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### 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	8MHz
Connectivity	LINbus, SIO, UART/USART
Peripherals	POR, PWM, Voltage Detect, WDT
Number of I/O	12
Program Memory Size	4KB (4K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	384 x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2.2V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	-
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	<a href="https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/renesas-electronics-america/r5f212j1sns-p-u0">https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/renesas-electronics-america/r5f212j1sns-p-u0</a>

**Table 1.2 Specifications for R8C/2J Group**

Item	Function	Specification
CPU	Central processing unit	R8C/Tiny series core <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of fundamental instructions: 89</li> <li>• Minimum instruction execution time:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>125 ns (System clock = 8 MHz, VCC = 2.7 to 5.5 V)</li> <li>250 ns (System clock = 4 MHz, VCC = 2.2 to 5.5 V)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Multiplier: 16 bits × 16 bits → 32 bits</li> <li>• Multiply-accumulate instruction: 16 bits × 16 bits + 32 bits → 32 bits</li> <li>• Operation mode: Single-chip mode (address space: 1 Mbyte)</li> </ul>
Memory	ROM, RAM	Refer to <b>Table 1.4 Product List for R8C/2J Group</b> .
Power Supply Voltage Detection	Voltage detection circuit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Power-on reset</li> <li>• Voltage detection 3</li> </ul>
Comparator		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 circuits (shared with voltage monitor 1 and voltage monitor 2)</li> <li>• External reference voltage input is available</li> </ul>
I/O Ports		CMOS I/O ports: 12, selectable pull-up resistor
Clock	Clock generation circuits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 circuits: On-chip oscillator (high-speed, low-speed) (high-speed on-chip oscillator has a frequency adjustment function),</li> <li>• Frequency divider circuit: Dividing selectable 1, 2, 4, 8, and 16</li> <li>• Low power consumption modes:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Standard operating mode (high-speed on-chip oscillator, low-speed on-chip oscillator), wait mode, stop mode</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Interrupts		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• External: 3 sources, Internal: 14 sources, Software: 4 sources</li> <li>• Priority levels: 7 levels</li> </ul>
Watchdog Timer		15 bits × 1 (with prescaler), reset start selectable
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 RE	Not implemented
	Timer RF	16 bits × 1 (with capture/compare register pin and compare register pin) Input capture mode, output compare mode
Serial Interface	UART0	Clock synchronous serial I/O/UART × 1
LIN Module		Hardware LIN: 1 (timer RA, UART0)
Flash Memory		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Programming and erasure voltage: VCC = 2.7 to 5.5 V</li> <li>• Programming and erasure endurance: 100 times</li> <li>• Program security: ROM code protect, ID code check</li> <li>• Debug functions: On-chip debug, on-board flash rewrite function</li> </ul>
Operating Frequency/Supply Voltage		System clock = 8 MHz (VCC = 2.7 to 5.5 V) System clock = 4 MHz (VCC = 2.2 to 5.5 V)
Current consumption		5 mA (VCC = 5 V, system clock = 8 MHz) 23 μA (VCC = 3 V, wait mode (low-speed on-chip oscillator on)) 0.7 μA (VCC = 3 V, stop mode, BGR trimming circuit disabled)
Operating Ambient Temperature		-20 to 85°C (N version) -40 to 85°C (D version) <sup>(1)</sup>
Package		20-pin LSSOP Package code: PLSP0020JB-A (previous code: 20P2F-A)

NOTE:

