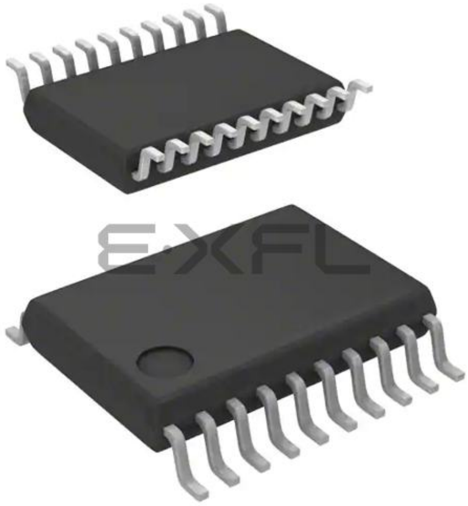


Welcome to E-XFL.COM

What is "Embedded - Microcontrollers"?

"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, SIO, SSU, UART/USART
Peripherals	LED, POR, Voltage Detect, WDT
Number of I/O	13
Program Memory Size	12KB (12K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	768 x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2.7V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	A/D 4x10b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-20°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	20-LSSOP (0.173", 4.40mm Width)
Supplier Device Package	20-LSSOP
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/renesas-electronics-america/r5f211b3sp-u0

Table 1.2 Functions and Specifications for R8C/1B Group

Item		Specification
CPU	Number of fundamental instructions	89 instructions
	Minimum instruction execution time	50 ns (f(XIN) = 20 MHz, VCC = 3.0 to 5.5 V) 100 ns (f(XIN) = 10 MHz, VCC = 2.7 to 5.5 V)
	Operating mode	Single-chip
	Address space	1 Mbyte
	Memory capacity	See **Table 1.4 Product Information for R8C/1B Group**
Peripheral Functions	Ports	I/O ports: 13 pins (including LED drive port) Input port: 3 pins
	LED drive ports	I/O ports: 4 pins
	Timers	Timer X: 8 bits × 1 channel, timer Z: 8 bits × 1 channel (Each timer equipped with 8-bit prescaler) Timer C: 16 bits × 1 channel (Input capture and output compare circuits)
	Serial interfaces	1 channel Clock synchronous serial I/O, UART 1 channel UART
	Clock synchronous serial interface	1 channel I^2C bus Interface(1) Clock synchronous serial I/O with chip select (SSU)
	A/D converter	10-bit A/D converter: 1 circuit, 4 channels
	Watchdog timer	15 bits × 1 channel (with prescaler) Reset start selectable, count source protection mode
	Interrupts	Internal: 11 sources, External: 4 sources, Software: 4 sources, Priority levels: 7 levels
	Clock generation circuits	2 circuits • Main clock generation circuit (with on-chip feedback resistor) • On-chip oscillator (high speed, low speed) High-speed on-chip oscillator has a frequency adjustment function
	Oscillation stop detection function	Main clock oscillation stop detection function
	Voltage detection circuit	On-chip
	Power on reset circuit	On-chip
Electric Characteristics	Supply voltage	VCC = 3.0 to 5.5 V (f(XIN) = 20 MHz) VCC = 2.7 to 5.5 V (f(XIN) = 10 MHz)
	Current consumption	Typ. 9 mA (VCC = 5.0 V, f(XIN) = 20 MHz, A/D converter stopped) Typ. 5 mA (VCC = 3.0 V, f(XIN) = 10 MHz, A/D converter stopped) Typ. 35 μA (VCC = 3.0 V, wait mode, peripheral clock off) Typ. 0.7 μA (VCC = 3.0 V, stop mode)
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)
Operating Ambient Temperature		-20 to 85°C -40 to 85°C (D version) -20 to 105°C (Y version) (2)
Package		20-pin molded-plastic LSSOP 20-pin molded-plastic SDIP 28-pin molded-plastic HWQFN

NOTE:
1. I^2C bus is a trademark of Koninklijke Philips Electronics N. V.
2. Please contact Renesas Technology sales offices for the Y version.

