Renesas Electronics America Inc - R5F2138CMNFP#V0 Datasheet

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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	Obsolete
Core Processor	R8C
Core Size	16-Bit
Speed	20MHz
Connectivity	I²C, LINbus, SIO, SSU, UART/USART
Peripherals	POR, PWM, Voltage Detect, WDT
Number of I/O	75
Program Memory Size	128KB (128K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	10K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	1.8V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	A/D 20x10b; D/A 2x8b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-20°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	80-LQFP
Supplier Device Package	80-LQFP (12x12)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/renesas-electronics-america/r5f2138cmnfp-v0

1.1.2 Specifications

Tables 1.1 and 1.2 outline the Specifications for R8C/38M Group.

Table 1.1 Specifications for R8C/38M Group (1)

Item	Function	Specification
CPU	Central processing unit	R8C CPU core • Number of fundamental instructions: 89 • Minimum instruction execution time: 50 ns (f(XIN) = 20 MHz, VCC = 2.7 to 5.5 V) 200 ns (f(XIN) = 5 MHz, VCC = 1.8 to 5.5 V) • Multiplier: 16 bits × 16 bits → 32 bits • Multiply-accumulate instruction: 16 bits × 16 bits + 32 bits → 32 bits • Operation mode: Single-chip mode (address space: 1 Mbyte)
Memory	ROM, RAM, Data flash	Refer to **Table 1.3 Product List for R8C/38M Group**
Power Supply Voltage Detection	Voltage detection circuit	• Power-on reset • Voltage detection 3 (detection level of voltage detection 0 and voltage detection 1 selectable)
I/O Ports	Programmable I/O ports	• Input-only: 1 pin • CMOS I/O ports: 75, selectable pull-up resistor • High current drive ports: 75
Clock	Clock generation circuits	• 4 circuits: XIN clock oscillation circuit, XCIN clock oscillation circuit (32 kHz), High-speed on-chip oscillator (with frequency adjustment function), Low-speed on-chip oscillator • Oscillation stop detection: XIN clock oscillation stop detection function • Frequency divider circuit: Dividing selectable 1, 2, 4, 8, and 16 • Low power consumption modes: Standard operating mode (high-speed clock, low-speed clock, high-speed on-chip oscillator, low-speed on-chip oscillator), wait mode, stop mode
		Real-time clock (timer RE)
Interrupts		• Interrupt Vectors: 69 • External: 9 sources ($\overline{\text{INT}}$ × 5, key input × 4) • Priority levels: 7 levels
Watchdog Timer		• 14 bits × 1 (with prescaler) • Reset start selectable • Low-speed on-chip oscillator for watchdog timer selectable
DTC (Data Transfer Controller)		• 1 channel • Activation sources: 39 • Transfer modes: 2 (normal mode, repeat mode)
Timer	Timer RA	8 bits × 1 (with 8-bit prescaler) Timer mode (period timer), pulse output mode (output level inverted every period), event counter mode, pulse width measurement mode, pulse period measurement mode
	Timer RB	8 bits × 1 (with 8-bit prescaler) Timer mode (period timer), programmable waveform generation mode (PWM output), programmable one-shot generation mode, programmable wait one-shot generation mode
	Timer RC	16 bits × 1 (with 4 capture/compare registers) Timer mode (input capture function, output compare function), PWM mode (output 3 pins), PWM2 mode (PWM output pin)
	Timer RD	16 bits × 2 (with 4 capture/compare registers) Timer mode (input capture function, output compare function), PWM mode (output 6 pins), reset synchronous PWM mode (output three-phase waveforms (6 pins), sawtooth wave modulation), complementary PWM mode (output three-phase waveforms (6 pins), triangular wave modulation), PWM3 mode (PWM output 2 pins with fixed period)

Table 1.2 Specifications for R8C/38M Group (2)

Item	Function	Specification
Timer	Timer RE	8 bits × 1 Real-time clock mode (count seconds, minutes, hours, days of week), output compare mode
	Timer RF	16 bits × 1 Input capture mode (input capture circuit), output compare mode (output compare circuit)
	Timer RG	16 bits × 1 (with 2 capture/compare registers) Timer mode (input capture function, output compare function), PWM mode (output 1 pin), phase counting mode (available automatic measurement for the counts of 2-phase encoder)
Serial Interface	UART0, UART1	Clock synchronous serial I/O/UART × 2 channel
	UART2	Clock synchronous serial I/O, UART, I^2C mode (I^2C bus), multiprocessor communication function
Synchronous Serial Communication Unit (SSU)		1 (shared with I^2C bus)
I^2C bus		1 (shared with SSU)
LIN Module		Hardware LIN: 1 (timer RA, UART0)
A/D Converter		10-bit resolution × 20 channels, includes sample and hold function, with sweep mode
D/A Converter		8-bit resolution × 2 circuits
Comparator A		• 2 circuits (shared with voltage monitor 1 and voltage monitor 2) • External reference voltage input available
Comparator B		2 circuits
Flash Memory		• Programming and erasure voltage: VCC = 2.7 to 5.5 V • Programming and erasure endurance: 10,000 times (data flash) 1,000 times (program ROM) • Program security: ROM code protect, ID code check • Debug functions: On-chip debug, on-board flash rewrite function • Background operation (BGO) function (data flash)
Operating Frequency/Supply Voltage		f(XIN) = 20 MHz (VCC = 2.7 to 5.5 V) f(XIN) = 5 MHz (VCC = 1.8 to 5.5 V)
Current consumption		Typ. 6.5 mA (VCC = 5.0 V, f(XIN) = 20 MHz) Typ. 3.5 mA (VCC = 3.0 V, f(XIN) = 10 MHz) Typ. 3.5 μA (VCC = 3.0 V, wait mode (f(XCIN) = 32 kHz)) Typ. 2.0 μA (VCC = 3.0 V, stop mode)
Operating Ambient Temperature		−20 to 85°C (N version) −40 to 85°C (D version) (1)
Package		80-pin LQFP Package code: PLQP0080KB-A (previous code: 80P6Q-A)

Note:
1. Specify the D version if D version functions are to be used.

1.5 Pin Functions

Tables 1.6 and 1.7 list Pin Functions.

Table 1.6 Pin Functions (1)

Item	Pin Name	I/O Type	Description
Power supply input	VCC, VSS	—	Apply 1.8 to 5.5 V to the VCC pin. Apply 0 V to the VSS pin.
Analog power supply input	AVCC, AVSS	—	Power supply for the A/D converter. Connect a capacitor between AVCC and AVSS.
Reset input	$\overline{\text{RESET}}$	I	Input “L” on this pin resets the MCU.
MODE	MODE	I	Connect this pin to VCC via a resistor.
XIN clock input	XIN	I	These pins are provided for XIN clock generation circuit I/O. Connect a ceramic resonator or a crystal oscillator between the XIN and XOUT pins. (1) To use an external clock, input it to the XOUT pin and leave the XIN pin open.
XIN clock output	XOUT	I/O	
XCIN clock input	XCIN	I	These pins are provided for XCIN clock generation circuit I/O. Connect a crystal oscillator between the XCIN and XCOUT pins. (1) To use an external clock, input it to the XCIN pin and leave the XCOUT pin open.
XCIN clock output	XCOUT	O	
$\overline{\text{INT}}$ interrupt input	$\overline{\text{INT0}}$ to $\overline{\text{INT4}}$	I	$\overline{\text{INT}}$ interrupt input pins.
Key input interrupt	$\overline{\text{KI0}}$ to $\overline{\text{KI3}}$	I	Key input interrupt input pins.
Timer RA	TRAIO	I/O	Timer RA I/O pin.
	TRAO	O	Timer RA output pin.
Timer RB	TRBO	O	Timer RB output pin.
Timer RC	TRCCLK	I	External clock input pin.
	TRCTRG	I	External trigger input pin.
	TRCIOA, TRCIOB, TRCIOC, TRCIOD	I/O	Timer RC I/O pins.
Timer RD	TRDIOA0, TRDIOA1, TRDIOB0, TRDIOB1, TRDIOC0, TRDIOC1, TRDIOD0, TRDIOD1	I/O	Timer RD I/O pins.
	TRDCLK	I	External clock input pin.
Timer RE	TREO	O	Divided clock output pin.
Timer RF	TRFO00, TRFO10, TRFO01,TRFO11, TRFO02,TRFO12	O	Timer RF output pins.
	TRFI	I	Timer RF input pin.
Timer RG	TRGIOA, TRGIOB	I/O	Timer RG I/O ports.
	TRGCLKA, TRGCLKB	I	External clock input pins.
Serial interface	CLK0, CLK1, CLK2	I/O	Transfer clock I/O pins.
	RXD0, RXD1, RXD2	I	Serial data input pins.
	TXD0, TXD1, TXD2	O	Serial data output pins.
	$\overline{\text{CTS2}}$	I	Transmission control input pin.
	$\overline{\text{RTS2}}$	O	Reception control output pin.
	SCL2	I/O	I^2C mode clock I/O pin.
	SDA2	I/O	I^2C mode data I/O pin.

