

RL78/G11

Power Supply Voltage Monitoring CC-RL

Introduction

This application note explains how to implement power supply voltage monitoring when selecting an internal reference voltage as the positive-side reference voltage of the A/D converter.

Target Device

RL78/G11

When applying the sample program covered in this application note to another microcomputer, modify the program according to the specifications for the target microcomputer and conduct an extensive evaluation of the modified program.

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1. Specifications

1.1 Approaches to Measuring Power Supply Voltage

In this application note, an internal reference voltage is selected as the positive-side reference voltage of the A/D converter, and an external input voltage that has been resistively divided is measured using the A/D converter.

Table 1.1 shows the peripheral functions to be used and their usage. Figure 1.1 shows the basic circuit under measurement.

Table 1.1 Peripheral Functions to be Used and Their Usage

Peripheral Function	Usage
A/D converter	Measures resistive-divided power supply voltages.
12-bit interval timer	Triggers A/D conversion.
Timer array unit channel 1	Drives the LED. (0.5 sec period)

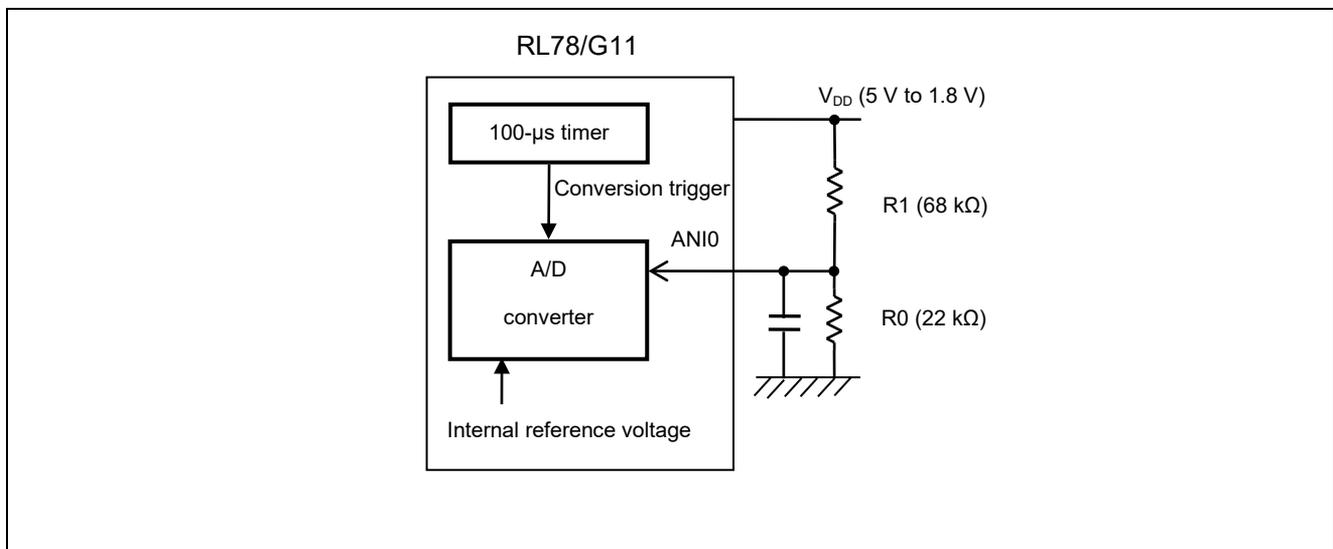


Figure 1.1 Basic Circuit

The input voltage to the ANI0 pin must be at or below the internal reference voltage (typ. 1.45 V). Hence a voltage obtained by resistive dividing of the power supply voltage is input to the ANI0 pin, as in figure 1.1.

In this application note, when the power supply voltage has fallen to 2.2 V or below, that is, when the voltage input to the ANI0 pin is at 0.54 V or lower, the voltage is judged to be low.

Moreover, in order to achieve the above specifications, the RL78/G11 is used in LS mode at an operating frequency of 8 MHz.

1.2 Analog Input Voltage Measurement Method

When selecting an internal reference voltage as the positive-side reference voltage of the A/D converter, while in the conversion-stopped state ($ADCS = 0$, $ADCE = 0$), set ($ADREFP1$, $ADREFP0$) = (1, 0). Then, after waiting for a stabilization wait time of at least $5\mu\text{s}$, set $ADCE=1$. In this application note, a hardware trigger wait mode is used, and so there is no need to count to the reference voltage stabilization wait time count B. Select ANI0 in the ADS register and wait for the A/D conversion start trigger.

In this application note, 8-bit resolution is selected. Further, it is assumed that power supply voltage changes are not sudden, and interrupts by a 12-bit interval timer at every $100\mu\text{s}$ are used as the trigger for starting A/D conversion.

1.3 Evaluation of Conversion Result

In this application note, when the power supply voltage falls to 2.2 V or lower, that is, when the voltage input to the ANI0 pin drops to 0.54 V or below, the voltage is judged to be low. The internal reference voltage is typical 1.45 V, and so when the A/D conversion result is 0x5F or lower, an A/D conversion end interrupt is generated.

Moreover, after the A/D conversion end interrupt has been generated, the TO01 output causes an LED to blink.

1.4 Acquiring Data Flash Library

Before compiling, download the latest version of the data flash library, and copy the library files to a folder below the folder r01an3415_ad of this sample code.

Copy "pfdl.h", "pfdl.inc", and "pfdl_types.h" to the "inclr78" folder.

Copy "pfdl.lib" to the "libr78" folder.

The data flash library can be obtained from the Renesas Electronics website.

Please contact a Renesas Electronics sales office for details.

2. Conditions for Confirming Operations

The sample code operations described in this application note are confirmed under the following conditions.

Table 2.1 Operation Check Conditions

Item	Description
Microcontroller used	RL78/G11 (R5F1056A)
Operating frequency	- High-speed on-chip oscillator (HOCO) clock: 8 MHz - CPU/peripheral hardware clock: 8 MHz
Operation voltage	3 V (Operation is possible over a voltage range of 1.8 V to 5 V.) LVD operation (V_{LVD}): Reset mode MIN. 1.8 V
Integrated development environment (CS+)	CS+ for CC V8.10.00 from Renesas Electronics Corp.
C compiler (CS+)	CC-RL V1.12.00 from Renesas Electronics Corp.
Integrated development environment (e ² studio)	e ² studio V2023-01 from Renesas Electronics Corp.
C compiler (e ² studio)	CC-RL V1.12.00 from Renesas Electronics Corp.
Data flash library (Type, Ver)	FDLRL78 Type04, Ver.1.05 ^{Note}

Note: The latest version should be downloaded and evaluated before usage.

3. Related Application Notes

The application notes related to this application note are listed below for reference.

RL78/G13 Data Flash Library Type04 CC-RL (R01AN2827EJ) Application Note

4. Hardware Descriptions

4.1 Hardware Configuration Example

Figure 4.1 shows an example of the hardware configuration described in this application note.

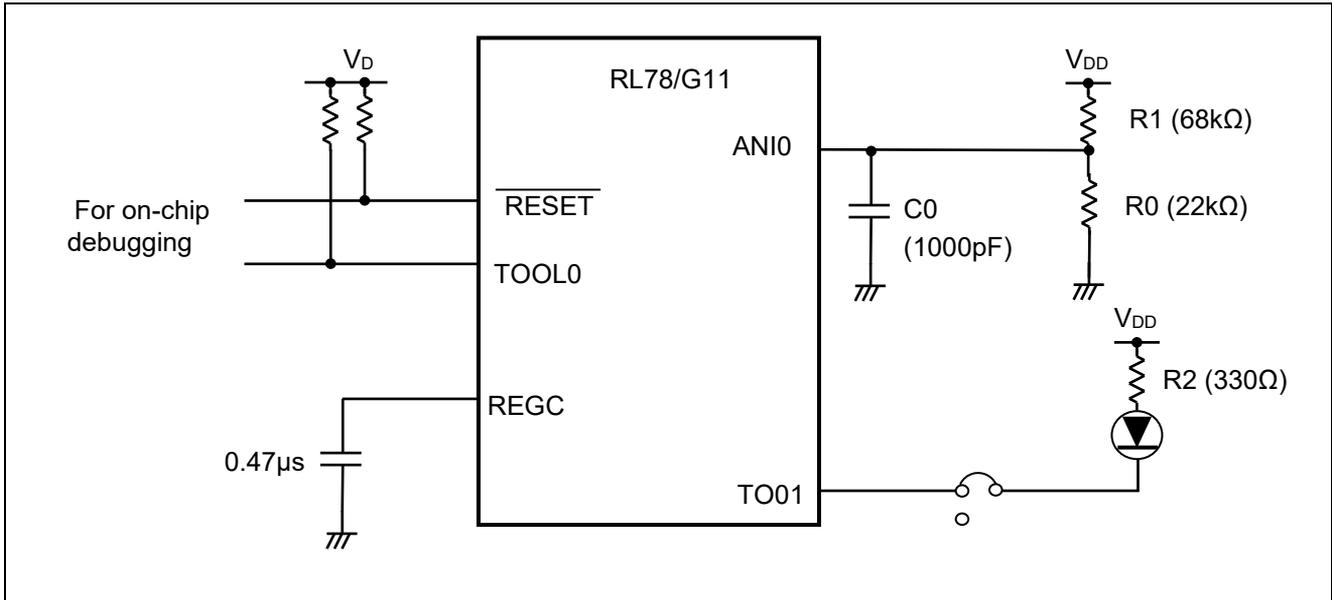


Figure 4.1 Hardware Configuration

Cautions: 1. This circuit diagram is simplified in order to show a summary of connections. When actually creating the circuit, pin processing and the like should be optimized and the circuit designed so as to satisfy the required electrical characteristics (input-only ports should be each connected to V_{DD} or V_{SS} via a resistor).

2. V_{DD} should be made equal to or higher than the reset release voltage (V_{LVD}) set using LVD.

4.2 List of Pins Used

Table 4.1 lists the pins used and their functions.

Table 4.1 Pins Used and their Functions

Pin Name	I/O	Function
P20/ANI0/AVREFP/IVREF1	Input	Analog input port
P30/ANI21/KR1/TI00/TO01/INTP3/SCK11/ SCL11/PCLBUZ0/TKBO1/SDAA0	Output	Output for LED1 control

5. Software Descriptions

5.1 Operation Summary

In this application note, an internal reference voltage is selected as the positive-side reference voltage of the A/D converter, and an external input voltage that has been resistively divided is measured using the A/D converter.

A voltage input to the ANI0 pin every 100 μ s is A/D-converted.

When the A/D conversion result falls to 0x5F or lower (when the power supply voltage is 2.2 V or below), an A/D conversion end interrupt is generated.

When the A/D conversion end interrupt is generated, the conversion result at that time is written to data flash memory. Also, the TO01 output is used to cause the LED1 to blink with a 0.5 s period.

(1) Set the initial A/D converter settings.

<A/D converter>

- The P20/ANI0 pin is used for analog input.
- Select mode is used to select the A/D conversion channel.
- The one-shot conversion mode is used as the A/D conversion operation mode.
- The hardware trigger wait mode is used as the A/D conversion trigger mode.

(2) The voltage input to the ANI0 pin every 100 μ s is A/D-converted. As the hardware trigger signal, a 12-bit interval timer interrupt signal is used.

(3) When the A/D conversion result falls to 0x5F or lower, an A/D conversion end interrupt (INTAD) is generated.

(4) When the A/D conversion end interrupt is generated, the conversion result at that time is written to data flash memory. Further, the TO01 output is used to cause the LED1 to blink with a 0.5 sec period.

5.2 List of Option Byte Settings

Table 5.1 shows the settings of the option bytes.

Table 5.1 Option Byte Settings

Address	Setting Value	Description
000C0H	11101111B	Watchdog timer is stopped. (Counting stopped after a reset release)
000C1H	00111111B	LVD reset mode; 1.88 V (1.84 V to 1.88 V)
000C2H	11101010B	HS mode; High-speed on-chip oscillator: 8 MHz
000C3H	10000100B	On-chip debugging is enabled.

5.3 List of Constants

Table 5.2 lists the constants used in sample codes.

