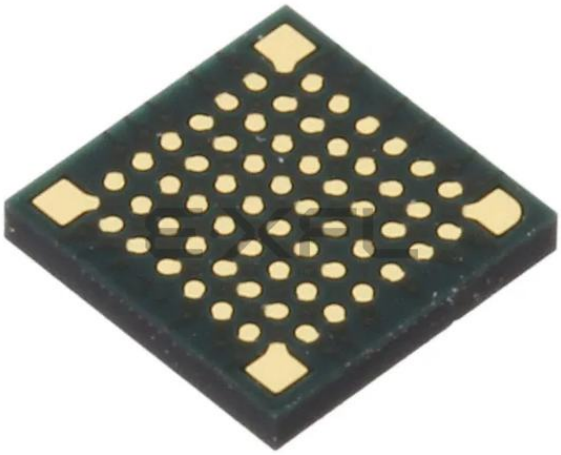

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"Embedded - Microcontrollers" refer to small, integrated circuits designed to perform specific tasks within larger systems. These microcontrollers are essentially compact computers on a single chip, containing a processor core, memory, and programmable 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	128KB (128K 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-WFLGA
Supplier Device Package	64-FLGA (5x5)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/renesas-electronics-america/r5f51105adlf-u0

Table 1.1 Outline of Specifications (2/3)

Classification	Module/Function	Description
I/O ports	General I/O ports	64-pin /48-pin /40-pin /36-pin • I/O: 50/34/28/24 • Input: 2/2/1/1 • Pull-up resistors: 42/28/23/20 • Open-drain outputs: 38/28/23/20 • 5-V tolerance: 4/4/4/4
Multi-function pin controller (MPC)		Capable of selecting the input/output function from multiple pins
Timers	Multi-function timer pulse unit 2 (MTU2b)	• (16 bits × 4 channels) × 1 unit • Time bases for the four 16-bit timer channels can be provided via up to 8 pulse-input/output lines and three pulse-input lines • Select from among eight or seven counter-input clock signals for each channel (PCLK/1, PCLK/4, PCLK/16, PCLK/64, PCLK/256, PCLK/1024, MTCLKA, MTCLKB, MTCLKC, MTCLKD) other than channel 5, for which only four signals are available. • Input capture function • 13 output compare/input capture registers • Pulse output mode • Phase counting mode • Generation of triggers for A/D converter conversion
	Compare match timer (CMT)	• (16 bits × 2 channels) × 1 unit • Select from among four clock signals (PCLK/8, PCLK/32, PCLK/128, PCLK/512)
	Independent watchdog timer (IWDTa)	• 14 bits × 1 channel • Count clock: Dedicated low-speed on-chip oscillator for the IWDT Frequency divided by 1, 16, 32, 64, 128, or 256
	Realtime clock (RTCA)	• Clock source: Sub-clock • Calendar count mode or binary count mode selectable • Interrupts: Alarm interrupt, periodic interrupt, and carry interrupt
Communication functions	Serial communications interfaces (SCIe, SCIf)	• 3 channels (channel 1, 5: SCIe, channel 12: SCIf) • Serial communications modes: Asynchronous, clock synchronous, and smart card interface • On-chip baud rate generator allows selection of the desired bit rate • Choice of LSB first or MSB first transfer • Average transfer rate clock can be input from MTU2 timers • Simple I^2C • Simple SPI • Master/slave mode supported (SCIf only) • Start frame and information frame are included (SCIf only) • Start-bit detection in asynchronous mode: Low level or falling edge is selectable (SCIe/SCIf)
	I^2C bus interface (RIIC)	• 1 channel • Communications formats: I^2C bus format/SMBus format • Master mode or slave mode selectable • Supports fast mode
	Serial peripheral interface (RSPI)	• 1 channel • Transfer facility Using the MOSI (master out, slave in), MISO (master in, slave out), SSL (slave select), and RSPI clock (RSPCK) signals enables serial transfer through SPI operation (four lines) or clock-synchronous operation (three lines) • Capable of handling serial transfer as a master or slave • Data formats • Choice of LSB first or MSB first transfer The number of bits in each transfer can be changed to 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 20, 24, or 32 bits. 128-bit buffers for transmission and reception Up to four frames can be transmitted or received in a single transfer operation (with each frame having up to 32 bits) • Double buffers for both transmission and reception
12-bit A/D converter (S12ADb)		• 1 unit (1 unit × 14 channels) • 12-bit resolution • Minimum conversion time: 1.0 µs per channel when the ADCLK is operating at 32 MHz • Operating modes Scan mode (single scan mode, continuous scan mode, and group scan mode) • Double trigger mode (duplication of A/D conversion data) • A/D conversion start conditions A software trigger, a trigger from a timer (MTU), or an external trigger signal
Temperature sensor (TEMPSA)		• 1 channel • The voltage of the temperature is converted into a digital value by the 12-bit A/D converter.
CRC calculator (CRC)		• CRC code generation for arbitrary amounts of data in 8-bit units • Select any of three generating polynomials: $X^8 + X^2 + X + 1$, $X^{16} + X^{15} + X^2 + 1$, or $X^{16} + X^{12} + X^5 + 1$ • Generation of CRC codes for use with LSB first or MSB first communications is selectable.

Table 1.3 List of Products (2/2)

Group	Part No.	Orderable Part No.	Package	ROM Capacity	RAM Capacity	Maximum Operating Frequency	Operating Temperature
RX110	R5F51105ADFM	R5F51105ADFM#30	PLQP0064KB-A	128 Kbytes	16 Kbytes	32MHz	–40 to +85°C
	R5F51105ADFK	R5F51105ADFK#30	PLQP0064GA-A				
	R5F51105ADLF	R5F51105ADLF#U0	PWLG0064KA-A				
	R5F51105ADFL	R5F51105ADFL#30	PLQP0048KB-A				
	R5F51105ADNE	R5F51105ADNE#U0	PWQN0048KB-A				
	R5F51104ADFM	R5F51104ADFM#30	PLQP0064KB-A	96 Kbytes			
	R5F51104ADFK	R5F51104ADFK#30	PLQP0064GA-A				
	R5F51104ADLF	R5F51104ADLF#U0	PWLG0064KA-A				
	R5F51104ADFL	R5F51104ADFL#30	PLQP0048KB-A				
	R5F51104ADNE	R5F51104ADNE#U0	PWQN0048KB-A				
	R5F51103ADFM	R5F51103ADFM#30	PLQP0064KB-A	64 Kbytes	10 Kbytes		
	R5F51103ADFK	R5F51103ADFK#30	PLQP0064GA-A				
	R5F51103ADLF	R5F51103ADLF#U0	PWLG0064KA-A				
	R5F51103ADFL	R5F51103ADFL#30	PLQP0048KB-A				
	R5F51103ADNE	R5F51103ADNE#U0	PWQN0048KB-A				
	R5F51103ADLM	R5F51103ADLM#U0	PWLG0036KA-A				
	R5F51103ADNF	R5F51103ADNF#U0	PWQN0040KC-A				
	R5F51101ADFM	R5F51101ADFM#30	PLQP0064KB-A	32 Kbytes			
	R5F51101ADFK	R5F51101ADFK#30	PLQP0064GA-A				
	R5F51101ADLF	R5F51101ADLF#U0	PWLG0064KA-A				
	R5F51101ADFL	R5F51101ADFL#30	PLQP0048KB-A				
	R5F51101ADNE	R5F51101ADNE#U0	PWQN0048KB-A				
	R5F51101ADLM	R5F51101ADLM#U0	PWLG0036KA-A				
	R5F51101ADNF	R5F51101ADNF#U0	PWQN0040KC-A				
	R5F5110JADFM	R5F5110JADFM#30	PLQP0064KB-A	16 Kbytes	8 Kbytes		
	R5F5110JADFK	R5F5110JADFK#30	PLQP0064GA-A				
	R5F5110JADLF	R5F5110JADLF#U0	PWLG0064KA-A				
	R5F5110JADFL	R5F5110JADFL#30	PLQP0048KB-A				
	R5F5110JADNE	R5F5110JADNE#U0	PWQN0048KB-A				
	R5F5110JADLM	R5F5110JADLM#U0	PWLG0036KA-A				
	R5F5110JADNF	R5F5110JADNF#U0	PWQN0040KC-A				
	R5F5110HADLM	R5F5110HADLM#U0	PWLG0036KA-A	8 Kbytes			
	R5F5110HADNF	R5F5110HADNF#U0	PWQN0040KC-A				

Note: Orderable part numbers are current as of when this manual was published. Please make sure to refer to the relevant product page on the Renesas website for the latest part numbers.

