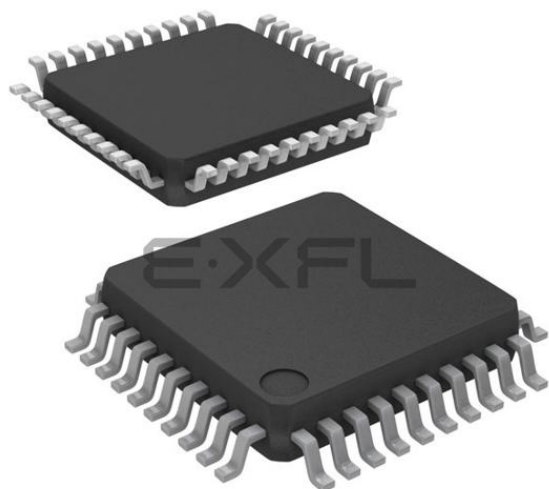




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Details

Product Status	Not For New Designs
Core Processor	R8C
Core Size	16-Bit
Speed	20MHz
Connectivity	SIO, UART/USART
Peripherals	LED, POR, Voltage Detect, WDT
Number of I/O	22
Program Memory Size	16KB (16K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	1K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2.7V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	A/D 12x10b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-20°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	32-LQFP
Supplier Device Package	32-LQFP (7x7)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/renesas-electronics-america/r5f21114fp-w4

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1. Overview

This MCU is built using the high-performance silicon gate CMOS process using a R8C/Tiny Series CPU core and is packaged in a 32-pin plastic molded LQFP. This MCU operates using sophisticated instructions featuring a high level of instruction efficiency. With 1M bytes of address space, it is capable of executing instructions at high speed.

1.1 Applications

Electric household appliance, office equipment, housing equipment (sensor, security), general industrial equipment, audio, etc.

1.3 Block Diagram

Figure 1.1 shows this MCU block diagram.

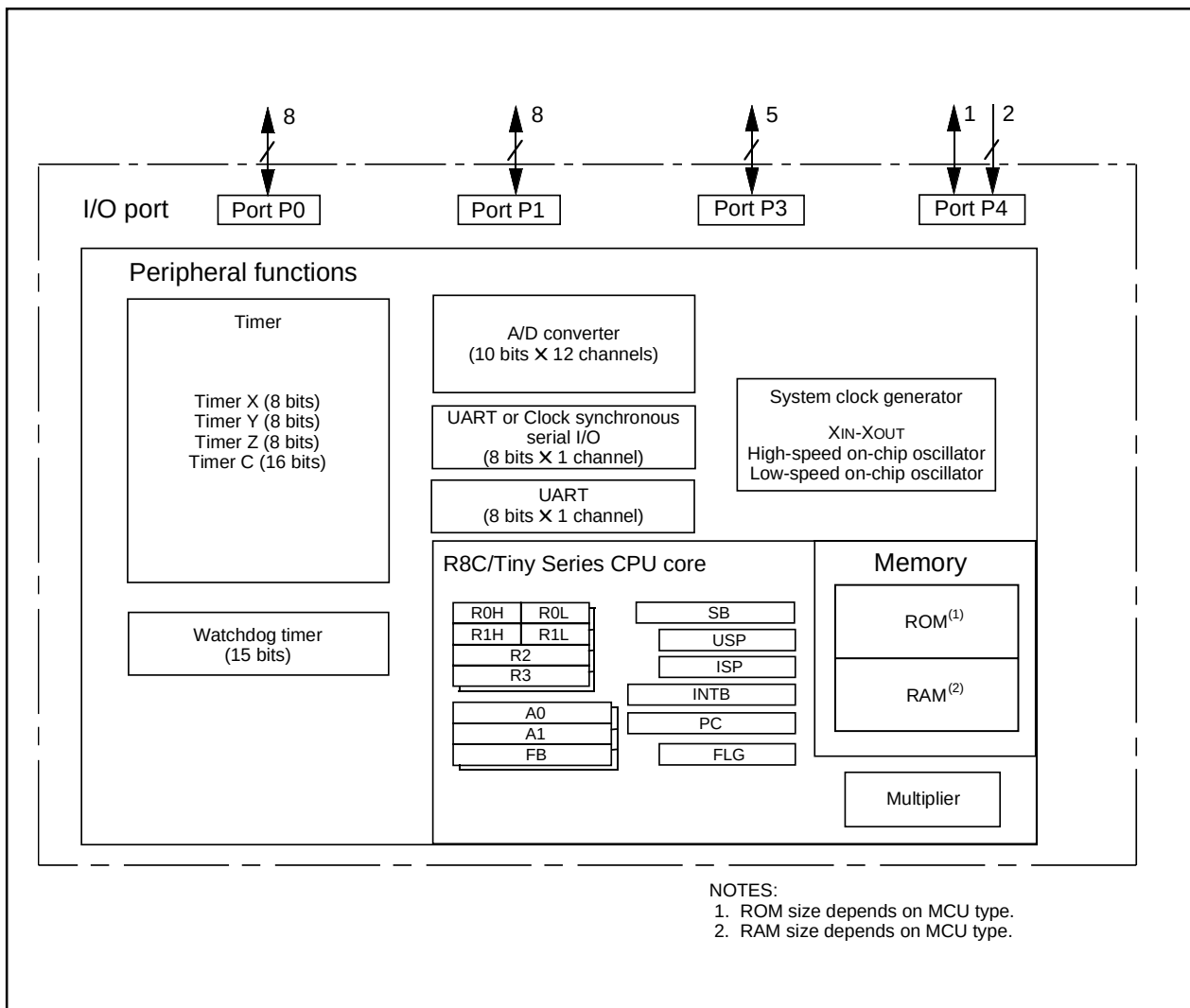


Figure 1.1 Block Diagram

1.4 Product Information

Table 1.2 lists the product information.

Table 1.2 Product Information

As of January 2006

Type No.	ROM capacity	RAM capacity	Package type	Remarks
R5F21112FP	8K bytes	512 bytes	PLQP0032GB-A	Flash memory version
R5F21113FP	12K bytes	768 bytes	PLQP0032GB-A	
R5F21114FP	16K bytes	1K bytes	PLQP0032GB-A	
R5F21112DFP	8K bytes	512 bytes	PLQP0032GB-A	D version
R5F21113DFP	12K bytes	768 bytes	PLQP0032GB-A	
R5F21114DFP	16K bytes	1K bytes	PLQP0032GB-A	