Type No. R 5 F 21 1A 4 D XXX SP

- Package type:
  - SP: PLSP0020JB-A
  - DD: PRDP0020BA-A
  - NP: PWQN0028KA-B
- ROM number
- Classification
  - D: Operating ambient temperature -40°C to 85°C
  - No Symbol: Operating ambient temperature -20°C to 85°C
  - Y: Operating ambient temperature -20°C to 105°C (Note)
- ROM capacity
  - 1: 4 KB
  - 2: 8 KB
  - 3: 12 KB
  - 4: 16 KB
- R8C/1A Group
- R8C/Tiny Series
- Memory type
  - F: Flash memory version
- Renesas MCU
- Renesas semiconductors

NOTE: Please contact Renesas Technology sales offices for the Y version.

Figure 1.2 Type Number, Memory Size, and Package of R8C/1A Group

1.5 Pin Assignments

Figure 1.4 shows Pin Assignments for PLSP0020JB-A Package (Top View), Figure 1.5 shows Pin Assignments for PRDP0020BA-A Package (Top View) and Figure 1.6 shows Pin Assignments for PWQN0028KA-B Package (Top View).

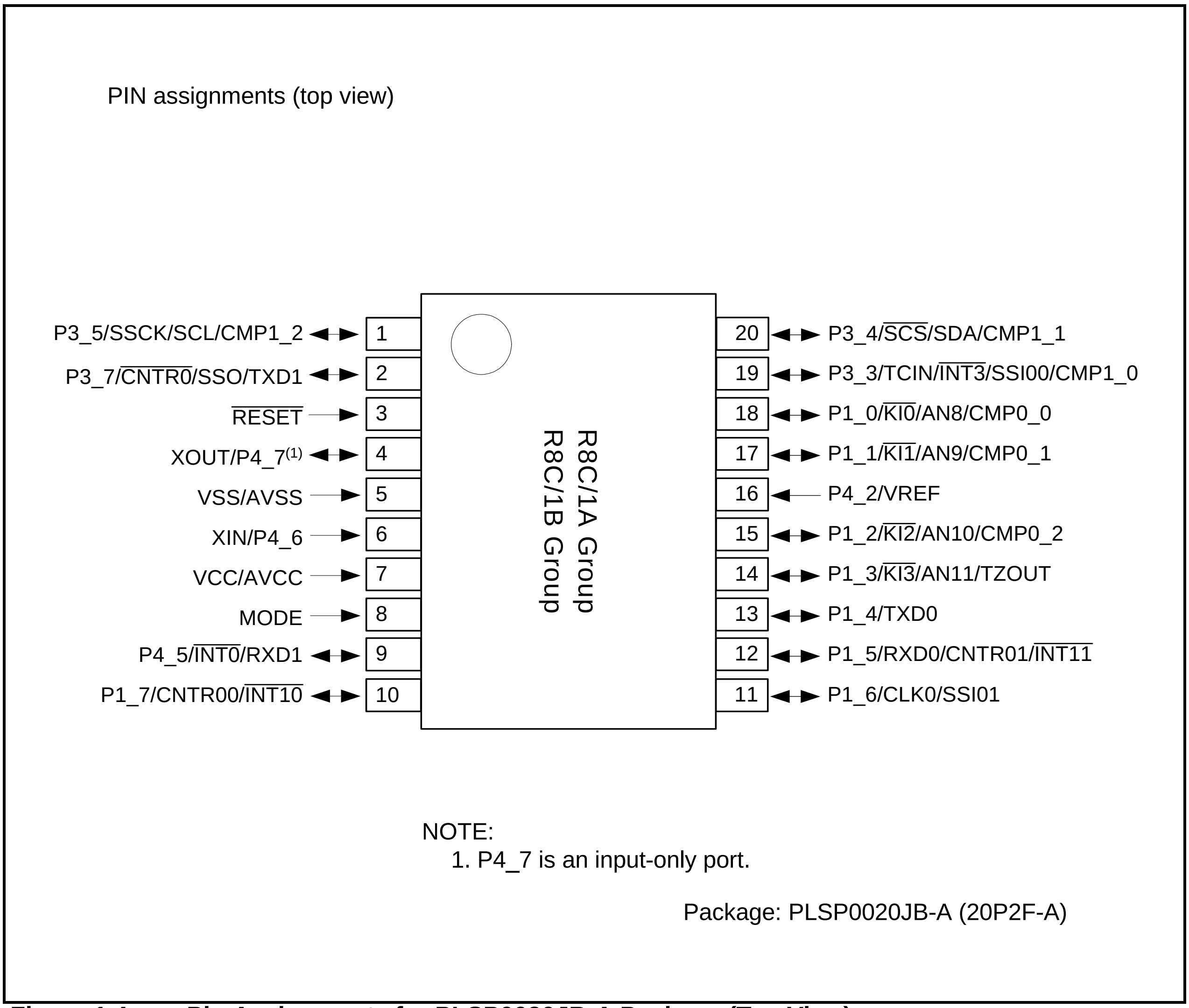


