Renesas Electronics America Inc - R5F3651KCNFC#V0 Datasheet

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Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

Details	
Product Status	Active
Core Processor	M16C/60
Core Size	16-Bit
Speed	32MHz
Connectivity	EBI/EMI, I²C, SIO, UART/USART
Peripherals	DMA, LVD, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	111
Program Memory Size	384KB (384K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	31K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2.7V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	A/D 26x10b; D/A 2x8b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-20°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	128-LQFP
Supplier Device Package	128-LFQFP (14x20)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/renesas-electronics-america/r5f3651kcnfc-v0

1.2 Specifications

The M16C/65C Group includes 128-pin and 100-pin packages. Table 1.1 to Table 1.4 list specifications.

Table 1.1 Specifications for the 128-Pin Package (1/2)

Item	Function	Description
CPU	Central processing unit	M16C/60 Series core (multiplier: 16 bit × 16 bit → 32 bit, multiply and accumulate instruction: 16 bit × 16 bit + 32 bit → 32 bit) • Number of basic instructions: 91 • Minimum instruction execution time: 31.25 ns (f(BCLK) = 32 MHz, VCC1 = VCC2 = 2.7 to 5.5 V) • Operating modes: Single-chip, memory expansion, and microprocessor
Memory	ROM, RAM, data flash	See Table 1.5 “Product List (N-Version)” to Table 1.6 “Product List (D-Version)”.
Voltage Detection	Voltage detector	• Power-on reset • 3 voltage detection points (detection level of voltage detection 0 and 1 selectable)
Clock	Clock generator	• 5 circuits: Main clock, sub clock, low-speed on-chip oscillator (125 kHz), high-speed on-chip oscillator (40 MHz ±5%), PLL frequency synthesizer • Oscillation stop detection: Main clock oscillation stop/restart detection function • Frequency divider circuit: Divide ratio selectable from 1, 2, 4, 8, and 16 • Power saving features: Wait mode, stop mode • Real-time clock
External Bus Expansion	Bus memory expansion	• Address space: 1 MB • External bus interface: 0 to 8 waits inserted, 4 chip select outputs, memory area expansion function (expandable to 4 MB), 3 V and 5 V interfaces • Bus format: Separate bus or multiplexed bus selectable, data bus width selectable (8 or 16 bits), number of address buses selectable (12, 16, or 20)
I/O Ports	Programmable I/O ports	• CMOS I/O ports: 111 (selectable pull-up resistors) • N-channel open drain ports: 3
Interrupts		• Interrupt vectors: 70 • External interrupt inputs: 13 ($\overline{\text{NMI}}$, $\overline{\text{INT}}$ × 8, key input × 4) • Interrupt priority levels: 7
Watchdog Timer		15-bit timer × 1 (with prescaler) Automatic reset start function selectable
DMA	DMAC	• 4 channels, cycle steal mode • Trigger sources: 43 • Transfer modes: 2 (single transfer, repeat transfer)

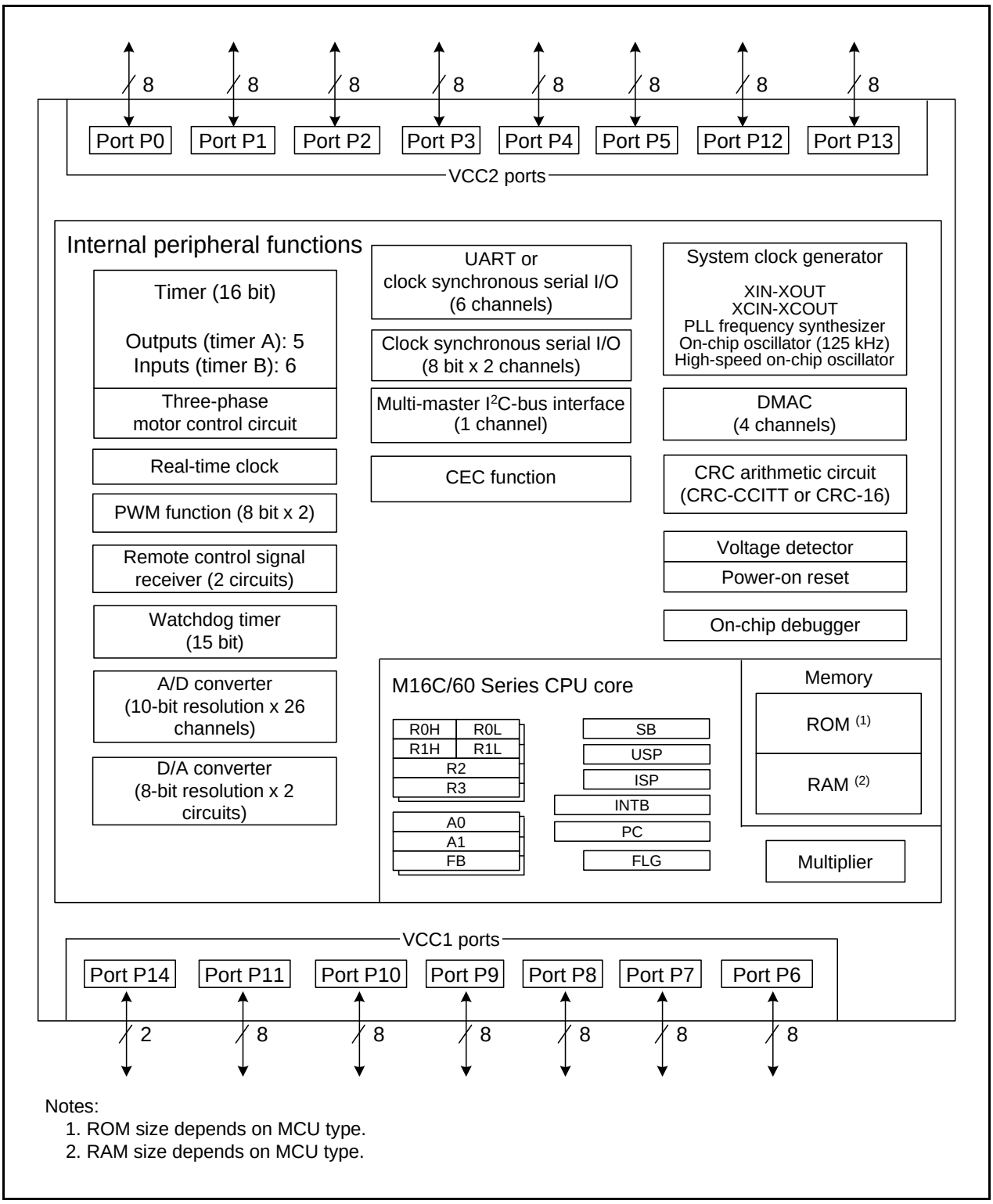
Table 1.4 Specifications for the 100-Pin Package (2/2)

Item	Function	Description
Timers	Timer A	16-bit timer × 5 Timer mode, event counter mode, one-shot timer mode, pulse width modulation (PWM) mode Event counter two-phase pulse signal processing (two-phase encoder input) × 3 Programmable output mode × 3
	Timer B	16-bit timer × 6 Timer mode, event counter mode, pulse period measurement mode, pulse width measurement mode
	Three-phase motor control timer functions	• Three-phase inverter control (timer A1, timer A2, timer A4, timer B2) • On-chip dead time timer
	Real-time clock	Count: seconds, minutes, hours, days of the week
	PWM function	8 bits × 2
	Remote control signal receiver	• 2 circuits • 4 wave pattern matchings (differentiate wave pattern for headers, data 0, data 1, and special data) • 6-byte receive buffer (1 circuit only) • Operating frequency of 32 kHz
Serial Interface	UART0 to UART2, UART5 to UART7	Clock synchronous/asynchronous × 6 channels I^2C-bus, IEBus, special mode 2 SIM (UART2)
	SI/O3, SI/O4	Clock synchronization only × 2 channels
Multi-master I^2C-bus Interface		1 channel
CEC Functions (2)		CEC transmit/receive, arbitration lost detection, ACK automatic output, operation frequency of 32 kHz
A/D Converter		10-bit resolution × 26 channels, including sample and hold function Conversion time: 1.72 µs
D/A Converter		8-bit resolution × 2 circuits
CRC Calculator		CRC-CCITT ($X^{16} + X^{12} + X^5 + 1$), CRC-16 ($X^{16} + X^{15} + X^2 + 1$) compliant
Flash Memory		• Program and erase power supply voltage: 2.7 to 5.5 V • Program and erase cycles: 1,000 times (program ROM 1, program ROM 2), 10,000 times (data flash) • Program security: ROM code protect, ID code check
Debug Functions		On-chip debug, on-board flash rewrite, address match interrupt × 4
Operation Frequency/Supply Voltage		25 MHz/VCC1 = 2.7 to 5.5 V, VCC2 = 2.7 V to VCC1 32 MHz/VCC1 = 2.7 to 5.5 V, VCC2 = 2.7 V to VCC1
Current Consumption		Refer to the Electrical Characteristics chapter
Operating Temperature		-20°C to 85°C, -40°C to 85°C (1)
Package		100-pin QFP: PRQP0100JD-B (Previous package code: 100P6F-A) 100-pin LQFP: PLQP0100KB-A (Previous package code: 100P6Q-A)

Notes:
1. See Table 1.5 “Product List (N-Version)” to Table 1.6 “Product List (D-Version)” for the operating temperature.
2. The CEC function indicates circuitry which supports the transmission and reception of CEC signals standardized by the High-Definition Multimedia Interface (HDMI). HDMI and High-Definition Multimedia Interface are registered trademarks of HDMI Licensing, LLC.

