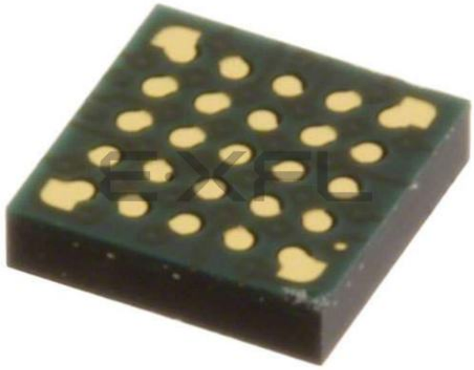

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What is "Embedded - Microcontrollers"?

"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	Active
Core Processor	RL78
Core Size	16-Bit
Speed	32MHz
Connectivity	CSI, I²C, LINbus, UART/USART
Peripherals	DMA, LVD, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	15
Program Memory Size	48KB (48K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	4K x 8
RAM Size	3K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	1.6V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	A/D 6x8/10b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	25-WFLGA
Supplier Device Package	25-LGA (3x3)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/renesas-electronics-america/r5f1008dala-w0

Email: info@E-XFL.COM Address: Room A, 16/F, Full Win Commercial Centre, 573 Nathan Road, Mongkok, Hong Kong

Table 1-1. List of Ordering Part Numbers

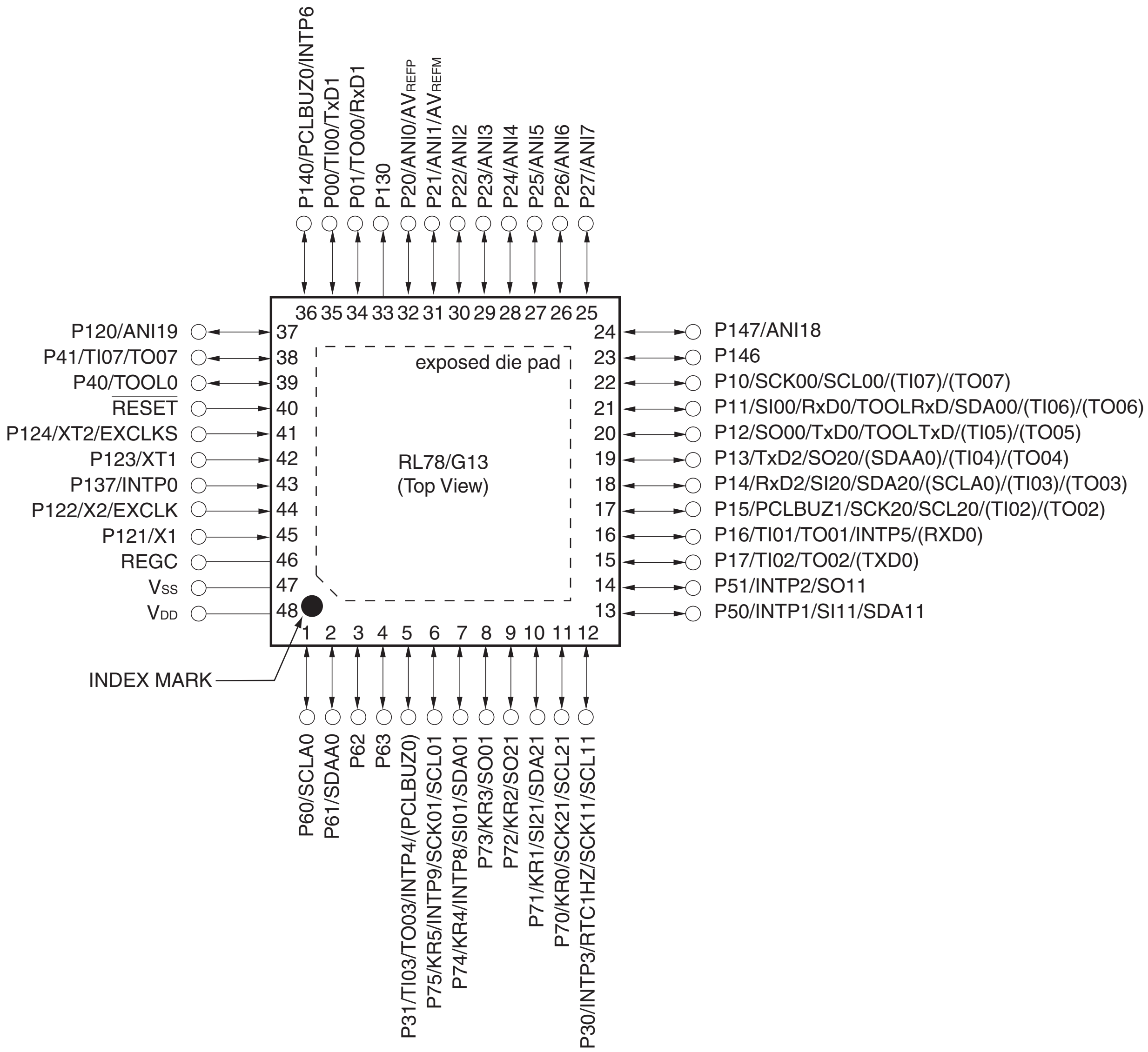
(7/12)

Pin count	Package	Data flash	Fields of Application Note	Ordering Part Number
52 pins	52-pin plastic LQFP (10 × 10 mm, 0.65 mm pitch)	Mounted	A	R5F100JCAFA#V0, R5F100JDAFA#V0, R5F100JEAFA#V0, R5F100JFAFA#V0, R5F100JGAFA#V0, R5F100JHAFA#V0, R5F100JJAFA#V0, R5F100JKAFA#V0, R5F100JLAFA#V0 R5F100JCAFA#X0, R5F100JDAFA#X0, R5F100JEAFA#X0, R5F100JFAFA#X0, R5F100JGAFA#X0, R5F100JHAFA#X0, R5F100JJAFA#X0, R5F100JKAFA#X0, R5F100JLAFA#X0
			D	R5F100JCDFA#V0, R5F100JDDFA#V0, R5F100JEDFA#V0, R5F100JFDFA#V0, R5F100JGDFA#V0, R5F100JHDFA#V0, R5F100JJDFA#V0, R5F100JKDFA#V0, R5F100JLDFA#V0 R5F100JCDFA#X0, R5F100JDDFA#X0, R5F100JEDFA#X0, R5F100JFDFA#X0, R5F100JGDFA#X0, R5F100JHDFA#X0, R5F100JJDFA#X0, R5F100JKDFA#X0, R5F100JLDFA#X0
			G	R5F100JCGFA#V0, R5F100JDGFA#V0, R5F100JEGFA#V0, R5F100JFGFA#V0,R5F100JGGFA#V0, R5F100JHGFA#V0, R5F100JJGFA#V0 R5F100JCGFA#X0, R5F100JDGFA#X0, R5F100JEGFA#X0, R5F100JFGFA#X0,R5F100JGGFA#X0, R5F100JHGFA#X0, R5F100JJGFA#X0
		Not mounted	A	R5F101JCAFA#V0, R5F101JDAFA#V0, R5F101JEAFA#V0, R5F101JFAFA#V0, R5F101JGAFA#V0, R5F101JHAFA#V0, R5F101JJAFA#V0, R5F101JKAFA#V0, R5F101JLAFA#V0 R5F101JCAFA#X0, R5F101JDAFA#X0, R5F101JEAFA#X0, R5F101JFAFA#X0, R5F101JGAFA#X0, R5F101JHAFA#X0, R5F101JJAFA#X0, R5F101JKAFA#X0, R5F101JLAFA#X0
			D	R5F101JCDFA#V0, R5F101JDDFA#V0, R5F101JEDFA#V0, R5F101JFDFA#V0, R5F101JGDFA#V0, R5F101JHDFA#V0, R5F101JJDFA#V0, R5F101JKDFA#V0, R5F101JLDFA#V0 R5F101JCDFA#X0, R5F101JDDFA#X0, R5F101JEDFA#X0, R5F101JFDFA#X0, R5F101JGDFA#X0, R5F101JHDFA#X0, R5F101JJDFA#X0, R5F101JKDFA#X0, R5F101JLDFA#X0

Note For the fields of application, refer to **Figure 1-1 Part Number, Memory Size, and Package of RL78/G13**.