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

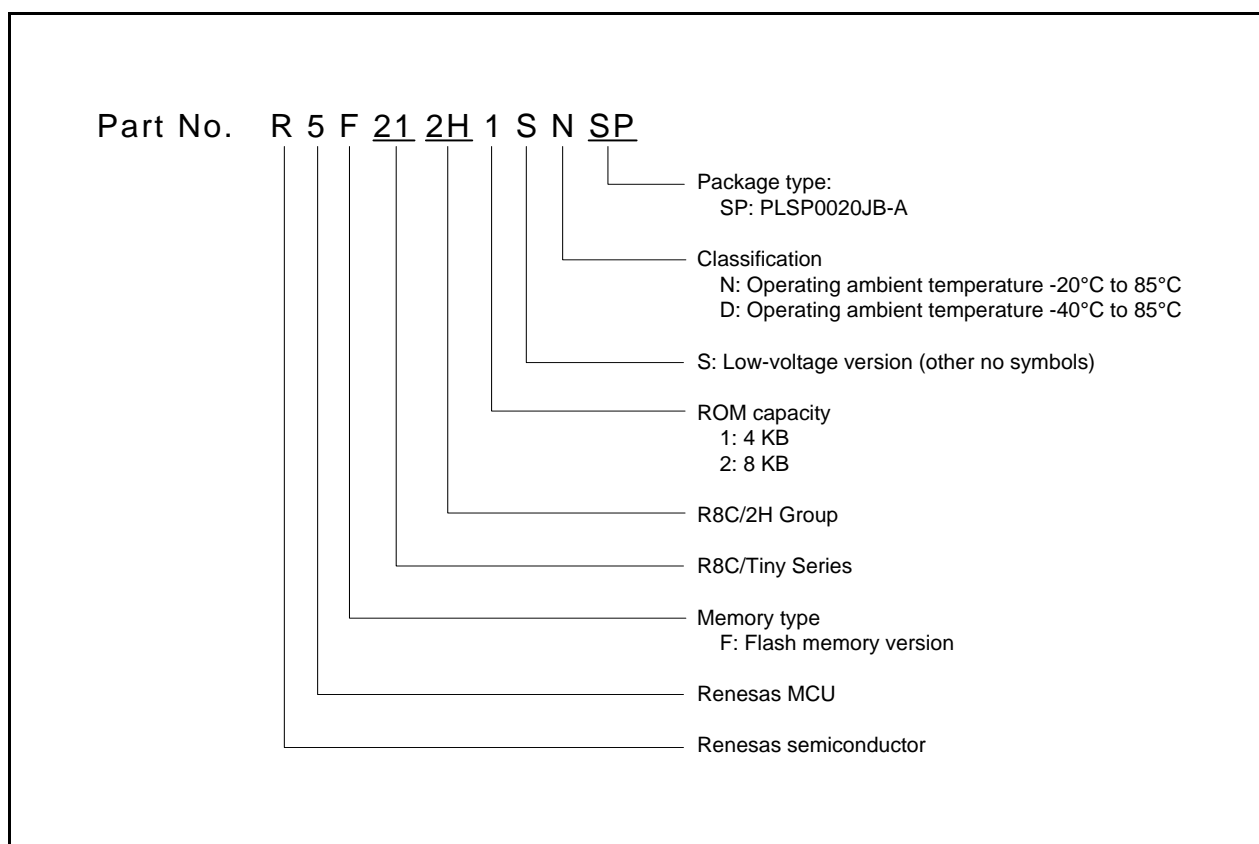
## 1.2 Product List

Table 1.3 lists Product List for R8C/2H Group, Figure 1.1 shows a Part Number, Memory Size, and Package of R8C/2H Group. Table 1.4 lists Product List for R8C/2J Group, Figure 1.2 shows a Part Number, Memory Size, and Package of R8C/2J Group.

**Table 1.3 Product List for R8C/2H Group**

**Current of Mar. 2008**

Part No.	ROM Capacity	RAM Capacity	Package Type	Remarks
R5F212H1SNSP	4 Kbytes	256 bytes	PLSP0020JB-A	N version
R5F212H2SNSP	8 Kbytes	384 bytes	PLSP0020JB-A	
R5F212H1SDSP	4 Kbytes	256 bytes	PLSP0020JB-A	D version
R5F212H2SDSP	8 Kbytes	384 bytes	PLSP0020JB-A	



**Figure 1.1 Part Number, Memory Size, and Package of R8C/2H Group**

**Table 1.6 Pin Name Information by Pin Number of R8C/2J Group**

Pin Number	Control Pin	Port	I/O Pin Functions for of Peripheral Modules			
			Interrupt	Timer	Serial Interface	Comparator
1	NC <sup>(2)</sup>					
2		P3_7		TRAO/TRFO11		
3	RESET					
4	NC <sup>(2)</sup>					
5	VSS					
6	NC <sup>(2)</sup>					
7	VCC					
8	MODE					
9		P4_5	INT0			
10		P1_7	INT1	TRAIO		
11		P1_6			CLK0	VCOUT2
12		P1_5	(INT1) <sup>(1)</sup>	(TRAIO) <sup>(1)</sup>	RXD0	
13		P1_4			TXD0	
14		P1_3	KI3	TRBO		VCOUT1
15		P1_2	KI2	TRFO02		CVREF
16		P6_5				
17		P1_1	KI1	TRFO01		VCMP2
18		P1_0	KI0	TRFO00		VCMP1
19		P3_3		TRFO10/TRFI		
20	NC <sup>(2)</sup>					

## NOTES:

1. Can be assigned to the pin in parentheses by a program.
2. NC(Non-Connection)

## 2.1 Data Registers (R0, R1, R2, and R3)

R0 is a 16-bit register for transfer, arithmetic, and logic operations. The same applies to R1 to R3. R0 can be split into high-order bits (R0H) and low-order bits (R0L) to be used separately as 8-bit data registers. R1H and R1L are analogous to R0H and R0L. R2 can be combined with R0 and used as a 32-bit data register (R2R0). R3R1 is analogous to R2R0.

## 2.2 Address Registers (A0 and A1)

A0 is a 16-bit register for address register indirect addressing and address register relative addressing. It is also used for transfer, arithmetic, and logic operations. A1 is analogous to A0. A1 can be combined with A0 to be used as a 32-bit address register (A1A0).

## 2.3 Frame Base Register (FB)

FB is a 16-bit register for FB relative addressing.

## 2.4 Interrupt Table Register (INTB)

INTB is a 20-bit register that indicates the start address of an interrupt vector table.

## 2.5 Program Counter (PC)

PC is 20 bits wide and indicates the address of the next instruction to be executed.

## 2.6 User Stack Pointer (USP) and Interrupt Stack Pointer (ISP)

The stack pointers (SP), USP, and ISP, are each 16 bits wide. The U flag of FLG is used to switch between USP and ISP.

## 2.7 Static Base Register (SB)

SB is a 16-bit register for SB relative addressing.

## 2.8 Flag Register (FLG)

FLG is an 11-bit register indicating the CPU state.

### 2.8.1 Carry Flag (C)

The C flag retains carry, borrow, or shift-out bits that have been generated by the arithmetic and logic unit.

### 2.8.2 Debug Flag (D)

The D flag is for debugging only. Set it to 0.

### 2.8.3 Zero Flag (Z)

The Z flag is set to 1 when an arithmetic operation results in 0; otherwise to 0.

### 2.8.4 Sign Flag (S)

The S flag is set to 1 when an arithmetic operation results in a negative value; otherwise to 0.

### 2.8.5 Register Bank Select Flag (B)

Register bank 0 is selected when the B flag is 0. Register bank 1 is selected when this flag is set to 1.

### 2.8.6 Overflow Flag (O)

The O flag is set to 1 when an operation results in an overflow; otherwise to 0.

