

RL78/L12

R01DS0157EJ0100

RENESAS MCU

Rev.1.00

2013.01.31

Integrated LCD controller/driver, True Low Power Platform (as low as 62.5  $\mu\text{A}/\text{MHz}$ , and 0.64  $\mu\text{A}$  for RTC + LVD), 1.6 V to 5.5 V operation, 8 to 32 Kbyte Flash, 31 DMIPS at 24 MHz, for All LCD Based Applications

## 1. OUTLINE

### 1.1 Features

#### Ultra-Low Power Technology

- 1.6 V to 5.5 V operation from a single supply
- Stop (RAM retained): 0.23  $\mu\text{A}$ , (LVD enabled): 0.31  $\mu\text{A}$
- Halt (RTC + LVD): 0.64  $\mu\text{A}$
- Supports snooze
- Operating: 62.5  $\mu\text{A}/\text{MHz}$
- LCD operating current (Capacitor split method): 0.12  $\mu\text{A}$
- LCD operating current (Internal voltage boost method): 0.63  $\mu\text{A}$  ( $V_{\text{DD}} = 3.0\text{ V}$ )

#### 16-bit RL78 CPU Core

- Delivers 31 DMIPS at maximum operating frequency of 24 MHz
- Instruction Execution: 86% of instructions can be executed in 1 to 2 clock cycles
- CISC Architecture (Harvard) with 3-stage pipeline
- Multiply Signed & Unsigned: 16 x 16 to 32-bit result in 1 clock cycle
- MAC: 16 x 16 to 32-bit result in 2 clock cycles
- 16-bit barrel shifter for shift & rotate in 1 clock cycle
- 1-wire on-chip debug function

#### Code Flash Memory

- Density: 8 KB to 32 KB
- Block size: 1 KB
- On-chip single voltage flash memory with protection from block erase/writing
- Self-programming with flash shield window function

#### Data Flash Memory

- Data flash with background operation
- Data flash size: 2 KB size
- Erase cycles: 1 Million (typ.)
- Erase/programming voltage: 1.8 V to 5.5 V

#### RAM

- 1 KB and 1.5 KB size options
- Supports operands or instructions
- Back-up retention in all modes

#### High-speed On-chip Oscillator

- 24 MHz with  $\pm 1\%$  accuracy over voltage (1.8 V to 5.5 V) and temperature ( $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $85^{\circ}\text{C}$ )
- Pre-configured settings: 24 MHz, 16 MHz, 12 MHz, 8 MHz, 4 MHz & 1 MHz

#### Reset and Supply Management

- Power-on reset (POR) monitor/generator
- Low voltage detection (LVD) with 14 setting options (Interrupt and/or reset function)

#### LCD Controller/Driver

- Up to 35 seg x 8 com or 39 seg x 4 com
- Supports capacitor split method, internal voltage boost method and resistance division method
- Supports waveform types A and B
- Supports LCD contrast adjustment (16 steps)
- Supports LCD blinking

#### Data Memory Access (DMA) Controller

- Up to 2 fully programmable channels
- Transfer unit: 8- or 16-bit

#### Multiple Communication Interfaces

- Up to 1  $\times$  I<sup>2</sup>C multi-master
- Up to 2  $\times$  CSI/SPI (7-, 8-bit)
- Up to 1  $\times$  UART (7-, 8-, 9-bit)
- Up to 1  $\times$  LIN

#### Extended-Function Timers

- Multi-function 16-bit timers: Up to 8 channels
- Real-time clock (RTC): 1 channel (full calendar and alarm function with watch correction function)
- Interval Timer: 12-bit, 1 channel
- 15 kHz watchdog timer: 1 channel (window function)

#### Rich Analog

- ADC: Up to 10 channels, 10-bit resolution, 2.1  $\mu\text{s}$  conversion time
- Supports 1.6 V
- Internal voltage reference (1.45 V)
- On-chip temperature sensor

#### Safety Features (IEC or UL 60730 compliance)

- Flash memory CRC calculation
- RAM parity error check
- RAM write protection
- SFR write protection
- Illegal memory access detection
- Clock frequency detection
- ADC self-test

#### General Purpose I/O

- 5V tolerant, high-current (up to 20 mA per pin)
- Open-Drain, Internal Pull-up support

#### Operating Ambient Temperature

- Standard:  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$

#### Package Type and Pin Count

From 7mm x 7mm to 12mm x 12mm  
 QFP: 32, 44, 48, 52, 64  
 QFN: 64

## ○ ROM, RAM capacities

Flash ROM	Data flash	RAM	RL78/L12				
			32 pins	44 pins	48 pins	52 pins	64 pins
32 KB	2 KB	1.5 KB <sup>Note</sup>	R5F10RBC	R5F10RFC	R5F10RGC	R5F10RJC	R5F10RLC
16 KB	2 KB	1 KB <sup>Note</sup>	R5F10RBA	R5F10RFA	R5F10RGA	R5F10RJA	R5F10RLA
8KB	2 KB	1 KB <sup>Note</sup>	R5F10RB8	R5F10RF8	R5F10RG8	R5F10RJ8	–

**Note** In the case of the 1 KB, and 1.5 KB, this is 630 bytes when the self-programming function and data flash function is used.

**Remark** The functions mounted depend on the product. See **1.6 Outline of Functions**.

## 1.2 Ordering Information

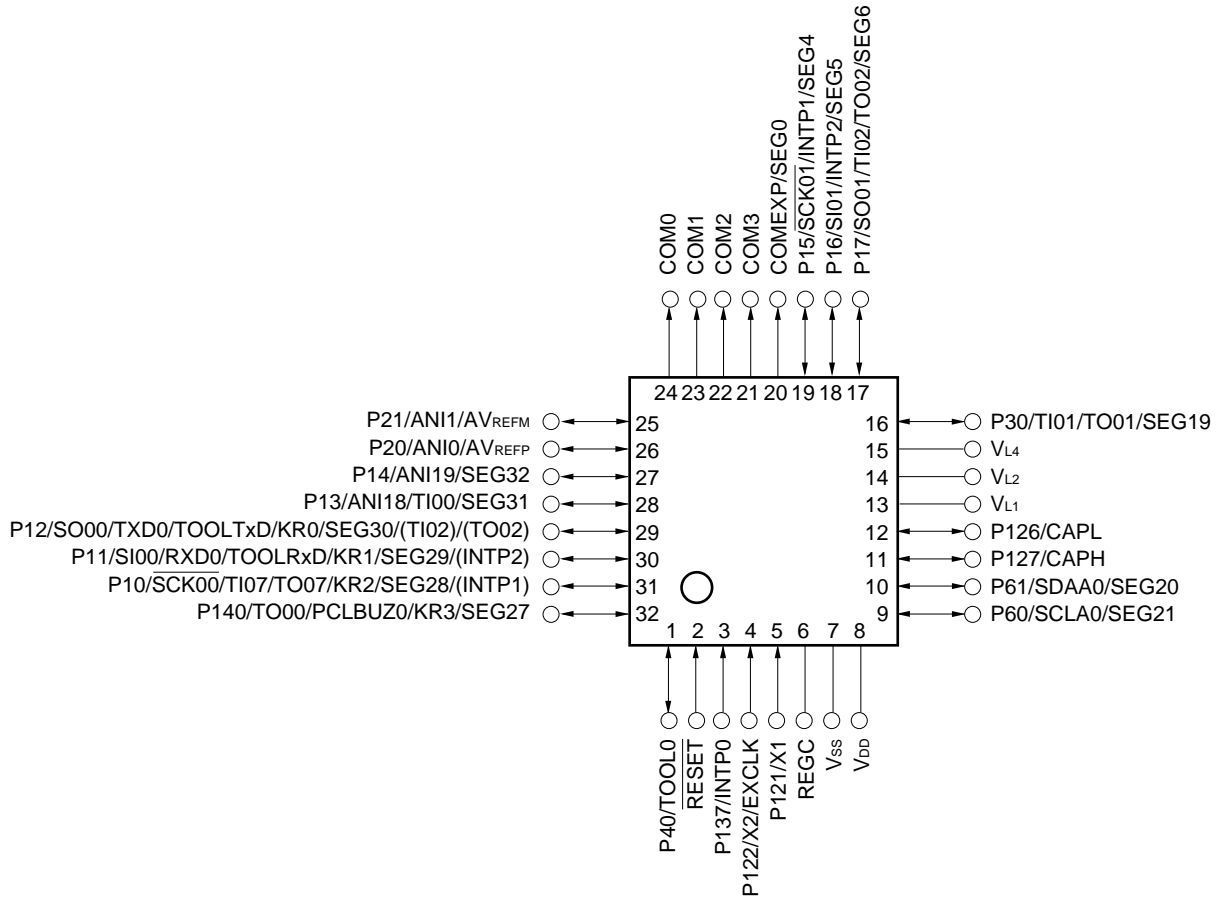
- **Flash memory version (lead-free product)**

Pin count	Package	Part Number
32 pins	32-pin plastic LQFP (7 × 7)	R5F10RB8AFP, R5F10RBAAFP, R5F10RBCAFP
44 pins	44-pin plastic LQFP (10 × 10)	R5F10RF8AFP, R5F10RFAAFP, R5F10RFCAFP
48 pins	48-pin plastic LQFP (fine pitch) (7 × 7)	R5F10RG8AFB, R5F10RGAAFB, R5F10RGCAFB
52 pins	52-pin plastic LQFP (10 × 10)	R5F10RJ8AFA, R5F10RJAAFA, R5F10RJCAFA
64 pins	64-pin plastic WQFN (8 × 8)	R5F10RLAANB, R5F10RLCANB
	64-pin plastic LQFP (fine pitch) (10 × 10)	R5F10RLAAFB, R5F10RLCAFB
	64-pin plastic LQFP (12 × 12)	R5F10RLAAFA, R5F10RLCAFA

1.3 Pin Configuration (Top View)

1.3.1 32-pin products

- 32-pin plastic LQFP (7 × 7)



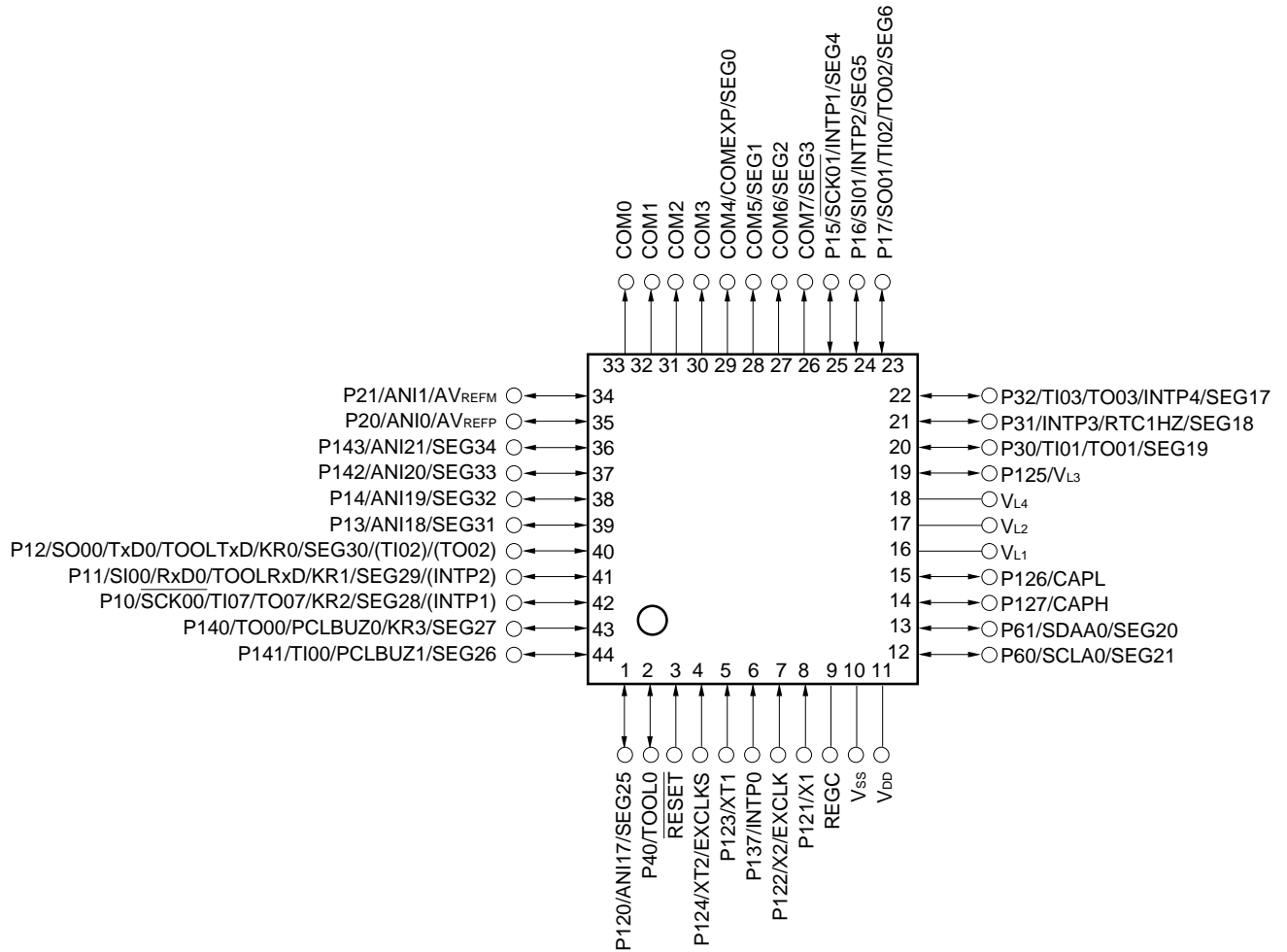
**Caution** Connect the REGC pin to Vss via a capacitor (0.47 to 1  $\mu$ F).

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

2. Functions in parentheses in the above figure can be assigned via settings in the peripheral I/O redirection register (PIOR)

1.3.2 44-pin products

- 44-pin plastic LQFP (10 × 10)



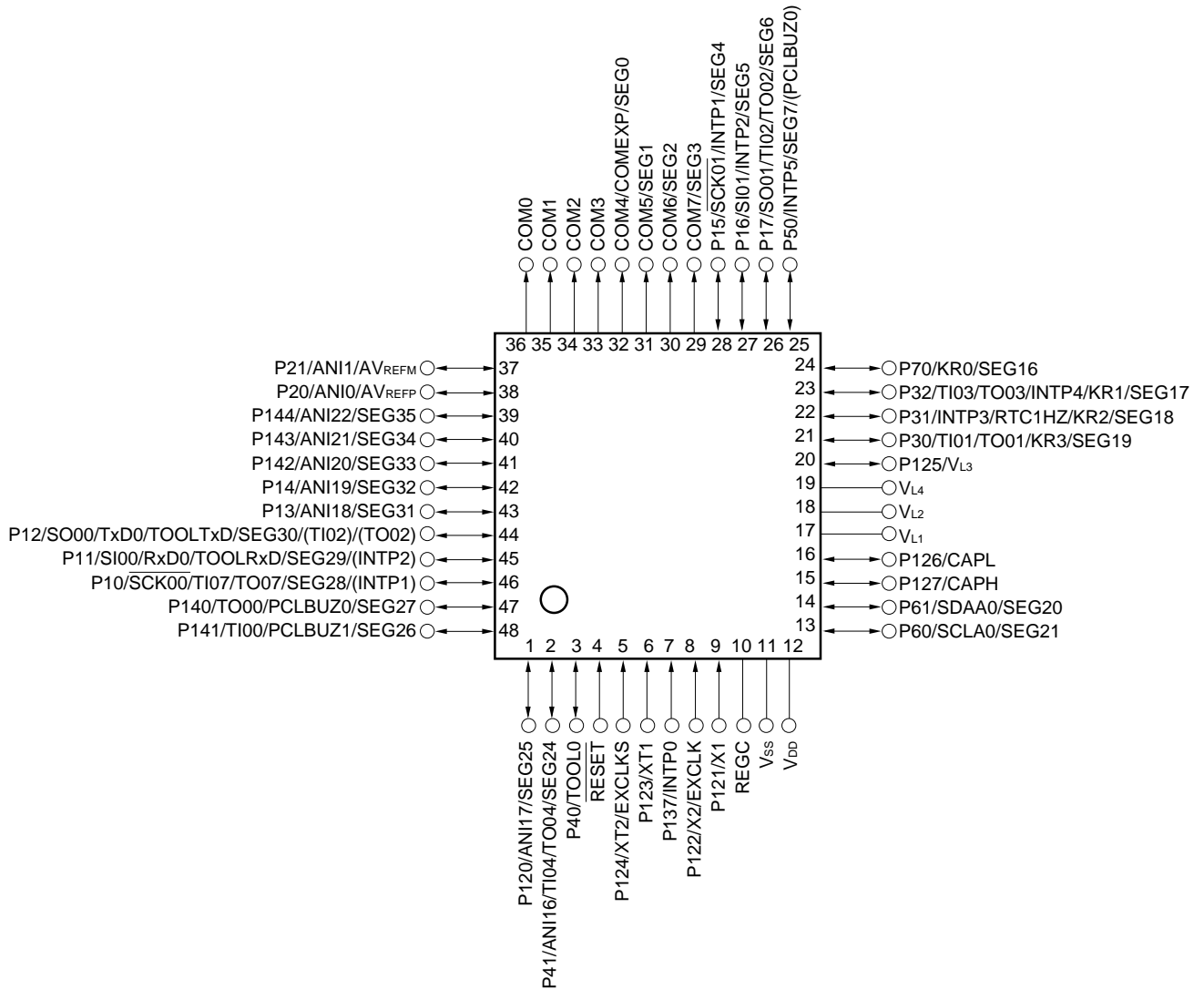
**Caution** Connect the REGC pin to Vss via a capacitor (0.47 to 1  $\mu$ F).

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

2. Functions in parentheses in the above figure can be assigned via settings in the peripheral I/O redirection register (PIOR)

1.3.3 48-pin products

- 48-pin plastic LQFP (fine pitch) (7 × 7)

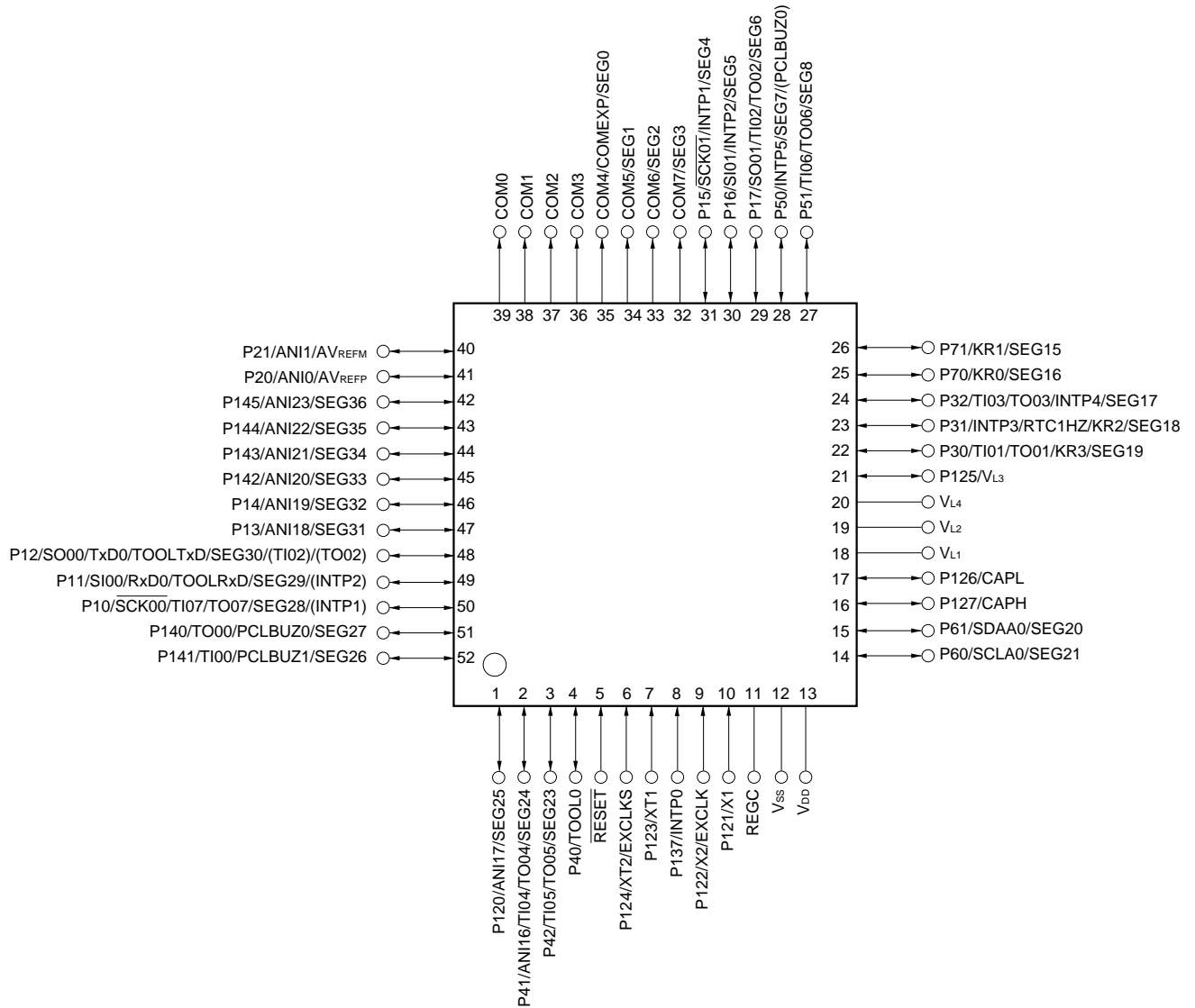


**Caution** Connect the REGC pin to Vss via a capacitor (0.47 to 1 μF).

- 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)

1.3.4 52-pin products

- 52-pin plastic LQFP (10 × 10)

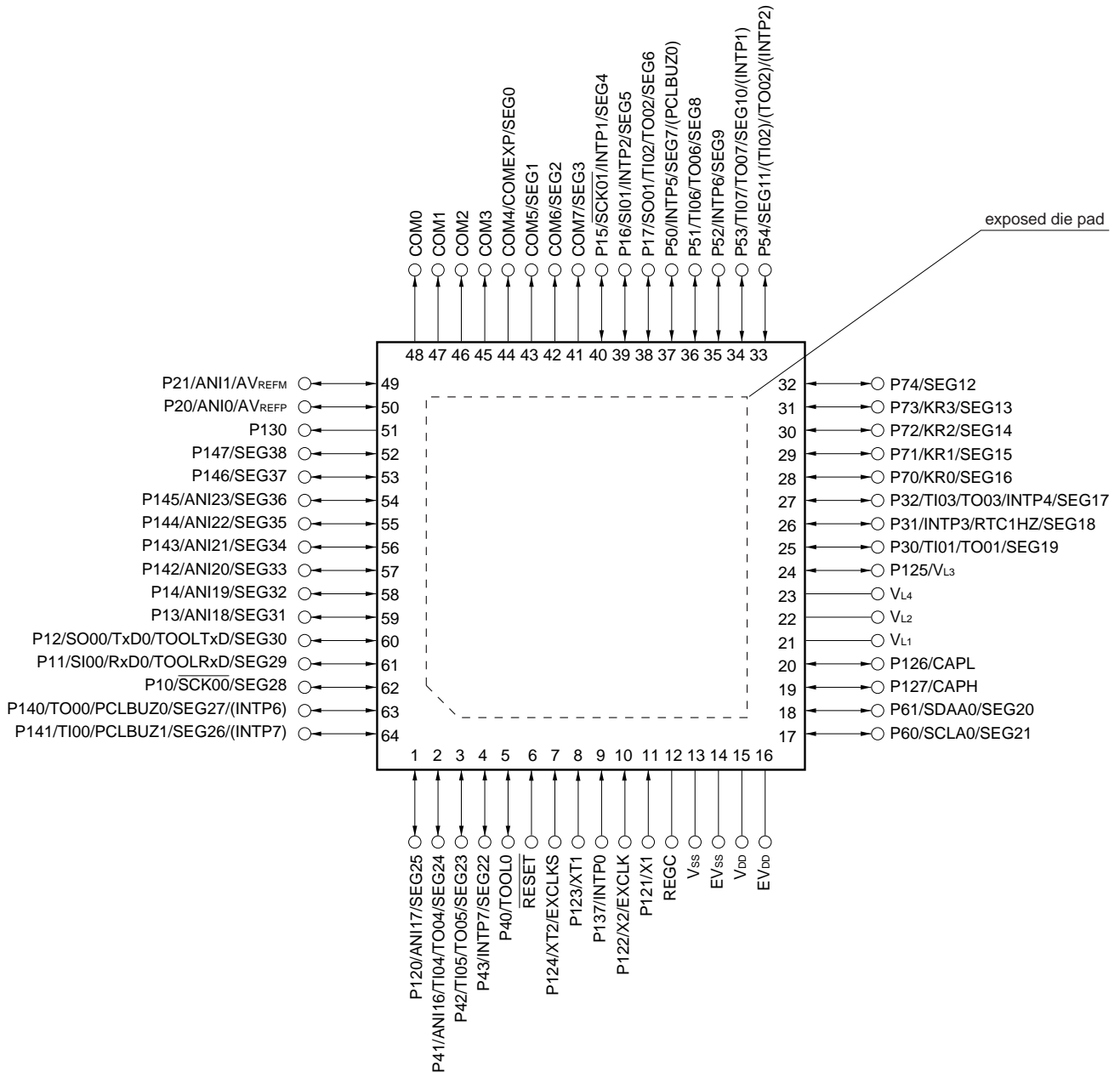


**Caution** Connect the REGC pin to Vss via a capacitor (0.47 to 1 μF).

- 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)

1.3.5 64-pin products

- 64-pin plastic WQFN (8 × 8)

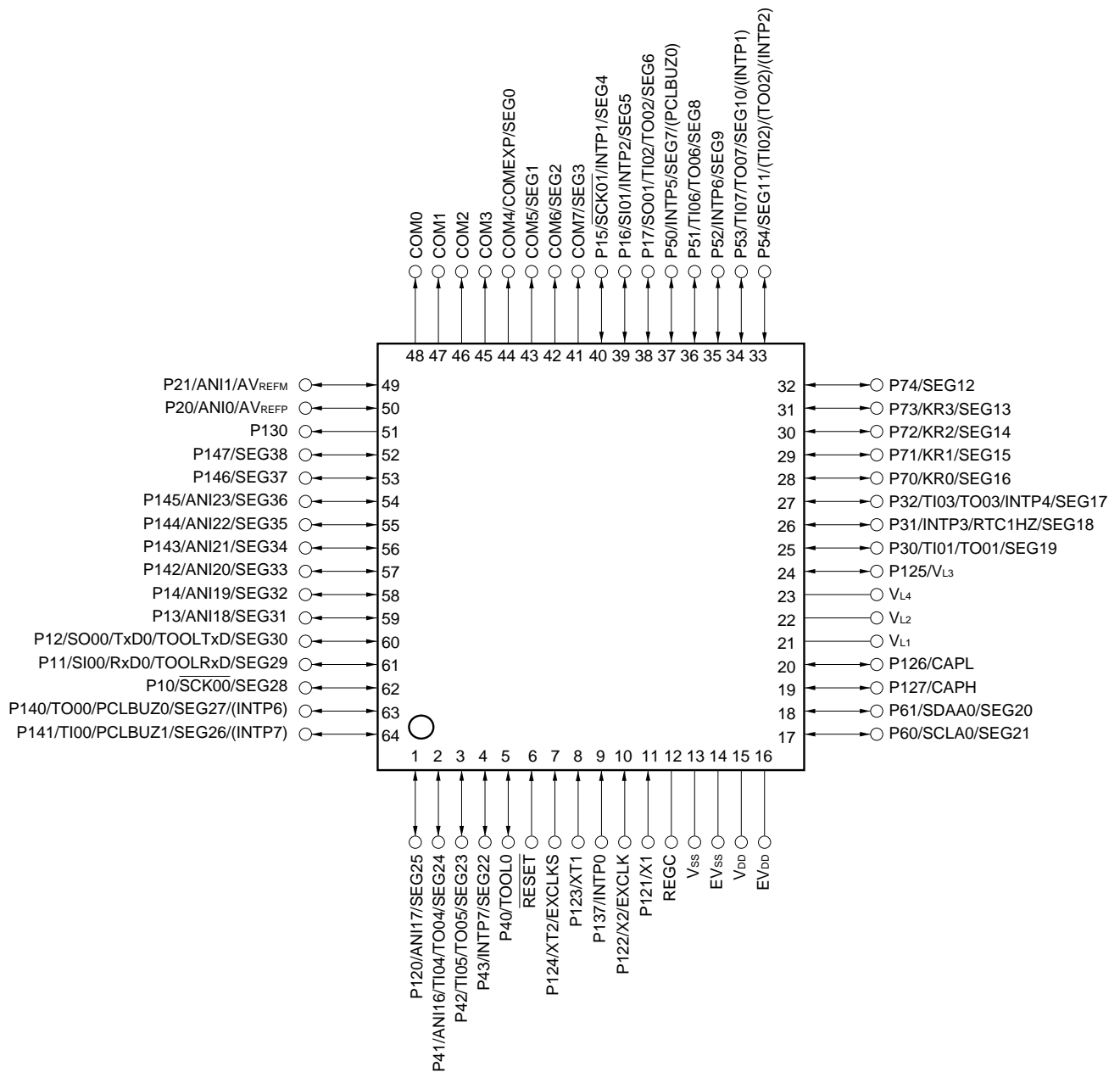


- Cautions**
1. Make EV<sub>SS</sub> pin the same potential as V<sub>SS</sub> pin.
  2. Make V<sub>DD</sub> pin the same potential as EV<sub>DD</sub> pin.
  3. Connect the REGC pin to V<sub>SS</sub> via a capacitor (0.47 to 1 μF).

- 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>DD</sub> pins and connect the V<sub>SS</sub> and EV<sub>SS</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)



- 64-pin plastic LQFP (fine pitch) (10 × 10)
- 64-pin plastic LQFP (12 × 12)



- Cautions**
1. Make EV<sub>SS</sub> pin the same potential as V<sub>SS</sub> pin.
  2. Make V<sub>DD</sub> pin the same potential as EV<sub>DD</sub> pin.
  3. Connect the REGC pin to V<sub>SS</sub> via a capacitor (0.47 to 1 μF).

