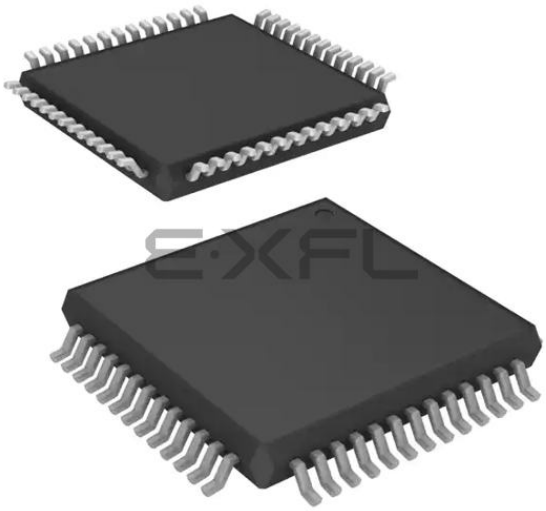
Renesas Electronics America Inc - UPD78F0525AGB-GAG-AX Datasheet



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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	78K/0
Core Size	8-Bit
Speed	20MHz
Connectivity	3-Wire SIO, I²C, LINbus, UART/USART
Peripherals	LVD, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	45
Program Memory Size	60KB (60K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	3K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	1.8V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	A/D 8x10b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	52-LQFP
Supplier Device Package	-
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/renesas-electronics-america/upd78f0525agb-gag-ax

- On-chip 10-bit resolution A/D converter (AV_{REF} = 2.3 to 5.5 V)
- On-chip multiplier/divider (16 bits × 16 bits, 32 bits/16 bits), key interrupt function, clock output/buzzer output controller, I/O ports, timer, and serial interface
- Power supply voltage
  - Standard products, (A) grade products: V_{DD} = 1.8 to 5.5 V
  - (A2) grade products: V_{DD} = 2.7 to 5.5 V
- Operating ambient temperature
  - Standard products, (A) grade products: T_A = –40 to +85°C
  - (A2) grade products: T_A = –40 to +125°C

Remark The functions mounted depend on the product. See **1.7 Block Diagram** and **1.8 Outline of Functions**.

1.3 Applications

- Automotive equipment (compatible with (A) and (A2) grade products)
  - System control for body electricals (power windows, keyless entry reception, etc.)
  - Sub-microcontrollers for control
- Car audio
- AV equipment, home audio
- PC peripheral equipment (keyboards, etc.)
- Household electrical appliances
  - Air conditioners
  - Microwave ovens, electric rice cookers
- Industrial equipment
  - Pumps
  - Vending machines
  - FA (Factory Automation)

7.2 Configuration of 16-Bit Timer/Event Counters 00 and 01

16-bit timer/event counters 00 and 01 include the following hardware.

Table 7-1. Configuration of 16-Bit Timer/Event Counters 00 and 01

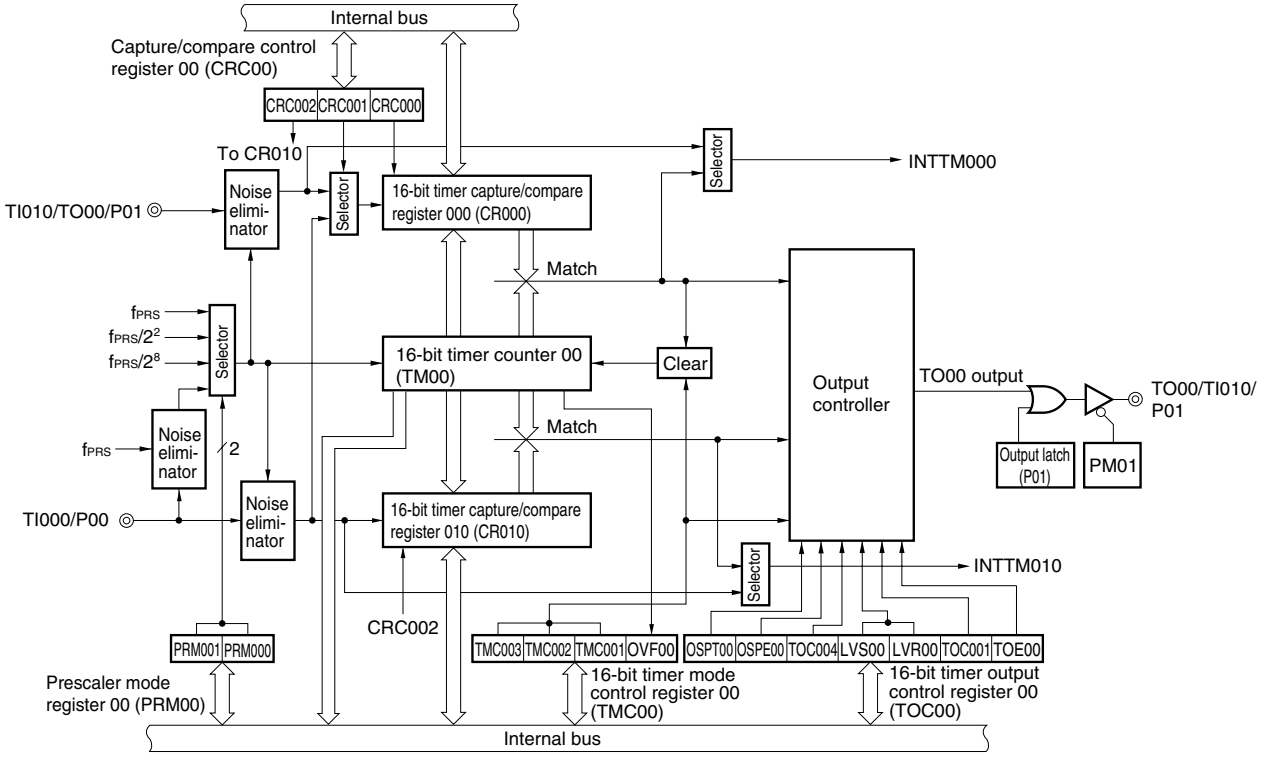
Item	Configuration
Time/counter	16-bit timer counter 0n (TM0n)
Register	16-bit timer capture/compare registers 00n, 01n (CR00n, CR01n)
Timer input	TI00n, TI01n pins
Timer output	TO0n pin, output controller
Control registers	16-bit timer mode control register 0n (TMC0n) 16-bit timer capture/compare control register 0n (CRC0n) 16-bit timer output control register 0n (TOC0n) Prescaler mode register 0n (PRM0n) Port mode register 0 (PM0) Port register 0 (P0)

Remark n = 0: 78K0/KE2 products whose flash memory is less than 32 KB, and 78K0/KB2, 78K0/KC2, 78K0/KD2 products

n = 0, 1: 78K0/KE2 products whose flash memory is at least 48 KB, and 78K0/KF2 products