I: Input O: Output I/O: Input and output

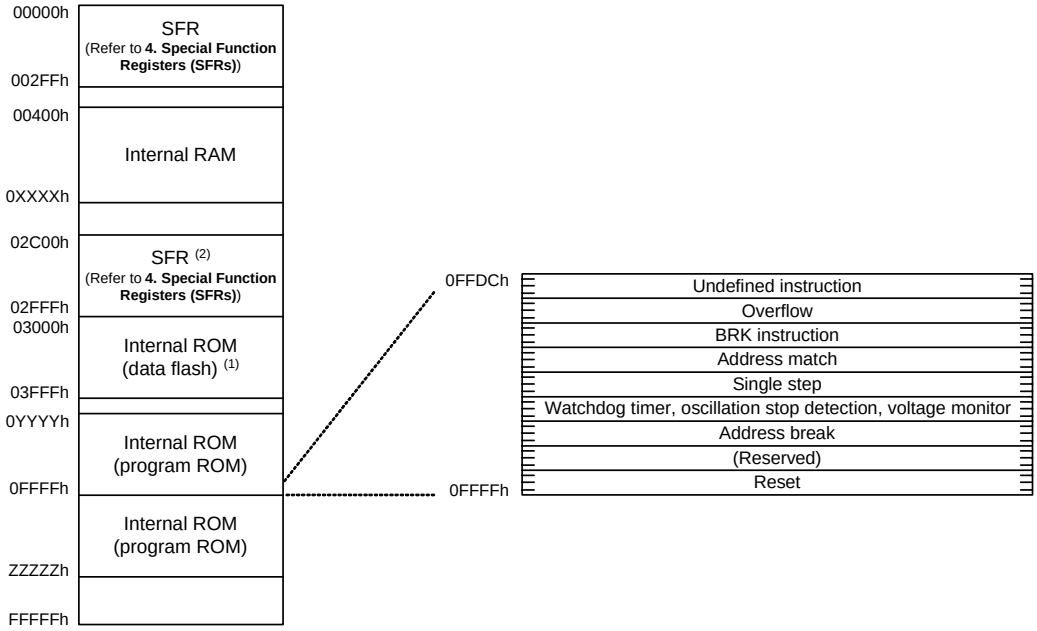
Note:

1. Refer to the oscillator manufacturer for oscillation characteristics.

3. Memory

3.1 R8C/38M Group

Figure 3.1 is a Memory Map of R8C/38M Group. The R8C/38M Group has a 1-Mbyte address space from addresses 00000h to FFFFFh. For example, a 64-Kbyte internal ROM area is allocated addresses 04000h to 13FFFh.
The fixed interrupt vector table is allocated addresses 0FFDCh to 0FFFFh. The starting address of each interrupt routine is stored here.
The internal ROM (data flash) is allocated addresses 03000h to 03FFFh.
The internal RAM is allocated higher addresses, beginning with address 00400h. For example, a 6-Kbyte internal RAM area is allocated addresses 00400h to 01BFFh. The internal RAM is used not only for data storage but also as a stack area when a subroutine is called or when an interrupt request is acknowledged.
Special function registers (SFRs) are allocated addresses 00000h to 002FFh and 02C00h to 02FFFh (the SFR areas for the DTC and other modules). Peripheral function control registers are allocated here. All unallocated spaces within the SFRs are reserved and cannot be accessed by users.



Notes:
1. The data flash indicates block A (1 Kbyte), block B (1 Kbyte), block C (1 Kbyte), and block D (1 Kbyte).
2. The SFR areas for the DTC and other modules are allocated to addresses 02C00h to 02FFFh.
3. The blank areas are reserved and cannot be accessed by users.

Part Number	Internal ROM			Internal RAM	
	Size	Address 0YYYYh	Address ZZZZZh	Size	Address 0XXXXh
R5F21386MMFP, R5F21386MDFP, R5F21386MNXXXFP, R5F21386MDXXXFP	32 Kbytes	08000h	–	2.5 Kbytes	00DFFh
R5F21387MNFP, R5F21387MDFP, R5F21387MNXXXFP, R5F21387MDXXXFP	48 Kbytes	04000h	–	4 Kbytes	013FFh
R5F21388MNFP, R5F21388MDFP, R5F21388MNXXXFP, R5F21388MDXXXFP	64 Kbytes	04000h	13FFFh	6 Kbytes	01BFFh
R5F2138AMNFP, R5F2138AMDFP, R5F2138AMNXXXFP, R5F2138AMDXXXFP	96 Kbytes	04000h	1BFFFh	8 Kbytes	023FFh
R5F2138CMNFP, R5F2138CMDFP, R5F2138CMNXXXFP, R5F2138CMDXXXFP	128 Kbytes	04000h	23FFFh	10 Kbytes	02BFFh

Figure 3.1 Memory Map of R8C/38M Group

Table 4.2 SFR Information (2) (1)

Address	Register	Symbol	After Reset
003Ah	Voltage Monitor 2 Circuit Control Register	VW2C	10000010b
003Bh			
003Ch			
003Dh			
003Eh			
003Fh			
0040h			
0041h	Flash Memory Ready Interrupt Control Register	FMRDYIC	XXXXX000b
0042h			
0043h			
0044h			
0045h			
0046h	INT4 Interrupt Control Register	INT4IC	XX00X000b
0047h	Timer RC Interrupt Control Register	TRCIC	XXXXX000b
0048h	Timer RD0 Interrupt Control Register	TRD0IC	XXXXX000b
0049h	Timer RD1 Interrupt Control Register	TRD1IC	XXXXX000b
004Ah	Timer RE Interrupt Control Register	TREIC	XXXXX000b
004Bh	UART2 Transmit Interrupt Control Register	S2TIC	XXXXX000b
004Ch	UART2 Receive Interrupt Control Register	S2RIC	XXXXX000b
004Dh	Key Input Interrupt Control Register	KUPIC	XXXXX000b
004Eh	A/D Conversion Interrupt Control Register	ADIC	XXXXX000b
004Fh	SSU Interrupt Control Register/IIC bus Interrupt Control Register (2)	SSUIC/IICIC	XXXXX000b
0050h	Timer RF Compare 1 Interrupt Control Register	CMP1IC	XXXXX000b
0051h	UART0 Transmit Interrupt Control Register	S0TIC	XXXXX000b
0052h	UART0 Receive Interrupt Control Register	S0RIC	XXXXX000b
0053h	UART1 Transmit Interrupt Control Register	S1TIC	XXXXX000b
0054h	UART1 Receive Interrupt Control Register	S1RIC	XXXXX000b
0055h	INT2 Interrupt Control Register	INT2IC	XX00X000b
0056h	Timer RA Interrupt Control Register	TRAIC	XXXXX000b
0057h			
0058h	Timer RB Interrupt Control Register	TRBIC	XXXXX000b
0059h	INT1 Interrupt Control Register	INT1IC	XX00X000b
005Ah	INT3 Interrupt Control Register	INT3IC	XX00X000b
005Bh	Timer RF Interrupt Control Register	TRFIC	XXXXX000b
005Ch	Timer RF Compare 0 Interrupt Control Register	CMP0IC	XXXXX000b
005Dh	INT0 Interrupt Control Register	INT0IC	XX00X000b
005Eh	UART2 Bus Collision Detection Interrupt Control Register	U2BCNIC	XXXXX000b
005Fh	Timer RF Capture Interrupt Control Register	CAPIC	XXXXX000b
0060h			
0061h			
0062h			
0063h			
0064h			
0065h			
0066h			
0067h			
0068h			
0069h			
006Ah			
006Bh	Timer RG Interrupt Control Register	TRGIC	XXXXX000b
006Ch			
006Dh			
006Eh			
006Fh			
0070h			
0071h			
0072h	Voltage Monitor 1/Comparator A1 Interrupt Control Register	VCMP1IC	XXXXX000b
0073h	Voltage Monitor 2/Comparator A2 Interrupt Control Register	VCMP2IC	XXXXX000b
0074h			
0075h			
0076h			
0077h			
0078h			
0079h			
007Ah			
007Bh			
007Ch			
007Dh			
007Eh			
007Fh			

X: Undefined

Notes:

1. The blank areas are reserved and cannot be accessed by users.
2. Selectable by the IICSEL bit in the SSUIICSR register.