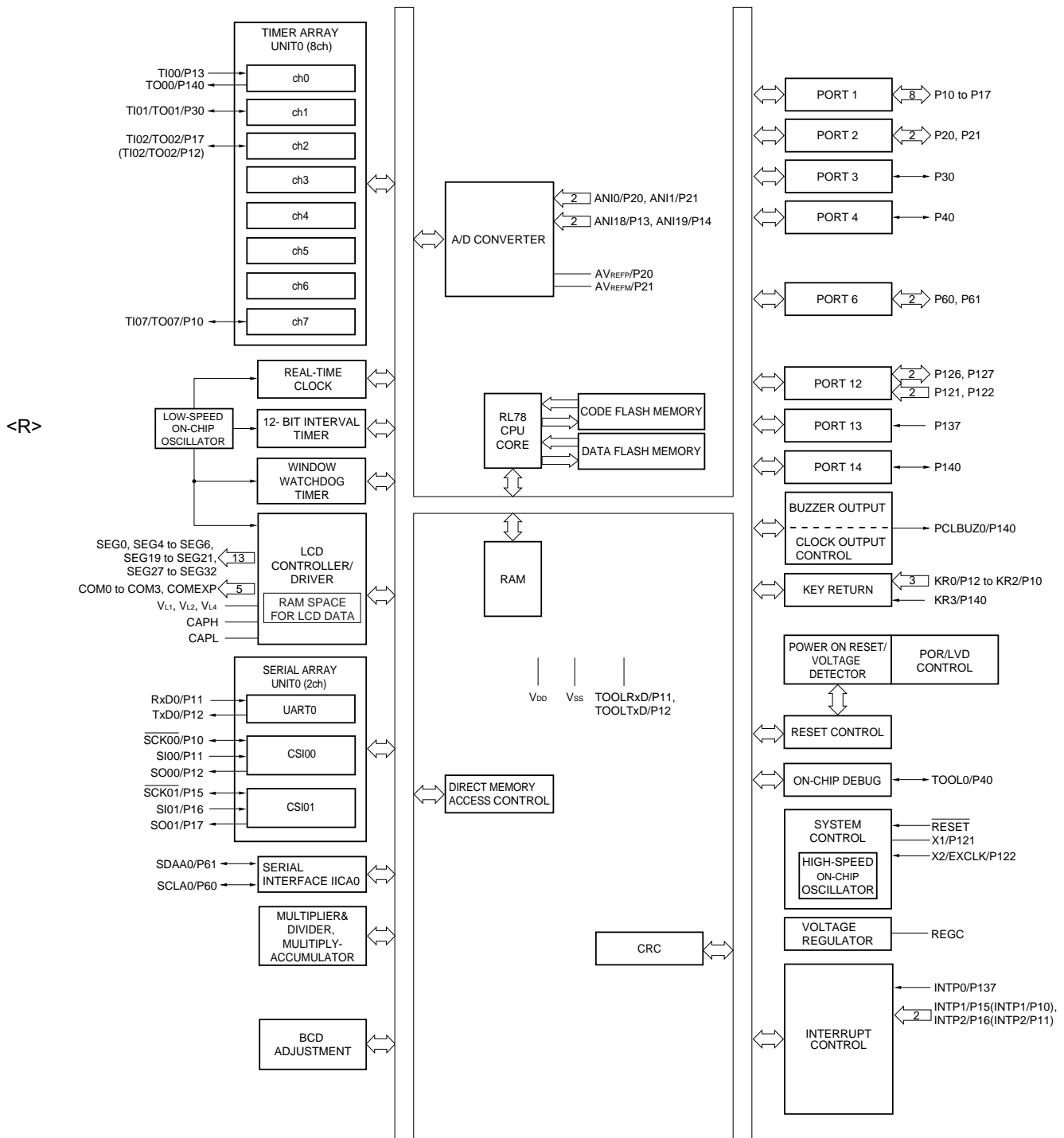
- Remarks**
1. For pin identification, see 1.4 Pin Identification.
  2. When using the microcontroller for an application where the noise generated inside the microcontroller must be reduced, it is recommended to supply separate powers to the V<sub>DD</sub> and EV<sub>DD</sub> pins and connect the V<sub>SS</sub> and EV<sub>SS</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)

## 1.4 Pin Identification

ANI0, ANI1,		P120 to P127:	Port 12
ANI16 to ANI23:	Analog Input	P130, P137:	Port 13
AV <sub>REFM</sub> :	Analog Reference	P140 to P147:	Port 14
	Voltage Minus	PCLBUZ0, PCLBUZ1:	Programmable Clock
AV <sub>REFP</sub> :	Analog Reference		Output/Buzzer Output
	Voltage Plus	REGC:	Regulator Capacitance
CAPH, CAPL:	Capacitor for LCD	RESET:	Reset
COM0 to COM7,		RTC1HZ:	Real-time Clock Correction Clock
COMEXP:	LCD Common Output		(1 Hz) Output
EV <sub>DD</sub> :	Power Supply for Port	RxD0:	Receive Data
EV <sub>SS</sub> :	Ground for Port	SCK00, SCK01:	Serial Clock Input/Output
EXCLK:	External Clock Input	SCLA0:	Serial Clock Input/Output
	(Main System Clock)	SDAA0:	Serial Data Input/Output
EXCLKS:	External Clock Input	SEG0 to SEG38:	LCD Segment Output
	(Subsystem Clock)	SI00, SI01:	Serial Data Input
INTP0 to INTP7:	Interrupt Request From	SO00, SO01:	Serial Data Output
	Peripheral	TI00 to TI07:	Timer Input
KR0 to KR3:	Key Return	TO00 to TO07:	Timer Output
P10 to P17:	Port 1	TOOL0:	Data Input/Output for Tool
P20, P21:	Port 2	TOOLRxD, TOOLTxD:	Data Input/Output for External Device
P30 to P32:	Port 3	TxD0:	Transmit Data
P40 to P43:	Port 4	V <sub>DD</sub> :	Power Supply
P50 to P54:	Port 5	V <sub>L1</sub> to V <sub>L4</sub> :	LCD Power Supply
P60, P61:	Port 6	V <sub>SS</sub> :	Ground
P70 to P74:	Port 7	X1, X2:	Crystal Oscillator (Main System Clock)
		XT1, XT2:	Crystal Oscillator (Subsystem Clock)

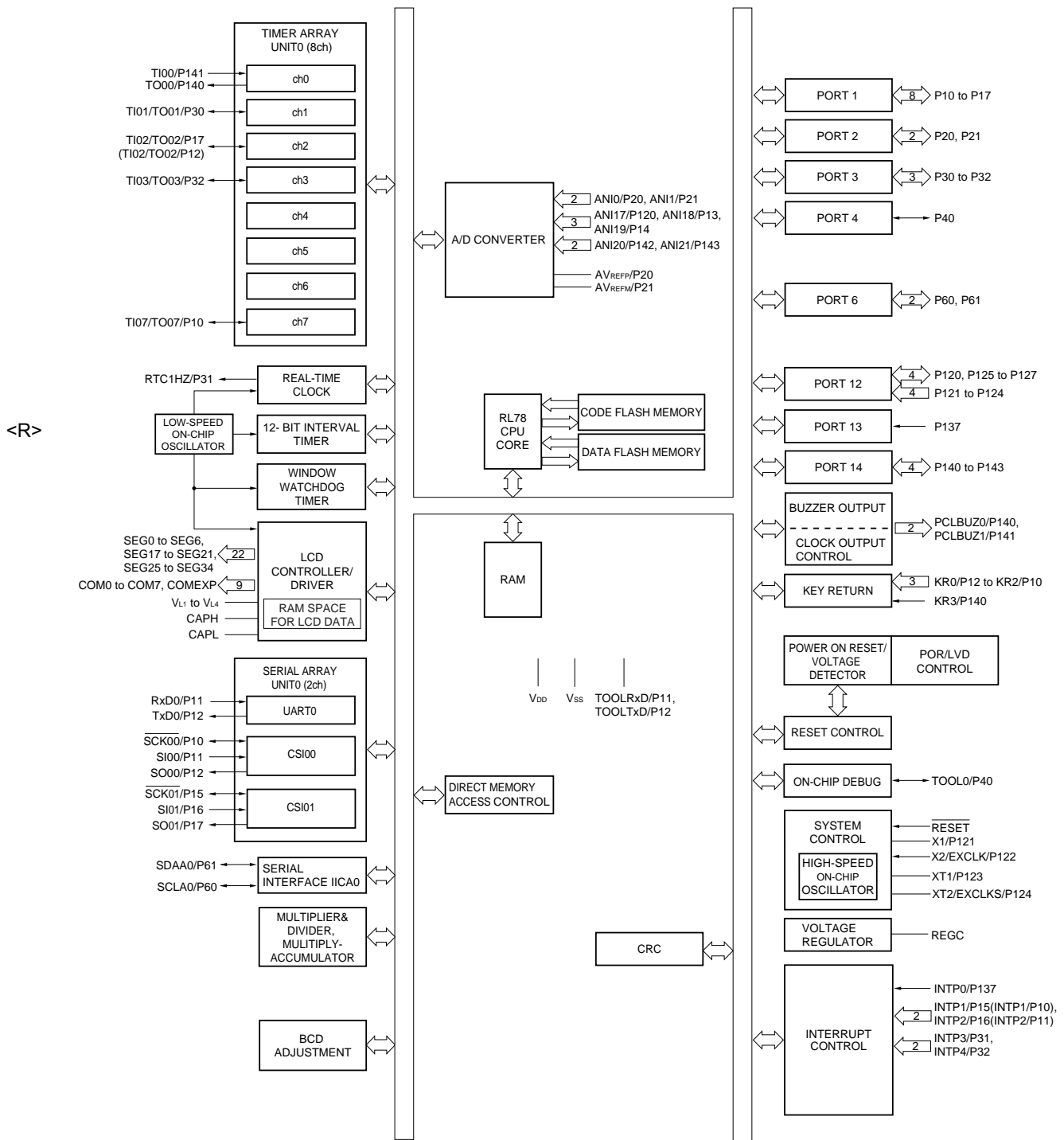
### 1.5 Block Diagram

#### 1.5.1 32-pin products



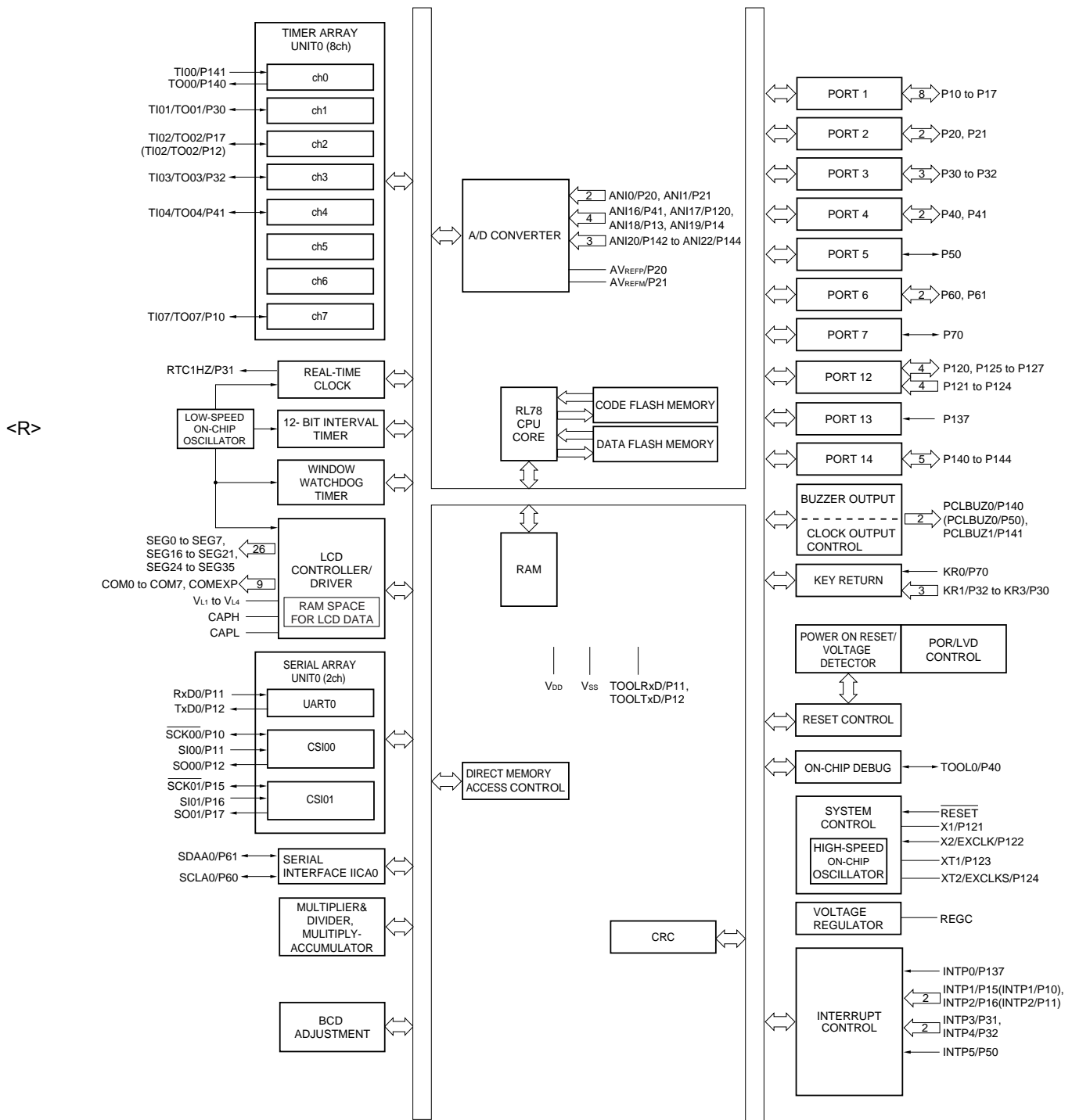
**Remark** Functions in parentheses in the above figure can be assigned via settings in the peripheral I/O redirection register (PIOR)

1.5.2 44-pin products



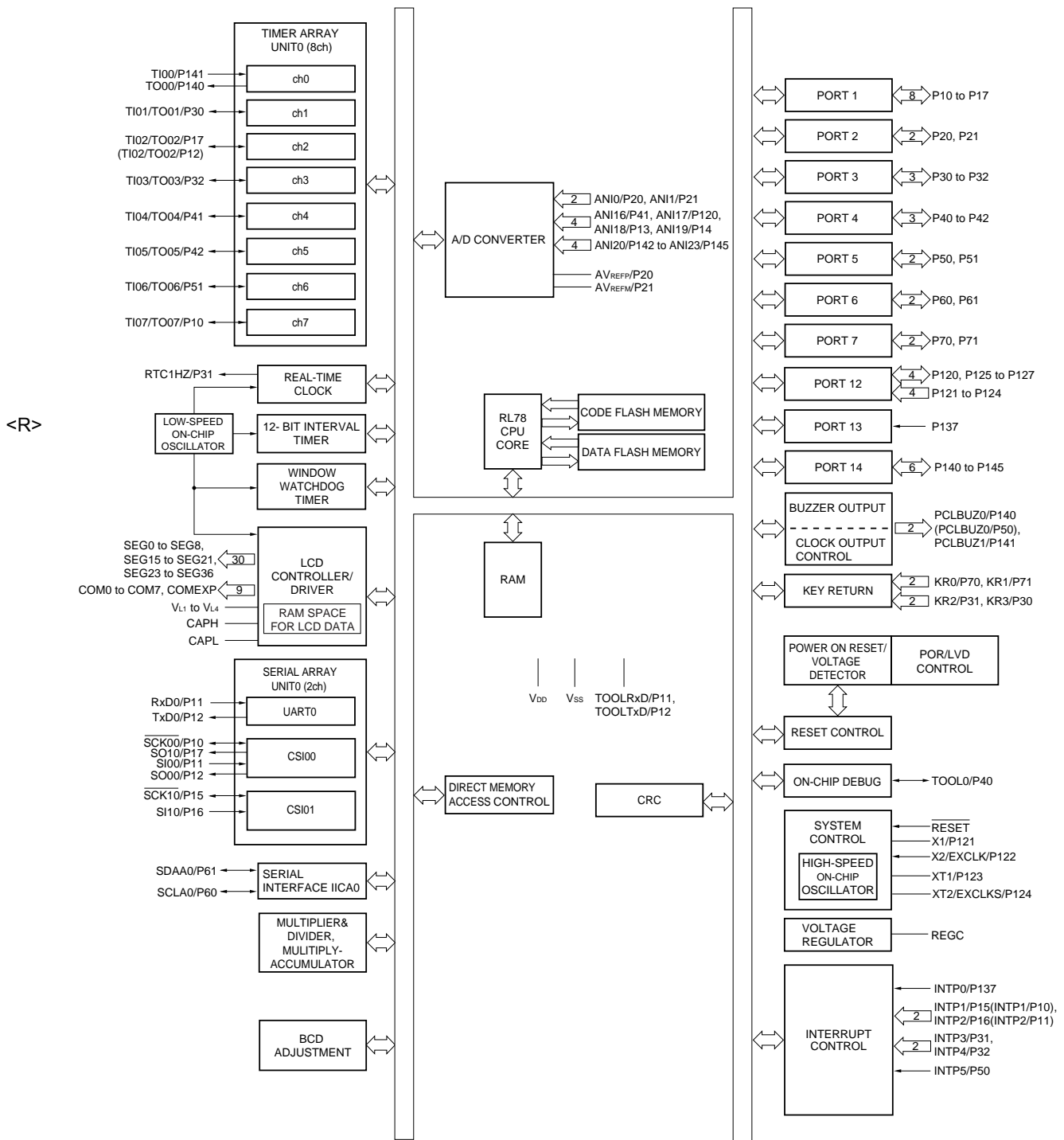
**Remark** Functions in parentheses in the above figure can be assigned via settings in the peripheral I/O redirection register (PIOR)

1.5.3 48-pin products



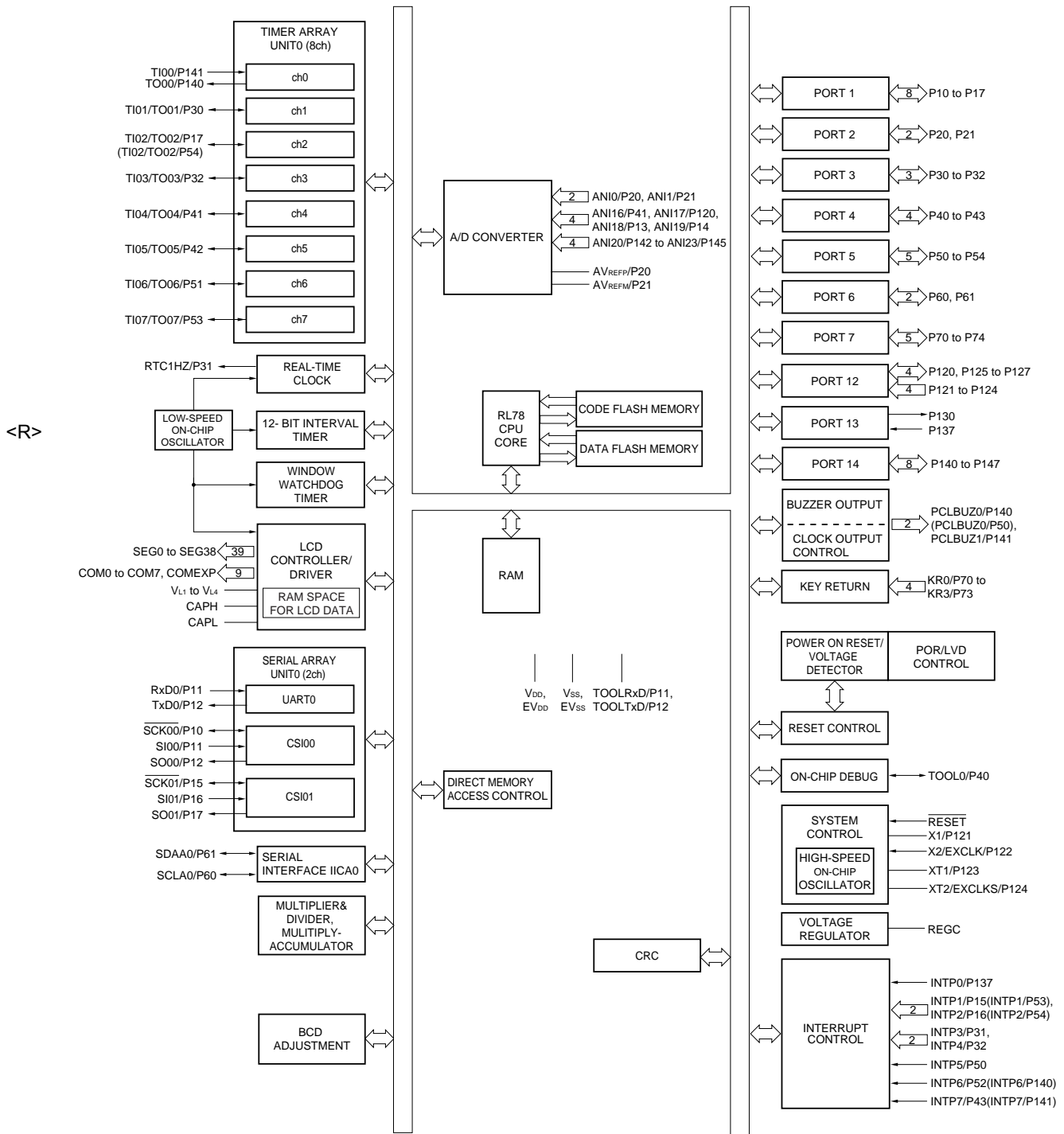
**Remark** Functions in parentheses in the above figure can be assigned via settings in the peripheral I/O redirection register (PIOR)

1.5.4 52-pin products



**Remark** Functions in parentheses in the above figure can be assigned via settings in the peripheral I/O redirection register (PIOR)

1.5.5 64-pin products



**Remark** Functions in parentheses in the above figure can be assigned via settings in the peripheral I/O redirection register (PIOR)

1.6 Outline of Functions

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

(1/2)

Item		32-pin	44-pin	48-pin	52-pin	64-pin
		R5F10RBx	R5F10RFx	R5F10RGx	R5F10RJx	R5F10RLx
Code flash memory (KB)		8 to 32	8 to 32	8 to 32	8 to 32	16, 32
Data flash memory (KB)		2	2	2	2	2
RAM (KB)		1, 1.5 <sup>Note 1</sup>	1, 1.5 <sup>Note 1</sup>	1, 1.5 <sup>Note 1</sup>	1, 1.5 <sup>Note 1</sup>	1, 1.5 <sup>Note 1</sup>
Memory space		1 MB				
Main system clock	High-speed system clock	X1 (crystal/ceramic) oscillation, external main system clock input (EXCLK) 1 to 20 MHz: V <sub>DD</sub> = 2.7 to 5.5 V, 1 to 8 MHz: V <sub>DD</sub> = 1.8 to 2.7 V, 1 to 4 MHz: V <sub>DD</sub> = 1.6 to 1.8 V				
	High-speed on-chip oscillator clock	HS (high-speed main) operation: 1 to 24 MHz (V <sub>DD</sub> = 2.7 to 5.5 V), HS (high-speed main) operation: 1 to 16 MHz (V <sub>DD</sub> = 2.4 to 5.5 V), LS (low-speed main) operation: 1 to 8 MHz (V <sub>DD</sub> = 1.8 to 5.5 V), LV (low-voltage main) operation: 1 to 4 MHz (V <sub>DD</sub> = 1.6 to 5.5 V)				
Subsystem clock		–	XT1 (crystal) oscillation, external subsystem clock input (EXCLKS) 32.768 kHz (TYP.): V <sub>DD</sub> = 1.6 to 5.5 V			
Low-speed on-chip oscillator clock		Internal oscillation 15 kHz (TYP.): V <sub>DD</sub> = 1.6 to 5.5 V				
General-purpose register		8 bits × 32 registers (8 bits × 8 registers × 4 banks)				
Minimum instruction execution time		0.04167 μs (High-speed on-chip oscillator clock: f <sub>IH</sub> = 24 MHz operation)				
		0.05 μs (High-speed system clock: f <sub>MX</sub> = 20 MHz operation)				
		30.5 μs (Subsystem clock: f <sub>SUB</sub> = 32.768 kHz operation)				
Instruction set		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data transfer (8/16 bits)</li> <li>• Adder and subtractor/logical operation (8/16 bits)</li> <li>• Multiplication (8 bits × 8 bits)</li> <li>• Rotate, barrel shift, and bit manipulation (Set, reset, test, and Boolean operation), etc.</li> </ul>				
I/O port	Total	20	29	33	37	47
	CMOS I/O	15	22	26	30	39
	CMOS input	3	5	5	5	5
	CMOS output	–	–	–	–	1
	N-ch open-drain I/O (E <sub>VDD</sub> tolerance)	2	2	2	2	2
Timer	16-bit timer	8 channels	8 channels (with 1 channel remote control output function)			
	Watchdog timer	1 channel				
	Real-time clock (RTC)	1 channel				
	12-bit interval timer (IT)	1 channel				
	Timer output	4 channels (PWM outputs: 3 <sup>Note 2</sup> )	5 channels (PWM outputs: 4 <sup>Note 2</sup> )	6 channels (PWM outputs: 5 <sup>Note 2</sup> )	8 channels (PWM outputs: 7 <sup>Note 2</sup> )	
	RTC output	–	1 • 1 Hz (subsystem clock: f <sub>SUB</sub> = 32.768 kHz or )			

**Notes** 1. In the case of the 1 KB, and 1.5 KB, this is 630 bytes when the self-programming function and data flash function is used.

<R> 2. The number of PWM outputs varies depending on the setting of channels in use (the number of masters and slaves).



(2/2)

Item	32-pin	44-pin	48-pin	52-pin	64-pin
	R5F10RBx	R5F10RFx	R5F10RGx	R5F10RJx	R5F10RLx
Clock output/buzzer output	1	2			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.44 kHz, 4.88 kHz, 9.76 kHz, 1.25 MHz, 2.5 MHz, 5 MHz, 10 MHz (Main system clock: <math>f_{MAIN} = 20</math> MHz operation)</li> <li>256 Hz, 512 Hz, 1.024 kHz, 2.048 kHz, 4.096 kHz, 8.192 kHz, 16.384 kHz, 32.768 kHz (Subsystem clock: <math>f_{SUB} = 32.768</math> kHz operation)</li> </ul>				
8/10-bit resolution A/D converter	4 channels	7 channels	9 channels	10 channels	10 channels
Serial interface	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CSI: 2 channel/UART (LIN-bus supported): 1 channel</li> </ul>				
I <sup>2</sup> C bus	1 channel	1 channel	1 channel	1 channel	1 channel
LCD controller/driver	Internal voltage boosting method, capacitor split method, and external resistance division method are switchable.				
Segment signal output	13	22 (18) <sup>Note 1</sup>	26 (22) <sup>Note 1</sup>	30 (26) <sup>Note 1</sup>	39 (35) <sup>Note 1</sup>
Common signal output	4	4 (8) <sup>Note 1</sup>			
Multiplier and divider/multiply-accumulator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>16 bits × 16 bits = 32 bits (Unsigned or signed)</li> <li>32 bits ÷ 32 bits = 32 bits (Unsigned)</li> <li>16 bits × 16 bits + 32 bits = 32 bits (Unsigned or signed)</li> </ul>				
DMA controller	2 channels				
Vectored interrupt sources	Internal	23	23	23	23
	External	4	6	7	7
Key interrupt	4				
Reset	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reset by <math>\overline{RESET}</math> pin</li> <li>Internal reset by watchdog timer</li> <li>Internal reset by power-on-reset</li> <li>Internal reset by voltage detector</li> <li>Internal reset by illegal instruction execution<sup>Note 2</sup></li> <li>Internal reset by RAM parity error</li> <li>Internal reset by illegal-memory access</li> </ul>				
Power-on-reset circuit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Power-on-reset: 1.51 ±0.04 V</li> <li>Power-down-reset: 1.50 ±0.04 V</li> </ul>				
Voltage detector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rising edge : 1.67 V to 4.06 V (14 stages)</li> <li>Falling edge : 1.63 V to 3.98 V (14 stages)</li> </ul>				
On-chip debug function	Provided				
Power supply voltage	$V_{DD} = 1.6$ to 5.5 V				
Operating ambient temperature	$T_A = -40$ to +85 °C				

**Notes 1.** The values in parentheses are the number of signal outputs when 8 com is used.

**2.** The illegal instruction is generated when instruction code FFH is executed.

Reset by the illegal instruction execution not issued by emulation with the in-circuit emulator or on-chip debug emulator.

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**<R> 2. ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS**

**Cautions** 1. The RL78/L12 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.

- <R>
2. With products not provided with an EV<sub>DD</sub>, or EV<sub>SS</sub> pin, replace EV<sub>DD</sub> with V<sub>DD</sub>, or replace EV<sub>SS</sub> with V<sub>SS</sub>.
  3. The pins mounted depend on the product. Refer to 1.3.1 32-pin products to 1.3.5 64-pin products.

## 2.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

Absolute Maximum Ratings ( $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ) (1/3)

Parameter	Symbols	Conditions	Ratings	Unit
Supply voltage	$V_{DD}$	$V_{DD} = EV_{DD}$	-0.5 to +6.5	V
	$EV_{DD}$	$V_{DD} = EV_{DD}$	-0.5 to +6.5	V
	$V_{SS}$		-0.5 to +0.3	V
	$EV_{SS}$		-0.5 to +0.3	V
REGC pin input voltage	$V_{IREGC}$	REGC	-0.3 to +2.8 and -0.3 to $V_{DD} + 0.3$ <sup>Note 1</sup>	V
Input voltage	$V_{I1}$	P10 to P17, P30 to P32, P40 to P43, P50 to P54, P70 to P74, P120, P125 to P127, P140 to P147	-0.3 to $EV_{DD} + 0.3$ and -0.3 to $V_{DD} + 0.3$ <sup>Note 2</sup>	V
	$V_{I2}$	P60, P61 (N-ch open-drain)	-0.3 to $EV_{DD} + 0.3$ and -0.3 to $V_{DD} + 0.3$ <sup>Note 2</sup>	V
	$V_{I3}$	P20, P21, P121 to P124, P137, EXCLK, EXCLKS, RESET	-0.3 to $V_{DD} + 0.3$ <sup>Note 2</sup>	V
Output voltage	$V_{O1}$	P10 to P17, P30 to P32, P40 to P43, P50 to P54, P60, P61, P70 to P74, P120, P125 to P127, P130, P140 to P147	-0.3 to $EV_{DD} + 0.3$ and -0.3 to $V_{DD} + 0.3$ <sup>Note 2</sup>	V
	$V_{O2}$	P20, P21	-0.3 to $V_{DD} + 0.3$ <sup>Note 2</sup>	V
Analog input voltage	$V_{AI1}$	ANI16 to ANI23	-0.3 to $EV_{DD} + 0.3$ and -0.3 to $AV_{REF(+)} + 0.3$ <sup>Notes 2, 3</sup>	V
	$V_{AI2}$	ANI0, ANI1	-0.3 to $V_{DD} + 0.3$ and -0.3 to $AV_{REF(+)} + 0.3$ <sup>Notes 2, 3</sup>	V

**Notes 1.** Connect the REGC pin to  $V_{SS}$  via a capacitor (0.47 to 1  $\mu\text{F}$ ). This value regulates the absolute maximum rating of the REGC pin. Do not use this pin with voltage applied to it.

