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# SH7216 Group

R01AN0192EJ0100

Rev. 1.00

## Using the LCD Touchscreen

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Nov. 29, 2010

### Summary

This application note describes an example to control the touchscreen using the SH7216 A/D Converter and general-purpose I/O ports.

### Target Device

SH7216 MCU

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## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 Specifications

Inputs and calculates the voltage of the pen-down point on the touchscreen to the A/D Converter to convert the voltage into x-/y-coordinate data.

### 1.2 Modules Used

- A/D Converter
- General-purpose I/O ports

### 1.3 Applicable Conditions

MCU	SH7216
Operating Frequency	Internal clock: 200 MHz Bus clock: 50 MHz Peripheral clock: 50 MHz
Integrated Development Environment	Renesas Electronics Corporation High-performance Embedded Workshop Ver.4.07.00
C Compiler	Renesas Electronics SuperH RISC engine Family C/C++ compiler package Ver.9.03 Release 00
Compiler Options	-cpu=sh2afpu -fpu=single -include="\$(WORKSPDIR)inc" - object="\$(CONFIGDIR)\\$(FILELEAF).obj" -debug -gbr=auto -chgincpath - errorpath -global_volatile=0 -opt_range=all -infinite_loop=0 - del_vacant_loop=0 -struct_alloc=1 -nologo

### 1.4 Related Application Notes

For more information, refer to the following application note:

- SH7216 Group Example of Initialization

## 2. Applications

The SH7216 A/D Converter detects the voltage of the pen-down point on the touchscreen, and calculates the x-/y-coordinates from the A/D value.

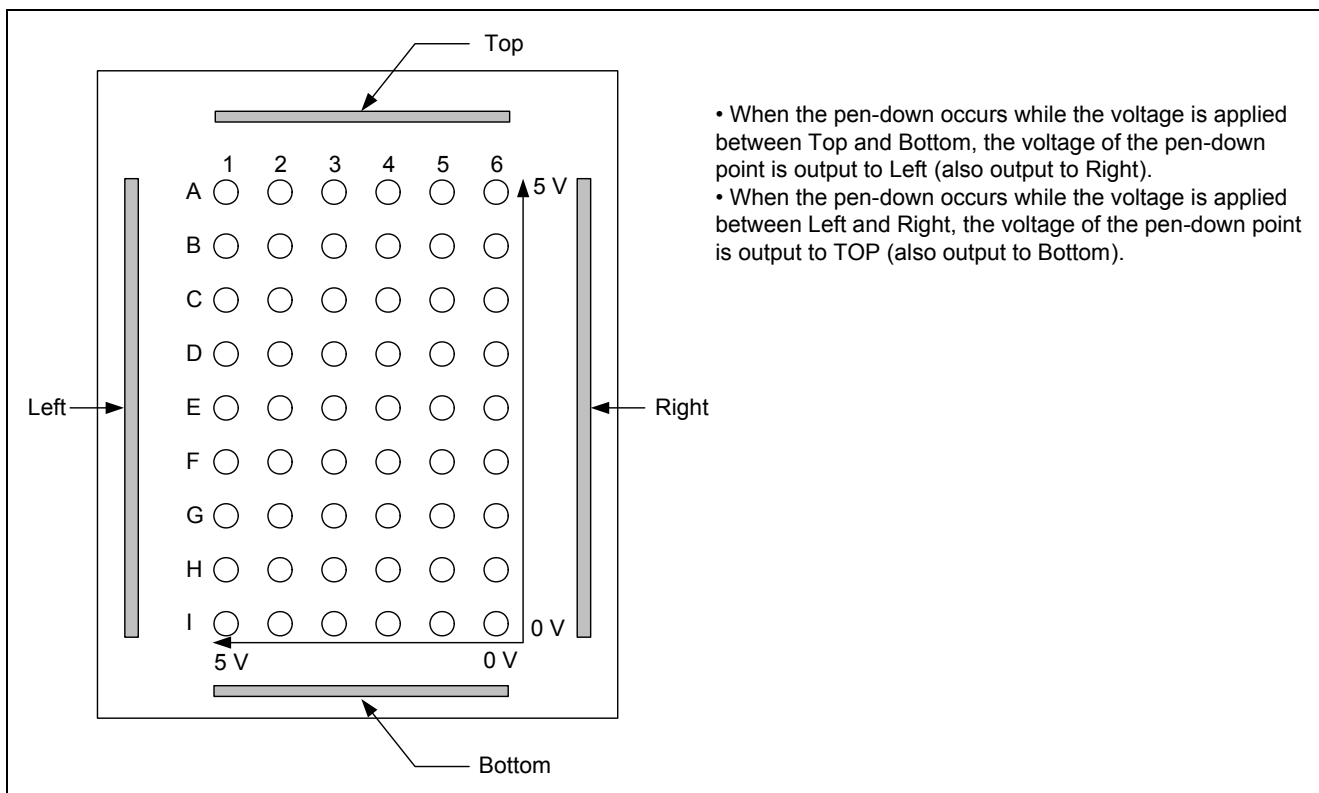
### 2.1 Touchscreen

Table 1 lists the specifications of the LCD touchscreen used in this application.

