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"Embedded - Microcontrollers" refer to small, integrated circuits designed to perform specific tasks within larger systems. These microcontrollers are essentially compact computers on a single chip, containing a processor core, memory, and programmable input/output peripherals. They are called "embedded" because they are embedded within electronic devices to control various functions, rather than serving as standalone computers. Microcontrollers are crucial in modern electronics, providing the intelligence and control needed for a wide range of applications.

Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

Details	
Product Status	Active
Core Processor	RX
Core Size	32-Bit Single-Core
Speed	32MHz
Connectivity	I²C, SCI, SPI
Peripherals	DMA, LVD, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	50
Program Memory Size	96KB (96K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	16K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	1.8V ~ 3.6V
Data Converters	A/D 14x12b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	64-LQFP
Supplier Device Package	64-LQFP (14x14)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/renesas-electronics-america/r5f51104adfk-30

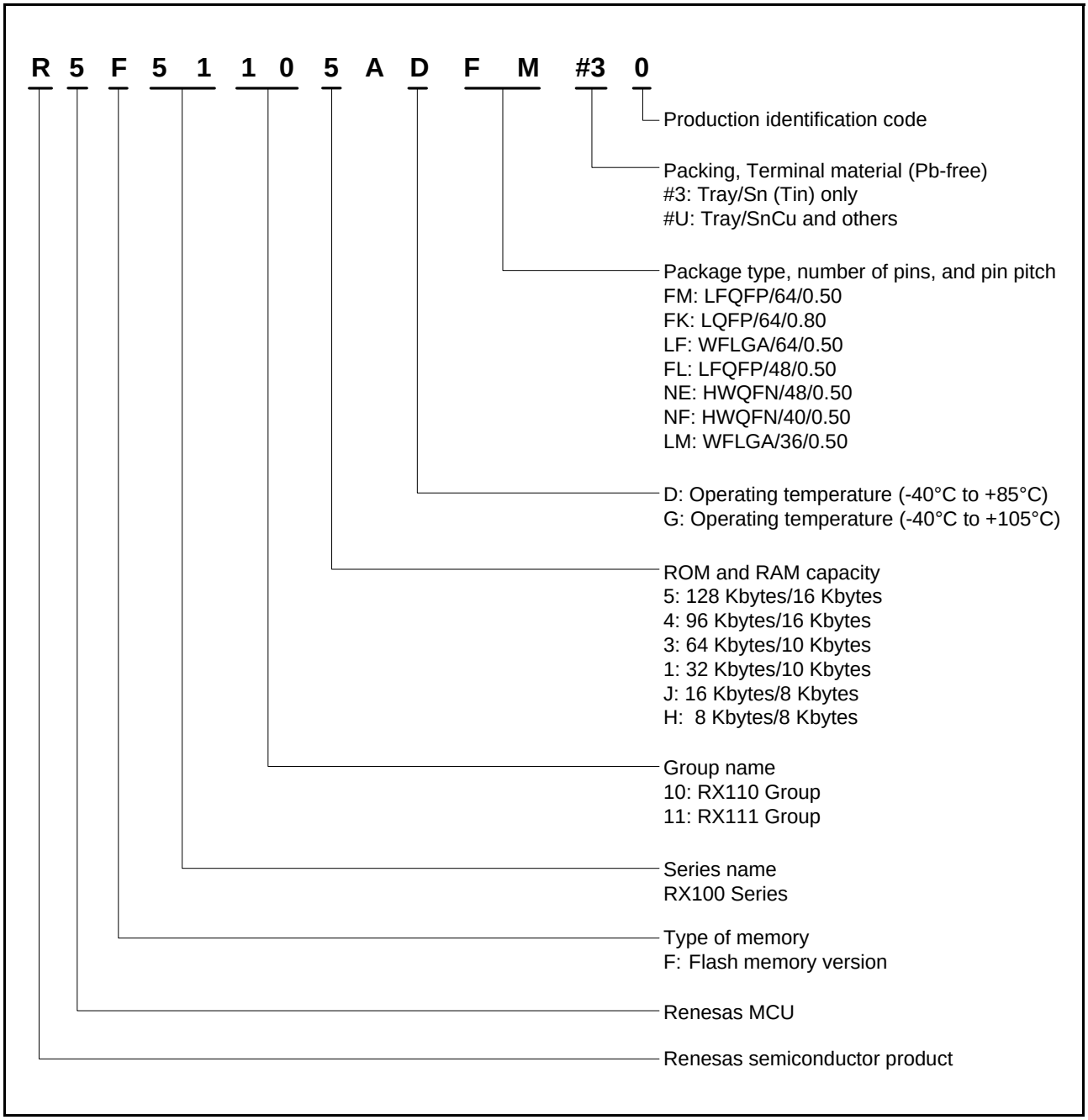


Figure 1.1 How to Read the Product Part No., Memory Capacity, and Package Type

Table 1.4 Pin Functions (2/3)

Classifications	Pin Name	I/O	Description
Serial communications interface (SCIe)	• Simple I2C mode		
	SSCL1, SSCL5	I/O	Input/output pins for the I2C clock.
	SSDA1, SSDA5	I/O	Input/output pins for the I2C data.
	• Simple SPI mode		
	SCK1, SCK5	I/O	Input/output pins for the clock.
	SMISO1, SMISO5	I/O	Input/output pins for slave transmit data.
	SMOSI1, SMOSI5	I/O	Input/output pins for master transmit data.
	SS1#, SS5#	Input	Chip-select input pins.
Serial communications interface (SCIf)	• Asynchronous mode/clock synchronous mode		
	SCK12	I/O	Input/output pin for the clock.
	RXD12	Input	Input pin for receiving data.
	TXD12	Output	Output pin for transmitting data.
	CTS12#	Input	Input pin for controlling the start of transmission and reception.
	RTS12#	Output	Output pin for controlling the start of transmission and reception.
	• Simple I2C mode		
	SSCL12	I/O	Input/output pin for the I2C clock.
	SSDA12	I/O	Input/output pin for the I2C data.
	• Simple SPI mode		
	SCK12	I/O	Input/output pin for the clock.
	SMISO12	I/O	Input/output pin for slave transmit data.
	SMOSI12	I/O	Input/output pin for master transmit data.
	SS12#	Input	Chip-select input pin.
	• Extended serial mode		
	RXDX12	Input	Input pin for data reception by SCIf.
	TXDX12	Output	Output pin for data transmission by SCIf.
	SIOX12	I/O	Input/output pin for data reception or transmission by SCIf.
I2C bus interface	SCL0	I/O	Input/output pin for I2C bus interface clocks. Bus can be directly driven by the N-channel open drain output.
	SDA0	I/O	Input/output pin for I2C bus interface data. Bus can be directly driven by the N-channel open drain output.
Serial peripheral interface	RSPCKA	I/O	Input/output pin for the RSPI clock.
	MOSIA	I/O	Input/output pin for transmitting data from the RSPI master.
	MISOA	I/O	Input/output pin for transmitting data from the RSPI slave.
	SSLA0	I/O	Input/output pin to select the slave for the RSPI.
	SSLA1 to SSLA3	Output	Output pins to select the slave for the RSPI.
12-bit A/D converter	AN000 to AN004, AN006, AN008 to AN015	Input	Input pins for the analog signals to be processed by the A/D converter.
	ADTRG0#	Input	Input pin for the external trigger signals that start the A/D conversion.
I/O ports	P03, P05	I/O	2-bit input/output pins.
	P14 to P17	I/O	4-bit input/output pins.
	P26, P27	I/O	2-bit input/output pins.
	P30 to P32, P35	I/O	4-bit input/output pins (P35 input pin).
	P40 to P44, P46	I/O	6-bit input/output pins.
	P54, P55	I/O	2-bit input/output pins.
	PA0, PA1, PA3, PA4, PA6	I/O	5-bit input/output pins.
	PB0, PB1, PB3, PB5 to PB7	I/O	6-bit input/output pins.

