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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.

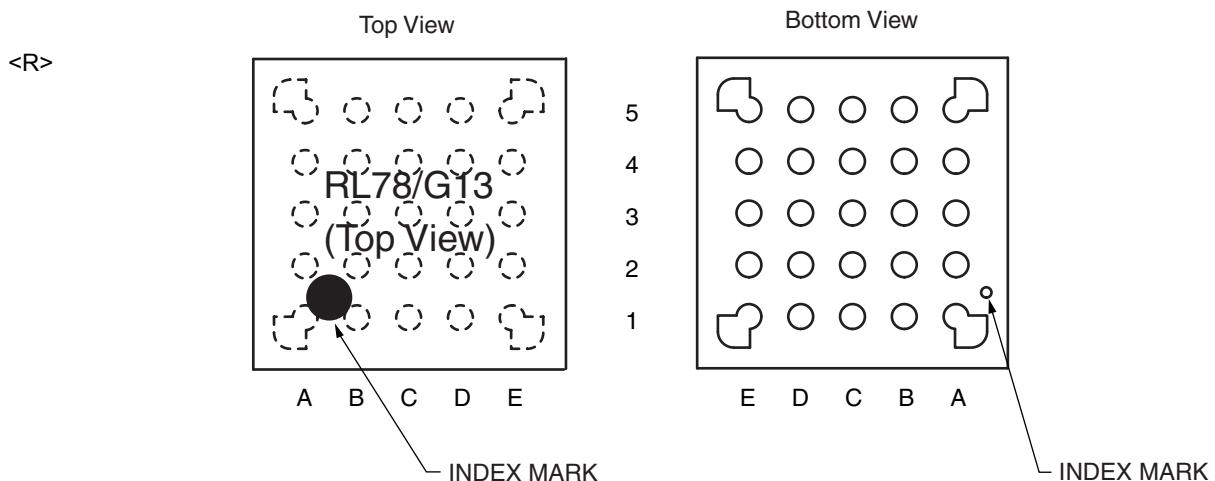
Applications of "[Embedded - Microcontrollers](#)"

Details

Product Status	Active
Core Processor	RL78
Core Size	16-Bit
Speed	32MHz
Connectivity	CSI, I ² C, LINbus, UART/USART
Peripherals	DMA, LVD, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	31
Program Memory Size	32KB (32K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	4K x 8
RAM Size	2K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	1.6V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	A/D 10x8/10b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	44-LQFP
Supplier Device Package	44-LQFP (10x10)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/renesas-electronics-america/r5f100fcdfp-50

1.3.3 25-pin products

- 25-pin plastic WFLGA (3 × 3 mm, 0.50 mm pitch)



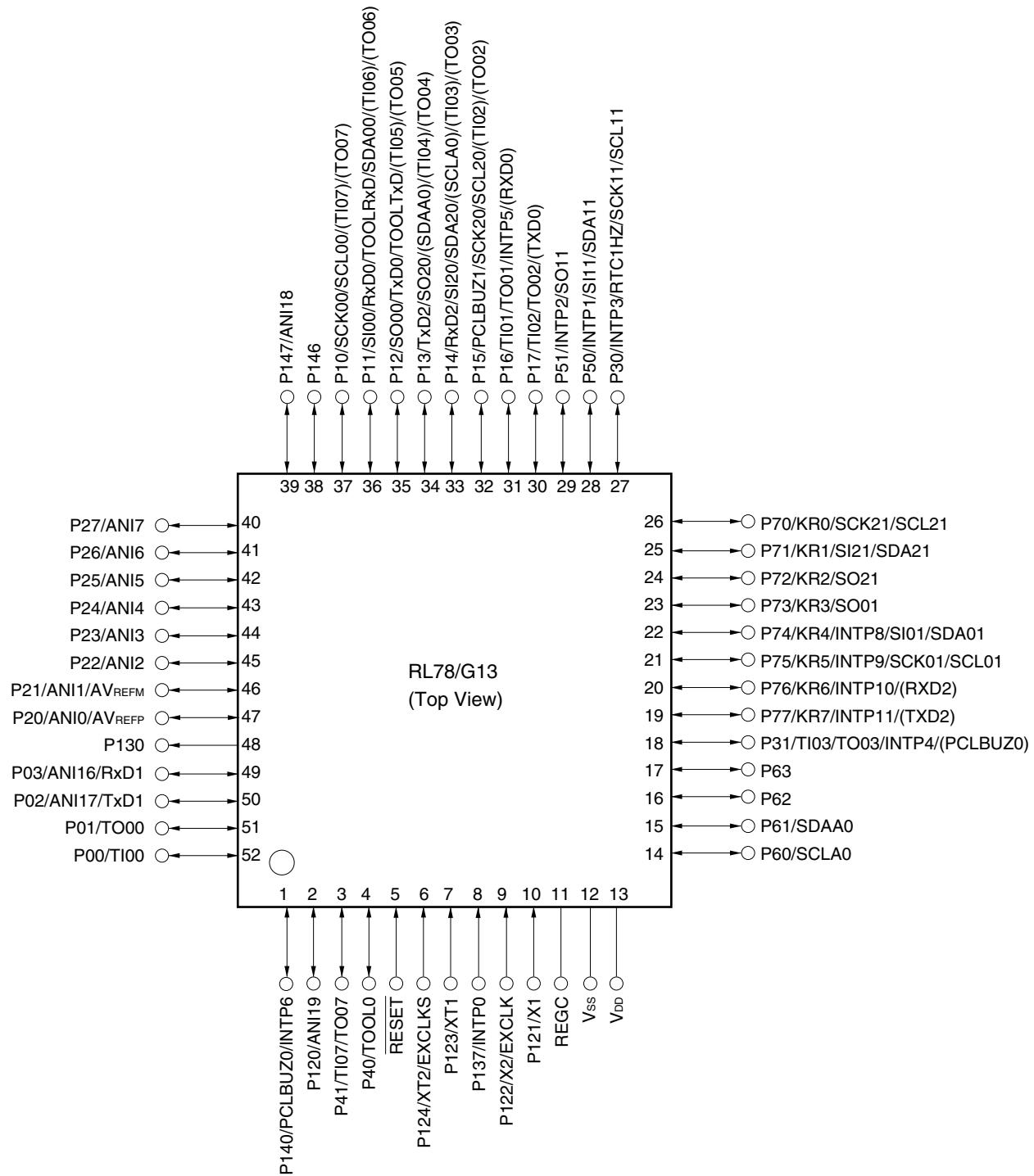
	A	B	C	D	E	
5	P40/TOOL0	RESET	P01/ANI16/ TO00/RxD1	P22/ANI2	P147/ANI18	5
4	P122/X2/ EXCLK	P137/INTP0	P00/ANI17/ TI00/TxD1	P21/ANI1/ AV _{REFM}	P10/SCK00/ SCL00	4
3	P121/X1	V _{DD}	P20/ANI0/ AV _{REFP}	P12/SO00/ TxD0/ TOOLTxD	P11/SI00/ RxDo/ TOOLRxDo/ SDA00	3
2	REGC	V _{ss}	P30/INTP3/ SCK11/SCL11	P17/TI02/ TO02/SO11	P50/INTP1/ SI11/SDA11	2
1	P60/SCLA0	P61/SDAA0	P31/TI03/ TO03/INTP4/ PCLBUZ0	P16/TI01/ TO01/INTP5	P130	1
	A	B	C	D	E	

Caution Connect the REGC pin to V_{ss} via a capacitor (0.47 to 1 μ F).

Remark For pin identification, see **1.4 Pin Identification**.