**2.** Must be 6.5 V or lower.

**3.** Do not exceed  $AV_{REF(+)} + 0.3$  V in case of A/D conversion target pin.

**Caution** Product quality may suffer if the absolute maximum rating is exceeded even momentarily for any parameter. That is, the absolute maximum ratings are rated values at which the product is on the verge of suffering physical damage, and therefore the product must be used under conditions that ensure that the absolute maximum ratings are not exceeded.

**Remarks 1.** Unless specified otherwise, the characteristics of alternate-function pins are the same as those of the port pins.

**2.**  $AV_{REF(+)}$  : + side reference voltage of the A/D converter.

**Absolute Maximum Ratings (T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C) (2/3)**

Parameter	Symbols	Conditions	Ratings	Unit
<R> LCD voltage	V <sub>L1</sub>	V <sub>L1</sub> voltage <sup>Note</sup>	-0.3 to +2.8	V
	V <sub>L2</sub>	V <sub>L2</sub> voltage <sup>Note</sup>	-0.3 to +6.5	V
	V <sub>L3</sub>	V <sub>L3</sub> voltage <sup>Note</sup>	-0.3 to +6.5	V
	V <sub>L4</sub>	V <sub>L4</sub> voltage <sup>Note</sup>	-0.3 to +6.5	V
	V <sub>L5</sub>	CAPL, CAPH voltage <sup>Note</sup>	-0.3 to +6.5	V
	V <sub>L6</sub>	COM0 to COM7, SEG0 to SEG38, COMEXP output voltage	-0.3 to +6.5	V

<R> **Note** This value only indicates the absolute maximum ratings when applying voltage to the V<sub>L1</sub>, V<sub>L2</sub>, V<sub>L3</sub>, and V<sub>L4</sub> pins; it does not mean that applying voltage to these pins is recommended. When using the internal voltage boosting method or capacitance split method, connect these pins to V<sub>SS</sub> via a capacitor (0.47 μF ± 30%) and connect a capacitor (0.47 μF ± 30%) between the CAPL and CAPH pins.

<R> **Caution** Product quality may suffer if the absolute maximum rating is exceeded even momentarily for any parameter. That is, the absolute maximum ratings are rated values at which the product is on the verge of suffering physical damage, and therefore the product must be used under conditions that ensure that the absolute maximum ratings are not exceeded.

**Absolute Maximum Ratings (TA = 25°C) (3/3)**

Parameter	Symbols	Conditions		Ratings	Unit
Output current, high	I <sub>OH1</sub>	Per pin	P10 to P17, P30 to P32, P40 to P43, P50 to P54, P70 to P74, P120, P125 to P127, P130, P140 to P147	-40	mA
		Total of all pins -170 mA	P10 to P14, P40 to P43, P120, P130, P140 to P147	-70	mA
			P15 to P17, P30 to P32, P50 to P54, P70 to P74, P125 to P127	-100	mA
	I <sub>OH2</sub>	Per pin	P20, P21	-0.5	mA
		Total of all pins		-1	mA
Output current, low	I <sub>OL1</sub>	Per pin	P10 to P17, P30 to P32, P40 to P43, P50 to P54, P60, P61, P70 to P74, P120, P125 to P127, P130, P140 to P147	40	mA
		Total of all pins 170 mA	P10 to P14, P40 to P43, P120, P130, P140 to P147	70	mA
			P15 to P17, P30 to P32, P50 to P54, P60, P61, P70 to P74, P125 to P127	100	mA
	I <sub>OL2</sub>	Per pin	P20, P21	1	mA
		Total of all pins		2	mA
Operating ambient temperature	T <sub>A</sub>	In normal operation mode		-40 to +85	°C
		In flash memory programming mode			
Storage temperature	T <sub>stg</sub>			-65 to +150	°C

**Caution** Product quality may suffer if the absolute maximum rating is exceeded even momentarily for any parameter. That is, the absolute maximum ratings are rated values at which the product is on the verge of suffering physical damage, and therefore the product must be used under conditions that ensure that the absolute maximum ratings are not exceeded.

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

<R> 2.2 Oscillator Characteristics

2.2.1 X1, XT1 oscillator characteristics

( $T_A = -40$  to  $+85^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $1.6\text{ V} \leq E_{VDD} = V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{SS} = E_{VSS} = 0\text{ V}$ )

Parameter	Resonator	Recommended Circuit	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
X1 clock oscillation frequency ( $f_{X1}$ ) <sup>Note</sup>	Ceramic resonator/ crystal resonator		$2.7\text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$	1.0		20.0	MHz
			$1.8\text{ V} \leq V_{DD} < 2.7\text{ V}$	1.0		8.0	MHz
			$1.6\text{ V} \leq V_{DD} < 1.8\text{ V}$	1.0		4.0	MHz
XT1 clock oscillation frequency ( $f_{XT1}$ ) <sup>Note</sup>	Crystal resonator			32	32.768	35	kHz

**Note** Indicates only oscillator characteristics. Refer to 2.4 AC Characteristics for instruction execution time.

**Cautions 1.** When using the X1 oscillator, XT1 oscillator, wire as follows in the area enclosed by the broken lines in the above figures to avoid an adverse effect from wiring capacitance.

- Keep the wiring length as short as possible.
  - Do not cross the wiring with the other signal lines.
  - Do not route the wiring near a signal line through which a high fluctuating current flows.
  - Always make the ground point of the oscillator capacitor the same potential as V<sub>SS</sub>.
  - Do not ground the capacitor to a ground pattern through which a high current flows.
  - Do not fetch signals from the oscillator.
2. Since the CPU is started by the high-speed on-chip oscillator clock after a reset release, check the X1 clock oscillation stabilization time using the oscillation stabilization time counter status register (OSTC) by the user. Determine the oscillation stabilization time of the OSTC register and the oscillation stabilization time select register (OSTS) after sufficiently evaluating the oscillation stabilization time with the resonator to be used.
  3. The XT1 oscillator is designed as a low-amplitude circuit for reducing power consumption, and is more prone to malfunction due to noise than the X1 oscillator. Particular care is therefore required with the wiring method when the XT1 clock is used.

## 2.2.2 On-chip oscillator characteristics

(TA = -40 to +85°C, 1.6 V ≤ EVDD = VDD ≤ 5.5 V, VSS = EVSS = 0 V)

Oscillators	Parameters	Conditions		MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
High-speed on-chip oscillator clock frequency <sup>Note 1</sup>	f <sub>H</sub>			1		24	MHz
High-speed on-chip oscillator clock frequency accuracy <sup>Note 2</sup>		-20 to +85 °C	1.8 V ≤ V <sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V	-1		+1	%
			1.6 V ≤ V <sub>DD</sub> ≤ 1.8 V	-5		+5	%
		-40 to -20 °C	1.8 V ≤ V <sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V	-1.5		+1.5	%
			1.6 V ≤ V <sub>DD</sub> ≤ 1.8 V	-5.5		+5.5	%
Low-speed on-chip oscillator clock frequency	f <sub>L</sub>				15		kHz
Low-speed on-chip oscillator clock frequency accuracy				-15		+15	%

**Notes 1.** High-speed on-chip oscillator frequency is selected by bits 0 to 3 of option byte (000C2H) and bits 0 to 2 of HOCODIV register.

**2.** This indicates the oscillator characteristics only. Refer to **2.4 AC Characteristics** for instruction execution time.

## 2.3 DC Characteristics

## 2.3.1 Pin characteristics

(TA = -40 to +85°C, 1.6 V ≤ EVDD = VDD ≤ 5.5 V, VSS = EVSS = 0 V)

(1/5)

Items	Symbol	Conditions		MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Output current, high <sup>Note 1</sup>	IOH1	Per pin for P10 to P17, P30 to P32, P40 to P43, P50 to P54, P70 to P74, P120, P125 to P127, P130, P140 to P147				-10.0 <sup>Note 3</sup>	mA
		Total of P10 to P14, P40 to P43, P120, P130, P140 to P147 (When duty = 70% <sup>Note 2</sup> )	4.0 V ≤ EVDD ≤ 5.5 V			-40.0	mA
			2.7 V ≤ EVDD < 4.0 V			-8.0	mA
			1.8 V ≤ EVDD < 2.7 V			-4.0	mA
			1.6 V ≤ EVDD < 1.8 V			-2.0	mA
		Total of P15 to P17, P30 to P32, P50 to P54, P70 to P74, P125 to P127 (When duty = 70% <sup>Note 2</sup> )	4.0 V ≤ EVDD ≤ 5.5 V			-60.0	mA
			2.7 V ≤ EVDD < 4.0 V			-15.0	mA
			1.8 V ≤ EVDD < 2.7 V			-8.0	mA
			1.6 V ≤ EVDD < 1.8 V			-4.0	mA
		Total of all pins (When duty = 70% <sup>Note 2</sup> )					
IOH2	P20, P21	Per pin				-0.1 <sup>Note 3</sup>	mA
		Total of all pins (When duty = 70% <sup>Note 2</sup> )	1.6 V ≤ VDD ≤ 5.5 V			-1.5	mA

- Notes**
- Value of current at which the device operation is guaranteed even if the current flows from the VDD, EVDD pins to an output pin.
  - Specification under conditions where the duty factor is 70%.  
The output current value that has changed the duty ratio can be calculated with the following expression (when changing the duty factor from 70% to n%).
    - Total output current of pins = (IOH × 0.7)/(n × 0.01)  
<Example> Where n = 50% and IOH = -10.0 mA  
Total output current of pins = (-10.0 × 0.7)/(50 × 0.01) = -14.0 mA
 However, the current that is allowed to flow into one pin does not vary depending on the duty factor. A current higher than the absolute maximum rating must not flow into one pin.
  - Do not exceed the total current value.

**Caution** P10, P12, P15, P17 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.



**(T<sub>A</sub> = -40 to +85°C, 1.6 V ≤ EV<sub>DD</sub> = V<sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V, V<sub>SS</sub> = EV<sub>SS</sub> = 0 V)****(2/5)**

Items	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit	
Output current, I <sub>OL</sub> <sup>Note 1</sup>	I <sub>OL1</sub>	Per pin for P10 to P17, P30 to P32, P40 to P43, P50 to P54, P70 to P74, P120, P125 to P127, P130, P140 to P147			20.0 Note 3	mA	
		Per pin for P60, P61			15.0 Note 3	mA	
		Total of P10 to P14, P40 to P43, P120, P130, P140 to P147 (When duty = 70% <sup>Note 2</sup> )	4.0 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V			70.0	mA
			2.7 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> < 4.0 V			15.0	mA
			1.8 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> < 2.7 V			9.0	mA
			1.6 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> < 1.8 V			4.5	mA
		Total of P15 to P17, P30 to P32, P50 to P54, P60, P61, P70 to P74, P125 to P127 (When duty = 70% <sup>Note 2</sup> )	4.0 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V			80.0	mA
			2.7 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> < 4.0 V			35.0	mA
			1.8 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> < 2.7 V			20.0	mA
			1.6 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> < 1.8 V			10.0	mA
	Total of all pins (When duty = 70% <sup>Note 2</sup> )				150.0	mA	
	I <sub>OL2</sub>	P20, P21	Per pin for			0.4 Note 3	mA
Total of all pins (When duty = 70% <sup>Note 2</sup> )			1.6 V ≤ V <sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V			5.0	mA

**Notes** 1. Value of current at which the device operation is guaranteed even if the current flows from an output pin to the EV<sub>SS</sub> and V<sub>SS</sub> pin.

2. Specification under conditions where the duty factor is 70%.

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

- Total output current of pins = (I<sub>OL</sub> × 0.7)/(n × 0.01)

<Example> Where n = 50% and I<sub>OL</sub> = 10.0 mA

$$\text{Total output current of pins} = (10.0 \times 0.7)/(50 \times 0.01) = 14.0 \text{ mA}$$

However, the current that is allowed to flow into one pin does not vary depending on the duty factor.

A current higher than the absolute maximum rating must not flow into one pin.

3. Do not exceed the total current value.

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

(T<sub>A</sub> = -40 to +85°C, 1.6 V ≤ EV<sub>DD</sub> = V<sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V, V<sub>SS</sub> = EV<sub>SS</sub> = 0 V)

(3/5)

Items	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit	
Input voltage, high	V <sub>IH1</sub>	P10 to P17, P30 to P32, P40 to P43, P50 to P54, P70 to P74, P120, P125 to P127, P140 to P147	Normal input buffer	0.8EV <sub>DD</sub>		EV <sub>DD</sub>	V
	V <sub>IH2</sub>	P10, P11, P15, P16	TTL input buffer 4.0 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V	2.2		EV <sub>DD</sub>	V
			TTL input buffer 3.3 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> < 4.0 V	2.0		EV <sub>DD</sub>	V
			TTL input buffer 1.6 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> < 3.3 V	1.50		EV <sub>DD</sub>	V
	V <sub>IH3</sub>	P20, P21		0.7V <sub>DD</sub>		V <sub>DD</sub>	V
	V <sub>IH4</sub>	P60, P61		0.7EV <sub>DD</sub>		EV <sub>DD</sub>	V
	V <sub>IH5</sub>	P121 to P124, P137, EXCLK, EXCLKS, $\overline{\text{RESET}}$		0.8V <sub>DD</sub>		V <sub>DD</sub>	V
Input voltage, low	V <sub>IL1</sub>	P10 to P17, P30 to P32, P40 to P43, P50 to P54, P70 to P74, P120, P125 to P127, P140 to P147	Normal input buffer	0		0.2EV <sub>DD</sub>	V
	V <sub>IL2</sub>	P10, P11, P15, P16	TTL input buffer 4.0 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V	0		0.8	V
			TTL input buffer 3.3 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> < 4.0 V	0		0.5	V
			TTL input buffer 1.6 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> < 3.3 V	0		0.32	V
	V <sub>IL3</sub>	P20, P21		0		0.3V <sub>DD</sub>	V
	V <sub>IL4</sub>	P60, P61		0		0.3EV <sub>DD</sub>	V
	V <sub>IL5</sub>	P121 to P124, P137, EXCLK, EXCLKS, $\overline{\text{RESET}}$		0		0.2V <sub>DD</sub>	V

**Caution** The maximum value of V<sub>IH</sub> of P10, P12, P15, P17 is EV<sub>DD</sub>, even in the N-ch open-drain mode.

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

(T<sub>A</sub> = -40 to +85°C, 1.6 V ≤ EV<sub>DD</sub> = V<sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V, V<sub>SS</sub> = EV<sub>SS</sub> = 0 V)

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Items	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Output voltage, high	V <sub>OH1</sub>	P10 to P17, P30 to P32, P40 to P43, P50 to P54, P70 to P74, P120, P125 to P127, P130, P140 to P147	4.0 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V, I <sub>OH1</sub> = -10 mA	EV <sub>DD</sub> -1.5		V
			4.0 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V, I <sub>OH1</sub> = -3.0 mA	EV <sub>DD</sub> -0.7		V
			2.7 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V, I <sub>OH1</sub> = -2.0 mA	EV <sub>DD</sub> -0.6		V
			1.8 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V, I <sub>OH1</sub> = -1.5 mA	EV <sub>DD</sub> -0.5		V
			1.6 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> < 5.5 V, I <sub>OH1</sub> = -1.0 mA	EV <sub>DD</sub> -0.5		V
	V <sub>OH2</sub>	P20, P21	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>	P10 to P17, P30 to P32, P40 to P43, P50 to P54, P70 to P74, P120, P125 to P127, P130, P140 to P147	4.0 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V, I <sub>OL1</sub> = 20 mA		1.3	V
			4.0 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V, I <sub>OL1</sub> = 8.5 mA		0.7	V
			2.7 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V, I <sub>OL1</sub> = 3.0 mA		0.6	V
			2.7 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V, I <sub>OL1</sub> = 1.5 mA		0.4	V
			1.8 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V, I <sub>OL1</sub> = 0.6 mA		0.4	V
			1.6 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> < 5.5 V, I <sub>OL1</sub> = 0.3 mA		0.4	V
	V <sub>OL2</sub>	P20, P21	1.6 V ≤ V <sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V, I <sub>OL2</sub> = 400 μA		0.4	V
	V <sub>OL3</sub>	P60, P61	4.0 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V, I <sub>OL3</sub> = 15.0 mA		2.0	V
			4.0 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V, I <sub>OL3</sub> = 5.0 mA		0.4	V
			2.7 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V, I <sub>OL3</sub> = 3.0 mA		0.4	V
			1.8 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V, I <sub>OL3</sub> = 2.0 mA		0.4	V
			1.6 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> < 5.5 V, I <sub>OL3</sub> = 1.0 mA		0.4	V

**Caution** P10, P12, P15, P17 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.

**(T<sub>A</sub> = -40 to +85°C, 1.6 V ≤ EV<sub>DD</sub> = V<sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V, V<sub>SS</sub> = EV<sub>SS</sub> = 0 V)****(5/5)**

Items	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit		
Input leakage current, high	I <sub>LIH1</sub>	P10 to P17, P30 to P32, P40 to P43, P50 to P54, P60, P61, P70 to P74, P120, P125 to P127, P140 to P147	V <sub>I</sub> = EV <sub>DD</sub>			1	μA	
	I <sub>LIH2</sub>	P20, P21, P137, RESET	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>DD</sub>			1	μA	
	I <sub>LIH3</sub>	P121 to P124 (X1, X2, XT1, XT2, EXCLK, EXCLKS)	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>DD</sub>			1	μA	
			In resonator connection			10	μA	
Input leakage current, low	I <sub>LIL1</sub>	P10 to P17, P30 to P32, P40 to P43, P50 to P54, P60, P61, P70 to P74, P120, P125 to P127, P140 to P147	V <sub>I</sub> = EV <sub>SS</sub>			-1	μA	
	I <sub>LIL2</sub>	P20, P21, P137, RESET	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>SS</sub>			-1	μA	
	I <sub>LIL3</sub>	P121 to P124 (X1, X2, XT1, XT2, EXCLK, EXCLKS)	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>SS</sub>			-1	μA	
			In resonator connection			-10	μA	
On-chip pll-up resistance	R <sub>U1</sub>	V <sub>I</sub> = EV <sub>SS</sub>	SEGxx port					
			2.4 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> = V <sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V		10	20	100	kΩ
			1.6 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> = V <sub>DD</sub> < 2.4 V		10	30	100	kΩ
	R <sub>U2</sub>		Ports other than above (Except for P60, P61, and P130)		10	20	100	kΩ

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

2.3.2 Supply current characteristics

( $T_A = -40$  to  $+85^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $1.6\text{ V} \leq \text{EV}_{\text{DD}} = \text{V}_{\text{DD}} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$ ,  $\text{V}_{\text{SS}} = \text{EV}_{\text{SS}} = 0\text{ V}$ )

(1/3)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions					MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit	
Supply current	I <sub>DD1</sub> <sup>Note 1</sup>	Operating mode	HS (high-speed main) mode <sup>Note 5</sup>	f <sub>IH</sub> = 24 MHz <sup>Note 3</sup>	Basic operation	V <sub>DD</sub> = 5.0 V		1.5		mA	
						V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.0 V		1.5		mA	
					Normal operation	V <sub>DD</sub> = 5.0 V		3.3	5.0	mA	
					V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.0 V		3.3	5.0	mA		
					f <sub>IH</sub> = 16 MHz <sup>Note 3</sup>	Normal operation	V <sub>DD</sub> = 5.0 V		2.5	3.7	mA
					V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.0 V		2.5	3.7	mA		
				LS (low-speed main) mode <sup>Note 5</sup>	f <sub>IH</sub> = 8 MHz <sup>Note 3</sup>	Normal operation	V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.0 V		1.2	1.8	mA
			V <sub>DD</sub> = 2.0 V					1.2	1.8	mA	
				LV (low-voltage main) mode <sup>Note 5</sup>	f <sub>IH</sub> = 4 MHz <sup>Note 3</sup>	Normal operation	V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.0 V		1.2	1.7	mA
			V <sub>DD</sub> = 2.0 V					1.2	1.7	mA	
				HS (high-speed main) mode <sup>Note 5</sup>	f <sub>MX</sub> = 20 MHz <sup>Note 2</sup> , V <sub>DD</sub> = 5.0 V	Normal operation	Square wave input		2.8	4.4	mA
			Resonator connection					3.0	4.6	mA	
			Normal operation			Square wave input		2.8	4.4	mA	
		Resonator connection					3.0	4.6	mA		
			f <sub>MX</sub> = 10 MHz <sup>Note 2</sup> , V <sub>DD</sub> = 5.0 V		Normal operation	Square wave input		1.8	2.6	mA	
		Resonator connection					1.8	2.6	mA		
					Normal operation	Square wave input		1.8	2.6	mA	
		Resonator connection					1.8	2.6	mA		
			LS (low-speed main) mode <sup>Note 5</sup>	f <sub>MX</sub> = 8 MHz <sup>Note 2</sup> , V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.0 V	Normal operation	Square wave input		1.1	1.7	mA	
		Resonator connection					1.1	1.7	mA		
				f <sub>MX</sub> = 8 MHz <sup>Note 2</sup> , V <sub>DD</sub> = 2.0 V	Normal operation	Square wave input		1.1	1.7	mA	
		Resonator connection					1.1	1.7	mA		
			Subsystem clock operation	f <sub>SUB</sub> = 32.768 kHz <sup>Note 4</sup> T <sub>A</sub> = -40°C	Normal operation	Square wave input		3.5	4.9	μA	
		Resonator connection					3.6	5.0	μA		
	f <sub>SUB</sub> = 32.768 kHz <sup>Note 4</sup> T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C	Normal operation		Square wave input		3.6	4.9	μA			
Resonator connection					3.7	5.0	μA				
	f <sub>SUB</sub> = 32.768 kHz <sup>Note 4</sup> T <sub>A</sub> = +50°C	Normal operation		Square wave input		3.7	5.5	μA			
Resonator connection					3.8	5.6	μA				
	f <sub>SUB</sub> = 32.768 kHz <sup>Note 4</sup> T <sub>A</sub> = +70°C	Normal operation	Square wave input		3.8	6.3	μA				
Resonator connection				3.9	6.4	μA					
	f <sub>SUB</sub> = 32.768 kHz <sup>Note 4</sup> T <sub>A</sub> = +85°C	Normal operation	Square wave input		4.1	7.7	μA				
Resonator connection				4.2	7.8	μA					

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

- Notes**
1. Total current flowing into  $V_{DD}$  and  $EV_{DD}$ , including the input leakage current flowing when the level of the input pin is fixed to  $V_{DD}$ ,  $EV_{DD}$  or  $V_{SS}$ ,  $EV_{SS}$ . The values below the MAX. column include the peripheral operation current (except for back ground operation (BGO)). However, not including the current flowing into the watchdog timer, 12-bit interval timer, A/D converter, LVD circuit, I/O port, on-chip pull-up/pull-down resistors, and LCD controller driver.
  2. When high-speed on-chip oscillator and subsystem clock are stopped. When real-time clock is stopped.
  3. When high-speed system clock and subsystem clock are stopped. When real-time clock is stopped.
  4. When high-speed on-chip oscillator and high-speed system clock are stopped. When real-time clock, serial interface IICA, multiplier and divider/multiply-accumulator, and DMA controller are stopped. When AMPHS1 = 1 (Ultra-low power consumption oscillation).
  5. Relationship between operation voltage width, operation frequency of CPU and operation mode is as below.
    - HS (high-speed main) mode:  $2.7\text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}@1\text{ MHz to }24\text{ MHz}$   
 $2.4\text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}@1\text{ MHz to }16\text{ MHz}$
    - LS (low-speed main) mode:  $1.8\text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}@1\text{ MHz to }8\text{ MHz}$
    - LV (low-voltage main) mode:  $1.6\text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}@1\text{ MHz to }4\text{ MHz}$

- 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, temperature condition of the TYP. value is  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$

( $T_A = -40$  to  $+85^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $1.6\text{ V} \leq EV_{DD} = V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{SS} = EV_{SS} = 0\text{ V}$ )

(2/3)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions		MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit		
Supply current Note 1	I <sub>DD2</sub> Note 2	HALT mode	HS (high-speed main) mode Note 7	f <sub>IH</sub> = 24 MHz <sup>Note 4</sup>	V <sub>DD</sub> = 5.0 V		0.44	1.28	mA
					V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.0 V		0.44	1.28	mA
				f <sub>IH</sub> = 16 MHz <sup>Note 4</sup>	V <sub>DD</sub> = 5.0 V		0.40	1.00	mA
					V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.0 V		0.40	1.00	mA
			LS (low-speed main) mode Note 7	f <sub>IH</sub> = 8 MHz <sup>Note 4</sup>	V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.0 V		260	530	μA
					V <sub>DD</sub> = 2.0 V		260	530	μA
			LV (low-voltage main) mode Note 7	f <sub>IH</sub> = 4 MHz <sup>Note 4</sup>	V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.0 V		420	640	μA
					V <sub>DD</sub> = 2.0 V		420	640	μA
			HS (high-speed main) mode Note 7	f <sub>MX</sub> = 20 MHz <sup>Note 3</sup> , V <sub>DD</sub> = 5.0 V	Square wave input		0.28	1.00	mA
					Resonator connection		0.45	1.17	mA
				f <sub>MX</sub> = 20 MHz <sup>Note 3</sup> , V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.0 V	Square wave input		0.28	1.00	mA
					Resonator connection		0.45	1.17	mA
				f <sub>MX</sub> = 10 MHz <sup>Note 3</sup> , V <sub>DD</sub> = 5.0 V	Square wave input		0.19	0.60	mA
					Resonator connection		0.26	0.67	mA
		f <sub>MX</sub> = 10 MHz <sup>Note 3</sup> , V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.0 V		Square wave input		0.19	0.60	mA	
				Resonator connection		0.26	0.67	mA	
		LS (low-speed main) mode Note 7	f <sub>MX</sub> = 8 MHz <sup>Note 3</sup> , V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.0 V	Square wave input		95	330	μA	
				Resonator connection		145	380	μA	
			f <sub>MX</sub> = 8 MHz <sup>Note 3</sup> , V <sub>DD</sub> = 2.0 V	Square wave input		95	330	μA	
				Resonator connection		145	380	μA	
		Subsystem clock operation	f <sub>SUB</sub> = 32.768 kHz <sup>Note 5</sup> T <sub>A</sub> = -40°C	Square wave input		0.31	0.57	μA	
				Resonator connection		0.50	0.76	μA	
			f <sub>SUB</sub> = 32.768 kHz <sup>Note 5</sup> T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C	Square wave input		0.37	0.57	μA	
				Resonator connection		0.56	0.76	μA	
			f <sub>SUB</sub> = 32.768 kHz <sup>Note 5</sup> T <sub>A</sub> = +50°C	Square wave input		0.46	1.17	μA	
				Resonator connection		0.65	1.36	μA	
			f <sub>SUB</sub> = 32.768 kHz <sup>Note 5</sup> T <sub>A</sub> = +70°C	Square wave input		0.57	1.97	μA	
				Resonator connection		0.76	2.16	μA	
f <sub>SUB</sub> = 32.768 kHz <sup>Note 5</sup> T <sub>A</sub> = +85°C	Square wave input		0.85	3.37	μA				
	Resonator connection		1.04	3.56	μA				
I <sub>DD3</sub> Note 6	STOP mode Note 8	T <sub>A</sub> = -40°C			0.17	0.50	μA		
		T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C			0.23	0.50	μA		
		T <sub>A</sub> = +50°C			0.32	1.10	μA		
		T <sub>A</sub> = +70°C			0.43	1.90	μA		
		T <sub>A</sub> = +85°C			0.71	3.30	μA		

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

- Notes**
1. Total current flowing into  $V_{DD}$  and  $EV_{DD}$ , including the input leakage current flowing when the level of the input pin is fixed to  $V_{DD}$ ,  $EV_{DD}$  or  $V_{SS}$ ,  $EV_{SS}$ . The values below the MAX. column include the peripheral operation current (except for back ground operation (BGO)). However, not including the current flowing into the watchdog timer, 12-bit interval timer, A/D converter, LVD circuit, I/O port, on-chip pull-up/pull-down resistors, and LCD controller driver.
  2. During HALT instruction execution by flash memory.
  3. When high-speed on-chip oscillator and subsystem clock are stopped. When real-time clock and multiplier and divider/multiply-accumulator are stopped.
  4. When high-speed system clock and subsystem clock are stopped. When real-time clock and multiplier and divider/multiply-accumulator are stopped.
  5. When operating real-time clock (RTC) and setting ultra-low current consumption ( $AMPHS1 = 1$ ). When high-speed on-chip oscillator and high-speed system clock are stopped. When real-time clock, serial interface IICA, multiplier and divider/multiply-accumulator, and DMA controller are stopped. The values below the MAX. column include the leakage current.
  6. When high-speed on-chip oscillator, high-speed system clock, and subsystem clock are stopped. When real-time clock, serial interface IIC, multiplier and divider/multiply-accumulator, and DMA controller are stopped. The values below the MAX. column include the leakage current.
  7. Relationship between operation voltage width, operation frequency of CPU and operation mode is as below.
    - HS (high-speed main) mode:  $2.7\text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}@1\text{ MHz to }24\text{ MHz}$   
 $2.4\text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}@1\text{ MHz to }16\text{ MHz}$
    - LS (low-speed main) mode:  $1.8\text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}@1\text{ MHz to }8\text{ MHz}$
    - LV (low-voltage main) mode:  $1.6\text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}@1\text{ MHz to }4\text{ MHz}$
  8. Regarding the value for current 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  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$



