



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	Active
Core Processor	RXv2
Core Size	32-Bit Single-Core
Speed	80MHz
Connectivity	I ² C, SCI, SPI
Peripherals	DMA, LVD, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	60
Program Memory Size	256KB (256K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	8K x 8
RAM Size	16K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2.7V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	A/D 17x12b; D/A 1x8b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	80-LQFP
Supplier Device Package	80-LFQFP (12x12)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/renesas-electronics-america/r5f524taadfn-31

Table 1.1 Outline of Specifications (3/4)

Classification	Module/Function	Description
Timers	General PWM timer (GPTB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16 bits × 4 channels • Two channels can be cascaded and used as a 32-bit timer • Counting up or down (saw waves), or counting up and down (triangle waves) is selectable for each counter. • A count clock is selectable from 13 types (PCLK/1, PCLK/2, PCLK/4, PCLK/8, PCLK/16, PCLK/32, PCLK/64, PCLK/256, PCLK/1024, GTECLKA, GTECLKB, GTECLKC, and GTECLKD) for each channel. • Two I/O pins per channel • Two output compare/input capture registers per channel • For the two output compare/input capture registers of each channel, 4 registers are provided as buffer registers and are capable of operating as comparison registers when buffering is not in use. • In output compare operation, buffer switching can be at crests or troughs, enabling the generation of laterally asymmetric PWM waveforms. • Registers for setting up frame cycles in each channel (with capability for generating interrupts at overflow or underflow) • Synchronous operation of the several counters • Modes of synchronous operation (synchronized or displaced by a desired time to obtain relative phase shifts) • Generation of dead times in PWM operation • Through combination of three counters, generation of three-phased PWM waveforms incorporating dead times • Starting, clearing, and stopping counters in response to external or internal triggers • Internal trigger sources: output of the comparator detection, MTU3 count start, software, compare match • Noise filter function for signals on the Input capture, external trigger pins, and the external count clock pins • A/D converter start triggers can be generated
	Compare match timer (CMT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (16 bits × 2 channels) × 2 units • Select from among four clock signals (PCLK/8, PCLK/32, PCLK/128, PCLK/512)
	Independent watchdog timer (IWDTa)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 bits × 1 channel • Count clock: Dedicated low-speed on-chip oscillator for the IWDT-dedicated on-chip oscillator Frequency divided by 1, 16, 32, 64, 128, or 256
	8-bit timer (TMR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (8 bits × 2 channels) × 4 units • Seven internal clocks (PCLK/1, PCLK/2, PCLK/8, PCLK/32, PCLK/64, PCLK/1024, and PCLK/8192) and an external clock can be selected • Pulse output and PWM output with any duty cycle are available • Two channels can be cascaded and used as a 16-bit timer • Generates A/D conversion start trigger • Generates baud rate clock for the SCI5 and SCI6
Communication functions	Serial communications interfaces (SCIg)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 channels (channel 1, 5, and 6: SCIG) • SCIG Serial communications: asynchronous, clock synchronous, and smart-card interface On-chip baud rate generator allows selection of the desired bit rate Selection of LSB-first or MSB first transfer Average transfer rate clocks for SCI5 and SCI6 can be input from TMR timers Simple I²C Simple SPI Multi-processor function Detection of the start bit: Level or edge is selectable. 9-bit transfer mode Bit rate modulation
	I ² C bus interface (RIICa)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 channel • Communications formats: I²C bus format/SMBus format • Master mode or slave mode selectable • Supports fast mode
	CAN module (RSCAN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single channel • ISO11898-1 specifications compliant (standard and extended frames) • 16 message boxes
	Serial peripheral interface (RSP1b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 channel • Transfer facility Using the MOSI (master out, slave in), MISO (master in, slave out), SSL (slave select), and RSPCK (RSP1 clock) signals enables serial transfer through SPI operation (four lines) or clock-synchronous operation (three lines) • Capable of handling serial transfer as a master or slave • Data formats Choice of LSB-first or MSB-first transfer The number of bits in each transfer can be changed to 8 to 16, 20, 24, or 32 bits. 128-bit buffers for transmission and reception Up to four frames can be transmitted or received in a single transfer operation (with each frame having up to 32 bits) • Double buffers for both transmission and reception

1.3 Block Diagram

Figure 1.2 shows a block diagram.

