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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	Discontinued at Digi-Key
Core Processor	RX
Core Size	32-Bit Single-Core
Speed	100MHz
Connectivity	CANbus, I²C, LINbus, SCI, SPI
Peripherals	DMA, LVD, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	37
Program Memory Size	64KB (64K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	8K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	4V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	A/D 8x12b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	64-LQFP
Supplier Device Package	64-LQFP (14x14)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/renesas-electronics-america/r5f562t6adfk-v1

Table 1.1 Outline of Specifications (3 / 5)

Classification	Module/Function	Description
Timers	General PWM timer (GPT/GPTa)	• 16 bits x 4 channels • Counting up or down (saw-wave), counting up and down (triangle-wave) selectable for all channels • Clock sources independently selectable for all channels • 2 input/output pins per channel • 2 output compare/input capture registers per channel • For the 2 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 peaks or troughs, enabling the generation of laterally asymmetrically PWM waveforms. • Registers for setting up frame intervals on each channel (with capability for generating interrupts on overflow or underflow) • Synchronizable operation of the several counters • Modes of synchronized operation (synchronized, or displaced by desired times for phase shifting) • Generation of dead times in PWM operation • Through combination of three counters, generation of automatic three-phase PWM waveforms incorporating dead times • Starting, clearing, and stopping counters in response to external or internal triggers • Internal trigger sources: output of the internal comparator detection, software, and compare-match • The frequency-divided system clock (ICLK) can be used as a counter clock for measuring timing of the edges of signals produced by frequency-dividing the low-speed on-chip oscillator clock signal dedicated to IWDT (to detect abnormal oscillation). • PWM delay generation can control the timing with which signals on the two PWM output pins for each channel rise and fall with an accuracy of up to 1/32 times the period of the system clock (ICLK) (only for GPTa).
	Compare match timer (CMT)	• (16 bits x 2 channels) x 2 units • Select from among four internal clock signals (PCLK/8, PCLK/32, PCLK/128, PCLK/512)
	Watchdog timer (WDT)	• 8 bits x 1 channel • Select from among eight counter-input clock signals (PCLK/4, PCLK/64, PCLK/128, PCLK/512, PCLK/2048, PCLK/8192, PCLK/32768, PCLK/131072) • Switchable between watchdog timer mode and interval timer mode
	Independent watchdog timer (IWDT)	• 14 bits x 1 channel • Counter-input clock: low-speed on-chip oscillator dedicated to IWDT
Communications	Serial communications interface (SCIb)	• 3 channels • Serial communications modes: Asynchronous, clock synchronous, and smart-card interface • Multiprocessor communications • On-chip baud rate generator allows selection of the desired bit rate • Choice of LSB-first or MSB-first transfer • Noise cancellation (only available in asynchronous mode)
	I^2C bus interface (RIIC)	• 1 channel • Communications formats I^2C bus format/SMBus format Master/slave selectable

Table 1.1 Outline of Specifications (4 / 5)

Classification	Module/Function	Description
Communications	CAN module (CAN) (as an optional function)	• 1 channel • 32 mailboxes
	Serial peripheral interface (RSPI)	• 1 unit • RSPI transfer facility Using the MOSI (master out, slave in), MISO (master in, slave out), SSL (slave select), and RSPI clock (RSPCK) 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 Switching between MSB first and LSB first The number of bits in each transfer can be changed to any number of bits from 8 to 16, or to 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) • Buffered structure • Double buffers for both transmission and reception
	LIN module (LIN)	• 1 channel (LIN master) • Supports revisions 1.3, 2.0, and 2.1 of the LIN protocol
A/D converter	12-bit A/D converter (S12ADA)	• 12 bits (2 units x 4 channels) • 12-bit resolution • Conversion time: 1.0 μs per channel (in operation with A/D conversion clock ADCLK at 50 MHz) for AVCC = 4.0 to 5.5 V 2.0 μs per channel (in operation with A/D conversion clock ADCLK at 25 MHz) for AVCC0 = 3.0 to 3.6 V • Two basic operating modes Single mode and scan mode • Scan mode One-cycle scan mode Continuous scan mode 2-channel scan mode (Input ports of the A/D unit are divided into two groups in this mode, and the activation sources are separately selectable for each group.) • Sample-and-hold function A common sample-and-hold circuit for both units is included. Additionally, sample-and-hold circuit for each unit is included. (three channels per unit) • A/D-conversion register settings for each input pin. • Two registers for the result of conversion are provided for a single analog input pin of each unit (AN000 and AN100). • Three ways to start A/D conversion Conversion can be started by software, a conversion start trigger from a timer (MTU3 or GPT), or an external trigger signal. • Functionality for 8- or 10-bit precision output Right-shifting of the results of conversion for output by two or four bits is selectable. • Self-diagnostic function The self-diagnostic function internally generates three analog input voltages (VREFL0, VREFH0 x 1/2, VREFH0). • Amplification of input signals by a programmable gain amplifier (three channels per unit) Amplification rate: 2.0-, 2.5-, 3.077-, 3.636-, 4.0-, 4.444-, 5.0-, 5.714-, 6.667-, 10.0-, or 13.333-times amplification (a total of 11 steps) • Window comparators (three channels per unit)

Table 1.2 Functions of RX62T Group and RX62G Group Products (1 / 2)

Functions		RX62G Group		RX62T Group				
Pin number		112 Pins	100 Pins	112 Pins	100 Pins	80 Pins (R5F562TxGDFF)	80 Pins	64 Pins
Data transfer	Data transfer controller (DTC)	√						
Interrupt controller (ICU)	Input on the NMI pin	√						
	Input on the IRQ pins	√ (8)						√ (4)
Timers	Multi-function timer pulse unit 3 (MTU3)	√				√*1		
	General PWM timer (GPT)	—		√		√*1		
	General PWM timer (GPTa)	√		—				
	MTU3/GPT complementary PWM pin	12					6	
	Port output enable 3 (POE3)	√ (POE pins: 5)						√ (POE pins: 3)
	Compare match timer (CMT)	√						
	Watchdog timer (WDT)	√						
	Independent watchdog timer (IWDT)	√						
Communication function	Serial communications interface (SCI)	√						
	I²C bus interface (RIIC)	√						
	CAN module (CAN) (as an optional function)	√						
	LIN module (LIN)	√						
	Serial peripheral interface (RSPI)	√						
12-bit A/D converter (S12ADA)		√ (4 ch. x 2 units)						
	Simultaneous sampling on three channels	√ (2 units)						
	Programmable gain amplifier	√ (3 ch. x 2 units)						
	Window comparator	√ (3 ch. x 2 units)						
10-bit A/D converter (ADA)		√ (12 ch.)				√ (4 ch.)		—
CRC calculator (CRC)		√						
I/O ports	I/O pins	61	55	61	55	44	44	37
	Input pins	21	21	21	21	13	13	9

