Renesas Electronics America Inc - R5F21238JFP#W4 Datasheet

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Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

Details	
Product Status	Obsolete
Core Processor	R8C
Core Size	16-Bit
Speed	20MHz
Connectivity	CANbus, I²C, LINbus, SIO, SSU, UART/USART
Peripherals	POR, Voltage Detect, WDT
Number of I/O	41
Program Memory Size	64KB (64K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	2K x 8
RAM Size	3K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2.7V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	A/D 12x10b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	48-LQFP
Supplier Device Package	48-LQFP (7x7)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/renesas-electronics-america/r5f21238jfp-w4

1.2 Performance Overview

Table 1.1 outlines the Functions and Specifications for R8C/22 Group and Table 1.2 outlines the Functions and Specifications for R8C/23 Group.

Table 1.1 Functions and Specifications for R8C/22 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	Refer to **Table 1.3 Product Information for R8C/22 Group**
Peripheral Function	Ports	I/O ports: 41 pins, Input port: 3 pins
	Timers	Timer RA: 8 bits x 1 channel, Timer RB: 8 bits x 1 channel (Each timer equipped with 8-bit prescaler) Timer RD: 16 bits x 2 channel (Circuits of input capture and output compare) Timer RE: With compare match function
	Serial interface	1 channel (UART0) Clock synchronous I/O, UART 1 channel (UART1) UART
	Clock synchronous serial interface	1 channel I2C bus interface(2), Clock synchronous serial I/O with chip select
	LIN module	Hardware LIN: 1 channel (timer RA, UART0)
	CAN module	1 channel with 2.0B specification: 16 slots
	A/D converter	10-bit A/D converter: 1 circuit, 12 channels
	Watchdog timer	15 bits x 1 channel (with prescaler) Reset start selectable
	Interrupt	Internal: 14 sources, External: 6 sources, Software: 4 sources, Priority level: 7 levels
	Clock generation circuits	2 circuits XIN clock generation circuit (with on-chip feedback resistor) On-chip oscillator (high speed, low speed) High-speed on-chip oscillator has frequency adjustment function.
	Oscillation stop detection function	Stop detection of XIN clock oscillation
	Voltage detection circuit	On-chip
	Power-on reset circuit include	On-chip
Electric Characteristics	Supply voltage	VCC = 3.0 to 5.5 V (f(XIN) = 20 MHz)(D, J version) VCC = 3.0 to 5.5 V (f(XIN) = 16 MHz)(K version) VCC = 2.7 to 5.5 V (f(XIN) = 10 MHz)
	Current consumption	Typ. 12.5 mA (VCC = 5 V, f(XIN) = 20 MHz, High-speed on-chip oscillator stopping) Typ. 6.0 mA (VCC = 5 V, f(XIN) = 10 MHz, High-speed on-chip oscillator stopping)
Flash Memory	Programming and erasure voltage	VCC = 2.7 to 5.5 V
	Programming and erasure endurance	100 times
Operating Ambient Temperature		-40 to 85°C
		-40 to 125°C (option(1))
Package		48-pin mold-plastic LQFP

NOTES:
1. When using options, be sure to inquire about the specification.
2. I2C bus is a registered trademark of Koninklijke Philips Electronics N.V.

Table 1.2 Functions and Specifications for R8C/23 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)
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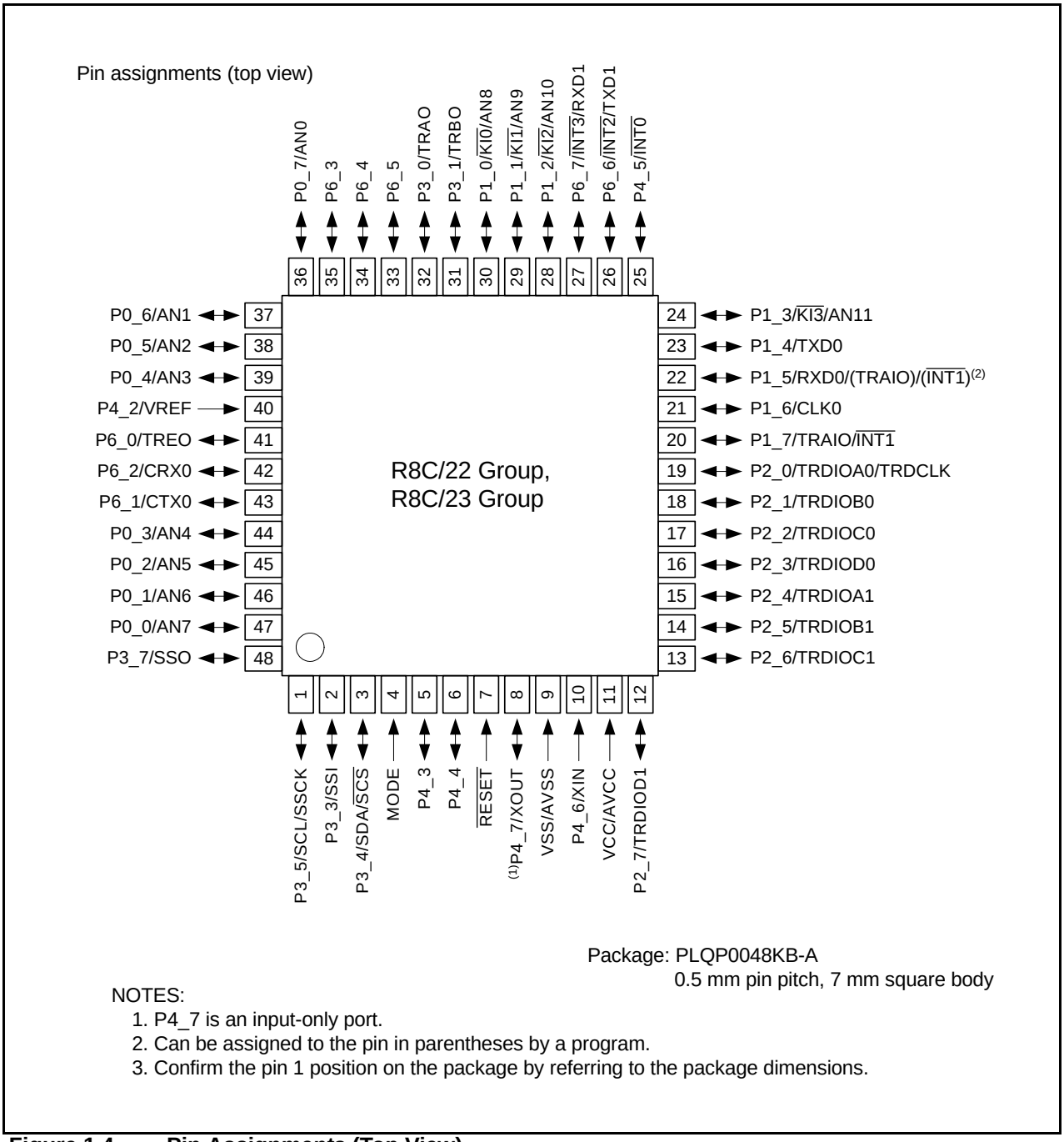
	Timers	Timer RA: 8 bits x 1 channel, Timer RB: 8 bits x 1 channel (Each timer equipped with 8-bit prescaler) Timer RD: 16 bits x 2 channel (Circuits of input capture and output compare) Timer RE: With compare match function
	Serial interface	1 channel (UART0) Clock synchronous I/O, UART 1 channel (UART1) UART
	Clock synchronous serial interface	1 channel I^2C bus interface(2), Clock synchronous serial I/O with chip select
	LIN module	Hardware LIN: 1 channel (Timer RA, UART0)
	CAN module	1 channel with 2.0B specification: 16 slots
	A/D converter	10-bit A/D converter: 1 circuit, 12 channels
	Watchdog timer	15 bits x 1 channel (with prescaler) Reset start selectable
	Interrupts	Internal: 14 sources, External: 6 sources, Software: 4 sources, Priority level: 7 levels
	Clock generation circuits	2 circuits XIN clock generation circuit (with on-chip feedback resistor) On-chip oscillator (high speed, low speed) High-speed on-chip oscillator has frequency adjustment function.
	Oscillation stop detection function	Stop detection of XIN clock oscillation
	Voltage detection circuit	On-chip
	Power-on reset circuit include	On-chip
Electric Characteristics	Supply voltage	VCC = 3.0 to 5.5 V (f(XIN) = 20 MHz)(D, J version) VCC = 3.0 to 5.5 V (f(XIN) = 16 MHz)(K version) VCC = 2.7 to 5.5 V (f(XIN) = 10 MHz)
	Current consumption	Typ. 12.5 mA (VCC = 5 V, f(XIN) = 20 MHz, High-speed on-chip oscillator stopping) Typ. 6.0 mA (VCC = 5 V, f(XIN) = 10 MHz, High-speed on-chip oscillator stopping)
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		-40 to 85°C
		-40 to 125°C (option(1))
Package		48-pin mold-plastic LQFP