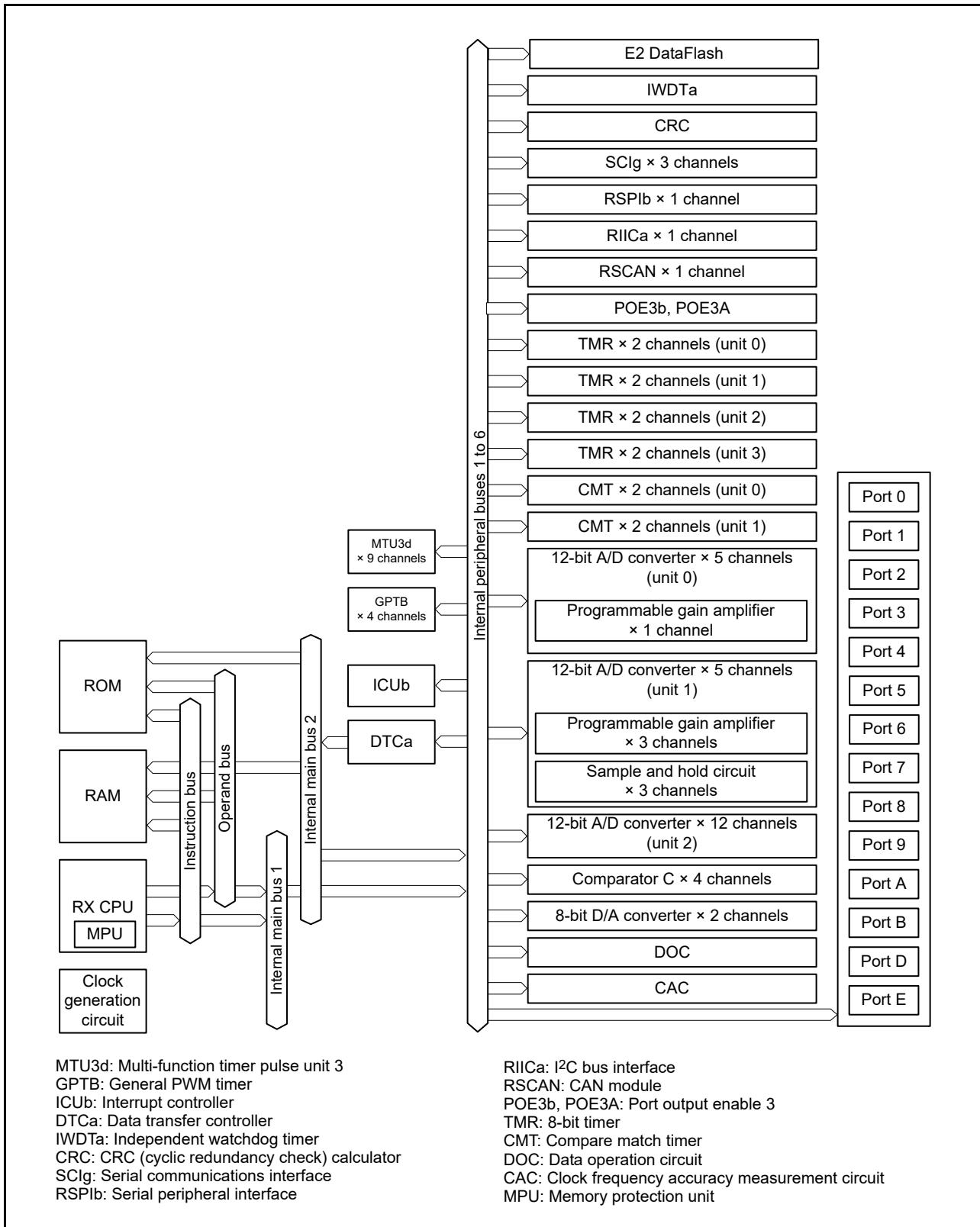


Figure 1.2 Block Diagram

Table 1.5 List of Pins and Pin Functions (100-Pin LFQFP, Chip Version B) (3/3)

Pin No.	Power Supply, Clock, System Control	I/O Port	Timers (TMR, MTU, POE, CAC, GPT)	Communications (SCI, RSPI, RIIC, RSCAN)	Others
94	AVSS0				
95	AVSS1				
96		P82	MTIC5U, MTIC5U#, TMO4	SCK6	
97		P81	MTIC5V, MTIC5V#, TMCI4	TXD6, SMOSI6, SSDA6	
98		P80	MTIC5W, MTIC5W#, TMRI4	RXD6, SMISO6, SSCL6	
99		P11	MTIOC3A, MTIOC3A#, MTCLKC, MTCLKC#, TMO3		IRQ1
100		P10	MTIOC9B, MTIOC9B#, MTCLKD, MTCLKD#, TMRI3, POE12#	CTS6#, RTS6#, SS6#	IRQ0

Table 1.6 List of Pins and Pin Functions (100-Pin LFQFP, Chip Version A) (2/2)

Pin No.	Power Supply, Clock, System Control	I/O Port	Timers (MTU, TMR, POE, CAC)	Communications (SCI, RSPI, RIIC)	Others
55		P72	MTIOC4A		
56		P71	MTIOC3B		
57		P70	POE0#		IRQ5
58		P33	MTIOC3A, MTCLKA, TM00	SSLA3	
59		P32	MTIOC3C, MTCLKB, TM06	SSLA2	
60	VCC				
61		P31	MTIOC0A, MTCLKC, TMRI6	SSLA1	IRQ6
62	VSS				
63		P30	MTIOC0B, MTCLKD, TMCI6	SSLA0	IRQ7, COMP3
64		P24	MTIC5U, TMCI2, TM06	RSPCKA	COMP0
65		P23	MTIC5V, TM02, CACREF	MOSIA	COMP1
66		P22	MTIC5W, TMRI2, TM04	MISOA	ADTRG2#, COMP2
67		P21	MTCLKA, MTIOC9A, TMCI4		IRQ6, ADTRG1#, AN116, CVREFC1
68		P20	MTCLKB, MTIOC9C, TMRI4		IRQ7, ADTRG0#, AN016, CVREFC0
69		P65			AN205
70		P64			AN204
71	AVCC2				
72	VREF				
73	AVSS2				
74		P63			AN203, IRQ7
75		P62			AN202, IRQ6
76		P61			AN201, IRQ5
77		P60			AN200, IRQ4
78		P55			AN211, IRQ3
79		P54			AN210, IRQ2
80		P53			AN209, IRQ1
81		P52			AN208, IRQ0
82		P51			AN207
83		P50			AN206
84		P47			AN103
85		P46			AN102, CMPC12, CMPC13, CMPC30, CMPC31
86		P45			AN101, CMPC02, CMPC03, CMPC20, CMPC21
87		P44			AN100, CMPC10, CMPC11, CMPC32, CMPC33
88		P43			AN003
89		P42			AN002
90		P41			AN001
91		P40			AN000, CMPC00, CMPC01, CMPC22, CMPC23
92	AVCC1				
93	AVCC0				
94	AVSS0				
95	AVSS1				
96		P82	MTIC5U, TM04	SCK6	
97		P81	MTIC5V, TMCI4	TXD6, SMOSI6, SSDA6	
98		P80	MTIC5W, TMRI4	RXD6, SMISO6, SSCL6	
99		P11	MTIOC3A, MTCLKC, TM03		IRQ1
100		P10	MTIOC9B, MTCLKD, TMRI3, POE12#	CTS6#, RTS6#, SS6#	IRQ0