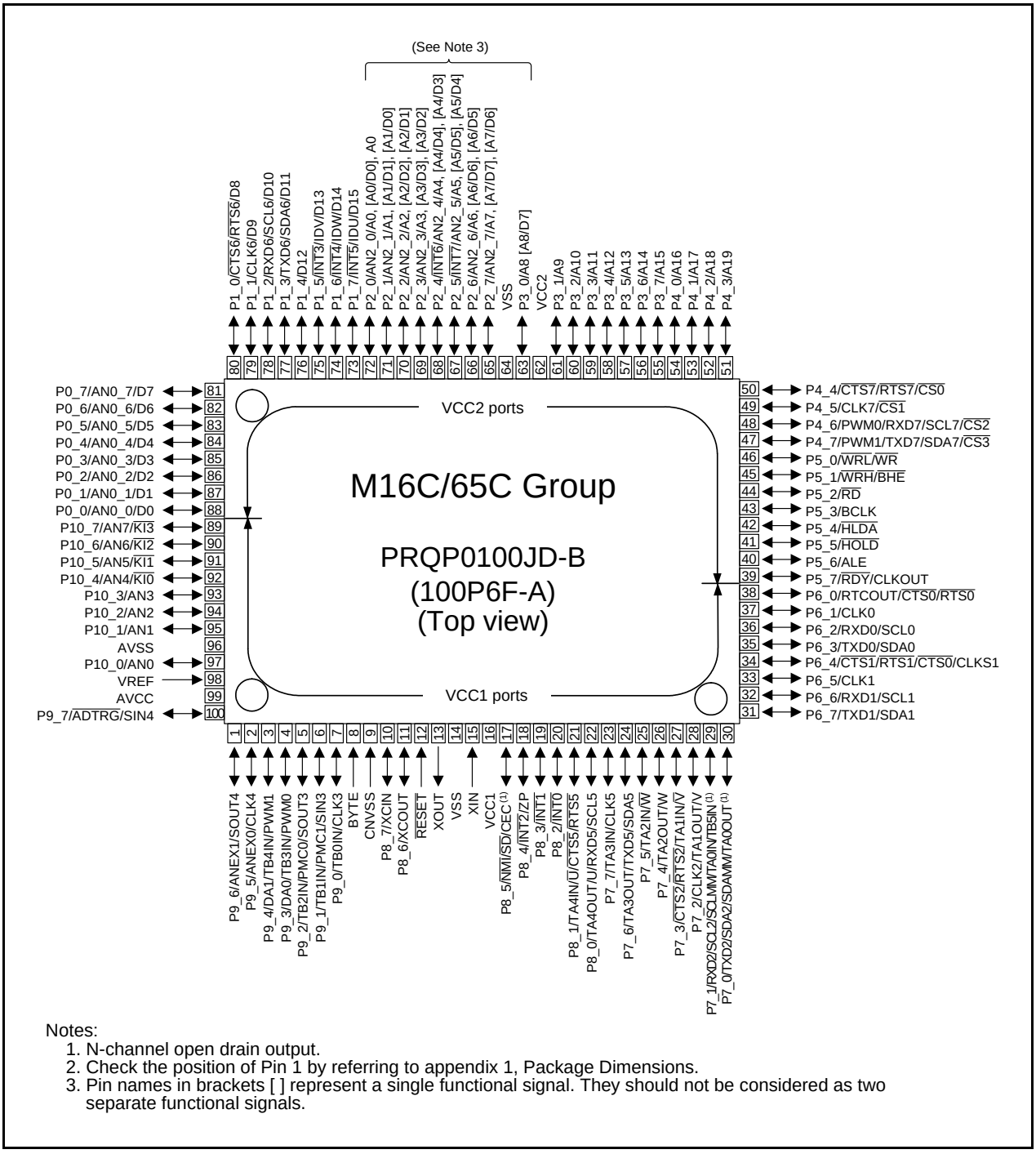
1.4 Block Diagram

Figure 1.3 to Figure 1.4 show block diagrams.



Notes:
1. ROM size depends on MCU type.
2. RAM size depends on MCU type.

Figure 1.3 Block Diagram for the 128-Pin Package



Notes:
1. N-channel open drain output.
2. Check the position of Pin 1 by referring to appendix 1, Package Dimensions.
3. Pin names in brackets [ ] represent a single functional signal. They should not be considered as two separate functional signals.

Figure 1.6 Pin Assignment for the 100-Pin Package

Table 1.11 Pin Names for the 100-Pin Package (2/2)

Pin No.		Control Pin	Port	I/O Pin for Peripheral Function				Bus Control Pin
FA	FB			Interrupt	Timer	Serial interface	A/D converter, D/A converter	
51	49		P4_3					A19
52	50		P4_2					A18
53	51		P4_1					A17
54	52		P4_0					A16
55	53		P3_7					A15
56	54		P3_6					A14
57	55		P3_5					A13
58	56		P3_4					A12
59	57		P3_3					A11
60	58		P3_2					A10
61	59		P3_1					A9
62	60	VCC2						
63	61		P3_0					A8, [A8/D7]
64	62	VSS						
65	63		P2_7				AN2_7	A7, [A7/D7], [A7/D6]
66	64		P2_6				AN2_6	A6, [A6/D6], [A6/D5]
67	65		P2_5	$\overline{\text{INT7}}$			AN2_5	A5, [A5/D5], [A5/D4]
68	66		P2_4	$\overline{\text{INT6}}$			AN2_4	A4, [A4/D4], [A4/D3]
69	67		P2_3				AN2_3	A3, [A3/D3], [A3/D2]
70	68		P2_2				AN2_2	A2, [A2/D2], [A2/D1]
71	69		P2_1				AN2_1	A1, [A1/D1], [A1/D0]
72	70		P2_0				AN2_0	A0, [A0/D0], A0
73	71		P1_7	$\overline{\text{INT5}}$	IDU			D15
74	72		P1_6	$\overline{\text{INT4}}$	IDW			D14
75	73		P1_5	$\overline{\text{INT3}}$	IDV			D13
76	74		P1_4					D12
77	75		P1_3			TXD6/SDA6		D11
78	76		P1_2			RXD6/SCL6		D10
79	77		P1_1			CLK6		D9
80	78		P1_0			$\overline{\text{CTS6}}$/$\overline{\text{RTS6}}$		D8
81	79		P0_7				AN0_7	D7
82	80		P0_6				AN0_6	D6
83	81		P0_5				AN0_5	D5
84	82		P0_4				AN0_4	D4
85	83		P0_3				AN0_3	D3
86	84		P0_2				AN0_2	D2
87	85		P0_1				AN0_1	D1
88	86		P0_0				AN0_0	D0
89	87		P10_7	$\overline{\text{KI3}}$			AN7	
90	88		P10_6	$\overline{\text{KI2}}$			AN6	
91	89		P10_5	$\overline{\text{KI1}}$			AN5	
92	90		P10_4	$\overline{\text{KI0}}$			AN4	
93	91		P10_3				AN3	
94	92		P10_2				AN2	
95	93		P10_1				AN1	
96	94	AVSS						
97	95		P10_0				AN0	
98	96	VREF						
99	97	AVCC						
100	98		P9_7			SIN4	$\overline{\text{ADTRG}}$	

1.6 Pin Functions

Table 1.12 Pin Functions for the 128-Pin Package (1/3)