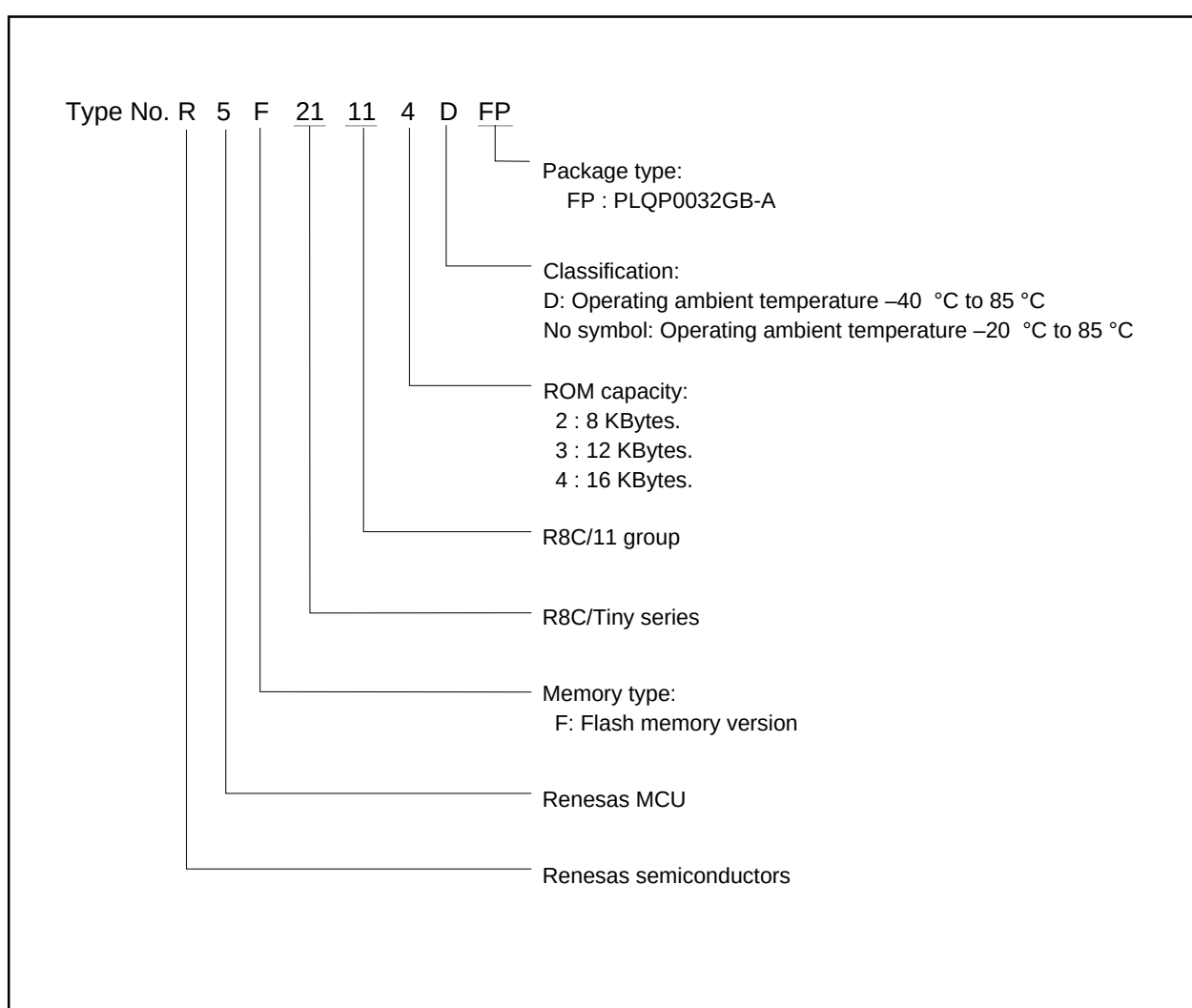


Figure 1.2 Type No., Memory Size, and Package

1.5 Pin Assignments

Figure 1.3 shows the pin configuration (top view).

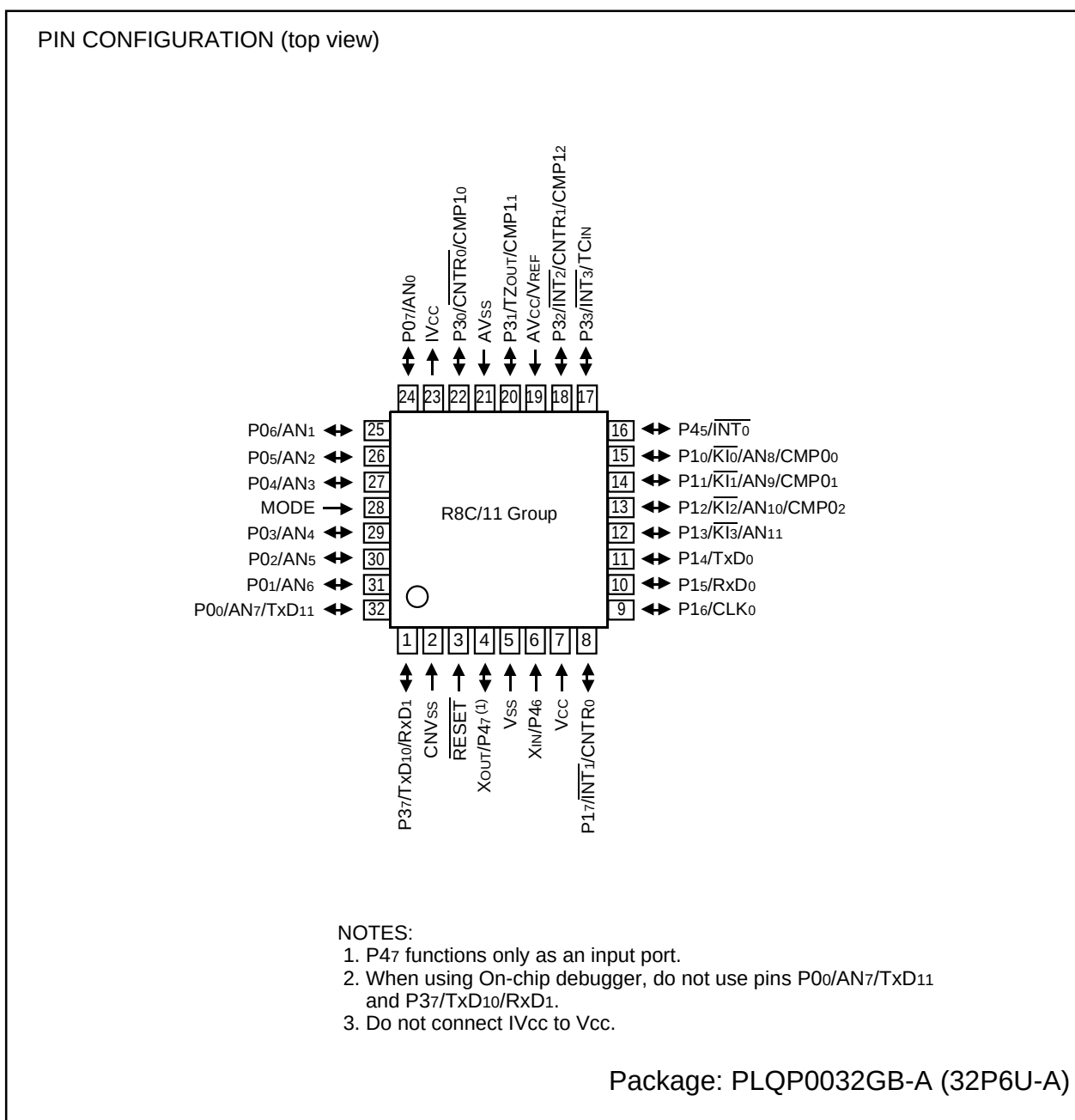


Figure 1.3 Pin Assignments (Top View)