Caution The ordering part numbers represent the numbers at the time of publication. For the latest ordering part numbers, refer to the target product page of the Renesas Electronics website.

- 48-pin plastic HWQFN (7 × 7 mm, 0.5 mm pitch)



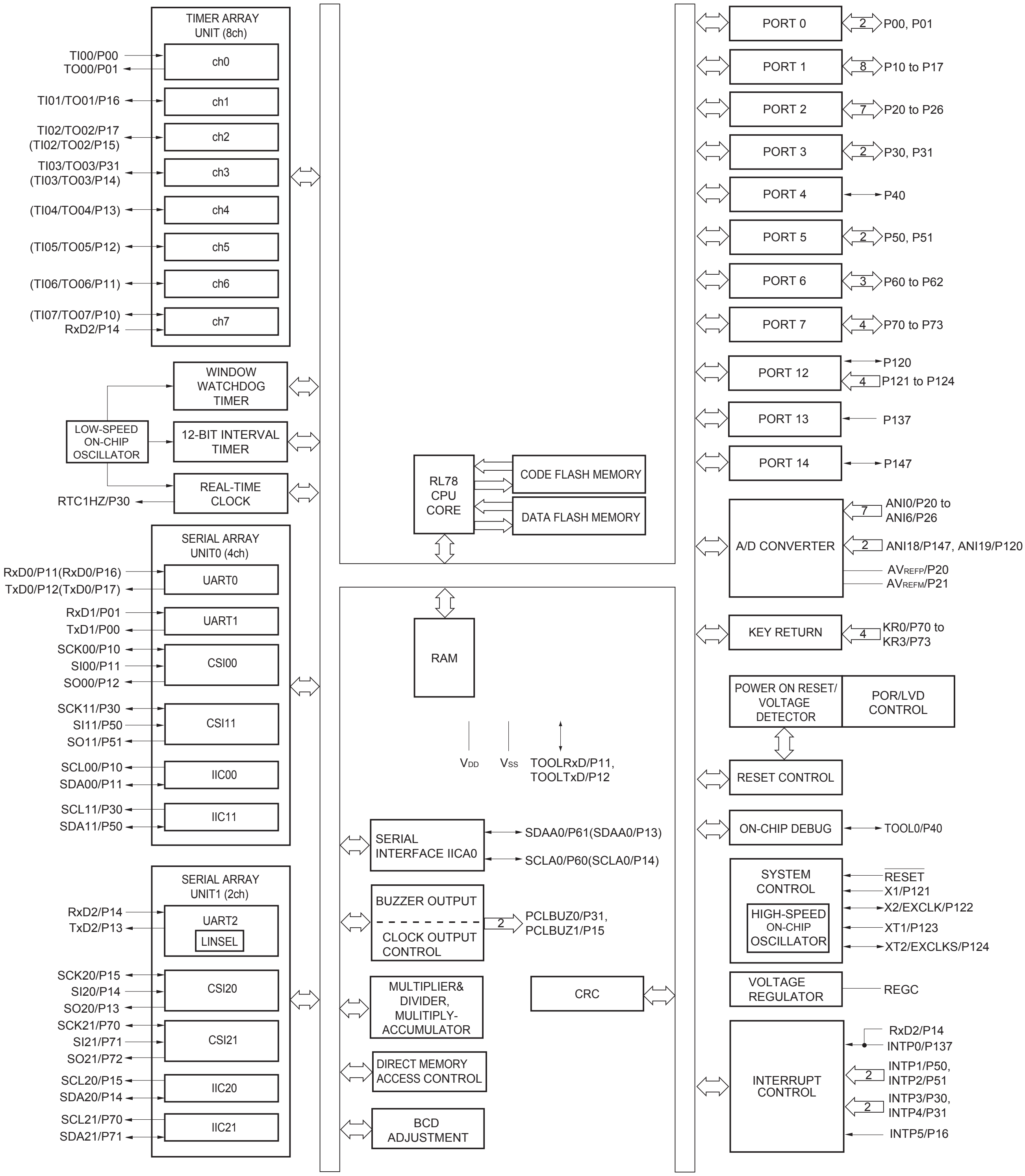
Caution Connect the REGC pin to Vss via a capacitor (0.47 to 1 μF).

Remarks 1. For pin identification, see **1.4 Pin Identification**.

2. Functions in parentheses in the above figure can be assigned via settings in the peripheral I/O redirection register (PIOR). Refer to **Figure 4-8 Format of Peripheral I/O Redirection Register (PIOR)** in the RL78/G13 User's Manual.

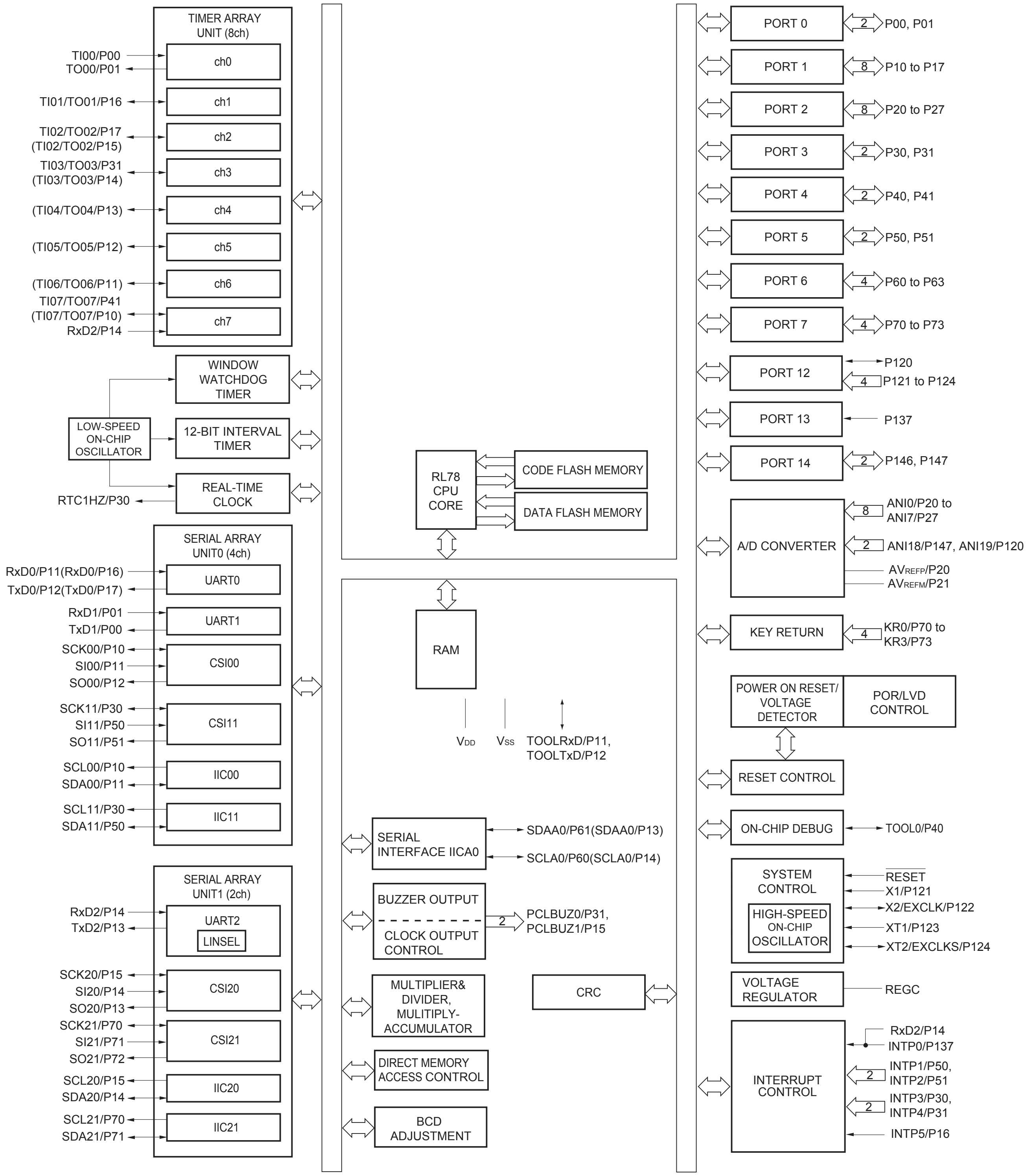
3. It is recommended to connect an exposed die pad to V_{SS}.