Signal Name	Pin Name	I/O	Power Supply	Description
Power supply input	VCC1, VCC2, VSS	I	-	Apply 2.7 to 5.5 V to pins VCC1 and VCC2 (VCC1 ≥ VCC2), and 0 V to the VSS pin.
Analog power supply input	AVCC, AVSS	I	VCC1	This is the power supply for the A/D and D/A converters. Connect the AVCC pin to VCC1, and connect the AVSS pin to VSS.
Reset input	$\overline{\text{RESET}}$	I	VCC1	Driving this pin low resets the MCU.
CNVSS	CNVSS	I	VCC1	Input pin to switch processor modes. After a reset, to start operating in single-chip mode, connect the CNVSS pin to VSS via a resistor. To start operating in microprocessor mode, connect the pin to VCC1.
External data bus width select input	BYTE	I	VCC1	Input pin to select the data bus of the external area. The data bus is 16 bits when it is low and 8 bits when it is high. This pin must be fixed either high or low. Connect the BYTE pin to VSS in single-chip mode.
Bus control pins	D0 to D7	I/O	VCC2	Inputs or outputs data (D0 to D7) while accessing an external area with a separate bus.
	D8 to D15	I/O	VCC2	Inputs or outputs data (D8 to D15) while accessing an external area with a 16-bit separate bus.
	A0 to A19	O	VCC2	Outputs address bits A0 to A19.
	A0/D0 to A7/D7	I/O	VCC2	Inputs or outputs data (D0 to D7) and outputs address bits (A0 to A7) by timesharing, while accessing an external area with an 8-bit multiplexed bus.
	A1/D0 to A8/D7	I/O	VCC2	Inputs or outputs data (D0 to D7) and outputs address bits (A1 to A8) by timesharing, while accessing an external area with a 16-bit multiplexed bus.
	$\overline{\text{CS0}}$ to $\overline{\text{CS3}}$	O	VCC2	Outputs chip-select signals $\overline{\text{CS0}}$ to $\overline{\text{CS3}}$ to specify an external area.
	$\overline{\text{WRL}}$/$\overline{\text{WR}}$ $\overline{\text{WRH}}$/$\overline{\text{BHE}}$ $\overline{\text{RD}}$	O	VCC2	Outputs $\overline{\text{WRL}}$, $\overline{\text{WRH}}$, ($\overline{\text{WR}}$, $\overline{\text{BHE}}$), and $\overline{\text{RD}}$ signals. $\overline{\text{WRL}}$ and $\overline{\text{WRH}}$ can be switched with $\overline{\text{BHE}}$ and $\overline{\text{WR}}$. • $\overline{\text{WRL}}$, $\overline{\text{WRH}}$, and $\overline{\text{RD}}$ selected If the external data bus is 16 bits, data is written to an even address in an external area when $\overline{\text{WRL}}$ is driven low. Data is written to an odd address when $\overline{\text{WRH}}$ is driven low. Data is read when $\overline{\text{RD}}$ is driven low. • $\overline{\text{WR}}$, $\overline{\text{BHE}}$, and $\overline{\text{RD}}$ selected Data is written to an external area when $\overline{\text{WR}}$ is driven low. Data in an external area is read when $\overline{\text{RD}}$ is driven low. An odd address is accessed when $\overline{\text{BHE}}$ is driven low. Select $\overline{\text{WR}}$, $\overline{\text{BHE}}$, and $\overline{\text{RD}}$ when using an 8-bit external data bus.
	ALE	O	VCC2	Outputs an ALE signal to latch the address.
	$\overline{\text{HOLD}}$	I	VCC2	$\overline{\text{HOLD}}$ input is unavailable. Connect the $\overline{\text{HOLD}}$ pin to VCC2 via a resistor (pull-up).
	$\overline{\text{HLDA}}$	O	VCC2	In a hold state, $\overline{\text{HLDA}}$ outputs a low-level signal.
	$\overline{\text{RDY}}$	I	VCC2	The MCU bus is placed in wait state while the $\overline{\text{RDY}}$ pin is driven low.

Power supply: VCC2 is used to supply power to the external bus associated pins. The dual power supply configuration allows VCC2 to interface at a different voltage than VCC1.

Table 1.13 Pin Functions for the 128-Pin Package (2/3)

Signal Name	Pin Name	I/O	Power Supply	Description
Main clock input	XIN	I	VCC1	I/O for the main clock oscillator. Connect a ceramic resonator or crystal between pins XIN and XOUT. (1) Input an external clock to XIN pin and leave XOUT pin open.
Main clock output	XOUT	O	VCC1	
Sub clock input	XCIN	I	VCC1	I/O for a sub clock oscillator. Connect a crystal between pins XCIN and XCOUT. (1) Input an external clock to XCIN pin and leave XCOUT pin open.
Sub clock output	XCOUT	O	VCC1	
BCLK output	BCLK	O	VCC2	Outputs the BCLK signal.
Clock output	CLKOUT	O	VCC2	Outputs a clock with the same frequency as fC, f1, f8, or f32.
$\overline{INT}$ interrupt input	$\overline{INT0}$ to $\overline{INT2}$	I	VCC1	Input for the $\overline{INT}$ interrupt.
	$\overline{INT3}$ to $\overline{INT7}$	I	VCC2	
$\overline{NMI}$ interrupt input	$\overline{NMI}$	I	VCC1	Input for the $\overline{NMI}$ interrupt.
Key input interrupt input	$\overline{KI0}$ to $\overline{KI3}$	I	VCC1	Input for the key input interrupt.
Timer A	TA0OUT to TA4OUT	I/O	VCC1	I/O for timers A0 to A4 (TA0OUT is N-channel open drain output).
	TA0IN to TA4IN	I	VCC1	Input for timers A0 to A4.
	ZP	I	VCC1	Input for Z-phase.
Timer B	TB0IN to TB5IN	I	VCC1	Input for timers B0 to B5.
Three-phase motor control timer	U, $\overline{U}$, V, $\overline{V}$, W, $\overline{W}$	O	VCC1	Output for the three-phase motor control timer.
	$\overline{SD}$	I	VCC1	Forced cutoff input.
	IDU, IDV, IDW	I	VCC2	Input for the position data.
Real-time clock output	RTCOUT	O	VCC1	Output for the real-time clock.
PWM output	PWM0, PWM1	O	VCC1, VCC2	PWM output.
Remote control signal receiver input	PMC0, PMC1	I	VCC1	Input for the remote control signal receiver.
Serial interface UART0 to UART2, UART5 to UART7	$\overline{CTS0}$ to $\overline{CTS2}$, $\overline{CTS5}$	I	VCC1	Input pins to control data transmission.
	$\overline{CTS6}$, $\overline{CTS7}$	I	VCC2	
	$\overline{RTS0}$ to $\overline{RTS2}$, $\overline{RTS5}$	O	VCC1	Output pins to control data reception.
	$\overline{RTS6}$, $\overline{RTS7}$	O	VCC2	
	CLK0 to CLK2, CLK5	I/O	VCC1	Transmit/receive clock I/O.
	CLK6, CLK7	I/O	VCC2	
	RXD0 to RXD2, RXD5	I	VCC1	Serial data input.
	RXD6, RXD7	I	VCC2	
	TXD0 to TXD2, TXD5	O	VCC1	Serial data output. (2)
	TXD6, TXD7	O	VCC2	
	CLKS1	O	VCC1	Output for the transmit/receive clock multiple-pin output function.

Notes:
1. Contact the manufacturer of crystal/ceramic resonator regarding the oscillation characteristics.
2. TXD2, SDA2, and SCL2 are N-channel open drain output pins. TXDi (i = 0, 1, 5 to 7), SDAi, and SCLi can be selected as CMOS output pins or N-channel open drain output pins.

Table 1.15 Pin Functions for the 100-Pin Package (1/3)

Signal Name	Pin Name	I/O	Power Supply	Description
Power supply input	VCC1, VCC2, VSS	I	-	Apply 2.7 to 5.5 V to pins VCC1 and VCC2 (VCC1 ≥ VCC2) and 0 V to the VSS pin.
Analog power supply input	AVCC, AVSS	I	VCC1	This is the power supply for the A/D and D/A converters. Connect the AVCC pin to VCC1, and connect the AVSS pin to VSS.
Reset input	$\overline{\text{RESET}}$	I	VCC1	Driving this pin low resets the MCU.
CNVSS	CNVSS	I	VCC1	Input pin to switch processor modes. After a reset, to start operating in single-chip mode, connect the CNVSS pin to VSS via a resistor. To start operating in microprocessor mode, connect the pin to VCC1.
External data bus width select input	BYTE	I	VCC1	Input pin to select the data bus of the external area. The data bus is 16 bits when it is low, and 8 bits when it is high. This pin must be fixed either high or low. Connect the BYTE pin to VSS in single-chip mode.
Bus control pins	D0 to D7	I/O	VCC2	Inputs or outputs data (D0 to D7) while accessing an external area with a separate bus.
	D8 to D15	I/O	VCC2	Inputs or outputs data (D8 to D15) while accessing an external area with a 16-bit separate bus.
	A0 to A19	O	VCC2	Outputs address bits A0 to A19.
	A0/D0 to A7/D7	I/O	VCC2	Inputs or outputs data (D0 to D7) and outputs address bits (A0 to A7) by timesharing, while accessing an external area with an 8-bit multiplexed bus.
	A1/D0 to A8/D7	I/O	VCC2	Inputs or outputs data (D0 to D7) and outputs address bits (A1 to A8) by timesharing, while accessing an external area with a 16-bit multiplexed bus.
	$\overline{\text{CS0}}$ to $\overline{\text{CS3}}$	O	VCC2	Outputs chip-select signals $\overline{\text{CS0}}$ to $\overline{\text{CS3}}$ to specify an external area.
	$\overline{\text{WRL}}$/$\overline{\text{WR}}$ $\overline{\text{WRH}}$/$\overline{\text{BHE}}$ $\overline{\text{RD}}$	O	VCC2	Outputs $\overline{\text{WRL}}$, $\overline{\text{WRH}}$, ($\overline{\text{WR}}$, $\overline{\text{BHE}}$), and $\overline{\text{RD}}$ signals. $\overline{\text{WRL}}$ and $\overline{\text{WRH}}$ can be switched with $\overline{\text{BHE}}$ and $\overline{\text{WR}}$. • $\overline{\text{WRL}}$, $\overline{\text{WRH}}$, and $\overline{\text{RD}}$ selected If the external data bus is 16 bits, data is written to an even address in an external area when $\overline{\text{WRL}}$ is driven low. Data is written to an odd address when $\overline{\text{WRH}}$ is driven low. Data is read when $\overline{\text{RD}}$ is driven low. • $\overline{\text{WR}}$, $\overline{\text{BHE}}$, and $\overline{\text{RD}}$ selected Data is written to an external area when $\overline{\text{WR}}$ is driven low. Data in an external area is read when $\overline{\text{RD}}$ is driven low. An odd address is accessed when $\overline{\text{BHE}}$ is driven low. Select $\overline{\text{WR}}$, $\overline{\text{BHE}}$, and $\overline{\text{RD}}$ when using an 8-bit external data bus.
	ALE	O	VCC2	Outputs an ALE signal to latch the address.
	$\overline{\text{HOLD}}$	I	VCC2	$\overline{\text{HOLD}}$ input is unavailable. Connect the $\overline{\text{HOLD}}$ pin to VCC2 via a resistor (pull-up).
	$\overline{\text{HLDA}}$	O	VCC2	In a hold state, $\overline{\text{HLDA}}$ outputs a low-level signal.
	$\overline{\text{RDY}}$	I	VCC2	The MCU bus is placed in a wait state while the $\overline{\text{RDY}}$ pin is driven low.

