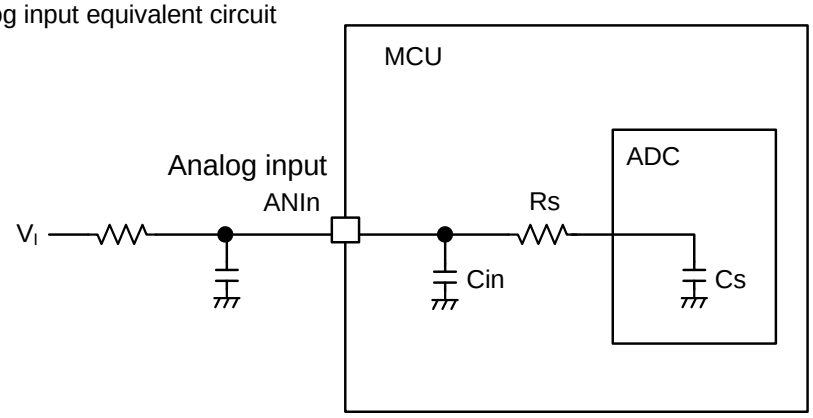
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions		MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Conversion time[Note]	t_{CONV}	Normal mode ADCSR.ADHSC = 1 ADSSTRn = 28 H	2.4 V ≤ AV_{REFP} ≤ AV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V Permissible signal source impedance max = 2.2 kΩ ADCLK = 16 MHz	5.1	–	–	μs
			1.8 V ≤ AV_{REFP} ≤ AV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V Permissible signal source impedance max = 5 kΩ ADCLK = 8 MHz	10.1	–	–	μs
Overall error	AINL	High-speed mode ADCSR.ADHSC = 0 ADSSTRn = 28 H	2.7 V ≤ AV_{REFP} ≤ AV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	–	±1.25	±5.0	LSB
			2.4 V ≤ AV_{REFP} ≤ AV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	–	±1.25	±5.0	LSB
		Normal mode ADCSR.ADHSC = 1 ADSSTRn = 28 H	2.7 V ≤ AV_{REFP} ≤ AV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	–	±1.25	±5.0	LSB
			2.4 V ≤ AV_{REFP} ≤ AV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	–	±1.25	±5.0	LSB
			1.8 V ≤ AV_{REFP} ≤ AV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	–	±3.0	±8.0	LSB
Zero-scale error	EZS	High-speed mode ADCSR.ADHSC = 0 ADSSTRn = 28 H	2.7 V ≤ AV_{REFP} ≤ AV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	–	±0.5	±4.5	LSB
			2.4 V ≤ AV_{REFP} ≤ AV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	–	±0.5	±4.5	LSB
		Normal mode ADCSR.ADHSC = 1 ADSSTRn = 28 H	2.7 V ≤ AV_{REFP} ≤ AV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	–	±0.5	±4.5	LSB
			2.4 V ≤ AV_{REFP} ≤ AV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	–	±0.5	±4.5	LSB
			1.8 V ≤ AV_{REFP} ≤ AV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	–	±1	±7.5	LSB
Full-scale error	EFS	High-speed mode ADCSR.ADHSC = 0 ADSSTRn = 28 H	2.7 V ≤ AV_{REFP} ≤ AV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	–	±0.75	±4.5	LSB
			2.4 V ≤ AV_{REFP} ≤ AV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	–	±0.75	±4.5	LSB
		Normal mode ADCSR.ADHSC = 1 ADSSTRn = 28 H	2.7 V ≤ AV_{REFP} ≤ AV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	–	±0.75	±4.5	LSB
			2.4 V ≤ AV_{REFP} ≤ AV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	–	±0.75	±4.5	LSB
			1.8 V ≤ AV_{REFP} ≤ AV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	–	±1.5	±7.5	LSB
DNL differential linearity error	DLE	High-speed mode ADCSR.ADHSC = 0 ADSSTRn = 28 H	2.7 V ≤ AV_{REFP} ≤ AV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	–	±1.0	–	LSB
			2.4 V ≤ AV_{REFP} ≤ AV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	–	±1.0	–	LSB
		Normal mode ADCSR.ADHSC = 1 ADSSTRn = 28 H	2.7 V ≤ AV_{REFP} ≤ AV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	–	±1.0	–	LSB
			2.4 V ≤ AV_{REFP} ≤ AV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	–	±1.0	–	LSB
			1.8 V ≤ AV_{REFP} ≤ AV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	–	±1.0	–	LSB
INL integral linearity error	ILE	High-speed mode ADCSR.ADHSC = 0 ADSSTRn = 28 H	2.7 V ≤ AV_{REFP} ≤ AV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	–	±1.0	±3.0	LSB
			2.4 V ≤ AV_{REFP} ≤ AV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	–	±1.0	±4.5	LSB
		Normal mode ADCSR.ADHSC = 1 ADSSTRn = 28 H	2.7 V ≤ AV_{REFP} ≤ AV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	–	±1.0	±3.0	LSB
			2.4 V ≤ AV_{REFP} ≤ AV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	–	±1.0	±3.0	LSB
			1.8 V ≤ AV_{REFP} ≤ AV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	–	±1.25	±3.0	LSB

(**Caution** is listed on the next page.)

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Caution The characteristics above only apply when pins other than those of the 12-bit A/D converter are not in use. Each of the overall error, offset error, full-scale error, DNL differential non-linearity error, and INL integral non-linearity error does not include the quantization error.

Analog input equivalent circuit



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2.6.2 Voltage reference characteristics

(T_A = –40 to +85°C, 1.8 V ≤ AV_{DD} = V_{DD} = EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, AV_{SS1} = V_{SS} = EV_{SS} = 0 V)

Parameter	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Output voltage range	VREFAMPCNT.VREFADCG[1:0] = 0xb, AV_{DD} ≥ 1.8 V Note 3	1.41	1.5	1.59	V
	VREFAMPCNT.VREFADCG[1:0] = 10b, AV_{DD} ≥ 2.2 V Note 4	1.88	2.0	2.12	
	VREFAMPCNT.VREFADCG[1:0] = 11b, AV_{DD} ≥ 2.7 V Note 5	2.35	2.5	2.65	
Temperature coefficient for VREFOUT Note 1	1.8 V ≤ AV_{DD} = V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	–	50	–	ppm/°C
BGR stabilization time Note 2 (after BGR is enabled)	VREFAMPCNT.BGREN = 1	–	–	150	μs
VREFAMP stabilization time Note 2 (after VREFAMP is enabled)	VREFAMPCNT.VREFADCEN = 1	–	–	1500	μs
Overcurrent detection Note 2	VREFAMPCNT.OLDETEN = 1	–	20	40	mA
Load capacitance Note 1	–	0.75	1	1.25	μF

Notes

1. Connect capacitors as stabilization capacitance between the AV_{REFP}/VREFOUT and AV_{REFM} pins when the voltage reference (VREFADC) is in use.

2. These values are based on simulation. They are not tested at the time of shipment.

3. A value in the range listed to the right cannot be used as the high-potential reference voltage for the 12-bit A/D converter.

4. When a value in the range listed to the right is in use as the high-potential reference voltage for the 12-bit A/D converter, the following conditions must be satisfied.

In normal mode: 2.2 V ≤ AV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V and ADCLK = 1 MHz to 8 MHz

5. When a value in the range listed to the right is in use as the high-potential reference voltage for the 12-bit A/D converter, the following conditions must be satisfied.