(9) Floating-point status word (FPSW)

The floating-point status word (FPSW) indicates the results of floating-point operations.

When an exception handling enable bit (E_j) enables the exception handling ($E_j = 1$), the exception cause can be identified by checking the corresponding C_j flag in the exception handling routine. If the exception handling is masked ($E_j = 0$), the occurrence of exception can be checked by reading the F_j flag at the end of a series of processing. Once the F_j flag has been set to 1, this value is retained until it is cleared to 0 by software ($j = X, U, Z, O$, or V).

2.3 Accumulator

The accumulator (ACC0 or ACC1) is a 72-bit register used for DSP instructions. The accumulator is handled as a 96-bit register for reading and writing. At this time, when bits 95 to 72 of the accumulator are read, the value where the value of bit 71 is sign extended is read. Writing to bits 95 to 72 of the accumulator is ignored. ACC0 is also used for the multiply and multiply-and-accumulate instructions; EMUL, EMULU, FMUL, MUL, and RMPA, in which case the prior value in ACC0 is modified by execution of the instruction.

Use the MVTACGU, MVTACHI, and MVTACLO instructions for writing to the accumulator. The MVTACGU, MVTACHI, and MVTACLO instructions write data to bits 95 to 64, the higher-order 32 bits (bits 63 to 32), and the lower-order 32 bits (bits 31 to 0), respectively.

Use the MVFACGU, MVFACHI, MVFACMI, and MVFACLO instructions for reading data from the accumulator. The MVFACGU, MVFACHI, MVFACMI, and MVFACLO instructions read data from the guard bits (bits 95 to 64), higher-order 32 bits (bits 63 to 32), the middle 32 bits (bits 47 to 16), and the lower-order 32 bits (bits 31 to 0), respectively.

5.2 DC Characteristics

Table 5.3 DC Characteristics (1)

Conditions: VCC = 2.7 V to 5.5 V, AVCC0 = AVCC1 = AVCC2 = VREF = VCC to 5.5 V, VSS = AVSS0 = AVSS1 = AVSS2 = 0 V, Ta = -40 to +85°C

Item	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Conditions
Schmitt trigger input voltage	V _{IH}	VCC × 0.7	—	5.8	V	
		VCC × 0.8	—	5.8		
		VCC × 0.8	—	VCC + 0.3		
			—	VREF + 0.3		
		VREF × 0.8	—	VREF + 0.3		
RIIC input pin (except for SMBus)	V _{IL}	-0.3	—	VCC × 0.3	V	
		-0.3	—	VREF × 0.2		
		-0.3	—	VCC × 0.2		
	ΔV _T	VCC × 0.05	—	—		
		VREF × 0.1	—	—		
		VCC × 0.1	—	—		
Input level voltage (except for Schmitt trigger input pins)	V _{IH}	VCC × 0.9	—	VCC + 0.3	V	VCC ≤ 5.2 V
		VCC × 0.8	—	VCC + 0.3		
		2.1	—	VCC + 0.3		
	V _{IL}	-0.3	—	VCC × 0.1	V	VCC ≤ 5.2 V
		-0.3	—	VCC × 0.2		
		-0.3	—	0.8		

Table 5.6 DC Characteristics (4)

Conditions: VCC = 2.7 V to 5.5 V, AVCC0 = AVCC1 = AVCC2 = VREF = VCC to 5.5 V, VSS = AVSS0 = AVSS1 = AVSS2 = 0 V, Ta = -40 to +85°C

Item		Symbol	Chip Version A		Chip Version B		Unit	Test Conditions
			Typ.*3	Max.	Typ.*3	Max.		
Supply current*1	Software standby mode*2	I _{CC}	1.0	55.0	1.5	15.0	μA	
			1.5	60.0	3.0	38.0		
			5.5	260.0	13.0	135.0		

Note 1. Supply current values are with all output pins unloaded and all input pull-up MOSs in the off state.

Note 2. The IWDT and LVD are stopped.

Note 3. VCC = 5 V.

