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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.

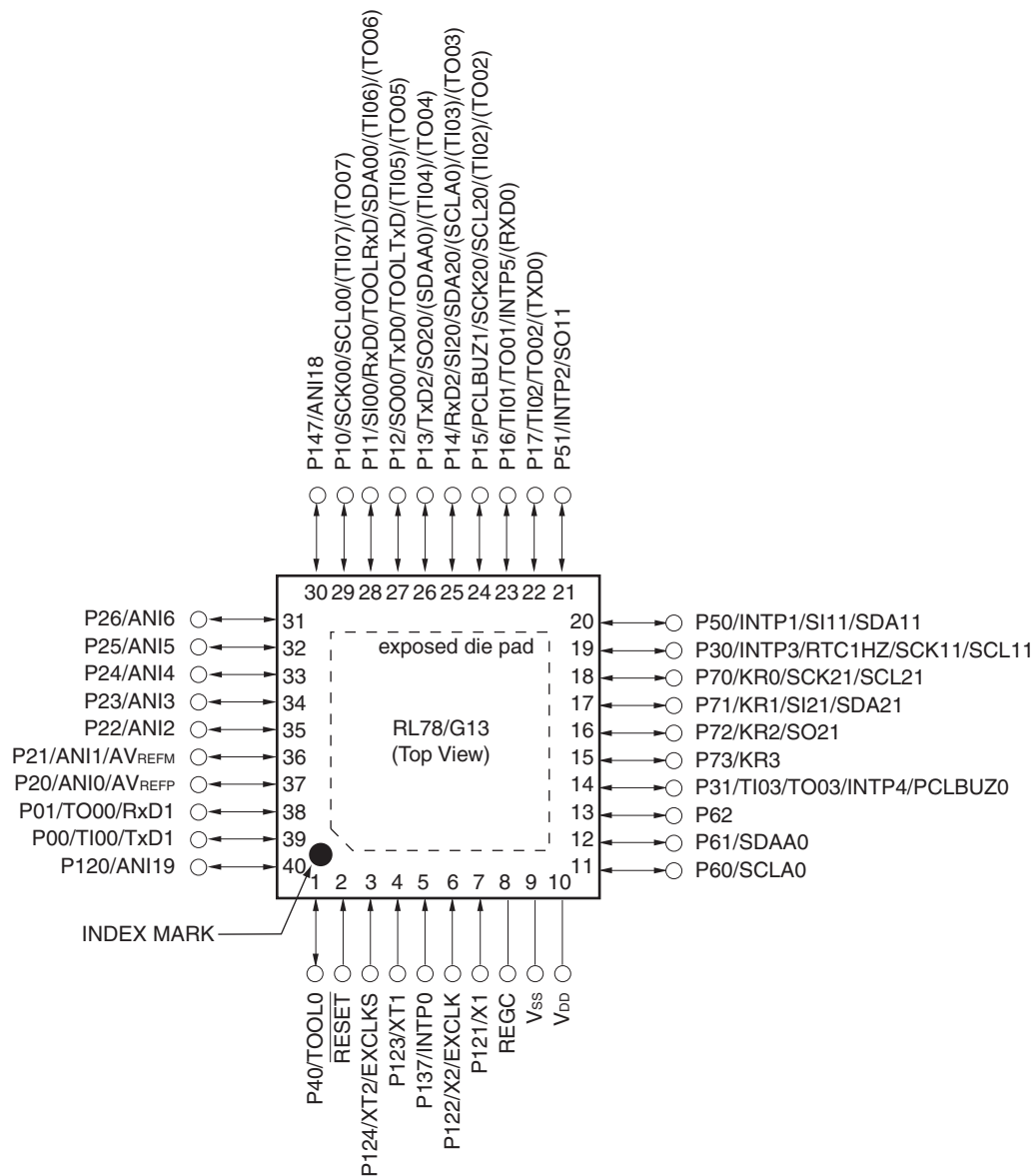
### Applications of "[Embedded - Microcontrollers](#)"

#### Details

Product Status	Active
Core Processor	RL78
Core Size	16-Bit
Speed	32MHz
Connectivity	CSI, I <sup>2</sup> C, LINbus, UART/USART
Peripherals	DMA, LVD, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	64
Program Memory Size	192KB (192K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	16K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	1.6V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	A/D 17x8/10b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	80-LQFP
Supplier Device Package	80-LFQFP (12x12)
Purchase URL	<a href="https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/renesas-electronics-america/r5f101mhafb-30">https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/renesas-electronics-america/r5f101mhafb-30</a>

## 1.3.7 40-pin products

- 40-pin plastic HWQFN (6 × 6 mm, 0.5 mm pitch)



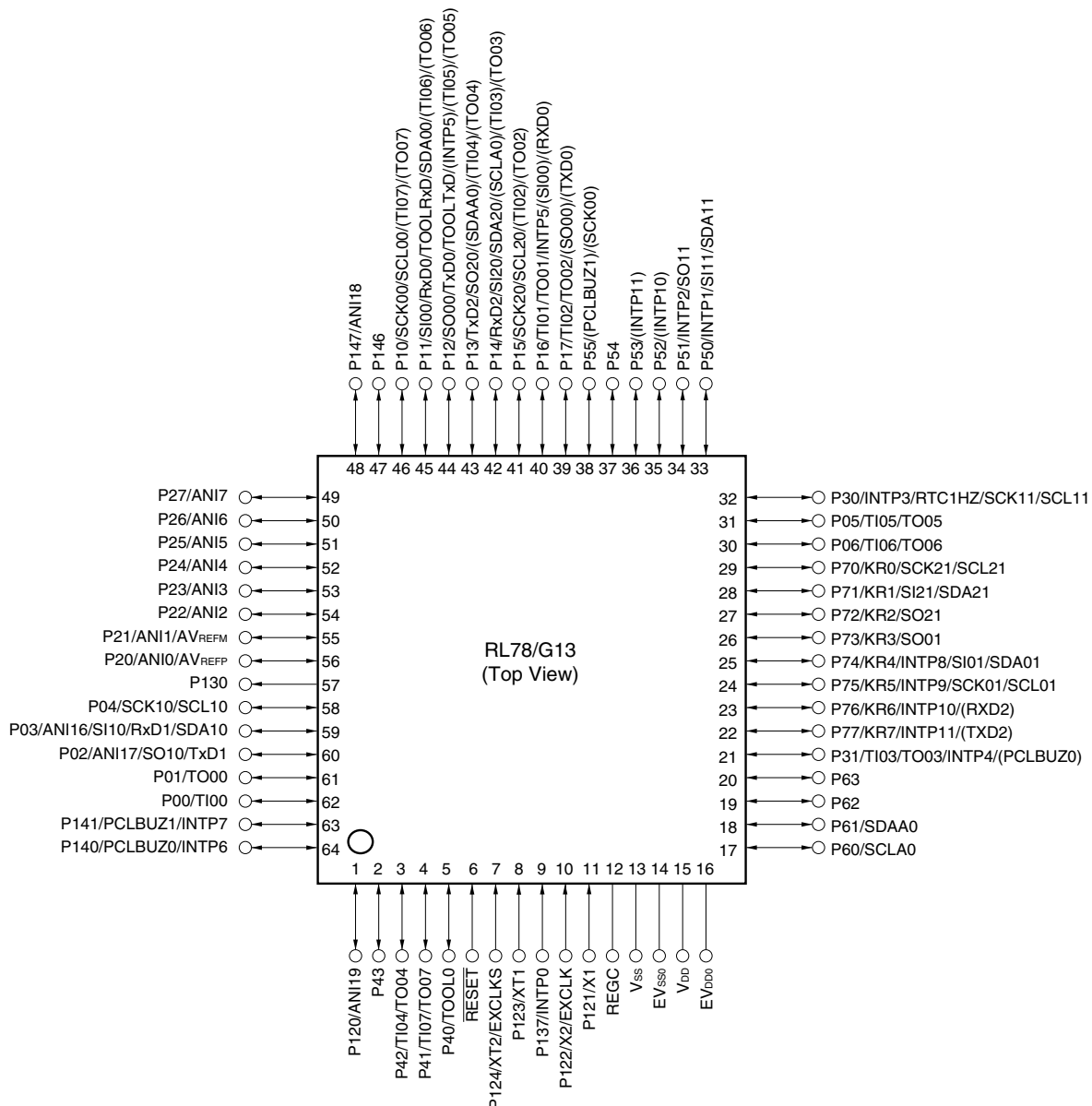
**Caution** Connect the REGC pin to Vss via a capacitor (0.47 to 1  $\mu$ F).