NOTES:
1. When using options, be sure to inquire about the specification.
2. I^2C bus is a registered trademark of Koninklijke Philips Electronics N.V.

1.5 Pin Assignments

Figure 1.4 shows Pin Assignments (Top View).

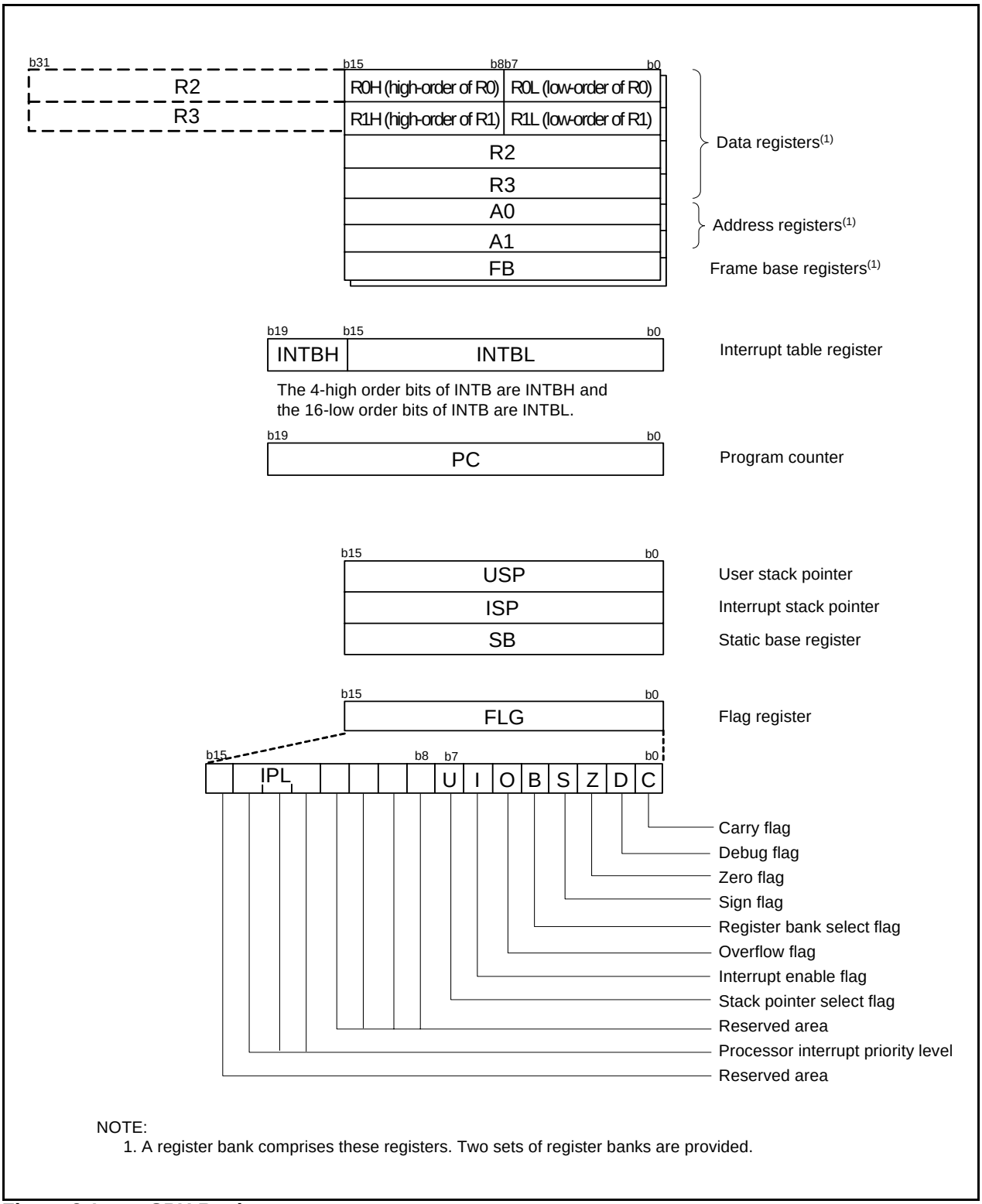


NOTES:
1. P4_7 is an input-only port.
2. Can be assigned to the pin in parentheses by a program.
3. Confirm the pin 1 position on the package by referring to the package dimensions.

Figure 1.4 Pin Assignments (Top View)

2. Central Processing Unit (CPU)

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



NOTE:
1. A register bank comprises these registers. Two sets of register banks are provided.