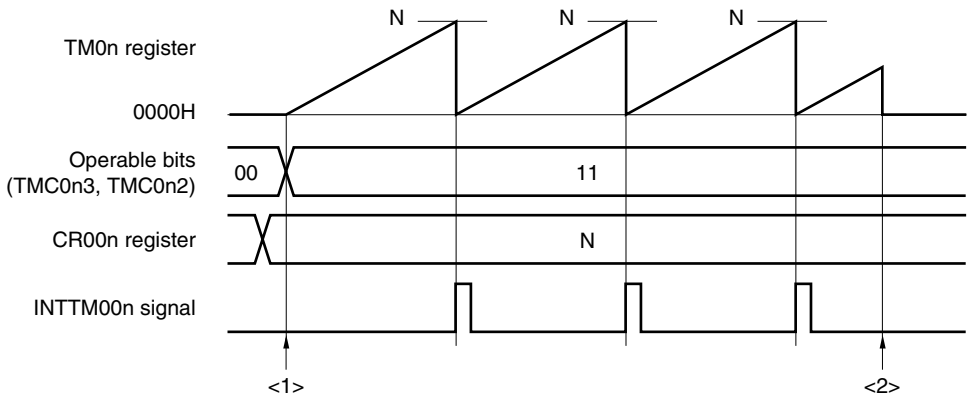
Figures 7-1 and 7-2 show the block diagrams.

Figure 7-1. Block Diagram of 16-Bit Timer/Event Counter 00

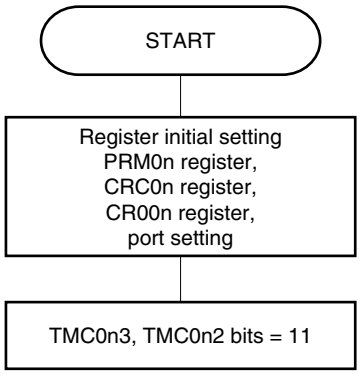


(Cautions 1 to 3 are listed on the next page.)

Figure 7-19. Example of Software Processing for Interval Timer Function



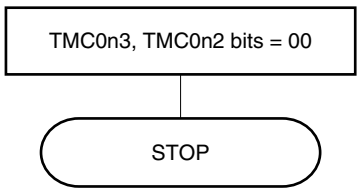
<1> Count operation start flow



Initial setting of these registers is performed before setting the TMC0n3 and TMC0n2 bits to 11.

Starts count operation

<2> Count operation stop flow



The counter is initialized and counting is stopped by clearing the TMC0n3 and TMC0n2 bits to 00.

Remark n = 0: 78K0/KE2 products whose flash memory is less than 32 KB, and 78K0/KB2, 78K0/KC2, 78K0/KD2 products

n = 0, 1: 78K0/KE2 products whose flash memory is at least 48 KB, and 78K0/KF2 products

Figure 7-56. Example of Register Settings for Pulse Width Measurement (1/2)

(a) 16-bit timer mode control register 0n (TMC0n)

				TMC0n3	TMC0n2	TMC0n1	OVF0n
0	0	0	0	0/1	0/1	0	0

01: Free running timer mode
10: Clear and start mode entered by valid edge of TI00n pin.

(b) Capture/compare control register 0n (CRC0n)

					CRC0n2	CRC0n1	CRC0n0
0	0	0	0	0	1	0/1	1

1: CR00n used as capture register

0: TI01n pin is used as capture trigger of CR00n.
1: Reverse phase of TI00n pin is used as capture trigger of CR00n.

1: CR01n used as capture register

(c) 16-bit timer output control register 0n (TOC0n)

	OSPT0n	OSPE0n	TOC0n4	LVS0n	LVR0n	TOC0n1	TOE0n
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

(d) Prescaler mode register 0n (PRM0n)

ES1n1	ES1n0	ES0n1	ES0n0	3	2	PRM0n1	PRM0n0
0/1	0/1	0/1	0/1	0	0	0/1	0/1

Selects count clock
(setting valid edge of TI00n is prohibited)

00: Falling edge detection
01: Rising edge detection
10: Setting prohibited
11: Both edges detection
(setting when CRC0n1 = 1 is prohibited)

00: Falling edge detection
01: Rising edge detection
10: Setting prohibited
11: Both edges detection

Remark n = 0: 78K0/KE2 products whose flash memory is less than 32 KB, and 78K0/KB2, 78K0/KC2, 78K0/KD2 products

n = 0, 1: 78K0/KE2 products whose flash memory is at least 48 KB, and 78K0/KF2 products

Figure 8-6. Format of Timer Clock Selection Register 51 (TCL51)

Address: FF8CH After reset: 00H R/W

Symbol	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
TCL51	0	0	0	0	0	TCL512	TCL511	TCL510

TCL512	TCL511	TCL510	Count clock selection[Note 1]				
				f_{PRS} = 2 MHz	f_{PRS} = 5 MHz	f_{PRS} = 10 MHz	f_{PRS} = 20 MHz
0	0	0	TI51 pin falling edge[Note 2]				
0	0	1	TI51 pin rising edge[Note 2]				
0	1	0	f_{PRS}[Note 3]	2 MHz	5 MHz	10 MHz	20 MHz[Note 4]
0	1	1	$f_{PRS}/2$	1 MHz	2.5 MHz	5 MHz	10 MHz
1	0	0	$f_{PRS}/2^4$	125 kHz	312.5 kHz	625 kHz	1.25 MHz
1	0	1	$f_{PRS}/2^6$	31.25 kHz	78.13 kHz	156.25 kHz	312.5 kHz
1	1	0	$f_{PRS}/2^8$	7.81 kHz	19.53 kHz	39.06 kHz	78.13 kHz
1	1	1	$f_{PRS}/2^{12}$	0.49 kHz	1.22 kHz	2.44 kHz	4.88 kHz

Notes 1. The frequency that can be used for the peripheral hardware clock (f_{PRS}) differs depending on the power supply voltage and product specifications.

Supply Voltage	Conventional-specification Products (μPD78F05xx and 78F05xxD)	Expanded-specification Products (μPD78F05xxA and 78F05xxDA)
4.0 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	f_{PRS} ≤ 20 MHz	f_{PRS} ≤ 20 MHz
2.7 V ≤ V_{DD} < 4.0 V	f_{PRS} ≤ 10 MHz	
1.8 V ≤ V_{DD} < 2.7 V (Standard products and (A) grade products only)	f_{PRS} ≤ 5 MHz	f_{PRS} ≤ 5 MHz

(The values shown in the table above are those when $f_{PRS} = f_{XH}$ (XSEL = 1).)

2. Do not start timer operation with the external clock from the TI51 pin when the internal high-speed oscillation clock and high-speed system clock are stopped while the CPU operates with the subsystem clock, or when in the STOP mode.

3. If the peripheral hardware clock (f_{PRS}) operates on the internal high-speed oscillation clock (f_{RH}) (XSEL = 0), when 1.8 V ≤ V_{DD} < 2.7 V, the setting of TCL512, TCL511, TCL510 = 0, 1, 0 (count clock: f_{PRS}) is prohibited.

4. This is settable only if 4.0 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V.

Cautions 1. When rewriting TCL51 to other data, stop the timer operation beforehand.