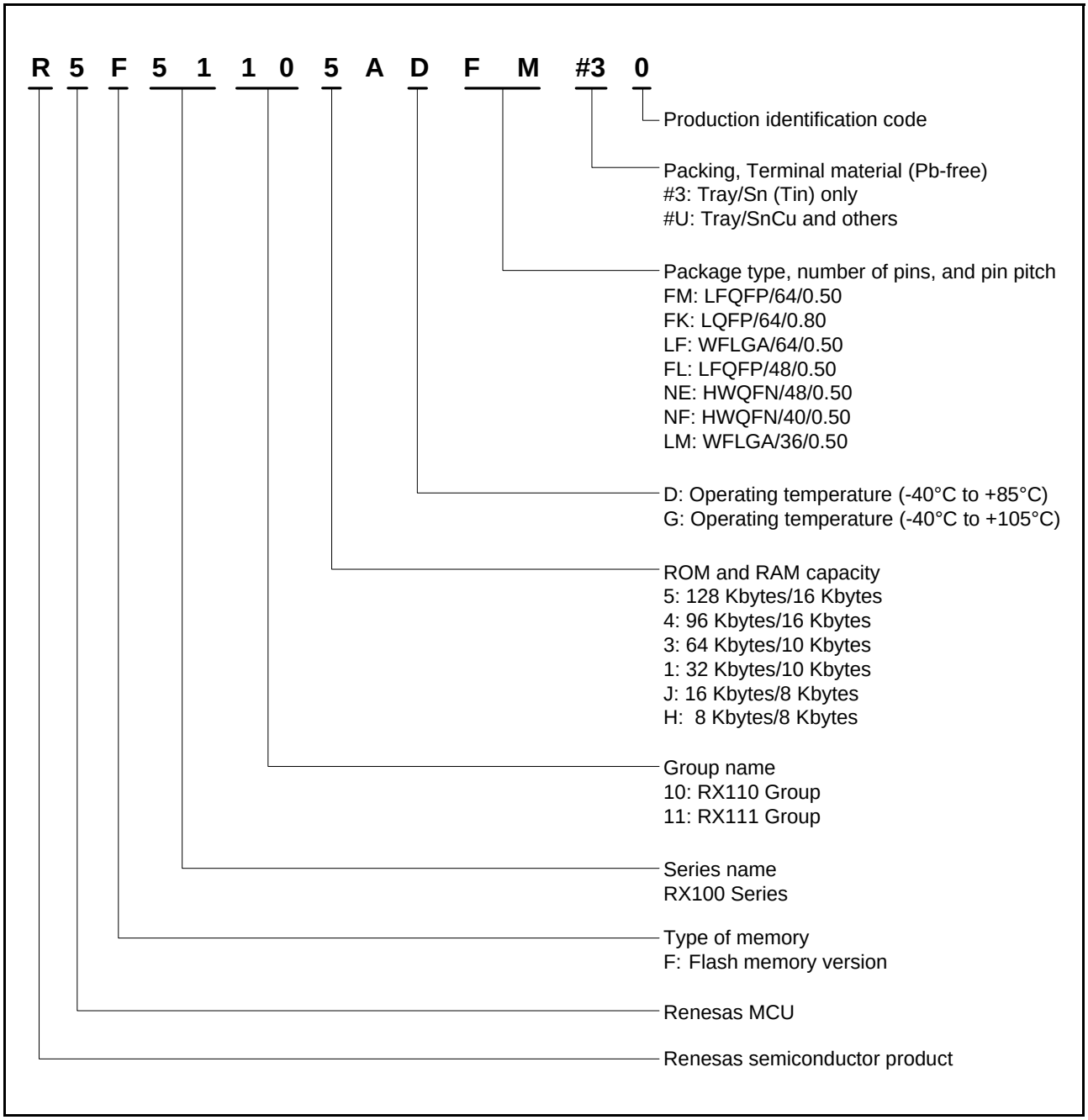
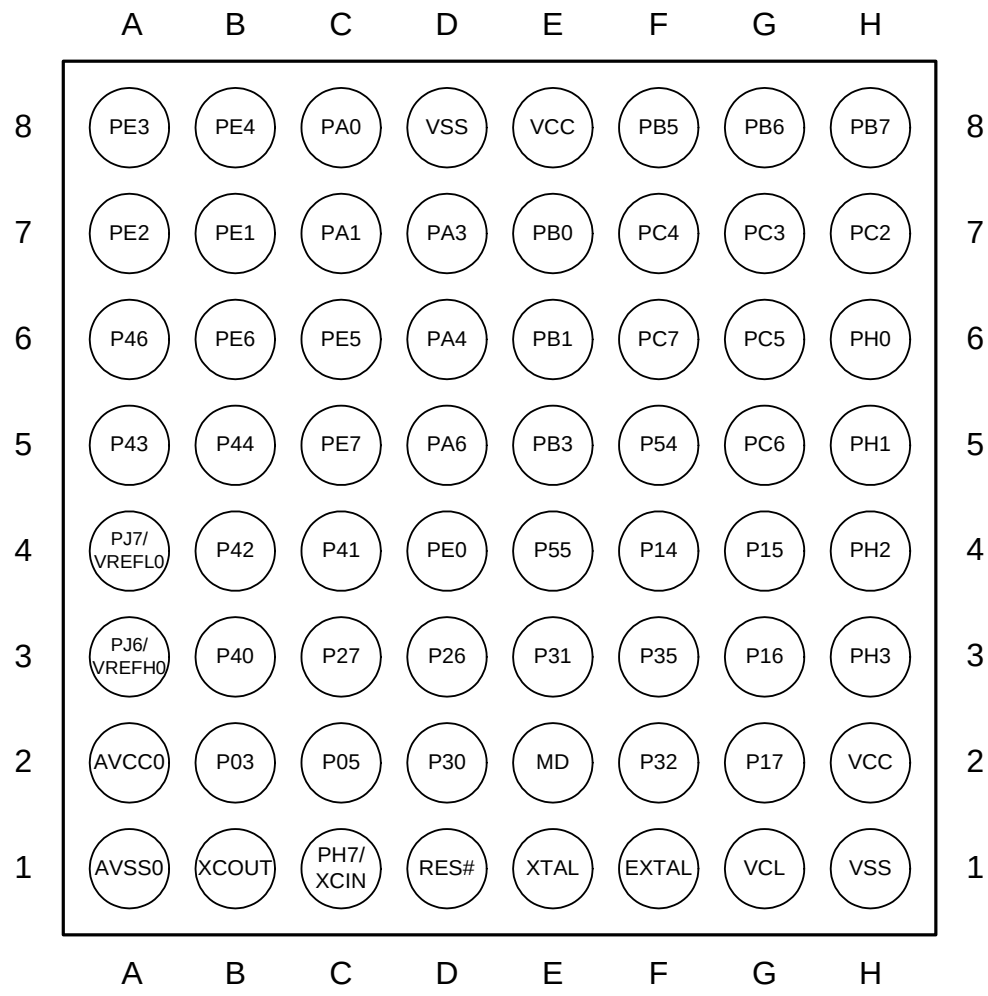