1.5.7 40-pin products



Remark Functions in parentheses in the above figure can be assigned via settings in the peripheral I/O redirection register (PIOR). Refer to **Figure 4-8 Format of Peripheral I/O Redirection Register (PIOR)** in the RL78/G13 User's Manual.

1.5.8 44-pin products



Remark Functions in parentheses in the above figure can be assigned via settings in the peripheral I/O redirection register (PIOR). Refer to **Figure 4-8 Format of Peripheral I/O Redirection Register (PIOR)** in the RL78/G13 User's Manual.

2. The number of PWM outputs varies depending on the setting of channels in use (the number of masters and slaves) (see **6.9.3 Operation as multiple PWM output function** in the RL78/G13 User's Manual).

3. When setting to PIOR = 1

(2/2)

Item		40-pin		44-pin		48-pin		52-pin		64-pin	
		R5F100Ex	R5F101Ex	R5F100Fx	R5F101Fx	R5F100Gx	R5F101Gx	R5F100Jx	R5F101Jx	R5F100Lx	R5F101Lx
Clock output/buzzer output		2		2		2		2		2	
		• 2.44 kHz, 4.88 kHz, 9.76 kHz, 1.25 MHz, 2.5 MHz, 5 MHz, 10 MHz (Main system clock: f_{MAIN} = 20 MHz operation) • 256 Hz, 512 Hz, 1.024 kHz, 2.048 kHz, 4.096 kHz, 8.192 kHz, 16.384 kHz, 32.768 kHz (Subsystem clock: f_{SUB} = 32.768 kHz operation)									
8/10-bit resolution A/D converter		9 channels		10 channels		10 channels		12 channels		12 channels	
Serial interface		[40-pin, 44-pin products] • CSI: 1 channel/simplified I²C: 1 channel/UART: 1 channel • CSI: 1 channel/simplified I²C: 1 channel/UART: 1 channel • CSI: 2 channels/simplified I²C: 2 channels/UART (UART supporting LIN-bus): 1 channel [48-pin, 52-pin products] • CSI: 2 channels/simplified I²C: 2 channels/UART: 1 channel • CSI: 1 channel/simplified I²C: 1 channel/UART: 1 channel • CSI: 2 channels/simplified I²C: 2 channels/UART (UART supporting LIN-bus): 1 channel [64-pin products] • CSI: 2 channels/simplified I²C: 2 channels/UART: 1 channel • CSI: 2 channels/simplified I²C: 2 channels/UART: 1 channel • CSI: 2 channels/simplified I²C: 2 channels/UART (UART supporting LIN-bus): 1 channel									
	I²C bus	1 channel		1 channel		1 channel		1 channel		1 channel	
Multiplier and divider/multiply-accumulator		• 16 bits × 16 bits = 32 bits (Unsigned or signed) • 32 bits ÷ 32 bits = 32 bits (Unsigned) • 16 bits × 16 bits + 32 bits = 32 bits (Unsigned or signed)									
DMA controller		2 channels									
Vectored interrupt sources	Internal	27		27		27		27		27	
	External	7		7		10		12		13	
Key interrupt		4		4		6		8		8	
Reset		• Reset by $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ pin • Internal reset by watchdog timer • Internal reset by power-on-reset • Internal reset by voltage detector • Internal reset by illegal instruction execution Note • Internal reset by RAM parity error • Internal reset by illegal-memory access									
Power-on-reset circuit		• Power-on-reset: 1.51 V (TYP.) • Power-down-reset: 1.50 V (TYP.)									
Voltage detector		• Rising edge : 1.67 V to 4.06 V (14 stages) • Falling edge : 1.63 V to 3.98 V (14 stages)									
On-chip debug function		Provided									
Power supply voltage		V_{DD} = 1.6 to 5.5 V (T_A = -40 to +85°C) V_{DD} = 2.4 to 5.5 V (T_A = -40 to +105°C)									
<R> Operating ambient temperature		T_A = 40 to +85°C (A: Consumer applications, D: Industrial applications) T_A = 40 to +105°C (G: Industrial applications)									

Note The illegal instruction is generated when instruction code FFH is executed.
Reset by the illegal instruction execution not issued by emulation with the in-circuit emulator or on-chip debug emulator.

2.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

Absolute Maximum Ratings (T_A = 25°C) (1/2)

Parameter	Symbols	Conditions	Ratings	Unit
Supply voltage	V_{DD}		−0.5 to +6.5	V
	EV_{DD0}, EV_{DD1}	EV_{DD0} = EV_{DD1}	−0.5 to +6.5	V
	EV_{SS0}, EV_{SS1}	EV_{SS0} = EV_{SS1}	−0.5 to +0.3	V
REGC pin input voltage	V_{IREGC}	REGC	−0.3 to +2.8 and −0.3 to V_{DD} +0.3 Note 1	V
Input voltage	V_{I1}	P00 to P07, P10 to P17, P30 to P37, P40 to P47, P50 to P57, P64 to P67, P70 to P77, P80 to P87, P90 to P97, P100 to P106, P110 to P117, P120, P125 to P127, P140 to P147	−0.3 to EV_{DD0} +0.3 and −0.3 to V_{DD} +0.3 Note 2	V
	V_{I2}	P60 to P63 (N-ch open-drain)	−0.3 to +6.5	V
	V_{I3}	P20 to P27, P121 to P124, P137, P150 to P156, EXCLK, EXCLKS, $\overline{RESET}$	−0.3 to V_{DD} +0.3 Note 2	V
Output voltage	V_{O1}	P00 to P07, P10 to P17, P30 to P37, P40 to P47, P50 to P57, P60 to P67, P70 to P77, P80 to P87, P90 to P97, P100 to P106, P110 to P117, P120, P125 to P127, P130, P140 to P147	−0.3 to EV_{DD0} +0.3 and −0.3 to V_{DD} +0.3 Note 2	V
	V_{O2}	P20 to P27, P150 to P156	−0.3 to V_{DD} +0.3 Note 2	V
Analog input voltage	V_{AI1}	ANI16 to ANI26	−0.3 to EV_{DD0} +0.3 and −0.3 to $AV_{REF}(+)$ +0.3 Notes 2, 3	V
	V_{AI2}	ANI0 to ANI14	−0.3 to V_{DD} +0.3 and −0.3 to $AV_{REF}(+)$ +0.3 Notes 2, 3	V

Notes 1. Connect the REGC pin to Vss via a capacitor (0.47 to 1 μF). This value regulates the absolute maximum rating of the REGC pin. Do not use this pin with voltage applied to it.

2. Must be 6.5 V or lower.

3. Do not exceed $AV_{REF}(+)$ + 0.3 V in case of A/D conversion target pin.

Caution Product quality may suffer if the absolute maximum rating is exceeded even momentarily for any parameter. That is, the absolute maximum ratings are rated values at which the product is on the verge of suffering physical damage, and therefore the product must be used under conditions that ensure that the absolute maximum ratings are not exceeded.

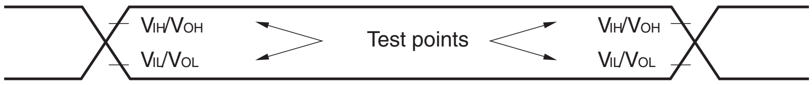
Remarks 1. Unless specified otherwise, the characteristics of alternate-function pins are the same as those of the port pins.