Power supply: VCC2 is used to supply power to the external bus associated pins. The dual power supply configuration allows VCC2 to interface at a different voltage than VCC1.

Table 4.5 SFR Information (5) (1)

Address	Register	Symbol	Reset Value
0180h	DMA0 Source Pointer	SAR0	XXh
0181h			XXh
0182h			0Xh
0183h			
0184h	DMA0 Destination Pointer	DAR0	XXh
0185h			XXh
0186h			0Xh
0187h			
0188h	DMA0 Transfer Counter	TCR0	XXh
0189h			XXh
018Ah			
018Bh			
018Ch	DMA0 Control Register	DM0CON	0000 0X00b
018Dh			
018Eh			
018Fh			
0190h	DMA1 Source Pointer	SAR1	XXh
0191h			XXh
0192h			0Xh
0193h			
0194h	DMA1 Destination Pointer	DAR1	XXh
0195h			XXh
0196h			0Xh
0197h			
0198h	DMA1 Transfer Counter	TCR1	XXh
0199h			XXh
019Ah			
019Bh			
019Ch	DMA1 Control Register	DM1CON	0000 0X00b
019Dh			
019Eh			
019Fh			
01A0h	DMA2 Source Pointer	SAR2	XXh
01A1h			XXh
01A2h			0Xh
01A3h			
01A4h	DMA2 Destination Pointer	DAR2	XXh
01A5h			XXh
01A6h			0Xh
01A7h			
01A8h	DMA2 Transfer Counter	TCR2	XXh
01A9h			XXh
01AAh			
01ABh			
01ACh	DMA2 Control Register	DM2CON	0000 0X00b
01ADh			
01AEh			
01AFh			

X: Undefined

Note:
1. The blank areas are reserved. No access is allowed.

Table 4.16 SFR Information (16) (1)

Address	Register	Symbol	Reset Value
03C0h	A/D Register 0	AD0	XXXX XXXXb
03C1h			0000 00XXb
03C2h	A/D Register 1	AD1	XXXX XXXXb
03C3h			0000 00XXb
03C4h	A/D Register 2	AD2	XXXX XXXXb
03C5h			0000 00XXb
03C6h	A/D Register 3	AD3	XXXX XXXXb
03C7h			0000 00XXb
03C8h	A/D Register 4	AD4	XXXX XXXXb
03C9h			0000 00XXb
03CAh	A/D Register 5	AD5	XXXX XXXXb
03CBh			0000 00XXb
03CCh	A/D Register 6	AD6	XXXX XXXXb
03CDh			0000 00XXb
03CEh	A/D Register 7	AD7	XXXX XXXXb
03CFh			0000 00XXb
03D0h			
03D1h			
03D2h			
03D3h			
03D4h	A/D Control Register 2	ADCON2	0000 X00Xb
03D5h			
03D6h	A/D Control Register 0	ADCON0	0000 0XXXb
03D7h	A/D Control Register 1	ADCON1	0000 X000b
03D8h	D/A0 Register	DA0	00h
03D9h			
03DAh	D/A1 Register	DA1	00h
03DBh			
03DCh	D/A Control Register	DACON	00h
03DDh			
03DEh			
03DFh			
03E0h	Port P0 Register	P0	XXh
03E1h	Port P1 Register	P1	XXh
03E2h	Port P0 Direction Register	PD0	00h
03E3h	Port P1 Direction Register	PD1	00h
03E4h	Port P2 Register	P2	XXh
03E5h	Port P3 Register	P3	XXh
03E6h	Port P2 Direction Register	PD2	00h
03E7h	Port P3 Direction Register	PD3	00h
03E8h	Port P4 Register	P4	XXh
03E9h	Port P5 Register	P5	XXh
03EAh	Port P4 Direction Register	PD4	00h
03EBh	Port P5 Direction Register	PD5	00h
03ECh	Port P6 Register	P6	XXh
03EDh	Port P7 Register	P7	XXh
03EEh	Port P6 Direction Register	PD6	00h
03EFh	Port P7 Direction Register	PD7	00h

X: Undefined

Note:
1. The blank areas are reserved. No access is allowed.

5.2 Electrical Characteristics (V_{CC1} = V_{CC2} = 5 V)

5.2.1 Electrical Characteristics

V_{CC1} = V_{CC2} = 5 V

Table 5.18 Electrical Characteristics (1) [1]

V_{CC1} = V_{CC2} = 4.2 to 5.5 V, V_{SS} = 0 V at T_{opr} = –20°C to 85°C/–40°C to 85°C, $f_{(BCLK)}$ = 32 MHz unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter		Measuring Condition	Standard			Unit
				Min.	Typ.	Max.	
V_{OH}	High output voltage	P6_0 to P6_7, P7_2 to P7_7, P8_0 to P8_4, P8_6, P8_7, P9_0 to P9_7, P10_0 to P10_7, P11_0 to P11_7, P14_0, P14_1	I_{OH} = –5 mA	V_{CC1} – 2.0		V_{CC1}	V
		P0_0 to P0_7, P1_0 to P1_7, P2_0 to P2_7, P3_0 to P3_7, P4_0 to P4_7, P5_0 to P5_7, P12_0 to P12_7, P13_0 to P13_7	I_{OH} = –5 mA	V_{CC2} – 2.0		V_{CC2}	
V_{OH}	High output voltage	P6_0 to P6_7, P7_2 to P7_7, P8_0 to P8_4, P8_6, P8_7, P9_0 to P9_7, P10_0 to P10_7, P11_0 to P11_7, P14_0, P14_1	I_{OH} = –200 µA	V_{CC1} – 0.3		V_{CC1}	V
		P0_0 to P0_7, P1_0 to P1_7, P2_0 to P2_7, P3_0 to P3_7, P4_0 to P4_7, P5_0 to P5_7, P12_0 to P12_7, P13_0 to P13_7	I_{OH} = –200 µA	V_{CC2} – 0.3		V_{CC2}	
V_{OH}	High output voltage XOUT	HIGH POWER	I_{OH} = –1 mA	V_{CC1} – 2.0		V_{CC1}	V
		LOW POWER	I_{OH} = –0.5 mA	V_{CC1} – 2.0		V_{CC1}	
	High output voltage XCOUT	HIGH POWER	With no load applied		2.6		V
		LOW POWER	With no load applied		2.2		
V_{OL}	Low output voltage	P6_0 to P6_7, P7_0 to P7_7, P8_0 to P8_7, P9_0 to P9_7, P10_0 to P10_7, P11_0 to P11_7, P14_0, P14_1	I_{OL} = 5 mA			2.0	V
		P0_0 to P0_7, P1_0 to P1_7, P2_0 to P2_7, P3_0 to P3_7, P4_0 to P4_7, P5_0 to P5_7, P12_0 to P12_7, P13_0 to P13_7	I_{OL} = 5 mA			2.0	
V_{OL}	Low output voltage	P6_0 to P6_7, P7_0 to P7_7, P8_0 to P8_7, P9_0 to P9_7, P10_0 to P10_7, P11_0 to P11_7, P14_0, P14_1	I_{OL} = 200 µA			0.45	V
		P0_0 to P0_7, P1_0 to P1_7, P2_0 to P2_7, P3_0 to P3_7, P4_0 to P4_7, P5_0 to P5_7, P12_0 to P12_7, P13_0 to P13_7	I_{OL} = 200 µA			0.45	
V_{OL}	Low output voltage XOUT	HIGH POWER	I_{OL} = 1 mA			2.0	V
		LOW POWER	I_{OL} = 0.5 mA			2.0	
	Low output voltage XCOUT	HIGH POWER	With no load applied		0		V
		LOW POWER	With no load applied		0		

Note:
1. When $V_{CC1} \neq V_{CC2}$, refer to 5 V or 3 V standard depending on the voltage.