Figure 1.1 How to Read the Product Part No., Memory Capacity, and Package Type

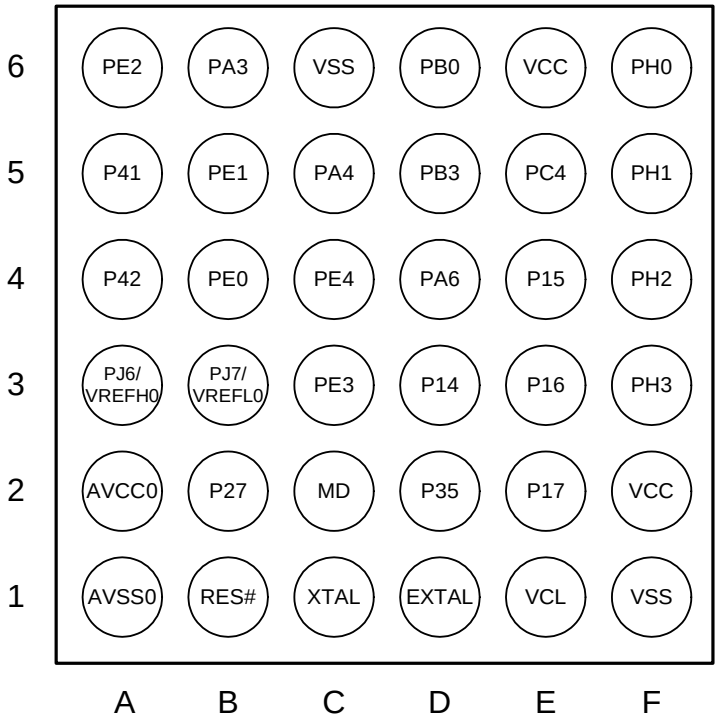
RX110 Group
PWLG0064KA-A
(64-pin WFLGA)
(Upper perspective view)



Note: This figure indicates the power supply pins and I/O port pins. For the pin configuration, see the table “List of Pins and Pin Functions (64-Pin WFLGA)”.
Note: For the position of A1 pin in the package, see “Package Dimensions”.

Figure 1.4 Pin Assignments of the 64-Pin WFLGA

RX110 Group
PWLG0036KA-A
(36-pin WFLGA)
(Upper perspective view)



Note: This figure indicates the power supply pins and I/O port pins. For the pin configuration, see the table “List of Pins and Pin Functions (36-Pin WFLGA)”.
Note: For the position of A1 pin in the package, see “Package Dimensions”.

Figure 1.7 Pin Assignments of the 36-Pin WFLGA

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.

- Longword-size I/O registers

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

When executing an instruction after writing to multiple registers, only read the last I/O register written to and execute the instruction using that value; it is not necessary to execute the instruction using the values written to all the registers.

(3) Number of cycles necessary for accessing I/O registers

See Table 4.1 for details on the number of clock cycles necessary for accessing I/O registers.
The number of access cycles to I/O registers is obtained by following equation.*1

Number of access cycles to I/O registers = Number of bus cycles for internal main bus 1 +
Number of divided clock synchronization cycles +
Number of bus cycles for internal peripheral buses 1, 2, and 4 to 6

The number of bus cycles of internal peripheral buses 1, 2, and 4 to 6 differs according to the register to be accessed. When peripheral functions connected to internal peripheral buses 2, and 4 to 6 or registers for the external bus control unit (except for bus error related registers) are accessed, the number of divided clock synchronization cycles is added. The number of divided clock synchronization cycles differs depending on the frequency ratio between ICLK and PCLK (or FCLK) or bus access timing.
In the peripheral function unit, when the frequency ratio of ICLK is equal to or greater than that of PCLK (or FCLK), the sum of the number of bus cycles for internal main bus 1 and the number of the divided clock synchronization cycles will be one cycle of PCLK (or FCLK) at a maximum. Therefore, one PCLK (or FCLK) has been added to the number of access cycles shown in Table 4.1.
When the frequency ratio of ICLK is lower than that of PCLK (or FCLK), the subsequent bus access is started from the ICLK cycle following the completion of the access to the peripheral functions. Therefore, the access cycles are described on an ICLK basis.

Note 1. This applies to the number of cycles when the access from the CPU does not conflict with the bus access from the different bus master (DTC).

(4) Notes on sleep mode and mode transitions

During sleep mode or mode transitions, do not write to the system control related registers (indicated by ‘SYSTEM’ in the Module Symbol column in Table 4.1, List of I/O Registers (Address Order)).

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		

Table 5.4 DC Characteristics (2)

Conditions: 1.8 V ≤ VCC < 2.7 V, 1.8 V ≤ AVCC0 < 2.7 V, VSS = AVSS0 = 0 V, T_a = –40 to +105°C

Item		Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Conditions
Schmitt trigger input voltage	Ports P16, P17, port PA6, port PB0 (5 V tolerant)	V_{IH}	VCC × 0.8	—	5.8	V	
	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		
	All pins		–0.3	—	VCC × 0.2		
	All pins	ΔV_T	VCC × 0.01	—	—		
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		
	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		

Table 5.5 DC Characteristics (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
Input leakage current	RES#, MD, port P35, port PH7	$\lvert I_{in} \rvert$	—	—	1.0	µA	V_{in} = 0 V, VCC
Three-state leakage current (off-state)	Ports for 5 V tolerant	$\lvert I_{TSI} \rvert$	—	—	1.0	µA	V_{in} = 0 V, 5.8 V
	Pins other than above		—	—	1.0		V_{in} = 0 V, VCC
Input capacitance	All input pins (except for port P16, port P35)	C_{in}	—	—	15	pF	V_{in} = 0 mV, Frequency: 1 MHz, T_a = 25°C
	Port P16, port P35		—	—	30		

Table 5.6 DC Characteristics (4)

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

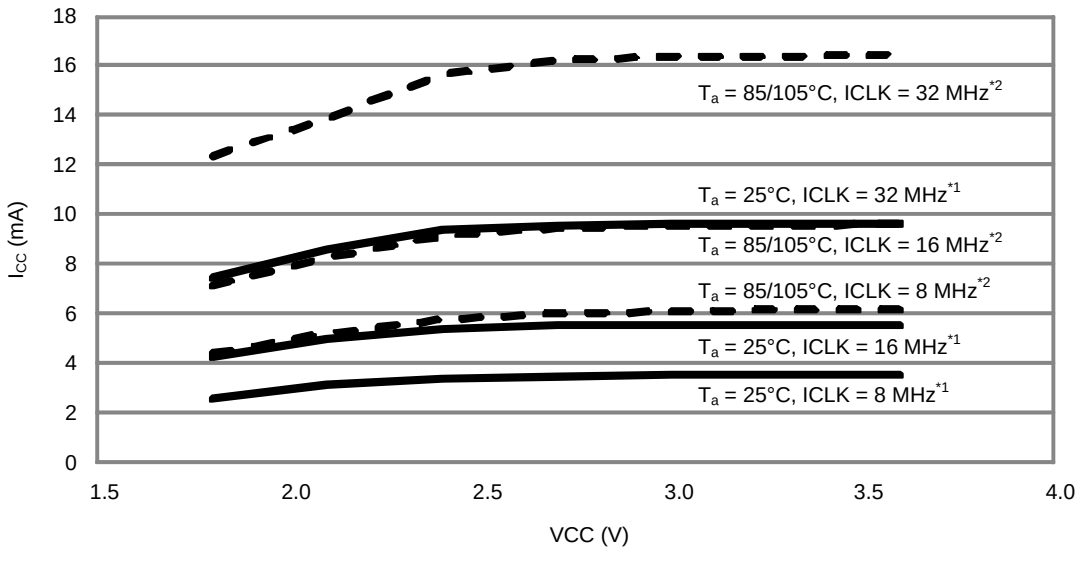
Item		Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Conditions
Input pull-up resistor	All ports (except for port P35, port PH7)	R_U	10	20	100	kΩ	V_{in} = 0 V