2. AV_{REF} (+) : + side reference voltage of the A/D converter.

3. V_{SS} : Reference voltage

2.5 Peripheral Functions Characteristics

AC Timing Test Points



2.5.1 Serial array unit

(1) During communication at same potential (UART mode)
(T_A = −40 to +85°C, 1.6 V ≤ EV_{DD0} = EV_{DD1} ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, V_{SS} = EV_{SS0} = EV_{SS1} = 0 V)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions		HS (high-speed main) Mode		LS (low-speed main) Mode		LV (low-voltage main) Mode		Unit
				MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	
Transfer rate Note 1		2.4 V≤ EV_{DD0} ≤ 5.5 V			f_{MCK}/6 Note 2		f_{MCK}/6		f_{MCK}/6	bps
			Theoretical value of the maximum transfer rate f_{MCK} = f_{CLK} Note 3		5.3		1.3		0.6	Mbps
		1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD0} ≤ 5.5 V			f_{MCK}/6 Note 2		f_{MCK}/6		f_{MCK}/6	bps
			Theoretical value of the maximum transfer rate f_{MCK} = f_{CLK} Note 3		5.3		1.3		0.6	Mbps
		1.7 V ≤ EV_{DD0} ≤ 5.5 V			f_{MCK}/6 Note 2		f_{MCK}/6 Note 2		f_{MCK}/6	bps
			Theoretical value of the maximum transfer rate f_{MCK} = f_{CLK} Note 3		5.3		1.3		0.6	Mbps
		1.6 V ≤ EV_{DD0} ≤ 5.5 V		—			f_{MCK}/6 Note 2		f_{MCK}/6	bps
			Theoretical value of the maximum transfer rate f_{MCK} = f_{CLK} Note 3	—			1.3		0.6	Mbps

Notes 1. Transfer rate in the SNOOZE mode is 4800 bps only.

2. The following conditions are required for low voltage interface when E_{VDD0} < V_{DD}.
2.4 V ≤ EV_{DD0} < 2.7 V : MAX. 2.6 Mbps
1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD0} < 2.4 V : MAX. 1.3 Mbps
1.6 V ≤ EV_{DD0} < 1.8 V : MAX. 0.6 Mbps

3. The maximum operating frequencies of the CPU/peripheral hardware clock (f_{CLK}) are:
HS (high-speed main) mode: 32 MHz (2.7 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V)
16 MHz (2.4 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V)
LS (low-speed main) mode: 8 MHz (1.8 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V)
LV (low-voltage main) mode: 4 MHz (1.6 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V)

Caution Select the normal input buffer for the RxDq pin and the normal output mode for the TxDq pin by using port input mode register g (PIMg) and port output mode register g (POMg).

(4) During communication at same potential (CSI mode) (slave mode, SCKp... external clock input) (2/2)
(T_A = –40 to +85°C, 1.6 V ≤ EV_{DD0} = EV_{DD1} ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, V_{SS} = EV_{SS0} = EV_{SS1} = 0 V)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions		HS (high-speed main) Mode		LS (low-speed main) Mode		LV (low-voltage main) Mode		Unit
				MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	
SIp setup time (to SCKp↑) Note 1	t_{SIK2}	2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD0} ≤ 5.5 V		$1/f_{MCK}+20$		$1/f_{MCK}+30$		$1/f_{MCK}+30$		ns
		1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD0} ≤ 5.5 V		$1/f_{MCK}+30$		$1/f_{MCK}+30$		$1/f_{MCK}+30$		ns
		1.7 V ≤ EV_{DD0} ≤ 5.5 V		$1/f_{MCK}+40$		$1/f_{MCK}+40$		$1/f_{MCK}+40$		ns
		1.6 V ≤ EV_{DD0} ≤ 5.5 V		—		$1/f_{MCK}+40$		$1/f_{MCK}+40$		ns
SIp hold time (from SCKp↑) Note 2	t_{KSI2}	1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD0} ≤ 5.5 V		$1/f_{MCK}+31$		$1/f_{MCK}+31$		$1/f_{MCK}+31$		ns
		1.7 V ≤ EV_{DD0} ≤ 5.5 V		$1/f_{MCK}+250$		$1/f_{MCK}+250$		$1/f_{MCK}+250$		ns
		1.6 V ≤ EV_{DD0} ≤ 5.5 V		—		$1/f_{MCK}+250$		$1/f_{MCK}+250$		ns
Delay time from SCKp↓ to SOp output Note 3	t_{KSO2}	C = 30 pF Note 4	2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD0} ≤ 5.5 V		$2/f_{MCK}+44$		$2/f_{MCK}+110$		$2/f_{MCK}+110$	ns
			2.4 V ≤ EV_{DD0} ≤ 5.5 V		$2/f_{MCK}+75$		$2/f_{MCK}+110$		$2/f_{MCK}+110$	ns
			1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD0} ≤ 5.5 V		$2/f_{MCK}+110$		$2/f_{MCK}+110$		$2/f_{MCK}+110$	ns
			1.7 V ≤ EV_{DD0} ≤ 5.5 V		$2/f_{MCK}+220$		$2/f_{MCK}+220$		$2/f_{MCK}+220$	ns
			1.6 V ≤ EV_{DD0} ≤ 5.5 V		—		$2/f_{MCK}+220$		$2/f_{MCK}+220$	ns

Notes 1. When DAPmn = 0 and CKPmn = 0, or DAPmn = 1 and CKPmn = 1. The SIp setup time becomes “to SCKp↓” when DAPmn = 0 and CKPmn = 1, or DAPmn = 1 and CKPmn = 0.

2. When DAPmn = 0 and CKPmn = 0, or DAPmn = 1 and CKPmn = 1. The SIp hold time becomes “from SCKp↓” when DAPmn = 0 and CKPmn = 1, or DAPmn = 1 and CKPmn = 0.

3. When DAPmn = 0 and CKPmn = 0, or DAPmn = 1 and CKPmn = 1. The delay time to SOp output becomes “from SCKp↑” when DAPmn = 0 and CKPmn = 1, or DAPmn = 1 and CKPmn = 0.

4. C is the load capacitance of the SOp output lines.

5. Transfer rate in the SNOOZE mode: MAX. 1 Mbps

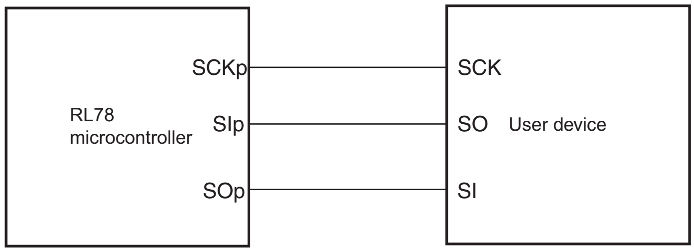
Caution Select the normal input buffer for the SIp pin and SCKp pin and the normal output mode for the SOp pin by using port input mode register g (PIMg) and port output mode register g (POMg).

Remarks 1. p: CSI number (p = 00, 01, 10, 11, 20, 21, 30, 31), m: Unit number (m = 0, 1), n: Channel number (n = 0 to 3), g: PIM number (g = 0, 1, 4, 5, 8, 14)

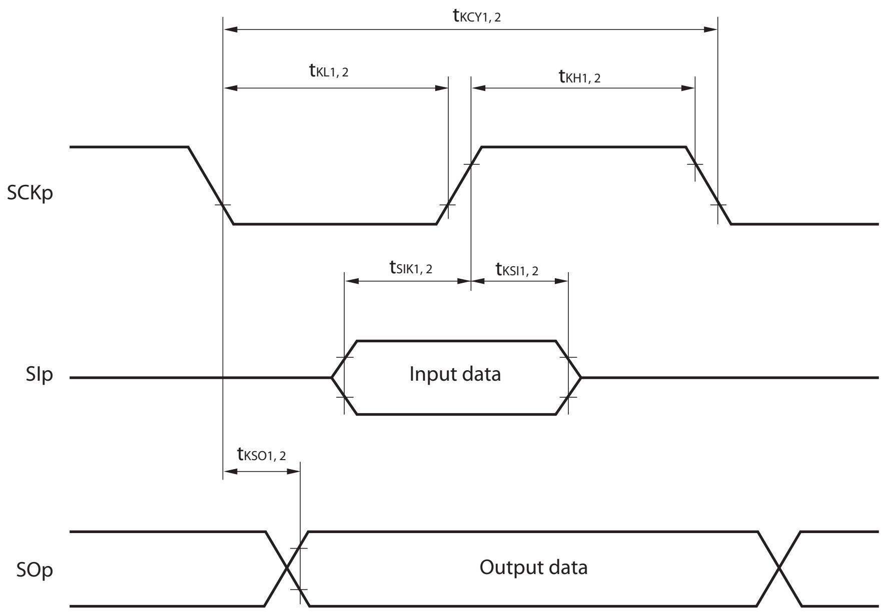
2. f_{MCK}: Serial array unit operation clock frequency