Table 1.8 List of Pins and Pin Functions (40-Pin HWQFN)

Pin No.	Power Supply, Clock, System Control	I/O Port	Timers (MTU, RTC)	Communication (SCIe, SCIf, RSPI, RIIC)	Others
1		P27	MTIOC2B	SCK1/SCK12	IRQ3/CMPA2/ CACREF/ADTRG0#
2		P26	MTIOC2A	TXD1/SMOSI1/SSDA1	
3	MD				FINED
4	RES#				
5		P35			NMI
6	XTAL				
7	EXTAL				
8	VCL				
9	VSS				
10	VCC				
11		P32	MTIOC0C		IRQ2
12		P17	MTIOC0C	SCK1/MISOA/SDA0/RXD12/RXDX12/ SMISO12/SSCL12	IRQ7
13		P16		TXD1/SMOSI1/SSDA1/SCL0/MOSIA	IRQ6/ADTRG0#
14		P15	MTIOC0B/MTCLKB	RXD1/SMISO1/SSCL1/RSPCKA	IRQ5/CLKOUT
15		P14	MTIOC0A/MTCLKA	CTS1#/RTS1#/SS1#/SSLA0/TXD12/ TXDX12/SIOX12/SMOSI12/SSDA12	IRQ4
16		PH3	MTIOC1A		
17		PH2			IRQ1
18		PH1			IRQ0
19		PH0	MTIOC1B		CACREF
20		PC4	MTCLKC	SCK5/SSLA0	IRQ2/CLKOUT
21		PB3	MTIOC0A		
22	VCC				
23		PB0	MTIOC0C/MTIC5W	SCL0/RSPCKA	IRQ2/ADTRG0#
24	VSS				
25		PA6	MTIOC2A/MTIC5V/MTCLKB	CTS5#/RTS5#/SS5#/SDA0/MOSIA	IRQ3
26		PA4	MTIOC2B/MTIC5U/MTCLKA	TXD5/SMOSI5/SSDA5/SSLA0	IRQ5
27		PA3	MTIOC0D/MTIOC1B/ MTCLKD	RXD5/SMISO5/SSCL5/MISOA	IRQ6
28		PA1	MTIOC0B/MTCLKC	SCK5/SSLA2	
29		PE4	MTIOC1A	MOSIA	IRQ4/AN012
30		PE3	MTIOC0A/MTIOC1B	CTS12#/RTS12#/SS12#/RSPCKA	IRQ3/AN011
31		PE2		RXD12/RXDX12/SMISO12/SSCL12	IRQ7/AN010
32		PE1		TXD12/TXDX12/SIOX12/SMOSI12/ SSDA12	IRQ1/AN009
33		PE0	MTIOC2A	SCK12	IRQ0/AN008
34		P46*1			AN006
35		P42*1			AN002
36		P41*1			AN001
37	VREFL0	PJ7*1			
38	VREFH0	PJ6*1			
39	AVSS0				
40	AVCC0				

Note 1. The power source of the I/O buffer for these pins is AVCC0.

2.1 General-Purpose Registers (R0 to R15)

This CPU has 16 general-purpose registers (R0 to R15). R0 to R15 can be used as data registers or address registers. R0, a general-purpose register, also functions as the stack pointer (SP). The stack pointer is switched to operate as the interrupt stack pointer (ISP) or user stack pointer (USP) by the value of the stack pointer select bit (U) in the processor status word (PSW).

2.2 Control Registers

(1) Interrupt Stack Pointer (ISP)/User Stack Pointer (USP)

The stack pointer (SP) can be either of two types, the interrupt stack pointer (ISP) or the user stack pointer (USP). Whether the stack pointer operates as the ISP or USP depends on the value of the stack pointer select bit (U) in the processor status word (PSW).
Set the ISP or USP to a multiple of 4, as this reduces the numbers of cycles required to execute interrupt sequences and instructions entailing stack manipulation.

(2) Interrupt Table Register (INTB)

The interrupt table register (INTB) specifies the address where the relocatable vector table starts.

(3) Program Counter (PC)

The program counter (PC) indicates the address of the instruction being executed.

(4) Processor Status Word (PSW)

The processor status word (PSW) indicates the results of instruction execution or the state of the CPU.

(5) Backup PC (BPC)

The backup PC (BPC) is provided to speed up response to interrupts.
After a fast interrupt has been generated, the contents of the program counter (PC) are saved in the BPC register.

(6) Backup PSW (BPSW)

The backup PSW (BPSW) is provided to speed up response to interrupts.
After a fast interrupt has been generated, the contents of the processor status word (PSW) are saved in the BPSW. The allocation of bits in the BPSW corresponds to that in the PSW.

(7) Fast Interrupt Vector Register (FINTV)

The fast interrupt vector register (FINTV) is provided to speed up response to interrupts.
The FINTV register specifies a branch destination address when a fast interrupt has been generated.

2.3 Register Associated with DSP Instructions

(1) Accumulator (ACC)

The accumulator (ACC) is a 64-bit register used for DSP instructions. The accumulator is also used for the multiply and multiply-and-accumulate instructions; EMUL, EMULU, MUL, and RMPA, in which case the prior value in the accumulator is modified by execution of the instruction.
Use the MVTACHI and MVTACLO instructions for writing to the accumulator. The MVTACHI and MVTACLO instructions write data to the higher-order 32 bits (bits 63 to 32) and the lower-order 32 bits (bits 31 to 0), respectively.
Use the MVFACHI and MVFACMI instructions for reading data from the accumulator. The MVFACHI and MVFACMI instructions read data from the higher-order 32 bits (bits 63 to 32) and the middle 32 bits (bits 47 to 16), respectively.

4. I/O Registers

This section provides information on the on-chip I/O register addresses and bit configuration. The information is given as shown below. Notes on writing to I/O registers are also given below.

(1) I/O register addresses (address order)

- Registers are listed from the lower allocation addresses.
- Registers are classified according to module symbols.
- Numbers of cycles for access indicate numbers of cycles of the given base clock.
- Among the internal I/O register area, addresses not listed in the list of registers are reserved. Reserved addresses must not be accessed. Do not access these addresses; otherwise, the operation when accessing these bits and subsequent operations cannot be guaranteed.

(2) Notes on writing to I/O registers

While writing to an I/O register, the CPU starts executing subsequent instructions before the I/O register write access is completed. This may cause the subsequent instructions to be executed before the write value is reflected in the operation. The examples below show how subsequent instructions must be executed after a write access to an I/O register is completed.

[Examples of cases requiring special care]

- The subsequent instruction must be executed while an interrupt request is disabled with the IENj bit in IERn of the ICU (interrupt request enable bit) set to 0.
- A WAIT instruction is executed immediately after the preprocessing for causing a transition to the low power consumption state.

In the above cases, after writing to an I/O register, wait until the write operation is completed using the following procedure and then execute the subsequent instruction.

(a) Write to an I/O register.
(b) Read the value in the I/O register and write it to a general register.
(c) Execute the operation using the value read.
(d) Execute the subsequent instruction.

Example of instructions

- Byte-size I/O registers

```
MOV.L  #SFR_ADDR, R1
MOV.B  #SFR_DATA, [R1]
CMP    [R1].UB, R1
;; Next process
```

- Word-size I/O registers

```
MOV.L  #SFR_ADDR, R1
MOV.W  #SFR_DATA, [R1]
CMP    [R1].W, R1
;; Next process
```

Table 4.1 List of I/O Registers (Address Order) (7/13)