Table 5.2 Constants Used in Sample Codes

Constant	Setting	Content
TARGET_BLOCK	0	Target block for writing ^{Note}
BLOCK_SIZE	0x400	Size of one block (byte)
WRITE_SIZE	1	Size of write data (byte)
MAX_VALUE	0xFF	Maximum value of data flash write data
MAX_ADDRESS	(TARGET_BLOCK + 1) * BLOCK_SIZE - 1	Maximum value of data flash write address
PFDL_NG	1	Abnormal termination of data flash library processing
FDL_FRQ	8	Frequency setting [MHz]
FDL_VOL	0x00	Voltage mode (full-speed mode)

Note: The valid range for TARGET_BLOCK is 0 to 3. If a value outside this range is set, an error occurs during build. The relation between the setting for TARGET_BLOCK and the block for writing is described below.

0: The block for writing is block 0 of data flash memory (address 0xF1000 to 0xF13FF)

1: The block for writing is block 1 of data flash memory (address 0xF1400 to 0xF17FF)

2: The block for writing is block 2 of data flash memory (address 0xF1800 to 0xF1BFF)

3: The block for writing is block 3 of data flash memory (address 0xF1C00 to 0xF1FFF)

5.4 List of Variables

Table 5.3 lists the global variables.

Table 5.3 Global Variables

Type	Variable Name	Contents	Function Used
uint8_t	g_result_buffer	AD conversion result storage buffer	main r_adc_interrupt
uint8_t	g_read_value	Read value	R_FDL_Read R_FDL_ExecuteWrite
uint8_t	g_write_value	Write value	main R_FDL_Read R_FDL_ExecuteWrite R_FDL_Write r_adc_interrupt
uint16_t	g_write_address	Target address for writing	R_FDL_BlankCheck R_FDL_Read R_FDL_Write R_FDL_ChangeAddress

5.5 List of Functions

Table 5.4 lists the functions used.

Table 5.4 Functions

Function Name	Summary
R_ADC_Set_OperationOn	Enables A/D voltage comparator operation
R_ADC_Start	Starts A/D conversion.
R_ADC_Stop	Stops A/D conversion.
r_adc_interrupt	Processes A/D conversion end interrupt.
R_IT_Start	Starts 12-bit interval timer.
R_IT_Stop	Stops 12-bit interval timer.
R_TAU0_Channel1_Start	TAU0 channel 1 operation start setting
R_TAU0_Channel1_Stop	TAU0 channel 1 operation stop setting

5.6 Function Specifications

The following gives the specifications of the functions used in the sample code.

[Function name] R_ADC_Set_OperationOn

Summary	Enables A/D voltage comparator operation.
Header	r_cg_adc.h, r_cg_userdefine.h
Declaration	void R_ADC_Set_OperationOn(void)
Description	Enables A/D voltage comparator operation.
Arguments	None
Return values	None
Remarks	None

[Function name] R_ADC_Start

Summary	Starts A/D conversion.
Header	r_cg_adc.h, r_cg_userdefine.h
Declaration	void R_ADC_Start(void)
Description	Starts A/D conversion.
Arguments	None
Return values	None
Remarks	None

[Function name] R_ADC_Stop

Summary	Stops A/D conversion.
Header	r_cg_adc.h, r_cg_userdefine.h
Declaration	void R_ADC_Stop(void)
Description	Stops A/D conversion.
Arguments	None
Return values	None
Remarks	None

[Function name] r_adc_interrupt

Summary	Processes A/D conversion end interrupt.
Header	r_cg_adc.h, r_cg_userdefine.h
Declaration	static void __near r_adc_interrupt_error(void)
Description	This interrupt processing is performed when A/D conversion result is 0x5f or lower.
Arguments	None
Return values	None
Remarks	None

[Function name] R_IT_Start

Summary	Starts 12-bit interval timer.
Header	r_cg_it.h, r_cg_userdefine.h
Declaration	void R_IT_Start (void)
Description	Starts 12-bit interval timer operation.
Arguments	None
Return values	None
Remarks	None

[Function name] R_IT_Stop

Summary	Stops 12-bit interval timer.
Header	r_cg_it.h, r_cg_userdefine.h
Declaration	void R_TAU0_Channel1_Stop (void)
Description	Stops 12-bit interval timer operation.
Arguments	None
Return values	None
Remarks	None

[Function name] R_TAU0_Channel1_Start

Summary	TAU0 channel 1 operation start setting
Header	r_cg_tau.h, r_cg_userdefine.h
Declaration	void R_TAU0_Channel1_Start (void)
Description	Cancels TAU0 channel 1 interrupt mask.
Arguments	None
Return values	None
Remarks	None

[Function name] R_TAU0_Channel1_Stop

Summary	TAU0 channel 1 operation stop setting
Header	r_cg_tau.h, r_cg_userdefine.h
Declaration	void R_TAU0_Channel1_Stop (void)
Description	Masks TAU0 channel 1 interrupts.
Arguments	None
Return values	None
Remarks	None

5.7 Flowcharts

Figure 5.1 shows the overall flow of the process described in this application note.

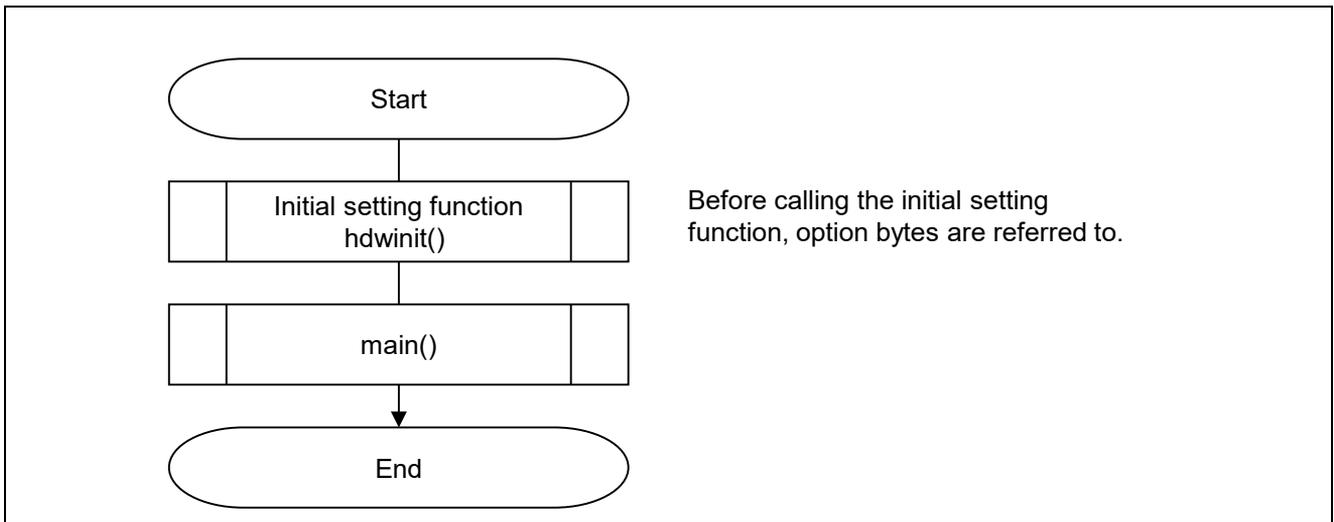


Figure 5.1 Overall Flow

Note: The start-up routine is executed before and after the initial setting function.

5.7.1 Initial Setting Function

Figure 5.2 shows the flowchart of the initial setting function.

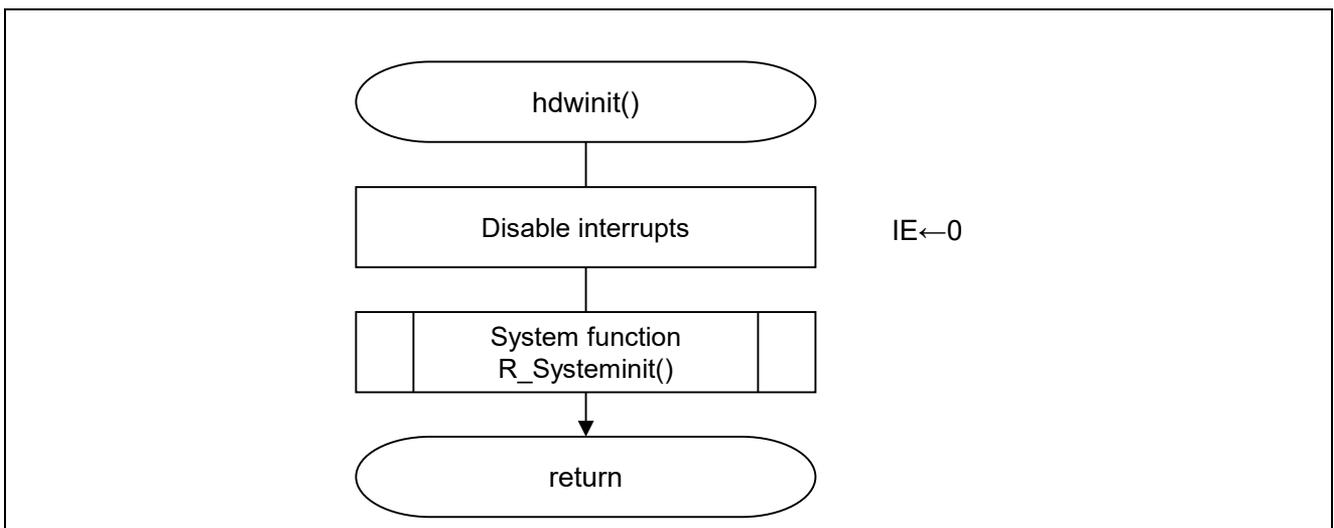


Figure 5.2 Initial Setting Function

5.7.2 System Function

Figure 5.3 shows the flowchart of the system function.

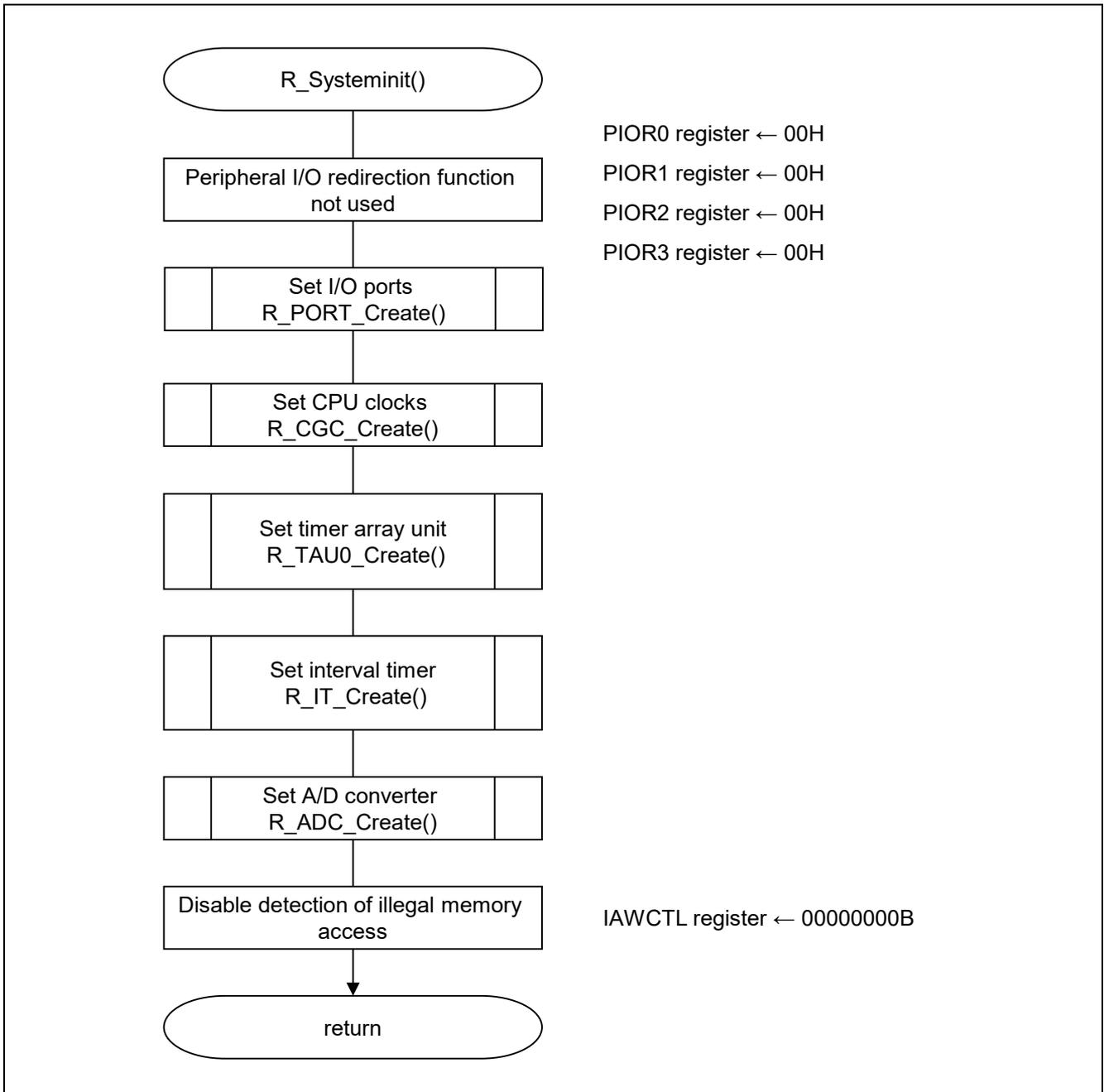


Figure 5.3 System Function

5.7.3 Setting I/O Ports

Figure 5.4 shows the flowchart for setting the I/O ports.