In normal mode: 2.7 V ≤ AV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V and ADCLK = 1 MHz to 24 MHz

In high-speed mode: 2.7 V ≤ AV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V and ADCLK = 1 MHz to 32 MHz

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2.6.3 24-bit ΔΣ A/D converter characteristics

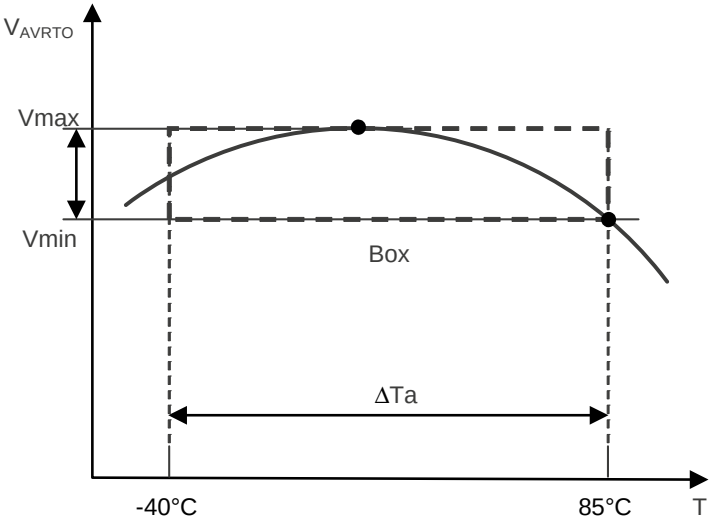
(1) Reference voltage

(T_A = –40 to +85°C, 2.4 V ≤ AV_{DD} = V_{DD} = EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, AV_{SS0} = V_{SS} = EV_{SS} = 0 V)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Internal reference voltage	V_{AVRTO}			0.8		V
Temperature coefficient for internal reference voltage[Note]	TC_{BOX}	0.47 µF capacitor connected to AREGC, AVRT, and AVCM pins		10		ppm/°C

Note This is as stipulated by the BOX method.

$$TC_{BOX} = \frac{1}{V_{min}} \cdot \frac{Vmax - Vmin}{\Delta T_a}$$



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(2) Analog input

(T_A = –40 to +85°C, 2.4 V ≤ AV_{DD} = V_{DD} = EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, AV_{SS0} = V_{SS} = EV_{SS} = 0 V)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Input voltage range (differential voltage)	V_{AIN}	x1 gain	–500		500	mV
		x2 gain	–250		250	
		x4 gain	–125		125	
		x8 gain	–62.5		62.5	
		x16 gain	–31.25		31.25	
		x32 gain	–15.625		15.625	
Input gain	ainGAIN	x1 gain		1		Times
		x2 gain		2		
		x4 gain		4		
		x8 gain		8		
		x16 gain		16		
		x32 gain		32		
Input impedance	ainRIN	Differential voltage	150	360		kΩ
		Single-ended voltage	100	240		

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(3) 4 kHz sampling mode

(T_A = –40 to +85°C, 2.4 V ≤ AV_{DD} = V_{DD} = EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, AV_{SS0} = V_{SS} = EV_{SS} = 0 V)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Operation clock	f_{DSAD}	f_X oscillation clock, input external clock or high-speed on-chip oscillator clock is used		12		MHz
Sampling frequency	f_S			3906.25		Hz
Oversampling frequency	f_{OS}			1.5		MHz
Output data rate	T_{DATA}			256		µs
Data width	RES			24		bit
SNDR	SNDR	x1 gain High-speed system clock is selected as operating clock of 24-bit ΔΣ A/D converter (bit 0 of PCKC register (DSADCK) = 1)		80		dB
		x16 gain High-speed system clock is selected as operating clock of 24-bit ΔΣ A/D converter (bit 0 of PCKC register (DSADCK) = 1)	69	74		
		x32 gain High-speed system clock is selected as operating clock of 24-bit ΔΣ A/D converter (bit 0 of PCKC register (DSADCK) = 1)	65	69		
Passband (low pass band)	f_{Chpf}	At –3 dB (phase in high pass filter not adjusted) Bits 7 and 6 of DSADHPFCR register (DSADCOF1, DSADCOF0) = 00		0.607		Hz
		At –3 dB (phase in high pass filter not adjusted) Bits 7 and 6 of DSADHPFCR register (DSADCOF1, DSADCOF0) = 01		1.214		Hz
		At –3 dB (phase in high pass filter not adjusted) Bits 7 and 6 of DSADHPFCR register (DSADCOF1, DSADCOF0) = 10		2.429		Hz
		At –3 dB (phase in high pass filter not adjusted) Bits 7 and 6 of DSADHPFCR register (DSADCOF1, DSADCOF0) = 11		4.857		Hz
In-band ripple 1	rp1	45 Hz to 55 Hz @50 Hz 54 Hz to 66 Hz @60 Hz	–0.01		0.01	dB
In-band ripple 2	rp2	45 Hz to 275 Hz @50 Hz 54 Hz to 330 Hz @60 Hz	–0.1		0.1	
In-band ripple 3	rp3	45 Hz to 1100 Hz @50 Hz 54 Hz to 1320 Hz @60 Hz	–0.1		0.1	
Passband (high pass band)	f_{Clpf}	–3 dB		1672		Hz
Stopband (high pass band)	fatt	–80 dB		2545		Hz
Out-band attenuation	ATT1	f_S	–80			dB
	ATT2	2 f_S	–80			dB

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(4) 2 kHz sampling mode

(T_A = –40 to +85°C, 2.4 V ≤ AV_{DD} = V_{DD} = EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, AV_{SS0} = V_{SS} = EV_{SS} = 0 V)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Operation clock	f_{DSAD}	f_X oscillation clock, input external clock or high-speed on-chip oscillator clock is used		12		MHz
Sampling frequency	f_S			1953.125		Hz
Oversampling frequency	f_{OS}			0.75		MHz
Output data rate	T_{DATA}			512		µs
Data width	RES			24		bit
SNDR	SNDR	x1 gain High-speed system clock is selected as operating clock of 24-bit ΔΣ A/D converter (bit 0 of PCKC register (DSADCK) = 1)		80		dB
		x16 gain High-speed system clock is selected as operating clock of 24-bit ΔΣ A/D converter (bit 0 of PCKC register (DSADCK) = 1)	69	74		
		x32 gain High-speed system clock is selected as operating clock of 24-bit ΔΣ A/D converter (bit 0 of PCKC register (DSADCK) = 1)	65	69		
Passband (low pass band)	f_{Chpf}	At –3 dB (phase in high pass filter not adjusted)		0.303		Hz
In-band ripple 1	rp1	45 Hz to 55 Hz @50 Hz 54 Hz to 66 Hz @60 Hz	–0.01		0.01	dB
In-band ripple 2	rp2	45 Hz to 275 Hz @50 Hz 54 Hz to 330 Hz @60 Hz	–0.1		0.1	
In-band ripple 3	rp3	45 Hz to 660 Hz @50 Hz 54 Hz to 550 Hz @60 Hz	–0.1		0.1	
Passband (high pass band)	f_{Clpf}	–3 dB		836		Hz
Stopband (high pass band)	fatt	–80 dB		1273		Hz
Out-band attenuation	ATT1	f_S	–80			dB
	ATT2	2 f_S	–80			dB

2.6.4 Temperature sensor 2 characteristics

(T_A = –40 to +85°C, 2.4 V ≤ AV_{DD} = V_{DD} = EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, AV_{SS1} = V_{SS} = EV_{SS} = 0 V, HS (high-speed main) mode)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Temperature sensor 2 output voltage	V_{OUT}			0.67		V
Temperature coefficient	F_{VTMPS2}	Temperature sensor that depends on the temperature	–11.7	–10.7	–9.7	mV/°C
Operation stabilization wait time	t_{TMPON}	Operable		15	50	µs
	t_{TMPCHG}	Switching mode		5	15	µs
Sampling time	-		5			µs