Address	Module Symbol	Register Name	Register Symbol	Number of Bits	Access Size	Number of Access States
0008 8726h	MTU0	Timer Buffer Operation Transfer Mode Register	TBTM	8	8	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 8780h	MTU1	Timer Control Register	TCR	8	8	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 8781h	MTU1	Timer Mode Register	TMDR	8	8	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 8782h	MTU1	Timer I/O Control Register	TIOR	8	8	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 8784h	MTU1	Timer Interrupt Enable Register	TIER	8	8	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 8785h	MTU1	Timer Status Register	TSR	8	8	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 8786h	MTU1	Timer Counter	TCNT	16	16	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 8788h	MTU1	Timer General Register A	TGRA	16	16	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 878Ah	MTU1	Timer General Register B	TGRB	16	16	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 8790h	MTU1	Timer Input Capture Control Register	TICCR	8	8	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 8800h	MTU2	Timer Control Register	TCR	8	8	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 8801h	MTU2	Timer Mode Register	TMDR	8	8	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 8802h	MTU2	Timer I/O Control Register	TIOR	8	8	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 8804h	MTU2	Timer Interrupt Enable Register	TIER	8	8	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 8805h	MTU2	Timer Status Register	TSR	8	8	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 8806h	MTU2	Timer Counter	TCNT	16	16	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 8808h	MTU2	Timer General Register A	TGRA	16	16	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 880Ah	MTU2	Timer General Register B	TGRB	16	16	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 8880h	MTU5	Timer Counter U	TCNTU	16	16	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 8882h	MTU5	Timer General Register U	TGRU	16	16	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 8884h	MTU5	Timer Control Register U	TCRU	8	8	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 8886h	MTU5	Timer I/O Control Register U	TIORU	8	8	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 8890h	MTU5	Timer Counter V	TCNTV	16	16	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 8892h	MTU5	Timer General Register V	TGRV	16	16	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 8894h	MTU5	Timer Control Register V	TCRV	8	8	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 8896h	MTU5	Timer I/O Control Register V	TIORV	8	8	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 88A0h	MTU5	Timer Counter W	TCNTW	16	16	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 88A2h	MTU5	Timer General Register W	TGRW	16	16	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 88A4h	MTU5	Timer Control Register W	TCRW	8	8	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 88A6h	MTU5	Timer I/O Control Register W	TIORW	8	8	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 88B2h	MTU5	Timer Interrupt Enable Register	TIER	8	8	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 88B4h	MTU5	Timer Start Register	TSTR	8	8	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 88B6h	MTU5	Timer Compare Match Clear Register	TCNTCMPCLR	8	8	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 9000h	S12AD	A/D Control Register	ADCSR	16	16	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 9004h	S12AD	A/D Channel Select Register A	ADANSA	16	16	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 9008h	S12AD	A/D-Converted Value Addition Mode Select Register	ADADS	16	16	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 900Ch	S12AD	A/D-Converted Value Addition Count Select Register	ADADC	8	8	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 900Eh	S12AD	A/D Control Extended Register	ADCER	16	16	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 9010h	S12AD	A/D Start Trigger Select Register	ADSTRGR	16	16	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 9012h	S12AD	A/D Converted Extended Input Control Register	ADEXICR	16	16	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 9014h	S12AD	A/D Channel Select Register B	ADANSB	16	16	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 9018h	S12AD	A/D Data Duplication Register	ADDBLDR	16	16	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 901Ah	S12AD	A/D Temperature Sensor Data Register	ADTSDR	16	16	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 901Ch	S12AD	A/D Internal Reference Voltage Data Register	ADOCDR	16	16	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 9020h	S12AD	A/D Data Register 0	ADDR0	16	16	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 9022h	S12AD	A/D Data Register 1	ADDR1	16	16	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 9024h	S12AD	A/D Data Register 2	ADDR2	16	16	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 9026h	S12AD	A/D Data Register 3	ADDR3	16	16	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 9028h	S12AD	A/D Data Register 4	ADDR4	16	16	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 902Ch	S12AD	A/D Data Register 6	ADDR6	16	16	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 9030h	S12AD	A/D Data Register 8	ADDR8	16	16	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 9032h	S12AD	A/D Data Register 9	ADDR9	16	16	2 or 3 PCLKB

Table 4.1 List of I/O Registers (Address Order) (12/13)

Address	Module Symbol	Register Name	Register Symbol	Number of Bits	Access Size	Number of Access States
0008 C1CAh	MPC	PH2 Pin Function Control Register	PH2PFS	8	8	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 C1CBh	MPC	PH3 Pin Function Control Register	PH3PFS	8	8	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 C1D6h	MPC	PJ6 Pin Function Control Register	PJ6PFS	8	8	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 C1D7h	MPC	PJ7 Pin Function Control Register	PJ7PFS	8	8	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 C290h	SYSTEM	Reset Status Register 0	RSTSR0	8	8	4 or 5 PCLKB
0008 C291h	SYSTEM	Reset Status Register 1	RSTSR1	8	8	4 or 5 PCLKB
0008 C293h	SYSTEM	Main Clock Oscillator Forced Oscillation Control Register	MOFCR	8	8	4 or 5 PCLKB
0008 C297h	SYSTEM	Voltage Monitoring Circuit Control Register	LVCMPCR	8	8	4 or 5 PCLKB
0008 C298h	SYSTEM	Voltage Detection Level Select Register	LVDLVLR	8	8	4 or 5 PCLKB
0008 C29Ah	SYSTEM	Voltage Monitoring 1 Circuit Control Register 0	LVD1CR0	8	8	4 or 5 PCLKB
0008 C29Bh	SYSTEM	Voltage Monitoring 2 Circuit Control Register 0	LVD2CR0	8	8	4 or 5 PCLKB
0008 C400h	RTC	64-Hz Counter	R64CNT	8	8	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 C402h	RTC	Second Counter	RSECCNT	8	8	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 C402h	RTC	Binary Counter 0	BCNT0	8	8	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 C404h	RTC	Minute Counter	RMINCNT	8	8	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 C404h	RTC	Binary Counter 1	BCNT1	8	8	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 C406h	RTC	Hour Counter	RHRCNT	8	8	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 C406h	RTC	Binary Counter 2	BCNT2	8	8	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 C408h	RTC	Day-Of-Week Counter	RWKCNT	8	8	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 C408h	RTC	Binary Counter 3	BCNT3	8	8	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 C40Ah	RTC	Date Counter	RDAYCNT	8	8	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 C40Ch	RTC	Month Counter	RMONCNT	8	8	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 C40Eh	RTC	Year Counter	RYRCNT	16	16	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 C410h	RTC	Second Alarm Register	RSECAR	8	8	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 C410h	RTC	Binary Counter 0 Alarm Register	BCNT0AR	8	8	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 C412h	RTC	Minute Alarm Register	RMINAR	8	8	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 C412h	RTC	Binary Counter 1 Alarm Register	BCNT1AR	8	8	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 C414h	RTC	Hour Alarm Register	RHRAR	8	8	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 C414h	RTC	Binary Counter 2 Alarm Register	BCNT2AR	8	8	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 C416h	RTC	Day-of-Week Alarm Register	RWKAR	8	8	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 C416h	RTC	Binary Counter 3 Alarm Register	BCNT3AR	8	8	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 C418h	RTC	Date Alarm Register	RDAYAR	8	8	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 C418h	RTC	Binary Counter 0 Alarm Enable Register	BCNT0AER	8	8	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 C41Ah	RTC	Month Alarm Register	RMONAR	8	8	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 C41Ah	RTC	Binary Counter 1 Alarm Enable Register	BCNT1AER	8	8	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 C41Ch	RTC	Year Alarm Register	RYRAR	16	16	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 C41Ch	RTC	Binary Counter 2 Alarm Enable Register	BCNT2AER	16	16	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 C41Eh	RTC	Year Alarm Enable Register	RYRAREN	8	8	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 C41Eh	RTC	Binary Counter 3 Alarm Enable Register	BCNT3AER	8	8	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 C422h	RTC	RTC Control Register 1	RCR1	8	8	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 C424h	RTC	RTC Control Register 2	RCR2	8	8	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 C426h	RTC	RTC Control Register 3	RCR3	8	8	2 or 3 PCLKB
0008 C42Eh	RTC	Time Error Adjustment Register	RADJ	8	8	2 or 3 PCLKB
007F C0ACh	TEMPS	Temperature Sensor Calibration Data Register	TSCDRL	8	8	1 or 2 PCLKB
007F C0ADh	TEMPS	Temperature Sensor Calibration Data Register	TSCDRH	8	8	1 or 2 PCLKB
007F C0B0h	FLASH	Flash Start-Up Setting Monitor Register	FSCMR	16	16	2 or 3 FCLK
007F C0B2h	FLASH	Flash Access Window Start Address Monitor	FAWSMR	16	16	2 or 3 FCLK
007F C0B4h	FLASH	Flash Access Window End Address Monitor Register	FAWEMR	16	16	2 or 3 FCLK
007F C0B6h	FLASH	Flash Initial Setting Register	FISR	8	8	2 or 3 FCLK
007F C0B7h	FLASH	Flash Extra Area Control Register	FEXCR	8	8	2 or 3 FCLK
007F C0B8h	FLASH	Flash Error Address Monitor Register L	FEAML	16	16	2 or 3 FCLK
007F C0BAh	FLASH	Flash Error Address Monitor Register H	FEAMH	8	8	2 or 3 FCLK

Table 4.1 List of I/O Registers (Address Order) (13/13)