(T<sub>A</sub> = -40 to +85°C, 1.6 V ≤ EV<sub>DD</sub> = V<sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V, V<sub>SS</sub> = EV<sub>SS</sub> = 0 V)

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Parameter	Symbol	Conditions		MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
RTC operating current	I <sub>RTC</sub> <sup>Notes 1, 2</sup>	f <sub>MAIN</sub> is stopped			0.08 <sup>Note 12</sup>		μA
12-bit interval timer current	I <sub>IT</sub> <sup>Notes 1, 2</sup>	f <sub>MAIN</sub> is stopped			0.08 <sup>Note 12</sup>		μA
Watchdog timer operating current	I <sub>WDT</sub> <sup>Notes 2, 3</sup>	f <sub>IL</sub> = 15 kHz, f <sub>MAIN</sub> is stopped			0.24		μA
A/D converter operating current	I <sub>ADC</sub> <sup>Note 4</sup>	When conversion at maximum speed	Normal mode, AV <sub>REFP</sub> = V <sub>DD</sub> = 5.0 V		1.3	1.7	mA
			Low voltage mode, AV <sub>REFP</sub> = V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.0 V		0.5	0.7	mA
A/D converter reference voltage current	I <sub>ADREF</sub>				75.0		μA
Temperature sensor operating current	I <sub>TMPS</sub>				75.0		μA
LVD operating current	I <sub>LVD</sub> <sup>Note 5</sup>				0.08		μA
BGO operating current	I <sub>BGO</sub> <sup>Notes 6, 7</sup>				2.00	12.20	mA
Flash self-programming operating current	I <sub>FSP</sub> <sup>Note 8</sup>				2.00	12.20	mA
LCD operating current	I <sub>LCD1</sub> <sup>Notes 9, 10</sup>	External resistance division method	V <sub>DD</sub> = E <sub>DD</sub> = 5.0 V V <sub>L4</sub> = 5.0 V		0.04	0.2	μA
			Internal voltage boosting method	V <sub>DD</sub> = E <sub>DD</sub> = 5.0 V V <sub>L4</sub> = 5.1 V (VLCD = 12H)		1.12	3.7
	I <sub>LCD2</sub> <sup>Note 9</sup>	Internal voltage boosting method		V <sub>DD</sub> = E <sub>DD</sub> = 3.0 V V <sub>L4</sub> = 3.0 V (VLCD = 04H)		0.63	2.2
			I <sub>LCD3</sub> <sup>Note 9</sup>	Capacitor split method	V <sub>DD</sub> = E <sub>DD</sub> = 3.0 V V <sub>L4</sub> = 3.0 V		0.12
SNOOZE operating current	I <sub>SNOZ</sub>	ADC operation	The mode is performed <sup>Note 11</sup>		0.50	0.60	mA
			The A/D conversion operations are performed, Low voltage mode, AV <sub>REFP</sub> = V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.0 V		1.20	1.44	mA
		CSI/UART operation		0.70	0.84	mA	

(Note, Caution and Remark are listed on the next page)

- Notes**
1. Current flowing only to the real-time clock (excluding the operating current of the XT1 oscillator). The TYP. value of the current value of the RL78/L12 is the sum of the TYP. values of either I<sub>DD1</sub> or I<sub>DD2</sub>, and I<sub>RTC</sub>, when the real-time clock operates in operation mode or HALT mode. The I<sub>DD1</sub> and I<sub>DD2</sub> MAX. values also include the real-time clock operating current. However, I<sub>DD2</sub> subsystem clock operation includes the operational current of the real-time clock.
  2. When high-speed on-chip oscillator and high-speed system clock are stopped.
  3. Current flowing only to the watchdog timer (including the operating current of the 15 kHz low-speed on-chip oscillator). The supply current value of the RL78/L12 is the sum of I<sub>DD1</sub>, I<sub>DD2</sub> or I<sub>DD3</sub> and I<sub>WDT</sub> when the watchdog timer operates.
  4. Current flowing only to the A/D converter. The supply current value of the RL78/L12 is the sum of I<sub>DD1</sub> or I<sub>DD2</sub> and I<sub>ADC</sub> when the A/D converter operates in an operation mode or the HALT mode.
  5. Current flowing only to the LVD circuit. The supply current value of the RL78/L12 is the sum of I<sub>DD1</sub>, I<sub>DD2</sub> or I<sub>DD3</sub> and I<sub>LVD</sub> when the LVD circuit operates.
  6. Current flowing only when the BGO operates. The supply current value of the RL78/L12 is the sum of I<sub>DD1</sub> or I<sub>DD2</sub> and I<sub>BGO</sub> when the BGO operates in an operation mode.
  - <R> 7. Current flowing during data flash programming (not including the CPU operating current). The TYP. value indicates the averaged current for repeated writing and erasing of contiguous 1 KB on the flash memory. The MAX. value indicates the inrush current that flows during flash programming.
  - <R> 8. Current flowing during code flash programming (not including the CPU operating current). The TYP. value indicates the averaged current for repeated writing and erasing of contiguous 1 KB on the flash memory. The MAX. value indicates the inrush current that flows during flash programming.
  - <R> 9. Current flowing only to the LCD controller/driver (V<sub>DD</sub> pin). The supply current value of the RL78/L12 microcontrollers is the sum of the LCD operating current (I<sub>LCD1</sub>, I<sub>LCD2</sub> or I<sub>LCD3</sub>) to the supply current (I<sub>DD1</sub>, or I<sub>DD2</sub>) when the LCD controller/driver operates in an operation mode or HALT mode. Not including the current that flows through the LCD panel.  
The TYP. value and MAX. value are following conditions.
    - Set 20 pins as a segment function, all lighting
    - When f<sub>SUB</sub> is selected for system clock, LCD clock = 128 Hz (LCDC0 = 07H)
    - 4-Time-Slice, 1/3 Bias Method
  10. Not including the current that flows through the external divider resistor when the external resistance division method is used.
  - <R> 11. For shift time to the SNOOZE mode, see **19.3.3 SNOOZE mode** in the **RL78/L12 User's Manual: Hardware (R01UH0330E)**.
  - <R> 12. Add 200 nA when using f<sub>IL</sub>.

- Remarks**
1. f<sub>IL</sub>: Low-speed on-chip oscillator clock frequency
  2. f<sub>SUB</sub>: Subsystem clock frequency (XT1 clock oscillation frequency)
  3. f<sub>CLK</sub>: CPU/peripheral hardware clock frequency
  4. Temperature condition of the TYP. value is T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C

## 2.4 AC Characteristics

## 2.4.1 Basic operation

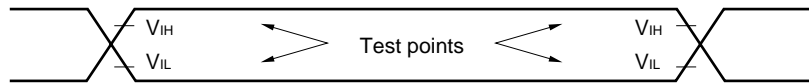
(TA = -40 to +85°C, 1.6 V ≤ EVDD = VDD ≤ 5.5 V, VSS = EVSS = 0 V)

Items	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit		
Instruction cycle (minimum instruction execution time)	TCY	Main system clock (fMAIN) operation	HS (high-speed main) mode	2.7 V ≤ VDD ≤ 5.5 V	0.04167	1	μs	
				2.4 V ≤ VDD < 2.7 V	0.0625	1	μs	
			LV (low voltage main) mode	1.6 V ≤ VDD ≤ 5.5 V	0.25	1	μs	
				LS (low-speed main) mode	1.8 V ≤ VDD ≤ 5.5 V	0.125	1	μs
		Subsystem clock (fSUB) operation		1.8 V ≤ VDD ≤ 5.5 V	28.5	30.5	31.3	μs
		In the self programming mode	HS (high-speed main) mode	2.7 V ≤ VDD ≤ 5.5 V	0.04167	1	μs	
				2.4 V ≤ VDD < 2.7 V	0.0625	1	μs	
			LV (low voltage main) mode	1.8 V ≤ VDD ≤ 5.5 V	0.25	1	μs	
LS (low-speed main) mode	1.8 V ≤ VDD ≤ 5.5 V			0.125	1	μs		
External main system clock frequency	fEX	2.7 V ≤ VDD ≤ 5.5 V	1.0		20.0	MHz		
		1.8 V ≤ VDD < 2.7 V	1.0		8.0	MHz		
		1.6 V ≤ VDD < 1.8 V	1.0		4.0	MHz		
	fEXS		32		35	kHz		
External main system clock input high-level width, low-level width	tEXH, tEXL	2.7 V ≤ VDD ≤ 5.5 V	24			ns		
		1.8 V ≤ VDD < 2.7 V	60			ns		
		1.6 V ≤ VDD < 1.8 V	120			ns		
	tEXHS, tEXLS		13.7			μs		
T100 to T107 input high-level width, low-level width	tTIH, tTIL		1/fMCK+10			ns		
TO00 to TO07 output frequency	fTO	HS (high-speed main) mode	4.0 V ≤ EVDD ≤ 5.5 V		12	MHz		
			2.7 V ≤ EVDD < 4.0 V		8	MHz		
			2.4 V ≤ EVDD < 2.7 V		4	MHz		
		LV (low voltage main) mode	1.6 V ≤ EVDD ≤ 5.5 V		2	MHz		
		LS (low-speed main) mode	1.8 V ≤ EVDD ≤ 5.5 V		4	MHz		
PCLBUZ0, PCLBUZ1 output frequency	fPCL	HS (high-speed main) mode	4.0 V ≤ EVDD ≤ 5.5 V		16	MHz		
			2.7 V ≤ EVDD < 4.0 V		8	MHz		
			2.4 V ≤ EVDD < 2.7 V		4	MHz		
		LV (low voltage main) mode	1.8 V ≤ EVDD ≤ 5.5 V		4	MHz		
			1.6 V ≤ EVDD < 1.8 V		2	MHz		
INTP0 input high-level width, low-level width	tINTH, tINTL	INTP0	1.6 V ≤ VDD ≤ 5.5 V	1		μs		
		INTP1 to INTP7	1.6 V ≤ EVDD ≤ 5.5 V	1		μs		
Key interrupt input low-level width	tKR	KR0 to KR3	1.8 V ≤ EVDD ≤ 5.5 V	250		ns		
			1.6 V ≤ EVDD < 1.8 V	1		μs		
RESET low-level width	tRSL		10			μs		

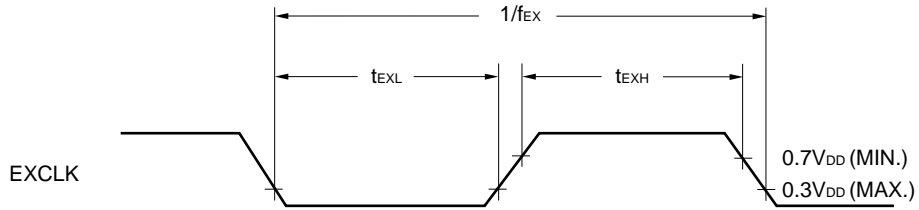
**Remark** fMCK: Timer array unit operation clock frequency

(Operation clock to be set by the CKS0n bit of timer mode register 0n (TMR0n). n: Channel number (n = 0 to 7))

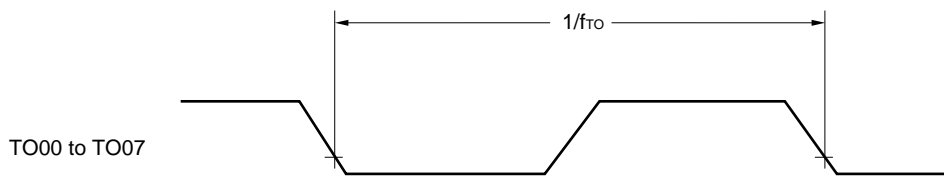
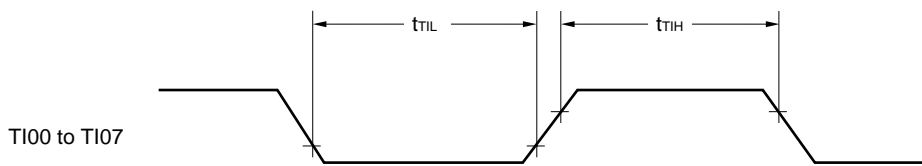
<R> AC Timing Test Points



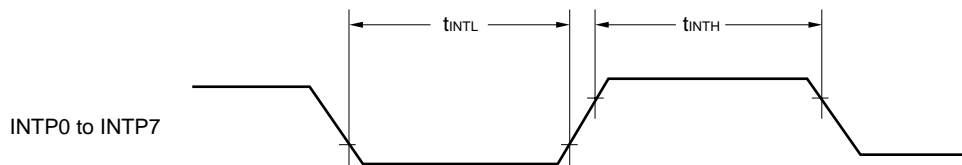
External System Clock Timing



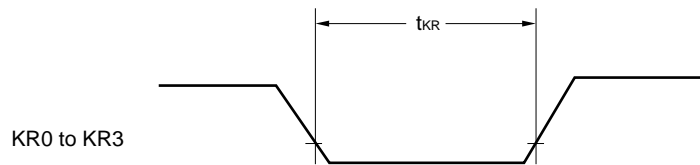
TI/TO Timing



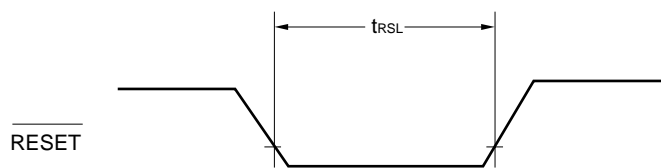
Interrupt Request Input Timing



Key Interrupt Input Timing



**$\overline{\text{RESET}}$  Input Timing**



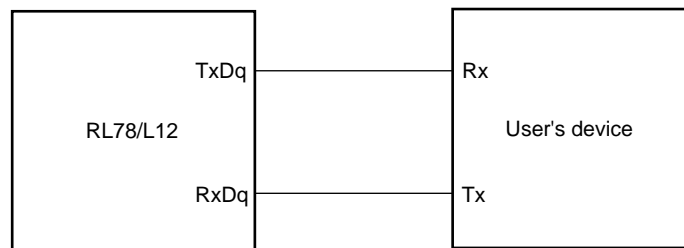
2.5 Peripheral Functions Characteristics

2.5.1 Serial array unit

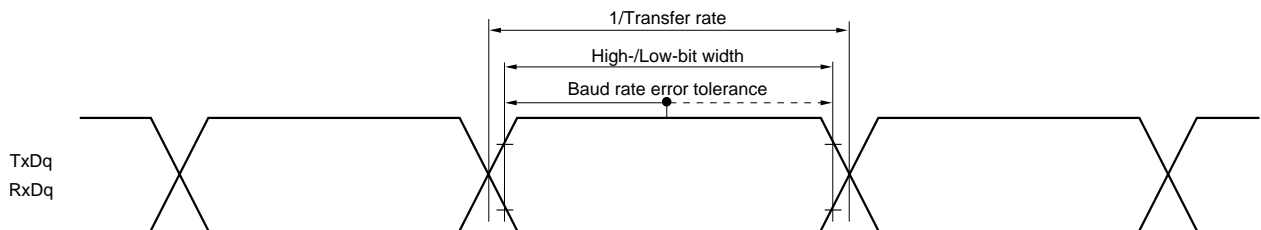
(1) During communication at same potential (UART mode) (dedicated baud rate generator output)  
 (TA = -40 to +85°C, 1.6 V ≤ EVDD = VDD ≤ 5.5 V, VSS = EVSS = 0 V)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	HS <sup>Note 1</sup>		LS <sup>Note 2</sup>		LV <sup>Note 3</sup>		Unit
			MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	
Transfer rate		2.4 V ≤ EVDD = VDD ≤ 5.5 V		f <sub>MCK</sub> /6 <sup>Note 4</sup>		f <sub>MCK</sub> /6 <sup>Note 4</sup>		f <sub>MCK</sub> /6 <sup>Note 4</sup>	bps
		Theoretical value of the maximum transfer rate f <sub>MCK</sub> = f <sub>CLK</sub> <sup>Note 5</sup>		4.0		1.3		0.7	Mbps
		1.8 V ≤ EVDD = VDD ≤ 5.5 V				f <sub>MCK</sub> /6 <sup>Note 4</sup>		f <sub>MCK</sub> /6 <sup>Note 4</sup>	bps
		Theoretical value of the maximum transfer rate f <sub>MCK</sub> = f <sub>CLK</sub> <sup>Note 5</sup>				1.3		0.7	Mbps
		1.6 V ≤ EVDD = VDD ≤ 5.5 V						f <sub>MCK</sub> /6 <sup>Note 4</sup>	bps
		Theoretical value of the maximum transfer rate f <sub>MCK</sub> = f <sub>CLK</sub> <sup>Note 5</sup>						0.7	Mbps

UART mode connection diagram (during communication at same potential)



UART mode bit width (during communication at same potential) (reference)



- <R> **Notes 1.** HS is condition of HS (high-speed main) mode.  
 <R> **2.** LS is condition of LS (low-speed main) mode.  
 <R> **3.** LV is condition of LV (low-voltage main) mode.  
 <R> **4.** Transfer rate in the SNOOZE mode is max. 9600 bps, min. 4800 bps.  
 <R> **5.** f<sub>CLK</sub> in each operating mode is as below.  
     HS (high-speed main) mode: f<sub>CLK</sub> = 24 MHz  
     LS (low-speed main) mode: f<sub>CLK</sub> = 8 MHz  
     LV (low-voltage main) mode: f<sub>CLK</sub> = 4 MHz

**Caution** Select the normal input buffer for the RxDq pin and the normal output mode for the TxDq pin by using port input mode register g (PIMg) and port output mode register g (POMg).

- Remarks**
1. q: UART number (q = 0), g: PIM and POM number (g = 1)
  2.  $f_{MCK}$ : 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))

(2) During communication at same potential (CSI mode) (master mode ( $f_{MCK}/2$ ,  $f_{MCK}/4$ ),  $\overline{SCKp}$ ... internal clock output)

( $T_A = -40$  to  $+85^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $1.6\text{ V} \leq EV_{DD} = V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{SS} = EV_{SS} = 0\text{ V}$ )

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	HS <sup>Note 1</sup>		LS <sup>Note 2</sup>		LV <sup>Note 3</sup>		Unit	
			MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.		
$\overline{SCKp}$ cycle time	$t_{KCY1}$	$2.7\text{ V} \leq EV_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$	167 <sup>Note 4</sup>		500 <sup>Note 4</sup>		1000 <sup>Note 4</sup>		ns	
		$2.4\text{ V} \leq EV_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$	250 <sup>Note 4</sup>		500 <sup>Note 4</sup>		1000 <sup>Note 4</sup>		ns	
		$1.8\text{ V} \leq EV_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$			500 <sup>Note 4</sup>		1000 <sup>Note 4</sup>		ns	
		$1.6\text{ V} \leq EV_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$					1000 <sup>Note 4</sup>		ns	
$\overline{SCKp}$ high-/low-level width	$t_{KH1}$ , $t_{KL1}$	$4.0\text{ V} \leq EV_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$	$t_{KCY1}/2$ -12		$t_{KCY1}/2$ -50		$t_{KCY1}/2$ -100		ns	
		$2.7\text{ V} \leq EV_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$	$t_{KCY1}/2$ -18		$t_{KCY1}/2$ -50		$t_{KCY1}/2$ -100		ns	
		$2.4\text{ V} \leq EV_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$	$t_{KCY1}/2$ -38		$t_{KCY1}/2$ -50		$t_{KCY1}/2$ -100		ns	
		$1.8\text{ V} \leq EV_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$			$t_{KCY1}/2$ -50		$t_{KCY1}/2$ -100		ns	
		$1.6\text{ V} \leq EV_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$					$t_{KCY1}/2$ -100		ns	
Slp setup time (to $\overline{SCKp}\uparrow$ ) <small>Note 5</small>	$t_{SIK1}$	$4.0\text{ V} \leq EV_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$	44		110		220		ns	
		$2.7\text{ V} \leq EV_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$	44		110		220		ns	
		$2.4\text{ V} \leq EV_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$	75		110		220		ns	
		$1.8\text{ V} \leq EV_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$			110		220		ns	
		$1.6\text{ V} \leq EV_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$					220		ns	
Slp hold time (from $\overline{SCKp}\uparrow$ ) <small>Note 6</small>	$t_{KSI1}$	$2.4\text{ V} \leq EV_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$	19		19		19		ns	
		$1.8\text{ V} \leq EV_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$			19		19			
		$1.6\text{ V} \leq EV_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$					19			
Delay time from $\overline{SCKp}\downarrow$ to SOp output <small>Note 7</small>	$t_{KSO1}$	C = 30 pF <small>Note 8</small>	$2.4\text{ V} \leq EV_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$		25		25		ns	
			$1.8\text{ V} \leq EV_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$				25			25
			$1.6\text{ V} \leq EV_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$							25

- <R> **Notes 1.** HS is condition of HS (high-speed main) mode.
- <R> **2.** LS is condition of LS (low-speed main) mode.
- <R> **3.** LV is condition of LV (low-voltage main) mode.
- 4.** For CSI00, set a cycle of  $2/f_{MCK}$  or longer. For CSI01, set a cycle of  $4/f_{MCK}$  or longer.
- 5.** When  $DAP_{mn} = 0$  and  $CKP_{mn} = 0$ , or  $DAP_{mn} = 1$  and  $CKP_{mn} = 1$ . The Slp setup time becomes “to  $\overline{SCKp}\downarrow$ ” when  $DAP_{mn} = 0$  and  $CKP_{mn} = 1$ , or  $DAP_{mn} = 1$  and  $CKP_{mn} = 0$ .
- 6.** When  $DAP_{mn} = 0$  and  $CKP_{mn} = 0$ , or  $DAP_{mn} = 1$  and  $CKP_{mn} = 1$ . The Slp hold time becomes “from  $\overline{SCKp}\downarrow$ ” when  $DAP_{mn} = 0$  and  $CKP_{mn} = 1$ , or  $DAP_{mn} = 1$  and  $CKP_{mn} = 0$ .
- 7.** When  $DAP_{mn} = 0$  and  $CKP_{mn} = 0$ , or  $DAP_{mn} = 1$  and  $CKP_{mn} = 1$ . The delay time to SOp output becomes “from  $\overline{SCKp}\uparrow$ ” when  $DAP_{mn} = 0$  and  $CKP_{mn} = 1$ , or  $DAP_{mn} = 1$  and  $CKP_{mn} = 0$ .
- 8.** C is the load capacitance of the  $\overline{SCKp}$  and SOp output lines.

**Caution** Select the normal input buffer for the Slp pin and the normal output mode for the SOp pin and  $\overline{SCKp}$  pin by using port input mode register g (PIMg) and port output mode register g (POMg).

- Remarks 1.** p: CSI number (p = 00, 01), m: Unit number (m = 0), n: Channel number (n = 0, 1),  
g: PIM and POM numbers (g = 1)
- 2.**  $f_{MCK}$ : 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))



(3) During communication at same potential (CSI mode) (slave mode,  $\overline{\text{SCKp}}$ ... external clock input)  
 ( $T_A = -40$  to  $+85^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $1.6\text{ V} \leq \text{EV}_{\text{DD}} = \text{V}_{\text{DD}} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$ ,  $\text{V}_{\text{SS}} = \text{EV}_{\text{SS}} = 0\text{ V}$ )

<R> Parameter	Symbol	Conditions		HS <sup>Note 1</sup>		LS <sup>Note 2</sup>		LV <sup>Note 3</sup>		Unit
				MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	
$\overline{\text{SCKp}}$ cycle time <sup>Note 4</sup>	$t_{\text{KCY2}}$	$4.0\text{ V} \leq \text{EV}_{\text{DD}} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$	$20\text{ MHz} < f_{\text{MCK}}$	$8/f_{\text{MCK}}$					ns	
			$f_{\text{MCK}} \leq 20\text{ MHz}$	$6/f_{\text{MCK}}$		$6/f_{\text{MCK}}$		$6/f_{\text{MCK}}$	ns	
		$2.7\text{ V} \leq \text{EV}_{\text{DD}} < 4.0\text{ V}$	$16\text{ MHz} < f_{\text{MCK}}$	$8/f_{\text{MCK}}$					ns	
			$f_{\text{MCK}} \leq 16\text{ MHz}$	$6/f_{\text{MCK}}$		$6/f_{\text{MCK}}$		$6/f_{\text{MCK}}$	ns	
		$2.4\text{ V} \leq \text{EV}_{\text{DD}} < 2.7\text{ V}$	$12\text{ MHz} < f_{\text{MCK}}$	$8/f_{\text{MCK}}$					ns	
			$f_{\text{MCK}} \leq 12\text{ MHz}$	$6/f_{\text{MCK}}$		$6/f_{\text{MCK}}$		$6/f_{\text{MCK}}$	ns	
		$1.8\text{ V} \leq \text{EV}_{\text{DD}} < 2.4\text{ V}$				$6/f_{\text{MCK}}$		$6/f_{\text{MCK}}$	ns	
$1.6\text{ V} \leq \text{EV}_{\text{DD}} < 1.8\text{ V}$						$6/f_{\text{MCK}}$	ns			
$\overline{\text{SCKp}}$ high-/low-level width	$t_{\text{KH2}}$ , $t_{\text{KL2}}$	$4.0\text{ V} \leq \text{EV}_{\text{DD}} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$		$t_{\text{KCY2}}/2$ -7		$t_{\text{KCY2}}/2$ -7		$t_{\text{KCY2}}/2$ -7	ns	
		$2.7\text{ V} \leq \text{EV}_{\text{DD}} < 4.0\text{ V}$		$t_{\text{KCY2}}/2$ -8		$t_{\text{KCY2}}/2$ -8		$t_{\text{KCY2}}/2$ -8	ns	
		$2.4\text{ V} \leq \text{EV}_{\text{DD}} < 2.7\text{ V}$		$t_{\text{KCY2}}/2$ -18		$t_{\text{KCY2}}/2$ -18		$t_{\text{KCY2}}/2$ -18	ns	
		$1.8\text{ V} \leq \text{EV}_{\text{DD}} < 2.4\text{ V}$				$t_{\text{KCY2}}/2$ -18		$t_{\text{KCY2}}/2$ -18	ns	
		$1.6\text{ V} \leq \text{EV}_{\text{DD}} < 1.8\text{ V}$						$t_{\text{KCY2}}/2$ -66	ns	
Slp setup time (to $\overline{\text{SCKp}}\uparrow$ ) <sup>Note 5</sup>	$t_{\text{SIK2}}$	$2.7\text{ V} \leq \text{EV}_{\text{DD}} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$		$1/f_{\text{MCK}}$ +20		$1/f_{\text{MCK}}$ +30		$1/f_{\text{MCK}}$ +30	ns	
		$2.4\text{ V} \leq \text{EV}_{\text{DD}} < 2.7\text{ V}$		$1/f_{\text{MCK}}$ +30		$1/f_{\text{MCK}}$ +30		$1/f_{\text{MCK}}$ +30		
		$1.8\text{ V} \leq \text{EV}_{\text{DD}} < 2.4\text{ V}$				$1/f_{\text{MCK}}$ +30		$1/f_{\text{MCK}}$ +30	ns	
		$1.6\text{ V} \leq \text{EV}_{\text{DD}} < 1.8\text{ V}$						$1/f_{\text{MCK}}$ +40	ns	
Slp hold time (from $\overline{\text{SCKp}}\uparrow$ ) <sup>Note 6</sup>	$t_{\text{SH2}}$	$2.4\text{ V} \leq \text{EV}_{\text{DD}} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$		$1/f_{\text{MCK}}$ +31		$1/f_{\text{MCK}}$ +31		$1/f_{\text{MCK}}$ +31	ns	
		$1.8\text{ V} \leq \text{EV}_{\text{DD}} < 2.4\text{ V}$				$1/f_{\text{MCK}}$ +31		$1/f_{\text{MCK}}$ +31	ns	
		$1.6\text{ V} \leq \text{EV}_{\text{DD}} < 1.8\text{ V}$						$1/f_{\text{MCK}}$ +250	ns	
Delay time from $\overline{\text{SCKp}}\downarrow$ to SOp output <sup>Note 7</sup>	$t_{\text{SO2}}$	C = 30 pF <sup>Note 8</sup>	$4.0\text{ V} \leq \text{EV}_{\text{DD}} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$		$2/f_{\text{MCK}}$ +44		$2/f_{\text{MCK}}$ +110		$2/f_{\text{MCK}}$ +110	ns
			$2.7\text{ V} \leq \text{EV}_{\text{DD}} < 4.0\text{ V}$		$2/f_{\text{MCK}}$ +44		$2/f_{\text{MCK}}$ +110		$2/f_{\text{MCK}}$ +110	ns
			$2.4\text{ V} \leq \text{EV}_{\text{DD}} < 2.7\text{ V}$		$2/f_{\text{MCK}}$ +75		$2/f_{\text{MCK}}$ +110		$2/f_{\text{MCK}}$ +110	ns
			$1.8\text{ V} \leq \text{EV}_{\text{DD}} < 2.4\text{ V}$				$2/f_{\text{MCK}}$ +110		$2/f_{\text{MCK}}$ +110	ns
			$1.6\text{ V} \leq \text{EV}_{\text{DD}} < 1.8\text{ V}$						$2/f_{\text{MCK}}$ +220	ns

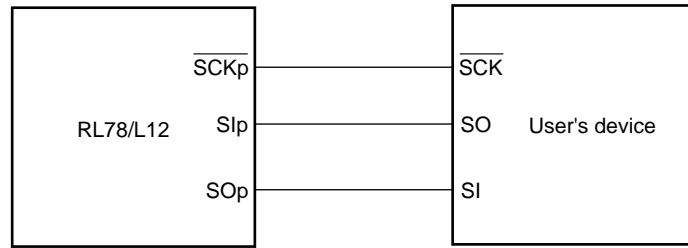
(Note, Caution and Remark are listed on the next page.)

- <R> **Notes**
1. HS is condition of HS (high-speed main) mode.
  2. LS is condition of LS (low-speed main) mode.
  3. LV is condition of LV (low-voltage main) mode.
  4. Transfer rate in the SNOOZE mode : MAX. 1 Mbps
  5. When DAPmn = 0 and CKPmn = 0, or DAPmn = 1 and CKPmn = 1. The Slp setup time becomes “to  $\overline{\text{SCKp}}\downarrow$ ” when DAPmn = 0 and CKPmn = 1, or DAPmn = 1 and CKPmn = 0.
  6. When DAPmn = 0 and CKPmn = 0, or DAPmn = 1 and CKPmn = 1. The Slp hold time becomes “from  $\overline{\text{SCKp}}\downarrow$ ” when DAPmn = 0 and CKPmn = 1, or DAPmn = 1 and CKPmn = 0.
  7. When DAPmn = 0 and CKPmn = 0, or DAPmn = 1 and CKPmn = 1. The delay time to SOp output becomes “from  $\overline{\text{SCKp}}\uparrow$ ” when DAPmn = 0 and CKPmn = 1, or DAPmn = 1 and CKPmn = 0.
  8. C is the load capacitance of the SOp output lines.