Table 4.4 SFR Information (4) (1)

Address	Register	Symbol	After Reset
00C0h	A/D Register 0	AD0	XXh
00C1h			000000XXb
00C2h	A/D Register 1	AD1	XXh
00C3h			000000XXb
00C4h	A/D Register 2	AD2	XXh
00C5h			000000XXb
00C6h	A/D Register 3	AD3	XXh
00C7h			000000XXb
00C8h	A/D Register 4	AD4	XXh
00C9h			000000XXb
00CAh	A/D Register 5	AD5	XXh
00CBh			000000XXb
00CCh	A/D Register 6	AD6	XXh
00CDh			000000XXb
00CEh	A/D Register 7	AD7	XXh
00CFh			000000XXb
00D0h			
00D1h			
00D2h			
00D3h			
00D4h	A/D Mode Register	ADMOD	00h
00D5h	A/D Input Select Register	ADINSEL	11000000b
00D6h	A/D Control Register 0	ADCON0	00h
00D7h	A/D Control Register 1	ADCON1	00h
00D8h	D/A0 Register	DA0	00h
00D9h	D/A1 Register	DA1	00h
00DAh			
00DBh			
00DCh	D/A Control Register	DACON	00h
00DDh			
00DEh			
00DFh			
00E0h	Port P0 Register	P0	XXh
00E1h	Port P1 Register	P1	XXh
00E2h	Port P0 Direction Register	PD0	00h
00E3h	Port P1 Direction Register	PD1	00h
00E4h	Port P2 Register	P2	XXh
00E5h	Port P3 Register	P3	XXh
00E6h	Port P2 Direction Register	PD2	00h
00E7h	Port P3 Direction Register	PD3	00h
00E8h	Port P4 Register	P4	XXh
00E9h	Port P5 Register	P5	XXh
00EAh	Port P4 Direction Register	PD4	00h
00EBh	Port P5 Direction Register	PD5	00h
00ECh	Port P6 Register	P6	XXh
00EDh	Port P7 Register	P7	XXh
00EEh	Port P6 Direction Register	PD6	00h
00EFh	Port P7 Direction Register	PD7	00h
00F0h	Port P8 Register	P8	XXh
00F1h	Port P9 Register	P9	XXh
00F2h	Port P8 Direction Register	PD8	00h
00F3h	Port P9 Direction Register	PD9	00h
00F4h			
00F5h			
00F6h			
00F7h			
00F8h			
00F9h			
00FAh			
00FBh			
00FCh			
00FDh			
00FEh			
00FFh			

X: Undefined

Note:

1. The blank areas are reserved and cannot be accessed by users.

Table 4.11 SFR Information (11) (1)

Address	Register	Symbol	After Reset
2CB0h	DTC Control Data 14	DTCD14	XXh
2CB1h			XXh
2CB2h			XXh
2CB3h			XXh
2CB4h			XXh
2CB5h			XXh
2CB6h			XXh
2CB7h			XXh
2CB8h	DTC Control Data 15	DTCD15	XXh
2CB9h			XXh
2CBAh			XXh
2CBBh			XXh
2CBCh			XXh
2CBDh			XXh
2CBEh			XXh
2CBFh			XXh
2CC0h	DTC Control Data 16	DTCD16	XXh
2CC1h			XXh
2CC2h			XXh
2CC3h			XXh
2CC4h			XXh
2CC5h			XXh
2CC6h			XXh
2CC7h			XXh
2CC8h	DTC Control Data 17	DTCD17	XXh
2CC9h			XXh
2CCAh			XXh
2CCBh			XXh
2CCCh			XXh
2CCDh			XXh
2CCEh			XXh
2CCFh			XXh
2CD0h	DTC Control Data 18	DTCD18	XXh
2CD1h			XXh
2CD2h			XXh
2CD3h			XXh
2CD4h			XXh
2CD5h			XXh
2CD6h			XXh
2CD7h			XXh
2CD8h	DTC Control Data 19	DTCD19	XXh
2CD9h			XXh
2CDAh			XXh
2CDBh			XXh
2CDCh			XXh
2CDDh			XXh
2CDEh			XXh
2CDFh			XXh
2CE0h	DTC Control Data 20	DTCD20	XXh
2CE1h			XXh
2CE2h			XXh
2CE3h			XXh
2CE4h			XXh
2CE5h			XXh
2CE6h			XXh
2CE7h			XXh
2CE8h	DTC Control Data 21	DTCD21	XXh
2CE9h			XXh
2CEAh			XXh
2CEBh			XXh
2CECh			XXh
2CEDh			XXh
2CEEh			XXh
2CEFh			XXh

X: Undefined

Note:

1. The blank areas are reserved and cannot be accessed by users.

Table 5.2 Recommended Operating Conditions (1)

Symbol	Parameter				Conditions	Standard			Unit
						Min.	Typ.	Max.	
V_{CC}/AV_{CC}	Supply voltage					1.8	—	5.5	V
V_{SS}/AV_{SS}	Supply voltage					—	0	—	V
V_{IH}	Input “H” voltage	Other than CMOS input				0.8 V_{CC}	—	V_{CC}	V
		CMOS input	Input level switching function (I/O port)	Input level selection: 0.35 V_{CC}	4.0 V ≤ V_{CC} ≤ 5.5 V	0.5 V_{CC}	—	V_{CC}	V
					2.7 V ≤ V_{CC} < 4.0 V	0.55 V_{CC}	—	V_{CC}	V
					1.8 V ≤ V_{CC} < 2.7 V	0.65 V_{CC}	—	V_{CC}	V
				Input level selection: 0.5 V_{CC}	4.0 V ≤ V_{CC} ≤ 5.5 V	0.65 V_{CC}	—	V_{CC}	V
					2.7 V ≤ V_{CC} < 4.0 V	0.7 V_{CC}	—	V_{CC}	V
					1.8 V ≤ V_{CC} < 2.7 V	0.8 V_{CC}	—	V_{CC}	V
				Input level selection: 0.7 V_{CC}	4.0 V ≤ V_{CC} ≤ 5.5 V	0.85 V_{CC}	—	V_{CC}	V
					2.7 V ≤ V_{CC} < 4.0 V	0.85 V_{CC}	—	V_{CC}	V
					1.8 V ≤ V_{CC} < 2.7 V	0.85 V_{CC}	—	V_{CC}	V
		External clock input (XOUT)				1.2	—	V_{CC}	V
V_{IL}	Input “L” voltage	Other than CMOS input				0	—	0.2 V_{CC}	V
		CMOS input	Input level switching function (I/O port)	Input level selection: 0.35 V_{CC}	4.0 V ≤ V_{CC} ≤ 5.5 V	0	—	0.2 V_{CC}	V
					2.7 V ≤ V_{CC} < 4.0 V	0	—	0.2 V_{CC}	V
					1.8 V ≤ V_{CC} < 2.7 V	0	—	0.2 V_{CC}	V
				Input level selection: 0.5 V_{CC}	4.0 V ≤ V_{CC} ≤ 5.5 V	0	—	0.4 V_{CC}	V
					2.7 V ≤ V_{CC} < 4.0 V	0	—	0.3 V_{CC}	V
					1.8 V ≤ V_{CC} < 2.7 V	0	—	0.2 V_{CC}	V
				Input level selection: 0.7 V_{CC}	4.0 V ≤ V_{CC} ≤ 5.5 V	0	—	0.55 V_{CC}	V
					2.7 V ≤ V_{CC} < 4.0 V	0	—	0.45 V_{CC}	V
					1.8 V ≤ V_{CC} < 2.7 V	0	—	0.35 V_{CC}	V
		External clock input (XOUT)				0	—	0.4	V
$I_{OH(sum)}$	Peak sum output “H” current		Sum of all pins $I_{OH(peak)}$			—	—	–160	mA
$I_{OH(sum)}$	Average sum output “H” current		Sum of all pins $I_{OH(avg)}$			—	—	–80	mA
$I_{OH(peak)}$	Peak output “H” current		Drive capacity Low			—	—	–10	mA
			Drive capacity High			—	—	–40	mA
$I_{OH(avg)}$	Average output “H” current		Drive capacity Low			—	—	–5	mA
			Drive capacity High			—	—	–20	mA
$I_{OL(sum)}$	Peak sum output “L” current		Sum of all pins $I_{OL(peak)}$			—	—	160	mA
$I_{OL(sum)}$	Average sum output “L” current		Sum of all pins $I_{OL(avg)}$			—	—	80	mA
$I_{OL(peak)}$	Peak output “L” current		Drive capacity Low			—	—	10	mA
			Drive capacity High			—	—	40	mA
$I_{OL(avg)}$	Average output “L” current		Drive capacity Low			—	—	5	mA
			Drive capacity High			—	—	20	mA
$f_{(XIN)}$	XIN clock input oscillation frequency				2.7 V ≤ V_{CC} ≤ 5.5 V	—	—	20	MHz
					1.8 V ≤ V_{CC} < 2.7 V	—	—	5	MHz
$f_{(XCIN)}$	XCIN clock input oscillation frequency				1.8 V ≤ V_{CC} ≤ 5.5 V	—	32.768	50	kHz
fOCO40M	When used as the count source for timer RC, timer RD or timer RG (3)				2.7 V ≤ V_{CC} ≤ 5.5 V	32	—	40	MHz
fOCO-F	fOCO-F frequency				2.7 V ≤ V_{CC} ≤ 5.5 V	—	—	20	MHz
					1.8 V ≤ V_{CC} < 2.7 V	—	—	5	MHz
—	System clock frequency				2.7 V ≤ V_{CC} ≤ 5.5 V	—	—	20	MHz
					1.8 V ≤ V_{CC} < 2.7 V	—	—	5	MHz
$f_{(BCLK)}$	CPU clock frequency				2.7 V ≤ V_{CC} ≤ 5.5 V	—	—	20	MHz
					1.8 V ≤ V_{CC} < 2.7 V	—	—	5	MHz