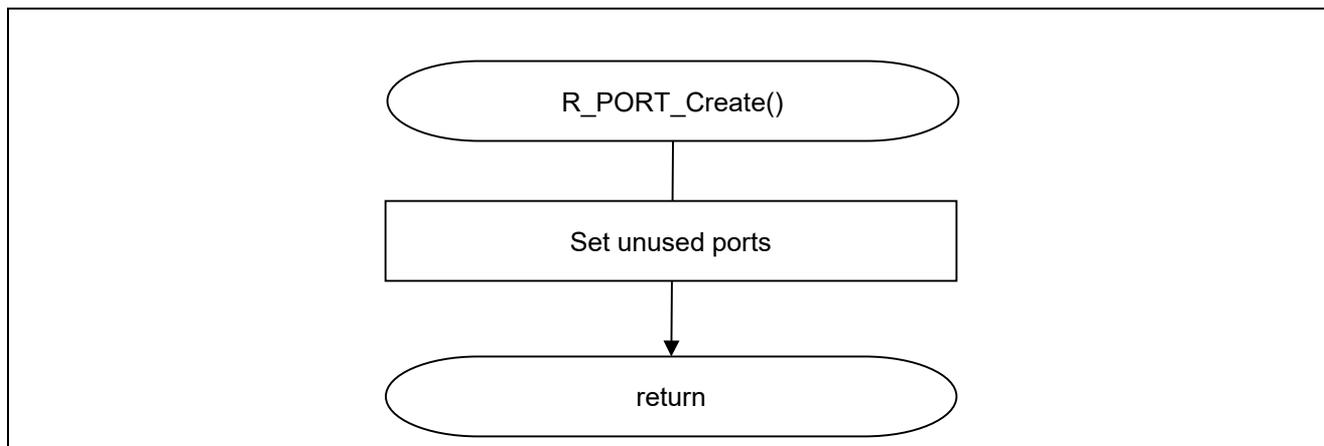


Figure 5.4 Setting I/O Ports

Note: For settings of unused ports, refer to the RL78/G11 User's Manual: Hardware.

Caution: Unused ports should be designed so that the electrical characteristics are satisfied by appropriately treating the pertinent pins. Separately connect unused input-only ports to V_{DD} or V_{SS} via a resistor.

5.7.4 Setting CPU Clocks

Figure 5.5 shows the flowchart for setting the CPU clocks.

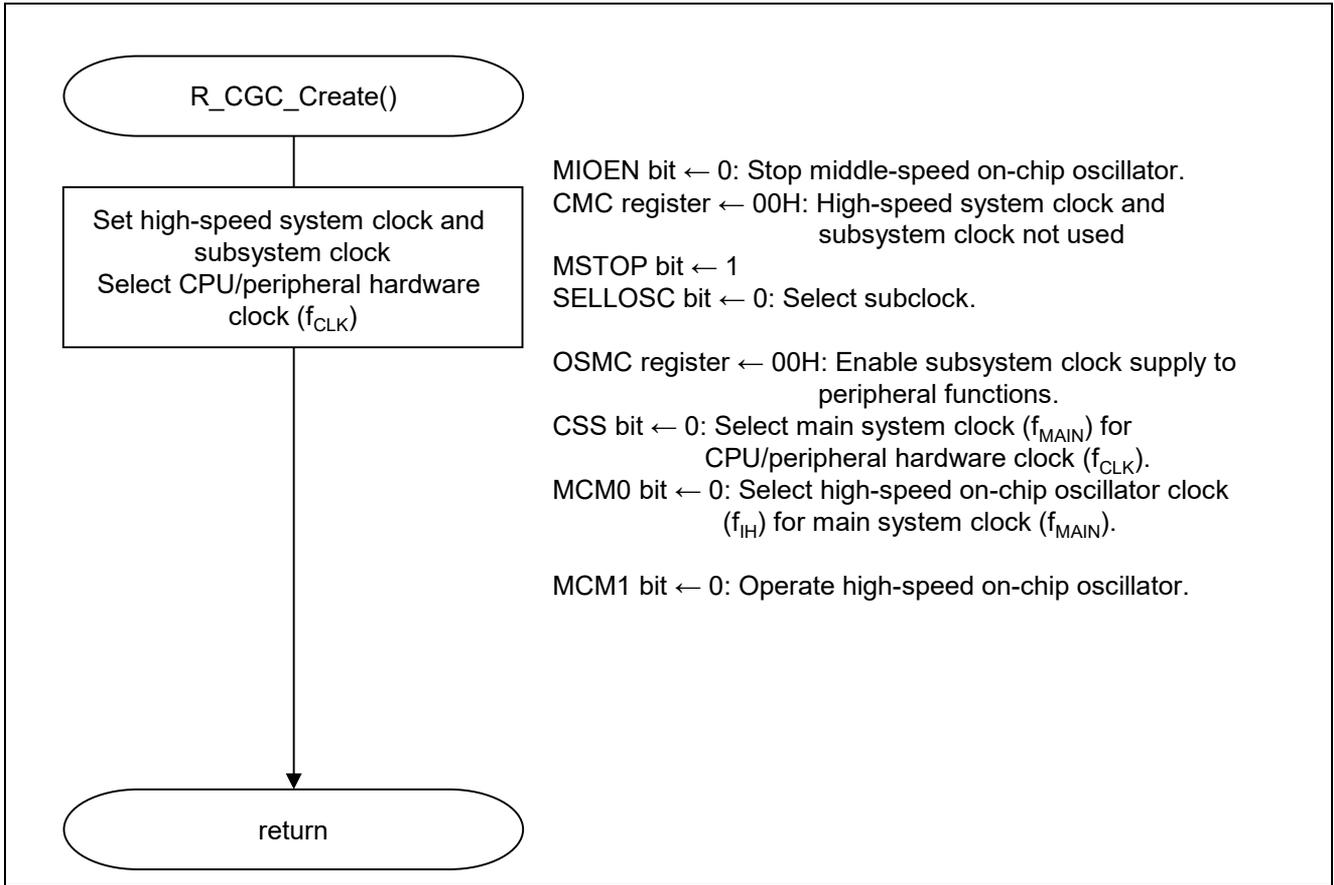


Figure 5.5 Setting CPU Clocks

5.7.5 Setting A/D Converter

Figure 5.6 shows the flowchart for setting the A/D converter.

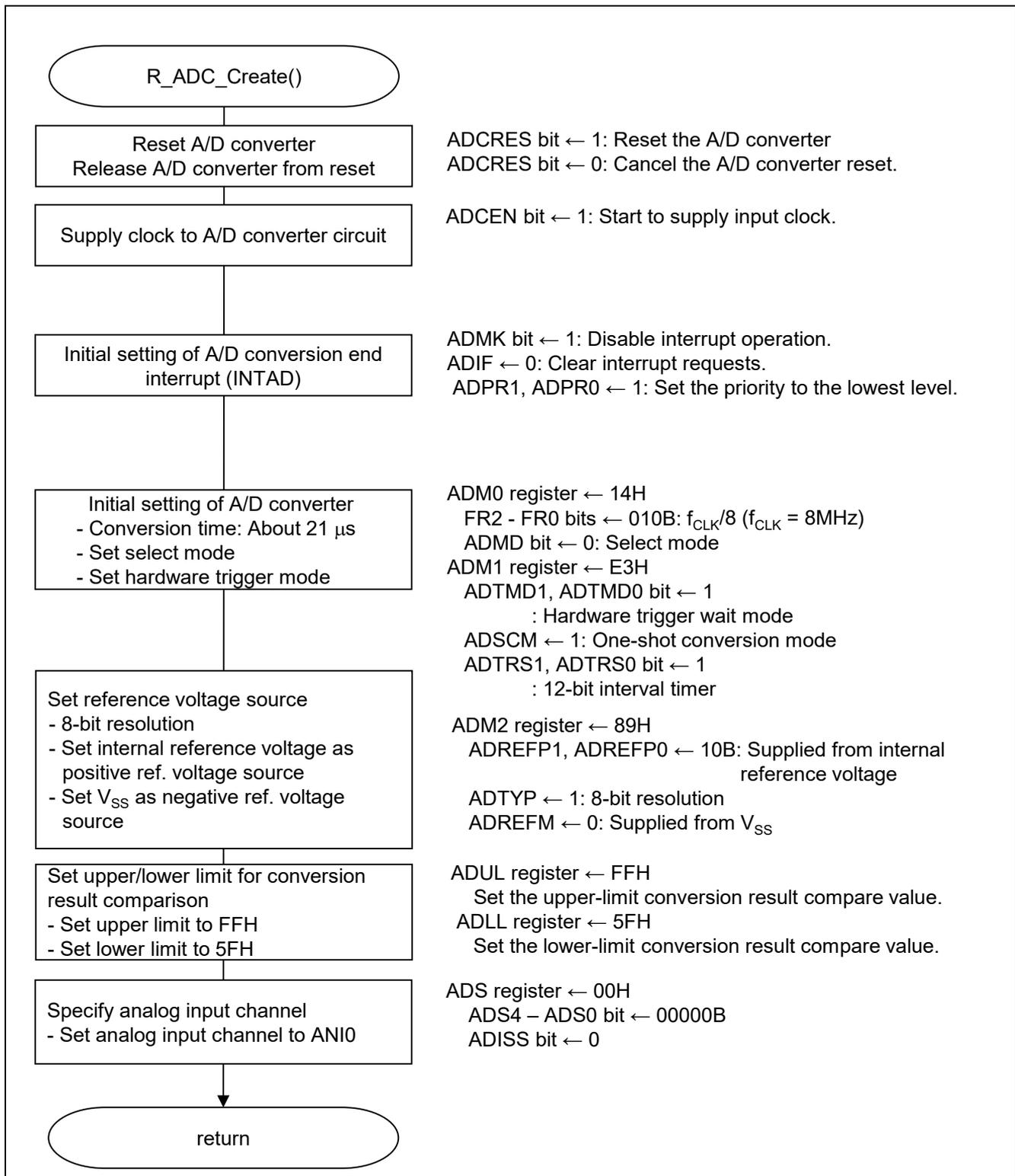


Figure 5.6 Setting A/D Converter

Controlling reset of A/D converter

- Peripheral reset control register 0 (PRR0)

Control reset of the A/D converter.

Symbol: PRR0

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	0	ADCRES	0	0	SAU0RES	0	TAU0RES
0	0	1/0	0	0	x	0	x

Bit 5

ADCRES	Reset control of A/D converter
0	A/D converter reset release
1	A/D converter reset state

Starting clock supply to A/D converter

- Peripheral enable register 0 (PER0)

Start supplying clock to the A/D converter.

Symbol: PER0

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RTCEN	0	ADCEN	0	0	SAU0EN	0	TAU0EN
x	0	1	0	0	x	0	x

Bit 5

ADCEN	Control of A/D converter input clock supply
0	Stops input clock supply.
1	Enables input clock supply.

Setting A/D conversion time and operation mode

- A/D converter mode register 0 (ADM0)

Control the A/D conversion operation.

Set the A/D conversion channel select mode.

Symbol: ADM0

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
ADCS	ADMD	FR2	FR1	FR0	LV1	LV0	ADCE
x	0	0	1	0	1	0	x

Bit 6

ADMD	Specification of A/D conversion channel selection mode
0	Select mode
1	Scan mode

Note: For details of register settings, refer to the RL78/G11 User's Manual: Hardware.