Figure 2.1 CPU Registers

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 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 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.
A1 can be combined with A0 to be used 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, 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 status.

2.8.1 Carry Flag (C)

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

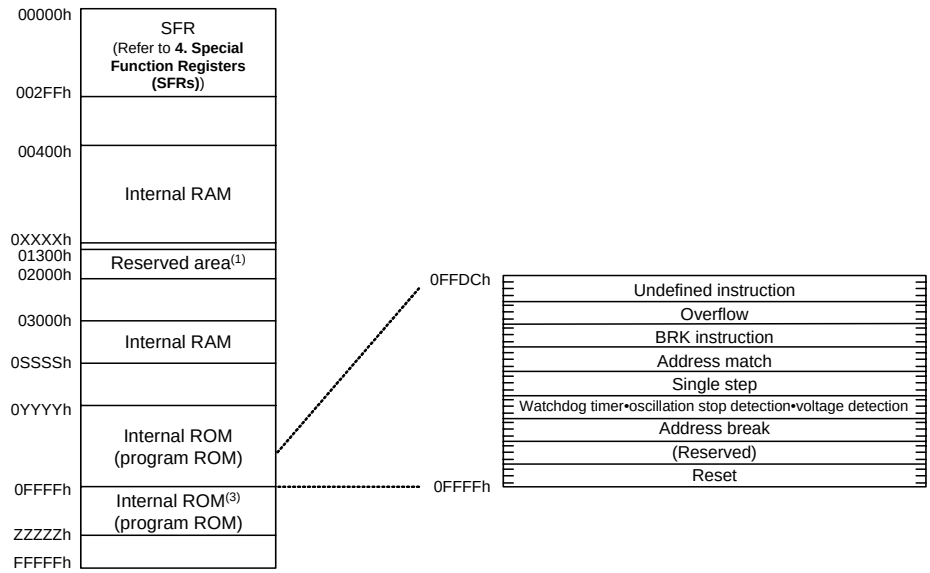
2.8.10 Reserved Bit

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

3. Memory

3.1 R8C/22 Group

Figure 3.1 shows a Memory Map of R8C/22 Group. The R8C/22 Group has 1 Mbyte of address space from address 00000h to FFFFFh.
The internal ROM is allocated lower addresses, beginning with address 0FFFFh. For example, a 48-Kbyte internal ROM is allocated addresses 04000h 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 2.5-Kbyte internal RAM is allocated addresses 00400h to 00DFFh. 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 (SFR) are allocated addresses 00000h to 002FFh and 01300h to 0147Fh (SFR area for CAN). The peripheral function control registers are allocated here. All addresses within the SFR, which have nothing allocated are reserved for future user and cannot be accessed by users.



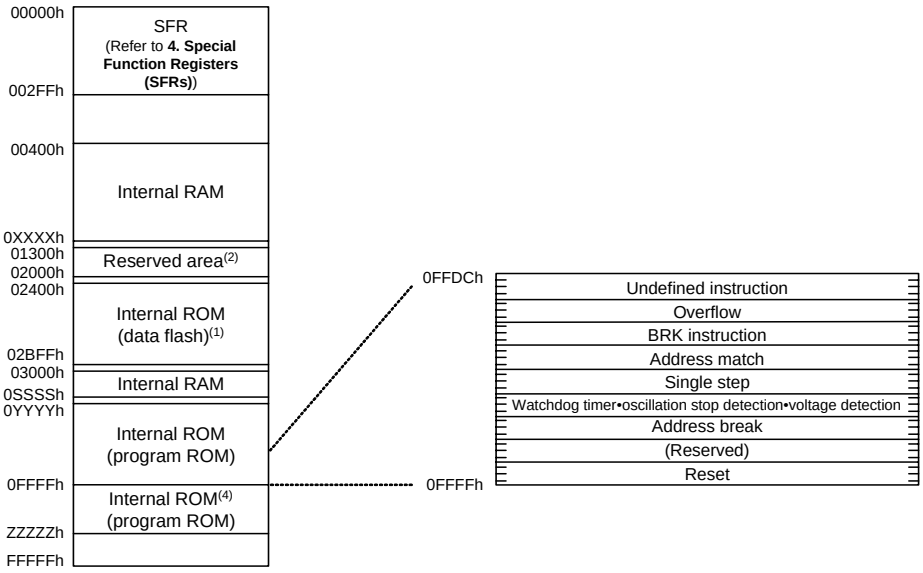
NOTES:
1. SFR area for CAN is allocated addresses 01300h to 0147Fh.
2. The blank regions are reserved. Do not access locations in these regions.
3. Do not use addresses 20000h to 23FFFh because these areas are used for the emulator debugger. Refer to **24. Notes on Emulator Debugger**.

Part Number	Internal ROM			Internal RAM		
	Size	Address 0YYYYh	Address ZZZZZh	Size	Address 0XXXXh	Address 0SSSSh
R5F21226DFP, R5F21226JFP, R5F21226KFP	32 Kbytes	08000h	-	2 Kbytes	00BFFh	-
R5F21227DFP, R5F21227JFP, R5F21227KFP	48 Kbytes	04000h	-	2.5 Kbytes	00DFFh	-
R5F21228DFP, R5F21228JFP, R5F21228KFP	64 Kbytes	04000h	13FFFh	3 Kbytes	00FFFh	-
R5F2122AJFP, R5F2122AKFP	96 Kbytes	04000h	1BFFFh	5 Kbytes	00FFFh	037FFh
R5F2122CJFP, R5F2122CKFP	128 Kbytes	04000h	23FFFh	6 Kbytes	00FFFh	03BFFh

Figure 3.1 Memory Map of R8C/22 Group

3.2 R8C/23 Group

Figure 3.2 shows a Memory Map of R8C/23 Group. The R8C/23 Group has 1 Mbyte of address space from address 00000h to FFFFFh.
The internal ROM (program ROM) is allocated lower addresses, beginning with address 0FFFFh. For example, a 48-Kbyte internal ROM is allocated addresses 04000h 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 2.5-Kbyte internal RAM is allocated addresses 00400h to 00DFFh. 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 (SFR) are allocated addresses 00000h to 002FFh and 01300h to 0147Fh (SFR area for CAN). The peripheral function control registers are allocated them. All addresses within the SFR, which have nothing allocated are reserved for future use and cannot be accessed by users.



NOTES:
1. Data flash block A (1 Kbyte) and B (1 Kbyte) are shown.
2. SFR area for CAN is allocated addresses 01300h to 0147Fh.
3. The blank regions are reserved. Do not access locations in these regions.
4. Do not use addresses 20000h to 23FFFh because these areas are used for the emulator debugger. Refer to **24. Notes on Emulator Debugger**.