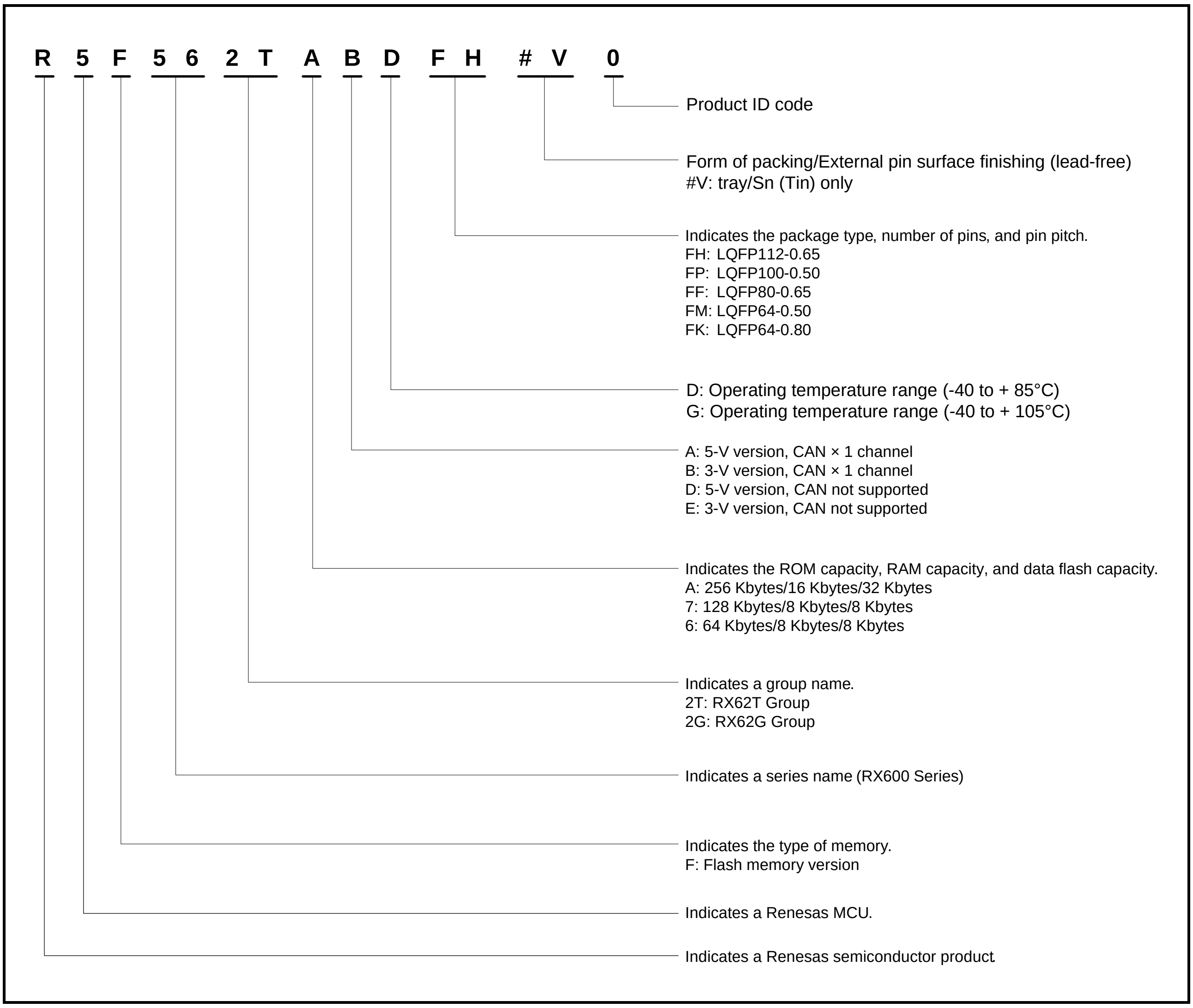


Figure 1.1 How to Read the Product Part No.

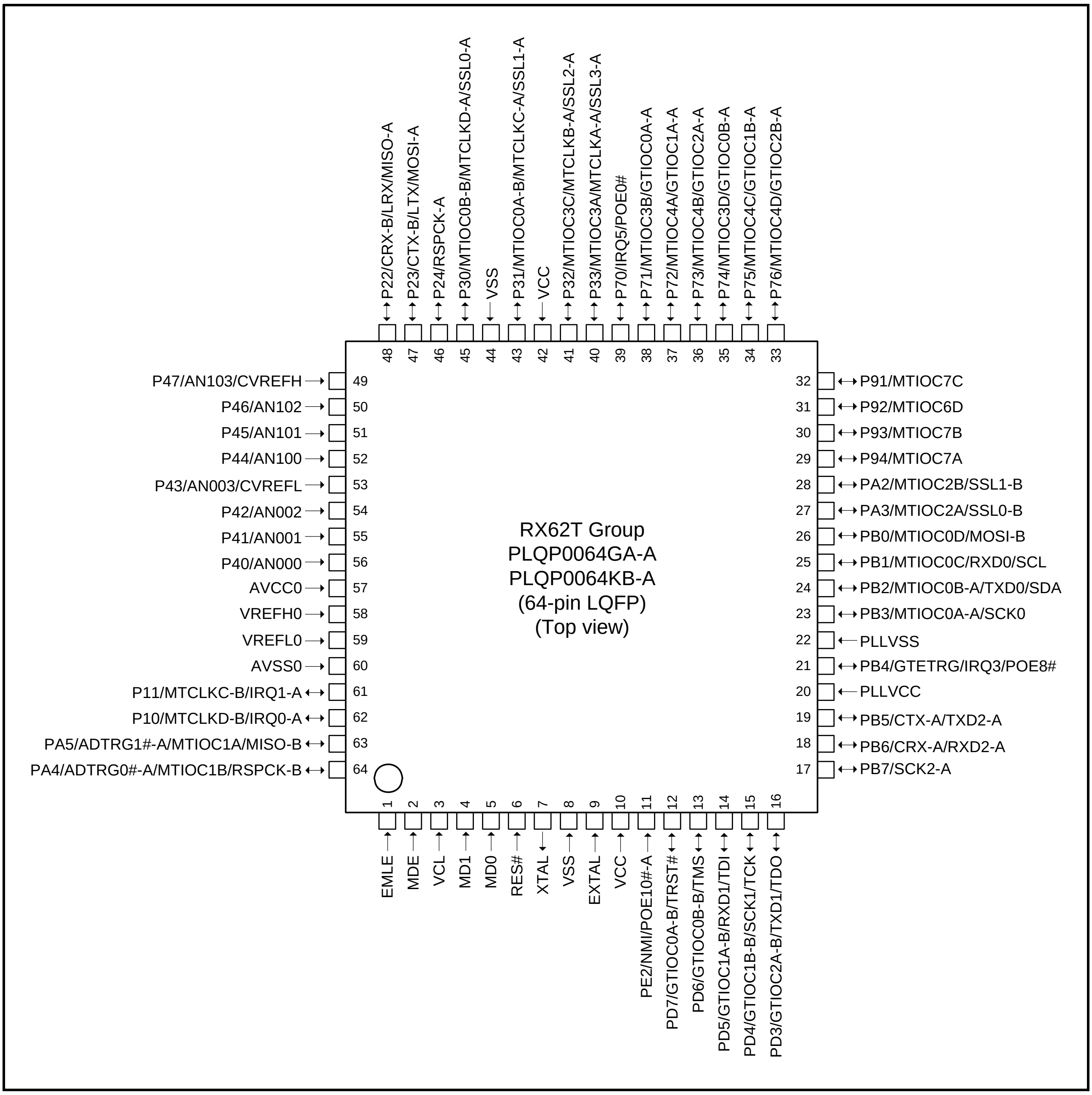


Figure 1.7 Pin Assignment of the 64-Pin LQFP

2.1 General-Purpose Registers (R0 to R15)

This CPU has sixteen general-purpose registers (R0 to R15). R1 to R15 can be used as data registers or address registers. R0, a general-purpose register, also functions as the stack pointer (SP). The stack pointer is switched to operate as the interrupt stack pointer (ISP) or user stack pointer (USP) by the value of the stack pointer select bit (U) in the processor status word (PSW).

2.2 Control Registers

(1) Interrupt Stack Pointer (ISP)/User Stack Pointer (USP)

The stack pointer (SP) can be either of two types, the interrupt stack pointer (ISP) or the user stack pointer (USP). Whether the stack pointer operates as the ISP or USP depends on the value of the stack pointer select bit (U) in the processor status word (PSW).
Set the ISP or USP to a multiple of four, as this reduces the numbers of cycles required to execute interrupt sequences and instructions entailing stack manipulation.

(2) Interrupt Table Register (INTB)

The interrupt table register (INTB) specifies the address where the relocatable vector table starts.
Set INTB to a multiple of four.

(3) Program Counter (PC)

The program counter (PC) indicates the address of the instruction being executed.

(4) Processor Status Word (PSW)

The processor status word (PSW) indicates results of instruction execution or the state of the CPU.

(5) Backup PC (BPC)

The backup PC (BPC) is provided to speed up response to interrupts.
After a fast interrupt has been generated, the contents of the program counter (PC) are saved in the BPC.

(6) Backup PSW (BPSW)

The backup PSW (BPSW) is provided to speed up response to interrupts.
After a fast interrupt has been generated, the contents of the processor status word (PSW) are saved in the BPSW. The allocation of bits in the BPSW corresponds to that in the PSW.