(Operation clock to be set by the CKSmn bit of serial mode register mn (SMRmn). m: Unit number, n: Channel number (mn = 00 to 03, 10 to 13))

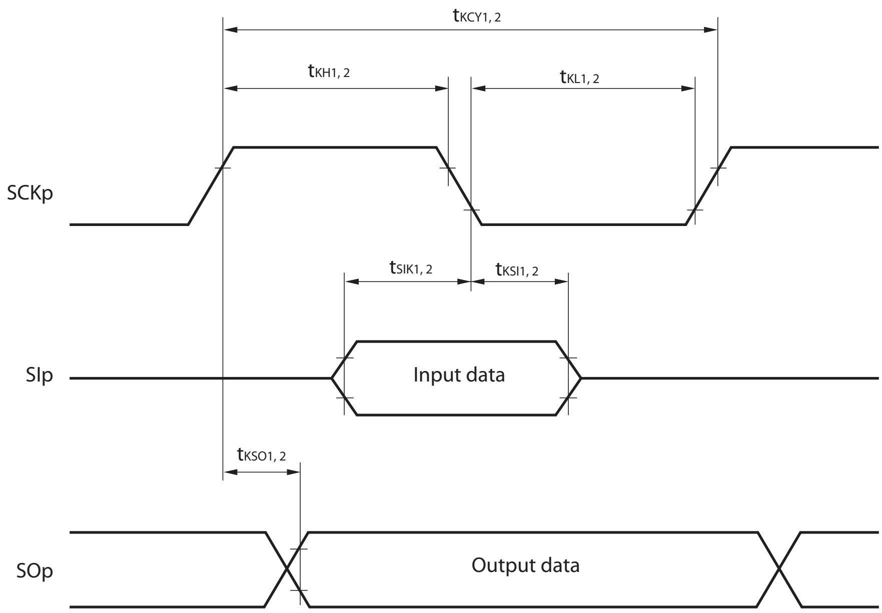
CSI mode connection diagram (during communication at same potential)



CSI mode serial transfer timing (during communication at same potential)
(When DAPmn = 0 and CKPmn = 0, or DAPmn = 1 and CKPmn = 1.)



CSI mode serial transfer timing (during communication at same potential)
(When DAPmn = 0 and CKPmn = 1, or DAPmn = 1 and CKPmn = 0.)



Remarks 1. p: CSI number (p = 00, 01, 10, 11, 20, 21, 30, 31)

2. m: Unit number, n: Channel number (mn = 00 to 03, 10 to 13)

(6) Communication at different potential (1.8 V, 2.5 V, 3 V) (UART mode) (1/2)

(T_A = −40 to +85°C, 1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD0} = EV_{DD1} ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, V_{SS} = EV_{SS0} = EV_{SS1} = 0 V)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions			HS (high-speed main) Mode MIN.	HS (high-speed main) Mode MAX.	LS (low-speed main) Mode MIN.	LS (low-speed main) Mode MAX.	LV (low-voltage main) Mode MIN.	LV (low-voltage main) Mode MAX.	Unit
Transfer rate		Reception	4.0 V ≤ EV_{DD0} ≤ 5.5 V, 2.7 V ≤ V_b ≤ 4.0 V			$f_{MCK}/6$ Note 1		$f_{MCK}/6$ Note 1		$f_{MCK}/6$ Note 1	bps
				Theoretical value of the maximum transfer rate $f_{MCK} = f_{CLK}$ Note 4		5.3		1.3		0.6	Mbps
			2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD0} < 4.0 V, 2.3 V ≤ V_b ≤ 2.7 V			$f_{MCK}/6$ Note 1		$f_{MCK}/6$ Note 1		$f_{MCK}/6$ Note 1	bps
				Theoretical value of the maximum transfer rate $f_{MCK} = f_{CLK}$ Note 4		5.3		1.3		0.6	Mbps
			1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD0} < 3.3 V, 1.6 V ≤ V_b ≤ 2.0 V			$f_{MCK}/6$ Notes 1 to 3		$f_{MCK}/6$ Notes 1, 2		$f_{MCK}/6$ Notes 1, 2	bps
				Theoretical value of the maximum transfer rate $f_{MCK} = f_{CLK}$ Note 4		5.3		1.3		0.6	Mbps

Notes 1. Transfer rate in the SNOOZE mode is 4800 bps only.

2. Use it with $EV_{DD0} \geq V_b$.

3. The following conditions are required for low voltage interface when E_{VDD0} < V_{DD}.

2.4 V ≤ EV_{DD0} < 2.7 V : MAX. 2.6 Mbps

1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD0} < 2.4 V : MAX. 1.3 Mbps

4. The maximum operating frequencies of the CPU/peripheral hardware clock (f_{CLK}) are:

HS (high-speed main) mode:	32 MHz (2.7 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V)
	16 MHz (2.4 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V)
LS (low-speed main) mode:	8 MHz (1.8 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V)
LV (low-voltage main) mode:	4 MHz (1.6 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V)

Caution Select the TTL input buffer for the RxDq pin and the N-ch open drain output (V_{DD} tolerance (When 20- to 52-pin products)/EV_{DD} tolerance (When 64- to 128-pin products)) mode for the TxDq pin by using port input mode register g (PIMg) and port output mode register g (POMg). For V_{IH} and V_{IL}, see the DC characteristics with TTL input buffer selected.

Remarks 1. V_b[V]: Communication line voltage

2. q: UART number (q = 0 to 3), g: PIM and POM number (g = 0, 1, 8, 14)

3. f_{MCK}: Serial array unit operation clock frequency

(Operation clock to be set by the CKSmn bit of serial mode register mn (SMRmn). m: Unit number, n: Channel number (mn = 00 to 03, 10 to 13)

4. UART2 cannot communicate at different potential when bit 1 (PIOR1) of peripheral I/O redirection register (PIOR) is 1.

(6) Communication at different potential (1.8 V, 2.5 V, 3 V) (UART mode) (2/2)

(T_A = −40 to +85°C, 1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD0} = EV_{DD1} ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, V_{SS} = EV_{SS0} = EV_{SS1} = 0 V)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions			HS (high-speed main) Mode		LS (low-speed main) Mode		LV (low-voltage main) Mode		Unit
					MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	
Transfer rate		Transmission	4.0 V ≤ EV_{DD0} ≤ 5.5 V, 2.7 V ≤ V_b ≤ 4.0 V			**Note 1**		**Note 1**		**Note 1**	bps
				Theoretical value of the maximum transfer rate C_b = 50 pF, R_b = 1.4 kΩ, V_b = 2.7 V		2.8 Note 2		2.8 Note 2		2.8 Note 2	Mbps
			2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD0} < 4.0 V, 2.3 V ≤ V_b ≤ 2.7 V			**Note 3**		**Note 3**		**Note 3**	bps
				Theoretical value of the maximum transfer rate C_b = 50 pF, R_b = 2.7 kΩ, V_b = 2.3 V		1.2 Note 4		1.2 Note 4		1.2 Note 4	Mbps
			1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD0} < 3.3 V, 1.6 V ≤ V_b ≤ 2.0 V			**Notes 5, 6**		**Notes 5, 6**		**Notes 5, 6**	bps
				Theoretical value of the maximum transfer rate C_b = 50 pF, R_b = 5.5 kΩ, V_b = 1.6 V		0.43 Note 7		0.43 Note 7		0.43 Note 7	Mbps

Notes 1. The smaller maximum transfer rate derived by using $f_{MCK}/6$ or the following expression is the valid maximum transfer rate.