$V_{CC1} = V_{CC2} = 5\ V$

Timing Requirements

($V_{CC1} = V_{CC2} = 5$ V, $V_{SS} = 0$ V, at $T_{opr} = -20°C$ to 85°C/-40°C to 85°C unless otherwise specified)

5.2.2.3 Timer A Input

Table 5.24 Timer A Input (Counter Input in Event Counter Mode)

Symbol	Parameter	Standard		Unit
		Min.	Max.	
$t_{c(TA)}$	TAiIN input cycle time	100		ns
$t_{w(TAH)}$	TAiIN input high pulse width	40		ns
$t_{w(TAL)}$	TAiIN input low pulse width	40		ns

Table 5.25 Timer A Input (Gating Input in Timer Mode)

Symbol	Parameter	Standard		Unit
		Min.	Max.	
$t_{c(TA)}$	TAiIN input cycle time	400		ns
$t_{w(TAH)}$	TAiIN input high pulse width	200		ns
$t_{w(TAL)}$	TAiIN input low pulse width	200		ns

Table 5.26 Timer A Input (External Trigger Input in One-Shot Timer Mode)

Symbol	Parameter	Standard		Unit
		Min.	Max.	
$t_{c(TA)}$	TAiIN input cycle time	200		ns
$t_{w(TAH)}$	TAiIN input high pulse width	100		ns
$t_{w(TAL)}$	TAiIN input low pulse width	100		ns

Table 5.27 Timer A Input (External Trigger Input in Pulse Width Modulation Mode and Programmable Output Mode)

Symbol	Parameter	Standard		Unit
		Min.	Max.	
$t_{w(TAH)}$	TAiIN input high pulse width	100		ns
$t_{w(TAL)}$	TAiIN input low pulse width	100		ns

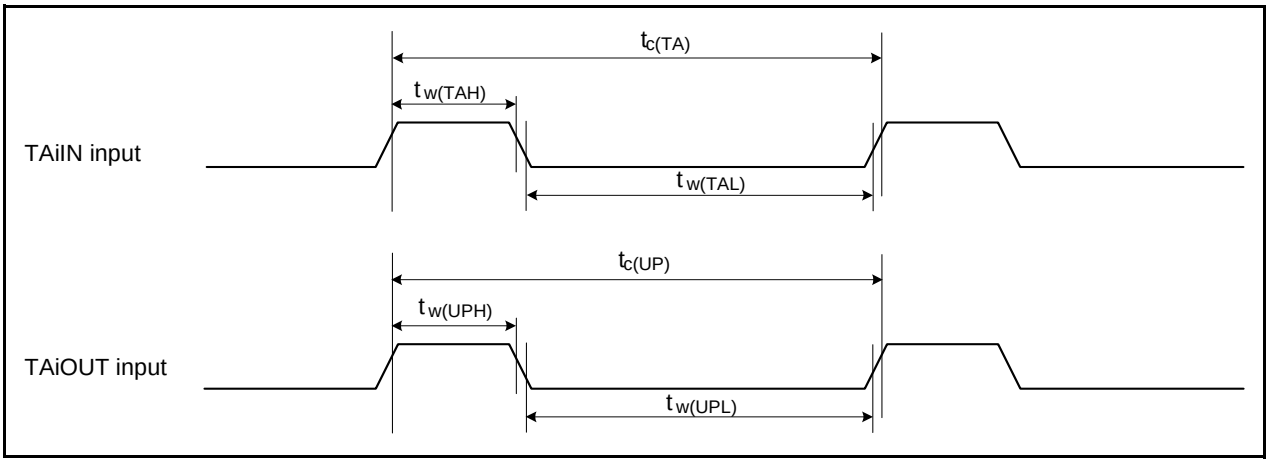


Figure 5.7 Timer A Input

$V_{CC1} = V_{CC2} = 5\ V$

Timing Requirements

($V_{CC1} = V_{CC2} = 5$ V, $V_{SS} = 0$ V, at $T_{opr} = -20°C$ to 85°C/-40°C to 85°C unless otherwise specified)

5.2.2.5 Serial Interface

Table 5.32 Serial Interface

Symbol	Parameter	Standard		Unit
		Min.	Max.	
$t_{c(CK)}$	CLKi input cycle time	200		ns
$t_{w(CKH)}$	CLKi input high pulse width	100		ns
$t_{w(CKL)}$	CLKi input low pulse width	100		ns
$t_{d(C-Q)}$	TXDi output delay time		80	ns
$t_{h(C-Q)}$	TXDi hold time	0		ns
$t_{su(D-C)}$	RXDi input setup time	70		ns
$t_{h(C-D)}$	RXDi input hold time	90		ns

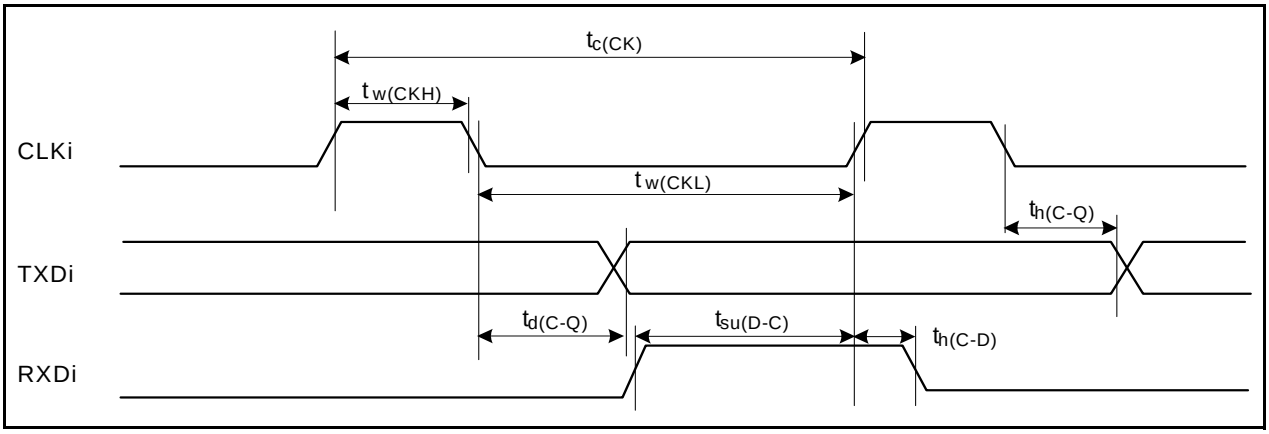


Figure 5.10 Serial Interface

5.2.2.6 External Interrupt $\overline{INTi}$ Input

Table 5.33 External Interrupt $\overline{INTi}$ Input

Symbol	Parameter	Standard		Unit
		Min.	Max.	
$t_{w(INH)}$	$\overline{INTi}$ input high pulse width	250		ns
$t_{w(INL)}$	$\overline{INTi}$ input low pulse width	250		ns

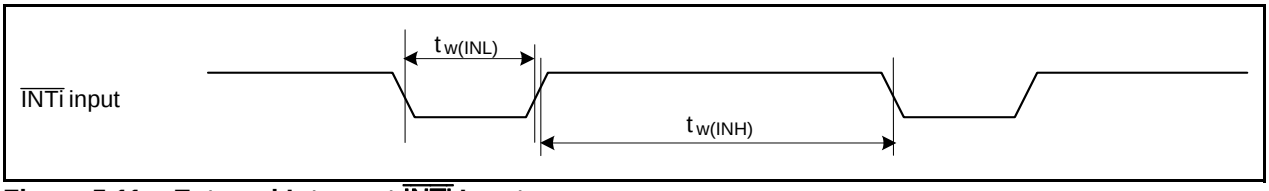


Figure 5.11 External Interrupt $\overline{INTi}$ Input

$V_{CC1} = V_{CC2} = 5\ V$

Timing Requirements

($V_{CC1} = V_{CC2} = 5$ V, $V_{SS} = 0$ V, at T_{opr} = -20°C to 85°C/-40°C to 85°C unless otherwise specified)