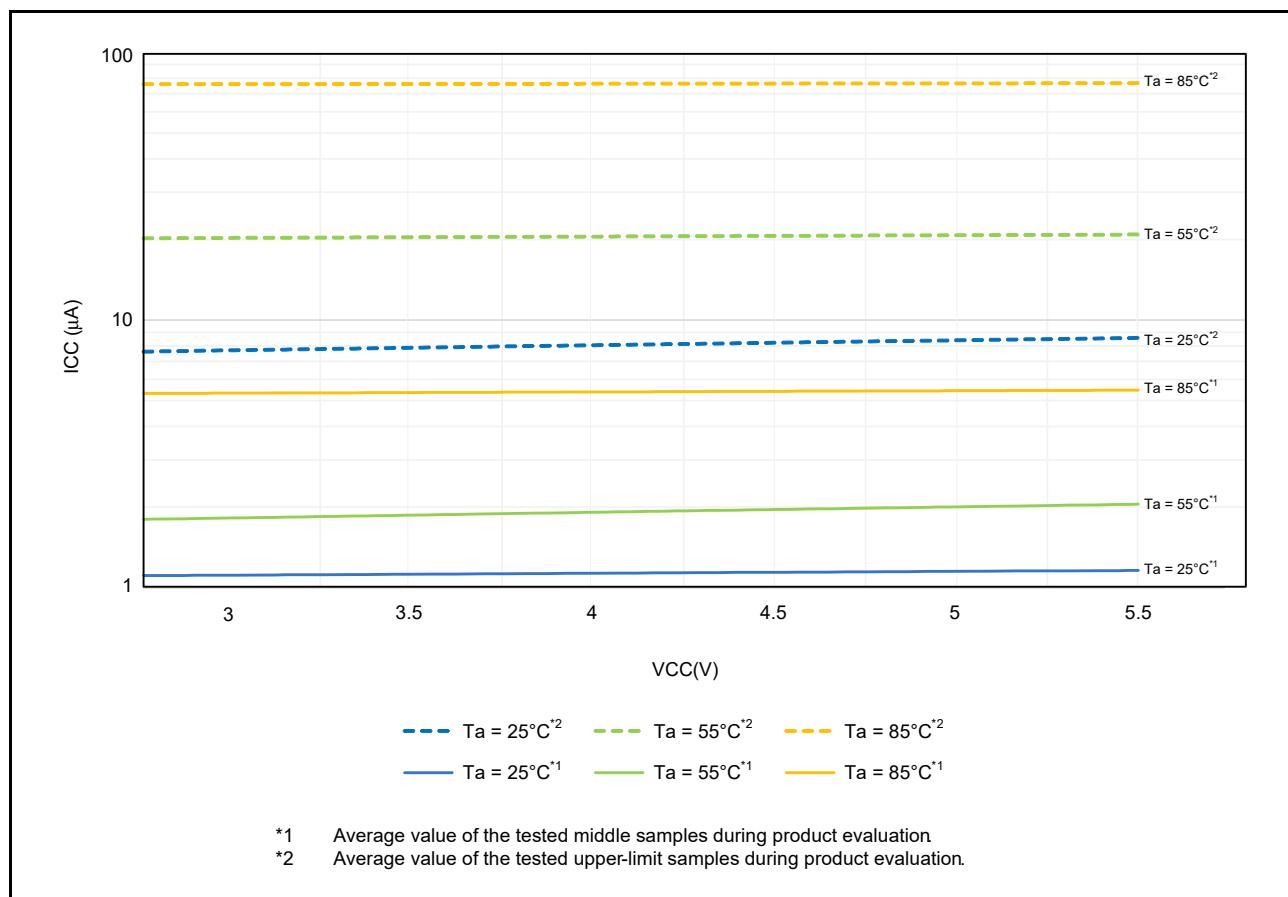
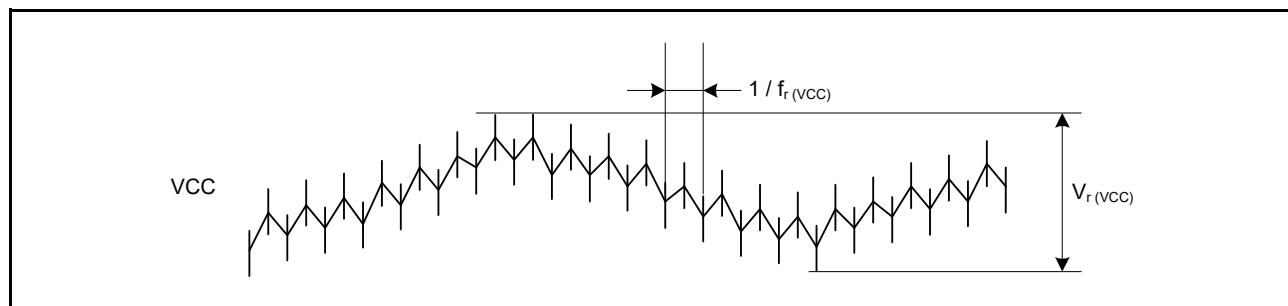
**Figure 5.1 Voltage Dependency in Software Standby Mode (Chip Version A) (Reference Data)**

Table 5.10 DC Characteristics (8)

Conditions: VCC = 2.7 V to 5.5 V, AVCC0 = AVCC1 = AVCC2 = VREF = VCC to 5.5 V, VSS = AVSS0 = AVSS1 = AVSS2 = 0 V, Ta = -40 to +85°C

The ripple voltage must meet the allowable ripple frequency $f_r(VCC)$ within the range between the VCC upper limit (5.5 V) and lower limit (2.7 V). When VCC change exceeds VCC $\pm 10\%$, the allowable voltage change rising/falling gradient $dt/dVCC$ must be met.