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

- 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.
- It is recommended to connect an exposed die pad to Vss.

## 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<sub>SS0</sub> pin the same potential as V<sub>SS</sub> pin.
  2. Make V<sub>DD</sub> pin the potential that is higher than EV<sub>DD0</sub> pin.
  3. Connect the REGC pin to V<sub>SS</sub> via a capacitor (0.47 to 1  $\mu$ 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<sub>DD</sub> and EV<sub>DD0</sub> pins and connect the V<sub>SS</sub> and EV<sub>SS0</sub> 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.

(T<sub>A</sub> = -40 to +85°C, 1.6 V ≤ E<sub>VDD0</sub> = E<sub>VDD1</sub> ≤ V<sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V, V<sub>SS</sub> = E<sub>VSS0</sub> = E<sub>VSS1</sub> = 0 V) (4/5)

Items	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Output voltage, high	V <sub>OH1</sub>	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 ≤ E <sub>VDD0</sub> ≤ 5.5 V, I <sub>OH1</sub> = -10.0 mA	E <sub>VDD0</sub> - 1.5		V
			4.0 V ≤ E <sub>VDD0</sub> ≤ 5.5 V, I <sub>OH1</sub> = -3.0 mA	E <sub>VDD0</sub> - 0.7		V
			2.7 V ≤ E <sub>VDD0</sub> ≤ 5.5 V, I <sub>OH1</sub> = -2.0 mA	E <sub>VDD0</sub> - 0.6		V
			1.8 V ≤ E <sub>VDD0</sub> ≤ 5.5 V, I <sub>OH1</sub> = -1.5 mA	E <sub>VDD0</sub> - 0.5		V
			1.6 V ≤ E <sub>VDD0</sub> < 5.5 V, I <sub>OH1</sub> = -1.0 mA	E <sub>VDD0</sub> - 0.5		V
	V <sub>OH2</sub>	P20 to P27, P150 to P156	1.6 V ≤ V <sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V, I <sub>OH2</sub> = -100 μA	V <sub>DD</sub> - 0.5		V
Output voltage, low	V <sub>OL1</sub>	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 ≤ E <sub>VDD0</sub> ≤ 5.5 V, I <sub>OL1</sub> = 20 mA		1.3	V
			4.0 V ≤ E <sub>VDD0</sub> ≤ 5.5 V, I <sub>OL1</sub> = 8.5 mA		0.7	V
			2.7 V ≤ E <sub>VDD0</sub> ≤ 5.5 V, I <sub>OL1</sub> = 3.0 mA		0.6	V
			2.7 V ≤ E <sub>VDD0</sub> ≤ 5.5 V, I <sub>OL1</sub> = 1.5 mA		0.4	V
			1.8 V ≤ E <sub>VDD0</sub> ≤ 5.5 V, I <sub>OL1</sub> = 0.6 mA		0.4	V
			1.6 V ≤ E <sub>VDD0</sub> < 5.5 V, I <sub>OL1</sub> = 0.3 mA		0.4	V
	V <sub>OL2</sub>	P20 to P27, P150 to P156	1.6 V ≤ V <sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V, I <sub>OL2</sub> = 400 μA		0.4	V
	V <sub>OL3</sub>	P60 to P63	4.0 V ≤ E <sub>VDD0</sub> ≤ 5.5 V, I <sub>OL3</sub> = 15.0 mA		2.0	V
			4.0 V ≤ E <sub>VDD0</sub> ≤ 5.5 V, I <sub>OL3</sub> = 5.0 mA		0.4	V
			2.7 V ≤ E <sub>VDD0</sub> ≤ 5.5 V, I <sub>OL3</sub> = 3.0 mA		0.4	V
			1.8 V ≤ E <sub>VDD0</sub> ≤ 5.5 V, I <sub>OL3</sub> = 2.0 mA		0.4	V
			1.6 V ≤ E <sub>VDD0</sub> < 5.5 V, I <sub>OL3</sub> = 1.0 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.

**(2) Flash ROM: 96 to 256 KB of 30- to 100-pin products****(T<sub>A</sub> = -40 to +85°C, 1.6 V ≤ EV<sub>DD0</sub> = EV<sub>DD1</sub> ≤ V<sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V, V<sub>SS</sub> = EV<sub>SS0</sub> = EV<sub>SS1</sub> = 0 V) (1/2)**

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions					MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Supply current Note 1	I <sub>DD1</sub>	Operating mode	HS (high-speed main) mode Note 5	f <sub>IH</sub> = 32 MHz Note 3	Basic operation	V <sub>DD</sub> = 5.0 V		2.3		mA
						V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.0 V		2.3		mA
					Normal operation	V <sub>DD</sub> = 5.0 V		5.2	8.5	mA
						V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.0 V		5.2	8.5	mA
				f <sub>IH</sub> = 24 MHz Note 3	Normal operation	V <sub>DD</sub> = 5.0 V		4.1	6.6	mA
						V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.0 V		4.1	6.6	mA
				f <sub>IH</sub> = 16 MHz Note 3	Normal operation	V <sub>DD</sub> = 5.0 V		3.0	4.7	mA
						V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.0 V		3.0	4.7	mA
			LS (low-speed main) mode Note 5	f <sub>IH</sub> = 8 MHz Note 3	Normal operation	V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.0 V		1.3	2.1	mA
						V <sub>DD</sub> = 2.0 V		1.3	2.1	mA
			LV (low-voltage main) mode Note 5	f <sub>IH</sub> = 4 MHz Note 3	Normal operation	V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.0 V		1.3	1.8	mA
						V <sub>DD</sub> = 2.0 V		1.3	1.8	mA
			HS (high-speed main) mode Note 5	f <sub>MX</sub> = 20 MHz Note 2, V <sub>DD</sub> = 5.0 V	Normal operation	Square wave input		3.4	5.5	mA
						Resonator connection		3.6	5.7	mA
				f <sub>MX</sub> = 20 MHz Note 2, V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.0 V	Normal operation	Square wave input		3.4	5.5	mA
						Resonator connection		3.6	5.7	mA
				f <sub>MX</sub> = 10 MHz Note 2, V <sub>DD</sub> = 5.0 V	Normal operation	Square wave input		2.1	3.2	mA
						Resonator connection		2.1	3.2	mA
				f <sub>MX</sub> = 10 MHz Note 2, V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.0 V	Normal operation	Square wave input		2.1	3.2	mA
						Resonator connection		2.1	3.2	mA
			LS (low-speed main) mode Note 5	f <sub>MX</sub> = 8 MHz Note 2, V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.0 V	Normal operation	Square wave input		1.2	2.0	mA
						Resonator connection		1.2	2.0	mA
				f <sub>MX</sub> = 8 MHz Note 2, V <sub>DD</sub> = 2.0 V	Normal operation	Square wave input		1.2	2.0	mA
						Resonator connection		1.2	2.0	mA
			Subsystem clock operation	f <sub>SUB</sub> = 32.768 kHz Note 4 T <sub>A</sub> = -40°C	Normal operation	Square wave input		4.8	5.9	μA
						Resonator connection		4.9	6.0	μA
				f <sub>SUB</sub> = 32.768 kHz Note 4 T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C	Normal operation	Square wave input		4.9	5.9	μA
						Resonator connection		5.0	6.0	μA
				f <sub>SUB</sub> = 32.768 kHz Note 4 T <sub>A</sub> = +50°C	Normal operation	Square wave input		5.0	7.6	μA
						Resonator connection		5.1	7.7	μA
				f <sub>SUB</sub> = 32.768 kHz Note 4 T <sub>A</sub> = +70°C	Normal operation	Square wave input		5.2	9.3	μA
						Resonator connection		5.3	9.4	μA
				f <sub>SUB</sub> = 32.768 kHz Note 4 T <sub>A</sub> = +85°C	Normal operation	Square wave input		5.7	13.3	μA
						Resonator connection		5.8	13.4	μA