5.2.2.7 Multi-master I²C-bus

Table 5.34 Multi-master I²C-bus

Symbol	Parameter	Standard Clock Mode		Fast-mode		Unit
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
t_{BUF}	Bus free time	4.7		1.3		µs
$t_{HD;STA}$	Hold time in start condition	4.0		0.6		µs
t_{LOW}	Hold time in SCL clock 0 status	4.7		1.3		µs
t_R	SCL, SDA signals' rising time		1000	20 + 0.1 Cb	300	ns
$t_{HD;DAT}$	Data hold time	0		0	0.9	µs
t_{HIGH}	Hold time in SCL clock 1 status	4.0		0.6		µs
f_F	SCL, SDA signals' falling time		300	20 + 0.1 Cb	300	ns
$t_{su;DAT}$	Data setup time	250		100		ns
$t_{su;STA}$	Setup time in restart condition	4.7		0.6		µs
$t_{su;STO}$	Stop condition setup time	4.0		0.6		µs

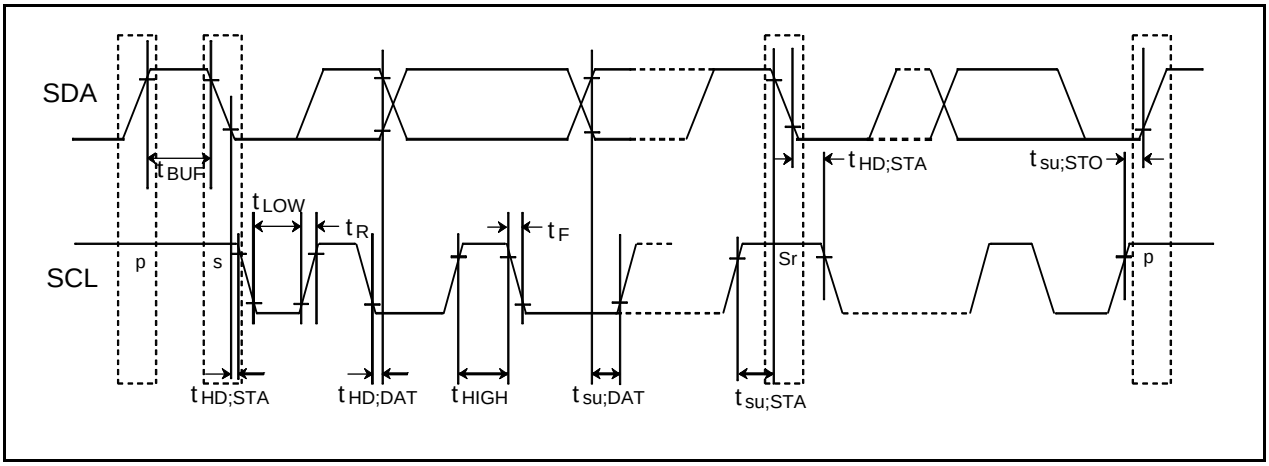
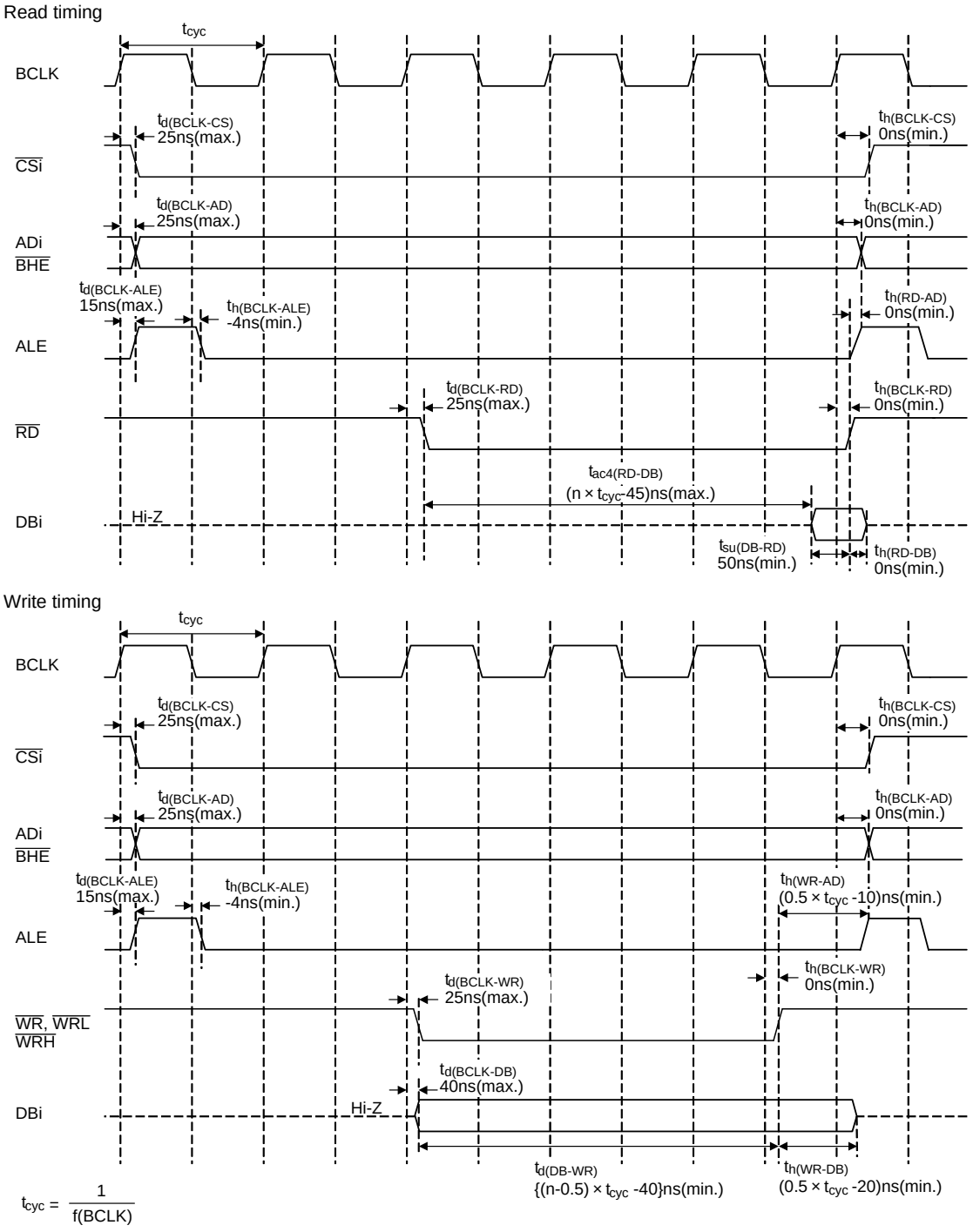


Figure 5.12 Multi-master I²C-bus

Memory Expansion Mode and Microprocessor Mode
(in wait state setting 2 ϕ + 3 ϕ, 2 ϕ + 4 ϕ, 3ϕ + 4 ϕ, and 4 ϕ + 5 ϕ, and when accessing external area)

$V_{CC1} = V_{CC2} = 5V$



$$t_{cyc} = \frac{1}{f(BCLK)}$$

Measuring conditions

- $V_{CC1} = V_{CC2} = 5V$
- Input timing voltage: V_{IL} = 0.8 V, V_{IH} = 2.0 V
- Output timing voltage: V_{OL} = 0.4 V, V_{OH} = 2.4 V

n: 3 (when 2 ϕ + 3 ϕ)
4 (when 2 ϕ + 4 ϕ or 3 ϕ + 4 ϕ)
5 (when 4 ϕ + 5 ϕ)

Figure 5.18 Timing Diagram

5.3 Electrical Characteristics (V_{CC1} = V_{CC2} = 3 V)

5.3.1 Electrical Characteristics

VCC1 = VCC2 = 3 V

Table 5.41 Electrical Characteristics (1) [1]