(7) Fast Interrupt Vector Register (FINTV)

The fast interrupt vector register (FINTV) is provided to speed up response to interrupts.
The FINTV register specifies a branch destination address when a fast interrupt has been generated.

(8) Floating-Point Status Word (FPSW)

The floating-point status word (FPSW) indicates the results of floating-point operations.
When an exception handling enable bit (Ej) enables the exception handling (Ej = 1), the exception cause can be identified by checking the corresponding Cj flag in the exception handling routine. If the exception handling is masked (Ej = 0), the occurrence of exception can be checked by reading the Fj flag at the end of a series of processing. Once the Fj 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).

4. I/O Registers

This section gives information on the on-chip I/O register addresses and bit configurations. The information is given as shown below. Notes on writing to registers are also given at the end.

(1) I/O register addresses (address order)

- Registers are listed from the lower allocation addresses.
- Registers are classified according to functional modules (abbreviations).
- The number of access cycles indicates the number of states based on the specified reference clock.
- Among the I/O register area, addresses not listed in the list of registers are reserved. Reserved addresses must not be accessed. Do not access these addresses; otherwise, the operation when accessing these bits and subsequent operations cannot be guaranteed.
- A unit of access is specified for each register. Access other than in the specified unit is prohibited.

(2) I/O register bits

- Bit configurations of the registers are listed in the same order as the register addresses.
- Reserved bits are indicated by "—" in the bit name column.
- Space in the bit name field indicates that the entire register is allocated to either the counter or data.
- For the registers of 16 or 32 bits, the MSB is listed first.

(3) Notes on writing to I/O registers

When writing to an I/O register, the CPU starts executing the subsequent instruction before completing I/O register write. This may cause the subsequent instruction to be executed before the post-update I/O register value is reflected on the operation.
As described in the following examples, special care is required for the cases in which the subsequent instruction must be executed after the post-update I/O register value is actually reflected.

[Examples of cases requiring special care]

- The subsequent instruction must be executed while an interrupt request is disabled with the IENj bit in IERm of the ICU (interrupt request enable bit)*1 cleared to 0.
- A WAIT instruction is executed immediately after the preprocessing for causing a transition to the low power consumption state.

Note 1. See section 11.2.2, Interrupt Request Enable Register m (IERm) (m = 02h to 1Fh) in the User's manual: Hardware.

In the above cases, after writing to an I/O register, wait until the write operation is completed using the following procedure and then execute the subsequent instruction.

Table 4.1 List of I/O Registers (Address Order) (9 / 25)

Address	Module Abbreviation	Register Name	Register Abbreviation	Number of Bits	Access Size	Number of Access Cycles
0008 8048h	ADA	A/D data register E	ADDRE	16	16	2, 3 PCLK*3
0008 804Ah	ADA	A/D data register F	ADDRF	16	16	2, 3 PCLK*3
0008 804Ch	ADA	A/D data register G	ADDRG	16	16	2, 3 PCLK*3
0008 804Eh	ADA	A/D data register H	ADDRH	16	16	2, 3 PCLK*3
0008 8050h	ADA	A/D control/status register	ADCSR	8	8	2, 3 PCLK*3
0008 8051h	ADA	A/D control register	ADCR	8	8	2, 3 PCLK*3
0008 805Bh	ADA	A/D sampling state register	ADSSTR	8	8	2, 3 PCLK*3
0008 805Dh	ADA	A/D self-diagnostic register	ADDIAGR	8	8	2, 3 PCLK*3
0008 8060h	ADA	A/D data register I	ADDRI	16	16	2, 3 PCLK*3
0008 8062h	ADA	A/D data register J	ADDRJ	16	16	2, 3 PCLK*3
0008 8064h	ADA	A/D data register K	ADDRK	16	16	2, 3 PCLK*3
0008 8066h	ADA	A/D data register L	ADDRL	16	16	2, 3 PCLK*3
0008 8070h	ADA	A/D start trigger select register	ADSTRGR	8	8	2, 3 PCLK*3
0008 8072h	ADA	A/D data placement register	ADDPR	8	8	2, 3 PCLK*3
0008 8240h	SCI0	Serial mode register	SMR*1	8	8	2, 3 PCLK*3
0008 8241h	SCI0	Bit rate register	BRR	8	8	2, 3 PCLK*3
0008 8242h	SCI0	Serial control register	SCR*1	8	8	2, 3 PCLK*3
0008 8243h	SCI0	Transmit data register	TDR	8	8	2, 3 PCLK*3
0008 8244h	SCI0	Serial status register	SSR*1	8	8	2, 3 PCLK*3
0008 8245h	SCI0	Receive data register	RDR	8	8	2, 3 PCLK*3
0008 8246h	SCI0	Smart card mode register	SCMR	8	8	2, 3 PCLK*3
0008 8247h	SCI0	Serial extended mode register	SEMR	8	8	2, 3 PCLK*3
0008 8240h	SMCI0	Serial mode register	SMR	8	8	2, 3 PCLK*3
0008 8241h	SMCI0	Bit rate register	BRR	8	8	2, 3 PCLK*3
0008 8242h	SMCI0	Serial control register	SCR	8	8	2, 3 PCLK*3
0008 8243h	SMCI0	Transmit data register	TDR	8	8	2, 3 PCLK*3
0008 8244h	SMCI0	Serial status register	SSR	8	8	2, 3 PCLK*3
0008 8245h	SMCI0	Receive data register	RDR	8	8	2, 3 PCLK*3
0008 8246h	SMCI0	Smart card mode register	SCMR	8	8	2, 3 PCLK*3
0008 8248h	SCI1	Serial mode register	SMR*1	8	8	2, 3 PCLK*3
0008 8249h	SCI1	Bit rate register	BRR	8	8	2, 3 PCLK*3
0008 824Ah	SCI1	Serial control register	SCR*1	8	8	2, 3 PCLK*3
0008 824Bh	SCI1	Transmit data register	TDR	8	8	2, 3 PCLK*3
0008 824Ch	SCI1	Serial status register	SSR*1	8	8	2, 3 PCLK*3
0008 824Dh	SCI1	Receive data register	RDR	8	8	2, 3 PCLK*3
0008 824Eh	SCI1	Smart card mode register	SCMR	8	8	2, 3 PCLK*3
0008 824Fh	SCI1	Serial extended mode register	SEMR	8	8	2, 3 PCLK*3
0008 8248h	SMCI1	Serial mode register	SMR	8	8	2, 3 PCLK*3
0008 8249h	SMCI1	Bit rate register	BRR	8	8	2, 3 PCLK*3
0008 824Ah	SMCI1	Serial control register	SCR	8	8	2, 3 PCLK*3
0008 824Bh	SMCI1	Transmit data register	TDR	8	8	2, 3 PCLK*3
0008 824Ch	SMCI1	Serial status register	SSR	8	8	2, 3 PCLK*3
0008 824Dh	SMCI1	Receive data register	RDR	8	8	2, 3 PCLK*3
0008 824Eh	SMCI1	Smart card mode register	SCMR	8	8	2, 3 PCLK*3

Table 4.1 List of I/O Registers (Address Order) (22 / 25)