2. Be sure to clear bits 3 to 7 to "0".

Remark f_{PRS}: Peripheral hardware clock frequency

Figure 14-1. Block Diagram of Serial Interface UART0

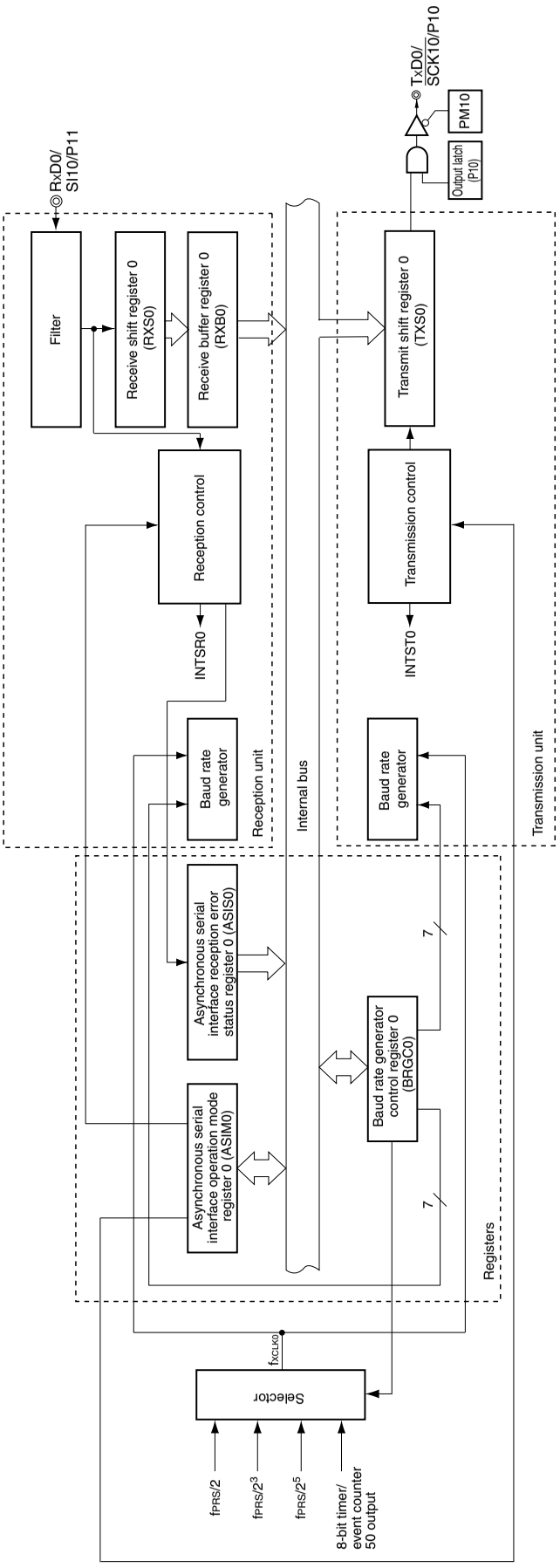
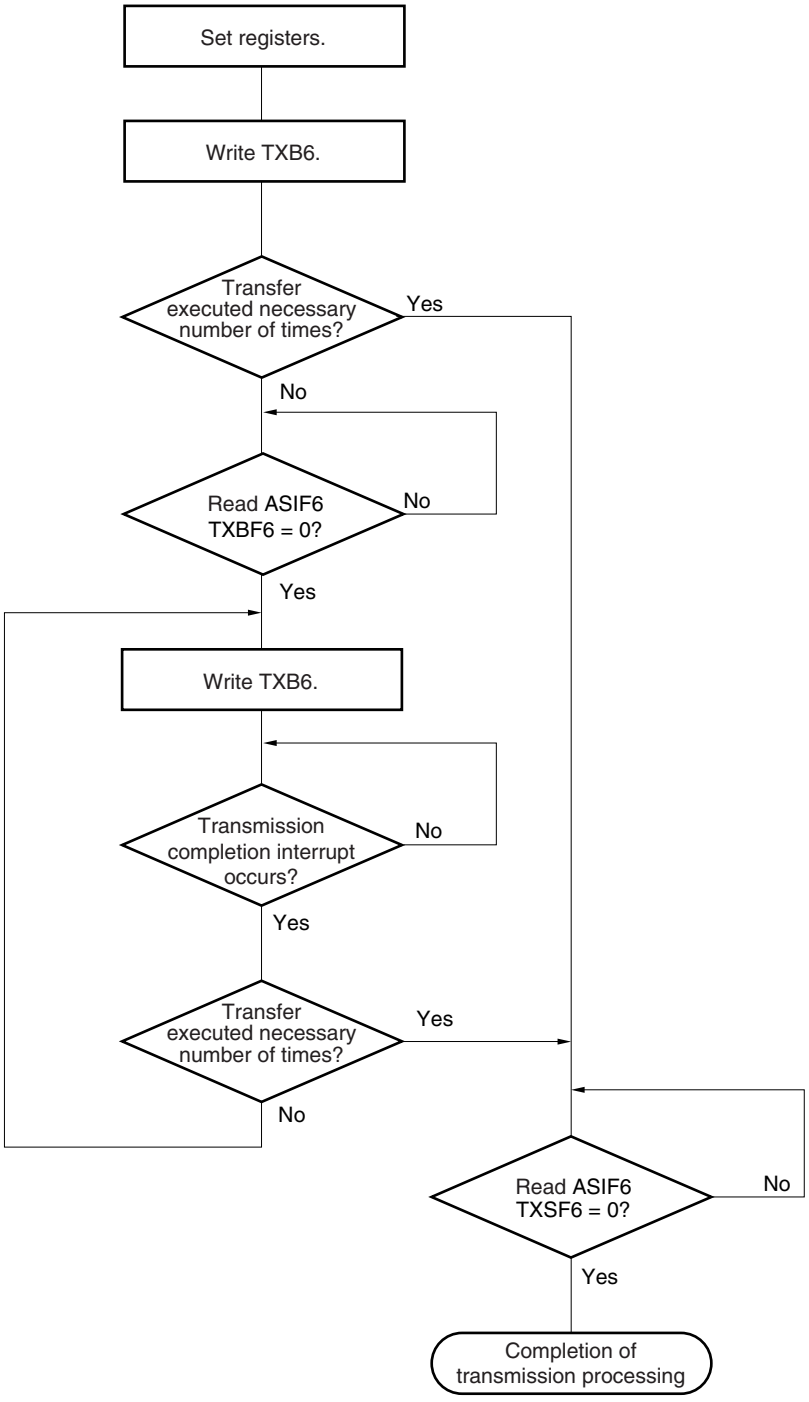


Figure 15-16 shows an example of the continuous transmission processing flow.

Figure 15-16. Example of Continuous Transmission Processing Flow



Remark TXB6: Transmit buffer register 6
ASIF6: Asynchronous serial interface transmission status register 6
TXBF6: Bit 1 of ASIF6 (transmit buffer data flag)
TXSF6: Bit 0 of ASIF6 (transmit shift register data flag)

(4) IIC clock selection register 0 (IICCL0)

This register is used to set the transfer clock for the I^2C bus.