**Table 1 LCD Touchscreen Specifications**

Item	Description	
Touchscreen type	Resistive touchscreen	
Resolution	QVGA	
Number of pixels	H 240 × V 320 (Number of dots: H (240 × 3) × V 320)	
Resistance between terminals	Top-Bottom (Y-axis)	250 to 500 Ω
	Left-Right (X-axis)	200 to 650 Ω
Linearity	Top-Bottom (Y-axis)	± 1.5% (max.)
	Left-Right (X-axis)	± 1.5% (max.)
Applied voltage	5 VDC	

A resistive touchscreen is provided voltages either at x-axis or y-axis, and the pen-down point is detected from the other axis (See Figure 1). This application calculates the A/D average value between Top and Bottom as the x-coordinate voltage (Left to Right), and calculates the A/D average value between Left and Right as the y-coordinate voltage (Top to Bottom).



**Figure 1 Detecting the Voltage of the Pen-down Point on Touchscreen**

## 2.2 Circuit Configuration

This section describes the touchscreen circuit example. The SH7216 ports (PE0 to PE3) turn ON or OFF the transistor to apply the voltage to Top, Bottom, Left, and Right on the touchscreen, and the port (PE7) applies the voltage to detect the pen-down point by IRQ4. Outputs from the touchscreen are inputs to the SH7216 A/D Converter. Figure 2 shows the touchscreen circuit example.

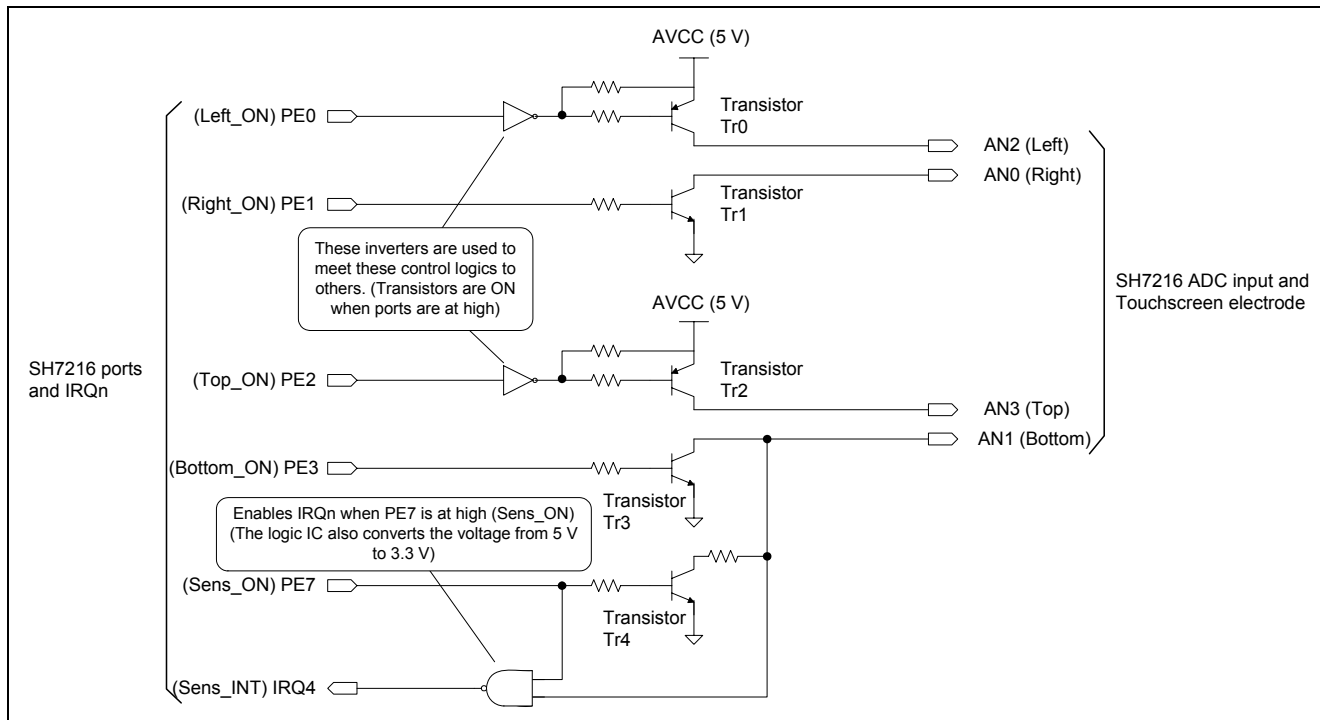


Figure 2 Touchscreen Circuit

## 2.3 Sample Program Operation

This section describes the sample program operation.