Table 5.7 DC Characteristics (5) (2/2)

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	Typ *4	Max	Unit	Test Conditions
Supply current*1	Low-speed operating mode	Normal operating mode	No peripheral operation*7	ICLK = 32.768 kHz	I_{CC}	3.9	—	µA	
			All peripheral operation: Normal*8, *9	ICLK = 32.768 kHz		10.4	—		
			All peripheral operation: Max.*8, *9	ICLK = 32.768 kHz		—	36		
		Sleep mode	No peripheral operation*7	ICLK = 32.768 kHz		2.1	—		
			All peripheral operation: Normal*8	ICLK = 32.768 kHz		5.6	—		
		Deep sleep mode	No peripheral operation*7	ICLK = 32.768 kHz		1.7	—		
			All peripheral operation: Normal*8	ICLK = 32.768 kHz		3.9	—		

Note 1. Supply current values do not include output charge/discharge current from all pins. The values apply when internal pull-up MOSs are in the off state.
Note 2. Clock supply to the peripheral functions is stopped. The clock source is HOCO. FCLK and PCLK are set to divided by 64.
Note 3. Clocks are supplied to the peripheral functions. The clock source is HOCO. FCLK and PCLK are set to the same frequency as ICLK.
Note 4. Values when VCC = 3.3 V.
Note 5. Clock supply to the peripheral functions is stopped. The clock source is the main oscillation circuit when ICLK = 12 MHz and HOCO when ICLK = 8 or 1 MHz. FCLK and PCLK are set to divided by 64.
Note 6. Clocks are supplied to the peripheral functions. The clock source is the main oscillation circuit when ICLK = 12 MHz and HOCO when ICLK = 8 or 1 MHz. FCLK and PCLK are set to the same frequency as ICLK.
Note 7. Clock supply to the peripheral functions is stopped. The clock source is the sub-clock oscillator. FCLK and PCLK are set to divided by 64.
Note 8. Clocks are supplied to the peripheral functions. The clock source is the sub-clock oscillator. FCLK and PCLK are set to the same frequency as ICLK.
Note 9. Values when the MSTPCRA.MSTPA17 bit (12-bit A/D converter module stop bit) is set to “transition to the module stop state is made”.



Note 1. All peripheral operation is normal. Average value of the tested middle samples during product evaluation
Note 2. All peripheral operation is maximum. Average value of the tested upper-limit samples during product evaluation.

Figure 5.1 Voltage Dependency in High-Speed Operating Mode (Reference Data)

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.

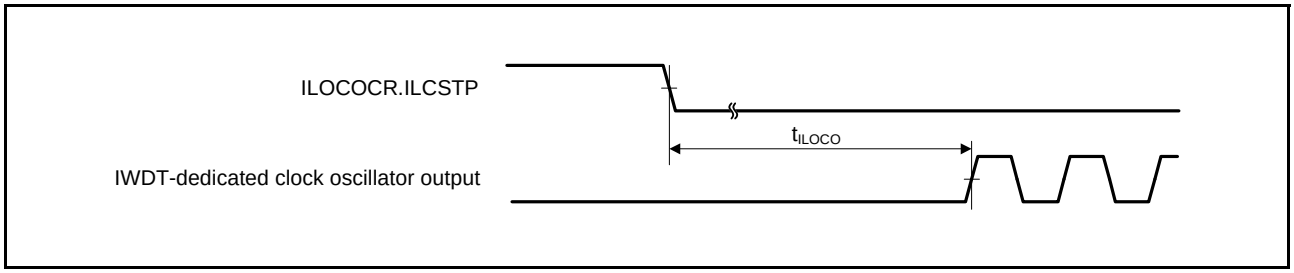


Figure 5.19 IWDT-Dedicated Clock Oscillation Start Timing

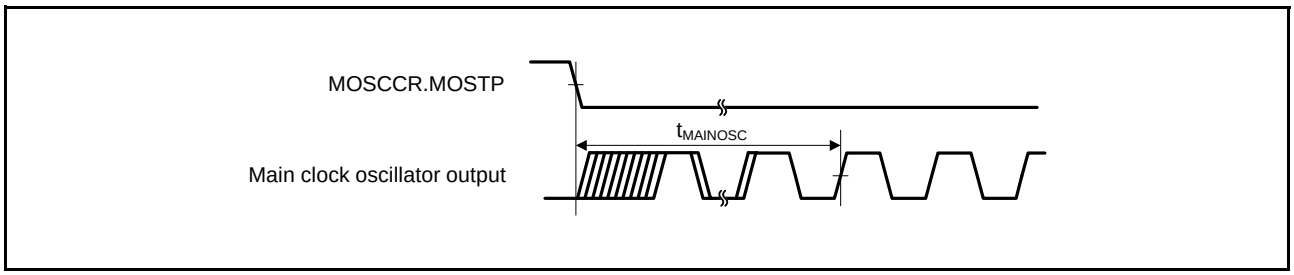


Figure 5.20 Main Clock Oscillation Start Timing

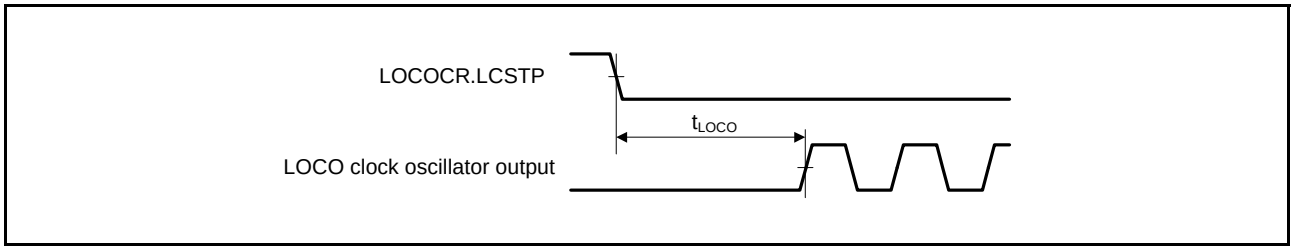


Figure 5.21 LOCO Clock Oscillation Start Timing

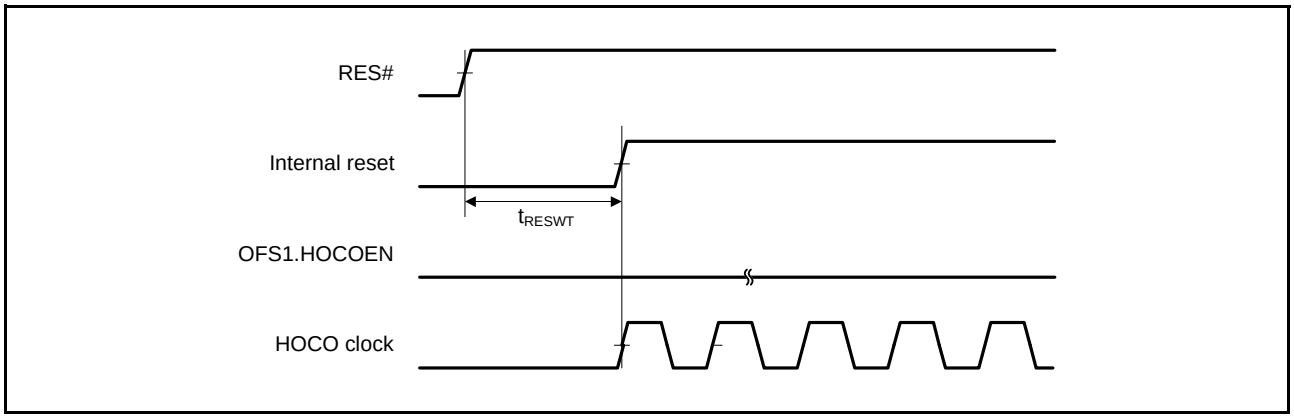


Figure 5.22 HOCO Clock Oscillation Start Timing (After Reset is Canceled by Setting OFS1.HOCOEN Bit to 0)

