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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	Obsolete
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	21
Program Memory Size	128KB (128K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	12K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	1.6V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	A/D 8x8/10b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	30-LSSOP (0.240", 6.10mm Width)
Supplier Device Package	30-LSSOP
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/renesas-electronics-america/r5f101agdsp-v0

Table 1-1. List of Ordering Part Numbers

(9/12)

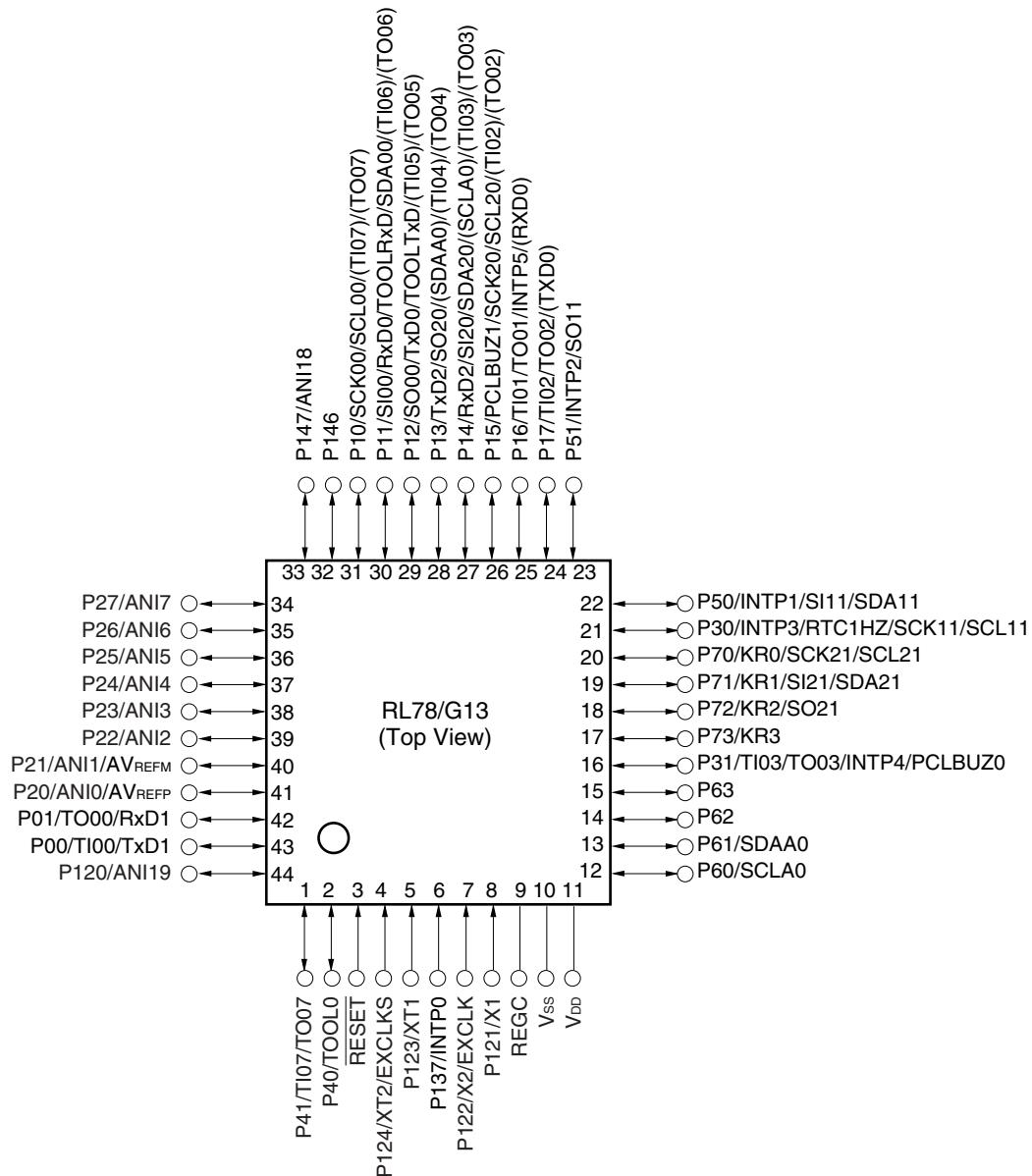
Pin count	Package	Data flash	Fields of Application <small>Note</small>	Ordering Part Number
64 pins	64-pin plastic LFQFP (10 × 10 mm, 0.5 mm pitch)	Mounted	A	R5F100LCAB#V0, R5F100LDAB#V0, R5F100LEAB#V0, R5F100LFAB#V0, R5F100LGAB#V0, R5F100LHAB#V0, R5F100LJAB#V0, R5F100LKAB#V0, R5F100LLAB#V0 R5F100LCAB#X0, R5F100LDAB#X0, R5F100LEAB#X0, R5F100LFAB#X0, R5F100LGAB#X0, R5F100LHAB#X0, R5F100LJAB#X0, R5F100LKAB#X0, R5F100LLAB#X0 R5F100LCD#V0, R5F100LDD#V0, R5F100LED#V0, R5F100LFDF#V0, R5F100LGDF#V0, R5F100LHD#V0, R5F100LJD#V0, R5F100LKDF#V0, R5F100LLD#V0 R5F100LCD#X0, R5F100LDD#X0, R5F100LED#X0, R5F100LFDF#X0, R5F100LGDF#X0, R5F100LHD#X0, R5F100LJD#X0, R5F100LKDF#X0, R5F100LLD#X0 R5F100LCGFB#V0, R5F100LDGFB#V0, R5F100LEGFB#V0, R5F100LFGFB#V0 R5F100LCGFB#X0, R5F100LDGFB#X0, R5F100LEGFB#X0, R5F100LFGFB#X0 R5F100LGGFB#V0, R5F100LHGFB#V0, R5F100LJGFB#V0 R5F100LGGFB#X0, R5F100LHGFB#X0, R5F100LJGFB#X0
			D	
			G	
			A	R5F101LCAB#V0, R5F101LDAB#V0, R5F101LEAB#V0, R5F101LFAB#V0, R5F101LGAB#V0, R5F101LHAB#V0, R5F101LJAB#V0, R5F101LKAB#V0, R5F101LLAB#V0 R5F101LCAB#X0, R5F101LDAB#X0, R5F101LEAB#X0, R5F101LFAB#X0, R5F101LGAB#X0, R5F101LHAB#X0, R5F101LJAB#X0, R5F101LKAB#X0, R5F101LLAB#X0 R5F101LCD#V0, R5F101LDD#V0, R5F101LED#V0, R5F101LFDF#V0, R5F101LGDF#V0, R5F101LHD#V0, R5F101LJD#V0, R5F101LKDF#V0, R5F101LLD#V0 R5F101LCD#X0, R5F101LDD#X0, R5F101LED#X0, R5F101LFDF#X0, R5F101LGDF#X0, R5F101LHD#X0, R5F101LJD#X0, R5F101LKDF#X0, R5F101LLD#X0
			D	
	64-pin plastic VFBGA (4 × 4 mm, 0.4 mm pitch)	Mounted	A	R5F100LCABG#U0, R5F100LDABG#U0, R5F100LEABG#U0, R5F100LFABG#U0, R5F100LGABG#U0, R5F100LHABG#U0, R5F100LJABG#U0 R5F100LCABG#W0, R5F100LDABG#W0, R5F100LEABG#W0, R5F100LFABG#W0, R5F100LGABG#W0, R5F100LHABG#W0, R5F100LJABG#W0 R5F100LCGBG#U0, R5F100LDGBG#U0, R5F100LEGBG#U0, R5F100LFGBG#U0, R5F100LGBBG#U0, R5F100LHGBG#U0, R5F100LJGBG#U0 R5F100LCGBG#W0, R5F100LDGBG#W0, R5F100LEGBG#W0, R5F100LFGBG#W0, R5F100LGBBG#W0, R5F100LHGBG#W0, R5F100LJGBG#W0
			G	
			A	R5F101LCABG#U0, R5F101LDABG#U0, R5F101LEABG#U0, R5F101LFABG#U0, R5F101LGABG#U0, R5F101LHABG#U0, R5F101LJABG#U0 R5F101LCABG#W0, R5F101LDABG#W0, R5F101LEABG#W0, R5F101LFABG#W0, R5F101LGABG#W0, R5F101LHABG#W0, R5F101LJABG#W0
			Not mounted	

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.