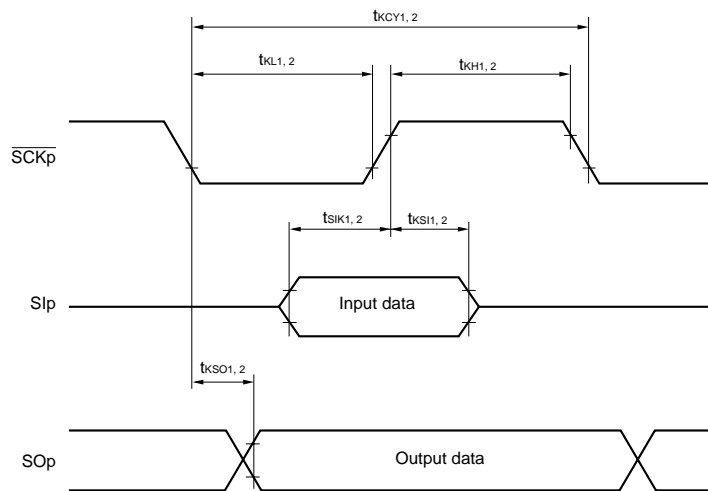
<R> **Caution** Select the normal input buffer for the Slp pin and  $\overline{\text{SCKp}}$  pin and the normal output mode for the SOp pin by using port input mode register g (PIMg) and port output mode register g (POMg).

- Remarks**
1. p: CSI number (p = 00, 01), m: Unit number (m = 0),  
n: Channel number (n = 0, 1), g: PIM number (g = 1)
  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, 01))

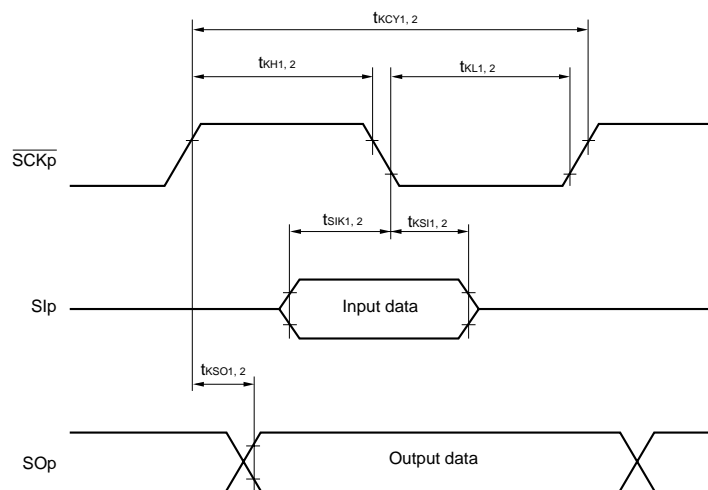
**CSI mode connection diagram (during communication at same potential)**



**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)
  2. m: Unit number, n: Channel number (mn = 00, 01)

**(4) Communication at different potential (1.8 V, 2.5 V, 3 V) (UART mode) (dedicated baud rate generator output) (1/2)**

**( $T_A = -40$  to  $+85^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $1.8\text{ V} \leq EV_{DD} = V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{SS} = EV_{SS} = 0\text{ V}$ )**

<R> Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	HS <sup>Note 1</sup>		LS <sup>Note 2</sup>		LV <sup>Note 3</sup>		Unit
			MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	
Transfer rate	reception	$4.0\text{ V} \leq EV_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$ , $2.7\text{ V} \leq V_b \leq 4.0\text{ V}$		$f_{MCK}/6$ <small>Note 4</small>		$f_{MCK}/6$ <small>Notes 4, 5</small>		$f_{MCK}/6$ <small>Notes 4, 5</small>	bps
			Theoretical value of the maximum transfer rate $f_{MCK} = f_{CLK}$ <sup>Note 6</sup>	4.0	1.3	0.7	Mbps		
		$2.7\text{ V} \leq EV_{DD} < 4.0\text{ V}$ , $2.3\text{ V} \leq V_b \leq 2.7\text{ V}$		$f_{MCK}/6$ <small>Note 4</small>		$f_{MCK}/6$ <small>Notes 4, 5</small>		$f_{MCK}/6$ <small>Notes 4, 5</small>	bps
			Theoretical value of the maximum transfer rate $f_{MCK} = f_{CLK}$ <sup>Note 6</sup>	4.0	1.3	0.7	Mbps		
		$2.4\text{ V} \leq EV_{DD} < 3.3\text{ V}$ , $1.6\text{ V} \leq V_b \leq 2.0\text{ V}$		$f_{MCK}/6$ <small>Note 4</small>		$f_{MCK}/6$ <small>Notes 4, 5</small>		$f_{MCK}/6$ <small>Notes 4, 5</small>	bps
			Theoretical value of the maximum transfer rate $f_{MCK} = f_{CLK}$ <sup>Note 6</sup>	4.0	1.3	0.7	Mbps		
		$1.8\text{ V} \leq EV_{DD} < 3.3\text{ V}$ , $1.6\text{ V} \leq V_b \leq 2.0\text{ V}$				$f_{MCK}/6$ <small>Notes 4, 5</small>		$f_{MCK}/6$ <small>Notes 4, 5</small>	bps
			Theoretical value of the maximum transfer rate $f_{MCK} = f_{CLK}$ <sup>Note 6</sup>			1.3	0.7	Mbps	

- <R> **Notes 1.** HS is condition of HS (high-speed main) mode.
- <R> **2.** LS is condition of LS (low-speed main) mode.
- <R> **3.** LV is condition of LV (low-voltage main) mode.
- 4.** Transfer rate in the SNOOZE mode : MAX. 9600 bps, MIN. 4800 bps
- 5.** Use it with  $EV_{DD} \geq V_b$ .
- <R> **6.**  $f_{CLK}$  in each operating mode is as below.  
 HS (high-speed main) mode:  $f_{CLK} = 24\text{ MHz}$   
 LS (low-speed main) mode:  $f_{CLK} = 8\text{ MHz}$   
 LV (low-voltage main) mode:  $f_{CLK} = 4\text{ MHz}$

**Caution** Select the TTL input buffer for the RxDq pin and the N-ch open drain output ( $V_{DD}$  tolerance (32-pin to 52-pin products)/ $EV_{DD}$  tolerance (64-pin products)) mode for the TxDq pin by using port input mode register g (PIMg) and port output mode register g (POMg).

- Remarks 1.**  $V_b[V]$ : Communication line voltage
- 2.** q: UART number (q = 0), g: PIM and POM number (g = 1)
- 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))

**(4) Communication at different potential (1.8 V, 2.5 V, 3 V) (UART mode) (dedicated baud rate generator output) (2/2)**

**(T<sub>A</sub> = -40 to +85°C, 1.8 V ≤ EV<sub>DD</sub> = V<sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V, V<sub>SS</sub> = EV<sub>SS</sub> = 0 V)**

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	HS <sup>Note 1</sup>		LS <sup>Note 2</sup>		LV <sup>Note 3</sup>		Unit	
			MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.		
Transfer rate		transmission	4.0 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V, 2.7 V ≤ V <sub>b</sub> ≤ 4.0 V		Notes 4, 5		Notes 4, 5		Notes 4, 5	bps
					2.8 <small>Note 6</small>		2.8 <small>Note 6</small>		2.8 <small>Note 6</small>	Mbps
			2.7 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> < 4.0 V, 2.3 V ≤ V <sub>b</sub> ≤ 2.7 V		Notes 5, 7		Notes 5, 7		Notes 5, 7	bps
					1.2 <small>Note 8</small>		1.2 <small>Note 8</small>		1.2 <small>Note 8</small>	Mbps
			2.4 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> < 3.3 V, 1.6 V ≤ V <sub>b</sub> ≤ 2.0 V		Notes 5, 9, 10		Notes 5, 9, 10		Notes 5, 9, 10	bps
					0.43 <small>Note 11</small>		0.43 <small>Note 11</small>		0.43 <small>Note 11</small>	Mbps
	1.8 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> < 3.3 V, 1.6 V ≤ V <sub>b</sub> ≤ 2.0 V				Notes 5, 9, 10		Notes 5, 9, 10	bps		
					0.43 <small>Note 11</small>		0.43 <small>Note 11</small>	Mbps		

- <R> **Notes 1.** HS is condition of HS (high-speed main) mode.  
 <R> **2.** LS is condition of LS (low-speed main) mode.  
 <R> **3.** LV is condition of LV (low-voltage main) mode.  
**4.** The smaller maximum transfer rate derived by using f<sub>MCK</sub>/6 or the following expression is the valid maximum transfer rate.

Expression for calculating the transfer rate when 4.0 V ≤ EV<sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V and 2.7 V ≤ V<sub>b</sub> ≤ 4.0 V

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

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

- \* This value is the theoretical value of the relative difference between the transmission and reception sides.  
**5.** Transfer rate in the SNOOZE mode : MAX. 9600 bps, MIN. 4800 bps  
**6.** This value as an example is calculated when the conditions described in the “Conditions” column are met. Refer to Note 4 above to calculate the maximum transfer rate under conditions of the customer.

**Notes 7.** The smaller maximum transfer rate derived by using  $f_{MCK}/6$  or the following expression is the valid maximum transfer rate.

Expression for calculating the transfer rate when  $2.7\text{ V} \leq EV_{DD} < 4.0\text{ V}$  and  $2.3\text{ V} \leq V_b \leq 2.7\text{ V}$

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

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

\* This value is the theoretical value of the relative difference between the transmission and reception sides.

**8.** This value as an example is calculated when the conditions described in the “Conditions” column are met. Refer to Note 7 above to calculate the maximum transfer rate under conditions of the customer.

**9.** Use it with  $EV_{DD} \geq V_b$ .

**10.** The smaller maximum transfer rate derived by using  $f_{MCK}/6$  or the following expression is the valid maximum transfer rate.

Expression for calculating the transfer rate when  $1.8\text{ V} \leq EV_{DD} < 3.3\text{ V}$  and  $1.6\text{ V} \leq V_b \leq 2.0\text{ V}$

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

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

\* This value is the theoretical value of the relative difference between the transmission and reception sides.

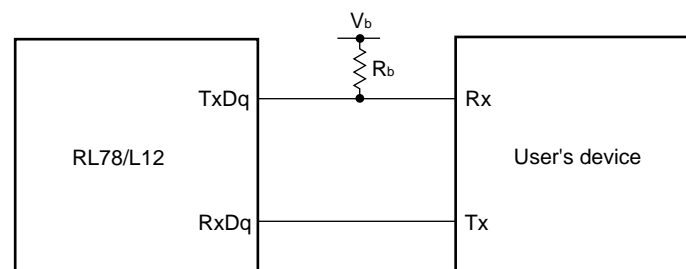
**11.** This value as an example is calculated when the conditions described in the “Conditions” column are met. Refer to Note 10 above to calculate the maximum transfer rate under conditions of the customer.

**Caution** Select the TTL input buffer for the RxDq pin and the N-ch open drain output ( $V_{DD}$  tolerance (32-pin to 52-pin products)/ $E_{DD}$  tolerance (64-pin products)) mode for the TxDq pin by using port input mode register g (PIMg) and port output mode register g (POMg).

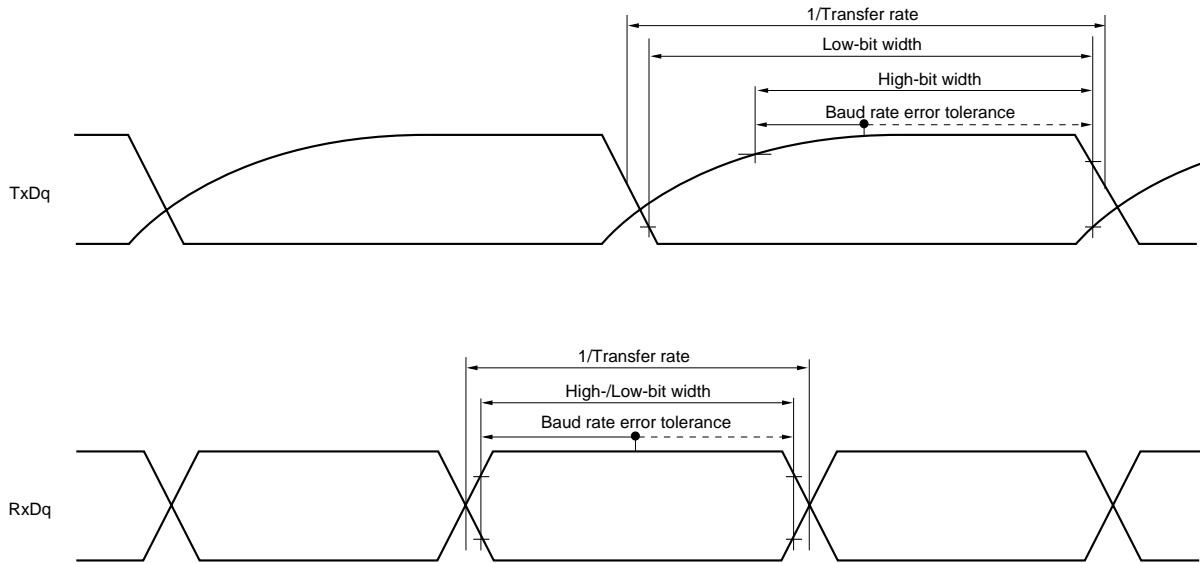
- Remarks 1.**  $R_b[\Omega]$ : Communication line (TxDq) pull-up resistance,  
 $C_b[F]$ : Communication line (TxDq) load capacitance,  $V_b[V]$ : Communication line voltage
- 2.** q: UART number (q = 0, 1), g: PIM and POM number (g = 1)
- 3.**  $f_{MCK}$ : Serial array unit operation clock frequency  
 (Operation clock to be set by the CKSmn bit of serial mode register mn (SMRmn).  
 m: Unit number, n: Channel number (mn = 00, 01))

<R>

#### UART mode connection diagram (during communication at different potential)



**UART mode bit width (during communication at different potential) (reference)**



**Caution** Select the TTL input buffer for the RxDq pin and the N-ch open drain output ( $V_{DD}$  tolerance (32-pin to 52-pin products)/ $EV_{DD}$  tolerance (64-pin products)) mode for the TxDq pin by using port input mode register g (PIMg) and port output mode register g (POMg).

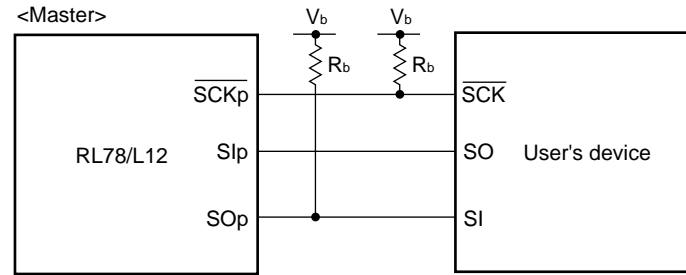
- Remarks**
1.  $R_b[\Omega]$ : Communication line (TxDq) pull-up resistance,  $V_b[V]$ : Communication line voltage
  2. q: UART number (q = 0), g: PIM and POM number (g = 1)

(5) Communication at different potential (2.5 V, 3 V) ( $f_{mck}/2$ ) (CSI mode) (master mode,  $\overline{SCKp}$ ... internal clock output, corresponding CSI00 only) $(T_A = -40$  to  $+85^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $2.7\text{ V} \leq EV_{DD} = V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{SS} = EV_{SS} = 0\text{ V}$ )

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	HS <sup>Note 1</sup>		LS <sup>Note 2</sup>		LV <sup>Note 3</sup>		Unit
			MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	
$\overline{SCKp}$ cycle time	$t_{KCY1}$	$4.0\text{ V} \leq EV_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$ , $2.7\text{ V} \leq V_b \leq 4.0\text{ V}$ , $C_b = 20\text{ pF}$ , $R_b = 1.4\text{ k}\Omega$	200 <small>Note 4</small>		1150 <small>Note 4</small>		1150 <small>Note 4</small>		ns
		$2.7\text{ V} \leq EV_{DD} < 4.0\text{ V}$ , $2.3\text{ V} \leq V_b \leq 2.7\text{ V}$ , $C_b = 20\text{ pF}$ , $R_b = 2.7\text{ k}\Omega$	300 <small>Note 4</small>		1150 <small>Note 4</small>		1150 <small>Note 4</small>		ns
$\overline{SCKp}$ high-level width	$t_{KH1}$	$4.0\text{ V} \leq EV_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$ , $2.7\text{ V} \leq V_b \leq 4.0\text{ V}$ , $C_b = 20\text{ pF}$ , $R_b = 1.4\text{ k}\Omega$	$t_{KCY1}/2$ - 50		$t_{KCY1}/2$ - 50		$t_{KCY1}/2$ - 50		ns
		$2.7\text{ V} \leq EV_{DD} < 4.0\text{ V}$ , $2.3\text{ V} \leq V_b \leq 2.7\text{ V}$ , $C_b = 20\text{ pF}$ , $R_b = 2.7\text{ k}\Omega$	$t_{KCY1}/2$ - 120		$t_{KCY1}/2$ - 120		$t_{KCY1}/2$ - 120		ns
$\overline{SCKp}$ low-level width	$t_{KL1}$	$4.0\text{ V} \leq EV_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$ , $2.7\text{ V} \leq V_b \leq 4.0\text{ V}$ , $C_b = 20\text{ pF}$ , $R_b = 1.4\text{ k}\Omega$	$t_{KCY1}/2$ - 7		$t_{KCY1}/2$ - 50		$t_{KCY1}/2$ - 50		ns
		$2.7\text{ V} \leq EV_{DD} < 4.0\text{ V}$ , $2.3\text{ V} \leq V_b \leq 2.7\text{ V}$ , $C_b = 20\text{ pF}$ , $R_b = 2.7\text{ k}\Omega$	$t_{KCY1}/2$ - 10		$t_{KCY1}/2$ - 50		$t_{KCY1}/2$ - 50		ns
Slp setup time (to $\overline{SCKp}\uparrow$ ) <sup>Note 5</sup>	$t_{SIK1}$	$4.0\text{ V} \leq EV_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$ , $2.7\text{ V} \leq V_b \leq 4.0\text{ V}$ , $C_b = 20\text{ pF}$ , $R_b = 1.4\text{ k}\Omega$	58		479		479		ns
		$2.7\text{ V} \leq EV_{DD} < 4.0\text{ V}$ , $2.3\text{ V} \leq V_b \leq 2.7\text{ V}$ , $C_b = 20\text{ pF}$ , $R_b = 2.7\text{ k}\Omega$	121		479		479		ns
Slp hold time (from $\overline{SCKp}\uparrow$ ) <sup>Note 5</sup>	$t_{KSH1}$	$4.0\text{ V} \leq EV_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$ , $2.7\text{ V} \leq V_b \leq 4.0\text{ V}$ , $C_b = 20\text{ pF}$ , $R_b = 1.4\text{ k}\Omega$	10		10		10		ns
		$2.7\text{ V} \leq EV_{DD} < 4.0\text{ V}$ , $2.3\text{ V} \leq V_b \leq 2.7\text{ V}$ , $C_b = 20\text{ pF}$ , $R_b = 2.7\text{ k}\Omega$	10		10		10		ns
Delay time from $\overline{SCKp}\downarrow$ to SO <sub>p</sub> output <sup>Note 5</sup>	$t_{KSO1}$	$4.0\text{ V} \leq EV_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$ , $2.7\text{ V} \leq V_b \leq 4.0\text{ V}$ , $C_b = 20\text{ pF}$ , $R_b = 1.4\text{ k}\Omega$		60		60		60	ns
		$2.7\text{ V} \leq EV_{DD} < 4.0\text{ V}$ , $2.3\text{ V} \leq V_b \leq 2.7\text{ V}$ , $C_b = 20\text{ pF}$ , $R_b = 2.7\text{ k}\Omega$		130		130		130	ns
Slp setup time (to $\overline{SCKp}\downarrow$ ) <sup>Note 6</sup>	$t_{SIK1}$	$4.0\text{ V} \leq EV_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$ , $2.7\text{ V} \leq V_b \leq 4.0\text{ V}$ , $C_b = 20\text{ pF}$ , $R_b = 1.4\text{ k}\Omega$	23		110		110		ns
		$2.7\text{ V} \leq EV_{DD} < 4.0\text{ V}$ , $2.3\text{ V} \leq V_b \leq 2.7\text{ V}$ , $C_b = 20\text{ pF}$ , $R_b = 2.7\text{ k}\Omega$	33		110		110		ns
Slp hold time (from $\overline{SCKp}\downarrow$ ) <sup>Note 6</sup>	$t_{KSH1}$	$4.0\text{ V} \leq EV_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$ , $2.7\text{ V} \leq V_b \leq 4.0\text{ V}$ , $C_b = 20\text{ pF}$ , $R_b = 1.4\text{ k}\Omega$	10		10		10		ns
		$2.7\text{ V} \leq EV_{DD} < 4.0\text{ V}$ , $2.3\text{ V} \leq V_b \leq 2.7\text{ V}$ , $C_b = 20\text{ pF}$ , $R_b = 2.7\text{ k}\Omega$	10		10		10		ns
Delay time from $\overline{SCKp}\uparrow$ to SO <sub>p</sub> output <sup>Note 6</sup>	$t_{KSO1}$	$4.0\text{ V} \leq EV_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$ , $2.7\text{ V} \leq V_b \leq 4.0\text{ V}$ , $C_b = 20\text{ pF}$ , $R_b = 1.4\text{ k}\Omega$		10		10		10	ns
		$2.7\text{ V} \leq EV_{DD} < 4.0\text{ V}$ , $2.3\text{ V} \leq V_b \leq 2.7\text{ V}$ , $C_b = 20\text{ pF}$ , $R_b = 2.7\text{ k}\Omega$		10		10		10	ns

(Note, Caution and Remark are listed on the next page.)



**CSI mode connection diagram (during communication at different potential)**

- <R> **Notes**
1. HS is condition of HS (high-speed main) mode.
  2. LS is condition of LS (low-speed main) mode.
  3. LV is condition of LV (low-voltage main) mode.
  4. The value must also be  $2/f_{MCK}$  or more.
  5. When  $DAPmn = 0$  and  $CKPmn = 0$ , or  $DAPmn = 1$  and  $CKPmn = 1$ .
  6. When  $DAPmn = 0$  and  $CKPmn = 1$ , or  $DAPmn = 1$  and  $CKPmn = 0$ .

**Caution** Select the TTL input buffer for the SIp pin and the N-ch open drain output ( $V_{DD}$  tolerance (32-pin to 52-pin products)/ $E_{VDD}$  tolerance (64-pin products)) mode for the SOp pin and  $\overline{SCKp}$  pin by using port input mode register g (PIMg) and port output mode register g (POMg).

- Remarks**
1.  $R_b[\Omega]$ : Communication line ( $\overline{SCKp}$ , SOp) pull-up resistance,  $C_b[F]$ : Communication line ( $\overline{SCKp}$ , SOp) load capacitance,  $V_b[V]$ : Communication line voltage
  2. p: CSI number (p = 00, 01), m: Unit number (m = 0), n: Channel number (n = 0, 1), g: PIM and POM number (g = 1)
  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))

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**(6) Communication at different potential (1.8 V, 2.5 V, 3 V) ( $f_{MCK}/4$ ) (CSI mode) (master mode,  $\overline{SCKp}$ ... internal clock output) (1/2)****( $T_A = -40$  to  $+85^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $1.8\text{ V} \leq EV_{DD} = V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{SS} = EV_{SS} = 0\text{ V}$ )**

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	HS <sup>Note 1</sup>		LS <sup>Note 2</sup>		LV <sup>Note 3</sup>		Unit
			MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	
$\overline{SCKp}$ cycle time	$t_{KCY1}$	$4.0\text{ V} \leq EV_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$ , $2.7\text{ V} \leq V_b \leq 4.0\text{ V}$ , $C_b = 30\text{ pF}$ , $R_b = 1.4\text{ k}\Omega$	300 Note 4		1150 Note 4		1150 Note 4		ns
		$2.7\text{ V} \leq EV_{DD} < 4.0\text{ V}$ , $2.3\text{ V} \leq V_b \leq 2.7\text{ V}$ , $C_b = 30\text{ pF}$ , $R_b = 2.7\text{ k}\Omega$	500 Note 4		1150 Note 4		1150 Note 4		ns
		$2.4\text{ V} \leq EV_{DD} < 3.3\text{ V}$ , $1.6\text{ V} \leq V_b \leq 2.0\text{ V}$ , $C_b = 30\text{ pF}$ , $R_b = 5.5\text{ k}\Omega$	1150 Note 4		1150 Note 4		1150 Note 4		ns
		$1.8\text{ V} \leq EV_{DD} < 3.3\text{ V}$ , $1.6\text{ V} \leq V_b \leq 2.0\text{ V}$ , $C_b = 30\text{ pF}$ , $R_b = 5.5\text{ k}\Omega$			1150 Note 4		1150 Note 4		ns
$\overline{SCKp}$ high-level width	$t_{KH1}$	$4.0\text{ V} \leq EV_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$ , $2.7\text{ V} \leq V_b \leq 4.0\text{ V}$ , $C_b = 30\text{ pF}$ , $R_b = 1.4\text{ k}\Omega$	$t_{KCY1}/2$ - 75		$t_{KCY1}/2$ - 75		$t_{KCY1}/2$ - 75		ns
		$2.7\text{ V} \leq EV_{DD} < 4.0\text{ V}$ , $2.3\text{ V} \leq V_b \leq 2.7\text{ V}$ , $C_b = 30\text{ pF}$ , $R_b = 2.7\text{ k}\Omega$	$t_{KCY1}/2$ - 170		$t_{KCY1}/2$ - 170		$t_{KCY1}/2$ - 170		ns
		$2.4\text{ V} \leq EV_{DD} < 3.3\text{ V}$ , $1.6\text{ V} \leq V_b \leq 2.0\text{ V}$ , $C_b = 30\text{ pF}$ , $R_b = 5.5\text{ k}\Omega$	$t_{KCY1}/2$ - 458		$t_{KCY1}/2$ - 458		$t_{KCY1}/2$ - 458		ns
		$1.8\text{ V} \leq EV_{DD} < 3.3\text{ V}$ , $1.6\text{ V} \leq V_b \leq 2.0\text{ V}$ , $C_b = 30\text{ pF}$ , $R_b = 5.5\text{ k}\Omega$			$t_{KCY1}/2$ - 458		$t_{KCY1}/2$ - 458		ns
$\overline{SCKp}$ low-level width	$t_{KL1}$	$4.0\text{ V} \leq EV_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$ , $2.7\text{ V} \leq V_b \leq 4.0\text{ V}$ , $C_b = 30\text{ pF}$ , $R_b = 1.4\text{ k}\Omega$	$t_{KCY1}/2$ - 12		$t_{KCY1}/2$ - 50		$t_{KCY1}/2$ - 50		ns
		$2.7\text{ V} \leq EV_{DD} < 4.0\text{ V}$ , $2.3\text{ V} \leq V_b \leq 2.7\text{ V}$ , $C_b = 30\text{ pF}$ , $R_b = 2.7\text{ k}\Omega$	$t_{KCY1}/2$ - 18		$t_{KCY1}/2$ - 50		$t_{KCY1}/2$ - 50		ns
		$2.4\text{ V} \leq EV_{DD} < 3.3\text{ V}$ , $1.6\text{ V} \leq V_b \leq 2.0\text{ V}$ , $C_b = 30\text{ pF}$ , $R_b = 5.5\text{ k}\Omega$	$t_{KCY1}/2$ - 50		$t_{KCY1}/2$ - 50		$t_{KCY1}/2$ - 50		ns
		$1.8\text{ V} \leq EV_{DD} < 3.3\text{ V}$ , $1.6\text{ V} \leq V_b \leq 2.0\text{ V}$ , $C_b = 30\text{ pF}$ , $R_b = 5.5\text{ k}\Omega$			$t_{KCY1}/2$ - 50		$t_{KCY1}/2$ - 50		ns

- <R> **Notes 1.** HS is condition of HS (high-speed main) mode.
- <R> **2.** LS is condition of LS (low-speed main) mode.
- <R> **3.** LV is condition of LV (low-voltage main) mode.
- 4.** The value must also be  $4/f_{MCK}$  or more.

**Cautions 1.** Select the TTL input buffer for the  $S_{Ip}$  pin and the N-ch open drain output ( $V_{DD}$  tolerance (32-pin to 52-pin products)/ $E_{DD}$  tolerance (64-pin products)) mode for the  $S_{Op}$  pin and  $\overline{SCKp}$  pin by using port input mode register g (PIMg) and port output mode register g (POMg).

- 2.** Use it with  $EV_{DD} \geq V_b$ .