IICCL0 is set by a 1-bit or 8-bit memory manipulation instruction. However, the CLD0 and DAD0 bits are read-only.

The SMC0, CL01, and CL00 bits are set in combination with bit 0 (CLX0) of IIC function expansion register 0 (IICX0) (see **18.3 (6) I^2C transfer clock setting method**).

Set IICCL0 while bit 7 (IICE0) of IIC control register 0 (IICC0) is 0.

Reset signal generation clears IICCL0 to 00H.

Figure 18-8. Format of IIC Clock Selection Register 0 (IICCL0)

Address: FFA8H After reset: 00H R/W[Note]

Symbol	7	6	<5>	<4>	<3>	<2>	1	0
IICCL0	0	0	CLD0	DAD0	SMC0	DFC0	CL01	CL00

CLD0	Detection of SCL0 pin level (valid only when IICE0 = 1)
0	The SCL0 pin was detected at low level.
1	The SCL0 pin was detected at high level.

Condition for clearing (CLD0 = 0)	Condition for setting (CLD0 = 1)
• When the SCL0 pin is at low level • When IICE0 = 0 (operation stop) • Reset	• When the SCL0 pin is at high level

DAD0	Detection of SDA0 pin level (valid only when IICE0 = 1)
0	The SDA0 pin was detected at low level.
1	The SDA0 pin was detected at high level.

Condition for clearing (DAD0 = 0)	Condition for setting (DAD0 = 1)
• When the SDA0 pin is at low level • When IICE0 = 0 (operation stop) • Reset	• When the SDA0 pin is at high level

SMC0	Operation mode switching
0	Operates in standard mode.
1	Operates in high-speed mode.

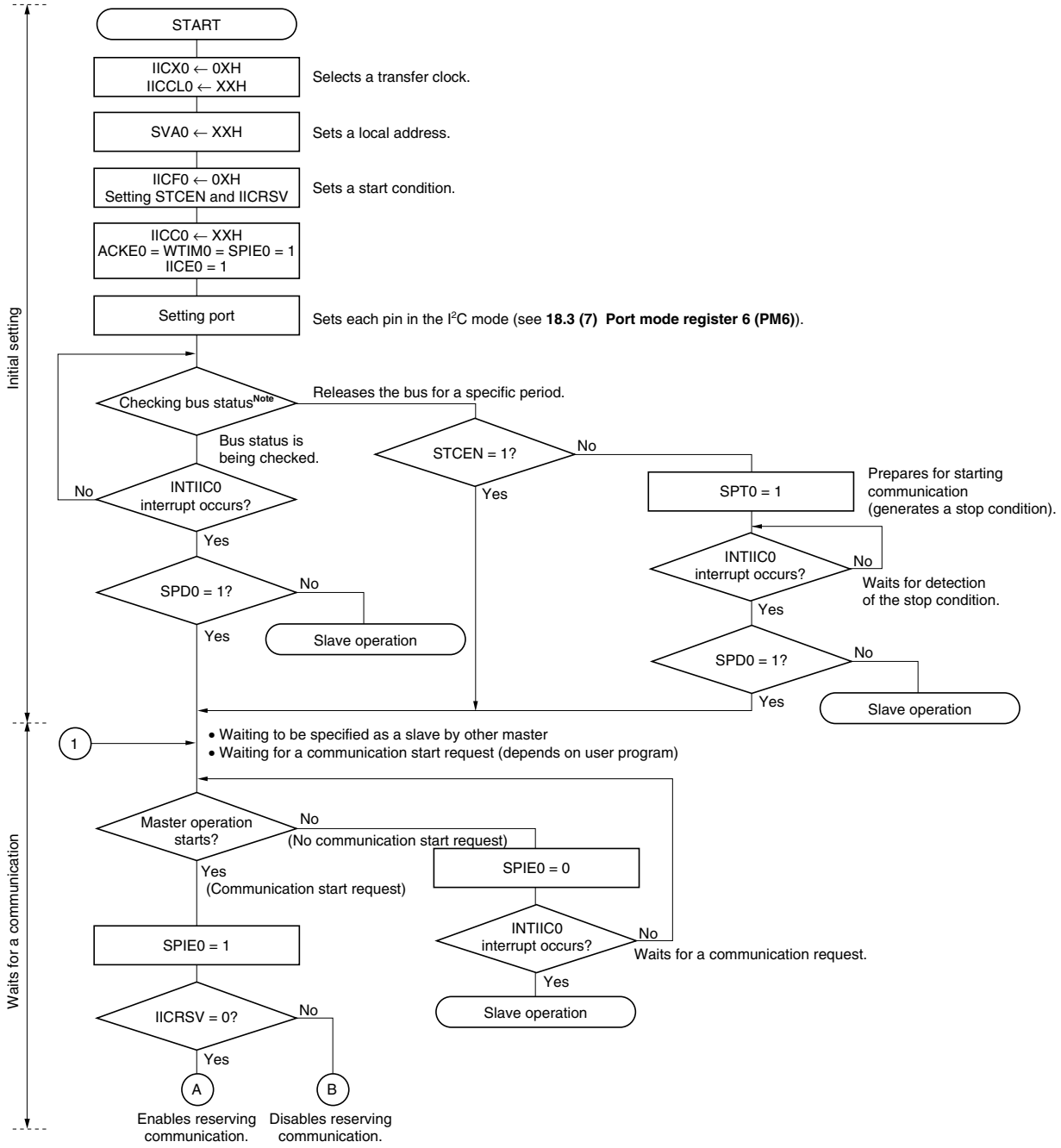
DFC0	Digital filter operation control
0	Digital filter off.
1	Digital filter on.
Digital filter can be used only in high-speed mode. In high-speed mode, the transfer clock does not vary regardless of DFC0 bit set (1)/clear (0). The digital filter is used for noise elimination in high-speed mode.	

Note Bits 4 and 5 are read-only.

Remark IICE0: Bit 7 of IIC control register 0 (IICC0)

(2) Master operation in multi-master system

Figure 18-24. Master Operation in Multi-Master System (1/3)



Note Confirm that the bus is released (CLD0 bit = 1, DAD0 bit = 1) for a specific period (for example, for a period of one frame). If the SDA0 pin is constantly at low level, decide whether to release the I^2C bus (SCL0 and SDA0 pins = high level) in conformance with the specifications of the product that is communicating.

20.3 Registers Controlling Interrupt Functions

The following 6 types of registers are used to control the interrupt functions.

- Interrupt request flag register (IF0L, IF0H, IF1L, IF1H)
- Interrupt mask flag register (MK0L, MK0H, MK1L, MK1H)
- Priority specification flag register (PR0L, PR0H, PR1L, PR1H)
- External interrupt rising edge enable register (EGP)
- External interrupt falling edge enable register (EGN)
- Program status word (PSW)

Table 20-2 shows a list of interrupt request flags, interrupt mask flags, and priority specification flags corresponding to interrupt request sources.