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

**(3) 128-pin products, and flash ROM: 384 to 512 KB of 44- to 100-pin products****( $T_A = -40$  to  $+85^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $1.6\text{ V} \leq \text{EV}_{\text{DD0}} = \text{EV}_{\text{DD1}} \leq \text{V}_{\text{DD}} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$ ,  $\text{V}_{\text{SS}} = \text{EV}_{\text{SS0}} = \text{EV}_{\text{SS1}} = 0\text{ V}$ ) (1/2)**

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions				MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Supply current <sup>Note 1</sup>	$\text{I}_{\text{DD1}}$	Operating mode	HS (high-speed main) mode <sup>Note 5</sup>	$f_{\text{IH}} = 32\text{ MHz}$ <sup>Note 3</sup>	Basic operation	$\text{V}_{\text{DD}} = 5.0\text{ V}$		2.6	mA
						$\text{V}_{\text{DD}} = 3.0\text{ V}$		2.6	mA
					Normal operation	$\text{V}_{\text{DD}} = 5.0\text{ V}$		6.1	mA
						$\text{V}_{\text{DD}} = 3.0\text{ V}$		6.1	mA
				$f_{\text{IH}} = 24\text{ MHz}$ <sup>Note 3</sup>	Normal operation	$\text{V}_{\text{DD}} = 5.0\text{ V}$		4.8	mA
						$\text{V}_{\text{DD}} = 3.0\text{ V}$		4.8	mA
				$f_{\text{IH}} = 16\text{ MHz}$ <sup>Note 3</sup>	Normal operation	$\text{V}_{\text{DD}} = 5.0\text{ V}$		3.5	mA
						$\text{V}_{\text{DD}} = 3.0\text{ V}$		3.5	mA
			LS (low-speed main) mode <sup>Note 5</sup>	$f_{\text{IH}} = 8\text{ MHz}$ <sup>Note 3</sup>	Normal operation	$\text{V}_{\text{DD}} = 3.0\text{ V}$		1.5	mA
						$\text{V}_{\text{DD}} = 2.0\text{ V}$		1.5	mA
			LV (low-voltage main) mode <sup>Note 5</sup>	$f_{\text{IH}} = 4\text{ MHz}$ <sup>Note 3</sup>	Normal operation	$\text{V}_{\text{DD}} = 3.0\text{ V}$		1.5	mA
						$\text{V}_{\text{DD}} = 2.0\text{ V}$		1.5	mA
			HS (high-speed main) mode <sup>Note 5</sup>	$f_{\text{MX}} = 20\text{ MHz}$ <sup>Note 2</sup> , $\text{V}_{\text{DD}} = 5.0\text{ V}$	Normal operation	Square wave input		3.9	mA
						Resonator connection		4.1	mA
				$f_{\text{MX}} = 20\text{ MHz}$ <sup>Note 2</sup> , $\text{V}_{\text{DD}} = 3.0\text{ V}$	Normal operation	Square wave input		3.9	mA
						Resonator connection		4.1	mA
				$f_{\text{MX}} = 10\text{ MHz}$ <sup>Note 2</sup> , $\text{V}_{\text{DD}} = 5.0\text{ V}$	Normal operation	Square wave input		2.5	mA
						Resonator connection		2.5	mA
				$f_{\text{MX}} = 10\text{ MHz}$ <sup>Note 2</sup> , $\text{V}_{\text{DD}} = 3.0\text{ V}$	Normal operation	Square wave input		2.5	mA
						Resonator connection		2.5	mA
			LS (low-speed main) mode <sup>Note 5</sup>	$f_{\text{MX}} = 8\text{ MHz}$ <sup>Note 2</sup> , $\text{V}_{\text{DD}} = 3.0\text{ V}$	Normal operation	Square wave input		1.4	mA
						Resonator connection		1.4	mA
				$f_{\text{MX}} = 8\text{ MHz}$ <sup>Note 2</sup> , $\text{V}_{\text{DD}} = 2.0\text{ V}$	Normal operation	Square wave input		1.4	mA
						Resonator connection		1.4	mA
			Subsystem clock operation	$f_{\text{SUB}} = 32.768\text{ kHz}$ <sup>Note 4</sup> $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$	Normal operation	Square wave input		5.4	$\mu\text{A}$
						Resonator connection		5.5	$\mu\text{A}$
				$f_{\text{SUB}} = 32.768\text{ kHz}$ <sup>Note 4</sup> $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$	Normal operation	Square wave input		5.5	$\mu\text{A}$
						Resonator connection		5.6	$\mu\text{A}$
				$f_{\text{SUB}} = 32.768\text{ kHz}$ <sup>Note 4</sup> $T_A = +50^\circ\text{C}$	Normal operation	Square wave input		5.6	$\mu\text{A}$
						Resonator connection		5.7	$\mu\text{A}$
				$f_{\text{SUB}} = 32.768\text{ kHz}$ <sup>Note 4</sup> $T_A = +70^\circ\text{C}$	Normal operation	Square wave input		5.9	$\mu\text{A}$
						Resonator connection		6.0	$\mu\text{A}$
				$f_{\text{SUB}} = 32.768\text{ kHz}$ <sup>Note 4</sup> $T_A = +85^\circ\text{C}$	Normal operation	Square wave input		6.6	$\mu\text{A}$
						Resonator connection		6.7	$\mu\text{A}$

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

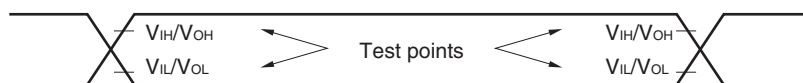
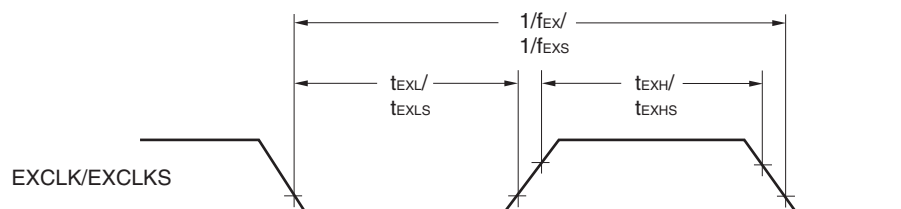
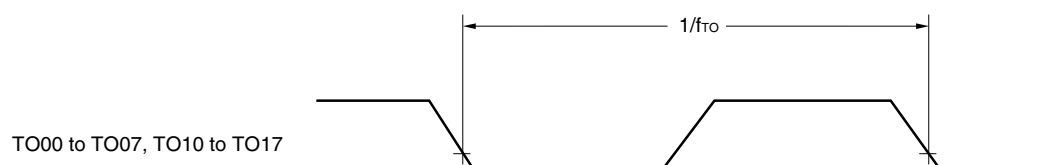
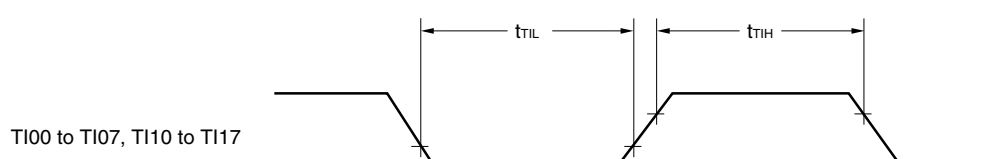
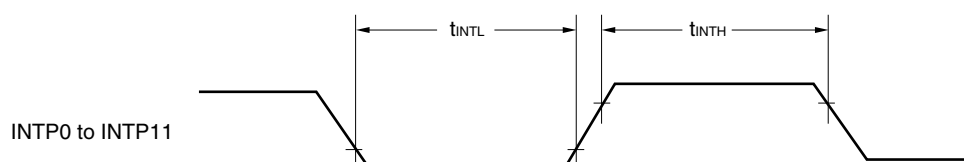
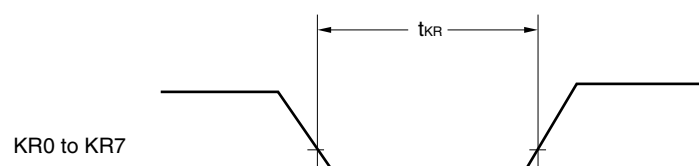
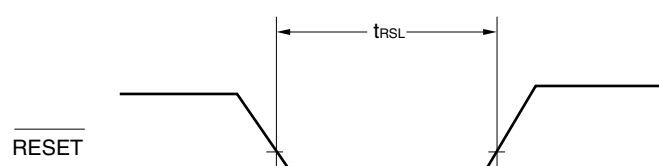
- Notes**
1. Total current flowing into  $V_{DD}$ ,  $EV_{DD0}$ , and  $EV_{DD1}$ , including the input leakage current flowing when the level of the input pin is fixed to  $V_{DD}$ ,  $EV_{DD0}$ , and  $EV_{DD1}$ , or  $V_{SS}$ ,  $EV_{SS0}$ , and  $EV_{SS1}$ . The values below the MAX. column include 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<sub>MX</sub>: High-speed system clock frequency (X1 clock oscillation frequency or external main system clock frequency)
2. f<sub>IH</sub>: High-speed on-chip oscillator clock frequency
3. f<sub>SUB</sub>: Subsystem clock frequency (XT1 clock oscillation frequency)
4. Except subsystem clock operation and STOP mode, temperature condition of the TYP. value is T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C