**Table 4.2 SFR Information (2)<sup>(1)</sup>**

Address	Register	Symbol	After reset
0030h			
0031h	Voltage Detection Register 1 <sup>(2)</sup>	VCA1	00001000b
0032h	Voltage Detection Register 2 <sup>(2)</sup>	VCA2	00h <sup>(3)</sup> 00100000b <sup>(4)</sup>
0033h			
0034h			
0035h			
0036h	Voltage Monitor 1 Circuit Control Register <sup>(5)</sup>	VW1C	00001010b
0037h	Voltage Monitor 2 Circuit Control Register <sup>(5)</sup>	VW2C	00000010b
0038h	Voltage Monitor 0 Circuit Control Register <sup>(2)</sup>	VW0C	1000X010b <sup>(3)</sup> 1100X011b <sup>(4)</sup>
0039h			
003Ah			
003Bh	Voltage Detection Circuit External Input Control Register	VCAB	00h
003Ch	Comparator Mode Register	ALCMR	00h
003Dh	Voltage Monitor Circuit Edge Select Register	VCAC	00h
003Eh	BGR Control Register	BGRCR	00h
003Fh	BGR Trimming Register	BGRTRM	When Shipping
0040h			
0041h	Comparator 1 Interrupt Control Register	VCMP1IC	XXXXX000b
0042h	Comparator 2 Interrupt Control Register	VCMP2IC	XXXXX000b
0043h			
0044h			
0045h			
0046h			
0047h			
0048h			
0049h			
004Ah	Timer RE Interrupt Control Register <sup>(6)</sup>	TREIC	XXXXX000b
004Bh	UART2 Transmit Interrupt Control Register <sup>(6)</sup>	S2TIC	XXXXX000b
004Ch	UART2 Receive Interrupt Control Register <sup>(6)</sup>	S2RIC	XXXXX000b
004Dh	Key Input Interrupt Control Register	KUPIC	XXXXX000b
004Eh			
004Fh			
0050h	Compare 1 Interrupt Control Register	CMP1IC	XXXXX000b
0051h	UART0 Transmit Interrupt Control Register	S0TIC	XXXXX000b
0052h	UART0 Receive Interrupt Control Register	S0RIC	XXXXX000b
0053h			
0054h			
0055h			
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			
005Bh	Timer RF Interrupt Control Register	TRFIC	XXXXX000b
005Ch	Compare 0 Interrupt Control Register	CMP0IC	XXXXX000b
005Dh	INT0 Interrupt Control Register	INT0IC	XX00X000b
005Eh			
005Fh	Capture Interrupt Control Register	CAPIC	XXXXX000b
0060h			
0061h			
0062h			
0063h			
0064h			
0065h			
0066h			
0067h			
0068h			
0069h			
006Ah			
006Bh			
006Ch			
006Dh			
006Eh			
006Fh			

X: Undefined

## NOTES:

- The blank regions are reserved. Do not access locations in these regions.
- Software reset, watchdog timer reset, voltage monitor 1 reset, or voltage monitor 2 reset do not affect this register.
- The LVD0ON bit in the OFS register is set to 1 and hardware reset.
- Power-on reset, voltage monitor 0 reset, or the LVD0ON bit in the OFS register is set to 0 and hardware reset.
- Software reset, watchdog timer reset, voltage monitor 1 reset, or voltage monitor 2 reset do not affect b2 and b3.
- This register is not implemented in the R8C/2J Group.

**Table 4.3 SFR Information (3)<sup>(1)</sup>**

Address	Register	Symbol	After reset
0070h			
0071h			
0072h			
0073h			
0074h			
0075h			
0076h			
0077h			
0078h			
0079h			
007Ah			
007Bh			
007Ch			
007Dh			
007Eh			
007Fh			
0080h			
0081h			
0082h			
0083h			
0084h			
0085h			
0086h			
0087h			
0088h			
0089h			
008Ah			
008Bh			
008Ch			
008Dh			
008Eh			
008Fh			
0090h			
0091h			
0092h			
0093h			
0094h			
0095h			
0096h			
0097h			
0098h			
0099h			
009Ah			
009Bh			
009Ch			
009Dh			
009Eh			
009Fh			
00A0h	UART0 Transmit/Receive Mode Register	U0MR	00h
00A1h	UART0 Bit Rate Register	U0BRG	XXh
00A2h	UART0 Transmit Buffer Register	U0TB	XXh
00A3h			XXh
00A4h	UART0 Transmit/Receive Control Register 0	U0C0	00001000b
00A5h	UART0 Transmit/Receive Control Register 1	U0C1	00000010b
00A6h	UART0 Receive Buffer Register	U0RB	XXh
00A7h			XXh
00A8h			
00A9h			
00AAh			
00ABh			
00ACh			
00ADh			
00AEh			
00AFh			

X: Undefined

NOTE:

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

**Table 4.4 SFR Information (4)<sup>(1)</sup>**

Address	Register	Symbol	After reset
00B0h			
00B1h			
00B2h			
00B3h			
00B4h			
00B5h			
00B6h			
00B7h			
00B8h			
00B9h			
00BAh			
00BBh			
00BCh			
00BDh			
00BEh			
00BFh			
00C0h			
00C1h			
00C2h			
00C3h			
00C4h			
00C5h			
00C6h			
00C7h			
00C8h			
00C9h			
00CAh			
00CBh			
00CCh			
00CDh			
00CEh			
00CFh			
00D0h			
00D1h			
00D2h			
00D3h			
00D4h			
00D5h			
00D6h			
00D7h			
00D8h			
00D9h			
00DAh			
00DBh			
00DCh			
00DDh			
00DEh			
00DFh			
00E0h			
00E1h	Port P1 Register	P1	00h
00E2h			
00E3h	Port P1 Direction Register	PD1	00h
00E4h			
00E5h	Port P3 Register	P3	00h
00E6h			
00E7h	Port P3 Direction Register	PD3	00h
00E8h	Port P4 Register	P4	00h
00E9h			
00EAh	Port P4 Direction Register	PD4	00h
00EBh			
00ECh	Port P6 Register	P6	00h
00EDh			
00EEh	Port P6 Direction Register	PD6	00h
00EFh			