1.3.10 52-pin products

- 52-pin plastic LQFP (10 × 10 mm, 0.65 mm pitch)



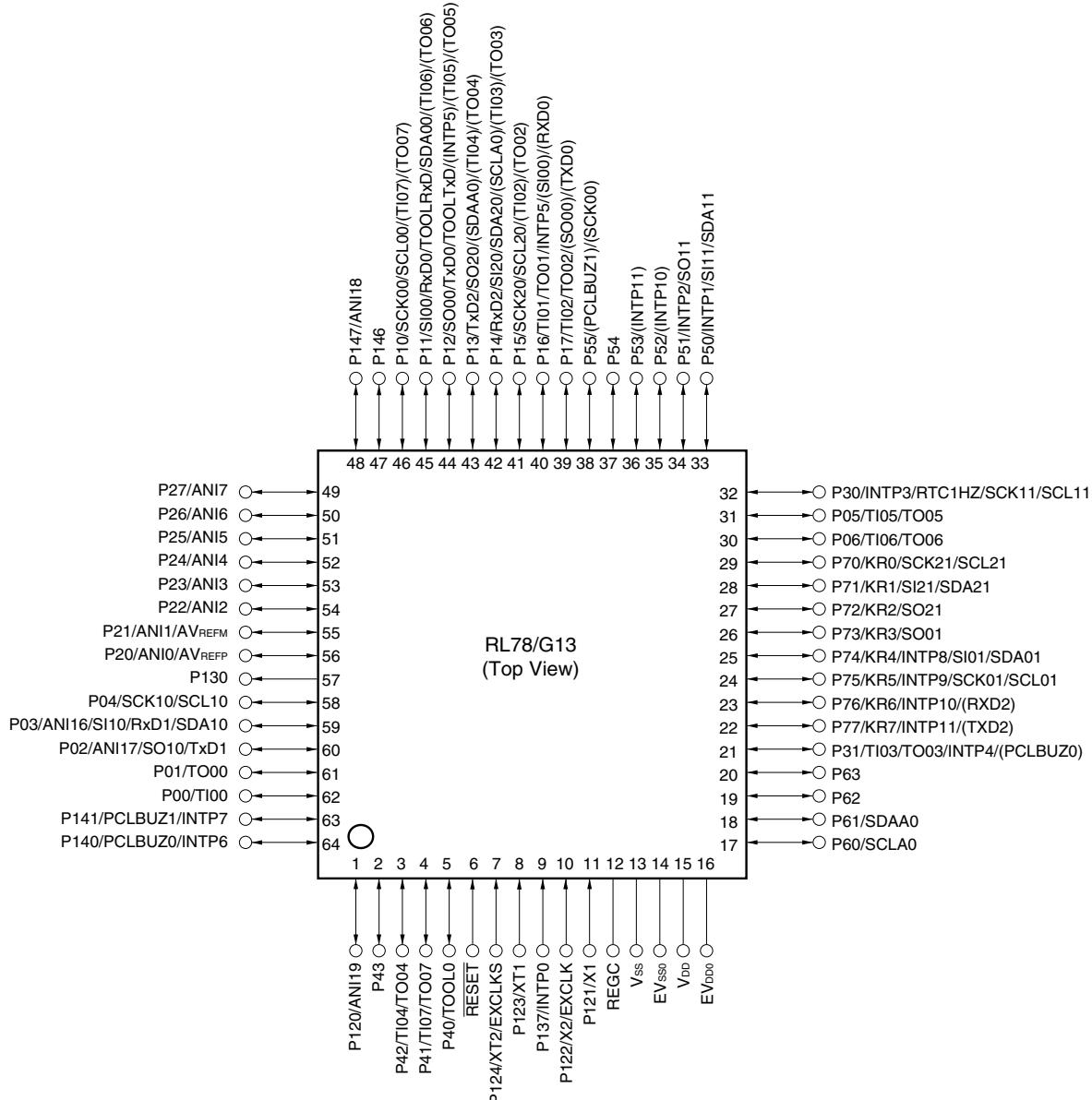
Caution Connect the REGC pin to V_{ss} via a capacitor (0.47 to 1 μ F).

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.

1.3.11 64-pin products

- 64-pin plastic LQFP (12 × 12 mm, 0.65 mm pitch)
- 64-pin plastic LFQFP (10 × 10 mm, 0.5 mm pitch)



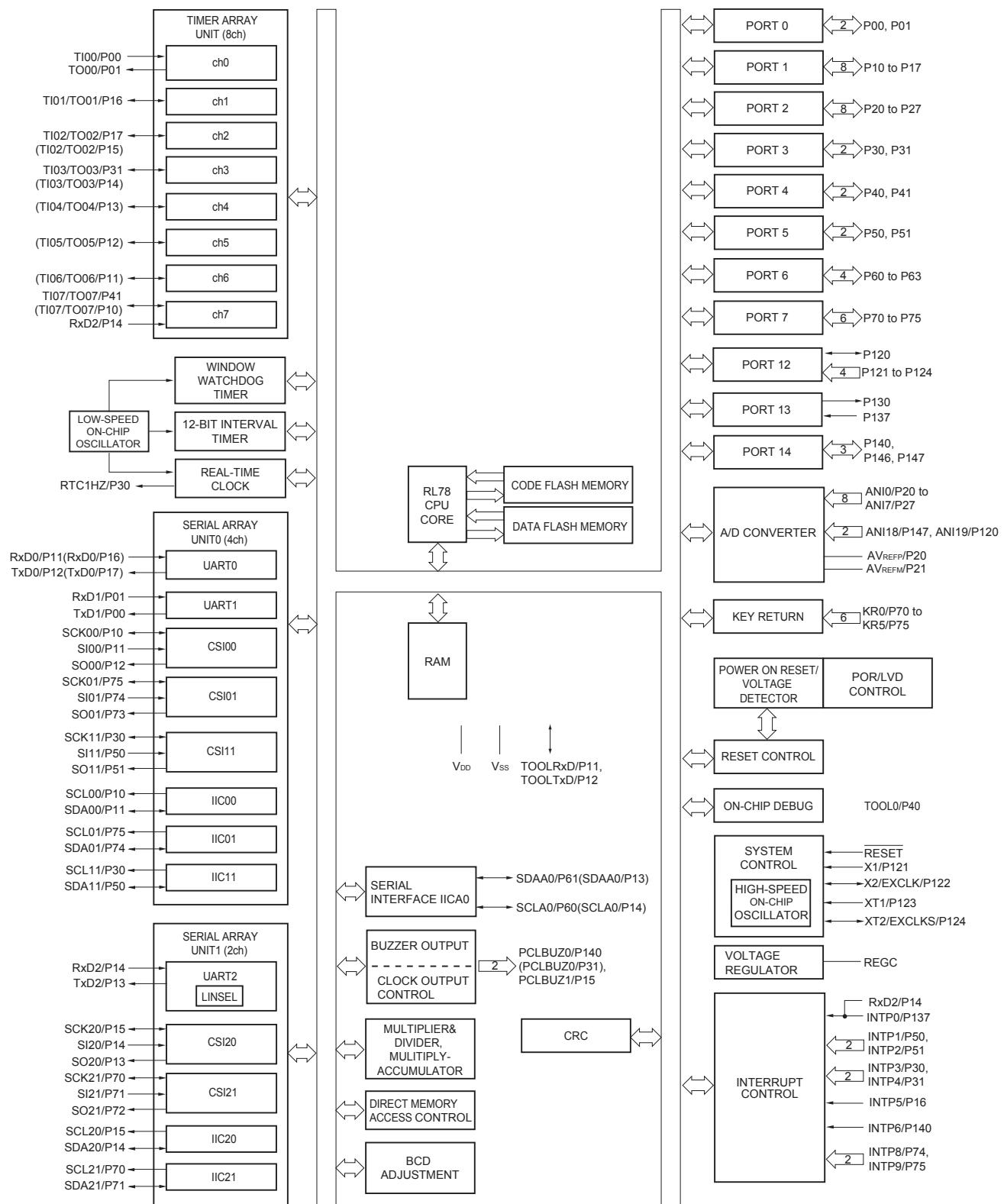
Cautions 1. Make EV_{SS0} pin the same potential as V_{ss} pin.