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 operates in an operation mode or the HALT mode.
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**.

- 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  $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$



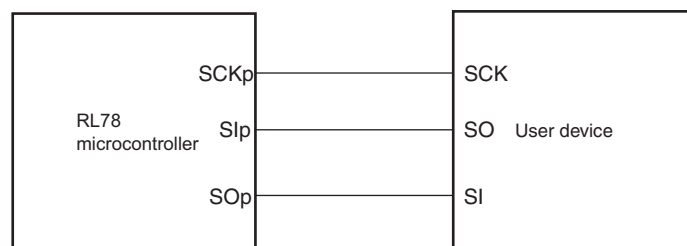
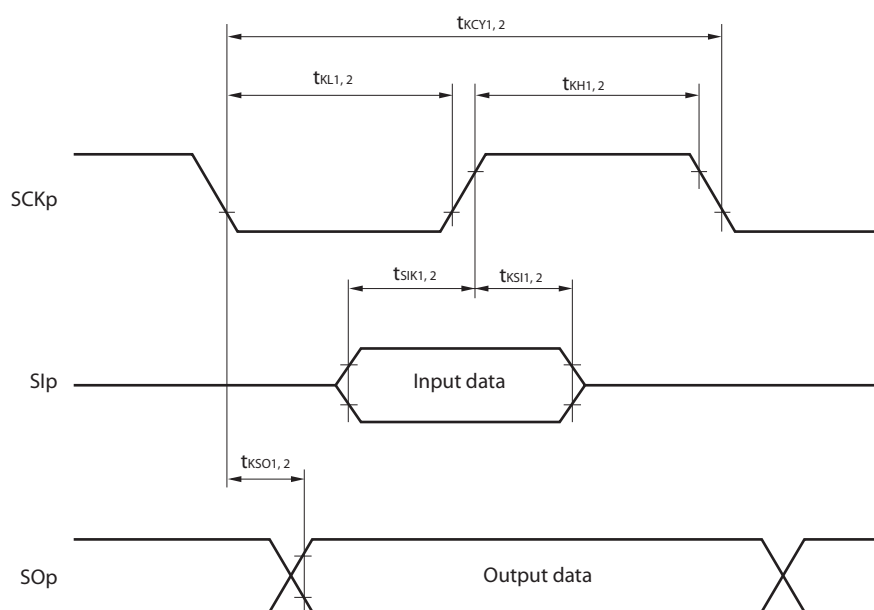
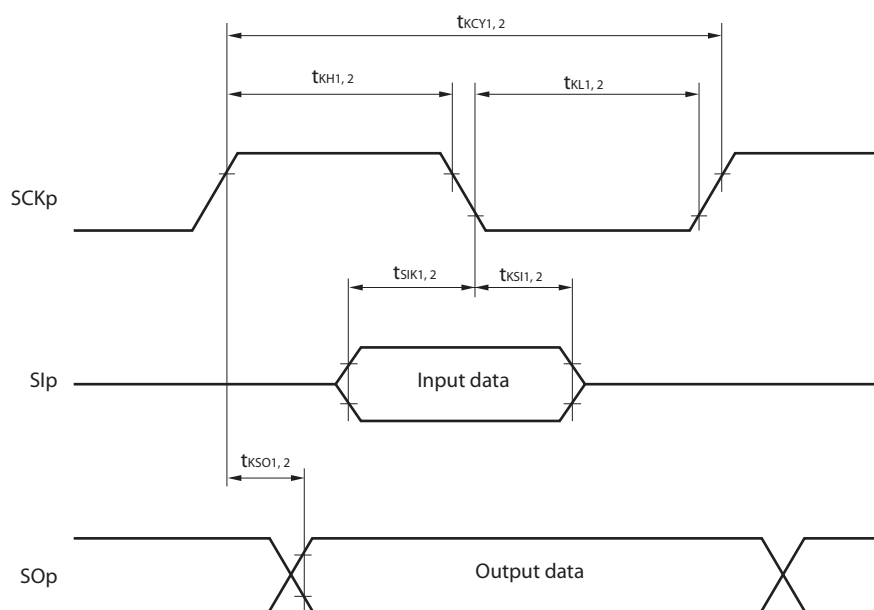
**AC Timing Test Points****External System Clock Timing****TI/TO Timing****Interrupt Request Input Timing****Key Interrupt Input Timing****RESET Input Timing**

- 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 and POM numbers (g = 0, 1, 4, 5, 8, 14)
- 2.** f<sub>MCK</sub>: 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) During communication at same potential (CSI mode) (slave mode, SCKp... external clock input) (1/2)**  
**(T<sub>A</sub> = -40 to +85°C, 1.6 V ≤ EV<sub>DD0</sub> = EV<sub>DD1</sub> ≤ V<sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V, V<sub>SS</sub> = EV<sub>SS0</sub> = EV<sub>SS1</sub> = 0 V)**