V_{CC1} = V_{CC2} = 2.7 to 3.3 V, V_{SS} = 0 V at T_{opr} = -20°C to 85°C/-40°C to 85°C, $f_{(BCLK)}$ = 32 MHz unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter			Measuring Condition	Standard			Unit
					Min.	Typ.	Max.	
V_{OH}	High output voltage	P6_0 to P6_7, P7_2 to P7_7, P8_0 to P8_4, P8_6, P8_7, P9_0 to P9_7, P10_0 to P10_7, P11_0 to P11_7, P14_0, P14_1		I_{OH} = –1 mA	V_{CC1} – 0.5		V_{CC1}	V
		P0_0 to P0_7, P1_0 to P1_7, P2_0 to P2_7, P3_0 to P3_7, P4_0 to P4_7, P5_0 to P5_7, P12_0 to P12_7, P13_0 to P13_7		I_{OH} = –1 mA	V_{CC2} – 0.5		V_{CC2}	
V_{OH}	High output voltage XOUT		HIGH POWER	I_{OH} = –0.1 mA	V_{CC1} – 0.5		V_{CC1}	V
			LOW POWER	I_{OH} = –50 µA	V_{CC1} – 0.5		V_{CC1}	
	High output voltage XCOUT		HIGH POWER	With no load applied		2.6		V
			LOW POWER	With no load applied		2.2		
V_{OL}	Low output voltage	P6_0 to P6_7, P7_0 to P7_7, P8_0 to P8_7, P9_0 to P9_7, P10_0 to P10_7, P11_0 to P11_7, P14_0, P14_1		I_{OL} = 1 mA			0.5	V
		P0_0 to P0_7, P1_0 to P1_7, P2_0 to P2_7, P3_0 to P3_7, P4_0 to P4_7, P5_0 to P5_7, P12_0 to P12_7, P13_0 to P13_7		I_{OL} = 1 mA			0.5	
		CEC		I_{OL} = 1 mA		0	0.5	V
V_{OL}	Low output voltage XOUT		HIGH POWER	I_{OL} = 0.1 mA			0.5	V
			LOW POWER	I_{OL} = 50 µA			0.5	
	Low output voltage XCOUT		HIGH POWER	With no load applied		0		V
			LOW POWER	With no load applied		0		
V_{T+}-V_{T-}	Hysteresis	$\overline{HOLD}$, $\overline{RDY}$, TA0IN to TA4IN, TB0IN to TB5IN, $\overline{INT0}$ to $\overline{INT7}$, $\overline{NMI}$, $\overline{ADTRG}$, $\overline{CTS0}$ to $\overline{CTS2}$, $\overline{CTS5}$ to $\overline{CTS7}$, SCL0 to SCL2, SCL5 to SCL7, SDA0 to SDA2, SDA5 to SDA7, CLK0 to CLK7, TA0OUT to TA4OUT, $\overline{KI0}$ to $\overline{KI3}$, RXD0 to RXD2, RXD5 to RXD7, SIN3, SIN4, $\overline{SD}$, PMC0, PMC1, SCLMM, SDAMM, ZP, IDU, IDV, IDW			0.2		1.0	V
		CEC			0.2	0.5	1.0	V
		$\overline{RESET}$			0.2		1.8	V
I_{IH}	High input current	P0_0 to P0_7, P1_0 to P1_7, P2_0 to P2_7, P3_0 to P3_7, P4_0 to P4_7, P5_0 to P5_7, P6_0 to P6_7, P7_0 to P7_7, P8_0 to P8_7, P9_0 to P9_7, P10_0 to P10_7, P11_0 to P11_7, P12_0 to P12_7, P13_0 to P13_7, P14_0, P14_1 XIN, $\overline{RESET}$, CNVSS, BYTE		V_I = 3 V			4.0	µA
–	Leakage current in powered-off state		CEC	V_{CC1} = 0 V			1.8	µA
I_{IL}	Low input current	P0_0 to P0_7, P1_0 to P1_7, P2_0 to P2_7, P3_0 to P3_7, P4_0 to P4_7, P5_0 to P5_7, P6_0 to P6_7, P7_0 to P7_7, P8_0 to P8_7, P9_0 to P9_7, P10_0 to P10_7, P11_0 to P11_7, P12_0 to P12_7, P13_0 to P13_7, P14_0, P14_1 XIN, $\overline{RESET}$, CNVSS, BYTE		V_I = 0 V			–4.0	µA
R_{PULLUP}	Pull-up resistance	P0_0 to P0_7, P1_0 to P1_7, P2_0 to P2_7, P3_0 to P3_7, P4_0 to P4_7, P5_0 to P5_7, P6_0 to P6_7, P7_2 to P7_7, P8_0 to P8_4, P8_6, P8_7, P9_0 to P9_7, P10_0 to P10_7, P11_0 to P11_7, P12_0 to P12_7, P13_0 to P13_7, P14_0, P14_1		V_I = 0 V	50	80	150	kΩ
R_{fXIN}	Feedback resistance XIN					3.0		MΩ
V_{RAM}	RAM retention voltage			In stop mode	1.8			V

Note:
1. When $V_{CC1} \neq V_{CC2}$, refer to 5 V or 3 V standard depending on the voltage.

$V_{CC1} = V_{CC2} = 3\ V$

Timing Requirements

($V_{CC1} = V_{CC2} = 3$ V, $V_{SS} = 0$ V, at T_{opr} = -20°C to 85°C/-40°C to 85°C unless otherwise specified)

5.3.3 Timing Requirements (Memory Expansion Mode and Microprocessor Mode)

Table 5.58 Memory Expansion Mode and Microprocessor Mode

Symbol	Parameter	Standard		Unit
		Min.	Max.	
$t_{ac1(RD-DB)}$	Data input access time (for setting with no wait)		(Note 1)	ns
$t_{ac2(RD-DB)}$	Data input access time (for setting with wait)		(Note 2)	ns
$t_{ac3(RD-DB)}$	Data input access time (when accessing multiplex bus area)		(Note 3)	ns
$t_{ac4(RD-DB)}$	Data input access time (for setting with 2 ϕ + 3 ϕ or more)		(Note 4)	ns
$t_{su(DB-RD)}$	Data input setup time	60		ns
$t_{su(RDY-BCLK)}$	$\overline{RDY}$ input setup time	85		ns
$t_{h(RD-DB)}$	Data input hold time	0		ns
$t_{h(BCLK-RDY)}$	$\overline{RDY}$ input hold time	0		ns

Notes:

1. Calculated according to the BCLK frequency as follows:

$$\frac{0.5 \times 10^9}{f_{(BCLK)}} - 60[ns]$$

2. Calculated according to the BCLK frequency as follows:

$$\frac{(n + 0.5) \times 10^9}{f_{(BCLK)}} - 60[ns]$$ n is 1 for 1 wait setting, 2 for 2 waits setting and 3 for 3 waits setting.

3. Calculated according to the BCLK frequency as follows:

$$\frac{(n - 0.5) \times 10^9}{f_{(BCLK)}} - 60[ns]$$ n is 2 for 2 waits setting, 3 for 3 waits setting.

4. Calculated according to the BCLK frequency as follows:

$$\frac{n \times 10^9}{f_{(BCLK)}} - 60[ns]$$ n is 3 for 2 ϕ + 3 ϕ, 4 for 2 ϕ + 4 ϕ, 4 for 3 ϕ + 4 ϕ, 5 for 4 ϕ + 5 ϕ,.

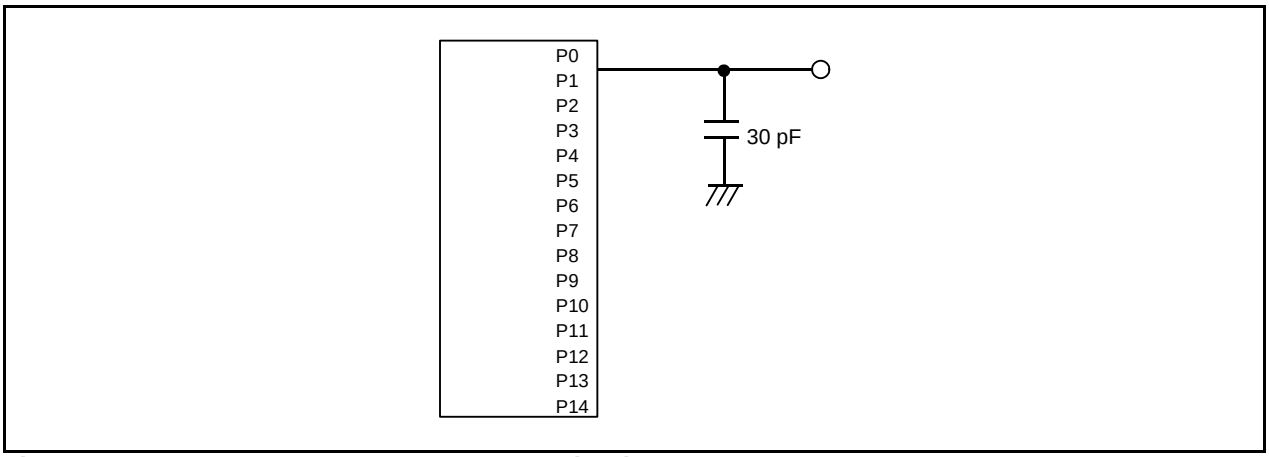
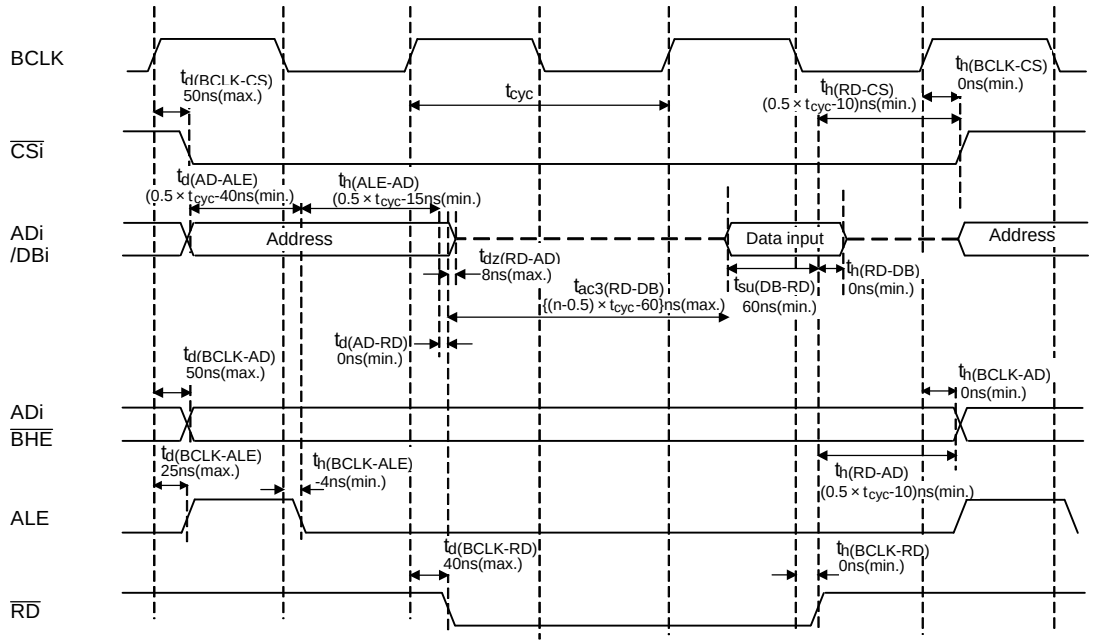