Expression for calculating the transfer rate when 4.0 V ≤ EV_{DD0} ≤ 5.5 V and 2.7 V ≤ V_b ≤ 4.0 V

$$\text{Maximum transfer rate} = \frac{1}{\{-C_b \times R_b \times \ln(1 - \frac{2.2}{V_b})\} \times 3} \text{ [bps]}$$

$$\text{Baud rate error (theoretical value)} = \frac{\frac{1}{\text{Transfer rate} \times 2} - \{-C_b \times R_b \times \ln(1 - \frac{2.2}{V_b})\}}{(\frac{1}{\text{Transfer rate}}) \times \text{Number of transferred bits}} \times 100 \text{ [\%]}$$

* This value is the theoretical value of the relative difference between the transmission and reception sides.

2. This value as an example is calculated when the conditions described in the “Conditions” column are met. Refer to Note 1 above to calculate the maximum transfer rate under conditions of the customer.

3. The smaller maximum transfer rate derived by using $f_{MCK}/6$ or the following expression is the valid maximum transfer rate.
Expression for calculating the transfer rate when 2.7 V ≤ EV_{DD0} < 4.0 V and 2.3 V ≤ V_b ≤ 2.7 V

$$\text{Maximum transfer rate} = \frac{1}{\{-C_b \times R_b \times \ln (1 - \frac{2.0}{V_b})\} \times 3} \text{ [bps]}$$

$$\text{Baud rate error (theoretical value)} = \frac{\frac{1}{\text{Transfer rate} \times 2} - \{-C_b \times R_b \times \ln (1 - \frac{2.0}{V_b})\}}{(\frac{1}{\text{Transfer rate}}) \times \text{Number of transferred bits}} \times 100 \text{ [\%]}$$

* This value is the theoretical value of the relative difference between the transmission and reception sides.

4. This value as an example is calculated when the conditions described in the "Conditions" column are met. Refer to Note 3 above to calculate the maximum transfer rate under conditions of the customer.

5. Use it with EV_{DD0} ≥ V_b.

6. The smaller maximum transfer rate derived by using $f_{MCK}/6$ or the following expression is the valid maximum transfer rate.
Expression for calculating the transfer rate when 1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD0} < 3.3 V and 1.6 V ≤ V_b ≤ 2.0 V

$$\text{Maximum transfer rate} = \frac{1}{\{-C_b \times R_b \times \ln (1 - \frac{1.5}{V_b})\} \times 3} \text{ [bps]}$$

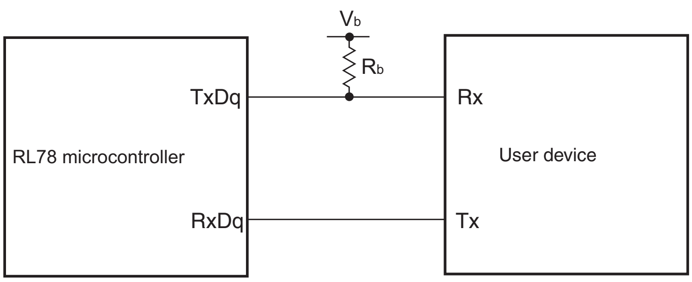
$$\text{Baud rate error (theoretical value)} = \frac{\frac{1}{\text{Transfer rate} \times 2} - \{-C_b \times R_b \times \ln (1 - \frac{1.5}{V_b})\}}{(\frac{1}{\text{Transfer rate}}) \times \text{Number of transferred bits}} \times 100 \text{ [\%]}$$

* This value is the theoretical value of the relative difference between the transmission and reception sides.

7. This value as an example is calculated when the conditions described in the "Conditions" column are met. Refer to Note 6 above to calculate the maximum transfer rate under conditions of the customer.

Caution Select the TTL input buffer for the RxDq pin and the N-ch open drain output (V_{DD} tolerance (When 20- to 52-pin products)/EV_{DD} tolerance (When 64- to 128-pin products)) mode for the TxDq pin by using port input mode register g (PIMg) and port output mode register g (POMg). For V_{IH} and V_{IL}, see the DC characteristics with TTL input buffer selected.

UART mode connection diagram (during communication at different potential)



2.6.2 Temperature sensor/internal reference voltage characteristics

(T_A = –40 to +85°C, 2.4 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, V_{SS} = 0 V, HS (high-speed main) mode)

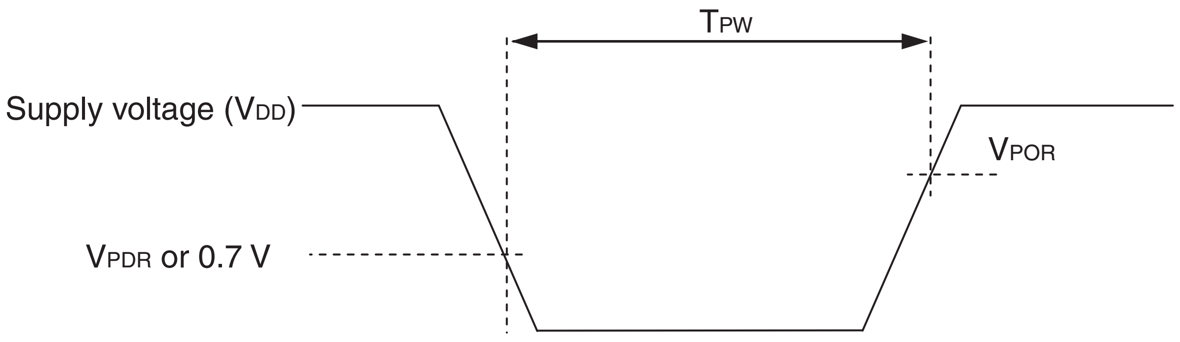
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Temperature sensor output voltage	V_{TMPS25}	Setting ADS register = 80H, T_A = +25°C		1.05		V
Internal reference voltage	V_{BGR}	Setting ADS register = 81H	1.38	1.45	1.5	V
Temperature coefficient	F_{VTMPS}	Temperature sensor that depends on the temperature		–3.6		mV/°C
Operation stabilization wait time	t_{AMP}		5			μs

2.6.3 POR circuit characteristics

(T_A = –40 to +85°C, V_{SS} = 0 V)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Detection voltage	V_{POR}	Power supply rise time	1.47	1.51	1.55	V
	V_{PDR}	Power supply fall time	1.46	1.50	1.54	V
Minimum pulse width[Note]	T_{PW}		300			μs

Note Minimum time required for a POR reset when V_{DD} exceeds below V_{PDR}. This is also the minimum time required for a POR reset from when V_{DD} exceeds below 0.7 V to when V_{DD} exceeds V_{POR} while STOP mode is entered or the main system clock is stopped through setting bit 0 (HIOSTOP) and bit 7 (MSTOP) in the clock operation status control register (CSC).



2.8 Flash Memory Programming Characteristics

(T_A = –40 to +85°C, 1.8 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, V_{SS} = 0 V)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
CPU/peripheral hardware clock frequency	f_{CLK}	1.8 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	1		32	MHz
Number of code flash rewrites Notes 1, 2, 3	C_{erwr}	Retained for 20 years T_A = 85°C	1,000			Times
Number of data flash rewrites Notes 1, 2, 3		Retained for 1 years T_A = 25°C		1,000,000		
		Retained for 5 years T_A = 85°C	100,000			
		Retained for 20 years T_A = 85°C	10,000			

Notes 1. 1 erase + 1 write after the erase is regarded as 1 rewrite.
The retaining years are until next rewrite after the rewrite.

2. When using flash memory programmer and Renesas Electronics self programming library

3. These are the characteristics of the flash memory and the results obtained from reliability testing by Renesas Electronics Corporation.

2.9 Dedicated Flash Memory Programmer Communication (UART)

(T_A = –40 to +85°C, 1.8 V ≤ EV_{DD0} = EV_{DD1} ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, V_{SS} = EV_{SS0} = EV_{SS1} = 0 V)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Transfer rate		During serial programming	115,200		1,000,000	bps

3. ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS (G: INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS T_A = -40 to +105°C)

This chapter describes the following electrical specifications.