X: Undefined

NOTE:

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



**Table 4.6 SFR Information (6)<sup>(1)</sup>**

Address	Register	Symbol	After reset
0130h			
0131h			
0132h			
0133h			
0134h			
0135h			
0136h			
0137h			
0138h			
0139h			
013Ah			
013Bh			
013Ch			
013Dh			
013Eh			
013Fh			
0140h			
0141h			
0142h			
0143h			
0144h			
0145h			
0146h			
0147h			
0148h			
0149h			
014Ah			
014Bh			
014Ch			
014Dh			
014Eh			
014Fh			
0150h			
0151h			
0152h			
0153h			
0154h			
0155h			
0156h			
0157h			
0158h			
0159h			
015Ah			
015Bh			
015Ch			
015Dh			
015Eh			
015Fh			
0160h	UART2 Transmit/Receive Mode Register <sup>(2)</sup>	U2MR	00h
0161h	UART2 Bit Rate Register <sup>(2)</sup>	U2BRG	XXh
0162h	UART2 Transmit Buffer Register <sup>(2)</sup>	U2TB	XXh
0163h			XXh
0164h	UART2 Transmit/Receive Control Register 0 <sup>(2)</sup>	U2C0	00001000b
0165h	UART2 Transmit/Receive Control Register 1 <sup>(2)</sup>	U2C1	00000010b
0166h	UART2 Receive Buffer Register <sup>(2)</sup>	U2RB	XXh
0167h			XXh
0168h			
0169h			
016Ah			
016Bh			
016Ch			
016Dh			
016Eh			
016Fh			

X: Undefined

## NOTES:

1. The blank regions are reserved. Do not access locations in these regions.
2. This register is not implemented in the R8C/2J Group.

**Table 4.8 SFR Information (8)<sup>(1)</sup>**

Address	Register	Symbol	After reset
01B0h			
01B1h			
01B2h			
01B3h	Flash Memory Control Register 4	FMR4	01000000b
01B4h			
01B5h	Flash Memory Control Register 1	FMR1	1000000Xb
01B6h			
01B7h	Flash Memory Control Register 0	FMR0	00000001b
01B8h			
01B9h			
01BAh			
01BBh			
01BCh			
01BDh			
01BEh			
01BFh			
01C0h			
01C1h			
01C2h			
01C3h			
01C4h			
01C5h			
01C6h			
01C7h			
01C8h			
01C9h			
01CAh			
01CBh			
01CCh			
01CDh			
01CEh			
01CFh			
01D0h			
01D1h			
01D2h			
01D3h			
01D4h			
01D5h			
01D6h			
01D7h			
01D8h			
01D9h			
01DAh			
01DBh			
01DCh			
01DDh			
01DEh			
01DFh			
01E0h			
01E1h			
01E2h			
01E3h			
01E4h			
01E5h			
01E6h			
01E7h			
01E8h			
01E9h			
01EAh			
01EBh			
01ECh			
01EDh			
01EEh			
01EFh			

X: Undefined

NOTE:

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

**Table 5.3 Flash Memory (Program ROM) Electrical Characteristics**

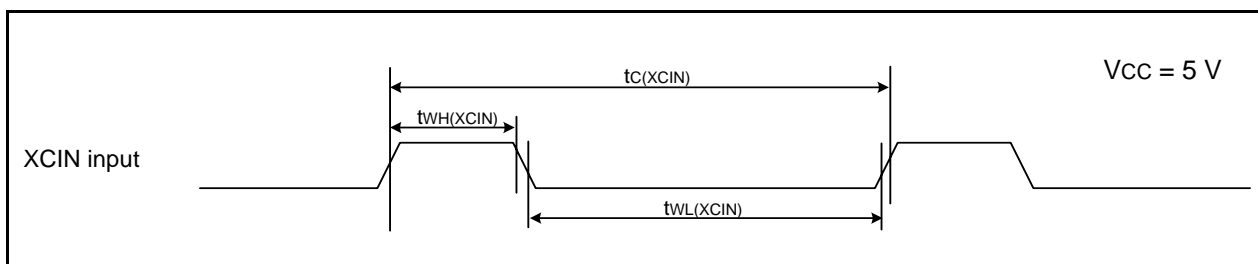
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Standard			Unit
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	
–	Program/erase endurance <sup>(2)</sup>		100 <sup>(3)</sup>	–	–	times
–	Byte program time		–	50	400	μs
–	Block erase time		–	0.4	9	s
–	Program, erase voltage		2.7	–	5.5	V
–	Read voltage		2.2	–	5.5	V
–	Program, erase temperature		0	–	60	°C
–	Data hold time <sup>(7)</sup>	Ambient temperature = 55°C	20	–	–	year

**NOTES:**

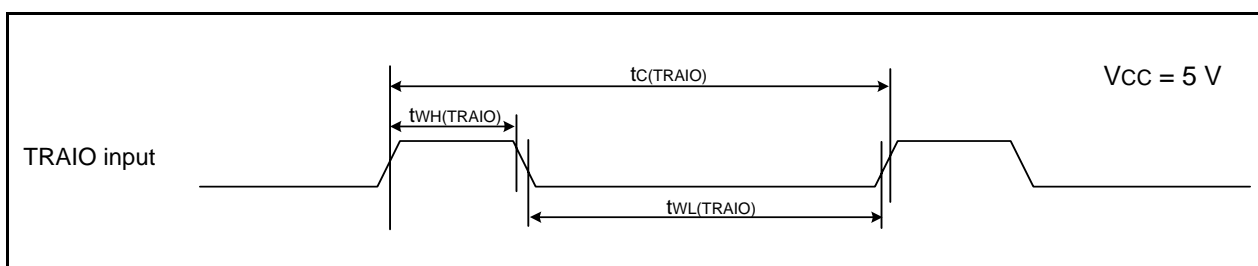
1. VCC = 2.7 to 5.5 V at T<sub>opr</sub> = 0 to 60°C, unless otherwise specified.
2. Definition of programming/erasure endurance  
The programming and erasure endurance is defined on a per-block basis.  
If the programming and erasure endurance is n (n = 100 or 10,000), each block can be erased n times. 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. 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 erase count 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.