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2.6.5 POR circuit characteristics

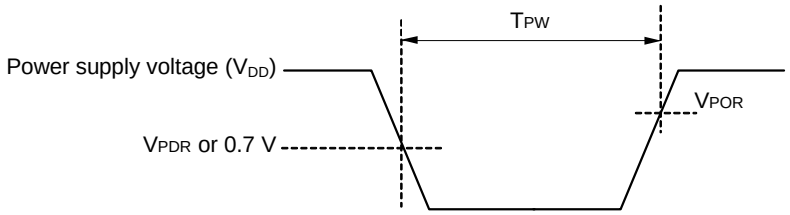
(T_A = –40 to +85°C, V_{SS} = 0 V)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Detection voltage	V_{POR}	The power supply voltage is rising.Note 1	1.47	1.51	1.55	V
	V_{PDR}	The power supply voltage is falling.Note 2	1.46	1.50	1.54	V
Minimum pulse widthNote 3	T_{PW}		300			µs

Notes 1. Be sure to maintain the reset state until the power supply voltage rises over the minimum V_{DD} value in the operating voltage range specified in **2.4 AC Characteristics**, by using the voltage detector or external reset pin.

2. If the power supply voltage falls while the voltage detector is off, be sure to either shift to STOP mode or execute a reset by using the voltage detector or external reset pin before the power supply voltage falls below the minimum operating voltage specified in **2.4 AC Characteristics**.

3. This is the minimum time required for a power-on reset (POR) when V_{DD} has fallen below V_{PDR}. This is also the minimum time required for a POR following V_{DD} falling below 0.7 V to when V_{DD} exceeds V_{POR} while the chip is in STOP mode or the main system clock is stopped by the settings of bit 0 (HIOSTOP) and bit 7 (MSTOP) in the clock operation status control register (CSC).



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2.6.6 LVD circuit characteristics

LVD Detection Voltage of Reset Mode and Interrupt Mode

(T_A = –40 to +85°C, $V_{PDR} \leq AV_{DD} = V_{DD} = EV_{DD} \leq 5.5$ V, $AV_{SS} = V_{SS} = EV_{SS} = 0$ V)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Detection voltage	V_{LVD0}	The power supply voltage is rising.	3.98	4.06	4.24	V
		The power supply voltage is falling.	3.90	3.98	4.16	V
	V_{LVD1}	The power supply voltage is rising.	3.68	3.75	3.92	V
		The power supply voltage is falling.	3.60	3.67	3.84	V
	V_{LVD2}	The power supply voltage is rising.	3.07	3.13	3.29	V
		The power supply voltage is falling.	3.00	3.06	3.22	V
	V_{LVD3}	The power supply voltage is rising.	2.96	3.02	3.18	V
		The power supply voltage is falling.	2.90	2.96	3.12	V
	V_{LVD4}	The power supply voltage is rising.	2.86	2.92	3.07	V
		The power supply voltage is falling.	2.80	2.86	3.01	V
	V_{LVD5}	The power supply voltage is rising.	2.76	2.81	2.97	V
		The power supply voltage is falling.	2.70	2.75	2.91	V
	V_{LVD6}	The power supply voltage is rising.	2.66	2.71	2.86	V
		The power supply voltage is falling.	2.60	2.65	2.80	V
	V_{LVD7}	The power supply voltage is rising.	2.56	2.61	2.76	V
		The power supply voltage is falling.	2.50	2.55	2.70	V
	V_{LVD8}	The power supply voltage is rising.	2.45	2.50	2.65	V
		The power supply voltage is falling.	2.40	2.45	2.60	V
	V_{LVD9}	The power supply voltage is rising.	2.05	2.09	2.23	V
		The power supply voltage is falling.	2.00	2.04	2.18	V
	V_{LVD10}	The power supply voltage is rising.	1.94	1.98	2.12	V
		The power supply voltage is falling.	1.90	1.94	2.08	V
	V_{LVD11}	The power supply voltage is rising.	1.84	1.88	2.01	V
		The power supply voltage is falling.	1.80	1.84	1.97	V
	V_{LVD12}	The power supply voltage is rising.	1.74	1.77	1.81	V
		The power supply voltage is falling.	1.70	1.73	1.77	V
	V_{LVD13}	The power supply voltage is rising.	1.64	1.67	1.70	V
		The power supply voltage is falling.	1.60	1.63	1.66	V
Minimum pulse width	t_{LW}		300			µs
Detection delay time					300	µs

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LVD Detection Voltage of Interrupt & Reset Mode

(T_A = –40 to +85°C, $V_{PDR} \le AV_{DD} = V_{DD} = EV_{DD} \le 5.5$ V, $AV_{SS} = V_{SS} = EV_{SS} = 0$ V)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions			MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Detection voltage	V_{LVD13}	V_{POC2}, V_{POC1}, V_{POC0} = 0, 0, 0, falling reset voltage			1.60	1.63	1.66	V
	V_{LVD12}		LVIS1, LVIS0 = 1, 0 (+0.1 V)	Rising release reset voltage	1.74	1.77	1.81	V
				Falling interrupt voltage	1.70	1.73	1.91	V
	V_{LVD11}		LVIS1, LVIS0 = 0, 1 (+0.2 V)	Rising release reset voltage	1.84	1.88	1.87	V
				Falling interrupt voltage	1.80	1.84	2.97	V
	V_{LVD4}		LVIS1, LVIS0 = 0, 0 (+1.2 V)	Rising release reset voltage	2.86	2.92	2.91	V
				Falling interrupt voltage	2.80	2.86	3.22	V
	V_{LVD11}	V_{POC2}, V_{POC1}, V_{POC0} = 0, 0, 1, falling reset voltage			1.80	1.84	1.97	V
	V_{LVD10}		LVIS1, LVIS0 = 1, 0 (+0.1 V)	Rising release reset voltage	1.94	1.98	2.12	V
				Falling interrupt voltage	1.90	1.94	2.08	V
	V_{LVD9}		LVIS1, LVIS0 = 0, 1 (+0.2 V)	Rising release reset voltage	2.05	2.09	2.23	V
				Falling interrupt voltage	2.00	2.04	2.18	V
	V_{LVD2}		LVIS1, LVIS0 = 0, 0 (+1.2 V)	Rising release reset voltage	3.07	3.13	3.29	V
				Falling interrupt voltage	3.00	3.06	3.22	V
	V_{LVD8}	V_{POC2}, V_{POC1}, V_{POC0} = 0, 1, 0, falling reset voltage			2.40	2.45	2.60	V
	V_{LVD7}		LVIS1, LVIS0 = 1, 0	Rising release reset voltage	2.56	2.61	2.76	V
				Falling interrupt voltage	2.50	2.55	2.70	V
	V_{LVD6}		LVIS1, LVIS0 = 0, 1	Rising release reset voltage	2.66	2.71	2.86	V
				Falling interrupt voltage	2.60	2.65	2.80	V
	V_{LVD1}		LVIS1, LVIS0 = 0, 0	Rising release reset voltage	3.68	3.75	3.92	V
				Falling interrupt voltage	3.60	3.67	3.84	V
	V_{LVD5}	V_{POC2}, V_{POC1}, V_{POC0} = 0, 1, 1, falling reset voltage			2.70	2.75	2.91	V
	V_{LVD4}		LVIS1, LVIS0 = 1, 0	Rising release reset voltage	2.86	2.92	3.07	V
				Falling interrupt voltage	2.80	2.86	3.01	V
	V_{LVD3}		LVIS1, LVIS0 = 0, 1	Rising release reset voltage	2.96	3.02	3.18	V
				Falling interrupt voltage	2.90	2.96	3.12	V
	V_{LVD0}		LVIS1, LVIS0 = 0, 0	Rising release reset voltage	3.98	4.06	4.24	V
				Falling interrupt voltage	3.90	3.98	4.16	V