Symbol: ADM0

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
ADCS	ADMD	FR2	FR1	FR0	LV1	LV0	ADCE
x	0	0	1	0	1	0	x

Bits 5 to 1

ADM0					Mode	Conv clock (f _{AD})	A/D power supply stabilization wait clock	No. of conv. clock (Sampling clock)	Conv. time	Conversion time selection									
FR2	FR1	FR0	LV1	LV2						f _{CLK} = 1 MHz	f _{CLK} = 4 MHz	f _{CLK} = 8 MHz	f _{CLK} = 16 MHz	f _{CLK} = 24 MHz					
0	0	0	1	0	Low-voltage1	f _{CLK} /64	2 f _{AD}	19 f _{AD} (number of Sampling clock: 7 f _{AD})	1344/f _{CLK}	Setting prohibited	Setting prohibited	Setting prohibited	84μs	56μs					
0	0	1				f _{CLK} /32			672/f _{CLK}						84μs	42μs	28μs		
0	1	0				f _{CLK} /16			336/f _{CLK}						84μs	42μs	21μs	14μs	
0	1	1				f _{CLK} /8			168/f _{CLK}						42μs	21μs	10.5μs	7μs	
1	0	0				f _{CLK} /6			126/f _{CLK}						31.25μs	15.75μs	7.875μs	5.25μs	
1	0	1				f _{CLK} /5			105/f _{CLK}						105μs	26.25μs	13.125μs	10.5μs	4.375μs
1	1	0				f _{CLK} /4			84/f _{CLK}						84μs	21μs	10.5μs	5.25μs	3.5μs
1	1	1				f _{CLK} /2			42/f _{CLK}						43μs	10.5μs	5.25μs	2.625μs	1.75μs
0	0	0	1	1	Low-Voltage2	f _{CLK} /64	2 f _{AD}	17 f _{AD} (Sampling clock: 5 f _{AD})	1216/f _{CLK}	Setting prohibited	Setting prohibited	Setting prohibited	76μs	50.667μs					
0	0	1				f _{CLK} /32			608/f _{CLK}						76μs	38μs	25.333μs		
0	1	0				f _{CLK} /16			304/f _{CLK}						76μs	38μs	19μs	12.667μs	
0	1	1				f _{CLK} /8			152/f _{CLK}						38μs	19μs	9.5μs	6.333μs	
1	0	0				f _{CLK} /6			114/f _{CLK}						28.5μs	14.25μs	7.125μs	4.75μs	
1	0	1				f _{CLK} /5			95/f _{CLK}						96μs	23.75μs	11.875μs	5.938μs	3.958μs
1	1	0				f _{CLK} /4			76/f _{CLK}						76μs	19μs	9.5μs	4.75μs	3.167μs
1	1	1				f _{CLK} /2			38/f _{CLK}						38μs	9.5μs	4.75μs	2.375μs	Setting prohibited

Note: For details of register settings, refer to the RL78/G11 User’s Manual: Hardware.

Setting A/D conversion trigger mode

- A/D converter mode register 1 (ADM1)
 - Select the A/D conversion trigger mode.
 - Specify the A/D conversion operation mode
 - Select the hardware trigger signal.

Symbol: ADM1

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
ADTMD1	ADTMD0	ADSCM	0	0	0	ADTRS1	ADTRS0
1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1

Bits 7 and 6

ADTMD1	ADTMD0	Selection of A/D conversion trigger mode
0	x	Software trigger mode
1	0	Hardware trigger no-wait mode
1	1	Hardware trigger wait mode

Bit 5

ADSCM	Specification of A/D conversion mode
0	Sequential conversion mode
1	One-shot conversion mode

Bits 1 and 0

ADTRS1	ADTRS0	Selection of hardware trigger signal
0	0	End of timer channel 1 count or capture interrupt signal (INTTM01)
0	1	Event signal selected by ELC
1	0	Real-time clock 2 interrupt signal (INTRTC)
1	1	12-bit interval timer interrupt signal (INTIT)

Note: For details of register settings, refer to the RL78/G11 User's Manual: Hardware.

Setting reference voltage source

- A/D converter mode register 2 (ADM2)

- Select the A/D converter positive-side reference voltage source.
- Select the A/D converter negative-side reference voltage source.
- Check the conversion result upper-limit/lower-limit value
- Set SNOOZE mode.
- Select A/D conversion resolution.

Symbol: ADM2

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
ADREFP1	ADREFP0	ADREFM	0	ADRCK	AWC	0	ADTYP
1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1

Bits 7 and 6

ADREFP1	ADREFP0	Selection of + side reference voltage source of A/D converter
0	0	Supplied from V_{DD}
0	1	Supplied from $AV_{REFP}/ANI0$
1	0	Supplied from internal reference voltage (1.45 V)
1	1	Setting prohibited

Bit 5

ADREFM	Selection of – side reference voltage source of A/D converter
0	Supplied from V_{SS}
1	Supplied from $AV_{REFM}/ANI1$

Bit 3

ADRCK	Checking upper limit and lower limit conversion result values
0	Interrupt signal (INTAD) is generated when the ADLL register \leq the ADCR register \leq the ADUL register.
1	Interrupt signal (INTAD) is generated when ADCR register < ADLL register, ADUL register < ADCR register.

Bit 2

AWC	Specification of SNOOZE mode
0	Do not use the SNOOZE mode function.
1	Use the SNOOZE mode function.

Bit 0

ADTYP	Selection of A/D conversion resolution
0	10-bit resolution
1	8-bit resolution

Note: For details of register settings, refer to the RL78/G11 User's Manual: Hardware.

Setting upper limit and lower limit values for conversion result comparison

- Conversion result comparison upper limit setting register (ADUL)
 - Conversion result comparison lower limit setting register (ADLL)
- Set the upper limit and lower limit conversion result compare values.

Symbol: ADUL

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
ADUL7	ADUL6	ADUL5	ADUL4	ADUL3	ADUL2	ADUL1	ADUL0
1							

Symbol: ADLL

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
ADLL7	ADLL6	ADLL5	ADLL4	ADLL3	ADLL2	ADLL1	ADLL0
0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1

Note: For details of register settings, refer to the RL78/G11 User's Manual: Hardware.

Setting input channel

- Analog input channel specification register (ADS)
Specify the input channel of analog voltage to be converted.

Symbol: ADS

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
ADISS	0	0	0	ADS4	ADS3	ADS2	ADS1	ADS0
	0	x	x	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 7, 4 to 0

ADISS	ADS4	ADS3	ADS2	ADS1	ADS0	Analog input channel	Input source
0	0	0	0	0	0	ANI0	P20/ANI0/AV_{REFP} pin
0	0	0	0	0	1	ANI1	P21/ANI1/AV _{REFM} pin
0	0	0	0	1	0	ANI2	P22/ANI2 pin
0	0	0	0	1	1	ANI3	P23/ANI3 pin
0	1	0	0	0	0	ANI16	P01/ANI16 pin
0	1	0	0	0	1	ANI17	P00/ANI17 pin
0	1	0	0	1	0	ANI18	P33/ANI18 pin
0	1	0	0	1	1	ANI19 ^{Note}	P32/ANI19 pin
0	1	0	1	0	0	ANI20	P31/ANI20 pin
0	1	0	1	0	1	ANI21	P30/ANI21 pin
0	1	0	1	1	0	ANI22	P56/ANI22 pin
0	1	0	1	1	1	—	PGAOUT
1	0	0	0	0	0	—	Temperature sensor output voltage
1	0	0	0	0	1	—	Internal reference voltage (1.45V)
Other than the above						Setting prohibited	

Note: 25-pin and 24-pin products only

Note: For details of register settings, refer to the RL78/G11 User's Manual: Hardware.

Setting A/D conversion end interrupt

- Interrupt request flag register (IF1H)
Clear interrupt request flags.
- Interrupt mask flag register (MK1H)
Disable interrupt processing.

Symbol: IF1H

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	DOCIF	CMPPIF1	CMPPIF0	KRIF	TMKAIF	RTCIF	ADIF
0	x	x	x	x	x	x	0

Bit 0

ADIF	Interrupt request flag
0	No interrupt request signal is generated
1	Interrupt request is generated, interrupt request status

Symbol: MK1H

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	DOCMK	CMPMK1	CMPMK0	KRMK	TMKAMK	RTCMK	ADMK
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	1

Bit 0

ADMK	Interrupt servicing control
0	Interrupt servicing enabled
1	Interrupt servicing disabled

Note: For details of register settings, refer to the RL78/G11 User’s Manual: Hardware.

5.7.6 Setting Timer Array Unit

Figure 5.7 shows the flowchart for setting the timer array unit.

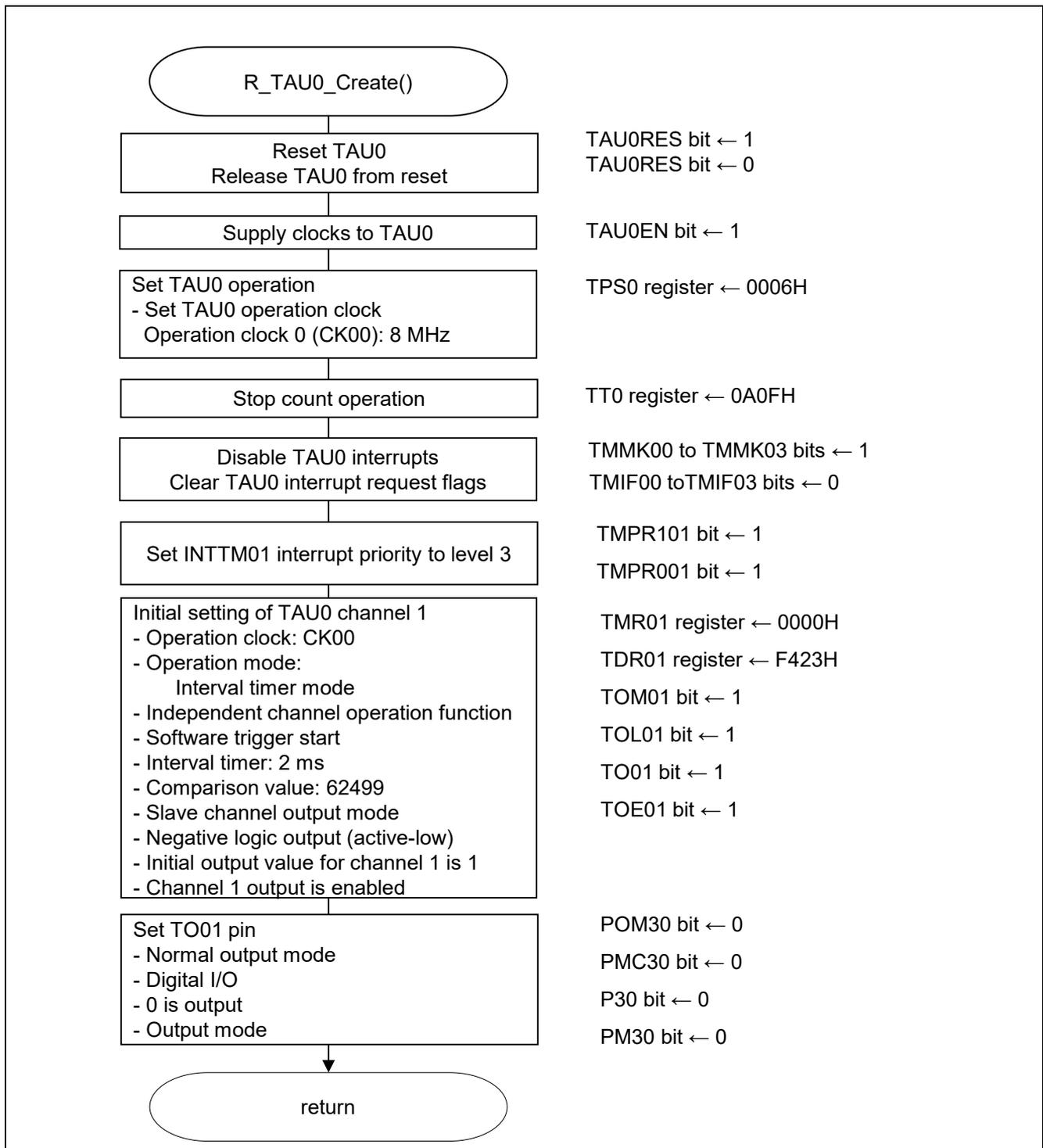


Figure 5.7 Setting Timer Array Unit

Controlling reset of timer array unit 0

- Peripheral reset control register 0 (PRR0)

Control reset of the timer array unit 0.