Target products G: Industrial applications T_A = –40 to +105°C
R5F100xxGxx

Cautions 1. The RL78 microcontrollers have an on-chip debug function, which is provided for development and evaluation. Do not use the on-chip debug function in products designated for mass production, because the guaranteed number of rewritable times of the flash memory may be exceeded when this function is used, and product reliability therefore cannot be guaranteed. Renesas Electronics is not liable for problems occurring when the on-chip debug function is used.

2. With products not provided with an EV_{DD0}, EV_{DD1}, EV_{SS0}, or EV_{SS1} pin, replace EV_{DD0} and EV_{DD1} with V_{DD}, or replace EV_{SS0} and EV_{SS1} with V_{SS}.

3. The pins mounted depend on the product. Refer to 2.1 Port Function to 2.2.1 Functions for each product.

4. Please contact Renesas Electronics sales office for derating of operation under T_A = +85°C to +105°C. Derating is the systematic reduction of load for the sake of improved reliability.

Remark When RL78/G13 is used in the range of T_A = –40 to +85°C, see **CHAPTER 2 ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS (T_A = –40 to +85°C)**.

There are following differences between the products "G: Industrial applications (T_A = –40 to +105°C)" and the products “A: Consumer applications, and D: Industrial applications”.

Parameter	Application	
	A: Consumer applications, D: Industrial applications	G: Industrial applications
Operating ambient temperature	T_A = -40 to +85°C	T_A = -40 to +105°C
Operating mode Operating voltage range	HS (high-speed main) mode: 2.7 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V@1 MHz to 32 MHz 2.4 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V@1 MHz to 16 MHz LS (low-speed main) mode: 1.8 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V@1 MHz to 8 MHz LV (low-voltage main) mode: 1.6 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V@1 MHz to 4 MHz	HS (high-speed main) mode only: 2.7 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V@1 MHz to 32 MHz 2.4 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V@1 MHz to 16 MHz
High-speed on-chip oscillator clock accuracy	1.8 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V ±1.0%@ T_A = -20 to +85°C ±1.5%@ T_A = -40 to -20°C 1.6 V ≤ V_{DD} < 1.8 V ±5.0%@ T_A = -20 to +85°C ±5.5%@ T_A = -40 to -20°C	2.4 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V ±2.0%@ T_A = +85 to +105°C ±1.0%@ T_A = -20 to +85°C ±1.5%@ T_A = -40 to -20°C
Serial array unit	UART CSI: $f_{CLK}/2$ (supporting 16 Mbps), $f_{CLK}/4$ Simplified I^2C communication	UART CSI: $f_{CLK}/4$ Simplified I^2C communication
IICA	Normal mode Fast mode Fast mode plus	Normal mode Fast mode
Voltage detector	Rise detection voltage: 1.67 V to 4.06 V (14 levels) Fall detection voltage: 1.63 V to 3.98 V (14 levels)	Rise detection voltage: 2.61 V to 4.06 V (8 levels) Fall detection voltage: 2.55 V to 3.98 V (8 levels)

(**Remark** is listed on the next page.)

6. Current flowing only to the A/D converter. The supply current of the RL78 microcontrollers is the sum of I_{DD1} or I_{DD2} and I_{ADC} when the A/D converter is in operation.

7. Current flowing only to the LVD circuit. The supply current of the RL78 microcontrollers is the sum of I_{DD1}, I_{DD2} or I_{DD3} and I_{LVD} when the LVD circuit is in operation.

8. Current flowing only during data flash rewrite.

9. Current flowing only during self programming.

10. For shift time to the SNOOZE mode, see **18.3.3 SNOOZE mode** in the RL78/G13 User's Manual.

Remarks 1. f_{IL}: Low-speed on-chip oscillator clock frequency

2. f_{SUB}: Subsystem clock frequency (XT1 clock oscillation frequency)

3. f_{CLK}: CPU/peripheral hardware clock frequency

4. Temperature condition of the TYP. value is T_A = 25°C

5. The smaller maximum transfer rate derived by using $f_{MCK}/12$ or the following expression is the valid maximum transfer rate.
Expression for calculating the transfer rate when 2.4 V ≤ EV_{DD0} < 3.3 V and 1.6 V ≤ V_b ≤ 2.0 V

$$\text{Maximum transfer rate} = \frac{1}{\{-C_b \times R_b \times \ln(1 - \frac{1.5}{V_b})\} \times 3} \text{ [bps]}$$

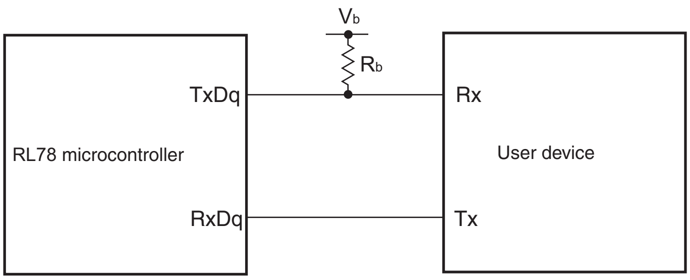
$$\text{Baud rate error (theoretical value)} = \frac{\frac{1}{\text{Transfer rate} \times 2} - \{-C_b \times R_b \times \ln(1 - \frac{1.5}{V_b})\}}{(\frac{1}{\text{Transfer rate}}) \times \text{Number of transferred bits}} \times 100 \text{ [\%]}$$

* This value is the theoretical value of the relative difference between the transmission and reception sides.

6. This value as an example is calculated when the conditions described in the “Conditions” column are met. Refer to Note 5 above to calculate the maximum transfer rate under conditions of the customer.

Caution Select the TTL input buffer for the RxDq pin and the N-ch open drain output (V_{DD} tolerance (for the 20- to 52-pin products)/EV_{DD} tolerance (for the 64- to 100-pin products)) mode for the TxDq pin by using port input mode register g (PIMg) and port output mode register g (POMg). For V_{IH} and V_{IL}, see the DC characteristics with TTL input buffer selected.

UART mode connection diagram (during communication at different potential)



(2) When reference voltage (+) = AV_{REFP}/ANI0 (ADREFP1 = 0, ADREFP0 = 1), reference voltage (–) = AV_{REFM}/ANI1 (ADREFM = 1), target pin : ANI16 to ANI26

(T_A = –40 to +105°C, 2.4 V ≤ EV_{DD0} = EV_{DD1} ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, 2.4 V ≤ AV_{REFP} ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, V_{SS} = EV_{SS0} = EV_{SS1} = 0 V, Reference voltage (+) = AV_{REFP}, Reference voltage (–) = AV_{REFM} = 0 V)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions		MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Resolution	RES			8		10	bit
Overall error[Note 1]	AINL	10-bit resolution EV_{DD0} ≤ AV_{REFP} = V_{DD} [Notes 3, 4]	2.4 V ≤ AV_{REFP} ≤ 5.5 V		1.2	±5.0	LSB
Conversion time	t_{CONV}	10-bit resolution Target pin : ANI16 to ANI26	3.6 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	2.125		39	μs
			2.7 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	3.1875		39	μs
			2.4 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	17		39	μs
Zero-scale error[Notes 1, 2]	E_{ZS}	10-bit resolution EV_{DD0} ≤ AV_{REFP} = V_{DD} [Notes 3, 4]	2.4 V ≤ AV_{REFP} ≤ 5.5 V			±0.35	%FSR
Full-scale error[Notes 1, 2]	E_{FS}	10-bit resolution EV_{DD0} ≤ AV_{REFP} = V_{DD} [Notes 3, 4]	2.4 V ≤ AV_{REFP} ≤ 5.5 V			±0.35	%FSR
Integral linearity error[Note 1]	ILE	10-bit resolution EV_{DD0} ≤ AV_{REFP} = V_{DD} [Notes 3, 4]	2.4 V ≤ AV_{REFP} ≤ 5.5 V			±3.5	LSB
Differential linearity error [Note 1]	DLE	10-bit resolution EV_{DD0} ≤ AV_{REFP} = V_{DD} [Notes 3, 4]	2.4 V ≤ AV_{REFP} ≤ 5.5 V			±2.0	LSB
Analog input voltage	V_{AIN}	ANI16 to ANI26		0		AV_{REFP} and EV_{DD0}	V

Notes 1. Excludes quantization error (±1/2 LSB).