2. Make V_{DD} pin the potential that is higher than EV_{VDD0} pin.
3. Connect the REGC pin to V_{ss} via a capacitor (0.47 to 1 μ F).

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

2. When using the microcontroller for an application where the noise generated inside the microcontroller must be reduced, it is recommended to supply separate powers to the V_{DD} and EV_{VDD0} pins and connect the V_{ss} and EV_{SS0} pins to separate ground lines.
3. 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.

1.5.9 48-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	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<p>[40-pin, 44-pin products]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <p>[48-pin, 52-pin products]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <p>[64-pin products]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 									
I ² C bus	1 channel	1 channel	1 channel	1 channel	1 channel	1 channel	1 channel	1 channel	1 channel	1 channel
Multiplier and divider/multiply-accumulator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	27	27	27	27
	External	7	7	10	12	12	13	13	13	13
Key interrupt	4									
Reset	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reset by <u>RESET</u> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power-on-reset: 1.51 V (TYP.) • Power-down-reset: 1.50 V (TYP.) 									
Voltage detector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 $+85^\circ\text{C}$) $V_{DD} = 2.4$ to 5.5 V ($T_A = -40$ to $+105^\circ\text{C}$)									
<R>	Operating ambient temperature									
	$T_A = 40$ to $+85^\circ\text{C}$ (A: Consumer applications, D: Industrial applications) $T_A = 40$ to $+105^\circ\text{C}$ (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 ($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$) (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 $V_{DD} + 0.3^{\text{Note 1}}$	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 $V_{DD} + 0.3^{\text{Note 2}}$	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, RESET	-0.3 to $V_{DD} + 0.3^{\text{Note 2}}$	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 $V_{DD} + 0.3^{\text{Note 2}}$	V
	V_{O2}	P20 to P27, P150 to P156	-0.3 to $V_{DD} + 0.3^{\text{Note 2}}$	V
Analog input voltage	V_{AI1}	ANI16 to ANI26	-0.3 to $EV_{DD0} + 0.3$ and -0.3 to $AV_{REF}(+) + 0.3^{\text{Notes 2, 3}}$	V
	V_{AI2}	ANIO to ANI14	-0.3 to $V_{DD} + 0.3$ and -0.3 to $AV_{REF}(+) + 0.3^{\text{Notes 2, 3}}$	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.

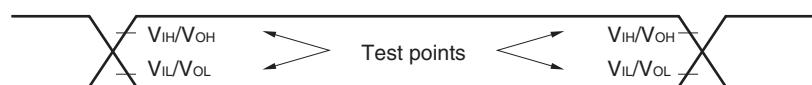
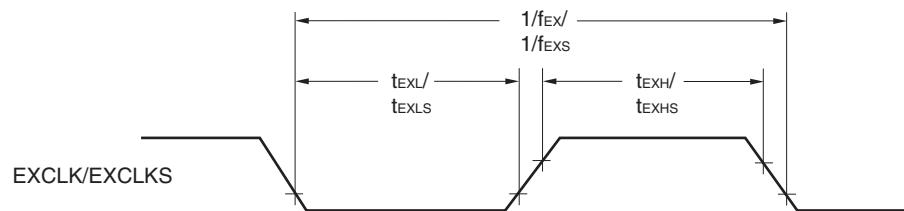
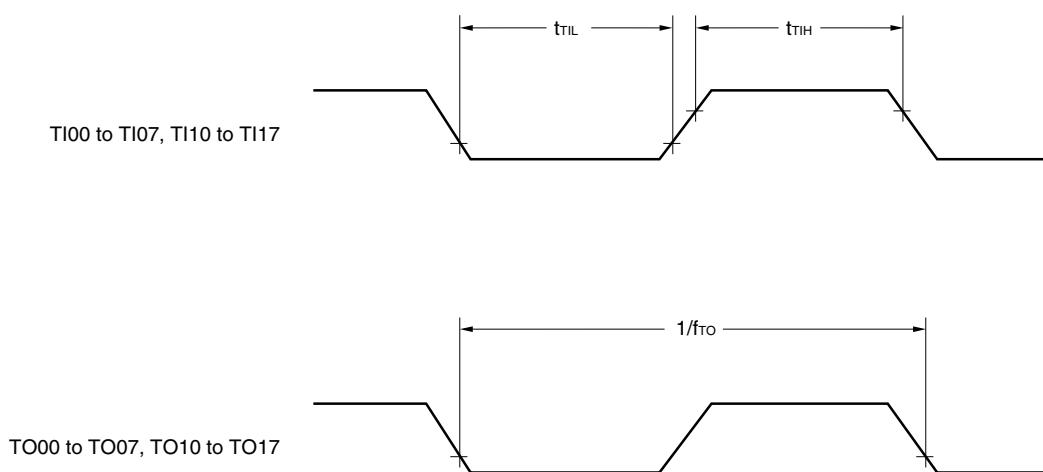
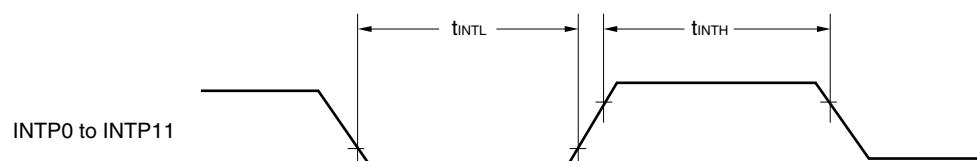
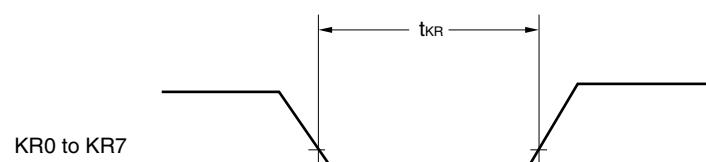
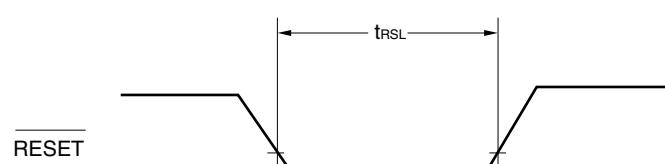
- Remarks 1.** Unless specified otherwise, the characteristics of alternate-function pins are the same as those of the port pins.
- 2.** $AV_{REF}(+)$: + side reference voltage of the A/D converter.
 - 3.** V_{SS} : Reference voltage

