

RA8T2 Group

Notes on RA8T2 Group High-Temperature Operation

Introduction

Renesas provides RA8T2 Group microcontrollers that operate in high-temperature environments. These products are guaranteed to operate within the stipulated range. However, the reliability of a semiconductor device is influenced greatly by the environment in which it is used. That is, even for products with the same quality level, if one is operated in a more severe environment, its reliability will be reduced. Conversely, if one is used in a less severe environment, its reliability will increase. For example, a device used under extremely severe conditions, such as those used for lifetime testing, may exhibit wear-out failures, even if the environment is within the maximum ratings.

This application note presents notes on operating environments under which RA8T2 Group microcontrollers are used in high-temperature applications.

Target Device

RA8T2 Group

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1. Relationship between Actual Usage Environments for RA8T2 Group Microcontrollers and Reliability

1.1 Approaches to microcontroller reliability

We strongly recommend that customers follow the items described in this document to assure device reliability when using RA8T2 Group microcontrollers.

Semiconductor device reliability is indicated by the failure rate curve (bathtub curve). This curve is divided into three regions:

- The early failure region, in which failures occur at a relatively early time after device use (operation) is first started.
- The random failure period, during which, after the early failure period, failures occur randomly across the relatively long period during which the device is used,
- The wear-out failure period (end of service life), during which failures increase with the elapsing of the time that is inherent life of the device. (See the Reliability Handbook, Revision 2.50 (R51ZZ0001EJ0250) for further details on the bathtub curve.)

Of these regions, it is the wear-out failure region that is most strongly influenced by the thermal environment in which the semiconductor device is used. The concept of Derating is critical to assuring that RA8T2 Group microcontrollers do not reach the wear-out failure region.

1.2 Derating

Derating is defined under JIS Z 8115 as the systematic reduction of load for the sake of improved reliability.

Derating is commonly applied to product groups, such as discreet components and power ICs, where concern is required regarding the junction temperature due to the relationship between the generated power, ambient temperature, and heat sink characteristics. Concern is required even if, in addition to the usage conditions having wide ranges, operation is within those usage conditions (for example, voltage) from the standpoint of the problem of heat generation, and furthermore, adjustment is required between usage conditions such as ambient temperature, junction temperature, current, and power, which have mutual relationships.

See section 5.2.3, Derating, in the [Reliability Handbook, Revision 2.50](#) (R51ZZ0001EJ0250) for further details on derating.

This application note presents temperature profiles expected for representative high-temperature applications and derating examples that the RA8T2 Group microcontrollers can support.

4. Derating Examples for Representative High-Temperature Applications

Tables 4.1 to 4.3 show the expected temperature profiles for typical high-temperature applications and the recommended temperature profiles for derating for each Operating junction temperature (T_j).

For 125°C in Table 4.3, select the example that most closely matches your application. If these examples do not apply to you, please contact a Renesas Electronics sales office.

Derating is based on a 10-year product lifetime.

Table 4.1 $T_j = 0^\circ\text{C}$ to 95°C Case (Parts Number of Operating junction temperature : L)

No.	Main applications	Assumed temperature profile	Recommended temperature profile for derating
1	Industrial motors (24-hour operation: example)	Used continuously in a high-temperature environment.	$T_j \leq 95^\circ\text{C}$ for 100% ※Used continuously for 10 years

Note: The ambient temperature (T_a) should be 0°C or higher.

Table 4.2 $T_j = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 105°C Case (Parts Number of Operating junction temperature : D)

No.	Main applications	Assumed temperature profile	Recommended temperature profile for derating
1	Industrial motors (24-hour operation: example)	Used continuously in a high-temperature environment.	$T_j \leq 105^\circ\text{C}$ for 100% ※Used continuously for 10 years

Note: The ambient temperature (T_a) should be -40°C or higher.

Table 4.3 $T_j = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 125°C Case (Parts Number of Operating junction temperature : E)

No.	Main applications	Assumed temperature profile	Recommended temperature profile for derating
1	Cooking equipment (kitchen stoves, IH heaters)	An operating time of 3 hours/day in a high-temperature environment. Standby or stopped at other times.	$T_j \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$ for 3 hours/day. At other times, standby or stopped at $T_j \leq 90^\circ\text{C}$
2	Appliance motors, power tools	Used for 3 hours/day in a high-temperature environment. Used for 3 hours/day in a non-high-temperature environment. Standby or stopped at other times.	$115^\circ\text{C} < T_j \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$ for 3 hours/day. $T_j \leq 115^\circ\text{C}$ for 3 hours/day. At other times, standby or stopped at $T_j \leq 90^\circ\text{C}$
3	EV chargers	Used for 8 hours/day in a high-temperature environment. Standby or stopped at other times.	$115^\circ\text{C} < T_j \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$ for 4 hours/day. $T_j \leq 115^\circ\text{C}$ for 4 hours/day. At other times, standby or stopped at $T_j \leq 85^\circ\text{C}$
4	Smart meters, power converters, and equipment that may be installed outdoors (24-hour operation)	Used for 4 hours/day in a high-temperature environment. Used for 4 hours/day in a non-high-temperature environment. Also operating at other times.	$115^\circ\text{C} < T_j \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$ for 4 hours/day. $T_j \leq 115^\circ\text{C}$ for 4 hours/day. At other times, operating at $T_j \leq 100^\circ\text{C}$