Symbol: PRR0

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	IICA1RES	ADCRES	IICA0RES	0	SAU0RES	0	TAU0RES
0	x	x	x	0	x	0	1/0

Bit 0

TAU0RES	Reset control of timer array unit 0
0	Timer array unit reset release
1	Timer array unit reset state

Starting clock supply to timer array unit 0

- Peripheral enable register 0 (PER0)

Start clock supply to timer array unit 0.

Symbol: PER0

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	IICA1EN	ADCEN	IICA0EN	0	SAU0EN	0	TAU0EN
x	x	x	x	0	x	0	1

Bit 0

TAU0EN	Control of timer array unit 0 input clock supply
0	Stops input clock supply.
1	Enables input clock supply.

Note: For details of register settings, refer to the RL78/G11 User's Manual: Hardware.

Setting timer clock frequency

- Timer clock select register 0 (TPS0)
Select the operation clock for timer array unit 0.

Symbol: TPS0

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	0	PRS0 31	PRS0 30	0	0	PRS0 21	PRS0 20	PRS0 13	PRS0 12	PRS0 11	PRS0 10	PRS0 03	PRS0 02	PRS0 01	PRS0 00
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	1	1	0

Bits 3 to 0

PRS 003	PRS 002	PRS 001	PRS 000	Selection of operation clock (CK00)					
				$f_{CLK} =$ 2MHz	$f_{CLK} =$ 5MHz	$f_{CLK} =$ 10MHz	$f_{CLK} =$ 20MHz	$f_{CLK} =$ 24MHz	
0	0	0	0	f_{CLK}	2 MHz	5 MHz	10 MHz	20 MHz	24 MHz
0	0	0	1	$f_{CLK}/2$	1 MHz	2.5 MHz	5 MHz	10 MHz	12 MHz
0	0	1	0	$f_{CLK}/2^2$	500 kHz	1.25 MHz	2.5 MHz	5 MHz	6 MHz
0	0	1	1	$f_{CLK}/2^3$	250 kHz	625 kHz	1.25 MHz	2.5 MHz	3 MHz
0	1	0	0	$f_{CLK}/2^4$	125 kHz	312.5 kHz	625 kHz	1.25 MHz	1.5 MHz
0	1	0	1	$f_{CLK}/2^5$	62.5 kHz	156.2 kHz	313kHz	625 kHz	750 kHz
0	1	1	0	$f_{CLK}/2^6$	31.25 kHz	78.1 kHz	156 kHz	313 kHz	375 kHz
0	1	1	1	$f_{CLK}/2^7$	15.62 kHz	39.1 kHz	78.1 kHz	156 kHz	187.5 kHz
1	0	0	0	$f_{CLK}/2^8$	7.81 kHz	19.5 kHz	39.1 kHz	78.1 kHz	93.8 kHz
1	0	0	1	$f_{CLK}/2^9$	3.91 kHz	9.76 kHz	19.5 kHz	39.1 kHz	46.9 kHz
1	0	1	0	$f_{CLK}/2^{10}$	1.95 kHz	4.88 kHz	9.77 kHz	19.5 kHz	23.4 kHz
1	0	1	1	$f_{CLK}/2^{11}$	976 Hz	2.44 kHz	4.88 kHz	9.77 kHz	11.7 kHz
1	1	0	0	$f_{CLK}/2^{12}$	488 Hz	1.22 kHz	2.44 kHz	4.88 kHz	5.86 kHz
1	1	0	1	$f_{CLK}/2^{13}$	244 Hz	610 Hz	1.22 kHz	2.44 kHz	2.93 kHz
1	1	1	0	$f_{CLK}/2^{14}$	122 Hz	305 Hz	610 Hz	1.22 kHz	1.46 kHz
1	1	1	1	$f_{CLK}/2^{15}$	61 Hz	153 Hz	305 Hz	610 Hz	732 Hz

Note: For details of register settings, refer to the RL78/G11 User’s Manual: Hardware.

Setting channel 0 operation mode

- Timer mode register 01 (TMR01)
- Select the operation clock (f_{MCK}).
- Select the count clock.
- Set the software trigger start.
- Select the operation mode.

Symbol: TMR01

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
CKS 011	CKS 010	0	CCS 01	0	STS 012	STS 011	STS 010	CIS 011	CIS 010	0	0	MD 013	MD 012	MD 011	MD 010
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 15 and 14

CKS011	CKS010	Selection of operation clock (f_{MCK}) of channel 0
0	0	Operation clock CK00 set by timer clock select register 0 (TPS0)
0	1	Operation clock CK02 set by timer clock select register 0 (TPS0)
1	0	Operation clock CK01 set by timer clock select register 0 (TPS0)
1	1	Operation clock CK03 set by timer clock select register 0 (TPS0)

Bit 12

CCS01	Selection of count clock (f_{CLK}) of channel 0
0	Operation clock (f_{MCK}) specified by the CKS010 and CKS011 bits
1	Valid edge of input signal from the TI01 pin

Bit 11

SPLIT01	Selection of 8 or 16-bit timer operation for channel 1
0	Operates as 16-bit timer. (Operates in independent channel operation function or as slave channel in simultaneous channel operation function)
1	Operates as 8-bit timer.

Note: For details of register settings, refer to the RL78/G11 User’s Manual: Hardware.

Symbol: TMR01

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
CKS	CKS	0	CCS	0	STS	STS	STS	CIS	CIS	0	0	MD	MD	MD	MD
011	010		01		012	011	010	011	010			013	012	011	010
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 10 to 8

STS012	STS011	STS010	Setting of start trigger or capture trigger of channel 1
0	0	0	Only software trigger start is valid (other trigger sources are unselected).
0	0	1	Valid edge of the TI01 pin input is used as both the start trigger and capture trigger.
0	1	0	Both the edges of the TI01 pin input are used as a start trigger and a capture trigger.
1	0	0	Interrupt signal of the master channel is used (when the channel is used as a slave channel with the simultaneous channel operation function).
1	1	0	INTTM01 of the master channel is used as a start trigger, and the edge of the TImp pin input of the slave channel; is used as a end trigger (capture trigger).
Other than above			Setting prohibited

Bits 7 and 6

CIS011	CIS010	Selection of TI01 pin input valid edge
0	0	Falling edge
0	1	Rising edge
1	0	Both edges (when low-level width is measured) Start trigger: Falling edge, Capture trigger: Rising edge
1	1	Both edges (when high-level width is measured) Start trigger: Rising edge, Capture trigger: Falling edge

Note: For details of register settings, refer to the RL78/G11 User's Manual: Hardware.

Symbol: TMR01

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
CKS 011	CKS 010	0	CCS 01	0	STS 012	STS 011	STS 010	CIS 011	CIS 010	0	0	MD 013	MD 012	MD 011	MD 010
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 3 to 0

MD 013	MD 012	MD 011	Operation mode of channel 1	Corresponding function	Count operation of TCR
0	0	0	Interval timer mode	Interval timer/square wave output/divider function/PWM output (master)	Counting down
0	1	0	Capture mode	Input pulse interval measurement	Counting up
0	1	1	Event counter mode	External event counter	Counting down
1	0	0	One-count mode	Delay counter/One-shot pulse output/PWM output (slave)	Counting down
1	1	0	Capture & one-count mode	Measurement of high-/low-level width of input signal	Counting up
Other than above			Setting prohibited		

The operation of each mode varies depending on D010 bit (see table below).

Operation mode (Value set by the MD003 to MD001 bits (see table above))	MD010	TCR counting operation
- Interval timer mode (0, 0, 0) - Capture mode (0, 1, 0)	0	Timer interrupt is not generated when counting is started (timer output does not change, either).
	1	Timer interrupt is generated when counting is started (timer output also changes).
- Event counter mode (0, 1, 1)	0	Timer interrupt is not generated when counting is started (timer output does not change, either).
- One-count mode (1, 0, 0)	0	Start trigger is invalid during counting operation. At that time, interrupt is not generated.
	1	Start trigger is valid during counting operation. At that time, interrupt is generated.
- Capture & one-count mode (1, 1, 0)	0	Timer interrupt is not generated when counting is started (timer output does not change, either). Start trigger is invalid during counting operation. At that time, interrupt is not generated.

Note: For details of register settings, refer to the RL78/G11 User’s Manual: Hardware.

Setting interval timer frequency

- Timer data register 01 (TDR01)
Set the interval timer comparison value.

Symbol: TDR01

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Timer interrupt (INTTM01) generation = (TDR01 setting value + 1) x counting clock frequency

Setting timer output mode

- Timer output mode register 0 (TOM0)
Set master/slave.

Symbol: TOM0

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	TOM03	TOM02	TOM01	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

Bit 1

TOM01	Control of timer output mode of channel 1
0	Master channel output mode
1	Slave channel output mode

Setting timer output level

- Timer output level register 0 (TOL0)
Set the timer output level.

Symbol: TOL0

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	TOL03	TOL02	TOL01	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

Bit 1

TOL01	Control of timer output level of channel 1
0	Positive logic output (active-high)
1	Negative logic output (active-low)

Note: For details of register settings, refer to the RL78/G11 User’s Manual: Hardware.

Setting timer output

- Timer output register 0 (TO0)
Enable/disable timer output for each channel.

Symbol: TO0

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	TO03	TO02	TO01	TO00
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

Bit 1

TO01	Timer output of channel 1
0	Timer output value is 0.
1	Timer output value is 1.

Enabling timer output

- Timer output enable register 0 (TOE0)
Enable/disable timer output of each channel.

Symbol: TOE0

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	TOE02	TOE01	TOE00
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

Bit 1

TOE01	Timer output enable/disable of channel 0
0	Timer output is disabled. Timer operation is not applied to the TM01 bit and the output is fixed. Writing to the TO01 bit is enabled and the level set in the TO01 bit is output from the TO01 pin.
1	Timer output is enabled. Timer operation is applied to the TO01 bit and an output waveform is generated. Writing to TO01 bit is ignored.

Note: For details of register settings, refer to the RL78/G11 User’s Manual: Hardware.

Setting pins

- Port output mode register (POM3)
Select the pin output mode.
- Port mode control register (PMC3)
Select digital I/O or analog input for the pin.
- Port register (P3)
Set the pin output latch value.
- Port mode register (PM3)
Select input or output mode for the pin.

Symbol: POM3

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	POM30
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit 0

POM30	P30 pin output mode selection
0	Normal output mode
1	N-ch open drain output mode

Symbol: PMC3

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	PMC31	PMC30
0	0	0	0	0	0	x	0

Bit 0

PMC30	P30 pin digital I/O/analog input selection
0	Digital I/O (alternate function other than analog input)
1	Analog input

Symbol: P3

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	0	0	0	P33	P32	P31	P30
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit 0

P30	P30 pin output data control
0	Output 0.
1	Output 1.

Note: For details of register settings, refer to the RL78/G11 User’s Manual: Hardware.

Symbol: PM3

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	0	0	0	PM33	PM32	PM31	PM30
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit 0

PM30	P30 pin I/O mode selection
0	Output mode
1	Input mode

Note: For details of register settings, refer to the RL78/G11 User’s Manual: Hardware.

5.7.7 Setting 12-Bit Interval Timer

Figure 5.8 shows the flowchart for setting the 12-bit interval timer.