**Timing Requirements****(Unless Otherwise Specified:  $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{SS} = 0\text{ V}$  at  $T_{opr} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) [ $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$ ]****Table 5.14 XCIN Input**

Symbol	Parameter	Standard		Unit
		Min.	Max.	
$t_{c(XCIN)}$	XCIN input cycle time	14	–	$\mu\text{s}$
$t_{WH(XCIN)}$	XCIN input "H" width	7	–	$\mu\text{s}$
$t_{WL(XCIN)}$	XCIN input "L" width	7	–	$\mu\text{s}$

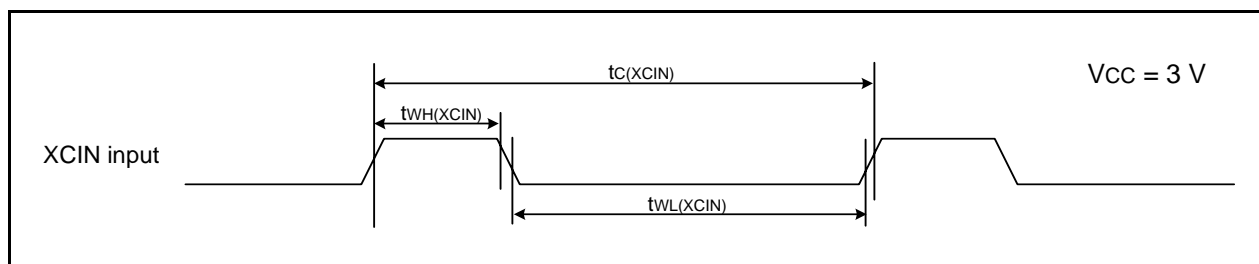
**Figure 5.3 XCIN Input Timing Diagram when  $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$** **Table 5.15 TRAIO Input**

Symbol	Parameter	Standard		Unit
		Min.	Max.	
$t_{c(TRAIO)}$	TRAIO input cycle time	100	–	ns
$t_{WH(TRAIO)}$	TRAIO input "H" width	40	–	ns
$t_{WL(TRAIO)}$	TRAIO input "L" width	40	–	ns

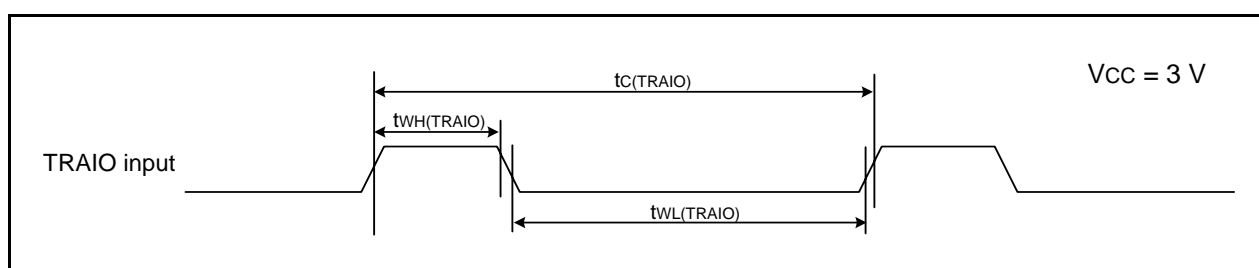
**Figure 5.4 TRAIO Input Timing Diagram when  $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$**

**Timing requirements****(Unless Otherwise Specified:  $V_{CC} = 3\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{SS} = 0\text{ V}$  at  $T_{opr} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) [ $V_{CC} = 3\text{ V}$ ]****Table 5.20 XCIN Input**

Symbol	Parameter	Standard		Unit
		Min.	Max.	
$t_c(\text{XCIN})$	XCIN input cycle time	14	–	$\mu\text{s}$
$t_{WH}(\text{XCIN})$	XCIN input "H" width	7	–	$\mu\text{s}$
$t_{WL}(\text{XCIN})$	XCIN input "L" width	7	–	$\mu\text{s}$

**Figure 5.7 XCIN Input Timing Diagram when  $V_{CC} = 3\text{ V}$** **Table 5.21 TRAIO Input**

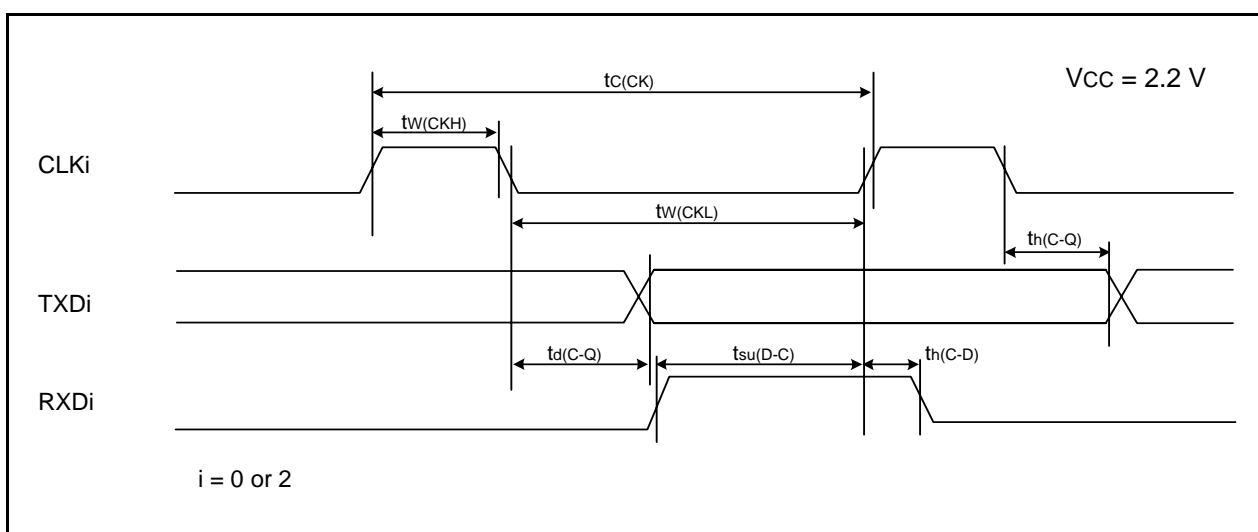
Symbol	Parameter	Standard		Unit
		Min.	Max.	
$t_c(\text{TRAIO})$	TRAIO input cycle time	300	–	ns
$t_{WH}(\text{TRAIO})$	TRAIO input "H" width	120	–	ns
$t_{WL}(\text{TRAIO})$	TRAIO input "L" width	120	–	ns