Part Number	Internal ROM			Internal RAM		
	Size	Address 0YYYYh	Address ZZZZZh	Size	Address 0XXXXh	Address 0SSSSh
R5F21236DFP, R5F21236JFP, R5F21236KFP	32 Kbytes	08000h	-	2 Kbytes	00BFFh	-
R5F21237DFP, R5F21237JFP, R5F21237KFP	48 Kbytes	04000h	-	2.5 Kbytes	00DFFh	-
R5F21238DFP, R5F21238JFP, R5F21238KFP	64 Kbytes	04000h	13FFFh	3 Kbytes	00FFFh	-
R5F2123AJFP, R5F2123AKFP	96 Kbytes	04000h	1BFFFh	5 Kbytes	00FFFh	037FFh
R5F2123CJFP, R5F2123CKFP	128 Kbytes	04000h	23FFFh	6 Kbytes	00FFFh	03BFFh

Figure 3.2 Memory Map of R8C/23 Group

4. Special Function Registers (SFRs)

An SFR (special function register) is a control register for a peripheral function.
Table 4.1 to Table 4.13 list the SFR Information.

Table 4.1 SFR Information (1)[1]

Address	Register	Symbol	After reset
0000h			
0001h			
0002h			
0003h			
0004h	Processor Mode Register 0	PM0	00h
0005h	Processor Mode Register 1	PM1	00h
0006h	System Clock Control Register 0	CM0	01101000b
0007h	System Clock Control Register 1	CM1	00100000b
0008h			
0009h			
000Ah	Protect Register	PRCR	00h
000Bh			
000Ch	Oscillation Stop Detection Register	OCD	00000100b
000Dh	Watchdog Timer Reset Register	WDTR	XXh
000Eh	Watchdog Timer Start Register	WDTS	XXh
000Fh	Watchdog Timer Control Register	WDC	00X11111b
0010h	Address Match Interrupt Register 0	RMAD0	00h
0011h			00h
0012h			00h
0013h	Address Match Interrupt Enable Register	AIER	00h
0014h	Address Match Interrupt Register 1	RMAD1	00h
0015h			00h
0016h			00h
0017h			
0018h			
0019h			
001Ah			
001Bh			
001Ch	Count Source Protect Mode Register	CSPR	00h 10000000b[8]
001Dh			
001Eh			
001Fh			
0020h			
0021h			
0022h			
0023h	High-Speed On-Chip Oscillator Control Register 0	FRA0	00h
0024h	High-Speed On-Chip Oscillator Control Register 1	FRA1	When shipping
0025h	High-Speed On-Chip Oscillator Control Register 2	FRA2	00h
0026h			
0030h			
0031h	Voltage Detection Register 1[2]	VCA1	00001000b
0032h	Voltage Detection Register 2[6]	VCA2	00h[3] 01000000b[4]
0033h			
0034h			
0035h			
0036h	Voltage Monitor 1 Circuit Control Register[7]	VW1C	0000X000b[3] 0100X001b[4]
0037h	Voltage Monitor 2 Circuit Control Register[5]	VW2C	00h
0038h			
0039h			
003Fh			

X: Undefined
NOTES:
1. The blank regions are reserved. Do not access locations in these regions.
2. Software reset, watchdog timer reset, and voltage monitor 2 reset do not affect this register.
3. The LVD0ON bit in the OFS register is set to 1.
4. Power-on reset, voltage monitor 1 reset or the LVD0ON bit in the OFS register is set to 0.
5. Software reset, watchdog timer reset, and voltage monitor 2 reset do not affect b2 and b3.
6. Software reset, watchdog timer reset, and voltage monitor 2 reset do not affect b7.
7. Software reset, the watchdog timer rest, and the voltage monitor 2 reset do not affect other than the b0 and b6.
8. The CSPROINI bit in the OFS register is 0.

Table 4.4 SFR Information (4)(1)

Address	Register	Symbol	After reset
00C0h	A/D Register	AD	XXh
00C1h			XXh
00C2h			
00C3h			
00C4h			
00C5h			
00C6h			
00C7h			
00C8h			
00C9h			
00CAh			
00CBh			
00CCh			
00CDh			
00CEh			
00CFh			
00D0h			
00D1h			
00D2h			
00D3h			
00D4h	A/D Control Register 2	ADCON2	00h
00D5h			
00D6h	A/D Control Register 0	ADCON0	00h
00D7h	A/D Control Register 1	ADCON1	00h
00D8h			
00D9h			
00DAh			
00DBh			
00DCh			
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			
00EAh	Port P4 Direction Register	PD4	00h
00EBh			
00ECh	Port P6 Register	P6	XXh
00EDh			
00EEh	Port P6 Direction Register	PD6	00h
00EFh			
00F0h			
00F1h			
00F2h			
00F3h			
00F4h			
00F5h	UART1 Function Select Register	U1SR	XXh
00F6h			
00F7h			
00F8h	Port Mode Register	PMR	00h
00F9h	External Input Enable Register	INTEN	00h
00FAh	INT Input Filter Select Register	INTF	00h
00FBh	Key Input Enable Register	KIEN	00h
00FCh	Pull-Up Control Register 0	PUR0	00h
00FDh	Pull-Up Control Register 1	PUR1	XX00XX00b
00FEh			
00FFh			

X: Undefined

NOTE:

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

Table 5.3 A/D Converter Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter		Conditions	Standard			Unit
				Min.	Typ.	Max.	
–	Resolution		V_{ref} = AVCC	–	–	10	Bits
–	Absolute Accuracy	10-bit mode	φAD = 10 MHz, V_{ref} = AVCC = 5.0 V	–	–	±3	LSB
		8-bit mode	φAD = 10 MHz, V_{ref} = AVCC = 5.0 V	–	–	±2	LSB
		10-bit mode	φAD = 10 MHz, V_{ref} = AVCC = 3.3 V	–	–	±5	LSB
		8-bit mode	φAD = 10 MHz, V_{ref} = AVCC = 3.3 V	–	–	±2	LSB
R_{ladder}	Resistor ladder		V_{ref} = AVCC	10	–	40	kΩ
t_{conv}	Conversion time	10-bit mode	φAD = 10 MHz, V_{ref} = AVCC = 5.0 V	3.3	–	–	µs
		8-bit mode	φAD = 10 MHz, V_{ref} = AVCC = 5.0 V	2.8	–	–	µs
V_{ref}	Reference voltage			2.7	–	AVCC	V
V_{IA}	Analog input voltage(2)			0	–	AVCC	V
–	A/D operating clock frequency	Without sample & hold		0.25	–	10	MHz
		With sample & hold		1	–	10	MHz

NOTES:
1. VCC = AVCC = 2.7 to 5.5 V at Topr = -40 to 85°C (D, J version) / -40 to 125°C (K version), unless otherwise specified.
2. When analog input voltage exceeds reference voltage, A/D conversion result is 3FFh in 10-bit mode, FFh in 8-bit mode.