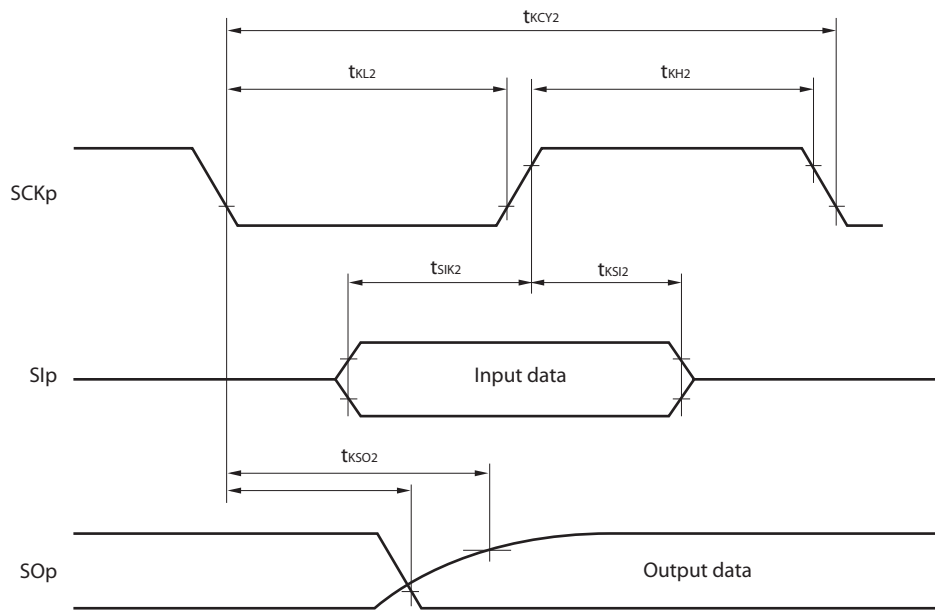
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions		HS (high-speed main) Mode		LS (low-speed main) Mode		LV (low-voltage main) Mode		Unit
				MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	
SCKp cycle time <small>Note 5</small>	t <sub>KCY2</sub>	4.0 V ≤ EV <sub>DD0</sub> ≤ 5.5 V	20 MHz < f <sub>MCK</sub>	8/f <sub>MCK</sub>		—		—		ns
			f <sub>MCK</sub> ≤ 20 MHz	6/f <sub>MCK</sub>		6/f <sub>MCK</sub>		6/f <sub>MCK</sub>		ns
		2.7 V ≤ EV <sub>DD0</sub> ≤ 5.5 V	16 MHz < f <sub>MCK</sub>	8/f <sub>MCK</sub>		—		—		ns
			f <sub>MCK</sub> ≤ 16 MHz	6/f <sub>MCK</sub>		6/f <sub>MCK</sub>		6/f <sub>MCK</sub>		ns
		2.4 V ≤ EV <sub>DD0</sub> ≤ 5.5 V		6/f <sub>MCK</sub> and 500		6/f <sub>MCK</sub> and 500		6/f <sub>MCK</sub> and 500		ns
		1.8 V ≤ EV <sub>DD0</sub> ≤ 5.5 V		6/f <sub>MCK</sub> and 750		6/f <sub>MCK</sub> and 750		6/f <sub>MCK</sub> and 750		ns
		1.7 V ≤ EV <sub>DD0</sub> ≤ 5.5 V		6/f <sub>MCK</sub> and 1500		6/f <sub>MCK</sub> and 1500		6/f <sub>MCK</sub> and 1500		ns
		1.6 V ≤ EV <sub>DD0</sub> ≤ 5.5 V		—		6/f <sub>MCK</sub> and 1500		6/f <sub>MCK</sub> and 1500		ns
SCKp high-/low-level width	t <sub>KH2</sub> , t <sub>KL2</sub>	4.0 V ≤ EV <sub>DD0</sub> ≤ 5.5 V		t <sub>KCY2</sub> /2 – 7		t <sub>KCY2</sub> /2 – 7		t <sub>KCY2</sub> /2 – 7		ns
		2.7 V ≤ EV <sub>DD0</sub> ≤ 5.5 V		t <sub>KCY2</sub> /2 – 8		t <sub>KCY2</sub> /2 – 8		t <sub>KCY2</sub> /2 – 8		ns
		1.8 V ≤ EV <sub>DD0</sub> ≤ 5.5 V		t <sub>KCY2</sub> /2 – 18		t <sub>KCY2</sub> /2 – 18		t <sub>KCY2</sub> /2 – 18		ns
		1.7 V ≤ EV <sub>DD0</sub> ≤ 5.5 V		t <sub>KCY2</sub> /2 – 66		t <sub>KCY2</sub> /2 – 66		t <sub>KCY2</sub> /2 – 66		ns
		1.6 V ≤ EV <sub>DD0</sub> ≤ 5.5 V		—		t <sub>KCY2</sub> /2 – 66		t <sub>KCY2</sub> /2 – 66		ns

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

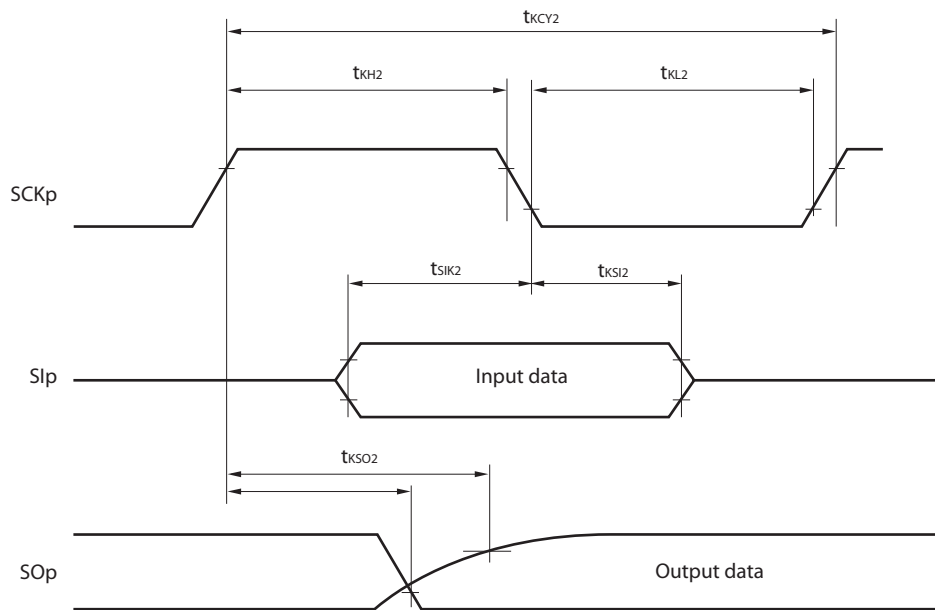
**CSI mode connection diagram (during communication at same potential)****CSI mode serial transfer timing (during communication at same potential)  
(When DAPmn = 0 and CKPmn = 0, or DAPmn = 1 and CKPmn = 1.)****CSI mode serial transfer timing (during communication at same potential)  
(When DAPmn =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

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



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



- Remarks 1.** 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)
- 2.** CSI01 of 48-, 52-, 64-pin products, and CSI11 and CSI21 cannot communicate at different potential.  
 Use other CSI for communication at different potential.

**( $T_A = -40$  to  $+105^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $2.4\text{ V} \leq \text{EV}_{\text{DD0}} = \text{EV}_{\text{DD1}} \leq \text{V}_{\text{DD}} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$ ,  $\text{V}_{\text{SS}} = \text{EV}_{\text{SS0}} = \text{EV}_{\text{SS1}} = 0\text{ V}$ ) (4/5)**

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

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  $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$

(3) When reference voltage (+) =  $V_{DD}$  (ADREFP1 = 0, ADREFP0 = 0), reference voltage (–) =  $V_{SS}$  (ADREFM = 0), target pin : ANI0 to ANI14, ANI16 to ANI26, internal reference voltage, and temperature sensor output voltage

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

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions		MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Resolution	RES			8		10	bit
Overall error <sup>Note 1</sup>	AINL	10-bit resolution	$2.4\text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$		1.2	$\pm 7.0$	LSB
Conversion time	$t_{CONV}$	10-bit resolution Target pin: ANI0 to ANI14, ANI16 to ANI26	$3.6\text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$	2.125		39	$\mu\text{s}$
			$2.7\text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$	3.1875		39	$\mu\text{s}$
			$2.4\text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$	17		39	$\mu\text{s}$
		10-bit resolution Target pin: Internal reference voltage, and temperature sensor output voltage (HS (high-speed main) mode)	$3.6\text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$	2.375		39	$\mu\text{s}$
			$2.7\text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$	3.5625		39	$\mu\text{s}$
			$2.4\text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$	17		39	$\mu\text{s}$
Zero-scale error <sup>Notes 1, 2</sup>	$E_{ZS}$	10-bit resolution	$2.4\text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$			$\pm 0.60$	%FSR
Full-scale error <sup>Notes 1, 2</sup>	$E_{FS}$	10-bit resolution	$2.4\text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$			$\pm 0.60$	%FSR
Integral linearity error <sup>Note 1</sup>	ILE	10-bit resolution	$2.4\text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$			$\pm 4.0$	LSB
Differential linearity error <sup>Note 1</sup>	DLE	10-bit resolution	$2.4\text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$			$\pm 2.0$	LSB
Analog input voltage	$V_{AIN}$	ANI0 to ANI14		0		$V_{DD}$	V
		ANI16 to ANI26		0		$EV_{DD0}$	V
		Internal reference voltage output ( $2.4\text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$ , HS (high-speed main) mode)		$V_{BGR}$ <sup>Note 3</sup>			V
		Temperature sensor output voltage ( $2.4\text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$ , HS (high-speed main) mode)		$V_{TMPS25}$ <sup>Note 3</sup>			V