(3) 128-pin products, and flash ROM: 384 to 512 KB of 44- to 100-pin products

 $(T_A = -40$ to $+85^\circ\text{C}$, $1.6 \text{ V} \leq EV_{DD0} = EV_{DD1} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5 \text{ V}$, $V_{ss} = EV_{ss0} = EV_{ss1} = 0 \text{ V}$) (2/2)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions			MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Supply current <small>Note 1</small>	$I_{DD2}^{Note 2}$	HALT mode	HS (high-speed main) mode ^{Note 7}	$f_{IH} = 32 \text{ MHz}^{Note 4}$	$V_{DD} = 5.0 \text{ V}$		0.62	1.89 mA
				$V_{DD} = 3.0 \text{ V}$			0.62	1.89 mA
			$f_{IH} = 24 \text{ MHz}^{Note 4}$	$V_{DD} = 5.0 \text{ V}$		0.50	1.48	mA
				$V_{DD} = 3.0 \text{ V}$		0.50	1.48	mA
			$f_{IH} = 16 \text{ MHz}^{Note 4}$	$V_{DD} = 5.0 \text{ V}$		0.44	1.12	mA
				$V_{DD} = 3.0 \text{ V}$		0.44	1.12	mA
		LS (low-speed main) mode ^{Note 7}	$f_{IH} = 8 \text{ MHz}^{Note 4}$	$V_{DD} = 3.0 \text{ V}$		290	620	μA
				$V_{DD} = 2.0 \text{ V}$		290	620	μA
		LV (low-voltage main) mode <small>Note 7</small>	$f_{IH} = 4 \text{ MHz}^{Note 4}$	$V_{DD} = 3.0 \text{ V}$		460	700	μA
				$V_{DD} = 2.0 \text{ V}$		460	700	μA
		HS (high-speed main) mode ^{Note 7}	$f_{MX} = 20 \text{ MHz}^{Note 3}$, $V_{DD} = 5.0 \text{ V}$	Square wave input		0.31	1.14	mA
				Resonator connection		0.48	1.34	mA
			$f_{MX} = 20 \text{ MHz}^{Note 3}$, $V_{DD} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	Square wave input		0.31	1.14	mA
				Resonator connection		0.48	1.34	mA
			$f_{MX} = 10 \text{ MHz}^{Note 3}$, $V_{DD} = 5.0 \text{ V}$	Square wave input		0.21	0.68	mA
				Resonator connection		0.28	0.76	mA
			$f_{MX} = 10 \text{ MHz}^{Note 3}$, $V_{DD} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	Square wave input		0.21	0.68	mA
				Resonator connection		0.28	0.76	mA
		LS (low-speed main) mode ^{Note 7}	$f_{MX} = 8 \text{ MHz}^{Note 3}$, $V_{DD} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	Square wave input		110	390	μA
				Resonator connection		160	450	μA
			$f_{MX} = 8 \text{ MHz}^{Note 3}$, $V_{DD} = 2.0 \text{ V}$	Square wave input		110	390	μA
				Resonator connection		160	450	μA
		Subsystem clock operation	$f_{SUB} = 32.768 \text{ kHz}^{Note 5}$ $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$	Square wave input		0.31	0.66	μA
				Resonator connection		0.50	0.85	μA
			$f_{SUB} = 32.768 \text{ kHz}^{Note 5}$ $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$	Square wave input		0.38	0.66	μA
				Resonator connection		0.57	0.85	μA
			$f_{SUB} = 32.768 \text{ kHz}^{Note 5}$ $T_A = +50^\circ\text{C}$	Square wave input		0.47	3.49	μA
				Resonator connection		0.66	3.68	μA
			$f_{SUB} = 32.768 \text{ kHz}^{Note 5}$ $T_A = +70^\circ\text{C}$	Square wave input		0.80	6.10	μA
				Resonator connection		0.99	6.29	μA
			$f_{SUB} = 32.768 \text{ kHz}^{Note 5}$ $T_A = +85^\circ\text{C}$	Square wave input		1.52	10.46	μA
				Resonator connection		1.71	10.65	μA
	$I_{DD3}^{Note 6}$	STOP mode ^{Note 8}	$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$			0.19	0.54	μA
			$T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$			0.26	0.54	μA
			$T_A = +50^\circ\text{C}$			0.35	3.37	μA
			$T_A = +70^\circ\text{C}$			0.68	5.98	μA
			$T_A = +85^\circ\text{C}$			1.40	10.34	μA

(Notes and Remarks are listed on the next page.)

AC Timing Test Points**External System Clock Timing****TI/TO Timing****Interrupt Request Input Timing****Key Interrupt Input Timing****RESET Input Timing**

2.6.2 Temperature sensor/internal reference voltage characteristics

($T_A = -40$ to $+85^\circ\text{C}$, $2.4 \text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5 \text{ V}$, $V_{SS} = 0 \text{ V}$, HS (high-speed main) mode)

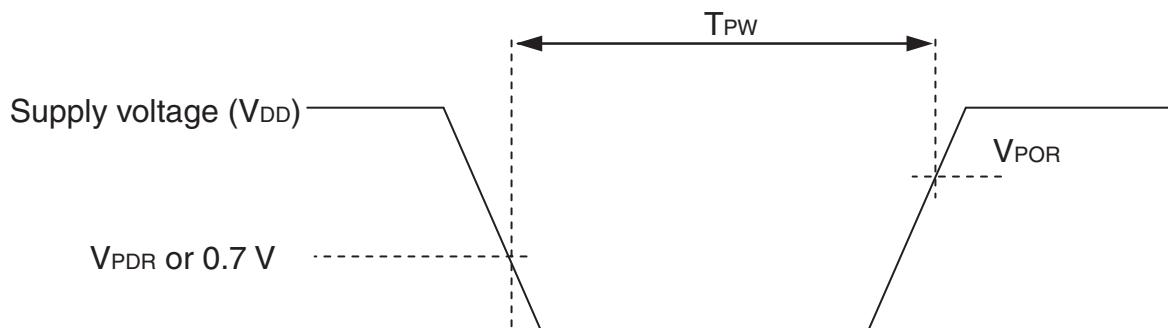
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Temperature sensor output voltage	V_{TMPS25}	Setting ADS register = 80H, $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$		1.05		V
Internal reference voltage	V_{BGR}	Setting ADS register = 81H	1.38	1.45	1.5	V
Temperature coefficient	F_{VTMPS}	Temperature sensor that depends on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

2.6.3 POR circuit characteristics

($T_A = -40$ to $+85^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{SS} = 0 \text{ V}$)

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).



2.6.4 LVD circuit characteristics

LVD Detection Voltage of Reset Mode and Interrupt Mode $(T_A = -40 \text{ to } +85^\circ\text{C}, V_{PDR} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5 \text{ V}, V_{SS} = 0 \text{ V})$

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Detection voltage	V_{LVD0}	Power supply rise time	3.98	4.06	4.14	V
		Power supply fall time	3.90	3.98	4.06	V
	V_{LVD1}	Power supply rise time	3.68	3.75	3.82	V
		Power supply fall time	3.60	3.67	3.74	V
	V_{LVD2}	Power supply rise time	3.07	3.13	3.19	V
		Power supply fall time	3.00	3.06	3.12	V
	V_{LVD3}	Power supply rise time	2.96	3.02	3.08	V
		Power supply fall time	2.90	2.96	3.02	V
	V_{LVD4}	Power supply rise time	2.86	2.92	2.97	V
		Power supply fall time	2.80	2.86	2.91	V
	V_{LVD5}	Power supply rise time	2.76	2.81	2.87	V
		Power supply fall time	2.70	2.75	2.81	V
	V_{LVD6}	Power supply rise time	2.66	2.71	2.76	V
		Power supply fall time	2.60	2.65	2.70	V
	V_{LVD7}	Power supply rise time	2.56	2.61	2.66	V
		Power supply fall time	2.50	2.55	2.60	V
	V_{LVD8}	Power supply rise time	2.45	2.50	2.55	V
		Power supply fall time	2.40	2.45	2.50	V
	V_{LVD9}	Power supply rise time	2.05	2.09	2.13	V
		Power supply fall time	2.00	2.04	2.08	V
	V_{LVD10}	Power supply rise time	1.94	1.98	2.02	V
		Power supply fall time	1.90	1.94	1.98	V
	V_{LVD11}	Power supply rise time	1.84	1.88	1.91	V
		Power supply fall time	1.80	1.84	1.87	V
	V_{LVD12}	Power supply rise time	1.74	1.77	1.81	V
		Power supply fall time	1.70	1.73	1.77	V
	V_{LVD13}	Power supply rise time	1.64	1.67	1.70	V
		Power supply fall time	1.60	1.63	1.66	V
Minimum pulse width	t_{LW}		300			μs
Detection delay time					300	μs