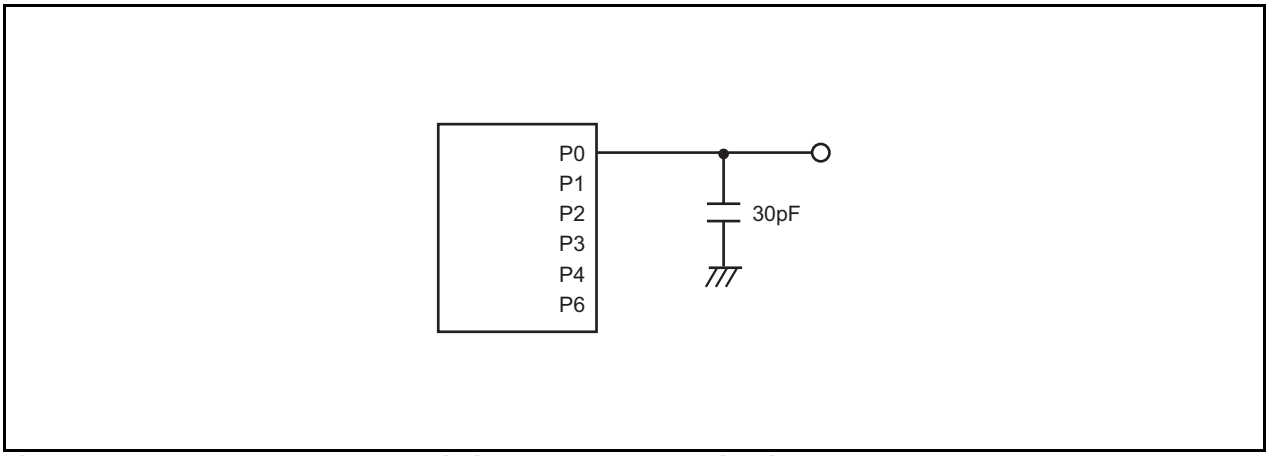


Figure 5.1 Ports P0 to P4, P6 Timing Measurement Circuit

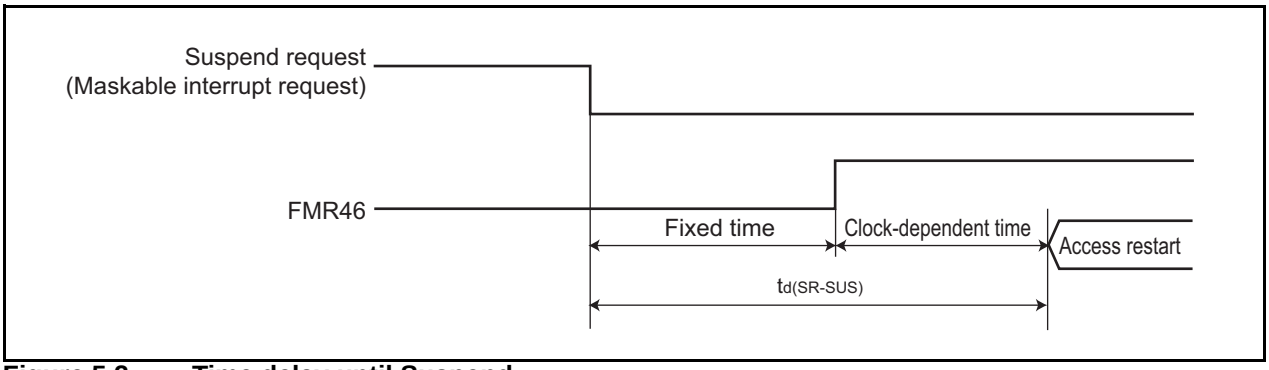


Figure 5.2 Time delay until Suspend

Table 5.6 Voltage Detection 1 Circuit Electrical Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Standard			Unit
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	
V_{det1}	Voltage detection level(3, 4)		2.70	2.85	3.00	V
$t_{d(Vdet1-A)}$	Voltage monitor 1 reset generation time(5)		–	40	200	µs
–	Voltage detection circuit self power consumption	VCA26 = 1, V_{CC} = 5.0 V	–	0.6	–	µA
$t_{d(E-A)}$	Waiting time until voltage detection circuit operation starts(2)		–	–	100	µs
Vccmin	MCU operating voltage minimum value		2.70	–	–	V

NOTES:
1. The measurement condition is V_{CC} = 2.7 V to 5.5 V and Topr = -40°C to 85°C (D, J version) / -40°C to 125°C (K version).
2. Necessary time until the voltage detection circuit operates when setting to 1 again after setting the VCA26 bit in the VCA2 register to 0.
3. Hold $V_{det2} > V_{det1}$.
4. This parameter shows the voltage detection level when the power supply drops. The voltage detection level when the power supply rises is higher than the voltage detection level when the power supply drops by approximately 0.1 V.
5. Time until the voltage monitor 1 reset is generated after the voltage passes V_{det1} when V_{CC} falls. When using the digital filter, its sampling time is added to $t_{d(Vdet1-A)}$. When using the voltage monitor 1 reset, maintain this time until V_{CC} = 2.0 V after the voltage passes V_{det1} when the power supply falls.