1.6 Pin Description

Table 1.3 shows the pin description

Table 1.3 Pin description

Signal name	Pin name	I/O type	Function
Power supply input	Vcc, Vss	I	Apply 2.7 V to 5.5 V to the Vcc pin. Apply 0 V to the Vss pin.
IVcc	IVcc	O	This pin is to stabilize internal power supply. Connect this pin to Vss via a capacitor (0.1 μ F). Do not connect to Vcc.
Analog power supply input	AVcc, AVss	I	Power supply input pins for A/D converter. Connect the AVcc pin to Vcc. Connect the AVss pin to Vss. Connect a capacitor between pins AVcc and AVss.
Reset input	RESET	I	Input "L" on this pin resets the MCU.
CNVss	CNVss	I	Connect this pin to Vss via a resistor.
MODE	MODE	I	Connect this pin to Vcc via a resistor.
Main clock input	XIN	I	These pins are provided for the main clock generating circuit I/O. Connect a ceramic resonator or a crystal oscillator between the XIN and XOUT pins. To use an externally derived clock, input it to the XIN pin and leave the XOUT pin open.
Main clock output	XOUT	O	
INT interrupt input	INT0 to INT3	I	INT interrupt input pins.
Key input interrupt	KI0 to KI3	I	Key input interrupt pins.
Timer X	CNTR0	I/O	Timer X I/O pin
	CNTR0	O	Timer X output pin
Timer Y	CNTR1	I/O	Timer Y I/O pin
Timer Z	TZOUT	O	Timer Z output pin
Timer C	TCIN	I	Timer C input pin
	CMP00 to CMP02, CMP10 to CMP12	O	Timer C output pins
Serial interface	CLK0	I/O	Transfer clock I/O pin.
	RxD0, RxD1	I	Serial data input pins.
	TxD0, TxD10, TxD11	O	Serial data output pins.
Reference voltage input	VREF	I	Reference voltage input pin for A/D converter. Connect the VREF pin to Vcc.
A/D converter	AN0 to AN11	I	Analog input pins for A/D converter
I/O port	P00 to P07, P10 to P17, P30 to P33, P37, P45	I/O	These are 8-bit CMOS I/O ports. Each port has an I/O select direction register, allowing each pin in that port to be directed for input or output individually. Any port set to input can select whether to use a pull-up resistor or not by program. P10 to P17 also function as LED drive ports.
Input port	P46, P47	I	Port for input-only

2. Central Processing Unit (CPU)

Figure 2.1 shows the CPU registers. The CPU has 13 registers. Of these, R0, R1, R2, R3, A0, A1 and FB comprise a register bank. Two sets of register banks are provided.

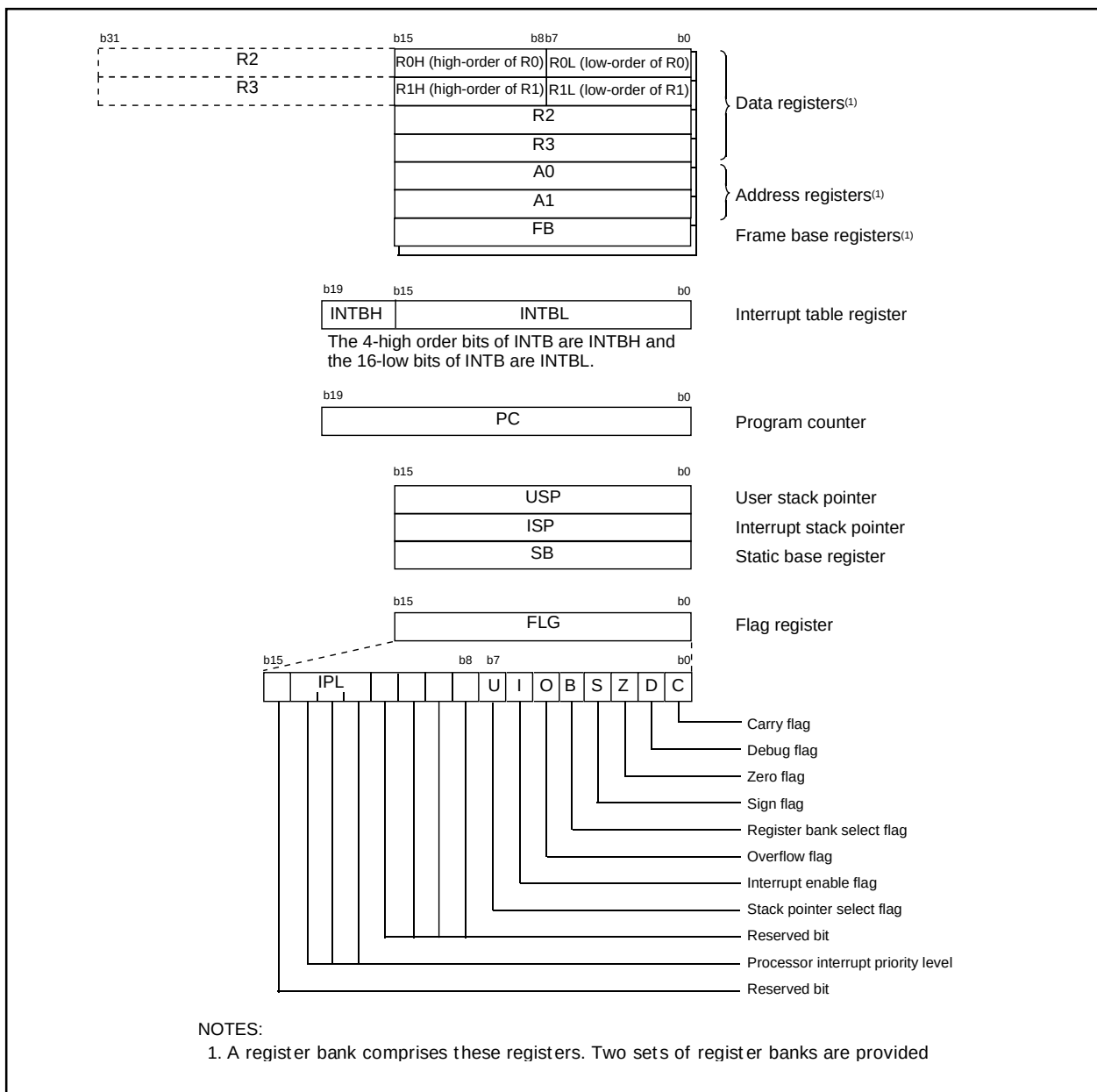


Figure 2.1 CPU Register

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. The R0 can be split into high-order bit (R0H) and low-order bit (R0L) to be used separately as 8-bit data registers. The same applies to R1H and R1L as R0H and R0L. R2 can be combined with R0 to be used as a 32-bit data register (R2R0). The same applies to R3R1 as R2R0.

2.2 Address Registers (A0 and A1)

A0 is a 16-bit register for address register indirect addressing and address register relative addressing. They also are used for transfer, arithmetic and logic operations. The same applies to A1 as A0. A0 can be combined with A1 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 indicates the start address of an interrupt vector table.

2.5 Program Counter (PC)

PC, 20 bits wide, indicates the address of an instruction to be executed.

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

The stack pointer (SP), USP and ISP, are 16 bits wide each.

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 a 11-bit register indicating the CPU state.

2.8.1 Carry Flag (C)

The C flag retains a carry, borrow, or shift-out bit that has occurred in the arithmetic logic unit.

2.8.2 Debug Flag (D)

The D flag is for debug only. Set to "0".

2.8.3 Zero Flag (Z)

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

2.8.4 Sign Flag (S)

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

2.8.5 Register Bank Select Flag (B)

The register bank 0 is selected when the B flag is "0". The 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 the operation resulted in an overflow; otherwise, "0".

2.8.7 Interrupt Enable Flag (I)

The I flag enables a maskable interrupt.

An interrupt is 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, 3 bits wide, assigns processor interrupt priority levels from level 0 to level 7.

If a requested interrupt has greater priority than IPL, the interrupt is enabled.

2.8.10 Reserved Bit

When write to this bit, set to "0". When read, its content is indeterminate.