Address	Module Symbol	Register Name	Register Symbol	Number of Bits	Access Size	Number of Access States
007F C0C0h	FLASH	Protection Unlock Register	FPR	8	8	2 or 3 FCLK
007F C0C1h	FLASH	Protection Unlock Status Register	FPSR	8	8	2 or 3 FCLK
007F C0C2h	FLASH	Flash Read Buffer Register L	FRBL	16	16	2 or 3 FCLK
007F C0C4h	FLASH	Flash Read Buffer Register H	FRBH	16	16	2 or 3 FCLK
007F FF80h	FLASH	Flash P/E Mode Control Register	FPMCR	8	8	2 or 3 FCLK
007F FF81h	FLASH	Flash Area Select Register	FASR	8	8	2 or 3 FCLK
007F FF82h	FLASH	Flash Processing Start Address Register L	FSARL	16	16	2 or 3 FCLK
007F FF84h	FLASH	Flash Processing Start Address Register H	FSARH	8	8	2 or 3 FCLK
007F FF85h	FLASH	Flash Control Register	FCR	8	8	2 or 3 FCLK
007F FF86h	FLASH	Flash Processing End Address Register L	FEARL	16	16	2 or 3 FCLK
007F FF88h	FLASH	Flash Processing End Address Register H	FEARH	8	8	2 or 3 FCLK
007F FF89h	FLASH	Flash Reset Register	FRESETR	8	8	2 or 3 FCLK
007F FF8Ah	FLASH	Flash Status Register 0	FSTATR0	8	8	2 or 3 FCLK
007F FF8Bh	FLASH	Flash Status Register 1	FSTATR1	8	8	2 or 3 FCLK
007F FF8Ch	FLASH	Flash Write Buffer Register L	FWBL	16	16	2 or 3 FCLK
007F FF8Eh	FLASH	Flash Write Buffer Register H	FWBH	16	16	2 or 3 FCLK
007F FFB2h	FLASH	Flash P/E Mode Entry Register	FENTRYR	16	16	2 or 3 FCLK

Note 1. Odd addresses cannot be accessed in 16-bit units. When accessing a register in 16-bit units, access the address of the TMOCNTL register. Table 24.6 lists register allocation for 16-bit access in the User's Manual: Hardware.

5. Electrical Characteristics

5.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

Table 5.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

Conditions: VSS = AVSS0 = VREFL0 = 0 V

Item		Symbol	Value	Unit
Power supply voltage		VCC	–0.3 to +4.6	V
Input voltage	Ports for 5 V tolerant*1	V_{in}	–0.3 to +6.5	V
	Ports P40 to P44, P46, ports PJ6, PJ7	V_{in}	–0.3 to AVCC0 +0.3	V
	Ports other than above	V_{in}	–0.3 to VCC +0.3	V
Reference power supply voltage		VREFH0	–0.3 to AVCC0 +0.3	V
Analog power supply voltage		AVCC0	–0.3 to +4.6	V
Analog input voltage		V_{AN}	–0.3 to AVCC0 + 0.3 (when AN000 to AN004 and AN006 used) –0.3 to VCC + 0.3 (when AN008 to AN015 used)	V
Operating temperature*2		T_{opr}	–40 to +85 –40 to +105	°C
Storage temperature		T_{stg}	–55 to +125	°C

Caution: Permanent damage to the MCU may result if absolute maximum ratings are exceeded.
To preclude any malfunctions due to noise interference, insert capacitors of high frequency characteristics between the VCC and VSS pins, between the AVCC0 and AVSS0 pins, and between the VREFH0 and VREFL0 pins. Place capacitors of about 0.1 µF as close as possible to every power supply pin and use the shortest and heaviest possible traces. Also, connect capacitors as stabilization capacitance.

Connect the VCL pin to a VSS pin via a 4.7 µF capacitor. The capacitor must be placed close to the pin, refer to section 5.9.1, Connecting VCL Capacitor and Bypass Capacitors.

Do not input signals or an I/O pull-up power supply to ports other than 5-V tolerant ports while the device is not powered. The current injection that results from input of such a signal or I/O pull-up may cause malfunction and the abnormal current that passes in the device at this time may cause degradation of internal elements.
If input voltage (within the specified range from -0.3 to + 6.5V) is applied to 5-V tolerant ports, it will not cause problems such as damage to the MCU.

Note 1. Ports P16, P17, PA6, and PB0 are 5 V tolerant.
Note 2. The upper limit of operating temperature is 85°C or 105°C, depending on the product. For details, refer to 1.2 List of Products.

Table 5.2 Recommended Operating Conditions

Item	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Power supply voltages	VCC*1	1.8	—	3.6	V
	VSS	—	0	—	V
Analog power supply voltages	AVCC0*1, *2	1.8	—	3.6	V
	AVSS0	—	0	—	V
	VREFH0	1.8	—	AVCC0	V
	VREFL0	—	0	—	V

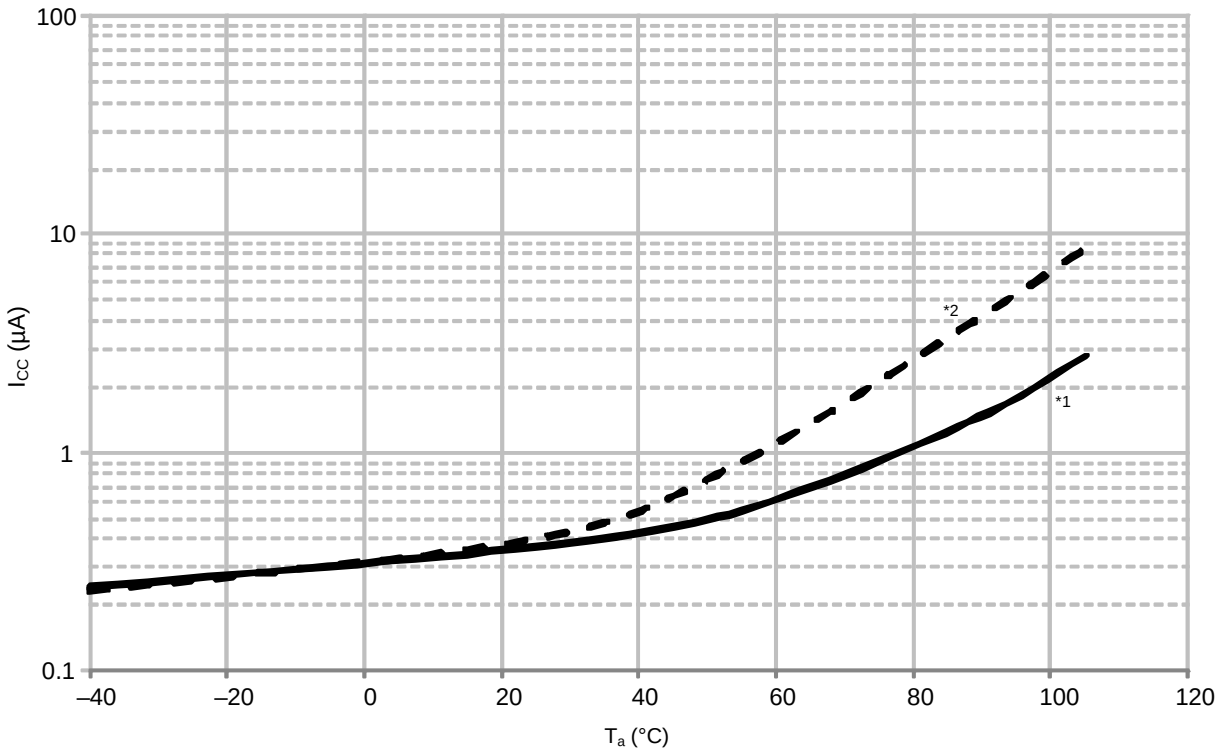
Note 1. Supply AVCC0 simultaneously with or after supplying VCC.
Note 2. Refer to section 27.6.10, Voltage Range of Analog Power Supply Pins in the User's Manual: Hardware to determine the AVCC0 voltage.

5.2 DC Characteristics

Table 5.3 DC Characteristics (1)

Conditions: 2.7 V ≤ VCC ≤ 3.6 V, 2.7 V ≤ AVCC0 ≤ 3.6 V, VSS = AVSS0 = 0 V, T_a = –40 to +105°C

Item		Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Conditions
Schmitt trigger input voltage	RIIC input pin (except for SMBus, 5 V tolerant)	V_{IH}	VCC × 0.7	—	5.8	V	
	Ports P16, P17, port PA6, port PB0 (5 V tolerant)		VCC × 0.8	—	5.8		
	Ports P03, P05, ports P14, P15, ports P26, P27, ports P30 to P32, P35, ports P54, P55, ports PA0, PA1, PA3, PA4, ports PB1, PB3, PB5 to PB7, ports PC0 to PC7, ports PE0 to PE7, ports PH0 to PH3, PH7, RES#		VCC × 0.8	—	VCC + 0.3		
	RIIC input pin (except for SMBus)	V_{IL}	–0.3	—	VCC × 0.3		
	Other than RIIC input pin		–0.3	—	VCC × 0.2		
	RIIC input pin (except for SMBus)	ΔV_T	VCC × 0.05	—	—		
	Other than RIIC input pin		VCC × 0.1	—	—		
Input voltage (except for Schmitt trigger input pins)	MD	V_{IH}	VCC × 0.9	—	VCC + 0.3	V	
	XTAL (external clock input)		VCC × 0.8	—	VCC + 0.3		
	Ports P40 to P44, P46, ports PJ6, PJ7		AVCC0 × 0.7	—	AVCC0 + 0.3		
	RIIC input pin (SMBus)		2.1	—	VCC + 0.3		
	MD	V_{IL}	–0.3	—	VCC × 0.1		
	XTAL (external clock input)		–0.3	—	VCC × 0.2		
	Ports P40 to P44, P46, ports PJ6, PJ7		–0.3	—	AVCC0 × 0.3		
	RIIC input pin (SMBus)		–0.3	—	0.8		



Note 1. Average value of the tested middle samples during product evaluation.
Note 2. Average value of the tested upper-limit samples during product evaluation.