5.3.4 Control Signal Timing

Table 5.29 Control Signal Timing

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	
NMI pulse width	t_{NMIW}	200	—	—	ns	NMI digital filter disabled (NMIFLTE.NFLTEN = 0)	t_{Pcyc} × 2 ≤ 200 ns
		t_{Pcyc} × 2*1	—	—			t_{Pcyc} × 2 > 200 ns
		200	—	—		NMI digital filter enabled (NMIFLTE.NFLTEN = 1)	t_{NMICK} × 3 ≤ 200 ns
		t_{NMICK} × 3.5*2	—	—			t_{NMICK} × 3 > 200 ns
IRQ pulse width	t_{IRQW}	200	—	—	ns	IRQ digital filter disabled (IRQFLTE0.FLTENi = 0)	t_{Pcyc} × 2 ≤ 200 ns
		t_{Pcyc} × 2*1	—	—			t_{Pcyc} × 2 > 200 ns
		200	—	—		IRQ digital filter enabled (IRQFLTE0.FLTENi = 1)	t_{IRQCK} × 3 ≤ 200 ns
		t_{IRQCK} × 3.5*3	—	—			t_{IRQCK} × 3 > 200 ns

Note: 200 ns minimum in software standby mode.
Note 1. t_{Pcyc} indicates the cycle of PCLKB.
Note 2. t_{NMICK} indicates the cycle of the NMI digital filter sampling clock.
Note 3. t_{IRQCK} indicates the cycle of the IRQi digital filter sampling clock (i = 0 to 7).