1.3.8 44-pin products

- 44-pin plastic LQFP (10 × 10 mm, 0.8 mm pitch)

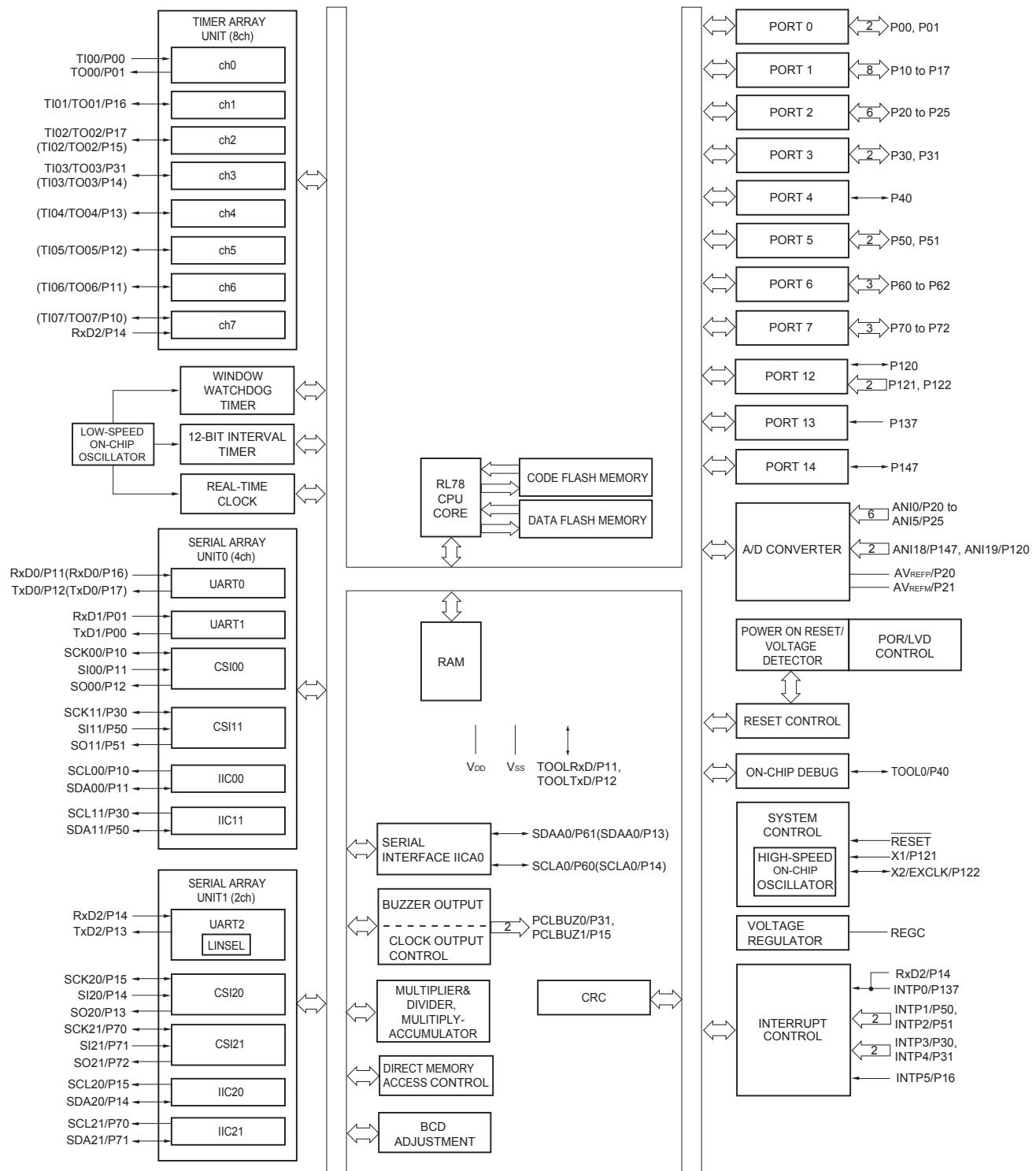


Caution Connect the REGC pin to Vss via a capacitor (0.47 to 1 μ F).

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.

1.5.6 36-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.

[40-pin, 44-pin, 48-pin, 52-pin, 64-pin products]

Caution This outline describes the functions at the time when Peripheral I/O redirection register (PIOR) is set to 00H.

(1/2)

Item	40-pin		44-pin		48-pin		52-pin		64-pin										
	R5F100Ex	R5F101Ex	R5F100Fx	R5F101Fx	R5F100Gx	R5F101Gx	R5F100Jx	R5F101Jx	R5F100Lx	R5F101Lx									
Code flash memory (KB)	16 to 192		16 to 512		16 to 512		32 to 512		32 to 512										
Data flash memory (KB)	4 to 8	—	4 to 8	—	4 to 8	—	4 to 8	—	4 to 8	—									
RAM (KB)	2 to 16 ^{Note1}		2 to 32 ^{Note1}		2 to 32 ^{Note1}		2 to 32 ^{Note1}		2 to 32 ^{Note1}										
Address space	1 MB																		
Main system clock	High-speed system clock	X1 (crystal/ceramic) oscillation, external main system clock input (EXCLK) HS (High-speed main) mode: 1 to 20 MHz ($V_{DD} = 2.7$ to 5.5 V), HS (High-speed main) mode: 1 to 16 MHz ($V_{DD} = 2.4$ to 5.5 V), LS (Low-speed main) mode: 1 to 8 MHz ($V_{DD} = 1.8$ to 5.5 V), LV (Low-voltage main) mode: 1 to 4 MHz ($V_{DD} = 1.6$ to 5.5 V)																	
	High-speed on-chip oscillator	HS (High-speed main) mode: 1 to 32 MHz ($V_{DD} = 2.7$ to 5.5 V), HS (High-speed main) mode: 1 to 16 MHz ($V_{DD} = 2.4$ to 5.5 V), LS (Low-speed main) mode: 1 to 8 MHz ($V_{DD} = 1.8$ to 5.5 V), LV (Low-voltage main) mode: 1 to 4 MHz ($V_{DD} = 1.6$ to 5.5 V)																	
Subsystem clock	XT1 (crystal) oscillation, external subsystem clock input (EXCLKS) 32.768 kHz																		
Low-speed on-chip oscillator	15 kHz (TYP.)																		
General-purpose registers	(8-bit register × 8) × 4 banks																		
Minimum instruction execution time	0.03125 μ s (High-speed on-chip oscillator: $f_{IH} = 32$ MHz operation) 0.05 μ s (High-speed system clock: $f_{MX} = 20$ MHz operation) 30.5 μ s (Subsystem clock: $f_{SUB} = 32.768$ kHz operation)																		
Instruction set	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data transfer (8/16 bits) Adder and subtractor/logical operation (8/16 bits) Multiplication (8 bits × 8 bits) Rotate, barrel shift, and bit manipulation (Set, reset, test, and Boolean operation), etc. 																		
I/O port	Total	36	40	44	48	58													
	CMOS I/O	28 (N-ch O.D. I/O [V_{DD} withstand voltage]: 10)	31 (N-ch O.D. I/O [V_{DD} withstand voltage]: 10)	34 (N-ch O.D. I/O [V_{DD} withstand voltage]: 11)	38 (N-ch O.D. I/O [V_{DD} withstand voltage]: 13)	48 (N-ch O.D. I/O [V_{DD} withstand voltage]: 15)													
	CMOS input	5	5	5	5	5													
	CMOS output	—	—	1	1	1													
	N-ch O.D. I/O (withstand voltage: 6 V)	3	4	4	4	4													
Timer	16-bit timer	8 channels																	
	Watchdog timer	1 channel																	
	Real-time clock (RTC)	1 channel																	
	12-bit interval timer (IT)	1 channel																	
	Timer output	4 channels (PWM outputs: 3 ^{Note2}), 8 channels (PWM outputs: 7 ^{Note2, Note3})	5 channels (PWM outputs: 4 ^{Note2}), 8 channels (PWM outputs: 7 ^{Note2, Note3})	8 channels (PWM outputs: 7 ^{Note2})															
	RTC output	1 channel • 1 Hz (subsystem clock: $f_{SUB} = 32.768$ kHz)																	

Notes 1. The flash library uses RAM in self-programming and rewriting of the data flash memory.
The target products and start address of the RAM areas used by the flash library are shown below.