Table 20-2. Flags Corresponding to Interrupt Request Sources (1/2)

KB2	KC2	KD2	KE2	KF2	Interrupt Source	Interrupt Request Flag		Register	Interrupt Mask Flag		Register	Priority Specification Flag		Register
√	√	√	√	√	INTLVI	LVIIF		IF0L	LVIMK		MK0L	LVIPR		PR0L
√	√	√	√	√	INTP0	PIF0			PMK0			PPR0		
√	√	√	√	√	INTP1	PIF1			PMK1			PPR1		
√	√	√	√	√	INTP2	PIF2			PMK2			PPR2		
√	√	√	√	√	INTP3	PIF3			PMK3			PPR3		
√	√	√	√	√	INTP4	PIF4			PMK4			PPR4		
√	√	√	√	√	INTP5	PIF5			PMK5			PPR5		
√	√	√	√	√	INTSRE6	SREIF6			SREMK6			SREPR6		
√	√	√	√	√	INTSR6	SRIF6		IF0H	SRMK6		MK0H	SRPR6		PR0H
√	√	√	√	√	INTST6	STIF6			STMK6			STPR6		
√	√	√	√	√	INTCSI10	CSIIF10 Note 1	DUALIF0 Note 1		CSIMK10 Note 2	DUALMK0 Note 2		CSIPR10 Note 3	DUALPR0 Note 3	
√	√	√	√	√	INTST0	STIF0 Note 1			STMK0 Note 2			STPR0 Note 3		
√	√	√	√	√	INTTMH1	TMIFH1			TMMKH1			TMPRH1		
√	√	√	√	√	INTTMH0	TMIFH0			TMMKH0			TMPRH0		
√	√	√	√	√	INTTM50	TMIF50			TMMK50			TMPR50		
√	√	√	√	√	INTTM000	TMIF000			TMMK000			TMPR000		
√	√	√	√	√	INTTM010	TMIF010			TMMK010			TMPR010		

Notes 1. If either interrupt source INTCSI10 or INTST0 is generated, bit 2 of IF0H is set (1).

2. Bit 2 of MK0H supports both interrupt sources INTCSI10 and INTST0.

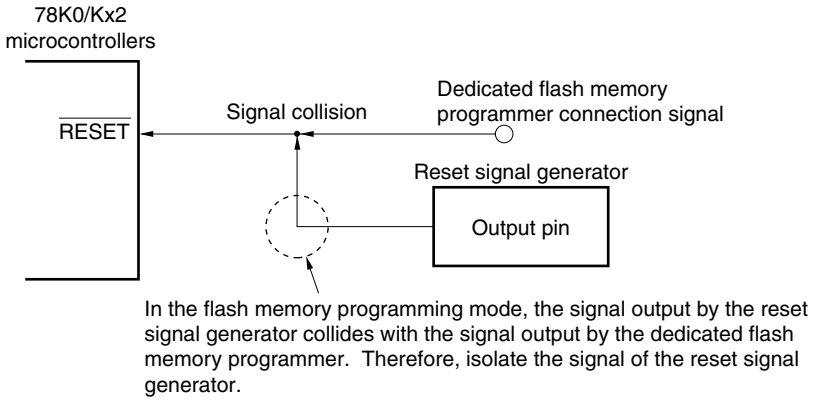
3. Bit 2 of PR0H supports both interrupt sources INTCSI10 and INTST0.

27.6.3 $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ pin

If the reset signal of the dedicated flash memory programmer is connected to the $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ pin that is connected to the reset signal generator on the board, signal collision takes place. To prevent this collision, isolate the connection with the reset signal generator.

If the reset signal is input from the user system while the flash memory programming mode is set, the flash memory will not be correctly programmed. Do not input any signal other than the reset signal of the dedicated flash memory programmer.

Figure 27-9. Signal Collision ($\overline{\text{RESET}}$ Pin)



27.6.4 Port pins

When the flash memory programming mode is set, all the pins not used for flash memory programming enter the same status as that immediately after reset. If external devices connected to the ports do not recognize the port status immediately after reset, the port pin must be connected to EV_{DD}[Note] or EV_{SS}[Note] via a resistor.

Note With products without an EV_{SS} pin, connect them to V_{SS}. With products without an EV_{DD} pin, connect them to V_{DD}.

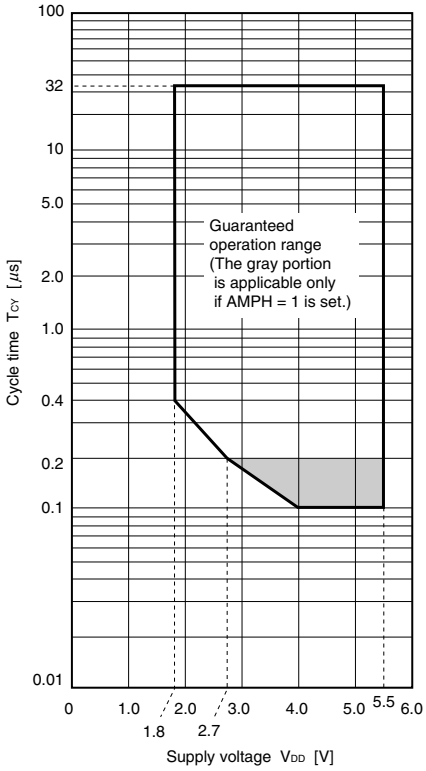
<R> 27.6.5 REGC pin

Connect the REGC pin to V_{SS} via a capacitor (0.47 to 1 μF) in the same manner as during normal operation.

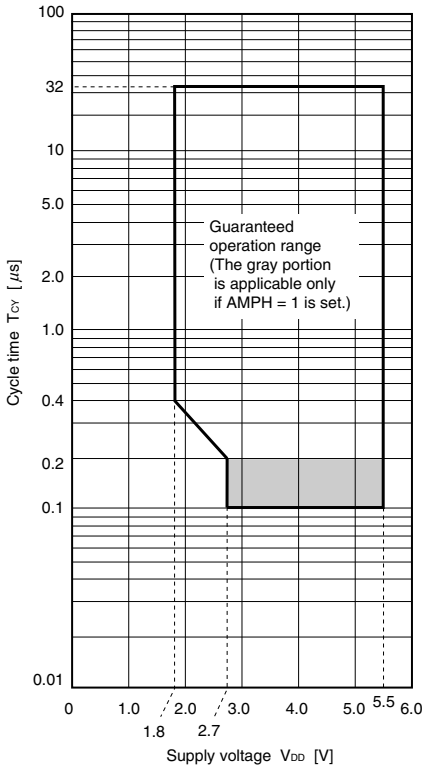
Caution The pins mounted depend on the product. Refer to Caution at the beginning of this chapter.