**Remarks 1.**  $R_b[\Omega]$ : Communication line ( $\overline{SCKp}$ ,  $S_{Op}$ ) pull-up resistance,  $C_b[\text{F}]$ : Communication line ( $\overline{SCKp}$ ,  $S_{Op}$ ) load capacitance,  $V_b[\text{V}]$ : Communication line voltage

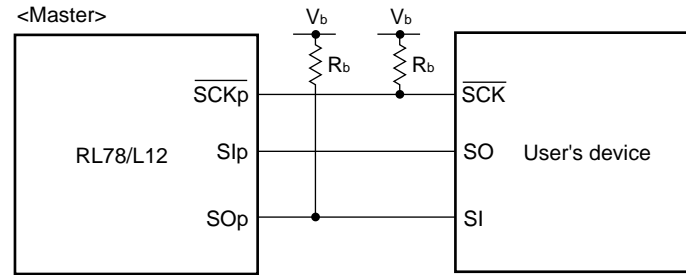
- 2.** p: CSI number (p = 00, 01), m: Unit number (m = 0), n: Channel number (n = 0, 1), g: PIM and POM number (g = 1)

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(6) Communication at different potential (1.8 V, 2.5 V, 3 V) (f<sub>MCK/4</sub>) (CSI mode) (master mode,  $\overline{\text{SCKp}}$ ... internal clock output) (2/2)(T<sub>A</sub> = -40 to +85°C, 1.8 V ≤ EV<sub>DD</sub> = V<sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V, V<sub>SS</sub> = EV<sub>SS</sub> = 0 V)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	HS <sup>Note 1</sup>		LS <sup>Note 2</sup>		LV <sup>Note 3</sup>		Unit
			MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	
Slp setup time (to $\overline{\text{SCKp}}\uparrow$ ) <sup>Note 4</sup>	t <sub>SIK1</sub>	4.0 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V, 2.7 V ≤ V <sub>b</sub> ≤ 4.0 V, C <sub>b</sub> = 30 pF, R <sub>b</sub> = 1.4 kΩ	81		479		479		ns
		2.7 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> < 4.0 V, 2.3 V ≤ V <sub>b</sub> ≤ 2.7 V, C <sub>b</sub> = 30 pF, R <sub>b</sub> = 2.7 kΩ	177		479		479		ns
		2.4 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> < 3.3 V, 1.6 V ≤ V <sub>b</sub> ≤ 2.0 V, C <sub>b</sub> = 30 pF, R <sub>b</sub> = 5.5 kΩ	479		479		479		ns
		1.8 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> < 3.3 V, 1.6 V ≤ V <sub>b</sub> ≤ 2.0 V, C <sub>b</sub> = 30 pF, R <sub>b</sub> = 5.5 kΩ			479		479		ns
Slp hold time (from $\overline{\text{SCKp}}\uparrow$ ) <sup>Note 4</sup>	t <sub>KSI1</sub>	4.0 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V, 2.7 V ≤ V <sub>b</sub> ≤ 4.0 V, C <sub>b</sub> = 30 pF, R <sub>b</sub> = 1.4 kΩ	19		19		19		ns
		2.7 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> < 4.0 V, 2.3 V ≤ V <sub>b</sub> ≤ 2.7 V, C <sub>b</sub> = 30 pF, R <sub>b</sub> = 2.7 kΩ	19		19		19		ns
		2.4 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> < 3.3 V, 1.6 V ≤ V <sub>b</sub> ≤ 2.0 V, C <sub>b</sub> = 30 pF, R <sub>b</sub> = 5.5 kΩ	19		19		19		ns
		1.8 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> < 3.3 V, 1.6 V ≤ V <sub>b</sub> ≤ 2.0 V, C <sub>b</sub> = 30 pF, R <sub>b</sub> = 5.5 kΩ			19		19		ns
Delay time from $\overline{\text{SCKp}}\downarrow$ to SOp output <sup>Note 4</sup>	t <sub>KSO1</sub>	4.0 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V, 2.7 V ≤ V <sub>b</sub> ≤ 4.0 V, C <sub>b</sub> = 30 pF, R <sub>b</sub> = 1.4 kΩ		100		100		100	ns
		2.7 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> < 4.0 V, 2.3 V ≤ V <sub>b</sub> ≤ 2.7 V, C <sub>b</sub> = 30 pF, R <sub>b</sub> = 2.7 kΩ		195		195		195	ns
		2.4 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> < 4.0 V, 2.3 V ≤ V <sub>b</sub> ≤ 2.7 V, C <sub>b</sub> = 30 pF, R <sub>b</sub> = 2.7 kΩ		483		483		483	ns
		1.8 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> < 3.3 V, 1.6 V ≤ V <sub>b</sub> ≤ 2.0 V, C <sub>b</sub> = 30 pF, R <sub>b</sub> = 5.5 kΩ				483		483	ns
Slp setup time (to $\overline{\text{SCKp}}\downarrow$ ) <sup>Note 5</sup>	t <sub>SIK1</sub>	4.0 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V, 2.7 V ≤ V <sub>b</sub> ≤ 4.0 V, C <sub>b</sub> = 30 pF, R <sub>b</sub> = 1.4 kΩ	44		110		110		ns
		2.7 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> < 4.0 V, 2.3 V ≤ V <sub>b</sub> ≤ 2.7 V, C <sub>b</sub> = 30 pF, R <sub>b</sub> = 2.7 kΩ	44		110		110		ns
		2.4 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> < 4.0 V, 2.3 V ≤ V <sub>b</sub> ≤ 2.7 V, C <sub>b</sub> = 30 pF, R <sub>b</sub> = 2.7 kΩ	110		110		110		ns
		1.8 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> < 3.3 V, 1.6 V ≤ V <sub>b</sub> ≤ 2.0 V, C <sub>b</sub> = 30 pF, R <sub>b</sub> = 5.5 kΩ			110		110		ns
Slp hold time (from $\overline{\text{SCKp}}\downarrow$ ) <sup>Note 5</sup>	t <sub>KSI1</sub>	4.0 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V, 2.7 V ≤ V <sub>b</sub> ≤ 4.0 V, C <sub>b</sub> = 30 pF, R <sub>b</sub> = 1.4 kΩ	19		19		19		ns
		2.7 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> < 4.0 V, 2.3 V ≤ V <sub>b</sub> ≤ 2.7 V, C <sub>b</sub> = 30 pF, R <sub>b</sub> = 2.7 kΩ	19		19		19		ns
		2.4 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> < 4.0 V, 2.3 V ≤ V <sub>b</sub> ≤ 2.7 V, C <sub>b</sub> = 30 pF, R <sub>b</sub> = 2.7 kΩ	19		19		19		ns
		1.8 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> < 3.3 V, 1.6 V ≤ V <sub>b</sub> ≤ 2.0 V, C <sub>b</sub> = 30 pF, R <sub>b</sub> = 5.5 kΩ			19		19		ns
Delay time from $\overline{\text{SCKp}}\uparrow$ to SOp output <sup>Note 5</sup>	t <sub>KSO1</sub>	4.0 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V, 2.7 V ≤ V <sub>b</sub> ≤ 4.0 V, C <sub>b</sub> = 30 pF, R <sub>b</sub> = 1.4 kΩ		25		25		25	ns
		2.7 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> < 4.0 V, 2.3 V ≤ V <sub>b</sub> ≤ 2.7 V, C <sub>b</sub> = 30 pF, R <sub>b</sub> = 2.7 kΩ		25		25		25	ns
		2.4 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> < 3.3 V, 1.6 V ≤ V <sub>b</sub> ≤ 2.0 V, C <sub>b</sub> = 30 pF, R <sub>b</sub> = 5.5 kΩ		25		25		25	ns
		1.8 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> < 3.3 V, 1.6 V ≤ V <sub>b</sub> ≤ 2.0 V, C <sub>b</sub> = 30 pF, R <sub>b</sub> = 5.5 kΩ				25		25	ns

(Note, Caution and Remark are listed on the next page.)

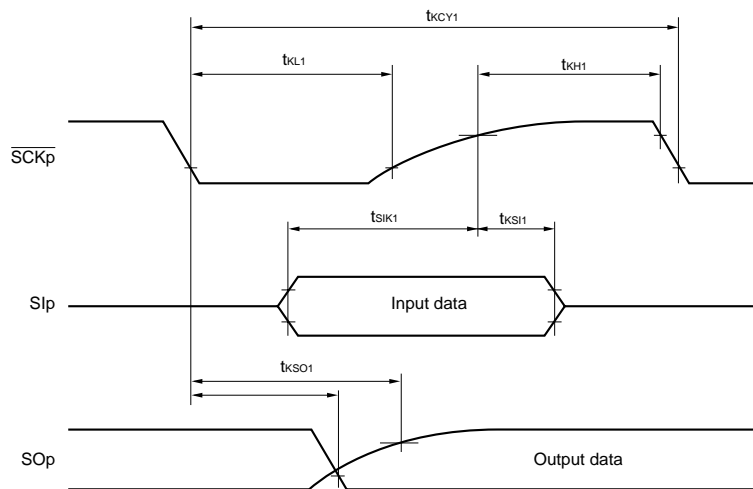
**CSI mode connection diagram (during communication at different potential)**

- <R> **Notes 1.** HS is condition of HS (high-speed main) mode.  
 <R> **2.** LS is condition of LS (low-speed main) mode.  
 <R> **3.** LV is condition of LV (low-voltage main) mode.  
**4.** When DAPmn = 0 and CKPmn = 0, or DAPmn = 1 and CKPmn = 1.  
**5.** When DAPmn = 0 and CKPmn = 1, or DAPmn = 1 and CKPmn = 0.

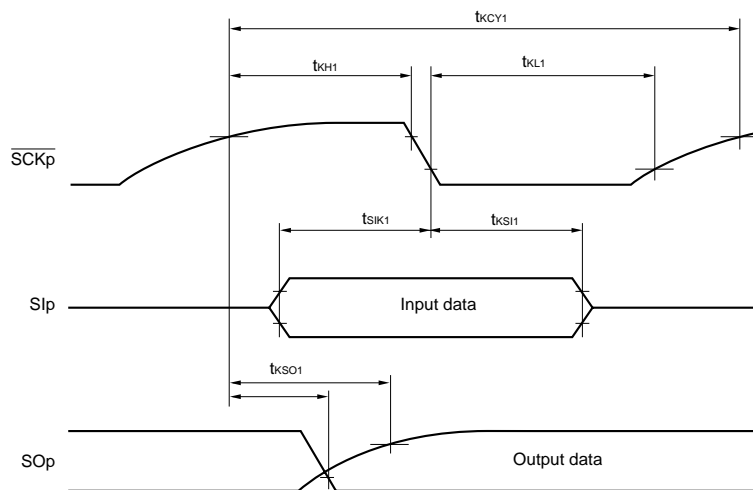
- Cautions 1.** Select the TTL input buffer for the Slp pin and the N-ch open drain output ( $V_{DD}$  tolerance (32-pin to 52-pin products)/ $E_{DD}$  tolerance (64-pin products)) mode for the SOp pin and SCKp pin by using port input mode register g (PIMg) and port output mode register g (POMg).  
**2.** Use it with  $EV_{DD} \geq V_b$ .

- Remarks 1.**  $R_b[\Omega]$ : Communication line ( $\overline{SCKp}$ , SOp) pull-up resistance,  $C_b[F]$ : Communication line ( $\overline{SCKp}$ , SOp) load capacitance,  $V_b[V]$ : Communication line voltage  
**2.** p: CSI number (p = 00, 01), m: Unit number (m = 0), n: Channel number (n = 0, 1),  
 g: PIM and POM number (g = 1)

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



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



**Caution** Select the TTL input buffer for the Slp pin and the N-ch open drain output ( $V_{DD}$  tolerance (32-pin to 52-pin products)/ $EV_{DD}$  tolerance (64-pin products)) mode for the SOp pin and SCKp pin by using port input mode register g (PIMg) and port output mode register g (POMg).

**Remark** p: CSI number (p = 00, 01), m: Unit number (m = 0), n: Channel number (n = 0, 1), g: PIM and POM number (g = 1)

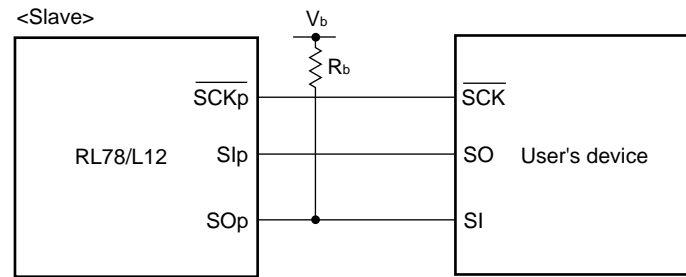
(7) Communication at different potential (1.8 V, 2.5 V, 3 V) (CSI mode) (slave mode,  $\overline{\text{SCKp}}$  external clock input)

( $T_A = -40$  to  $+85^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $1.8\text{ V} \leq \text{EV}_{\text{DD}} = \text{V}_{\text{DD}} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$ ,  $\text{V}_{\text{SS}} = \text{EV}_{\text{SS}} = 0\text{ V}$ )

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	HS <sup>Note 1</sup>		LS <sup>Note 2</sup>		LV <sup>Note 3</sup>		Unit
			MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	
$\overline{\text{SCKp}}$ cycle time <sup>Note 4</sup>	tkCY2	$4.0\text{ V} \leq \text{EV}_{\text{DD}} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$ , $2.7\text{ V} \leq \text{V}_b \leq 4.0\text{ V}$	$20\text{ MHz} < f_{\text{MCK}} \leq 24\text{ MHz}$	$12/f_{\text{MCK}}$					ns
			$8\text{ MHz} < f_{\text{MCK}} \leq 20\text{ MHz}$	$10/f_{\text{MCK}}$					ns
			$4\text{ MHz} < f_{\text{MCK}} \leq 8\text{ MHz}$	$8/f_{\text{MCK}}$		$16/f_{\text{MCK}}$			ns
			$f_{\text{MCK}} \leq 4\text{ MHz}$	$6/f_{\text{MCK}}$		$10/f_{\text{MCK}}$		$10/f_{\text{MCK}}$	ns
		$2.7\text{ V} \leq \text{EV}_{\text{DD}} < 4.0\text{ V}$ , $2.3\text{ V} \leq \text{V}_b \leq 2.7\text{ V}$	$20\text{ MHz} < f_{\text{MCK}} \leq 24\text{ MHz}$	$16/f_{\text{MCK}}$					ns
			$16\text{ MHz} < f_{\text{MCK}} \leq 20\text{ MHz}$	$14/f_{\text{MCK}}$					ns
			$8\text{ MHz} < f_{\text{MCK}} \leq 16\text{ MHz}$	$12/f_{\text{MCK}}$					ns
			$4\text{ MHz} < f_{\text{MCK}} \leq 8\text{ MHz}$	$8/f_{\text{MCK}}$		$16/f_{\text{MCK}}$			ns
		$2.4\text{ V} \leq \text{EV}_{\text{DD}} < 3.3\text{ V}$ , $1.6\text{ V} \leq \text{V}_b \leq 2.0\text{ V}$ <sup>Note 5</sup>	$20\text{ MHz} < f_{\text{MCK}} \leq 24\text{ MHz}$	$36/f_{\text{MCK}}$					ns
			$16\text{ MHz} < f_{\text{MCK}} \leq 20\text{ MHz}$	$32/f_{\text{MCK}}$					ns
			$8\text{ MHz} < f_{\text{MCK}} \leq 16\text{ MHz}$	$26/f_{\text{MCK}}$					ns
			$4\text{ MHz} < f_{\text{MCK}} \leq 8\text{ MHz}$	$16/f_{\text{MCK}}$		$16/f_{\text{MCK}}$			ns
$1.8\text{ V} \leq \text{EV}_{\text{DD}} < 3.3\text{ V}$ , $1.6\text{ V} \leq \text{V}_b \leq 2.0\text{ V}$ <sup>Note 5</sup>	$4\text{ MHz} < f_{\text{MCK}} \leq 8\text{ MHz}$			$16/f_{\text{MCK}}$			ns		
	$f_{\text{MCK}} \leq 4\text{ MHz}$			$10/f_{\text{MCK}}$		$10/f_{\text{MCK}}$	ns		
$\overline{\text{SCKp}}$ high-/low-level width <sup>Note 5</sup>	tkH2, tkL2	$4.0\text{ V} \leq \text{EV}_{\text{DD}} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$ , $2.7\text{ V} \leq \text{V}_b \leq 4.0\text{ V}$	$tk_{CY2}/2$ - 12		$tk_{CY2}/2$ - 50		$tk_{CY2}/2$ - 50	ns	
		$2.7\text{ V} \leq \text{EV}_{\text{DD}} < 4.0\text{ V}$ , $2.3\text{ V} \leq \text{V}_b \leq 2.7\text{ V}$	$tk_{CY2}/2$ - 18		$tk_{CY2}/2$ - 50		$tk_{CY2}/2$ - 50	ns	
		$2.4\text{ V} \leq \text{EV}_{\text{DD}} < 3.3\text{ V}$ , $1.6\text{ V} \leq \text{V}_b \leq 2.0\text{ V}$	$tk_{CY2}/2$ - 50		$tk_{CY2}/2$ - 50		$tk_{CY2}/2$ - 50	ns	
		$1.8\text{ V} \leq \text{EV}_{\text{DD}} < 3.3\text{ V}$ , $1.6\text{ V} \leq \text{V}_b \leq 2.0\text{ V}$			$tk_{CY2}/2$ - 50		$tk_{CY2}/2$ - 50	ns	
Slp setup time (to $\overline{\text{SCKp}}\uparrow$ ) <sup>Note 6</sup>	tsIK2	$2.7\text{ V} \leq \text{EV}_{\text{DD}} < 5.5\text{ V}$ , $2.3\text{ V} \leq \text{V}_b \leq 4.0\text{ V}$	$1/f_{\text{MCK}} + 20$		$1/f_{\text{MCK}} + 30$		$1/f_{\text{MCK}} + 30$	ns	
		$2.4\text{ V} \leq \text{EV}_{\text{DD}} < 3.3\text{ V}$ , $1.6\text{ V} \leq \text{V}_b \leq 2.0\text{ V}$	$1/f_{\text{MCK}} + 30$		$1/f_{\text{MCK}} + 30$		$1/f_{\text{MCK}} + 30$	ns	
		$1.8\text{ V} \leq \text{EV}_{\text{DD}} < 3.3\text{ V}$ , $1.6\text{ V} \leq \text{V}_b \leq 2.0\text{ V}$			$1/f_{\text{MCK}} + 30$		$1/f_{\text{MCK}} + 30$	ns	
Slp hold time (from $\overline{\text{SCKp}}\uparrow$ ) <sup>Note 7</sup>	tkSI2	$2.7\text{ V} \leq \text{EV}_{\text{DD}} < 5.5\text{ V}$ , $2.3\text{ V} \leq \text{V}_b \leq 4.0\text{ V}$	$1/f_{\text{MCK}} + 31$		$1/f_{\text{MCK}} + 31$		$1/f_{\text{MCK}} + 31$	ns	
		$2.4\text{ V} \leq \text{EV}_{\text{DD}} < 3.3\text{ V}$ , $1.6\text{ V} \leq \text{V}_b \leq 2.0\text{ V}$	$1/f_{\text{MCK}} + 31$		$1/f_{\text{MCK}} + 31$		$1/f_{\text{MCK}} + 31$	ns	
		$1.8\text{ V} \leq \text{EV}_{\text{DD}} < 3.3\text{ V}$ , $1.6\text{ V} \leq \text{V}_b \leq 2.0\text{ V}$			$1/f_{\text{MCK}} + 31$		$1/f_{\text{MCK}} + 31$	ns	
Delay time from $\overline{\text{SCKp}}\downarrow$ to SOp output <sup>Notes 5, 8</sup>	tkSO2	$4.0\text{ V} \leq \text{EV}_{\text{DD}} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$ , $2.7\text{ V} \leq \text{V}_b \leq 4.0\text{ V}$ , $C_b = 30\text{ pF}$ , $R_b = 1.4\text{ k}\Omega$		$2/f_{\text{MCK}} + 120$		$2/f_{\text{MCK}} + 573$		$2/f_{\text{MCK}} + 573$	ns
		$2.7\text{ V} \leq \text{EV}_{\text{DD}} < 4.0\text{ V}$ , $2.3\text{ V} \leq \text{V}_b \leq 2.7\text{ V}$ , $C_b = 30\text{ pF}$ , $R_b = 2.7\text{ k}\Omega$		$2/f_{\text{MCK}} + 214$		$2/f_{\text{MCK}} + 573$		$2/f_{\text{MCK}} + 573$	ns
		$2.4\text{ V} \leq \text{EV}_{\text{DD}} < 4.0\text{ V}$ , $1.6\text{ V} \leq \text{V}_b \leq 2.0\text{ V}$ , $C_b = 30\text{ pF}$ , $R_b = 5.5\text{ k}\Omega$		$2/f_{\text{MCK}} + 573$		$2/f_{\text{MCK}} + 573$		$2/f_{\text{MCK}} + 573$	ns
		$1.8\text{ V} \leq \text{EV}_{\text{DD}} < 3.3\text{ V}$ , $1.6\text{ V} \leq \text{V}_b \leq 2.0\text{ V}$ , $C_b = 30\text{ pF}$ , $R_b = 5.5\text{ k}\Omega$				$2/f_{\text{MCK}} + 573$		$2/f_{\text{MCK}} + 573$	ns

(Note, Caution and Remark are listed on the next page.)

## CSI mode connection diagram (during communication at different potential)

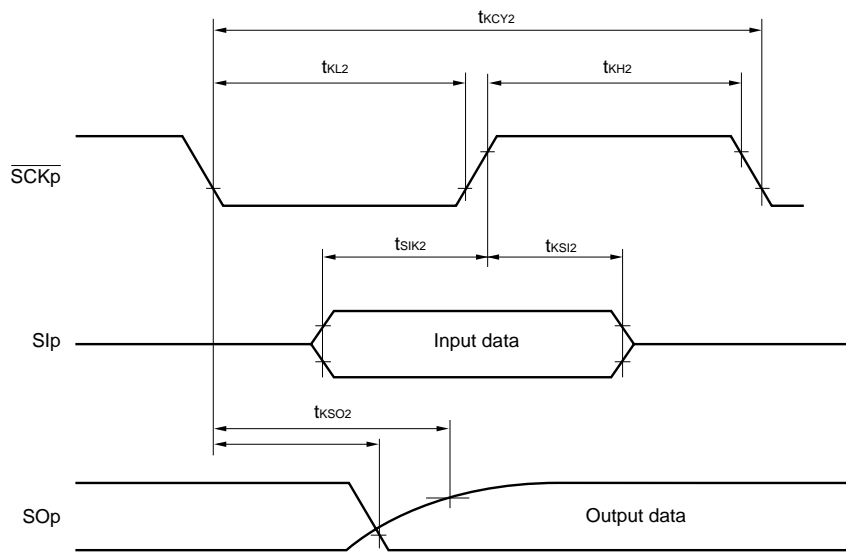


- <R> **Notes 1.** HS is condition of HS (high-speed main) mode.  
 <R> **2.** LS is condition of LS (low-speed main) mode.  
 <R> **3.** LV is condition of LV (low-voltage main) mode.  
**4.** Transfer rate in the SNOOZE mode : MAX. 1 Mbps  
**5.** Use it with  $EV_{DD} \geq V_b$ .  
**6.** When  $DAP_{mn} = 0$  and  $CKP_{mn} = 0$ , or  $DAP_{mn} = 1$  and  $CKP_{mn} = 1$ . The Slp setup time becomes “to  $\overline{SCKp}\downarrow$ ” when  $DAP_{mn} = 0$  and  $CKP_{mn} = 1$ , or  $DAP_{mn} = 1$  and  $CKP_{mn} = 0$ .  
**7.** When  $DAP_{mn} = 0$  and  $CKP_{mn} = 0$ , or  $DAP_{mn} = 1$  and  $CKP_{mn} = 1$ . The Slp hold time becomes “from  $\overline{SCKp}\downarrow$ ” when  $DAP_{mn} = 0$  and  $CKP_{mn} = 1$ , or  $DAP_{mn} = 1$  and  $CKP_{mn} = 0$ .  
**8.** When  $DAP_{mn} = 0$  and  $CKP_{mn} = 0$ , or  $DAP_{mn} = 1$  and  $CKP_{mn} = 1$ . The delay time to SOp output becomes “from  $\overline{SCKp}\uparrow$ ” when  $DAP_{mn} = 0$  and  $CKP_{mn} = 1$ , or  $DAP_{mn} = 1$  and  $CKP_{mn} = 0$ .

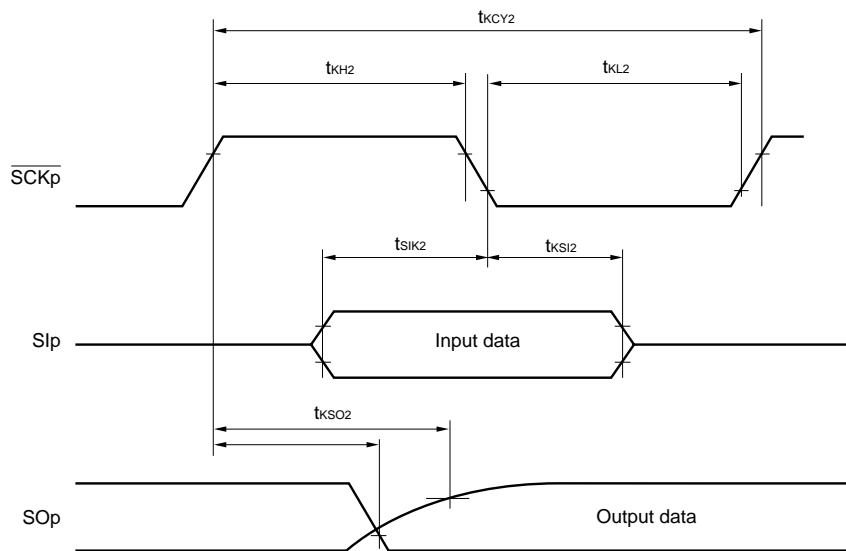
**Caution** Select the TTL input buffer for the Slp pin and  $\overline{SCKp}$  pin and the N-ch open drain output ( $V_{DD}$  tolerance (32-pin to 52-pin products)/ $E_{DD}$  tolerance (64-pin products)) mode for the SOp pin by using port input mode register g (PIMg) and port output mode register g (POMg).

- Remarks 1.**  $R_b[\Omega]$ : Communication line (SO<sub>p</sub>) pull-up resistance,  $C_b[F]$ : Communication line (SO<sub>p</sub>) load capacitance,  $V_b[V]$ : Communication line voltage  
**2.** p: CSI number (p = 00, 01), m: Unit number (m = 0), n: Channel number (n = 0, 1), g: PIM and POM number (g = 1)  
**3.**  $f_{MCK}$ : Serial array unit operation clock frequency (Operation clock to be set by the CKS<sub>mn</sub> bit of serial mode register mn (SMR<sub>mn</sub>). m: Unit number, n: Channel number (mn = 00, 01))

**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.)**



**Caution** Select the TTL input buffer for the Slp pin and SCKp pin and the N-ch open drain output ( $V_{DD}$  tolerance (32-pin to 52-pin products)/ $E_{VDD}$  tolerance (64-pin products)) mode for the SOp pin by using port input mode register g (PIMg) and port output mode register g (POMg).

**Remark** p: CSI number (p = 00, 01), m: Unit number (m = 0), n: Channel number (n = 0, 1),  
g: PIM and POM number (g = 1)



## 2.5.2 Serial interface IICA

(TA = -40 to +85°C, 1.6 V ≤ EVDD = VDD ≤ 5.5 V, VSS = EVSS = 0 V)

(1/2)

<R>	Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Standard Mode <sup>Note 1</sup>						Unit
				HS <sup>Note 2</sup>		LS <sup>Note 3</sup>		LV <sup>Note 4</sup>		
				MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	
SCLA0 clock frequency	fSCL		2.7 V ≤ EVDD ≤ 5.5 V	0	100	0	100	0	100	kHz
			2.4 V ≤ EVDD ≤ 5.5 V	0	100	0	100	0	100	
			1.8 V ≤ EVDD ≤ 5.5 V			0	100	0	100	
			1.6 V ≤ EVDD ≤ 5.5 V					0	100	
Setup time of restart condition <sup>Note 5</sup>	tSU:STA		2.7 V ≤ EVDD ≤ 5.5 V	4.7		4.7		4.7		μs
			2.4 V ≤ EVDD ≤ 5.5 V	4.7		4.7		4.7		
			1.8 V ≤ EVDD ≤ 5.5 V			4.7		4.7		
			1.6 V ≤ EVDD ≤ 5.5 V					4.7		
Hold time	tHD:STA		2.7 V ≤ EVDD ≤ 5.5 V	4.0		4.0		4.0		μs
			2.4 V ≤ EVDD ≤ 5.5 V	4.0		4.0		4.0		
			1.8 V ≤ EVDD ≤ 5.5 V			4.0		4.0		
			1.6 V ≤ EVDD ≤ 5.5 V					4.0		
Hold time when SCLA0 = "L"	tLOW		2.7 V ≤ EVDD ≤ 5.5 V	4.7		4.7		4.7		μs
			2.4 V ≤ EVDD ≤ 5.5 V	4.7		4.7		4.7		
			1.8 V ≤ EVDD ≤ 5.5 V			4.7		4.7		
			1.6 V ≤ EVDD ≤ 5.5 V					4.7		
Hold time when SCLA0 = "H"	tHIGH		2.7 V ≤ EVDD ≤ 5.5 V	4.0		4.0		4.0		μs
			2.4 V ≤ EVDD ≤ 5.5 V	4.0		4.0		4.0		
			1.8 V ≤ EVDD ≤ 5.5 V			4.0		4.0		
			1.6 V ≤ EVDD ≤ 5.5 V					4.0		
Data setup time (reception)	tSU:DAT		2.7 V ≤ EVDD ≤ 5.5 V	250		250		250		ns
			2.4 V ≤ EVDD ≤ 5.5 V	250		250		250		
			1.8 V ≤ EVDD ≤ 5.5 V			250		250		
			1.6 V ≤ EVDD ≤ 5.5 V					250		
Data hold time (transmission) <sup>Note 6</sup>	tHD:DAT		2.7 V ≤ EVDD ≤ 5.5 V	0	3.45	0	3.45	0	3.45	μs
			2.4 V ≤ EVDD ≤ 5.5 V	0	3.45	0	3.45	0	3.45	
			1.8 V ≤ EVDD ≤ 5.5 V			0	3.45	0	3.45	
			1.6 V ≤ EVDD ≤ 5.5 V					0	3.45	
Setup time of stop condition	tSU:STO		2.7 V ≤ EVDD ≤ 5.5 V	4.0		4.0		4.0		μs
			2.4 V ≤ EVDD ≤ 5.5 V	4.0		4.0		4.0		
			1.8 V ≤ EVDD ≤ 5.5 V			4.0		4.0		
			1.6 V ≤ EVDD ≤ 5.5 V					4.0		
Bus-free time	tBUF		2.7 V ≤ EVDD ≤ 5.5 V	4.7		4.7		4.7		μs
			2.4 V ≤ EVDD ≤ 5.5 V	4.7		4.7		4.7		
			1.8 V ≤ EVDD ≤ 5.5 V			4.7		4.7		
			1.6 V ≤ EVDD ≤ 5.5 V					4.7		

(Note and Remark are listed on the next page.)