Table 5.7 Voltage Detection 2 Circuit Electrical Characteristics

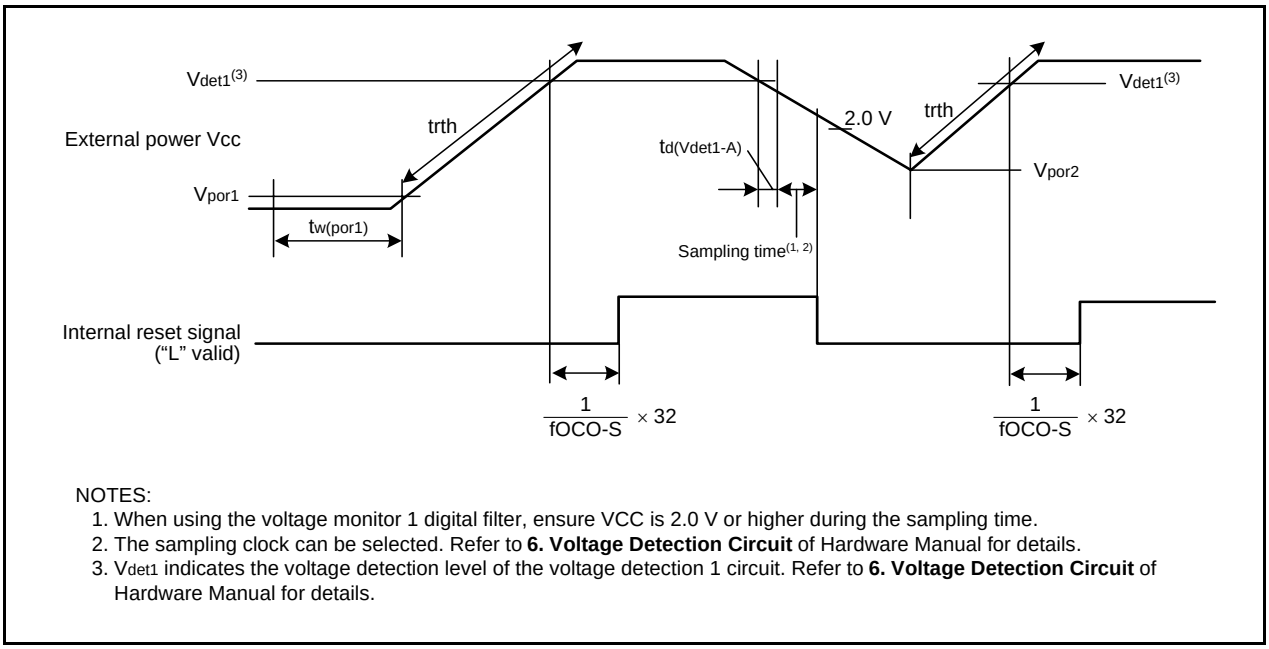
Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Standard			Unit
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	
V_{det2}	Voltage detection level(4)		3.3	3.6	3.9	V
$t_{d(Vdet2-A)}$	Voltage monitor 2 reset/interrupt request generation time(2, 5)		–	40	200	µs
–	Voltage detection circuit self power consumption	VCA27 = 1, V_{CC} = 5.0V	–	0.6	–	µA
$t_{d(E-A)}$	Waiting time until voltage detection circuit operation starts(3)		–	–	100	µs

NOTES:
1. The measurement condition is V_{CC} = 2.7 V to 5.5 V and Topr = -40°C to 85°C (D, J version) / -40°C to 125°C (K version).
2. Time until the voltage monitor 2 reset/interrupt request is generated since the voltage passes V_{det2}.
3. Necessary time until the voltage detection circuit operates when setting to 1 again after setting the VCA27 bit in the VCA2 register to 0.
4. Hold $V_{det2} > V_{det1}$.
5. When using the digital filter, its sampling time is added to $t_{d(Vdet2-A)}$. When using the voltage monitor 2 reset, maintain this time until V_{CC} = 2.0 V after the voltage passes V_{det2} when the power supply falls.

Table 5.8 Power-on Reset Circuit, Voltage Monitor 1 Reset Circuit Electrical Characteristics(3)

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Standard			Unit
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	
V_{por1}	Power-on reset valid voltage(4)		–	–	0.1	V
V_{por2}	Power-on reset or voltage monitor 1 valid voltage		0	–	Vdet1	V
trth	External power V_{CC} rise gradient	$V_{CC} \leq 3.6$ V	20(2)	–	–	mV/msec
		$V_{CC} > 3.6$ V	20(2)	–	2,000	mV/msec

NOTES:
1. Topr = -40°C to 85°C (D, J version) / -40°C to 125°C (K version), unless otherwise specified.
2. This condition (the minimum value of external power V_{CC} rise gradient) does not apply if $V_{por2} \geq 1.0$ V.
3. To use the power-on reset function, enable voltage monitor 1 reset by setting the LVD1ON bit in the OFS register to 0, the VW1C0 and VW1C6 bits in the VW1C register to 1 respectively, and the VCA26 bit in the VCA2 register to 1.
4. $t_{w(por1)}$ indicates the duration the external power V_{CC} must be held below the effective voltage (V_{por1}) to enable a power on reset. When turning on the power for the first time, maintain tw(por1) for 30s or more if -20°C ≤ Topr ≤ 125°C, maintain $t_{w(por1)}$ for 3,000s or more if -40°C ≤ Topr < -20°C.



NOTES:
1. When using the voltage monitor 1 digital filter, ensure VCC is 2.0 V or higher during the sampling time.
2. The sampling clock can be selected. Refer to **6. Voltage Detection Circuit** of Hardware Manual for details.
3. V_{det1} indicates the voltage detection level of the voltage detection 1 circuit. Refer to **6. Voltage Detection Circuit** of Hardware Manual for details.

Figure 5.3 Power-on Reset Circuit Electrical Characteristics

Table 5.9 High-Speed On-Chip Oscillator Circuit Electrical Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Standard			Unit
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	
fOCO40M	High-speed on-chip oscillator frequency temperature • supply voltage dependence	V_{CC} = 4.75 V to 5.25 V, 0°C ≤ Topr ≤ 60°C(2)	39.2	40	40.8	MHz
		V_{CC} = 3.0 V to 5.25 V, -20°C ≤ Topr ≤ 85°C(2)	38.8	40	41.2	MHz
		V_{CC} = 3.0 V to 5.5 V, -40°C ≤ Topr ≤ 85°C(2)	38.4	40	41.6	MHz
		V_{CC} = 3.0 V to 5.5 V, -40°C ≤ Topr ≤ 125°C(2)	38.0	40	42.0	MHz
		V_{CC} = 2.7 V to 5.5 V, -40°C ≤ Topr ≤ 125°C(2)	37.6	40	42.4	MHz
–	The value of the FRA1 register when the reset is deasserted		08h	40	F7h	–
–	High-speed on-chip oscillator adjustment range	Adjust the FRA1 register to -1 bit (the value when the reset is deasserted)	–	+ 0.3	–	MHz
–	Oscillation stability time		–	10	100	µs
–	Self power consumption when high-speed on-chip oscillator oscillating	V_{CC} = 5.0 V, Topr = 25°C	–	600	–	µA

NOTES:
1. V_{CC} = 2.7 V to 5.5 V, Topr = -40°C to 85°C (D, J version) / -40°C to 125°C (K version), unless otherwise specified.
2. The standard value shows when the reset is deasserted for the FRA1 register.

Table 5.10 Low-Speed On-Chip Oscillator Circuit Electrical Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Standard			Unit
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	
fOCO-S	Low-speed on-chip oscillator frequency		40	125	250	kHz
–	Oscillation stability time		–	10	100	µs
–	Self power consumption when low-speed on-chip oscillator oscillating	V_{CC} = 5.0 V, Topr = 25°C	–	15	–	µA

NOTE:
1. V_{CC} = 2.7 V to 5.5 V, Topr = -40°C to 85°C (D, J version) / -40°C to 125°C (K version), unless otherwise specified.