### 2.3.1 Detecting the Pen-down Point

Detecting the pen-down:

Set ports PE7 and PE0 to high level to turn ON the transistors Tr0 and Tr4, or set other ports to low level to turn OFF the transistors Tr1 to Tr3.

IRQ4 interrupt occurs when the pen-down occurs.

Detecting y-coordinate:

Set ports PE2 and PE3 to high level to turn ON the transistors Tr2 and Tr3, or set other ports to low level to turn OFF transistors Tr0, Tr1, and Tr4.

Y-coordinate voltage of the pen-down point is output to Left and Right, and A/D Converter AN0 and AN2 detects the voltage level.

Detecting x-coordinate:

Set ports PE0 and PE1 to high level to turn ON the transistors Tr0 and Tr1, or set other ports to low level to turn OFF the transistors Tr2 to Tr4.

X-coordinate voltage of the pen-down point is output to Top and Bottom, and A/D Converter AN1 and AN3 detects the voltage level.

2.3.2 Calculating Coordinates

Figure 3 shows the flow chart for detecting the voltage of the pen-down point and calculating the coordinates.

Limit, offset, and coefficients (the ratio of the number of pixels and valid A/D range) in the flow chart below depends on the type of touchscreen. Measure these values with your touchscreen to decide the values. This application repeats measuring the A/D value when pen-down occurs at four corners of the H: 240 × V: 320 touchscreen to decide the limit and offset values.

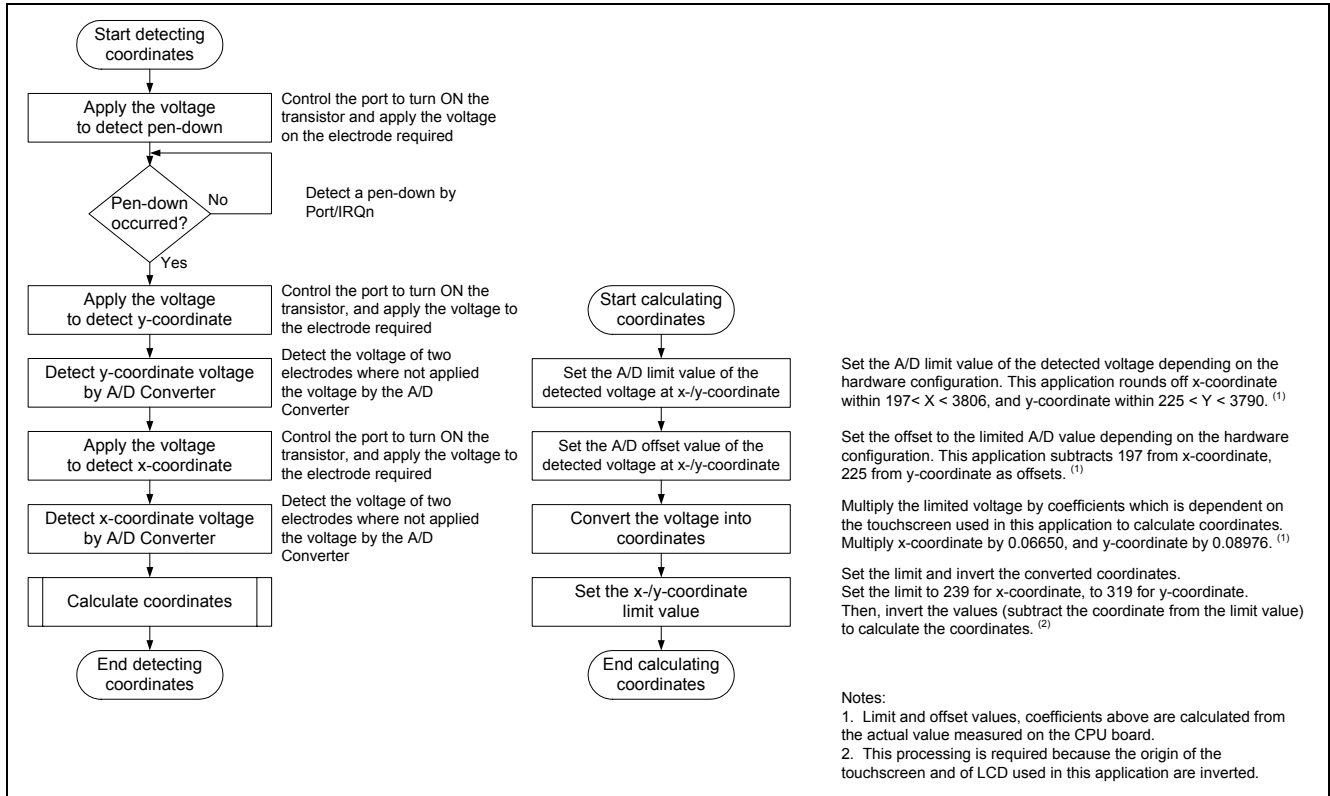


Figure 3 Flow Chart for Detecting the Voltage of the Pen-down Point and Calculating Coordinates

## 2.4 Sample Program Procedure

This section describes an example to set the SH7216 peripheral functions. Table 2 lists the register settings for the A/D Converter. Figure 4 shows the flow chart of the sample program.