(T<sub>A</sub> = -40 to +85°C, 1.6 V ≤ EV<sub>DD</sub> = V<sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V, V<sub>SS</sub> = EV<sub>SS</sub> = 0 V) (2/2)

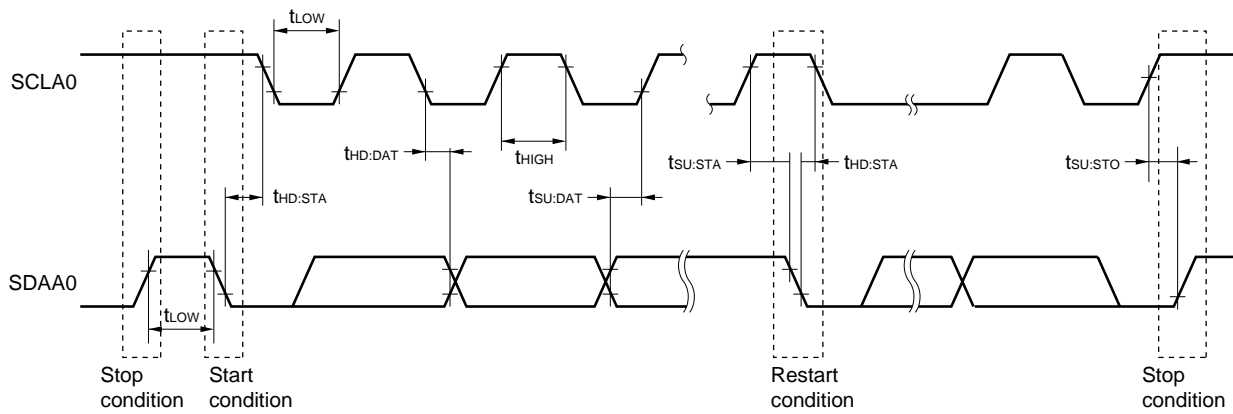
<R> Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Fast Mode <sup>Note 7</sup>						Fast Mode Plus <sup>Note 8</sup>		Unit
			HS <sup>Note 2</sup>		LS <sup>Note 3</sup>		LV <sup>Note 4</sup>		HS <sup>Note 2</sup>		
			MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	
SCLA0 clock frequency	f <sub>SCL</sub>	2.7 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V	0	400	0	400	0	400	0	1000	kHz
		2.4 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V	0	400	0	400	0	400			
		1.8 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V			0	400	0	400			
Setup time of restart condition <sup>Note 5</sup>	t <sub>SU:STA</sub>	2.7 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V	0.6		0.6		0.6		0.26		μs
		2.4 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V	0.6		0.6		0.6				
		1.8 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V			0.6		0.6				
Hold time	t <sub>HD:STA</sub>	2.7 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V	0.6		0.6		0.6		0.26		μs
		2.4 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V	0.6		0.6		0.6				
		1.8 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V			0.6		0.6				
Hold time when SCLA0 = "L"	t <sub>LOW</sub>	2.7 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V	1.3		1.3		1.3		0.5		μs
		2.4 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V	1.3		1.3		1.3				
		1.8 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V			1.3		1.3				
Hold time when SCLA0 = "H"	t <sub>HIGH</sub>	2.7 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V	0.6		0.6		0.6		0.26		μs
		2.4 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V	0.6		0.6		0.6				
		1.8 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V			0.6		0.6				
Data setup time (reception)	t <sub>SU:DAT</sub>	2.7 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V	100		100		100		50		ns
		2.4 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V	100		100		100				
		1.8 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V			100		100				
Data hold time (transmission) <sup>Note 6</sup>	t <sub>HD:DAT</sub>	2.7 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V	0	0.9	0	0.9	0	0.9	0	450	μs
		2.4 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V	0	0.9	0	0.9	0	0.9			
		1.8 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V			0	0.9	0	0.9			
Setup time of stop condition	t <sub>SU:STO</sub>	2.7 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V	0.6		0.6		0.6		0.26		μs
		2.4 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V	0.6		0.6		0.6				
		1.8 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V			0.6		0.6				
Bus-free time	t <sub>BUF</sub>	2.7 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V	1.3		1.3		1.3		0.5		μs
		2.4 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V	1.3		1.3		1.3				
		1.8 V ≤ EV <sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V			1.3		1.3				

- <R> **Notes** 1. In normal mode, use it with f<sub>CLK</sub> ≥ 1 MHz, 1.6 V ≤ EV<sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V.
- <R> 2. HS is condition of HS (high-speed main) mode.
- <R> 3. LS is condition of LS (low-speed main) mode.
- <R> 4. LV is condition of LV (low-voltage main) mode.
5. The first clock pulse is generated after this period when the start/restart condition is detected.
6. The maximum value (MAX.) of t<sub>HD:DAT</sub> is during normal transfer and a wait state is inserted in the ACK (acknowledge) timing.
- <R> 7. In fast mode, use it with f<sub>CLK</sub> ≥ 3.5 MHz, 1.8 V ≤ EV<sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V.
- <R> 8. In fast mode plus, use it with f<sub>CLK</sub> ≥ 10 MHz, 2.7 V ≤ EV<sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V.

**Remark** The maximum value of C<sub>b</sub> (communication line capacitance) and the value of R<sub>b</sub> (communication line pull-up resistor) at that time in each mode are as follows.

- Standard mode: C<sub>b</sub> = 400 pF, R<sub>b</sub> = 2.7 kΩ
- Fast mode: C<sub>b</sub> = 320 pF, R<sub>b</sub> = 1.1 kΩ
- Fast mode plus: C<sub>b</sub> = 120 pF, R<sub>b</sub> = 1.1 kΩ

IICA serial transfer timing



2.5.3 On-chip debug (UART)

( $T_A = -40$  to  $+85^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $1.8\text{ V} \leq EV_{DD} = V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{SS} = EV_{SS} = 0\text{ V}$ )

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Transfer rate			115.2 k		1 M	bps

## 2.6 Analog Characteristics

### 2.6.1 A/D converter characteristics

(1) When  $AV_{REF(+)} = AV_{REFP}/ANI0$  ( $ADREFP1 = 0, ADREFP0 = 1$ ),  $AV_{REF(-)} = AV_{REFM}/ANI1$  ( $ADREFM = 1$ ), target ANI pin : ANI16 to ANI23 (supply ANI pin to  $EV_{DD}$ )

( $T_A = -40$  to  $+85^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $1.6\text{ V} \leq EV_{DD} = V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{SS} = EV_{SS} = 0\text{ V}$ , Reference voltage (+) =  $AV_{REFP}$ , Reference voltage (-) =  $AV_{REFM}$ )

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit		
Resolution	$R_{ES}$		8		10	bit		
Overall error <sup>Note 1</sup>	AINL	10-bit resolution $AV_{REFP} = V_{DD}$	$1.8\text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$		1.2	$\pm 5.0$	LSB	
			$1.6\text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$		1.2	$\pm 8.5$	LSB	
Conversion time	$t_{CONV}$	10-bit resolution $AV_{REFP} = V_{DD}$	$3.6\text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$	2.125		39	$\mu\text{s}$	
			$2.7\text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$	3.1875		39	$\mu\text{s}$	
			$1.8\text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$		17		39	$\mu\text{s}$
			$1.6\text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$		57		95	$\mu\text{s}$
Zero-scale error <sup>Notes 1, 2</sup>	EZS	10-bit resolution $AV_{REFP} = V_{DD}$	$1.8\text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$			$\pm 0.35$	%FSR	
			$1.6\text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$			$\pm 0.60$	%FSR	
Full-scale error <sup>Notes 1, 2</sup>	EFS	10-bit resolution $AV_{REFP} = V_{DD}$	$1.8\text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$			$\pm 0.35$	%FSR	
			$1.6\text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$			$\pm 0.60$	%FSR	
Integral linearity error <sup>Note 1</sup>	ILE	10-bit resolution $AV_{REFP} = V_{DD}$	$1.8\text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$			$\pm 3.5$	LSB	
			$1.6\text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$			$\pm 6.0$	LSB	
Differential linearity error <sup>Note 1</sup>	DLE	10-bit resolution $AV_{REFP} = V_{DD}$	$1.8\text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$			$\pm 2.0$	LSB	
			$1.6\text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$			$\pm 2.5$	LSB	
Reference voltage (+)	$AV_{REFP}$		1.6		$V_{DD}$	V		
Analog input voltage	$V_{AIN}$		0		$AV_{REFP}$ and $EV_{DD}$	V		
	$V_{BGR}$	Select internal reference voltage output, $2.4\text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$ , HS (high-speed main) mode only	1.38	1.45	1.5	V		

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

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

(2) When  $AV_{REF(+)} = V_{DD}$  ( $ADREFP1 = 0$ ,  $ADREFP0 = 0$ ),  $AV_{REF(-)} = V_{SS}$  ( $ADREFM = 0$ ), target ANI pin : ANI0, ANI1, ANI16 to ANI23

( $T_A = -40$  to  $+85^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $1.6\text{ V} \leq EV_{DD} = V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{SS} = EV_{SS} = 0\text{ V}$ , Reference voltage (+) =  $V_{DD}$ , Reference voltage (-) =  $V_{SS}$ )

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions		MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Resolution	$R_{ES}$			8		10	bit
Overall error <sup>Note 1</sup>	AINL	10-bit resolution	$1.8\text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$		1.2	$\pm 7.0$	LSB
			$1.6\text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$		1.2	$\pm 10.5$	LSB
Conversion time	$t_{CONV}$	10-bit resolution	$3.6\text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$	2.125		39	$\mu\text{s}$
			$2.7\text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$	3.1875		39	$\mu\text{s}$
			$1.8\text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$	17		39	$\mu\text{s}$
			$1.6\text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$	57		95	$\mu\text{s}$
Zero-scale error <sup>Notes 1, 2</sup>	EVS	10-bit resolution	$1.8\text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$			$\pm 0.60$	%FSR
			$1.6\text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$			$\pm 0.85$	%FSR
Full-scale error <sup>Notes 1, 2</sup>	EFS	10-bit resolution	$1.8\text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$			$\pm 0.60$	%FSR
			$1.6\text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$			$\pm 0.85$	%FSR
Integral linearity error <sup>Note 1</sup>	ILE	10-bit resolution	$1.8\text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$			$\pm 4.0$	LSB
			$1.6\text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$			$\pm 6.5$	LSB
Differential linearity error <sup>Note 1</sup>	DLE	10-bit resolution	$1.8\text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$			$\pm 2.0$	LSB
			$1.6\text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$			$\pm 2.5$	LSB
Analog input voltage	$V_{AIN}$	ANI0, ANI1		0		$V_{DD}$	V
		ANI16 to ANI23		0		$EV_{DD}$	V
	$V_{BGR}$	Select internal reference voltage output, $2.4\text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$ , HS (high-speed main) mode only		1.38	1.45	1.5	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) When  $AV_{REF (+)}$  = Internal reference voltage (ADREFP1 = 1, ADREFP0 = 0),  $AV_{REF (-)}$  =  $AV_{REFM}/ANI1$  (ADREFM = 1), target ANI pin : ANI0, ANI16 to ANI23

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

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions		MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Resolution	$R_{ES}$			8			bit
Conversion time	$t_{CONV}$	8-bit resolution	$2.4\text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$	17		39	$\mu\text{s}$
Zero-scale error <sup>Notes 1, 2</sup>	EZS	8-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	8-bit resolution	$2.4\text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$			$\pm 2.0$	LSB
Differential linearity error <sup>Note 1</sup>	DLE	8-bit resolution	$2.4\text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$			$\pm 1.0$	LSB
Reference voltage (+)	$V_{BGR}$			1.38	1.45	1.5	V
Analog input voltage	$V_{AIN}$			0		$V_{BGR}$	V

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

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

### 2.6.2 Temperature sensor/internal reference voltage characteristics

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

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

<R>

### 2.6.3 POR circuit characteristics

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

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Detection voltage	$V_{POR}$	Power supply rise time	1.47	1.51	1.55	V
	$V_{PDR}$	Power supply fall time	1.46	1.50	1.54	V
Minimum pulse width	$T_{PW}$		300			$\mu\text{s}$
Detection delay time					350	$\mu\text{s}$

## 2.6.4 LVD circuit characteristics

(T<sub>A</sub> = -40 to +85°C, V<sub>PDR</sub> ≤ EV<sub>DD</sub> = V<sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V, V<sub>SS</sub> = EV<sub>SS</sub> = 0 V)

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

**LVD Detection Voltage of Interrupt & Reset Mode**

( $T_A = -40$  to  $+85^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{PDR} \leq V_{DD} = V_{DD} \leq 5.5$  V,  $V_{SS} = EV_{SS} = 0$  V)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit	
Interrupt and reset mode	V <sub>LVD13</sub>	V <sub>POC2</sub> , V <sub>POC1</sub> , V <sub>POC0</sub> = 0, 0, 0, falling reset voltage	1.60	1.63	1.66	V	
	V <sub>LVD12</sub>	LVIS1, LVIS0 = 1, 0 (+0.1 V)	Rising release reset voltage	1.74	1.77	1.81	V
			Falling interrupt voltage	1.70	1.73	1.77	V
	V <sub>LVD11</sub>	LVIS1, LVIS0 = 0, 1 (+0.2 V)	Rising release reset voltage	1.84	1.88	1.91	V
			Falling interrupt voltage	1.80	1.84	1.87	V
	V <sub>LVD4</sub>	LVIS1, LVIS0 = 0, 0 (+1.2 V)	Rising release reset voltage	2.86	2.92	2.97	V
			Falling interrupt voltage	2.80	2.86	2.91	V
	V <sub>LVD11</sub>	V <sub>POC2</sub> , V <sub>POC1</sub> , V <sub>POC0</sub> = 0, 0, 1, falling reset voltage	1.80	1.84	1.87	V	
	V <sub>LVD10</sub>	LVIS1, LVIS0 = 1, 0 (+0.1 V)	Rising release reset voltage	1.94	1.98	2.02	V
			Falling interrupt voltage	1.90	1.94	1.98	V
	V <sub>LVD9</sub>	LVIS1, LVIS0 = 0, 1 (+0.2 V)	Rising release reset voltage	2.05	2.09	2.13	V
			Falling interrupt voltage	2.00	2.04	2.08	V
	V <sub>LVD2</sub>	LVIS1, LVIS0 = 0, 0 (+1.2 V)	Rising release reset voltage	3.07	3.13	3.19	V
			Falling interrupt voltage	3.00	3.06	3.12	V
	V <sub>LVD8</sub>	V <sub>POC2</sub> , V <sub>POC1</sub> , V <sub>POC0</sub> = 0, 1, 0, falling reset voltage	2.40	2.45	2.50	V	
	V <sub>LVD7</sub>	LVIS1, LVIS0 = 1, 0 (+0.1 V)	Rising release reset voltage	2.56	2.61	2.66	V
			Falling interrupt voltage	2.50	2.55	2.60	V
	V <sub>LVD6</sub>	LVIS1, LVIS0 = 0, 1 (+0.2 V)	Rising release reset voltage	2.66	2.71	2.76	V
			Falling interrupt voltage	2.60	2.65	2.70	V
	V <sub>LVD1</sub>	LVIS1, LVIS0 = 0, 0 (+1.2 V)	Rising release reset voltage	3.68	3.75	3.82	V
			Falling interrupt voltage	3.60	3.67	3.74	V
	V <sub>LVD5</sub>	V <sub>POC2</sub> , V <sub>POC1</sub> , V <sub>POC0</sub> = 0, 1, 1, falling reset voltage	2.70	2.75	2.81	V	
	V <sub>LVD4</sub>	LVIS1, LVIS0 = 1, 0 (+0.1 V)	Rising release reset voltage	2.86	2.92	2.97	V
			Falling interrupt voltage	2.80	2.86	2.91	V
V <sub>LVD3</sub>	LVIS1, LVIS0 = 0, 1 (+0.2 V)	Rising release reset voltage	2.96	3.02	3.08	V	
		Falling interrupt voltage	2.90	2.96	3.02	V	
V <sub>LVD0</sub>	LVIS1, LVIS0 = 0, 0 (+1.2 V)	Rising release reset voltage	3.98	4.06	4.14	V	
		Falling interrupt voltage	3.90	3.98	4.06	V	

2.6.5 Supply voltage rise time

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

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
V <sub>DD</sub> rise slope (V <sub>DD</sub> : 0 V to V <sub>DD</sub> (MIN.) <sup>Note</sup> )	SV <sub>DD</sub>				54	V/ms

<R> **Note** V<sub>DD</sub> (MIN.) in each operating mode is as below.

- HS (high-speed main) mode: 2.7 V@1 MHz to 24 MHz  
2.4 V@1 MHz to 16 MHz
- LS (low-speed main) mode: 1.8 V@1 MHz to 8 MHz
- LV (low-voltage main) mode: 1.6 V@1 MHz to 4 MHz

<R> **Caution** When LVD off, be sure to use external RESET pin.



## 2.7 LCD Characteristics

## 2.7.1 Resistance division method

## (1) Static display mode

**( $T_A = -40$  to  $+85^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{L4} (\text{MIN.}) \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5 \text{ V}$ ,  $V_{SS} = 0 \text{ V}$ )**

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
LCD drive voltage	$V_{L4}$		2.0		$V_{DD}$	V

## (2) 1/2 bias method, 1/4 bias method

**( $T_A = -40$  to  $+85^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{L4} (\text{MIN.}) \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5 \text{ V}$ ,  $V_{SS} = 0 \text{ V}$ )**

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
LCD drive voltage	$V_{L4}$		2.7		$V_{DD}$	V

## (3) 1/3 bias method

**( $T_A = -40$  to  $+85^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{L4} (\text{MIN.}) \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5 \text{ V}$ ,  $V_{SS} = 0 \text{ V}$ )**

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
LCD drive voltage	$V_{L4}$		2.5		$V_{DD}^{\text{Note}}$	V

**Note** 5.5 V (MAX) when driving a memory-type liquid crystal (the MLCDEN bit of the MLCD register = 1).

## 2.7.2 Internal voltage boosting method

## (1) 1/3 bias method

(T<sub>A</sub> = -40 to +85°C, 1.8 V ≤ V<sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V, V<sub>SS</sub> = 0 V)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit	
LCD output voltage variation range	V <sub>L1</sub>	C1 to C4 <sup>Note 1</sup> = 0.47 μF <sup>Note 2</sup>	VLCD = 04H	0.90	1.00	1.08	V
			VLCD = 05H	0.95	1.05	1.13	V
			VLCD = 06H	1.00	1.10	1.18	V
			VLCD = 07H	1.05	1.15	1.23	V
			VLCD = 08H	1.10	1.20	1.28	V
			VLCD = 09H	1.15	1.25	1.33	V
			VLCD = 0AH	1.20	1.30	1.38	V
			VLCD = 0BH	1.25	1.35	1.43	V
			VLCD = 0CH	1.30	1.40	1.48	V
			VLCD = 0DH	1.35	1.45	1.53	V
			VLCD = 0EH	1.40	1.50	1.58	V
			VLCD = 0FH	1.45	1.55	1.63	V
			VLCD = 10H	1.50	1.60	1.68	V
			VLCD = 11H	1.55	1.65	1.73	V
VLCD = 12H	1.60	1.70	1.78	V			
VLCD = 13H	1.65	1.75	1.83	V			
Doubler output voltage	V <sub>L2</sub>	C1 to C4 <sup>Note 1</sup> = 0.47 μF	2 V <sub>L1</sub> -0.1	2 V <sub>L1</sub>	2 V <sub>L1</sub>	V	
Tripler output voltage	V <sub>L4</sub>	C1 to C4 <sup>Note 1</sup> = 0.47 μF	3 V <sub>L1</sub> -0.15	3 V <sub>L1</sub>	3 V <sub>L1</sub>	V	
Reference voltage setup time <sup>Note 2</sup>	t <sub>VWAIT1</sub>		5			ms	
Voltage boost wait time <sup>Note 3</sup>	t <sub>VWAIT2</sub>	C1 to C4 <sup>Note 1</sup> = 0.47 μF	500			ms	

**Notes** 1. This is a capacitor that is connected between voltage pins used to drive the LCD.

C1: A capacitor connected between CAPH and CAPL

C2: A capacitor connected between V<sub>L1</sub> and GND

C3: A capacitor connected between V<sub>L2</sub> and GND

C4: A capacitor connected between V<sub>L4</sub> and GND

C1 = C2 = C3 = C4 = 0.47 pF ± 30 %

- This is the time required to wait from when the reference voltage is specified by using the VLCD register (or when the internal voltage boosting method is selected [by setting the MDSET1 and MDSET0 bits of the LCDM0 register to 01B] if the default value reference voltage is used) until voltage boosting starts (VLCON = 1).
- This is the wait time from when voltage boosting is started (VLCON = 1) until display is enabled (LCDON = 1).

## (2) 1/4 bias method

(T<sub>A</sub> = -40 to +85°C, 1.8 V ≤ V<sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V, V<sub>SS</sub> = 0 V)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit	
LCD output voltage variation range	V <sub>L1</sub>	C1 to C5 <sup>Note 1</sup> = 0.47 μF <sup>Note 2</sup>	VLCD = 04H	0.90	1.00	1.08	V
			VLCD = 05H	0.95	1.05	1.13	V
			VLCD = 06H	1.00	1.10	1.18	V
			VLCD = 07H	1.05	1.15	1.23	V
			VLCD = 08H	1.10	1.20	1.28	V
			VLCD = 09H	1.15	1.25	1.33	V
			VLCD = 0AH	1.20	1.30	1.38	V
			VLCD = 0BH	1.25	1.35	1.43	V
			VLCD = 0CH	1.30	1.40	1.48	V
			VLCD = 0DH	1.35	1.45	1.53	V
			VLCD = 0EH	1.40	1.50	1.58	V
			VLCD = 0FH	1.45	1.55	1.63	V
			VLCD = 10H	1.50	1.60	1.68	V
			VLCD = 11H	1.55	1.65	1.73	V
VLCD = 12H	1.60	1.70	1.78	V			
VLCD = 13H	1.65	1.75	1.83	V			
Doubler output voltage	V <sub>L2</sub>	C1 to C5 <sup>Note 1</sup> = 0.47 μF	2 V <sub>L1</sub> -0.08	2 V <sub>L1</sub>	2 V <sub>L1</sub>	V	
Tripler output voltage	V <sub>L3</sub>	C1 to C5 <sup>Note 1</sup> = 0.47 μF	3 V <sub>L1</sub> -0.12	3 V <sub>L1</sub>	3 V <sub>L1</sub>	V	
Quadruply output voltage	V <sub>L4</sub>	C1 to C5 <sup>Note 1</sup> = 0.47 μF	4 V <sub>L1</sub> -0.16	4 V <sub>L1</sub>	4 V <sub>L1</sub>	V	
Reference voltage setup time <sup>Note 2</sup>	t <sub>WAIT1</sub>		5			ms	
Voltage boost wait time <sup>Note 3</sup>	t <sub>WAIT2</sub>	C1 to C5 <sup>Note 1</sup> = 0.47 μF	500			ms	

**Notes** 1. This is a capacitor that is connected between voltage pins used to drive the LCD.

C1: A capacitor connected between CAPH and CAPL

C2: A capacitor connected between V<sub>L1</sub> and GND

C3: A capacitor connected between V<sub>L2</sub> and GND

C4: A capacitor connected between V<sub>L3</sub> and GND

C5: A capacitor connected between V<sub>L4</sub> and GND

C1 = C2 = C3 = C4 = C5 = 0.47 pF±30 %

- This is the time required to wait from when the reference voltage is specified by using the VLCD register (or when the internal voltage boosting method is selected [by setting the MDSET1 and MDSET0 bits of the LCDM0 register to 01B] if the default value reference voltage is used) until voltage boosting starts (VLCON = 1).
- This is the wait time from when voltage boosting is started (VLCON = 1) until display is enabled (LCDON = 1).

## 2.7.3 Capacitor split method

## (1) 1/3 bias method

(T<sub>A</sub> = -40 to +85°C, 2.2 V ≤ V<sub>DD</sub> = EV<sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V, V<sub>SS</sub> = 0 V)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
V <sub>L4</sub> voltage	V <sub>L4</sub>	C1 to C4 = 0.47 μF <sup>Note 2</sup>		V <sub>DD</sub>		V
V <sub>L2</sub> voltage	V <sub>L2</sub>	C1 to C4 = 0.47 μF <sup>Note 2</sup>	2/3 V <sub>L4</sub> -0.1	2/3 V <sub>L4</sub>	2/3 V <sub>L4</sub> +0.1	V
V <sub>L1</sub> voltage	V <sub>L1</sub>	C1 to C4 = 0.47 μF <sup>Note 2</sup>	1/3 V <sub>L4</sub> -0.1	1/3 V <sub>L4</sub>	1/3 V <sub>L4</sub> +0.1	V
Capacitor split wait time <sup>Note 1</sup>	t <sub>WAIT</sub>		100			ms

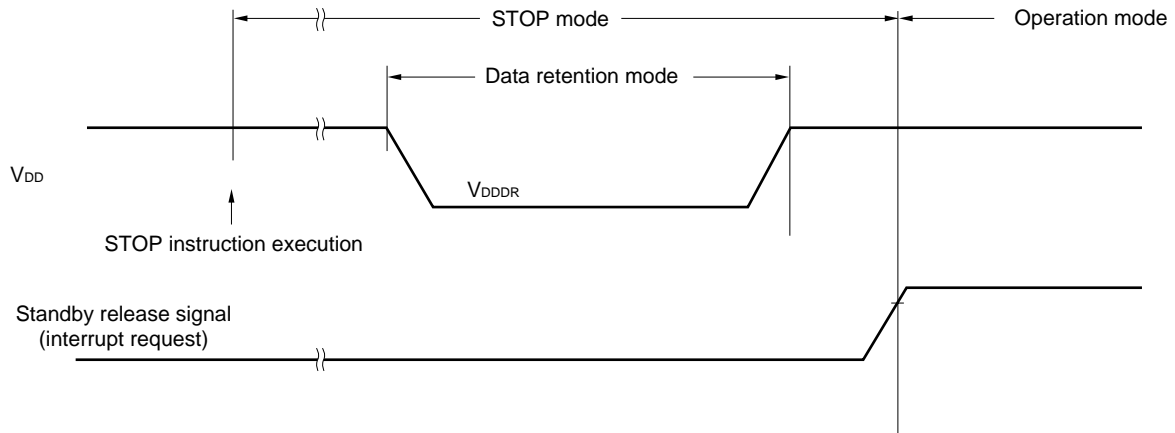
- Notes**
- This is the wait time from when voltage bucking is started (VLCON = 1) until display is enabled (LCDON = 1).
  - This is a capacitor that is connected between voltage pins used to drive the LCD.  
C1: A capacitor connected between CAPH and CAPL  
C2: A capacitor connected between V<sub>L1</sub> and GND  
C3: A capacitor connected between V<sub>L2</sub> and GND  
C4: A capacitor connected between V<sub>L4</sub> and GND  
C1 = C2 = C3 = C4 = 0.47 pF±30 %

2.8 Data Memory STOP Mode Low Supply Voltage Data Retention Characteristics

(T<sub>A</sub> = -40 to +85°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Data retention supply voltage	V <sub>DDDR</sub>		1.46 <sup>Note</sup>		5.5	V

**Note** The value depends on the POR detection voltage. When the voltage drops, the data is retained before a POR reset is effected, but data is not retained when a POR reset is effected.



2.9 Flash Memory Programming Characteristics

(T<sub>A</sub> = -40 to +85°C, 1.8 V ≤ EV<sub>DD</sub> = V<sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V, V<sub>SS</sub> = EV<sub>SS</sub> = 0 V)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
System clock frequency	f <sub>CLK</sub>	1.8 V ≤ V <sub>DD</sub> ≤ 5.5 V	1		24	MHz
Number of code flash rewrites <small>Note 1, 2, 3</small>	C <sub>ENWR</sub>	Retained for 20 years T <sub>A</sub> = 85°C <sup>Note 3</sup>	1,000			Times
Number of data flash rewrites <small>Note 1, 2, 3</small>		Retained for 1 year T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C <sup>Note 3</sup>		1,000,000		
		Retained for 5 years T <sub>A</sub> = 85°C <sup>Note 3</sup>	100,000			
		Retained for 20 years T <sub>A</sub> = 85°C <sup>Note 3</sup>	10,000			

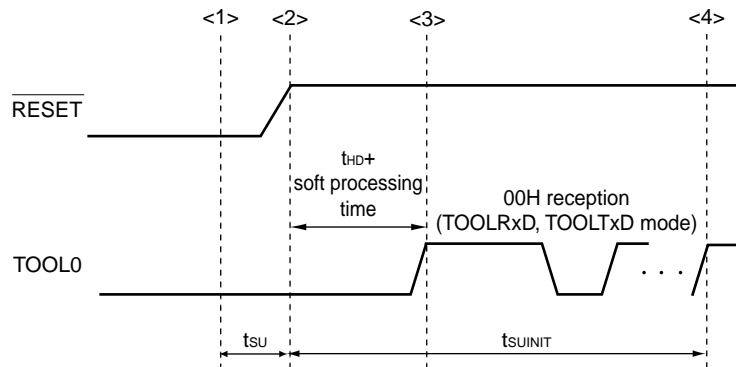
- Notes**
- 1 erase + 1 write after the erase is regarded as 1 rewrite.  
The retaining years are until next rewrite after the rewrite.
  2. When using flash memory programmer and Renesas Electronics self programming library
  3. This characteristic indicates the flash memory characteristic and based on Renesas Electronics reliability test.

**Remark** When updating data multiple times, use the flash memory as one for updating data.

2.10 Timing Specifications for Switching Flash Memory Programming Modes

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
How long from when a pin reset ends until the initial communication settings are specified	$t_{SUIINIT}$	POR and LVD reset must end before the pin reset ends.			100	ms
How long from when the TOOL0 pin is placed at the low level until a pin reset ends	$t_{SU}$	POR and LVD reset must end before the pin reset ends.	10			$\mu s$
How long the TOOL0 pin must be kept at the low level after a reset ends (except soft processing time)	$t_{HD}$	POR and LVD reset must end before the pin reset ends.	1			ms

<R>



- <1> The low level is input to the TOOL0 pin.
- <2> The pins reset ends. (POR and LVD reset must end before the pin reset ends.)
- <3> The TOOL0 pin is set to the high level.
- <4> Setting of the flash memory programming mode by UART reception and completion of the baud rate setting.