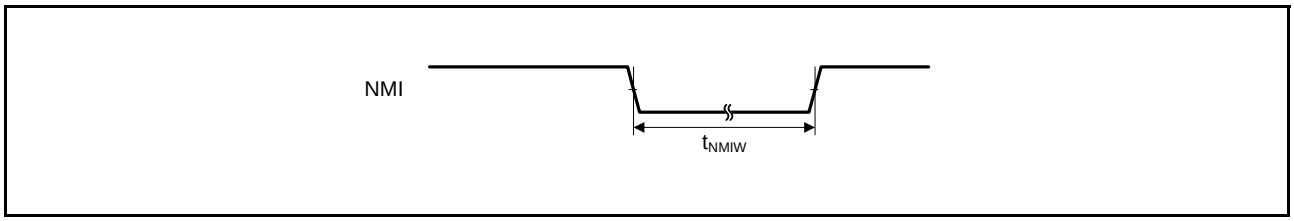


Figure 5.30 NMI Interrupt Input Timing

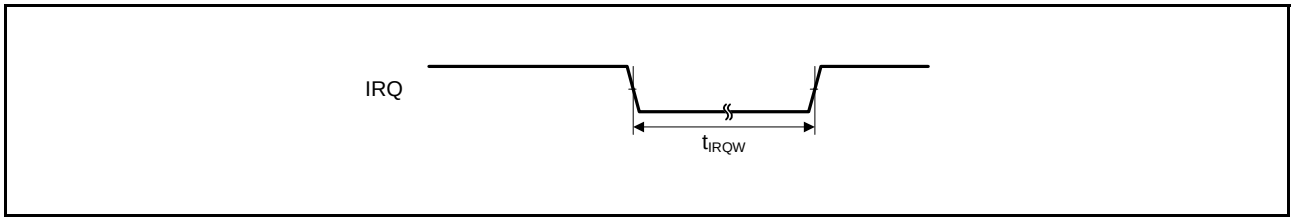


Figure 5.31 IRQ Interrupt Input Timing

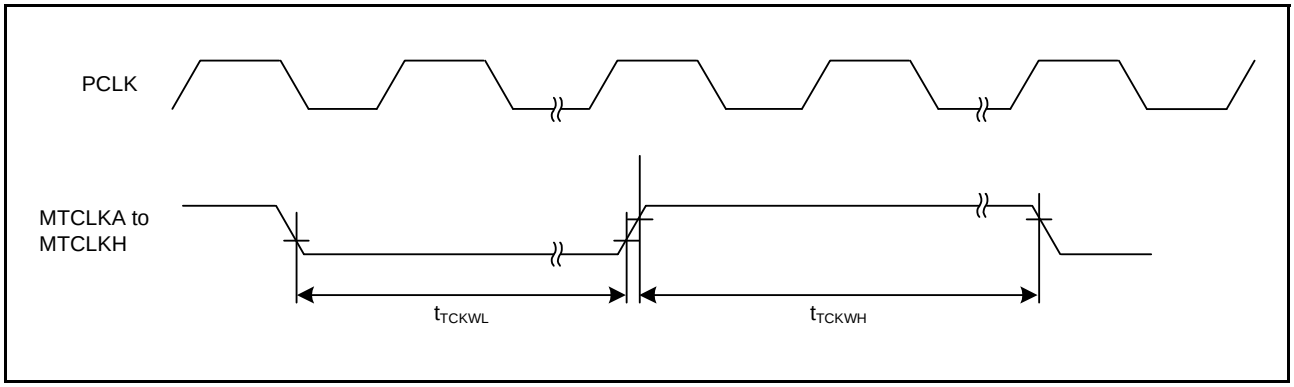


Figure 5.34 MTU2 Clock Input Timing

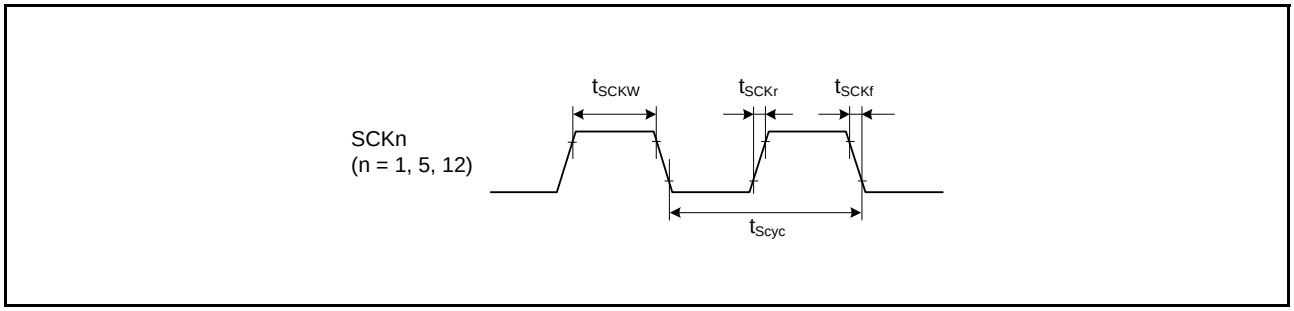


Figure 5.35 SCK Clock Input Timing

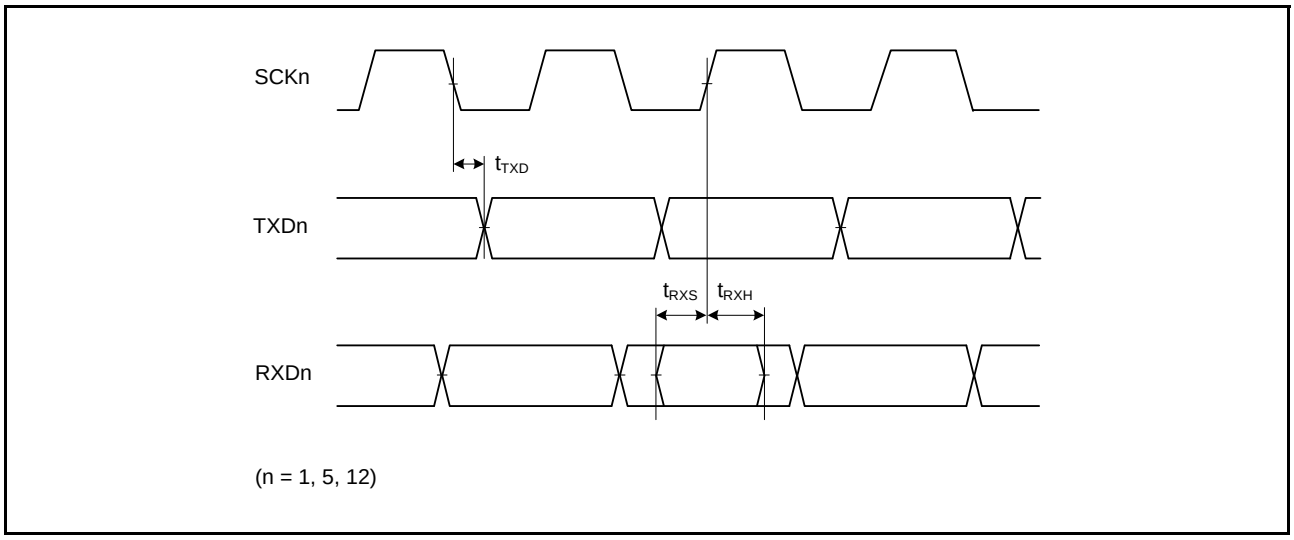


Figure 5.36 SCI Input/Output Timing: Clock Synchronous Mode

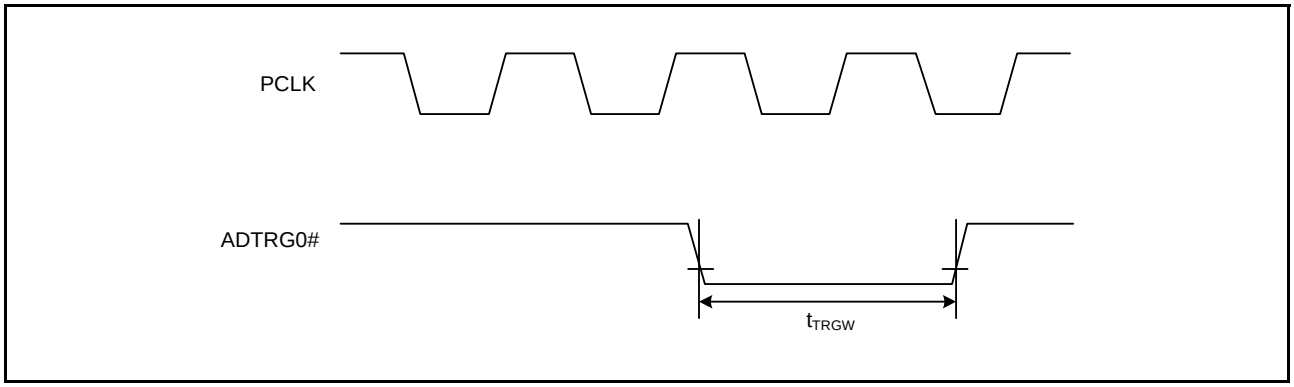


Figure 5.37 A/D Converter External Trigger Input Timing