Table 5.11 Power Supply Circuit Timing Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Standard			Unit
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	
$t_{d(P-R)}$	Time for internal power supply stabilization during power-on(2)		1	–	2000	µs
$t_{d(R-S)}$	STOP exit time(3)		–	–	150	µs

NOTES:
1. The measurement condition is V_{CC} = 2.7 to 5.5 V and Topr = -40 to 85°C (D, J version) / -40 to 125°C (K version), unless otherwise specified.
2. Waiting time until the internal power supply generation circuit stabilizes during power-on.
3. Time until CPU clock supply starts since the interrupt is acknowledged to exit stop mode.

Table 5.12 Timing Requirements of Clock Synchronous Serial I/O with Chip Select(1)

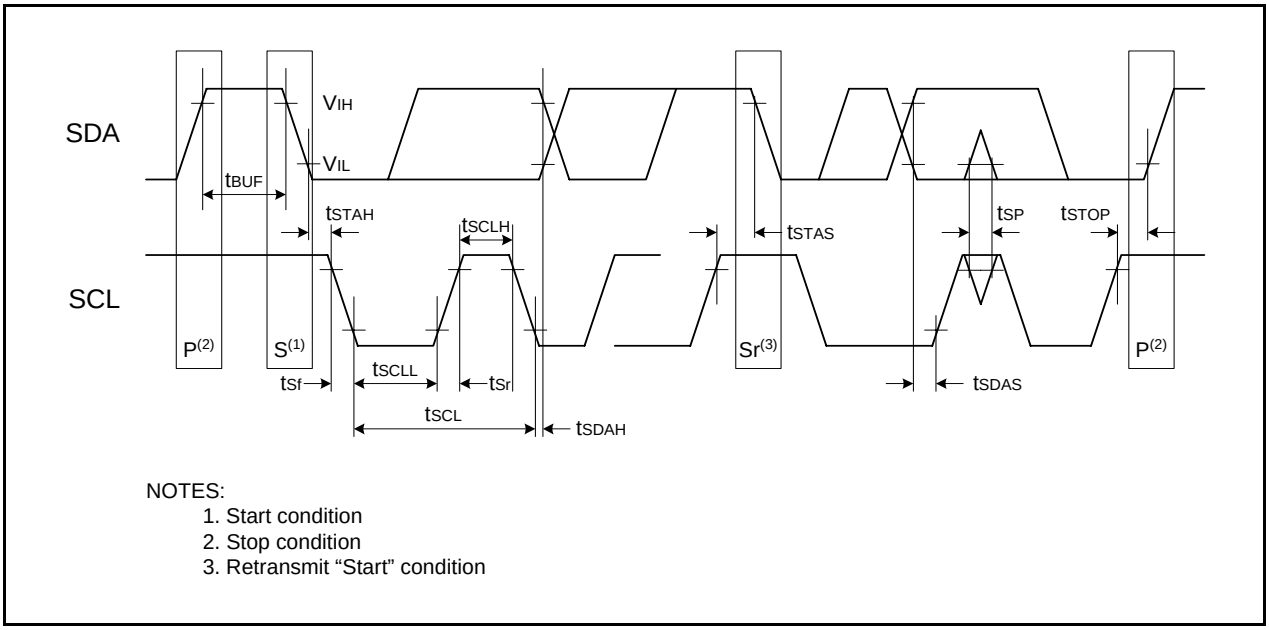
Symbol	Parameter		Conditions	Standard			Unit
				Min.	Typ.	Max.	
t_{SUCYC}	SSCK clock cycle time			4	–	–	t_{CYC}(2)
t_{HI}	SSCK clock “H” width			0.4	–	0.6	t_{SUCYC}
t_{LO}	SSCK clock “L” width			0.4	–	0.6	t_{SUCYC}
t_{RISE}	SSCK clock rising time	Master		–	–	1	t_{CYC}(2)
		Slave		–	–	1	µs
t_{FALL}	SSCK clock falling time	Master		–	–	1	t_{CYC}(2)
		Slave		–	–	1	µs
t_{SU}	SSO, SSI data input setup time			100	–	–	ns
t_H	SSO, SSI data input hold time			1	–	–	t_{CYC}(2)
t_{LEAD}	$\overline{SCS}$ setup time	Slave		1t_{CYC} + 50	–	–	ns
t_{LAG}	$\overline{SCS}$ hold time	Slave		1t_{CYC} + 50	–	–	ns
t_{OD}	SSO, SSI data output delay time			–	–	1	t_{CYC}(2)
t_{SA}	SSI slave access time			–	–	1t_{CYC} + 100	ns
t_{OR}	SSI slave out open time			–	–	1t_{CYC} + 100	ns

NOTES:
1. V_{CC} = 2.7 to 5.5 V, V_{SS} = 0 V at Topr = -40 to 85°C (D, J version) / -40 to 125°C (K version), unless otherwise specified.
2. 1t_{CYC} = 1/f1(s)

Table 5.13 Timing Requirements of I²C Bus Interface(1)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	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 falling 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 hole 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_{SOAS}	Data input setup time		$1t_{CYC}$ + 20(2)	–	–	ns
t_{SDAH}	Data input hold time		0	–	–	ns

NOTES:
1. V_{CC} = 2.7 to 5.5 V, V_{SS} = 0V at Topr = -40 to 85°C (D, J version) / -40 to 125°C (K 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

Timing Requirements (Unless Otherwise Specified: Vcc = 5 V, Vss = 0 V at Topr = 25°C) [Vcc = 5 V]

Table 5.16 XIN Input

Symbol	Parameter	Standard		Unit
		Min.	Max.	
$t_{c(XIN)}$	XIN input cycle time	50	–	ns
$t_{WH(XIN)}$	XIN input “H” width	25	–	ns
$t_{WL(XIN)}$	XIN input “L” width	25	–	ns