Address	Module Abbreviation	Register Name	Register Abbreviation	Number of Bits	Access Size	Number of Access Cycles
000C 21A0h	GPT1	General PWM timer cycle setting double-buffer register	GTPDBR	16	16, 32	3 to 5 ICLK*4
000C 21A4h	GPT1	A/D converter start request timing register A	GTADTRA	16	16, 32	3 to 5 ICLK*4
000C 21A6h	GPT1	A/D converter start request timing buffer register A	GTADTBRA	16	16, 32	3 to 5 ICLK*4
000C 21A8h	GPT1	A/D converter start request timing double-buffer register A	GTADTDBRA	16	16, 32	3 to 5 ICLK*4
000C 21ACh	GPT1	A/D converter start request timing register B	GTADTRB	16	16, 32	3 to 5 ICLK*4
000C 21AEh	GPT1	A/D converter start request timing buffer register B	GTADTBRB	16	16, 32	3 to 5 ICLK*4
000C 21B0h	GPT1	A/D converter start request timing double-buffer register B	GTADTDBRB	16	16, 32	3 to 5 ICLK*4
000C 21B4h	GPT1	General PWM timer output negate control register	GTONCR	16	16, 32	3 to 5 ICLK*4
000C 21B6h	GPT1	General PWM timer dead time control register	GTDTCR	16	16, 32	3 to 5 ICLK*4
000C 21B8h	GPT1	General PWM timer dead time value register	GTDVU	16	16, 32	3 to 5 ICLK*4
000C 21BAh	GPT1	General PWM timer dead time value register	GTDVD	16	16, 32	3 to 5 ICLK*4
000C 21BCh	GPT1	General PWM timer dead time buffer register	GTDBU	16	16, 32	3 to 5 ICLK*4
000C 21BEh	GPT1	General PWM timer dead time buffer register	GTDBD	16	16, 32	3 to 5 ICLK*4
000C 21C0h	GPT1	General PWM timer output protection function status register	GTSOS	16	16, 32	3 to 5 ICLK*4
000C 21C2h	GPT1	General PWM timer output protection temporary release register	GTSOTR	16	16, 32	3 to 5 ICLK*4
000C 2200h	GPT2	General PWM timer I/O control register	GTIOR	16	8, 16, 32	3 to 5 ICLK*4
000C 2202h	GPT2	General PWM timer interrupt output setting register	GTINTAD	16	8, 16, 32	3 to 5 ICLK*4
000C 2204h	GPT2	General PWM timer control register	GTCR	16	8, 16, 32	3 to 5 ICLK*4
000C 2206h	GPT2	General PWM timer buffer enable register	GTBER	16	8, 16, 32	3 to 5 ICLK*4
000C 2208h	GPT2	General PWM timer count direction register	GTUDC	16	8, 16, 32	3 to 5 ICLK*4
000C 220Ah	GPT2	General PWM timer interrupt and A/D converter start request skipping setting register	GTITC	16	8, 16, 32	3 to 5 ICLK*4
000C 220Ch	GPT2	General PWM timer status register	GTST	16	8, 16, 32	3 to 5 ICLK*4
000C 220Eh	GPT2	General PWM timer counter	GTCNT	16	16	3 to 5 ICLK*4
000C 2210h	GPT2	General PWM timer compare capture register A	GTCCRA	16	16, 32	3 to 5 ICLK*4
000C 2212h	GPT2	General PWM timer compare capture register B	GTCCRB	16	16, 32	3 to 5 ICLK*4
000C 2214h	GPT2	General PWM timer compare capture register C	GTCCRC	16	16, 32	3 to 5 ICLK*4
000C 2216h	GPT2	General PWM timer compare capture register D	GTCCRD	16	16, 32	3 to 5 ICLK*4
000C 2218h	GPT2	General PWM timer compare capture register E	GTCCRE	16	16, 32	3 to 5 ICLK*4
000C 221Ah	GPT2	General PWM timer compare capture register F	GTCCRF	16	16, 32	3 to 5 ICLK*4
000C 221Ch	GPT2	General PWM timer cycle setting register	GTPR	16	16, 32	3 to 5 ICLK*4
000C 221Eh	GPT2	General PWM timer cycle setting buffer register	GTPBR	16	16, 32	3 to 5 ICLK*4
000C 2220h	GPT2	General PWM timer cycle setting double-buffer register	GTPDBR	16	16, 32	3 to 5 ICLK*4
000C 2224h	GPT2	A/D converter start request timing register A	GTADTRA	16	16, 32	3 to 5 ICLK*4
000C 2226h	GPT2	A/D converter start request timing buffer register A	GTADTBRA	16	16, 32	3 to 5 ICLK*4
000C 2228h	GPT2	A/D converter start request timing double-buffer register A	GTADTDBRA	16	16, 32	3 to 5 ICLK*4

Table 4.2 List of I/O Registers (Bit Order) (8 / 30)

Module Abbreviation	Register Abbreviation	Bit 31/23/15/7	Bit 30/22/14/6	Bit 29/21/13/5	Bit 28/20/12/4	Bit 27/19/11/3	Bit 26/18/10/2	Bit 25/17/9/1	Bit 24/16/8/0
ICU	IPR03	—	—	—	—	IPR[3:0]			
ICU	IPR04	—	—	—	—	IPR[3:0]			
ICU	IPR05	—	—	—	—	IPR[3:0]			
ICU	IPR06	—	—	—	—	IPR[3:0]			
ICU	IPR07	—	—	—	—	IPR[3:0]			
ICU	IPR14	—	—	—	—	IPR[3:0]			
ICU	IPR18	—	—	—	—	IPR[3:0]			
ICU	IPR20	—	—	—	—	IPR[3:0]			
ICU	IPR21	—	—	—	—	IPR[3:0]			
ICU	IPR22	—	—	—	—	IPR[3:0]			
ICU	IPR23	—	—	—	—	IPR[3:0]			
ICU	IPR24	—	—	—	—	IPR[3:0]			
ICU	IPR25	—	—	—	—	IPR[3:0]			
ICU	IPR26	—	—	—	—	IPR[3:0]			
ICU	IPR27	—	—	—	—	IPR[3:0]			
ICU	IPR40	—	—	—	—	IPR[3:0]			
ICU	IPR44	—	—	—	—	IPR[3:0]			
ICU	IPR48	—	—	—	—	IPR[3:0]			
ICU	IPR49	—	—	—	—	IPR[3:0]			
ICU	IPR51	—	—	—	—	IPR[3:0]			
ICU	IPR52	—	—	—	—	IPR[3:0]			
ICU	IPR53	—	—	—	—	IPR[3:0]			
ICU	IPR54	—	—	—	—	IPR[3:0]			
ICU	IPR55	—	—	—	—	IPR[3:0]			
ICU	IPR56	—	—	—	—	IPR[3:0]			
ICU	IPR57	—	—	—	—	IPR[3:0]			
ICU	IPR58	—	—	—	—	IPR[3:0]			
ICU	IPR59	—	—	—	—	IPR[3:0]			
ICU	IPR5A	—	—	—	—	IPR[3:0]			
ICU	IPR5B	—	—	—	—	IPR[3:0]			
ICU	IPR5C	—	—	—	—	IPR[3:0]			
ICU	IPR5D	—	—	—	—	IPR[3:0]			
ICU	IPR5E	—	—	—	—	IPR[3:0]			
ICU	IPR5F	—	—	—	—	IPR[3:0]			
ICU	IPR60	—	—	—	—	IPR[3:0]			
ICU	IPR67	—	—	—	—	IPR[3:0]			
ICU	IPR68	—	—	—	—	IPR[3:0]			
ICU	IPR69	—	—	—	—	IPR[3:0]			
ICU	IPR6A	—	—	—	—	IPR[3:0]			
ICU	IPR6B	—	—	—	—	IPR[3:0]			
ICU	IPR6C	—	—	—	—	IPR[3:0]			
ICU	IPR6D	—	—	—	—	IPR[3:0]			
ICU	IPR6E	—	—	—	—	IPR[3:0]			
ICU	IPR6F	—	—	—	—	IPR[3:0]			
ICU	IPR80	—	—	—	—	IPR[3:0]			
ICU	IPR81	—	—	—	—	IPR[3:0]			
ICU	IPR82	—	—	—	—	IPR[3:0]			
ICU	IPR88	—	—	—	—	IPR[3:0]			
ICU	IPR89	—	—	—	—	IPR[3:0]			
ICU	IPR8A	—	—	—	—	IPR[3:0]			
ICU	IPR8B	—	—	—	—	IPR[3:0]			
ICU	IPR90	—	—	—	—	IPR[3:0]			

Table 4.2 List of I/O Registers (Bit Order) (14 / 30)

