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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	RX
Core Size	32-Bit Single-Core
Speed	50MHz
Connectivity	I ² C, IrDA, SCI, SPI
Peripherals	DMA, LVD, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	51
Program Memory Size	512KB (512K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	8K x 8
RAM Size	64K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	1.8V ~ 3.6V
Data Converters	A/D 4x24b, 7x10b; D/A 2x10b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	80-LQFP
Supplier Device Package	80-LQFP (12x12)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/renesas-electronics-america/r5f521a8bdfn-v0

- Longword-size I/O registers

```

MOV.L #SFR_ADDR, R1
MOV.L #SFR_DATA, [R1]
CMP [R1].L, R1
;; Next process

```

If multiple registers are written to and a subsequent instruction should be executed after the write operations are entirely completed, only read the I/O register that was last written to and execute the operation using the value; it is not necessary to read or execute operation for all the registers that were written to.

(3) Number of Access Cycles to I/O Registers

For numbers of clock cycles for access to I/O registers, see **Table 4.1, List of I/O Registers (Address Order)**. The number of access cycles to I/O registers is obtained by following equation.*¹

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Number of access cycles to I/O registers} = & \text{Number of bus cycles for internal main bus 1} + \\ & \text{Number of divided clock synchronization cycles} + \\ & \text{Number of bus cycles for internal peripheral bus 1 to 6} \end{aligned}$$

The number of bus cycles of internal peripheral bus 1 to 6 differs according to the register to be accessed.

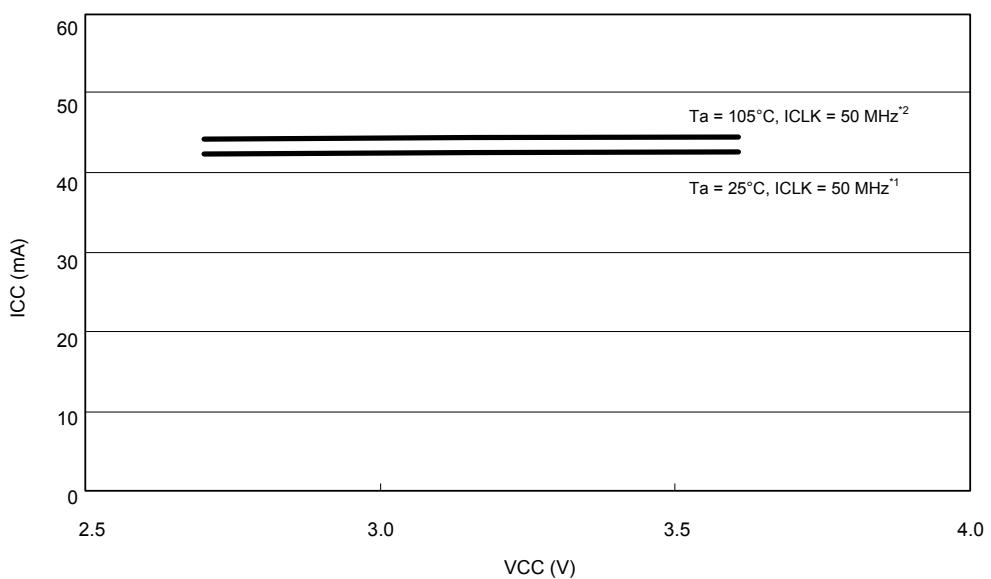
When peripheral functions connected to internal peripheral bus 2 to 6 are accessed, the number of divided clock synchronization cycles is added.

The number of divided clock synchronization cycles differs depending on the frequency ratio between ICLK and PCLK (or FCLK) or bus access timing.

In the peripheral function unit, when the frequency ratio of ICLK is equal to or greater than that of PCLK (or FCLK), the sum of the number of bus cycles for internal main bus 1 and the number of the divided clock synchronization cycles will be one cycle of PCLK (or FCLK) at a maximum. Therefore, one PCLK (or FCLK) has been added to the number of access cycles shown in **Table 4.1**.

When the frequency ratio of ICLK is lower than that of PCLK (or FCLK), the subsequent bus access is started from the ICLK cycle following the completion of the access to the peripheral functions. Therefore, the access cycles are described on an ICLK basis.