Item	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Conditions
Allowable ripple frequency	$f_r(VCC)$	—	—	10	kHz	Figure 5.5 $V_r(VCC) \leq VCC \times 0.2$
		—	—	1	MHz	Figure 5.5 $V_r(VCC) \leq VCC \times 0.08$
		—	—	10	MHz	Figure 5.5 $V_r(VCC) \leq VCC \times 0.06$
Allowable voltage change rising/falling gradient	$dt/dVCC$	1.0	—	—	ms/V	When VCC change exceeds VCC $\pm 10\%$

**Figure 5.5 Ripple Waveform****Table 5.11 DC Characteristics (9)**

Conditions: VCC = 2.7 V to 5.5 V, AVCC0 = AVCC1 = AVCC2 = VREF = VCC to 5.5 V, VSS = AVSS0 = AVSS1 = AVSS2 = 0 V, Ta = -40 to +85°C

Item	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Conditions
Permissible error of VCL pin external capacitance	C _{VCL}	3.3	4.7	6.1	μF	

Note: The recommended capacitance is 4.7 μF. Variations in connected capacitors should be within the above range.

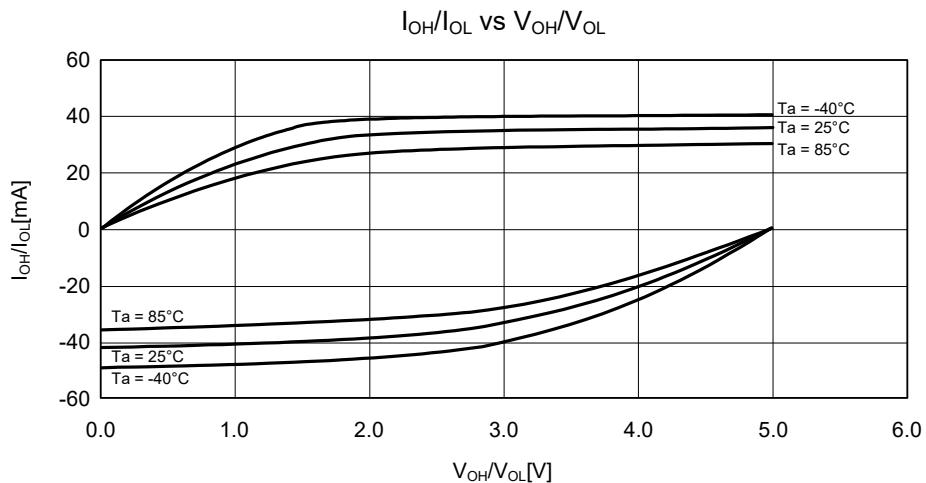


Figure 5.8 V_{OH}/V_{OL} and I_{OH}/I_{OL} Temperature Characteristics at $VCC = 5.0$ V when Normal Output is Selected (Reference Data)

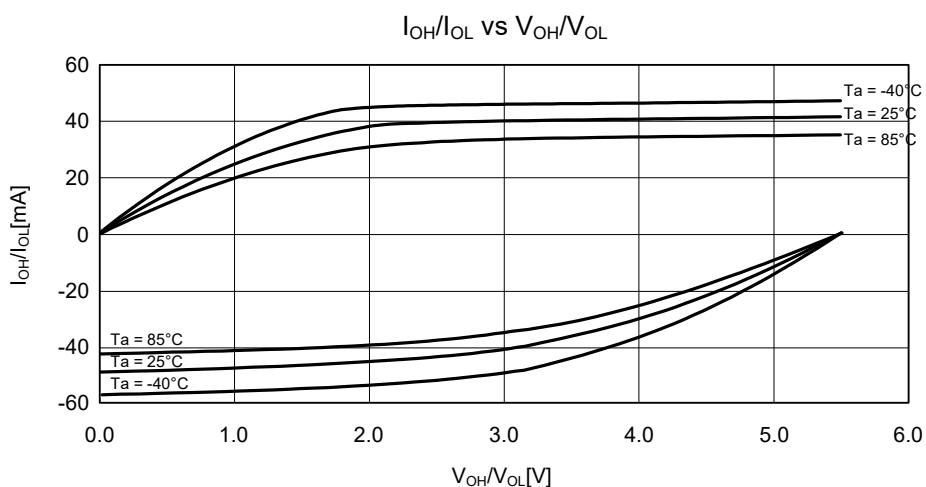


Figure 5.9 V_{OH}/V_{OL} and I_{OH}/I_{OL} Temperature Characteristics at $VCC = 5.5$ V when Normal Output is Selected (Reference Data)

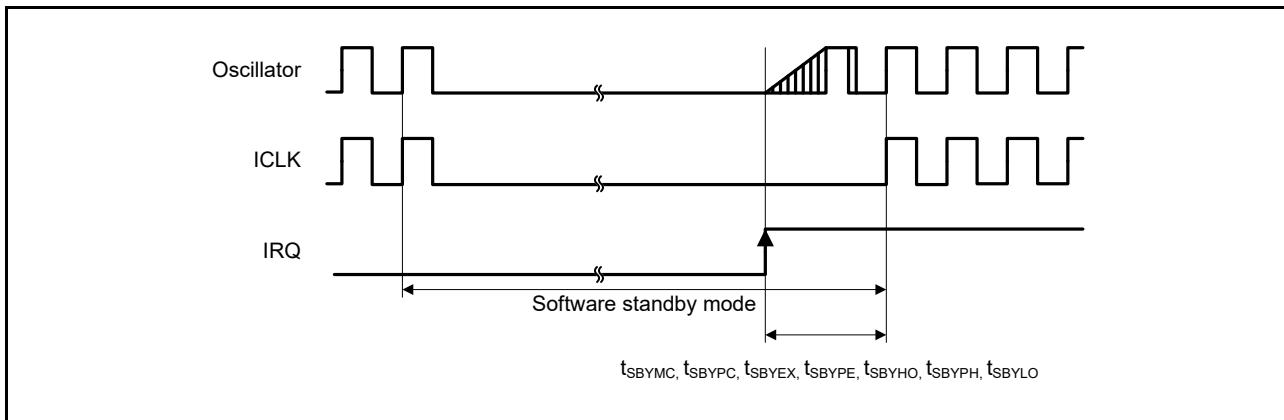


Figure 5.32 Software Standby Mode Recovery Timing

Table 5.20 Timing of Recovery from Low Power Consumption Modes (3)