R5F100xD, R5F101xD (x = E to G, J, L): Start address FF300H

R5F100xE, R5F101xE (x = E to G, J, L): Start address FEF00H

R5F100xJ, R5F101xJ (x = F, G, J, L): Start address FAF00H

R5F100xL, R5F101xL (x = F, G, J, L): Start address F7F00H

For the RAM areas used by the flash library, see **Self RAM list of Flash Self-Programming Library for RL78 Family (R20UT2944)**.

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

 $(T_A = -40$ to $+85^\circ\text{C}$, $1.6 \text{ V} \leq EV_{DD0} = EV_{DD1} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5 \text{ V}$, $V_{ss} = EV_{ss0} = EV_{ss1} = 0 \text{ V}$) (1/2)

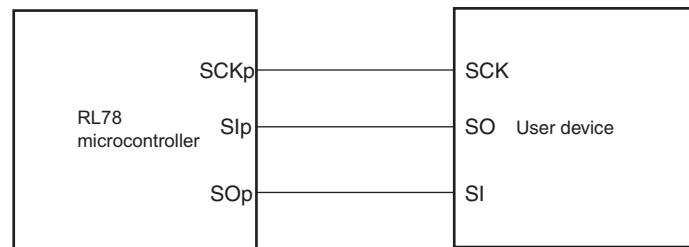
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions					MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Supply current ^{Note 1}	I_{DD1}	Operating mode HS (high-speed main) mode ^{Note 5}	$f_{IH} = 32 \text{ MHz}$ ^{Note 3}	Basic operation	$V_{DD} = 5.0 \text{ V}$		2.6			mA
					$V_{DD} = 3.0 \text{ V}$		2.6			mA
			$f_{IH} = 24 \text{ MHz}$ ^{Note 3}	Normal operation	$V_{DD} = 5.0 \text{ V}$		6.1	9.5		mA
					$V_{DD} = 3.0 \text{ V}$		6.1	9.5		mA
		LS (low-speed main) mode ^{Note 5}	$f_{IH} = 16 \text{ MHz}$ ^{Note 3}	Normal operation	$V_{DD} = 5.0 \text{ V}$		3.5	5.3		mA
					$V_{DD} = 3.0 \text{ V}$		3.5	5.3		mA
		LV (low-voltage main) mode ^{Note 5}	$f_{IH} = 8 \text{ MHz}$ ^{Note 3}	Normal operation	$V_{DD} = 3.0 \text{ V}$		1.5	2.3		mA
					$V_{DD} = 2.0 \text{ V}$		1.5	2.3		mA
		HS (high-speed main) mode ^{Note 5}	$f_{MX} = 20 \text{ MHz}$ ^{Note 2} , $V_{DD} = 5.0 \text{ V}$	Normal operation	Square wave input		3.9	6.1		mA
					Resonator connection		4.1	6.3		mA
			$f_{MX} = 20 \text{ MHz}$ ^{Note 2} , $V_{DD} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	Normal operation	Square wave input		3.9	6.1		mA
					Resonator connection		4.1	6.3		mA
			$f_{MX} = 10 \text{ MHz}$ ^{Note 2} , $V_{DD} = 5.0 \text{ V}$	Normal operation	Square wave input		2.5	3.7		mA
					Resonator connection		2.5	3.7		mA
		LS (low-speed main) mode ^{Note 5}	$f_{MX} = 8 \text{ MHz}$ ^{Note 2} , $V_{DD} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	Normal operation	Square wave input		1.4	2.2		mA
					Resonator connection		1.4	2.2		mA
			$f_{MX} = 8 \text{ MHz}$ ^{Note 2} , $V_{DD} = 2.0 \text{ V}$	Normal operation	Square wave input		1.4	2.2		mA
					Resonator connection		1.4	2.2		mA
		Subsystem clock operation	$f_{SUB} = 32.768 \text{ kHz}$ ^{Note 4} $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$	Normal operation	Square wave input		5.4	6.5		μA
					Resonator connection		5.5	6.6		μA
			$f_{SUB} = 32.768 \text{ kHz}$ ^{Note 4} $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$	Normal operation	Square wave input		5.5	6.5		μA
					Resonator connection		5.6	6.6		μA
			$f_{SUB} = 32.768 \text{ kHz}$ ^{Note 4} $T_A = +50^\circ\text{C}$	Normal operation	Square wave input		5.6	9.4		μA
					Resonator connection		5.7	9.5		μA
			$f_{SUB} = 32.768 \text{ kHz}$ ^{Note 4} $T_A = +70^\circ\text{C}$	Normal operation	Square wave input		5.9	12.0		μA
					Resonator connection		6.0	12.1		μA
			$f_{SUB} = 32.768 \text{ kHz}$ ^{Note 4} $T_A = +85^\circ\text{C}$	Normal operation	Square wave input		6.6	16.3		μA
					Resonator connection		6.7	16.4		μA

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

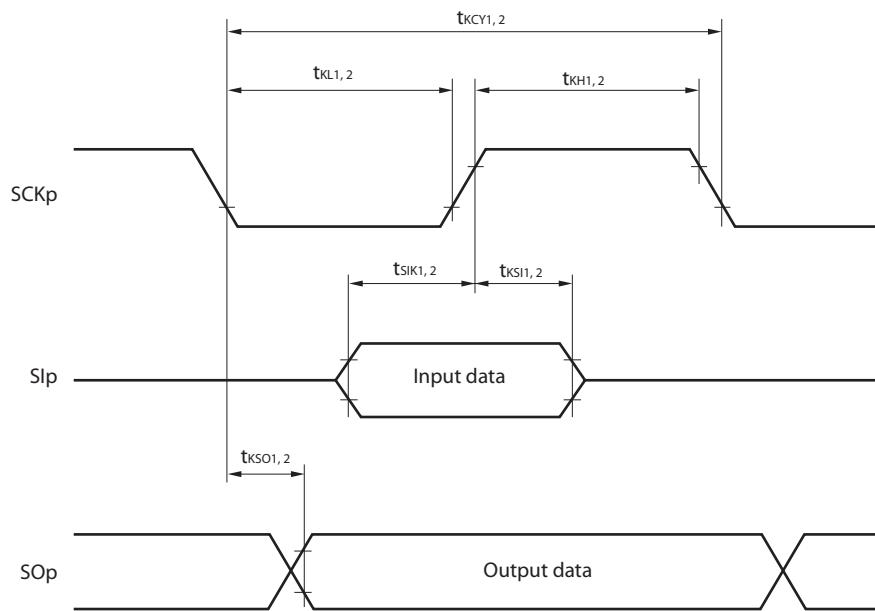
- Notes**
1. Total current flowing into V_{DD} , EV_{DD0} , and EV_{DD1} , including the input leakage current flowing when the level of the input pin is fixed to V_{DD} , EV_{DD0} , and EV_{DD1} , or V_{SS} , EV_{SS0} , and EV_{SS1} . The values below the MAX. column include the peripheral operation current . However, not including the current flowing into the A/D converter, LVD circuit, I/O port, and on-chip pull-up/pull-down resistors and the current flowing during data flash rewrite.
 2. During HALT instruction execution by flash memory.
 3. When high-speed on-chip oscillator and subsystem clock are stopped.
 4. When high-speed system clock and subsystem clock are stopped.
 5. When high-speed on-chip oscillator and high-speed system clock are stopped. When $RTCLPC = 1$ and setting ultra-low current consumption ($AMPHS1 = 1$). The current flowing into the RTC is included. However, not including the current flowing into the 12-bit interval timer and watchdog timer.
 6. Not including the current flowing into the RTC, 12-bit interval timer, and watchdog timer.
 7. Relationship between operation voltage width, operation frequency of CPU and operation mode is as below.