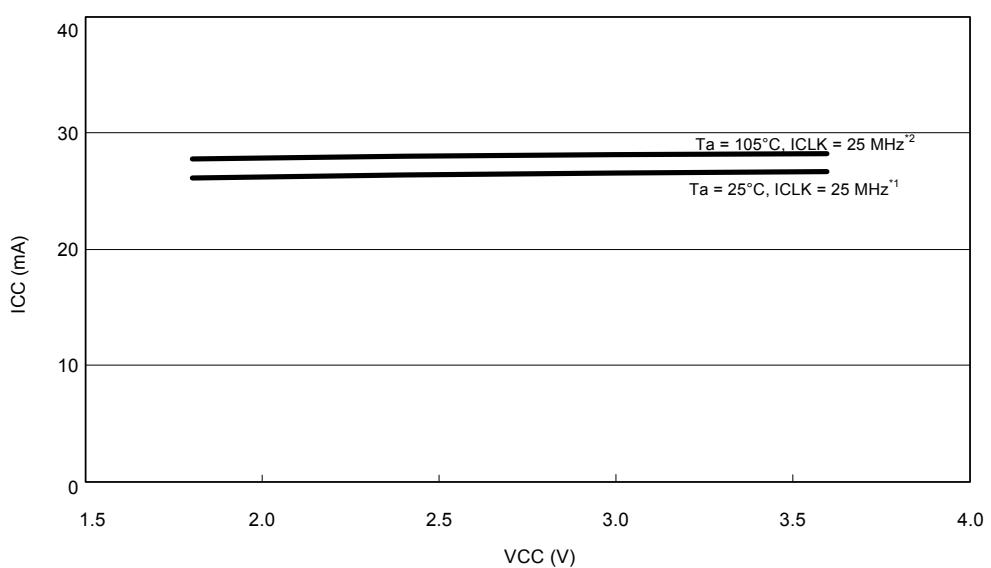
Note 1. This applies to the number of cycles when the access from the CPU does not conflict with the bus access from the different bus master (DMAC or DTC).



Note 1. All peripheral operation is maximum. This does not include BGO operation. Average value of the tested middle samples during product evaluation.

Note 2. All peripheral operation is maximum. This does not include BGO operation. Average value of the tested upper-limit samples during product evaluation.

Figure 5.1 Voltage Dependency in High-Speed Operating Mode (Reference Data)



Note 1. All peripheral operation is maximum. This does not include BGO operation. Average value of the tested middle samples during product evaluation.

Note 2. All peripheral operation is maximum. This does not include BGO operation. Average value of the tested upper-limit samples during product evaluation.

Figure 5.2 Voltage Dependency in Medium-Speed Operating Modes 1A and 1B (Reference Data)

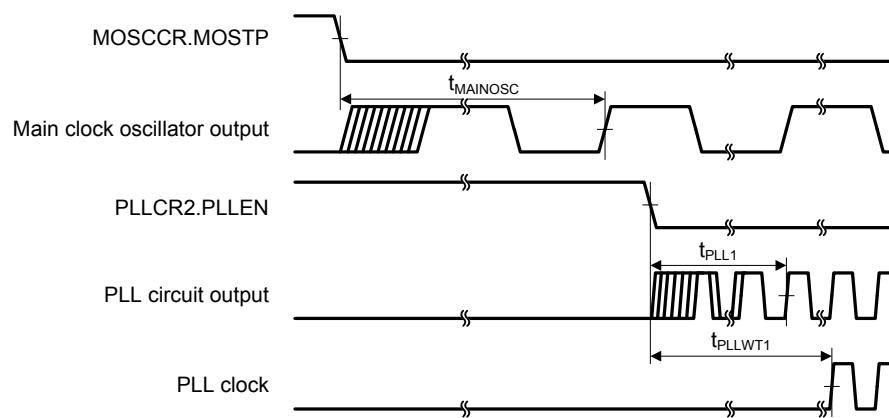


Figure 5.31 PLL Clock Oscillation Start Timing (PLL is Operated after Main Clock Oscillation Has Settled)