Notes:
1. V_{CC} = 1.8 to 5.5 V and T_{opr} = –20 to 85 °C (N version)/–40 to 85 °C (D version), unless otherwise specified.
2. The average output current indicates the average value of current measured during 100 ms.
3. fOCO40M can be used as the count source for timer RC, timer RD, or timer RG in the range of V_{CC} = 2.7 to 5.5 V.

Table 5.3 A/D Converter Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter		Conditions		Standard			Unit
					Min.	Typ.	Max.	
—	Resolution		V_{ref} = AV_{CC}		—	—	10	Bit
—	Absolute accuracy	10-bit mode	V_{ref} = AV_{CC} = 5.0 V	AN0 to AN7 input, AN8 to AN11 input, AN12 to AN19 input	—	—	±3	LSB
			V_{ref} = AV_{CC} = 3.3 V	AN0 to AN7 input, AN8 to AN11 input, AN12 to AN19 input	—	—	±5	LSB
			V_{ref} = AV_{CC} = 3.0 V	AN0 to AN7 input, AN8 to AN11 input, AN12 to AN19 input	—	—	±5	LSB
			V_{ref} = AV_{CC} = 2.2 V	AN0 to AN7 input, AN8 to AN11 input, AN12 to AN19 input	—	—	±5	LSB
		8-bit mode	V_{ref} = AV_{CC} = 5.0 V	AN0 to AN7 input, AN8 to AN11 input, AN12 to AN19 input	—	—	±2	LSB
			V_{ref} = AV_{CC} = 3.3 V	AN0 to AN7 input, AN8 to AN11 input, AN12 to AN19 input	—	—	±2	LSB
			V_{ref} = AV_{CC} = 3.0 V	AN0 to AN7 input, AN8 to AN11 input, AN12 to AN19 input	—	—	±2	LSB
			V_{ref} = AV_{CC} = 2.2 V	AN0 to AN7 input, AN8 to AN11 input, AN12 to AN19 input	—	—	±2	LSB
ϕAD	A/D conversion clock		4.0 V ≤ V_{ref} = AV_{CC} ≤ 5.5 V (2)		2	—	20	MHz
			3.2 V ≤ V_{ref} = AV_{CC} ≤ 5.5 V (2)		2	—	16	MHz
			2.7 V ≤ V_{ref} = AV_{CC} ≤ 5.5 V (2)		2	—	10	MHz
			2.2 V ≤ V_{ref} = AV_{CC} ≤ 5.5 V (2)		2	—	5	MHz
—	Tolerance level impedance				—	3	—	kΩ
t_{CONV}	Conversion time	10-bit mode	V_{ref} = AV_{CC} = 5.0 V, ϕAD = 20 MHz		2.2	—	—	µs
		8-bit mode	V_{ref} = AV_{CC} = 5.0 V, ϕAD = 20 MHz		2.2	—	—	µs
t_{SAMP}	Sampling time		ϕAD = 20 MHz		0.8	—	—	µs
I_{Vref}	V_{ref} current		V_{CC} = 5.0 V, XIN = f1 = ϕAD = 20 MHz		—	45	—	µA
V_{ref}	Reference voltage				2.2	—	AV_{CC}	V
V_{IA}	Analog input voltage (3)				0	—	V_{ref}	V
OCVREF	On-chip reference voltage		2 MHz ≤ ϕAD ≤ 4 MHz		1.19	1.34	1.49	V

Notes:
1. V_{CC}/AV_{CC} = V_{ref} = 2.2 to 5.5 V, V_{SS} = 0 V, and T_{opr} = –20 to 85 °C (N version)/–40 to 85 °C (D version), unless otherwise specified.
2. The A/D conversion result will be undefined in wait mode, stop mode, when the flash memory stops, and in low-current-consumption mode. Do not perform A/D conversion in these states or transition to these states during A/D conversion.
3. When the analog input voltage is over the reference voltage, the A/D conversion result will be 3FFh in 10-bit mode and FFh in 8-bit mode.

Table 5.7 Flash Memory (Program ROM) Electrical Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Standard			Unit
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	
—	Program/erase endurance (2)		1,000 (3)	—	—	times
—	Byte program time		—	80	500	µs
—	Block erase time		—	0.3	—	s
$t_{d(SR-SUS)}$	Time delay from suspend request until suspend		—	—	5 + CPU clock × 3 cycles	ms
—	Interval from erase start/restart until following suspend request		0	—	—	µs
—	Time from suspend until erase restart		—	—	30 + CPU clock × 1 cycle	µs
$t_{d(CMDRST-READY)}$	Time from when command is forcibly stopped until reading is enabled		–	–	30 + CPU clock × 1 cycle	µs
—	Program, erase voltage		2.7	—	5.5	V
—	Read voltage		1.8	—	5.5	V
—	Program, erase temperature		0	—	60	°C
—	Data hold time (7)	Ambient temperature = 55 °C	20	—	—	year

Notes:
1. V_{CC} = 2.7 to 5.5 V and T_{opr} = 0 to 60 °C, unless otherwise specified.
2. Definition of programming/erasure endurance
   The programming and erasure endurance is defined on a per-block basis.
   If the programming and erasure endurance is n (n = 1,000), each block can be erased n times. For example, if 1,024 1-byte writes are performed to different addresses in block A, a 1 Kbyte block, and then the block is erased, the programming/erasure endurance still stands at one. However, the same address must not be programmed more than once per erase operation (overwriting prohibited).
3. Endurance to guarantee all electrical characteristics after program and erase. (1 to Min. value can be guaranteed.)
4. In a system that executes multiple programming operations, the actual erasure count can be reduced by writing to sequential addresses in turn so that as much of the block as possible is used up before performing an erase operation. For example, when programming groups of 16 bytes, the effective number of rewrites can be minimized by programming up to 128 groups before erasing them all in one operation. It is also advisable to retain data on the erasure endurance of each block and limit the number of erase operations to a certain number.
5. If an error occurs during block erase, attempt to execute the clear status register command, then execute the block erase command at least three times until the erase error does not occur.
6. Customers desiring program/erase failure rate information should contact their Renesas technical support representative.
7. The data hold time includes time that the power supply is off or the clock is not supplied.