Figure 5.5 Temperature Dependency in Software Standby Mode (Reference Data)

Table 5.9 DC Characteristics (7)

Conditions: 1.8 V ≤ VCC ≤ 3.6 V, 1.8 V ≤ AVCC0 ≤ 3.6 V, VSS = AVSS0 = 0 V

Item	Symbol	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Conditions
Permissible total consumption power*1	Pd	—	300	mW	D version (T_a = -40 to 85°C)
		—	105		G version (T_a = -40 to 105°C)*2

Note 1. Total power dissipated by the entire chip (including output currents).
Note 2. Please contact Renesas Electronics sales office for derating under T_a = +85°C to 105°C. Derating is the systematic reduction of load for the sake of improved reliability.

5.3 AC Characteristics

5.3.1 Clock Timing

Table 5.19 Operation Frequency Value (High-Speed Operating Mode)

Conditions: 1.8 V ≤ VCC ≤ 3.6 V, 1.8 V ≤ AVCC0 ≤ 3.6 V, VSS = AVSS0 = 0 V, T_a = –40 to +105°C

Item		Symbol	VCC			Unit
			1.8 to 2.4 V	2.4 to 2.7 V	2.7 to 3.6 V	
Maximum operating frequency	System clock (ICLK)	f_{max}	8	16	32	MHz
	FlashIF clock (FCLK)*1, *2		8	16	32	
	Peripheral module clock (PCLKB)		8	16	32	
	Peripheral module clock (PCLKD)*3		8	16	32	

Note 1. The lower-limit frequency of FCLK is 1 MHz during programming or erasing of the flash memory. When using FCLK at below 4 MHz, the frequency can be set to 1 MHz, 2 MHz, or 3 MHz. A non-integer frequency such as 1.5 MHz cannot be set.
Note 2. The frequency accuracy of FCLK should be ±3.5%. Confirm the frequency accuracy of the clock source.
Note 3. The lower-limit frequency of PCLKD is 4 MHz at 2.4 V or above and 1 MHz at below 2.4 V when the A/D converter is in use.

Table 5.20 Operation Frequency Value (Middle-Speed Operating Mode)

Conditions: 1.8 V ≤ VCC ≤ 3.6 V, 1.8 V ≤ AVCC0 ≤ 3.6 V, VSS = AVSS0 = 0 V, T_a = –40 to +105°C

Item		Symbol	VCC			Unit
			1.8 to 2.4 V	2.4 to 2.7 V	2.7 to 3.6 V	
Maximum operating frequency	System clock (ICLK)	f_{max}	8	12	12	MHz
	FlashIF clock (FCLK)*1, *2		8	12	12	
	Peripheral module clock (PCLKB)		8	12	12	
	Peripheral module clock (PCLKD)*3		8	12	12	

Note 1. The lower-limit frequency of FCLK is 1 MHz during programming or erasing of the flash memory. When using FCLK at below 4 MHz, the frequency can be set to 1 MHz, 2 MHz, or 3 MHz. A non-integer frequency such as 1.5 MHz cannot be set.
Note 2. The frequency accuracy of FCLK should be ±3.5%.
Note 3. The lower-limit frequency of PCLKD is 4 MHz at 2.4 V or above and 1 MHz at below 2.4 V when the A/D converter is in use.

Table 5.21 Operation Frequency Value (Low-Speed Operating Mode)

Conditions: 1.8 V ≤ VCC ≤ 3.6 V, 1.8 V ≤ AVCC0 ≤ 3.6 V, VSS = AVSS0 = 0 V, T_a = –40 to +105°C

Item		Symbol	VCC			Unit
			1.8 to 2.4 V	2.4 to 2.7 V	2.7 to 3.6 V	
Maximum operating frequency	System clock (ICLK)	f_{max}	32.768			kHz
	FlashIF clock (FCLK)*1		32.768			
	Peripheral module clock (PCLKB)		32.768			
	Peripheral module clock (PCLKD)*2		32.768			

Note 1. Programming and erasing the flash memory is impossible.
Note 2. The A/D converter cannot be used.