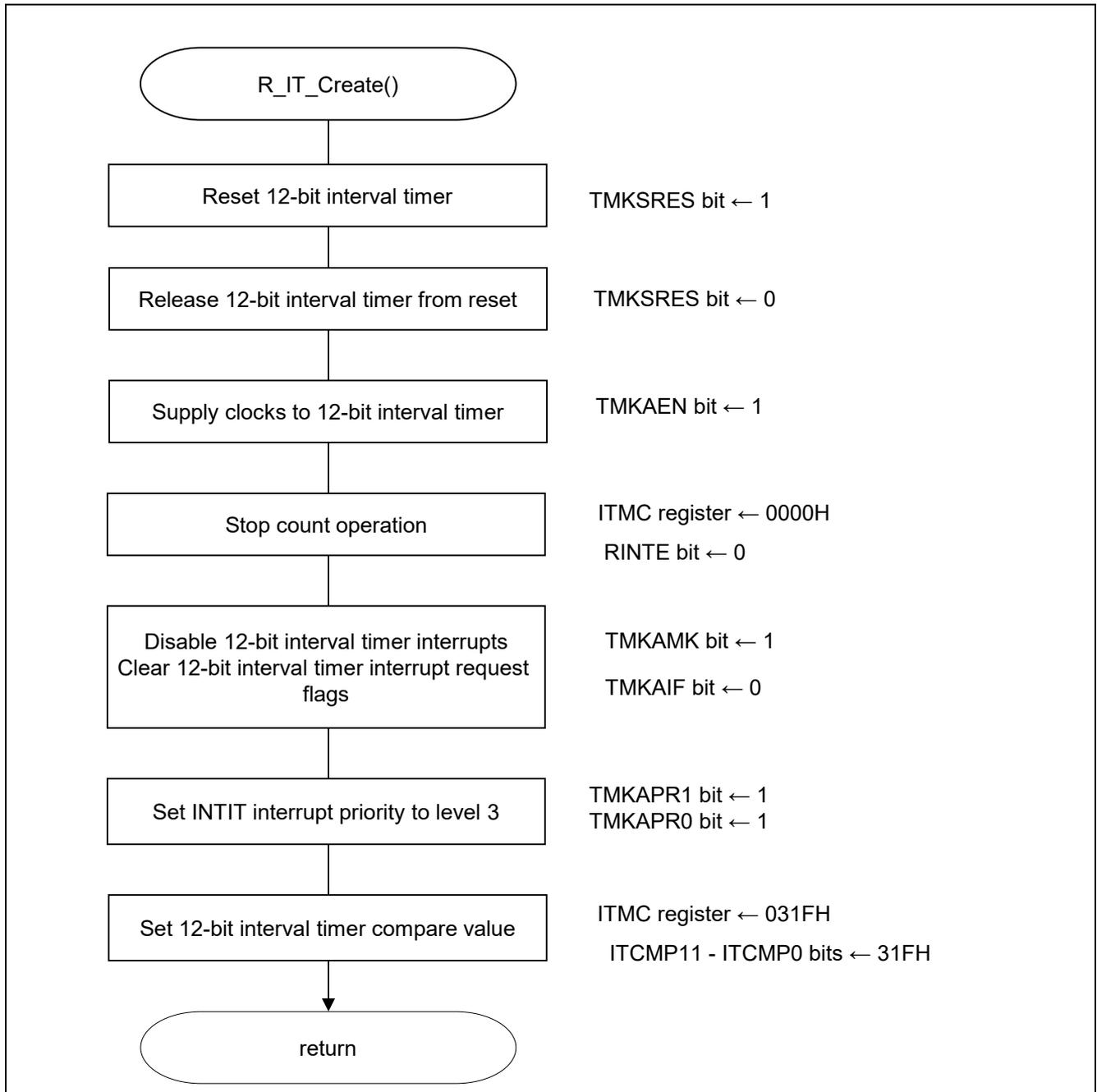


Figure 5.8 Setting 12-Bit Interval Timer

Controlling reset of 12-bit interval timer

- Peripheral reset control register 2 (PRR2)

Control reset of the 12-bit interval timer.

Symbol: PRR2

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
TMKARES	0	DOCRES	0	0	0	0	0	0
1/0	0	x	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit 7

TMKARES	Reset control of 12-bit interval timer
0	12-bit interval timer reset release
1	12-bit interval timer reset state

Starting clock supply to 12-bit interval timer

- Peripheral enable register 2 (PER2)

Start clock supply to the 12-bit interval timer.

Symbol: PER2

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
TMKAEN	FMCEN	DOCEN	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	x	x	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit 7

TMKAEN	Control of 12-bit interval timer input clock supply
0	Stops input clock supply.
1	Enables input clock supply.

Note: For details of register settings, refer to the RL78/G11 User's Manual: Hardware.

Setting 12-bit interval timer operation

- 12-bit interval timer control register (ITMC)
Start or stop the 12-bit interval timer operation.
Set the 12-bit interval timer compare value.

Symbol: ITMC

15	14	13	12	11-0
RINTE	0	0	0	ITCMP11-ITCMP0
0	0	0	0	31FH

Bit 15

RINTE	12-bit interval timer operation control
0	Count operation stopped
1	Count operation started

Bits 11 to 0

ITCMP11 to ITCMP0	Specification of 12-bit interval timer compare value
001H	These bits generate a fixed-cycle interrupt (counter clock cycles x (ITCMP setting + 1)).
.	
31FH	
.	
FFFH	Setting prohibited
000H	

Example interrupt cycles when 001H or FFFH is specified for ITCMP11 to ITCMP0

- ITCMP11 to ITCMP0 = 001H, count clock: when $f_{SUB} = 32.768$ kHz
 $1/32.768$ [kHz] x (1 + 1) = 0.06103515625 [ms] \cong 61.03 [μ s]
- ITCMP11 to ITCMP0 = FFFH, count clock: when $f_{SUB} = 32.768$ kHz
 $1/32.768$ [kHz] x (4095 + 1) = 125 [ms]

Note: For details of register settings, refer to the RL78/G11 User's Manual: Hardware.

Setting interrupts

- Interrupt request flag register (IF1H)
Clear interrupt request flags.
- Interrupt mask flag register (MK1H)
Cancel interrupt mask.

Symbol: IF1H

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
PIF011	PIF10	PIF9	PIF8	PIF7	KRIF	TMKAIF	ADIF
x	x	x	x	x	x	0	x

Bit 1

TMKAIF	Interrupt request flag
0	No interrupt request signal is generated
1	Interrupt request is generated, interrupt request status

Symbol: MK1H

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
PMK11	PMK10	PMK9	PMK8	PMK7	KRMK	TMKAMK	ADMK
x	x	x	x	x	x	0	x

Bit 1

TMKAMK	Interrupt servicing control
0	Interrupt servicing enabled
1	Interrupt servicing disabled

Note: For details of register settings, refer to the RL78/G11 User’s Manual: Hardware.

5.7.8 Main Functions

Figures 5.9 and 5.10 show the flowcharts of the main functions.

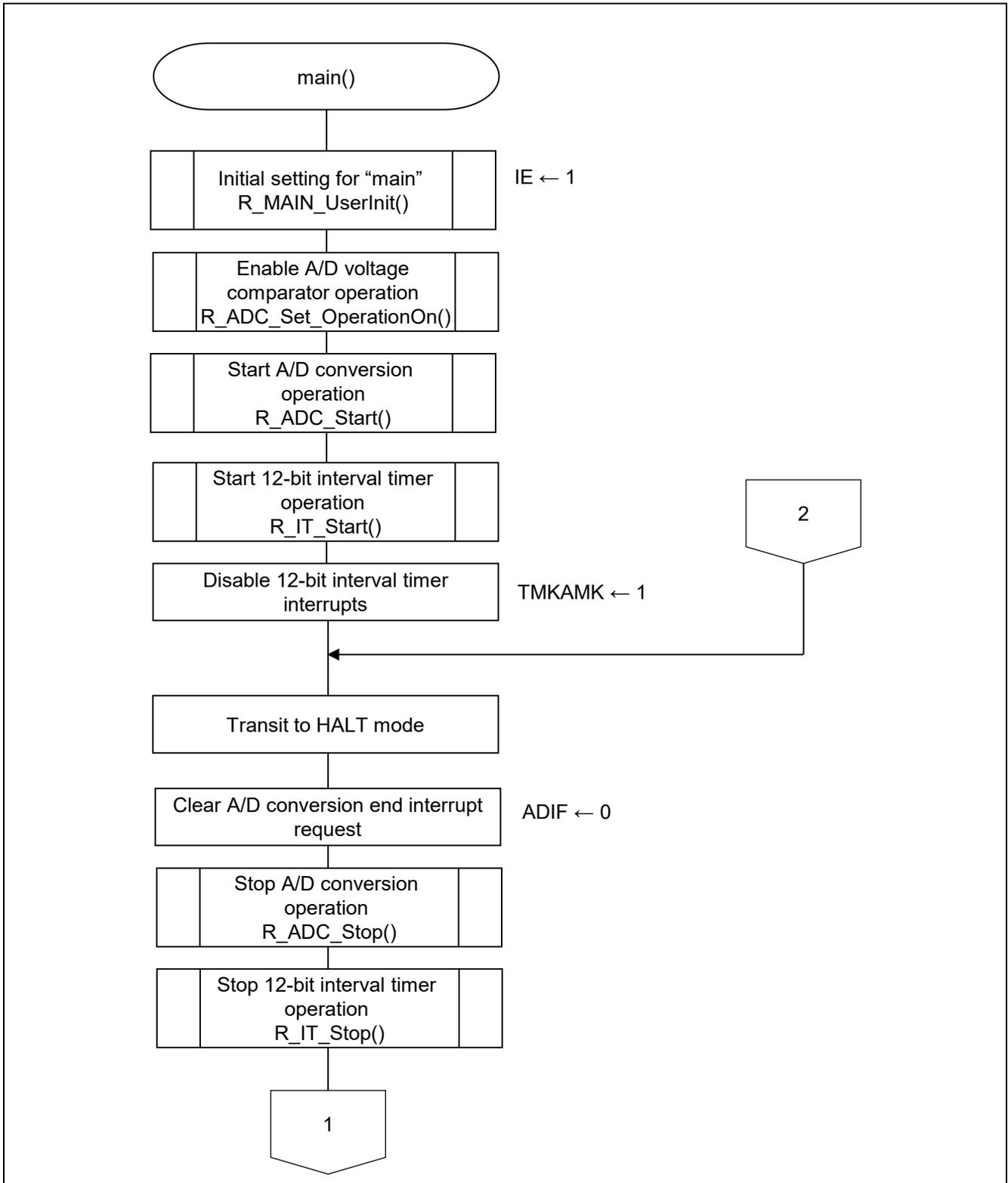


Figure 5.9 Main Functions (1/2)

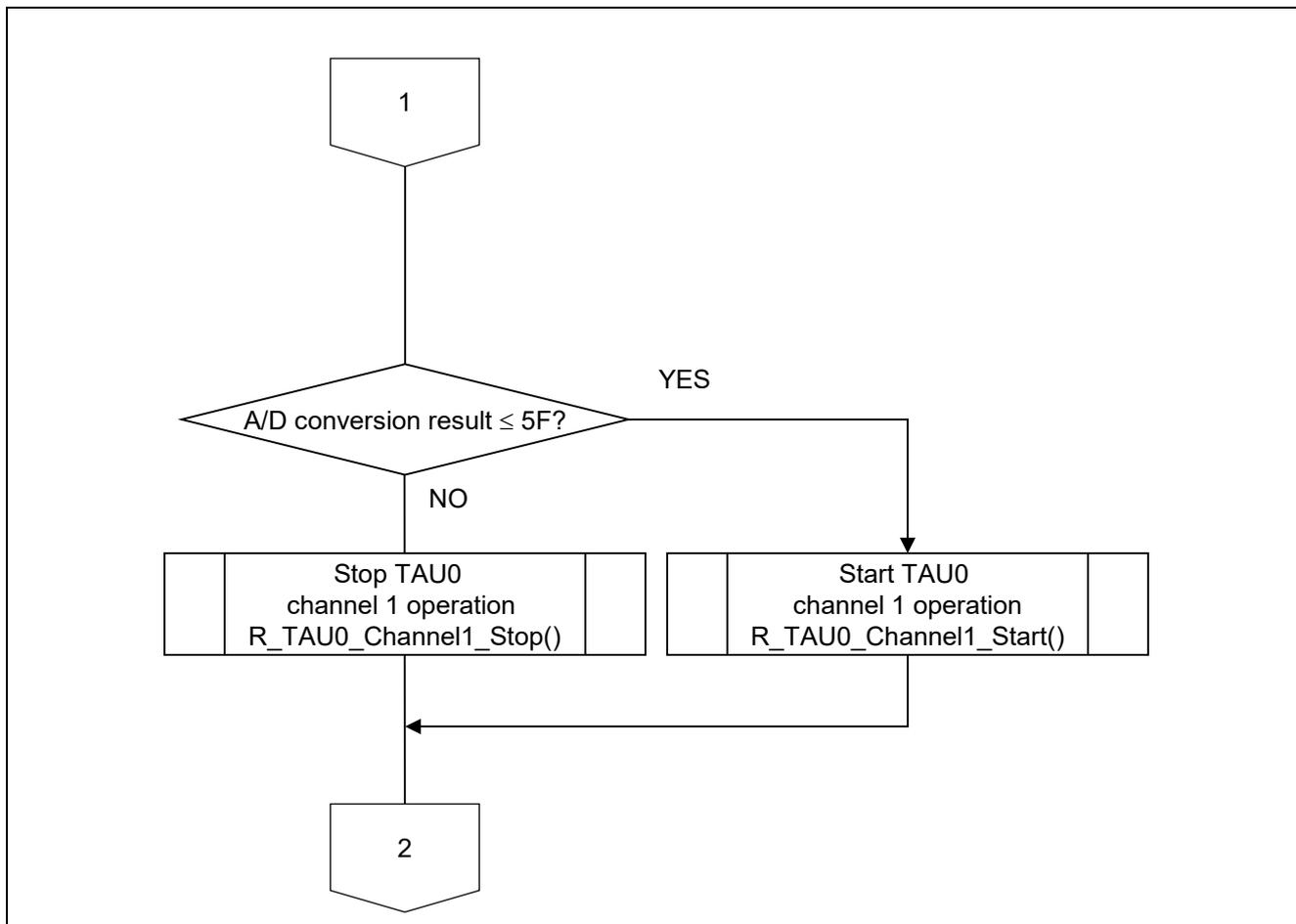


Figure 5.10 Main Functions (2/2)

5.7.9 Initial Setting for “main”

Figure 5.11 shows the flowchart of the initial setting for “main”.