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
 8. Regarding the value for current to operate the subsystem clock in STOP mode, refer to that in HALT mode.

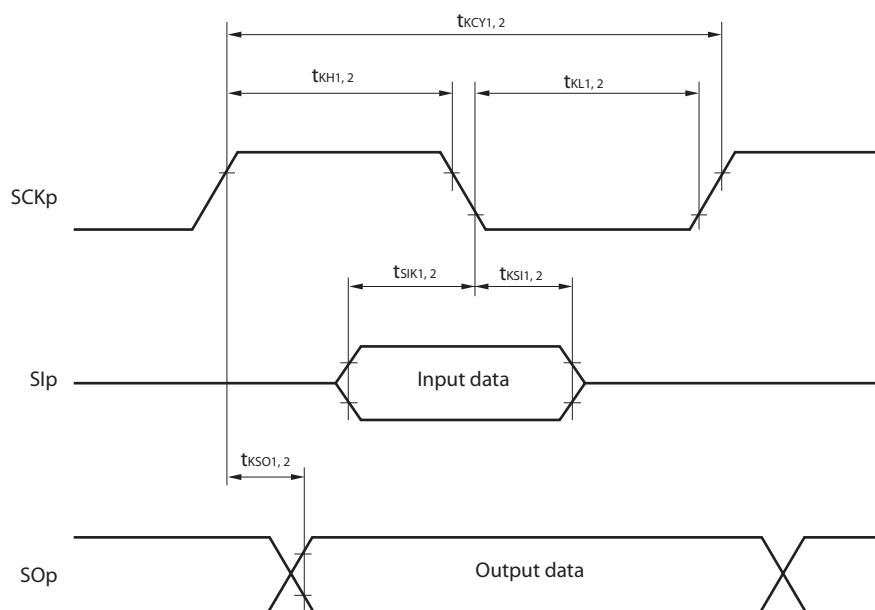
- Remarks**
1. f_{MX} : High-speed system clock frequency (X1 clock oscillation frequency or external main system clock frequency)
 2. f_{IH} : High-speed on-chip oscillator clock frequency
 3. f_{SUB} : Subsystem clock frequency (XT1 clock oscillation frequency)
 4. Except subsystem clock operation and STOP mode, temperature condition of the TYP. value is $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$

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)

3. The smaller maximum transfer rate derived by using fmck/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

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

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

* 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.
5. Use it with EV_{DD0} ≥ V_b.
6. The smaller maximum transfer rate derived by using fmck/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

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

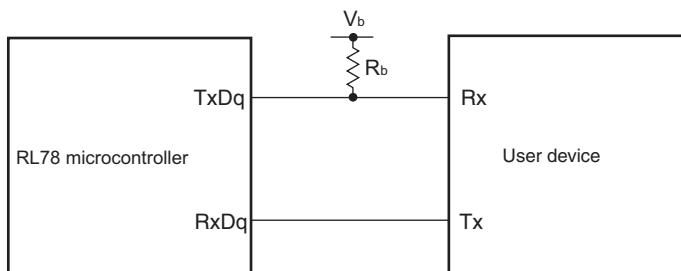
$$\text{Baud rate error (theoretical value)} = \frac{\frac{1}{\text{Transfer rate} \times 2} - \{-C_b \times R_b \times \ln(1 - \frac{1.5}{V_b})\}}{\left(\frac{1}{\text{Transfer rate}}\right) \times \text{Number of transferred bits}} \times 100 [\%]$$

* 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)

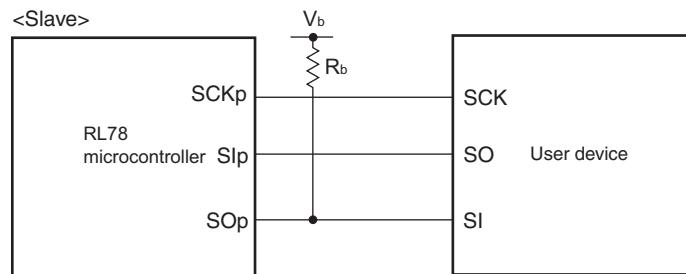


(9) Communication at different potential (1.8 V, 2.5 V, 3 V) (CSI mode) (slave mode, SCKp... external clock input)

($T_A = -40$ to $+85^\circ\text{C}$, $1.8 \text{ V} \leq EV_{DD0} = EV_{DD1} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5 \text{ V}$, $V_{SS} = EV_{SS0} = EV_{SS1} = 0 \text{ V}$) (1/2)

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.	
SCKp cycle time ^{Note 1}	t _{KCY2}	4.0 V $\leq EV_{DD0} \leq 5.5$ V, 2.7 V $\leq V_b \leq 4.0$ V	24 MHz $< f_{MCK}$	14/ f_{MCK}	—	—	—	—	ns
			20 MHz $< f_{MCK} \leq 24$ MHz	12/ f_{MCK}	—	—	—	—	ns
			8 MHz $< f_{MCK} \leq 20$ MHz	10/ f_{MCK}	—	—	—	—	ns
			4 MHz $< f_{MCK} \leq 8$ MHz	8/ f_{MCK}	—	16/ f_{MCK}	—	—	ns
			$f_{MCK} \leq 4$ MHz	6/ f_{MCK}	—	10/ f_{MCK}	—	10/ f_{MCK}	ns
		2.7 V $\leq EV_{DD0} < 4.0$ V, 2.3 V $\leq V_b \leq 2.7$ V	24 MHz $< f_{MCK}$	20/ f_{MCK}	—	—	—	—	ns
			20 MHz $< f_{MCK} \leq 24$ MHz	16/ f_{MCK}	—	—	—	—	ns
			16 MHz $< f_{MCK} \leq 20$ MHz	14/ f_{MCK}	—	—	—	—	ns
			8 MHz $< f_{MCK} \leq 16$ MHz	12/ f_{MCK}	—	—	—	—	ns
			$f_{MCK} \leq 4$ MHz	8/ f_{MCK}	—	16/ f_{MCK}	—	—	ns
		1.8 V $\leq EV_{DD0} < 3.3$ V, 1.6 V $\leq V_b \leq 2.0$ V ^{Note 2}	24 MHz $< f_{MCK}$	48/ f_{MCK}	—	—	—	—	ns
			20 MHz $< f_{MCK} \leq 24$ MHz	36/ f_{MCK}	—	—	—	—	ns
			16 MHz $< f_{MCK} \leq 20$ MHz	32/ f_{MCK}	—	—	—	—	ns
			8 MHz $< f_{MCK} \leq 16$ MHz	26/ f_{MCK}	—	—	—	—	ns
			$f_{MCK} \leq 4$ MHz	16/ f_{MCK}	—	16/ f_{MCK}	—	—	ns

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

CSI mode connection diagram (during communication at different potential)

- Remarks**
1. $R_b[\Omega]$: Communication line (SO_p) pull-up resistance, $C_b[F]$: Communication line (SO_p) load capacitance, $V_b[V]$: Communication line voltage
 2. p: CSI number (p = 00, 01, 10, 20, 30, 31), m: Unit number, n: Channel number (mn = 00, 01, 02, 10, 12, 13), g: PIM and POM number (g = 0, 1, 4, 5, 8, 14)
 3. fmck: 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, 01, 02, 10, 12, 13))
 4. CSI01 of 48-, 52-, 64-pin products, and CSI11 and CSI21 cannot communicate at different potential.
Use other CSI for communication at different potential.