4. Special Function Register (SFR)

SFR(Special Function Register) is the control register of peripheral functions. Tables 4.1 to 4.4 list the SFR information

Table 4.1 SFR Information(1)(1)

Address	Register	Symbol	After reset
0000 ₁₆			
0001 ₁₆			
0002 ₁₆			
0003 ₁₆			
0004 ₁₆	Processor mode register 0	PM0	00 ₁₆
0005 ₁₆	Processor mode register 1	PM1	00 ₁₆
0006 ₁₆	System clock control register 0	CM0	01101000 ₂
0007 ₁₆	System clock control register 1	CM1	00100000 ₂
0008 ₁₆	High-speed on-chip oscillator control register 0	HR0	00 ₁₆
0009 ₁₆	Address match interrupt enable register	AIER	XXXXXX00 ₂
000A ₁₆	Protect register	PRCR	00XX000 ₂
000B ₁₆	High-speed on-chip oscillator control register 1	HR1	40 ₁₆
000C ₁₆	Oscillation stop detection register	OCD	00000100 ₂
000D ₁₆	Watchdog timer reset register	WDTR	XX ₁₆
000E ₁₆	Watchdog timer start register	WDTS	XX ₁₆
000F ₁₆	Watchdog timer control register	WDC	00011111 ₂
0010 ₁₆	Address match interrupt register 0	RMAD0	00 ₁₆
0011 ₁₆			00 ₁₆
0012 ₁₆			X0 ₁₆
0013 ₁₆			
0014 ₁₆	Address match interrupt register 1	RMAD1	00 ₁₆
0015 ₁₆			00 ₁₆
0016 ₁₆			X0 ₁₆
0017 ₁₆			
0018 ₁₆			
0019 ₁₆	Voltage detection register 1 ⁽²⁾	VCR1	00001000 ₂
001A ₁₆	Voltage detection register 2 ⁽²⁾	VCR2	00 ₁₆ ⁽³⁾ 10000000 ₂ ⁽⁴⁾
001B ₁₆			
001C ₁₆			
001D ₁₆			
001E ₁₆	INT0 input filter select register	INT0F	XXXXX000 ₂
001F ₁₆	Voltage detection interrupt register ⁽²⁾	D4INT	00 ₁₆ ⁽³⁾ 01000001 ₂ ⁽⁴⁾
0020 ₁₆			
0021 ₁₆			
0022 ₁₆			
0023 ₁₆			
0024 ₁₆			
0025 ₁₆			
0026 ₁₆			
0027 ₁₆			
0028 ₁₆			
0029 ₁₆			
002A ₁₆			
002B ₁₆			
002C ₁₆			
002D ₁₆			
002E ₁₆			
002F ₁₆			
0030 ₁₆			
0031 ₁₆			
0032 ₁₆			
0033 ₁₆			
0034 ₁₆			
0035 ₁₆			
0036 ₁₆			
0037 ₁₆			
0038 ₁₆			
0039 ₁₆			
003A ₁₆			
003B ₁₆			
003C ₁₆			
003D ₁₆			
003E ₁₆			
003F ₁₆			

X : Undefined

NOTES:

- Blank spaces are reserved. No access is allowed.
- Software reset or the watchdog timer reset does not affect this register.
- Owing to Reset input.
- In the case of RESET pin = H retaining.

Table 4.3 SFR Information(3)(1)

Address	Register	Symbol	After reset
0080 ₁₆	Timer Y, Z mode register	TYZMR	0016
0081 ₁₆	Prescaler Y register	PREY	FF16
0082 ₁₆	Timer Y secondary register	TYSC	FF16
0083 ₁₆	Timer Y primary register	TYPR	FF16
0084 ₁₆	Timer Y, Z waveform output control register	PUM	0016
0085 ₁₆	Prescaler Z register	PREZ	FF16
0086 ₁₆	Timer Z secondary register	TZSC	FF16
0087 ₁₆	Timer Z primary register	TZPR	FF16
0088 ₁₆			
0089 ₁₆			
008A ₁₆	Timer Y, Z output control register	TYZOC	0016
008B ₁₆	Timer X mode register	TXMR	0016
008C ₁₆	Prescaler X register	PREX	FF16
008D ₁₆	Timer X register	TX	FF16
008E ₁₆	Timer count source set register	TCSS	0016
008F ₁₆			
0090 ₁₆	Timer C register	TC	0016
0091 ₁₆			0016
0092 ₁₆			
0093 ₁₆			
0094 ₁₆			
0095 ₁₆			
0096 ₁₆	External input enable register	INTEN	0016
0097 ₁₆			
0098 ₁₆	Key input enable register	KIEN	0016
0099 ₁₆			
009A ₁₆	Timer C control register 0	TCC0	0016
009B ₁₆	Timer C control register 1	TCC1	0016
009C ₁₆	Capture, compare 0 register	TM0	0016
009D ₁₆			0016 ⁽²⁾
009E ₁₆	Compare 1 register	TM1	FF16
009F ₁₆			FF16
00A0 ₁₆	UART0 transmit/receive mode register	U0MR	0016
00A1 ₁₆	UART0 bit rate register	U0BRG	XX16
00A2 ₁₆	UART0 transmit buffer register	U0TB	XX16
00A3 ₁₆			XX16
00A4 ₁₆	UART0 transmit/receive control register 0	U0C0	000010002
00A5 ₁₆	UART0 transmit/receive control register 1	U0C1	000000102
00A6 ₁₆	UART0 receive buffer register	U0RB	XX16
00A7 ₁₆			XX16
00A8 ₁₆	UART1 transmit/receive mode register	U1MR	0016
00A9 ₁₆	UART1 bit rate register	U1BRG	XX16
00AA ₁₆	UART1 transmit buffer register	U1TB	XX16
00AB ₁₆			XX16
00AC ₁₆	UART1 transmit/receive control register 0	U1C0	000010002
00AD ₁₆	UART1 transmit/receive control register 1	U1C1	000000102
00AE ₁₆	UART1 receive buffer register	U1RB	XX16
00AF ₁₆			XX16
00B0 ₁₆	UART transmit/receive control register 2	UCON	0016
00B1 ₁₆			
00B2 ₁₆			
00B3 ₁₆			
00B4 ₁₆			
00B5 ₁₆			
00B6 ₁₆			
00B7 ₁₆			
00B8 ₁₆			
00B9 ₁₆			
00BA ₁₆			
00BB ₁₆			
00BC ₁₆			
00BD ₁₆			
00BE ₁₆			
00BF ₁₆			

X : Undefined

NOTES:

1. Blank spaces are reserved. No access is allowed.

2. When output compare mode (the TCC13 bit in the TCC1 register = 1) is selected, the value after reset is set to "FFFF16".

Table 5.3 A/D Conversion Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter		Measuring condition	Standard			Unit
				Min.	Typ.	Max.	
—	Resolution		$V_{ref} = V_{CC}$	—	—	10	Bit
—	Absolute accuracy	10 bit mode	$\phi AD = 10 \text{ MHz}$, $V_{ref} = V_{CC} = 5.0 \text{ V}$	—	—	± 3	LSB
		8 bit mode	$\phi AD = 10 \text{ MHz}$, $V_{ref} = V_{CC} = 5.0 \text{ V}$	—	—	± 2	LSB
		10 bit mode	$\phi AD = 10 \text{ MHz}$, $V_{ref} = V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V}^{(3)}$	—	—	± 5	LSB
		8 bit mode	$\phi AD = 10 \text{ MHz}$, $V_{ref} = V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V}^{(3)}$	—	—	± 2	LSB
R_{LADDER}	Ladder resistance		$V_{REF} = V_{CC}$	10	—	40	$k\Omega$
t_{CONV}	Conversion time	10 bit mode	$\phi AD = 10 \text{ MHz}$, $V_{ref} = V_{CC} = 5.0 \text{ V}$	3.3	—	—	μs
		8 bit mode	$\phi AD = 10 \text{ MHz}$, $V_{ref} = V_{CC} = 5.0 \text{ V}$	2.8	—	—	μs
V_{REF}	Reference voltage			—	$V_{CC}^{(4)}$	—	V
V_{IA}	Analog input voltage			0	—	V_{ref}	V
—	A/D operating clock frequency ⁽²⁾	Without sample & hold		0.25	—	10	MHz
		With sample & hold		1.0	—	10	MHz

NOTES:

1. $V_{CC} = AV_{CC} = 2.7$ to 5.5 V at $T_{opr} = -20$ to $85 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ / -40 to $85 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified.
2. If f_{AD} exceeds 10 MHz more, divide the f_{AD} and hold A/D operating clock frequency (ϕAD) 10 MHz or below.
3. If the AV_{CC} is less than 4.2V, divide the f_{AD} and hold A/D operating clock frequency (ϕAD) $f_{AD}/2$ or below.
4. Hold $V_{CC} = V_{ref}$.