**Notes** 1. Excludes quantization error ( $\pm 1/2$  LSB).

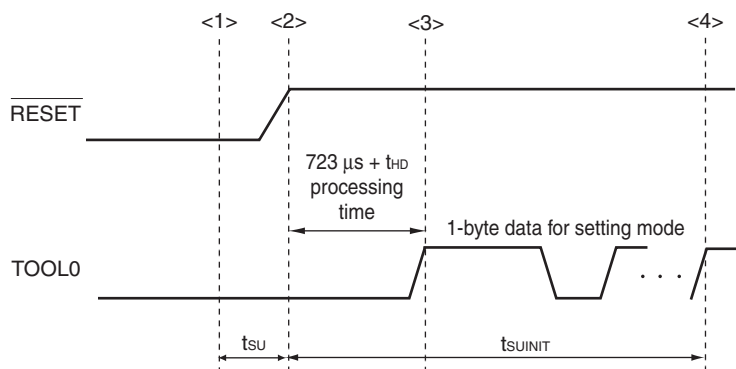
2. This value is indicated as a ratio (%FSR) to the full-scale value.

3. Refer to **3.6.2 Temperature sensor/internal reference voltage characteristics**.

## 3.10 Timing of Entry to Flash Memory Programming Modes

(T<sub>A</sub> =  $-40$  to  $+105^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $2.4\text{ V} \leq \text{EV}_{\text{DD0}} = \text{EV}_{\text{DD1}} \leq \text{V}_{\text{DD}} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$ ,  $\text{V}_{\text{SS}} = \text{EV}_{\text{SS0}} = \text{EV}_{\text{SS1}} = 0\text{ V}$ )

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Time to complete the communication for the initial setting after the external reset is released	$t_{\text{SUNIT}}$	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	$t_{\text{SU}}$	POR and LVD reset must be released before the external reset is released.	10			$\mu\text{s}$
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)	$t_{\text{HD}}$	POR and LVD reset must be released before the external reset is released.	1			ms



&lt;1&gt; The low level is input to the TOOL0 pin.

&lt;2&gt; The external reset is released (POR and LVD reset must be released before the external reset is released.).

&lt;3&gt; The TOOL0 pin is set to the high level.

&lt;4&gt; Setting of the flash memory programming mode by UART reception and complete the baud rate setting.

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

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

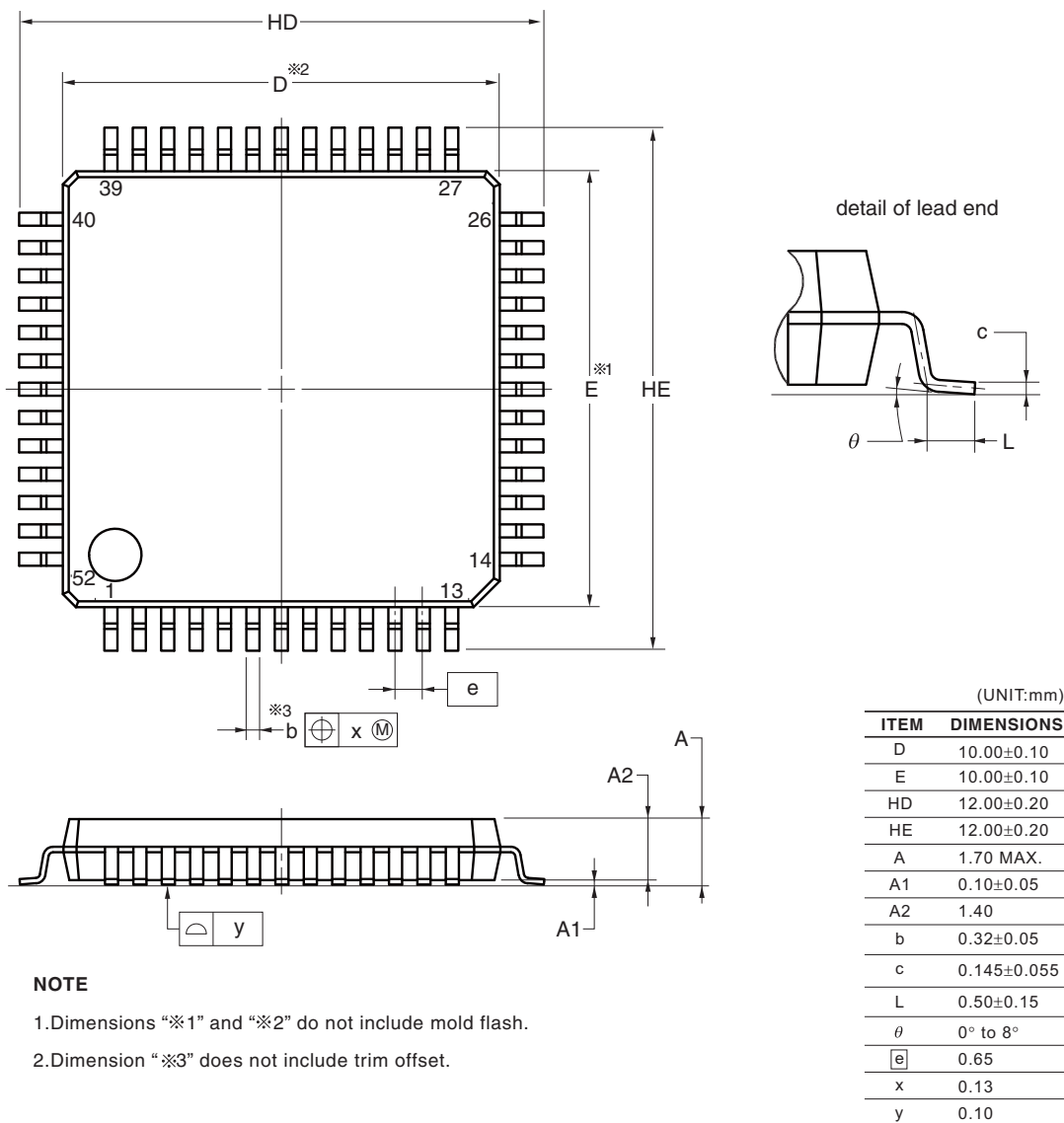
$t_{\text{HD}}$ : Time to hold the TOOL0 pin at the low level after the external reset is released (excluding the processing time of the firmware to control the flash memory)



## 4.10 52-pin Products

R5F100JCAFA, R5F100JDFA, R5F100JEFA, R5F100JFAFA, R5F100JGAFA, R5F100JHAFA, R5F100JJFA, R5F100JKFA, R5F100JLAFA  
 R5F101JCAFA, R5F101JDFA, R5F101JEFA, R5F101JFAFA, R5F101JGAFA, R5F101JHAFA, R5F101JJFA, R5F101JKFA, R5F101JLAFA  
 R5F100JCDA, R5F100JDDA, R5F100JEDA, R5F100JFDA, R5F100JGDA, R5F100JHDA, R5F100JJDA, R5F100JKDA, R5F100JLDA  
 R5F101JCDA, R5F101JDDA, R5F101JEDA, R5F101JFDA, R5F101JGDA, R5F101JHDA, R5F101JJDA, R5F101JKDA, R5F101JLDA  
 R5F100JCGFA, R5F100JDGFA, R5F100JEGFA, R5F100JFGFA, R5F100JGGFA, R5F100JHGFA, R5F100JJGFA