Figure 1.4 Pin Assignments for PLSP0020JB-A Package (Top View)

2.8.7 Interrupt Enable Flag (I)

The I flag enables maskable interrupts.
Interrupts are disabled when the I flag is set to 0, and are enabled when the I flag is set to 1. The I flag is set to 0 when an interrupt request is acknowledged.

2.8.8 Stack Pointer Select Flag (U)

ISP is selected when the U flag is set to 0; USP is selected when the U flag is set to 1.
The U flag is set to 0 when a hardware interrupt request is acknowledged or the INT instruction of software interrupt numbers 0 to 31 is executed.

2.8.9 Processor Interrupt Priority Level (IPL)

IPL is 3 bits wide, assigns processor interrupt priority levels from level 0 to level 7.
If a requested interrupt has higher priority than IPL, the interrupt is enabled.

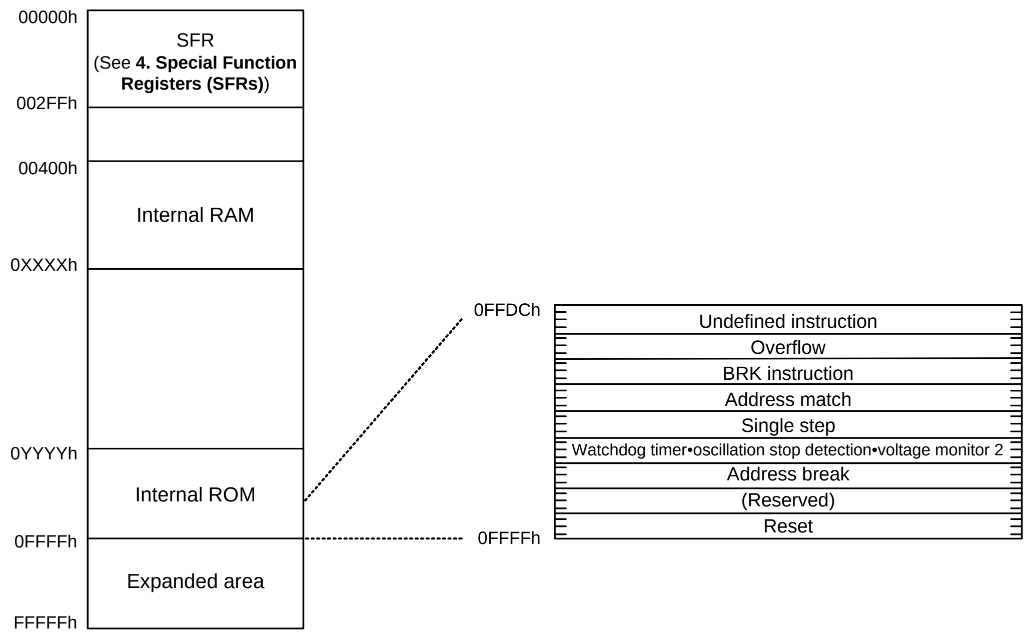
2.8.10 Reserved Bit

If necessary, set to 0. When read, the content is undefined.