LVD Detection Voltage of Interrupt & Reset Mode(T_A = -40 to +85°C, V_{PDR} ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, V_{SS} = 0 V)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions		MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit	
Interrupt and reset mode	V _{LVDA0}	V _{POC2} , V _{POC1} , V _{POC0} = 0, 0, 0, falling reset voltage	LVIS1, LVIS0 = 1, 0	Rising release reset voltage	1.60	1.63	1.66	V
	V _{LVDA1}			Falling interrupt voltage	1.74	1.77	1.81	V
	V _{LVDA2}		LVIS1, LVIS0 = 0, 1	Rising release reset voltage	1.70	1.73	1.77	V
	V _{LVDA3}			Falling interrupt voltage	1.84	1.88	1.91	V
	V _{LVDB0}	V _{POC2} , V _{POC1} , V _{POC0} = 0, 0, 1, falling reset voltage	LVIS1, LVIS0 = 1, 0	Rising release reset voltage	2.86	2.92	2.97	V
	V _{LVDB1}			Falling interrupt voltage	2.80	2.86	2.91	V
	V _{LVDB2}		LVIS1, LVIS0 = 0, 1	Rising release reset voltage	1.94	1.98	2.02	V
	V _{LVDB3}			Falling interrupt voltage	1.90	1.94	1.98	V
	V _{LVDC0}	V _{POC2} , V _{POC1} , V _{POC0} = 0, 1, 0, falling reset voltage	LVIS1, LVIS0 = 0, 1	Rising release reset voltage	2.05	2.09	2.13	V
	V _{LVDC1}			Falling interrupt voltage	2.00	2.04	2.08	V
	V _{LVDC2}		LVIS1, LVIS0 = 0, 0	Rising release reset voltage	3.07	3.13	3.19	V
	V _{LVDC3}			Falling interrupt voltage	3.00	3.06	3.12	V
	V _{LVDD0}	V _{POC2} , V _{POC1} , V _{POC0} = 0, 1, 1, falling reset voltage	LVIS1, LVIS0 = 1, 0	Rising release reset voltage	2.40	2.45	2.50	V
	V _{LVDD1}			Falling interrupt voltage	2.56	2.61	2.66	V
	V _{LVDD2}		LVIS1, LVIS0 = 0, 1	Rising release reset voltage	2.50	2.55	2.60	V
	V _{LVDD3}			Falling interrupt voltage	2.66	2.71	2.76	V
	V _{LVDD0}		LVIS1, LVIS0 = 0, 0	Rising release reset voltage	2.60	2.65	2.70	V
	V _{LVDD1}			Falling interrupt voltage	3.68	3.75	3.82	V
	V _{LVDD2}		LVIS1, LVIS0 = 1, 1	Rising release reset voltage	3.60	3.67	3.74	V
	V _{LVDD3}			Falling interrupt voltage	2.96	3.02	3.08	V

3. ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS (G: INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS $T_A = -40$ to $+105^\circ\text{C}$)

This chapter describes the following electrical specifications.

Target products G: Industrial applications $T_A = -40$ to $+105^\circ\text{C}$
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 $T_A = +85^\circ\text{C}$ to $+105^\circ\text{C}$. 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 $+85^\circ\text{C}$, see **CHAPTER 2 ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS ($T_A = -40$ to $+85^\circ\text{C}$)**.

There are following differences between the products "G: Industrial applications ($T_A = -40$ to $+105^\circ\text{C}$)" 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 $+85^\circ\text{C}$	$T_A = -40$ to $+105^\circ\text{C}$
Operating mode Operating voltage range	HS (high-speed main) mode: $2.7 \text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5 \text{ V}$ @1 MHz to 32 MHz $2.4 \text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5 \text{ V}$ @1 MHz to 16 MHz LS (low-speed main) mode: $1.8 \text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5 \text{ V}$ @1 MHz to 8 MHz LV (low-voltage main) mode: $1.6 \text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5 \text{ V}$ @1 MHz to 4 MHz	HS (high-speed main) mode only: $2.7 \text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5 \text{ V}$ @1 MHz to 32 MHz $2.4 \text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5 \text{ V}$ @1 MHz to 16 MHz
High-speed on-chip oscillator clock accuracy	$1.8 \text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5 \text{ V}$ $\pm 1.0\% @ T_A = -20$ to $+85^\circ\text{C}$ $\pm 1.5\% @ T_A = -40$ to -20°C $1.6 \text{ V} \leq V_{DD} < 1.8 \text{ V}$ $\pm 5.0\% @ T_A = -20$ to $+85^\circ\text{C}$ $\pm 5.5\% @ T_A = -40$ to -20°C	$2.4 \text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5 \text{ V}$ $\pm 2.0\% @ T_A = +85$ to $+105^\circ\text{C}$ $\pm 1.0\% @ T_A = -20$ to $+85^\circ\text{C}$ $\pm 1.5\% @ T_A = -40$ to -20°C
Serial array unit	UART CSI: $f_{CLK}/2$ (supporting 16 Mbps), $f_{CLK}/4$ Simplified I ² C communication	UART CSI: $f_{CLK}/4$ Simplified I ² C communication
I ² CA	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.)

(TA = -40 to +105°C, 2.4 V ≤ EV_{DD0} = EV_{DD1} ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, V_{SS} = EV_{SS0} = EV_{SS1} = 0 V) (2/5)

Items	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Output current, low ^{Note 1}	I _{OL1}	Per pin for 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, P130, P140 to P147			8.5 ^{Note 2}	mA
		Per pin for P60 to P63			15.0 ^{Note 2}	mA
		Total of P00 to P04, P07, P32 to P37, P40 to P47, P102 to P106, P120, P125 to P127, P130, P140 to P145 (When duty ≤ 70% ^{Note 3})	4.0 V ≤ EV _{DD0} ≤ 5.5 V		40.0	mA
			2.7 V ≤ EV _{DD0} < 4.0 V		15.0	mA
			2.4 V ≤ EV _{DD0} < 2.7 V		9.0	mA
		Total of P05, P06, P10 to P17, P30, P31, P50 to P57, P60 to P67, P70 to P77, P80 to P87, P90 to P97, P100, P101, P110 to P117, P146, P147 (When duty ≤ 70% ^{Note 3})	4.0 V ≤ EV _{DD0} ≤ 5.5 V		40.0	mA
			2.7 V ≤ EV _{DD0} < 4.0 V		35.0	mA
			2.4 V ≤ EV _{DD0} < 2.7 V		20.0	mA
		Total of all pins (When duty ≤ 70% ^{Note 3})			80.0	mA
		I _{OL2}	Per pin for P20 to P27, P150 to P156		0.4 ^{Note 2}	mA
			Total of all pins (When duty ≤ 70% ^{Note 3})	2.4 V ≤ V _{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	5.0	mA

- Notes**
- Value of current at which the device operation is guaranteed even if the current flows from an output pin to the EV_{SS0}, EV_{SS1} and V_{SS} pin.
 - Do not exceed the total current value.
 - Specification under conditions where the duty factor ≤ 70%.

The output current value that has changed to the duty factor > 70% the duty ratio can be calculated with the following expression (when changing the duty factor from 70% to n%).

- Total output current of pins = (I_{OL} × 0.7)/(n × 0.01)

<Example> Where n = 80% and I_{OL} = 10.0 mA

$$\text{Total output current of pins} = (10.0 \times 0.7)/(80 \times 0.01) \geq 8.7 \text{ mA}$$

However, the current that is allowed to flow into one pin does not vary depending on the duty factor. A current higher than the absolute maximum rating must not flow into one pin.