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2.6.7 Power supply voltage rising slope characteristics

(T_A = –40 to +85°C, V_{SS} = 0 V)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Power supply voltage rising slope	SV_{DDR} SV_{RTCR}				54	V/ms

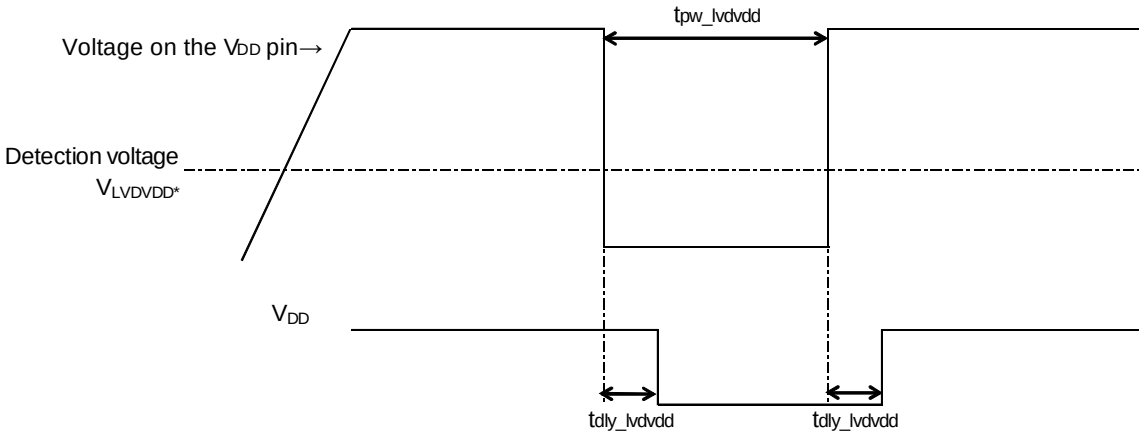
Cautions
1. **Make sure to keep the internal reset state by the LVD circuit or an external reset until V_{DD} reaches the operating voltage range shown in 2.4 AC Characteristics.**
2. **When the voltages for V_{DD} and AV_{DD} differ and they rise at different rates, if AV_{DD} is lower than 0.8 V at the time of the release from the internal reset state by the power-on reset (POR) circuit, the chip may not start normally.**
   In such cases, apply either of the following countermeasures.
   - **Hold $AV_{DD} \geq 0.8$ V until $V_{DD} \geq 1.47$ V.**
   - **Hold the RESET pin low until $V_{DD} \geq 1.47$ V and $AV_{DD} \geq 0.8$ V.**

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2.6.8 V_{DD} pin voltage detection characteristics

(T_A = –40 to +85°C, 1.8 V ≤ AV_{DD} = V_{DD} = EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, AV_{SS} = V_{SS} = EV_{SS} = 0 V)

Parameter	Symbol	LVDVDD[2:0]	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Detection voltage	$V_{LVDVDD0}$	000	Rising	2.40	2.53	2.65	V
			Falling	2.33	2.46	2.58	V
	$V_{LVDVDD1}$	001	Rising	2.60	2.74	2.86	V
			Falling	2.53	2.67	2.79	V
	$V_{LVDVDD2}$	010	Rising	2.79	2.94	3.07	V
			Falling	2.73	2.87	2.99	V
	$V_{LVDVDD3}$	011	Rising	3.00	3.15	3.28	V
			Falling	2.93	3.08	3.21	V
	$V_{LVDVDD4}$	100	Rising	3.30	3.46	3.60	V
			Falling	3.23	3.39	3.52	V
	$V_{LVDVDD5}$	101	Rising	3.59	3.77	3.91	V
			Falling	3.53	3.70	3.84	V
Minimum pulse width	t_{pw_lvdvdd}	–	–	300			µs
Detection delay time	t_{dly_lvdvdd}	–	–			300	µs

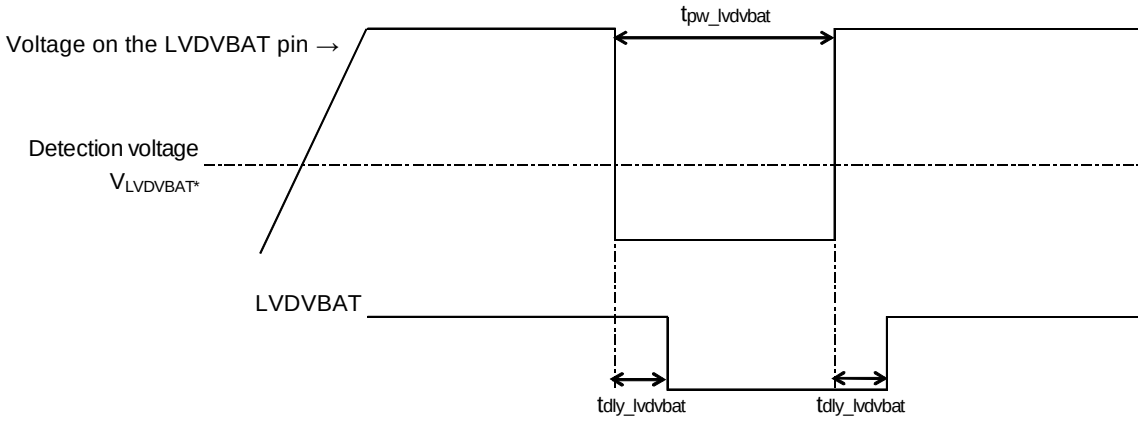


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2.6.9 LVDVBAT pin voltage detection characteristics

(T_A = –40 to +85°C, 1.8 V ≤ AV_{DD} = V_{DD} = EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, AV_{SS} = V_{SS} = EV_{SS} = 0 V)

Parameter	Symbol	LVDVBAT[2:0]	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Detection voltage	$V_{LVDVBAT0}$	000	Rising	2.11	2.23	2.34	V
			Falling	2.06	2.17	2.28	V
	$V_{LVDVBAT1}$	001	Rising	2.31	2.43	2.54	V
			Falling	2.25	2.37	2.48	V
	$V_{LVDVBAT2}$	010	Rising	2.51	2.63	2.74	V
			Falling	2.45	2.57	2.68	V
	$V_{LVDVBAT3}$	011	Rising	2.60	2.73	2.84	V
			Falling	2.54	2.67	2.78	V
	$V_{LVDVBAT4}$	100	Rising	2.69	2.83	2.95	V
			Falling	2.64	2.77	2.89	V
	$V_{LVDVBAT5}$	101	Rising	2.79	2.93	3.05	V
			Falling	2.73	2.87	2.99	V
	$V_{LVDVBAT6}$	110	Rising	2.99	3.13	3.26	V
			Falling	2.93	3.07	3.19	V
Minimum pulse width	$t_{pw_lvdvbat}$	–	–	300			µs
Detection delay time	$t_{dly_lvdvbat}$	–	–			300	µs
Pin resistor	$r_{in_lvdvbat}$	–	LVDVBATEN = 1		109		MΩ