**Table 2 A/D Converter Register Setting**

Register Name	Address	Setting	Description
Standby control register 3 (STBCR3)	H'FFFE 0408	H'7A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MSTP32 = "0": Supplies the clock to A/D_0</li> </ul>
A/D control register_0 (ADCR_0)	H'FFFF E800	H'90	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ADST = "1": Starts the A/D conversion</li> <li>ADCS = "0": Specifies single-cycle scan mode</li> <li>ACE = "0": Disables to clear the ADDR register automatically by reading the ADDR register</li> <li>ADIE = "1": Enables to generate the A/D conversion end interrupt</li> <li>TRGE = "0": Disables the A/D conversion by the external trigger input or the A/D converter start trigger from the Multi-function Timer Pulse Unit 2</li> <li>EXTRG = "0": Activates the A/D Converter by the A/D converter start trigger from the Multi-function Timer Pulse Unit 2</li> </ul>
A/D analog input channel select register_0 (ADANSR_0)	H'FFFF E820	H'01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ANS0 = "1": Specifies AN0</li> </ul>
		H'02	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ANS1 = "2": Specifies AN1</li> </ul>
		H'04	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ANS1 = "4": Specifies AN2</li> </ul>
		H'08	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ANS1 = "8": Specifies AN3</li> </ul>