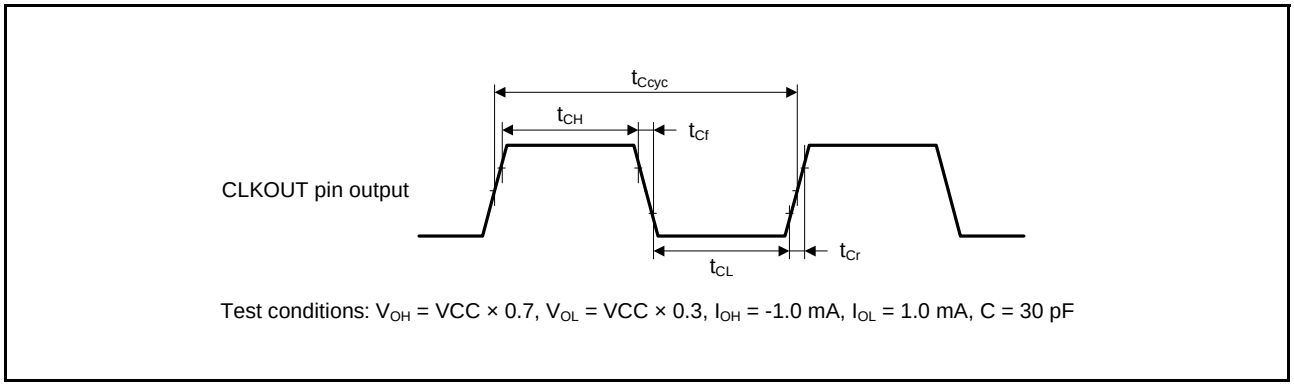


Figure 5.38 CLKOUT Output Timing

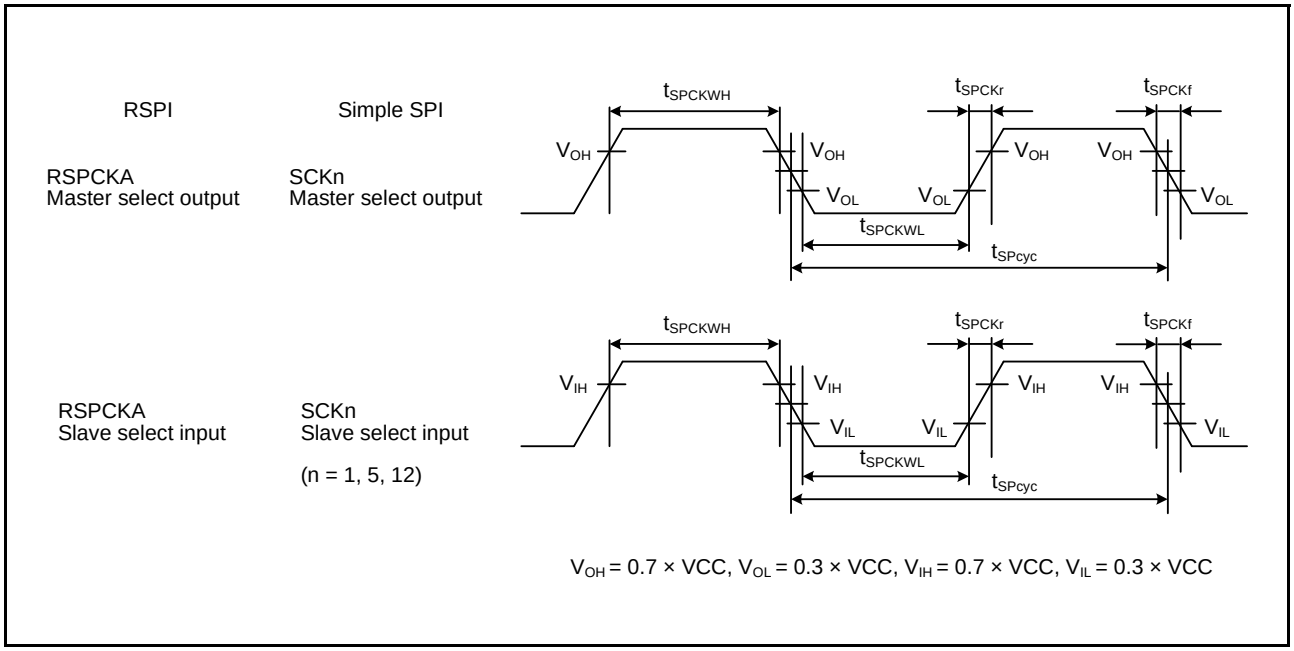


Figure 5.39 RSPI Clock Timing and Simple SPI Clock Timing

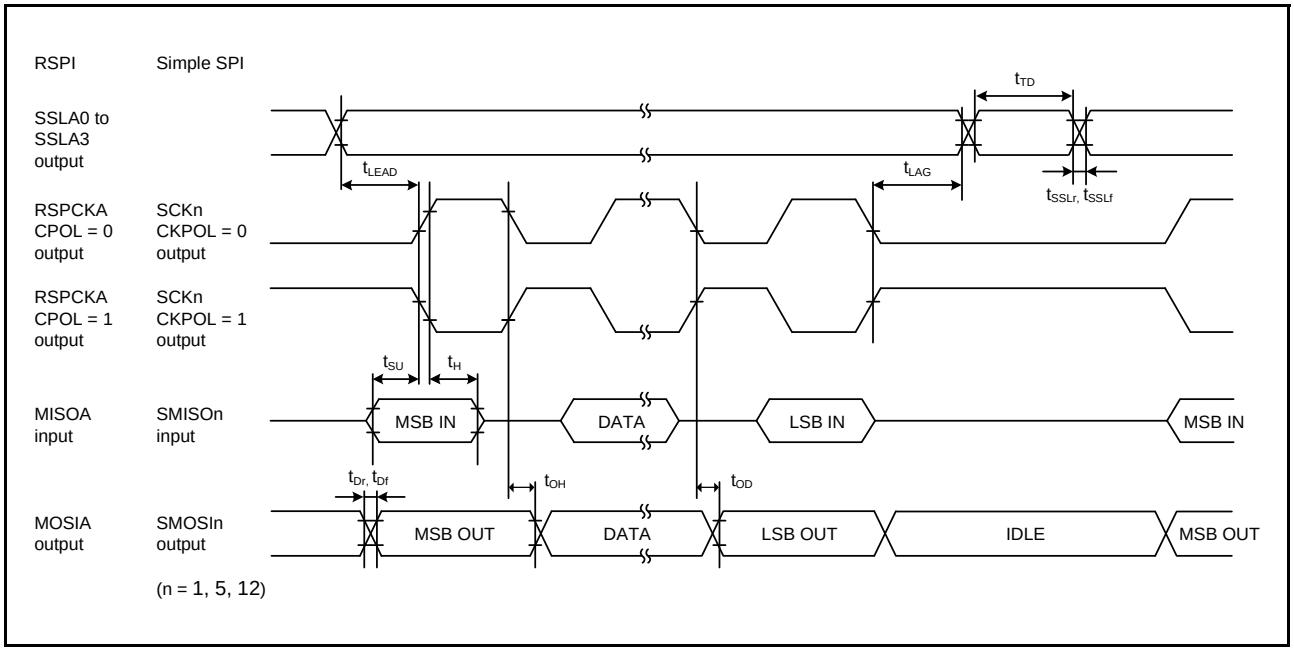


Figure 5.40 RSPI Timing (Master, CPHA = 0) (Bit Rate: PCLKB Set to Division Ratio Other Than Divided by 2) and Simple SPI Timing (Master, CKPH = 1)

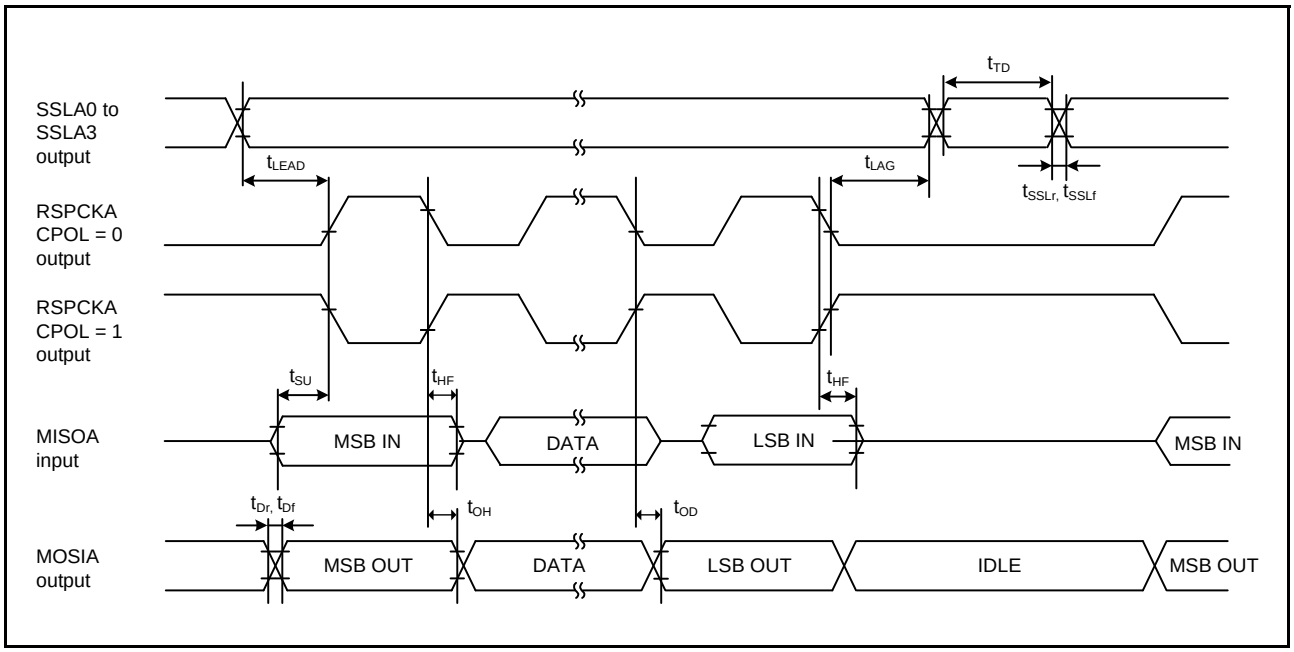


Figure 5.41 RSPI Timing (Master, CPHA = 0) (Bit Rate: PCLKB Set to Divided by 2)