Module Abbreviation	Register Abbreviation	Bit 31/23/15/7	Bit 30/22/14/6	Bit 29/21/13/5	Bit 28/20/12/4	Bit 27/19/11/3	Bit 26/18/10/2	Bit 25/17/9/1	Bit 24/16/8/0
PORT8	DR	—	—	—	—	—	B2	B1	B0
PORT9	DR	—	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
PORTA	DR	—	—	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
PORTB	DR	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
PORTD	DR	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
PORTE	DR	—	—	B5	B4	B3	—	B1	B0
PORTG	DR	—	—	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
PORT1	PORT	—	—	—	—	—	—	B1	B0
PORT2	PORT	—	—	—	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
PORT3	PORT	—	—	—	—	B3	B2	B1	B0
PORT4	PORT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
PORT5	PORT	—	—	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
PORT6	PORT	—	—	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
PORT7	PORT	—	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
PORT8	PORT	—	—	—	—	—	B2	B1	B0
PORT9	PORT	—	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
PORTA	PORT	—	—	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
PORTB	PORT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
PORTD	PORT	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
PORTE	PORT	—	—	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
PORTG	PORT	—	—	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
PORT1	ICR	—	—	—	—	—	—	B1	B0
PORT2	ICR	—	—	—	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
PORT3	ICR	—	—	—	—	B3	B2	B1	B0
PORT4	ICR	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
PORT5	ICR	—	—	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
PORT6	ICR	—	—	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
PORT7	ICR	—	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
PORT8	ICR	—	—	—	—	—	B2	B1	B0
PORT9	ICR	—	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
PORTA	ICR	—	—	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
PORTB	ICR	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
PORTD	ICR	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
PORTE	ICR	—	—	B5	B4	B3	—	B1	B0
PORTG	ICR	—	—	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
IOPORT	PF8IRQ	—	—	—	—	ITS1[1:0]		ITS0[1:0]	
IOPORT	PF9IRQ	—	—	—	—	—	ITS2	—	—
IOPORT	PFAADC	—	—	—	—	—	—	ADTRG1S	ADTRG0S
IOPORT	PFCMTU	TCLKS[1:0]		—	—	—	—	MTUS1	MTUS0
IOPORT	PFDGPT	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	GPTS
IOPORT	PFFSCI	—	—	—	—	—	SCI2S	—	—
IOPORT	PFGSPI	SSL3E	SSL2E	SSL1E	SSL0E	MISOE	MOSIE	RSPCKE	—
IOPORT	PFHSPI	—	—	—	—	—	—	RSPIS[1:0]	
IOPORT	PFJCAN	CANS[1:0]		—	—	—	—	—	CANE
IOPORT	PFKLIN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	LINE
IOPORT	PFMPOE	—	—	—	POE11E	POE10E	POE8E	POE4E	POE0E
IOPORT	PFNPOE	POE10S	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SYSTEM	DPSBYCR	DPSBY	IOKEEP	—	—	—	—	—	—
SYSTEM	DPSWCR	—	—	WTSTS[5:0]					
SYSTEM	DPSIER	DNMIE	—	—	DLVDE	—	—	DIRQ1E	DIRQ0E

Table 4.2 List of I/O Registers (Bit Order) (20 / 30)

Module Abbreviation	Register Abbreviation	Bit 31/23/15/7	Bit 30/22/14/6	Bit 29/21/13/5	Bit 28/20/12/4	Bit 27/19/11/3	Bit 26/18/10/2	Bit 25/17/9/1	Bit 24/16/8/0
MTU0	TMDR1	—	BFE	BFB	BFA	MD[3:0]			
MTU0	TIORH	IOB[3:0]				IOA[3:0]			
MTU0	TIORL	IOD[3:0]				IOC[3:0]			
MTU0	TIER	TTEG	—	—	TCIEV	TGIED	TGIEC	TGIEB	TGIEA
MTU0	TSR	—	—	—	TCFV	TGFD	TGFC	TGFB	TGFA
MTU0	TCNT								
MTU0	TGRA								
MTU0	TGRB								
MTU0	TGRC								
MTU0	TGRD								
MTU0	TGRE								
MTU0	TGRF								
MTU0	TIER2	TTGE2	—	—	—	—	—	TGIEF	TGIEE
MTU0	TSR2	—	—	—	—	—	—	TGFF	TGFE
MTU0	TBTM	—	—	—	—	—	TTSE	TTSB	TTSA
MTU1	TCR	—	CCLR[1:0]		CKEG[1:0]		TPSC[2:0]		
MTU1	TMDR1	—	—	—	—	MD[3:0]			
MTU1	TIOR	IOB[3:0]				IOA[3:0]			
MTU1	TIER	TTEG	—	TCIEU	TCIEV	—	—	TGIEB	TGIEA
MTU1	TSR	TCFD	—	TCFU	TCFV	—	—	TGFB	TGFA
MTU1	TCNT								
MTU1	TGRA								
MTU1	TGRB								
MTU1	TICCR	—	—	—	—	I2BE	I2AE	I1BE	I1AE
MTU2	TCR	—	CCLR[1:0]		CKEG[1:0]		TPSC[2:0]		
MTU2	TMDR1	—	—	—	—	MD[3:0]			
MTU2	TIOR	IOB[3:0]				IOA[3:0]			
MTU2	TIER	TTGE	—	TCIEU	TCIEV	—	—	TGIEB	TGIEA
MTU2	TSR	TCFD	—	TCFU	TCFV	—	—	TGFB	TGFA
MTU2	TCNT								
MTU2	TGRA								
MTU2	TGRB								
MTU6	TCR	CCLR[20]			CKEG[1:0]		TPSC[2:0]		
MTU7	TCR	CCLR[20]			CKEG[1:0]		TPSC[2:0]		
MTU6	TMDR1	—	—	BFB	BFA	MD[3:0]			
MTU7	TMDR1	—	—	BFB	BFA	MD[3:0]			
MTU6	TIORH	IOB[3:0]				IOA[3:0]			
MTU6	TIORL	IOD[3:0]				IOC[3:0]			
MTU7	TIORH	IOB[3:0]				IOA[3:0]			

Table 4.2 List of I/O Registers (Bit Order) (25 / 30)

Module Abbreviation	Register Abbreviation	Bit 31/23/15/7	Bit 30/22/14/6	Bit 29/21/13/5	Bit 28/20/12/4	Bit 27/19/11/3	Bit 26/18/10/2	Bit 25/17/9/1	Bit 24/16/8/0
GPT0	GTDBU								
GPT0	GTDBD								
GPT0	GTSOS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	SOS[1:0]	
GPT0	GTSOTR	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	SOTR
GPT1	GTIOR	OBHLD	OBDFLT	GTIOB[5:0]					
		OAHLD	OADFLT	GTIOA[5:0]					
GPT1	GTINTAD	ADTRBDEN	ADTRBUEN	ADTRADEN	ADTRAUEN	EINT	—	—	—
		GTINTPR[1:0]		GTINTF	GTINTE	GTINTD	GTINTC	GTINTB	GTINTA
GPT1	GTCR	—	—	CCLR[1:0]		—	—	TPCS[1:0]	
		—	—	—	—	—	MD[2:0]		
GPT1	GTBER	—	ADTDB	ADTTB[1:0]		—	ADTDA	ADTTA[1:0]	
		—	CCRSWT	PR[1:0]		CCRB[1:0]		CCRA[1:0]	
GPT1	GTUDC	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	UDF	UD
GPT1	GTITC	—	ADTBL	—	ADTAL	—	IVTT[2:0]		
		IVTC[1:0]		ITLF	ITLE	ITLD	ITLC	ITLB	ITLA
GPT1	GTST	TUCF	—	—	—	DTEF	ITCNT[2:0]		
		TCFPU	TCFPO	TCFF	TCFE	TCFD	TCFC	TCFB	TCFA
GPT1	GTCNT								
GPT1	GTCCRA								
GPT1	GTCCRB								
GPT1	GTCCRC								
GPT1	GTCCRD								
GPT1	GTCCRE								
GPT1	GTCCRF								
GPT1	GTPR								
GPT1	GTPBR								
GPT1	GTPDBR								
GPT1	GTADTRA								
GPT1	GTADTBRA								
GPT1	GTADTDBRA								
GPT1	GTADTRB								

Table 4.2 List of I/O Registers (Bit Order) (27 / 30)