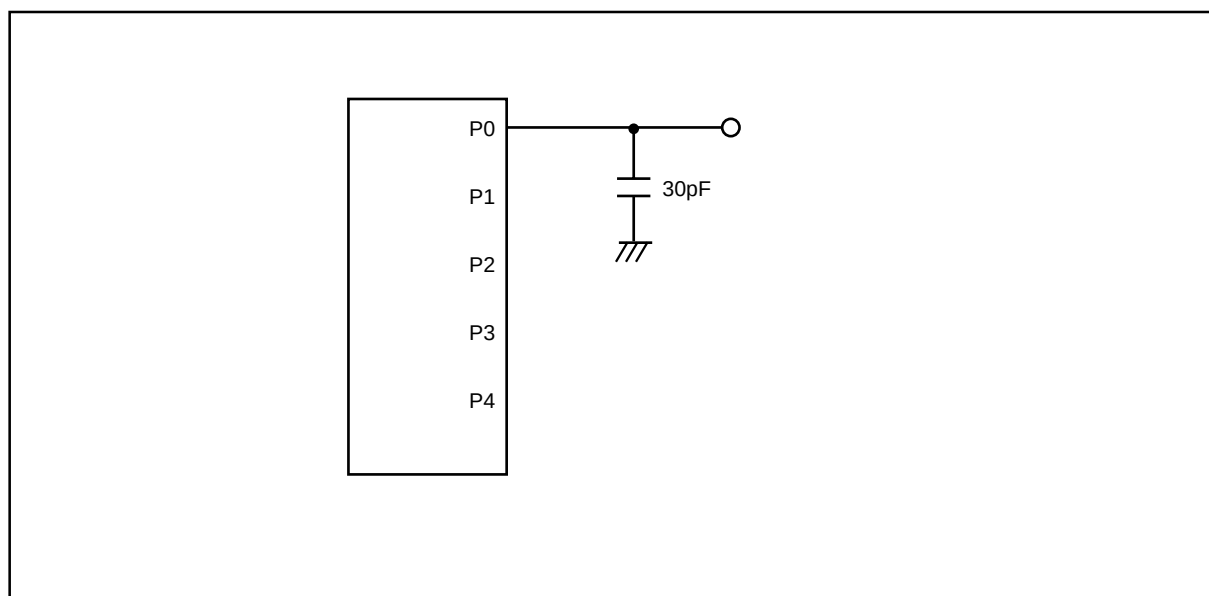
**Figure 5.1 Port P0 to P4 measurement circuit**

Table 5.4 Flash Memory Version Electrical Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Measuring condition	Standard			Unit
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	
—	Program/erase endurance		100	—	—	times
—	Byte program time		—	50	400	μs
—	Block erase time		—	0.4	9	s
td(SR-ES)	Time delay from suspend request until erase suspend		—	—	8	ms
—	Erase Suspend Request Interval		10	—	—	ms
—	Program, Erase voltage		2.7	—	5.5	V
—	Read voltage		2.7	—	5.5	V
—	Program, Erase temperature		0	—	60	°C
—	Data hold time ⁽²⁾	Ambient temperature=55 °C	20	—	—	year

NOTES:

1. Referenced to V_{CC1}=AV_{CC}=2.7 to 5.5V at Topr = 0 to 60 °C unless otherwise specified.
2. The data hold time includes time that the power supply is off or the clock is not supplied.

Table 5.5 Voltage Detection Circuit Electrical Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Measuring condition	Standard			Unit
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	
Vdet	Voltage detection level		3.3	3.8	4.3	V
—	Voltage detection interrupt request generating time ⁽²⁾		—	40	—	μs
—	Voltage detection circuit self consumption current	VC27=1, VCC=5.0V	—	600	—	nA
td(E-A)	Waiting time till voltage detection circuit operation starts ⁽³⁾		—	—	20	μs
Vccmin	Minimum value of microcomputer operation voltage		2.7	—	—	V

NOTES:

1. The measuring condition is V_{CC}=AV_{CC}=2.7V to 5.5V and Topr= -40°C to 85 °C.
2. This shows the time until the voltage detection interrupt request is generated since the voltage passes Vdet.
3. This shows the required time until the voltage detection circuit operates when setting to "1" again after setting the VC27 bit in the VCR2 register to "0".

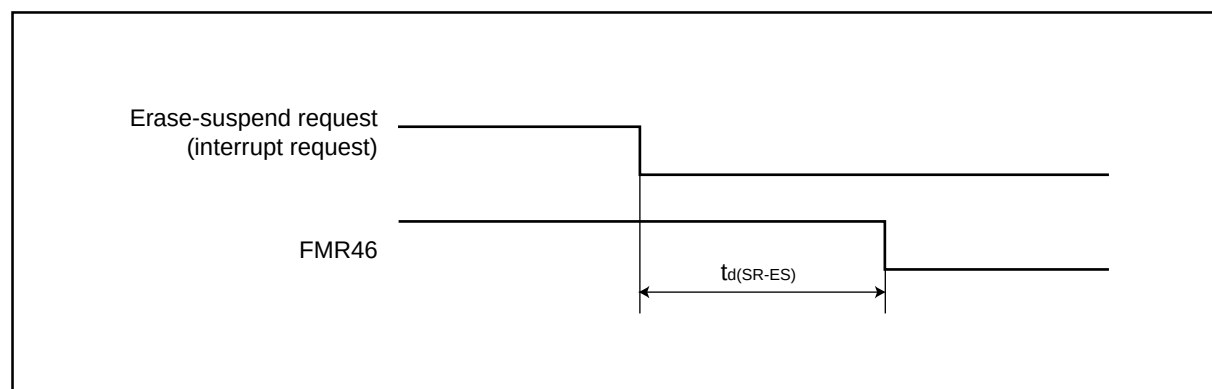
**Figure 5.2 Time delay from Suspend Request until Erase Suspend**

Table 5.6 Reset Circuit Electrical Characteristics (When Using Hardware Reset 2^(1, 3))

Symbol	Parameter	Measuring condition	Standard			Unit
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	
Vpor2	Power-on reset valid voltage	-20°C ≤ Topr < 85°C	—	—	Vdet	V
tw(Vpor2-Vdet)	Supply voltage rising time when power-on reset is canceled ⁽²⁾	-20°C ≤ Topr < 85°C, tw(por2) ≥ 0s ⁽⁴⁾	—	—	100	ms

NOTES:

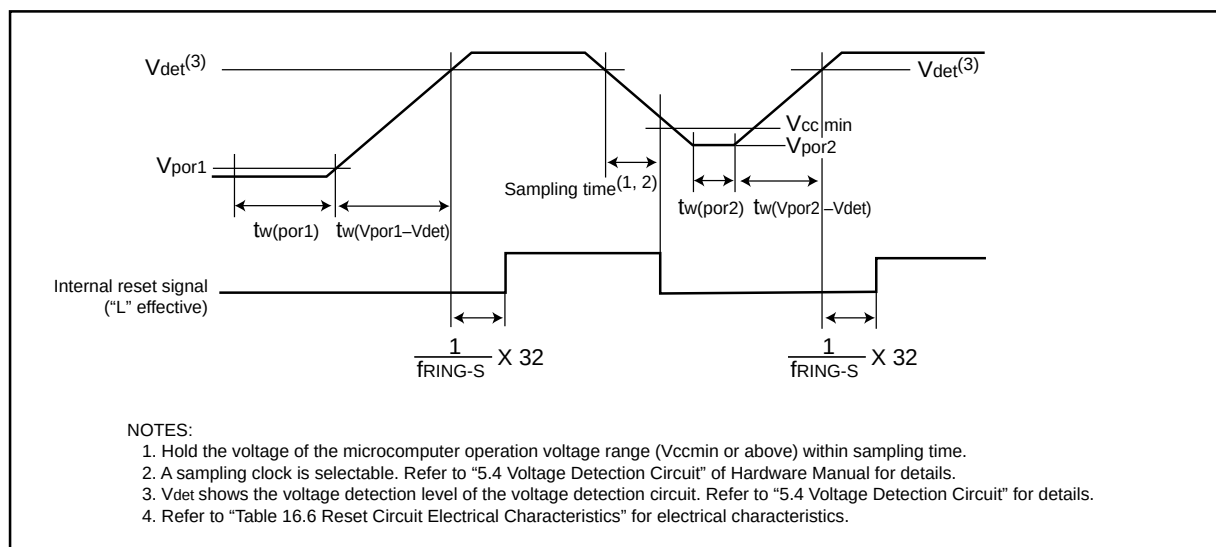
1. The voltage detection circuit which is embedded in a microcomputer is a factor to generate the hardware reset 2. Refer to 5.1.2 Hardware Reset 2 of Hardware Manual for details.
2. This condition is not applicable when using with Vcc ≥ 1.0V.
3. When turning power on after the external power has been held below the valid voltage (Vpor1) for greater than 10 seconds, refer to Table 5.7 Reset Circuit Electrical Characteristics (When Not Using Hardware Reset 2).
4. tw(por2) is time to hold the external power below effective voltage (Vpor2).

Table 5.7 Reset Circuit Electrical Characteristics (When Not Using Hardware Reset 2)

Symbol	Parameter	Measuring condition	Standard			Unit
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	
Vpor1	Power-on reset valid voltage	-20°C ≤ Topr < 85°C	—	—	0.1	V
tw(Vpor1-Vdet)	Supply voltage rising time when power-on reset is canceled	0°C ≤ Topr ≤ 85°C, tw(por1) ≥ 10s ⁽²⁾	—	—	100	ms
tw(Vpor1-Vdet)	Supply voltage rising time when power-on reset is canceled	-20°C ≤ Topr < 0°C, tw(por1) ≥ 30s ⁽²⁾	—	—	100	ms
tw(Vpor1-Vdet)	Supply voltage rising time when power-on reset is canceled	-20°C ≤ Topr < 0°C, tw(por1) ≥ 10s ⁽²⁾	—	—	1	ms
tw(Vpor1-Vdet)	Supply voltage rising time when power-on reset is canceled	0°C ≤ Topr ≤ 85°C, tw(por1) ≥ 1s ⁽²⁾	—	—	0.5	ms

NOTES:

1. When not using hardware reset 2, use with Vcc ≥ 2.7V.
2. tw(por1) is time to hold the external power below effective voltage (Vpor1).

**Figure 5.3 Reset Circuit Electrical Characteristics**

Timing requirements (Unless otherwise noted: $V_{CC} = 5V$, $V_{SS} = 0V$ at $T_{opr} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}C$) [$V_{CC}=5V$]**Table 5.12 X_{IN} input**

Symbol	Parameter	Standard		Unit
		Min.	Max.	
$t_C(X_{IN})$	X_{IN} input cycle time	50	—	ns
$t_{WH}(X_{IN})$	X_{IN} input HIGH pulse width	25	—	ns
$t_{WL}(X_{IN})$	X_{IN} input LOW pulse width	25	—	ns

Table 5.13 $CNTR0$ input, $CNTR1$ input, $\overline{INT2}$ input

Symbol	Parameter	Standard		Unit
		Min.	Max.	
$t_C(CNTR0)$	$CNTR0$ input cycle time	100	—	ns
$t_{WH}(CNTR0)$	$CNTR0$ input HIGH pulse width	40	—	ns
$t_{WL}(CNTR0)$	$CNTR0$ input LOW pulse width	40	—	ns

Table 5.14 $TCIN$ input, $\overline{INT3}$ input

Symbol	Parameter	Standard		Unit
		Min.	Max.	
$t_C(TCIN)$	$TCIN$ input cycle time	400 ⁽¹⁾	—	ns
$t_{WH}(TCIN)$	$TCIN$ input HIGH pulse width	200 ⁽²⁾	—	ns
$t_{WL}(TCIN)$	$TCIN$ input LOW pulse width	200 ⁽²⁾	—	ns

NOTES:

1. When using the Timer C input capture mode, adjust the cycle time above ($1/\text{Timer C count source frequency} \times 3$).
2. When using the Timer C input capture mode, adjust the pulse width above ($1/\text{Timer C count source frequency} \times 1.5$).

Table 5.15 Serial Interface

Symbol	Parameter	Standard		Unit
		Min.	Max.	
$t_C(CK)$	CLK_i input cycle time	200	—	ns
$t_W(CKH)$	CLK_i input HIGH pulse width	100	—	ns
$t_W(CKL)$	CLK_i input LOW pulse width	100	—	ns
$t_d(C-Q)$	TxD_i output delay time	—	80	ns
$t_h(C-Q)$	TxD_i hold time	0	—	ns
$t_{su}(D-C)$	RxD_i input setup time	35	—	ns
$t_h(C-D)$	RxD_i input hold time	90	—	ns

Table 5.16 External interrupt $\overline{INT0}$ input

Symbol	Parameter	Standard		Unit
		Min.	Max.	
$t_W(INH)$	$\overline{INT0}$ input HIGH pulse width	250 ⁽¹⁾	—	ns
$t_W(INL)$	$\overline{INT0}$ input LOW pulse width	250 ⁽²⁾	—	ns

NOTES:

1. When selecting the digital filter by the $\overline{INT0}$ input filter select bit, use the $\overline{INT0}$ input HIGH pulse width to the greater value, either ($1/\text{digital filter clock frequency} \times 3$) or the minimum value of standard.
2. When selecting the digital filter by the $\overline{INT0}$ input filter select bit, use the $\overline{INT0}$ input LOW pulse width to the greater value, either ($1/\text{digital filter clock frequency} \times 3$) or the minimum value of standard.