JEITA Package Code	RENESAS Code	Previous Code	MASS (TYP.) [g]
P-LQFP52-10x10-0.65	PLQP0052JA-A	P52GB-65-GBS-1	0.3

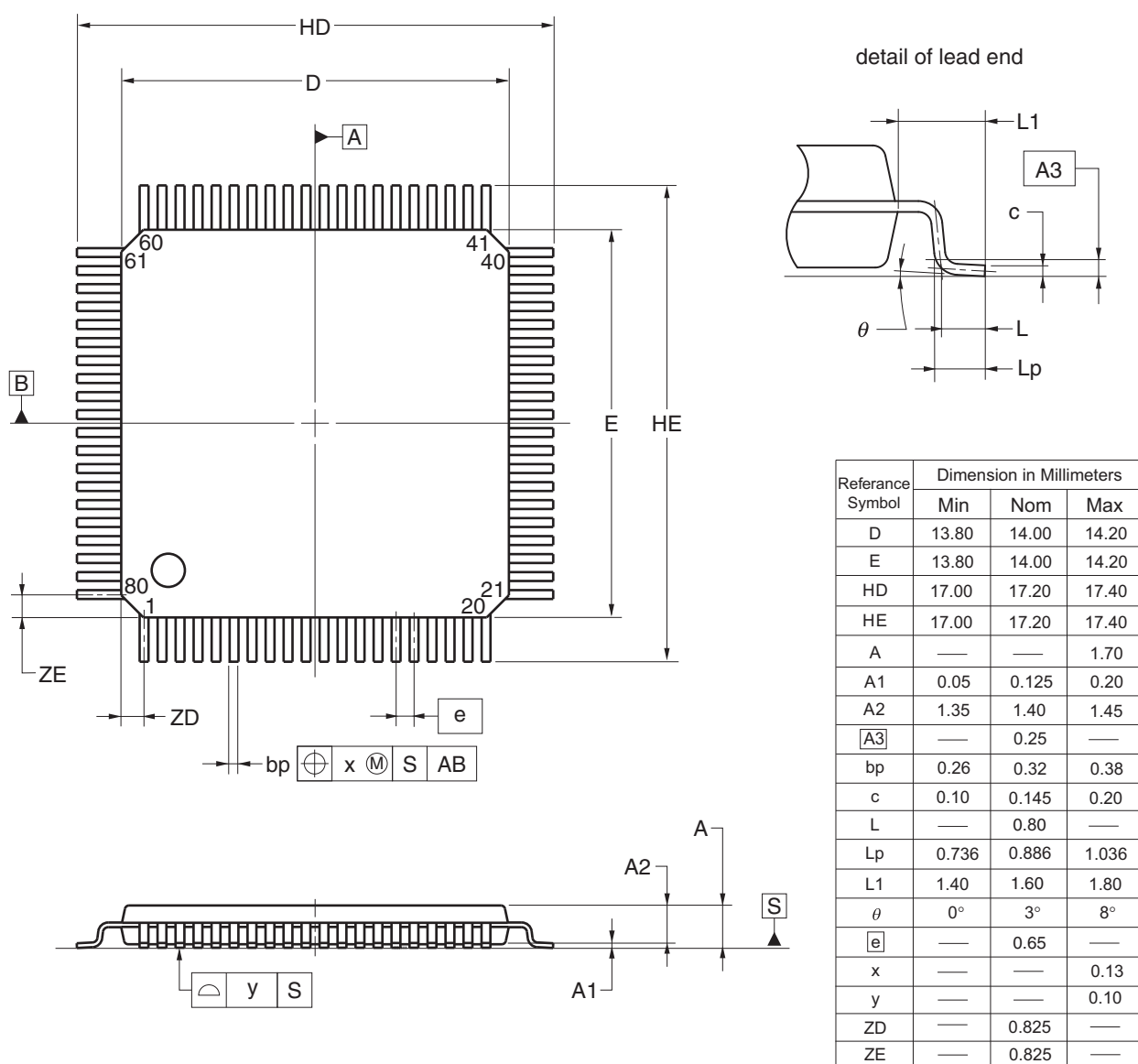


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## 4.12 80-pin Products

R5F100MFAFA, R5F100MGafa, R5F100MHAFA, R5F100MJafa, R5F100MKAFA, R5F100MLAFA  
 R5F101MFAFA, R5F101MGafa, R5F101MHAFA, R5F101MJafa, R5F101MKAFA, R5F101MLAFA  
 R5F100MFDFA, R5F100MGDFA, R5F100MHDFA, R5F100MJDFA, R5F100MKDFA, R5F100MLDFA  
 R5F101MFDFA, R5F101MGDFA, R5F101MHDFA, R5F101MJDFA, R5F101MKDFA, R5F101MLDFA  
 R5F100MFGFA, R5F100MGGFA, R5F100MHGFA, R5F100MJGFA

JEITA Package Code	RENESAS Code	Previous Code	MASS (TYP.) [g]
P-LQFP80-14x14-0.65	PLQP0080JB-E	P80GC-65-UBT-2	0.69