Module Abbreviation	Register Abbreviation	Bit 31/23/15/7	Bit 30/22/14/6	Bit 29/21/13/5	Bit 28/20/12/4	Bit 27/19/11/3	Bit 26/18/10/2	Bit 25/17/9/1	Bit 24/16/8/0
GPT2	GTPBR								
GPT2	GTPDBR								
GPT2	GTADTRA								
GPT2	GTADTBRA								
GPT2	GTADTDBRA								
GPT2	GTADTRB								
GPT2	GTADTBRB								
GPT2	GTADTDBRB								
GPT2	GTONCR	OBE	OAE	—	SWN	—	—	—	NFV
		NFS[3:0]				NVB	NVA	NEB	NEA
GPT2	GTDTCR	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	TDFER
		—	—	TDBDE	TDBUE	—	—	—	TDE
GPT2	GTDVU								
GPT2	GTDVD								
GPT2	GTDBU								
GPT2	GTDBD								
GPT2	GTSOS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	SOS[1:0]	
GPT2	GTSOTR	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	SOTR
GPT3	GTIOR	OBHLD	OBDFLT	GTIOB[5:0]					
		OAHLD	OADFLT	GTIOA[5:0]					
GPT3	GTINTAD	ADTRBDEN	ADTRBUEN	ADTRADEN	ADTRAUEN	EINT	—	—	—
		GTINTPR[1:0]		GTINTF	GTINTE	GTINTD	GTINTC	GTINTB	GTINTA
GPT3	GTCR	—	—	CCLR[1:0]		—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GPT3	GTBER	—	ADTDB	ADTTB[1:0]		—	ADTDA	ADTTA[1:0]	
		—	CCRSWT	PR[1:0]		CCRB[1:0]		CCRA[1:0]	
GPT3	GTUDC	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	UDF	UD
GPT3	GTITC	—	ADTBL	—	ADTAL	—	IVTT[2:0]		
		IVTC[1:0]		ITLF	ITLE	ITLD	ITLC	ITLB	ITLA
GPT3	GTST	TUCF	—	—	—	DTEF	ITCNT[2:0]		
		TCFPU	TCFPO	TCFF	TCFE	TCFD	TCFC	TCFB	TCFA
GPT3	GTCNT								
GPT3	GTCCRA								

Table 5.3 DC Characteristics (2)

Note: Items for which test conditions are not specifically stated in the table below have the same values under conditions 1 to 3.

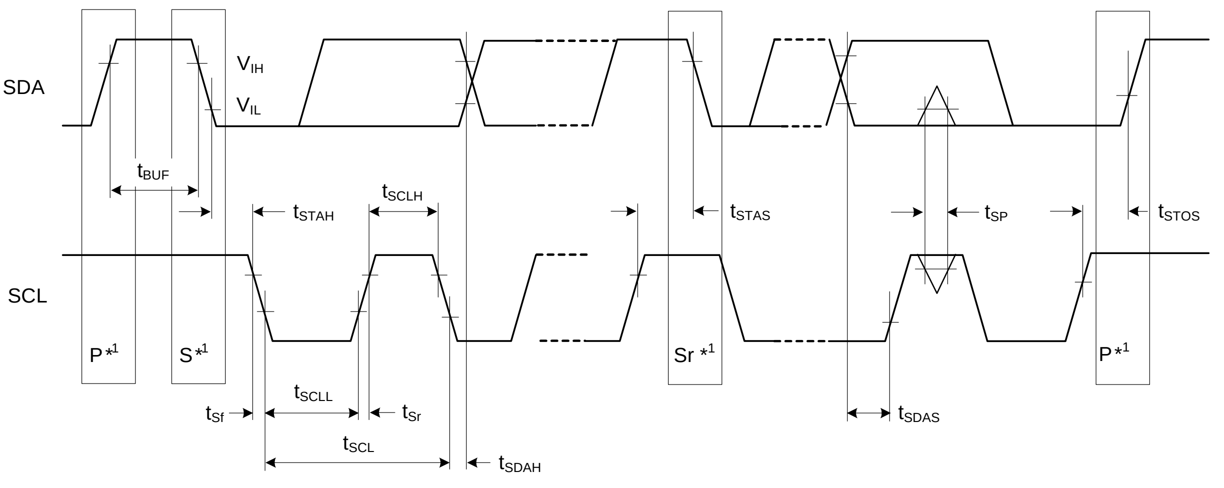
Condition 1: VCC = PLLVCC = 2.7 to 3.6 V, VSS = PLLVSS = AVSS0 = AVSS = VREFL0 = 0 V
AVCC0 = AVCC = 3.0 to 3.6 V, VREFH0 = 3.0 V to AVCC0, VREF = 3.0 V to AVCC

Condition 2: VCC = PLLVCC = 2.7 to 3.6 V, VSS = PLLVSS = AVSS0 = AVSS = VREFL0 = 0 V
AVCC0 = AVCC = 4.0 to 5.5 V, VREFH0 = 4.0 V to AVCC0, VREF = 4.0 V to AVCC

Condition 3: VCC = PLLVCC = 4.0 to 5.5 V, VSS = PLLVSS = AVSS0 = AVSS = VREFL0 = 0 V
AVCC0 = AVCC = 4.0 to 5.5 V, VREFH0 = 4.0 V to AVCC0, VREF = 4.0 V to AVCC
Ta = Topr. Ta is the same under conditions 1 to 3.

Item			Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Conditions
Supply current*1	In operation	Max.*2	I_{CC}*3	-	-	70	mA	ICLK = 100 MHz PCLK = 50 MHz
		Normal*4		-	35	-		
		Increased by BGO operation*5		-	15	-		
	Sleep				22	60		
	All-module-clock-stop mode*6				14	28		
	Standby mode	Software standby mode		-	0.10	3	mA	
		Deep software standby mode		-	20	60	μA	
Analog power supply current	During 12-bit A/D conversion (when a sample-and-hold circuit is in use; per unit)		AI_{CC0}	-	3	5	mA	
	During 12-bit A/D conversion (when a sample-and-hold circuit is not in use; per unit)			-	3	5	mA	
	Programmable gain amp (per channel)			-	1	2	mA	
	Window comparator (1 channel)				0.5	1	mA	
	Window comparator (6 channels)			-	1	2	mA	
	During 12-bit A/D conversion (per unit)			-	60	90	μA	
	During 10-bit A/D conversion (per unit)		AI_{CC}	-	0.9	2	mA	
	Waiting for 10-bit A/D conversion (all units)			-	0.3	3	μA	
Reference power supply current	During 12-bit A/D conversion (per unit)		AI_{REFH0}	-	1.6	3	mA	
	Waiting for 12-bit A/D conversion (all units)			-	1.6	3	mA	
	During 10-bit A/D conversion (per unit)		AI_{REF}	-	0.1	1	mA	
	Waiting for 10-bit A/D conversion (all units)			-	0.1	3	μA	
VCC rising gradient			SV_{CC}	-	-	20	ms/V	

Note 1. Supply current values are with all output pins unloaded.
Note 2. Measured with clocks supplied to the peripheral functions. This does not include the BGO operation.
Note 3. I_{CC} depends on f (ICLK) as follows. (ICLK: PCLK = 8:4)
ICC max. = 0.54 x f + 16 (max.)
ICC max. = 0.3 x f + 5 (normal operation)
ICC max. = 0.44 x f + 16 (sleep mode)
Note 4. Measured with clocks not supplied to the peripheral functions. This does not include the BGO operation.
Note 5. Incremented if data is written to or erased from the ROM or data flash for data storage during the program execution.
Note 6. The values are for reference.



Note 1: S, P, and Sr indicate the following conditions.
S: Start condition
P: Stop condition
Sr: Restart condition

Test conditions
$V_{IH} = V_{CC} \times 0.7$, $V_{IL} = V_{CC} \times 0.3$
$V_{OL} = 0.6$ V, $I_{OL} = 6$ mA (ICFER.FMPE = 0)
$V_{OL} = 0.4$ V, $I_{OL} = 15$ mA (ICFER.FMPE = 1)

Figure 5.10 I2C Bus Interface Input/Output Timing

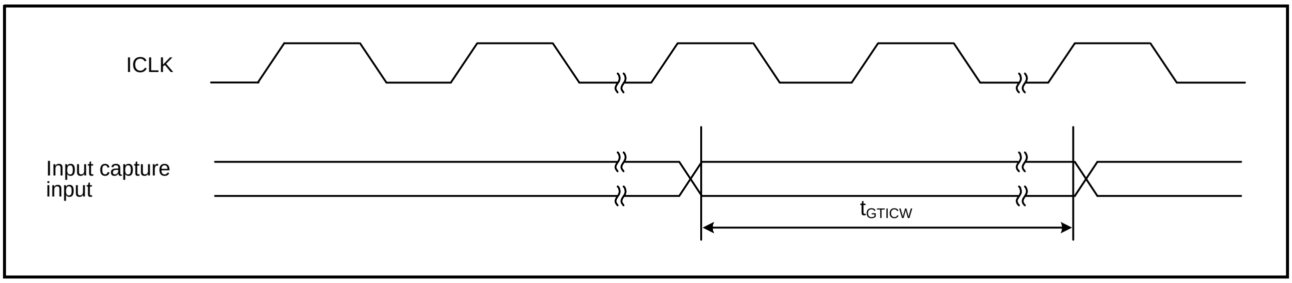


Figure 5.18 GPT Input/Output Timing

Table 5.13 Timing of On-Chip Peripheral Modules (5)

Note:Items for which test conditions are not specifically stated in the table below have the same values under conditions 1 to 3.