Conditions: VCC = 2.7 V to 5.5 V, AVCC0 = AVCC1 = AVCC2 = VREF = VCC to 5.5 V, VSS = AVSS0 = AVSS1 = AVSS2 = 0 V, Ta = -40 to +85°C

Item	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Conditions
Recovery time from deep sleep mode* ¹	t _{DSLP}	—	2	3.5	μs	Figure 5.33
	t _{DSLP}	—	3	4	μs	

Note 1. Oscillators continue oscillating in deep sleep mode.

Note 2. When the frequencies of ICLK, FCLK, PCLKA, PCLKB, and PCLKD are 32 MHz.

Note 3. When the frequencies of ICLK, FCLK, PCLKA, PCLKB, and PCLKD are 12 MHz.

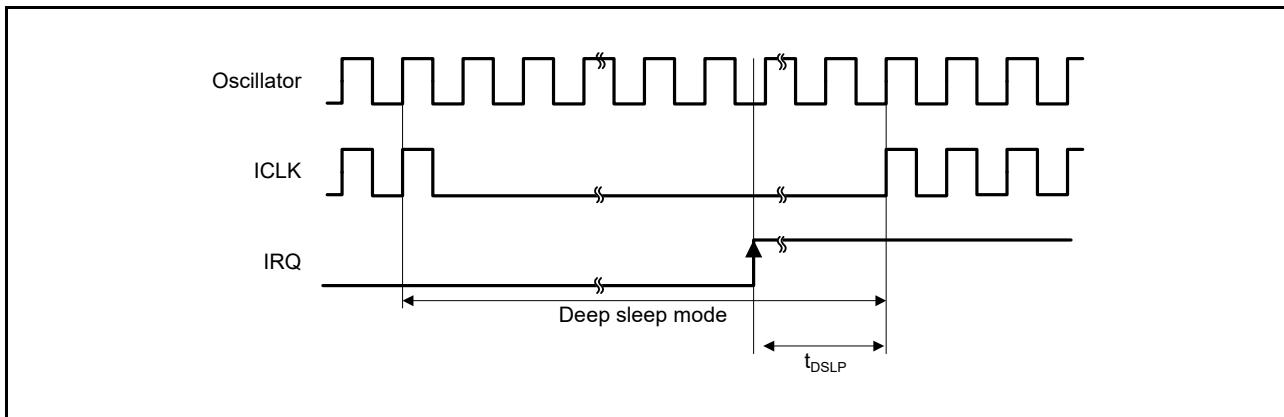


Figure 5.33 Deep Sleep Mode Recovery Timing

Table 5.21 Operating Mode Transition Time

Conditions: VCC = 2.7 V to 5.5 V, AVCC0 = AVCC1 = AVCC2 = VREF = VCC to 5.5 V, VSS = AVSS0 = AVSS1 = AVSS2 = 0 V, Ta = -40 to +85°C

Mode before Transition	Mode after Transition	ICLK Frequency	Transition Time			Unit
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	
High-speed operating mode	Middle-speed operating modes	8 MHz	—	10	—	μs
Middle-speed operating modes	High-speed operating mode	8 MHz	—	37.5	—	μs

Note: Values when the frequencies of PCLKA, PCLKB, PCLKD, and FCLK are not divided.

5.3.4 Control Signal Timing

Table 5.22 Control Signal Timing

Conditions: VCC = 2.7 V to 5.5 V, AVCC0 = AVCC1 = AVCC2 = VREF = VCC to 5.5 V, VSS = AVSS0 = AVSS1 = AVSS2 = 0 V, T_a = -40 to +85°C

Item	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Conditions	
NMI pulse width	t _{NMIW}	200	—	—	ns	NMI digital filter disabled (NMIFLTE.NFLTEN = 0)	t _{Pcyc} × 2 ≤ 200 ns
		t _{Pcyc} × 2 ^{*1}	—	—			t _{Pcyc} × 2 > 200 ns
		200	—	—	ns	NMI digital filter enabled (NMIFLTE.NFLTEN = 1)	t _{NMICK} × 3 ≤ 200 ns
		t _{NMICK} × 3.5 ^{*2}	—	—			t _{NMICK} × 3 > 200 ns
IRQ pulse width	t _{IRQW}	200	—	—	ns	IRQ digital filter disabled (IRQFLTE0.FLTENi = 0)	t _{Pcyc} × 2 ≤ 200 ns
		t _{Pcyc} × 2 ^{*1}	—	—			t _{Pcyc} × 2 > 200 ns
		200	—	—	ns	IRQ digital filter enabled (IRQFLTE0.FLTENi = 1)	t _{IRQCK} × 3 ≤ 200 ns
		t _{IRQCK} × 3.5 ^{*3}	—	—			t _{IRQCK} × 3 > 200 ns

Note: 200 ns minimum in software standby mode.

Note 1. t_{Pcyc} indicates the cycle of PCLKB.

Note 2. t_{NMICK} indicates the cycle of the NMI digital filter sampling clock.

Note 3. t_{IRQCK} indicates the cycle of the IRQ*i* digital filter sampling clock (i = 0 to 7).