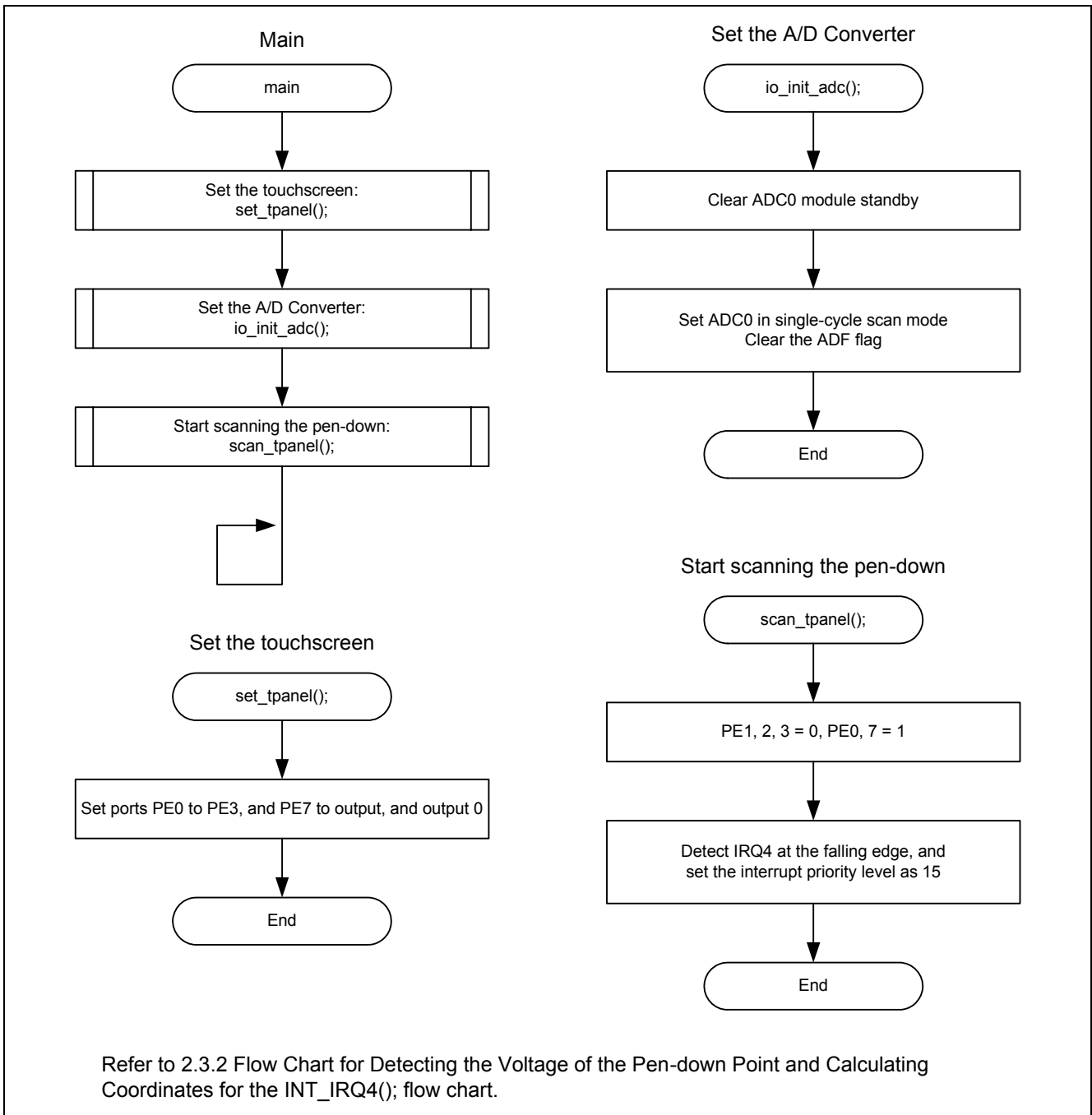


Figure 4 Sample Program Flow Chart

### 3. Sample Program Listing

#### 3.1 Sample Program Listing "main.c" (1/9)

```

1  /*****
2  *   DISCLAIMER
3  *
4  *   This software is supplied by Renesas Electronics Corp. and is only
5  *   intended for use with Renesas products.  No other uses are authorized.
6  *
7  *   This software is owned by Renesas Electronics Corp. and is protected under
8  *   all applicable laws, including copyright laws.
9  *
10 *   THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS" AND RENESAS MAKES NO WARRANTIES
11 *   REGARDING THIS SOFTWARE, WHETHER EXPRESS, IMPLIED OR STATUTORY,
12 *   INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A
13 *   PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NON-INFRINGEMENT.  ALL SUCH WARRANTIES ARE EXPRESSLY
14 *   DISCLAIMED.
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23 *   software and to discontinue the availability of this software.
24 *   By using this software, you agree to the additional terms and
25 *   conditions found by accessing the following link:
26 *   http://www.renesas.com/disclaimer
27 * *****/
28 *   Copyright (C) 2010 Renesas Electronics Corporation. All rights reserved.
29 * *****/
30 /*"FILE COMMENT"***** Technical reference data *****
31 *   System Name : SH7216 Sample Program
32 *   File Name   : main.c
33 *   Abstract    : Touch panel usage example Application
34 *   Version     : 1.00.00
35 *   Device      : SH7216
36 *   Tool-Chain  : High-performance Embedded Workshop (Ver.4.07.00).
37 *               : C/C++ compiler package for the SuperH RISC engine family
38 *               :                               (Ver.9.03 Release00).
39 *   OS          : None
40 *   H/W Platform: R0K572167 (CPU board)
41 *   Description :
42 * *****/
43 *   History     : Sep.14,2010 Ver.1.00.00
44 *"FILE COMMENT END"*****
45 #include <machine.h>
46 #include "iodefine.h"
47 #include "vect.h"
48

```



### 3.2 Sample Program Listing "main.c" (2/9)

```

49  /* ==== Prototype declaration ==== */
50  void main(void);
51  void set_tpanel(void);
52  void io_init_adc(void);
53  void scan_tpanel(void);
54  void port_wait(int time);
55  void detect_tpanel(void);
56
57  int pen_down;
58
59  /* ==== RAM allocation variable declaration ==== */
60  unsigned short Y_adr;          /* Y-coordinate */
61  unsigned short X_adr;          /* X-coordinate */
62
63  /*"FUNC COMMENT"*****
64  * ID          :
65  * Outline     : Sample program main
66  *-----
67  * Include     :
68  *-----
69  * Declaration : void main(void);
70  *-----
71  * Description : Sample program main
72  *-----
73  * Argument    : void
74  *-----
75  * Return Value : void
76  *-----
77  * Note        : None
78  *"FUNC COMMENT END"*****/
79  void main(void)
80  {
81      /* ==== Sets the touchscreen ==== */
82      set_tpanel();
83
84      /* ==== Sets the ADC ==== */
85      io_init_adc();
86
87      /* ==== Starts scanning the pen-down ==== */
88      scan_tpanel();
89
90      while(1){
91          if(pen_down==1){
92              detect_tpanel();
93              pen_down==0;
94          }
95      }
96  }
97