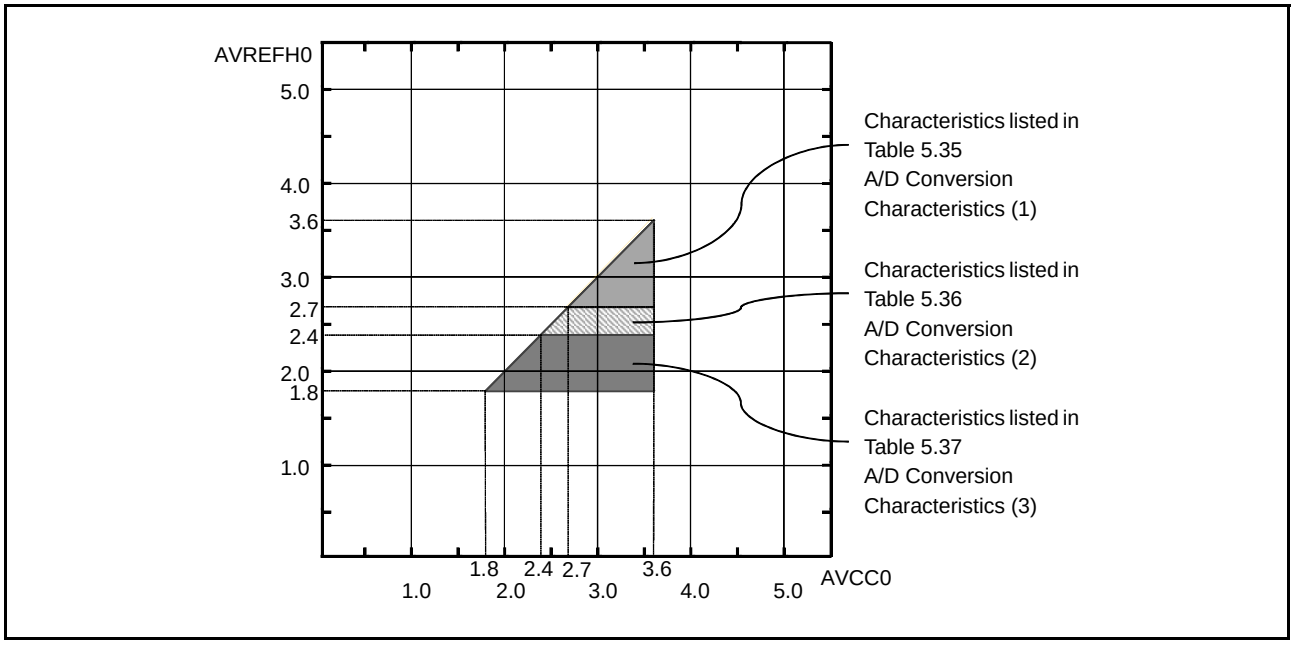


Figure 5.47 AVCC0 to AVREFH Voltage Range

Table 5.38 A/D Converter Channel Classification

Classification	Channel	Conditions	Remarks
High-precision channel	AN000 to AN004, AN006	AVCC0 = 1.8 to 3.6 V	Pins AN000 to AN004 and AN006 cannot be used as digital outputs when the A/D converter is in use.
Normal-precision channel	AN008 to AN015		
Internal reference voltage input channel	Internal reference voltage	AVCC0 = 2.0 to 3.6 V	
Temperature sensor input channel	Temperature sensor output	AVCC0 = 2.0 to 3.6 V	

Table 5.39 A/D Internal Reference Voltage Characteristics

Conditions: 2.0 V ≤ VCC ≤ 3.6 V, 2.0 V ≤ AVCC0 ≤ 3.6 V*1, VSS = AVSS0 = VREFL0 = 0 V, T_a = –40 to +105°C

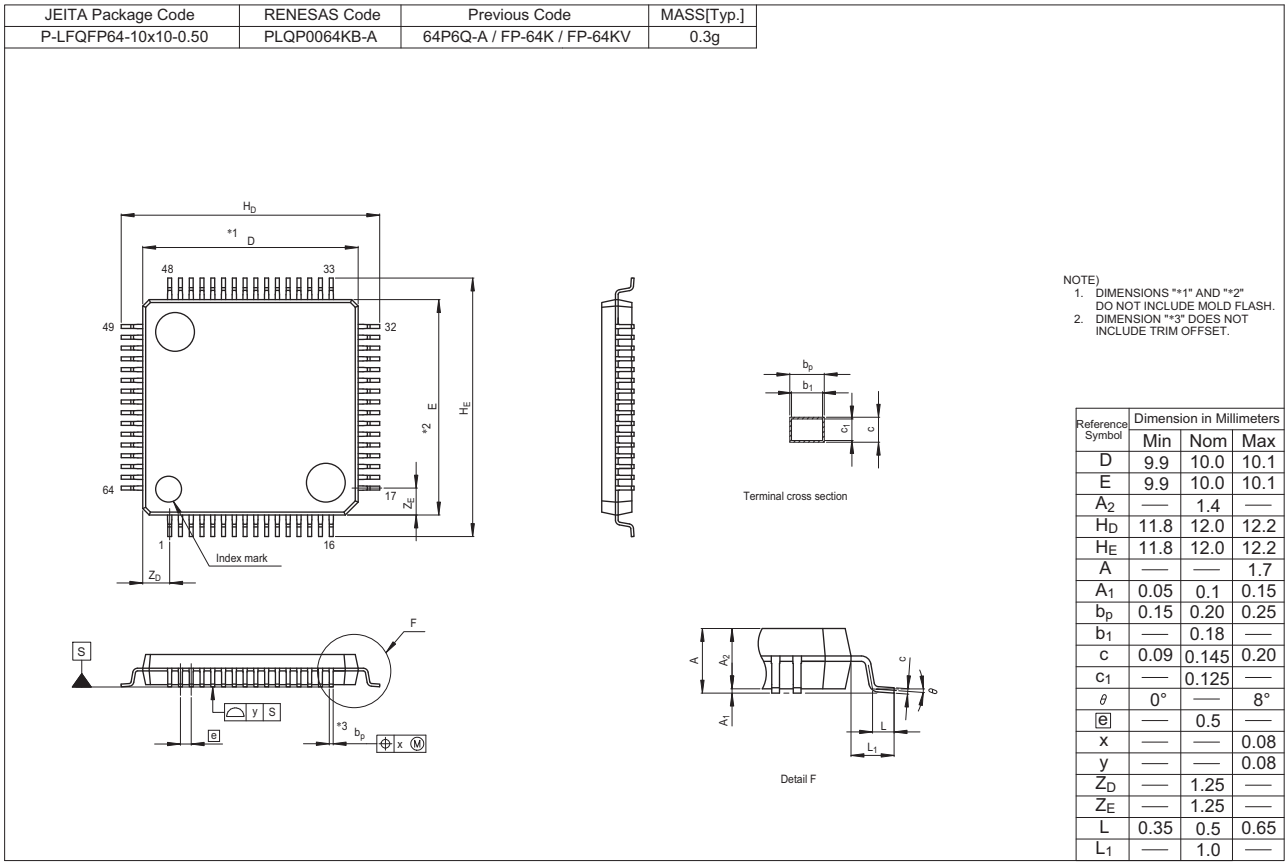
Item	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Conditions
Internal reference voltage input channel*2	1.36	1.43	1.50	V	

Note 1. The internal reference voltage cannot be selected for input channels when AVCC0 < 2.0 V.
Note 2. The A/D internal reference voltage indicates the voltage when the internal reference voltage is input to the A/D converter.

Appendix 1. Package Dimensions

Information on the latest version of the package dimensions or mountings has been displayed in “Packages” on Renesas Electronics Corporation website.

JEITA Package Code	RENESAS Code	Previous Code	MASS[Typ.]
P-LFQFP64-10x10-0.50	PLQP0064KB-A	64P6Q-A / FP-64K / FP-64KV	0.3g



Reference Symbol	Dimension in Millimeters		
	Min	Nom	Max
D	9.9	10.0	10.1
E	9.9	10.0	10.1
A_2	—	1.4	—
H_D	11.8	12.0	12.2
H_E	11.8	12.0	12.2
A	—	—	1.7
A_1	0.05	0.1	0.15
b_p	0.15	0.20	0.25
b_1	—	0.18	—
c	0.09	0.145	0.20
c_1	—	0.125	—
θ	0°	—	8°
e	—	0.5	—
x	—	—	0.08
y	—	—	0.08
Z_D	—	1.25	—
Z_E	—	1.25	—
L	0.35	0.5	0.65
L_1	—	1.0	—

Figure A 64-Pin LFQFP (PLQP0064KB-A)

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