3. Memory

3.1 R8C/1A Group

Figure 3.1 is a Memory Map of R8C/1A Group. The R8C/1A Group has 1 Mbyte of address space from addresses 00000h to FFFFFh.
The internal ROM is allocated lower addresses, beginning with address 0FFFFh. For example, a 16-Kbyte internal ROM area is allocated addresses 0C000h to 0FFFFh.
The fixed interrupt vector table is allocated addresses 0FFDCh to 0FFFFh. They store the starting address of each interrupt routine.
The internal RAM is allocated higher addresses, beginning with address 00400h. For example, a 1-Kbyte internal RAM area is allocated addresses 00400h to 007FFh. The internal RAM is used not only for storing data but also for calling subroutines and as stacks when interrupt requests are acknowledged.
Special function registers (SFRs) are allocated addresses 00000h to 002FFh. The peripheral function control registers are allocated here. All addresses within the SFR, which have nothing allocated are reserved for future use and cannot be accessed by users.



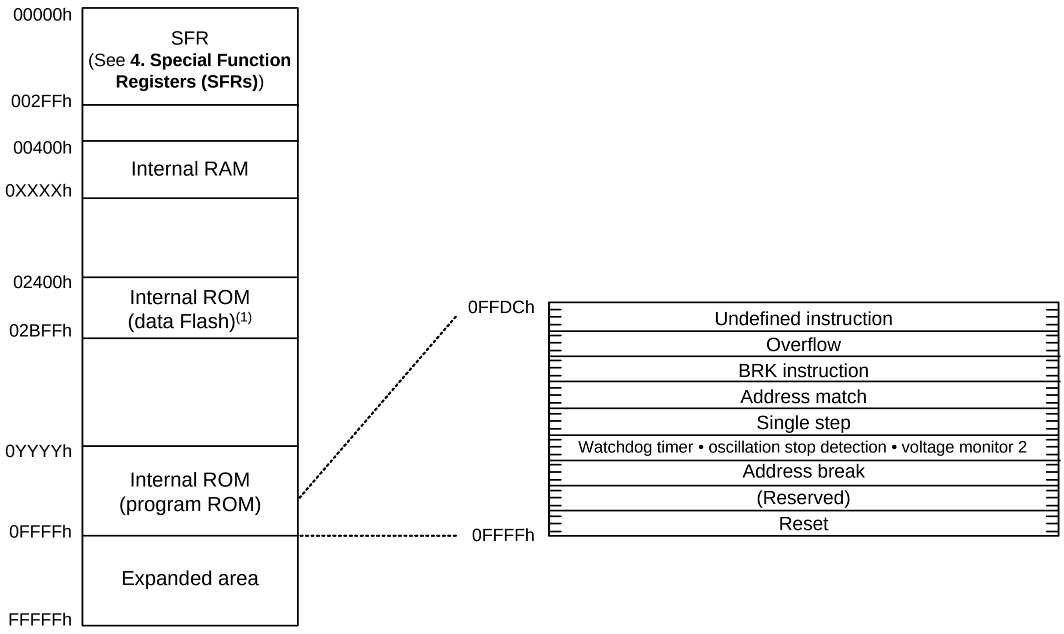
NOTE:
1. The blank regions are reserved. Do not access locations in these regions.

Part Number	Internal ROM		Internal RAM	
	Size	Address 0YYYYh	Size	Address 0XXXXh
R5F211A4SP, R5F211A4DSP, R5F211A4DD, R5F211A4NP, R5F211A4XXXSP, R5F211A4DXXXSP, R5F211A4XXXDD, R5F211A4XXXNP	16 Kbytes	0C000h	1 Kbyte	007FFh
R5F211A3SP, R5F211A3DSP, R5F211A3DD, R5F211A3NP, R5F211A3XXXSP, R5F211A3DXXXSP, R5F211A3XXXDD, R5F211A3XXXNP	12 Kbytes	0D000h	768 bytes	006FFh
R5F211A2SP, R5F211A2DSP, R5F211A2DD, R5F211A2NP, R5F211A2XXXSP, R5F211A2DXXXSP, R5F211A2XXXDD, R5F211A2XXXNP	8 Kbytes	0E000h	512 bytes	005FFh
R5F211A1SP, R5F211A1DSP, R5F211A1DD, R5F211A1XXXSP, R5F211A1DXXXSP, R5F211A1XXXDD	4 Kbytes	0F000h	384 bytes	0057Fh