Condition 1: VCC = PLLVCC = 2.7 to 3.6 V, VSS = PLLVSS = AVSS0 = AVSS = VREFL0 = 0 V
AVCC0 = AVCC = 3.0 to 3.6 V, VREFH0 = 3.0 V to AVCC0, VREF = 3.0 V to AVCC

Condition 2: VCC = PLLVCC = 2.7 to 3.6 V, VSS = PLLVSS = AVSS0 = AVSS = VREFL0 = 0 V
AVCC0 = AVCC = 4.0 to 5.5 V, VREFH0 = 4.0 V to AVCC0, VREF = 4.0 V to AVCC

Condition 3: VCC = PLLVCC = 4.0 to 5.5 V, VSS = PLLVSS = AVSS0 = AVSS = VREFL0 = 0 V
AVCC0 = AVCC = 4.0 to 5.5 V, VREFH0 = 4.0 V to AVCC0, VREF = 4.0 V to AVCC
Ta = Topr. Ta is the same under conditions 1 to 3.

Item		Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit	Test Conditions
POE3	POE# input pulse width	t_{POEW}	1.5	-	t_{Pcyc}	Figure 5.19

Note: • t_{Pcyc}: PCLK cycle

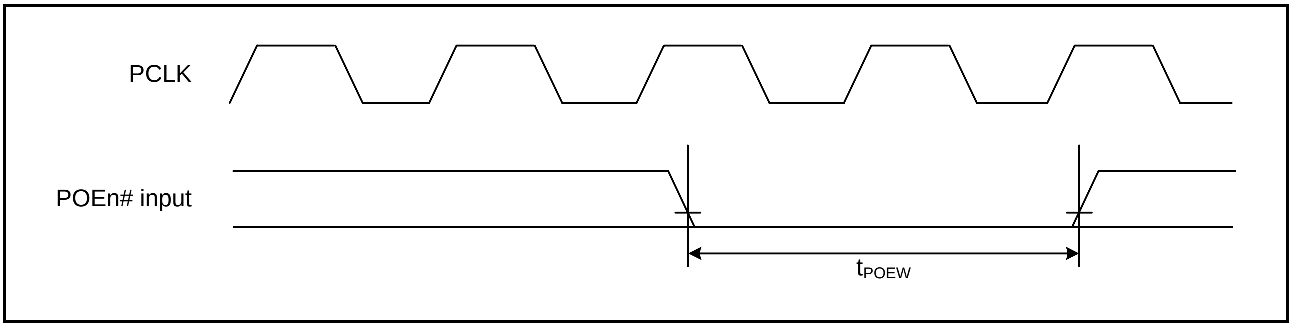


Figure 5.19 POE3# Clock Timing

5.3.4 Timing of PWM Delay Generation Circuit

Table 5.14 Timing of the PWM Delay Generation Circuit

Note: Items for which test conditions are not specifically stated in the table below have the same values under conditions 1 to 3.

Condition 1: VCC = PLLVCC = 4.0 to 5.5 V, VSS = PLLVSS = AVSS = VREL0 = 0 V
AVCC = AVCC = 4.0 to 5.5 V, VREFH0 = 4.0 V to AVCC0, VREF = 4.0 V to AVCC

Ta = Topr.

Item	Symbol	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Conditions
Resolution	—	312.5	—	ps	ICLK = 100 MHz
DNL*1	—	±2.0	—	LSB	

Note 1. This value is correct when the difference between each code and the next is a resolution of one bit (1 LSB).

Table 5.17 Characteristics of the Programmable Gain Amplifier

Note:Items for which test conditions are not specifically stated in the table below have the same values under conditions 1 to 3.

Condition 1: VCC = PLLVCC = 2.7 to 3.6 V, VSS = PLLVSS = AVSS0 = AVSS = VREFL0 = 0 V
AVCC0 = AVCC = 3.0 to 3.6 V, VREFH0 = 3.0 V to AVCC0, VREF = 3.0 V to AVCC

Condition 2: VCC = PLLVCC = 2.7 to 3.6 V, VSS = PLLVSS = AVSS0 = AVSS = VREFL0 = 0 V
AVCC0 = AVCC = 4.0 to 5.5 V, VREFH0 = 4.0 V to AVCC0, VREF = 4.0 V to AVCC

Condition 3: VCC = PLLVCC = 4.0 to 5.5 V, VSS = PLLVSS = AVSS0 = AVSS = VREFL0 = 0 V
AVCC0 = AVCC = 4.0 to 5.5V, VREFH0 = 4.0 V to AVCC0, VREF = 4.0 V to AVCC
Ta = Topr. Ta is the same under conditions 1 to 3.

Item		Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Conditions
Analog input capacitance		Cin	-	-	6	pF	
Input offset voltage		Voff	-	-	8	mV	
Input voltage range (Vin)	Gain × 2.000	Vin	0.050 x AVcc	-	0.450 x AVcc	V	
	Gain × 2.500		0.047 x AVcc	-	0.360 x AVcc		
	Gain × 3.077		0.045 x AVcc	-	0.292 x AVcc		
	Gain × 3.636		0.042 x AVcc	-	0.247 x AVcc		
	Gain × 4.000		0.040 x AVcc	-	0.212 x AVcc		
	Gain × 4.444		0.036 x AVcc	-	0.191 x AVcc		
	Gain × 5.000		0.033 x AVcc	-	0.170 x AVcc		
	Gain × 5.714		0.031 x AVcc	-	0.148 x AVcc		
	Gain × 6.667		0.029 x AVcc	-	0.127 x AVcc		
	Gain × 10.000		0.025 x AVcc	-	0.08 x AVcc		
	Gain × 13.333		0.023 x AVcc	-	0.06 x AVcc		
Slew rate		SR	10	-	-	V/μs	
Gain error	Gain × 2.000	-	-	-	1	%	
	Gain × 2.500		-	-	1		
	Gain × 3.077		-	-	1		
	Gain × 3.636		-	-	1.5		
	Gain × 4.000		-	-	1.5		
	Gain × 4.444		-	-	2		
	Gain × 5.000		-	-	2		
	Gain × 5.714		-	-	2		
	Gain × 6.667		-	-	3		
	Gain × 10.000		-	-	4		
	Gain × 13.333		-	-	4		

5.5 Power-on Reset Circuit, Voltage Detection Circuit Characteristics

Table 5.19 Power-on Reset Circuit, Voltage Detection Circuit Characteristics

Note:Items for which test conditions are not specifically stated in the table below have the same values under conditions 1 to 3.

Condition 1: VCC = PLLVCC = 2.7 to 3.6 V, VSS = PLLVSS = AVSS0 = AVSS = VREFL0 = 0 V
AVCC0 = AVCC = 3.0 to 3.6 V, VREFH0 = 3.0 V to AVCC0, VREF = 3.0 V to AVCC

Condition 2: VCC = PLLVCC = 2.7 to 3.6 V, VSS = PLLVSS = AVSS0 = AVSS = VREFL0 = 0 V
AVCC0 = AVCC = 4.0 to 5.5 V, VREFH0 = 4.0 V to AVCC0, VREF = 4.0 V to AVCC
Ta = Topr. Ta is the same under conditions 1 and 2.