2. This value is indicated as a ratio (%FSR) to the full-scale value.

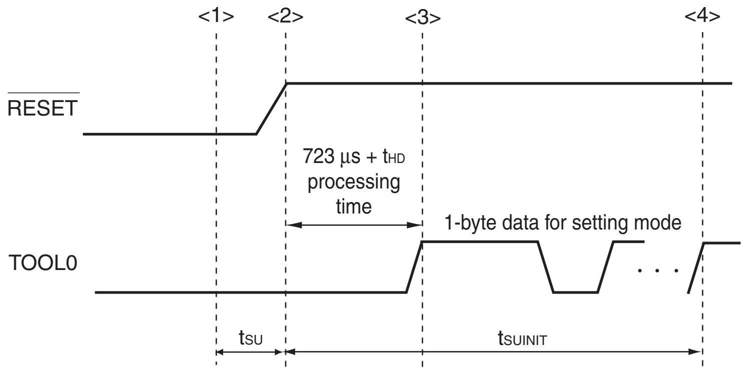
3. When AV_{REFP} < V_{DD}, the MAX. values are as follows.
Overall error: Add ±1.0 LSB to the MAX. value when AV_{REFP} = V_{DD}.
Zero-scale error/Full-scale error: Add ±0.05%FSR to the MAX. value when AV_{REFP} = V_{DD}.
Integral linearity error/ Differential linearity error: Add ±0.5 LSB to the MAX. value when AV_{REFP} = V_{DD}.

4. When AV_{REFP} < EV_{DD0} ≤ V_{DD}, the MAX. values are as follows.
Overall error: Add ±4.0 LSB to the MAX. value when AV_{REFP} = V_{DD}.
Zero-scale error/Full-scale error: Add ±0.20%FSR to the MAX. value when AV_{REFP} = V_{DD}.
Integral linearity error/ Differential linearity error: Add ±2.0 LSB to the MAX. value when AV_{REFP} = V_{DD}.

3.10 Timing of Entry to Flash Memory Programming Modes

(T_A = –40 to +105°C, 2.4 V ≤ EV_{DD0} = EV_{DD1} ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, V_{SS} = EV_{SS0} = EV_{SS1} = 0 V)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Time to complete the communication for the initial setting after the external reset is released	t_{SUINIT}	POR and LVD reset must be released before the external reset is released.			100	ms
Time to release the external reset after the TOOL0 pin is set to the low level	t_{SU}	POR and LVD reset must be released before the external reset is released.	10			μs
Time to hold the TOOL0 pin at the low level after the external reset is released (excluding the processing time of the firmware to control the flash memory)	t_{HD}	POR and LVD reset must be released before the external reset is released.	1			ms



<1> The low level is input to the TOOL0 pin.

<2> The external reset is released (POR and LVD reset must be released before the external reset is released.).

<3> The TOOL0 pin is set to the high level.

<4> Setting of the flash memory programming mode by UART reception and complete the baud rate setting.

Remark t_{SUINIT}: Communication for the initial setting must be completed within 100 ms after the external reset is released during this period.

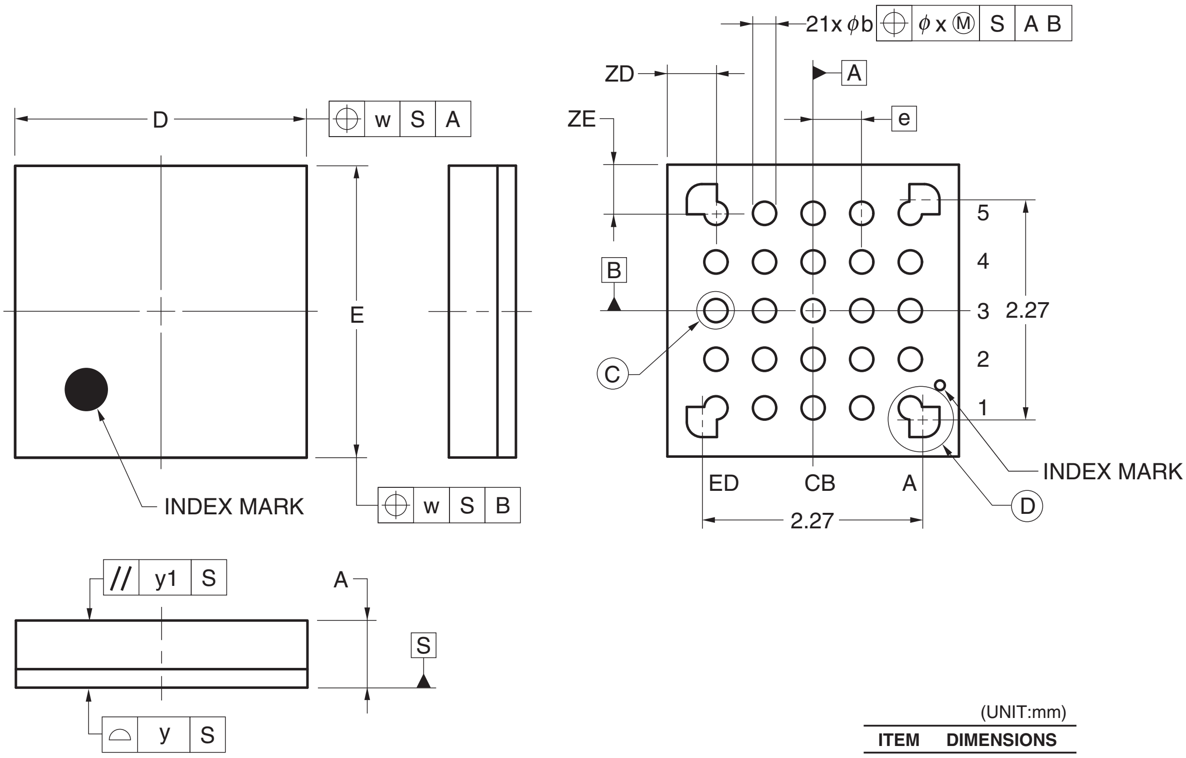
t_{SU}: Time to release the external reset after the TOOL0 pin is set to the low level

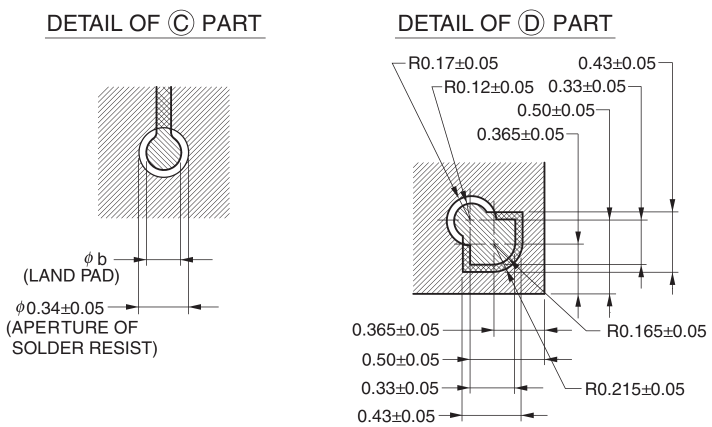
t_{HD}: Time to hold the TOOL0 pin at the low level after the external reset is released (excluding the processing time of the firmware to control the flash memory)

4.3 25-pin Products

R5F1008AALA, R5F1008CALA, R5F1008DALA, R5F1008EALA
R5F1018AALA, R5F1018CALA, R5F1018DALA, R5F1018EALA
R5F1008AGLA, R5F1008CGLA, R5F1008DGLA, R5F1008EGLA

JEITA Package Code	RENESAS Code	Previous Code	MASS (TYP.) [g]
P-WFLGA25-3x3-0.50	PWLG0025KA-A	P25FC-50-2N2-2	0.01





(UNIT:mm)

ITEM	DIMENSIONS
D	3.00 ±0.10
E	3.00 ±0.10
w	0.20
e	0.50
A	0.69 ±0.07
b	0.24 ±0.05
x	0.05
y	0.08
y1	0.20
ZD	0.50
ZE	0.50