Figure 5.29 Ports P0 to P14 Measurement Circuit

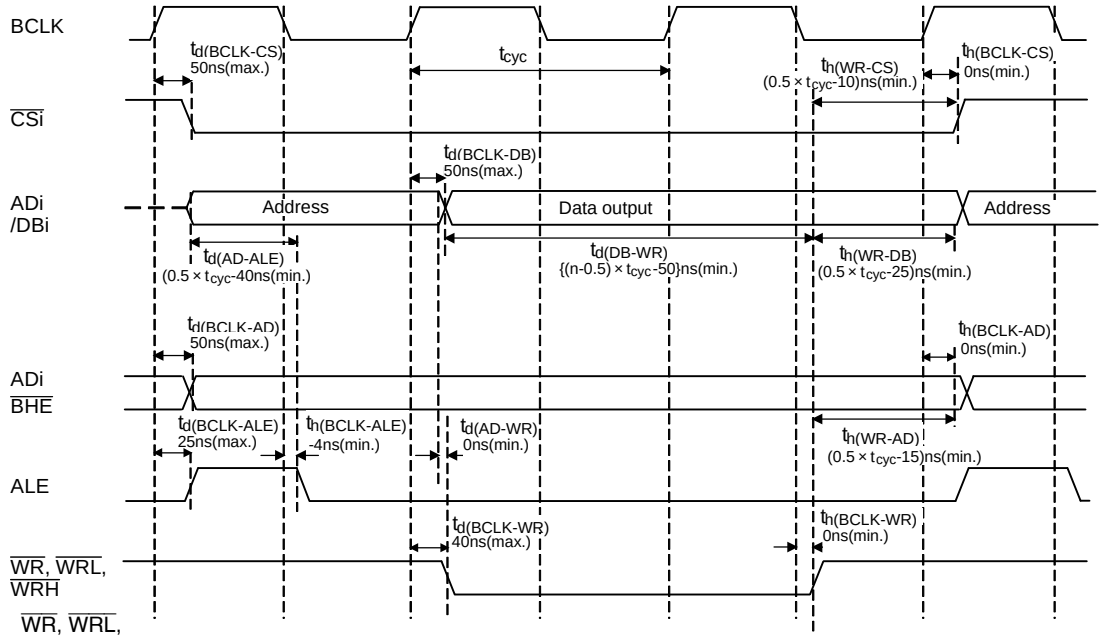
Memory Expansion Mode and Microprocessor Mode
(in 2 or 3 waits setting, and when accessing external area and using multiplexed bus)

$V_{CC1} = V_{CC2} = 3V$

Read timing



Write timing



$$t_{cyc} = \frac{1}{f_{(BCLK)}}$$

Measuring conditions

- $V_{CC1} = V_{CC2} = 3V$
- Input timing voltage: $V_{IL} = 0.6$ V, $V_{IH} = 2.4$ V
- Output timing voltage: $V_{OL} = 1.5$ V, $V_{OH} = 1.5$ V

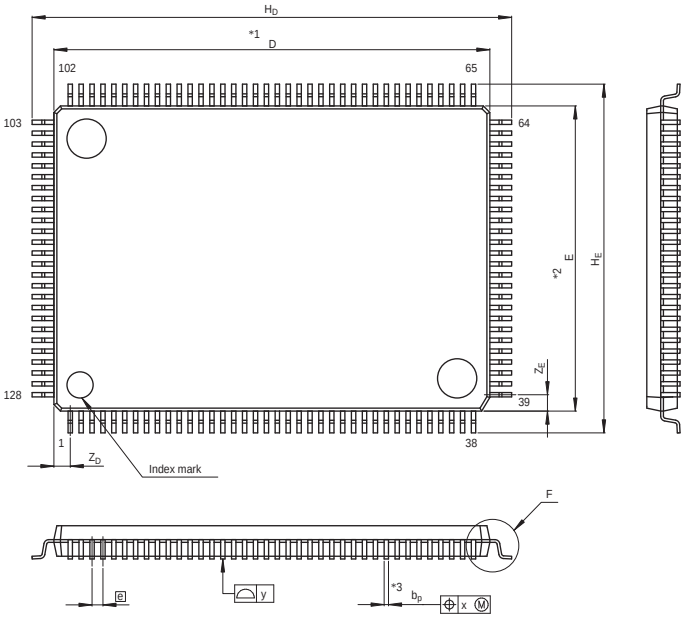
n: 2 (when 2 waits)
3 (when 3 waits)

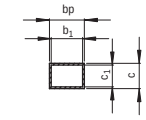
Figure 5.32 Timing Diagram

Appendix 1. Package Dimensions

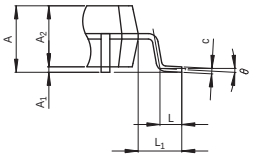
The information on the latest package dimensions or packaging may be obtained from “Packages“ on the Renesas Electronics website.

JEITA Package Code	RENESAS Code	Previous Code	MASS[Typ.]
P-LQFP128-14x20-0.50	PLQP0128KB-A	128P6Q-A	0.9g





Terminal cross section

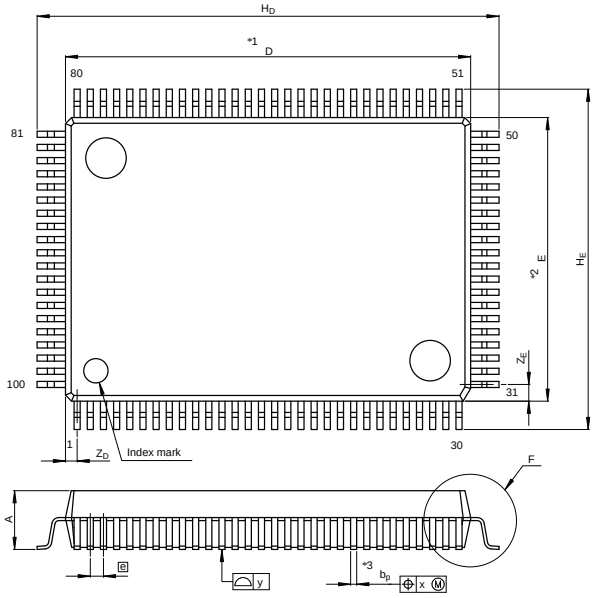


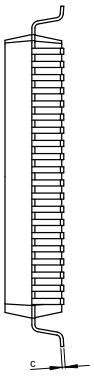
DetailF

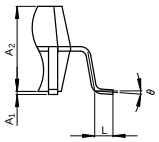
NOTE)
1. DIMENSIONS "*1" AND "*2" DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH.
2. DIMENSION "*3" DOES NOT INCLUDE TRIM OFFSET.

Reference Symbol	Dimension in Millimeters		
	Min	Nom	Max
D	19.9	20.0	20.1
E	13.9	14.0	14.1
A_2	—	1.4	—
H_D	21.8	22.0	22.2
H_E	15.8	16.0	16.2
A	—	—	1.7
A_1	0.05	0.125	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	—	—	0.10
y	—	—	0.10
Z_D	—	0.75	—
Z_E	—	0.75	—
L	0.35	0.5	0.65
L_1	—	1.0	—

JEITA Package Code	RENESAS Code	Previous Code	MASS[Typ.]
P-QFP100-14x20-0.65	PRQP0100JD-B	100P6F-A	1.8g







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	19.8	20.0	20.2
E	13.8	14.0	14.2
A_2	—	2.8	—
H_D	22.5	22.8	23.1
H_E	16.5	16.8	17.1
A	—	—	3.05
A_1	0	0.1	0.2
b_p	0.25	0.3	0.4
c	0.13	0.15	0.2
θ	0°	—	10°
e	—	0.65	—
x	—	—	0.13
y	—	—	0.10
Z_D	—	0.575	—
Z_E	—	0.825	—
L	0.4	0.6	0.8