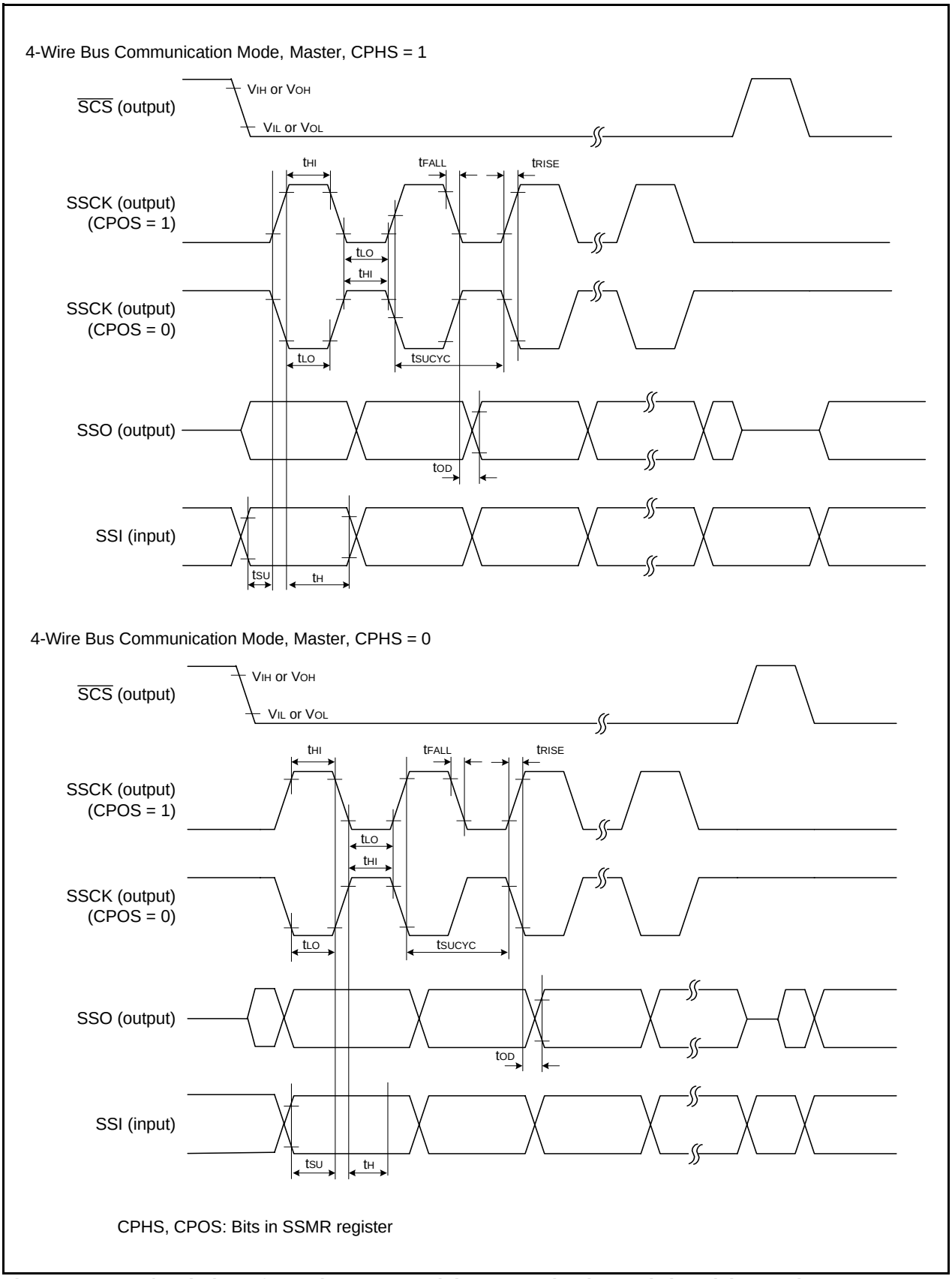


Figure 5.4 I/O Timing of Synchronous Serial Communication Unit (SSU) (Master)

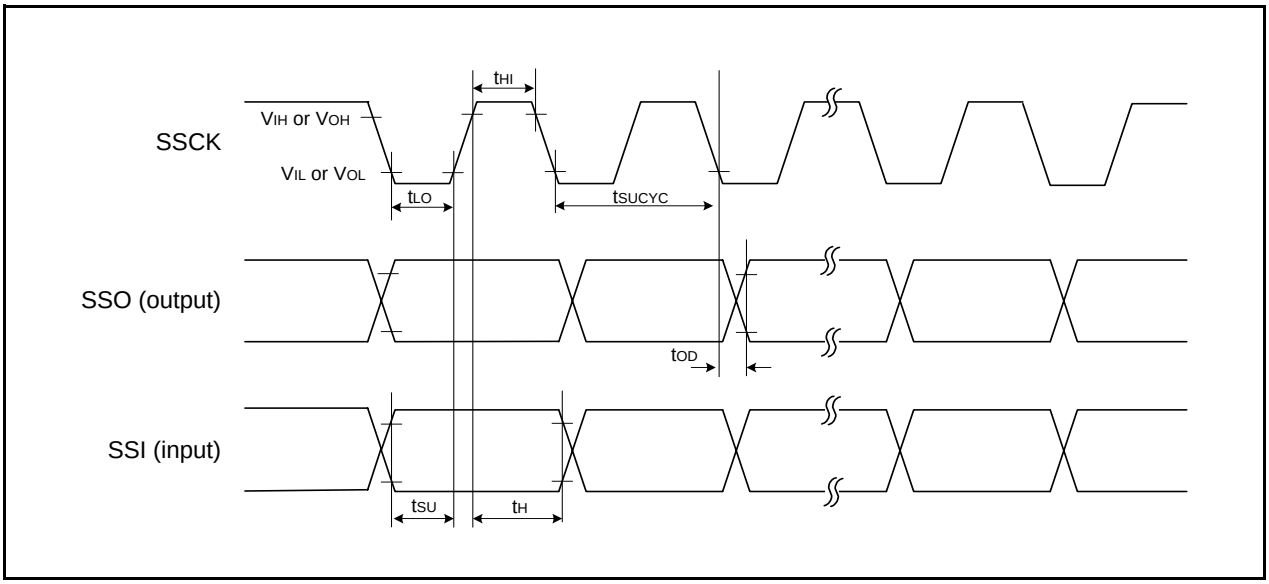
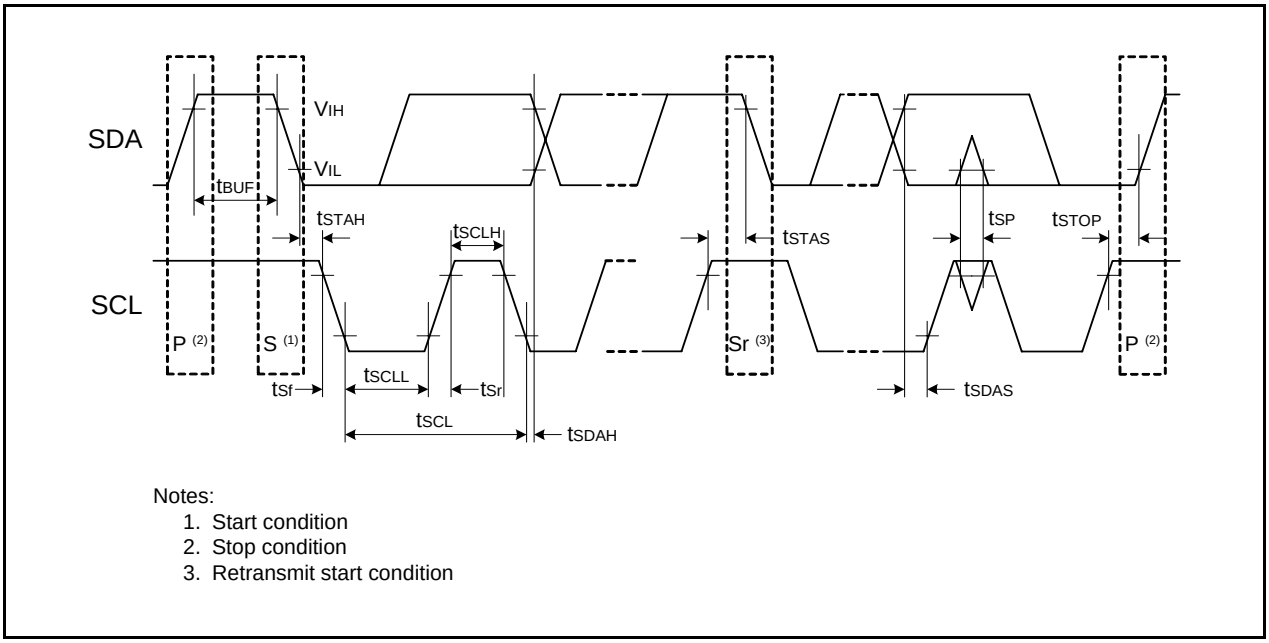