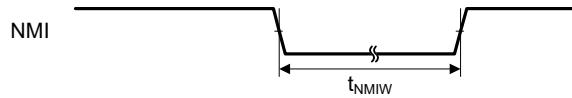


Figure 5.34 NMI Interrupt Input Timing

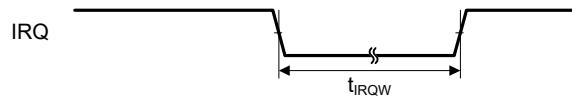


Figure 5.35 IRQ Interrupt Input Timing

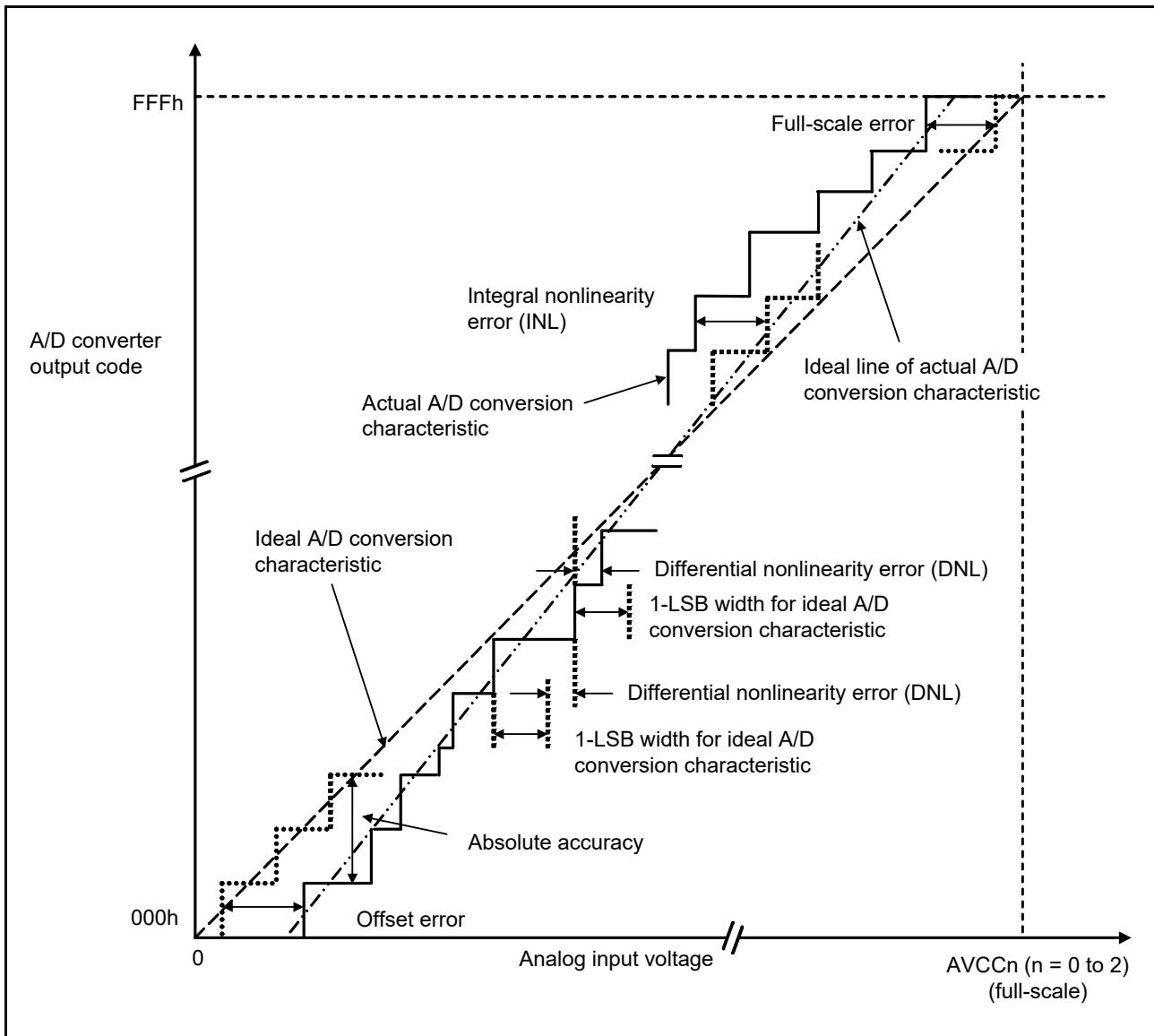


Figure 5.53 Illustration of A/D Converter Characteristic Terms

Absolute accuracy

Absolute accuracy is the difference between output code based on the theoretical A/D conversion characteristics, and the actual A/D conversion result. When measuring absolute accuracy, the voltage at the midpoint of the width of analog input voltage (1 LSB width), that can meet the expectation of outputting an equal code based on the theoretical A/D conversion characteristics, is used as an analog input voltage. For example, if 12-bit resolution is used and if reference voltage ($AVCC_n (n = 0 \text{ to } 2)$) is 3.072 V, then 1 LSB width becomes 0.75 mV, and 0 mV, 0.75 mV, 1.5 mV, ... are used as analog input voltages.

If analog input voltage is 6 mV, absolute accuracy = ± 5 LSB means that the actual A/D conversion result is in the range of 003h to 00Dh though an output code, 008h, can be expected from the theoretical A/D conversion characteristics.

Integral nonlinearity error (INL)

Integral nonlinearity error is the maximum deviation between the ideal line when the measured offset and full-scale errors are zeroed, and the actual output code.