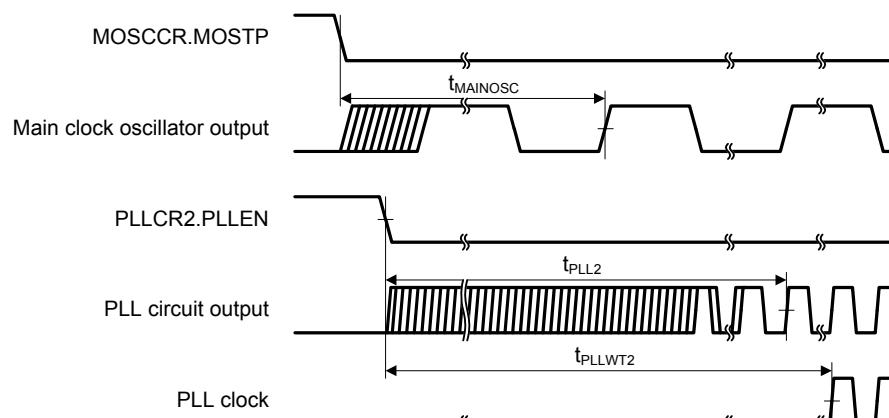


Figure 5.32 PLL Clock Oscillation Start Timing (PLL is Operated before Main Clock Oscillation Has Settled)