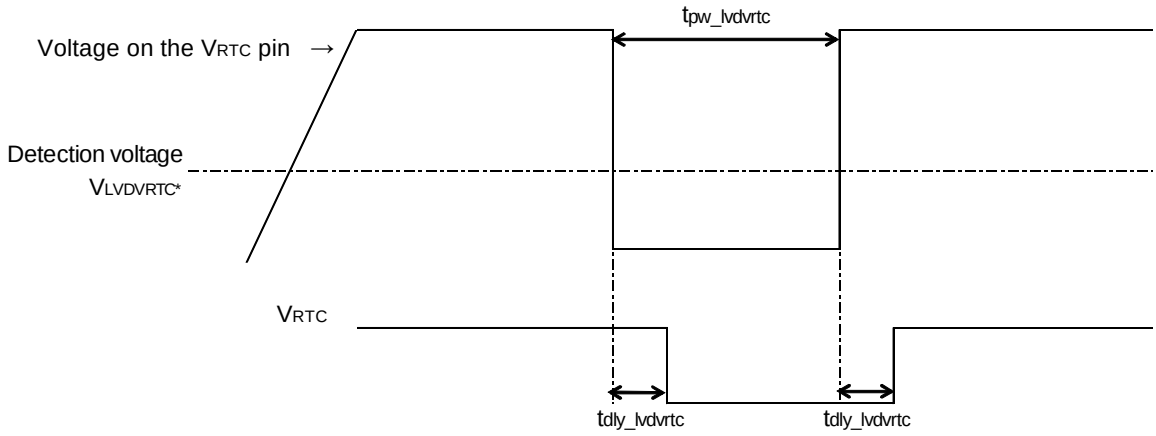


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2.6.10 V_{RTC} pin voltage detection characteristics

(T_A = –40 to +85°C, 1.8 V ≤ AV_{DD} = V_{DD} = EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, AV_{SS} = V_{SS} = EV_{SS} = 0 V)

Parameter	Symbol	LVDVRTC[1:0]	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Detection voltage	$V_{LVDVRTC0}$	00	Rising	2.16	2.22	2.28	V
			Falling	2.10	2.16	2.22	V
	$V_{LVDVRTC1}$	01	Rising	2.36	2.43	2.50	V
			Falling	2.30	2.37	2.44	V
	$V_{LVDVRTC2}$	10	Rising	2.56	2.63	2.70	V
			Falling	2.50	2.57	2.64	V
	$V_{LVDVRTC3}$	11	Rising	2.76	2.84	2.92	V
			Falling	2.70	2.78	2.86	V
Minimum pulse width	$t_{pw_lvdvrtc}$	–	–	300			µs
Detection delay time	$t_{dly_lvdvrtc}$	–	–			300	µs

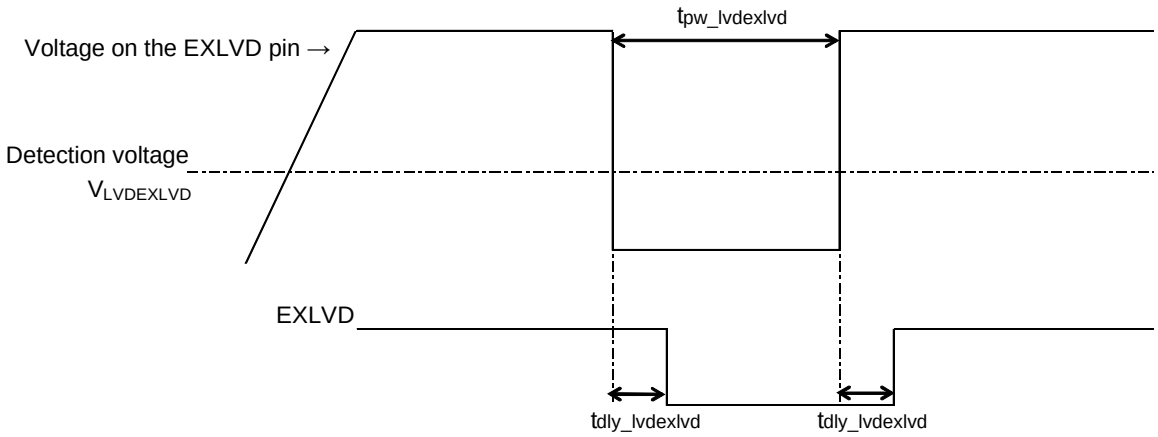


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2.6.11 EXLVD pin voltage detection

(T_A = –40 to +85°C, 1.8 V ≤ AV_{DD} = V_{DD} = EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, AV_{SS} = V_{SS} = EV_{SS} = 0 V)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Detection voltage	$V_{LVDEXLVD}$	Rising	1.25	1.33	1.41	V
		Falling	1.20	1.28	1.36	V
Minimum pulse width	$t_{pw_lvdexlvd}$	–	300			µs
Detection delay time	$t_{dly_lvdexlvd}$	–			300	µs
Pin resistor	r_{in_exlvd}	LVDEXLVDEN = 1		34		MΩ



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2.7 LCD Characteristics

2.7.1 Resistance division method

(1) Static display mode

(T_A = –40 to +85°C, V_{L4} (MIN.) ≤ AV_{DD} = V_{DD} = EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, AV_{SS} = V_{SS} = EV_{SS} = 0 V)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
LCD drive voltage	V_{L4}		2.0		V_{DD}	V

(2) 1/2 bias method, 1/4 bias method

(T_A = –40 to +85°C, V_{L4} (MIN.) ≤ AV_{DD} = V_{DD} = EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, AV_{SS} = V_{SS} = EV_{SS} = 0 V)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
LCD drive voltage	V_{L4}		2.7		V_{DD}	V

(3) 1/3 bias method

(T_A = –40 to +85°C, V_{L4} (MIN.) ≤ AV_{DD} = V_{DD} = EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, AV_{SS} = V_{SS} = EV_{SS} = 0 V)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
LCD drive voltage	V_{L4}		2.5		V_{DD}	V

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2.7.2 Internal voltage boosting method

(1) 1/3 bias method

(T_A = –40 to +85°C, 1.8 V ≤ AV_{DD} = V_{DD} = EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, AV_{SS} = V_{SS} = EV_{SS} = 0 V)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions		MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
LCD output voltage variation range	V_{L1}	C1 to C4[Note 1] = 0.47 µF	VLCD = 04H	0.90	1.00	1.08	V
			VLCD = 05H	0.95	1.05	1.13	V
			VLCD = 06H	1.00	1.10	1.18	V
			VLCD = 07H	1.05	1.15	1.23	V
			VLCD = 08H	1.10	1.20	1.28	V
			VLCD = 09H	1.15	1.25	1.33	V
			VLCD = 0AH	1.20	1.30	1.38	V
			VLCD = 0BH	1.25	1.35	1.43	V
			VLCD = 0CH	1.30	1.40	1.48	V
			VLCD = 0DH	1.35	1.45	1.53	V
			VLCD = 0EH	1.40	1.50	1.58	V
			VLCD = 0FH	1.45	1.55	1.63	V
			VLCD = 10H	1.50	1.60	1.68	V
			VLCD = 11H	1.55	1.65	1.73	V
			VLCD = 12H	1.60	1.70	1.78	V
			VLCD = 13H [Note 4]	1.65	1.75	1.83	V
Doubler output voltage	V_{L2}	C1 to C4[Note 1] = 0.47 µF		2 V_{L1}–0.10	2 V_{L1}	2 V_{L1}	V
Tripler output voltage	V_{L4}	C1 to C4[Note 1] = 0.47 µF		3 V_{L1}–0.15	3 V_{L1}	3 V_{L1}	V
Reference voltage setup time[Note 2]	t_{VWAIT1}			5			ms
Voltage boost wait time[Note 3]	t_{VWAIT2}	C1 to C4[Note 1] = 0.47 µF		500			ms

Notes 1. This is a capacitor that is connected between voltage pins used to drive the LCD.
C1: A capacitor connected between CAPH and CAPL
C2: A capacitor connected between V_{L1} and GND
C3: A capacitor connected between V_{L2} and GND
C4: A capacitor connected between V_{L4} and GND
C1 = C2 = C3 = C4 = 0.47 µF±30%

2. This is the time required to wait from when the reference voltage is specified by using the VLCD register (or when the internal voltage boosting method is selected (by setting the MDSET1 and MDSET0 bits of the LCDM0 register to 01B) if the default value reference voltage is used) until voltage boosting starts (VLCON = 1).