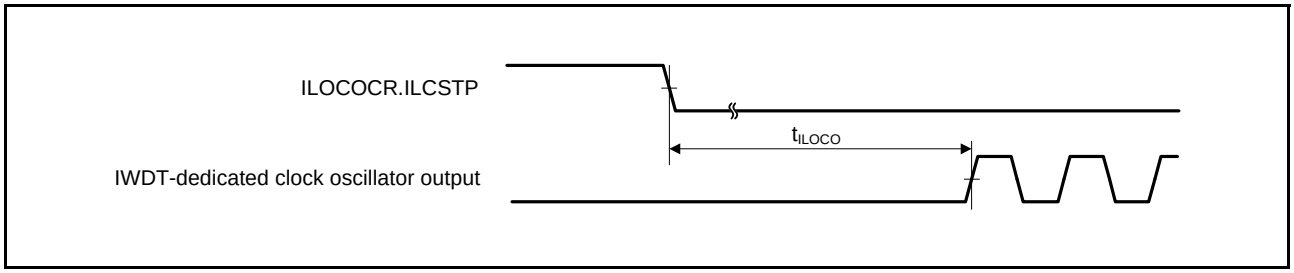


Figure 5.19 IWDT-Dedicated Clock Oscillation Start Timing

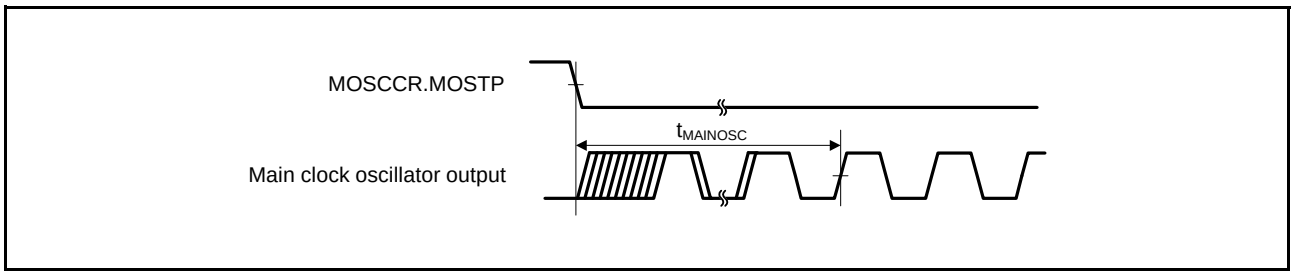


Figure 5.20 Main Clock Oscillation Start Timing

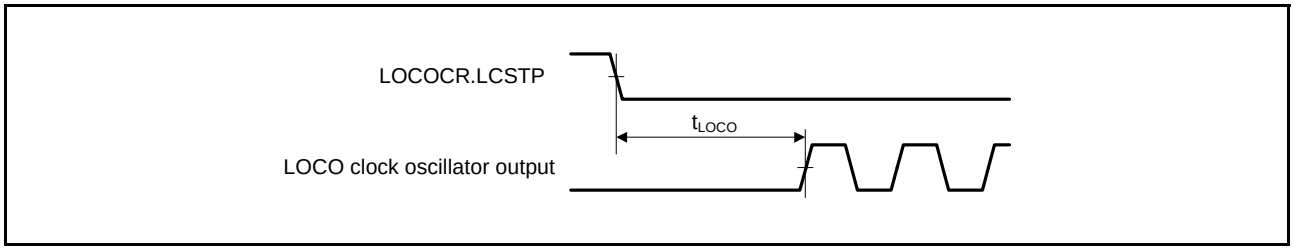


Figure 5.21 LOCO Clock Oscillation Start Timing

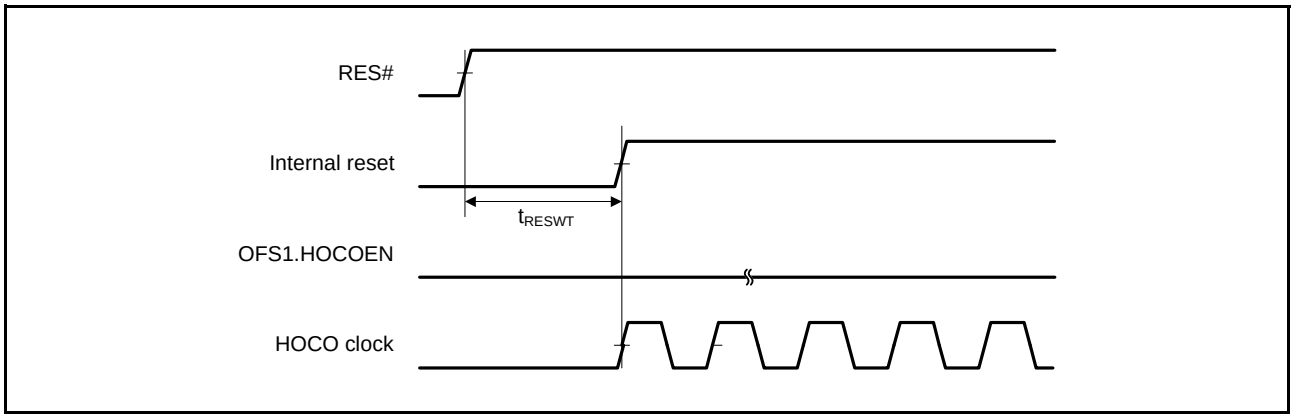


Figure 5.22 HOCO Clock Oscillation Start Timing (After Reset is Canceled by Setting OFS1.HOCOEN Bit to 0)

Table 5.26 Timing of Recovery from Low Power Consumption Modes (3)

Conditions: 1.8 V ≤ VCC ≤ 3.6 V, 1.8 V ≤ AVCC0 ≤ 3.6 V, VSS = AVSS0 = 0 V, T_a = –40 to +105°C

Item			Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Conditions
Recovery time from software standby mode*1	Low-speed mode	Sub-clock oscillator operating	t_{SBYSC}	—	600	750	µs	Figure 5.28

Note: When the division ratios of PCLKB, PCLKD, FCLK, and ICLK are all set to 1.
Note 1. The sub-clock continues oscillating in software standby mode during low-speed mode.

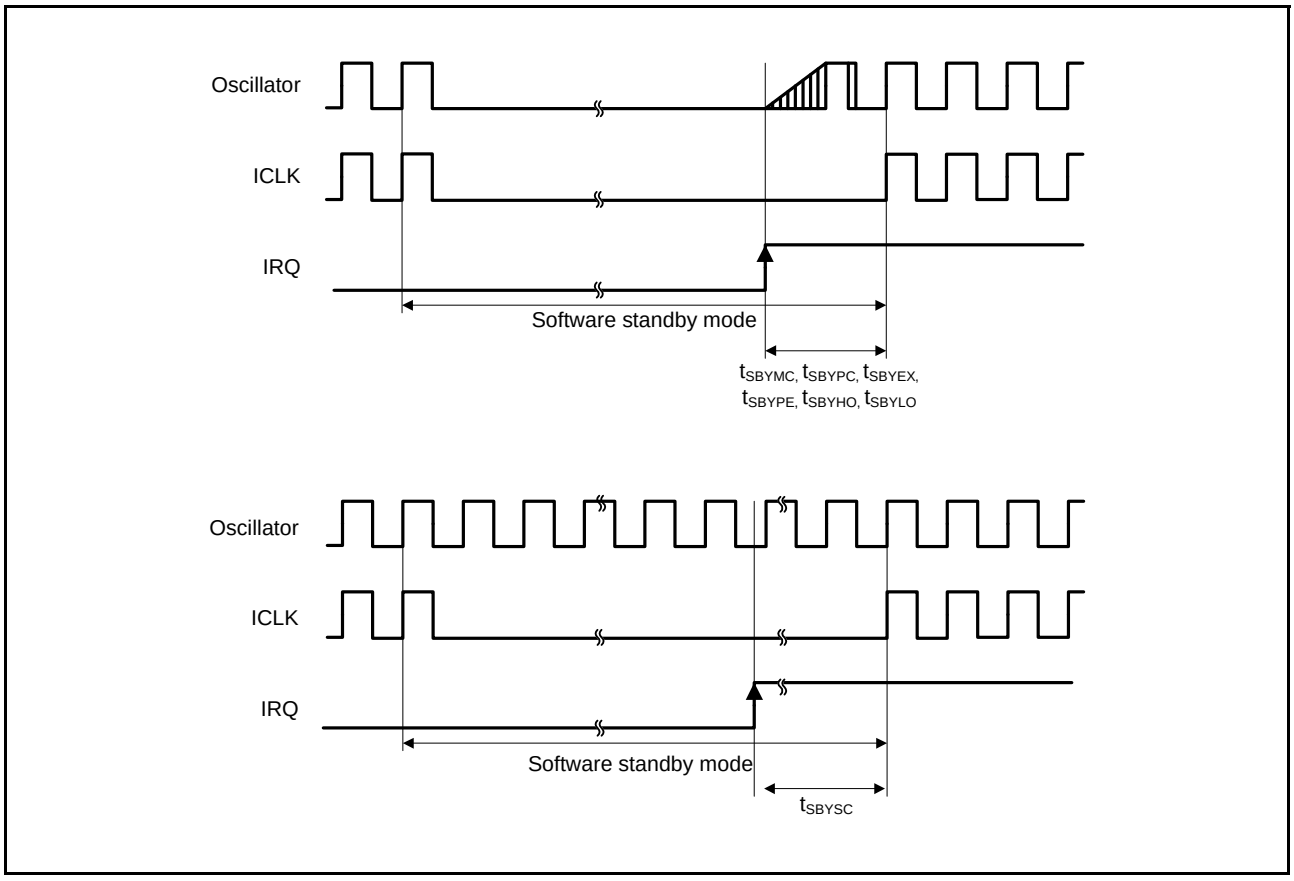


Figure 5.28 Software Standby Mode Cancellation Timing

Table 5.32 Timing of On-Chip Peripheral Modules (3)

Conditions: 1.8 V ≤ VCC ≤ 3.6 V, 1.8 V ≤ AVCC0 ≤ 3.6 V, VSS = AVSS0 = 0 V, T_a = –40 to +105°C, C = 30 pF

Item			Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit*1	Test Conditions
Simple SPI	SCK clock cycle output (master)		t_{SPcyc}	4	65536	t_{Pcyc}	Figure 5.39
	SCK clock cycle input (slave)			6	65536		
	SCK clock high pulse width		t_{SPCKWH}	0.4	0.6	t_{SPcyc}	
	SCK clock low pulse width		t_{SPCKWL}	0.4	0.6	t_{SPcyc}	
	SCK clock rise/fall time		t_{SPCKr}, t_{SPCKf}	—	20	ns	
	Data input setup time (master)	2.7 V or above	t_{SU}	65	—	ns	Figure 5.40, Figure 5.42
		1.8 V or above		95	—		
	Data input setup time (slave)			40	—		
	Data input hold time		t_H	40	—	ns	
	SS input setup time		t_{LEAD}	3	—	t_{Pcyc}	
	SS input hold time		t_{LAG}	3	—	t_{Pcyc}	
	Data output delay time (master)		t_{OD}	—	40	ns	
	Data output delay time (slave)	2.7 V or above		—	65		
		1.8 V or above		—	85		
	Data output hold time (master)	2.7 V or above	t_{OH}	–10	—	ns	
		1.8 V or above		–20	—		
	Data output hold time (slave)			–10	—		
	Data rise/fall time		t_{Dr}, t_{Df}	—	20	ns	
	SS input rise/fall time		t_{SSLr}, t_{SSLf}	—	20	ns	
	Slave access time		t_{SA}	—	6	t_{Pcyc}	Figure 5.44, Figure 5.45
	Slave output release time		t_{REL}	—	6	t_{Pcyc}	