```

### 3.3 Sample Program Listing "main.c" (3/9)

```

98  /*"FUNC COMMENT"*****
99  * ID      :
100 * Outline  : Port setting to control the touchscreen
101 *-----
102 * Include  : #include "iodefine.h"
103 *-----
104 * Declaration : void set_tpanel(void)
105 *-----
106 * Function   : Sets ports PE0, PE1, PE2, PE3, and PE7 as output port,
107 *             : and to output 0.
108 *-----
109 * Argument   : void
110 *-----
111 * Return value : void
112 *-----
113 * Notice     : none
114 *"FUNC COMMENT END"*****/
115 void set_tpanel(void)
116 {
117     /* ==== Sets the PFC ==== */
118     /* ---- Sets ports ---- */
119     PFC.PECRL2.BIT.PE7MD = 0;
120     PFC.PECRL1.BIT.PE3MD = 0;
121     PFC.PECRL1.BIT.PE2MD = 0;
122     PFC.PECRL1.BIT.PE1MD = 0;
123     PFC.PECRL1.BIT.PE0MD = 0;
124
125     /* ---- Sets the output value ---- */
126     PE.DR.BYTE.L = 0;
127
128     /* ---- Sets ports to output ---- */
129     PFC.PEIORL.BIT.B7 = 1;
130     PFC.PEIORL.BIT.B3 = 1;
131     PFC.PEIORL.BIT.B2 = 1;
132     PFC.PEIORL.BIT.B1 = 1;
133     PFC.PEIORL.BIT.B0 = 1;
134 }
135

```

### 3.4 Sample Program Listing "main.c" (4/9)

```

136  /*"FUNC COMMENT"*****
137  * ID      :
138  * Outline : ADC configuration
139  *-----
140  * Include : #include "iodefine.h"
141  *-----
142  * Declaration : void io_init_adc(void)
143  *-----
144  * Function   : Configures ADC0.
145  *           : Sets ch0 to ch3 in a single-cycle scan mode.
146  *-----
147  * Argument   : void
148  *-----
149  * Return value : void
150  *-----
151  * Notice     : none
152  *"FUNC COMMENT END"*****/
153  void io_init_adc(void)
154  {
155      /* ==== Module standby clear ==== */
156      STB.CR3.BIT._ADC0 = 0;          /* Supplies the clock to ADC0 */
157
158      /* ==== Sets the ADC ==== */
159      /* ---- Sets the A/D control register (ADCR) ---- */
160      ADC0.ADCR.BYTE = 0x00;
161      /*
162         bit 7: ADST = 0 ---- Starts A/D conversion
163         bit 6: ADCS = 0 ---- Single-cycle scan
164         bit 5: ACE = 0 ----- Disables to auto-clear the ADDR by reading the ADDR
165         bit 4: ADIE = 0 ---- Enables the A/D conversion end interrupt (ADI)
166         bits 3, 2: Reserved(0)
167         bit 1: TRGE = 0 ---- Disables the A/D conversion by the external trigger or
168                             the A/D converter start trigger from MTU2/MTU2S
169         bit 0: EXTRG = 0 --- Activates the A/D Converter by the A/D converter
170                             : start trigger from MTU2/MTU2S
171      */
172
173      /* ---- Sets the A/D status register (ADSR) ---- */
174      ADC0.ADSR.BIT.ADF = 0;          /* ADF clear */
175  }
176

```

### 3.5 Sample Program Listing "main.c" (5/9)

```

177  /*"FUNC COMMENT"*****
178  * ID          :
179  * Outline     : Touchscreen scan start
180  *-----
181  * Include     : #include "iodefine.h"
182  *-----
183  * Declaration : void scan_tpanel(void)
184  *-----
185  * Function    : Ports PE0 and PE7 output 1 (start scanning the pen-down).
186  *             : Sets IRQ4.
187  *-----
188  * Argument    : void
189  *-----
190  * Return value : void
191  *-----
192  * Notice      : Touchscreen settling time depends on the type of the transistor
193  *             : and touchscreen. Use the actual product before deciding the
194  *             : time.
195  *"FUNC COMMENT END"*****/
196  void scan_tpanel(void)
197  {
198      /* ==== Starts scanning the pen-down ==== */
199      pen_down=0;
200
201      /* ---- Sets PE1, PE2, PE3 to OFF, PE0, PE7 to ON ---- */
202      PE.DR.BIT.B7 = 1;
203      PE.DR.BIT.B3 = 0;
204      PE.DR.BIT.B2 = 0;
205      PE.DR.BIT.B1 = 0;
206      PE.DR.BIT.B0 = 1;
207      port_wait(1000); /* Touchscreen settling time: 1 ms */
208
209      /* ==== Sets IRQ4 ==== */
210      INTC.ICR1.BIT.IRQ4S = 1;
211      PFC.PCCRL1.BIT.PC0MD = 3;
212      PFC.PCPCRL.BIT.PC0PCR = 1;
213      INTC.IPR02.BIT._IRQ4 = 15;
214  }
215
216  #pragma section IntPRG