(2) I²C fast mode $(T_A = -40$ to $+85^\circ\text{C}$, $1.6 \text{ V} \leq EV_{DD0} = EV_{DD1} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5 \text{ V}$, $V_{SS} = EV_{SS0} = EV_{SS1} = 0 \text{ V}$)

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.	
SCLA0 clock frequency	f _{SCL}	Fast mode: $f_{CLK} \geq 3.5 \text{ MHz}$	2.7 V $\leq EV_{DD0} \leq 5.5 \text{ V}$	0	400	0	400	0	400	kHz
			1.8 V $\leq EV_{DD0} \leq 5.5 \text{ V}$	0	400	0	400	0	400	kHz
Setup time of restart condition	t _{SU:STA}	2.7 V $\leq EV_{DD0} \leq 5.5 \text{ V}$		0.6		0.6		0.6		μs
		1.8 V $\leq EV_{DD0} \leq 5.5 \text{ V}$		0.6		0.6		0.6		μs
Hold time ^{Note 1}	t _{HD:STA}	2.7 V $\leq EV_{DD0} \leq 5.5 \text{ V}$		0.6		0.6		0.6		μs
		1.8 V $\leq EV_{DD0} \leq 5.5 \text{ V}$		0.6		0.6		0.6		μs
Hold time when SCLA0 = "L"	t _{LOW}	2.7 V $\leq EV_{DD0} \leq 5.5 \text{ V}$		1.3		1.3		1.3		μs
		1.8 V $\leq EV_{DD0} \leq 5.5 \text{ V}$		1.3		1.3		1.3		μs
Hold time when SCLA0 = "H"	t _{HIGH}	2.7 V $\leq EV_{DD0} \leq 5.5 \text{ V}$		0.6		0.6		0.6		μs
		1.8 V $\leq EV_{DD0} \leq 5.5 \text{ V}$		0.6		0.6		0.6		μs
Data setup time (reception)	t _{SU:DAT}	2.7 V $\leq EV_{DD0} \leq 5.5 \text{ V}$		100		100		100		μs
		1.8 V $\leq EV_{DD0} \leq 5.5 \text{ V}$		100		100		100		μs
Data hold time (transmission) ^{Note 2}	t _{HD:DAT}	2.7 V $\leq EV_{DD0} \leq 5.5 \text{ V}$		0	0.9	0	0.9	0	0.9	μs
		1.8 V $\leq EV_{DD0} \leq 5.5 \text{ V}$		0	0.9	0	0.9	0	0.9	μs
Setup time of stop condition	t _{SU:STO}	2.7 V $\leq EV_{DD0} \leq 5.5 \text{ V}$		0.6		0.6		0.6		μs
		1.8 V $\leq EV_{DD0} \leq 5.5 \text{ V}$		0.6		0.6		0.6		μs
Bus-free time	t _{BUF}	2.7 V $\leq EV_{DD0} \leq 5.5 \text{ V}$		1.3		1.3		1.3		μs
		1.8 V $\leq EV_{DD0} \leq 5.5 \text{ V}$		1.3		1.3		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.

Fast mode: C_b = 320 pF, R_b = 1.1 k Ω

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.)

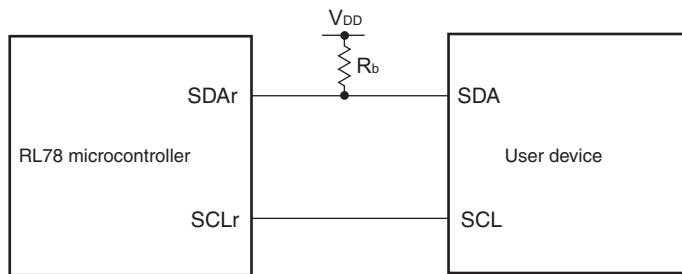
(2) Flash ROM: 96 to 256 KB of 30- to 100-pin products

 $(T_A = -40$ to $+105^\circ\text{C}$, $2.4 \text{ V} \leq EV_{DD0} = EV_{DD1} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5 \text{ V}$, $V_{SS} = EV_{SS0} = EV_{SS1} = 0 \text{ V}$) (2/2)

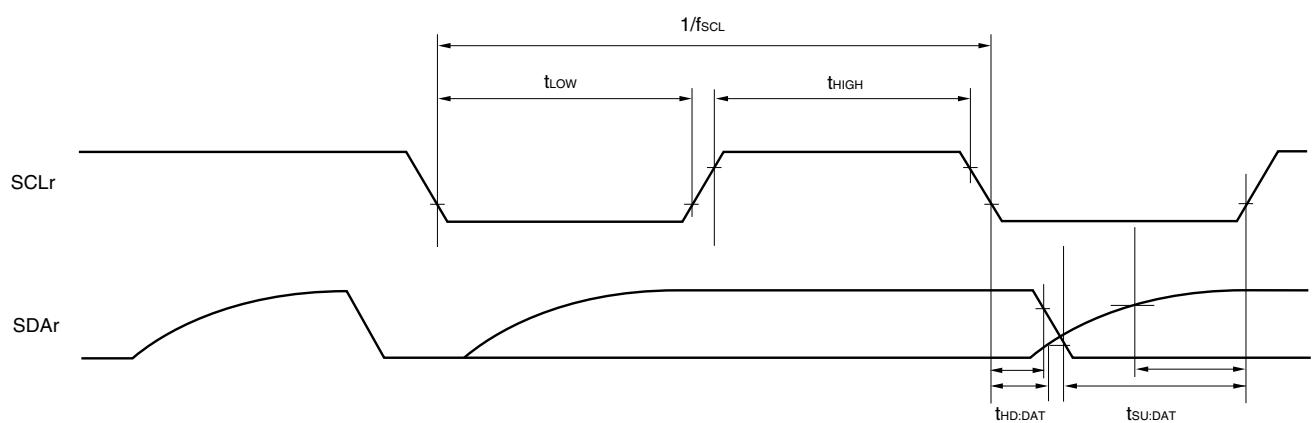
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions				MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit	
Supply current Note 1	I_{DD2} Note 2	HALT mode	HS (high-speed main) mode Note 7	$f_{IH} = 32 \text{ MHz}$ Note 4	$V_{DD} = 5.0 \text{ V}$		0.62	3.40	mA	
					$V_{DD} = 3.0 \text{ V}$		0.62	3.40	mA	
				$f_{IH} = 24 \text{ MHz}$ Note 4	$V_{DD} = 5.0 \text{ V}$		0.50	2.70	mA	
					$V_{DD} = 3.0 \text{ V}$		0.50	2.70	mA	
				$f_{IH} = 16 \text{ MHz}$ Note 4	$V_{DD} = 5.0 \text{ V}$		0.44	1.90	mA	
					$V_{DD} = 3.0 \text{ V}$		0.44	1.90	mA	
		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	2.10	mA		
				Resonator connection		0.48	2.20	mA		
			$f_{MX} = 20 \text{ MHz}$ Note 3, $V_{DD} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	Square wave input		0.31	2.10	mA		
				Resonator connection		0.48	2.20	mA		
			$f_{MX} = 10 \text{ MHz}$ Note 3, $V_{DD} = 5.0 \text{ V}$	Square wave input		0.21	1.10	mA		
				Resonator connection		0.28	1.20	mA		
			$f_{MX} = 10 \text{ MHz}$ Note 3, $V_{DD} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	Square wave input		0.21	1.10	mA		
				Resonator connection		0.28	1.20	mA		
		Subsystem clock operation	$f_{SUB} = 32.768 \text{ kHz}$ Note 5, $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$	Square wave input		0.28	0.61	μA		
				Resonator connection		0.47	0.80	μA		
			$f_{SUB} = 32.768 \text{ kHz}$ Note 5, $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$	Square wave input		0.34	0.61	μA		
				Resonator connection		0.53	0.80	μA		
			$f_{SUB} = 32.768 \text{ kHz}$ Note 5, $T_A = +50^\circ\text{C}$	Square wave input		0.41	2.30	μA		
				Resonator connection		0.60	2.49	μA		
			$f_{SUB} = 32.768 \text{ kHz}$ Note 5, $T_A = +70^\circ\text{C}$	Square wave input		0.64	4.03	μA		
				Resonator connection		0.83	4.22	μA		
			$f_{SUB} = 32.768 \text{ kHz}$ Note 5, $T_A = +85^\circ\text{C}$	Square wave input		1.09	8.04	μA		
				Resonator connection		1.28	8.23	μA		
			$f_{SUB} = 32.768 \text{ kHz}$ Note 5, $T_A = +105^\circ\text{C}$	Square wave input		5.50	41.00	μA		
				Resonator connection		5.50	41.00	μA		
I_{DD3} Note 6	STOP mode Note 8	$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$					0.19	0.52	μA	
		$T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$					0.25	0.52	μA	
		$T_A = +50^\circ\text{C}$					0.32	2.21	μA	
		$T_A = +70^\circ\text{C}$					0.55	3.94	μA	
		$T_A = +85^\circ\text{C}$					1.00	7.95	μA	
		$T_A = +105^\circ\text{C}$					5.00	40.00	μA	