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

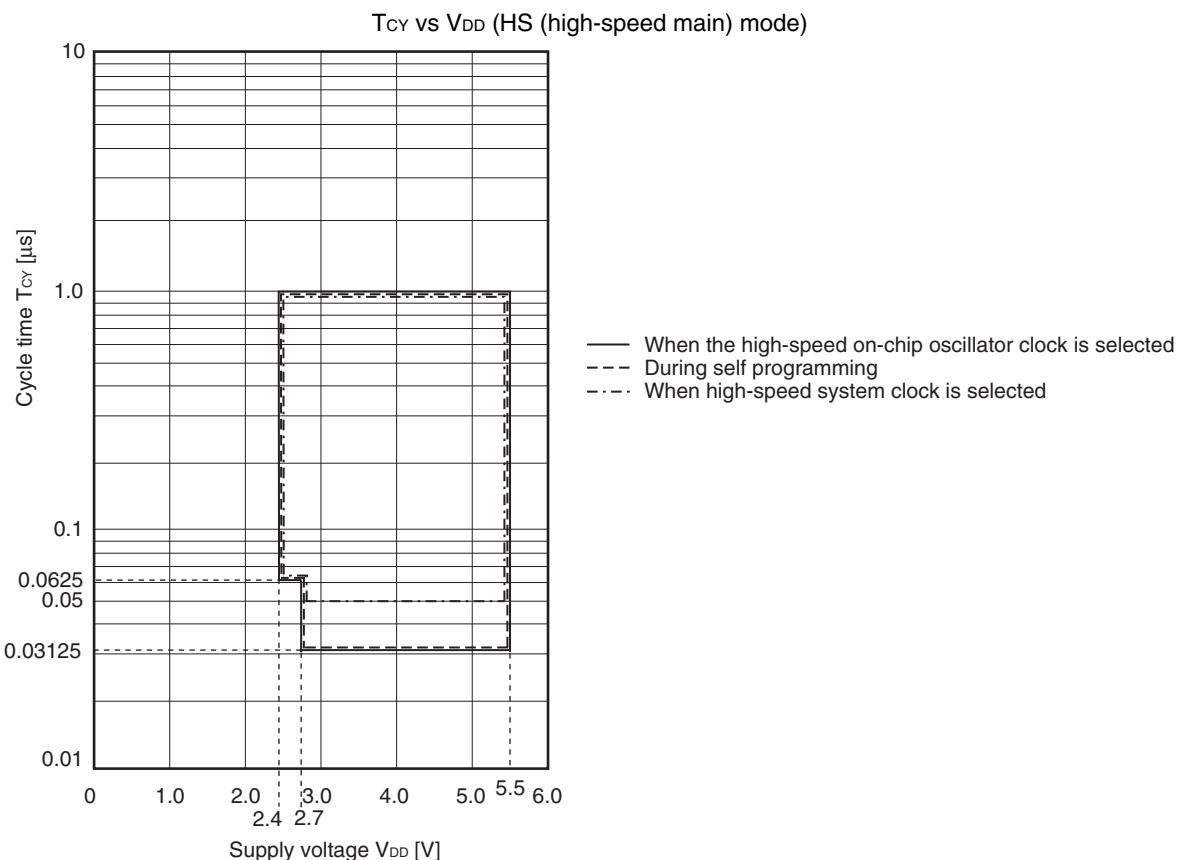
(TA = -40 to +105°C, 2.4 V ≤ EV_{DD0} = EV_{DD1} ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, V_{SS} = EV_{SS0} = EV_{SS1} = 0 V) (4/5)

Items	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Output voltage, high	V _{OH1}	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, P130, P140 to P147	4.0 V ≤ EV _{DD0} ≤ 5.5 V, I _{OH1} = -3.0 mA	EV _{DD0} – 0.7		V
			2.7 V ≤ EV _{DD0} ≤ 5.5 V, I _{OH1} = -2.0 mA	EV _{DD0} – 0.6		V
			2.4 V ≤ EV _{DD0} ≤ 5.5 V, I _{OH1} = -1.5 mA	EV _{DD0} – 0.5		V
	V _{OH2}	P20 to P27, P150 to P156	2.4 V ≤ V _{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, I _{OH2} = -100 μA	V _{DD} – 0.5		V
Output voltage, low	V _{OL1}	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, P130, P140 to P147	4.0 V ≤ EV _{DD0} ≤ 5.5 V, I _{OL1} = 8.5 mA		0.7	V
			4.0 V ≤ EV _{DD0} ≤ 5.5 V, I _{OL1} = 3.0 mA		0.6	V
			2.7 V ≤ EV _{DD0} ≤ 5.5 V, I _{OL1} = 1.5 mA		0.4	V
			2.4 V ≤ EV _{DD0} ≤ 5.5 V, I _{OL1} = 0.6 mA		0.4	V
	V _{OL2}	P20 to P27, P150 to P156	2.4 V ≤ V _{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, I _{OL2} = 400 μA		0.4	V
	V _{OL3}	P60 to P63	4.0 V ≤ EV _{DD0} ≤ 5.5 V, I _{OL3} = 15.0 mA		2.0	V
			4.0 V ≤ EV _{DD0} ≤ 5.5 V, I _{OL3} = 5.0 mA		0.4	V
			2.7 V ≤ EV _{DD0} ≤ 5.5 V, I _{OL3} = 3.0 mA		0.4	V
			2.4 V ≤ EV _{DD0} ≤ 5.5 V, I _{OL3} = 2.0 mA		0.4	V

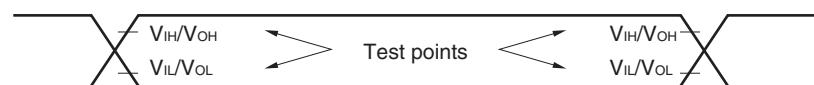
Caution P00, P02 to P04, P10 to P15, P17, P43 to P45, P50, P52 to P55, P71, P74, P80 to P82, P96, and P142 to P144 do not output high level in N-ch open-drain mode.

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

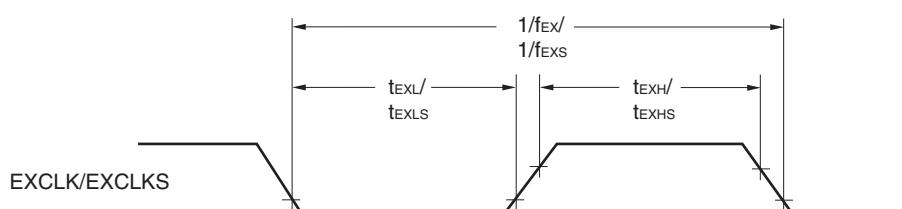
Minimum Instruction Execution Time during Main System Clock Operation



AC Timing Test Points



External System Clock Timing



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

(TA = -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		HS (high-speed main) Mode		Unit
				MIN.	MAX.	
Transfer rate	Transmission	4.0 V ≤ EV _{DD0} ≤ 5.5 V, 2.7 V ≤ V _b ≤ 4.0 V	Theoretical value of the maximum transfer rate C _b = 50 pF, R _b = 1.4 kΩ, V _b = 2.7 V		Note 1	bps
		2.7 V ≤ EV _{DD0} < 4.0 V, 2.3 V ≤ V _b ≤ 2.7 V	Theoretical value of the maximum transfer rate C _b = 50 pF, R _b = 2.7 kΩ, V _b = 2.3 V		Note 3	bps
		2.4 V ≤ EV _{DD0} < 3.3 V, 1.6 V ≤ V _b ≤ 2.0 V	Theoretical value of the maximum transfer rate C _b = 50 pF, R _b = 5.5 kΩ, V _b = 1.6 V		Note 5	bps

Notes 1. 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 4.0 V ≤ EV_{DD0} ≤ 5.5 V and 2.7 V ≤ V_b ≤ 4.0 V

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

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

* 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}/12 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 2.4 V ≤ V_b ≤ 2.7 V

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

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

* 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.

3.5.2 Serial interface IICA

($T_A = -40$ to $+105^\circ\text{C}$, $2.4 \text{ V} \leq EV_{DD0} = EV_{DD1} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5 \text{ V}$, $V_{SS} = EV_{SS0} = EV_{SS1} = 0 \text{ V}$)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	HS (high-speed main) Mode				Unit	
			Standard Mode		Fast Mode			
			MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.		
SCLA0 clock frequency	f_{SCL}	Fast mode: $f_{CLK} \geq 3.5 \text{ MHz}$	—	—	0	400	kHz	
		Standard mode: $f_{CLK} \geq 1 \text{ MHz}$	0	100	—	—	kHz	
Setup time of restart condition	$t_{SU:STA}$		4.7		0.6		μs	
Hold time ^{Note 1}	$t_{HD:STA}$		4.0		0.6		μs	
Hold time when SCLA0 = "L"	t_{LOW}		4.7		1.3		μs	
Hold time when SCLA0 = "H"	t_{HIGH}		4.0		0.6		μs	
Data setup time (reception)	$t_{SU:DAT}$		250		100		ns	
Data hold time (transmission) ^{Note 2}	$t_{HD:DAT}$		0	3.45	0	0.9	μs	
Setup time of stop condition	$t_{SU:STO}$		4.0		0.6		μs	
Bus-free time	t_{BUF}		4.7		1.3		μs	

Notes 1. The first clock pulse is generated after this period when the start/restart condition is detected.