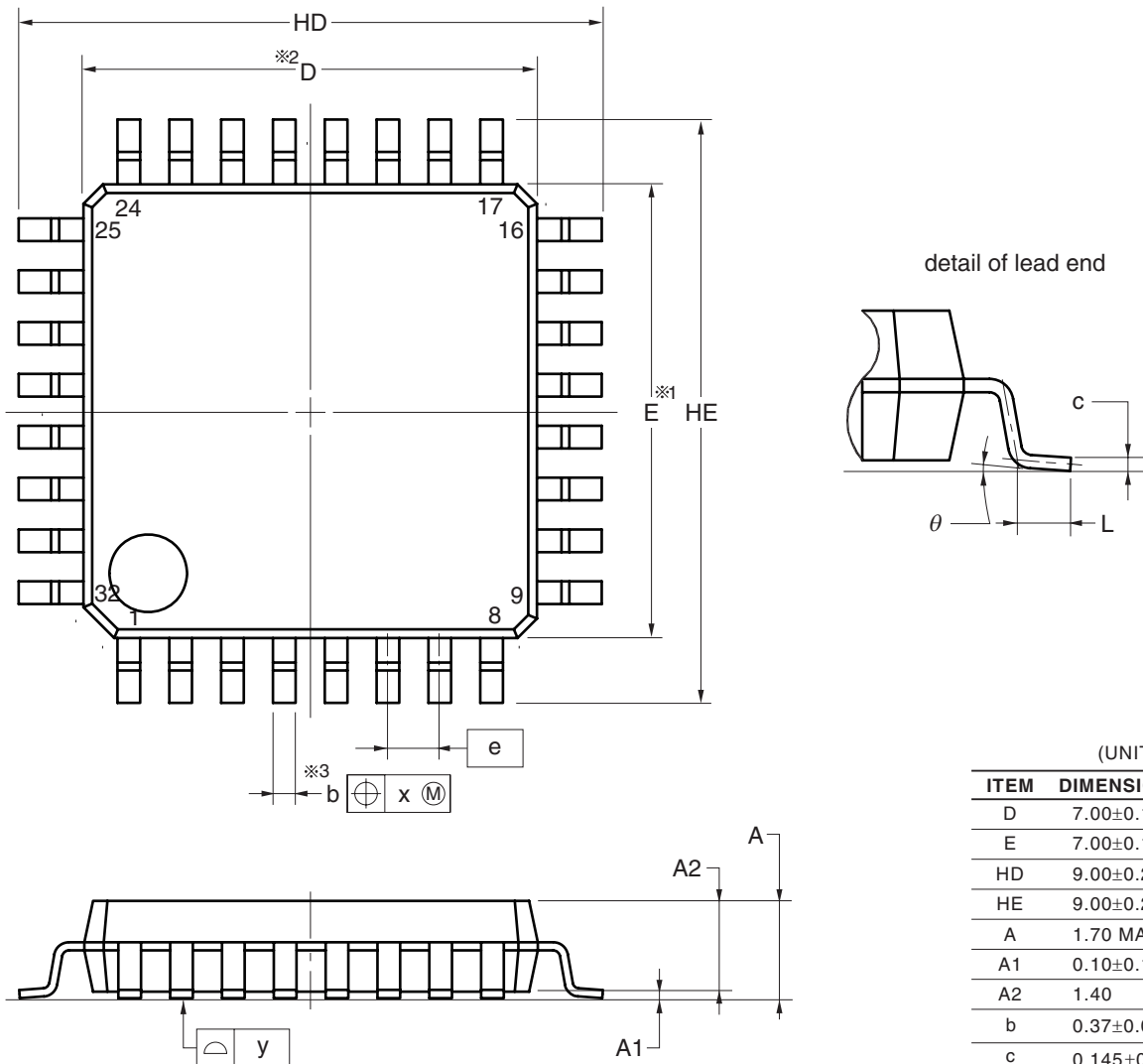
**Remark**  $t_{SUIINIT}$ : The segment shows that it is necessary to finish specifying the initial communication settings within 100 ms from when the reset ends.  
 $t_{SU}$ : How long from when the TOOL0 pin is placed at the low level until a pin reset ends (MIN. 10  $\mu s$ )  
 $t_{HD}$ : How long to keep the TOOL0 pin at the low level from when the external or internal resets ends (except software processing time)

### 3. PACKAGE DRAWINGS

#### 3.1 32-pin products

R5F10RB8AFP, R5F10RBAAFP, R5F10RBCAFP

JEITA Package Code	RENESAS Code	Previous Code	MASS (TYP.) [g]
P-LQFP32-7x7-0.80	PLQP0032GB-A	P32GA-80-GBT-1	0.2



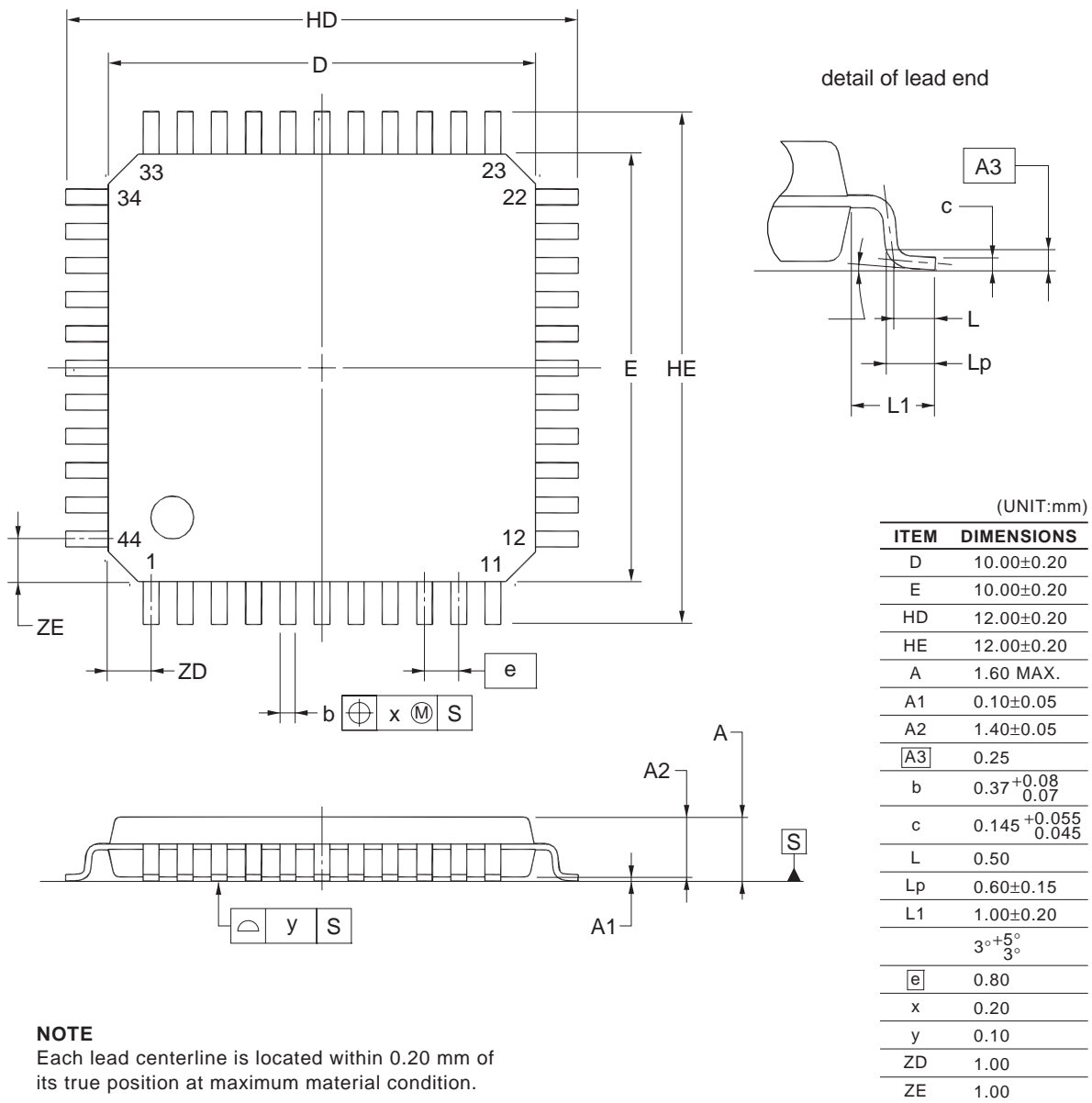
**NOTE**

- 1. Dimensions "※1" and "※2" do not include mold flash.
- 2. Dimension "※3" does not include trim offset.

3.2 44-pin products

R5F10RF8AFP, R5F10RFAAFP, R5F10RFCAFP

JEITA Package Code	RENESAS Code	Previous Code	MASS (TYP.) [g]
P-LQFP44-10x10-0.80	PLQP0044GC-A	P44GB-80-UES-2	0.36



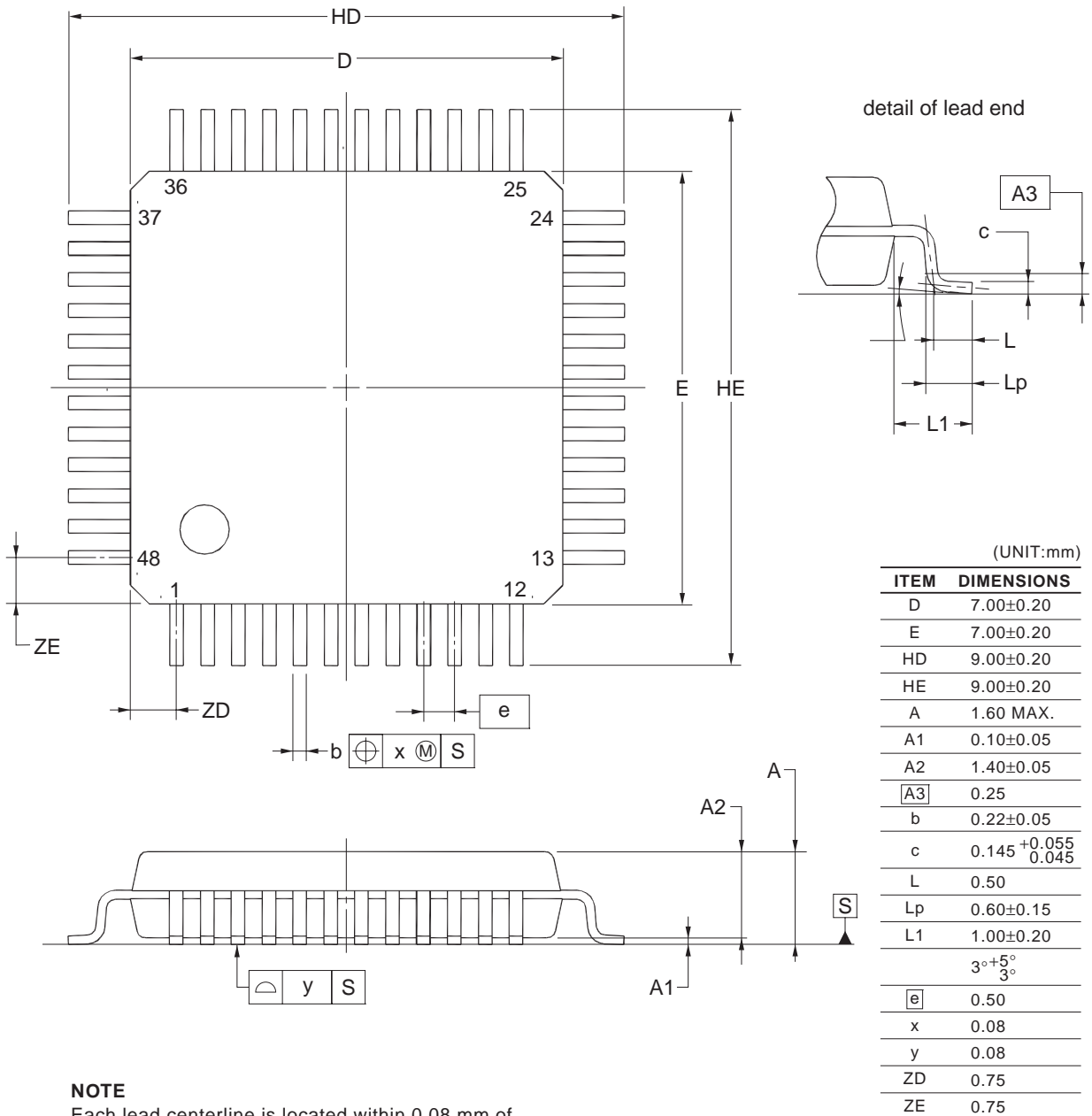
**NOTE**  
Each lead centerline is located within 0.20 mm of its true position at maximum material condition.



3.3 48-pin products

R5F10RG8AFB, R5F10RGAAFB, R5F10RGCAFB

JEITA Package Code	RENESAS Code	Previous Code	MASS (TYP.) [g]
P-LFQFP48-7x7-0.50	PLQP0048KF-A	P48GA-50-8EU-1	0.16

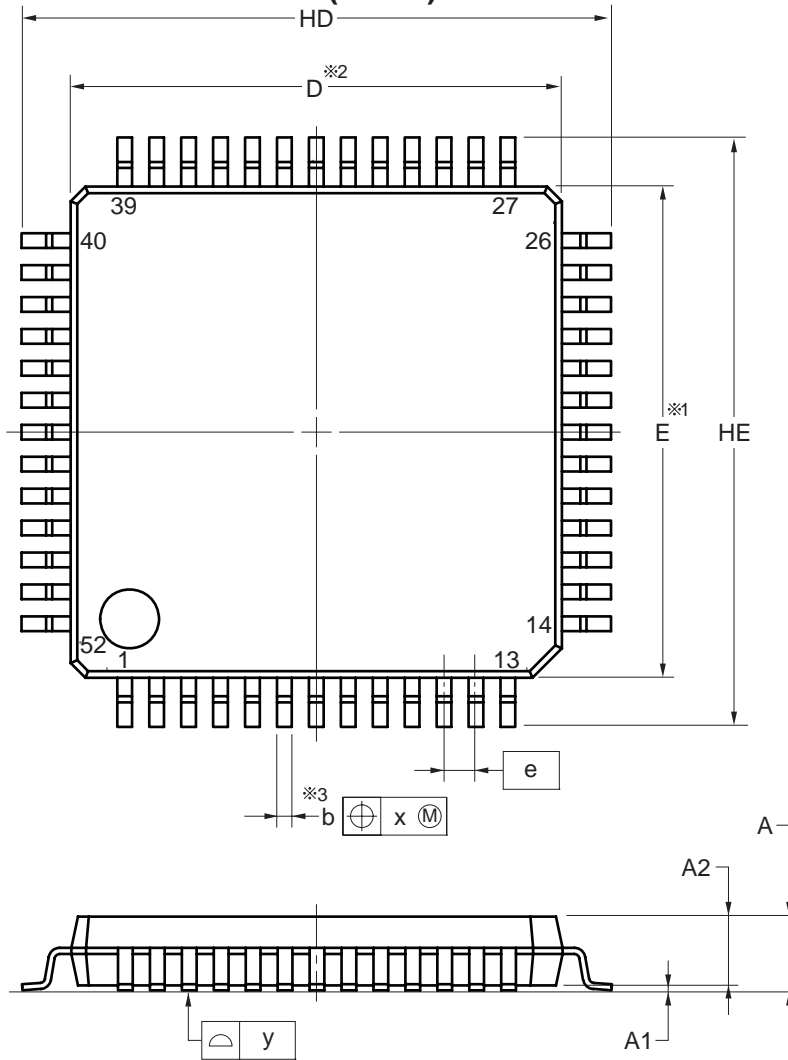


**NOTE**  
Each lead centerline is located within 0.08 mm of its true position at maximum material condition.

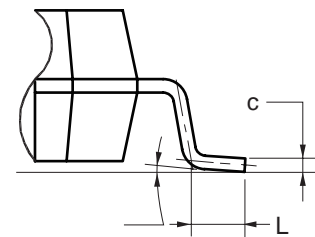
3.4 52-pin products

R5F10RJ8AFA, R5F10RJAAFA, R5F10RJCAFA

52-PIN PLASTIC LQFP (10x10)



detail of lead end



(UNIT:mm)

ITEM	DIMENSIONS
D	10.00±0.10
E	10.00±0.10
HD	12.00±0.20
HE	12.00±0.20
A	1.70 MAX.
A1	0.10±0.05
A2	1.40
b	0.32±0.05
c	0.145±0.055
L	0.50±0.15
	0° to 8°
e	0.65
x	0.13
y	0.10

P52GB-65-GBS

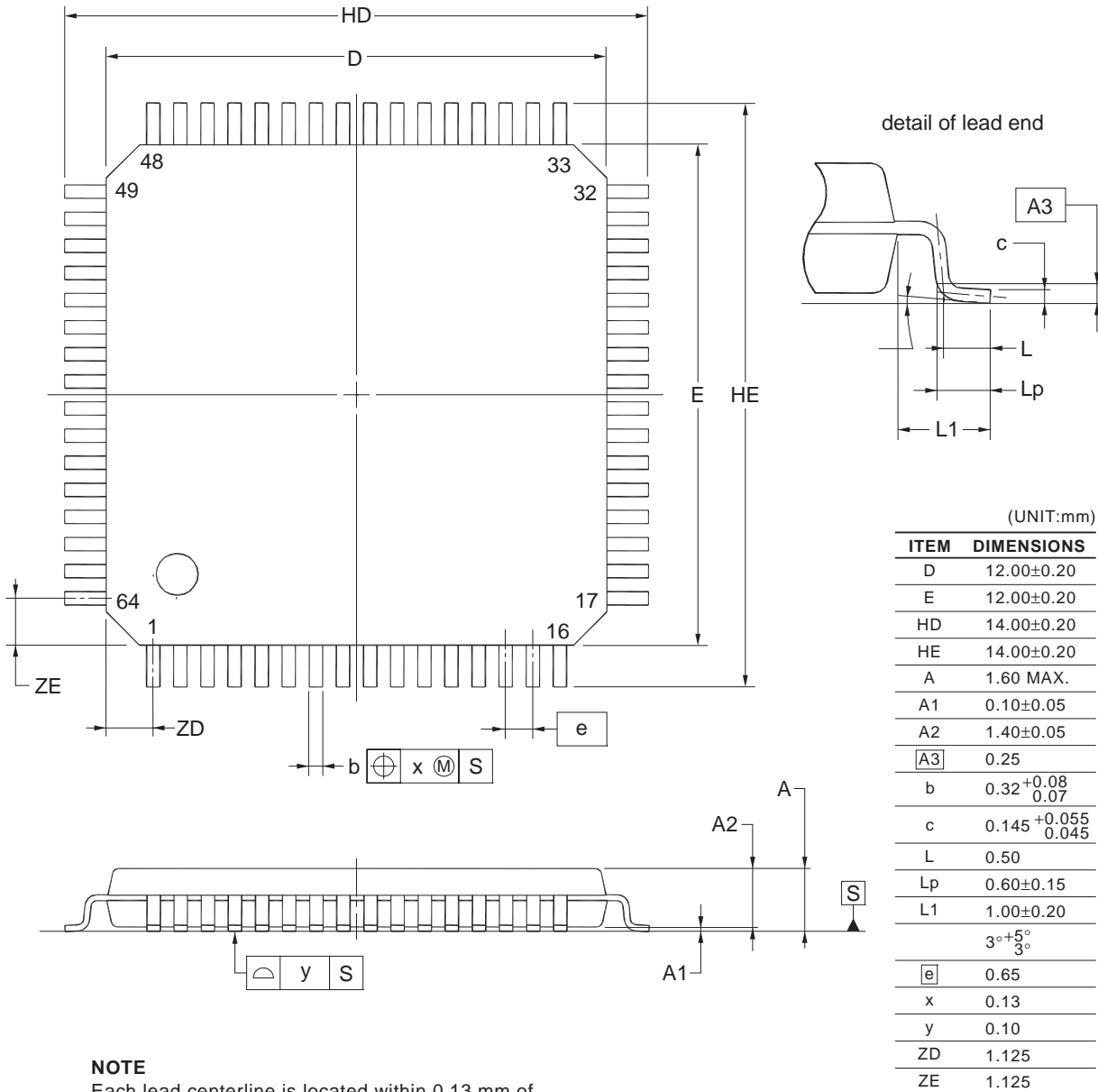
NOTE

1. Dimensions “\*1” and “\*2” do not include mold flash.
2. Dimension “\*3” does not include trim offset.

3.5 64-pin products

R5F10RLAAFA, R5F10RLCAFA

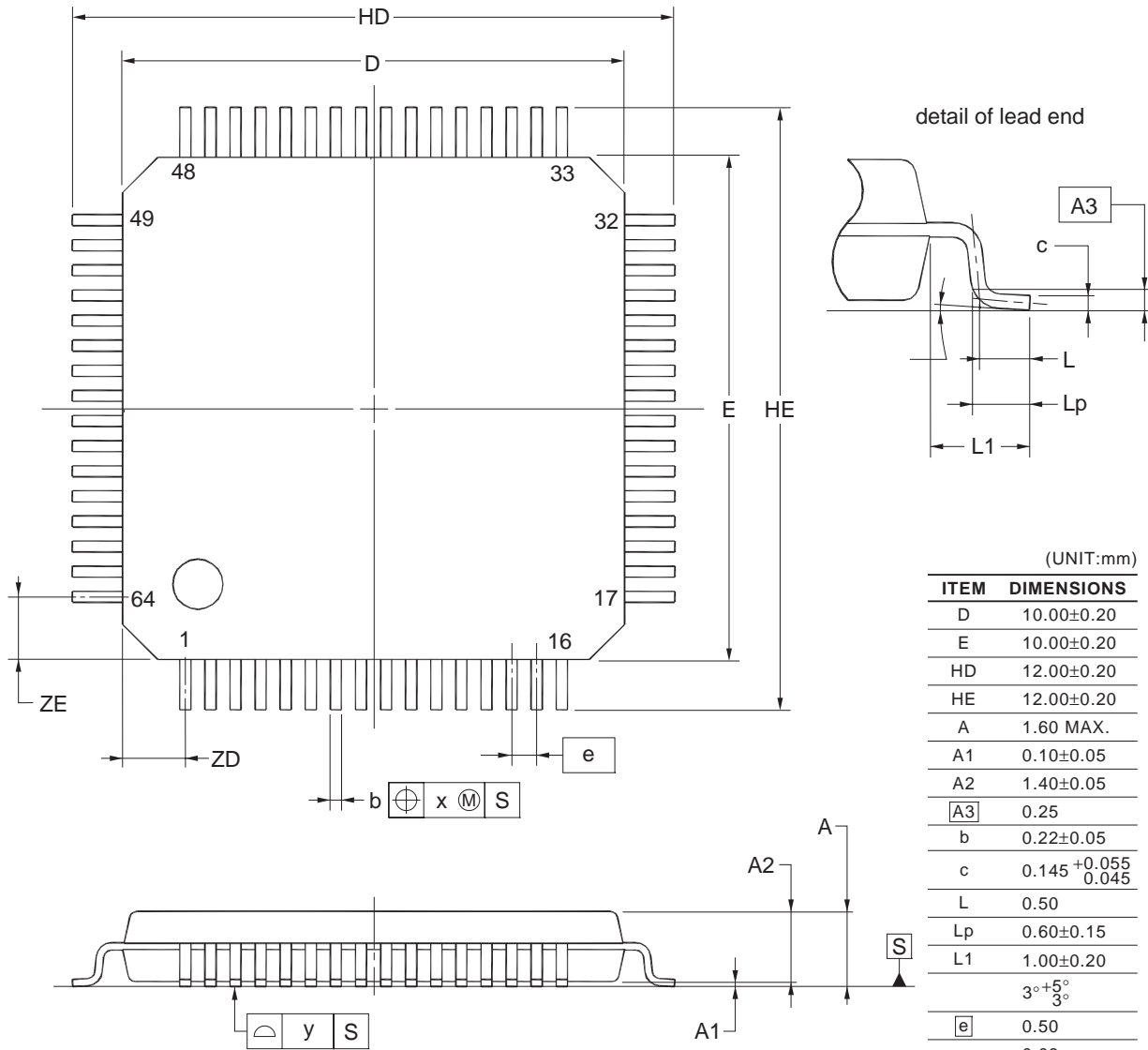
JEITA Package Code	RENESAS Code	Previous Code	MASS (TYP.) [g]
P-LQFP64-12x12-0.65	PLQP0064JA-A	P64GK-65-UET-2	0.51



**NOTE**  
Each lead centerline is located within 0.13 mm of its true position at maximum material condition.

R5F10RLAAFB, R5F10RLCAFB

JEITA Package Code	RENESAS Code	Previous Code	MASS (TYP.) [g]
P-LFQFP64-10x10-0.50	PLQP0064KF-A	P64GB-50-UEU-2	0.35



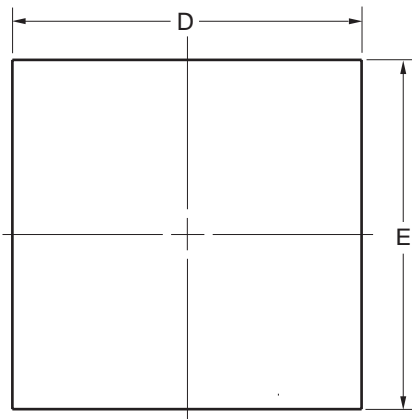
(UNIT:mm)

ITEM	DIMENSIONS
D	10.00±0.20
E	10.00±0.20
HD	12.00±0.20
HE	12.00±0.20
A	1.60 MAX.
A1	0.10±0.05
A2	1.40±0.05
A3	0.25
b	0.22±0.05
c	0.145 $^{+0.055}_{-0.045}$
L	0.50
Lp	0.60±0.15
L1	1.00±0.20
	$3^{\circ} + \frac{5^{\circ}}{3}$
e	0.50
x	0.08
y	0.08
ZD	1.25
ZE	1.25

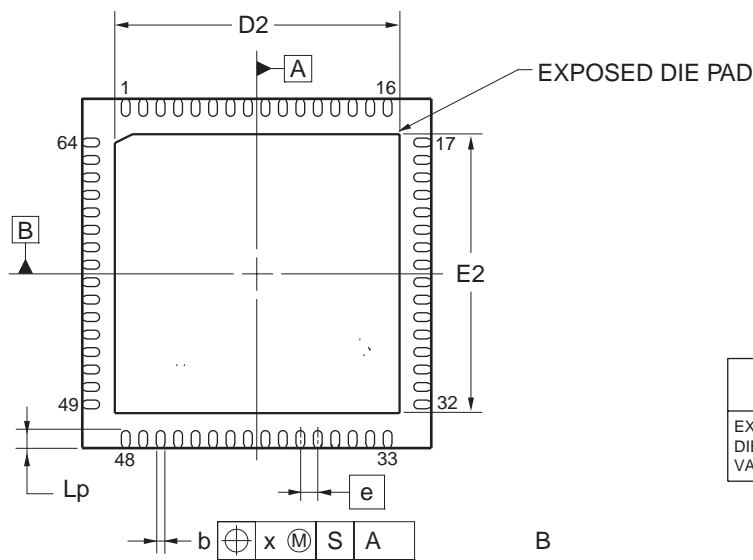
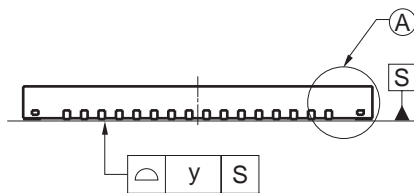
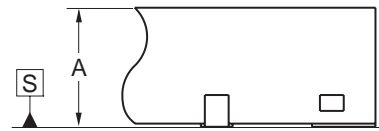
**NOTE**  
 Each lead centerline is located within 0.08 mm of its true position at maximum material condition.

R5F10RLAANB, R5F10RLCANB

JEITA Package Code	RENESAS Code	Previous Code	MASS (TYP.) [g]
P-HWQFN64-8x8-0.40	PWQN0064LA-A	P64K8-40-9B5-1	0.16



DETAIL OF (A) PART



(UNIT:mm)

ITEM	DIMENSIONS
D	8.00±0.05
E	8.00±0.05
A	0.75±0.05
b	0.20±0.05
e	0.40
Lp	0.40±0.10
x	0.05
y	0.05

ITEM		D2			E2		
		MIN	NOM	MAX	MIN	NOM	MAX
EXPOSED DIE PAD VARIATIONS	A	6.45	6.50	6.55	6.45	6.50	6.55

B

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Rev.	Date	Description	
		Page	Summary
0.01	Feb 20, 2012	-	First Edition issued
0.02	Sep 26, 2012	7, 8	Modification of <b>caution 2</b> in <b>1.3.5 64-pin products</b>
		15	Modification of <b>I/O port</b> in <b>1.6 Outline of Functions</b>
		-	Modification of <b>2. ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS (TARGET)</b>
		-	Update of package drawings in <b>3. PACKAGE DRAWINGS</b>
1.00	Jan 31, 2013	11 to 15	Modification of <b>1.5 Block Diagram</b>
		16	Modification of <b>Note 2</b> in <b>1.6 Outline of Functions</b>
		17	Modification of <b>1.6 Outline of Functions</b>
		-	Deletion of target in <b>2. ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS</b>
		18	Addition of <b>caution 2</b> to <b>2. ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS</b>
		19	Addition of description, <b>note 3</b> , and <b>remark 2</b> to <b>2.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings</b>
		20	Modification of description and addition of <b>note</b> to <b>2.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings</b>
		22, 23	Modification of <b>2.2 Oscillator Characteristics</b>
		30	Modification of <b>notes 1 to 4</b> in <b>2.3.2 Supply current characteristics</b>
		32	Modification of <b>notes 1, 3 to 6, 8</b> in <b>2.3.2 Supply current characteristics</b>
		34	Modification of <b>notes 7, 9, 11</b> , and addition of <b>notes 8, 12</b> to <b>2.3.2 Supply current characteristics</b>
		36	Addition of description to <b>2.4 AC Characteristics</b>
		38, 40 to 42, 44 to 46, 48 to 52, 54, 55	Modification of <b>2.5.1 Serial array unit</b>
		57, 58	Modification of <b>2.5.2 Serial interface IICA</b>
		62	Modification of <b>2.6.2 Temperature sensor/internal reference voltage characteristics</b>
		64	Addition of <b>note</b> and <b>caution</b> in <b>2.6.5 Supply voltage rise time</b>
		69	Modification of <b>2.8 Data Memory STOP Mode Low Supply Voltage Data Retention Characteristics</b>
69	Modification of conditions in <b>2.9 Timing Specs for Switching Flash Memory Programming Modes</b>		
70	Modification of <b>2.10 Timing Specifications for Switching Flash Memory Programming Modes</b>		

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## 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 VIL (MAX) and VIH (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 VIL (MAX) and VIH (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.

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