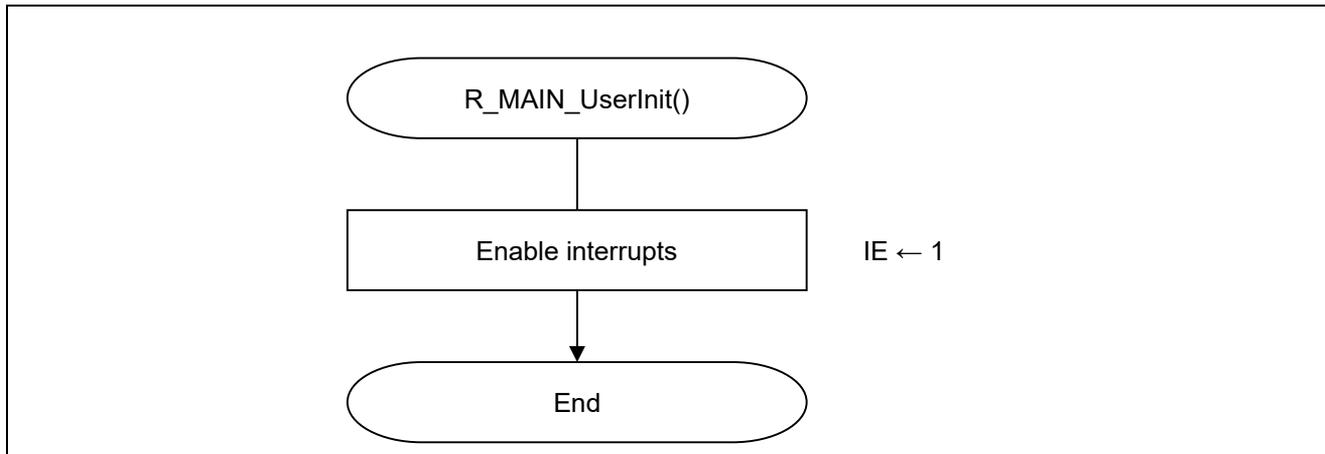


Figure 5.11 Initial Setting for “main”

5.7.10 A/D Voltage Comparator Operation Enable Function

Figure 5.12 shows the flowchart of the A/D voltage comparator operation enable function.

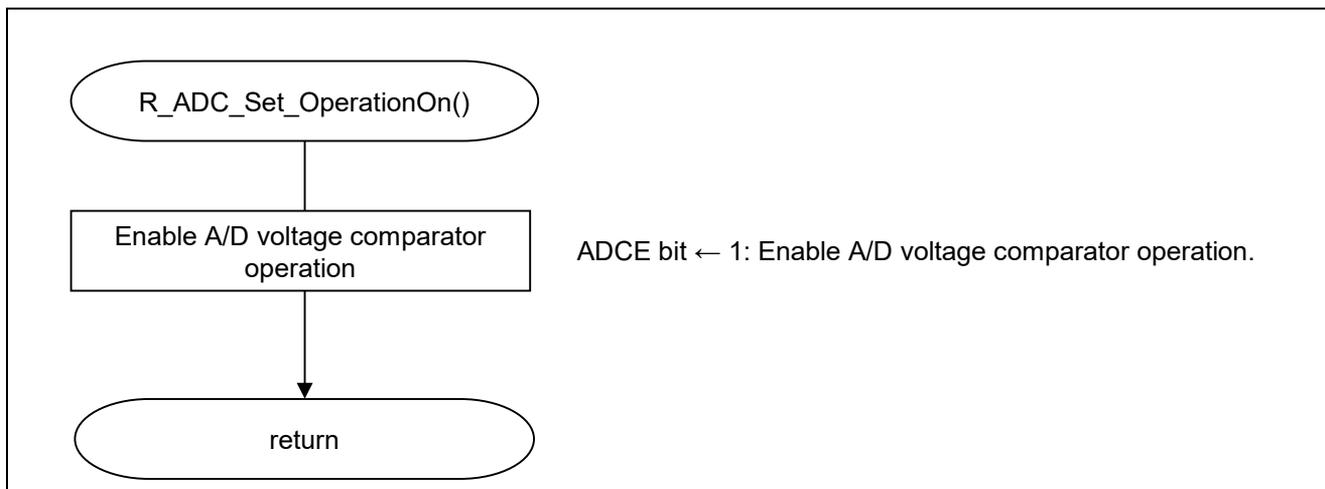


Figure 5.12 A/D Voltage Comparator Operation Enable Function

5.7.11 A/D Conversion Start Function

Figure 5.13 shows the flowchart of the A/D conversion start function.

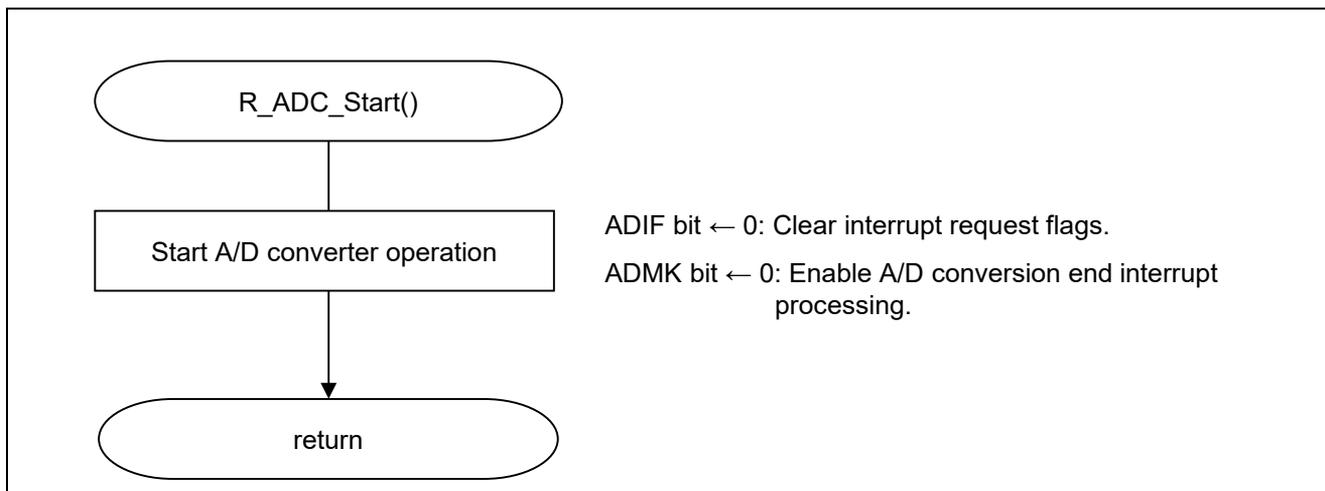


Figure 5.13 A/D Conversion Start Function

5.7.12 A/D Conversion Stop Function

Figure 5.14 shows the flowchart of the A/D conversion stop function.

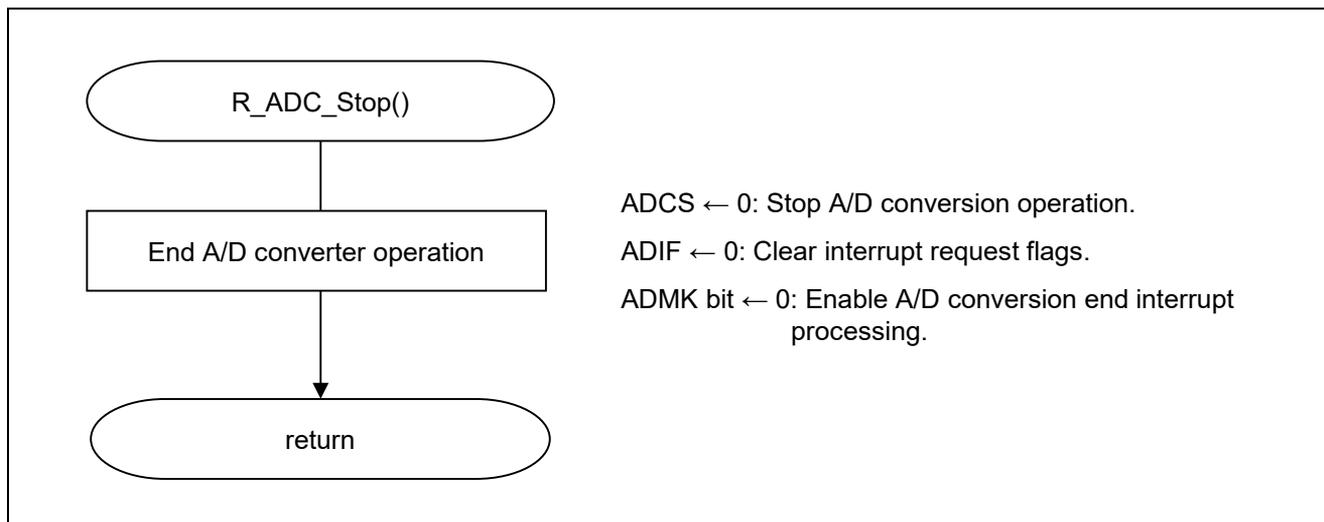


Figure 5.14 A/D Conversion Stop Function

5.7.13 A/D Conversion End Interrupt Processing

Figure 5.15 shows the flowchart of the A/D conversion end interrupt processing function.