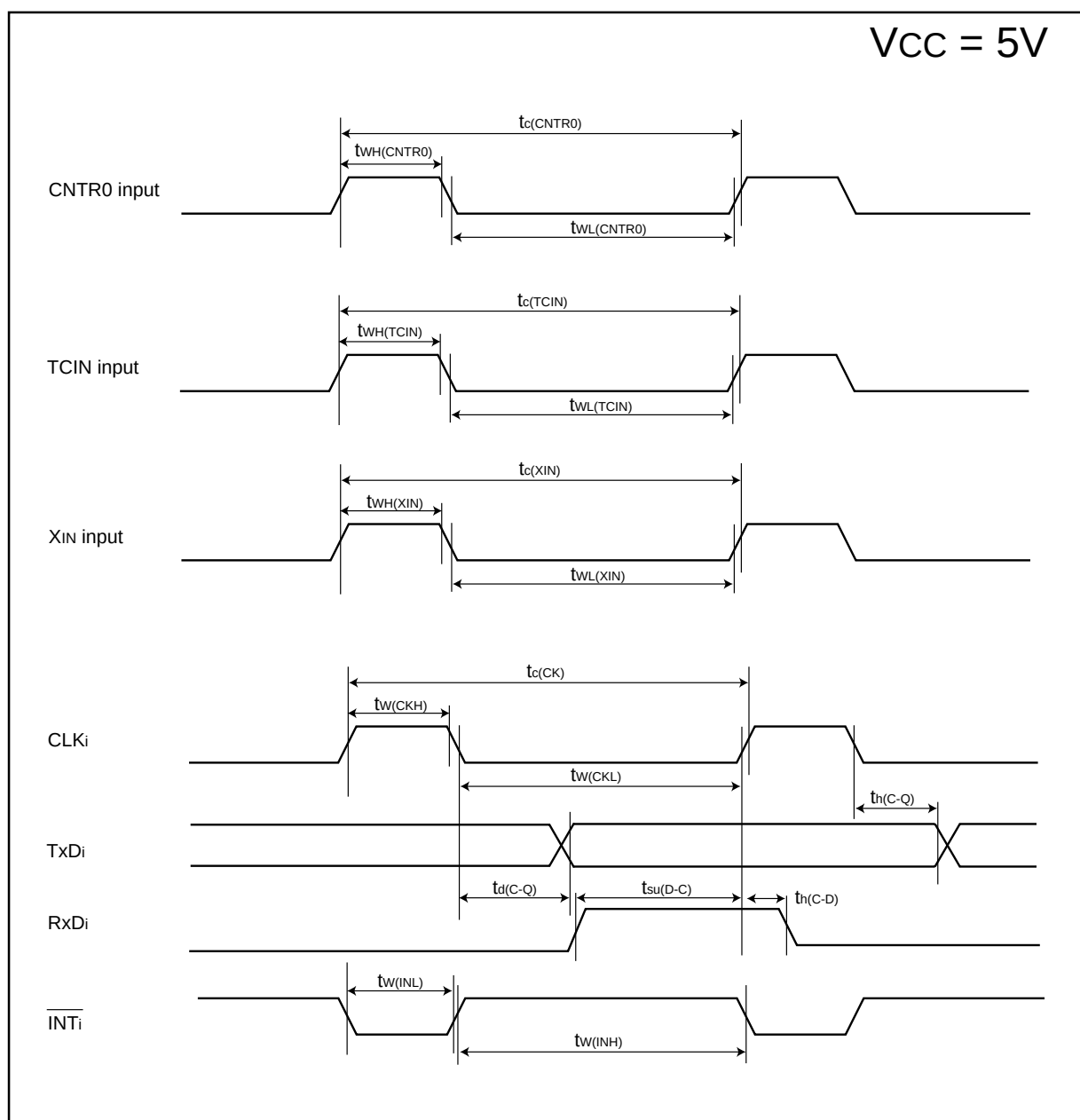
Figure 5.4 $V_{CC}=5V$ timing diagram

Table 5.17 Electrical Characteristics (3) [Vcc=3V]

Symbol	Parameter		Measuring condition		Standard			Unit
					Min.	Typ.	Max.	
VOH	"H" output voltage	Except XOUT	IOH=-1mA		Vcc-0.5	—	Vcc	V
		XOUT	Drive capacity HIGH	IOH=-0.1 mA	Vcc-0.5	—	Vcc	V
			Drive capacity LOW	IOH=-50 μA	Vcc-0.5	—	Vcc	V
VOL	"L" output voltage	Except P10 to P17, XOUT	IOL= 1 mA		—	—	0.5	V
		P10 to P17	Drive capacity HIGH	IOL= 2 mA	—	—	0.5	V
			Drive capacity LOW	IOL= 1 mA	—	—	0.5	V
		XOUT	Drive capacity HIGH	IOL= 0.1 mA	—	—	0.5	V
			Drive capacity LOW	IOL=50 μA	—	—	0.5	V
VT+-VT-	Hysteresis	INT0, INT1, INT2, INT3, K10, K11, K12, K13, CNTR0, CNTR1, TCIN, RxD0, RxD1, P45			0.2	—	0.8	V
		RESET			0.2	—	1.8	V
IIH	"H" input current		VI=3V		—	—	4.0	μA
IIL	"L" input current		VI=0V		—	—	-4.0	μA
RPULLUP	Pull-up resistance		VI=0V		66	160	500	kΩ
RFXIN	Feedback resistance	XIN			—	3.0	—	MΩ
fRING-S	Low-speed on-chip oscillator frequency				40	125	250	kHz
V _{RAM}	RAM retention voltage		At stop mode		2.0	—	—	V

NOTES:

1. Referenced to Vcc = AVcc = 2.7 to 3.3V at Topr = -20 to 85 °C / -40 to 85 °C, f(XIN)=10MHz unless otherwise specified.

Table 5.18 Electrical Characteristics (4) [Vcc=3V]

Symbol	Parameter	Measuring condition	Standard			Unit
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	
I _{CC}	Power supply current (V _{CC} =2.7 to 3.3V) In single-chip mode, the output pins are open and other pins are V _{SS}	High-speed mode X _{IN} =20 MHz (square wave) High-speed on-chip oscillator off Low-speed on-chip oscillator on=125 kHz No division	—	8	13	mA
		X _{IN} =16 MHz (square wave) High-speed on-chip oscillator off Low-speed on-chip oscillator on=125 kHz No division	—	7	12	mA
		X _{IN} =10 MHz (square wave) High-speed on-chip oscillator off Low-speed on-chip oscillator on=125 kHz No division	—	5	—	mA
		Medium-speed mode X _{IN} =20 MHz (square wave) High-speed on-chip oscillator off Low-speed on-chip oscillator on=125 kHz Division by 8	—	3	—	mA
		X _{IN} =16 MHz (square wave) High-speed on-chip oscillator off Low-speed on-chip oscillator on=125 kHz Division by 8	—	2.5	—	mA
		X _{IN} =10 MHz (square wave) High-speed on-chip oscillator off Low-speed on-chip oscillator on=125 kHz Division by 8	—	1.6	—	mA
		High-speed on-chip oscillator mode Main clock off High-speed on-chip oscillator on=8 MHz Low-speed on-chip oscillator on=125 kHz No division	—	3.5	7.5	mA
		Main clock off High-speed on-chip oscillator on=8 MHz Low-speed on-chip oscillator on=125 kHz Division by 8	—	1.5	—	mA
		Low-speed on-chip oscillator mode Main clock off High-speed on-chip oscillator off Low-speed on-chip oscillator on=125 kHz Division by 8	—	420	800	μA
		Wait mode Main clock off High-speed on-chip oscillator off Low-speed on-chip oscillator on=125 kHz When a WAIT instruction is executed ⁽¹⁾ Peripheral clock operation VC27="0"	—	37	74	μA
		Wait mode Main clock off High-speed on-chip oscillator off Low-speed on-chip oscillator on=125 kHz When a WAIT instruction is executed ⁽¹⁾ Peripheral clock off VC27="0"	—	35	70	μA
		Stop mode Main clock off, T _{opr} = 25 °C High-speed on-chip oscillator off Low-speed on-chip oscillator off CM10="1" Peripheral clock off VC27="0"	—	0.7	3.0	μA

NOTES:

1. Timer Y is operated with timer mode.
2. Referenced to V_{CC} = AV_{CC} = 2.7 to 3.3V at T_{opr} = -20 to 85 °C / -40 to 85 °C, f(X_{IN})=10MHz unless otherwise specified.