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

Simplified I²C mode connection diagram (during communication at same potential)



Simplified I²C mode serial transfer timing (during communication at same potential)



Remarks 1. $R_b[\Omega]$:Communication line (SDAr) pull-up resistance, $C_b[F]$: Communication line (SDAr, SCLr) load capacitance

2. r: IIC number ($r = 00, 01, 10, 11, 20, 21, 30, 31$), g: PIM number ($g = 0, 1, 4, 5, 8, 14$), h: POM number ($g = 0, 1, 4, 5, 7 \text{ to } 9, 14$)

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 ($m = 0, 1$), n: Channel number ($n = 0 \text{ to } 3$), mn = 00 to 03, 10 to 13)

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

(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
Transfer rate	Reception	4.0 V ≤ EV _{DD0} ≤ 5.5 V, 2.7 V ≤ V _b ≤ 4.0 V	Theoretical value of the maximum transfer rate f _{CLK} = 32 MHz, f _{MCK} = f _{CLK}	f _{MCK} /12 ^{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 f _{CLK} = 32 MHz, f _{MCK} = f _{CLK}	f _{MCK} /12 ^{Note 1}	Mbps
		2.4 V ≤ EV _{DD0} < 3.3 V, 1.6 V ≤ V _b ≤ 2.0 V	Theoretical value of the maximum transfer rate f _{CLK} = 32 MHz, f _{MCK} = f _{CLK}	f _{MCK} /12 ^{Notes 1,2}	bps

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

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

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.

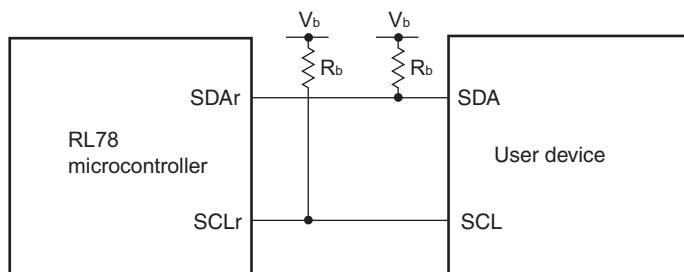
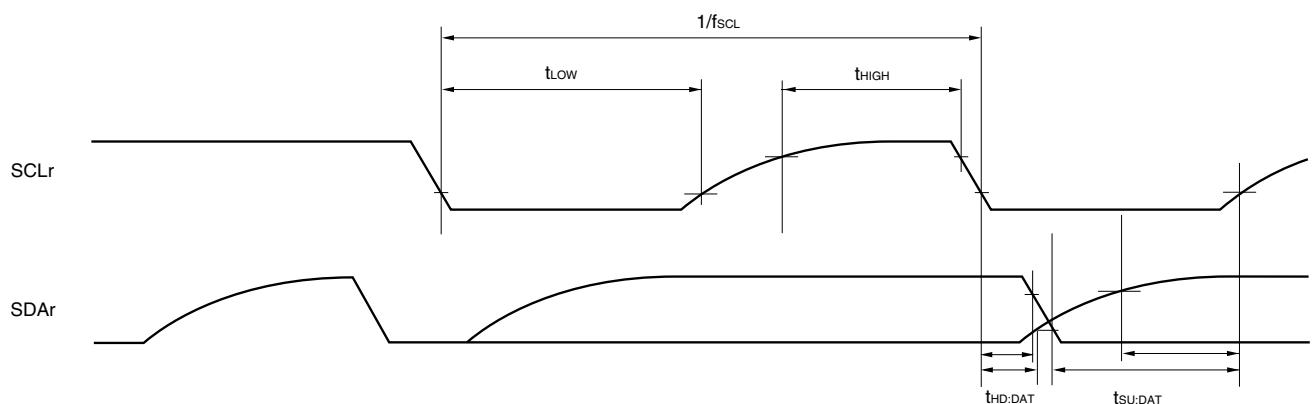
Remarks 1. V_b[V]: Communication line voltage

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.

Simplified I²C mode connection diagram (during communication at different potential)**Simplified I²C mode serial transfer timing (during communication at different potential)**

Caution Select the TTL input buffer 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 SDAr 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 SCLr 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.

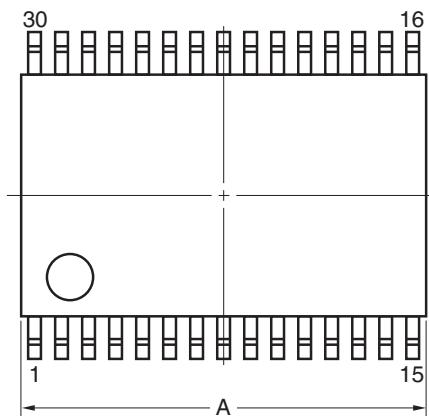
Remarks

- 1. $R_b[\Omega]$: Communication line (SDAr, SCLr) pull-up resistance, $C_b[F]$: Communication line (SDAr, SCLr) load capacitance, $V_b[V]$: Communication line voltage
- 2. r: IIC number (r = 00, 01, 10, 20, 30, 31), g: PIM, POM number (g = 0, 1, 4, 5, 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, 01, 02, 10, 12, 13))

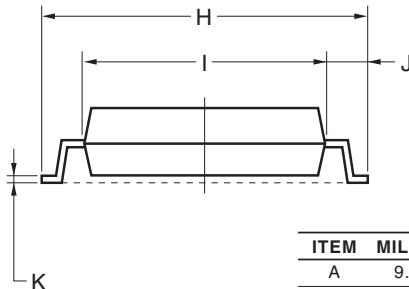
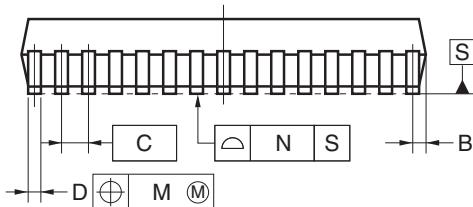
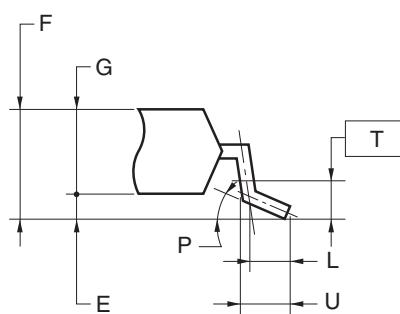
4.4 30-pin Products