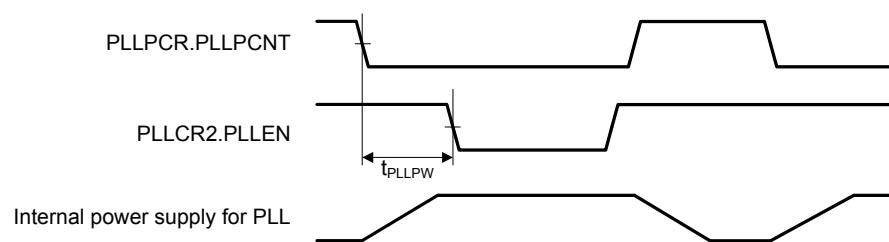


Figure 5.33 PLL Power Control Timing

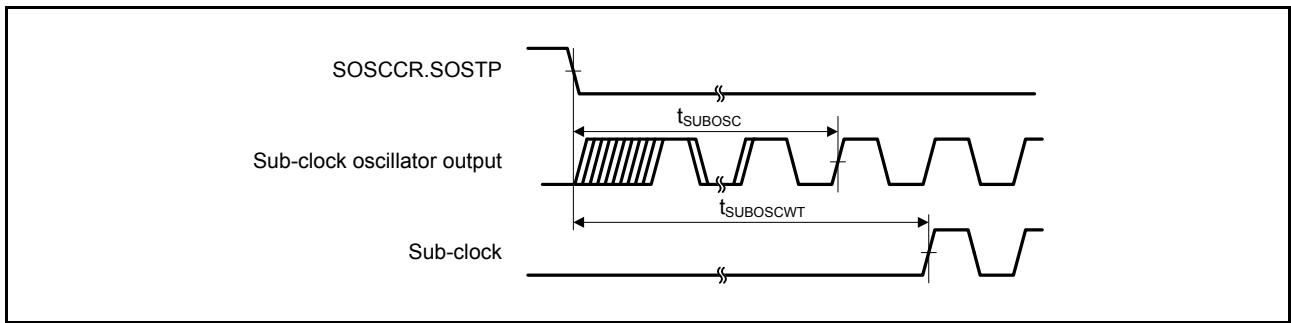


Figure 5.34 Sub-clock Oscillation Start Timing

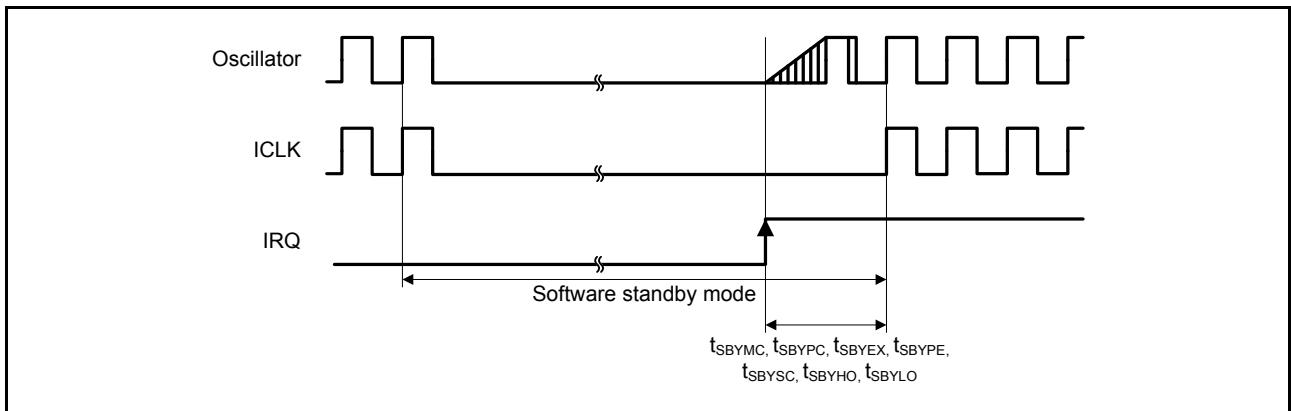


Figure 5.37 Software Standby Mode Cancellation Timing

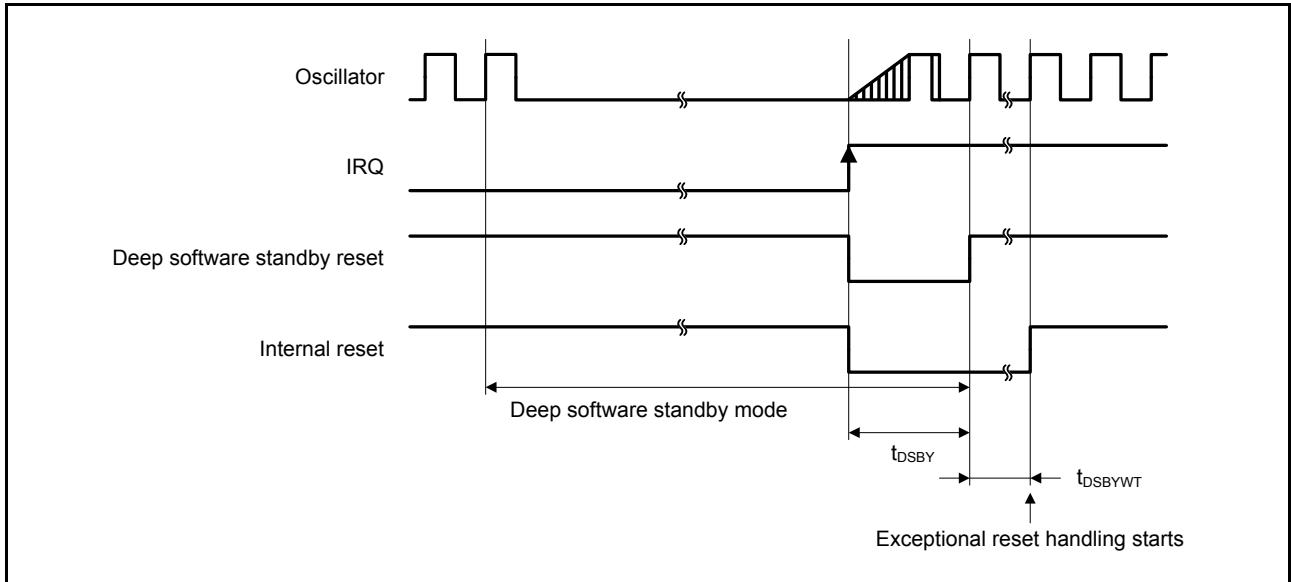


Figure 5.38 Deep Software Standby Mode Cancellation Timing

REVISION HISTORY		RX21A Group Datasheet	
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Rev.	Date	Description	
		Page	Summary
1.00	Oct 24, 2012	—	First edition, issued