```

### 3.6 Sample Program Listing "main.c" (6/9)

```

217  /*"FUNC COMMENT"*****
218  * ID      :
219  * Outline  : IRQ4 interrupt handling
220  *-----
221  * Include  : #include "iodefine.h"
222  *-----
223  * Declaration : INT_IRQ4(void)
224  *-----
225  * Function   : Sets 1 to the pen_down variable.
226  *-----
227  * Argument   : void
228  *-----
229  * Return value : void
230  *-----
231  * Notice     :
232  *"FUNC COMMENT END"*****/
233  void INT_IRQ4(void)
234  {
235     pen_down=1;
236  }
237
238  #pragma section
239  /*"FUNC COMMENT"*****
240  * ID      :
241  * Outline  : A/D conversion and coordinates calculation
242  *-----
243  * Include  : #include "iodefine.h"
244  *-----
245  * Declaration : detect_tpanel(void)
246  *-----
247  * Function   : Ports PE0 to PE3, and PE7 apply the voltage to the touchscreen
248  *             : and the A/D Converter converts the voltage of the pen-down point.
249  *             : Calculates the coordinate of the pen-down point from the A/D
250  *             : value to store the coordinates in X_adr and Y_adr.
251  *-----
252  * Argument   : void
253  *-----
254  * Return value : void
255  *-----
256  * Notice     : Touchscreen settling time depends on the type of the transistor
257  *             : and touchscreen. Use the actual product before deciding the
258  *             : time.
259  *"FUNC COMMENT END"*****/
260  void detect_tpanel(void)
261  {
262     unsigned short ad_right;    /* ADC0 ch0 (Right) converted data */
263     unsigned short ad_bottom;   /* ADC0 ch1 (Bottom) converted data */
264     unsigned short ad_left;     /* ADC0 ch2 (Left) converted data */
265     unsigned short ad_top;      /* ADC0 ch3 (Top) converted data */
266
267     unsigned short ad_Y;        /* Y-coordinate A/D data average value */
268     unsigned short ad_X;        /* X-coordinate A/D data average value */
269

```

### 3.7 Sample Program Listing "main.c" (7/9)

```
270  /* ==== Controls ports to detect Y-coordinate ==== */
271  /* ---- Sets PE1, PE2, PE3 to OFF, PE0, PE7 to ON ---- */
272  PE.DR.BIT.B7 = 0;
273  PE.DR.BIT.B3 = 1;
274  PE.DR.BIT.B2 = 1;
275  PE.DR.BIT.B1 = 0;
276  PE.DR.BIT.B0 = 0;
277  port_wait(1000); /* Touchscreen settling time: 1 ms */
278
279  /* ---- ADC0 ch0 A/D conversion ---- */
280  ADC0.ADANSR.BYTE = 0x01; /* Specifies ADC0 ch0 */
281  ADC0.ADCR.BIT.ADST = 1; /* Starts A/D conversion */
282  while(ADC0.ADSR.BIT.ADF == 0){ /* Waits for A/D conversion to complete */
283  }
284  ADC0.ADSR.BIT.ADF = 0;
285  ad_right = ADC0.ADDR0;
286
287  /* ---- ADC0 ch2 A/D conversion ---- */
288  ADC0.ADANSR.BYTE = 0x04; /* Specifies ADC0 ch2 */
289  ADC0.ADCR.BIT.ADST = 1; /* Starts A/D conversion */
290  while(ADC0.ADSR.BIT.ADF == 0){ /* Waits for A/D conversion to complete */
291  }
292  ADC0.ADSR.BIT.ADF = 0;
293  ad_left = ADC0.ADDR2;
294
295  /* ==== Controls ports to detect X-coordinate ==== */
296  /* ---- Sets PE2, PE3, PE7 to OFF, PE0, PE1 to ON ---- */
297  PE.DR.BIT.B7 = 0;
298  PE.DR.BIT.B3 = 0;
299  PE.DR.BIT.B2 = 0;
300  PE.DR.BIT.B1 = 1;
301  PE.DR.BIT.B0 = 1;
302  port_wait(1000); /* Touchscreen settling time: 1 ms */
303
304  /* ---- ADC0 ch1 A/D conversion ---- */
305  ADC0.ADANSR.BYTE = 0x02; /* Specifies ADC0 ch1 */
306  ADC0.ADCR.BIT.ADST = 1; /* Starts A/D conversion */
307  while(ADC0.ADSR.BIT.ADF == 0){ /* Waits for A/D conversion to complete */
308  }
309  ADC0.ADSR.BIT.ADF = 0;
310  ad_bottom = ADC0.ADDR1;
311
312  /* ---- ADC0 ch3 A/D conversion ---- */
313  ADC0.ADANSR.BYTE = 0x08; /* Specifies ADC0 ch3 */
314  ADC0.ADCR.BIT.ADST = 1; /* Starts A/D conversion */
315  while(ADC0.ADSR.BIT.ADF == 0){ /* Waits for A/D conversion to complete */
316  }
317  ADC0.ADSR.BIT.ADF = 0;
318  ad_top = ADC0.ADDR3;
319
```