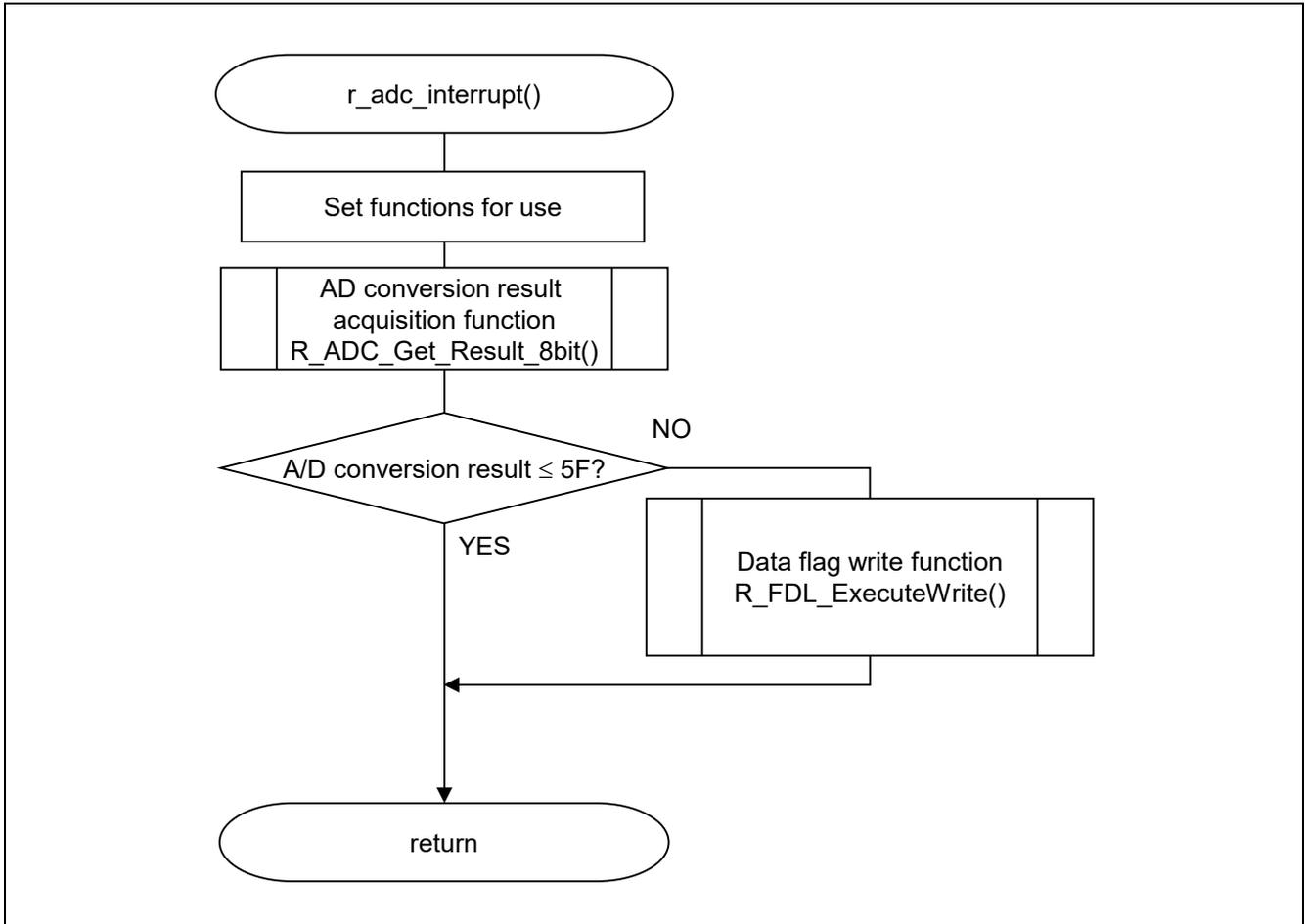


Figure 5.15 A/D Conversion End Interrupt Processing Function

5.7.14 12-Bit Interval Timer Start Function

Figure 5.16 shows the flowchart of the 12-bit interval timer start function.

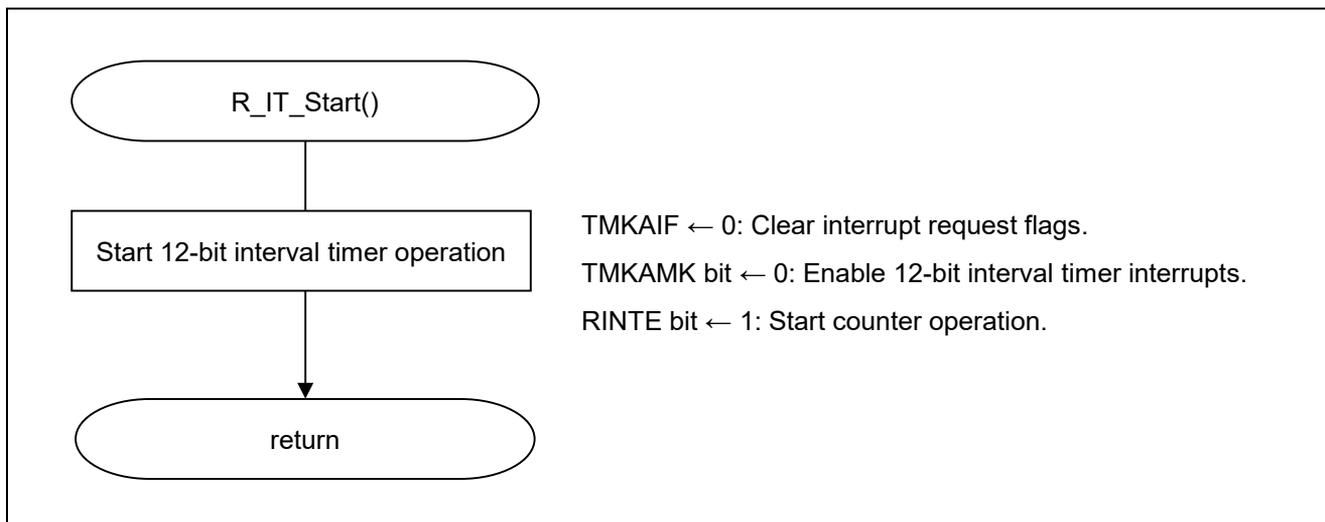


Figure 5.16 12-Bit Interval Timer Start Function

5.7.15 12-Bit Interval Timer Stop Function

Figure 5.17 shows the flowchart of the 12-bit interval timer stop function.

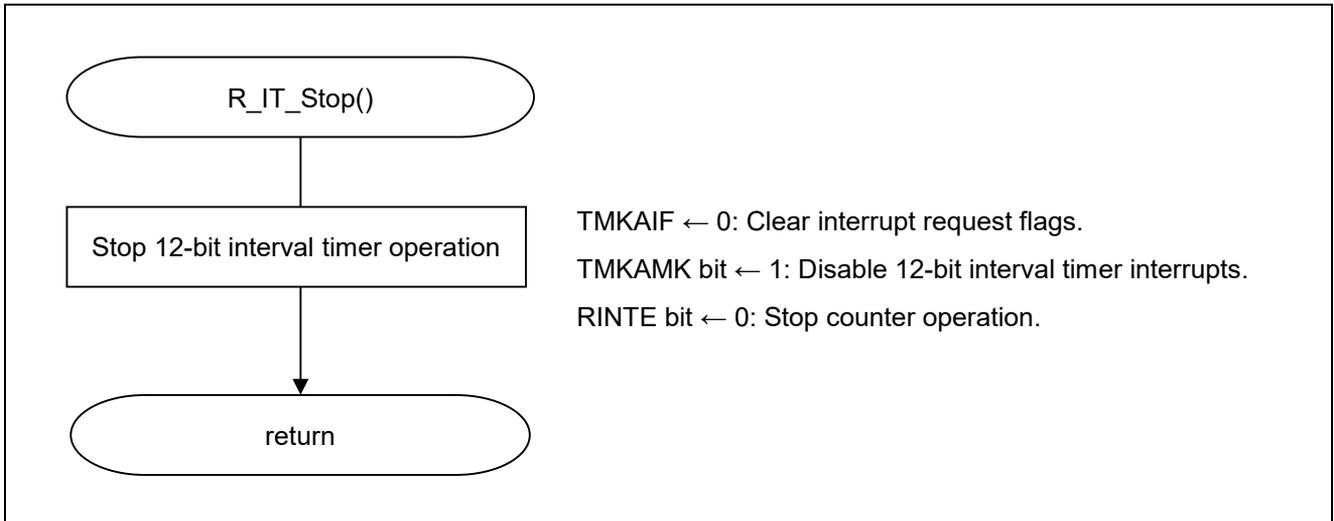


Figure 5.17 12-Bit Interval Timer Stop Function

5.7.16 TAU0 Channel 1 Operation Start Function

Figure 5.18 shows the flowchart of the TAU0 channel 1 operation start function.

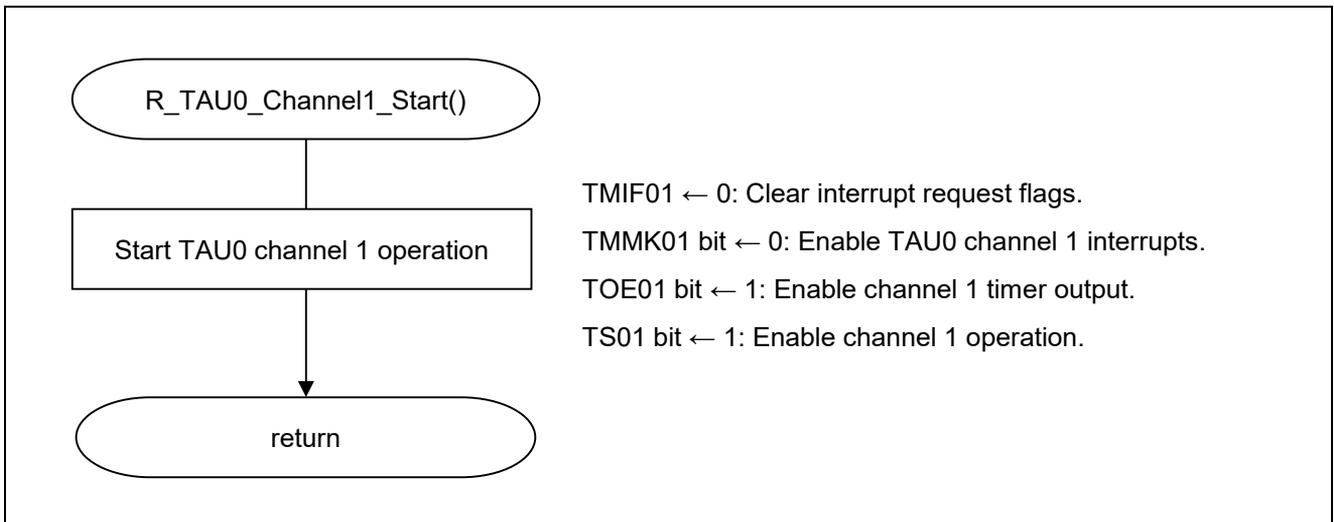


Figure 5.18 TAU0 Channel 1 Operation Start Function

5.7.17 TAU0 Channel 1 Operation Stop Function

Figure 5.19 shows the flowchart of the TAU0 channel 1 operation stop function.

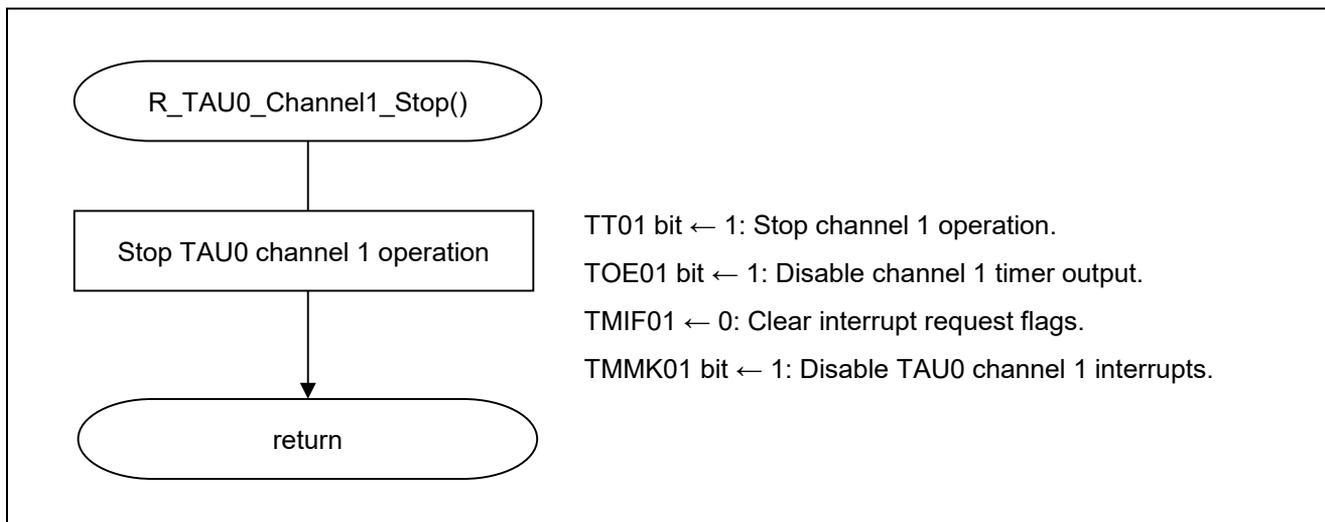


Figure 5.19 TAU0 Channel 1 Operation Stop Function

6. Sample Code

The user can get the sample code from the Renesas Electronics website.

7. Reference Documents

RL78/G11 User's Manual: Hardware (R01UH0637E)

RL78 Family User's Manual: Software (R01US0015E)

(Get the latest version from the Renesas Electronics website.)

Technical Updates/Technical News

(Get the latest information from the Renesas Electronics website.)

Website and Support

Renesas Electronics Website

<http://japan.renesas.com/>

Inquiries

<http://japan.renesas.com/inquiry>

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Revision History	RL78/G11 Power Supply Voltage Monitoring CC-RL
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Rev.	Date	Revision Contents	
		Page	Description
1.00	Dec. 05, 2016	—	Newly created.
1.11	Aug. 04, 2023	5	Operation Confirmation Conditions update

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.).

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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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(Rev.5.0-1

October

2020) **Corporate**

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