T_{CY} vs. V_{DD} (Main System Clock Operation)

<1> Conventional-specification Products (μPD78F05xx(A))



<2> Expanded-specification Products (μPD78F05xxA(A))

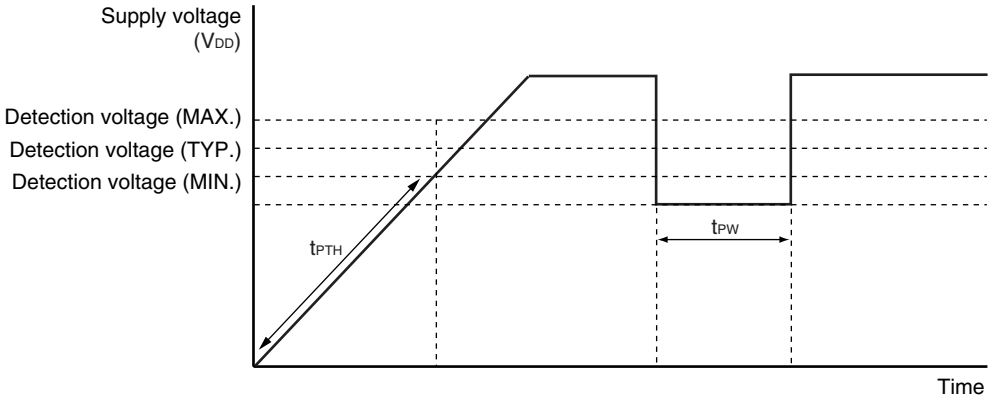


Caution The pins mounted depend on the product. Refer to Caution at the beginning of this chapter.

1.59 V POC Circuit Characteristics (T_A = –40 to +85°C, V_{SS} = EV_{SS} = 0 V)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Detection voltage	V_{POC}		1.44	1.59	1.74	V
Power supply voltage rise inclination	t_{PTH}	V_{DD}: 0 V → change inclination of V_{POC}	0.5			V/ms
Minimum pulse width	t_{PW}		200			μs

1.59 V POC Circuit Timing



Caution The pins mounted depend on the product. Refer to Caution at the beginning of this chapter.

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

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions		Ratings	Unit
Output current, high	I_{OH}	Per pin	P00 to P06, P10 to P17, P30 to P33, P40 to P47, P50 to P57, P64 to P67, P70 to P77, P120, P130, P140 to P145	−10	mA
		Total of all pins −80 mA	P00 to P04, P40 to P47, P120, P130, P140 to P145	−25	mA
			P05, P06, P10 to P17, P30 to P33, P50 to P57, P64 to P67, P70 to P77	−55	mA
		Per pin	P20 to P27	−0.5	mA
		Total of all pins		−2	mA
		Per pin	P121 to P124	−1	mA
		Total of all pins		−4	mA
Output current, low	I_{OL}	Per pin	P00 to P06, P10 to P17, P30 to P33, P40 to P47, P50 to P57, P60 to P67, P70 to P77, P120, P130, P140 to P145	30	mA
		Total of all pins 200 mA	P00 to P04, P40 to P47, P120, P130, P140 to P145	60	mA
			P05, P06, P10 to P17, P30 to P33, P50 to P57, P60 to P67, P70 to P77	140	mA
		Per pin	P20 to P27	1	mA
		Total of all pins		5	mA
		Per pin	P121 to P124	4	mA
		Total of all pins		10	mA
Operating ambient temperature	T_A			−40 to +110	°C
Storage temperature	T_{stg}			−65 to +150	°C

Cautions 1. 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.

2. The value of the current that can be run per pin must satisfy the value of the current per pin and the total value of the currents of all pins.

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

Caution The pins mounted depend on the product. Refer to Caution at the beginning of this chapter.

(f) CSIA0 (master mode, $\overline{SCKA0}$…internal clock output)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions		MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
$\overline{SCKA0}$ cycle time	t_{KCY3}	4.0 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V		600			ns
		2.7 V ≤ V_{DD} < 4.0 V		1200			ns
$\overline{SCKA0}$ high-/low-level width	t_{KH3}, t_{KL3}	4.0 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V		$t_{KCY3}/2$ – 50			ns
		2.7 V ≤ V_{DD} < 4.0 V		$t_{KCY3}/2$ – 100			ns
SIA0 setup time (to $\overline{SCKA0}$↑)	t_{SIK3}			100			ns
SIA0 hold time (from $\overline{SCKA0}$↑)	t_{KSI3}			300			ns
Delay time from $\overline{SCKA0}$↓ to SOA0 output	t_{KSO3}	C = 100 pF[Note]	4.0 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V			200	ns
			2.7 V ≤ V_{DD} < 4.0 V			300	ns
Time from $\overline{SCKA0}$↑ to STB0↑	t_{SBD}			$t_{KCY3}/2$ – 100			ns
Strobe signal high-level width	t_{SBW}	4.0 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V		t_{KCY3} – 30			ns
		2.7 V ≤ V_{DD} < 4.0 V		t_{KCY3} – 60			ns
Busy signal setup time (to busy signal detection timing)	t_{BYS}			100			ns
Busy signal hold time (from busy signal detection timing)	t_{BYH}			100			ns
Time from busy inactive to $\overline{SCKA0}$↓	t_{SPS}	4.0 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V				$2t_{KCY3}$ + 100	ns
		2.7 V ≤ V_{DD} < 4.0 V				$2t_{KCY3}$ – 150	ns

Note C is the load capacitance of the $\overline{SCKA0}$ and SOA0 output lines.

Caution The pins mounted depend on the product. Refer to Caution at the beginning of this chapter.