Note 1. t_{Pcyc}: PCLK cycle

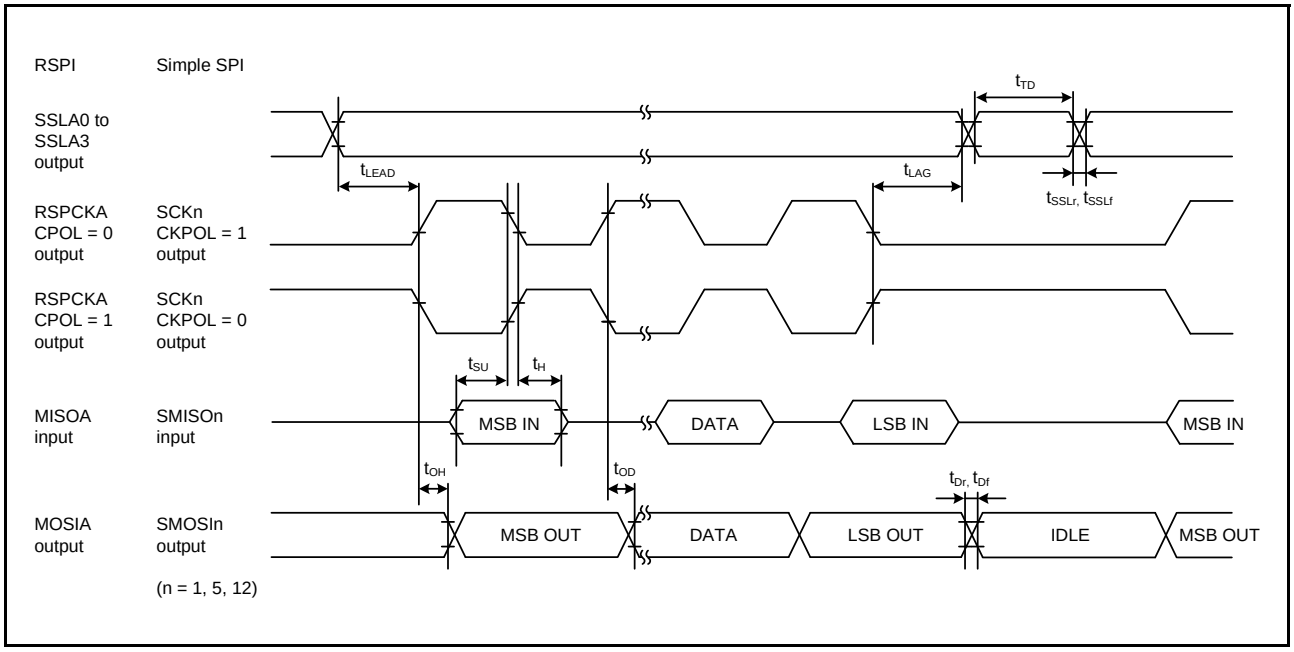


Figure 5.42 RSPI Timing (Master, CPHA = 1) (Bit Rate: PCLKB Set to Division Ratio Other Than Divided by 2) and Simple SPI Timing (Master, CKPH = 0)

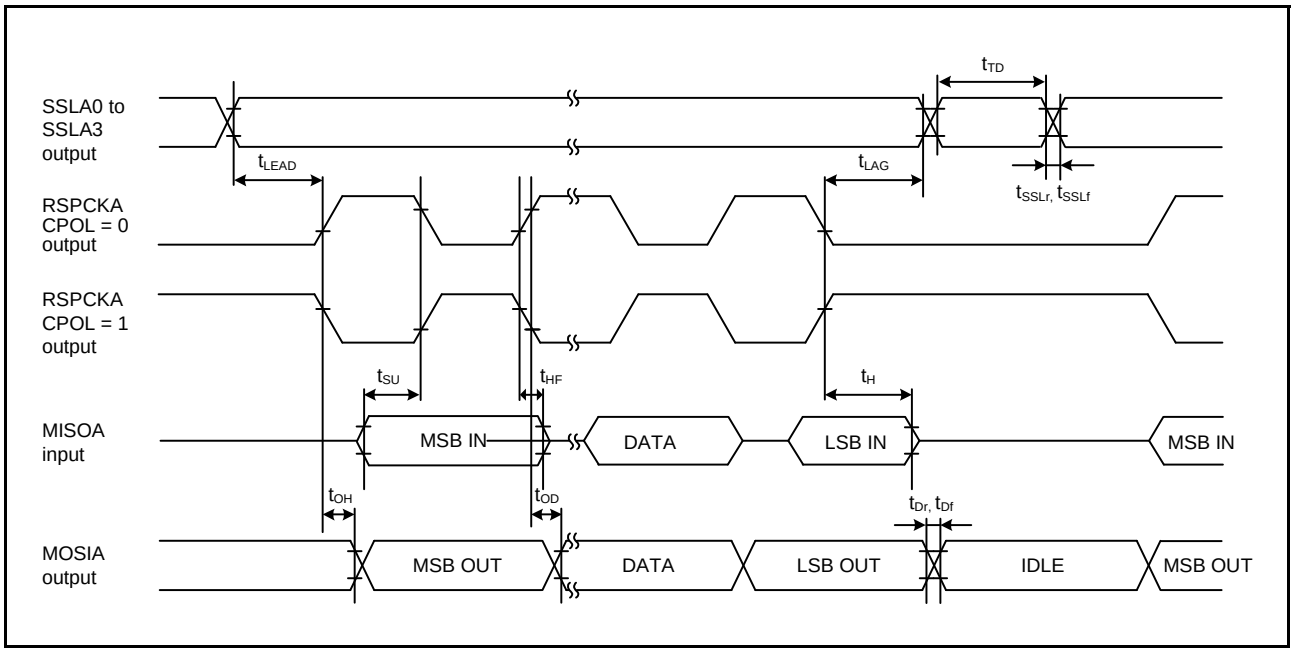


Figure 5.43 RSPI Timing (Master, CPHA = 1) (Bit Rate: PCLKB Set to Divided by 2)

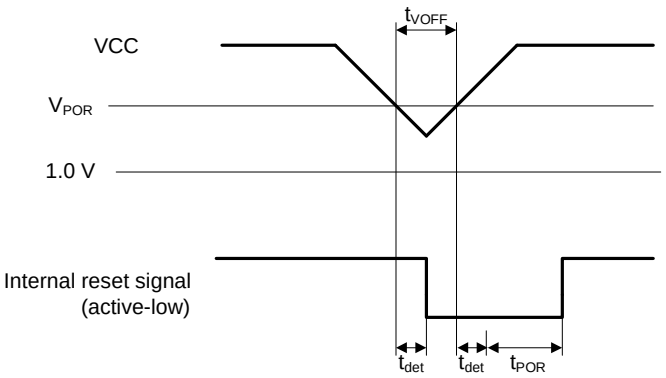
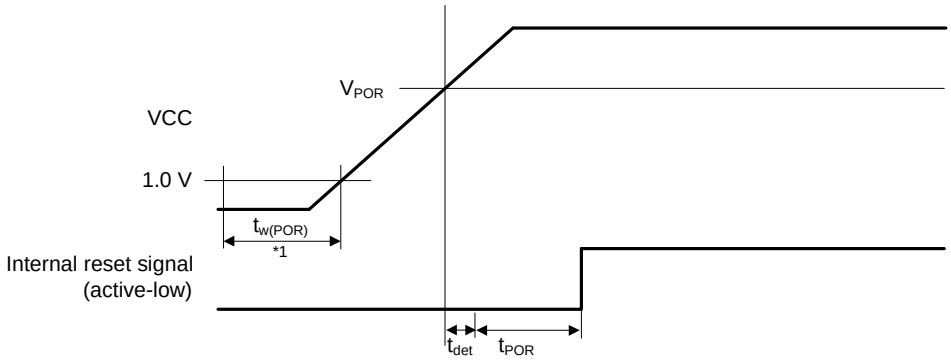
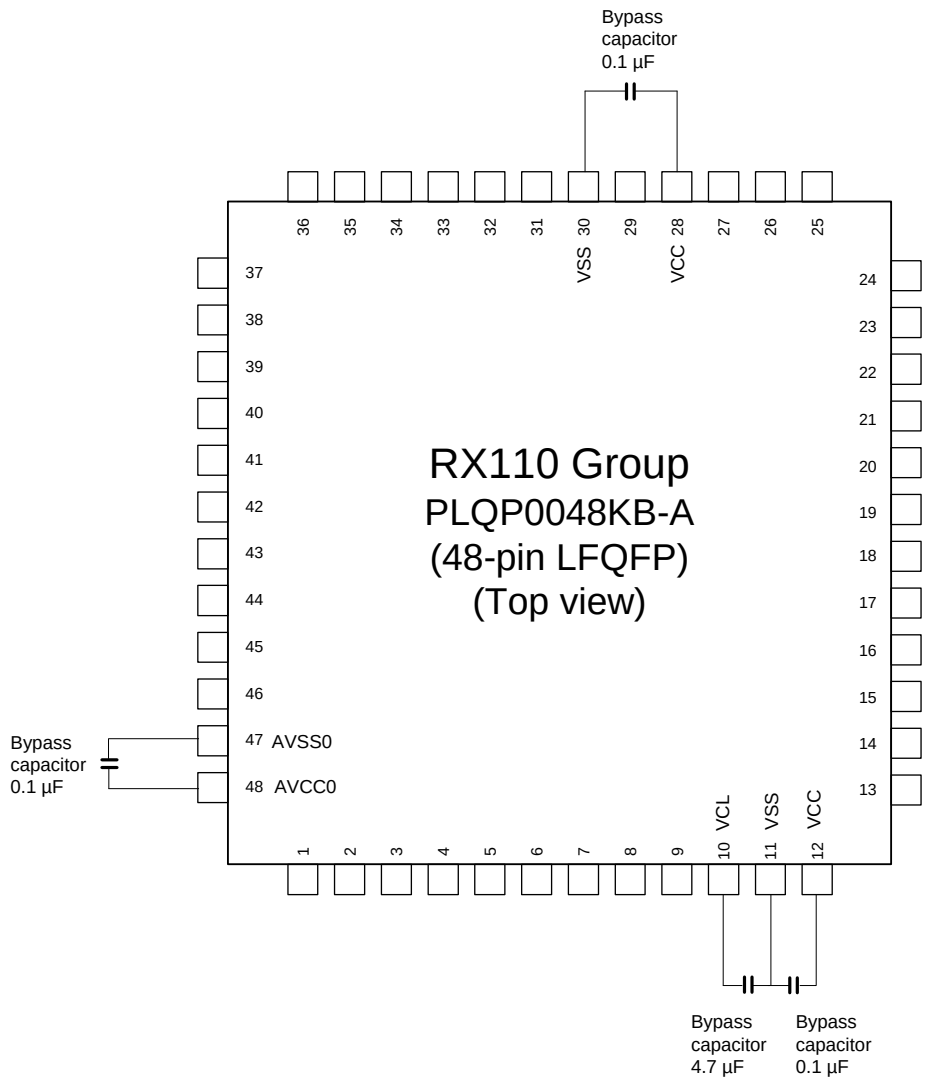