Figure 5.6 I/O Timing of Synchronous Serial Communication Unit (SSU) (Clock Synchronous Communication Mode)

Table 5.17 Timing Requirements of I²C bus Interface

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Standard			Unit
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	
t_{SCL}	SCL input cycle time		$12t_{CYC} + 600$ (2)	—	—	ns
t_{SCLH}	SCL input “H” width		$3t_{CYC} + 300$ (2)	—	—	ns
t_{SCLL}	SCL input “L” width		$5t_{CYC} + 500$ (2)	—	—	ns
t_{sf}	SCL, SDA input fall time		—	—	300	ns
t_{SP}	SCL, SDA input spike pulse rejection time		—	—	$1t_{CYC}$ (2)	ns
t_{BUF}	SDA input bus-free time		$5t_{CYC}$ (2)	—	—	ns
t_{STAH}	Start condition input hold time		$3t_{CYC}$ (2)	—	—	ns
t_{STAS}	Retransmit start condition input setup time		$3t_{CYC}$ (2)	—	—	ns
t_{STOP}	Stop condition input setup time		$3t_{CYC}$ (2)	—	—	ns
t_{SDAS}	Data input setup time		$1t_{CYC} + 40$ (2)	—	—	ns
t_{SDAH}	Data input hold time		10	—	—	ns

Notes:
1. V_{CC} = 1.8 to 5.5 V, V_{SS} = 0 V, and T_{opr} = –20 to 85 °C (N version)/–40 to 85 °C (D version), unless otherwise specified.
2. $1t_{CYC} = 1/f1(s)$



Notes:
1. Start condition
2. Stop condition
3. Retransmit start condition

Figure 5.7 I/O Timing of I²C bus Interface

Table 5.18 Electrical Characteristics (1) [4.2 V ≤ Vcc ≤ 5.5 V]

Symbol	Parameter		Condition		Standard			Unit
					Min.	Typ.	Max.	
V_{OH}	Output "H" voltage	Other than XOUT	Drive capacity High V_{CC} = 5 V	I_{OH} = –20 mA	V_{CC} – 2.0	—	V_{CC}	V
			Drive capacity Low V_{CC} = 5 V	I_{OH} = –5 mA	V_{CC} – 2.0	—	V_{CC}	V
		XOUT	V_{CC} = 5 V	I_{OH} = –200 µA	1.0	—	V_{CC}	V
V_{OL}	Output "L" voltage	Other than XOUT	Drive capacity High V_{CC} = 5 V	I_{OL} = 20 mA	—	—	2.0	V
			Drive capacity Low V_{CC} = 5 V	I_{OL} = 5 mA	—	—	2.0	V
		XOUT	V_{CC} = 5 V	I_{OL} = 200 µA	—	—	0.5	V
V_{T+}-V_{T-}	Hysteresis	$\overline{INT0}$, $\overline{INT1}$, $\overline{INT2}$, $\overline{INT3}$, $\overline{INT4}$, $\overline{KI0}$, $\overline{KI1}$, $\overline{KI2}$, $\overline{KI3}$, TRAIO, TRCIOA, TRCIOB, TRCIOC, TRCIOD, TRDIOA0, TRDIOB0, TRDIOC0, TRDIOD0, TRDIOA1, TRDIOB1, TRDIOC1, TRDIOD1, TRCTRG, TRCCLK, TRFI, $\overline{TRGIOA}$, TRGIOB, $\overline{ADTRG}$, RXD0, RXD1, RXD2, CLK0, CLK1, CLK2, SSI, SCL, SDA, SSO	V_{CC} = 5.0 V		0.1	1.2	—	V
		$\overline{RESET}$	V_{CC} = 5.0 V		0.1	1.2	—	V
I_{IH}	Input "H" current		V_I = 5 V, V_{CC} = 5.0 V		—	—	5.0	µA
I_{IL}	Input "L" current		V_I = 0 V, V_{CC} = 5.0 V		—	—	–5.0	µA
R_{PULLUP}	Pull-up resistance		V_I = 0 V, V_{CC} = 5.0 V		25	50	100	kΩ
R_{fXIN}	Feedback resistance	XIN			—	0.3	—	MΩ
R_{fXCIN}	Feedback resistance	XCIN			—	8	—	MΩ
V_{RAM}	RAM hold voltage		During stop mode		1.8	—	—	V

Note:
1. 4.2 V ≤ V_{CC} ≤ 5.5 V, T_{opr} = –20 to 85 °C (N version)/–40 to 85 °C (D version), and f(XIN) = 20 MHz, unless otherwise specified.

Table 5.23 Serial Interface

Symbol	Parameter		Standard		Unit
			Min.	Max.	
$t_{c(CK)}$	CLKi input cycle time	When external clock is selected	200	–	ns
$t_{W(CKH)}$	CLKi input “H” width		100	–	ns
$t_{W(CKL)}$	CLKi input “L” width		100	–	ns
$t_{d(C-Q)}$	TXDi output delay time		–	90	ns
$t_{h(C-Q)}$	TXDi hold time		0	–	ns
$t_{su(D-C)}$	RXDi input setup time		10	–	ns
$t_{h(C-D)}$	RXDi input hold time		90	–	ns
$t_{d(C-Q)}$	TXDi output delay time	When internal clock is selected	–	10	ns
$t_{su(D-C)}$	RXDi input setup time		90	–	ns
$t_{h(C-D)}$	RXDi input hold time		90	–	ns

i = 0 to 2

Note:
1. Vcc = 5 V and T_{opr} = –20 to 85 °C (N version)/–40 to 85 °C (D version), unless otherwise specified.

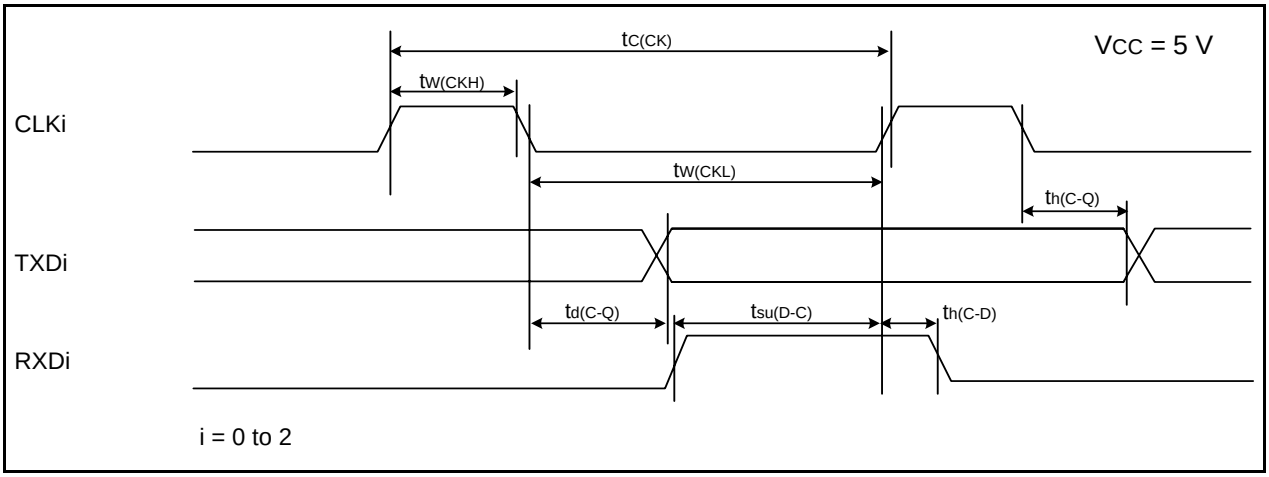


Figure 5.11 Serial Interface Timing Diagram when Vcc = 5 V

Table 5.24 External Interrupt $\overline{INTi}$ (i = 0 to 4) Input, Key Input Interrupt $\overline{KIi}$ (i = 0 to 3)

Symbol	Parameter	Standard		Unit
		Min.	Max.	
$t_{W(INH)}$	$\overline{INTi}$ input “H” width, $\overline{KIi}$ input “H” width	250 (1)	—	ns
$t_{W(INL)}$	$\overline{INTi}$ input “L” width, $\overline{KIi}$ input “L” width	250 (2)	—	ns

Notes:
1. When selecting the digital filter by the $\overline{INTi}$ input filter select bit, use an $\overline{INTi}$ input HIGH width of either (1/digital filter clock frequency × 3) or the minimum value of standard, whichever is greater.
2. When selecting the digital filter by the $\overline{INTi}$ input filter select bit, use an $\overline{INTi}$ input LOW width of either (1/digital filter clock frequency × 3) or the minimum value of standard, whichever is greater.