2.7 V POC Circuit Characteristics (T_A = –40 to +125°C, V_{SS} = EV_{SS} = 0 V)

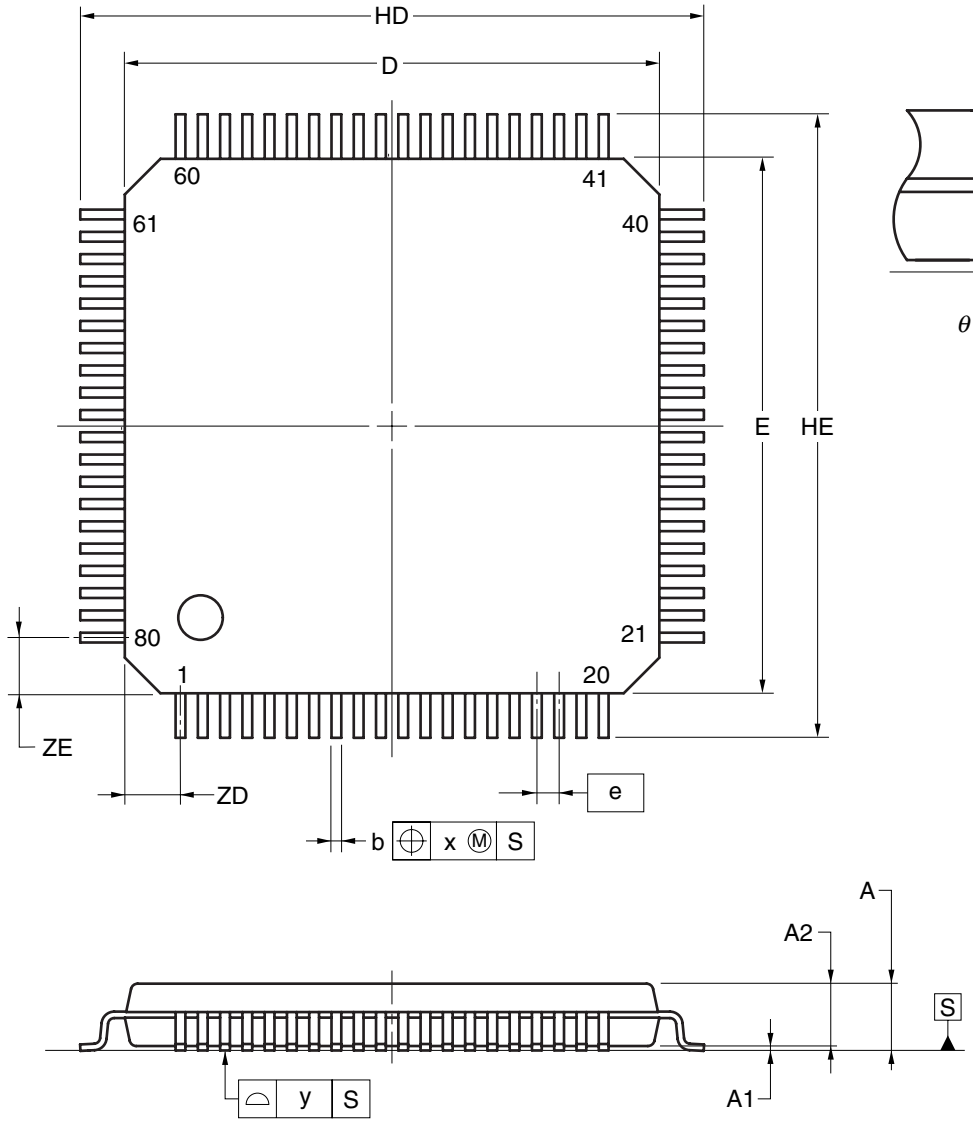
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Detection voltage on application of supply voltage	V_{DDPOC}	POCMODE (option bye) = 1	2.50	2.70	2.90	V

Remark The operations of the POC circuit are as described below, depending on the POCMODE (option byte) setting.

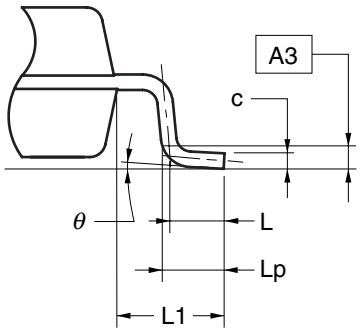
Option Byte Setting	POC Mode	Operation
POCMODE = 0	1.59 V mode operation	A reset state is retained until V_{POC} = 1.59 V (TYP.) is reached after the power is turned on, and the reset is released when V_{POC} is exceeded. After that, POC detection is performed at V_{POC}, similarly as when the power was turned on. The power supply voltage must be raised at a time of t_{PUP1} or t_{PUP2} when POCMODE is 0.
POCMODE = 1	2.7 V/1.59 V mode operation	A reset state is retained until V_{DDPOC} = 2.7 V (TYP.) is reached after the power is turned on, and the reset is released when V_{DDPOC} is exceeded. After that, POC detection is performed at V_{POC} = 1.59 V (TYP.) and not at V_{DDPOC}. The use of the 2.7 V/1.59 V POC mode is recommended when the rise of the voltage, after the power is turned on and until the voltage reaches 1.8 V, is more relaxed than t_{PTH}.

- μPD78F0544GK(A)-GAK-AX, 78F0545GK(A)-GAK-AX, 78F0546GK(A)-GAK-AX, 78F0547GK(A)-GAK-AX
- μPD78F0544GK(A2)-GAK-AX, 78F0545GK(A2)-GAK-AX, 78F0546GK(A2)-GAK-AX, 78F0547GK(A2)-GAK-AX
- μPD78F0544AGK-GAK-AX, 78F0545AGK-GAK-AX, 78F0546AGK-GAK-AX, 78F0547AGK-GAK-AX, 78F0547DAGK-GAK-AX
- μPD78F0544AGKA-GAK-G, 78F0545AGKA-GAK-G, 78F0546AGKA-GAK-G, 78F0547AGKA-GAK-G
- μPD78F0544AGKA2-GAK-G, 78F0545AGKA2-GAK-G, 78F0546AGKA2-GAK-G, 78F0547AGKA2-GAK-G

80-PIN PLASTIC LQFP(FINE PITCH)(12x12)



detail of lead end



(UNIT:mm)

ITEM	DIMENSIONS
D	12.00±0.20
E	12.00±0.20
HD	14.00±0.20
HE	14.00±0.20
A	1.60 MAX.
A1	0.10±0.05
A2	1.40±0.05
A3	0.25
b	$0.20^{+0.07}_{-0.03}$
c	$0.125^{+0.075}_{-0.025}$
L	0.50
Lp	0.60±0.15
L1	1.00±0.20
θ	$3^{\circ}{}^{+5^{\circ}}_{-3^{\circ}}$
e	0.50
x	0.08
y	0.08
ZD	1.25
ZE	1.25

P80GK-50-GAK

NOTE
Each lead centerline is located within 0.08 mm of its true position at maximum material condition.

36.2 Peripheral Hardware That Generates Wait

Table 36-1 lists the registers that issue a wait request when accessed by the CPU, and the number of CPU wait clocks and Table 36-2 lists the RAM accesses that issue a wait request and the number of CPU wait clocks.

Table 36-1. Registers That Generate Wait and Number of CPU Wait Clocks

Peripheral Hardware	Register	Access	Number of Wait Clocks
Serial interface UART0	ASIS0	Read	1 clock (fixed)
Serial interface UART6	ASIS6	Read	1 clock (fixed)
Serial interface IIC0	IICS0	Read	1 clock (fixed)
A/D converter	ADM	Write	1 to 5 clocks (when $f_{AD} = f_{PRS}/2$ is selected) 1 to 7 clocks (when $f_{AD} = f_{PRS}/3$ is selected) 1 to 9 clocks (when $f_{AD} = f_{PRS}/4$ is selected) 2 to 13 clocks (when $f_{AD} = f_{PRS}/6$ is selected) 2 to 17 clocks (when $f_{AD} = f_{PRS}/8$ is selected) 2 to 25 clocks (when $f_{AD} = f_{PRS}/12$ is selected)
	ADS	Write	
	ADPC	Write	
	ADCR	Read	
	The above number of clocks is when the same source clock is selected for f_{CPU} and f_{PRS}. The number of wait clocks can be calculated by the following expression and under the following conditions. <Calculating number of wait clocks> • Number of wait clocks = $\frac{2 f_{CPU}}{f_{AD}} + 1$ * Fraction is truncated if the number of wait clocks ≤ 0.5 and rounded up if the number of wait clocks > 0.5. f_{AD}: A/D conversion clock frequency ($f_{PRS}/2$ to $f_{PRS}/12$) f_{CPU}: CPU clock frequency f_{PRS}: Peripheral hardware clock frequency f_{XP}: Main system clock frequency <Conditions for maximum/minimum number of wait clocks> • Maximum number of times: Maximum speed of CPU (f_{XP}), lowest speed of A/D conversion clock ($f_{PRS}/12$) • Minimum number of times: Minimum speed of CPU ($f_{SUB}/2$), highest speed of A/D conversion clock ($f_{PRS}/2$)		

Caution When the peripheral hardware clock (f_{PRS}) is stopped, do not access the registers listed above using an access method in which a wait request is issued.