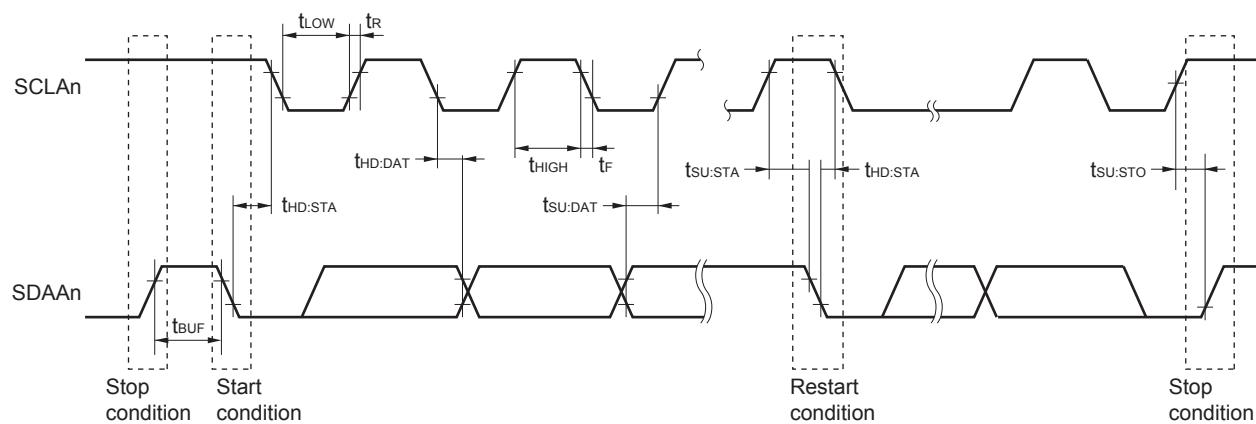
<R> 2. The maximum value (MAX.) of $t_{HD:DAT}$ is during normal transfer and a wait state is inserted in the ACK (acknowledge) timing.

Caution The values in the above table are applied even when bit 2 (PIOR2) in the peripheral I/O redirection register (PIOR) is 1. At this time, the pin characteristics (I_{OH1} , I_{OL1} , V_{OH1} , V_{OL1}) must satisfy the values in the redirect destination.

Remark The maximum value of C_b (communication line capacitance) and the value of R_b (communication line pull-up resistor) at that time in each mode are as follows.

Standard mode: $C_b = 400 \text{ pF}$, $R_b = 2.7 \text{ k}\Omega$
 Fast mode: $C_b = 320 \text{ pF}$, $R_b = 1.1 \text{ k}\Omega$

IICA serial transfer timing



Remark $n = 0, 1$

3.6 Analog Characteristics

3.6.1 A/D converter characteristics

Classification of A/D converter characteristics

Input channel	Reference Voltage		
	Reference voltage (+) = AVREFP Reference voltage (-) = AVREFM	Reference voltage (+) = VDD Reference voltage (-) = Vss	Reference voltage (+) = VBGR Reference voltage (-) = AVREFM
ANI0 to ANI14	Refer to 3.6.1 (1).	Refer to 3.6.1 (3).	Refer to 3.6.1 (4).
ANI16 to ANI26	Refer to 3.6.1 (2).		
Internal reference voltage Temperature sensor output voltage	Refer to 3.6.1 (1).		—

- (1) When reference voltage (+) = AVREFP/ANI0 (ADREFP1 = 0, ADREFP0 = 1), reference voltage (-) = AVREFM/ANI1 (ADREFM = 1), target pin : ANI2 to ANI14, internal reference voltage, and temperature sensor output voltage

(TA = -40 to +105°C, 2.4 V ≤ AVREFP ≤ VDD ≤ 5.5 V, Vss = 0 V, Reference voltage (+) = AVREFP, Reference voltage (-) = AVREFM = 0 V)

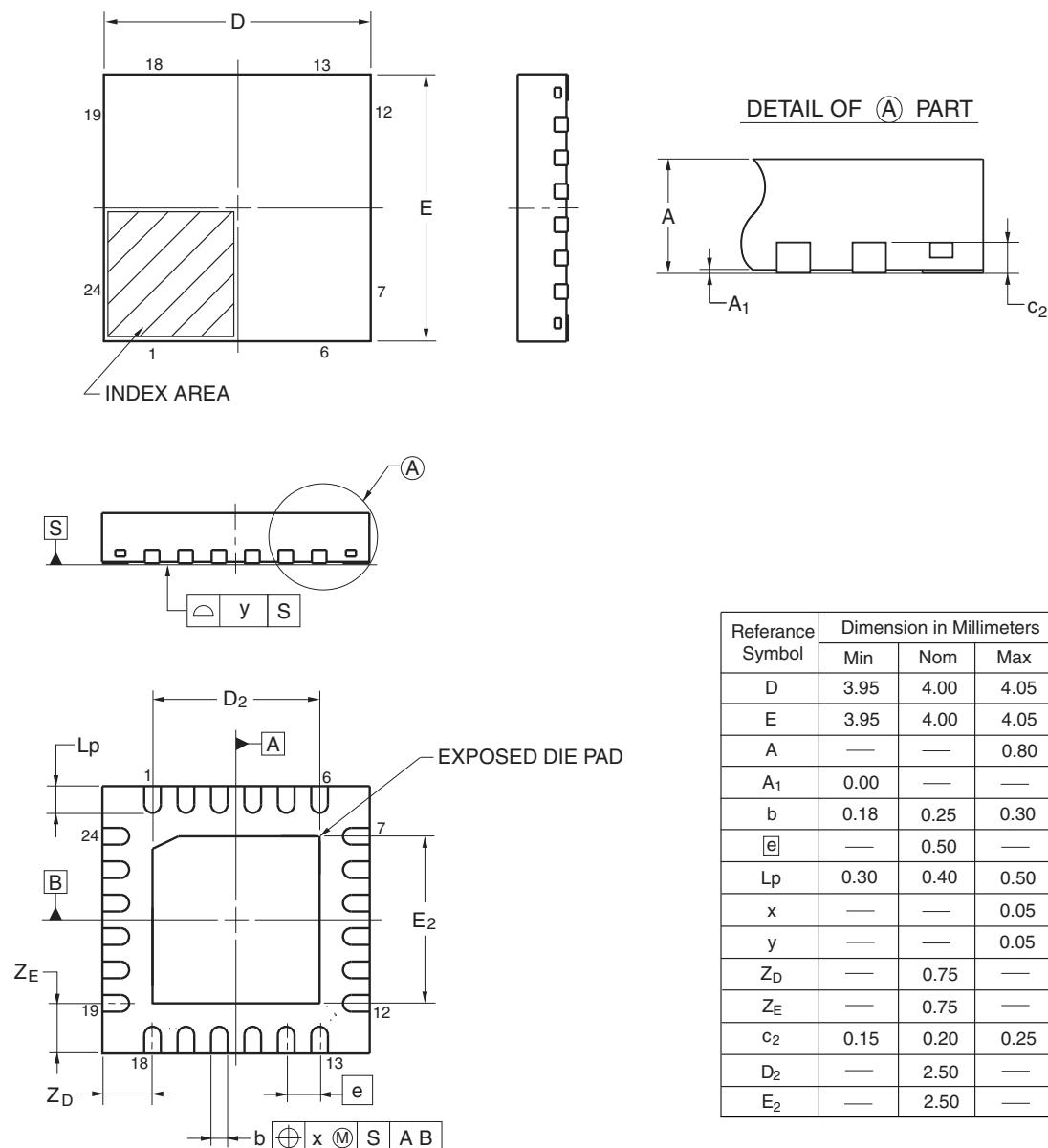
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions		MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Resolution	RES			8		10	bit
Overall error ^{Note 1}	AINL	10-bit resolution AVREFP = VDD ^{Note 3}	2.4 V ≤ AVREFP ≤ 5.5 V		1.2	±3.5	LSB
Conversion time	tCONV	10-bit resolution Target pin: ANI2 to ANI14	3.6 V ≤ VDD ≤ 5.5 V	2.125		39	μs
			2.7 V ≤ VDD ≤ 5.5 V	3.1875		39	μs
			2.4 V ≤ VDD ≤ 5.5 V	17		39	μs
		10-bit resolution Target pin: Internal reference voltage, and temperature sensor output voltage (HS (high-speed main) mode)	3.6 V ≤ VDD ≤ 5.5 V	2.375		39	μs
			2.7 V ≤ VDD ≤ 5.5 V	3.5625		39	μs
			2.4 V ≤ VDD ≤ 5.5 V	17		39	μs
Zero-scale error ^{Notes 1, 2}	Ezs	10-bit resolution AVREFP = VDD ^{Note 3}	2.4 V ≤ AVREFP ≤ 5.5 V			±0.25	%FSR
Full-scale error ^{Notes 1, 2}	Efs	10-bit resolution AVREFP = VDD ^{Note 3}	2.4 V ≤ AVREFP ≤ 5.5 V			±0.25	%FSR
Integral linearity error ^{Note 1}	ILE	10-bit resolution AVREFP = VDD ^{Note 3}	2.4 V ≤ AVREFP ≤ 5.5 V			±2.5	LSB
Differential linearity error ^{Note 1}	DLE	10-bit resolution AVREFP = VDD ^{Note 3}	2.4 V ≤ AVREFP ≤ 5.5 V			±1.5	LSB
Analog input voltage	VAIN	ANI2 to ANI14		0		AVREFP	V
		Internal reference voltage output (2.4 V ≤ VDD ≤ 5.5 V, HS (high-speed main) mode)			VBGR ^{Note 4}		V
		Temperature sensor output voltage (2.4 V ≤ VDD ≤ 5.5 V, HS (high-speed main) mode)			VTMPS25 ^{Note 4}		V