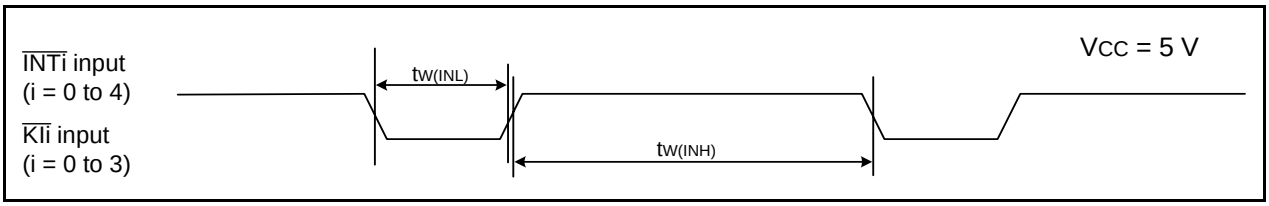


Figure 5.12 Input Timing Diagram for External Interrupt $\overline{INTi}$ and Key Input Interrupt $\overline{KIi}$ when Vcc = 5 V

Table 5.26 Electrical Characteristics (4) [2.7 V ≤ Vcc ≤ 3.3 V]
(Topr = –20 to 85 °C (N version)/–40 to 85 °C (D version), unless otherwise specified.)

Symbol	Parameter	Condition		Standard			Unit
				Min.	Typ.	Max.	
Icc	Power supply current (Vcc = 2.7 to 3.3 V) Single-chip mode, output pins are open, other pins are Vss	High-speed clock mode	XIN = 10 MHz (square wave) High-speed on-chip oscillator off Low-speed on-chip oscillator on = 125 kHz No division	—	3.5	10	mA
			XIN = 10 MHz (square wave) High-speed on-chip oscillator off Low-speed on-chip oscillator on = 125 kHz Divide-by-8	—	1.5	7.5	mA
		High-speed on-chip oscillator mode	XIN clock off High-speed on-chip oscillator on fOCO-F = 20 MHz Low-speed on-chip oscillator on = 125 kHz No division	—	7.0	15	mA
			XIN clock off High-speed on-chip oscillator on fOCO-F = 20 MHz Low-speed on-chip oscillator on = 125 kHz Divide-by-8	—	3.0	—	mA
			XIN clock off High-speed on-chip oscillator on fOCO-F = 10 MHz Low-speed on-chip oscillator on = 125 kHz No division	—	4.0	—	mA
			XIN clock off High-speed on-chip oscillator on fOCO-F = 10 MHz Low-speed on-chip oscillator on = 125 kHz Divide-by-8	—	1.5	—	mA
			XIN clock off High-speed on-chip oscillator on fOCO-F = 4 MHz Low-speed on-chip oscillator on = 125 kHz Divide-by-16, MSTIIC = MSTTRD = MSTTRC = 1	—	1	—	mA
		Low-speed on-chip oscillator mode	XIN clock off High-speed on-chip oscillator off Low-speed on-chip oscillator on = 125 kHz Divide-by-8, FMR27 = 1, VCA20 = 0	—	90	390	µA
		Low-speed clock mode	XIN clock off High-speed on-chip oscillator off Low-speed on-chip oscillator off XCIN clock oscillator on = 32 kHz No division FMR27 = 1, VCA20 = 0	—	80	400	µA
			XIN clock off High-speed on-chip oscillator off Low-speed on-chip oscillator off XCIN clock oscillator on = 32 kHz No division Program operation on RAM Flash memory off, FMSTP = 1, VCA20 = 0	—	40	—	µA
		Wait mode	XIN clock off High-speed on-chip oscillator off Low-speed on-chip oscillator on = 125 kHz While a WAIT instruction is executed Peripheral clock operation VCA27 = VCA26 = VCA25 = 0, VCA20 = 1	—	15	90	µA
			XIN clock off High-speed on-chip oscillator off Low-speed on-chip oscillator on = 125 kHz While a WAIT instruction is executed Peripheral clock off VCA27 = VCA26 = VCA25 = 0, VCA20 = 1	—	4	80	µA
			XIN clock off High-speed on-chip oscillator off Low-speed on-chip oscillator off XCIN clock oscillator on = 32 kHz (peripheral clock off) While a WAIT instruction is executed VCA27 = VCA26 = VCA25 = 0, VCA20 = 1	—	3.5	—	µA
		Stop mode	XIN clock off, Topr = 25 °C High-speed on-chip oscillator off Low-speed on-chip oscillator off CM10 = 1 Peripheral clock off VCA27 = VCA26 = VCA25 = 0	—	2.0	5.0	µA
			XIN clock off, Topr = 85 °C High-speed on-chip oscillator off Low-speed on-chip oscillator off CM10 = 1 Peripheral clock off VCA27 = VCA26 = VCA25 = 0	—	15	—	µA

Timing requirements (Unless Otherwise Specified: V_{CC} = 3 V, V_{SS} = 0 V, T_{opr} = 25 °C)

Table 5.27 External Clock Input (XOUT, XCIN)

Symbol	Parameter	Standard		Unit
		Min.	Max.	
$t_{c(XOUT)}$	XOUT input cycle time	50	—	ns
$t_{WH(XOUT)}$	XOUT input “H” width	24	—	ns
$t_{WL(XOUT)}$	XOUT input “L” width	24	—	ns
$t_{c(XCIN)}$	XCIN input cycle time	14	—	µs
$t_{WH(XCIN)}$	XCIN input “H” width	7	—	µs
$t_{WL(XCIN)}$	XCIN input “L” width	7	—	µs

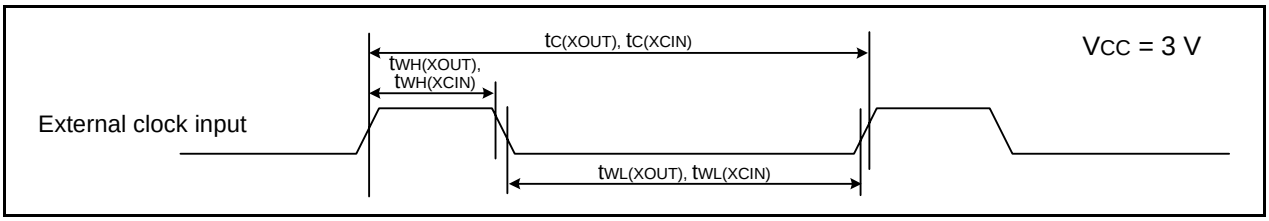


Figure 5.13 External Clock Input Timing Diagram when V_{CC} = 3 V

Table 5.28 TRAIO Input

Symbol	Parameter	Standard		Unit
		Min.	Max.	
$t_{c(TRAIO)}$	TRAIO input cycle time	300	—	ns
$t_{WH(TRAIO)}$	TRAIO input “H” width	120	—	ns
$t_{WL(TRAIO)}$	TRAIO input “L” width	120	—	ns

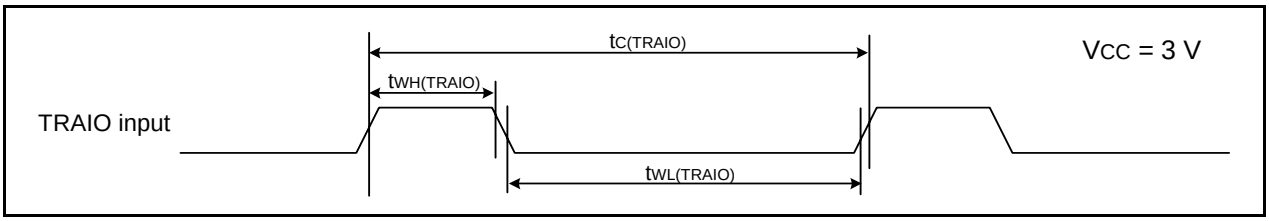


Figure 5.14 TRAIO Input Timing Diagram when V_{CC} = 3 V

Table 5.29 TRFI Input

Symbol	Parameter	Standard		Unit
		Min.	Max.	
$t_{c(TRFI)}$	TRFI input cycle time	1200 (1)	—	ns
$t_{WH(TRFI)}$	TRFI input “H” width	600 (2)	—	ns
$t_{WL(TRFI)}$	TRFI input “L” width	600 (2)	—	ns

Notes:
1. When using timer RF input capture mode, adjust the cycle time to (1/timer RF count source frequency × 3) or above.
2. When using timer RF input capture mode, adjust the pulse width to (1/timer RF count source frequency × 1.5) or above.