Figure 5.49 Voltage Detection Reset Timing



Note 1. $t_{w(por)}$ is the time required for a power-on reset to be enabled while the external power VCC is being held below the valid voltage (1.0 V).
When VCC turns on, maintain $t_{w(por)}$ for 1.0 ms or more.

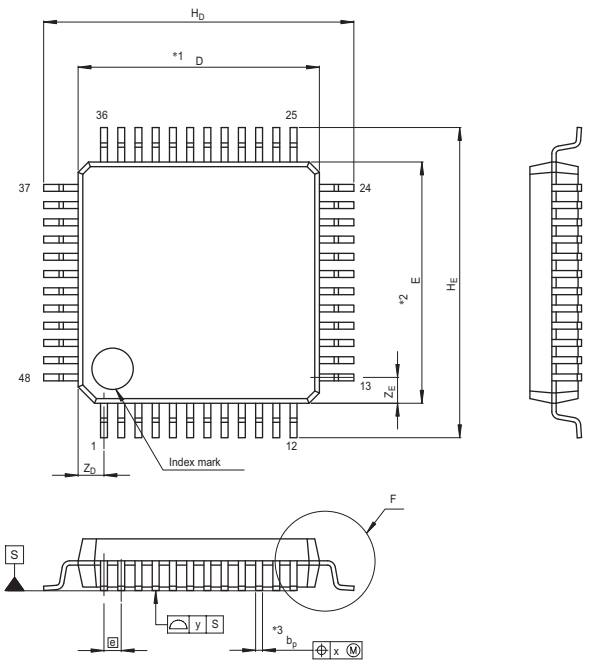
Figure 5.50 Power-On Reset Timing

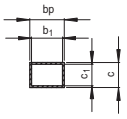


Note. Do not apply the power supply voltage to the VCL pin.
Use a 4.7-µF multilayer ceramic for the VCL pin and place it close to the pin.
A recommended value is shown for the capacitance of the bypass capacitors.

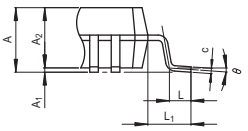
Figure 5.55 Connecting Capacitors (48-pin LFQFP)

JEITA Package Code	RENESAS Code	Previous Code	MASS[Typ.]
P-LFQFP48-7x7-0.50	PLQP0048KB-A	48P6Q-A	0.2g





Terminal cross section



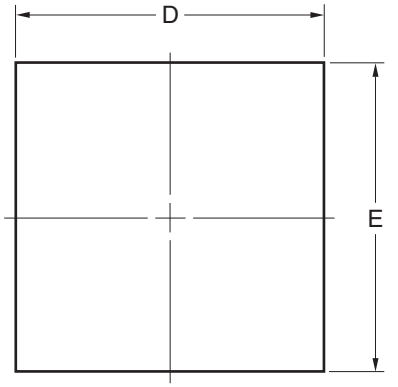
Detail F

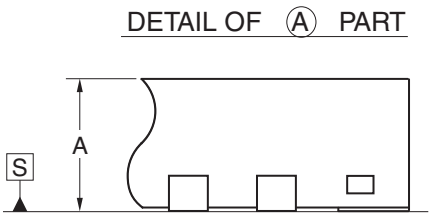
NOTE)
1. DIMENSIONS "*1" AND "*2" DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH.
2. DIMENSION "*3" DOES NOT INCLUDE TRIM OFFSET.

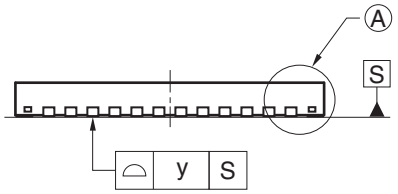
Reference Symbol	Dimension in Millimeters		
	Min	Nom	Max
D	6.9	7.0	7.1
E	6.9	7.0	7.1
A_2	—	1.4	—
H_D	8.8	9.0	9.2
H_E	8.8	9.0	9.2
A	—	—	1.7
A_1	0	0.1	0.2
b_p	0.17	0.22	0.27
b_1	—	0.20	—
c	0.09	0.145	0.20
c_1	—	0.125	—
θ	0°	—	8°
e	—	0.5	—
x	—	—	0.08
y	—	—	0.10
Z_D	—	0.75	—
Z_E	—	0.75	—
L	0.35	0.5	0.65
L_1	—	1.0	—

Figure D 48-Pin LFQFP (PLQP0048KB-A)

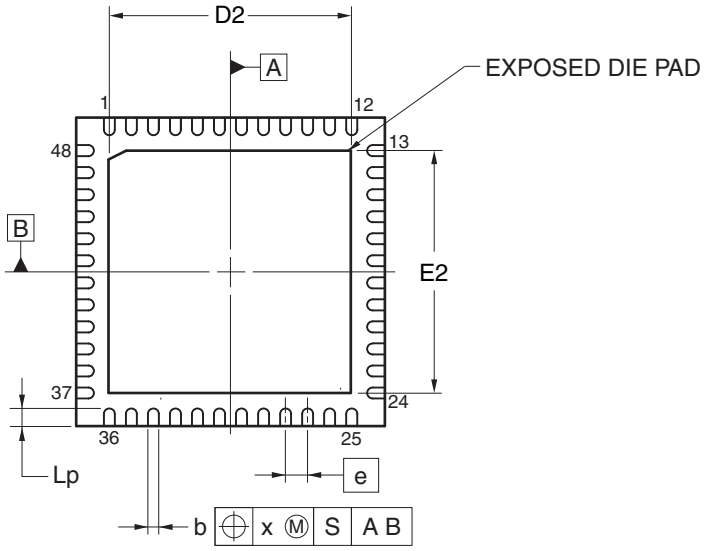
JEITA Package Code	RENESAS Code	Previous Code	MASS (TYP.) [g]
P-HWQFN48-7x7-0.50	PWQN0048KB-A	48PJN-A P48K8-50-5B4-5	0.13







Referance Symbol	Dimension in Millimeters		
	Min	Nom	Max
D	6.95	7.00	7.05
E	6.95	7.00	7.05
A	0.70	0.75	0.80
b	0.18	0.25	0.30
e	—	0.50	—
Lp	0.30	0.40	0.50
x	—	—	0.05
y	—	—	0.05



ITEM		D2			E2		
		MIN	NOM	MAX	MIN	NOM	MAX
EXPOSED DIE PAD VARIATIONS	A	5.45	5.50	5.55	5.45	5.50	5.55

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Figure E 48-Pin HWQFN (PWQN0048KB-A)