(Notes are listed on the next page.)

4.2 24-pin Products

R5F1007AANA, R5F1007CANA, R5F1007DANA, R5F1007EANA
 R5F1017AANA, R5F1017CANA, R5F1017DANA, R5F1017EANA
 R5F1007ADNA, R5F1007CDNA, R5F1007DDNA, R5F1007EDNA
 R5F1017ADNA, R5F1017CDNA, R5F1017DDNA, R5F1017EDNA
 R5F1007AGNA, R5F1007CGNA, R5F1007DGNA, R5F1007EGNA

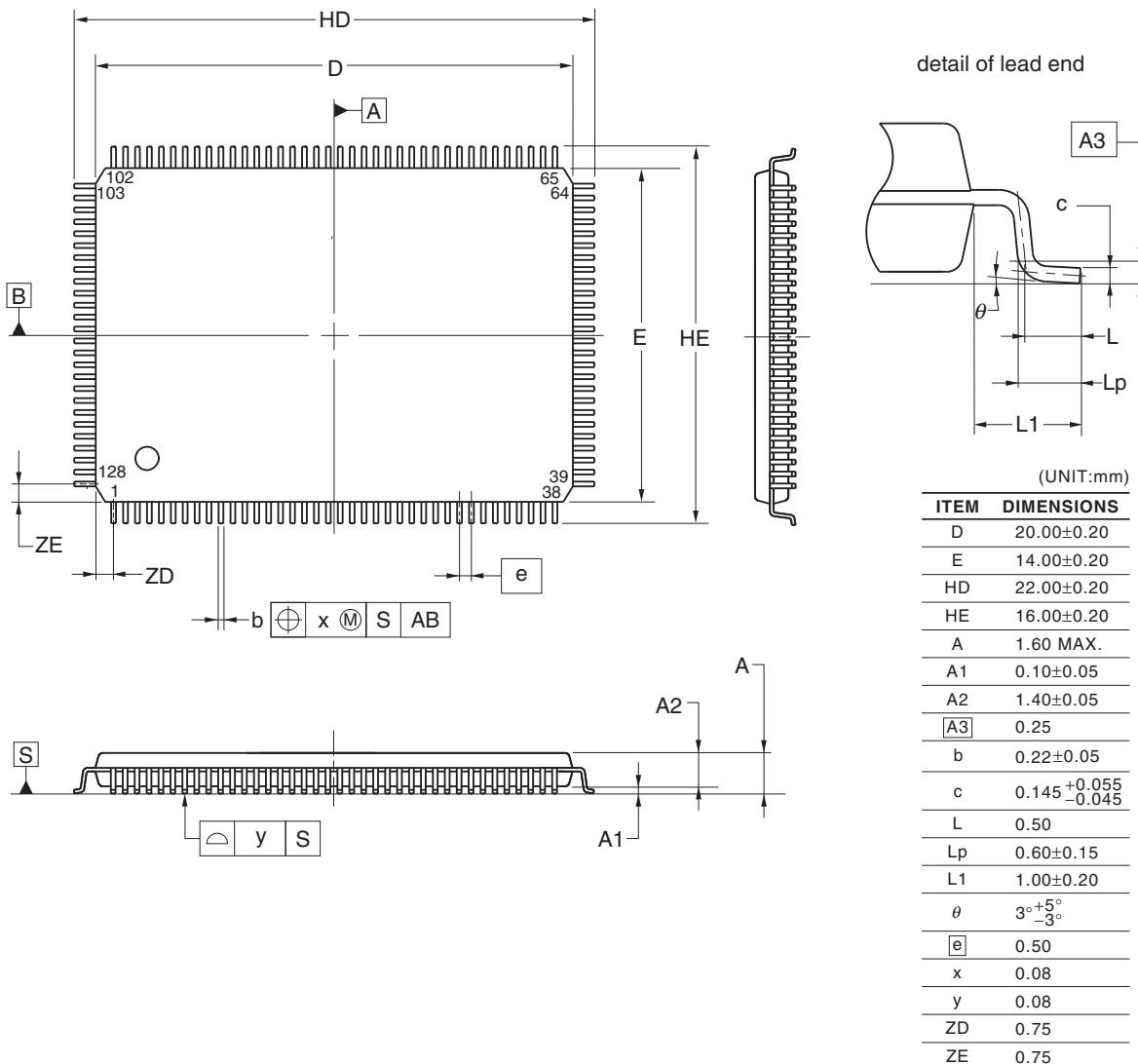
JEITA Package code	RENESAS code	Previous code	MASS(TYP.)[g]
P-HWQFN24-4x4-0.50	PWQN0024KE-A	P24K8-50-CAB-3	0.04



4.14 128-pin Products

R5F100SHAFB, R5F100SJAFB, R5F100SKAFB, R5F100SLAFB
 R5F101SHAFB, R5F101SJAFB, R5F101SKAFB, R5F101SLAFB
 R5F100SHDFB, R5F100SJDFB, R5F100SKDFB, R5F100SLDFB
 R5F101SHDFB, R5F101SJDFB, R5F101SKDFB, R5F101SLDFB

JEITA Package Code	RENESAS Code	Previous Code	MASS (TYP.) [g]
P-LFQFP128-14x20-0.50	PLQP0128KD-A	P128GF-50-GBP-1	0.92



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