**Figure 5.8 TRAIO Input Timing Diagram when  $V_{CC} = 3\text{ V}$**

**Table 5.28 Serial Interface**

Symbol	Parameter	Standard		Unit
		Min.	Max.	
$t_{c(CK)}$	CLKi input cycle time	800	—	ns
$t_{w(CKH)}$	CLKi input "H" width	400	—	ns
$t_{w(CKL)}$	CLKi input "L" width	400	—	ns
$t_{d(C-Q)}$	TXDi output delay time	—	200	ns
$t_{h(C-Q)}$	TXDi hold time	0	—	ns
$t_{su(D-C)}$	RXDi input setup time	150	—	ns
$t_{h(C-D)}$	RXDi input hold time	90	—	ns

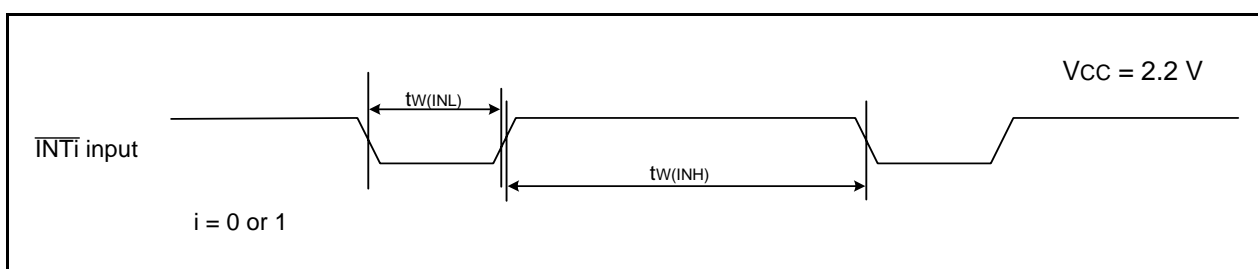
i = 0 or 2

**Figure 5.13 Serial Interface Timing Diagram when Vcc = 2.2 V****Table 5.29 External Interrupt  $\overline{INTi}$  (i = 0 or 1) Input**

Symbol	Parameter	Standard		Unit
		Min.	Max.	
$t_{w(INH)}$	$\overline{INTi}$ input "H" width	1000 <sup>(1)</sup>	—	ns
$t_{w(INL)}$	$\overline{INTi}$ input "L" width	1000 <sup>(2)</sup>	—	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.

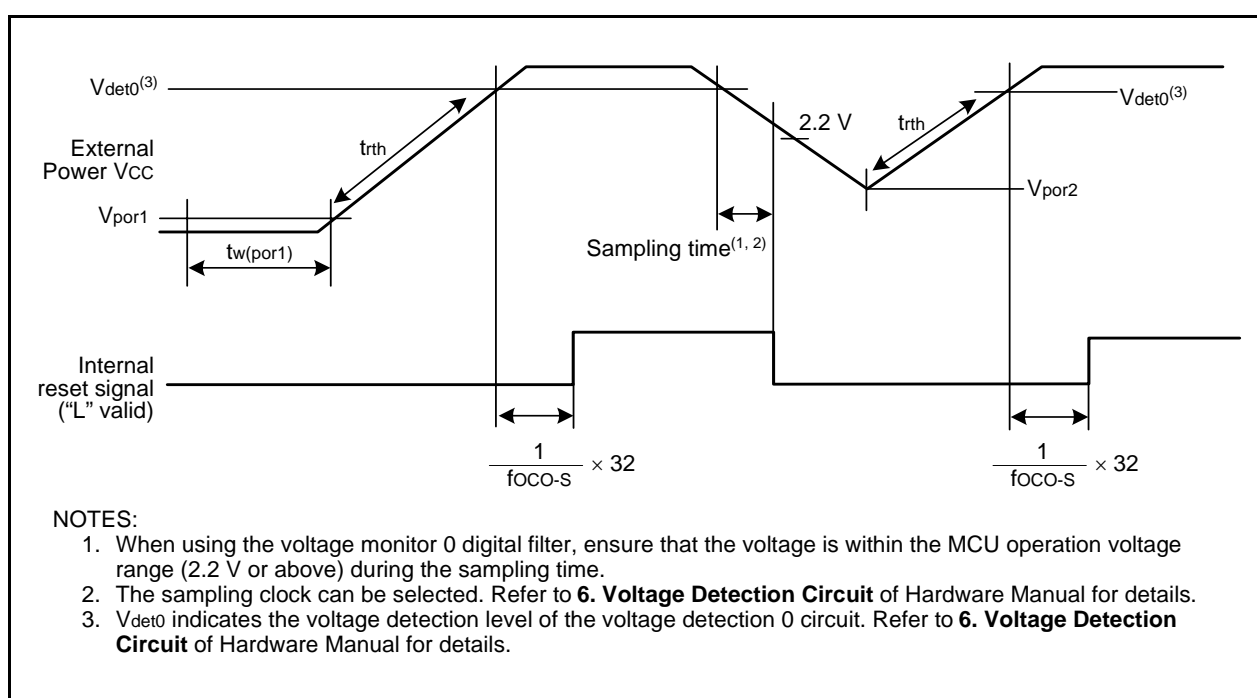
**Figure 5.14 External Interrupt  $\overline{INTi}$  Input Timing Diagram when Vcc = 2.2 V**