3. This is the wait time from when voltage boosting is started (VLCON = 1) until display is enabled (LCDON = 1).

4. This setting is only available when $V_{DD} \geq V_{L1}$.

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(2) 1/4 bias method

(T_A = –40 to +85°C, 1.8 V ≤ AV_{DD} = V_{DD} = EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, AV_{SS} = V_{SS} = EV_{SS} = 0 V)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions		MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
LCD output voltage variation range	V_{L1}	C1 to C5[Note 1] = 0.47 µF	VLCD = 04H	0.90	1.00	1.08	V
			VLCD = 05H	0.95	1.05	1.13	V
			VLCD = 06H	1.00	1.10	1.18	V
			VLCD = 07H	1.05	1.15	1.23	V
			VLCD = 08H	1.10	1.20	1.28	V
			VLCD = 09H	1.15	1.25	1.33	V
			VLCD = 0AH	1.20	1.30	1.38	V
Doubler output voltage	V_{L2}	C1 to C5[Note 1] = 0.47 µF		2 V_{L1}–0.08	2 V_{L1}	2 V_{L1}	V
Tripler output voltage	V_{L3}	C1 to C5[Note 1] = 0.47 µF		3 V_{L1}–0.12	3 V_{L1}	3 V_{L1}	V
Quadruply output voltage	V_{L4}	C1 to C5[Note 1] = 0.47 µF		4 V_{L1}–0.16	4 V_{L1}	4 V_{L1}	V
Reference voltage setup time[Note 2]	t_{VWAIT1}			5			ms
Voltage boost wait time[Note 3]	t_{VWAIT2}	C1 to C5[Note 1] = 0.47 µF		500			ms

Notes 1. This is a capacitor that is connected between voltage pins used to drive the LCD.
C1: A capacitor connected between CAPH and CAPL
C2: A capacitor connected between V_{L1} and GND
C3: A capacitor connected between V_{L2} and GND
C4: A capacitor connected between V_{L3} and GND
C5: A capacitor connected between V_{L4} and GND
C1 = C2 = C3 = C4 = C5 = 0.47 µF±30%

2. This is the time required to wait from when the reference voltage is specified by using the VLCD register (or when the internal voltage boosting method is selected (by setting the MDSET1 and MDSET0 bits of the LCDM0 register to 01B) if the default value reference voltage is used) until voltage boosting starts (VLCON = 1).

3. This is the wait time from when voltage boosting is started (VLCON = 1) until display is enabled (LCDON = 1).

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2.7.3 Capacitor split method

(1) 1/3 bias method

(T_A = –40 to +85°C, 2.2 V ≤ AV_{DD} = V_{DD} = EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, AV_{SS} = V_{SS} = EV_{SS} = 0 V)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
V_{L4} voltage	V_{L4}	C1 to C4 = 0.47 µF[Note 2]		V_{DD}		V
V_{L2} voltage	V_{L2}	C1 to C4 = 0.47 µF[Note 2]	2/3 V_{L4}–0.1	2/3 V_{L4}	2/3 V_{L4} + 0.1	V
V_{L1} voltage	V_{L1}	C1 to C4 = 0.47 µF[Note 2]	1/3 V_{L4}–0.1	1/3 V_{L4}	1/3 V_{L4} + 0.1	V
Capacitor split wait time[Note 1]	t_{VWAIT}		100			ms

Notes 1. This is the wait time from when voltage bucking is started (VLCON = 1) until display is enabled (LCDON = 1).

2. This is a capacitor that is connected between voltage pins used to drive the LCD.

C1: A capacitor connected between CAPH and CAPL

C2: A capacitor connected between V_{L1} and GND

C3: A capacitor connected between V_{L2} and GND

C4: A capacitor connected between V_{L4} and GND

C1 = C2 = C3 = C4 = 0.47 µF±30%

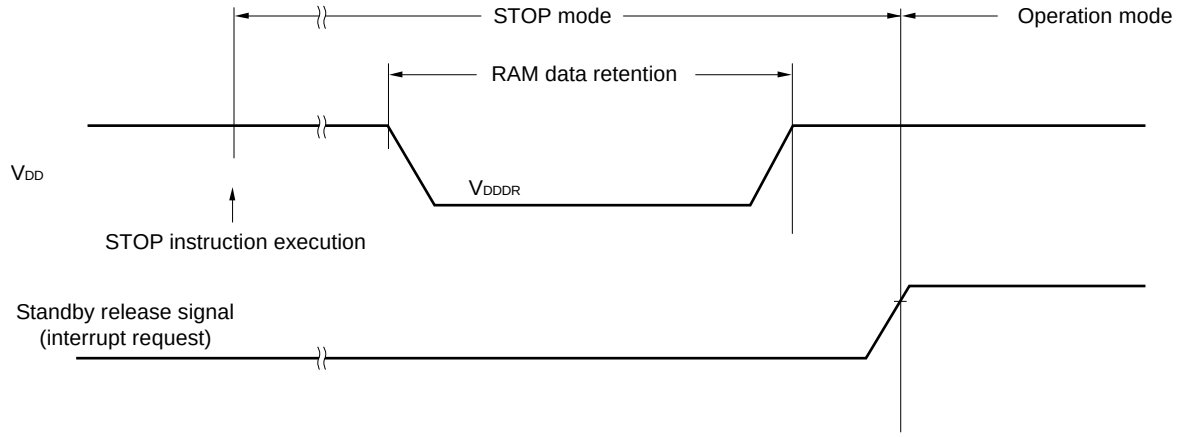
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2.8 RAM Data Retention Characteristics

(T_A = –40 to +85°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Data retention supply voltage	V_{DDDR}		1.46[Note]		5.5	V

Note The value depends on the POR detection voltage. When the voltage drops, the data in RAM are retained until a POR is applied, but are not retained following a POR.



2.9 Flash Memory Programming Characteristics

(T_A = –40 to +85°C, 1.8 V ≤ AV_{DD} = V_{DD} = EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V[Note 4], AV_{SS} = V_{SS} = EV_{SS} = 0 V)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
System clock frequency	f_{CLK}	1.8 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V[Note 4]	1		32	MHz
Number of code flash rewrites[Notes 1, 2, 3]	C_{erwr}	Retained for 20 years T_A = 85°C	1,000			Times
Number of data flash rewrites[Notes 1, 2, 3]		Retained for 1 year T_A = 25°C		1,000,000		
		Retained for 5 years T_A = 85°C	100,000			
		Retained for 20 years T_A = 85°C	10,000			

Notes 1. 1 erase + 1 write after the erase is regarded as 1 rewrite. The retaining years are until next rewrite after the rewrite.

2. When using flash memory programmer and Renesas Electronics self programming library

3. This characteristic indicates the flash memory characteristic and based on Renesas Electronics reliability test.

4. Execute bank programming while the following conditions are satisfied.
(1) 2.7 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V
(2) Operation is in HS (high-speed main) mode or LS (low-speed main) mode.
Bank programming is prohibited in LP (low-power main) mode and LV (low-voltage main) mode.
Self-programming is possible when 1.8 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V.