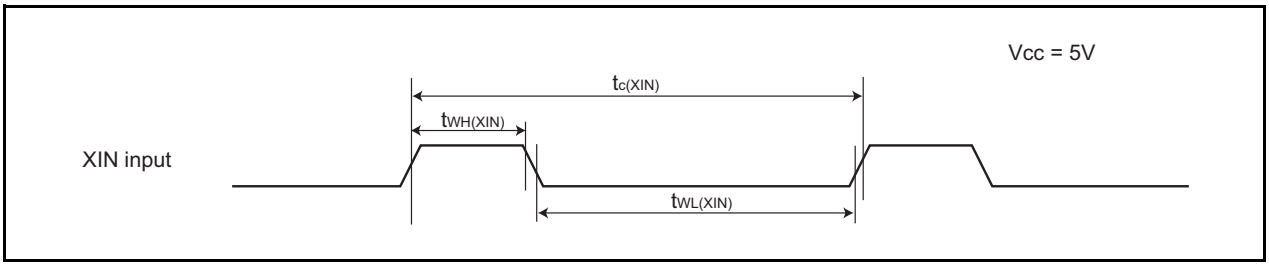


Figure 5.8 XIN Input Timing Diagram when Vcc = 5 V

Table 5.17 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

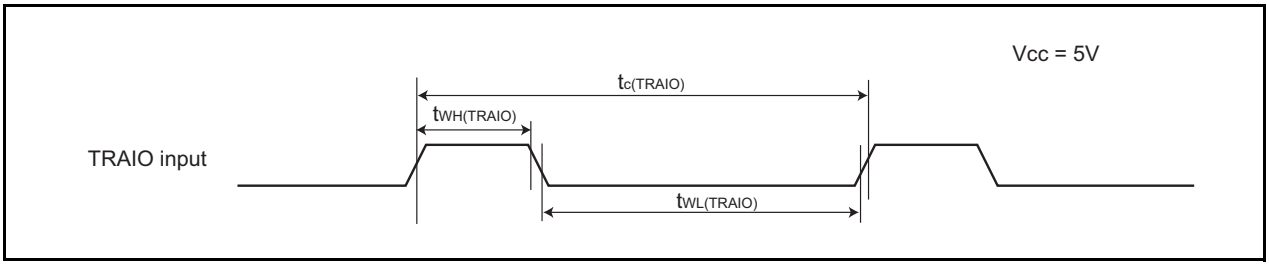


Figure 5.9 TRAIO Input Timing Diagram when Vcc = 5 V

Timing Requirements (Unless Otherwise Specified: Vcc = 3 V, Vss = 0V at Topr = 25°C) [Vcc = 3 V]

Table 5.22 XIN Input

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

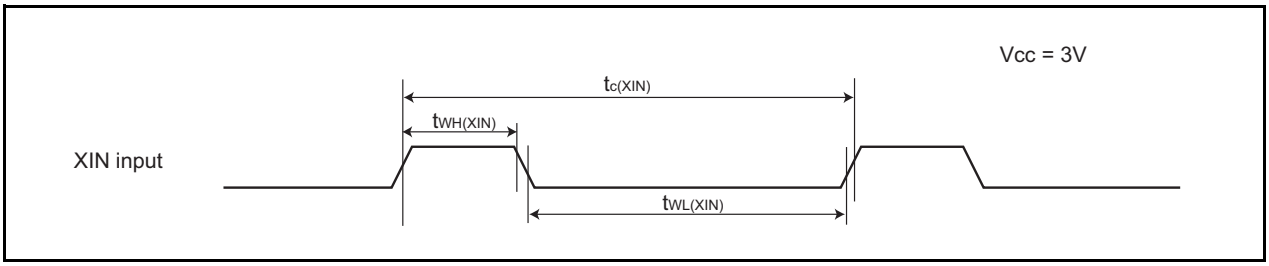


Figure 5.12 XIN Input Timing Diagram when Vcc = 3 V

Table 5.23 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

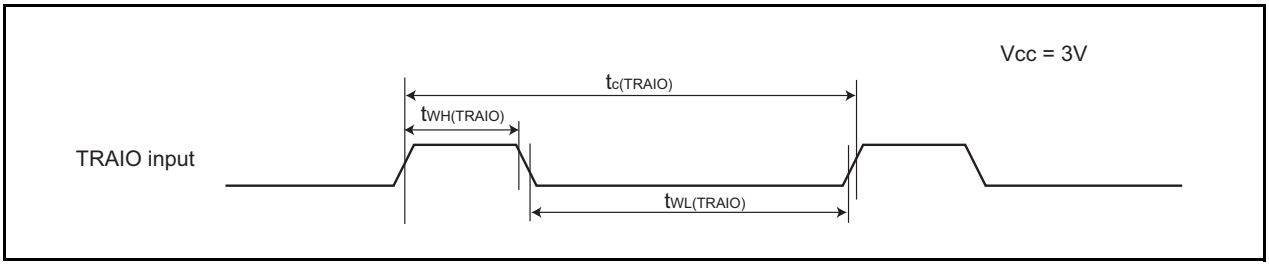


Figure 5.13 TRAIO Input Timing Diagram when Vcc = 3 V

REVISION HISTORY	R8C/22 Group, R8C/23 Group Datasheet

Rev.	Date	Description	
		Page	Summary
0.10	Mar 08, 2005	–	First Edition issued
0.20	Sep 29, 2005	–	Words standardized - Clock synchronous serial interface → Clock synchronous serial I/O - Chip-select clock synchronous interface(SSU) → Clock synchronous serial I/O with chip select - I^2C bus interface(IIC) → I^2C bus interface
		2, 3	Table1.1 R8C/22 Group Performance, Table1.2 R8C/23 Group Performance Serial Interface revised: - Clock Synchronous Serial Interface: 1 channel I^2C bus Interface (3), Clock synchronous serial I/O with chip select - Power-On Reset Circuit added - Power Consumption value determined
		5, 6	Table 1.3 Product Information of R8C/22 Group, Table 1.4 Product Information of R8C/23 Group Date revised.
		7	Figure 1.4 Pin Assignment Pin name revised: - P3_5/$\overline{\text{SSC}}$K(/SCL) → P3_5/ SCL/$\overline{\text{SSC}}$K - P3_4/$\overline{\text{SCS}}$(/SDA) → P3_4/ SDA /$\overline{\text{SCS}}$ - VSS → VSS/AVSS - VCC → VCC/AVCC - P1_5/$\overline{\text{RXD0}}$/(TRAIO/$\overline{\text{INT1}}$) → P1_5/RXD0/(TRAIO)/($\overline{\text{INT1}}$) - P6_6/$\overline{\text{INT2}}$/(TXD1) → P6_6/$\overline{\text{INT2}}$/TXD1 - P6_7/$\overline{\text{INT3}}$/(RXD1) → P6_7/$\overline{\text{INT3}}$/RXD1 - NOTE2 added
		8	Table 1.5 Pin Description - Analog Power Supply Input: line added - I^2C Bus Interface (IIC) → I^2C Bus Interface - SSU → Clock Synchronous Serial I/O with Chip Select
		9	Table 1.6 Pin Name Information by Pin Number revised - Pin Number 1: (SCL) → SCL - Pin Number 2: (SDA) → SDA - Pin Number 9: VSS → VSS/AVSS - Pin Number 11: VCC → VCC/AVCC - Pin Number 26: (TXD1) → TXD1 - Pin Number 27: (RXD1) → RXD1
		15	Table 4.1 SFR Information (1) revised - 0013h: XXXXXX00b → 00h
		17	Table 4.3 SFR Information (3) revised - 00BCh: 0000X000b → 00h/0000X000b
		18	Table 4.4 SFR Information (4) revised - 00D6h: 00000XXXb → 00h - 00F5h: UART1 Function Select Register added
		19	Table 4.5 SFR Information (5) revised - 0104h: TRATR → TRA

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