**Table 5.36 Power-on Reset Circuit, Voltage Monitor 0 Reset Electrical Characteristics<sup>(3)</sup>**

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Standard			Unit
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	
V <sub>por1</sub>	Power-on reset valid voltage <sup>(4)</sup>		–	–	0.1	V
V <sub>por2</sub>	Power-on reset or voltage monitor 0 reset valid voltage		0	–	V <sub>det0</sub>	V
tr <sub>th</sub>	External power V <sub>CC</sub> rise gradient <sup>(2)</sup>		20	–	–	mV/msec

**NOTES:**

1. The measurement condition is T<sub>opr</sub> = –20 to 85°C (N version) / –40 to 85°C (D version), unless otherwise specified.
2. This condition (external power V<sub>CC</sub> rise gradient) does not apply if V<sub>CC</sub> ≥ 1.0 V.
3. To use the power-on reset function, enable voltage monitor 0 reset by setting the LVD0ON bit in the OFS register to 0, the VW0C0 and VW0C6 bits in the VW0C register to 1 respectively, and the VCA25 bit in the VCA2 register to 1.
4. t<sub>w(por1)</sub> indicates the duration the external power V<sub>CC</sub> must be held below the effective voltage (V<sub>por1</sub>) to enable a power on reset. When turning on the power for the first time, maintain t<sub>w(por1)</sub> for 30 s or more if –20°C ≤ T<sub>opr</sub> ≤ 85°C, maintain t<sub>w(por1)</sub> for 3,000 s or more if –40°C ≤ T<sub>opr</sub> < –20°C.

**Figure 5.16 Reset Circuit Electrical Characteristics**

**Table 5.37 Comparator Electrical Characteristics**

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Standard			Unit
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	
Vref	Internal reference voltage	VCC = 2.2 V to 5.5 V, T <sub>opr</sub> = 25°C	1.15	1.25	1.35	V
		VCC = 2.2 V to 5.5 V, T <sub>opr</sub> = -40 to 85°C	—	1.25	—	V
Vcref	External input reference voltage	VCC = 2.2 V to 4.0 V	0.5	—	VCC - 1.1	V
		VCC = 4.0 V to 5.5 V	0.5	—	VCC - 1.5	V
Vcin	External comparison voltage input range		-0.3	—	VCC + 0.3	V
Vofs	Input offset voltage		—	20	120	mV
Tcrsp	Response time		—	4	—	μs

NOTE:

1. The measurement condition is T<sub>opr</sub> = -20 to 85°C (N version) / -40 to 85°C (D version), unless otherwise specified.

**Table 5.38 High-speed On-Chip Oscillator Circuit Electrical Characteristics**

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Standard			Unit
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	
fOCO-F	High-speed on-chip oscillator frequency temperature • supply voltage dependence	VCC = 4.75 V to 5.25 V T <sub>opr</sub> = 0 to 60°C <sup>(2)</sup>	7.76	8	8.24	MHz
		VCC = 2.7 V to 5.5 V T <sub>opr</sub> = -20 to 85°C <sup>(2)</sup>	7.68	8	8.32	MHz
		VCC = 2.7 V to 5.5 V T <sub>opr</sub> = -40 to 85°C <sup>(2)</sup>	7.44	8	8.32	MHz
		VCC = 2.2 V to 5.5 V T <sub>opr</sub> = -20 to 85°C <sup>(3)</sup>	7.04	8	8.96	MHz
		VCC = 2.2 V to 5.5 V T <sub>opr</sub> = -40 to 85°C <sup>(3)</sup>	6.8	8	9.2	MHz

NOTES:

1. The measurement condition is T<sub>opr</sub> = -20 to 85°C (N version) / -40 to 85°C (D version), unless otherwise specified.
2. These standard values show when the HRA1 register is set to the value before shipment and the HRA2 register is set to 00h.
3. These standard values show when the correction value in the FRA6 register is written into the HRA1 register.

**Table 5.39 Low-speed On-Chip Oscillator Circuit Electrical Characteristics**

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Standard			Unit
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	
fOCO-S	Low-speed on-chip oscillator frequency		30	125	250	kHz
—	Oscillation stability time		—	10	100	μs
—	Self power consumption at oscillation	VCC = 5.0 V, T <sub>opr</sub> = 25°C	—	15	—	μA

NOTE:

1. VCC = 2.2 to 5.5 V, T<sub>opr</sub> = -20 to 85°C (N version) / -40 to 85°C (D version), unless otherwise specified.

**Table 5.40 Power Supply Circuit Timing Characteristics**

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Standard			Unit
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	
t <sub>d</sub> (P-R)	Time for internal power supply stabilization during power-on <sup>(2)</sup>		1	—	2000	μs
t <sub>d</sub> (R-S)	STOP exit time <sup>(3)</sup>		—	—	150	μs

NOTES:

1. The measurement condition is VCC = 2.2 to 5.5 V and T<sub>opr</sub> = 25°C.
2. Waiting time until the internal power supply generation circuit stabilizes during power-on.
3. Time until system clock supply starts after the interrupt is acknowledged to exit stop mode.