R5F100AAASP, R5F100ACASP, R5F100ADASP, R5F100AEASP, R5F100AFASP, R5F100AGASP
 R5F101AAASP, R5F101ACASP, R5F101ADASP, R5F101AEASP, R5F101AFASP, R5F101AGASP
 R5F100AADSP, R5F100ACDSP, R5F100ADDSP, R5F100AEDSP, R5F100AFDSP, R5F100AGDSP
 R5F101AADSP, R5F101ACDSP, R5F101ADDSP, R5F101AEDSP, R5F101AFDSP, R5F101AGDSP
 R5F100AAGSP, R5F100ACGSP, R5F100ADGSP, R5F100AEGSP, R5F100AFGSP, R5F100AGGSP

JEITA Package Code	RENESAS Code	Previous Code	MASS (TYP.) [g]
P-LSSOP30-0300-0.65	PLSP0030JB-B	S30MC-65-5A4-3	0.18



detail of lead end

**NOTE**

Each lead centerline is located within 0.13 mm of its true position (T.P.) at maximum material condition.

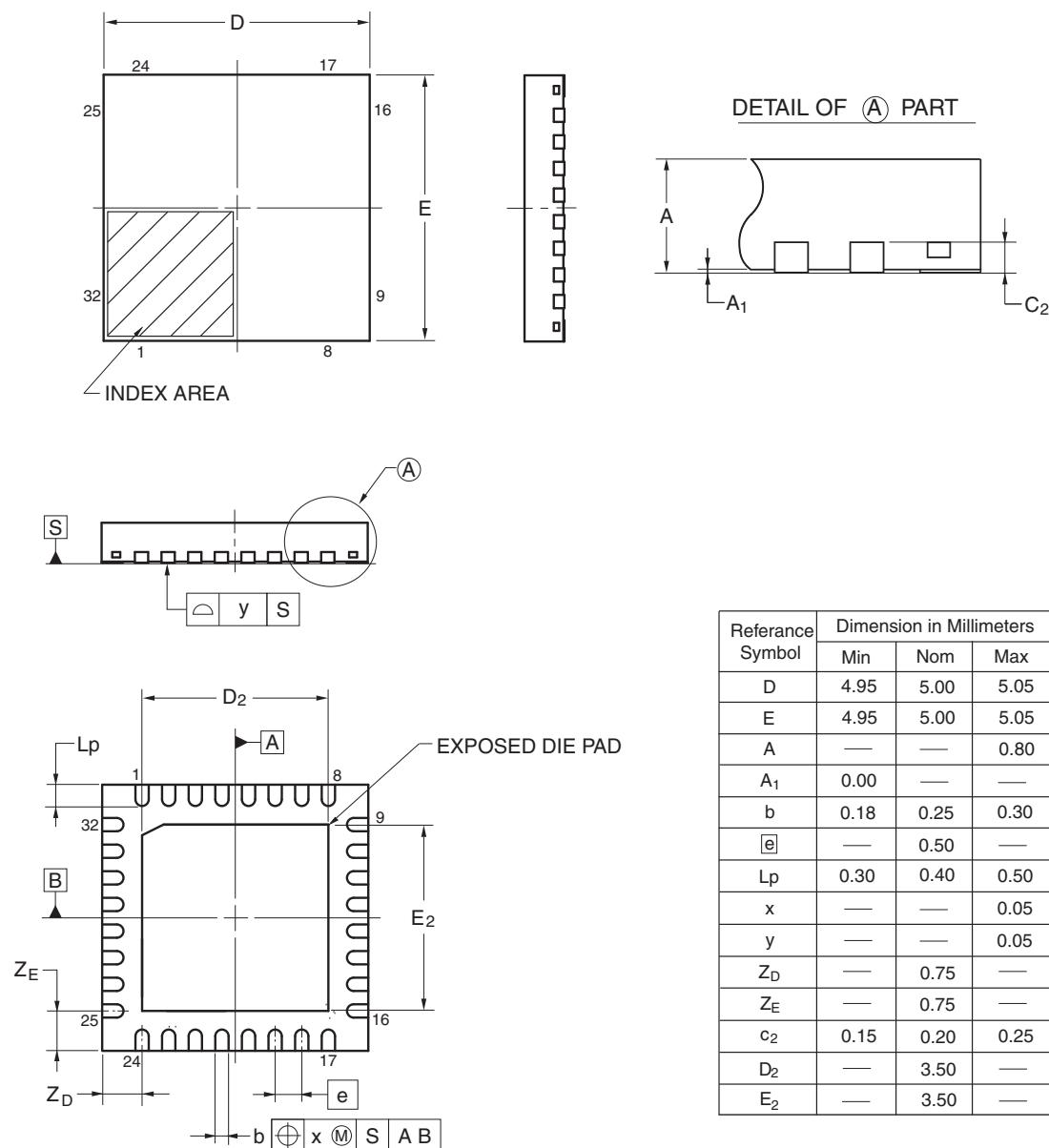
ITEM	MILLIMETERS
A	9.85±0.15
B	0.45 MAX.
C	0.65 (T.P.)
D	0.24 ^{+0.08} _{-0.07}
E	0.1±0.05
F	1.3±0.1
G	1.2
H	8.1±0.2
I	6.1±0.2
J	1.0±0.2
K	0.17±0.03
L	0.5
M	0.13
N	0.10
P	3° ^{+5°} _{-3°}
T	0.25
U	0.6±0.15

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4.5 32-pin Products

R5F100BAANA, R5F100BCANA, R5F100BDANA, R5F100BEANA, R5F100BFANA, R5F100BGANA
 R5F101BAANA, R5F101BCANA, R5F101BDANA, R5F101BEANA, R5F101BFANA, R5F101BGANA
 R5F100BADNA, R5F100BCDNA, R5F100BDDNA, R5F100BEDNA, R5F100BFDNA, R5F100BGDNA
 R5F101BADNA, R5F101BCDNA, R5F101BDDNA, R5F101BEDNA, R5F101BFDNA, R5F101BGDNA
 R5F100BAGNA, R5F100BCGNA, R5F100BDGNA, R5F100BEGNA, R5F100BFGNA, R5F100BGGNA

JEITA Package code	RENESAS code	Previous code	MASS (TYP.)[g]
P-HWQFN32-5x5-0.50	PWQN0032KB-A	P32K8-50-3B4-5	0.06