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2.10 Dedicated Flash Memory Programmer Communication (UART)

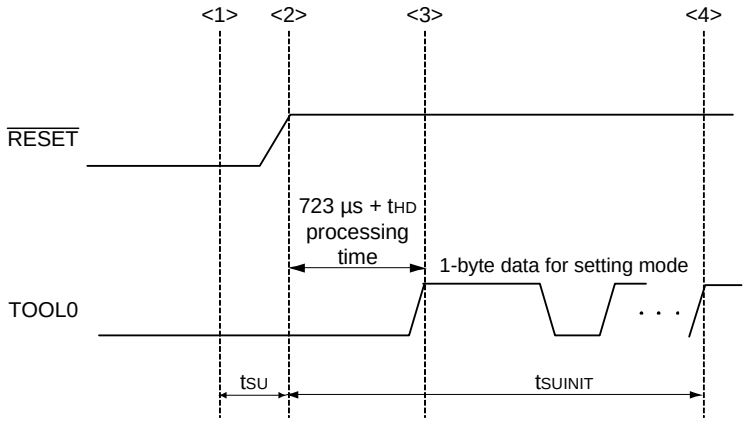
(T_A = –40 to +85°C, 1.8 V ≤ AV_{DD} = V_{DD} = EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, AV_{SS} = V_{SS} = EV_{SS} = 0 V)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Transfer rate		During serial programming	115,200		1,000,000	bps

2.11 Timing of Entry to Flash Memory Programming Modes

(T_A = –40 to +85°C, 1.8 V ≤ AV_{DD} = V_{DD} = EV_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, AV_{SS} = V_{SS} = EV_{SS} = 0 V)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Time to complete the communication for the initial setting after the external reset is released	t_{SUINIT}	POR and LVD reset must be released before the external reset is released.			100	ms
Time to release the external reset after the TOOL0 pin is set to the low level	t_{SU}	POR and LVD reset must be released before the external reset is released.	10			μs
Time to hold the TOOL0 pin at the low level after the external reset is released (excluding the processing time of the firmware to control the flash memory)	t_{HD}	POR and LVD reset must be released before the external reset is released.	1			ms



<1> The low level is input to the TOOL0 pin.

<2> The external reset is released (POR and LVD reset must be released before the external reset is released.).

<3> The TOOL0 pin is set to the high level.

<4> Setting of the flash memory programming mode by UART reception and complete the baud rate setting.

Remark t_{SUINIT}: The segment shows that it is necessary to finish specifying the initial communication settings within 100 ms from when the resets end.

t_{SU}: Time to release the external reset after the TOOL0 pin is set to the low level.

t_{HD}: Time to hold the TOOL0 pin at the low level after the external reset is released (excluding the processing time of the firmware to control the flash memory)

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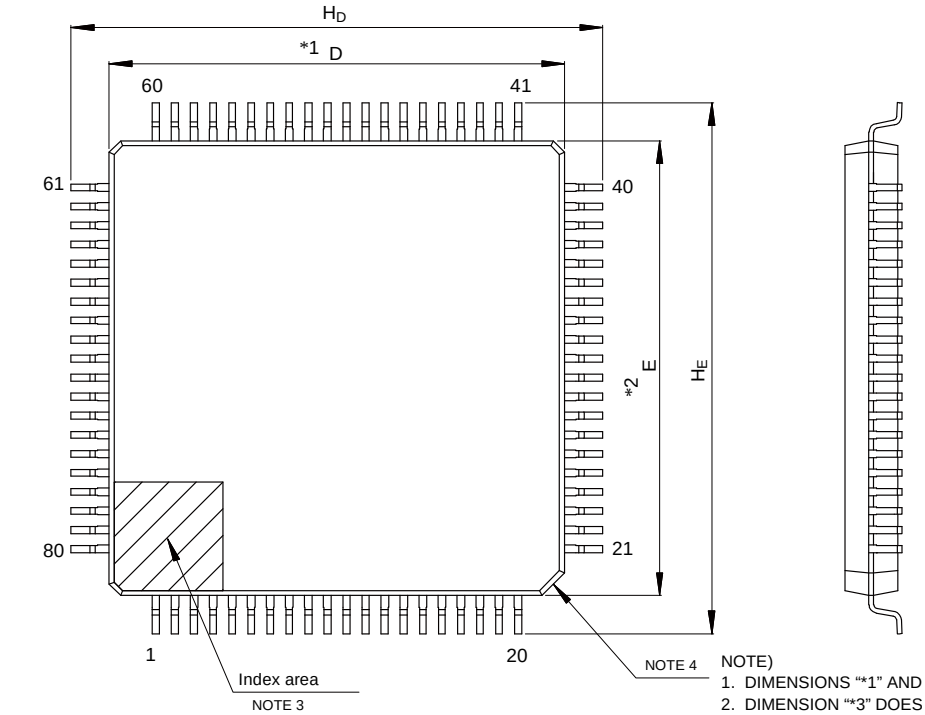
3. PACKAGE DRAWINGS

3.1 80-pin Product

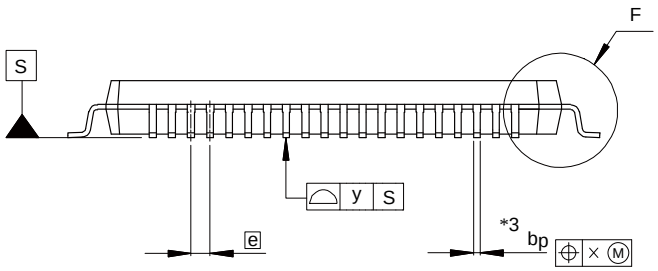
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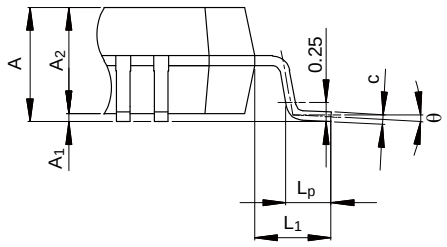
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P-LFQFP80-12x12-0.50	PLQP0080KB-B	—	0.5

Unit: mm



NOTE)
1. DIMENSIONS "*1" AND "*2" DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH.
2. DIMENSION "*3" DOES NOT INCLUDE TRIM OFFSET.
3. PIN 1 VISUAL INDEX FEATURE MAY VARY, BUT MUST BE LOCATED WITHIN THE HATCHED AREA.
4. CHAMFERS AT CORNERS ARE OPTIONAL, SIZE MAY VARY.





Detail F

Reference Symbol	Dimensions in millimeters		
	Min	Nom	Max
D	11.9	12.0	12.1
E	11.9	12.0	12.1
A_2	—	1.4	—
H_D	13.8	14.0	14.2
H_E	13.8	14.0	14.2
A	—	—	1.7
A_1	0.05	—	0.15
b_p	0.15	0.20	0.27
c	0.09	—	0.20
θ	0°	3.5°	8°
e	—	0.5	—
x	—	—	0.08
y	—	—	0.08
L_p	0.45	0.6	0.75
L_1	—	1.0	—