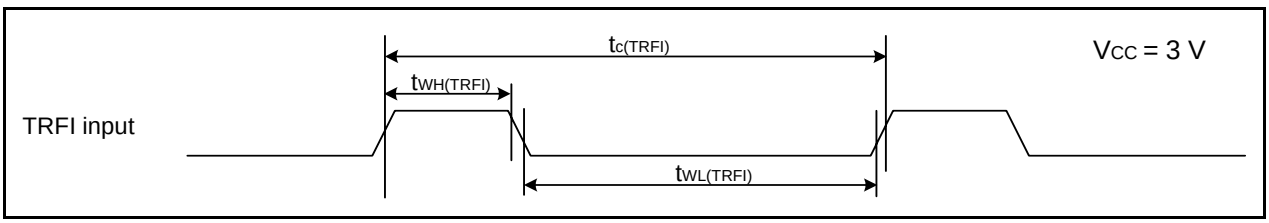


Figure 5.15 TRFI Input Timing Diagram when V_{CC} = 3 V

Table 5.33 Electrical Characteristics (6) [1.8 V ≤ Vcc < 2.7 V]
(Topr = –20 to 85 °C (N version)/–40 to 85 °C (D version), unless otherwise specified.)

Symbol	Parameter	Condition		Standard			Unit
				Min.	Typ.	Max.	
Icc	Power supply current (Vcc = 1.8 to 2.7 V) Single-chip mode, output pins are open, other pins are Vss	High-speed clock mode	XIN = 5 MHz (square wave) High-speed on-chip oscillator off Low-speed on-chip oscillator on = 125 kHz No division	—	2.2	—	mA
			XIN = 5 MHz (square wave) High-speed on-chip oscillator off Low-speed on-chip oscillator on = 125 kHz Divide-by-8	—	0.8	—	mA
		High-speed on-chip oscillator mode	XIN clock off High-speed on-chip oscillator on fOCO-F = 5 MHz Low-speed on-chip oscillator on = 125 kHz No division	—	2.5	10	mA
			XIN clock off High-speed on-chip oscillator on fOCO-F = 5 MHz Low-speed on-chip oscillator on = 125 kHz Divide-by-8	—	1.7	—	mA
			XIN clock off High-speed on-chip oscillator on fOCO-F = 4 MHz Low-speed on-chip oscillator on = 125 kHz Divide-by-16, MSTIIC = MSTTRD = MSTTRC = 1	—	1	—	mA
		Low-speed on-chip oscillator mode	XIN clock off High-speed on-chip oscillator off Low-speed on-chip oscillator on = 125 kHz Divide-by-8, FMR27 = 1, VCA20 = 0	—	90	300	µA
		Low-speed clock mode	XIN clock off High-speed on-chip oscillator off Low-speed on-chip oscillator off XCIN clock oscillator on = 32 kHz No division FMR27 = 1, VCA20 = 0	—	80	350	µA
			XIN clock off High-speed on-chip oscillator off Low-speed on-chip oscillator off XCIN clock oscillator on = 32 kHz No division Program operation on RAM Flash memory off, FMSTP = 1, VCA20 = 0	—	40	—	µA
		Wait mode	XIN clock off High-speed on-chip oscillator off Low-speed on-chip oscillator on = 125 kHz While a WAIT instruction is executed Peripheral clock operation VCA27 = VCA26 = VCA25 = 0, VCA20 = 1	—	15	90	µA
			XIN clock off High-speed on-chip oscillator off Low-speed on-chip oscillator on = 125 kHz While a WAIT instruction is executed Peripheral clock off VCA27 = VCA26 = VCA25 = 0, VCA20 = 1	—	4	80	µA
			XIN clock off High-speed on-chip oscillator off Low-speed on-chip oscillator off XCIN clock oscillator on = 32 kHz (peripheral clock off) While a WAIT instruction is executed VCA27 = VCA26 = VCA25 = 0, VCA20 = 1	—	3.5	—	µA
		Stop mode	XIN clock off, Topr = 25 °C High-speed on-chip oscillator off Low-speed on-chip oscillator off CM10 = 1 Peripheral clock off VCA27 = VCA26 = VCA25 = 0	—	2.0	5	µA
			XIN clock off, Topr = 85 °C High-speed on-chip oscillator off Low-speed on-chip oscillator off CM10 = 1 Peripheral clock off VCA27 = VCA26 = VCA25 = 0	—	15	—	µA

REVISION HISTORY	R8C/38M Group Datasheet

Rev.	Date	Description	
		Page	Summary
0.10	Mar 04, 2011	—	First Edition issued
1.00	Jun 15, 2011	All pages	“Preliminary”, “Under development”, and “D version” deleted
		3	Table 1.2 revised
		4	Table 1.3 “(D): Under development” deleted
		16	Table 4.1 revised
		17	Table 4.2 revised
		29	Table 5.2 revised
		36	Table 5.11 revised
		37	Table 5.13 revised
		43	Table 5.18 revised
		45	Table 5.20 revised
		46	Table 5.23 Note 1 added
		47	Table 5.25 revised
		49	Table 5.27 revised
		50	Table 5.30 Note 1 added
		51	Table 5.32 revised
		53	Table 5.34 revised
		54	Table 5.37 Note 1 added

General Precautions in the Handling of MPU/MCU Products

The following usage notes are applicable to all MPU/MCU products from Renesas. For detailed usage notes on the products covered by this manual, refer to the relevant sections of the manual. If the descriptions under General Precautions in the Handling of MPU/MCU Products and in the body of the manual differ from each other, the description in the body of the manual takes precedence.

1. Handling of Unused Pins

   Handle unused pins in accord with the directions given under Handling of Unused Pins in the manual.

   — The input pins of CMOS products are generally in the high-impedance state. In operation with an unused pin in the open-circuit state, extra electromagnetic noise is induced in the vicinity of LSI, an associated shoot-through current flows internally, and malfunctions occur due to the false recognition of the pin state as an input signal become possible. Unused pins should be handled as described under Handling of Unused Pins in the manual.

2. Processing at Power-on

   The state of the product is undefined at the moment when power is supplied.

   — The states of internal circuits in the LSI are indeterminate and the states of register settings and pins are undefined at the moment when power is supplied.

   In a finished product where the reset signal is applied to the external reset pin, the states of pins are not guaranteed from the moment when power is supplied until the reset process is completed.

   In a similar way, the states of pins in a product that is reset by an on-chip power-on reset function are not guaranteed from the moment when power is supplied until the power reaches the level at which resetting has been specified.

3. Prohibition of Access to Reserved Addresses

   Access to reserved addresses is prohibited.

   — The reserved addresses are provided for the possible future expansion of functions. Do not access these addresses; the correct operation of LSI is not guaranteed if they are accessed.

4. Clock Signals

   After applying a reset, only release the reset line after the operating clock signal has become stable. When switching the clock signal during program execution, wait until the target clock signal has stabilized.

   — When the clock signal is generated with an external resonator (or from an external oscillator) during a reset, ensure that the reset line is only released after full stabilization of the clock signal. Moreover, when switching to a clock signal produced with an external resonator (or by an external oscillator) while program execution is in progress, wait until the target clock signal is stable.

5. Differences between Products

   Before changing from one product to another, i.e. to one with a different part number, confirm that the change will not lead to problems.

   — The characteristics of MPU/MCU in the same group but having different part numbers may differ because of the differences in internal memory capacity and layout pattern. When changing to products of different part numbers, implement a system-evaluation test for each of the products.