Item		Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Conditions
Voltage detection level	Power-on reset (POR)	V_{POR}	2.48	2.60	2.72	V	Figure 5.20
	Voltage detection circuit (LVD)	Vdet1	2.68	2.80	2.92		Figure 5.21
		Vdet2	2.98	3.10	3.22		Figure 5.22
Internal reset time		t_{POR}	20	35	50	ms	Figure 5.21 and Figure 5.22
Min. VCC down time*1		t_{VOFF}	200	-	-	us	Figure 5.20 to Figure 5.22
Reply delay time		tdet	-	-	200	us	

Condition 3: VCC = PLLVCC = 4.0 to 5.5 V, VSS = PLLVSS = AVSS0 = AVSS = VREFL0 = 0 V
AVCC0 = AVCC = 4.0 to 5.5 V, VREFH0 = 4.0 V to AVCC0, VREF = 4.0 V to AVCC
Ta = Topr

Item		Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Conditions
Voltage detection level	Power-on reset (POR)	V_{POR}	3.70	3.90	4.10	V	Figure 5.20
	Voltage detection circuit (LVD)	Vdet1	3.95	4.15	4.35		Figure 5.21
		Vdet2	4.40	4.60	4.80		Figure 5.22
Internal reset time		t_{POR}	20	35	50	ms	Figure 5.21 and Figure 5.22
Min. VCC down time*1		t_{VOFF}	200	-	-	us	Figure 5.20 to Figure 5.22
Reply delay time		tdet	-	-	200	us	

Note 1. The power-off time indicates the time when VCC is below the minimum value of voltage detection levels V_{POR}, V_{det1}, and V_{det2} for the POR/ LVD.

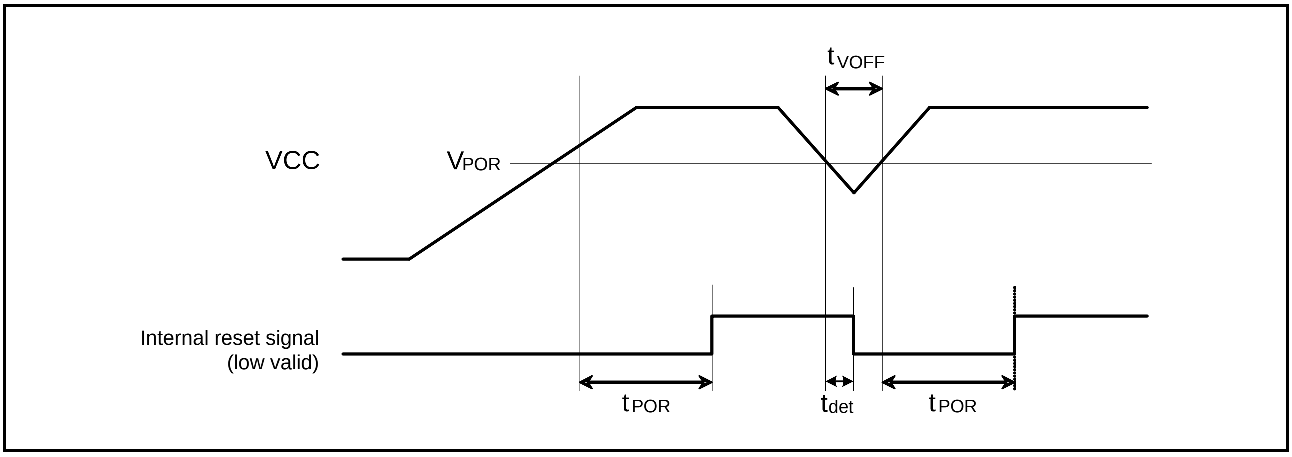


Figure 5.20 Power-on Reset Timing

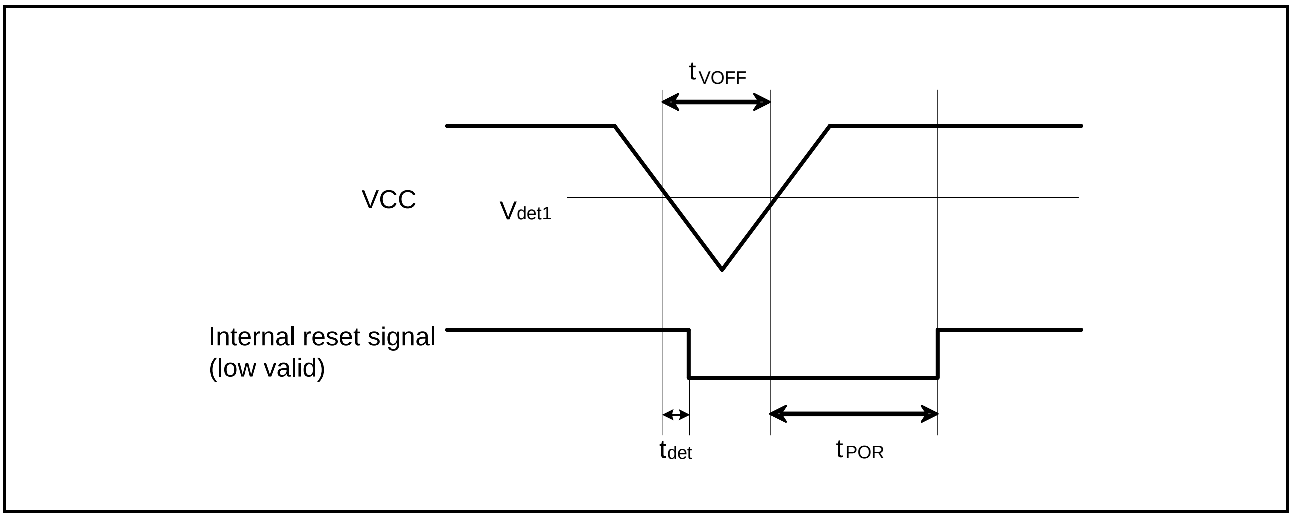


Figure 5.21 Voltage Detection Circuit Timing (Vdet1)

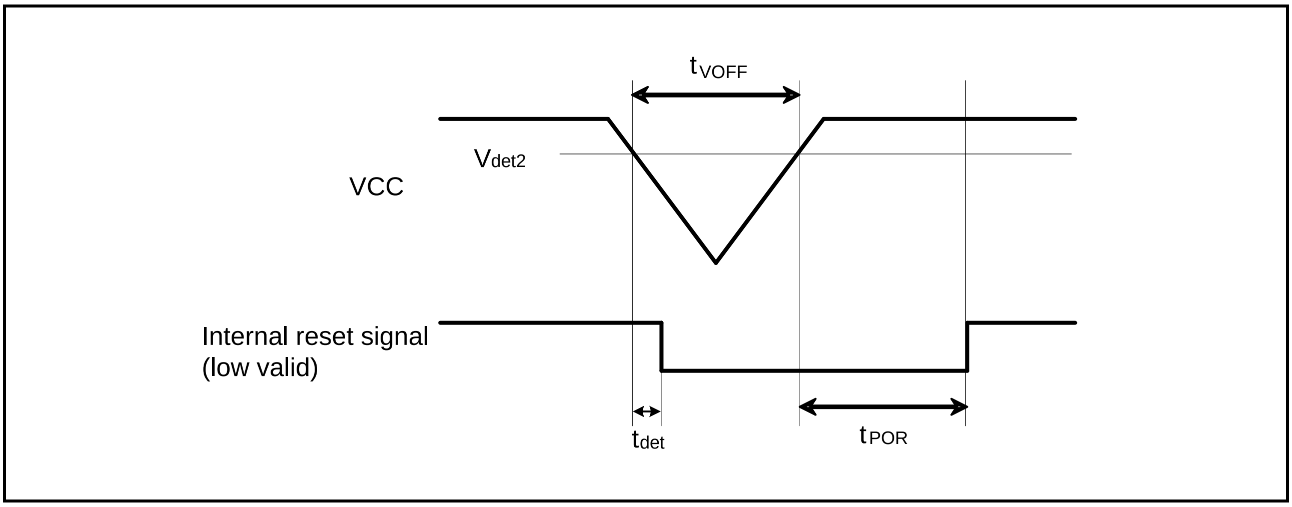


Figure 5.22 Voltage Detection Circuit Timing (Vdet2)