### 3.8 Sample Program Listing "main.c" (8/9)

```
320  /* ==== Starts scanning the pen-down ==== */
321  /* ---- Sets PE1, PE2, PE3 to OFF, PE0, PE7 to ON ---- */
322  PE.DR.BIT.B7 = 1;
323  PE.DR.BIT.B3 = 0;
324  PE.DR.BIT.B2 = 0;
325  PE.DR.BIT.B1 = 0;
326  PE.DR.BIT.B0 = 1;
327  port_wait(1000); /* Touchscreen settling time: 1 ms */
328
329  if (PC.PR.BIT.B0 == 0) { /* if is to ignore the incorrect interrupt */
330      /* when the pen-down is canceled */
331
332      Y_adr = (ADC0.ADDR0+ADC0.ADDR2)/2; /* Y-coordinate A/D data average value */
333      X_adr = (ADC0.ADDR1+ADC0.ADDR3)/2; /* X-coordinate A/D data average value */
334
335      /* ==== Sets the limit value and offsets ==== */
336      if(Y_adr > 3790){
337          Y_adr = 3790; /* Sets the limit to the top */
338      }
339      if(Y_adr < 225){
340          Y_adr = 225; /* Sets the limit to the bottom */
341      }
342      if(X_adr > 3806){
343          X_adr = 3806; /* Sets the limit to the left */
344      }
345      if(X_adr < 197){
346          X_adr = 197; /* Sets the limit to the right */
347      }
348
349      Y_adr = Y_adr-225; /* Sets the offset to Y-coordinate A/D data */
350      X_adr = X_adr-197; /* Sets the offset to X-coordinate A/D data */
351
352      /* ==== Converts the A/D data into the pixel coordinates ==== */
353      Y_adr = Y_adr*0.08976;
354      X_adr = X_adr*0.06650;
355
356      if(Y_adr > 319){
357          Y_adr = 319; /* Sets the limit value */
358      }
359      Y_adr = 319-Y_adr; /* Y-coordinate */
360      if(X_adr > 239){
361          X_adr = 239; /* Sets the limit value */
362      }
363      X_adr = 239-X_adr; /* X-coordinate */
364  }
365  }
366
```

### 3.9 Sample Program Listing "main.c" (9/9)

```
367  /*"FUNC COMMENT"*****
368  * ID          :
369  * Outline     : Software wait
370  *-----
371  * Include     :
372  *-----
373  * Declaration : void port_wait(int time);
374  *-----
375  * Description : Wait loop
376  *-----
377  * Argument    : int time ; Wait time (time x 1 us)
378  *-----
379  * Return Value : none
380  *-----
381  * Notice      : none
382  /*"FUNC COMMENT END"*****/
383  void port_wait(int time)
384  {
385      int i,j;
386      for(j=0;j<time;j++){
387          for(i=0;i<40;i++){
388              nop();
389          }
390      }
391  }
392  /* End of File */
```



#### 4. References

- Software Manual  
SH-2A/SH2A-FPU Software Manual Rev. 3.00  
The latest version of the software manual can be downloaded from the Renesas Electronics website.
- Hardware Manual  
SH7214 Group, SH7216 Group Hardware User's Manual Rev. 2.00  
The latest version of the hardware manual can be downloaded from the Renesas Electronics website.

## Website and Support

Renesas Electronics Website

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## Revision Record

Rev.	Date	Description	
		Page	Summary
1.00	Nov.29.10	—	First edition issued

## General Precautions in the Handling of MPU/MCU Products

The following usage notes are applicable to all MPU/MCU products from Renesas. For detailed usage notes on the products covered by this manual, refer to the relevant sections of the manual. If the descriptions under General Precautions in the Handling of MPU/MCU Products and in the body of the manual differ from each other, the description in the body of the manual takes precedence.

### 1. Handling of Unused Pins

Handle unused pins in accord 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 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. Unused pins should be handled as described under Handling of Unused Pins in the manual.

### 2. Processing at Power-on

The state of the product is undefined at the moment 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 moment 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 moment 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 moment when power is supplied until the power reaches the level at which resetting has been specified.

### 3. Prohibition of Access to Reserved Addresses

Access to reserved addresses is prohibited.

- The reserved addresses are provided for the possible future expansion of functions. Do not access these addresses; the correct operation of LSI is not guaranteed if they are accessed.

### 4. Clock Signals

After applying a reset, only release the reset line after the operating clock signal has become stable.

When switching the clock signal during program execution, wait until the target clock signal has 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. Moreover, 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.

### 5. Differences between Products

Before changing from one product to another, i.e. to one with a different type number, confirm that the change will not lead to problems.

- The characteristics of MPU/MCU in the same group but having different type numbers may differ because of the differences in internal memory capacity and layout pattern. When changing to products of different type numbers, implement a system-evaluation test for each of the products.

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