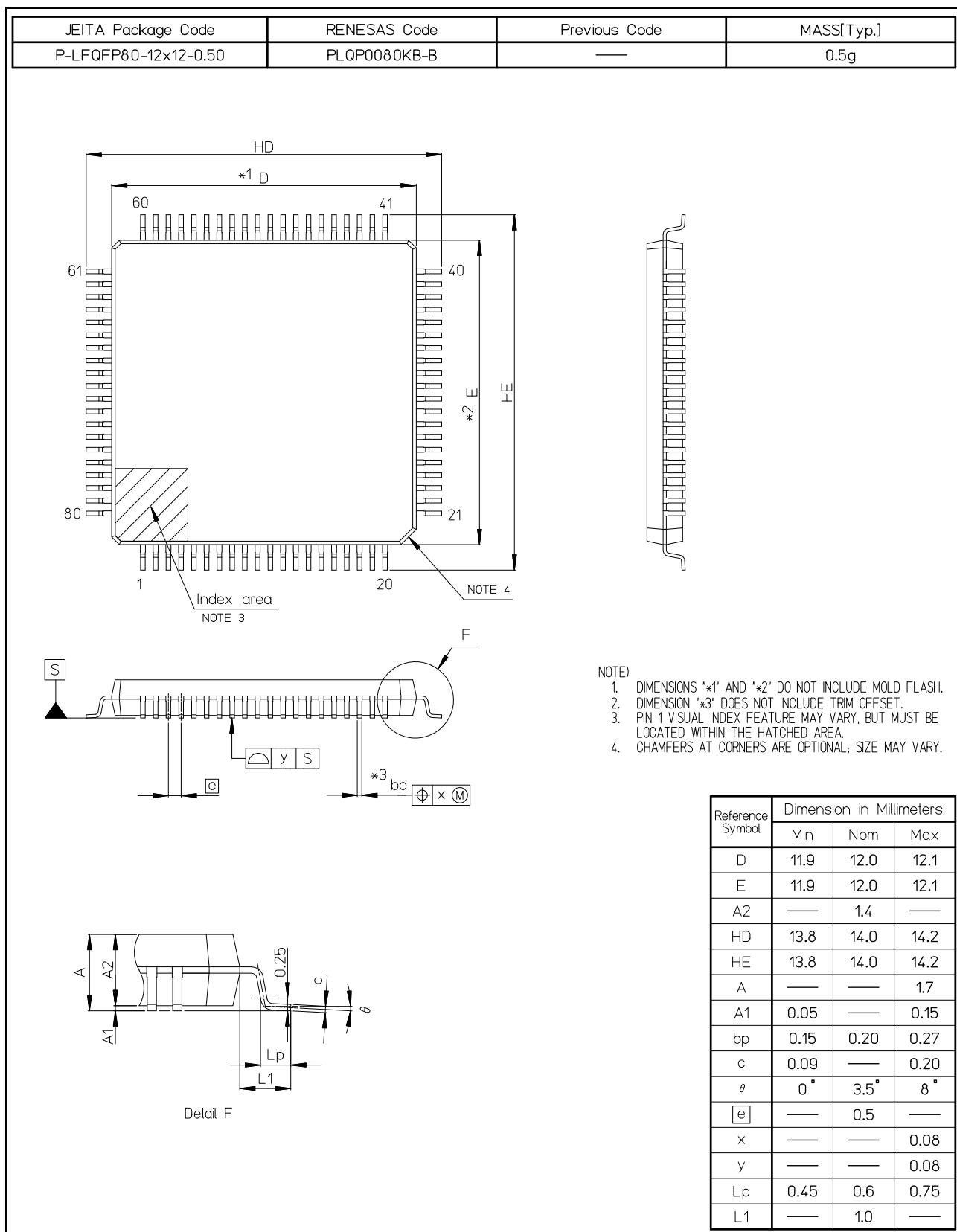


Figure C 80-Pin LFQFP (PLQP0080KB-B)

REVISION HISTORY		RX24T Group Datasheet
------------------	--	-----------------------

Classifications

- Items with Technical Update document number: Changes according to the corresponding issued Technical Update
- Items without Technical Update document number: Minor changes that do not require Technical Update to be issued

Rev.	Date	Description		Classification
		Page	Summary	
1.00	Nov 30, 2015	—	First edition, issued	
2.00	Apr 14, 2017	All	Chip version B, added The name of the previous product, changed to chip version A according to the above The specification of the HOCO, added The 64-pin package, added The specification of the voltage detection 0 level select bit, changed	TN-RX*-A171A/E
5. Electrical Characteristics				
		—	The characteristics of HOCO-/GPT-/RSCAN-related and chip version B, added	
		72	Table 5.3 DC Characteristics (1): ports 36 and 37, added	
		78	Table 5.8 DC Characteristics (6), changed	
		100	Table 5.25 Timing of On-Chip Peripheral Modules (3), changed	TN-RX*-A170A/E
		115	Table 5.34 Characteristics of D/A Conversion (Chip Version A), changed	TN-RX*-A170A/E
		125	Figure 5.63 Connecting Capacitors (64 Pins), added	
Appendix 1. Package Dimensions				
		126	Figure A 100-Pin LFQFP (PLQP0100KB-B), package part number, changed	
		128	Figure C 80-Pin LFQFP (PLQP0080KB-B), package part number, changed	
		129	Figure D 64-Pin LFQFP (PLQP0064KB-C), added	

All trademarks and registered trademarks are the property of their respective owners.