Timing requirements (Unless otherwise noted: $V_{CC} = 3V$, $V_{SS} = 0V$ at $T_{opr} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}C$) [$V_{CC}=3V$]**Table 5.19 X_{IN} input**

Symbol	Parameter	Standard		Unit
		Min.	Max.	
$t_C(X_{IN})$	X_{IN} input cycle time	100	—	ns
$t_{WH}(X_{IN})$	X_{IN} input HIGH pulse width	40	—	ns
$t_{WL}(X_{IN})$	X_{IN} input LOW pulse width	40	—	ns

Table 5.20 CNTR0 input, CNTR1 input, $\overline{INT2}$ input

Symbol	Parameter	Standard		Unit
		Min.	Max.	
$t_C(CNTR0)$	CNTR0 input cycle time	300	—	ns
$t_{WH}(CNTR0)$	CNTR0 input HIGH pulse width	120	—	ns
$t_{WL}(CNTR0)$	CNTR0 input LOW pulse width	120	—	ns

Table 5.21 TCIN input, $\overline{INT3}$ input

Symbol	Parameter	Standard		Unit
		Min.	Max.	
$t_C(TCIN)$	TCIN input cycle time	1200 ⁽¹⁾	—	ns
$t_{WH}(TCIN)$	TCIN input HIGH pulse width	600 ⁽²⁾	—	ns
$t_{WL}(TCIN)$	TCIN input LOW pulse width	600 ⁽²⁾	—	ns

NOTES:

1. When using the Timer C input capture mode, adjust the cycle time above (1/ Timer C count source frequency x 3).
2. When using the Timer C input capture mode, adjust the pulse width above (1/ Timer C count source frequency x 1.5).

Table 5.22 Serial Interface

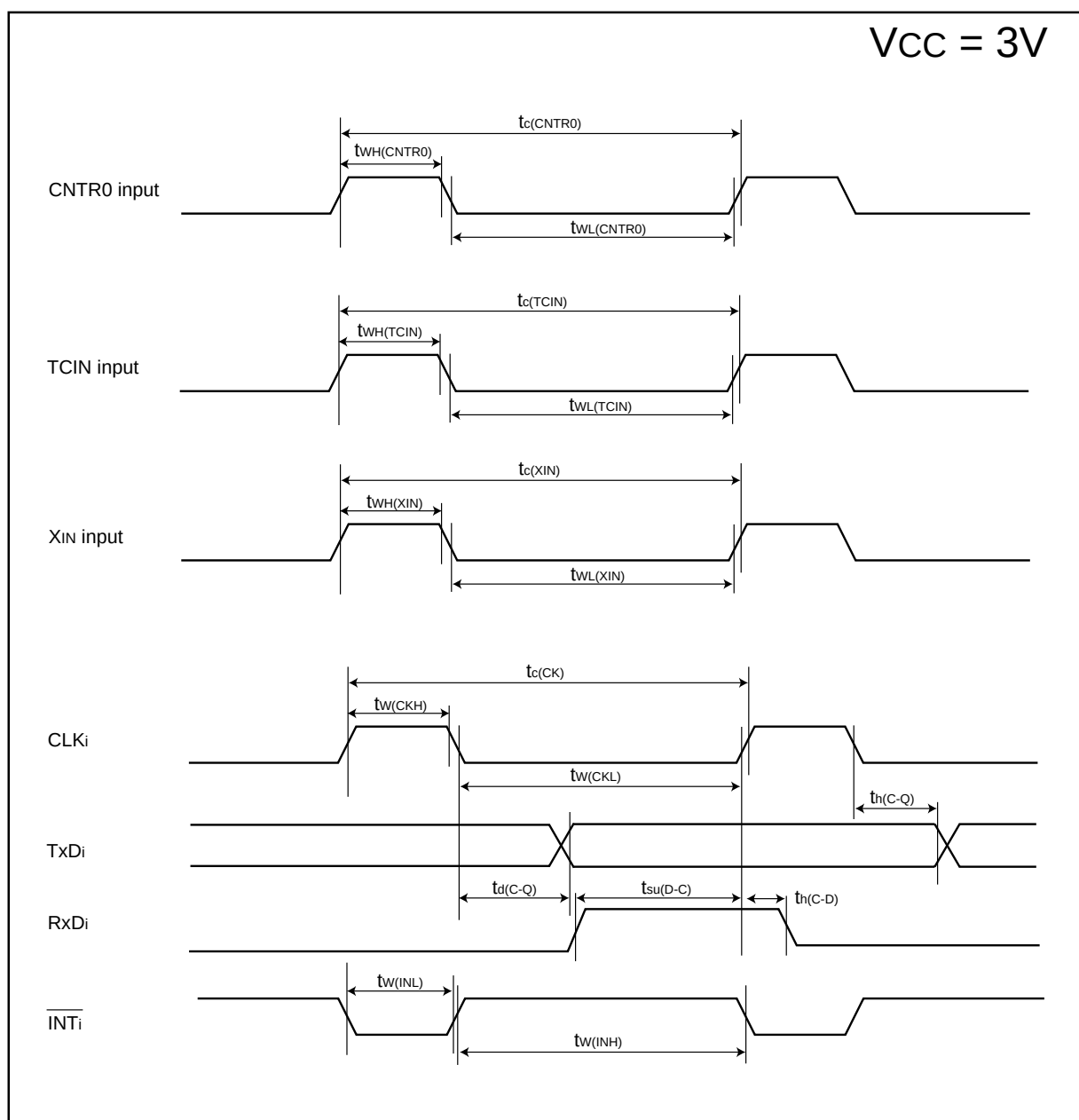
Symbol	Parameter	Standard		Unit
		Min.	Max.	
$t_C(CK)$	CLKi input cycle time	300	—	ns
$t_W(CKH)$	CLKi input HIGH pulse width	150	—	ns
$t_W(CKL)$	CLKi input LOW pulse width	150	—	ns
$t_d(C-Q)$	TxDi output delay time	—	160	ns
$t_h(C-Q)$	TxDi hold time	0	—	ns
$t_{su}(D-C)$	RxDi input setup time	55	—	ns
$t_h(C-D)$	RxDi input hold time	90	—	ns

Table 5.23 External interrupt $\overline{INT0}$ input

Symbol	Parameter	Standard		Unit
		Min.	Max.	
$t_W(INH)$	$\overline{INT0}$ input HIGH pulse width	380 ⁽¹⁾	—	ns
$t_W(INL)$	$\overline{INT0}$ input LOW pulse width	380 ⁽²⁾	—	ns

NOTES:

1. When selecting the digital filter by the $\overline{INT0}$ input filter select bit, use the $\overline{INT0}$ input HIGH pulse width to the greater value, either (1/ digital filter clock frequency x 3) or the minimum value of standard.
2. When selecting the digital filter by the $\overline{INT0}$ input filter select bit, use the $\overline{INT0}$ input LOW pulse width to the greater value, either (1/ digital filter clock frequency x 3) or the minimum value of standard.

Figure 5.5 $V_{CC}=3V$ timing diagram