Figure 3.1 Memory Map of R8C/1A Group

3.2 R8C/1B Group

Figure 3.2 is a Memory Map of R8C/1B Group. The R8C/1B Group has 1 Mbyte of address space from addresses 00000h to FFFFFh.
The internal ROM (program ROM) is allocated lower addresses, beginning with address 0FFFFh. For example, a 16-Kbyte internal ROM area is allocated addresses 0C000h to 0FFFFh.
The fixed interrupt vector table is allocated addresses 0FFDCh to 0FFFFh. They store the starting address of each interrupt routine.
The internal ROM (data flash) is allocated addresses 02400h to 02BFFh.
The internal RAM is allocated higher addresses beginning with address 00400h. For example, a 1-Kbyte internal RAM area is allocated addresses 00400h to 007FFh. The internal RAM is used not only for storing data but also for calling subroutines and as stacks when interrupt requests are acknowledged.
Special function registers (SFRs) are allocated addresses 00000h to 002FFh. The peripheral function control registers are allocated here. All addresses within the SFR, which have nothing allocated are reserved for future use and cannot be accessed by users.



NOTES:

Figure 3.2 Memory Map of R8C/1B Group

5. Electrical Characteristics

Table 5.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Rated Value	Unit
V_{CC}	Supply voltage	$V_{CC} = AV_{CC}$	-0.3 to 6.5	V
AV_{CC}	Analog supply voltage	$V_{CC} = AV_{CC}$	-0.3 to 6.5	V
V_I	Input voltage		-0.3 to V_{CC}+0.3	V
V_O	Output voltage		-0.3 to V_{CC}+0.3	V
P_d	Power dissipation	T_{opr} = 25°C	300	mW
T_{opr}	Operating ambient temperature		-20 to 85 / -40 to 85 (D version)	°C
T_{stg}	Storage temperature		-65 to 150	°C

Table 5.2 Recommended Operating Conditions

Symbol	Parameter		Conditions	Standard			Unit
				Min.	Typ.	Max.	
V_{CC}	Supply voltage			2.7	–	5.5	V
AV_{CC}	Analog supply voltage			–	V_{CC}	–	V
V_{SS}	Supply voltage			–	0	–	V
AV_{SS}	Analog supply voltage			–	0	–	V
V_{IH}	Input "H" voltage			0.8V_{CC}	–	V_{CC}	V
V_{IL}	Input "L" voltage			0	–	0.2V_{CC}	V
$I_{OH(sum)}$	Peak sum output "H" current	Sum of all pins $I_{OH\ (peak)}$		–	–	-60	mA
$I_{OH(peak)}$	Peak output "H" current			–	–	-10	mA
$I_{OH(avg)}$	Average output "H" current			–	–	-5	mA
$I_{OL(sum)}$	Peak sum output "L" currents	Sum of all pins $I_{OL\ (peak)}$		–	–	60	mA
$I_{OL(peak)}$	Peak output "L" currents	Except P1_0 to P1_3		–	–	10	mA

NOTES:
1. V_{CC} = 2.7 to 5.5 V at T_{opr} = -20 to 85 °C / -40 to 85 °C, unless otherwise specified.
2. Typical values when average output current is 100 ms.

NOTES:

1. V_{CC} = 2.7 to 5.5 V at 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 = 100 or 10,000), each block can be erased n times. For example, if 1,024 1-byte writes are performed to 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. If emergency processing is required, a suspend request can be generated independent of this characteristic. In that case the normal time delay to suspend can be applied to the request. However, we recommend that a suspend request with an interval of less than 650 µs is only used once because, if the suspend state continues, erasure cannot operate and the incidence of erasure error rises.
5. In a system that executes multiple programming operations, the actual erasure count can be

NOTES:
1. V_{CC} = 2.7 to 5.5 V at T_{opr} = −20 to 85 °C / −40 to 85 °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 = 100 or 10,000), each block can be erased n times. For example, if 1,024 1-byte writes are performed to 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. If emergency processing is required, a suspend request can be generated independent of this characteristic. In that case the normal time delay to suspend can be applied to the request. However, we recommend that a suspend request with an interval of less than 650