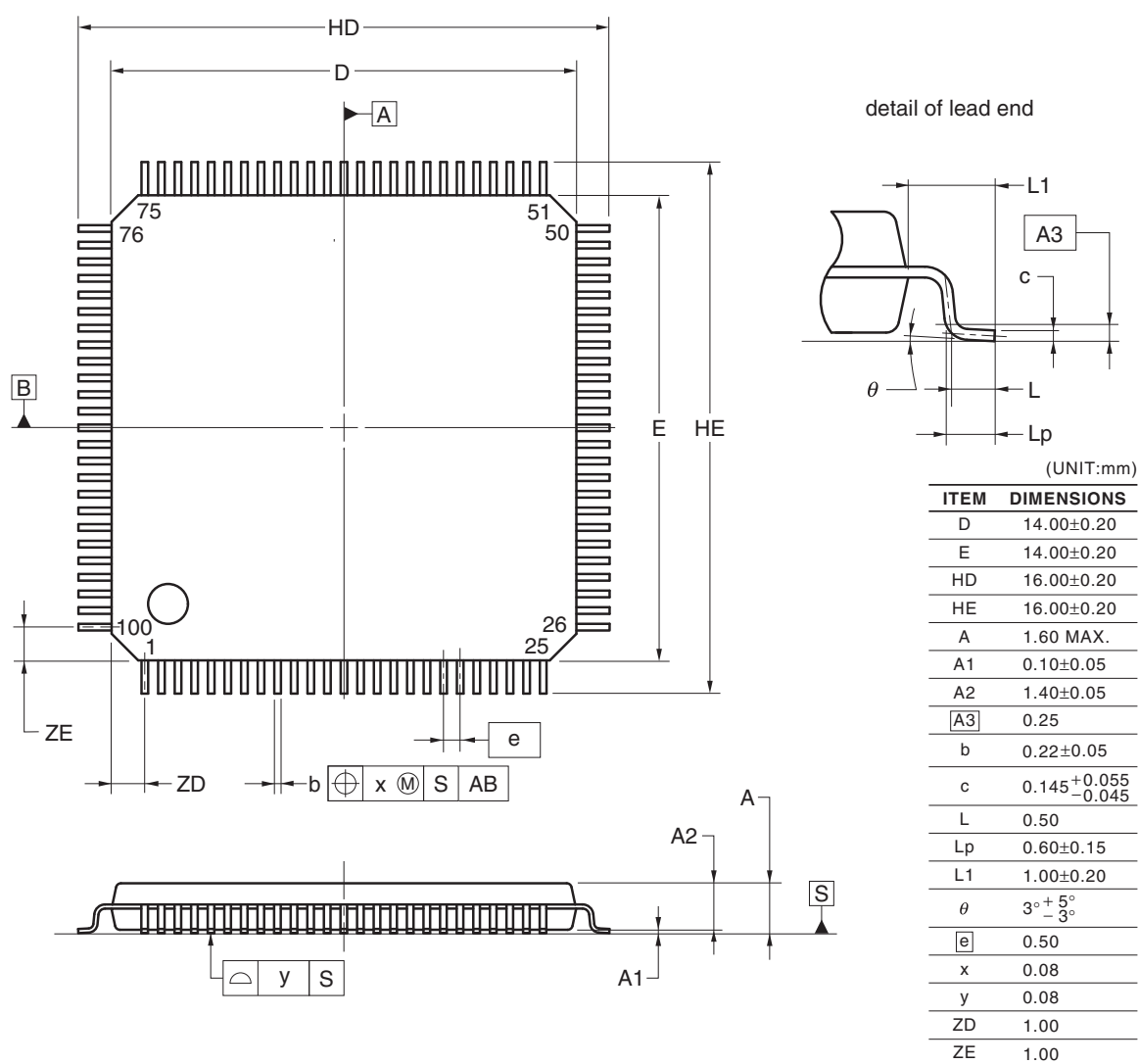


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## 4.13 100-pin Products

R5F100PFAFB, R5F100PGAFA, R5F100PHAFA, R5F100PJAFB, R5F100PKAFB, R5F100PLAFB  
 R5F101PFAFB, R5F101PGAFA, R5F101PHAFA, R5F101PJAFB, R5F101PKAFB, R5F101PLAFB  
 R5F100PFDFA, R5F100PGDFA, R5F100PHDFA, R5F100PJDFB, R5F100PKDFA, R5F100PLDFA  
 R5F101PFDFA, R5F101PGDFA, R5F101PHDFA, R5F101PJDFB, R5F101PKDFA, R5F101PLDFA  
 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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Rev.	Date	Description	
		Page	Summary
3.00	Aug 02, 2013	118	Modification of table in 2.6.2 Temperature sensor/internal reference voltage characteristics
		118	Modification of table and note in 2.6.3 POR circuit characteristics
		119	Modification of table in 2.6.4 LVD circuit characteristics
		120	Modification of table of LVD Detection Voltage of Interrupt & Reset Mode
		120	Renamed to 2.6.5 Power supply voltage rising slope characteristics
		122	Modification of table, figure, and remark in 2.10 Timing Specs for Switching Flash Memory Programming Modes
		123	Modification of caution 1 and description
		124	Modification of table and remark 3 in Absolute Maximum Ratings ( $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )
		126	Modification of table, note, caution, and remark in 3.2.1 X1, XT1 oscillator characteristics
		126	Modification of table in 3.2.2 On-chip oscillator characteristics
		127	Modification of note 3 in 3.3.1 Pin characteristics (1/5)
		128	Modification of note 3 in 3.3.1 Pin characteristics (2/5)
		133	Modification of notes 1 and 4 in (1) Flash ROM: 16 to 64 KB of 20- to 64-pin products (1/2)
		135	Modification of notes 1, 5, and 6 in (1) Flash ROM: 16 to 64 KB of 20- to 64-pin products (2/2)
		137	Modification of notes 1 and 4 in (2) Flash ROM: 96 to 256 KB of 30- to 100-pin products (1/2)
		139	Modification of notes 1, 5, and 6 in (2) Flash ROM: 96 to 256 KB of 30- to 100-pin products (2/2)
		140	Modification of (3) Peripheral Functions (Common to all products)
		142	Modification of table in 3.4 AC Characteristics
		143	Addition of Minimum Instruction Execution Time during Main System Clock Operation
		143	Modification of figure of AC Timing Test Points
		143	Modification of figure of External System Clock Timing
		145	Modification of figure of AC Timing Test Points
		145	Modification of description, note 1, and caution in (1) During communication at same potential (UART mode)
		146	Modification of description in (2) During communication at same potential (CSI mode)
		147	Modification of description in (3) During communication at same potential (CSI mode)
		149	Modification of table, note 1, and caution in (4) During communication at same potential (simplified I <sup>2</sup> C mode)
		151	Modification of table, note 1, and caution in (5) Communication at different potential (1.8 V, 2.5 V, 3 V) (UART mode) (1/2)
		152 to 154	Modification of table, notes 2 to 6, caution, and remarks 1 to 4 in (5) Communication at different potential (1.8 V, 2.5 V, 3 V) (UART mode) (2/2)
		155	Modification of table in (6) Communication at different potential (1.8 V, 2.5 V, 3 V) (CSI mode) (1/3)
		156	Modification of table and caution in (6) Communication at different potential (1.8 V, 2.5 V, 3 V) (CSI mode) (2/3)
		157, 158	Modification of table, caution, and remarks 3 and 4 in (6) Communication at different potential (1.8 V, 2.5 V, 3 V) (CSI mode) (3/3)
		160, 161	Modification of table and caution in (7) Communication at different potential (1.8 V, 2.5 V, 3 V) (CSI mode)

## NOTES FOR CMOS DEVICES

- (1) **VOLTAGE APPLICATION WAVEFORM AT INPUT PIN:** Waveform distortion due to input noise or a reflected wave may cause malfunction. If the input of the CMOS device stays in the area between  $V_{IL}$  (MAX) and  $V_{IH}$  (MIN) due to noise, etc., the device may malfunction. Take care to prevent chattering noise from entering the device when the input level is fixed, and also in the transition period when the input level passes through the area between  $V_{IL}$  (MAX) and  $V_{IH}$  (MIN).
- (2) **HANDLING OF UNUSED INPUT PINS:** Unconnected CMOS device inputs can be cause of malfunction. If an input pin is unconnected, it is possible that an internal input level may be generated due to noise, etc., causing malfunction. CMOS devices behave differently than Bipolar or NMOS devices. Input levels of CMOS devices must be fixed high or low by using pull-up or pull-down circuitry. Each unused pin should be connected to VDD or GND via a resistor if there is a possibility that it will be an output pin. All handling related to unused pins must be judged separately for each device and according to related specifications governing the device.
- (3) **PRECAUTION AGAINST ESD:** A strong electric field, when exposed to a MOS device, can cause destruction of the gate oxide and ultimately degrade the device operation. Steps must be taken to stop generation of static electricity as much as possible, and quickly dissipate it when it has occurred. Environmental control must be adequate. When it is dry, a humidifier should be used. It is recommended to avoid using insulators that easily build up static electricity. Semiconductor devices must be stored and transported in an anti-static container, static shielding bag or conductive material. All test and measurement tools including work benches and floors should be grounded. The operator should be grounded using a wrist strap. Semiconductor devices must not be touched with bare hands. Similar precautions need to be taken for PW boards with mounted semiconductor devices.
- (4) **STATUS BEFORE INITIALIZATION:** Power-on does not necessarily define the initial status of a MOS device. Immediately after the power source is turned ON, devices with reset functions have not yet been initialized. Hence, power-on does not guarantee output pin levels, I/O settings or contents of registers. A device is not initialized until the reset signal is received. A reset operation must be executed immediately after power-on for devices with reset functions.
- (5) **POWER ON/OFF SEQUENCE:** In the case of a device that uses different power supplies for the internal operation and external interface, as a rule, switch on the external power supply after switching on the internal power supply. When switching the power supply off, as a rule, switch off the external power supply and then the internal power supply. Use of the reverse power on/off sequences may result in the application of an overvoltage to the internal elements of the device, causing malfunction and degradation of internal elements due to the passage of an abnormal current. The correct power on/off sequence must be judged separately for each device and according to related specifications governing the device.
- (6) **INPUT OF SIGNAL DURING POWER OFF STATE :** Do not input signals or an I/O pull-up power supply while the device is not powered. The current injection that results from input of such a signal or I/O pull-up power supply may cause malfunction and the abnormal current that passes in the device at this time may cause degradation of internal elements. Input of signals during the power off state must be judged separately for each device and according to related specifications governing the device.