No.	Main applications	Assumed temperature profile	Recommended temperature profile for derating
5	PC and server power supplies (24-hour operation)	Used continuously for 5 years in an environment that includes high-temperature periods.	115°C < T _j ≤ 125°C for 15,000 hours T _j ≤ 115°C for 30,000 hours
6	Industrial motors (24-hour operation: example 1)	Used continuously in a high-temperature environment.	102°C < T _j ≤ 112°C for 80% T _j ≤ 102°C for 20% ※Used continuously for 10 years
7	Industrial motors (24-hour operation: example 2)	Used continuously in an environment that includes extreme high-temperature periods.	110°C < T _j ≤ 125°C for 5% 105°C < T _j ≤ 110°C for 75% T _j ≤ 105°C for 20% ※Used continuously for 10 years
8	Industrial motors (24-hour operation: example 3)	Used continuously in a high-temperature environment.	T _j ≤ 110°C for 100% ※Used continuously for 10 years
9	Industrial motors (24-hour operation: example 4)	Used continuously in a high-temperature environment.	T _j ≤ 120°C for 100% ※Used continuously for 5 years
10	Industrial motors (24-hour operation: example 5)	Used continuously in a high-temperature environment.	T _j ≤ 125°C for 100% ※Used continuously for 3.7 years

Note: The ambient temperature (T_a) should be -40°C or higher.

5. Package thermal resistance and T_j calculation method

The recommended temperature profile is calculated based on T_j. T_j can be calculated using the total power dissipation, T_a, and the thermal resistance (Θ_{ja}) determined from the thermal characteristic definitions assumed for the environment described in Sections 2 and 3.

For Package thermal resistance and T_j calculation method details, please refer to “60.2.7 Thermal Characteristics” in RA8T2 Group User's Manual: Hardware (R01UH1067EJxxxx).

Revision History

Rev.	Date	Description	
		Page	Summary
1.00	Oct.7.25	All	First edition issued

General Precautions in the Handling of Microprocessing Unit and Microcontroller Unit Products

The following usage notes are applicable to all Microprocessing unit and Microcontroller unit products from Renesas. For detailed usage notes on the products covered by this document, refer to the relevant sections of the document as well as any technical updates that have been issued for the products.

1. Precaution against Electrostatic Discharge (ESD)

A strong electrical field, when exposed to a CMOS device, can cause destruction of the gate oxide and ultimately degrade the device operation. Steps must be taken to stop the generation of static electricity as much as possible, and quickly dissipate it when it occurs. Environmental control must be adequate. When it is dry, a humidifier should be used. This is recommended to avoid using insulators that can 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 must be grounded. The operator must also be grounded using a wrist strap. Semiconductor devices must not be touched with bare hands. Similar precautions must be taken for printed circuit boards with mounted semiconductor devices.

2. Processing at power-on

The state of the product is undefined at the time when power is supplied. The states of internal circuits in the LSI are indeterminate and the states of register settings and pins are undefined at the time when power is supplied. In a finished product where the reset signal is applied to the external reset pin, the states of pins are not guaranteed from the time when power is supplied until the reset process is completed. In a similar way, the states of pins in a product that is reset by an on-chip power-on reset function are not guaranteed from the time when power is supplied until the power reaches the level at which resetting is specified.

3. Input of signal during power-off state

Do not input signals or an I/O pull-up power supply while the device is powered off. 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. Follow the guideline for input signal during power-off state as described in your product documentation.

4. Handling of unused pins

Handle unused pins in accordance with the directions given under handling of unused pins in the manual. The input pins of CMOS products are generally in the high-impedance state. In operation with an unused pin in the open-circuit state, extra electromagnetic noise is induced in the vicinity of the LSI, an associated shoot-through current flows internally, and malfunctions occur due to the false recognition of the pin state as an input signal become possible.

5. Clock signals

After applying a reset, only release the reset line after the operating clock signal becomes stable. When switching the clock signal during program execution, wait until the target clock signal is stabilized. When the clock signal is generated with an external resonator or from an external oscillator during a reset, ensure that the reset line is only released after full stabilization of the clock signal. Additionally, when switching to a clock signal produced with an external resonator or by an external oscillator while program execution is in progress, wait until the target clock signal is stable.

6. Voltage application waveform at input pin

Waveform distortion due to input noise or a reflected wave may cause malfunction. If the input of the CMOS device stays in the area between V_{IL} (Max.) and V_{IH} (Min.) due to noise, for example, the device may malfunction. Take care to prevent chattering noise from entering the device when the input level is fixed, and also in the transition period when the input level passes through the area between V_{IL} (Max.) and V_{IH} (Min.).

7. Prohibition of access to reserved addresses

Access to reserved addresses is prohibited. The reserved addresses are provided for possible future expansion of functions. Do not access these addresses as the correct operation of the LSI is not guaranteed.

8. Differences between products

Before changing from one product to another, for example to a product with a different part number, confirm that the change will not lead to problems. The characteristics of a microprocessing unit or microcontroller unit products in the same group but having a different part number might differ in terms of internal memory capacity, layout pattern, and other factors, which can affect the ranges of electrical characteristics, such as characteristic values, operating margins, immunity to noise, and amount of radiated noise. When changing to a product with a different part number, implement a system-evaluation test for the given product.

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