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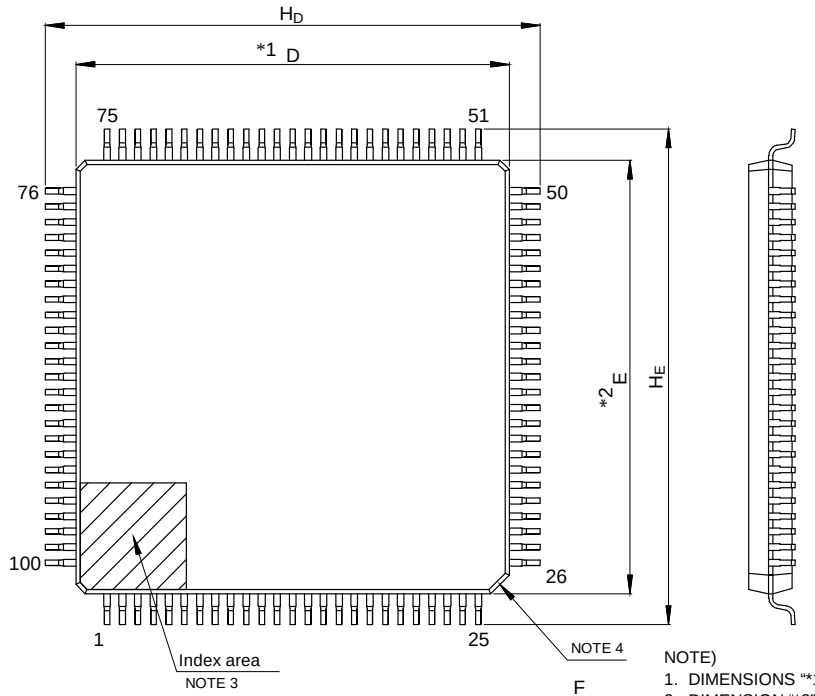
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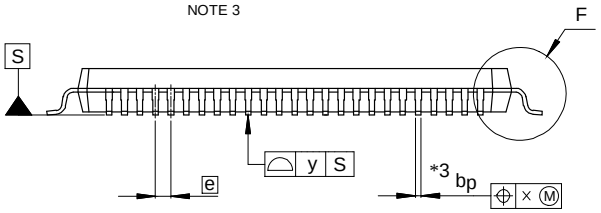
3.2 100-pin Product

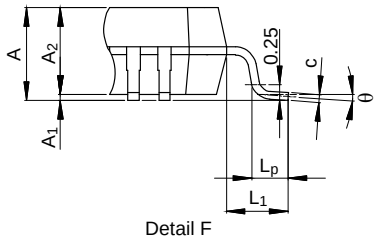
R5F10NPLDFB

JEITA Package Code	RENESAS Code	Previous Code	MASS (Typ) [g]
P-LFQFP100-14x14-0.50	PLQP0100KB-B	—	0.6

Unit: mm







Detail F

NOTE)
1. DIMENSIONS "*1" AND "*2" DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH.
2. DIMENSION "*3" DOES NOT INCLUDE TRIM OFFSET.
3. PIN 1 VISUAL INDEX FEATURE MAY VARY, BUT MUST BE LOCATED WITHIN THE HATCHED AREA.
4. CHAMFERS AT CORNERS ARE OPTIONAL, SIZE MAY VARY.

Reference Symbol	Dimensions in millimeters		
	Min	Nom	Max
D	13.9	14.0	14.1
E	13.9	14.0	14.1
A_2	—	1.4	—
H_D	15.8	16.0	16.2
H_E	15.8	16.0	16.2
A	—	—	1.7
A_1	0.05	—	0.15
b_p	0.15	0.20	0.27
c	0.09	—	0.20
θ	0°	3.5°	8°
e	—	0.5	—
x	—	—	0.08
y	—	—	0.08
L_p	0.45	0.6	0.75
L_1	—	1.0	—

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Revision History	RL78/I1C (512 KB) Datasheet

Rev.	Date	Description	
		Page	Summary
1.00	Dec 25, 2020	-	First edition issued
1.01	Nov 30, 2022	Throughout	The module name for CSI was changed to simplified SPI.
			“Wait” was modified to “clock stretch”
1.10	Jul 20, 2023	P28	Modification of Note 1 and 4 in 2.3.2 Supply current characteristics
		P29	Modification of Note 9 to Note 5 in 2.3.2 Supply current characteristics
		P30	Modification of Note 5 to Note 6 in 2.3.2 Supply current characteristics
			Deletion of Note 6 in 2.3.2 Supply current characteristics
		P31	Modification of Note 1, 5 and 6 in 2.3.2 Supply current characteristics
1.11	Mar 22, 2024	p.4	Modification of Figure 1-1. Part Number, Memory Size, and Package of RL78/I1C (512 KB)
		p.4	Modification of Table 1-1. List of Ordering Part Numbers
		p.5	Addition of Caution 3 in 1.3.1 80-pin product
		p.6	Addition of Caution 5 in 1.3.2 100-pin product
		p.22	Addition of description and note in the table of 2.3.1 Pin characteristics

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General Precautions in the Handling of Microprocessing Unit and Microcontroller Unit Products

The following usage notes are applicable to all Microprocessing unit and Microcontroller unit products from Renesas. For detailed usage notes on the products covered by this document, refer to the relevant sections of the document as well as any technical updates that have been issued for the products.

1. Precaution against Electrostatic Discharge (ESD)
   A strong electrical field, when exposed to a CMOS device, can cause destruction of the gate oxide and ultimately degrade the device operation. Steps must be taken to stop the generation of static electricity as much as possible, and quickly dissipate it when it occurs. Environmental control must be adequate. When it is dry, a humidifier should be used. This is recommended to avoid using insulators that can easily build up static electricity. Semiconductor devices must be stored and transported in an anti-static container, static shielding bag or conductive material. All test and measurement tools including work benches and floors must be grounded. The operator must also be grounded using a wrist strap. Semiconductor devices must not be touched with bare hands. Similar precautions must be taken for printed circuit boards with mounted semiconductor devices.
2. Processing at power-on
   The state of the product is undefined at the time when power is supplied. The states of internal circuits in the LSI are indeterminate and the states of register settings and pins are undefined at the time when power is supplied. In a finished product where the reset signal is applied to the external reset pin, the states of pins are not guaranteed from the time when power is supplied until the reset process is completed. In a similar way, the states of pins in a product that is reset by an on-chip power-on reset function are not guaranteed from the time when power is supplied until the power reaches the level at which resetting is specified.
3. Input of signal during power-off state
   Do not input signals or an I/O pull-up power supply while the device is powered off. The current injection that results from input of such a signal or I/O pull-up power supply may cause malfunction and the abnormal current that passes in the device at this time may cause degradation of internal elements. Follow the guideline for input signal during power-off state as described in your product documentation.
4. Handling of unused pins
   Handle unused pins in accordance with the directions given under handling of unused pins in the manual. The input pins of CMOS products are generally in the high-impedance state. In operation with an unused pin in the open-circuit state, extra electromagnetic noise is induced in the vicinity of the LSI, an associated shoot-through current flows internally, and malfunctions occur due to the false recognition of the pin state as an input signal become possible.
5. Clock signals
   After applying a reset, only release the reset line after the operating clock signal becomes stable. When switching the clock signal during program execution, wait until the target clock signal is stabilized. When the clock signal is generated with an external resonator or from an external oscillator during a reset, ensure that the reset line is only released after full stabilization of the clock signal. Additionally, when switching to a clock signal produced with an external resonator or by an external oscillator while program execution is in progress, wait until the target clock signal is stable.
6. Voltage application waveform at input pin
   Waveform distortion due to input noise or a reflected wave may cause malfunction. If the input of the CMOS device stays in the area between V_{IL} (Max.) and V_{IH} (Min.) due to noise, for example, the device may malfunction. Take care to prevent chattering noise from entering the device when the input level is fixed, and also in the transition period when the input level passes through the area between V_{IL} (Max.) and V_{IH} (Min.).
7. Prohibition of access to reserved addresses
   Access to reserved addresses is prohibited. The reserved addresses are provided for possible future expansion of functions. Do not access these addresses as the correct operation of the LSI is not guaranteed.
8. Differences between products
   Before changing from one product to another, for example to a product with a different part number, confirm that the change will not lead to problems. The characteristics of a microprocessing unit or microcontroller unit products in the same group but having a different part number might differ in terms of internal memory capacity, layout pattern, and other factors, which can affect the ranges of electrical characteristics, such as characteristic values, operating margins, immunity to noise, and amount of radiated noise. When changing to a product with a different part number, implement a system-evaluation test for the given product.

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(Rev.5.0-1 October 2020)

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