**Table 5.41 Electrical Characteristics (1) [V<sub>CC</sub> = 5 V]**

Symbol	Parameter		Condition	Standard			Unit
				Min.	Typ.	Max.	
V <sub>OH</sub>	Output "H" voltage		I <sub>OH</sub> = -5 mA	V <sub>CC</sub> - 2.0	—	V <sub>CC</sub>	V
			I <sub>OH</sub> = -200 μA	V <sub>CC</sub> - 0.5	—	V <sub>CC</sub>	V
V <sub>OL</sub>	Output "L" voltage		I <sub>OL</sub> = 5 mA	—	—	2.0	V
			I <sub>OL</sub> = 200 μA	—	—	0.45	V
V <sub>T+</sub> -V <sub>T-</sub>	Hysteresis	$\overline{\text{INT0}}, \overline{\text{INT1}}, \overline{\text{KI0}}, \overline{\text{KI1}}, \overline{\text{KI2}}, \overline{\text{KI3}}, \overline{\text{RXD0}}, \overline{\text{CLK0}}$		0.1	0.5	—	V
		$\overline{\text{RESET}}$		0.1	1.0	—	V
I <sub>IH</sub>	Input "H" current		V <sub>I</sub> = 5 V, V <sub>CC</sub> = 5 V	—	—	5.0	μA
I <sub>IL</sub>	Input "L" current		V <sub>I</sub> = 0 V, V <sub>CC</sub> = 5 V	—	—	-5.0	μA
R <sub>PULLUP</sub>	Pull-up resistance		V <sub>I</sub> = 0 V, V <sub>CC</sub> = 5 V	30	50	167	kΩ
V <sub>RAM</sub>	RAM hold voltage		During stop mode	2.0	—	—	V

## NOTE:

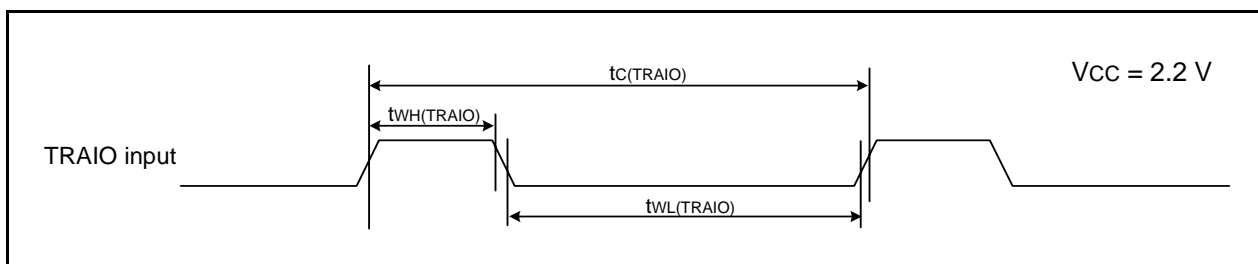
- V<sub>CC</sub> = 4.2 to 5.5 V at T<sub>opr</sub> = -20 to 85°C (N version) / -40 to 85°C (D version), unless otherwise specified.

**Table 5.47 Electrical Characteristics (4) [V<sub>CC</sub> = 3 V]**  
**(T<sub>opr</sub> = –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 on-chip oscillator mode	High-speed on-chip oscillator on = 8 MHz Low-speed on-chip oscillator on = 125 kHz No division	–	5	–	mA
			High-speed on-chip oscillator on = 8 MHz Low-speed on-chip oscillator on = 125 kHz Divide-by-8	–	2	–	mA
		Low-speed on-chip oscillator mode	High-speed on-chip oscillator off Low-speed on-chip oscillator on = 125 kHz Divide-by-8, FMR47 = 1	–	130	300	μA
		Wait mode	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	–	25	70	μA
			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	–	23	55	μA
			Stop mode	Topr = 25°C High-speed on-chip oscillator off Low-speed on-chip oscillator off CM10 = 1 Peripheral clock off VCA27 = VCA26 = VCA25 = 0 BGR trimming circuit disabled (BGRCR0 = 1)	–	0.7	3
		Topr = 85°C High-speed on-chip oscillator off Low-speed on-chip oscillator off CM10 = 1 Peripheral clock off VCA27 = VCA26 = VCA25 = 0 BGR trimming circuit disabled (BGRCR0 = 1)		–	1.1	–	μA
		Topr = 25°C High-speed on-chip oscillator off Low-speed on-chip oscillator off CM10 = 1 Peripheral clock off VCA27 = VCA26 = VCA25 = 0 BGR trimming circuit enabled (BGRCR0 = 0)		–	5	7	μA
		Topr = 85°C High-speed on-chip oscillator off Low-speed on-chip oscillator off CM10 = 1 Peripheral clock off VCA27 = VCA26 = VCA25 = 0 BGR trimming circuit enabled (BGRCR0 = 0)		–	5.5	–	μA

**Timing requirements****(Unless Otherwise Specified:  $V_{CC} = 2.2\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{SS} = 0\text{ V}$  at  $T_{opr} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) [ $V_{CC} = 2.2\text{ V}$ ]****Table 5.53 TRAIO Input**

Symbol	Parameter	Standard		Unit
		Min.	Max.	
$t_c(\text{TRAIO})$	TRAIO input cycle time	500	–	ns
$t_{WH}(\text{TRAIO})$	TRAIO input "H" width	200	–	ns
$t_{WL}(\text{TRAIO})$	TRAIO input "L" width	200	–	ns

**Figure 5.23 TRAIO Input Timing Diagram when  $V_{CC} = 2.2\text{ V}$**

REVISION HISTORY	R8C/2H Group, R8C/2J Group Datasheet
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Rev.	Date	Description	
		Page	Summary
1.00	Mar 28, 2008	62	Table 5.52 revised

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