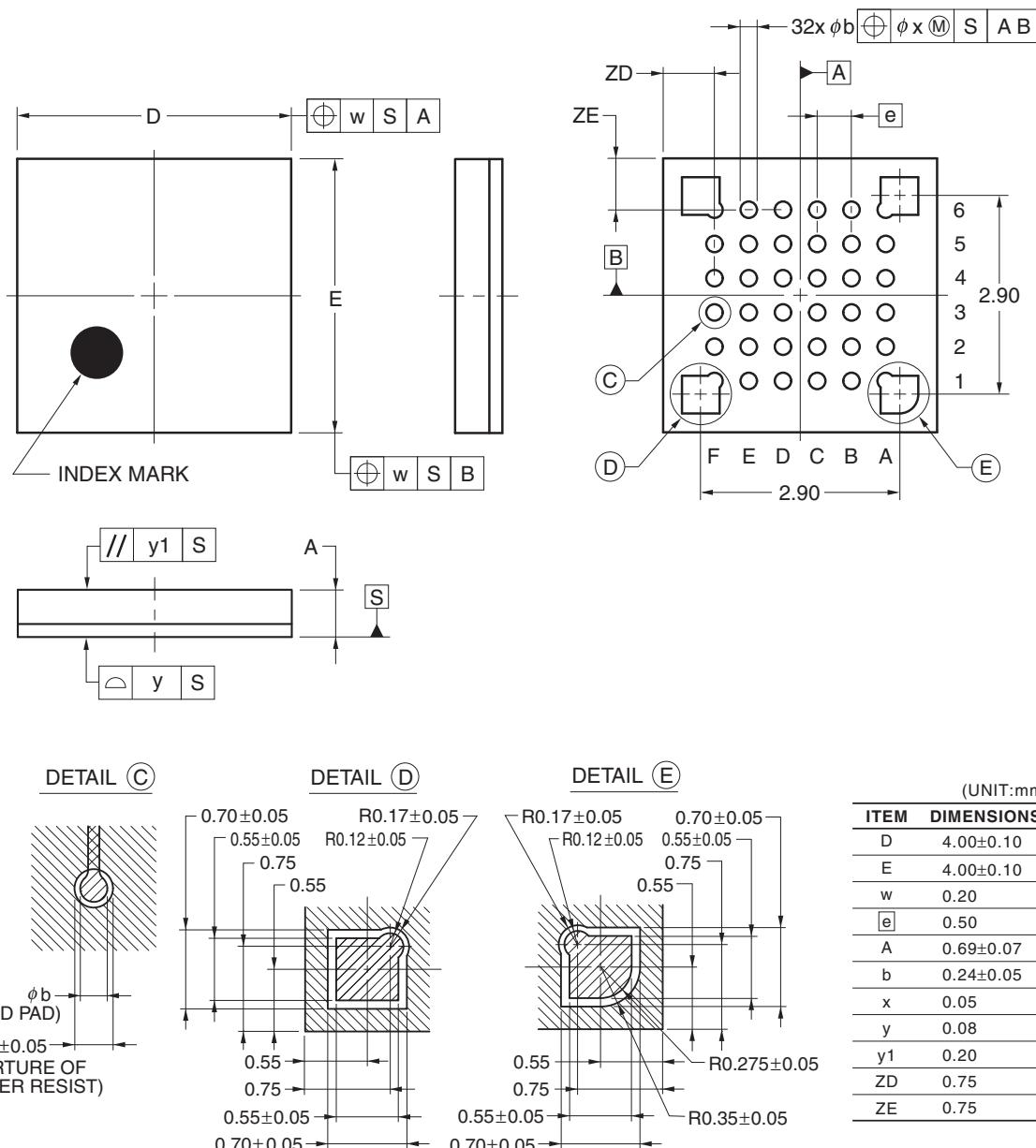


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4.6 36-pin Products

R5F100CAALA, R5F100CCALA, R5F100CDALA, R5F100CEALA, R5F100CFALA, R5F100CGALA
 R5F101CAALA, R5F101CCALA, R5F101CDALA, R5F101CEALA, R5F101CFALA, R5F101CGALA
 R5F100CAGLA, R5F100CCGLA, R5F100CDGLA, R5F100CEGLA, R5F100CFGGLA, R5F100CGGLA

JEITA Package Code	RENESAS Code	Previous Code	MASS (TYP.) [g]
P-WFLGA36-4x4-0.50	PWLG0036KA-A	P36FC-50-AA4-2	0.023

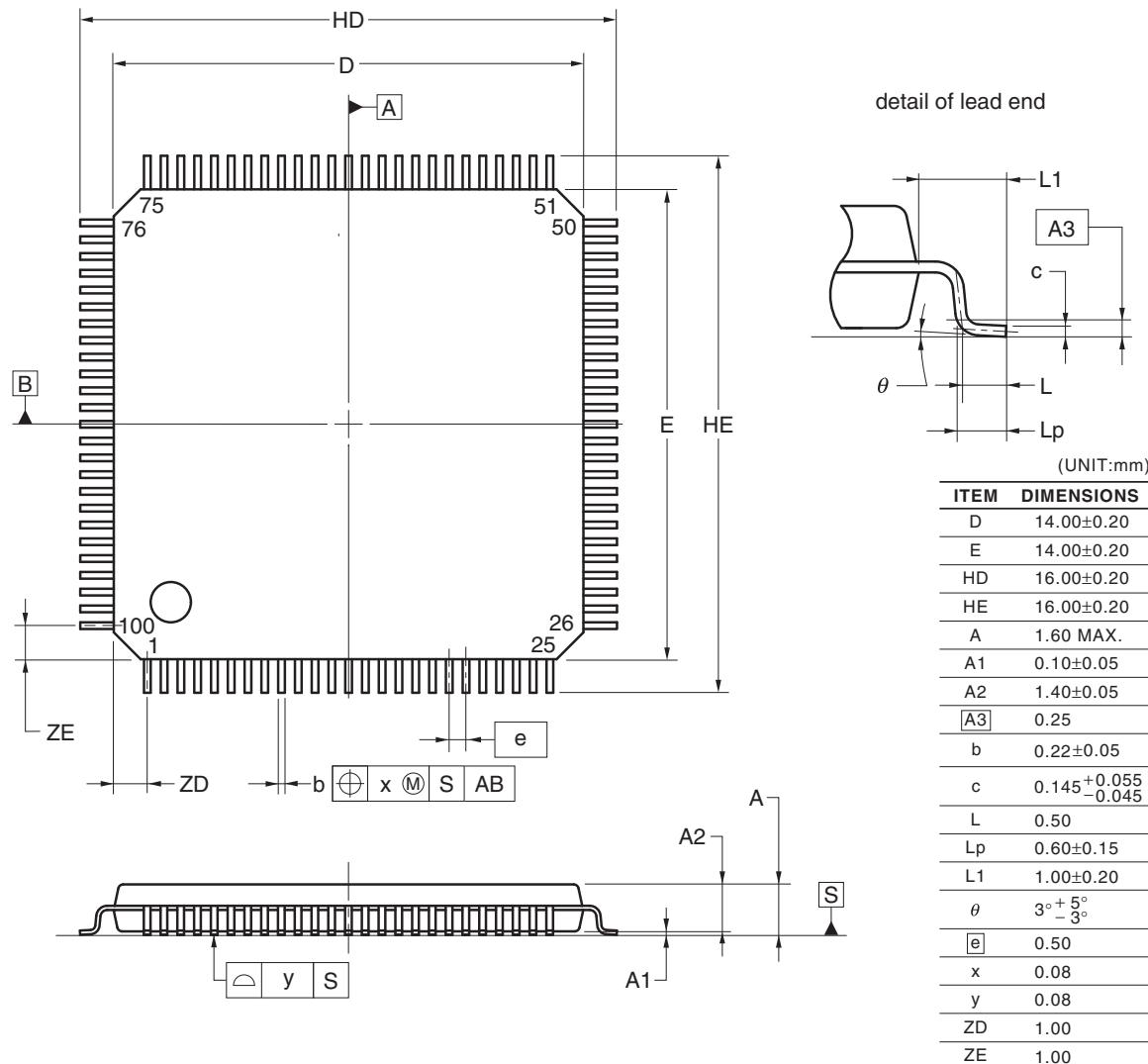


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4.13 100-pin Products

R5F100PFAFB, R5F100PGAFB, R5F100PHAFB, R5F100PJAFB, R5F100PKAFB, R5F100PLAFB
 R5F101PFAFB, R5F101PGAFB, R5F101PHAFB, R5F101PJAFB, R5F101PKAFB, R5F101PLAFB
 R5F100PFDFB, R5F100PGDFB, R5F100PHDFB, R5F100PJDFB, R5F100PKDFB, R5F100PLDFB
 R5F101PFDFB, R5F101PGDFB, R5F101PHDFB, R5F101PJDFB, R5F101PKDFB, R5F101PLDFB
 R5F100PFGFB, R5F100PGGFB, R5F100PHGFB, R5F100PJGFB

JEITA Package Code	RENESAS Code	Previous Code	MASS (TYP.) [g]
P-LFQFP100-14x14-0.50	PLQP0100KE-A	P100GC-50-GBR-1	0.69



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