Remark The clock is the CPU clock (f_{CPU}).

Note The part numbers of the exchange adapter, space adapter, YQ connector, mount adapter, and target connector and the packages of the target device are described below.

Package		Exchange Adapter	Space Adapter	YQ Connector	Mount Adapter	Target Connector
78K0/KB2	30-pin plastic SSOP (MC-5A4 and MC-CAB types)	QB-30MC-EA-02T	QB-30MC-YS-01T	QB-30MC-YQ-01T	QB-30MC-HQ-01T	QB-30MC-NQ-01T
	36-pin plastic FLGA (FC-AA3 type)	QB-36FC-EA-01T	None	None	None	QB-36FC-NQ-01T
78K0/KC2	38-pin plastic SSOP (MC-GAA type)	QB-38MC-EA-01T	QB-38MC-YQ-01T	QB-38MC-YQ-01T	QB-38MC-HQ-01T	QB-38MC-NQ-01T
	44-pin plastic LQFP (GB-UES and GB-GAF types)	QB-44GB-EA-03T	QB-44GB-YS-01T	QB-44GB-YQ-01T	QB-44GB-HQ-01T	QB-44GB-NQ-01T
	48-pin plastic LQFP (GA-8EU and GA-GAM types)	QB-48GA-EA-02T	QB-48GA-YS-01T	QB-48GA-YQ-01T	QB-48GA-HQ-01T	QB-48GA-NQ-01T
78K0/KD2	52-pin plastic LQFP (GB-UET and GB-GAG types)	QB-52GB-EA-02T	QB-52GB-YS-01T	QB-52GB-YQ-01T	QB-52GB-HQ-01T	QB-52GB-NQ-01T
78K0/KE2	64-pin plastic LQFP (GB-UEU and GB-GAH types)	QB-64GB-EA-04T	QB-64GB-YS-01T	QB-64GB-YQ-01T	QB-64GB-HQ-01T	QB-64GB-NQ-01T
	64-pin plastic LQFP (GC-UBS and GC-GAL types)	QB-64GC-EA-03T	QB-64GC-YS-01T	QB-64GC-YQ-01T	QB-64GC-HQ-01T	QB-64GC-NQ-01T
	64-pin plastic LQFP (GK-UET and GK-GAJ types)	QB-64GK-EA-04T	QB-64GK-YS-01T	QB-64GK-YQ-01T	QB-64GK-HQ-01T	QB-64GK-NQ-01T
	64-pin plastic TQFP (GA-9EV and GA-HAB types)	QB-64GA-EA-01T	QB-64GA-YS-01T	QB-64GA-YQ-01T	QB-64GA-HQ-01T	QB-64GA-NQ-01T
	64-pin plastic FLGA (FC-AA1 type)	QB-64FC-EA-01T	None	None	None	QB-64FC-NQ-01T
78K0/KF2	80-pin plastic LQFP (GC-UBT and GC-GAD types)	QB-80GC-EA-01T	QB-80GC-YS-01T	QB-80GC-YQ-01T	QB-80GC-HQ-01T	QB-80GC-NQ-01T
	80-pin plastic LQFP (GK-8EU and GK-GAK type)	QB-80GK-EA-01T	QB-80GK-YS-01T	QB-80GK-YQ-01T	QB-80GK-HQ-01T	QB-80GK-NQ-01T

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Chapter	Classification	Function	Details of Function	Cautions	Page
Chapter 6	Hard	Clock generator operation when power supply voltage is turned on	–	It is not necessary to wait for the oscillation stabilization time when an external clock input from the EXCLK and EXCLKS pins is used.	pp. 246, 247 ☐
				A voltage oscillation stabilization time of 1.93 to 5.39 ms is required after the power supply voltage reaches 1.59 V (TYP.). If the supply voltage rises from 1.59 V (TYP.) to 2.7 V (TYP.) within 1.93 ms, the power supply oscillation stabilization time of 0 to 5.39 ms is automatically generated before reset processing.	p. 247 ☐
	Soft	Controlling high-speed system clock	X1/P121 and X2/EXCLK/P122	The X1/P121 and X2/EXCLK/P122 pins are in the I/O port mode after a reset release.	p. 248 ☐
			X1 clock	Do not change the value of EXCLK and OSCSEL while the X1 clock is operating.	p. 249 ☐
				Set the X1 clock after the supply voltage has reached the operable voltage of the clock to be used (see CHAPTER 30 ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS (STANDARD PRODUCTS) to CHAPTER 33 ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS ((A2) GRADE PRODUCTS : T_A = • 40 to +125°C)).	p. 249 ☐
			External main system clock	Do not change the value of EXCLK and OSCSEL while the external main systerm clock is operating.	p. 249 ☐
				Set the external main system clock after the supply voltage has reached the operable voltage of the clock to be used (see CHAPTER 30 ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS (STANDARD PRODUCTS) to CHAPTER 33 ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS ((A2) GRADE PRODUCTS : T_A = • 40 to +125°C)).	p. 249 ☐
			Main system clock	If the high-speed system clock is selected as the main system clock, a clock other than the high-speed system clock cannot be set as the peripheral hardware clock.	p. 250 ☐
			High-speed system clock	Be sure to confirm that MCS = 0 or CLS = 1 when setting MSTOP to 1. In addition, stop peripheral hardware that is operating on the high-speed system clock.	p. 251 ☐
			Internal high-speed oscillation clock	Be sure to confirm that MCS = 1 or CLS = 1 when setting RSTOP to 1. In addition, stop peripheral hardware that is operating on the internal high-speed oscillation clock.	p. 253 ☐
			XT1/P123, XT2/EXCLKS/ P124	The XT1/P123 and XT2/EXCLKS/P124 pins are in the I/O port mode after a reset release.	p. 254 ☐
			External clock from peripheral hardware pins	Do not start the peripheral hardware operation with the external clock from peripheral hardware pins when the internal high-speed oscillation clock and high-speed system clock are stopped while the CPU operates with the subsystem clock, or when in the STOP mode.	p. 254 ☐
			XT1 clock, external subsystem clock	Do not change the value of XTSTART, EXCLKS, and OSCSELS while the subsystem clock is operating.	p. 254 ☐
			Subsystem clock	Be sure to confirm that CLS = 0 when clearing OSCSELS to 0. In addition, stop the watch timer if it is operating on the subsystem clock.	p. 255 ☐
				The subsystem clock oscillation cannot be stopped using the STOP instruction.	p. 255 ☐
		Controlling internal low-speed oscillation clock	Internal low-speed oscillation clock	If “Internal low-speed oscillator cannot be stopped” is selected by the option byte, oscillation of the internal low-speed oscillation clock cannot be controlled.	p. 256 ☐